

Package: ggpage (via r-universe)

September 25, 2024

Type Package

Title Creates Page Layout Visualizations

Version 0.2.3.9000

Description Facilitates the creation of page layout visualizations in which words are represented as rectangles with sizes relating to the length of the words. Which then is divided in lines and pages for easy overview of up to quite large texts.

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URL <https://github.com/EmilHvitfeldt/ggpage>

BugReports <https://github.com/EmilHvitfeldt/ggpage/issues>

Depends R (>= 3.0.0)

Imports dplyr, ggplot2 (>= 2.0.0), magrittr, purrr, rlang, stringr, tidytext (>= 0.1.0)

Suggests covr, knitr, rmarkdown, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Repository <https://emilhvitfeldt.r-universe.dev>

RemoteUrl <https://github.com/emilhvitfeldt/ggpage>

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break_help	<i>Repeating of indexes</i>
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Description

Repeating of indexes

Usage

```
break_help(x)
```

Arguments

x Numerical, vector.

Value

Numerical.

Examples

```
break_help(c(1, 2, 3))
break_help(c(6, 8, 23, 50))
```

ggpage_build	<i>Creates a data frame for further analysis and plotting</i>
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Description

This function can be used in combination with ggpage_plot to get the same result as ggpage_quick. However by splitting the data.frame construction and plotting we are able to do intermediate analysis which can be included in the visualization.

Usage

```
ggpage_build(book, lpp = 25, character_height = 3,
             vertical_space = 1, x_space_pages = 10, y_space_pages = 10,
             nrow = NULL, ncol = NULL, bycol = TRUE, wtl = NULL,
             para.fun = NULL, page.col = NULL, align = "left", line.max = 80,
             ...)
```

Arguments

book	Character or data.frame. Can either have each element be a separate line or having each element being separate words.
lpp	Numeric. Lines Per Page. Number of lines allocated for each page.
character_height	Numeric. Relative size of the height of each letter compared to its width.
vertical_space	Numeric. Distance between each lines vertically.
x_space_pages	Numeric. Distance between pages along the x-axis.
y_space_pages	Numeric. Distance between pages along the y-axis.
nrow	Numeric. Number of rows of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
ncol	Numeric. Number of columns of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
bycol	Logical. If TRUE (the default) the matrix is filled by columns, otherwise the matrix is filled by rows.
wtl	logical. If TRUE will convert single word vector into a vector with full lines. (defaults to FALSE).
para.fun	Function that generates random numbers to determine number of word in each paragraph.
page.col	column to split the pages by.
align	Type of line alignment. Must be one of "left", "right" or "both".
line.max	Maximal number of characters per line. Defaults to 80.
...	Extra arguments.

Details

The text **MUST** be presented in a column named text.

Value

‘data.frame’ containing the following columns:

- ‘word’: Character. The words of the text.
- ‘page’: Integer. Page number.
- ‘line’: Integer. Line number within the page.
- ‘xmin’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage_plot do not alter.
- ‘xmax’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage_plot do not alter.
- ‘ymin’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage_plot do not alter.
- ‘ymax’: Numeric. Border of rectangle, used by ggpage_plot do not alter.

Examples

```

library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidytext)
library(ggpage)
# build and plot
## data.frame with full lines
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with full lines
ggpage_build(book = tinderbox %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## data.frame with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, word) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text) %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# nrow and ncol
ggpage_build(tinderbox, nrow = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
ggpage_build(tinderbox, ncol = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# Include analysis within
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  mutate(word_length = str_length(word)) %>%
  ggpage_plot(aes(fill = word_length))

```

ggpage_plot

Creates a visualization from the ggpage_build output

Description

Creates a visualization from the ggpage_build output

Usage

```

ggpage_plot(data, mapping = ggplot2::aes(), paper.show = FALSE,
  paper.color = "grey90", paper.alpha = 1, paper.limits = 3,
  page.number = character(1), page.number.x = 3, page.number.y = 3)

```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame. Expects output from <code>ggpage_build</code> with optional intermediate analysis.
<code>mapping</code>	Default list of aesthetic mappings to use for plot to be handed to internal <code>ggplot</code> call.
<code>paper.show</code>	Shows the paper underneath the text.
<code>paper.color</code>	Color of the pages. Needs to be of length 1 or the same as the number of pages.
<code>paper.alpha</code>	Alpha of the pages. Needs to be of length 1 or the same as the number of pages.
<code>paper.limits</code>	Numerical. Extends the edges of the paper in all directions.
<code>page.number</code>	Position of the page number. Defaults to none.
<code>page.number.x</code>	Distance the page number is pushed away from the text along the x-axis.
<code>page.number.y</code>	Distance the page number is pushed away from the text along the y-axis.

Value

A `ggplot` object with the given visualization.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidytext)
library(ggpage)
# build and plot
## data.frame with full lines
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with full lines
ggpage_build(book = tinderbox %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## data.frame with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, word) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
## vector with single words
ggpage_build(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text) %>%
  pull(text)) %>%
  ggpage_plot()

# nrow and ncol
ggpage_build(tinderbox, nrow = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
ggpage_build(tinderbox, ncol = 2) %>%
  ggpage_plot()
```

```
# Include analysis within
ggpage_build(tinderbox) %>%
  mutate(word_length = str_length(word)) %>%
  ggpage_plot(aes(fill = word_length))
```

ggpage_quick

Creates a quick visualization of the page layout

Description

Creates a quick visualization of the page layout

Usage

```
ggpage_quick(book, lpp = 25, character_height = 3,
  vertical_space = 1, x_space_pages = 10, y_space_pages = 10,
  nrow = NULL, ncol = NULL, bycol = TRUE)
```

Arguments

book	Character or data.frame. Can either have each element be a separate line or having each element being separate words.
lpp	Numeric. Lines Per Page. Number of lines allocated for each page.
character_height	Numeric. Relative size of the height of each letter compared to its width.
vertical_space	Numeric. Distance between each lines vertically.
x_space_pages	Numeric. Distance between pages along the x-axis.
y_space_pages	Numeric. Distance between pages along the y-axis.
nrow	Numeric. Number of rows of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
ncol	Numeric. Number of columns of pages, if omitted defaults to square layout.
bycol	Logical. If TRUE (the default) the matrix is filled by columns, otherwise the matrix is filled by rows.

Value

A ggplot object with the given visualization.

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
library(stringr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidytext)
library(ggpage)
# quick
```

```
## data.frame with full lines
ggpage_quick(tinderbox)
## vector with full lines
ggpage_quick(tinderbox %>%
  pull(text))
## data.frame with single words
ggpage_quick(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text))
## vector with single words
ggpage_quick(tinderbox %>%
  unnest_tokens(text, text) %>%
  pull(text))

# nrow and ncol
ggpage_quick(tinderbox, nrow = 2)
ggpage_quick(tinderbox, ncol = 2)
```

line_align	<i>Adjust lines</i>
------------	---------------------

Description

Adjust lines

Usage

```
line_align(line, max_length, type)
```

Arguments

line	data.frame
max_length	numerical. number of letters allowed on a line.
type	Type of line alignment. Must be one of "left", "right" or "both".

Value

data.frame

nest_paragraphs	<i>converts paragraph tokens into line tokens</i>
-----------------	---

Description

extends the `str_wrap()` function from the `stringr` package to work with longer strings.

Usage

```
nest_paragraphs(data, input, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame. With one paragraph per row.
<code>input</code>	column that gets split as string or symbol.
<code>...</code>	Extra arguments passed to <code>str_wrap</code> .

Value

data.frame.

page_liner	<i>Add line number within pages</i>
------------	-------------------------------------

Description

Add line number within pages

Usage

```
page_liner(data)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	data.frame
-------------------	------------

Value

data.frame

paper_shape	<i>Identify the edges of the paper of each page</i>
-------------	---

Description

Identify the edges of the paper of each page

Usage

```
paper_shape(data)
```

Arguments

data data.frame created by ggpage_build.

Value

data.frame,

Examples

```
paper_shape(ggpage_build(tinderbox))
```

para_index	<i>paragraph split</i>
------------	------------------------

Description

Converts a word vector into a line vector with variable paragraph lengths.

Usage

```
para_index(n, FUN, ...)
```

Arguments

n Numeric. Numbers of words.
FUN Numeric. how many words to split whole string by.
... Extra arguments.

Details

FUN must be a function that takes in a number n and returns a vector of natural numbers.

Value

Numeric. paragraph indicator.

tinderbox

The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen

Description

A tidy data.frame containing the entire story of The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen with two columns: **text** which contains the text of the fairy tale divided into elements of up to about 80 characters each and **book** giving the name of the fairy tale in question.

Usage

```
tinderbox
```

Format

A data frame with 211 rows and 2 variables:

text character string up to 80 characters each

book name of the fairy tale ...

tinderbox_paragraph

The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen

Description

A tidy data.frame containing the entire story of The tinder-box by H.C. Andersen with two columns: **text** which contains the text of the fairy tale divided into paragraphs.

Usage

```
tinderbox_paragraph
```

Format

A data frame with 11 rows and 1 variables:

text character string up to 80 characters each ...

word_to_line	<i>Internal function for converting words to lines</i>
--------------	--

Description

extends the `str_wrap()` function from the `stringr` package to work with longer strings.

Usage

```
word_to_line(words, wot_number = 1000)
```

Arguments

words	data.frame. Where each row is a separate word words with the column name text.
wot_number	Numeric. how many words to split whole string by.

Value

Character. have each element be a separate line.

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