

Package ‘biscale’

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Type Package

Title Tools and Palettes for Bivariate Thematic Mapping

Version 0.1.2

Description Provides a 'ggplot2' centric approach to bivariate mapping. This is a technique that maps two quantities simultaneously rather than the single value that most thematic maps display. The package provides a suite of tools for calculating breaks using multiple different approaches, a selection of palettes appropriate for bivariate mapping and a scale function for 'ggplot2' calls that adds those palettes to maps. A tool for creating bivariate legends is also included.

Depends R (>= 3.3)

License GPL-3

URL <https://github.com/slu-openGIS/biscale>

BugReports <https://github.com/slu-openGIS/biscale/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports classInt, dplyr, ggplot2, glue, rlang, stats, tidyr

RoxygenNote 6.1.1

Suggests cowplot, covr, knitr, rmarkdown, sf, testthat

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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bi_class	<i>Create Classes for Bivariate Maps</i>
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Description

Creates mapping classes for a bivariate map. These data will be stored in a new variable named `bi_class`, which will be added to the given data object.

Usage

```
bi_class(.data, x, y, style = "quantile", dim = 3, keep_factors = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>.data</code>	A data frame, tibble, or sf object
<code>x</code>	The x variable
<code>y</code>	The y variable
<code>style</code>	A string identifying the style used to calculate breaks. Currently supported styles are "quantile" (default), "equal", "fisher", and "jenks".
<code>dim</code>	The dimensions of the palette, either 2 for a two-by-two palette or 3 for a three-by-three palette.
<code>keep_factors</code>	A logical scalar; if TRUE, the intermediate factor variables created as part of the calculation of <code>bi_class</code> will be retained. If FALSE (default), they will not be returned.

Value

A copy of `.data` with a new variable `bi_class` that contains combinations of values that correspond to an observations values for `x` and `y`. This is the basis for applying a bivariate color palette.

Examples

```
# quantile breaks, 2x2
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, style = "quantile", dim = 2)

# summarize quantile breaks, 2x2
table(data$bi_class)

# quantile breaks, 3x3
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, style = "quantile", dim = 3)

# summarize quantile breaks, 3x3
table(data$bi_class)

# equal breaks
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, style = "equal", dim = 3)

# summarize equal breaks, 3x3
table(data$bi_class)

# fisher breaks
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, style = "fisher", dim = 3)

# summarize fisher breaks, 3x3
table(data$bi_class)

# jenks breaks
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, style = "jenks", dim = 3)

# summarize jenks breaks, 3x3
table(data$bi_class)
```

bi_legend*Create Object for Drawing Legend*

Description

Creates a ggplot object containing a legend that is specific to bivariate mapping.

Usage

```
bi_legend(pal, dim = 3, xlab, ylab, size)
```

Arguments

pal	A palette name; one of "Brown", "DkBlue", "DkCyan", "DkViolet", or "GrPink".
dim	The dimensions of the palette, either 2 for a two-by-two palette or 3 for a three-by-three palette.
xlab	Text for desired x axis label on legend

ylab Text for desired y axis label on legend
 size Size of axis labels

Value

A ggplot object with a bivariate legend.

Examples

```
# construct 2x2 legend
legend <- bi_legend(pal = "GrPink",
                    dim = 2,
                    xlab = "Higher % White ",
                    ylab = "Higher Income ",
                    size = 16)

# print legend
legend

# construct 3x3 legend
legend <- bi_legend(pal = "GrPink",
                    dim = 3,
                    xlab = "Higher % White ",
                    ylab = "Higher Income ",
                    size = 16)

# print legend
legend
```

bi_pal

Palette Preview and Hex Values

Description

Prints either a visual preview of each palette or the associated hex values.

Usage

```
bi_pal(pal, dim = 3, preview = TRUE)
```

Arguments

pal A palette name; one of "Brown", "DkBlue", "DkCyan", "DkViolet", or "GrPink".
 dim The dimensions of the palette, either 2 for a two-by-two palette or 3 for a three-by-three palette.
 preview A logical scalar; if TRUE (default), an image preview will be generated. If FALSE, a vector with hex color values will be returned.

Details

The "Brown", "DkBlue", "DkCyan", and "GrPink" palettes were made by [Joshua Stevens](#). The "DkViolet" palette was made by [Timo Grossenbacher and Angelo Zehr](#).

Value

If `preview = TRUE`, an image preview of the legend will be returned. Otherwise, if `preview = FALSE`, a named vector with class values for names and their corresponding hex color values.

Examples

```
# brown palette, 3x3 preview
bi_pal(pal = "Brown", dim = 3)

# brown palette, 3x3 hex values
bi_pal(pal = "Brown", dim = 3, preview = FALSE)

# dark blue palette, 3x3 preview
bi_pal(pal = "DkBlue", dim = 3)

# dark blue palette, 3x3 hex values
bi_pal(pal = "DkBlue", dim = 3, preview = FALSE)

# dark cyan palette, 3x3
bi_pal(pal = "DkCyan", dim = 3)

# dark cyan palette, 3x3 hex values
bi_pal(pal = "DkCyan", dim = 3, preview = FALSE)

# dark violet palette, 3x3
bi_pal(pal = "DkViolet", dim = 3)

# dark violet palette, 3x3 hex values
bi_pal(pal = "DkViolet", dim = 3, preview = FALSE)

# gray pink palette, 3x3
bi_pal(pal = "GrPink", dim = 3)

# gray pink palette, 3x3 hex values
bi_pal(pal = "GrPink", dim = 3, preview = FALSE)
```

bi_scale_fill

Apply Bivariate Scale to ggplot Object

Description

Applies the selected palette as the fill aesthetic when `geom_sf` is used and the `bi_class` variable is given as the fill in the aesthetic mapping.

Usage

```
bi_scale_fill(pal, dim = 3, ...)
```

Arguments

pal	A palette name; one of "Brown", "DkBlue", "DkCyan", "DkViolet", or "GrPink".
dim	The dimensions of the palette, either 2 for a two-by-two palette or 3 for a three-by-three palette.
...	Arguments to pass to scale_fill_manual

Value

A ggplot object with the given bivariate palette applied to the data.

Examples

```
# load suggested dependencies
library(ggplot2)
library(sf)

# add breaks, 2x2
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, dim = 2)

# create map
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = data, aes(fill = bi_class), color = "white", size = 0.1, show.legend = FALSE) +
  bi_scale_fill(pal = "GrPink", dim = 2)

# add breaks, 3x3
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, dim = 3)

# create map
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = data, aes(fill = bi_class), color = "white", size = 0.1, show.legend = FALSE) +
  bi_scale_fill(pal = "GrPink", dim = 3)
```

 bi_theme

Basic Theme for Bivariate Mapping

Description

A theme for creating a simple, clean bivariate map using [ggplot2](#).

Usage

```
bi_theme(base_family = "sans", base_size = 24, bg_color = "#ffffff",
  font_color = "#000000", ...)
```

Arguments

<code>base_family</code>	A character string representing the font family to be used in the map.
<code>base_size</code>	A number representing the base size used in the map.
<code>bg_color</code>	A character string containing the hex value for the desired color of the map's background.
<code>font_color</code>	A character string containing the hex value for the desired color of the map's text.
<code>...</code>	Arguments to pass on to ggplot2's theme function

Examples

```
# load suggested dependencies
library(ggplot2)
library(sf)

# add breaks, 3x3
data <- bi_class(stl_race_income, x = pctWhite, y = medInc, dim = 3)

# create map
ggplot() +
  geom_sf(data = data, aes(fill = bi_class), color = "white", size = 0.1, show.legend = FALSE) +
  bi_scale_fill(pal = "GrPink", dim = 3) +
  bi_theme()
```

stl_race_income

Race and Median Income in St. Louis by Census Tract, 2017

Description

A simple features data set containing the geometry and associated attributes for the 2013-2017 American Community Survey estimates for median household income and the percentage of white residents in St. Louis.

Usage

```
data(stl_race_income)
```

Format

A data frame with 106 rows and 4 variables:

GEOID full GEOID string

pctWhite Percent of white residents per tract

medInc Median household income of tract

geometry simple features geometry

Source

tidycensus package

Examples

```
str(stl_race_income)
head(stl_race_income)
summary(stl_race_income$medInc)
```


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