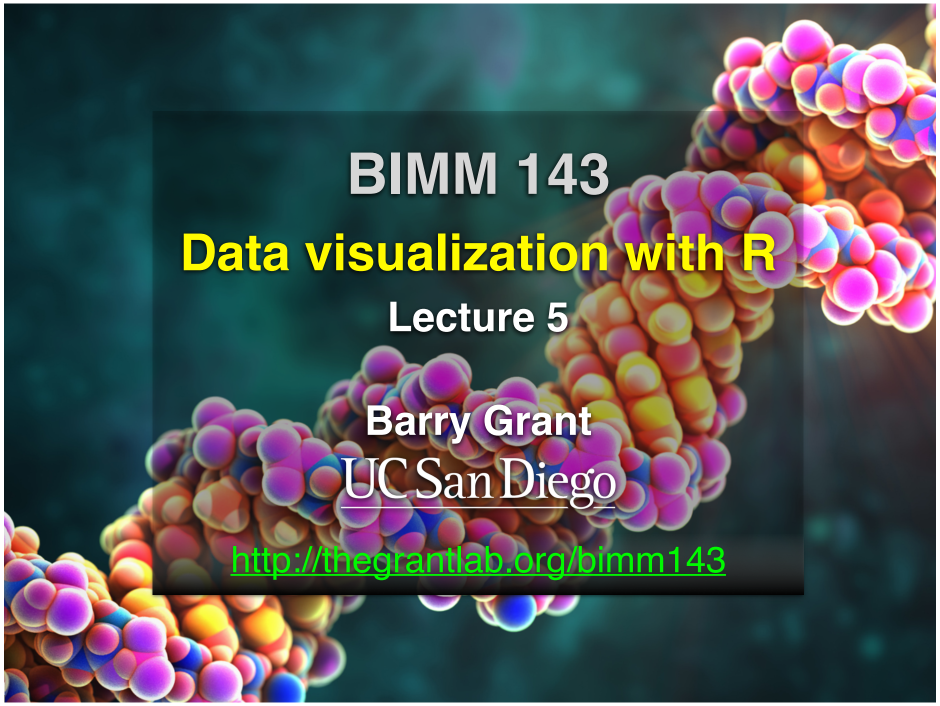


BIMM 143

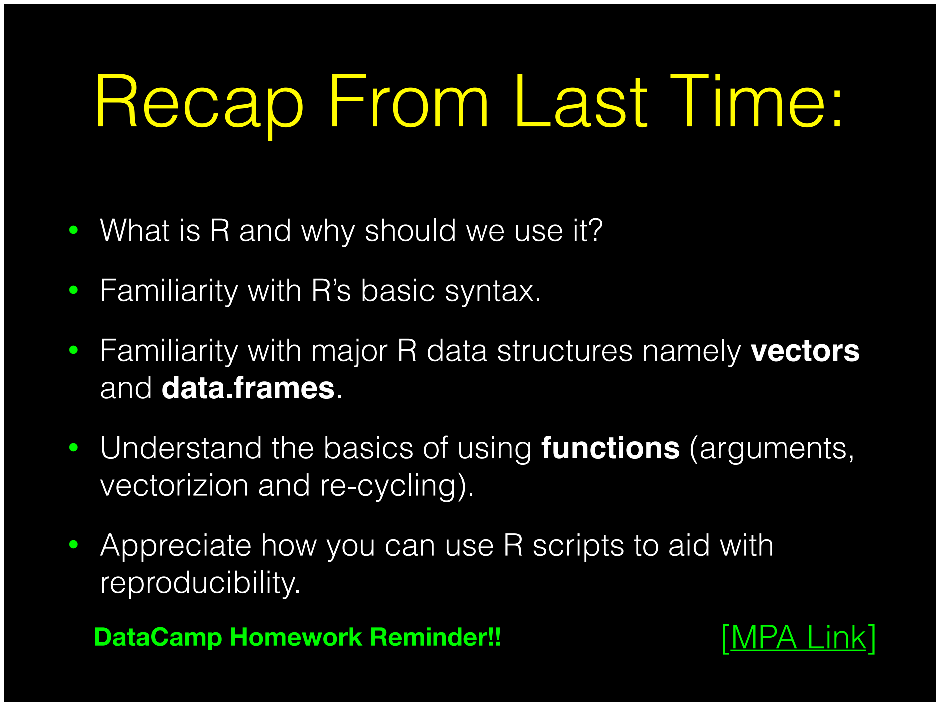
Data visualization with R

Lecture 5

Barry Grant

UC San Diego

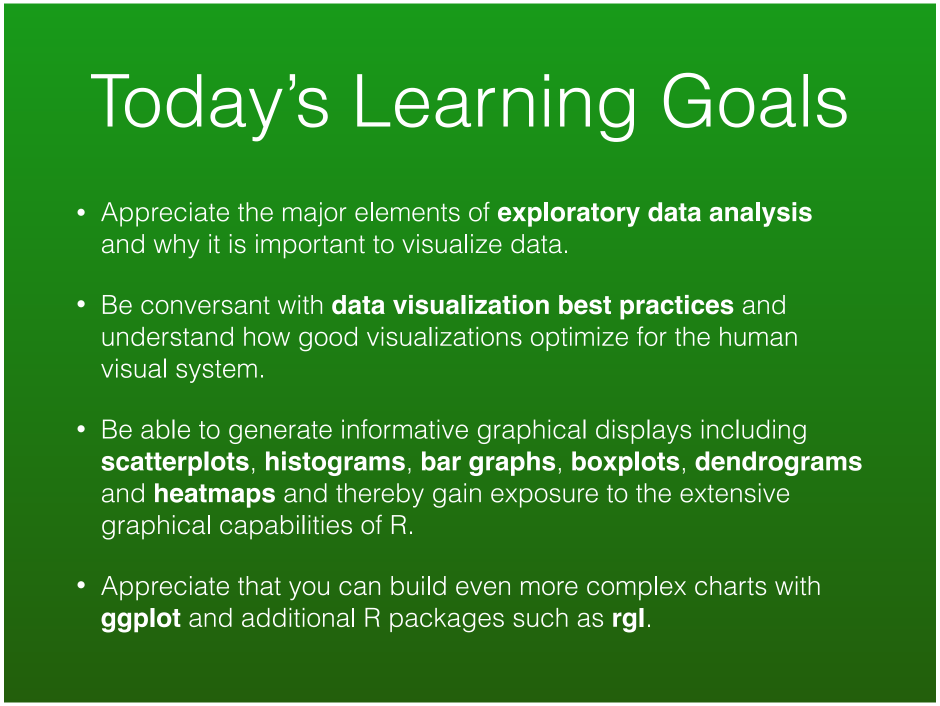
http://thegrantlab.org/bimm143



Recap From Last Time:

- What is R and why should we use it?
- Familiarity with R's basic syntax.
- Familiarity with major R data structures namely **vectors** and **data.frames**.
- Understand the basics of using **functions** (arguments, vectorizion and re-cycling).
- Appreciate how you can use R scripts to aid with reproducibility.

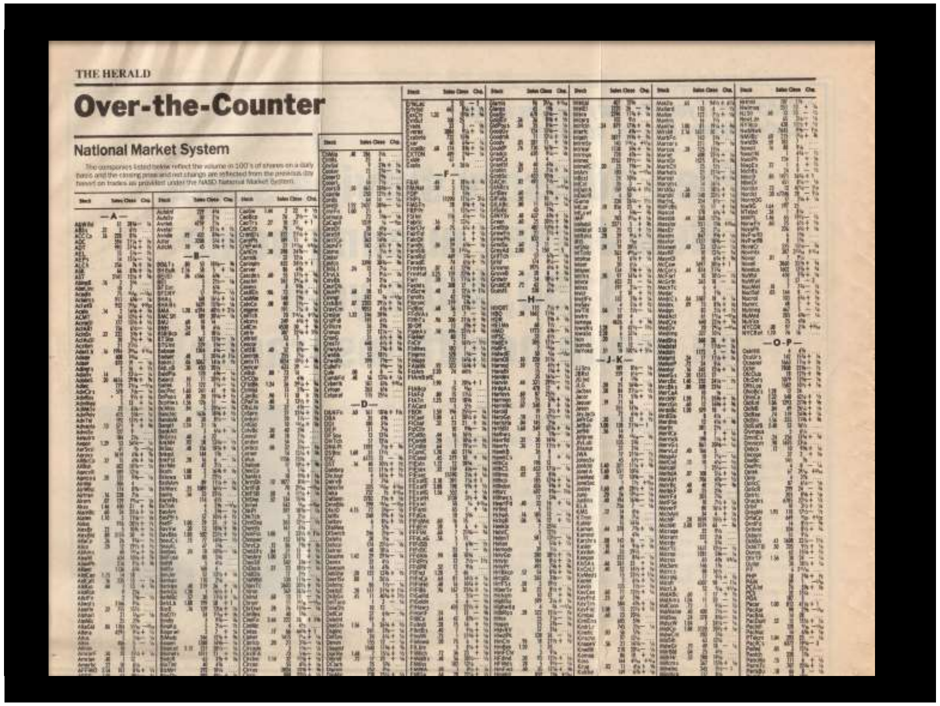
DataCamp Homework Reminder!! [MPA Link]



Today's Learning Goals

- Appreciate the major elements of **exploratory data analysis** and why it is important to visualize data.
- Be conversant with **data visualization best practices** and understand how good visualizations optimize for the human visual system.
- Be able to generate informative graphical displays including **scatterplots**, **histograms**, **bar graphs**, **boxplots**, **dendrograms** and **heatmaps** and thereby gain exposure to the extensive graphical capabilities of R.
- Appreciate that you can build even more complex charts with **ggplot** and additional R packages such as **rgl**.

Why visualize at all?



THE HERALD

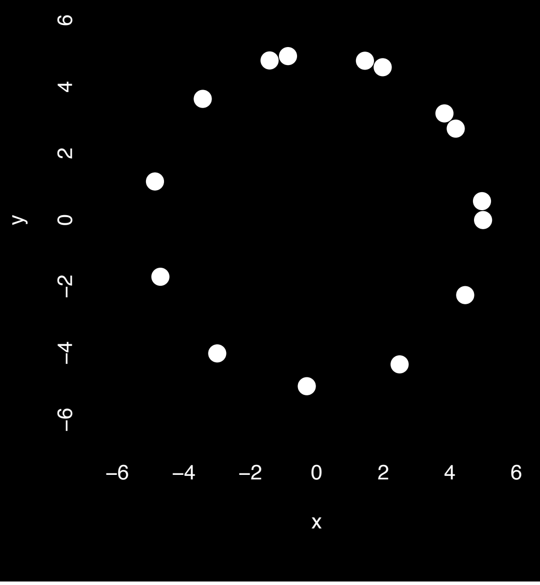
Over-the-Counter

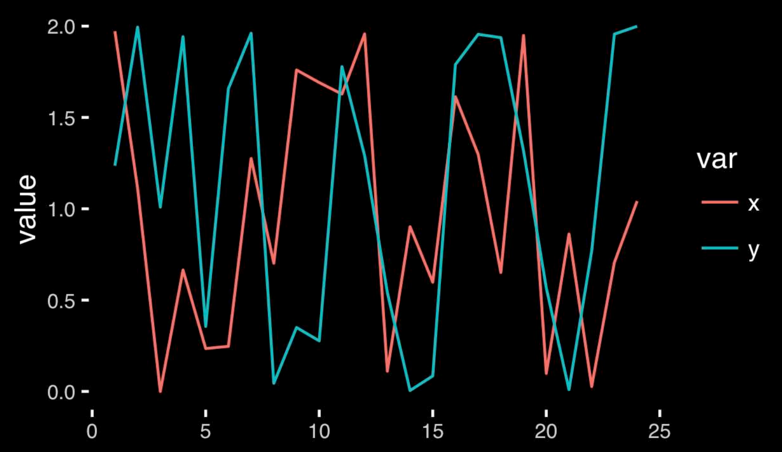
National Market System

The companies listed below reflect the volume in 100's of shares on a daily basis and the closing price and net changes are reflected from the previous day based on trades as provided under the NASD National Market System.

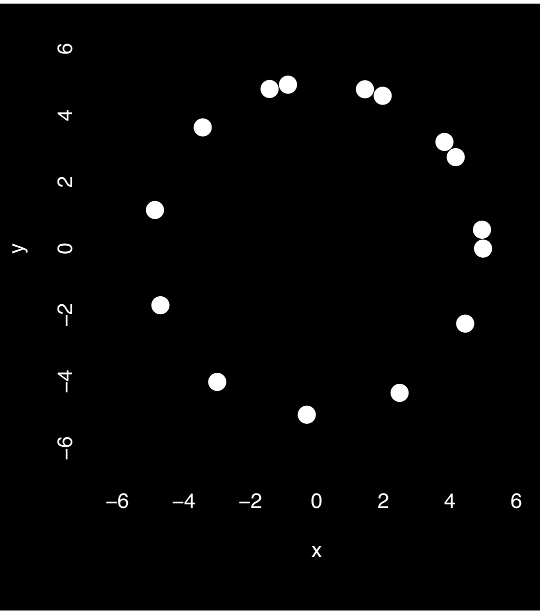
	x	y
1	5.00	0.00
2	4.18	2.75
3	1.98	4.59
4	-0.86	4.92
5	-3.43	3.64
6	-4.86	1.16
7	-4.70	-1.70
8	-2.99	-4.01
9	-0.30	-4.99
10	2.49	-4.34
11	4.46	-2.25
12	4.97	0.57
13	3.84	3.20
14	1.45	4.79
15	-1.42	4.79

	x	y
Min.	-4.86	-4.99
1st Qu.	-2.21	-1.98
Median	1.45	1.16
Mean	0.65	0.87
3rd Qu.	4.01	4.12
Max.	5.00	4.92





https://bioboot.github.io/bimm143_F18/class-material/05_draw_circle_points/

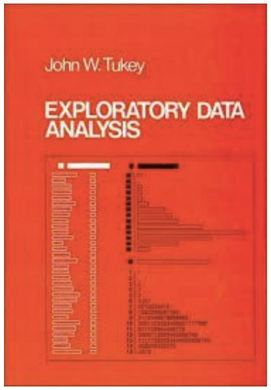


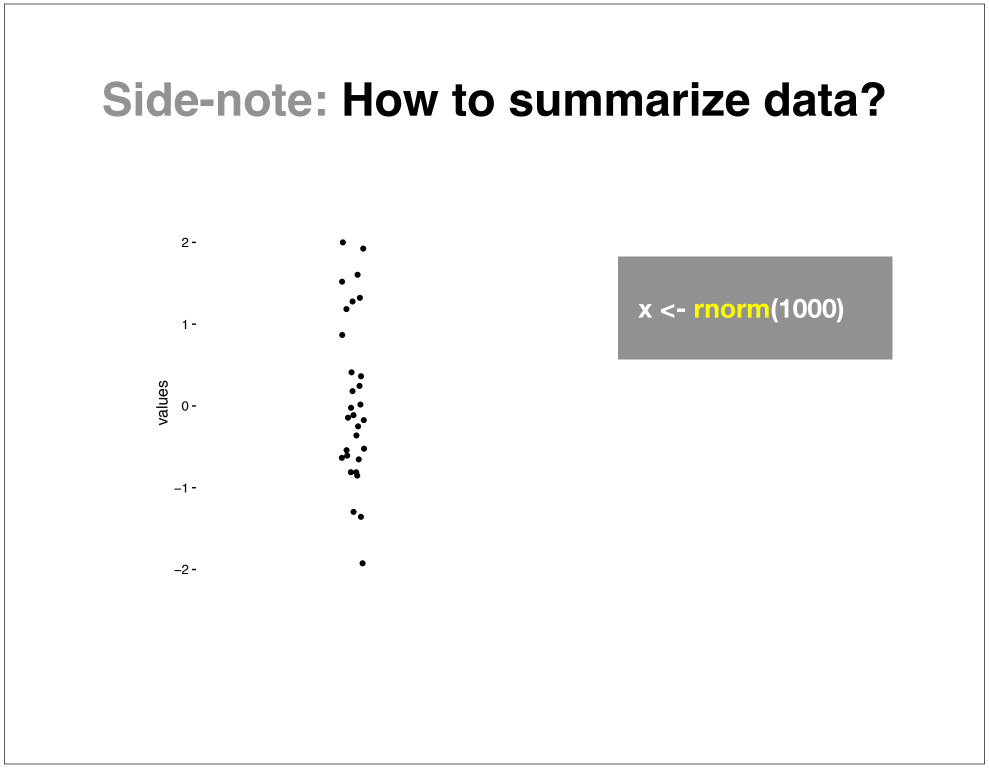
Exploratory Data Analysis

- ALWAYS look at your data!
- If you can't see it, then don't believe it!
- Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) allows us to:
  1. Visualize distributions and relationships
  2. Detect errors
  3. Assess assumptions for confirmatory analysis
- EDA is the first step of data analysis!

Exploratory Data Analysis 1977

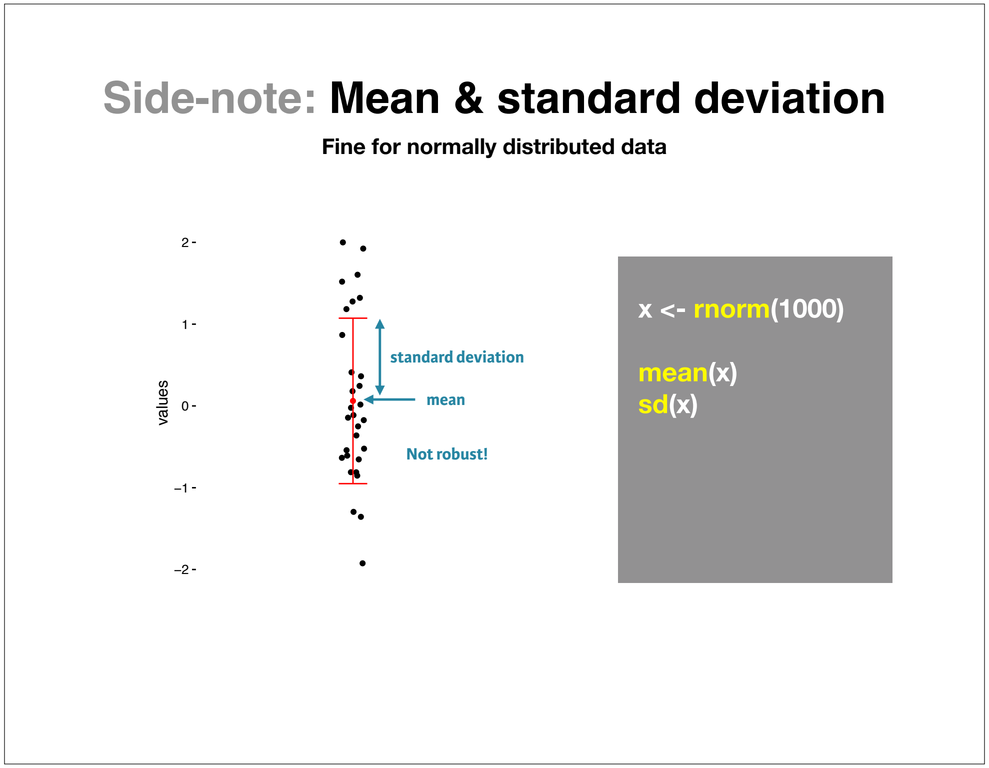
- Based on insights developed at Bell Labs in the 60's
- Techniques for visualizing and summarizing data
- What can the data tell us? (in contrast to "confirmatory" data analysis)
- Introduced many basic techniques:
  - 5-number summary, box plots, stem and leaf diagrams,…
- 5 Number summary:
  - extremes (min and max)
  - median & quartiles
  - More robust to skewed & longtailed distributions





Side-note: How to summarize data?

```
x <- rnorm(1000)
```

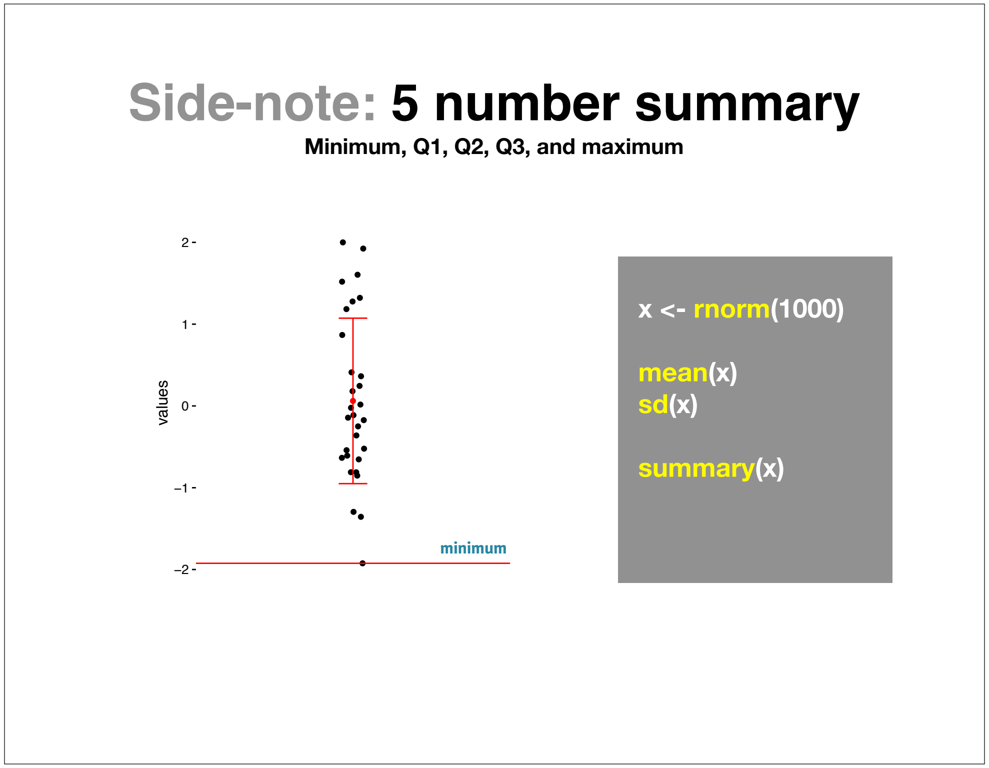


Side-note: Mean & standard deviation

Fine for normally distributed data

```
x <- rnorm(1000)

mean(x)
sd(x)
```



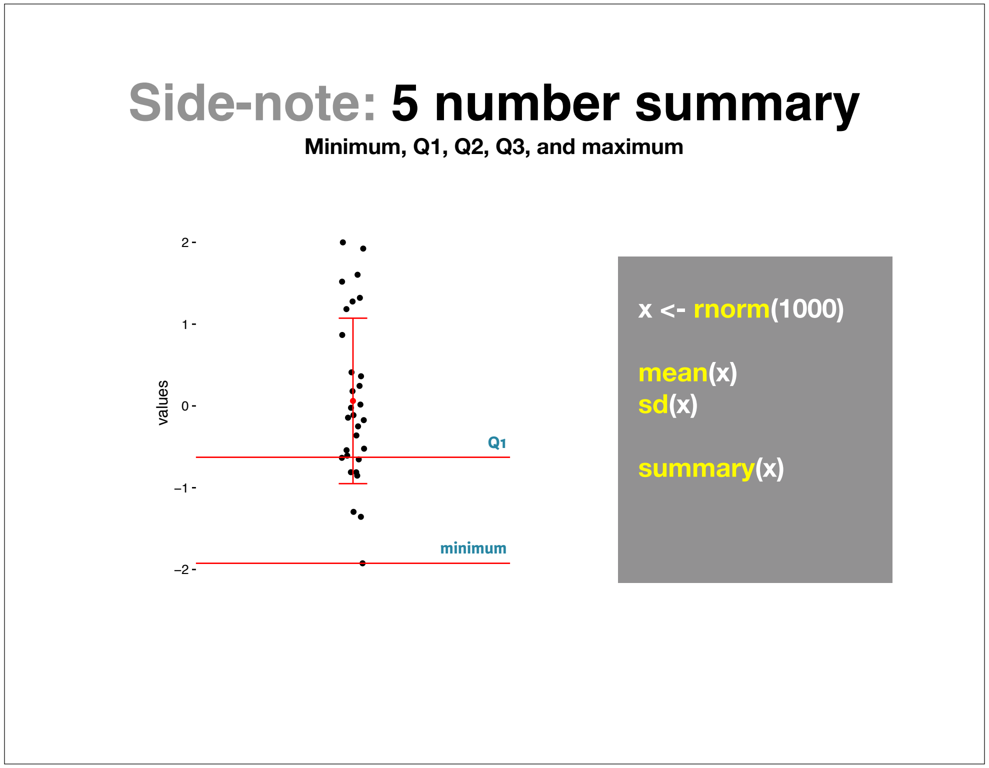
Side-note: 5 number summary

Minimum, Q1, Q2, Q3, and maximum

```
x <- rnorm(1000)

mean(x)
sd(x)

summary(x)
```



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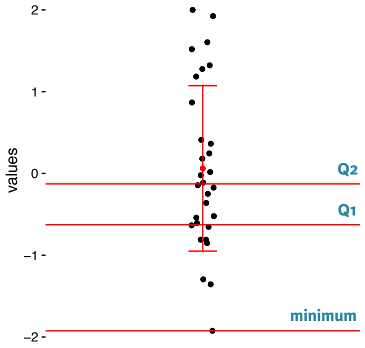

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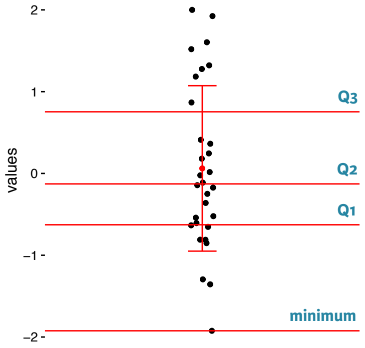

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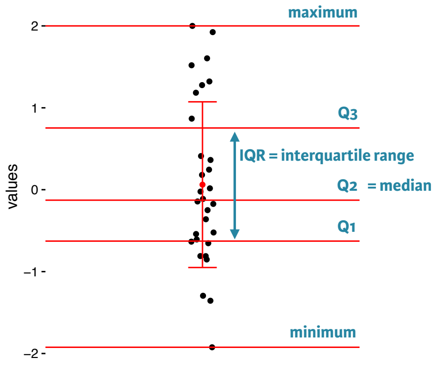
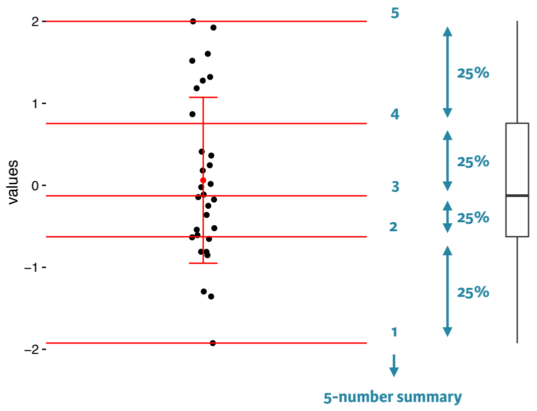


```
x <- rnorm(1000)

mean(x)
sd(x)

summary(x)
```

Side-note: boxplot

Graphical form of the 5 number summary!

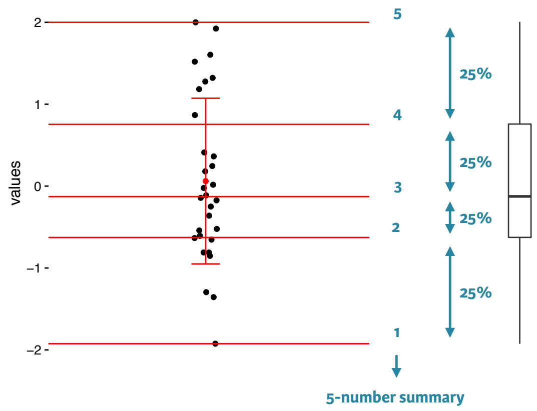


```
x <- rnorm(1000)

mean(x)
sd(x)

summary(x)

boxplot(x)
```

Also called box-and-whisker plots;
See also violin plots etc.

Side-note: **boxplot**

Graphical form of the 5 number summary!

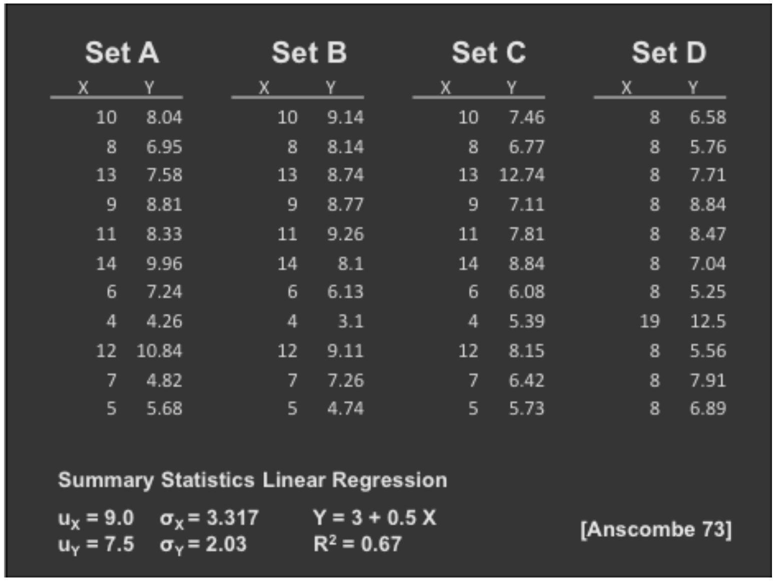


```
x <- rnorm(1000)

mean(x)
sd(x)

summary(x)

boxplot(x)
```

```
hist(x)
rug(x)
```

Also called box-and-whisker plots;
See also violin plots etc.

The Trouble with Summary Stats



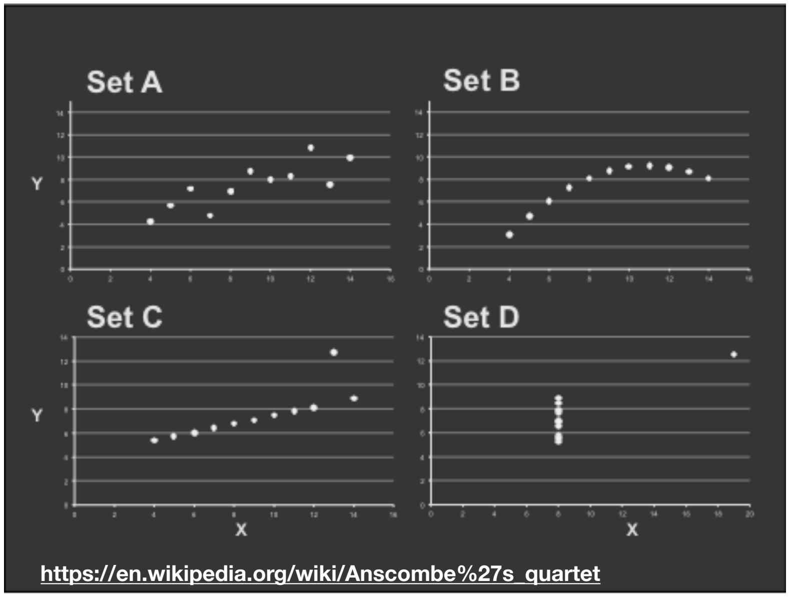
Set A		Set B		Set C		Set D	
X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
10	8.04	10	9.14	10	7.46	8	6.58
8	6.95	8	8.14	8	6.77	8	5.76
13	7.58	13	8.74	13	12.74	8	7.71
9	8.81	9	8.77	9	7.11	8	8.84
11	8.33	11	9.26	11	7.81	8	8.47
14	9.96	14	8.1	14	8.84	8	7.04
6	7.24	6	6.13	6	6.08	8	5.25
4	4.26	4	3.1	4	5.39	19	12.5
12	10.84	12	9.11	12	8.15	8	5.56
7	4.82	7	7.26	7	6.42	8	7.91
5	5.68	5	4.74	5	5.73	8	6.89

Summary Statistics Linear Regression

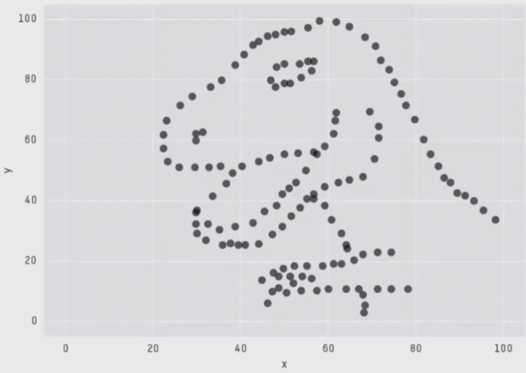
$u_X = 9.0$ $\sigma_X = 3.317$ $Y = 3 + 0.5\,X$
$u_Y = 7.5$ $\sigma_Y = 2.03$ $R^2 = 0.67$

[Anscombe 73]

Looking at Data



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anscombe%27s_quartet



```
X Mean: 54.2659224
Y Mean: 47.8313999
X SD  : 16.7649829
Y SD  : 26.9342120
Corr. : -0.0642526
```

Key point: You need to visualize your data!

https://github.com/stephlocke/datasauRus

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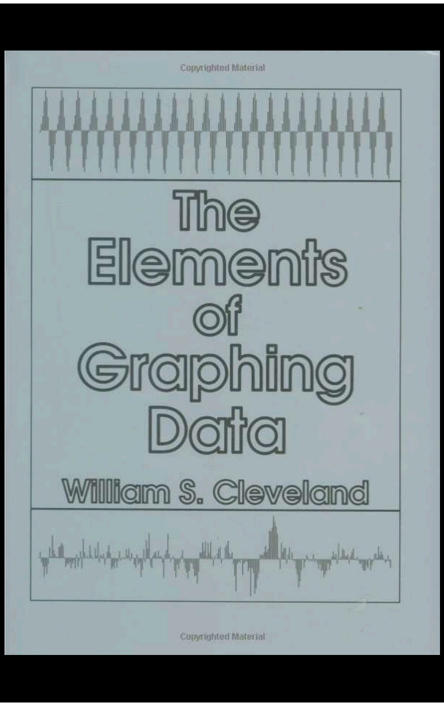
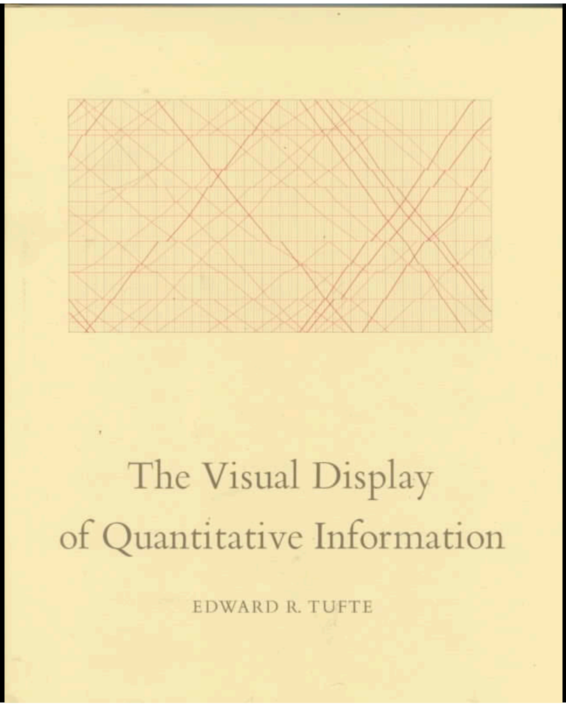


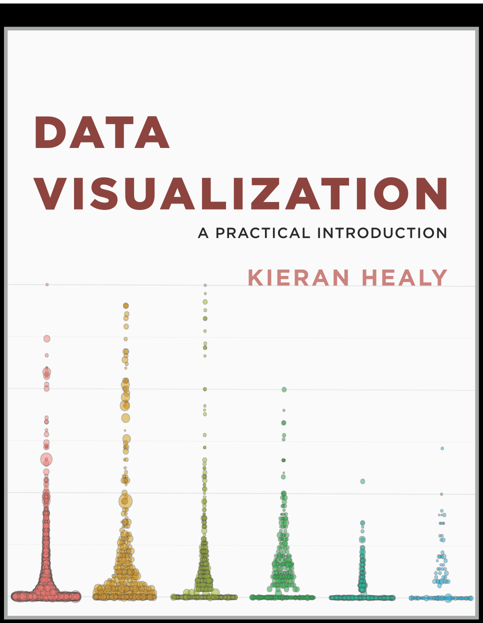
The Elements of Graphing Data

William S. Cleveland



The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

EDWARD R. TUFTE



DATA VISUALIZATION

A PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

KIERAN HEALY

http://socviz.co/

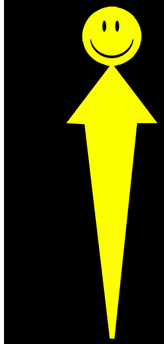
Key Point:

Good visualizations optimize for the human visual system.

Key Point: The most important measurement should exploit the highest ranked encoding possible

- Position along a common scale
- Position on identical but nonaligned scales
- Length
- Angle or Slope
- Area
- Volume or Density or Color saturation/hue

Key Point: The most important measurement should exploit the highest ranked encoding possible



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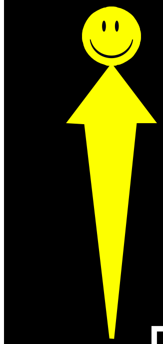

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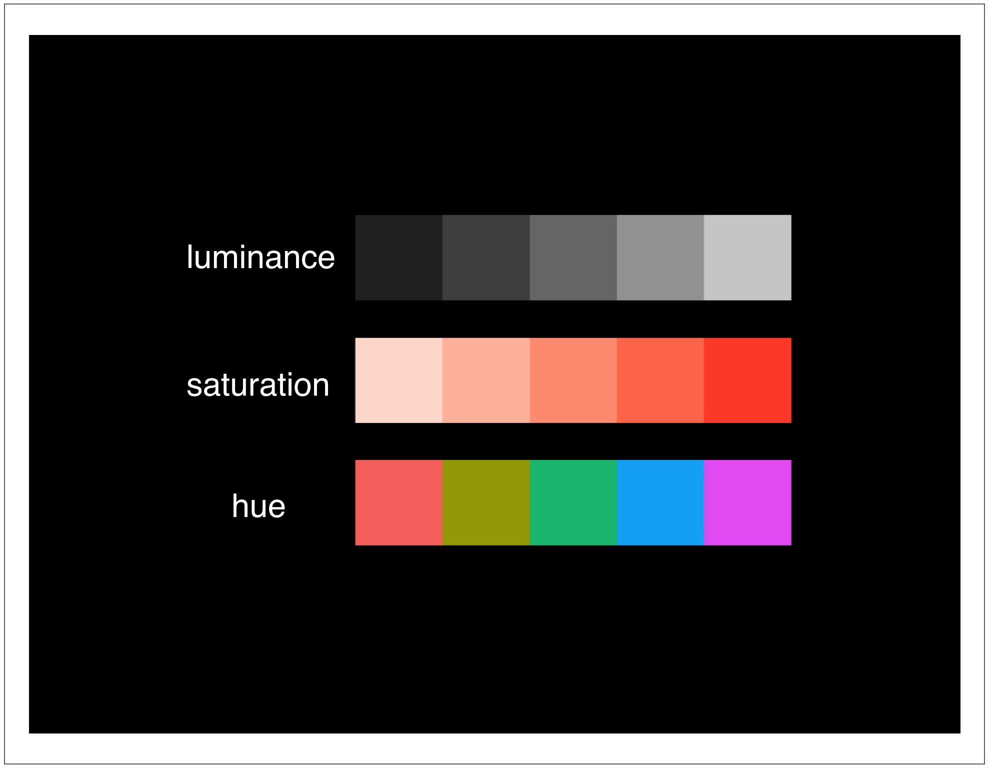
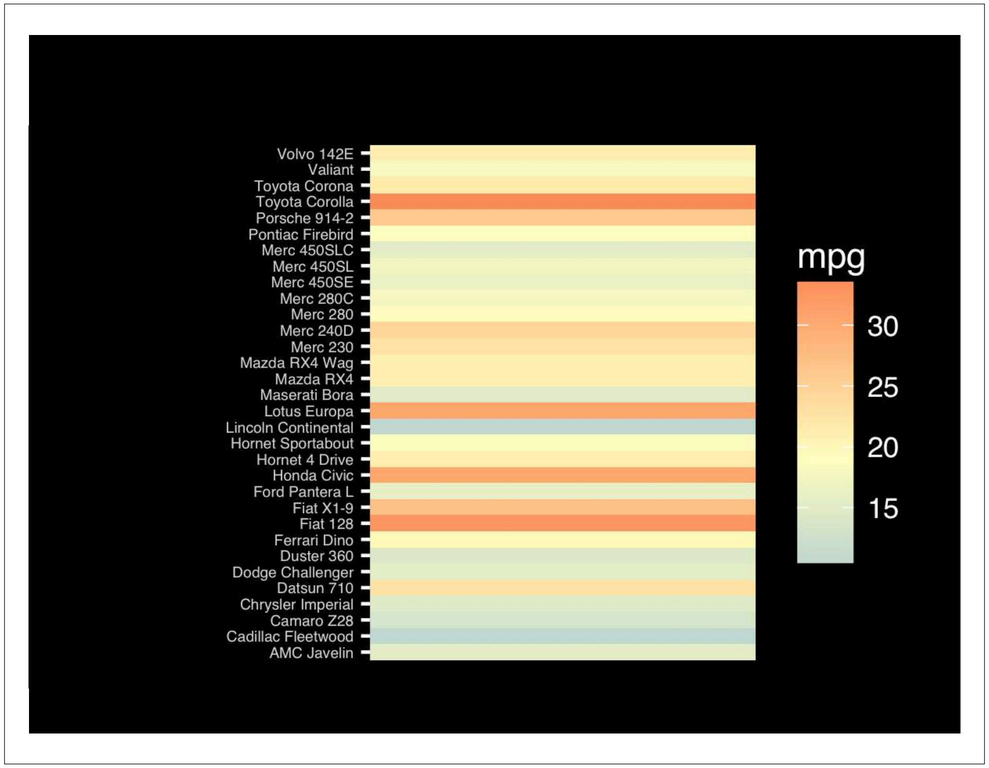
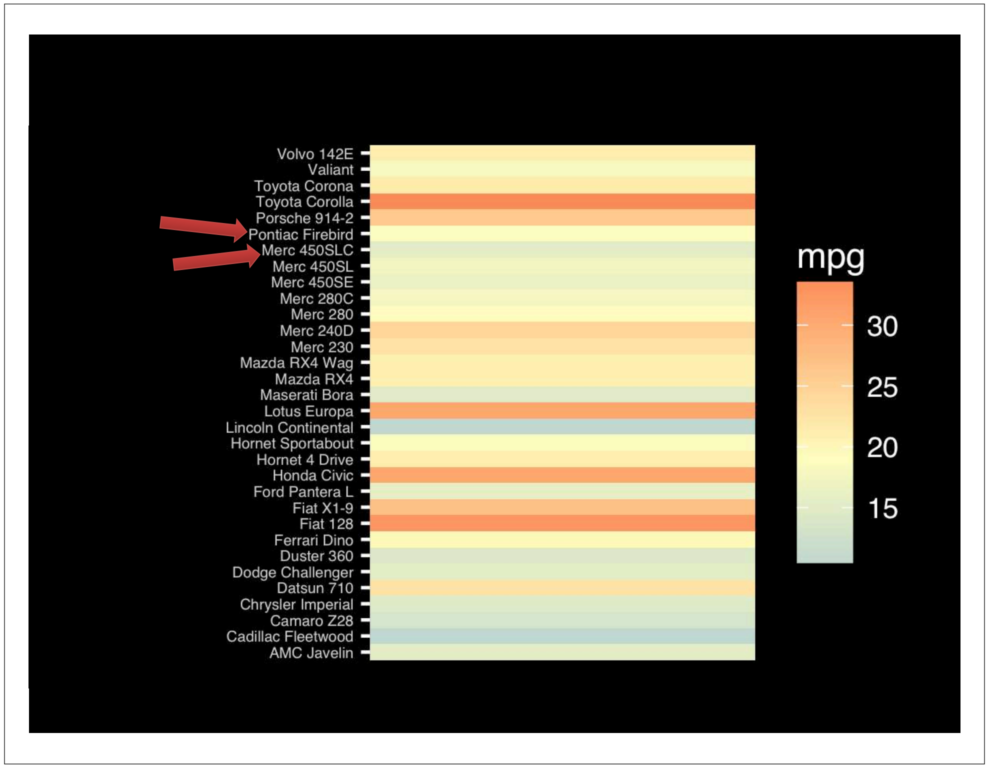

luminance
saturation
hue


Volvo 142E
Valiant
Toyota Corona
Toyota Corolla
Porsche 914-2
Pontiac Firebird
Merc 450SLC
Merc 450SL
Merc 450SE
Merc 280C
Merc 280
Merc 240D
Merc 230
Mazda RX4 Wag
Mazda RX4
Maserati Bora
Lotus Europa
Lincoln Continental
Hornet Sportabout
Hornet 4 Drive
Honda Civic
Ford Pantera L
Fiat X1-9
Fiat 128
Ferrari Dino
Duster 360
Dodge Challenger
Datsun 710
Chrysler Imperial
Camaro Z28
Cadillac Fleetwood
AMC Javelin
mpg
30
25
20
15


Volvo 142E
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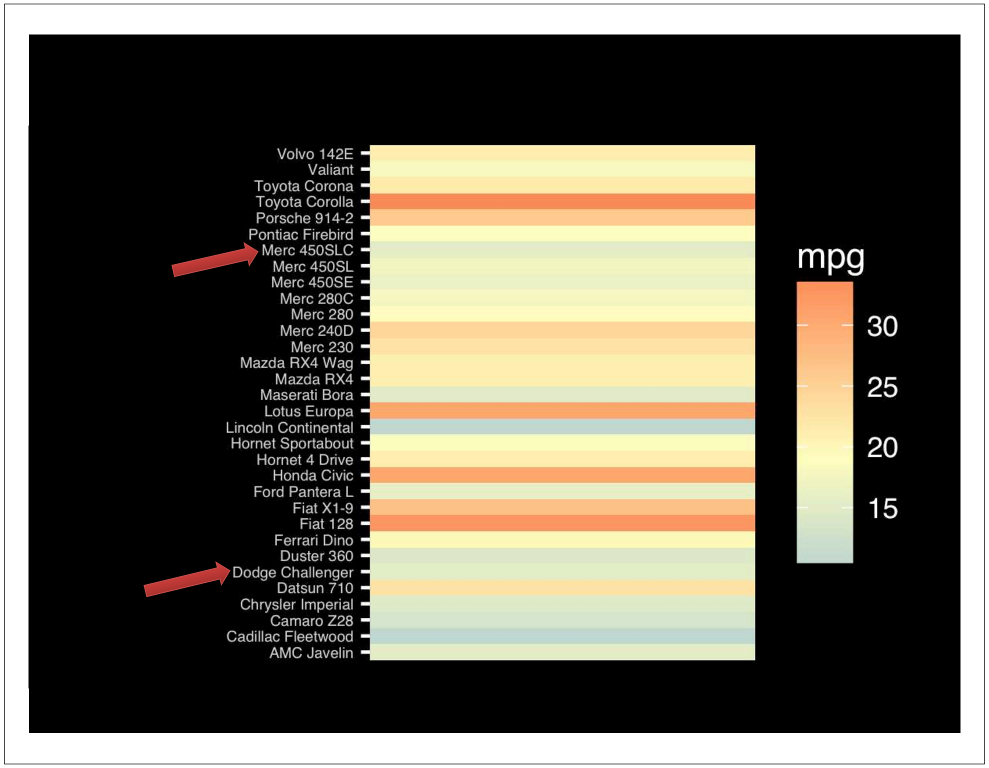
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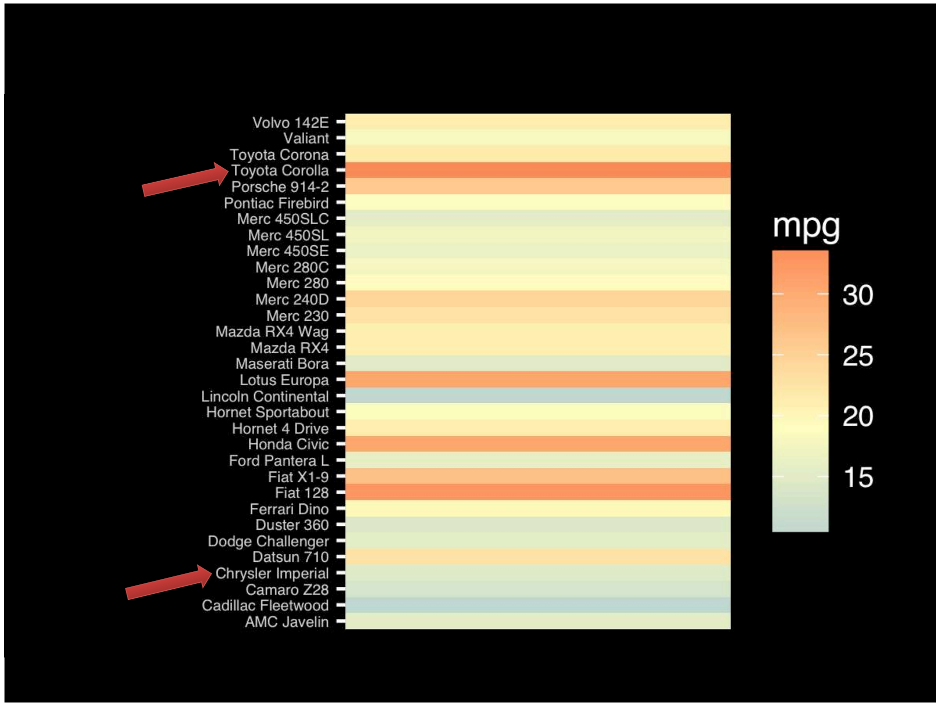
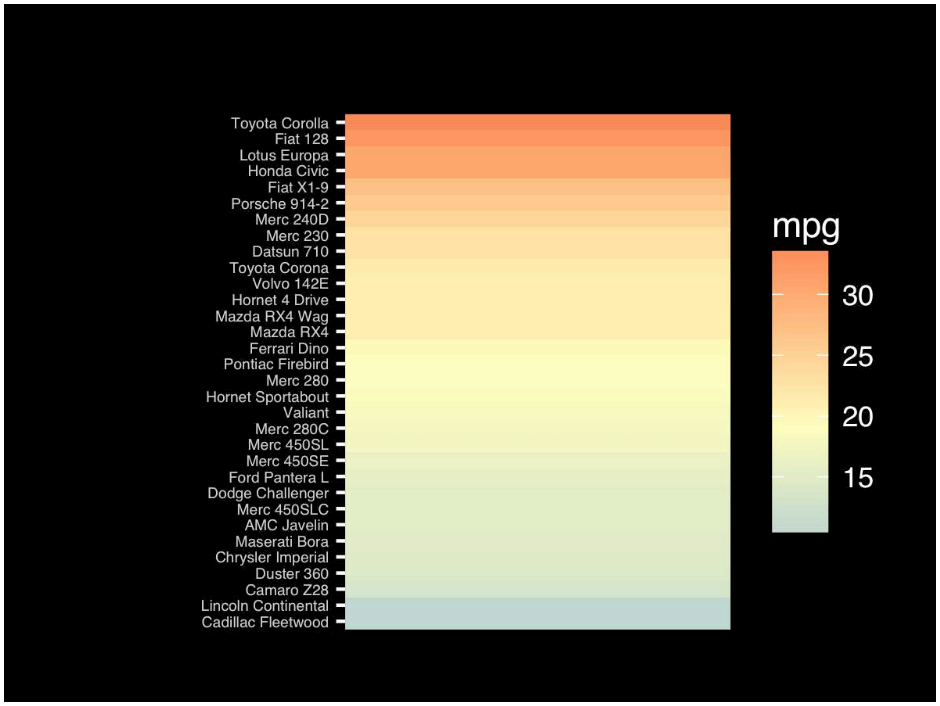
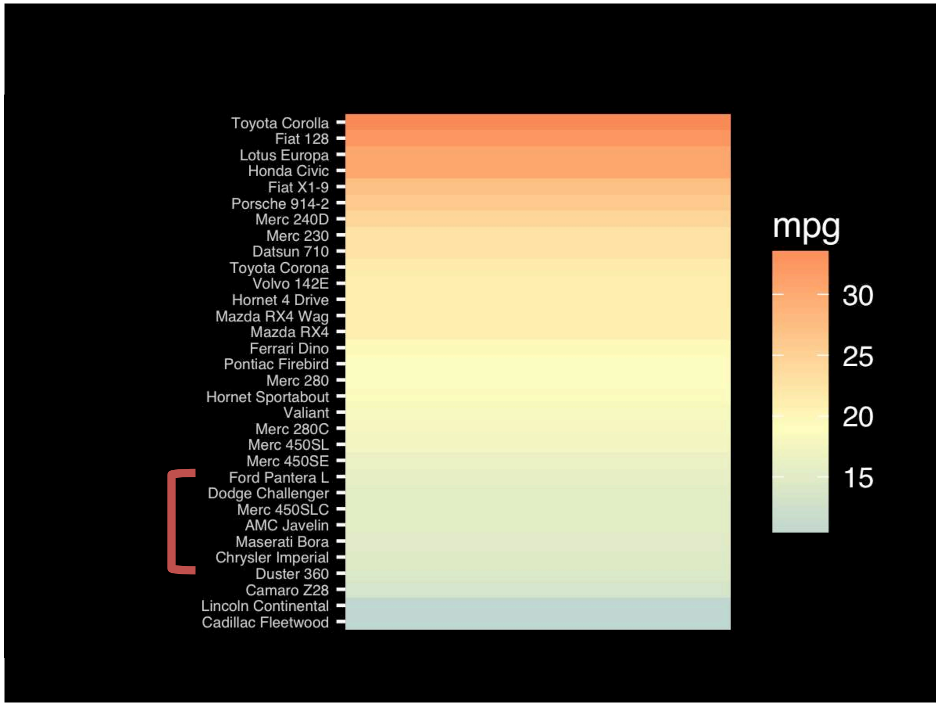
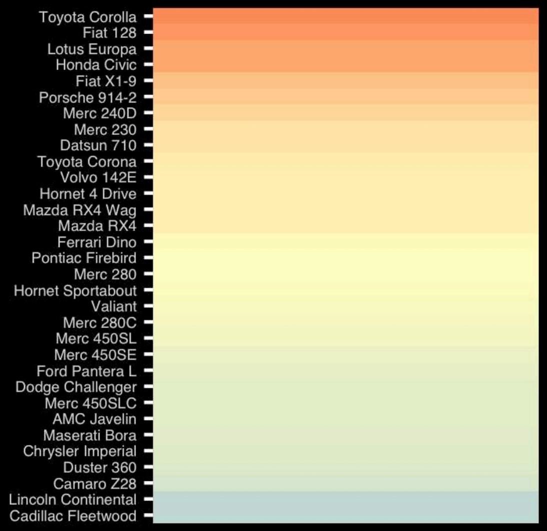


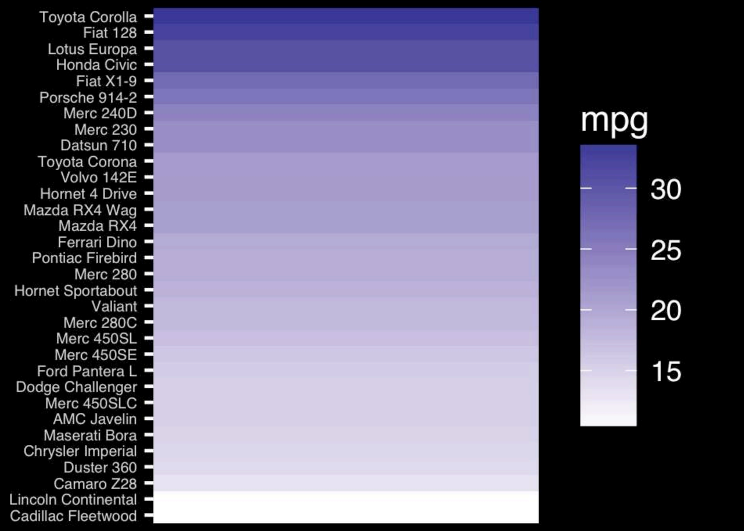
Observation: Alphabetical is almost never the correct ordering of a categorical variable.

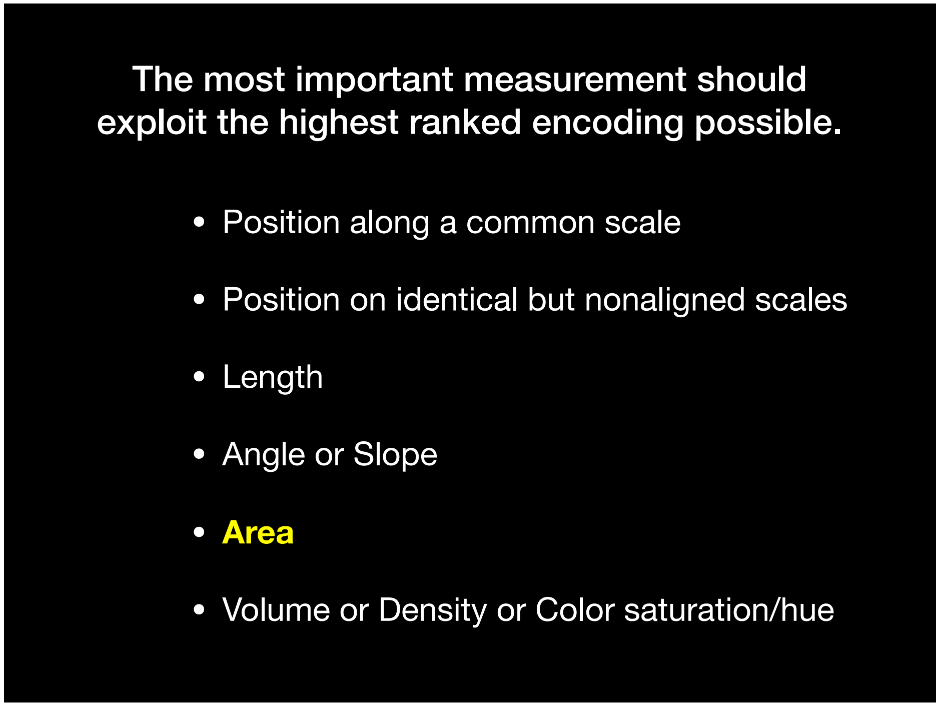






If we did not have the legend would you know which was low or high mpg?





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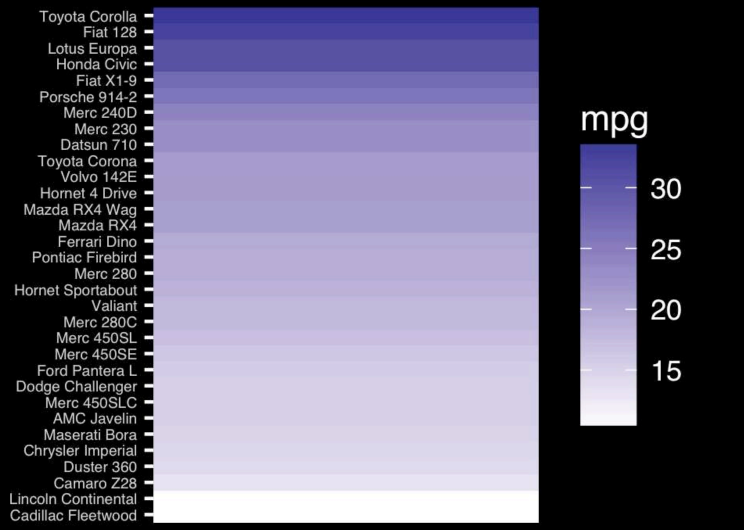

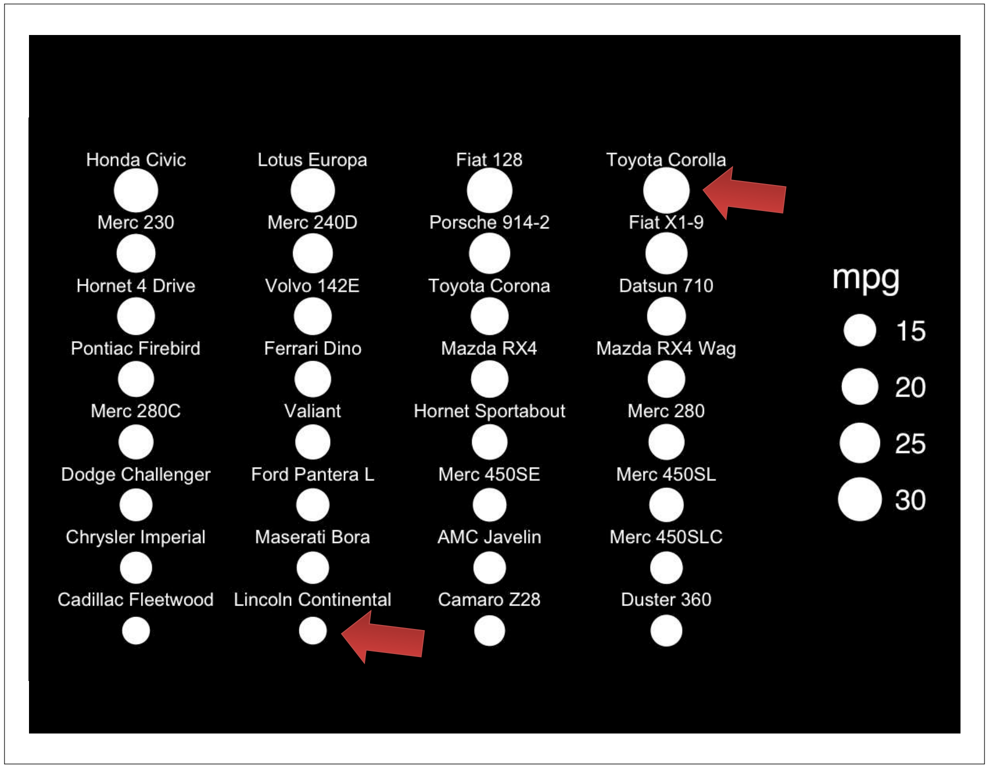

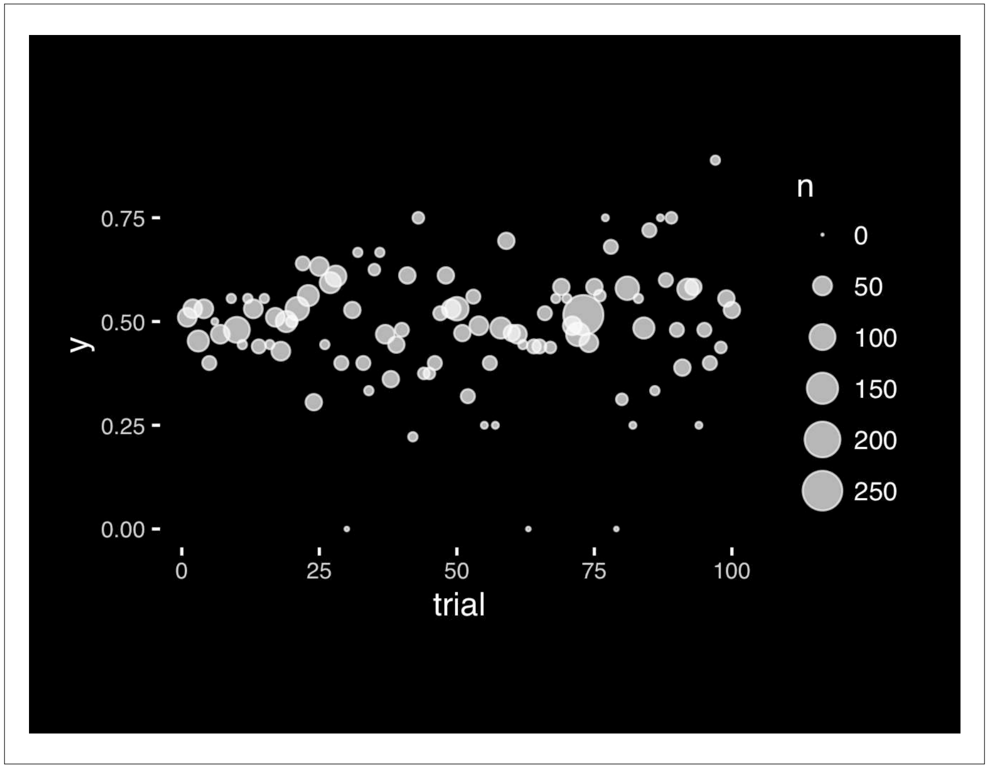

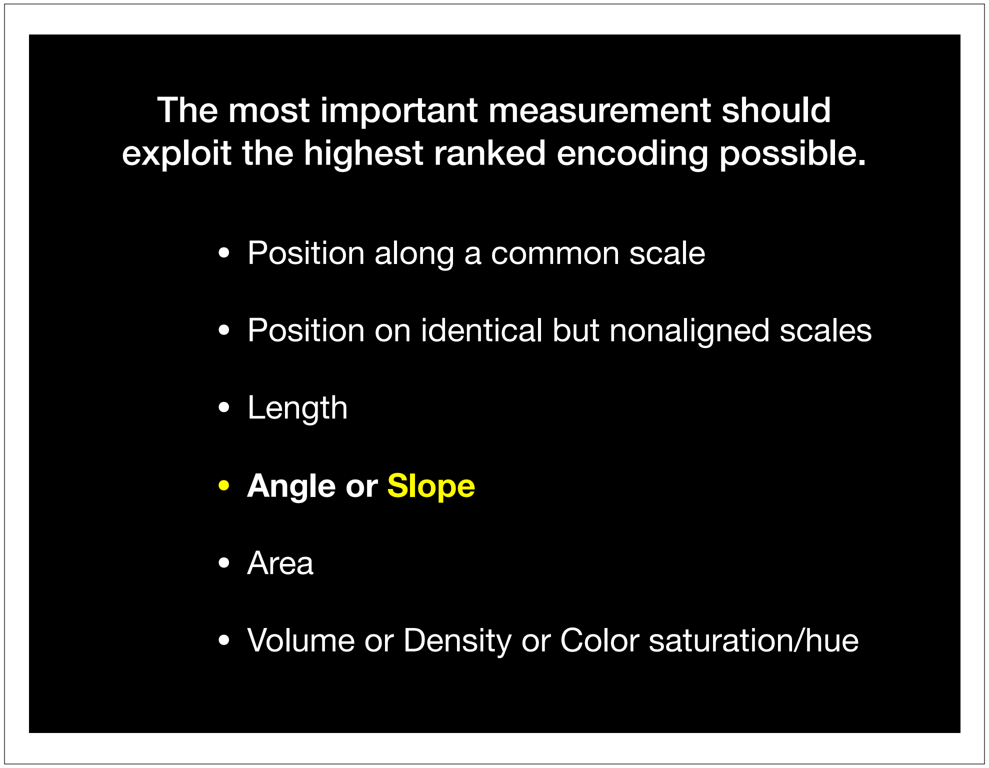
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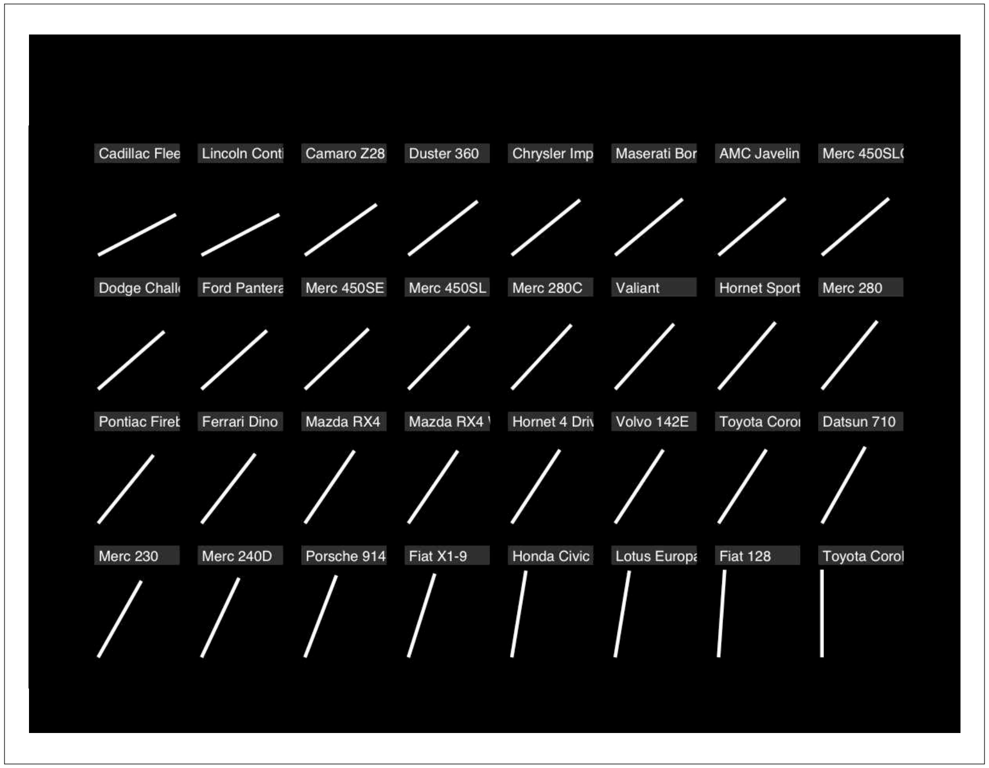
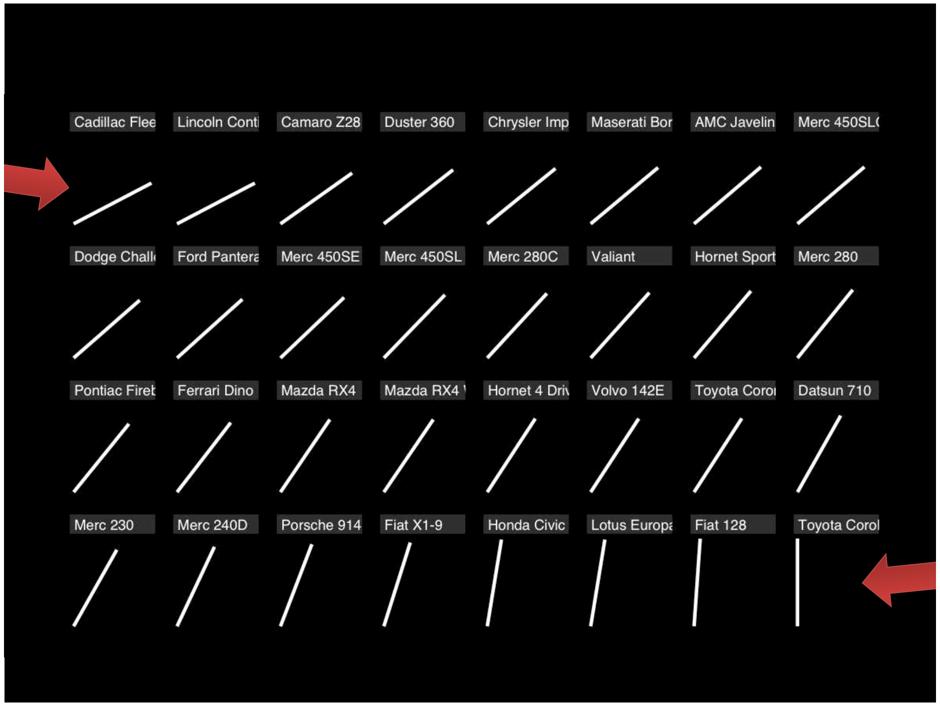
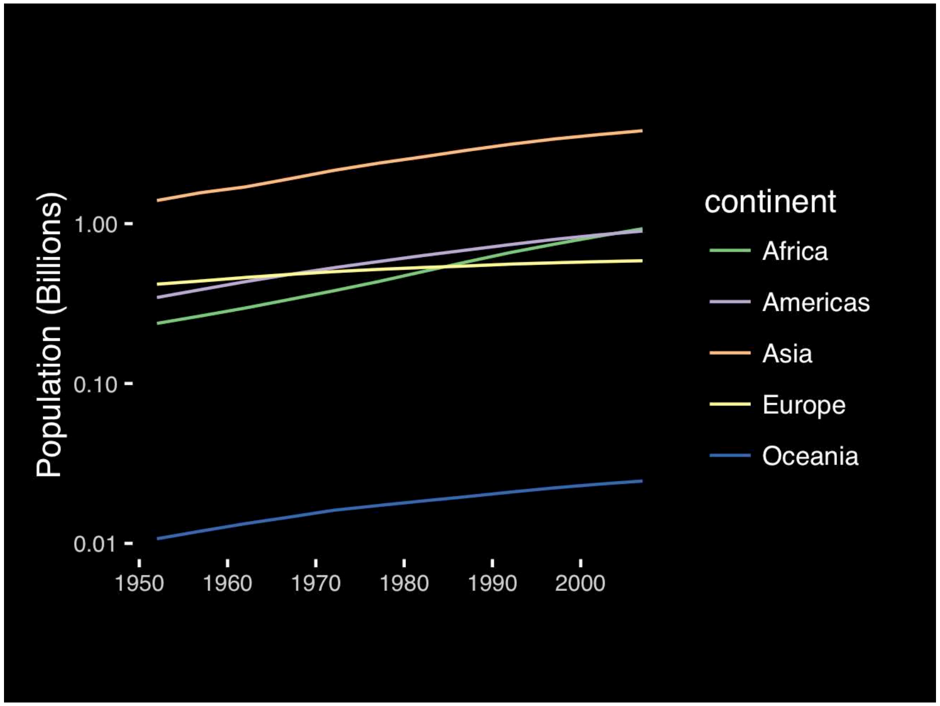
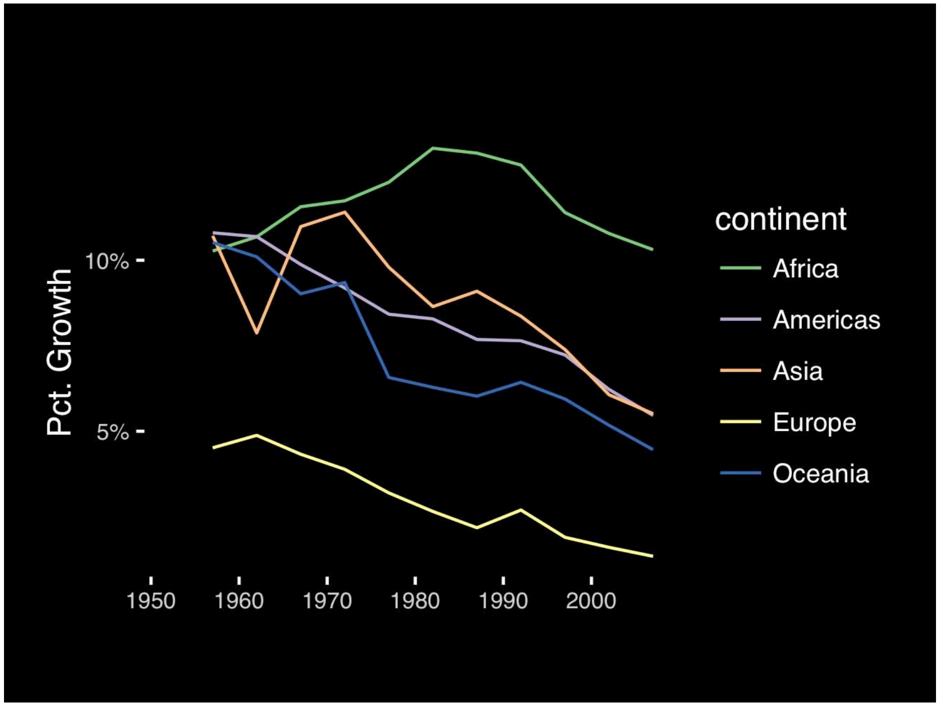






If growth (slope) is important, plot it directly.



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Observation: Pie charts are ALWAYS a mistake.

Apart from MPAs :-)

Piecharts are the information visualization equivalent of a roofing hammer to the frontal lobe. They have no place in the world of grownups, and occupy the same semiotic space as short pants, a runny nose, and chocolate smeared on one's face. They are as professional as a pair of assless chaps.

http://blog.codahale.com/2006/04/29/google-analytics-the-goggles-they-do-nothing/

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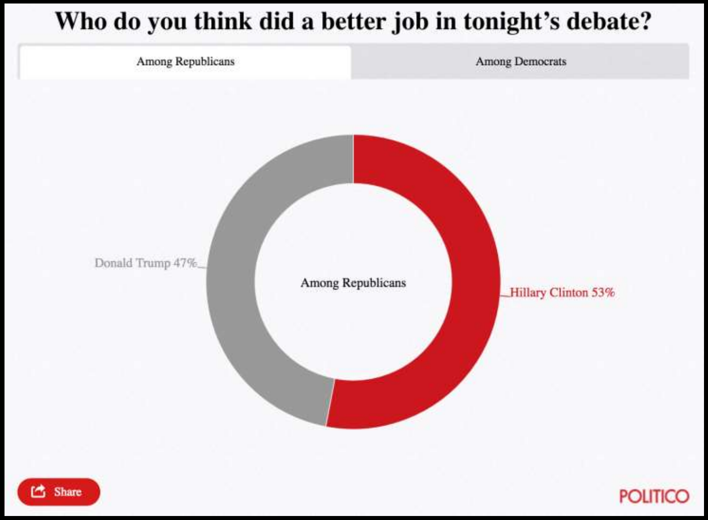
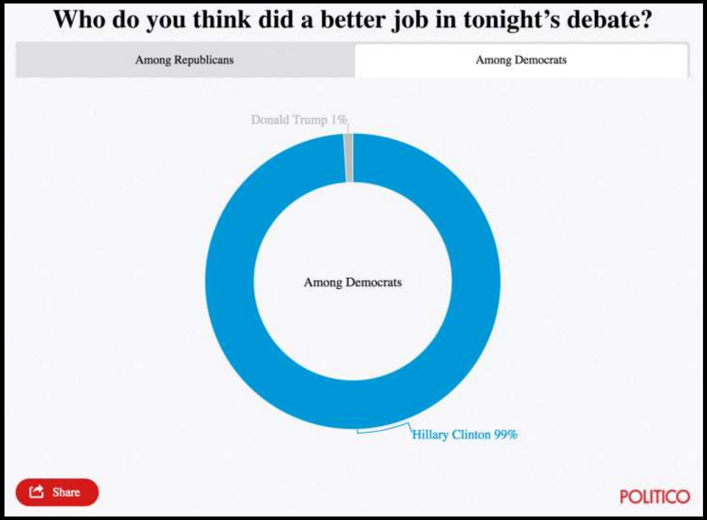


Who do you think did a better job in tonight's debate?



Who do you think did a better job in tonight's debate?

Tables are preferable to graphics for many small data sets. A table is nearly always better than a dumb pie chart; the only thing worse than a pie chart is several of them, for then the viewer is asked to compare quantities located in spatial disarray both within and between pies... Given their low data-density and failure to order numbers along a visual dimension, **pie charts should never be used.**

-Edward Tufte, The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

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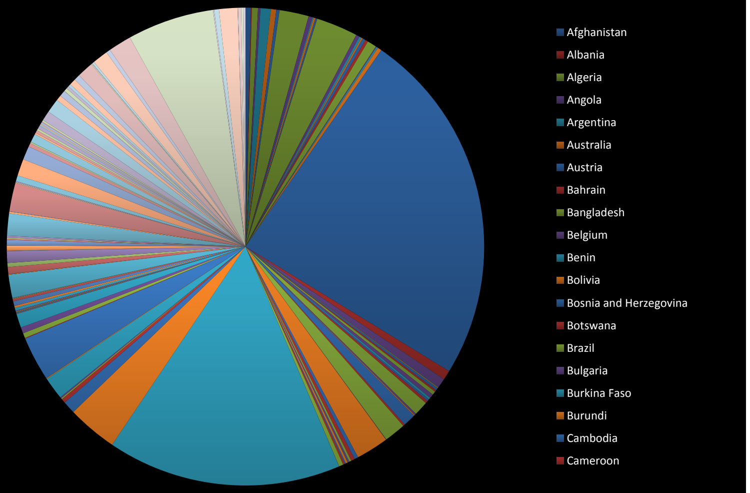
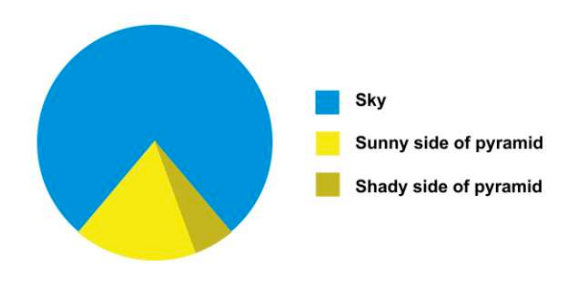
-Edward Tufte, The Visual Display of Quantitative Information

Who do you think did a better job in tonight's debate?

	Clinton	Trump
Among Democrats	99%	1%
Among Republicans	53%	47%

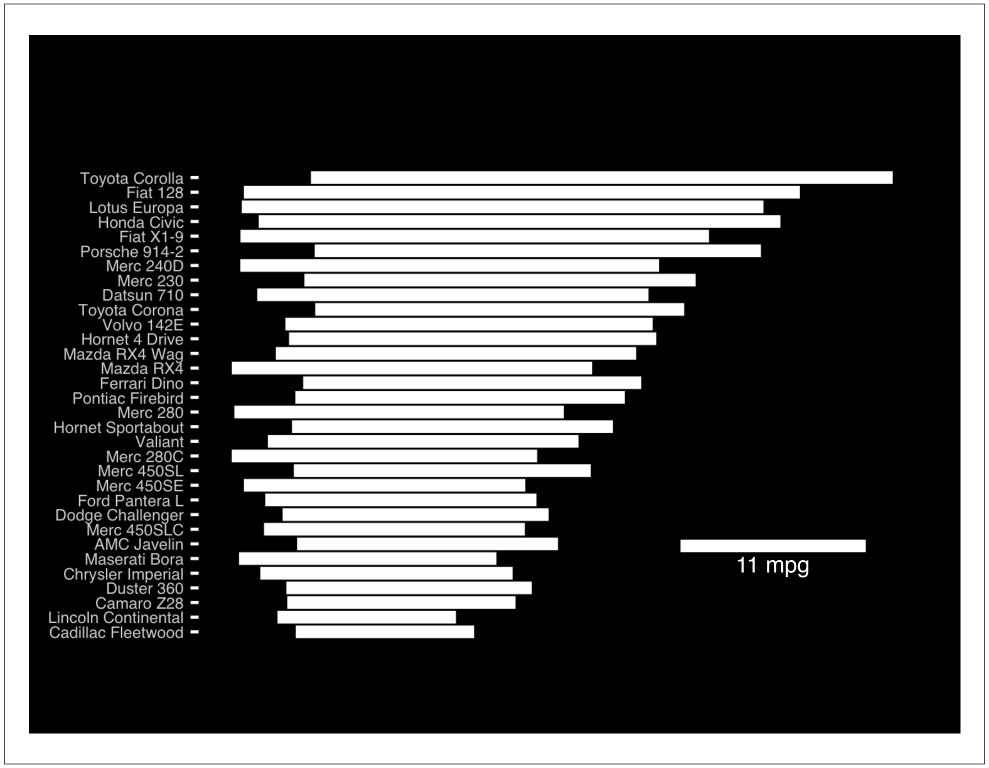


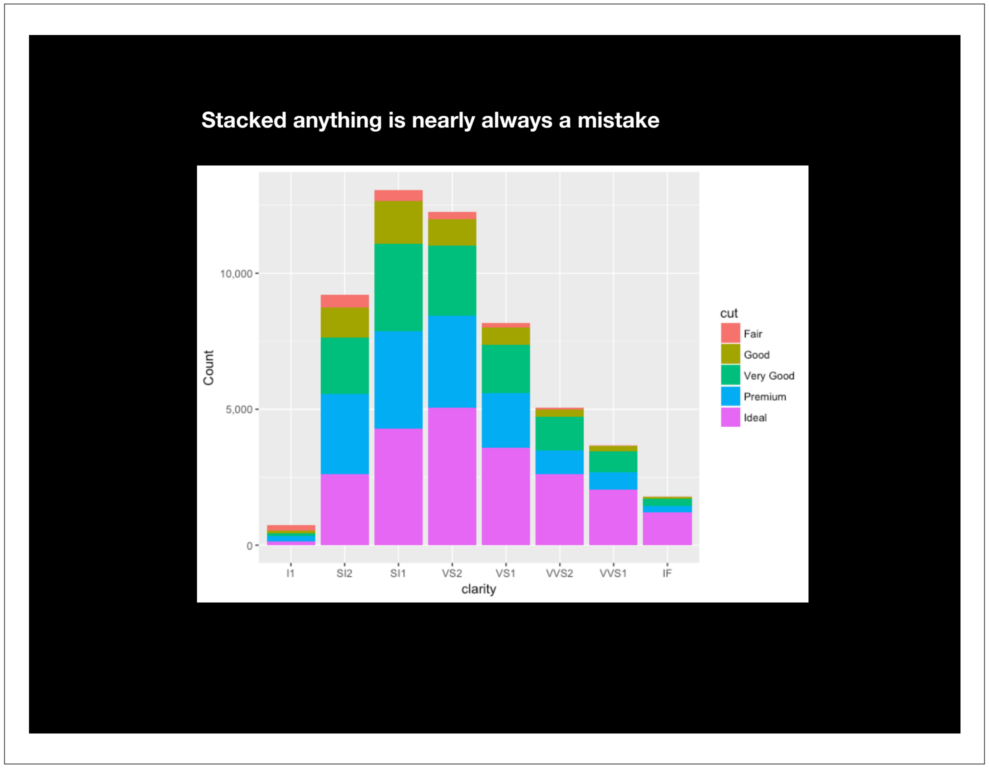
All good pie charts are jokes…



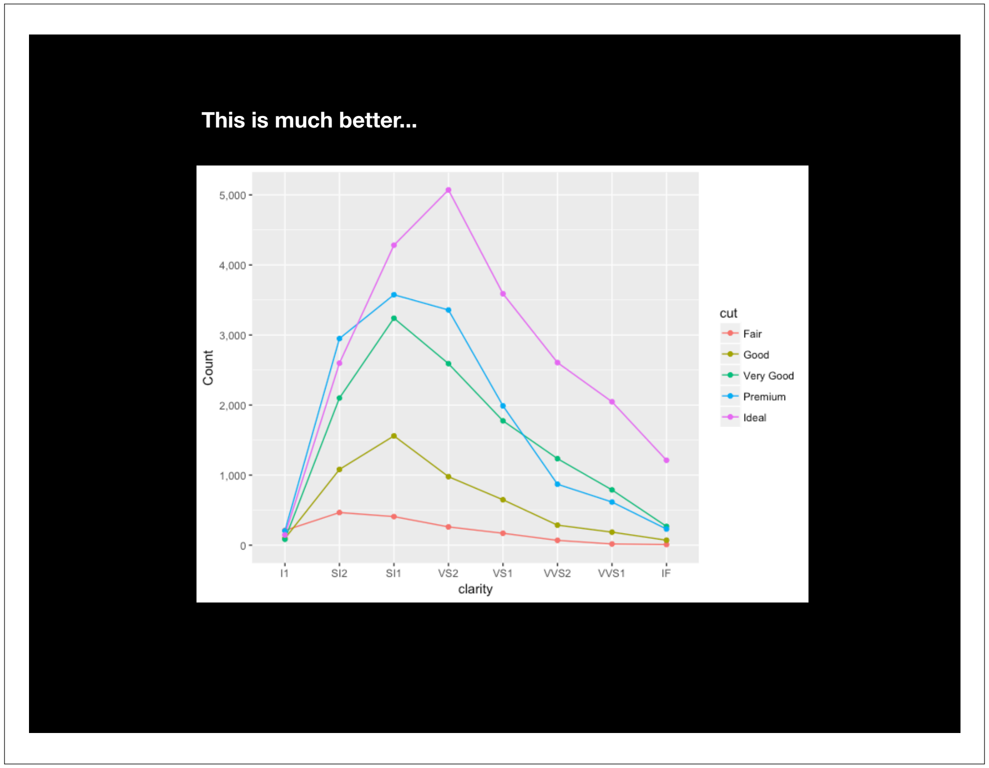
The most important measurement should exploit the highest ranked encoding possible.

- Position along a common scale
- Position on identical but nonaligned scales
- Length
- Angle or Slope
- Area
- Volume or Density or Color saturation/hue

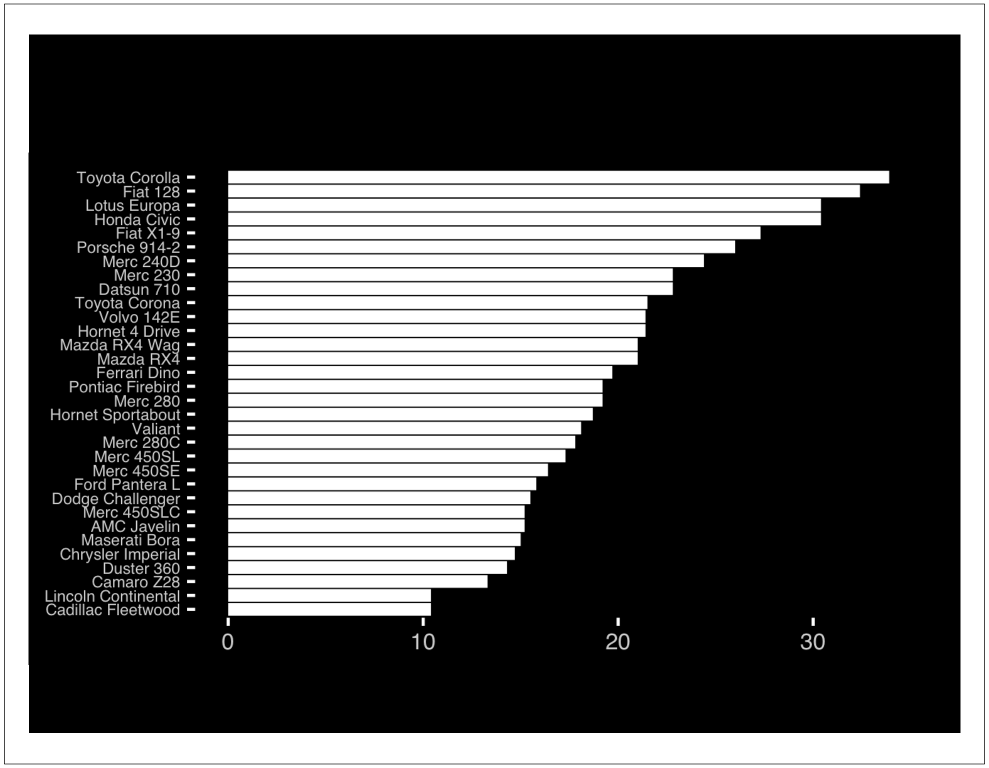


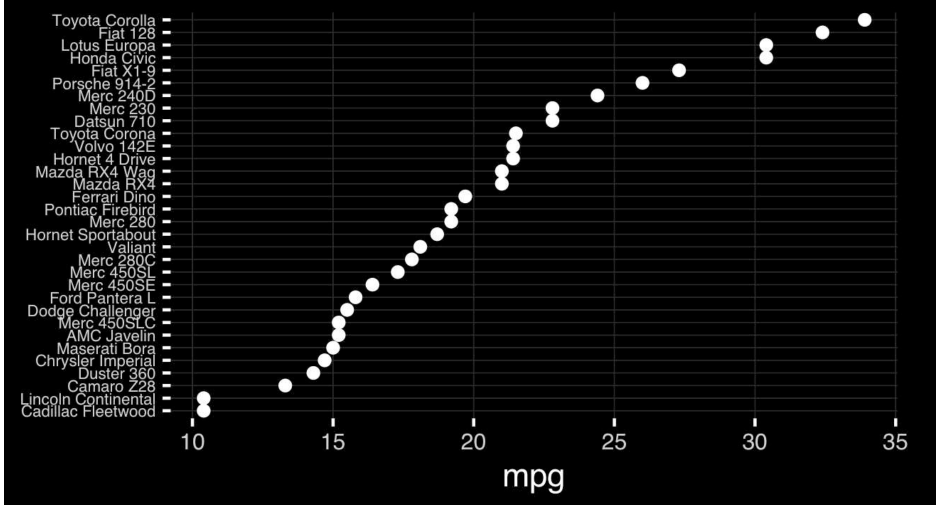


Stacked anything is nearly always a mistake



This is much better...





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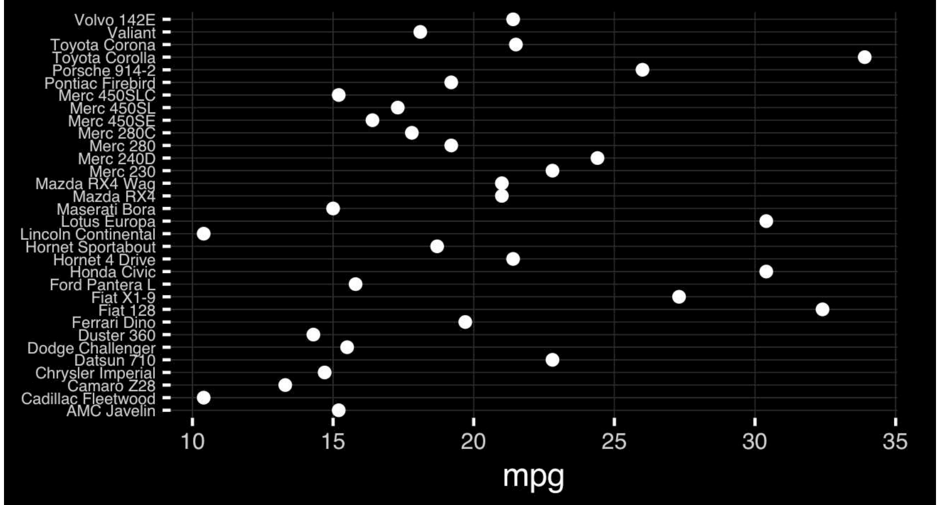
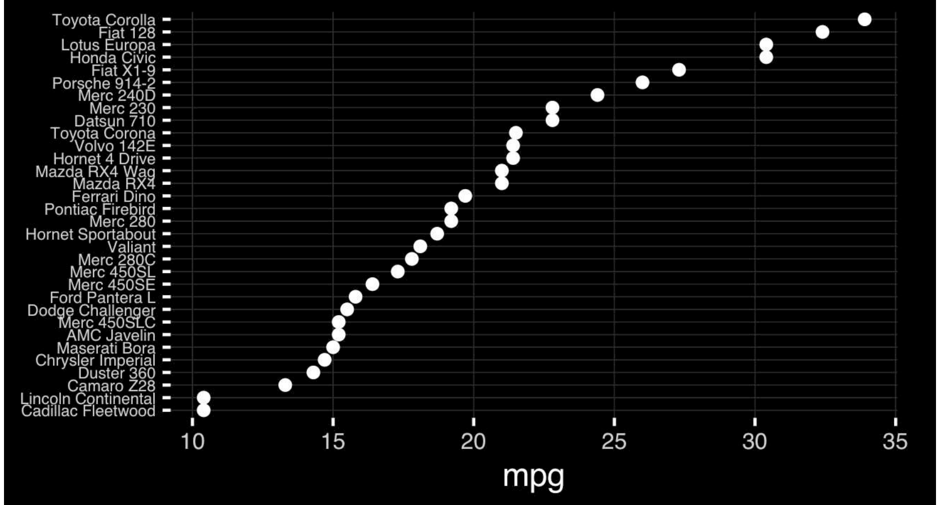
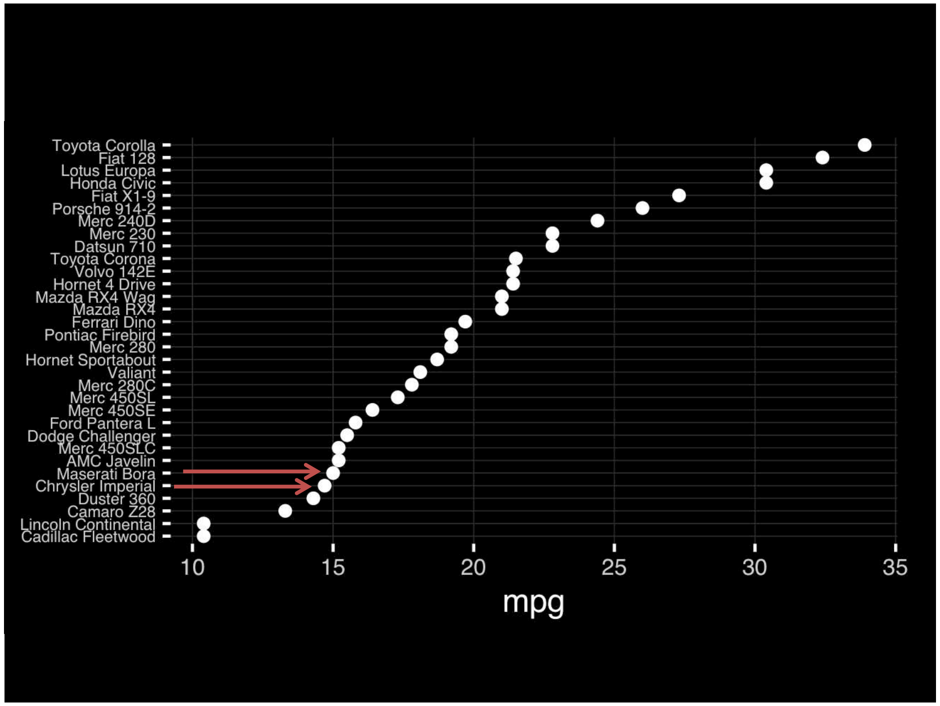
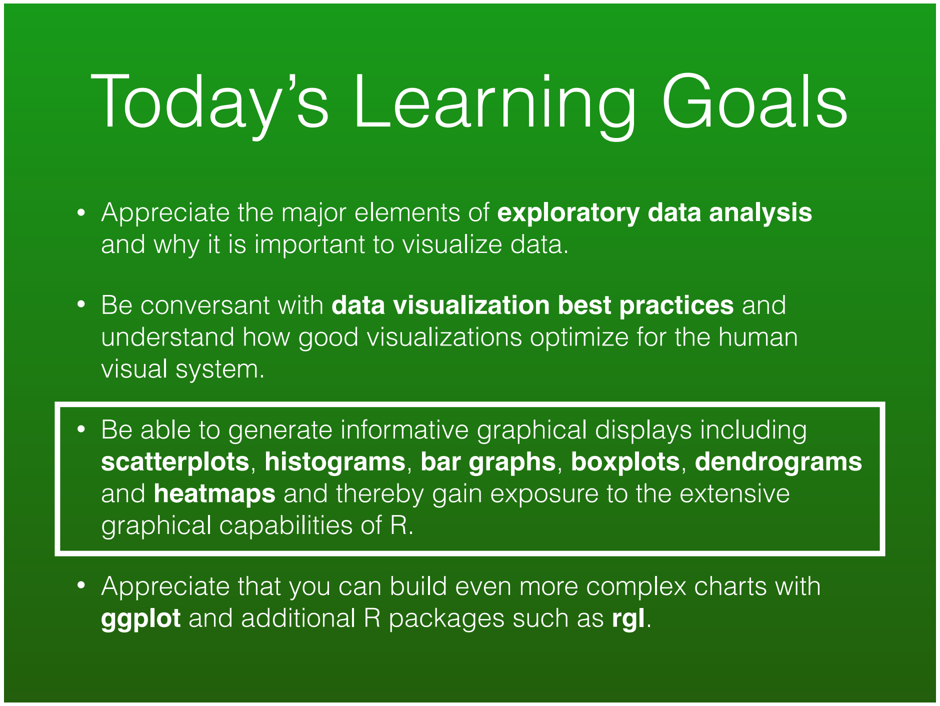




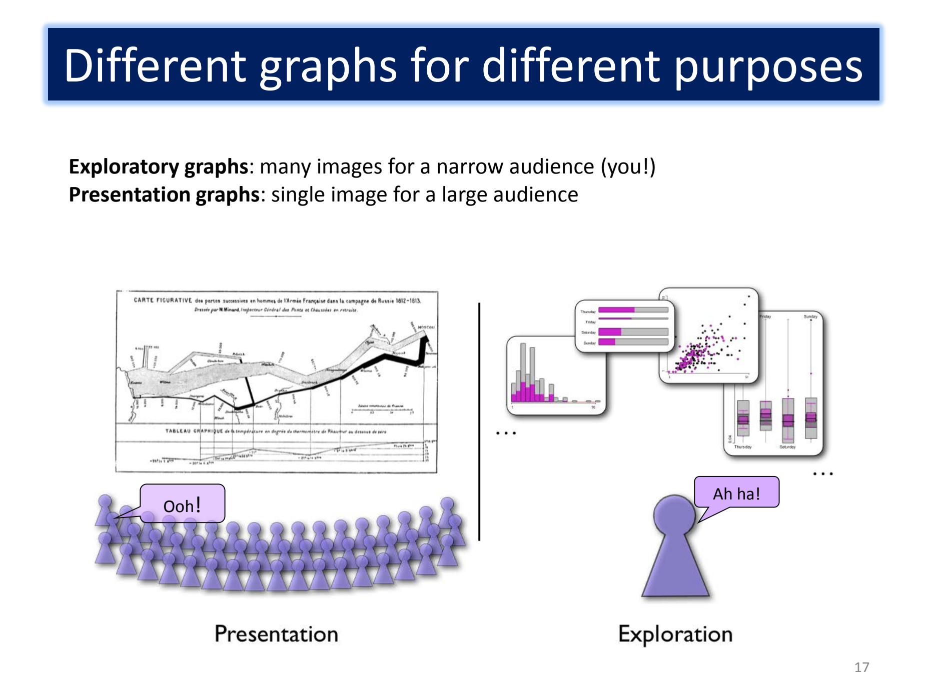


Observation: Comparison is trivial on a common scale.



Today's Learning Goals

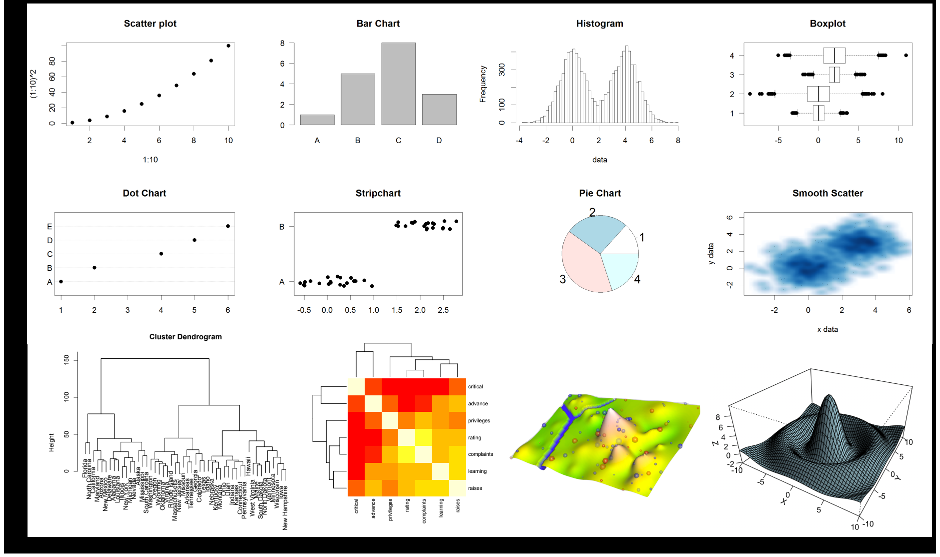
- Appreciate the major elements of **exploratory data analysis** and why it is important to visualize data.
- Be conversant with **data visualization best practices** and understand how good visualizations optimize for the human visual system.
- Be able to generate informative graphical displays including **scatterplots**, **histograms**, **bar graphs**, **boxplots**, **dendrograms** and **heatmaps** and thereby gain exposure to the extensive graphical capabilities of R.
- Appreciate that you can build even more complex charts with **ggplot** and additional R packages such as **rgl**.



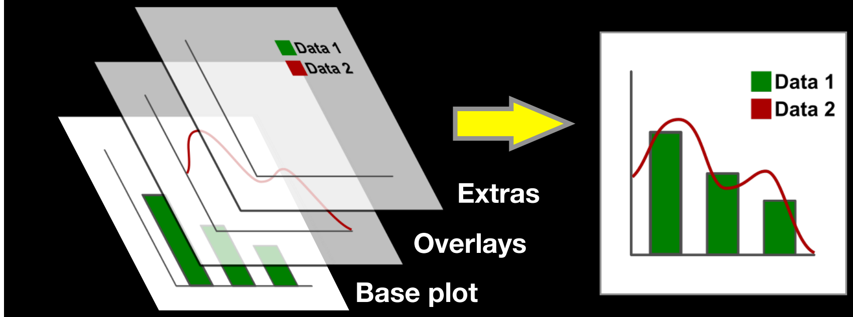
Different graphs for different purposes

Exploratory graphs: many images for a narrow audience (you!)
Presentation graphs: single image for a large audience

Core R Graph Types



The R Painters Model



Extras

Overlays

Base plot

Side-Note: "Red and green should never be seen"

Do it Yourself!

Hands-on

Section 1 only please

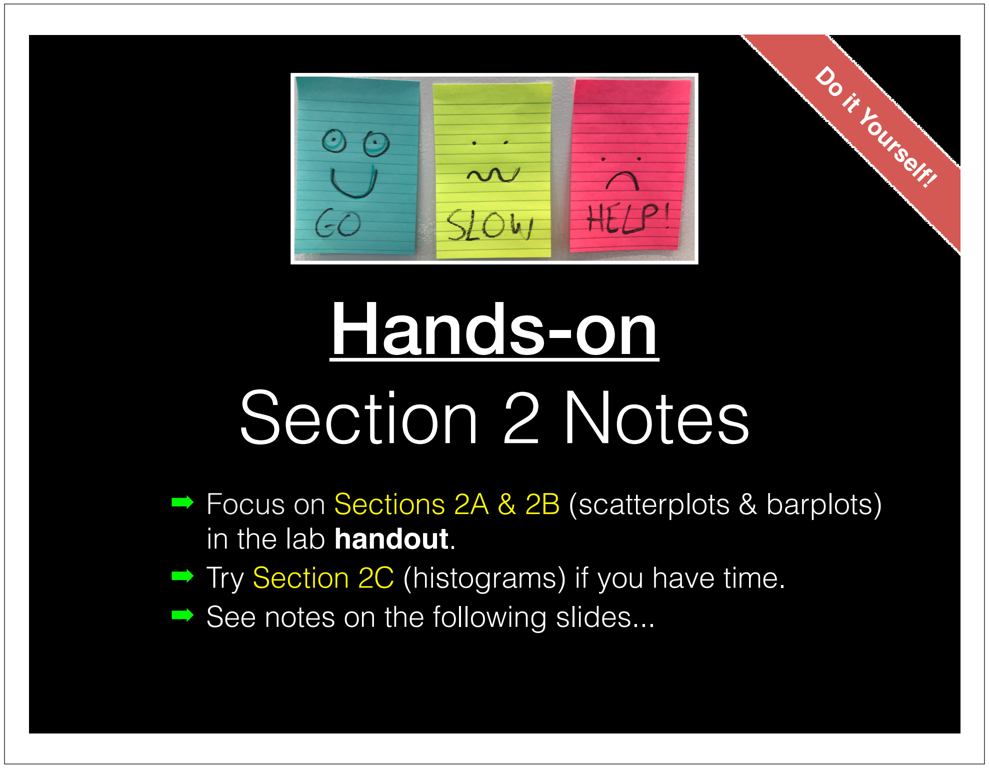
- Create a new **RStudio Project** for this class,
- **Download** the example data files and move them to your project directory,
- Focus on **Sections 1A & 1B** in the **handout**.

Do it Yourself!

Hands-on

Section 1 only please

- Create a new **RStudio Project** for this class,
- **Download** the example data files and move them to your project directory,
- Create and save an R Script called class05.R in your project directory



Do it Yourself!

Hands-on

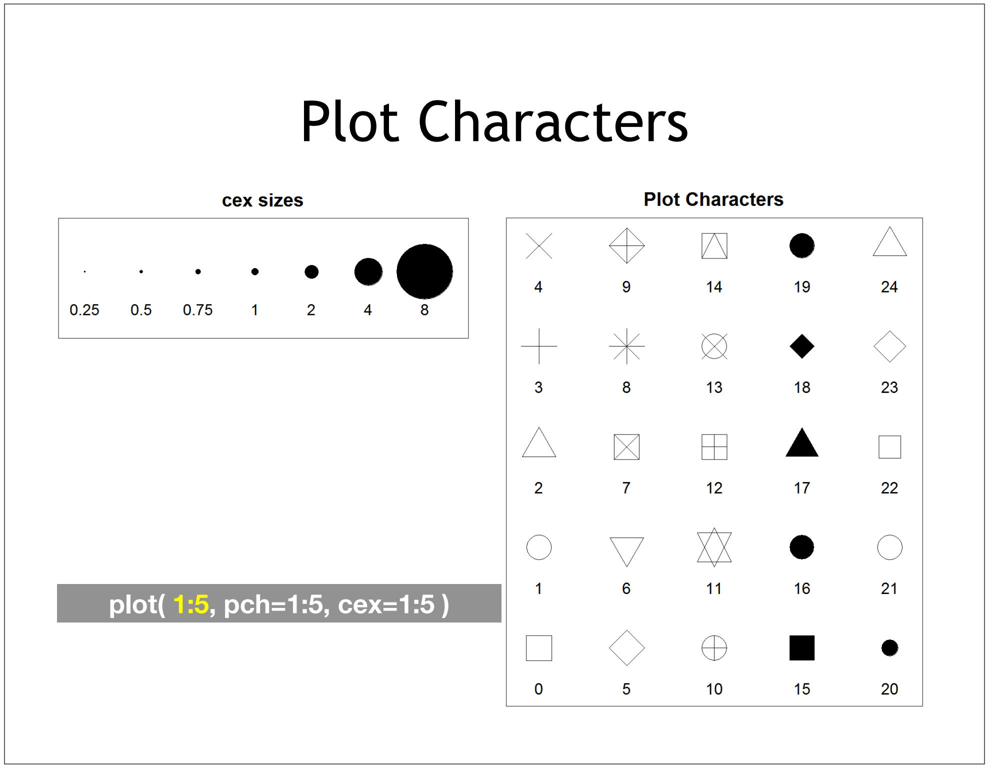
Section 2 Notes

- ➡ Focus on Sections 2A & 2B (scatterplots & barplots) in the lab **handout**.
- ➡ Try Section 2C (histograms) if you have time.
- ➡ See notes on the following slides...

Common Options

- Axis scales
  - `xlim c(min,max)`
  - `ylim c(min,max)`
- Axis labels
  - `xlab(text)`
  - `ylab(text)`
- Plot titles
  - `main(text)`
  - `sub(text)`
- Plot characters
  - `pch(number)`
  - `cex(number)`

- Local options to change a specific plot
- Global options to affect all graphs

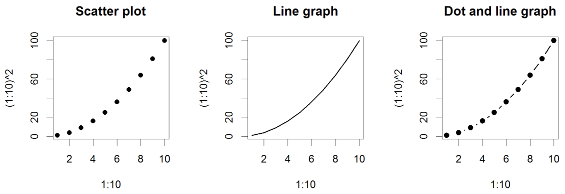


Plot Characters

```
plot( 1:5, pch=1:5, cex=1:5 )
```

Plot Type Specific Options

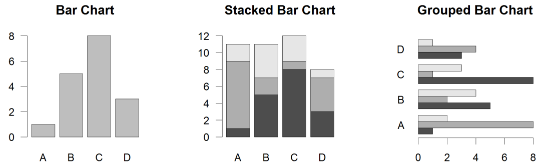
Plot (scatterplots and line graphs)



- Input: Almost anything. 2 x Vectors
- Output: Nothing
- Options:
  - `type` l=line, p=point, b=line+point
  - `lwd` line width (thickness)
  - `lty` line type (1=solid,2=dashed,3=dotted etc.)

```
plot( c(1:10)^2, typ="b", lwd=4, lty=3 )
```

Section 2B: Barplot (a.k.a. bar graphs)



- Input: Vector (single) or Matrix (stack or group)
- Output: Bar centre positions
- Options:
  - `names.arg` Bar labels (if not from data)
  - `horiz=TRUE` Plot horizontally
  - `beside=TRUE` Plot multiple series as a group not stacked

```
barplot(VADeaths, beside = TRUE)
```

Controlling plot area options with `par`

Par

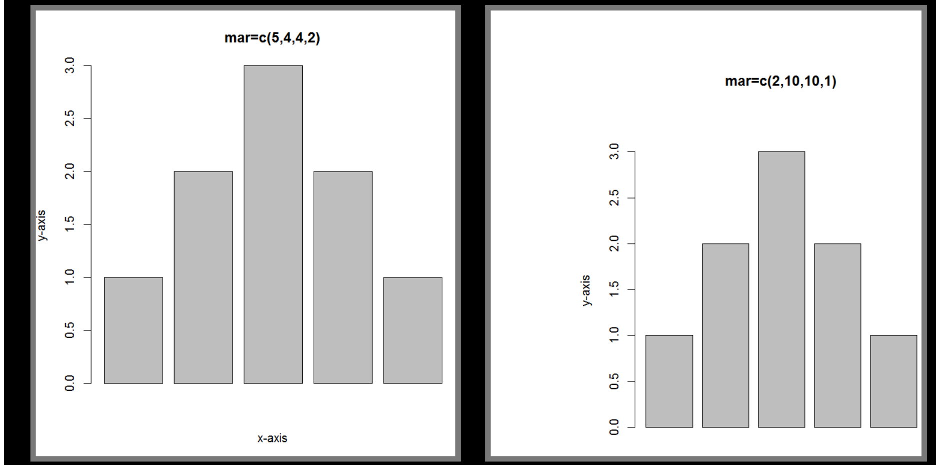
- The `par()` function controls global parameters affecting all plots in the current plot area
- Changes affect all subsequent plots
- Many par options can also be passed to individual plots

```
?par
```

Par examples

- Reading current value
  - `old.par <- par()$mar`
- Setting a new value
  - `par(mar=c(4,11,2,1)) # Do plot`
- Restoring old value after you are done
  - `par(mar=old.par)`

Margin values are set with a 4 element vector (bottom, left, top, right)



```
par( mar=c(2, 10, 10, 1) )
barplot(x)
```

Par options

- Margins
  - `mai` (set margins in inches)
  - `mar` (set margins in number of lines)
  - `mex` (set lines per inch)
  - 4 element vector (bottom, left, top, right)
- Warning
  - `Error in plot.new() : figure margins too large`

```
par( mar=c(2, 10, 1, 1) )
```

Do it Yourself!

Hands-on

Section 3 using color:

- ➡ 3A. Providing color vectors
- ➡ 3B. Coloring by value
- ➡ 3C. Dynamic use of color

Finally we will make a lab report!

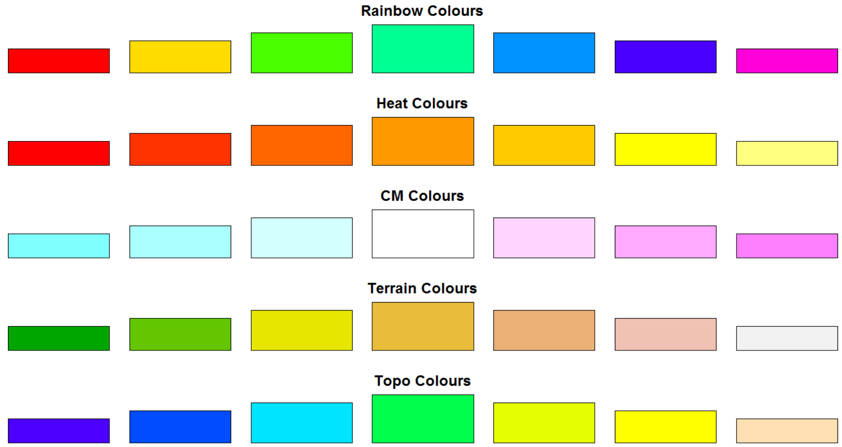
Specifying colors

- Controlled names
  - `col=c("red", "green")` etc.
  - see `colors()`
- Color by number
  - `col=c(1, 2, 3)`
  - Will give `black, red, green` etc.
- Hexadecimal strings string
  - Of the form "#RRGGBB" where each of the pairs RR, GG, BB consists of two hexadecimal digits giving a value in the range 00 to FF:
    - `#FF0000` (red)
    - `#0000FF` (blue)

Built in color schemes

- Functions to generate colors
- Pass in the number of colors you want, e.g. to get 7 different colors:
  - `rainbow(7)`
  - `heat.colors(7)`
  - `cm.colors(7)`
  - `terrain.colors(7)`
  - `topo.colors(7)`
  - `Etc.`

rainbow(7)



rainbow(7)

Color Packages

- Color Brewer
  - Set of pre-defined, optimized palettes
  - `library(RColorBrewer)`
  - `brewer.pal(n_colours, palette)`
- ColorRamps
  - Create smooth palettes for ramped color
  - Generates a function to make actual color vectors
  - `colorRampPalette(c(“red”,”white”,”blue”))`
  - `colorRampPalette(c(“red”,”white”,”blue”))(5)`

Applying Color to Plots

- Vector of numbers or specified colors passed to the `col` parameter of a plot function
- Vector of **factors** used to divide the data
  - Colors will be taken from the set color **palette**
  - Can read or set using **pallette()** function
    - `palette()`
    - `palette(brewer.pal(9,”Set1”)`

```
plot( 1:5, col=1:5, pch=15, cex=2)
```

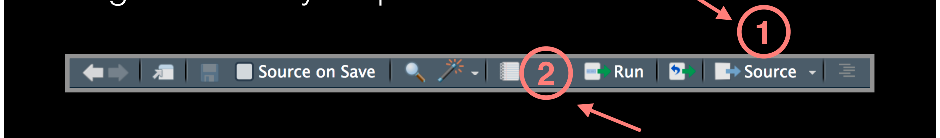
Dynamic use of color

- Coloring by density
  - Pass data and palette to `densCols()`
  - Vector of colors returned
- See **Lab Supplement** (online):
  - Plotting with color in R

https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/grDevices/versions/3.4.3/topics/densCols

Make a lab report!

- Open your previous class05 RStudio **project** (and your saved **R script**)
- Can you source your class05.R file to re-generate all your plots without error?



- If so you can now generate a nice HTML report of your work to date...

[Take 2-3 minutes]

Homework!

New **DataCamp** Assignments

- **RStudio IDE (Pt 1)**
- **Intermediate R**
  - Conditionals and Control Flow
  - Functions
  - Loops

Muddy Point Assessment Form Link

Useful new website: **https://www.data-to-viz.com/**