Continuous Data (4 of 6)

Aug 5, 2023

1. THIS CHAPTER explores **Continuous x Categorical** data using the **ggplot2** package. Specifically, it demonstrates the use of **ggplot2** package to further explore *bivariate continuous data across categories*.
2. **Data**: Let us work with the same `mtcars` data from the previous chapter. Suppose we run the following code to prepare the data for subsequent analysis. The data is now in a tibble called `tb`:

```
# Load the required libraries, suppressing annoying startup messages
library(tibble)
suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dplyr))
# Read the mtcars dataset into a tibble called tb
data(mtcars)
tb <- as_tibble(mtcars)
# Convert several numeric columns into factor variables
tb$cyl <- as.factor(tb$cyl)
tb$vs <- as.factor(tb$vs)
tb$am <- as.factor(tb$am)
tb$gear <- as.factor(tb$gear)
# Directly access the data columns of tb, without tb$mpg
attach(tb)
```

Summarizing Continuous Data across one Category, using `ggplot2`

1. We demonstrate the bivariate relationship between Miles Per Gallon (`mpg`) and Cylinders (`cyl`) using `ggplot2`.

```
library(dplyr)
s1 <- tb %>%
  group_by(cyl) %>%
  summarise(Mean_mpg = mean(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
```

```
            SD_mpg = sd(mpg, na.rm = TRUE))
print(s1)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  cyl   Mean_mpg SD_mpg
  <fct>    <dbl>  <dbl>
1 4         26.7   4.51
2 6         19.7   1.45
3 8         15.1   2.56
```

2. Discussion:

- In this code, we use the pipe operator `%\>%` to perform a series of operations. We first group the data by the `cyl` column using the `group_by()` function. We then use `summarise()` to apply the `mean()` and `sd()` functions to the `mpg` column.
- The results are stored in new columns, aptly named `Mean_mpg` and `SD_mpg`.
- We set `na.rm = TRUE` in both `mean()` and `sd()` function calls, to remove any missing values before calculation. [1]

3. Visualizing the mean and standard deviation

- The data resulting from the above code consists of grouped cylinder counts (`cyl`), their corresponding mean miles per gallon (`Mean_mpg`), and the standard deviation of miles per gallon (`SD_mpg`).
- A simple way to visualize this data would be to create a **line plot** for the mean miles per gallon with **error bars** to indicate standard deviation. Here is an example of how we could do this with `ggplot2`:

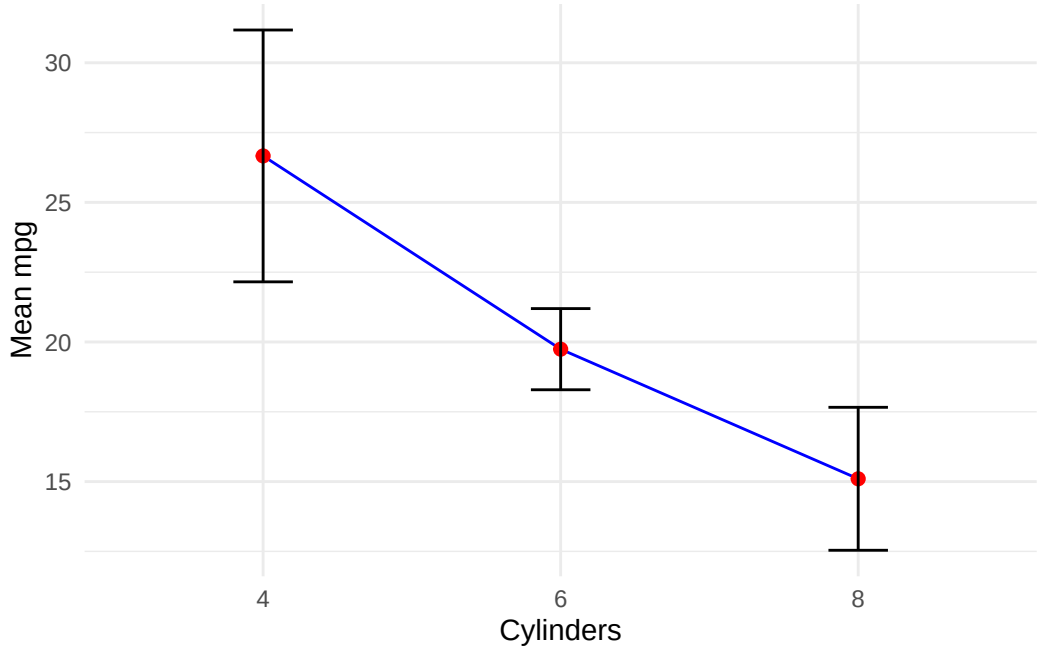
```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
Attaching package: 'ggplot2'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'tb':

    mpg
```

```
ggplot(s1,
       aes(x = cyl, y = Mean_mpg)) +
```

```
  geom_line(group=1, color = "blue") +
  geom_point(size = 2, color = "red") +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = Mean_mpg - SD_mpg,
                    ymax = Mean_mpg + SD_mpg),
                width = .2, colour = "black") +
  labs(x = "Cylinders", y = "Mean mpg") +
  theme_minimal()
```

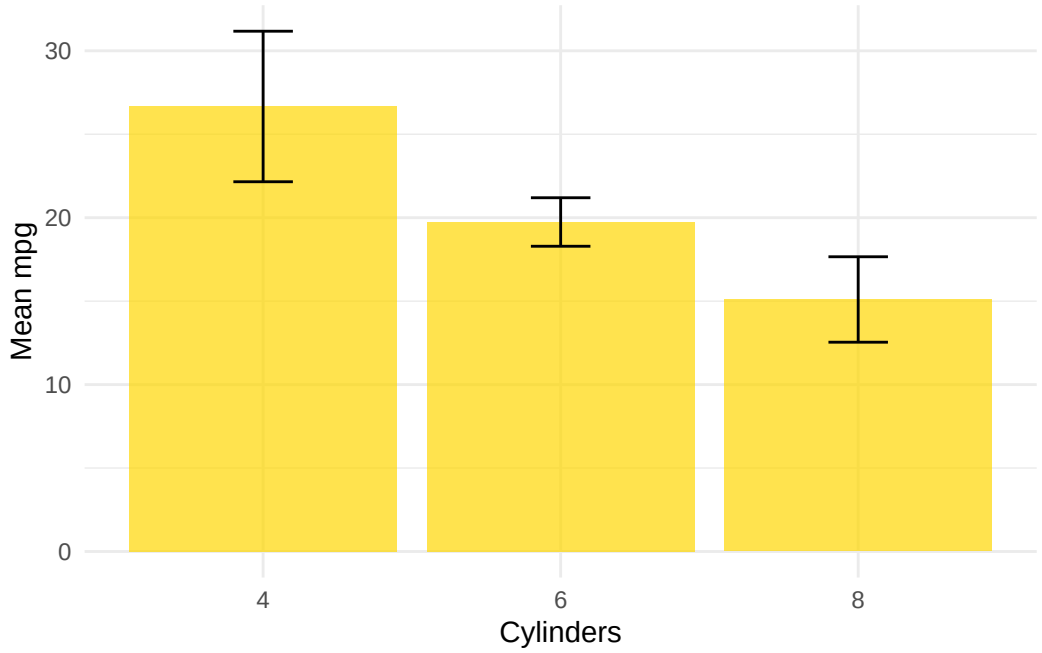


4. Discussion:

- `aes(x = cyl, y = Mean_mpg)` assigns the `cyl` values to the x-axis and `Mean_mpg` to the y-axis.
- `geom_line(group=1, color = "blue")` adds a blue line connecting the data points.
- `geom_point(size = 2, color = "red")` adds red points for each data point.
- `geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = Mean_mpg - SD_mpg, ymax = Mean_mpg + SD_mpg), width = .2, colour = "black")` adds error bars, where the error is the standard deviation.
- The `ymin` and `ymax` arguments define the range of the error bars.
- `labs(x = "Cylinders", y = "Mean mpg")` labels the x and y axes.
- `theme_minimal()` applies a minimal theme to the plot.

5. Alternate visualization:

```
library(ggplot2)

# mpg plot
ggplot(s1, aes(x = cyl, y = Mean_mpg)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity",
           fill = "gold",
           alpha = 0.7) +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = Mean_mpg - SD_mpg,
                    ymax = Mean_mpg + SD_mpg),
                width = .2) +
  labs(x = "Cylinders", y = "Mean mpg") +
  theme_minimal()
```



6. Discussion:

- `ggplot(s1, aes(x = cyl, y = Mean_mpg))`: The `ggplot()` function initializes a ggplot object. It's specifying the data to use (`s1` data frame) and mapping aesthetic elements to variables in the data. Here, `aes(x = cyl, y = Mean_mpg)` specifies that the x-axis represents `cyl` (number of cylinders) and the y-axis represents `Mean_mpg` (mean miles per gallon).
- `geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "skyblue", alpha = 0.7)`: The `geom_bar()`

function is used to create a bar chart. Setting `stat = "identity"` indicates that the heights of the bars represent the values in the data (in this case, `Mean_mpg`). The `fill = "skyblue"` argument sets the color of the bars to sky blue, and `alpha = 0.7` sets the transparency of the bars.

- `geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = Mean_mpg - SD_mpg, ymax = Mean_mpg + SD_mpg), width = .2)`: The `geom_errorbar()` function adds error bars to the plot. The arguments `aes(ymin = Mean_mpg - SD_mpg, ymax = Mean_mpg + SD_mpg)` set the bottom (`ymin`) and top (`ymax`) of the error bars to represent one standard deviation below and above the mean, respectively. `width = .2` sets the horizontal width of the error bars.
- `labs(x = "Cylinders", y = "Mean mpg")`: The `labs()` function is used to specify the labels for the x-axis and y-axis.
- `theme_minimal()`: The `theme_minimal()` function is used to set a minimalistic theme for the plot.
- This plot provides a clear visual representation of the mean miles per gallon for different numbers of cylinders, with the variation in each group indicated by the error bars.

7. We extend this code to demonstrate how to measure the bivariate relationships between multiple continuous variables from the mtcars data and the categorical variable number of Cylinders (`cyl`), using `ggplot2`. Specifically, we consider the continuous variables (i) Miles Per Gallon (`mpg`); (ii) Weight (`wt`); (iii) Horsepower (`hp`) across the number of Cylinders (`cyl`).

```
library(dplyr)
s3 <- tb %>%
  group_by(cyl) %>%
  summarise(
    Mean_mpg = mean(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
    SD_mpg = sd(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
    Mean_wt = mean(wt, na.rm = TRUE),
    SD_wt = sd(wt, na.rm = TRUE),
    Mean_hp = mean(hp, na.rm = TRUE),
    SD_hp = sd(hp, na.rm = TRUE)
    )
print(s3)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 7
  cyl   Mean_mpg SD_mpg Mean_wt SD_wt Mean_hp SD_hp
  <fct>    <dbl>  <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>
1 4         26.7   4.51    2.29 0.570    82.6  20.9
```

```
2 6         19.7   1.45    3.12 0.356   122.   24.3
3 8         15.1   2.56    4.00 0.759   209.   51.0
```

8. Discussion:

- With `tb %>%`, we indicate that we are going to perform a series of operations on the `tb` data frame. The next operation is `group_by(cyl)`, which groups the data by the `cyl` variable.
- The `summarise()` function is then used to create a new data frame that summarizes the grouped data. Inside `summarise()`, we calculate the mean and standard deviation (SD) of three variables (`mpg`, `wt`, and `hp`). The`na.rm = TRUE` argument inside `mean()` and `sd()` functions is used to exclude any NA values from these calculations.
- The resulting calculations are assigned to new variables (`Mean_mpg`, `SD_mpg`, `Mean_wt`, `SD_wt`, `Mean_hp`, and `SD_hp`) which will be the columns in the summarised data frame. The summarised data will contain one row for each group (in this case, each unique value of `cyl`), and columns for each of the summary statistics.
- To summarize, this script groups the data in the `tb` tibble by `cyl` and then calculates the mean and standard deviation of the `mpg`, `wt`, and `hp` variables for each group. [1]

Visualizing Continuous Data across one Category, using `ggplot2`

Let's take a closer look at some of the most effective ways of visualizing continuous data, across one Category, **using ggplot2**, including

(i) Histograms, using ggplot2;

(ii) PDF and CDF Density plots, using ggplot2;

(iii) Box plots, using ggplot2;

(iv) Bee Swarm plots, using ggplot2;

(v) Violin plots, using ggplot2;

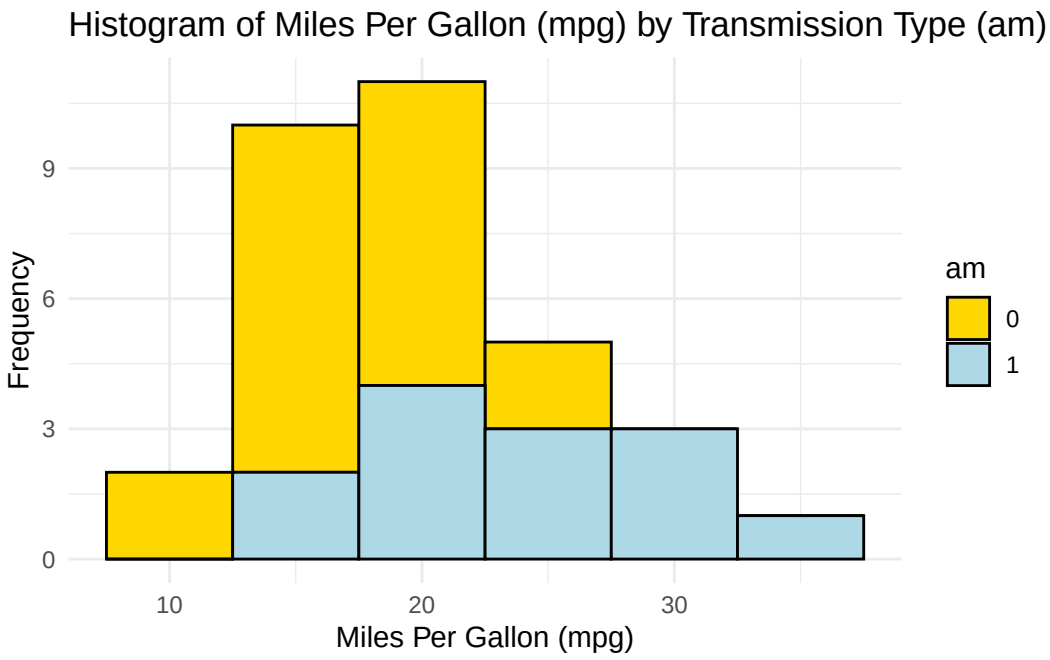
(vi) Q-Q plots, using ggplot2.

Histograms of Continuous Data across one Category

Visualizing histograms of car milegage (`mpg`) broken down by transmission (`am`=0,1)

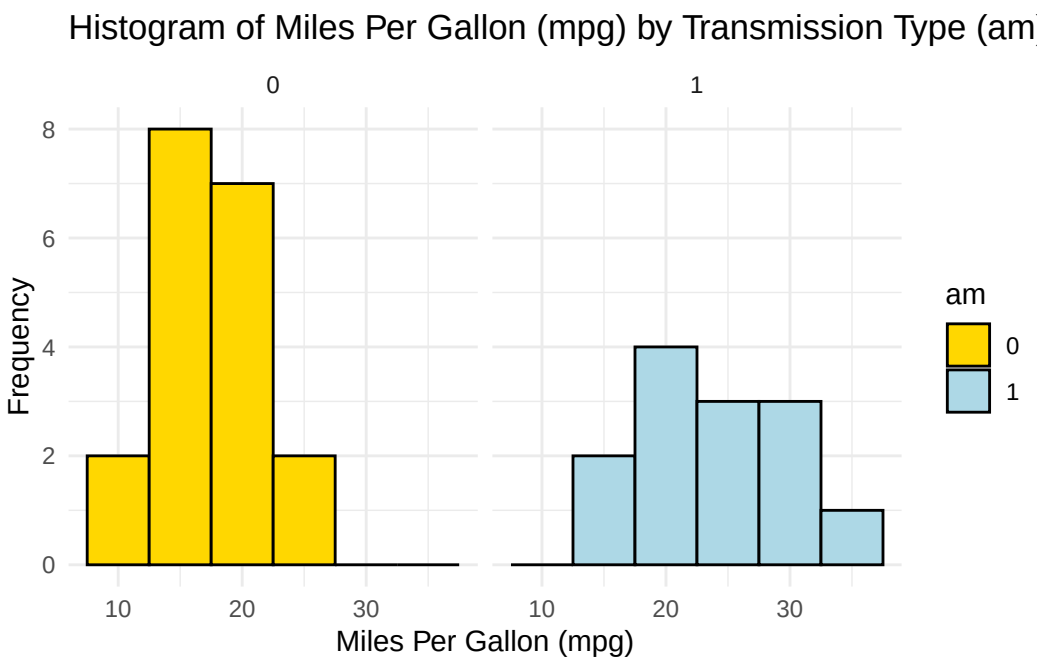
```
ggplot(tb, aes(x = mpg,
               fill = am)) +
```

```
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5, color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("gold", "lightblue")) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Histogram of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Transmission Type (am)",
       x = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
       y = "Frequency")
```



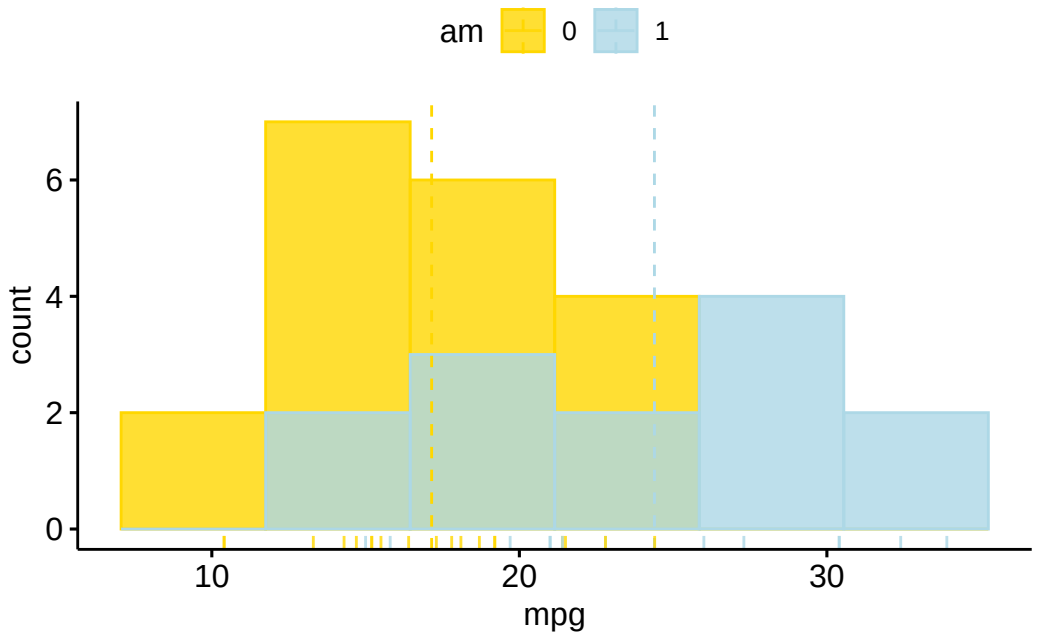
- If we want separate histograms, we can set facet_wrap(~ am)

```
ggplot(tb, aes(x = mpg,
               fill = am)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5, color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("gold", "lightblue")) +
  facet_wrap(~ am) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Histogram of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Transmission Type (am)",
       x = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
       y = "Frequency")
```



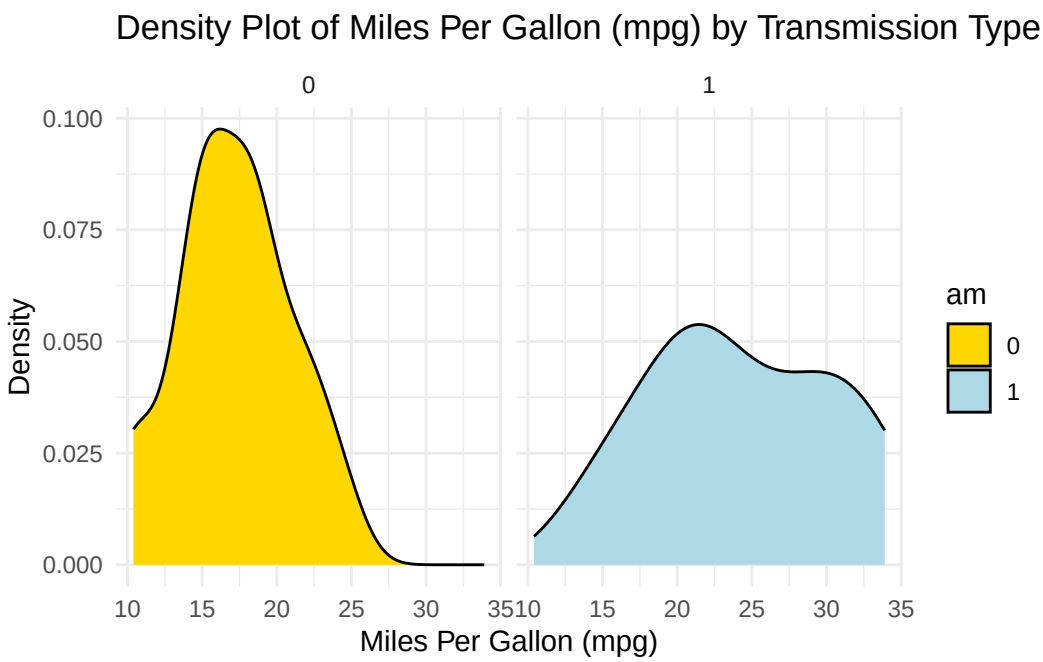
Histogram using `ggpubr`

```
library(ggpubr)
gghistogram(tb,
            x = "mpg",
            bins = 6,
            add = "mean",
            rug = TRUE,
            color = "am",
            fill = "am",
            alpha = 0.8,
            palette = c("gold", "lightblue"))
```



Probability Density Function (PDF) plot across one Category using `ggplot2`

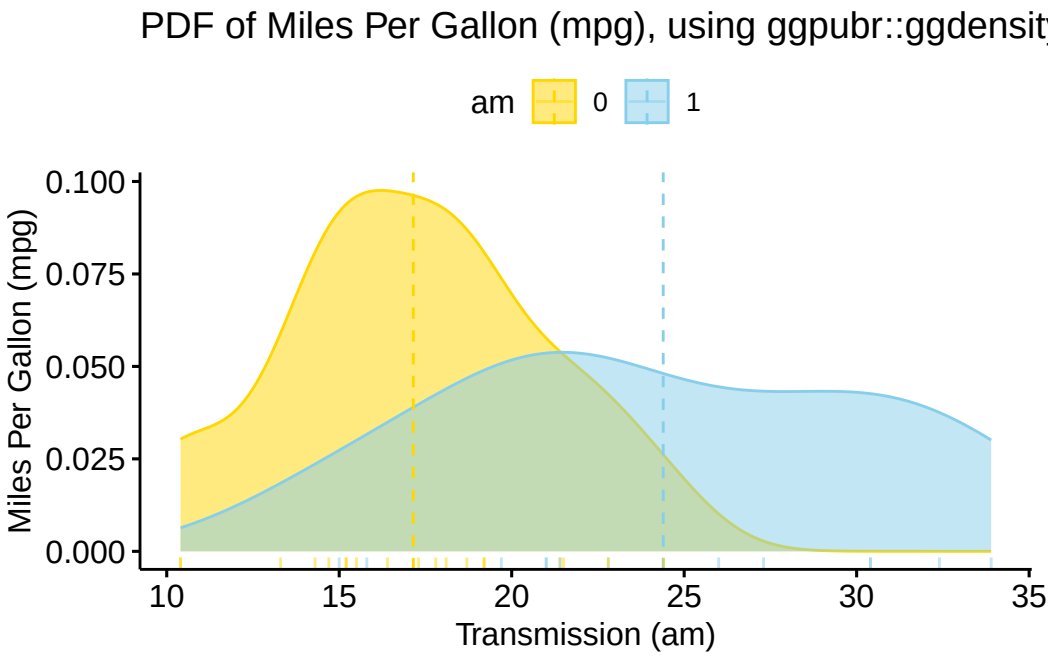
```
ggplot(tb, aes(x = mpg,
               fill = am)) +
  geom_density(color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("gold", "lightblue")) +
  facet_wrap(~ am) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Density Plot of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Transmission Type (am)",
       x = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
       y = "Density")
```



Probability Density Function (PDF) plot using `ggpubr`

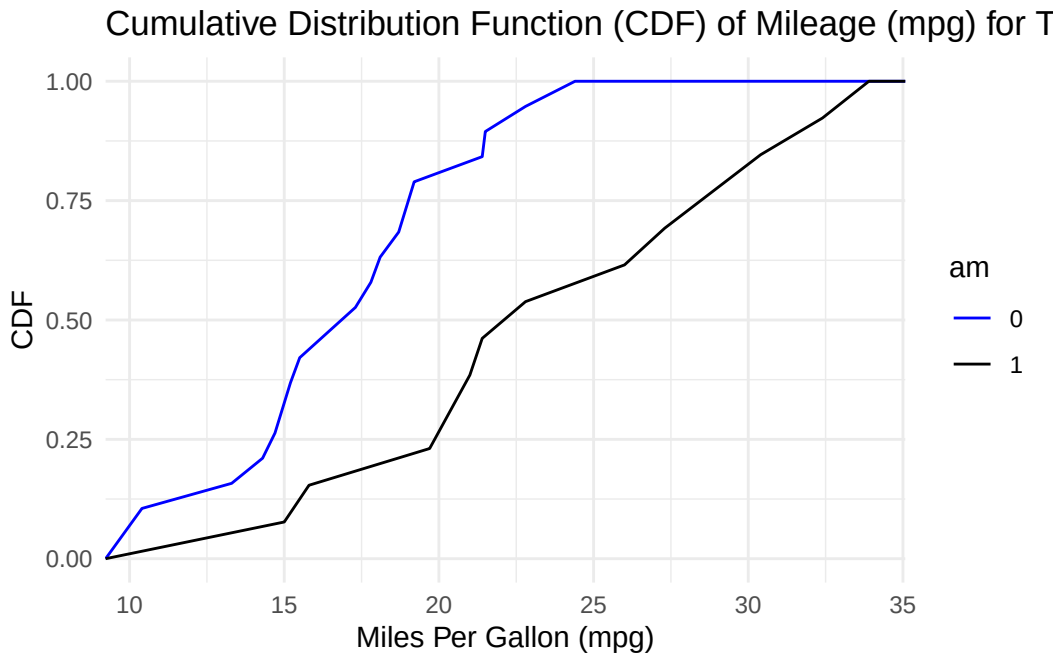
- The provided R code creates a Boxplot of the `mpg` (miles per gallon) variable in the `tb` dataset, using the `ggboxplot()` function from the `ggpubr` package.

```
library(ggpubr)
ggdensity(tb,
          x = "mpg",
          color = "am" ,
          fill = "am",
          add = "mean",
          rug = TRUE,
          palette = c("gold", "skyblue"),
          title = "PDF of Miles Per Gallon (mpg), using ggpubr::ggdensity()",
          ylab = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
          xlab = "Transmission (am)"
)
```



Cumulative Density Function (PDF) plot across one Category using `ggplot2`

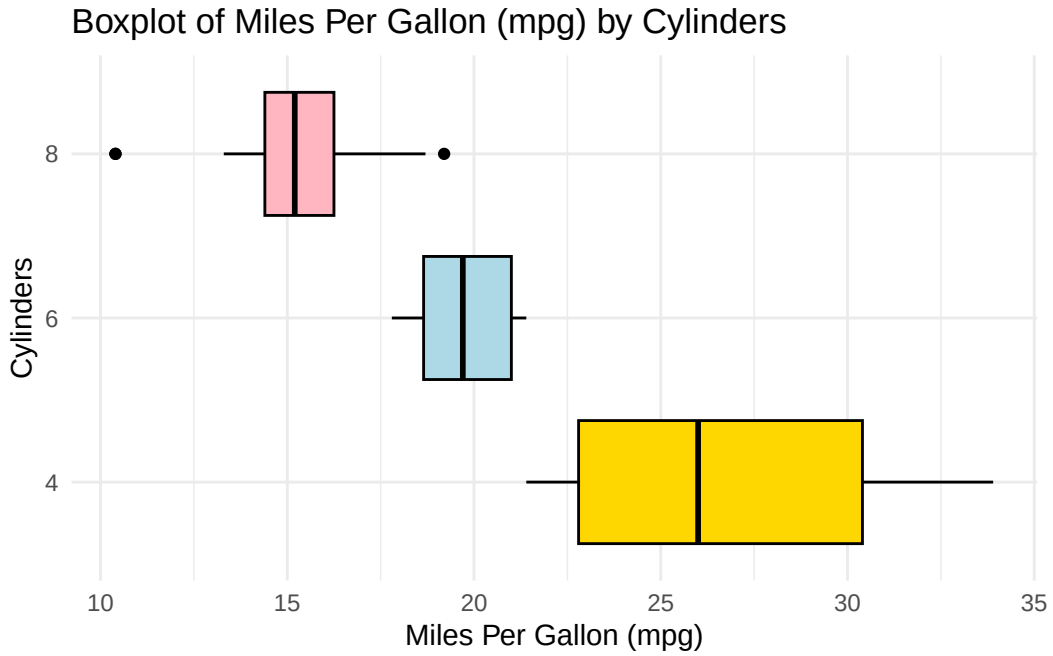
```
library(ggplot2)

# Create separate CDFs for 'am = 0' and 'am = 1'
ggplot(tb, aes(x = mpg,
               color = factor(am))) +
  stat_ecdf(geom = "line") +
  scale_color_manual(values = c("blue", "black")) +
  labs(x = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)", y = "CDF",
       title = "Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) of Mileage (mpg) for Transmission (
       color = "am") +
  theme_minimal()
```



Box Plot of Continuous Data across one Category

Visualizing Median using Box Plot – median weight of the cars broken down by cylinders (`cyl`=4,6,8)

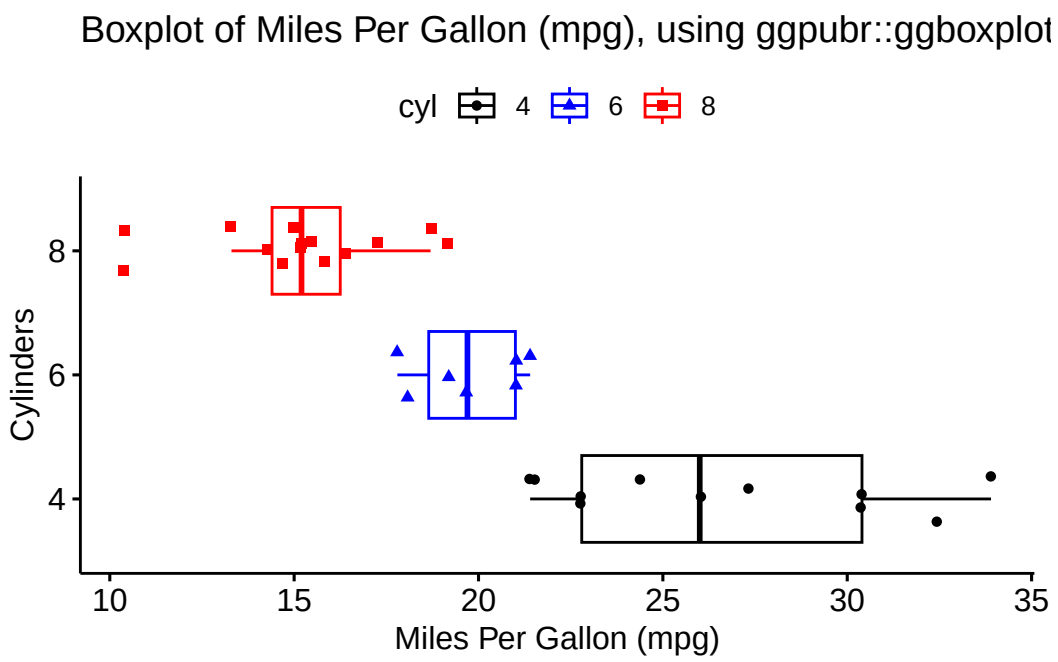
```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(tb, aes(x = cyl,
               y = mpg)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = c("gold","lightblue","lightpink"),
               color = "black") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Boxplot of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Cylinders",
       y = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
       x = "Cylinders") +
  theme_minimal()
```



Boxplot using `ggpubr`

- The provided R code creates a Boxplot of the `mpg` (miles per gallon) variable in the `tb` dataset, using the `ggboxplot()` function from the `ggpubr` package.

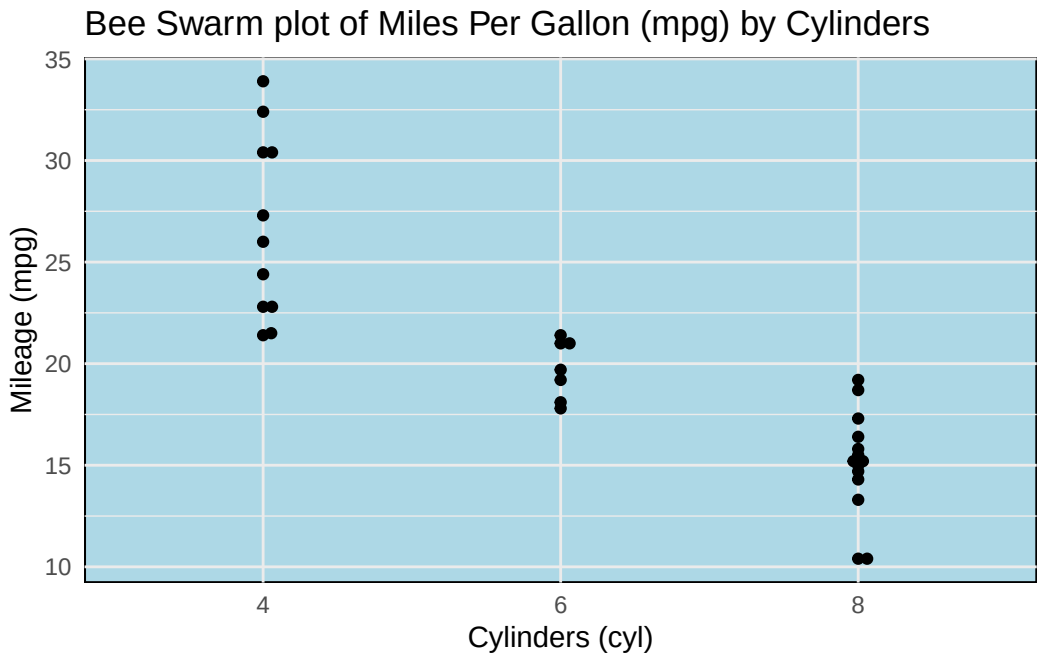
```
library(ggpubr)
ggboxplot(tb,
          y = "mpg",
          x = "cyl",
          color = "cyl",
          fill = "white",
          palette = c("black","blue","red"),
          shape = "cyl",
          orientation = "horizontal",
          add = "jitter", #jitter helps display the data points
          title = "Boxplot of Miles Per Gallon (mpg), using ggpubr::ggboxplot()",
          ylab = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
          xlab = "Cylinders"
)
```



Bee Swarm Plot of Continuous Data across one Category

Visualizing Median using Box Plot – median weight of the cars broken down by cylinders (`cyl`=4,6,8)

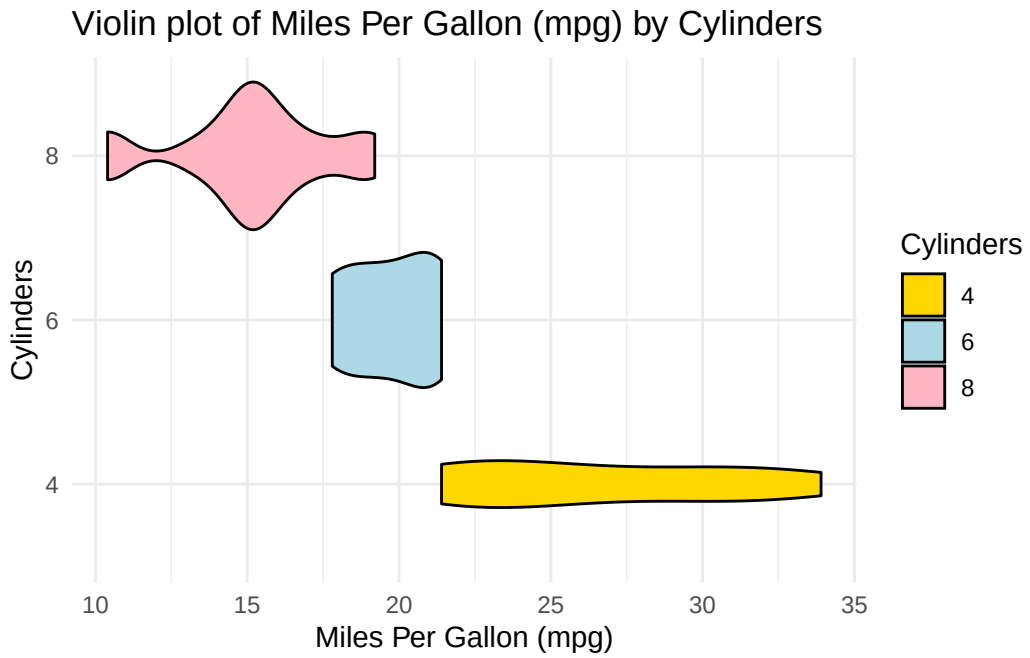
```
library(ggplot2)
library(ggbeeswarm)
# Create the beeswarm plot
ggplot(mtcars,
       aes(x = factor(cyl),
           y = mpg)) +
  geom_beeswarm() +
  labs(title = "Bee Swarm plot of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Cylinders",
       x = "Cylinders (cyl)",
       y = "Mileage (mpg)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "lightblue"))
```



Violin Plot of Continuous Data across one Category

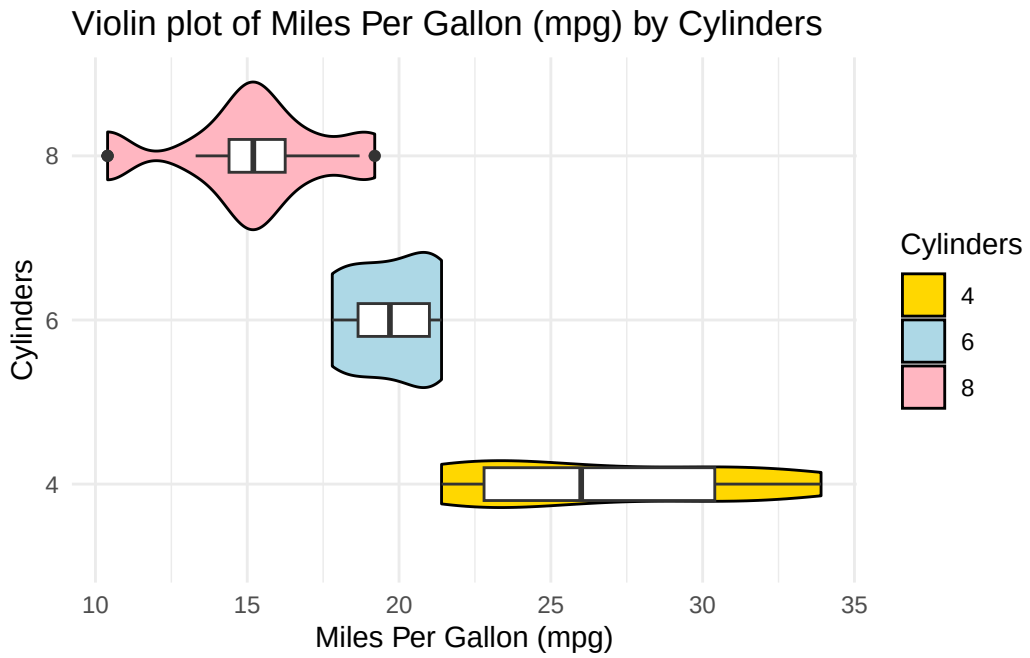
Visualizing Median using Violin Plot – median weight of the cars broken down by cylinders (`cyl`=4,6,8)

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(tb, aes(x = factor(cyl),
               y = mpg)) +
  geom_violin(aes(fill = factor(cyl)),
              color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("gold","lightblue","lightpink"),
                    name = "Cylinders") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Violin plot of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Cylinders",
       y = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
       x = "Cylinders") +
  theme_minimal()
```



We can embed boxplots within the above Violin plots, as follows.

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(tb, aes(x = factor(cyl),
               y = mpg)) +
  geom_violin(aes(fill = factor(cyl)),
              color = "black") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("gold","lightblue","lightpink"),
                    name = "Cylinders") +
  geom_boxplot(width=0.2,
               fill="white") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(title = "Violin plot of Miles Per Gallon (mpg) by Cylinders",
       y = "Miles Per Gallon (mpg)",
       x = "Cylinders") +
  theme_minimal()
```



Summarizing Continuous Data across two Categories using `ggplot2`

1. We demonstrate the relationship between Miles Per Gallon (`mpg`) and Cylinders (`cyl`) and Transmission type (`am`) using `ggplot2`. Recall that a car's transmission may be automatic (`am=0`) or manual (`am=1`).

```
library(dplyr)
tb %>%
  group_by(cyl, am) %>%
  summarise(Mean_mpg = mean(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
            SD_mpg = sd(mpg, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'cyl'. You can override using the `.groups`
argument.
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
# Groups:   cyl [3]
  cyl   am    Mean_mpg SD_mpg
  <fct> <fct>    <dbl>  <dbl>
1 4     0         22.9  1.45
2 4     1         28.1  4.48
```

```
3 6     0         19.1  1.63
4 6     1         20.6  0.751
5 8     0         15.0  2.77
6 8     1         15.4  0.566
```

2. Discussion:

- In the above code, we are grouping by both `cyl` and `am` before summarizing. This will provide the mean and standard deviation of `mpg` for each unique combination of `cyl` and `am`.
- In the below code, the order of the variables is reversed - the data is first grouped by `am`, then by `cyl`. So, the function first sorts the data by the `am` variable, and within each `am` group, it further groups the data by `cyl`.

```
library(dplyr)
tb %>%
  group_by(am, cyl) %>%
  summarise(Mean_mpg = mean(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
            SD_mpg = sd(mpg, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'am'. You can override using the `.groups`
argument.
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 4
# Groups:   am [2]
  am    cyl   Mean_mpg SD_mpg
  <fct> <fct>    <dbl>  <dbl>
1 0     4         22.9  1.45
2 0     6         19.1  1.63
3 0     8         15.0  2.77
4 1     4         28.1  4.48
5 1     6         20.6  0.751
6 1     8         15.4  0.566
```

3. The following code produces a new data frame that contains the mean and standard deviation of the continuous variables `mpg`, `wt`, and `hp` for each combination of the factor variables `am` and `cyl`. [1]

```
library(dplyr)
tb %>%
  group_by(am, cyl) %>%
```

```
    summarise(
      Mean_mpg = mean(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
      SD_mpg = sd(mpg, na.rm = TRUE),
      Mean_wt = mean(wt, na.rm = TRUE),
      SD_wt = sd(wt, na.rm = TRUE),
      Mean_hp = mean(hp, na.rm = TRUE),
      SD_hp = sd(hp, na.rm = TRUE)
      )
```

```
`summarise()` has grouped output by 'am'. You can override using the `.groups`
argument.
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
# Groups:   am [2]
  am    cyl   Mean_mpg SD_mpg Mean_wt SD_wt Mean_hp SD_hp
  <fct> <fct>    <dbl>  <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl>
1 0     4         22.9  1.45     2.94 0.408    84.7 19.7
2 0     6         19.1  1.63     3.39 0.116   115.   9.18
3 0     8         15.0  2.77     4.10 0.768   194.  33.4
4 1     4         28.1  4.48     2.04 0.409    81.9 22.7
5 1     6         20.6  0.751    2.76 0.128   132.  37.5
6 1     8         15.4  0.566    3.37 0.283   300.  50.2
```

Visualizing Continuous Data across two Categories using `ggplot2`

References

[1]

Wickham, H., François, R., Henry, L., & Müller, K. (2021). dplyr: A Grammar of Data Manipulation. R package version 1.0.7. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=dplyr

Wickham, H. (2016). ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag New York. ISBN 978-3-319-24277-4, https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org.

[2]

Kassambara A (2023). ggpubr: 'ggplot2' Based Publication Ready Plots. R package version 0.6.0, https://rpkgs.datanovia.com/ggpubr/.