

Exploratory Graphs

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Why do we use graphs in data analysis?

- To understand data properties
- To find patterns in data
- To suggest modeling strategies
- · To "debug" analyses
- · To communicate results

Exploratory graphs

- To understand data properties
- To find patterns in data
- To suggest modeling strategies
- To "debug" analyses
- · To communicate results

Characteristics of exploratory graphs

- They are made quickly
- · A large number are made
- The goal is for personal understanding
- Axes/legends are generally cleaned up (later)
- Color/size are primarily used for information

Air Pollution in the United States

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets national ambient air quality standards for outdoor air pollution
 - U.S. National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- For fine particle pollution (PM2.5), the "annual mean, averaged over 3 years" cannot exceed $12 \mu g/m^3$.
- Data on daily PM2.5 are available from the U.S. EPA web site
 - EPA Air Quality System
- **Question**: Are there any counties in the U.S. that exceed that national standard for fine particle pollution?

Data

Annual average PM2.5 averaged over the period 2008 through 2010

```
pm25 fips region longitude latitude
##
## 1 9.771 01003
                   east
                           -87.75
                                     30.59
## 2 9.994 01027
                           -85.84
                                     33.27
                   east
## 3 10.689 01033
                           -87.73
                                     34.73
                   east
## 4 11.337 01049
                           -85.80
                                    34.46
                   east
## 5 12.120 01055
                           -86.03
                                     34.02
                   east
## 6 10.828 01069
                           -85.35
                                     31.19
                   east
```

Do any counties exceed the standard of $12 \mu g/m^3$?

Simple Summaries of Data

One dimension

- Five-number summary
- Boxplots
- Histograms
- Density plot
- Barplot

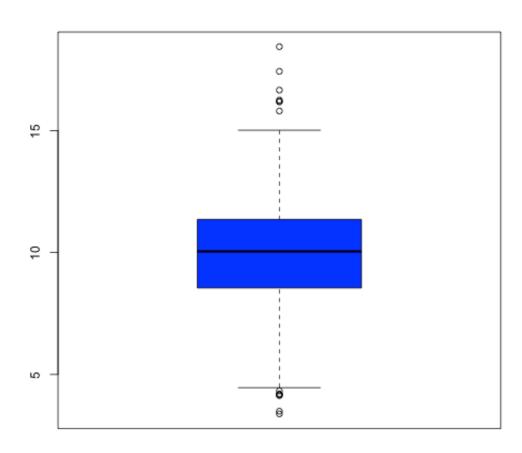
Five Number Summary

```
summary(pollution$pm25)
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 3.38 8.55 10.00 9.84 11.40 18.40
```

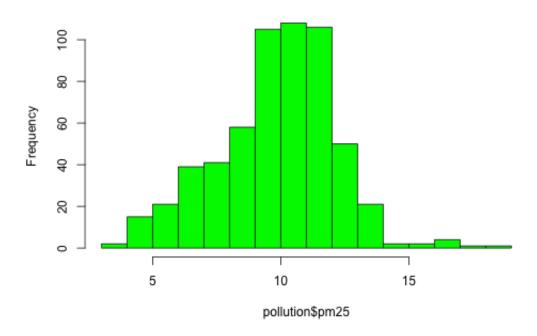
Boxplot

```
boxplot(pollution$pm25, col = "blue")
```



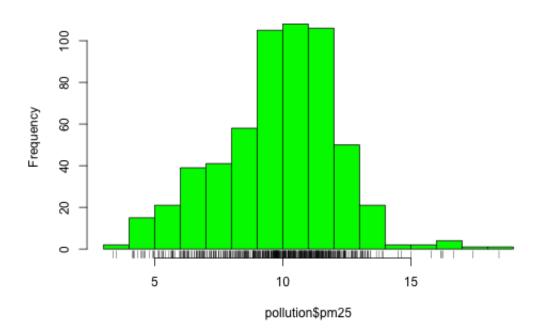
Histogram

hist(pollution\$pm25, col = "green")



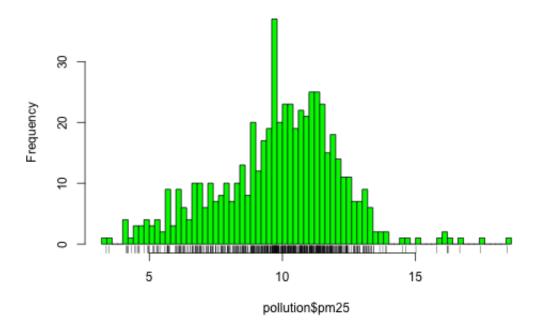
Histogram

```
hist(pollution$pm25, col = "green")
rug(pollution$pm25)
```



Histogram

```
hist(pollution$pm25, col = "green", breaks = 100)
rug(pollution$pm25)
```

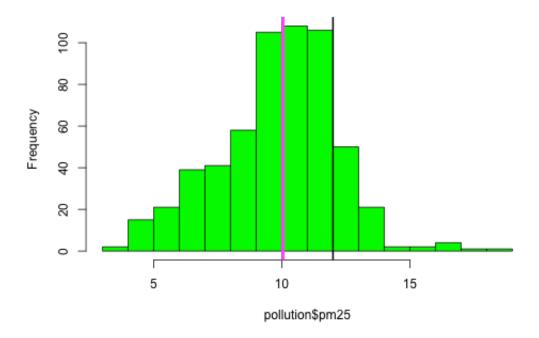


Overlaying Features

```
boxplot(pollution$pm25, col = "blue")
abline(h = 12)
```

Overlaying Features

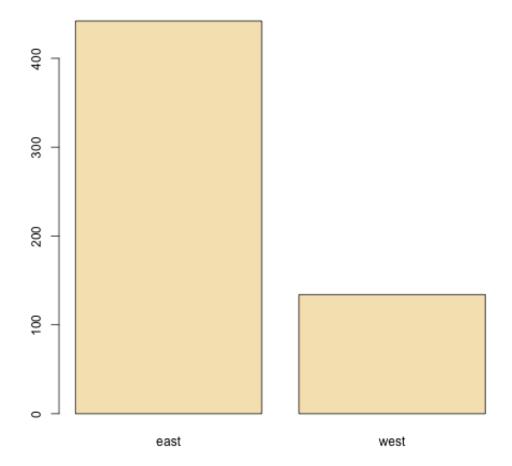
```
hist(pollution$pm25, col = "green")
abline(v = 12, lwd = 2)
abline(v = median(pollution$pm25), col = "magenta", lwd = 4)
```



Barplot

barplot(table(pollution\$region), col = "wheat", main = "Number of Counties in Each Region")

Number of Counties in Each Region



Simple Summaries of Data

Two dimensions

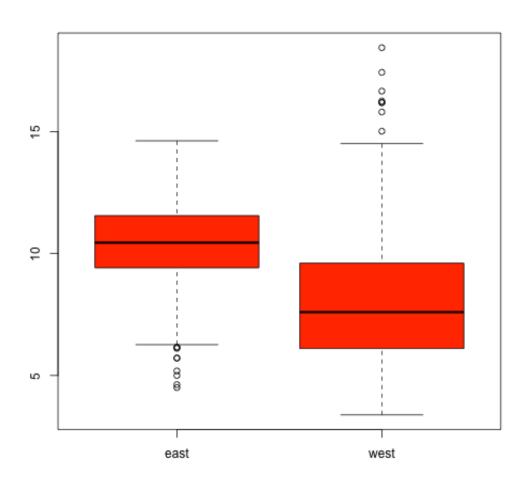
- Multiple/overlayed 1-D plots (Lattice/ggplot2)
- · Scatterplots
- Smooth scatterplots

> 2 dimensions

- Overlayed/multiple 2-D plots; coplots
- Use color, size, shape to add dimensions
- Spinning plots
- Actual 3-D plots (not that useful)

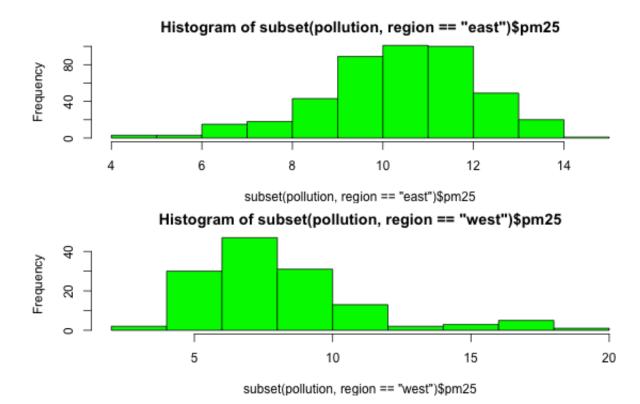
Multiple Boxplots

```
boxplot(pm25 ~ region, data = pollution, col = "red")
```



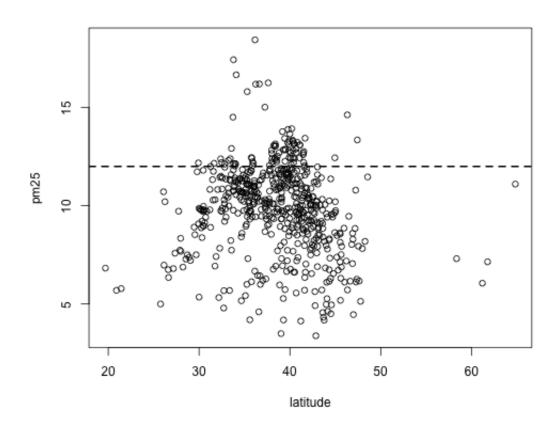
Multiple Histograms

```
par(mfrow = c(2, 1), mar = c(4, 4, 2, 1))
hist(subset(pollution, region == "east")$pm25, col = "green")
hist(subset(pollution, region == "west")$pm25, col = "green")
```



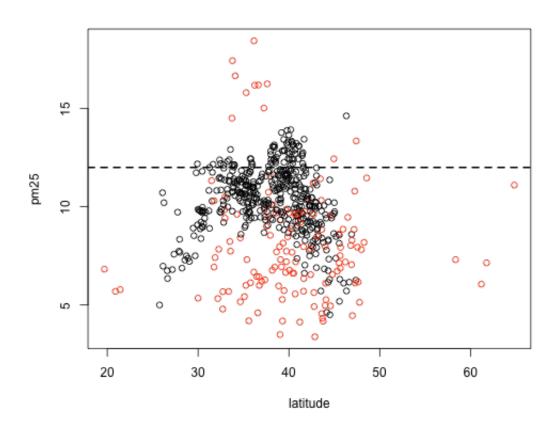
Scatterplot

```
with(pollution, plot(latitude, pm25))
abline(h = 12, lwd = 2, lty = 2)
```



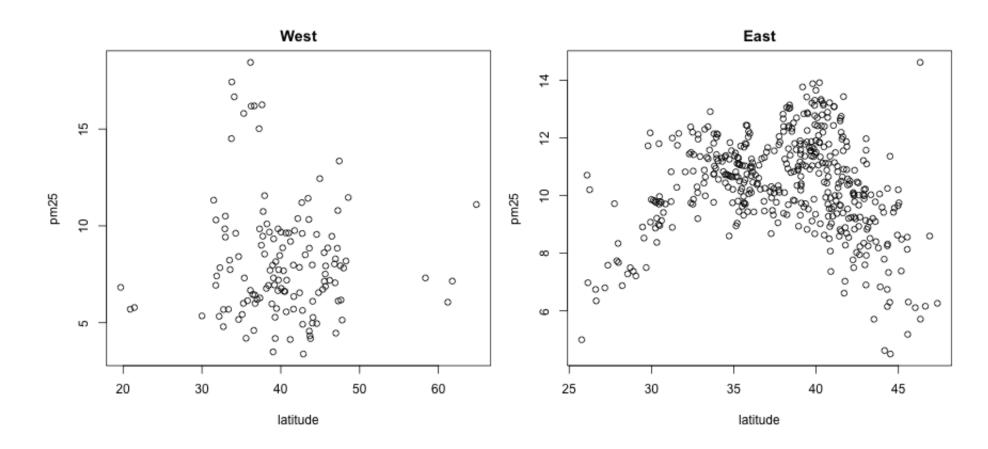
Scatterplot - Using Color

```
with(pollution, plot(latitude, pm25, col = region))
abline(h = 12, lwd = 2, lty = 2)
```



Multiple Scatterplots

```
par(mfrow = c(1, 2), mar = c(5, 4, 2, 1))
with(subset(pollution, region == "west"), plot(latitude, pm25, main = "West"))
with(subset(pollution, region == "east"), plot(latitude, pm25, main = "East"))
```



Summary

- Exploratory plots are "quick and dirty"
- · Let you summarize the data (usually graphically) and highlight any broad features
- Explore basic questions and hypotheses (and perhaps rule them out)
- Suggest modeling strategies for the "next step"

Further resources

- · R Graph Gallery
- · R Bloggers