



# Exploratory Graphs

Roger D. Peng, Associate Professor of Biostatistics  
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

# 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 (PM<sub>2.5</sub>), the "annual mean, averaged over 3 years" cannot exceed 12 µg/m<sup>3</sup>.
- Data on daily PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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

```
pollution <- read.csv("data/avgpm25.csv", colClasses = c("numeric", "character",  
  "factor", "numeric", "numeric"))  
head(pollution)
```

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

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

# Simple Summaries of Data

## One dimension

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

# Five Number Summary

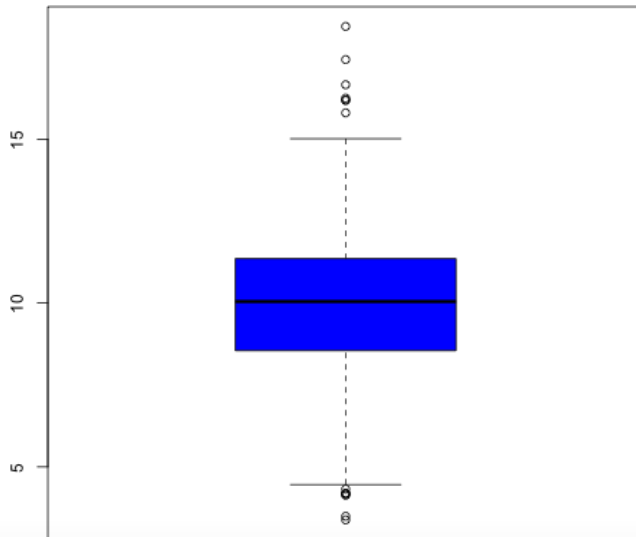
```
summary(pollution$pm25)
```

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



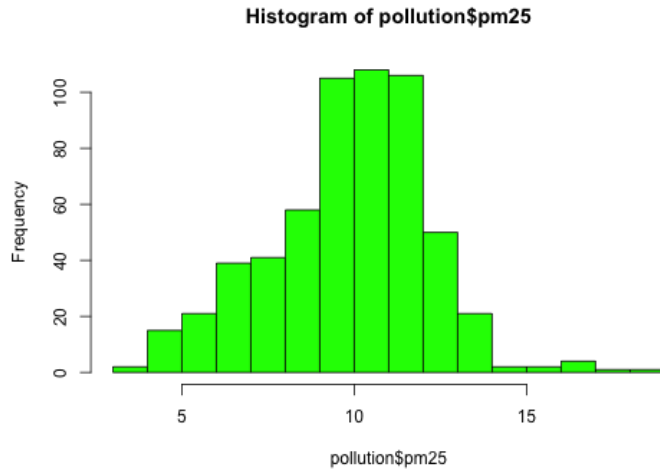
# Boxplot

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



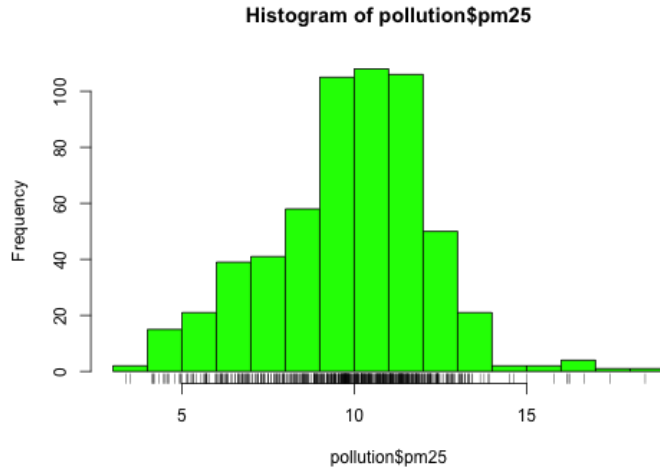
# Histogram

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



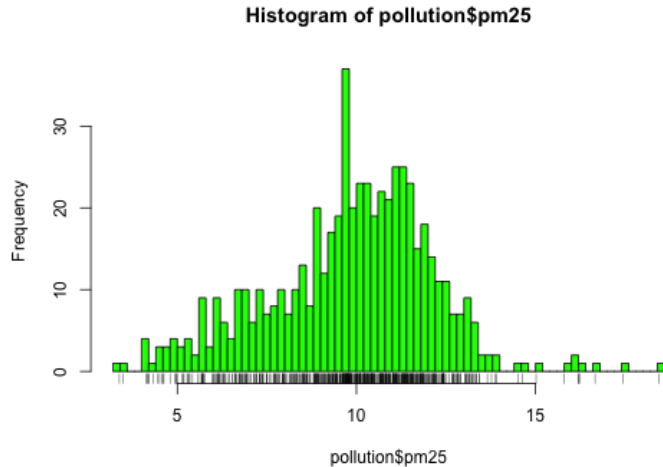
# Histogram

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



# Histogram

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

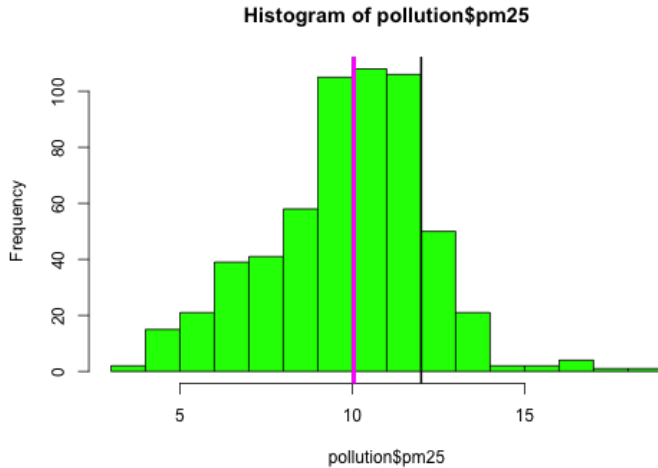


# Overlaying Features

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

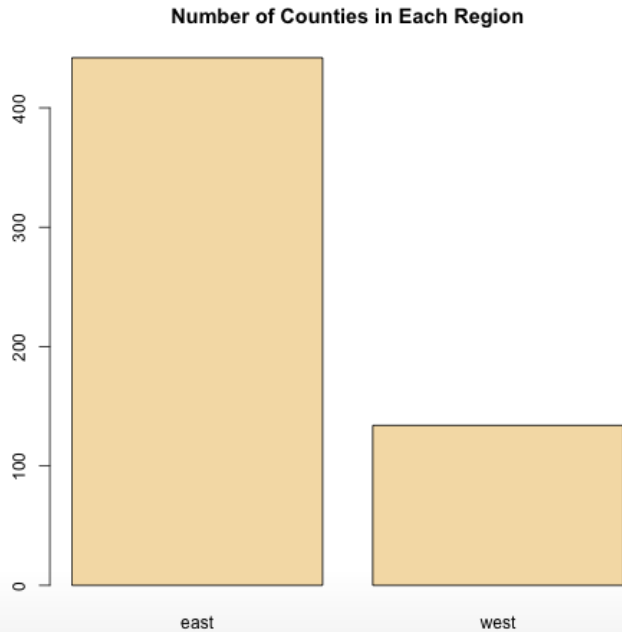
# Overlaying Features

```
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")
```



# Simple Summaries of Data

## Two dimensions

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

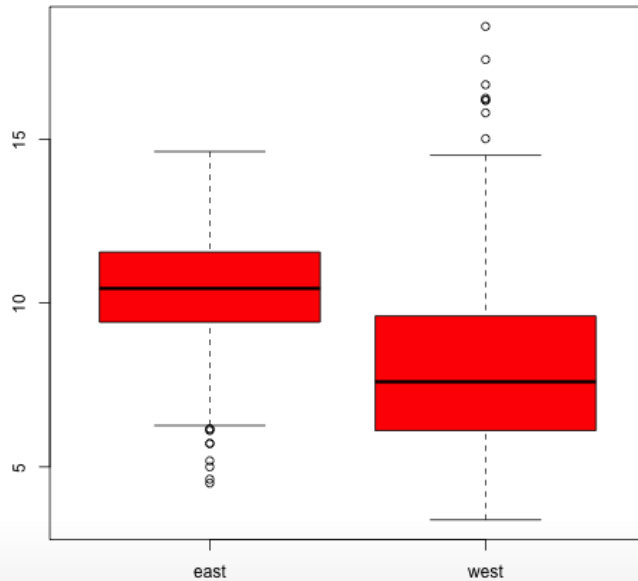
## > 2 dimensions

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



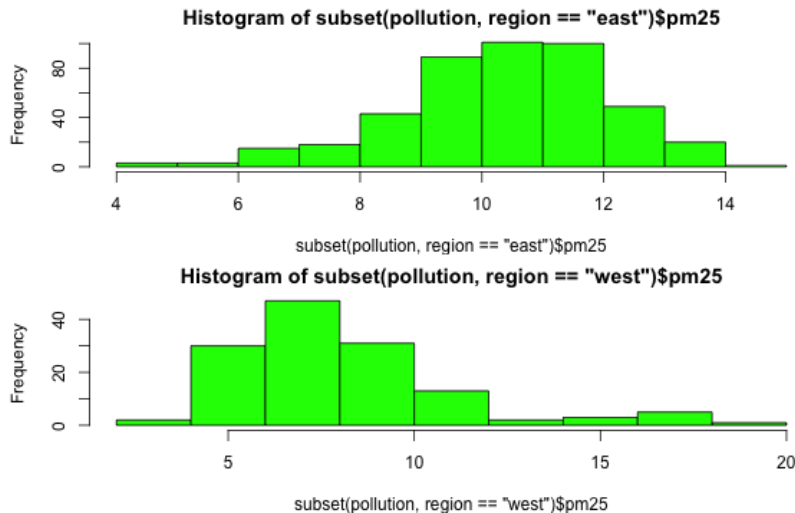
# Multiple Boxplots

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



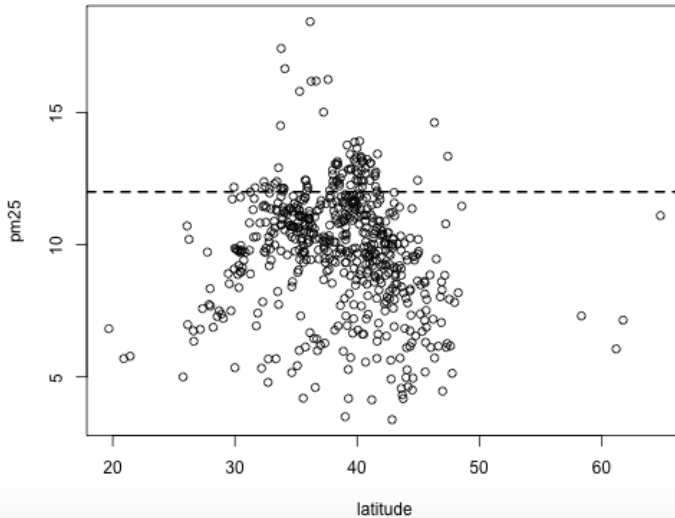
# Multiple Histograms

```
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")
```



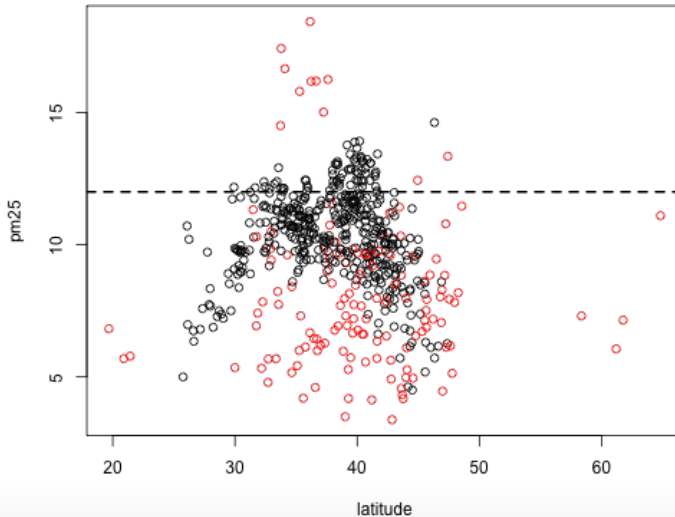
# Scatterplot

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



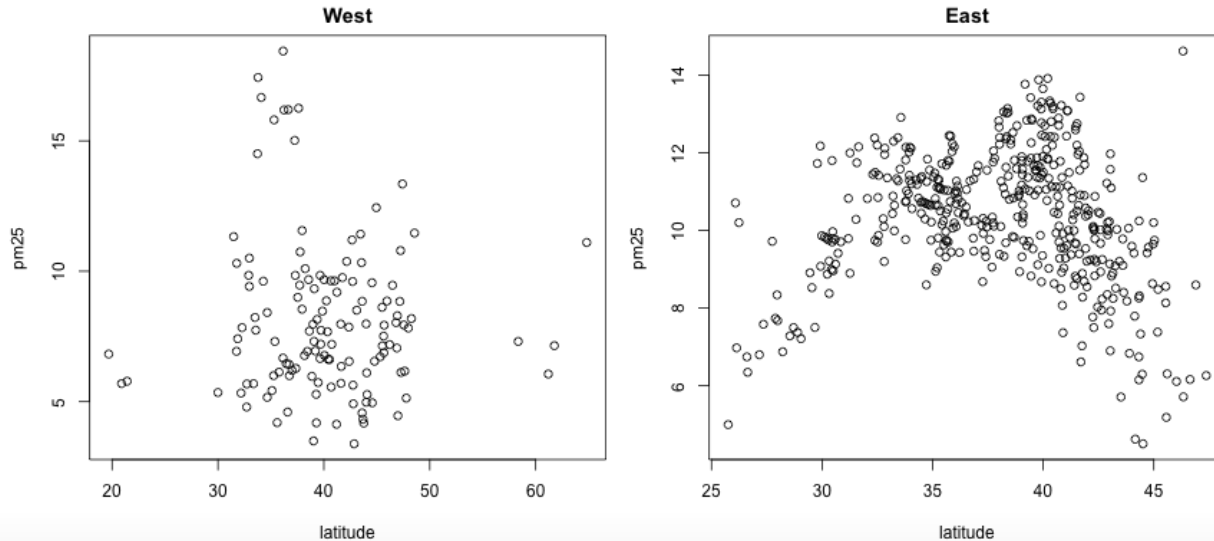
# Scatterplot - Using Color

```
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](#)