### Visualising categorical data

Data Science in a Box datasciencebox.org

## Recap

#### Variables

- Numerical variables can be classified as continuous or discrete based on whether or not the variable can take on an infinite number of values or only non-negative whole numbers, respectively.
- If the variable is **categorical**, we can determine if it is **ordinal** based on whether or not the levels have a natural ordering.

#### Data

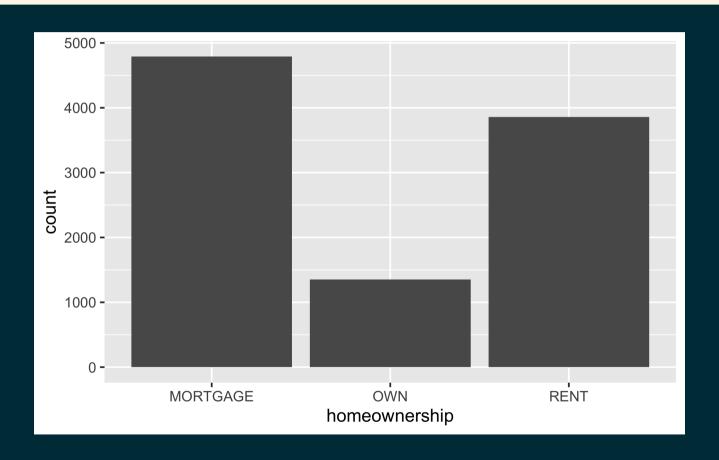
```
library(openintro)
 loans <- loans full schema %>%
   select(loan amount, interest rate, term, grade,
         state, annual income, homeownership, debt to income)
qlimpse(loans)
## Rows: 10,000
## Columns: 8
                   <int> 28000, 5000, 2000, 21600, 23000, 5000, 2...
## $ loan amount
                   <dbl> 14.07, 12.61, 17.09, 6.72, 14.07, 6.72, ...
## $ interest rate
## $ term
                   <dbl> 60, 36, 36, 36, 36, 60, 60, 36, 36, ...
## $ grade
                   <ord> C, C, D, A, C, A, C, B, C, A, C, B, C, B...
          <fct> NJ, HI, WI, PA, CA, KY, MI, AZ, NV, IL, ...
## $ state
```

## \$ annual\_income <dbl> 90000, 40000, 40000, 30000, 35000, 34000...
## \$ homeownership <fct> MORTGAGE, RENT, RENT, RENT, RENT, OWN, M...
## \$ debt to income <dbl> 18.01, 5.04, 21.15, 10.16, 57.96, 6.46, ...

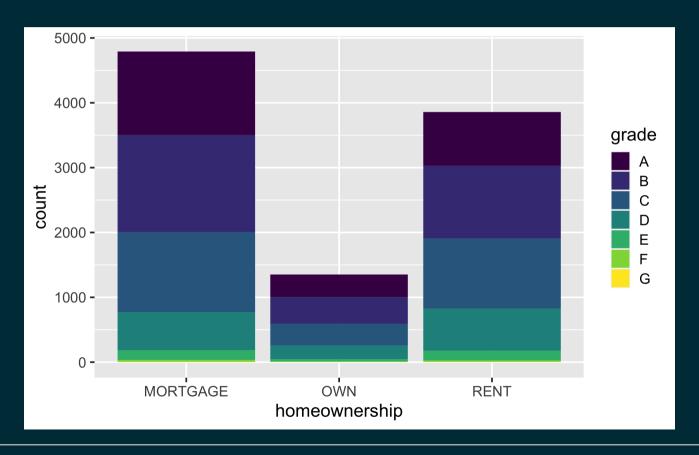
## Bar plot

#### Bar plot

```
ggplot(loans, aes(x = homeownership)) +
  geom_bar()
```

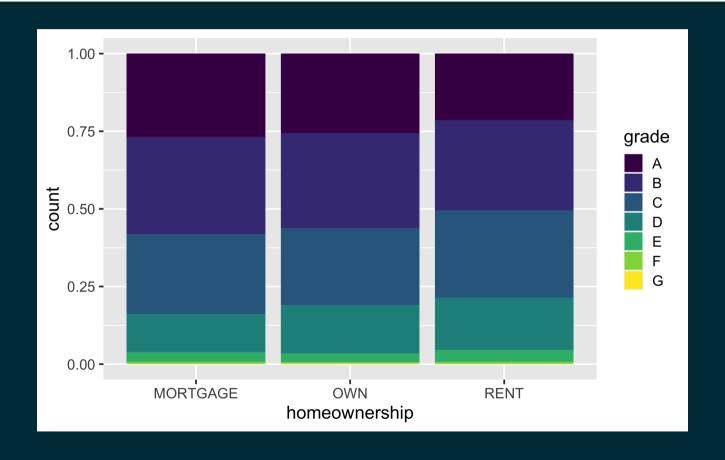


#### Segmented bar plot

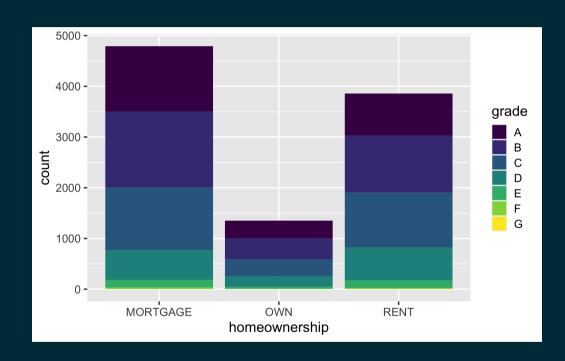


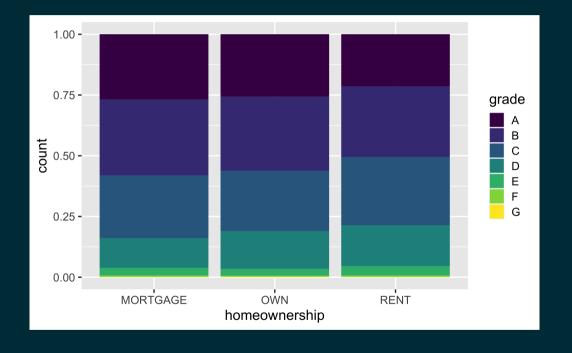
#### Segmented bar plot

```
ggplot(loans, aes(x = homeownership, fill = grade)) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill")
```



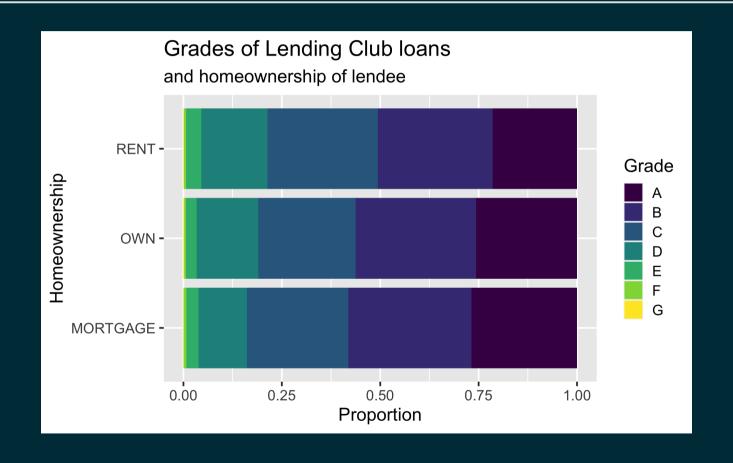
Which bar plot is a more useful representation for visualizing the relationship between homeownership and grade?





#### Customizing bar plots

Plot Code



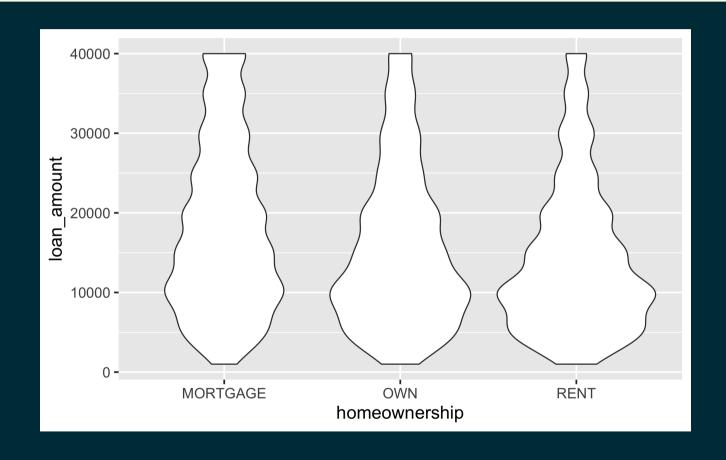
# Relationships between numerical and categorical variables

#### Already talked about...

- Colouring and faceting histograms and density plots
- Side-by-side box plots

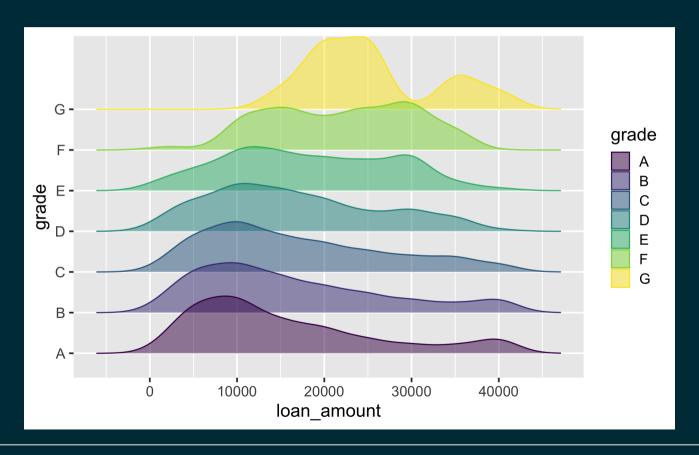
#### **Violin plots**

```
ggplot(loans, aes(x = homeownership, y = loan_amount)) +
  geom_violin()
```



#### Ridge plots

```
library(ggridges)
ggplot(loans, aes(x = loan_amount, y = grade, fill = grade, color = grade)) +
    geom_density_ridges(alpha = 0.5)
```



#### Lets move to R Studio Cloud

LINK