

Lecture 8

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Iterating

Exploratory Data Analysis

Exploratory analyses

Base R graphics

grid graphics

ggplot2 basics

Iterating

Iterating

- ▶ Reference: Iteration chapter of R for Data Science by Wickham and Grolemund.
 - ▶ Published book: Chapter 17
 - ▶ Online book: Chapter 21: <http://r4ds.had.co.nz/iteration.html>
- ▶ The use of `lapply()` in the previous lecture is an example of iterating:
 - ▶ Our data is in a vector (list), and we want to perform the same operation on each element.
- ▶ Tools that we have discussed that are useful for iterating are `for()` and `while()` loops.
- ▶ Iteration is so common that special tools have been developed with the aim of reducing the amount of code (and therefore errors) required for common iterative tasks.
 - ▶ Tools in base R include the `apply()` family of functions.
 - ▶ A tidyverse package called `purrr` includes more.

Example data

- ▶ To illustrate iteration we simulate data and fit four regression models.

```
set.seed(42)
n <- 100
x1 <- rnorm(n); x2<-rnorm(n)
y1 <- x1 + rnorm(n,sd=.5); y2 <- x1+x2+rnorm(n,sd=.5)
y3 <- x2 + rnorm(n,sd=.5); y4 <- rnorm(n,sd=.5)
rr <- list(fit1 = lm(y1 ~ x1+x2),
  fit2 = lm(y2 ~ x1+x2),
  fit3 = lm(y3 ~ x1+x2),
  fit4 = lm(y4 ~ x1+x2))
```

Extracting the regression coefficient for x1

- ▶ Using a `for()` loop, we initialize an object to hold the **output**, loop along a **sequence** of values for an index variable, and execute the **body** for each value of the index variable.

```
beta1hat <- vector("double",length(rr))  
for(i in seq_along(rr)) { # safer than 1:length(rr)  
  beta1hat[i] <- coefficients(rr[[i]])["x1"]  
}  
beta1hat
```

```
## [1] 0.92814538 1.03114836 0.04316514 -0.01842827
```

Looping over elements of a set

- ▶ The index set in the `for()` loop can be general.
 - ▶ We might use this generality to loop over named components of a list.

```
fits <- paste0("fit",1:4)
for(ff in fits) {
  print(coefficients(rr[[ff]])["x1"])
}
```

```
##          x1
## 0.9281454
##          x1
## 1.031148
##          x1
## 0.04316514
##          x1
## -0.01842827
```

- ▶ Looping over a set makes it harder to save the results, though.

The body of a loop can be a small part of the code

- ▶ In our examples, most of the code is for setting up the output and looping, with very little to do with the body.
- ▶ To illustrate, consider a small change: instead of the estimated coefficient of x_1 we wanted the estimated coefficient of x_2 :

```
beta1hat <- vector("double",length(rr))  
for(i in seq_along(rr)) { # safer than 1:length(rr)  
  beta1hat[i] <- coefficients(rr[[i]])["x2"]  
}  
beta1hat
```

```
## [1] 0.04264659 1.00306653 0.93035180 -0.11630942
```


Using lapply()

- The intent of `lapply()` is to take care of the output and the loop, allowing us to focus on the body.

```
b1fun <- function(fit) { coefficients(fit)["x1"] } # body
bfun <- function(fit,cc) { coefficients(fit)[cc] } # body
lapply(rr,b1fun) # or sapply(rr,b1fun) or unlist(lapply(rr,b1fun))
```

```
## $fit1
##      x1
## 0.9281454
##
## $fit2
##      x1
## 1.031148
##
## $fit3
##      x1
## 0.04316514
##
## $fit4
##      x1
## -0.01842827
```

```
lapply(rr,bfun,"x2")
```

Iterating with the `map()` functions from `purrr`

- ▶ The `purrr` package provides a family of functions `map()`, `map_dbl()`, etc. that do the same thing as `lapply()` but work better with other tidyverse functions.
 - ▶ `map()` returns a list, like `lapply()`.
 - ▶ `map_dbl()` returns a double vector, etc.

```
library(purrr)
map_dbl(rr, b1fun) # or rr %>% map_dbl(b1fun)
```

```
##           fit1           fit2           fit3           fit4
## 0.92814538  1.03114836  0.04316514 -0.01842827
```

Pipes and `map()` functions

- ▶ Suppose we want to record a model summary returned by the `summary()` function.
 - ▶ `summary()` is a generic function. When applied to an `lm()` object it computes regression summaries like standard errors and model R^2 .

```
rr %>%  
  map(summary) %>%  
  map_dbl(function(ss) { ss$r.squared })
```

```
##          fit1          fit2          fit3          fit4  
## 0.78845184 0.91430933 0.73684218 0.04087594
```

- ▶ Notice that we can define a function on-the-fly in the call to a `map()` function.
- ▶ `map()` functions have a short-cut for function definitions.

```
rr %>%  
  map(summary) %>%  
  map_dbl(~.$r.squared)
```

```
##           fit1           fit2           fit3           fit4  
## 0.78845184 0.91430933 0.73684218 0.04087594
```

- ▶ In `~.` read `~` as “define a function” and `.` as “argument to the function”
 - ▶ Comment: This is a little too terse for my tastes, but I mention it in case you see it in practice.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Topics

- ▶ Exploratory data analysis, with emphasis on `ggplot2` graphics, using the `gapminder` data.
 - ▶ Suppose we want to use information on `continent`, `year`, `pop` and `gdpPercap` to predict `lifeExp`.
- ▶ Base R graphics vs grid graphics
- ▶ Introduction to `ggplot2`

Exploratory analyses

Exploratory analyses

- ▶ Univariate summaries, such as means/medians, sds/IQRs, histograms, to examine distributions and identify possible measurement errors.
- ▶ Pair-wise correlations, to look for relationships between variables
- ▶ Pair-wise regression relationships and added-variable-plots
 - ▶ Trends over time deserve special attention
- ▶ Illustrate with the gapminder data set.

```
library(gapminder)  
data(gapminder)
```


Univariate Summaries

- ▶ Different summaries are appropriate for categorical and quantitative variables
 - ▶ Tabulate categorical variables
 - ▶ Five number summary for quantitative variables

```
summary(gapminder)
```

```
##           country      continent      year      lifeExp
## Afghanistan: 12 Africa :624   Min.    :1952   Min.    :23.60
## Albania      : 12 Americas:300   1st Qu.:1966   1st Qu.:48.20
## Algeria      : 12 Asia     :396   Median  :1980   Median  :60.71
## Angola       : 12 Europe  :360   Mean    :1980   Mean    :59.47
## Argentina    : 12 Oceania : 24   3rd Qu.:1993   3rd Qu.:70.85
## Australia    : 12                Max.    :2007   Max.    :82.60
## (Other)      :1632
##           pop      gdpPercap
## Min.    :6.001e+04   Min.    : 241.2
## 1st Qu.:2.794e+06   1st Qu.: 1202.1
## Median :7.024e+06   Median  : 3531.8
## Mean    :2.960e+07   Mean    : 7215.3
## 3rd Qu.:1.959e+07   3rd Qu.: 9325.5
## Max.    :1.319e+09   Max.    :113523.1
##
```

Comments on summaries

- ▶ Observations in `pop` and `gdpPercap` differ by orders of magnitude
 - ▶ May be more informative to consider transformations of these variables.
 - ▶ For example, a log-10 transformation: one-unit differences correspond to 10-fold increases.
- ▶ Aside: Which country has per-capita GDP of \$113,523? Or more generally, which observations are in, say, the top 0.1%?

```
library(dplyr)
filter(gapminder, gdpPercap > quantile(gdpPercap, 0.999))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
##   country continent  year lifeExp   pop gdpPercap
##   <fct>    <fct>    <int>   <dbl> <int>     <dbl>
## 1 Kuwait   Asia      1957   58.0 212846  113523.
## 2 Kuwait   Asia      1972   67.7 841934  109348.
```

Univariate summaries by grouping variable

- May be of interest to do summaries of some variables stratified by a grouping variable.

```
oldops <- options(tibble.width=Inf, tibble.print_max=Inf)
gm_byContinent <- group_by(gapminder, continent)
summarize(gm_byContinent, min(lifeExp), median(lifeExp),
           IQR(lifeExp), mean(lifeExp), sd(lifeExp), max(lifeExp))
```

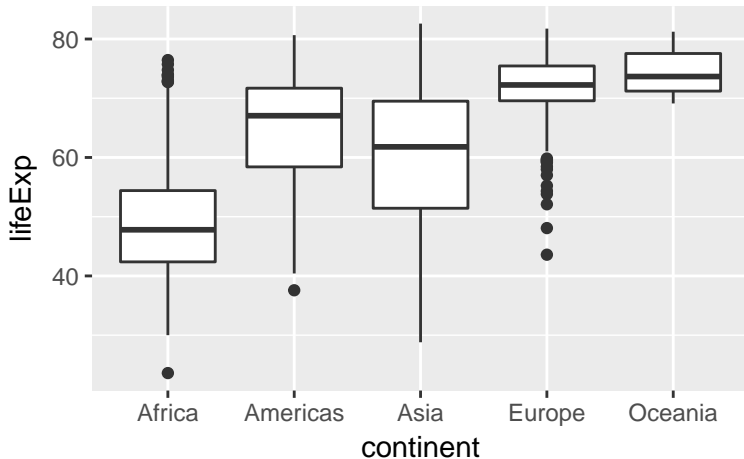
```
## # A tibble: 5 x 7
##   continent `min(lifeExp)` `median(lifeExp)` `IQR(lifeExp)`
##   <fct>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Africa          23.6          47.8          12.0
## 2 Americas        37.6          67.0          13.3
## 3 Asia            28.8          61.8          18.1
## 4 Europe          43.6          72.2           5.88
## 5 Oceania         69.1          73.7           6.35
##   `mean(lifeExp)` `sd(lifeExp)` `max(lifeExp)`
##   <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1      48.9        9.15        76.4
## 2      64.7        9.35        80.7
## 3      60.1       11.9        82.6
## 4      71.9        5.43        81.8
## 5      74.3        3.80        81.2
```

```
options(oldops)
```

Boxplots

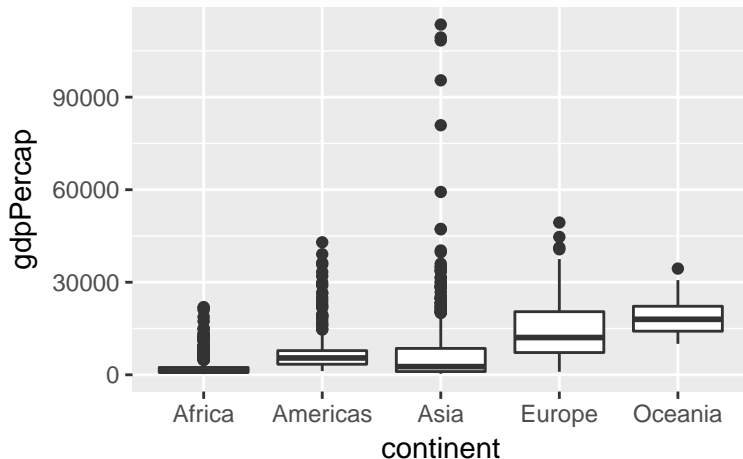
- ▶ Graphical representation of the five number summary for grouped data

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=continent, y=lifeExp)) + geom_boxplot()
```



Boxplots, cont.

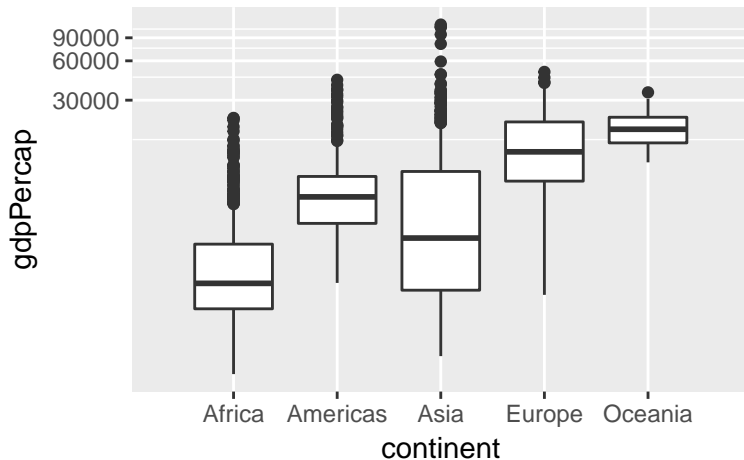
```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=continent, y=gdpPercap)) + geom_boxplot()
```



- Distribution of log-transformed data may be more informative.

Boxplots, cont.

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=continent, y=gdpPercap)) +  
  coord_trans(y="log10") + geom_boxplot()
```



Adding transformed variables to a dataset

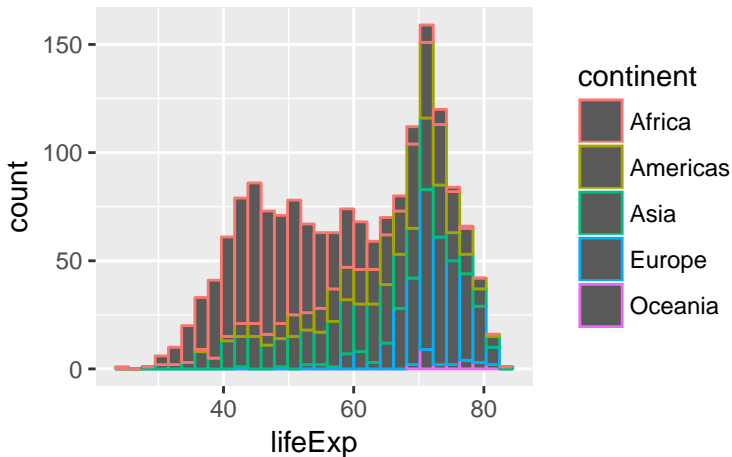
- ▶ Above suggests we add log of gdpPercap to the dataset.
- ▶ A similar exploration of the pop variable suggests we include log of pop too.
- ▶ Will use log-base-10.

```
gapminder <- mutate(gapminder,  
  log10Pop = log10(pop),  
  log10GdpPercap = log10(gdpPercap))
```

Histograms

- ▶ Shows the shape of distributions and can suggest possible outliers
- ▶ Stacked histograms:

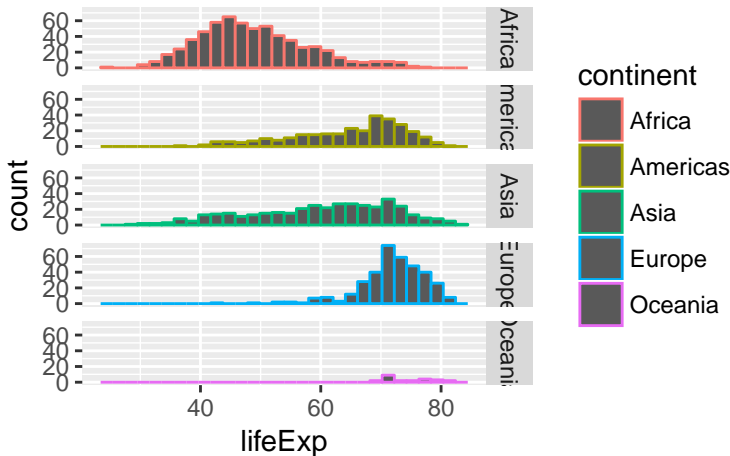
```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=lifeExp, color=continent)) + geom_histogram()
```



Histograms, continued

- Histograms in different plot panels, or “facets”:

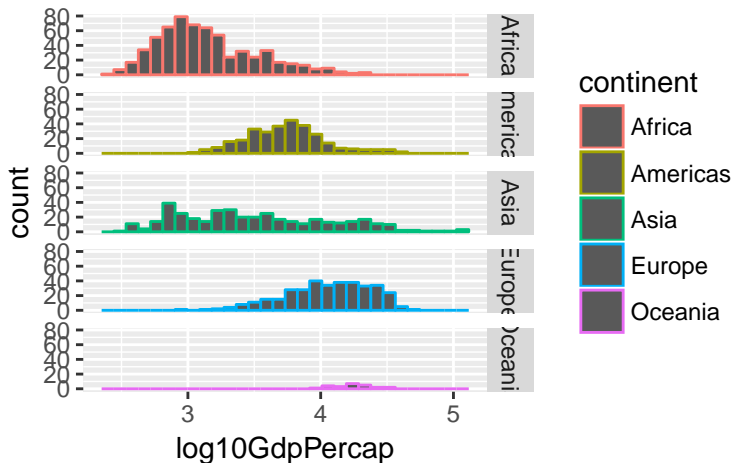
```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=lifeExp, color=continent)) +  
  geom_histogram() + facet_grid(continent ~ .)
```



Histograms of the explanatory variables

- May also be of interest

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=log10GdpPercap, color=continent)) +  
  geom_histogram() + facet_grid(continent ~ .)
```

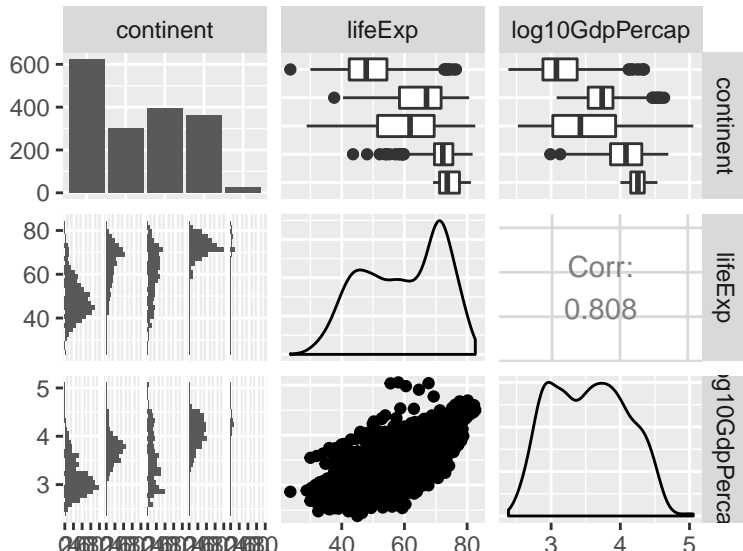


Pairwise Regression relationships

- ▶ Though pairwise relationships don't tell the whole story, they are a useful starting point.
- ▶ The `GGAally` package provides the function `ggpairs()` to facilitate this.
 - ▶ Can do all possible pairs of variables, but I find this too hard to read for more than three variables.

Pairwise plots

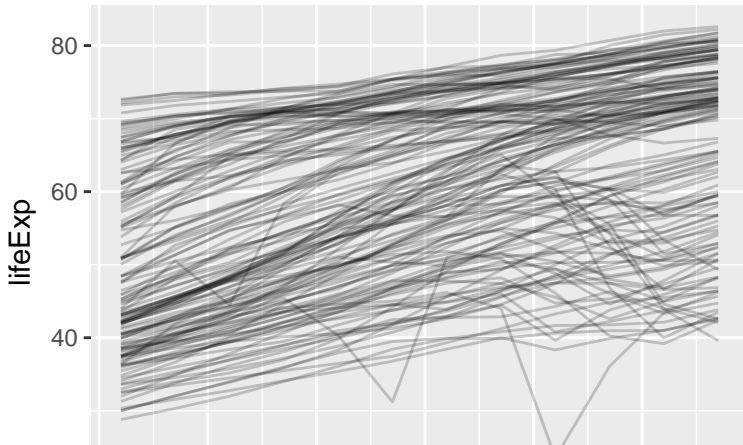
```
library(GGally)
gm_sub <- select(gapminder, continent, lifeExp, log10GdpPerCap)
ggpairs(gm_sub) # Cut and paste into console to see better
```



Time trends

- ▶ Can represent time series by lines.
- ▶ There are many time series in these data – need to make each line slightly transparent to account for overplotting

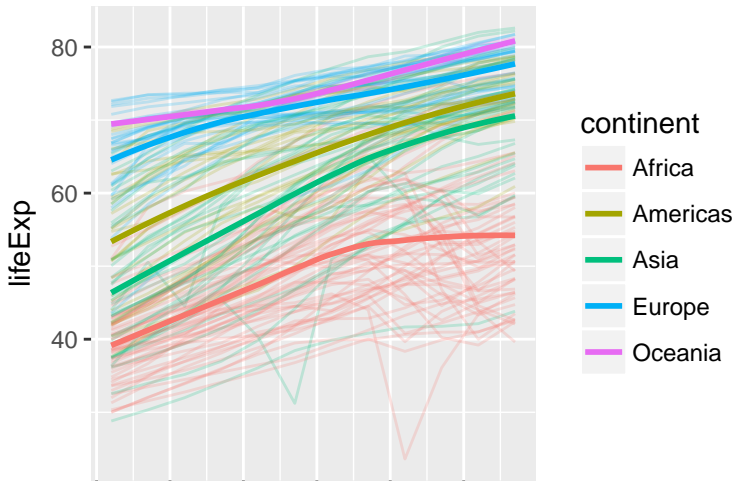
```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=year, y=lifeExp, group=country)) +  
  geom_line(alpha=0.2)
```



Time trends, cont.

- ▶ Can add a statistical summary, like medians at each time, or a smoother.
- ▶ Can also add colours for different continents.

```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=year, y=lifeExp, group=country,  
                      color=continent)) + geom_line(alpha=0.2) +  
geom_smooth(aes(x=year, y=lifeExp, group=continent), se=FALSE)
```



Base R graphics

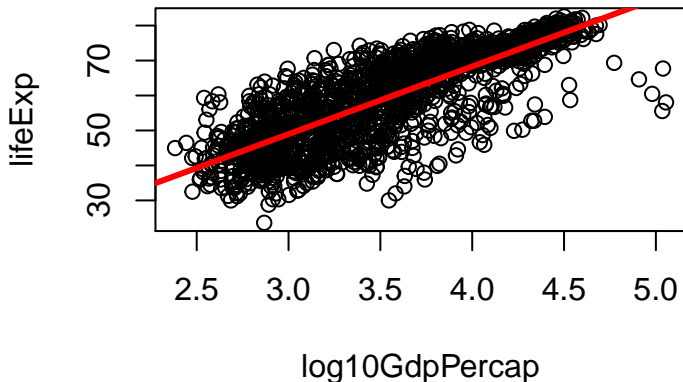
Base R graphics

- ▶ Very serviceable graphics system capable of producing publication-quality graphs.
- ▶ Create graphics by calling functions that either produce complete plots or add to plots
- ▶ Like adding paint to a canvas

Base R examples

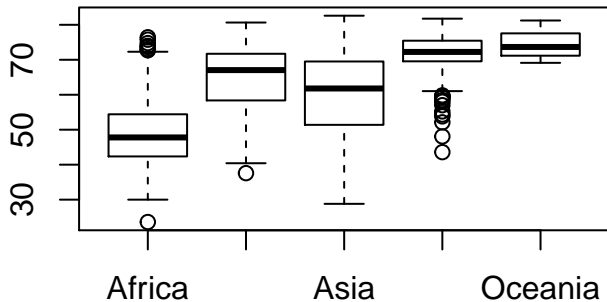
```
with(gapminder, plot(log10GdpPercap, lifeExp)) # or plot(lifeExp ~ log10GdpPercap,  
title(main="life expectancy vs log10 GDP percapita")  
abline(lm(lifeExp ~ log10GdpPercap, data=gapminder), col="red", lwd=3)
```

life expectancy vs log10 GDP percapita



Base R examples

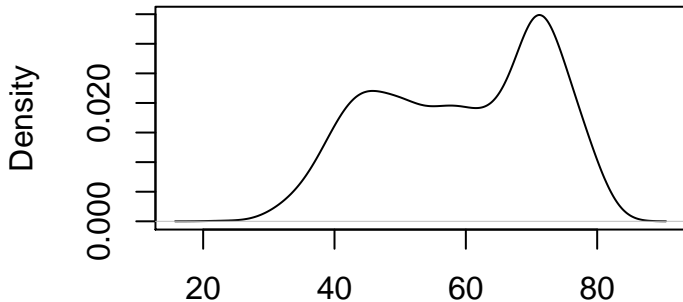
```
with(gapminder, boxplot(split(lifeExp, continent)))
```



Base R examples

```
with(gapminder,plot(density(lifeExp)))
```

density.default(x = lifeExp)



N = 1704 Bandwidth = 2.625

Base R graphics: Where to learn more

- ▶ Paul Murrell's book:
[<https://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~paul/RG2e/>]
- ▶ Ross Ihaka's lectures: [<https://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~ihaka/787/lectures-r-graphics.pdf>]

grid graphics

grid graphics

- ▶ grid graphics is a low-level graphics system that allows fine control of graphics elements
- ▶ Users can create multiple graphics regions, or “viewports”, that are arranged on the graphics device or nested within one another.
- ▶ Graphical objects, or “grobs” can be created and drawn on these viewports (e.g., lines, shapes).
- ▶ Grobs can be edited (e.g., change color of lines) and re-drawn

grid graphics: Where to learn more

- ▶ Paul Murrell's book:
[<https://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~paul/RG2e/>]

ggplot2 basics

ggplot2

- ▶ ggplot2 is implemented in grid graphics
- ▶ The g's stand for Grammar of Graphics.
 - ▶ Like English grammar is the way in which words are put together to form sentences, a grammar of graphics is a way to put together basic graphical elements to make a graph.
- ▶ To understand the grammar we need to define the basic elements.
 - ▶ Start with definitions (in bold), some of which are too abstract to be useful until we get into details.
- ▶ ggplots can be built in layers, comprised of **data** a **mapping**, a **geom** and optionally **stats**
- ▶ The layers are arranged and labelled on the graph by **scales** and **coords**.
- ▶ The data can also be broken into subsets and displayed in separate graphs by a **facet** specification.

Components of a ggplot: data and mappings

- ▶ We start with the **data** we want to visualize and a **mapping**, or aesthetic, that describes how these data map to attributes on the plot.

```
p <- ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=log10GdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent))
```

- ▶ From the dataset `gapminder`, the variable `log10GdpPercap` will be mapped to y-coordinates, `lifeExp` will be mapped to the x-coordinates, and `continent` will be perceived as colours.

Components of a ggplot: geometric objects (geoms)

- ▶ Geometric objects or **geoms** are things like points and lines that we see on the plot.

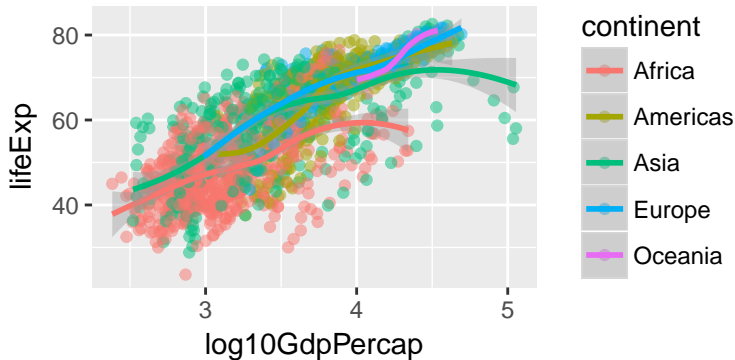
```
p2 <- p + geom_point(alpha=0.5)
```

- ▶ alpha is the transparency aesthetic, between 0 and 1, best applied directly to the geom.

Components of a ggplot: statistical transformations

- Statistical transformations or **stats** summarize the data; e.g., a scatterplot smoother

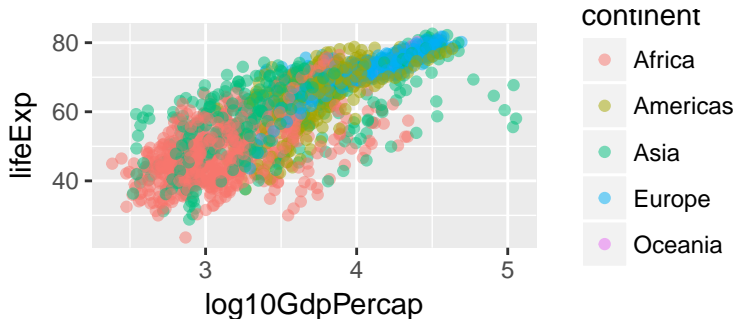
```
p2 + stat_smooth()
```



Components of a ggplot: scales

- ▶ The **scales** are mappings from the data to the graphics device
 - ▶ domain of `continent` is the five continents, range is the hexadecimal of the five colors represented on the graph
 - ▶ domain of `lifeExp` is 23.599 to 82.603, range is $[0,1]$, which `grid` converts to a range of vertical pixels on the graph.
 - ▶ legends and axes provide the inverse mapping

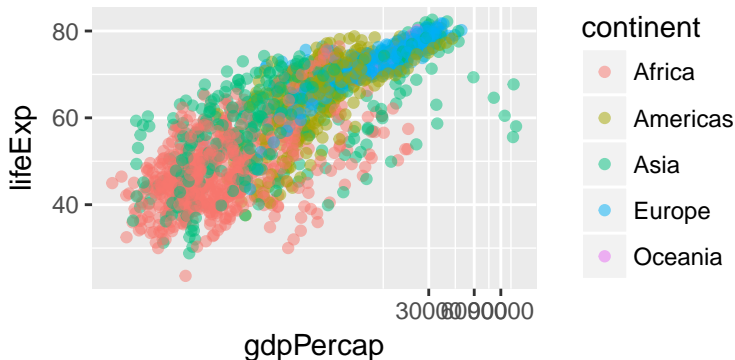
p2



Components of a ggplot: coordinate system

- ▶ The coordinate system is another layer in how the data get mapped to the graphics device.
 - ▶ Usually Cartesian, but could be, e.g., polar coordinates, or a transformation.

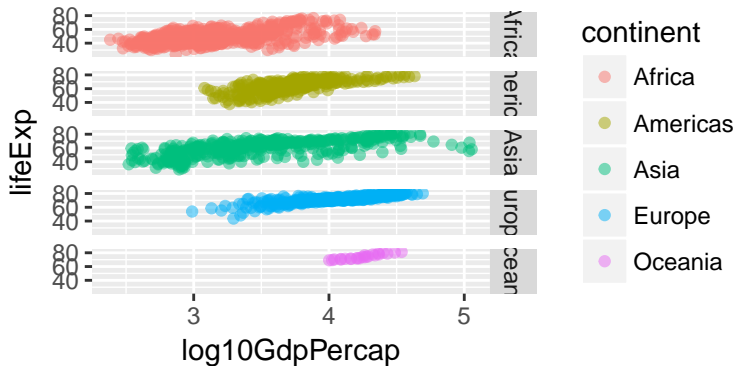
```
ggplot(gapminder, aes(x=gdpPercap, y=lifeExp, color=continent)) +  
  geom_point(alpha=0.5) + coord_trans(x="log10")
```



Components of a ggplot: faceting

- How to break up the data into subsets and arrange multiple plots on the graphics device.

```
p2 + facet_grid(continent ~ .)
```



Why so many components?

- ▶ A framework for the components of a graph.
- ▶ Gives the user the ability to change individual components one at a time.

More details

- ▶ Layers
 - ▶ data, aesthetic mapping, geom, statistical transformation and position adjustment (to be defined)
- ▶ Tools for working with layers
- ▶ Scales, axes and legends
- ▶ Positioning: faceting and coordinate systems

Example dataset: Diamonds

- ▶ Price and quality of about 54,000 diamonds.
- ▶ Quality measures are carat (size), cut, colour and clarity
- ▶ Also included are three measures of the dimensions of each diamond labelled x, y and z.

```
data(diamonds)
head(diamonds)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 10
```

##	carat	cut	color	clarity	depth	table	price	x	y	z
##	<dbl>	<ord>	<ord>	<ord>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
## 1	0.230	Ideal	E	SI2	61.5	55.	326	3.95	3.98	2.43
## 2	0.210	Premium	E	SI1	59.8	61.	326	3.89	3.84	2.31
## 3	0.230	Good	E	VS1	56.9	65.	327	4.05	4.07	2.31
## 4	0.290	Premium	I	VS2	62.4	58.	334	4.20	4.23	2.63
## 5	0.310	Good	J	SI2	63.3	58.	335	4.34	4.35	2.75
## 6	0.240	Very Good	J	VVS2	62.8	57.	336	3.94	3.96	2.48

Initialization

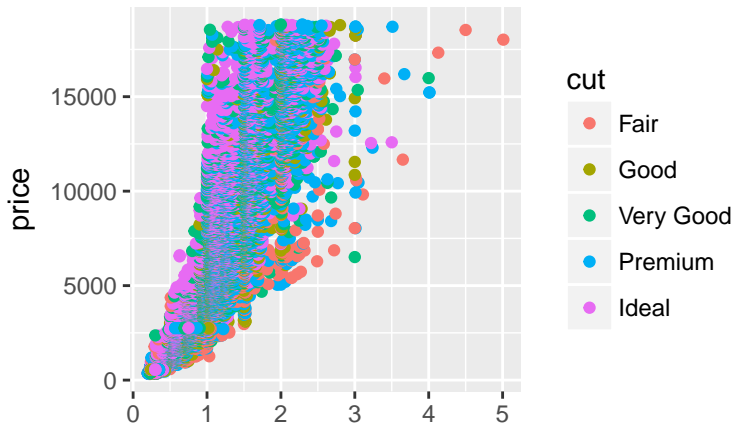
- ▶ We first initialize the plot.
- ▶ Initializing is done with `ggplot()`.
 - ▶ We usually specify the default data and aesthetic mappings for all subsequent layers, though this is not necessary.
 - ▶ Without layers, the plot is not displayed.

```
p <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=carat, y=price, colour=cut))
```

Adding layers

- ▶ Add with a +
- ▶ The `layer()` function can be used to specify a geom, stat and position
 - ▶ data and mapping will be inherited from initialization

```
p + layer(geom="point", stat="identity", position="identity")
```



Shortcuts for adding layers

- ▶ Shortcut functions are of the form `geom_XXX()` and `stat_XXX()`.
 - ▶ The `geom_XXX()` functions have a default stat and position
 - ▶ The `stat_XXX()` functions have a default geom and position
 - ▶ The `geom_XXX()` can over-ride the default stat and the `stat_XXX()` can over-ride the default geom though
- ▶ Call on the previous slide is equivalent to

```
p <- p + geom_point()
```

Aside: Plot objects

- Notice that plot objects can be stored as R objects:

```
summary(p)
```

```
## data: carat, cut, color, clarity, depth, table, price, x, y, z
## [53940x10]
## mapping: x = carat, y = price, colour = cut
## faceting: <ggproto object: Class FacetNull, Facet>
##   compute_layout: function
##   draw_back: function
##   draw_front: function
##   draw_labels: function
##   draw_panels: function
##   finish_data: function
##   init_scales: function
##   map: function
##   map_data: function
##   params: list
##   render_back: function
##   render_front: function
##   render_panels: function
##   setup_data: function
##   setup_params: function
##   shrink: TRUE
##   train: function
##   train_positions: function
##   train_scales: function
##   vars: function
##   super: <ggproto object: Class FacetNull, Facet>
## -----
## geom_point: na.rm = FALSE
## stat_identity: na.rm = FALSE
## position_identity:
```