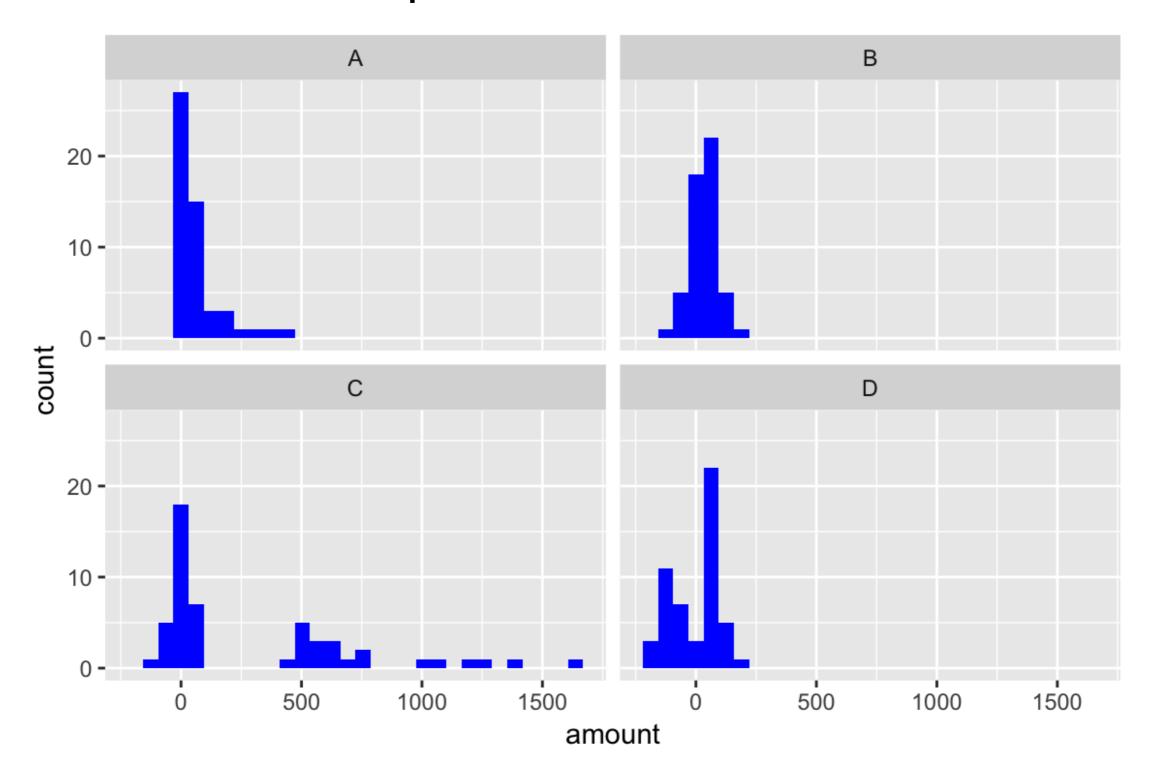
### Continuous Variables:

## **BOXPLOTS**

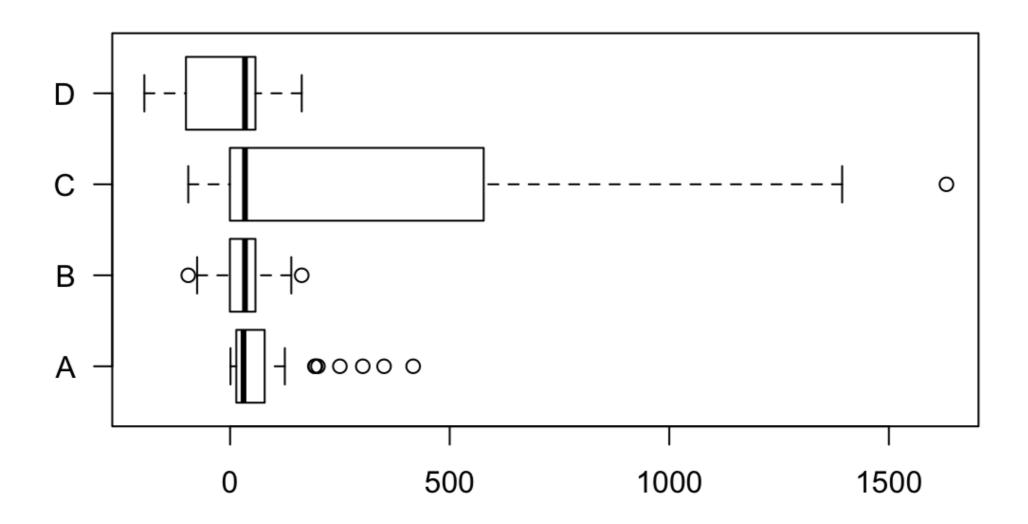
# Multiple Histograms

#### Difficult to compare



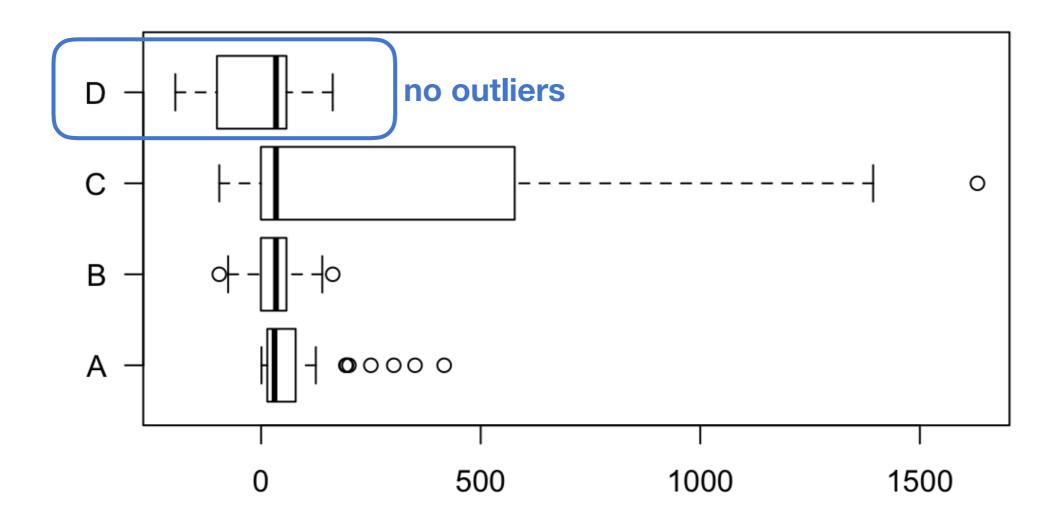
# Boxplots

Allow us to compare summary statistics visually

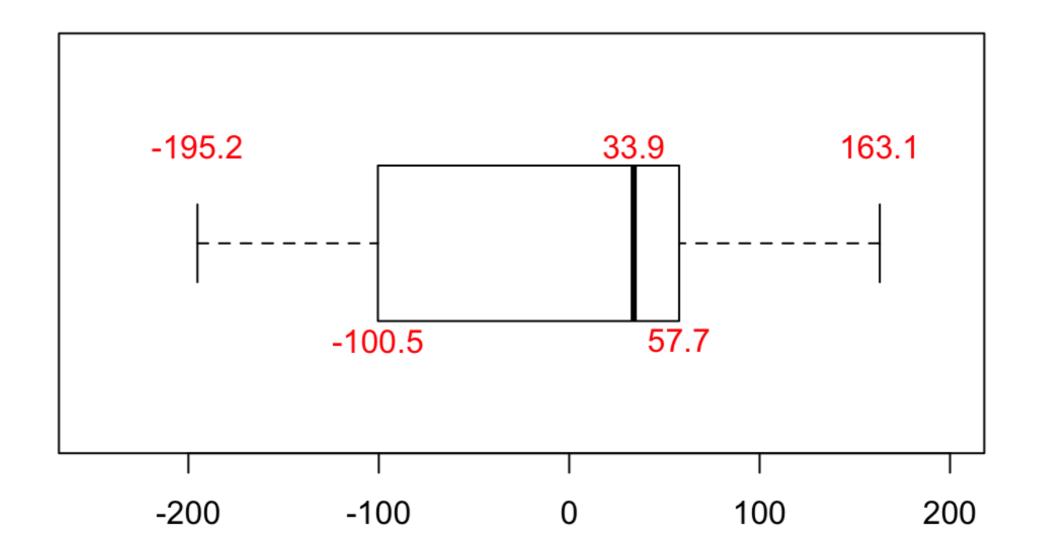


# Boxplots

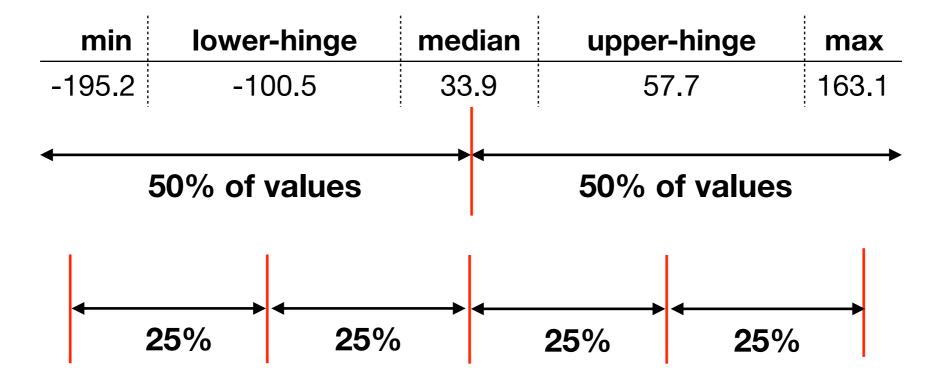
Allow us to compare summary statistics visually



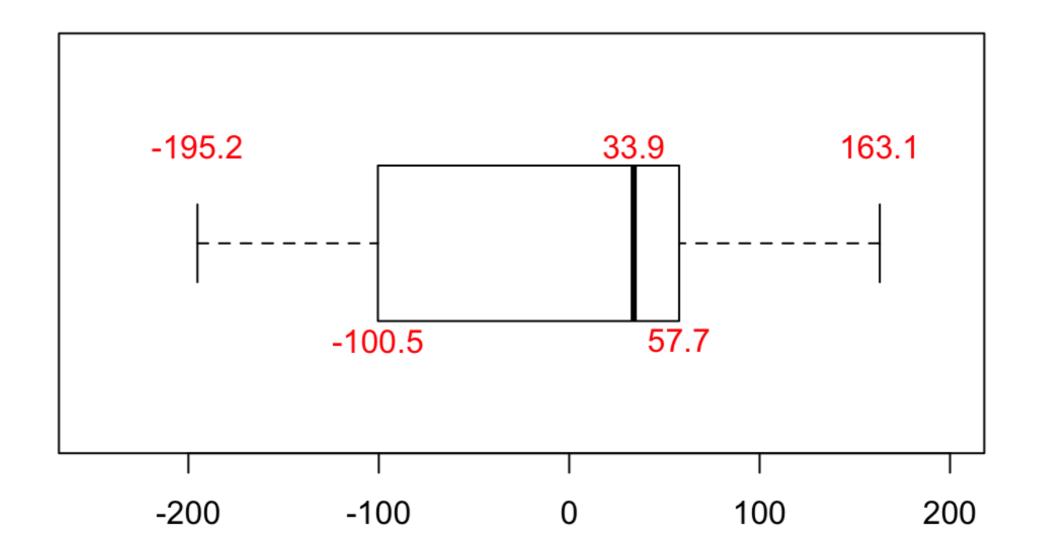
min	lower-hinge	median	upper-hinge	max
-195.2	-100.5	33.9	57.7	163.1



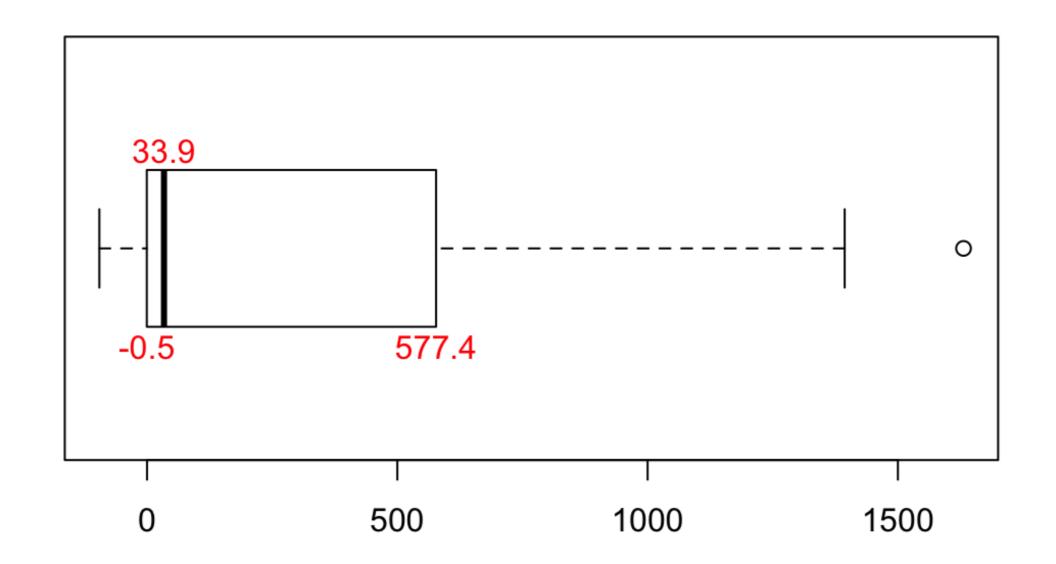
min	lower-hinge	median		upper-hinge	max
-195.2	-100.5	33.9		57.7	163.1
4					
50% of values			50% of values		



min	lower-hinge	median	upper-hinge	max
-195.2	-100.5	33.9	57.7	163.1

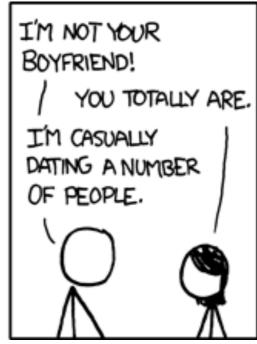


min	lower-hinge	median	upper-hinge	max
-95.2	-0.47	33.9	577.4	1631.1

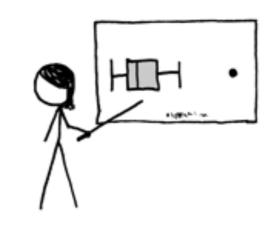


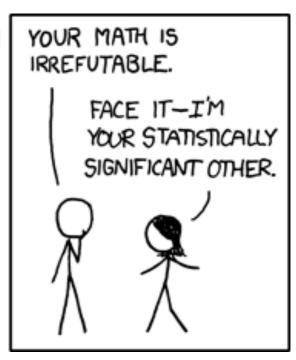
### What does it take to be an outlier?





BUT YOU SPEND TWICE AS MUCH TIME WITH ME AS WITH ANYONE ELSE. I'M A CLEAR OUTLIER.

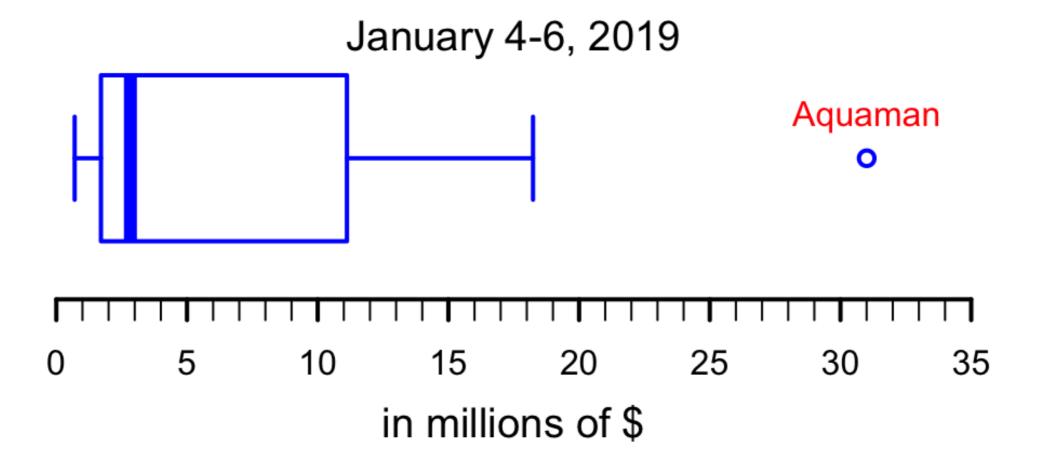




https://www.explainxkcd.com/wiki/index.php/539:\_Boyfriend

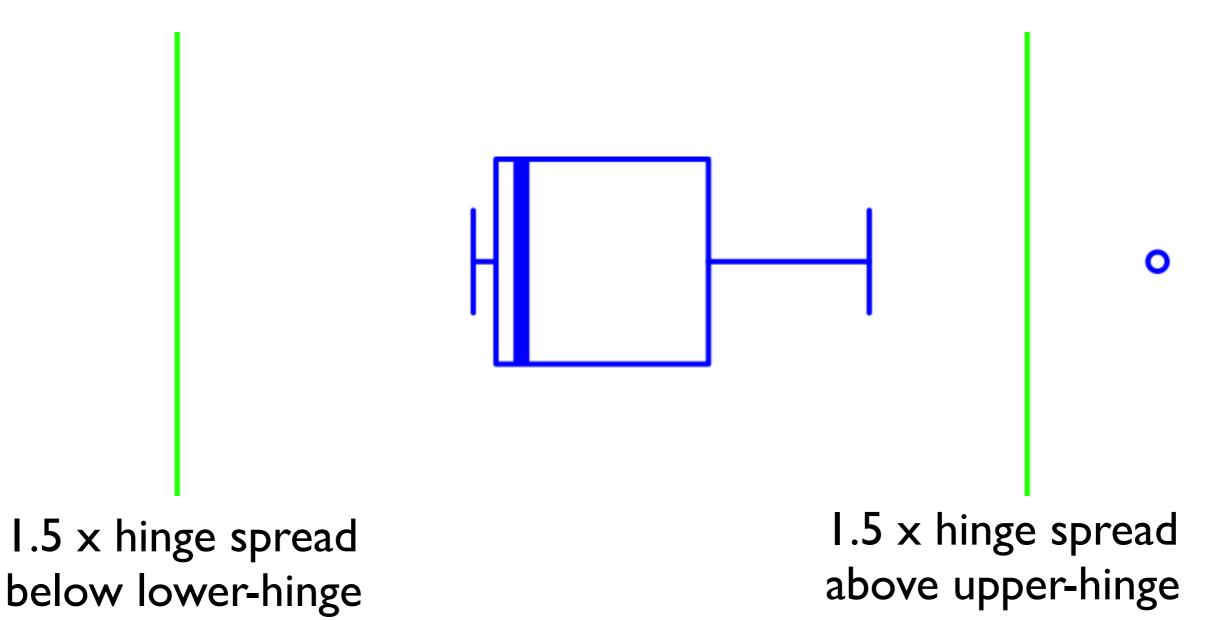
#### What does it take to be an outlier?

#### Weekend Box Office Gross, Top 20



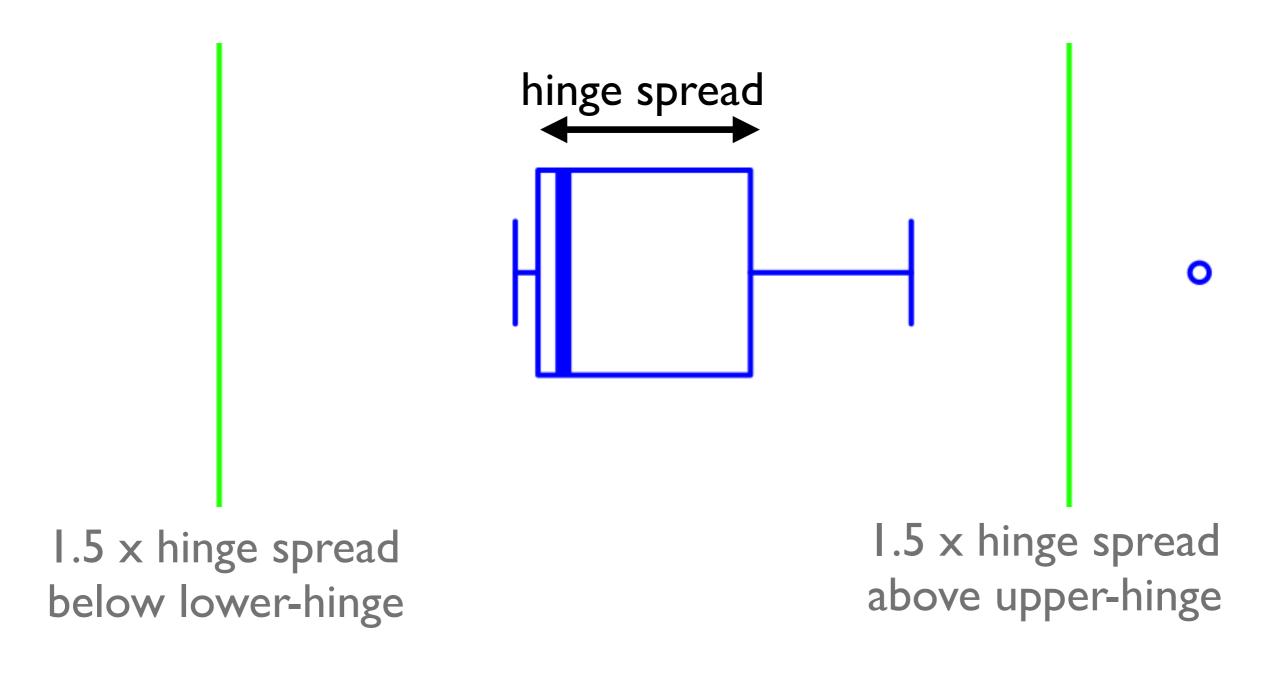
#### Fences

divide outliers from non-outliers



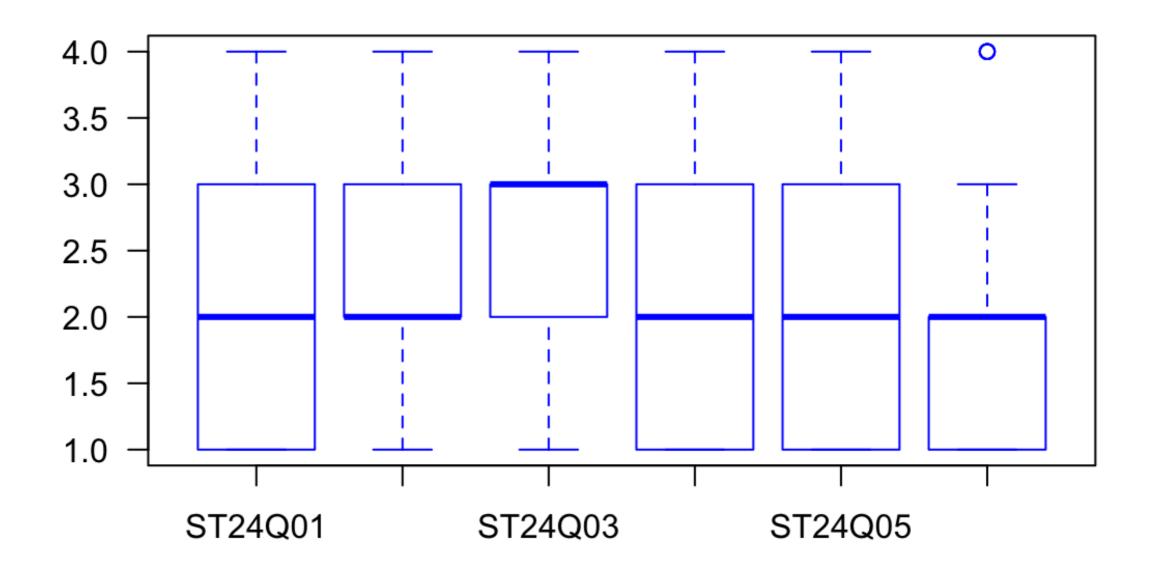
#### Fences

#### divide outliers from non-outliers



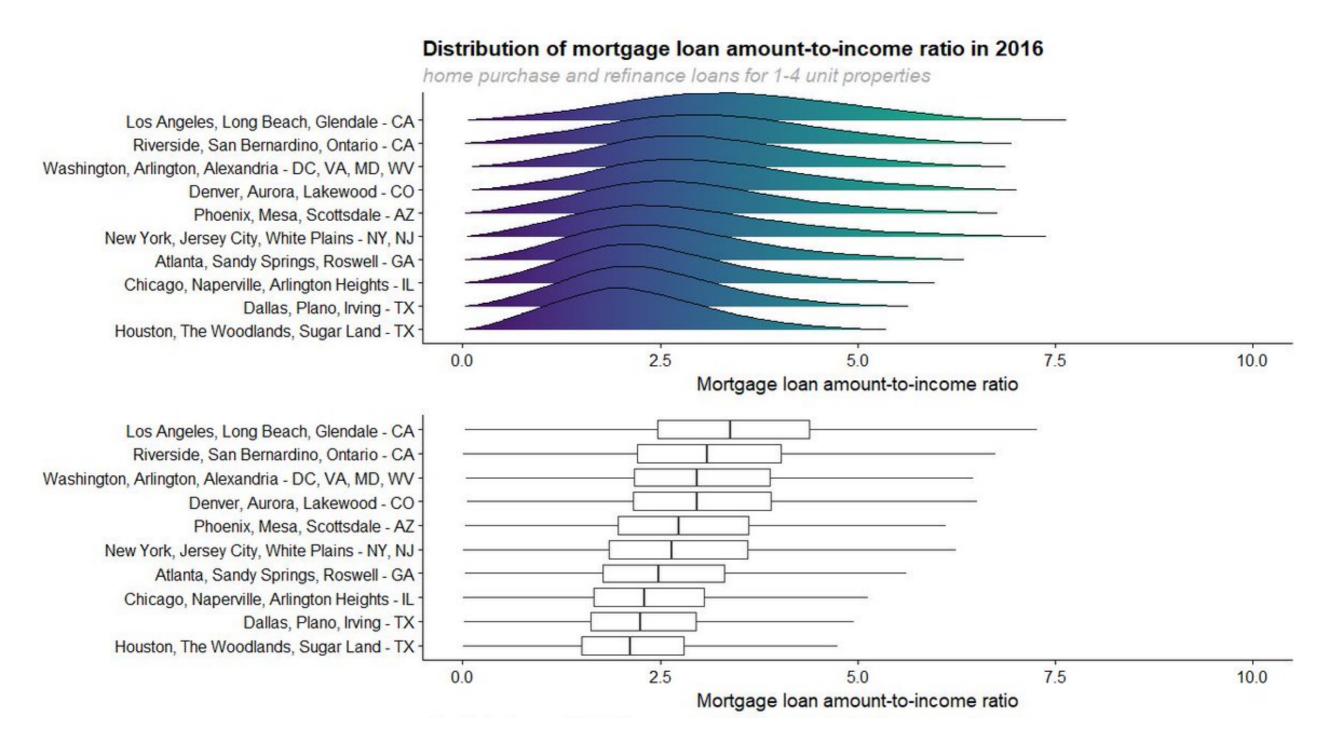
### Boxplots are not for discrete data

PISA data (scale: 1 - 4)



Source: R likert::pisaitems dataset

# Ridgeline plots vs. boxplots



https://twitter.com/lenkiefer/status/916823350726610946

```
ggplot(data, aes(x = COUNTRY, y = TFR)) +
 geom_boxplot()
```

geom\_boxplot requires an x and y aesthetic:

x is the group

y is the continuous variable

x must be factor or character type
 if group info is numeric, convert it:

```
ggplot(data, aes(x = COUNTRY, y = TFR)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  coord_flip()
```

 for horizontal boxplots: use coord\_flip() (don't switch x & y)

```
ggplot(data, aes(x = 1, y = TFR)) +
geom_boxplot()
```

• for one group, use x = 1

# Lab 3: Boxplots

1) Go to:

https://github.com/jtr13/BRL-workshops

- 2) Download ZIP
- 3) Open:

3-Boxplots.Rmd in the labs/ folder

