Chapter 2 Workshop

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Dataset `Prestige`

We will be using a well-known dataset called `Prestige` from the `car` R package. This dataset deals with prestige ratings of Canadian Occupations. The `Prestige` dataset has 102 rows and 6 columns. The observations are occupations.

This data frame contains the following columns:

- **education** - Average education of occupational incumbents, years, in 1971.
- **income** - Average income of incumbents, dollars, in 1971.
- **women** - Percentage of incumbents who are women.
- **prestige** - Pineo-Porter prestige score for occupation, from a social survey conducted in the mid-1960s.
- **census** - Canadian Census occupational code.
- **type** - Type of occupation. A factor with levels: bc, Blue Collar; prof, Professional, Managerial, and Technical; wc, White Collar. (includes four missing values).

Load the data:

```
library(car)
data(Prestige)
```

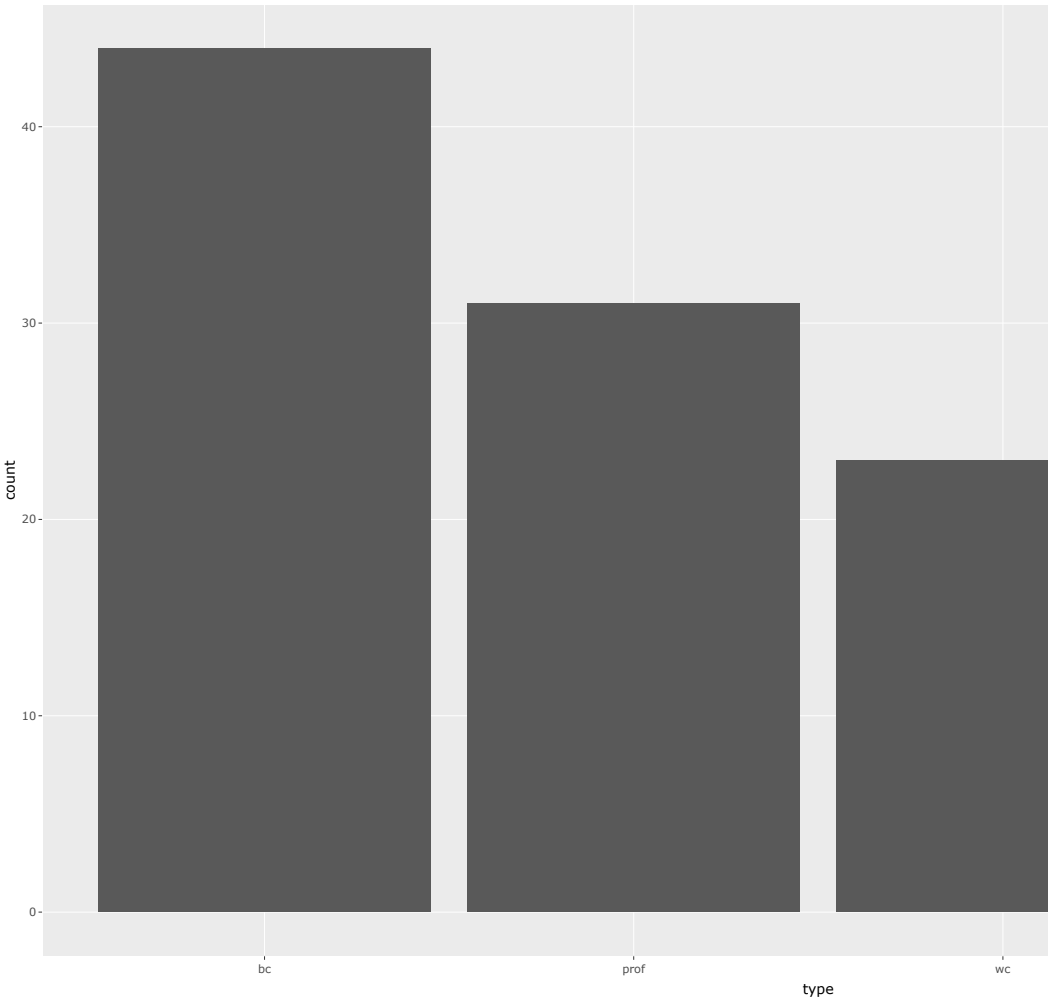
Exercise 2.1

Draw a bar chart for **type**:

```
library(tidyverse)

p <- Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(type) +
  geom_bar()

p
```

Or with `plotly` (which works for HTML, not for PDF)

```
library(plotly)

ggplotly(p)
```


40
30
20
10
0
count
bc
prof
wc
type

Or with old-style R plot

```
# or
library(car)
barplot(table(Prestige$type))
```

Exercise 2.2

Draw a histogram of **prestige**.

Below demonstrates the flexibility of `ggplot` code. You can specify the `data` argument by piping it into `ggplot`, or by putting it as an argument to `ggplot` or a `geom_`. Likewise, the `aes` information, which determines which variables are used where, can be added as an extra line or specified inside the `ggplot` or `geom_` function.

```
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = prestige) +
  geom_histogram(bins=10)
```

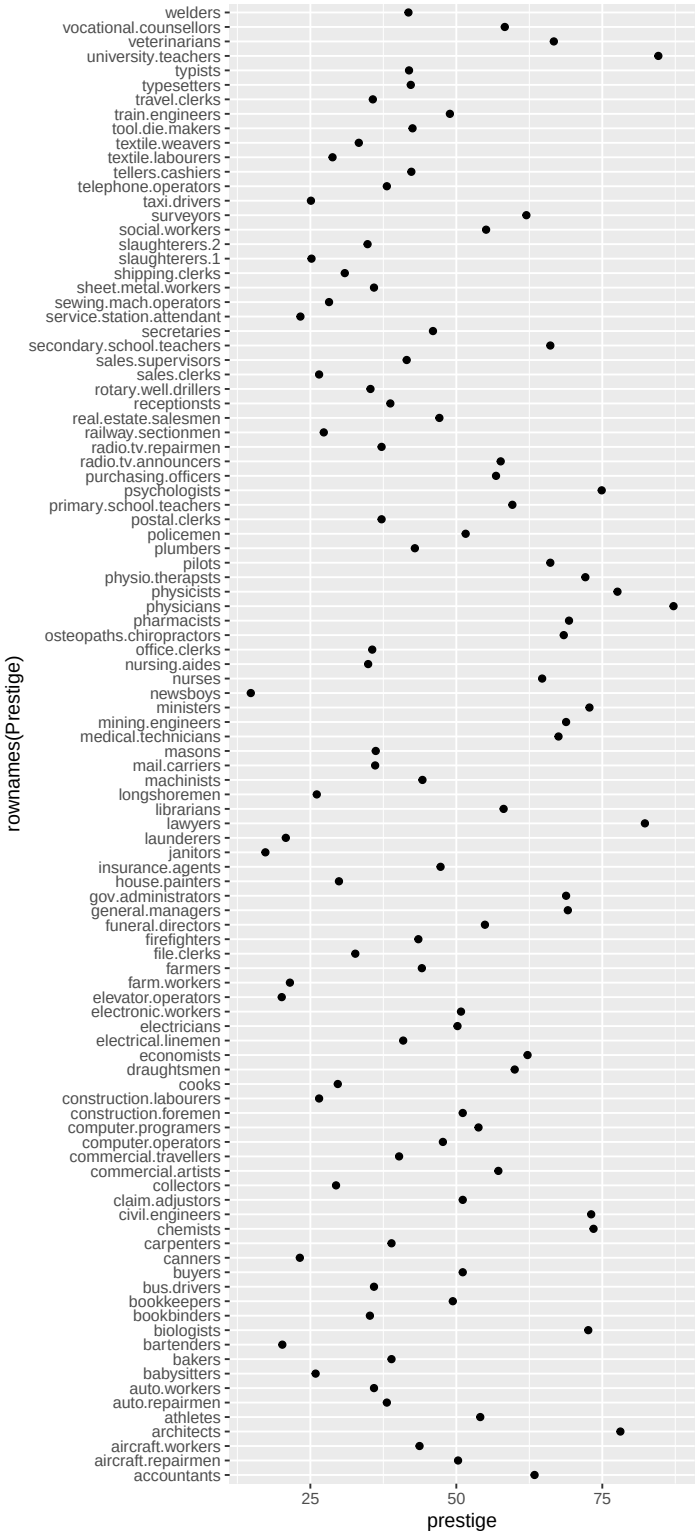
```
ggplot(Prestige) +
  aes(x = prestige) +
  geom_histogram(bins=10)
```

```
ggplot() +
  geom_histogram(
    data = Prestige,
    mapping = aes(x = prestige),
    bins = 10
    )
```

```
# or
# library(plotly)
# p <- Prestige |>
#   ggplot() +
#   aes(prestige) +
#   geom_histogram(bins=10)
#
# ggplotly(p)

# or
```

```r
# hist(Prestige$prestige)
```

```r
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = rownames(Prestige), y = prestige) +
  geom_point() +
  coord_flip()
```


welders
vocational.counsellors
veterinarians
university.teachers
typists
typesetters
travel.clerks
train.engineers
tool.die.makers
textile.weavers
textile.labourers
tellers.cashiers
telephone.operators
taxi.drivers
surveyors
social.workers
slaughterers.2
slaughterers.1
shipping.clerks
sheet.metal.workers
sewing.mach.operators
service.station.attendant
secretaries
secondary.school.teachers
sales.supervisors
sales.clerks
rotary.well.drillers
receptionsts
real.estate.salesmen
railway.sectionmen
radio.tv.repairmen
radio.tv.announcers
purchasing.officers
psychologists
primary.school.teachers
postal.clerks
policemen
plumbers
pilots
physio.therapsts
physicists
physicians
pharmacists
osteopaths.chiropractors
office.clerks
nursing.aides
nurses
newsboys
ministers
mining.engineers
medical.technicians
masons
mail.carriers
machinists
longshoremen
librarians
lawyers
launderers
janitors
insurance.agents
house.painters
gov.administrators
general.managers
funeral.directors
firefighters
file.clerks
farmers
farm.workers
elevator.operators
electronic.workers
electricians
electrical.linemen
economists
draughtsmen
cooks
construction.labourers
construction.foremen
computer.programers
computer.operators
commercial.travellers
commercial.artists
collectors
claim.adjustors
civil.engineers
chemists
carpenters
canners
buyers
bus.drivers
bookkeepers
bookbinders
biologists
bartenders
bakers
babysitters
auto.workers
auto.repairmen
athletes
architects
aircraft.workers
aircraft.repairmen
accountants
rownames(Prestige)
25
50
75
prestige

What a mess!

We can tidy it up by ordering the professions according to prestige. First, we move the professions from rownames to a variable. Then, we `fct_reorder` the professions using `prestige`.

Look at Figure 1.

```
Prestige |>
  rownames_to_column(var = "profession") |>
  mutate(
    profession = fct_reorder(profession, prestige)
    ) |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = profession, y = prestige, colour = type) +
  geom_point() +
  coord_flip()
```

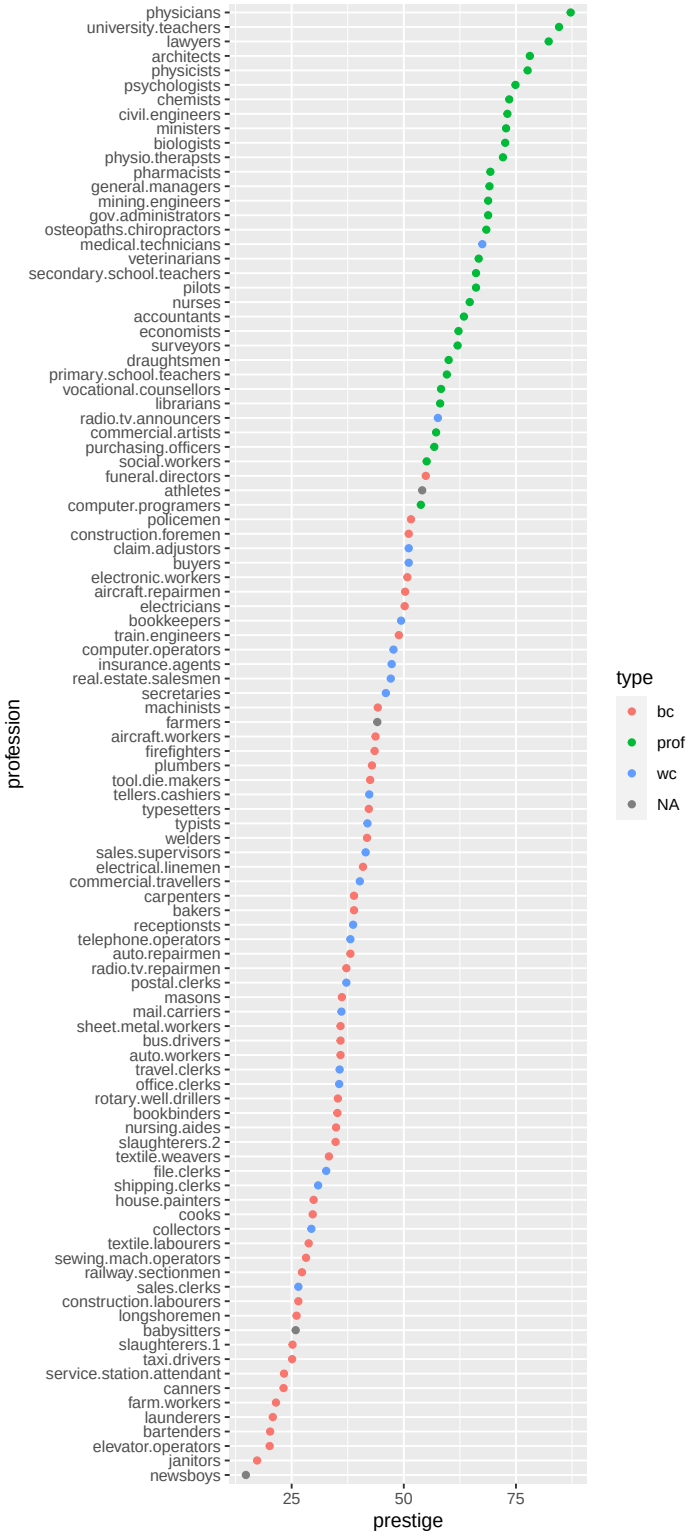


Figure 1: a dot plot

Exercise 2.3

Obtain the summary statistics for **prestige**:

```
summary(Prestige)

library(psych)

describe(Prestige)

describeBy(education + income + women + prestige ~ type,
           data = Prestige)
```

Exercise 2.4

Obtain the boxplot of `prestige ~ type`:

```
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(y=prestige, x=type) +
  geom_boxplot()
```

```
# or
# library(plotly)
# p <- Prestige |> ggplot() +
#   aes(y=prestige, x=type) + geom_boxplot()
# ggplotly(p)

# or
# library(lattice)
# bwplot(prestige ~ type, data=Prestige)

# as violin plots
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(y=prestige, x=type) +
  geom_violin()
```

```
# Or put it all together
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(y=prestige, x=type) +
  geom_violin() +
  geom_boxplot(col = 2, alpha = .2) +
  geom_jitter(alpha = .2, width = .2, height = 0, colour = 4)
```

Exercise 2.5

Obtain the Empirical Cumulative Distribution Function (ECDF) graphs of **prestige** ~ **type**:

```
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(prestige, colour=type) +
  stat_ecdf()
```

```
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(prestige) +
  stat_ecdf() +
  facet_wrap(~type)
```

```
# or
library(latticeExtra)
ecdfplot(~ prestige | type, data = Prestige)
```

```
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(
    x = prestige, # these aes settings are used
    col = type    # by both geoms
    ) +
  geom_density(
    aes(fill = type), # the 'fill' aes goes here because
    alpha = .2        # geom_rug doesn't use 'fill'
    ) +
  geom_rug()
```

Exercise 2.6

Obtain the {0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95} quantiles of `prestige`:

```
pr <- c(0.01, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99)

Prestige |>
  summarise(
    probs = pr,
    quants = quantile(prestige, pr)
    )

# or simply
quantile(Prestige$prestige, pr)
```

Exercise 2.7

Obtain the scatter plot (with and without marginal boxplots) **prestige vs. education** :

```
library(ggExtra)

p1 <- Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x=education, y=prestige) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(col = 2) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE)

ggMarginal(p1, type="boxplot")
```

```
library(car)

scatterplot(education ~ prestige, data = Prestige)
```

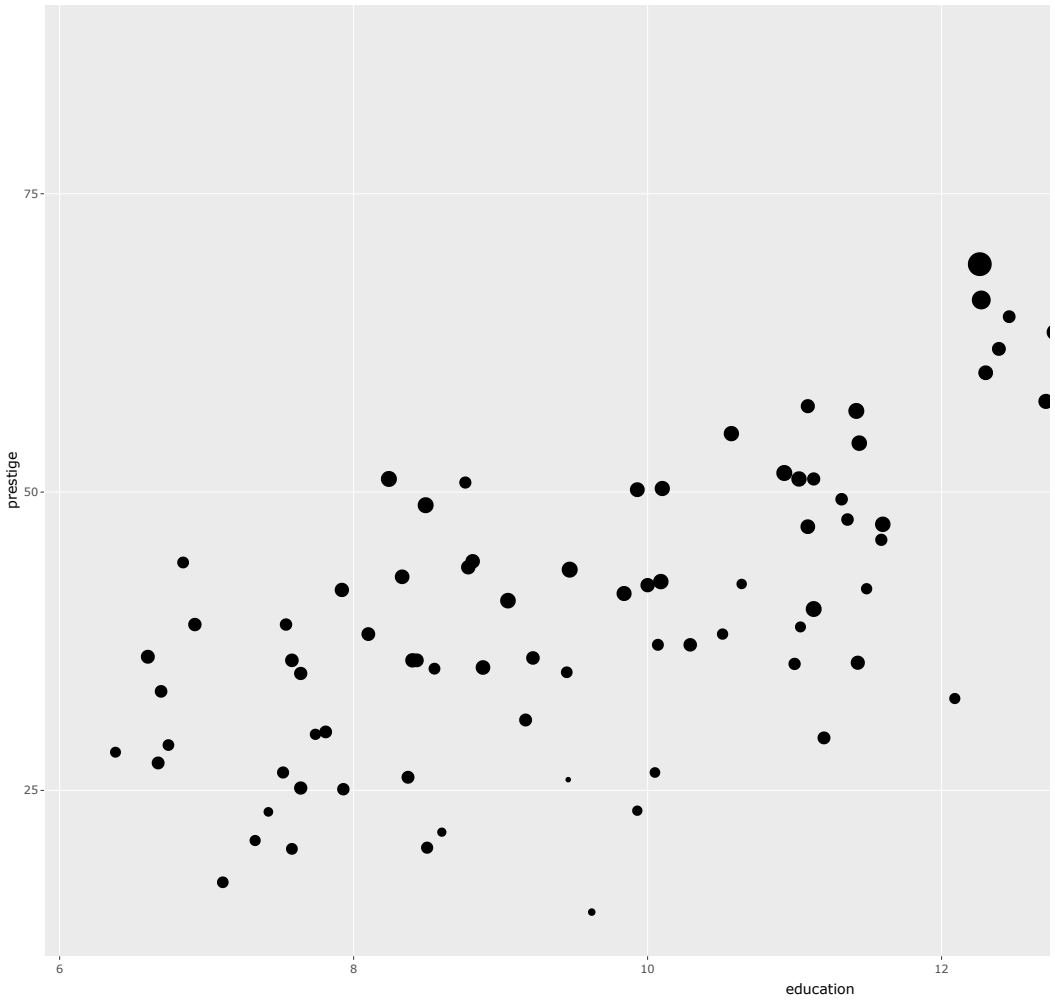
The later plot will show prediction interval ribbon while the first plot will show the confidence interval ribbon.

Exercise 2.8

Obtain the bubble or balloon plot **prestige vs. education vs. income** (income forming the bubble size):

```
library(ggplot2)

Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = education, y = prestige, size = income) +
  geom_point()
```

```
# or

library(plotly)

p <- Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = education, y = prestige, size = income) +
  geom_point()

ggplotly(p)
```


75
50
25
prestige
6
8
10
12
education

Exercise 2.9

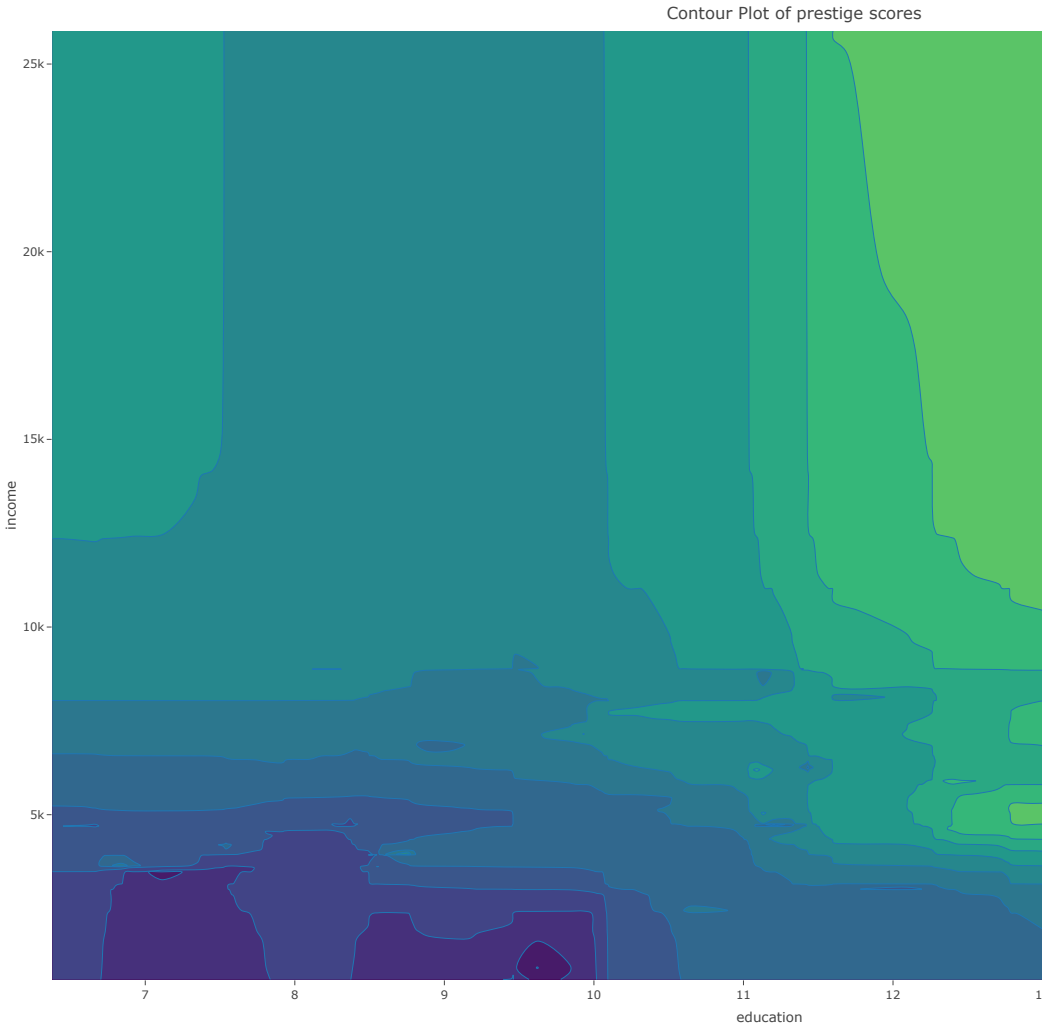
Obtain the contour plot **prestige vs. education vs. income** :

```
library(plotly)

plot_ly(type = 'contour',
        x = Prestige$education,
        y = Prestige$income,
        z = Prestige$prestige)
```


25k
20k
15k
10k
5k
7
8
9
10
11
12
1

To add axes labels and titles, try-

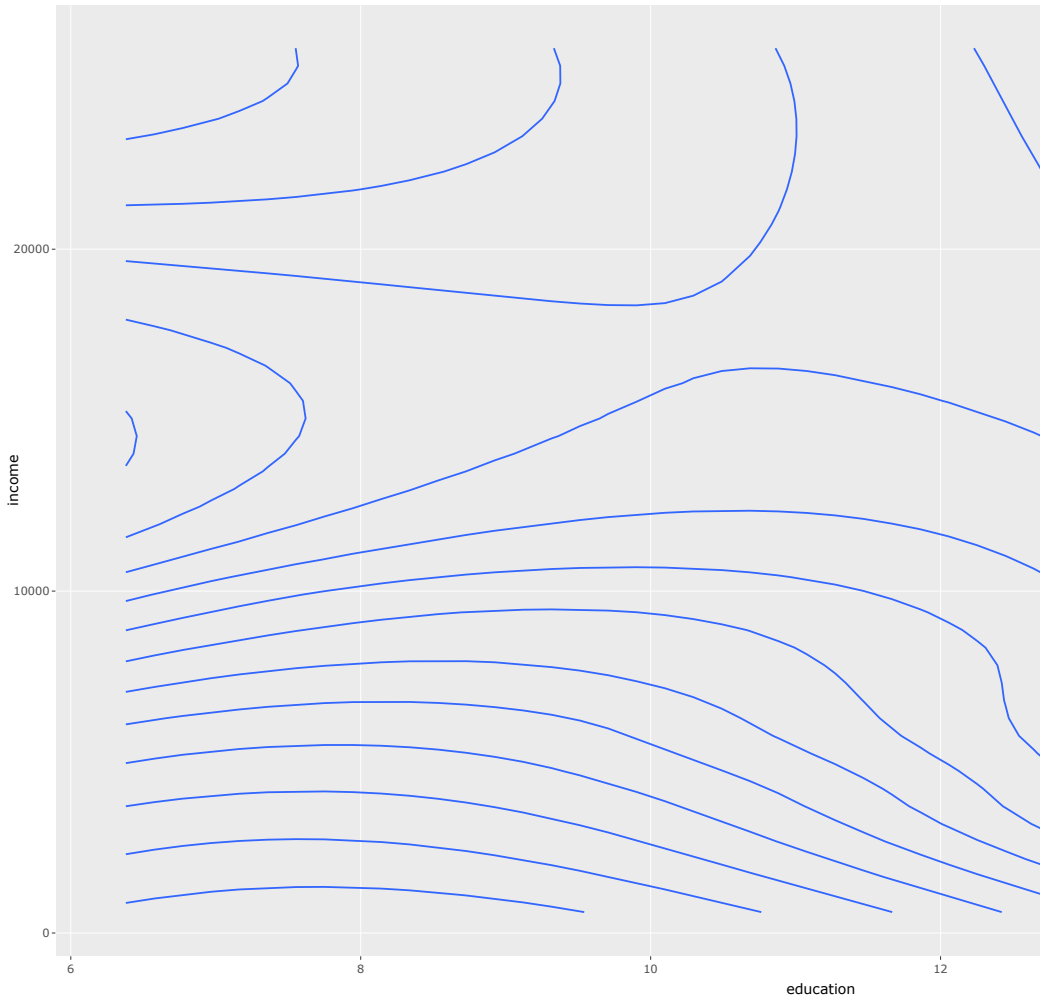
```
library(plotly)

plot_ly(
  Prestige,
  type = 'contour',
  x = Prestige$education,
  y = Prestige$income,
  z = Prestige$prestige
) |> layout(
  title = 'Contour Plot of prestige scores',
  xaxis = list(title = 'education'),
  yaxis = list(title = 'income')
)
```


Contour Plot of prestige scores
25k
20k
15k
10k
5k
income
7
8
9
10
11
12
1
education

We can also define our own function for the contour approximation.

```
library(modelr)

# make a smooth model
y.m = loess(prestige ~ education * income, data = Prestige)

# make a regular grid of all combinations of education and income
mygrid <- Prestige |>
  data_grid(
    education = seq_range(education, 50),
    income = seq_range(income, 50)
  ) |>
  # add predicted prestige using the smooth model
  add_predictions(y.m, var = "predicted prestige")

# make ggplot contour plot
p <- mygrid |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = education, y = income, z = `predicted prestige`) +
  geom_contour()

p
```

```
# make a plotly version
library(plotly)
ggplotly(p)
```


20000
10000
0
income
6
8
10
12
education

```r
# filled contour ggplot
mygrid |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x=education, y=income, z=`predicted prestige`) +
  stat_contour_filled()
```

```r
# or the older-style lattice graphs

library(lattice)

contourplot(`predicted prestige` ~ education * income,
            data = mygrid,
            cuts = 10, region = TRUE,
            xlab = "education ", ylab = "income ")
```

```r
wireframe(`predicted prestige` ~ education * income,
          data = mygrid,
          cuts = 10, region = TRUE,
          xlab = "education ", ylab = "income ")
```

```r
levelplot(`predicted prestige` ~ education * income,
          data = mygrid,
          cuts = 10, region = TRUE,
          xlab = "education ", ylab = "income ")
```

```r
cloud(`predicted prestige` ~ income * education,
      data = mygrid)
```

Exercise 2.10

Obtain the 3-D plot **prestige vs. education vs. income** :

```
library(car)

scatter3d(prestige ~ education + income,
          data = Prestige)
```

Exercise 2.11

Create `prestige ~ education | type` graphs. That is, `prestige ~ education` grouped by `type` as colours and/or panels.

```
Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = education, y = prestige, color = type) +
  geom_point() +
  facet_wrap(~ type)
```

```
# or
# library(plotly)
#
# p <- Prestige |>
#   ggplot() +
#   aes(x = education, y = prestige, color = type) +
#   geom_point() +
#   facet_wrap(~ type)
#
# ggplotly(p)
```

```
p <- Prestige |>
  ggplot() +
  aes(x = education, y = prestige, color = type) +
  geom_point()

p
```

```
# OR
#
# library(plotly)
# ggplotly(p)
```

```
scatterplot(prestige ~ education | type,
            data=Prestige)
```

```
xyplot(prestige ~ education | type,
       auto.key = TRUE,
       data = Prestige)
```

```
xyplot(prestige ~ education,
       group = type,
       auto.key = TRUE,
       data = Prestige)
```

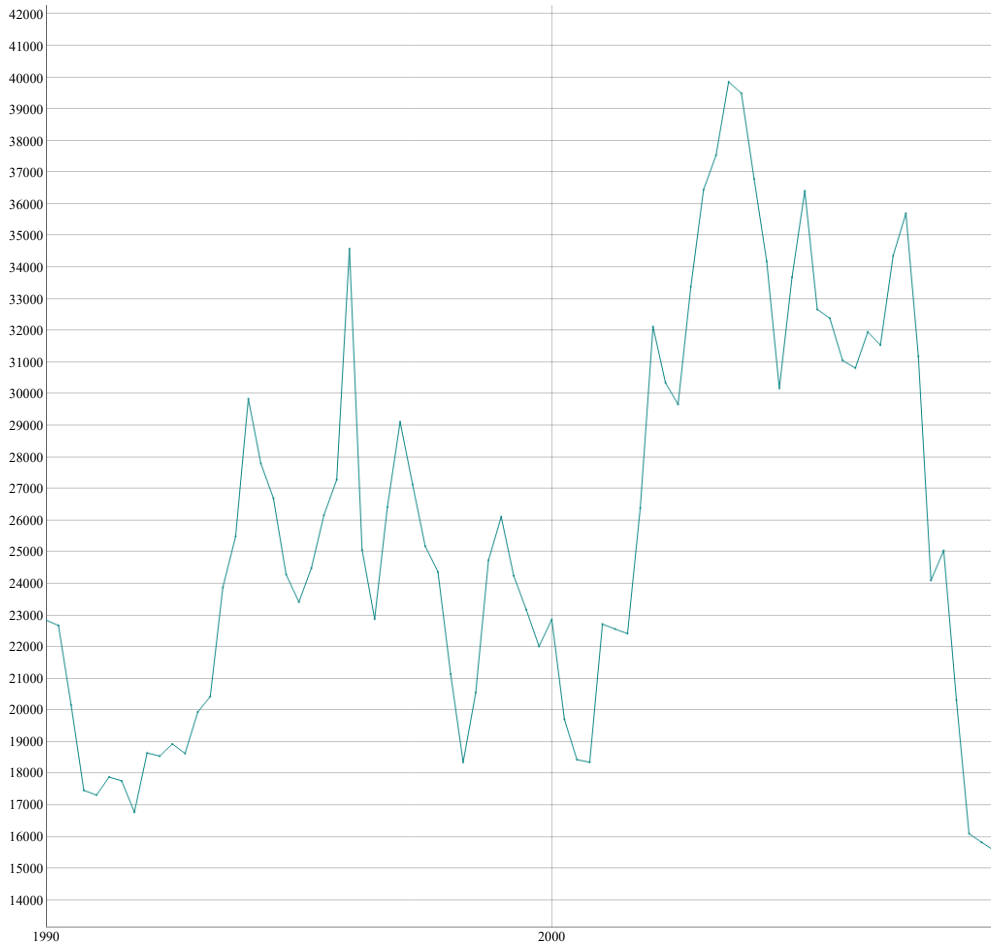
Exercise 2.12

Time-series data EDA based on RBNZ house sales data.

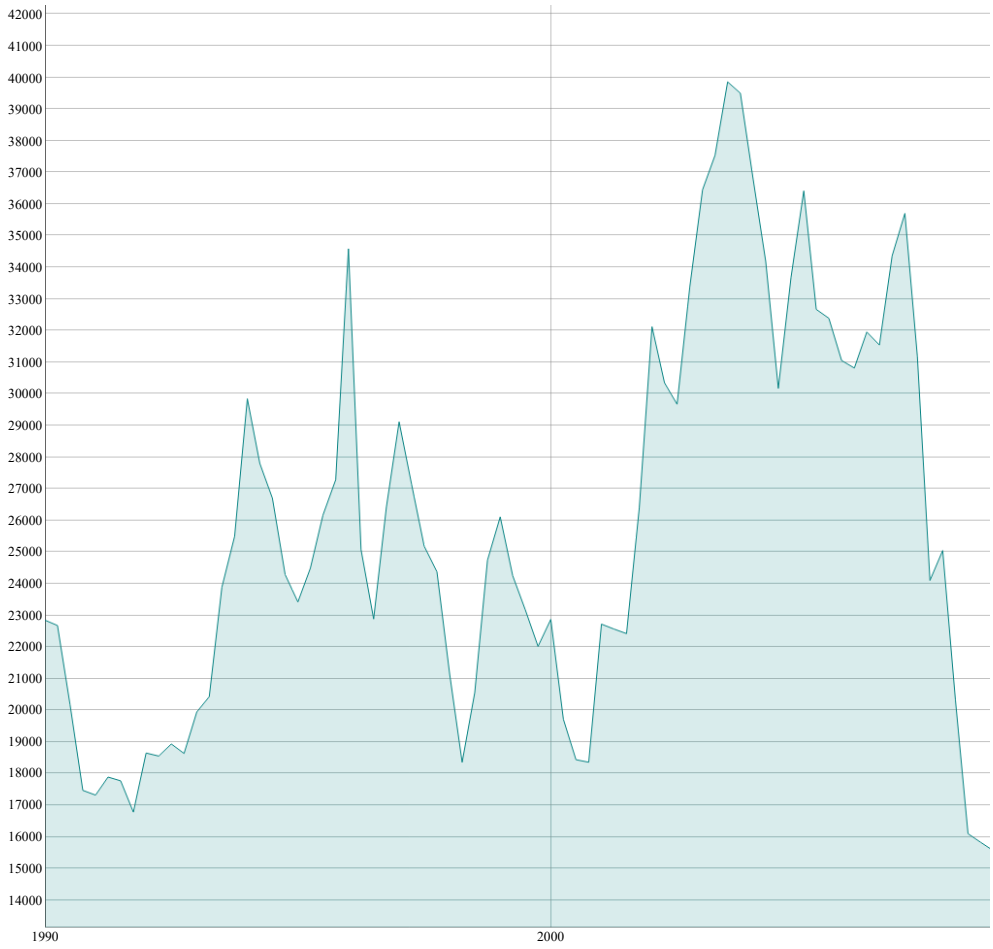
```
url1 <- "https://www.massey.ac.nz/~anhsmith/data/housesales.RData"
download.file(url = url1, destfile = "housesales.RData")
load("housesales.RData")
```

```
library(forecast)
autoplot(housesales)
```

```
# Dynamic graphing
# https://rstudio.github.io/dygraphs/index.html

library(dygraphs)

dygraph(housesales) |>
  dyOptions(drawPoints = TRUE)
```


42000
41000
40000
39000
38000
37000
36000
35000
34000
33000
32000
31000
30000
29000
28000
27000
26000
25000
24000
23000
22000
21000
20000
19000
18000
17000
16000
15000
14000
1990
2000

```r
dygraph(housesales) |>
  dyOptions(fillGraph=TRUE)
```


42000
41000
40000
39000
38000
37000
36000
35000
34000
33000
32000
31000
30000
29000
28000
27000
26000
25000
24000
23000
22000
21000
20000
19000
18000
17000
16000
15000
14000
1990
2000

```
ggseasonplot(housesales)
```

```
ggsubseriesplot(housesales)
```

Series Decomposition

```
library(tidyverse)

housesales |>
  decompose(type="additive")  |>
  forecast::autoplot() +
  ggtitle("")
```

```
housesales |>
  decompose(type="multiplicative") |>
  forecast::autoplot() +
  ggtitle("")
```

lag & ACF plots

```
gglagplot(housesales)
```

```
gglagplot(housesales, seasonal=FALSE, lag=1)
```

```
ggAcf(housesales)
```

```
ggPacf(housesales)
```

```
ggtsdisplay(housesales)
```

More graphing examples are here (R codes file).