

# Continuous x Continuous data (1 of 2)

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## Exploring bivariate Continuous x Continuous data

THIS CHAPTER explores how to summarize and visualize the interaction between *bivariate continuous data* using correlation analysis, scatter plots, scatter plot matrices and other such techniques.

**Data:** Suppose we run the following code to prepare the `mtcars` data for subsequent analysis and save it in a tibble called `tb`.

```
# Load the required libraries, suppressing annoying startup messages
library(dplyr, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(tibble, quietly = TRUE, warn.conflicts = FALSE)
library(knitr) # For formatting tables
# Read the mtcars dataset into a tibble called tb
data(mtcars)
tb <- as_tibble(mtcars)
# Convert relevant columns into factor variables
tb$cyl <- as.factor(tb$cyl) # cyl = {4,6,8}, number of cylinders
tb$am <- as.factor(tb$am) # am = {0,1}, 0:automatic, 1: manual transmission
tb$vs <- as.factor(tb$vs) # vs = {0,1}, v-shaped engine, 0:no, 1:yes
tb$gear <- as.factor(tb$gear) # gear = {3,4,5}, number of gears
# Directly access the data columns of tb, without tb$mpg
attach(tb)
```

## Scatterplots

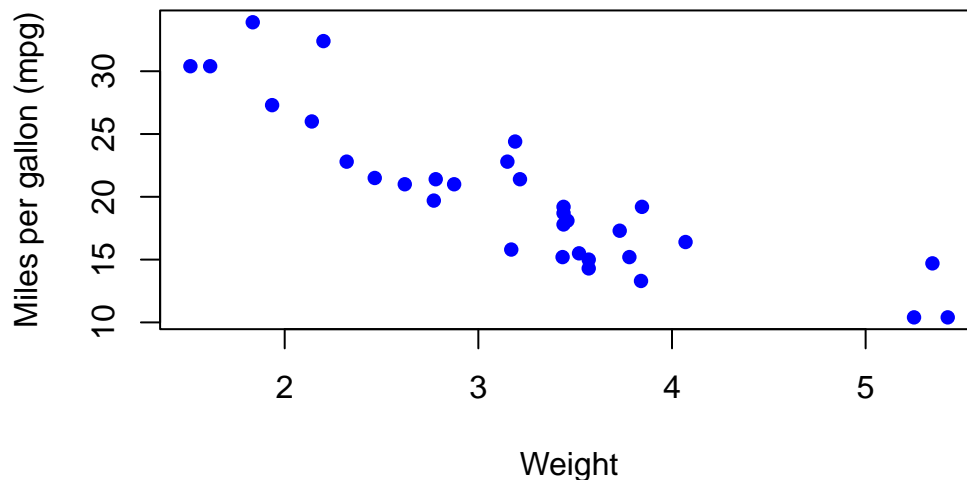
1. A scatter plot is used to display the relationship between **two continuous variables**. It is a graphical representation of a bivariate distribution, where the values of two variables are plotted as points on a two-dimensional coordinate system.

2. A scatter plot can be used to **identify trends, clusters**, and other patterns in the data. It is also useful for detecting the presence of any **outliers** or **influential observations** that may affect the analysis. [1]
3. To create a scatter plot of `mpg` (miles per gallon) against `wt` (weight) in the `mtcars` data set, we can use the following code:

### Scatterplot using `plot()`

```
plot(tb$wt,
      tb$mpg,
      main = "Scatter Plot of Mileage vs. Weight",
      xlab = "Weight", ylab = "Miles per gallon (mpg)",
      pch = 16,
      col="blue")
```

**Scatter Plot of Mileage vs. Weight**



#### 4. Discussion:

- This code will create a scatter plot of `mpg` against `wt` using the `plot()` function.
- The `main` argument adds a title to the plot, the `xlab` and `ylab` arguments add axis labels
- The `pch` argument sets the shape of the points to a solid circle. `pch = 15` gives a filled square. Recall other popular values: `pch = 16` gives a filled circle, `pch = 17` gives a filled triangle (pointing upwards), `pch = 18` gives a filled diamond, `pch = 19` gives a solid circle, `pch = 20` gives a filled bullet (smaller than `pch = 19`)

- the `col` argument specifies the color of the data points. Recall we can use any named color in R, or we can use hexadecimal color codes. For instance, `col = "#FF0000"` would give us red points. [2]

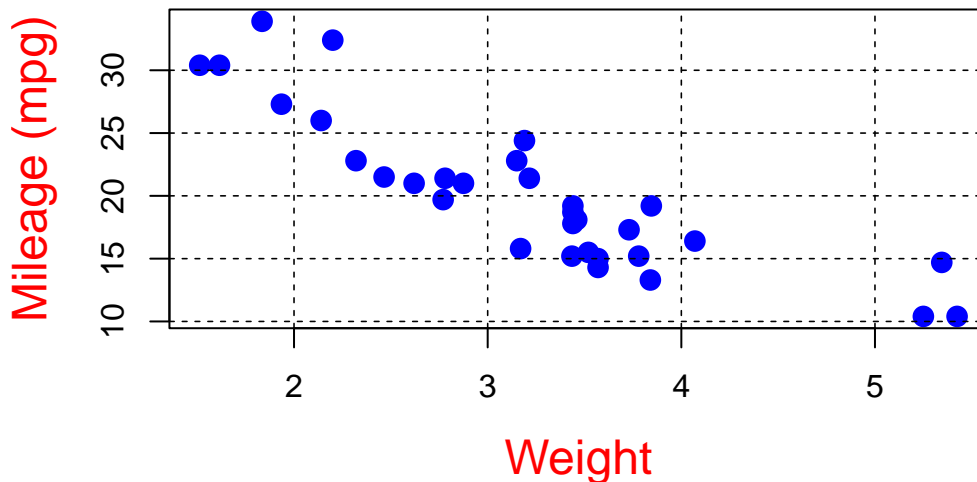
## 5. Personalizing Scatter Plots

- We can personalize the appearance of the scatterplot in a variety of additional ways.

```
# Create the scatterplot
plot(tb$wt,
     tb$mpg,
     main = "Scatter Plot of MPG vs. Weight",
     xlab = "Weight", ylab = "Mileage (mpg)",
     pch = 16,
     cex = 1.5,
     col="blue",
     col.lab="red",
     cex.lab=1.5,
     col.main="darkgreen",
     cex.main=2,
     bg = "gray")

# Add a grid
grid(col = "black",
     lty = "dashed",
     lwd = 0.8)
```

## Scatter Plot of MPG vs. Weight



## 6. Discussion

- **Point Size:** In the second plot, the size of the points is 1.5 times the default size (`cex = 1.5`), while in the first plot, the size of the points is the default size as `cex` is not specified.
- **Axis Labels' Color and Size:** The second plot has red-colored, larger size axis labels (`col.lab="red", cex.lab=1.5`), while the first plot uses the default color and size as these parameters are not specified.
- **Title's Color and Size:** The second plot has a dark green title that is twice the default size (`col.main="darkgreen", cex.main=2`), while the first plot uses the default color and size for the title as these parameters are not specified.
- **Background Color:** The second plot has a light gray background (`bg = "lightgray"`), while the first plot uses the default background color as the `bg` parameter is not specified.
- **Grid:** The second plot includes a grid with gray dotted lines (`grid(col = "gray", lty = "dotted", lwd = 0.5)`), while the first plot does not have a grid as the `grid()` function is not called. [2]

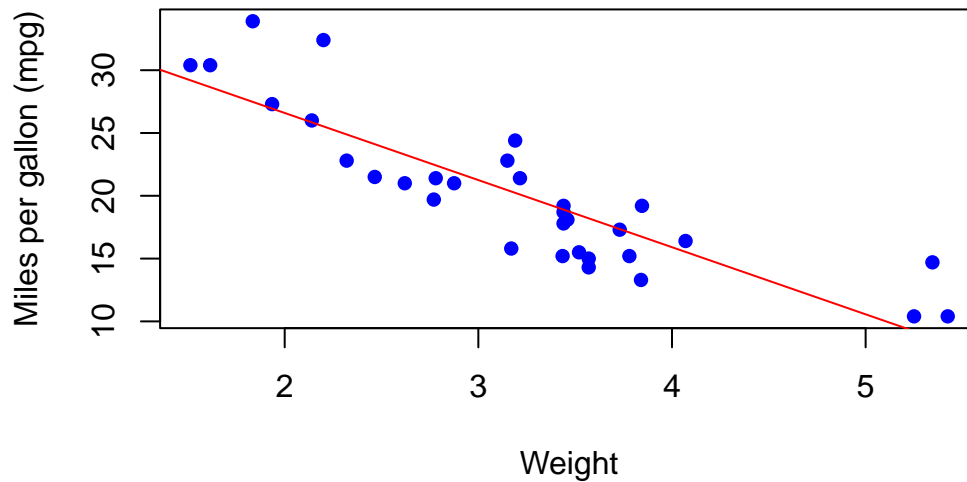
## 7. Scatterplot with best fit line

- We can add a line of best fit (a regression line) to your scatterplot using the `abline()` and `lm()` functions. `lm()` is used to fit linear models, and `abline()` adds a straight line to the plot.

```
# Create the scatterplot
plot(tb$wt,
      tb$mpg,
      main = "Scatter Plot of Mileage vs. Weight",
      xlab = "Weight", ylab = "Miles per gallon (mpg)",
      pch = 16,
      col="blue")

# Fit a linear model
fit <- lm(tb$mpg ~ tb$wt)
# Add a regression line
abline(fit, col = "red")
```

## Scatter Plot of Mileage vs. Weight



### 8. Discussion:

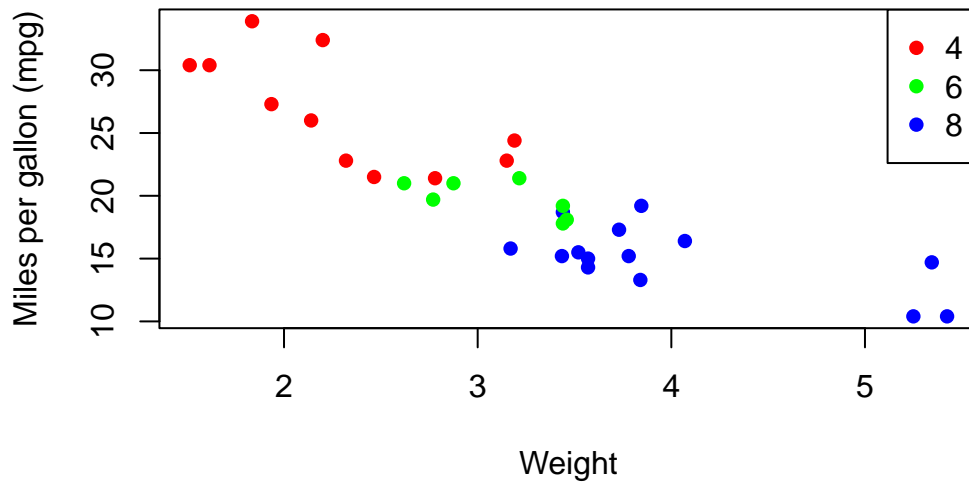
- `lm(tb$mpg ~ tb$wt)` fits a linear model predicting `mpg` from `wt`. The `~` operator is a formula operator in R that separates the response variable (on the left of `~`) from the predictor variables (on the right of `~`). `abline(fit, col = "red")` subsequently adds the regression line to the plot, drawn in red color. [3]

### 9. Visualizing Continuous x Continuous x Categorical data

- Consider the issue of visualizing two continuous variables `wt` (Weight and `mpg` (Miles per gallon)) for different levels of a categorical variable `cyl` (Cylinders).

```
# Create the scatterplot with points colored by cyl
plot(tb$wt,
     tb$mpg,
     main = "Scatter Plot of Mileage vs. Weight for cylinders (cyl=4,6,8)",
     xlab = "Weight", ylab = "Miles per gallon (mpg)",
     pch = 16,
     col=c("red","green","blue")[tb$cyl]
)
# Add a legend
legend("topright",
     legend = levels(tb$cyl),
     col = c("red", "green", "blue"),
     pch = 16)
```

## Scatter Plot of Mileage vs. Weight for cylinders (cyl=4,6,8)



### 10. Discussion

- In the snippet `col=c("red","green","blue")[tb$cyl]`, we assign the color of the data points according to the `cyl` variable. It translates to distinct colors for different `cyl` values in the plot.
- Moreover, when we incorporate the `legend()` function with parameters such as `"topright"`, we place a legend at the top-right corner of the plot. The identifiers and color scheme in the legend correspond to the unique values of the `cyl` variable. [2]

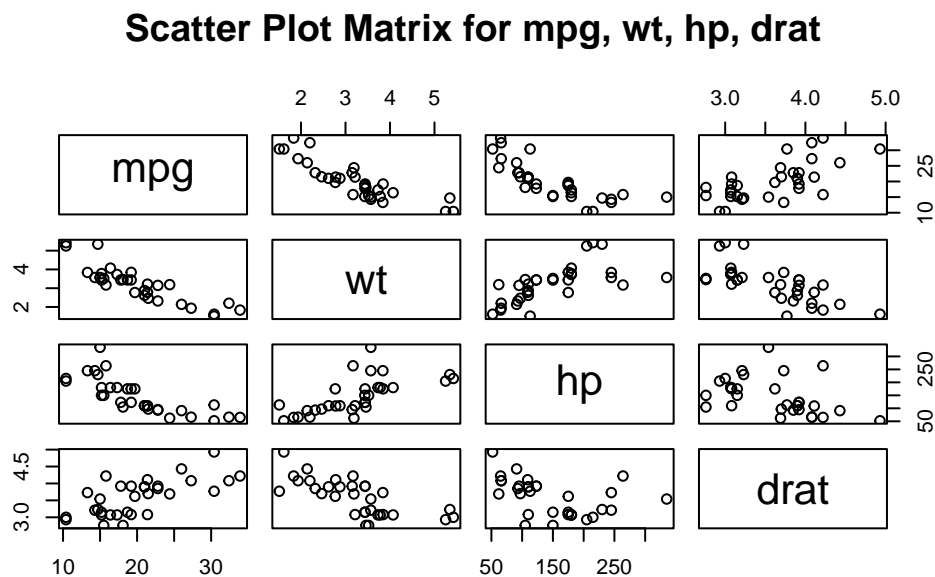
## Scatterplot Matrix

1. A scatter plot matrix, also known as a pairs plot or **SPLOM**, is a powerful visual tool that helps us in depicting the **pair-wise relationships** among a group of variables. In this matrix, every distinct variable from the dataset is charted against each other in a grid-like structure. This enables us to delve into the associations between variable pairs and identify possible trends or patterns in the dataset.
2. When dealing with multivariate datasets, scatter plot matrices can be remarkably handy. They equip us with a rapid way to **discern potential correlations among variable pairs** – whether they are strong, weak, or non-existent. It's also a convenient method to spot non-linear relationships between variables. In addition, it's a beneficial tool to recognize outliers or peculiar data points and to observe clusters or collections of observations. [4]

## Scatterplot Matrix using pairs()

1. The following R code creates a scatter plot matrix, also known as a pairs plot, for four variables: `mpg` (miles per gallon), `wt` (weight), `hp` (horsepower), and `drat` (rear axle ratio). This is performed on the data stored in the `tb` data frame.

```
# scatter plot matrix for mpg, wt, hp, drat
columns = c("mpg", "wt", "hp", "drat")
pairs(tb[, columns],
      main = "Scatter Plot Matrix for mpg, wt, hp, drat"
)
```



## 2. Discussion:

- The `pairs()` function in R is designed to take a subset of the `tb` data frame consisting of the columns specified in the `columns` vector and construct a matrix of scatter plots.
- The plots are arranged in a grid format, where the variable for each row is plotted against the variable for each column. [5]

## 3. Personalizing Scatterplot Matrix using pairs()

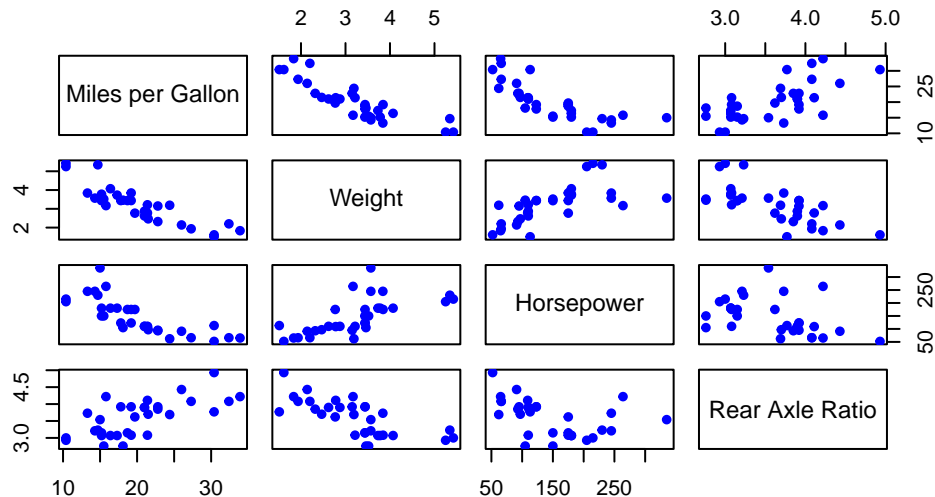
```
# scatter plot matrix for mpg, wt, hp, drat
pairs(tb[,c("mpg", "wt", "hp", "drat")],
      main = "Scatter Plot Matrix for mpg, wt, hp, drat",
      pch = 19,
```

```

labels = c("Miles per Gallon", "Weight", "Horsepower", "Rear Axle Ratio"),
col = c("blue"),
cex = 0.8
)

```

### Scatter Plot Matrix for mpg, wt, hp, drat



#### 4. Discussion:

- **Symbol:** The `pch` parameter is used to specify the symbol that represents data points in a plot.
- **Labels:** The `labels` parameter lets us customize the variable labels that appear on the diagonal:
- **Color:** We can specify different colors for the points in each scatter plot with the `col` parameter.
- **Point Size:** The `cex` parameter controls the size of the points in the scatter plot.

### Scatter Plot Matrix using `scatterplotMatrix()` from package `car`

1. The following code creates an alternate scatterplot matrix for each pair of the variables `mpg`, `disp`, `drat`, and `wt`, allowing us to explore the relationships among these four variables.

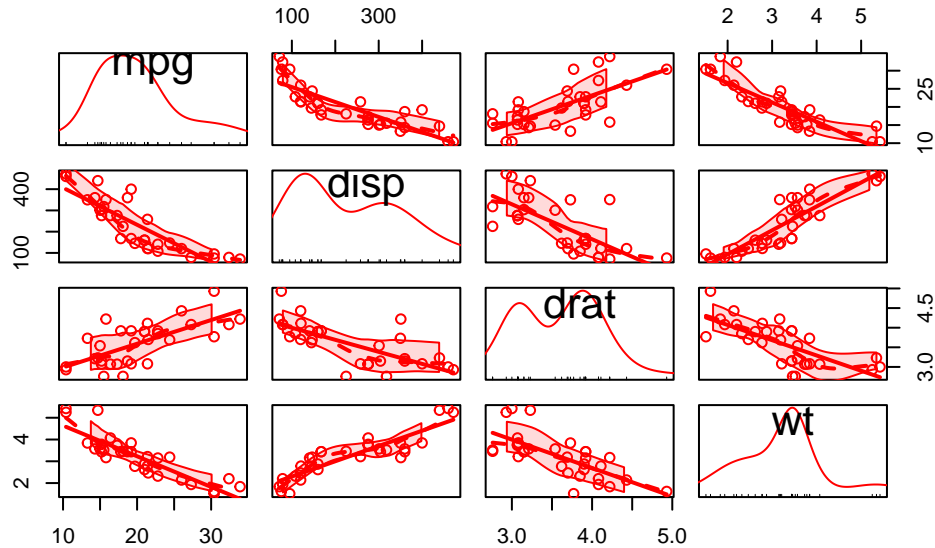
```

# Load the car package
library(car)

```



```
# Create a scatterplot matrix using scatterplotMatrix()
scatterplotMatrix(data = tb,
                  ~ mpg + disp + drat + wt,
                  col = c("red"))
```



## 2. Discussion:

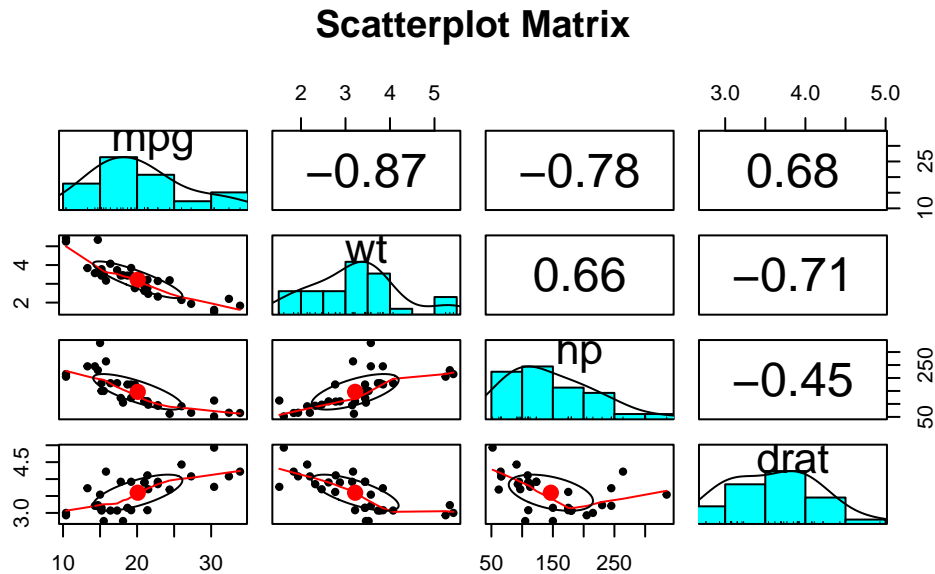
- The `car` package, short for Companion to Applied Regression, contains numerous functions and datasets that are helpful for regression analysis.
- For creating a scatterplot matrix,, we use the `scatterplotMatrix()` function.
- Here, the `data` argument specifies the data frame we are working with, `tb`.
- The formula `~ mpg + disp + drat + wt` indicates the variables to be included in the scatter plot matrix. Recall `mpg`, `disp`, `drat`, and `wt` represent miles per gallon, displacement, rear axle ratio, and weight, respectively.
- The `col` argument is used to set the color of the points in the scatter plots. Here, all points are colored red. [3]

## Scatter Plot Matrix using `pairs.panels()` in package `psych`

```
# Load the psych package
library(psych)

# Create a scatterplot matrix using pairs.panels()
```

```
pairs.panels(tb[,c("mpg", "wt", "hp", "drat")],
             main = "Scatterplot Matrix")
```



#### Discussion:

- The `psych` package contains a variety of functions useful for psychological, psychometric, and personality research.
- We utilize the `pairs.panels()` function from the `psych` package to create a scatterplot matrix. This function is very helpful as it produces:
  - **Histograms:** The diagonal often contains histograms or density plots of the individual variables. This provides insights about the distribution of each variable.
  - **Scatterplots:** The lower triangle (below the diagonal) of the plot matrix contains scatterplots of each variable against the other. This helps to visualize the bivariate relationships between variables.
  - **Correlation Coefficients:** The upper triangle (above the diagonal) often contains correlation coefficients or other statistics that describe the relationship between the two variables. The size (and sometimes color) of these numbers typically changes based on the strength of the correlation.
  - **Red Dot:** In the scatterplots of the lower triangle, the red dot signifies the bivariate mean of the two variables being plotted. In other words, it represents the average value on the x-axis and the average value on the y-axis. The red dot helps you to quickly gauge where the center of the data is in relation to the scatter of the rest

of the points. If the red dot (bivariate mean) is centrally located, it may suggest that the variables are symmetrically distributed around their means. If it's located towards one of the corners, it could suggest a skew in the data or a strong correlation between the variables.

- `tb[,c("mpg", "wt", "hp", "drat")]` in the code specifies the subset of the `tb` data frame that we want to include in the scatterplot matrix. In this case, it refers to the columns `mpg` (miles per gallon), `wt` (weight), `hp` (horsepower), and `drat` (rear axle ratio).
- The `main` parameter sets the main title for the plot, which in this instance is “Scatterplot Matrix”. [6]

## Summary of Chapter

In this chapter, we explore the analysis of relationships between continuous variables. We begin by preparing a sample dataset and converting it to a structured format. As we move forward, we emphasize the importance of visual tools like scatter plots for understanding correlations and patterns between variables. These visual tools can reveal underlying trends, groupings, anomalies, and influential data points.

Using practical examples, we demonstrate how to create and customize these visualizations for clearer insights. Additionally, we introduce methods for enhancing scatter plots, including adding trend lines. The chapter also touches on the visualization of interactions between multiple variables, including the integration of categorical data, by means of color differentiation.

Transitioning from scatter plots, we explore the concept of a scatter plot matrix, or SPLOM. This tool is instrumental in showcasing pairwise relationships between a set of variables in a matrix format. Scatter plot matrices are incredibly helpful when navigating multivariate datasets, allowing quick visual recognition of potential correlations and relationships among variable pairs.

We then demonstrate how to create scatter plot matrices using R functions like `pairs()`, `scatterplotMatrix()`, and `pairs.panels()`. Each method offers a different visual experience and comes with its unique set of features. For example, using `pairs.panels()` from the `psych` package, the matrix not only contains scatter plots but also histograms on the diagonal, correlation coefficients, and other enlightening statistical visualizations.

Overall, this chapter equips us with the knowledge to visualize and analyze bivariate continuous data effectively, aiding in more profound data interpretation and insights.

## References

- [1] Everitt, B. S., & Hothorn, T. (2014). A Handbook of Statistical Analyses Using R. Chapman and Hall/CRC.
- [2] R Core Team. (2023). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing. <https://www.R-project.org/>
- [3] Fox, J., & Weisberg, S. (2019). An R Companion to Applied Regression (3rd ed.). Sage Publications.
- [4] Everitt, B., & Hothorn, T. (2011). An introduction to applied multivariate analysis with R. Springer.
- [5] Chick, J. (2020). Data visualisation with R: 100 Examples. CRC Press.
- [6] Revelle, W. (2020). Procedures for personality and psychological research. Northwestern University, Evanston. Retrieved from <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=psych>.