

Week 7: *Comparisons*

☰ EMSE 4575: Exploratory Data Analysis

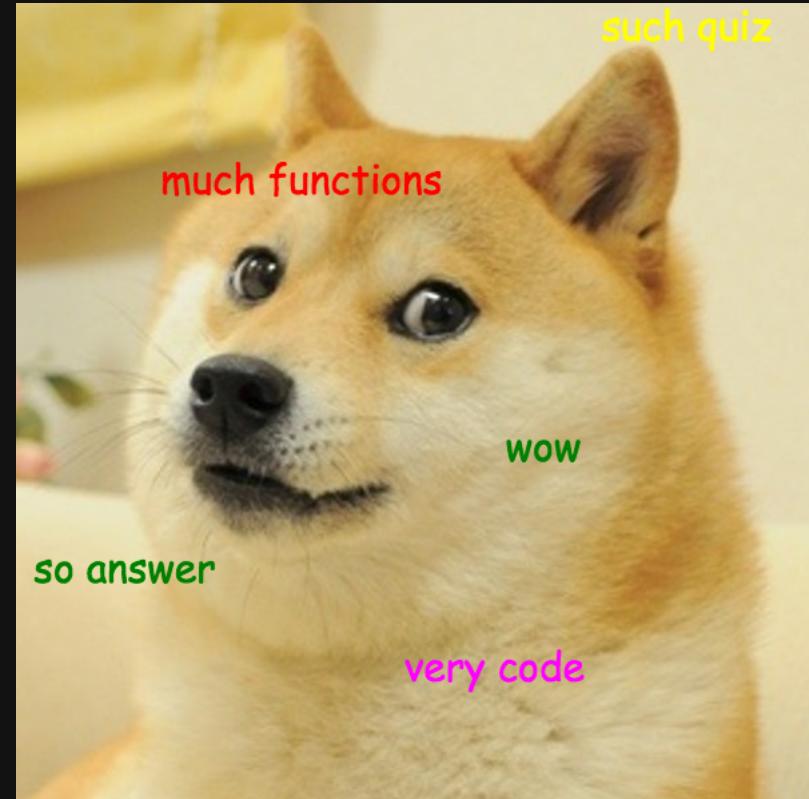
👤 John Paul Helveston

📅 February 24, 2021

Quiz 2

Link is on the [schedule](#)

10 : 00



Tip of the week

Shortcut keys

1) Quick shortcuts

Insert a <- operator:

- **Windows:** ALT + -
- **Mac:** OPTION + -

Insert a %>% operator:

- **Windows:** CTRL + SHIFT + M
- **Mac:** COMMAND + SHIFT + M

2) Edit multiple lines of code at once

1. Press and hold **ALT** (Windows) or **OPTION** (Mac)
2. Select multiple lines of code

<https://twitter.com/i/status/995394452821721088>

"At the heart of quantitative reasoning is a single question: Compared to what?"

-- Edward Tufte

Today's data

```
college_all_ages <- read_csv(here('data', 'college_all_ages.csv'))
federal_spending <- read_csv(here('data', 'federal_spending_long.csv'))
gapminder       <- read_csv(here('data', 'gapminder.csv'))
marathon         <- read_csv(here('data', 'marathon.csv'))
milk_production <- read_csv(here('data', 'milk_production.csv'))
```

New packages

```
install.packages("ggrepel")
```

Week 7: Comparisons

1. Comparing to a reference

2. Comparing variables

BREAK

3. Comparing distributions

Week 7: Comparisons

1. Comparing to a reference

2. Comparing variables

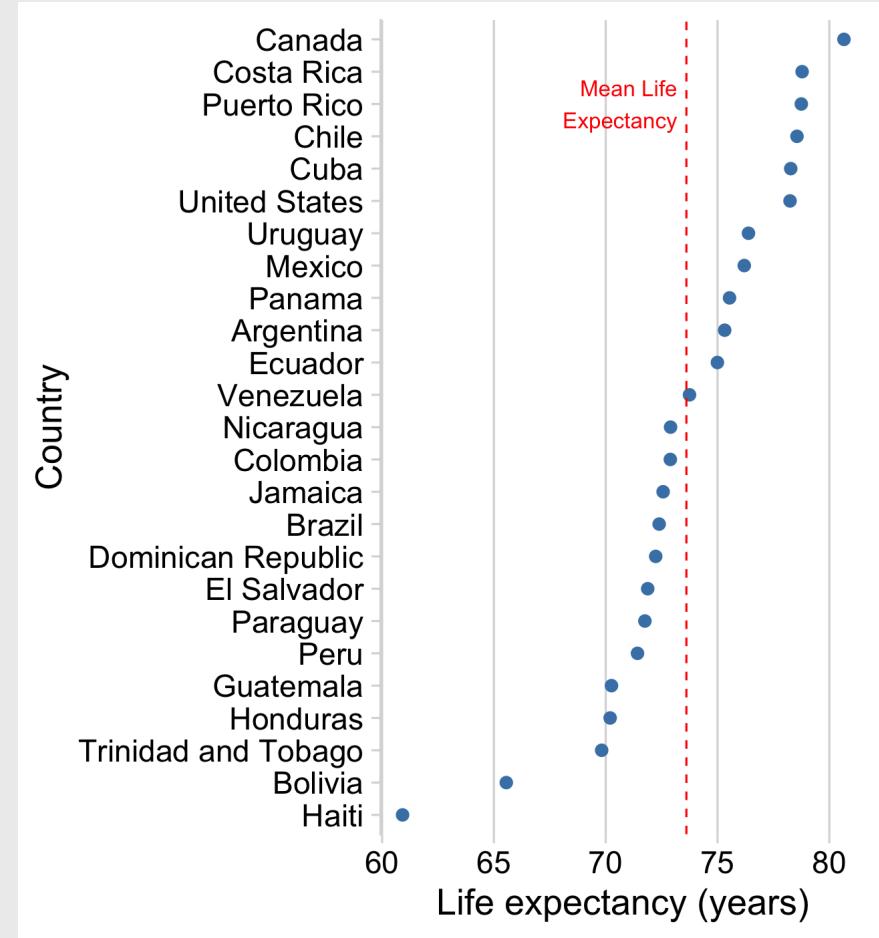
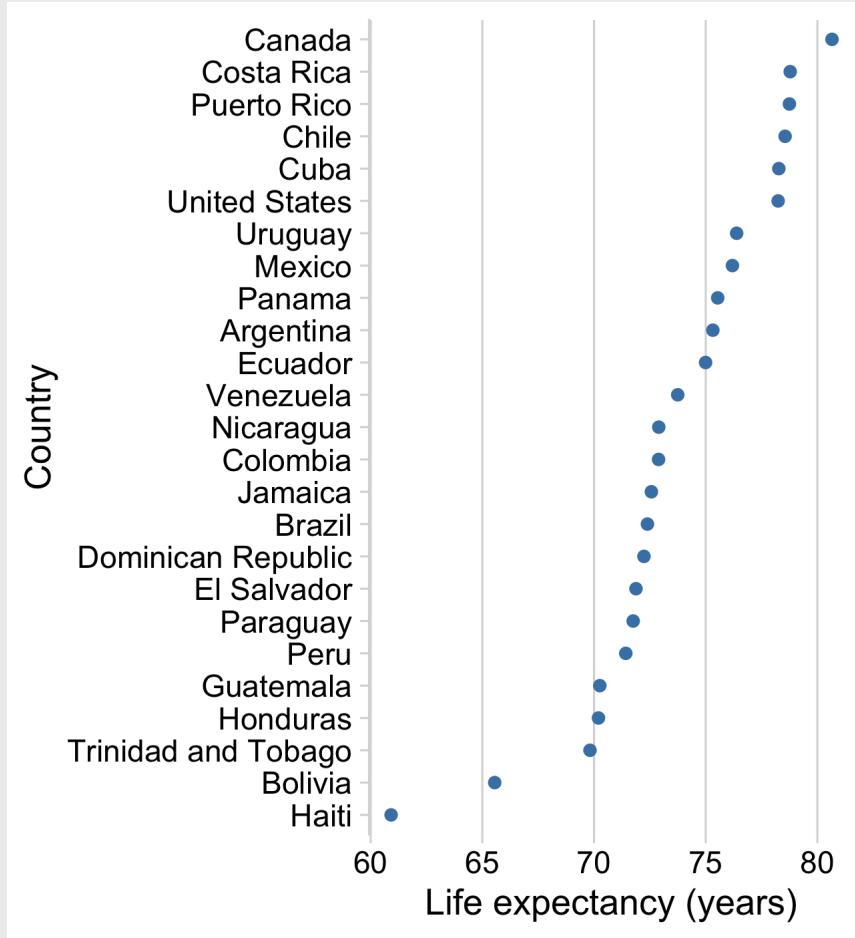
BREAK

3. Comparing distributions

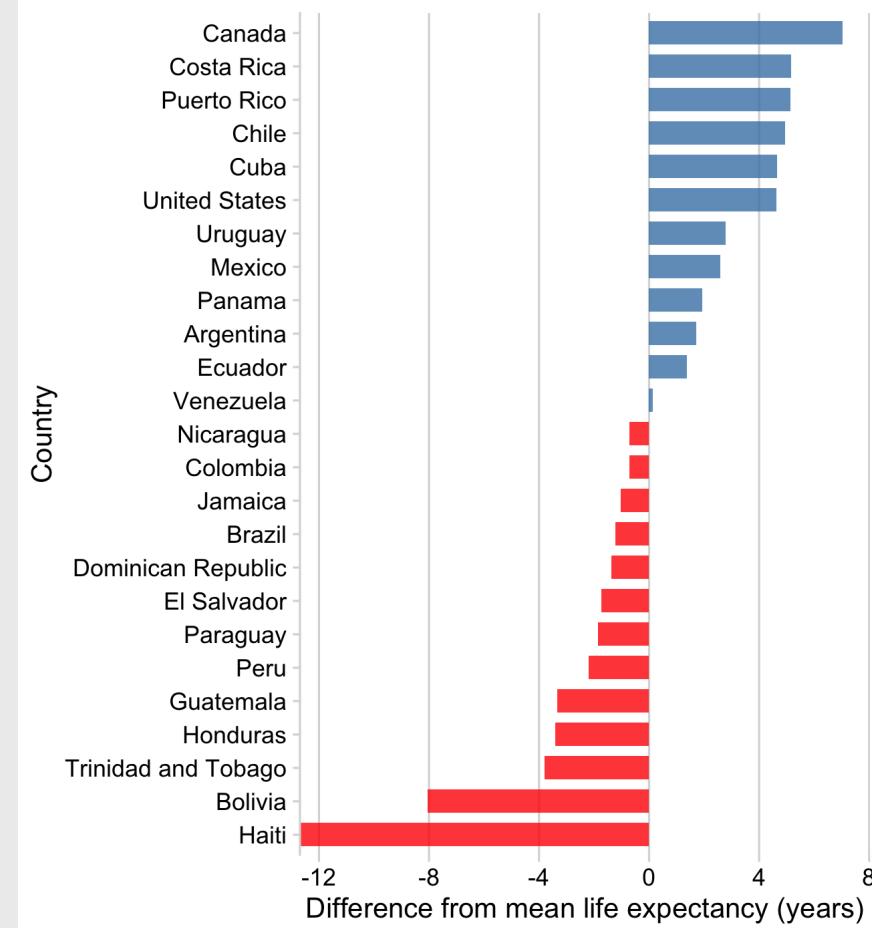
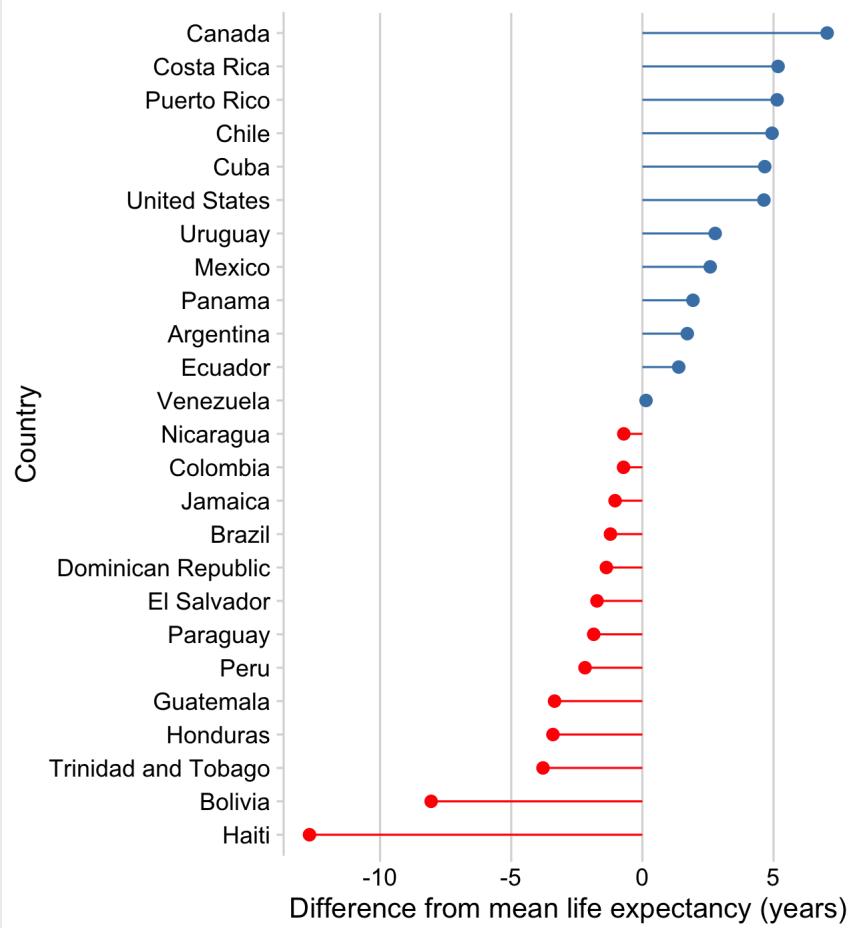
For this section, we'll be using this data frame:

```
gapminder_americas <- gapminder %>%
  filter(continent == "Americas", year == 2007) %>%
  mutate(country = fct_reorder(country, lifeExp))
```

Use reference lines to add context to chart



Or make zero the reference line

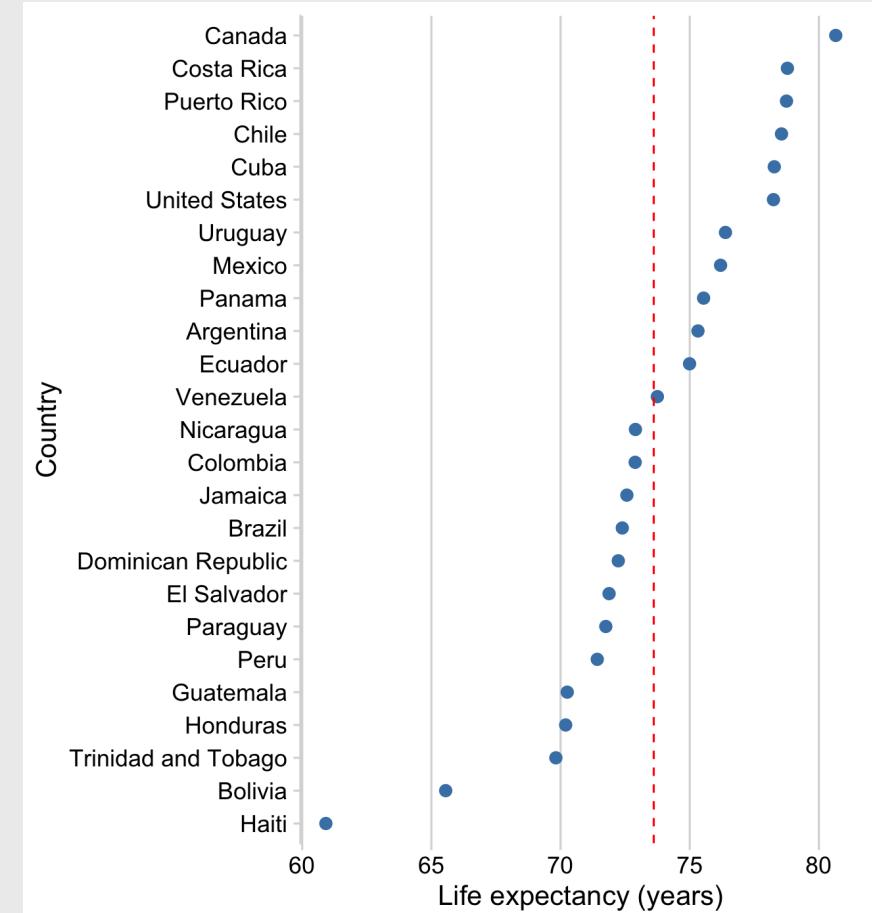


How to add a reference line

Add horizontal line with `geom_hline()`

Add vertical line with `geom_vline()`

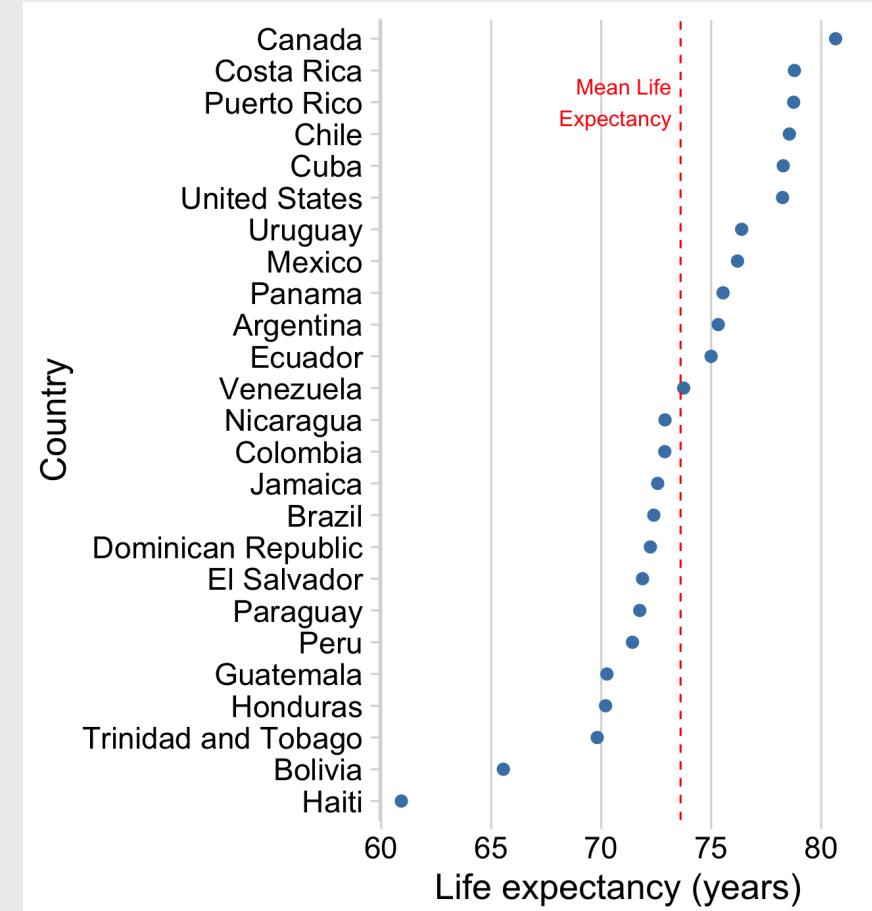
```
ggplot(gapminder_americas) +  
  geom_point(  
    aes(x = lifeExp, y = country),  
    color = 'steelblue', size = 2.5) +  
  geom_vline(  
    xintercept = mean(gapminder_americas$lifeExp),  
    color = 'red', linetype = 'dashed') +  
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +  
  labs(x = 'Life expectancy (years)',  
       y = 'Country')
```



How to add a reference line

Add text with `annotate()`

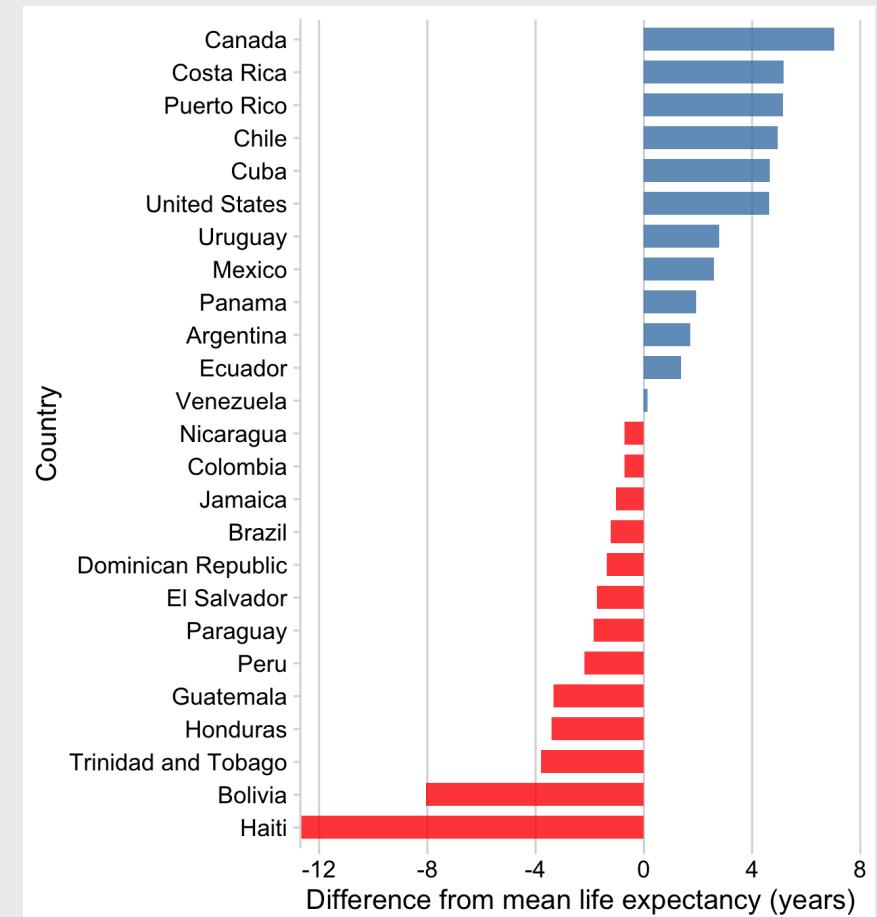
```
ggplot(gapminder_americas) +  
  geom_point(  
    aes(x = lifeExp, y = country),  
    color = 'steelblue', size = 2.5) +  
  geom_vline(  
    xintercept = mean(gapminder_americas$lifeExp),  
    color = 'red', linetype = 'dashed') +  
  annotate(  
    'text', x = 73.2, y = 'Puerto Rico',  
    color = 'red', hjust = 1,  
    label = 'Mean\nLife\nExpectancy') +  
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +  
  labs(x = 'Life expectancy (years)',  
       y = 'Country')
```



How to make zero the reference point

```
gapminder_diverging <- gapminder_americas %>%
  mutate(
    # Subtract the mean
    lifeExp = lifeExp - mean(lifeExp),
    # Define the fill color
    color = ifelse(lifeExp > 0, 'Above', 'Below'))
```

```
ggplot(gapminder_diverging) +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = lifeExp, y = country, fill = color),
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8) +
  scale_fill_manual(
    values = c('steelblue', 'red')) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +
  theme(legend.position = 'none') +
  labs(
    x = 'Country',
    y = 'Difference from mean life expectancy (years)')
```



Your turn - reference lines

15:00

Use the `milk_production.csv` data to create the following charts showing differences from the mean state milk production in 2017.

Week 7: Comparisons

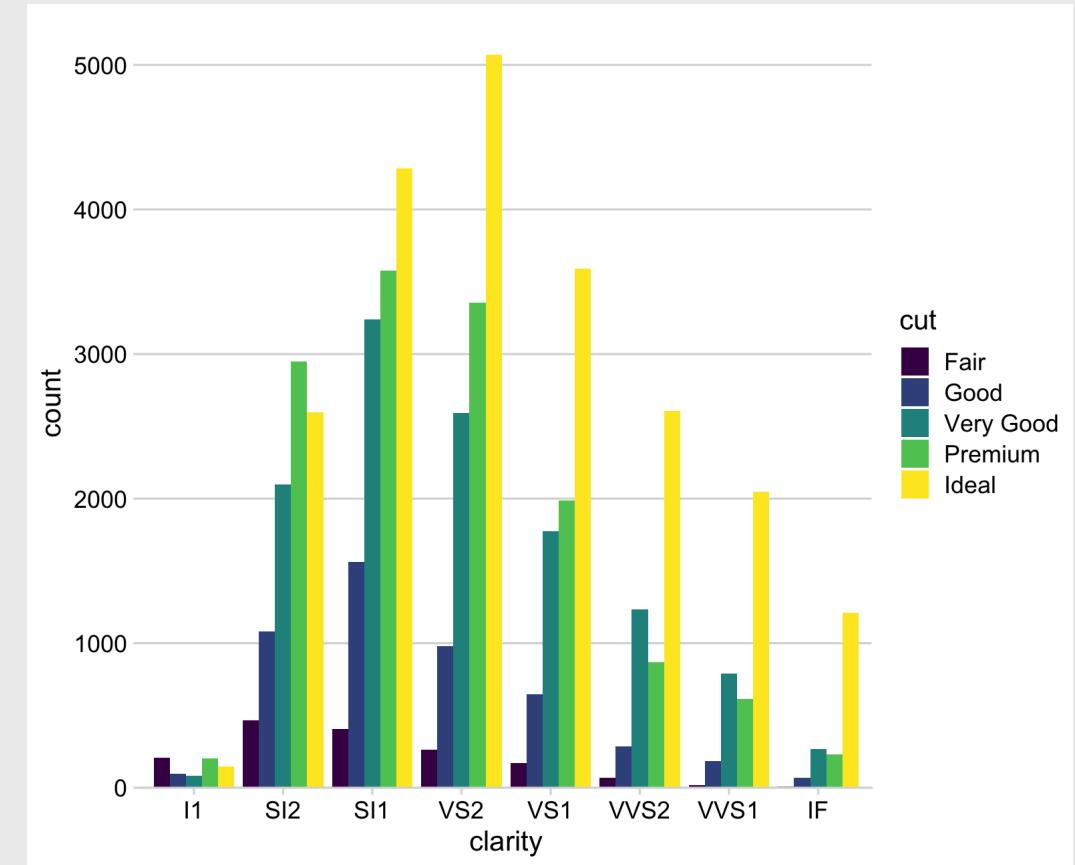
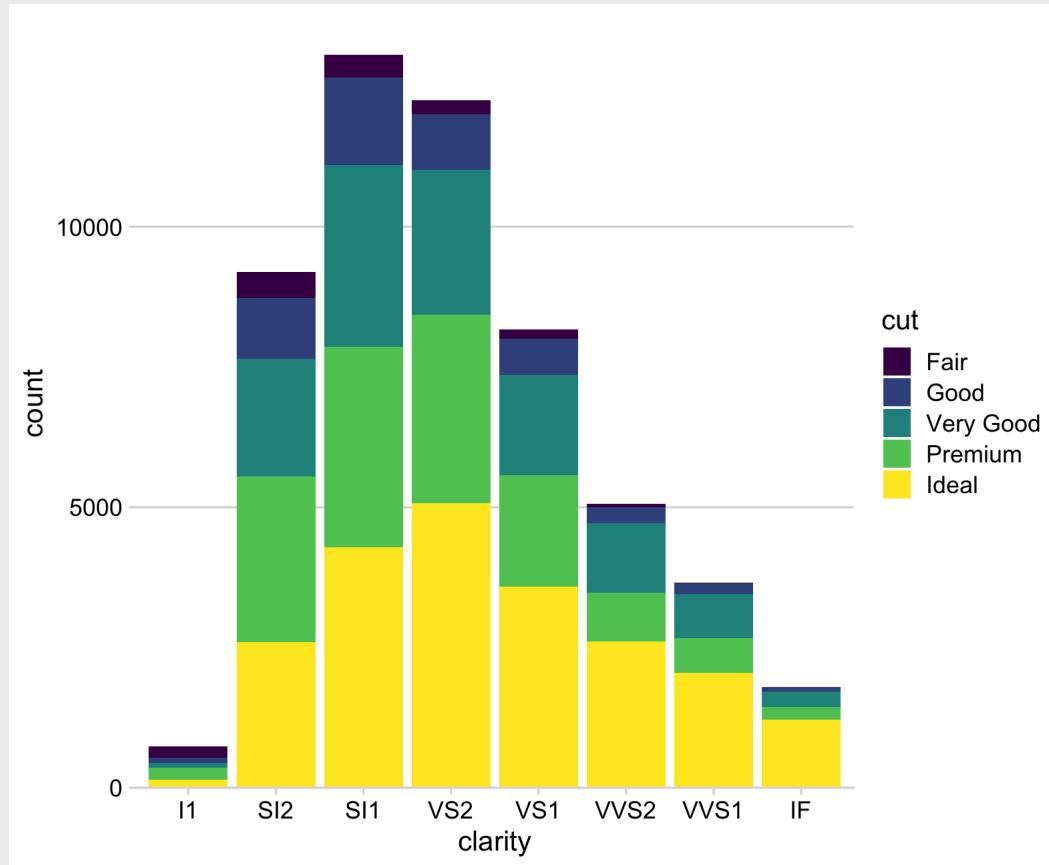
1. Comparing to a reference

2. Comparing variables

BREAK

3. Comparing distributions

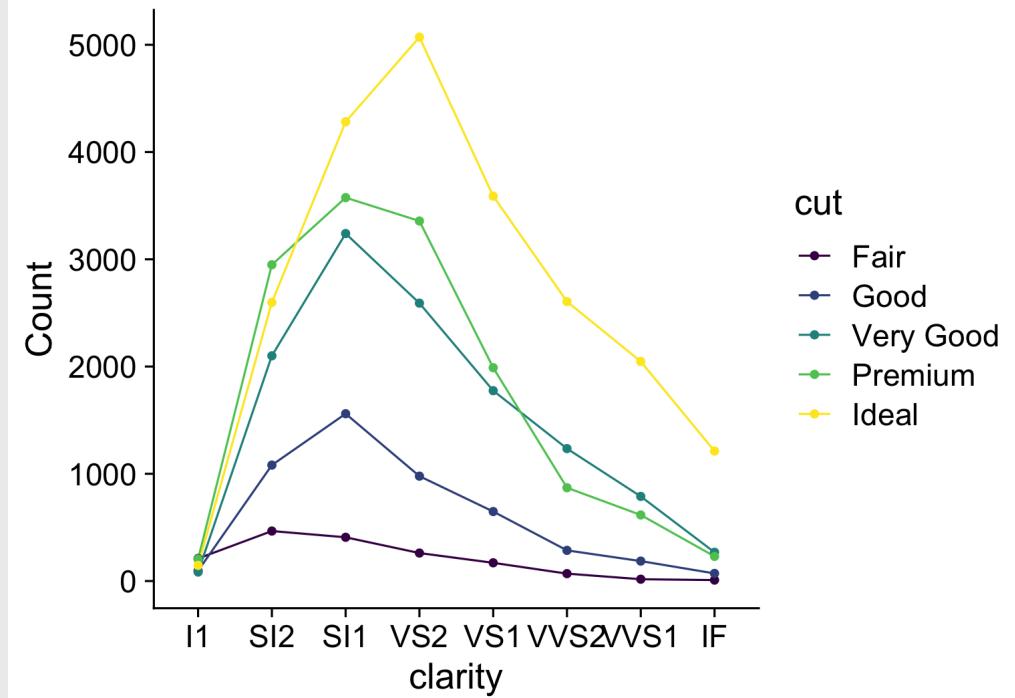
Neither of these charts are great



"Parallel Coordinates" plots work well

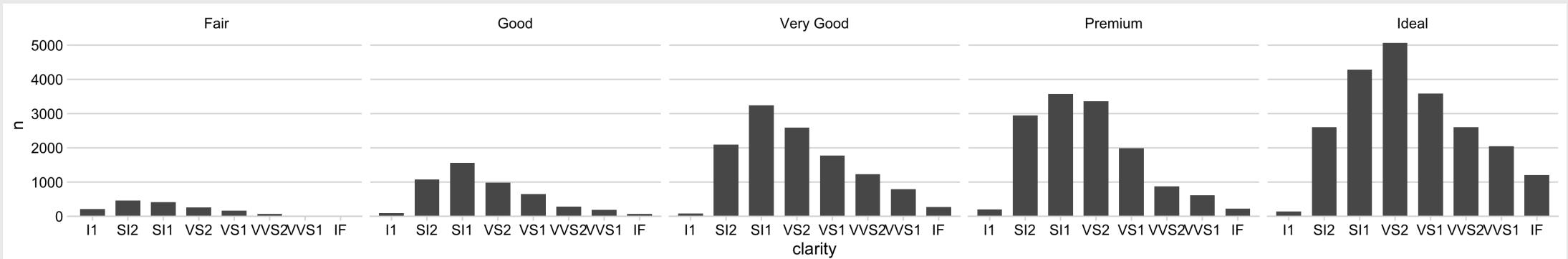
(but they're less recognizable)

```
iamonds %>%
  group_by(clarity, cut) %>%
  summarize(n=length(clarity)) %>%
  ggplot(
    aes(x = clarity, y = n,
        color = cut, group=cut)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_point() +
  expand_limits(y = 0) +
  theme_half_open(font_size = 18) +
  labs(y = "Count")
```



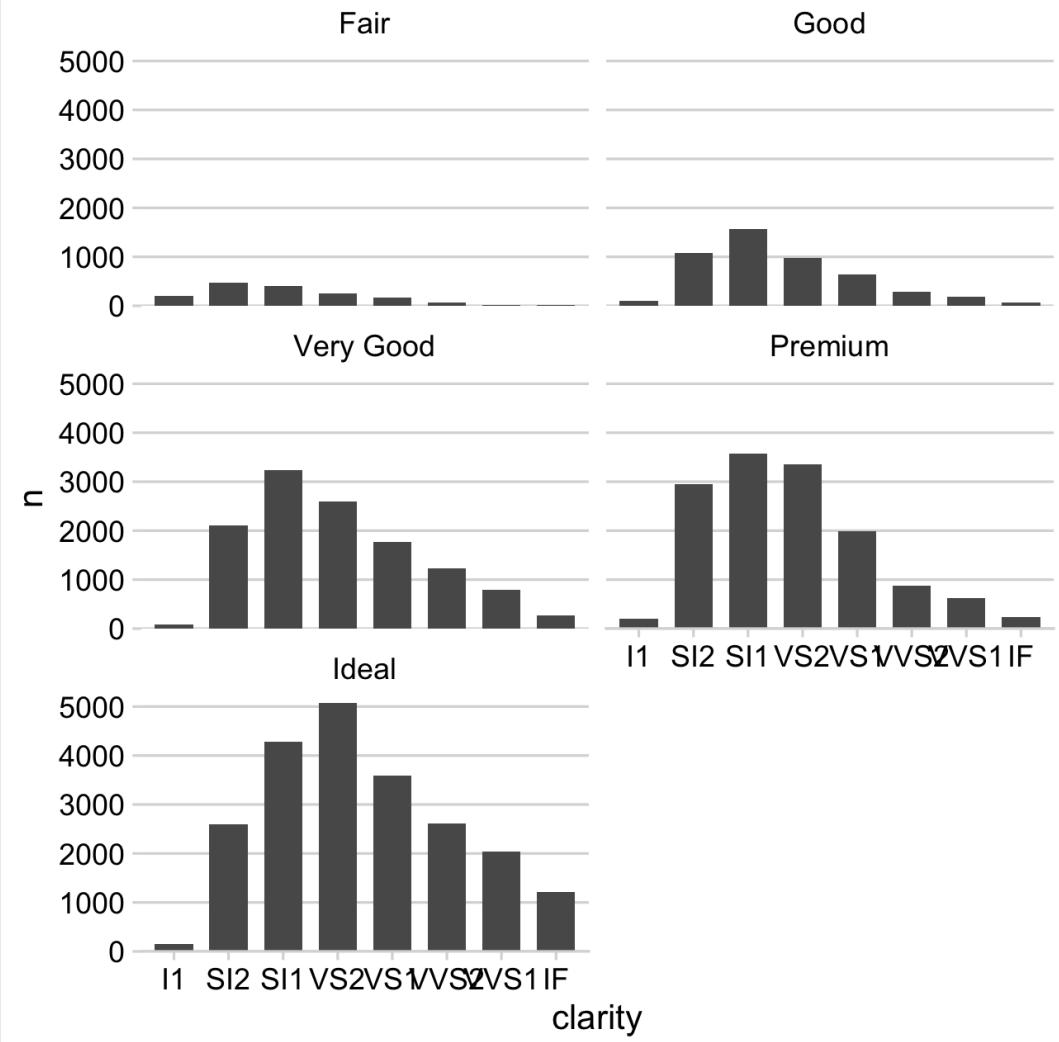
Consider facets for **comparing across categories**

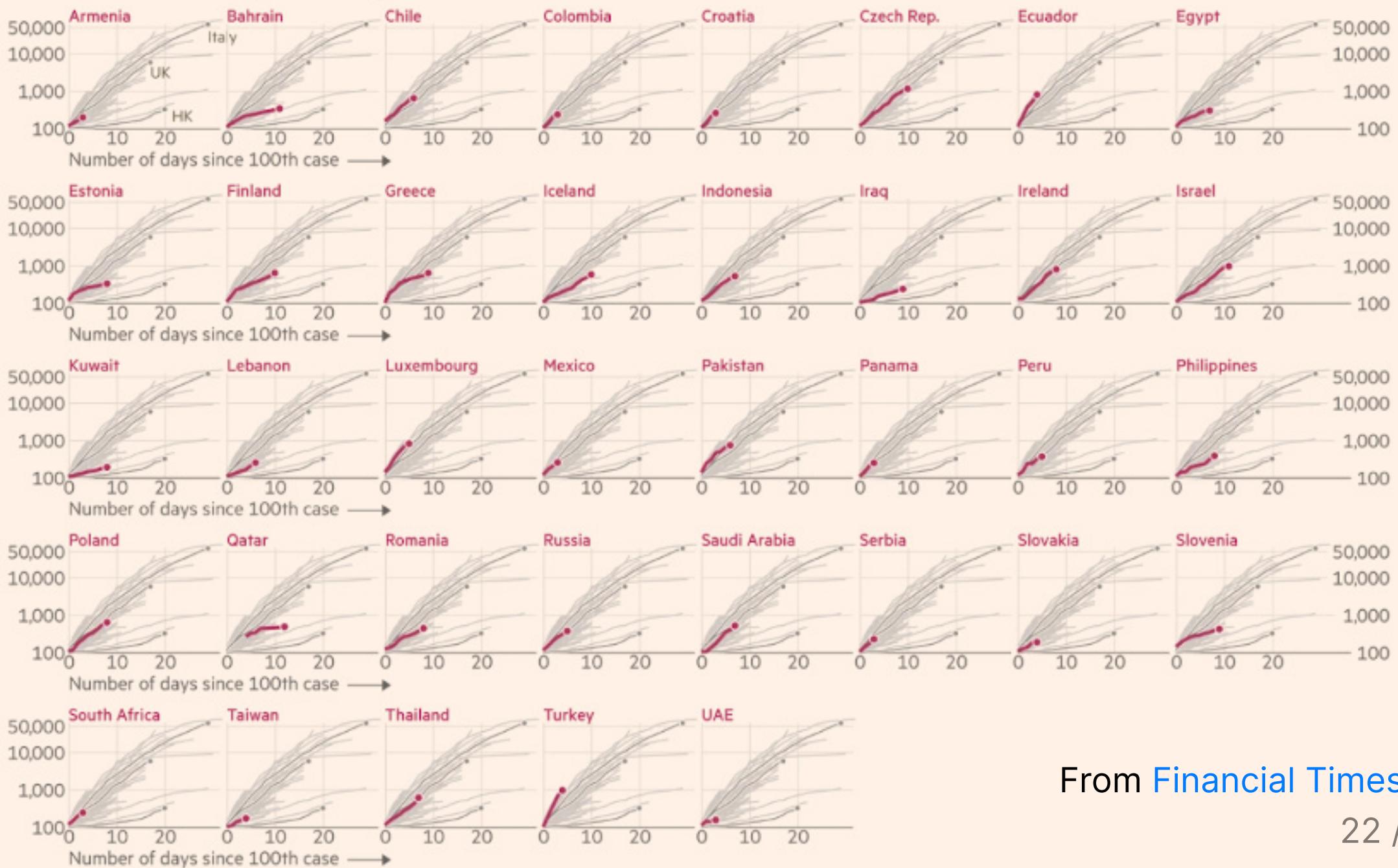
```
iamonds %>%
  count(clarity, cut) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = clarity, y = n),
            width = 0.7) +
  facet_wrap(vars(cut), nrow = 1) +
  scale_y_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_hgrid()
```



Consider facets for comparing across categories

```
diamonds %>%
  count(clarity, cut) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_col(aes(x = clarity, y = n),
           width = 0.7) +
  facet_wrap(vars(cut), ncol = 2) +
  scale_y_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_hgrid()
```



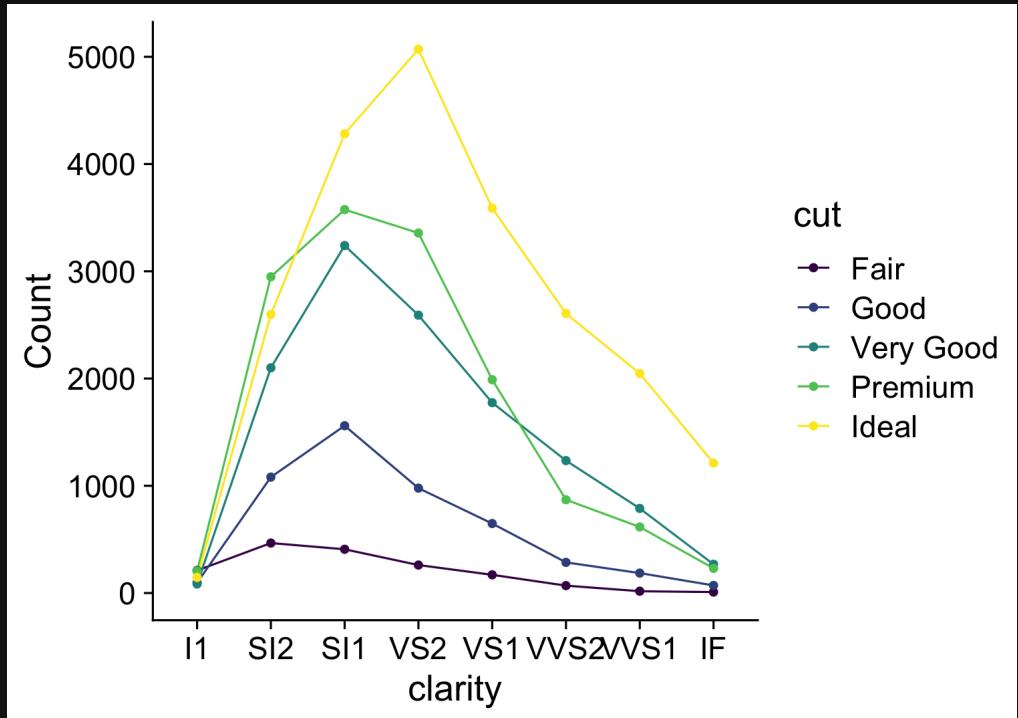


From Financial Times

When comparing across multiple categories, consider:

Parallel coordinates charts

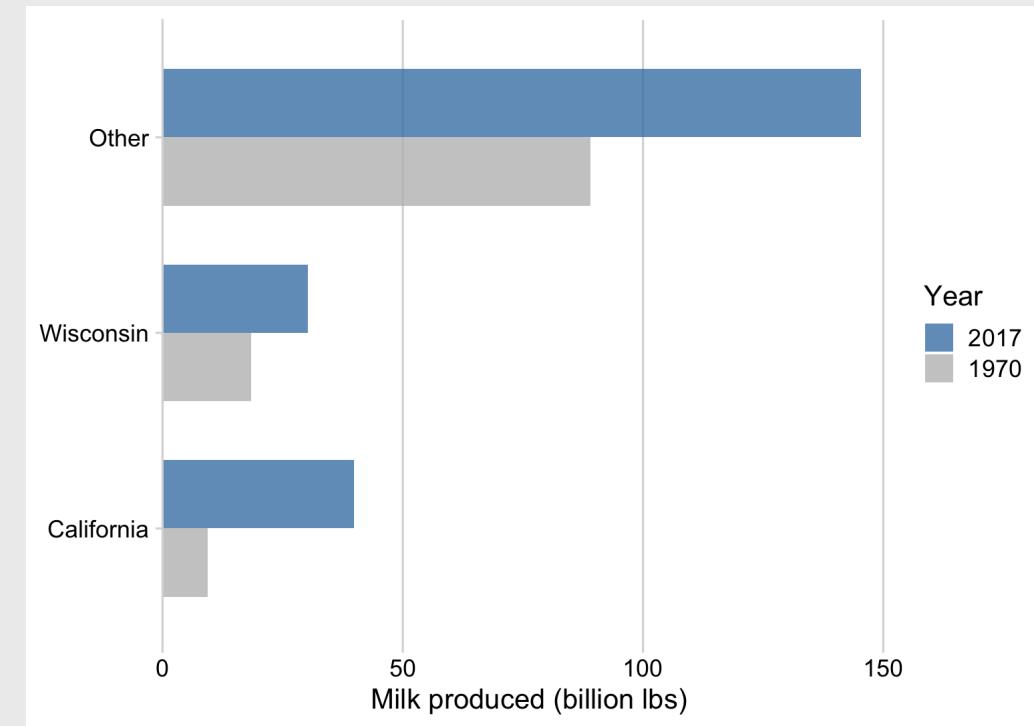
Faceting



When comparing **only 2** things, dodged bars are a good starting point

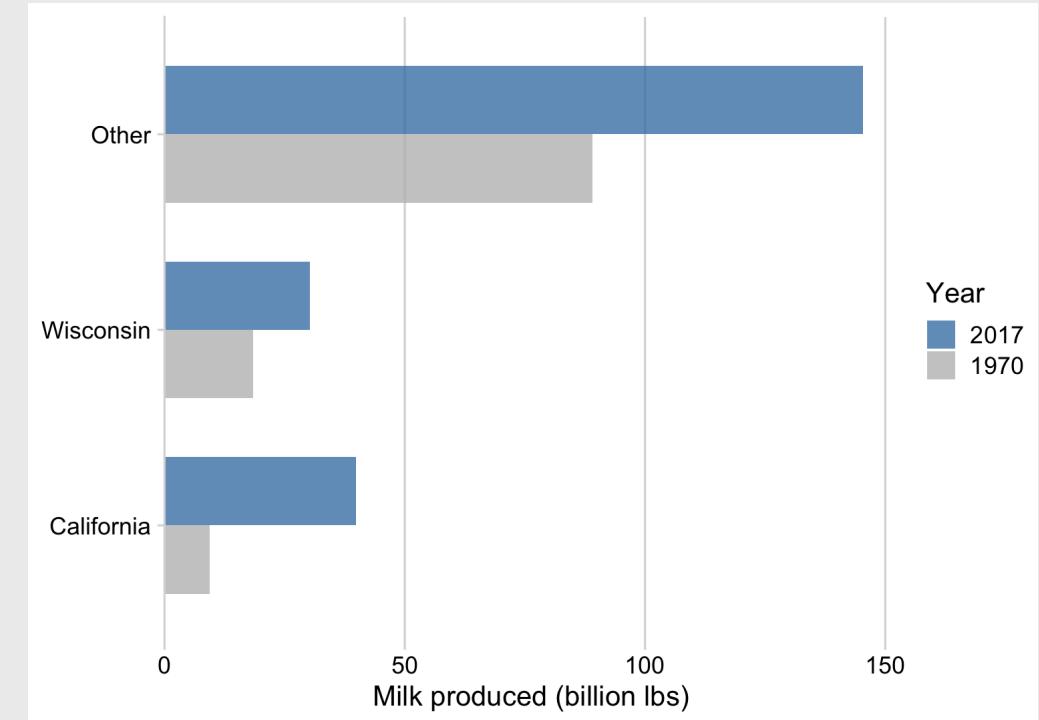
```
milk_compare <- milk_production %>%
  filter(year %in% c(1970, 2017)) %>%
  mutate(state = fct_other(state,
    keep = c('California', 'Wisconsin'))) %>%
  group_by(year, state) %>%
  summarise(milk_produced = sum(milk_produced))
```

```
#> # A tibble: 6 x 3
#> # Groups:   year [2]
#>   year state     milk_produced
#>   <dbl> <fct>           <dbl>
#> 1 1970 California      9.46
#> 2 1970 Wisconsin      18.4
#> 3 1970 Other          89.1
#> 4 2017 California     39.8
#> 5 2017 Wisconsin      30.3
#> 6 2017 Other          145.
```

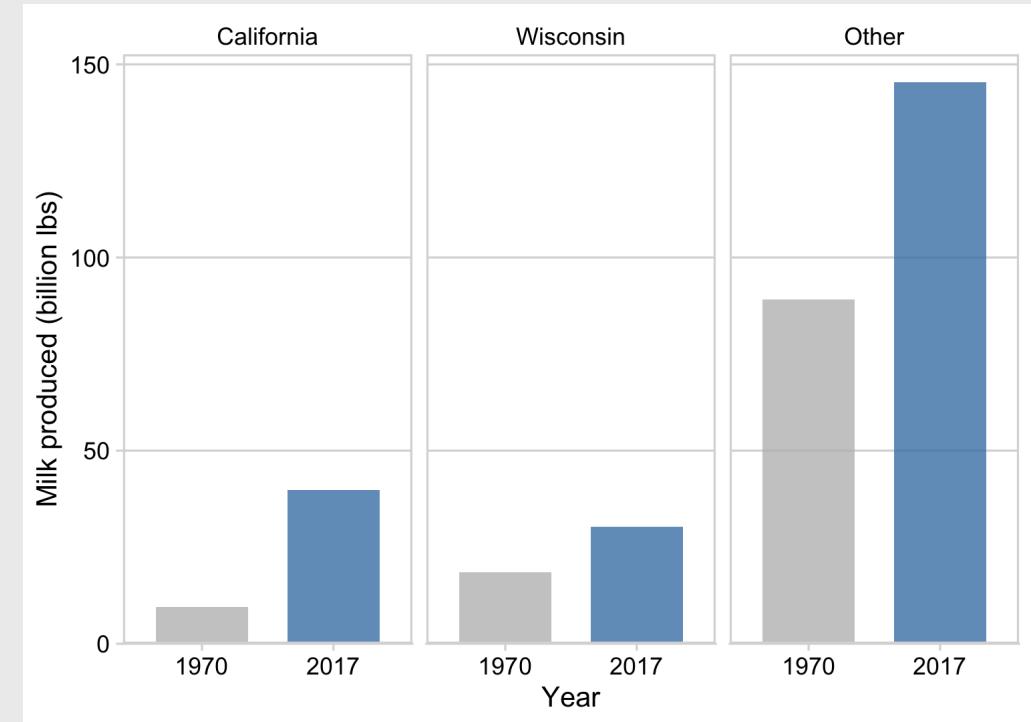
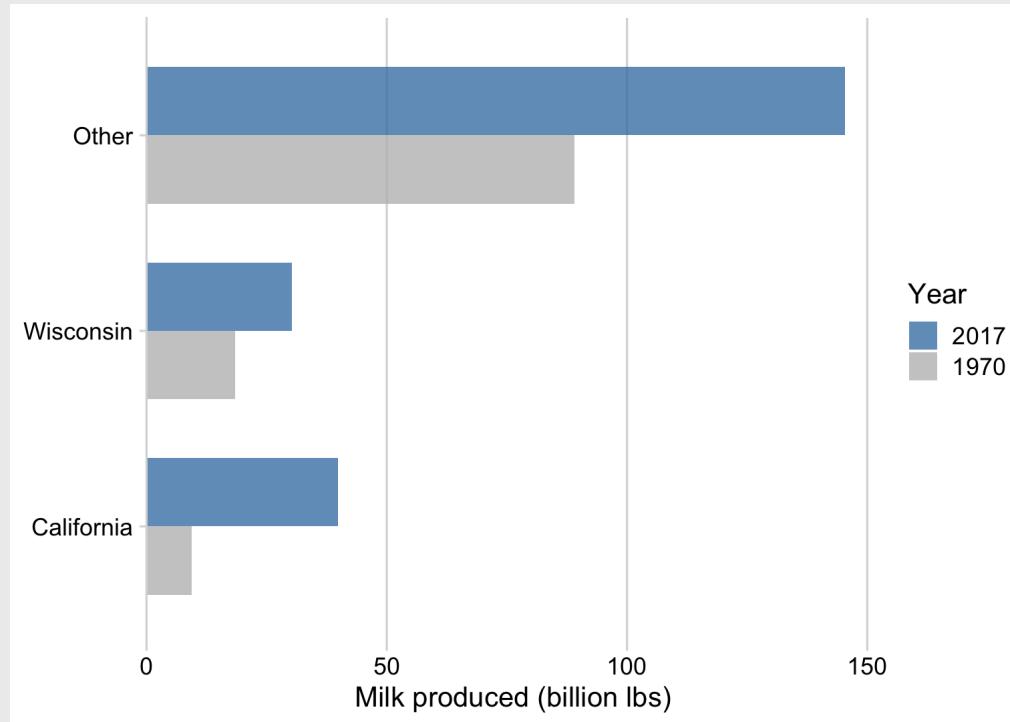


When comparing **only 2** things, dodged bars are a good starting point

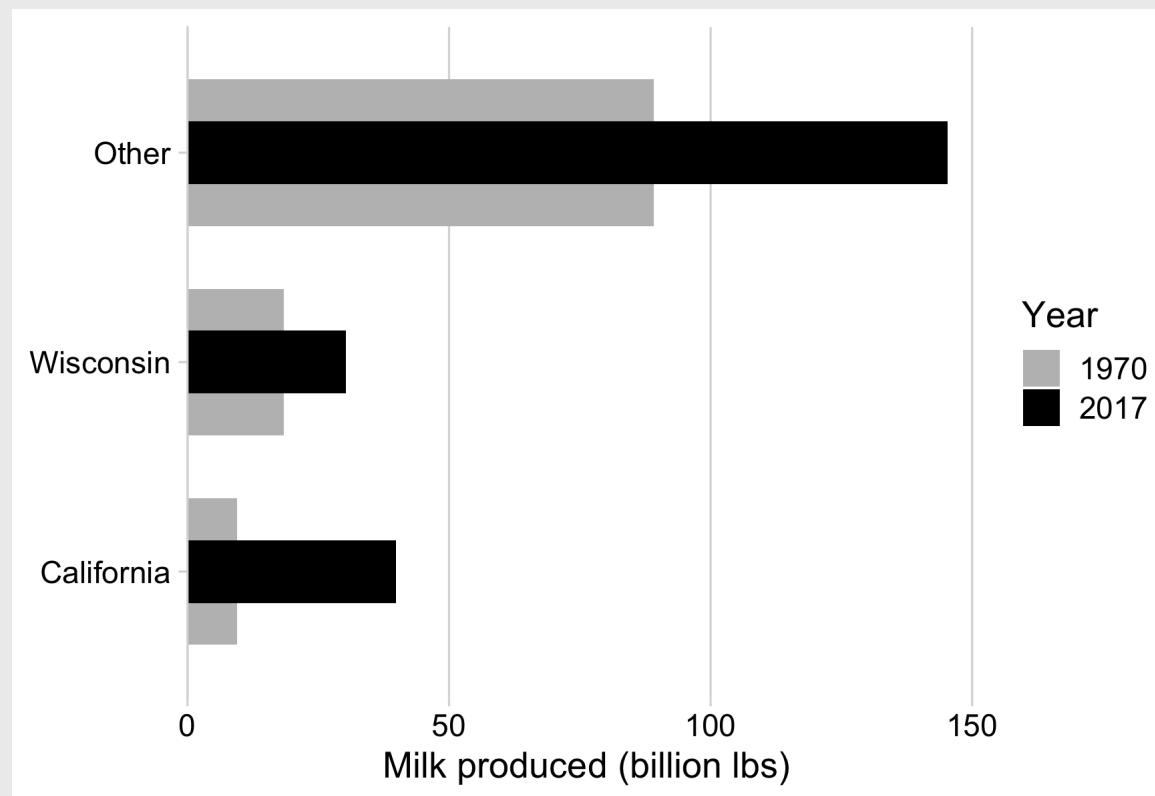
```
ggplot(milk_compare) +  
  geom_col(  
    aes(x = milk_produced, y = state,  
        fill = as.factor(year)),  
    width = 0.7, alpha = 0.8,  
    position = 'dodge') +  
  scale_fill_manual(  
    values = c('grey', 'steelblue'),  
    guide = guide_legend(reverse = TRUE)) +  
  scale_x_continuous(  
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +  
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +  
  labs(  
    x = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',  
    y = NULL,  
    fill = 'Year')
```



When comparing **only 2** things,
dodged bars are a good starting point
...and facets can be helpful

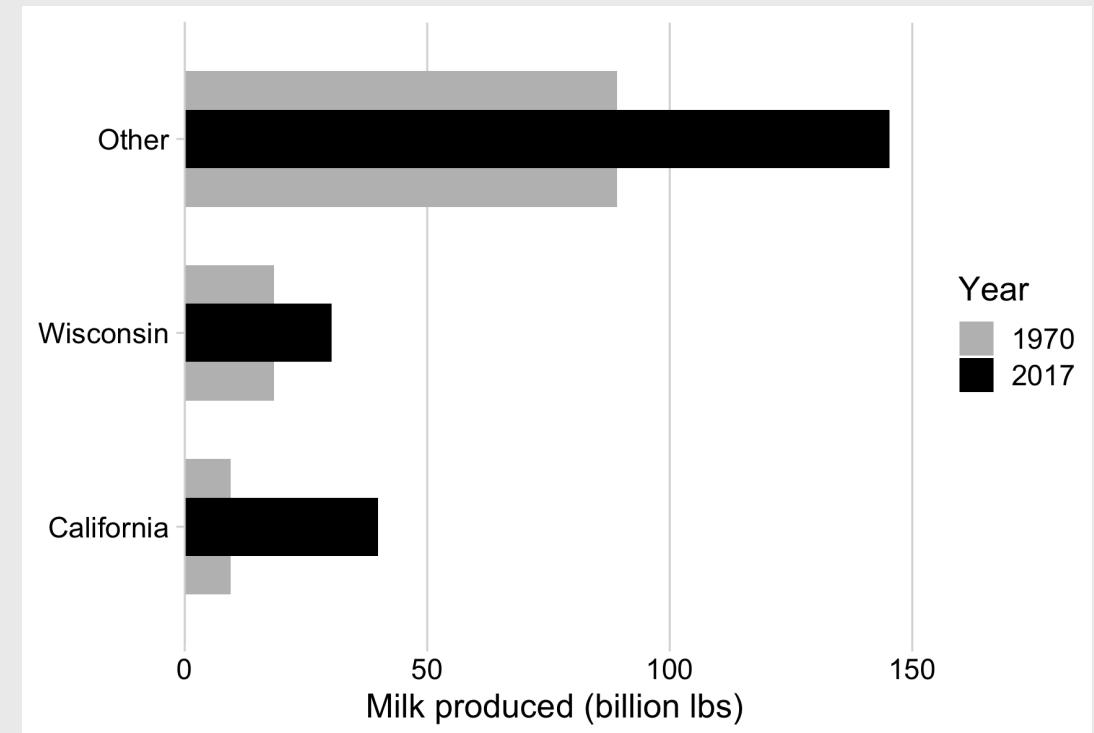


When comparing **only 2** things,
"bullet" charts are also effective



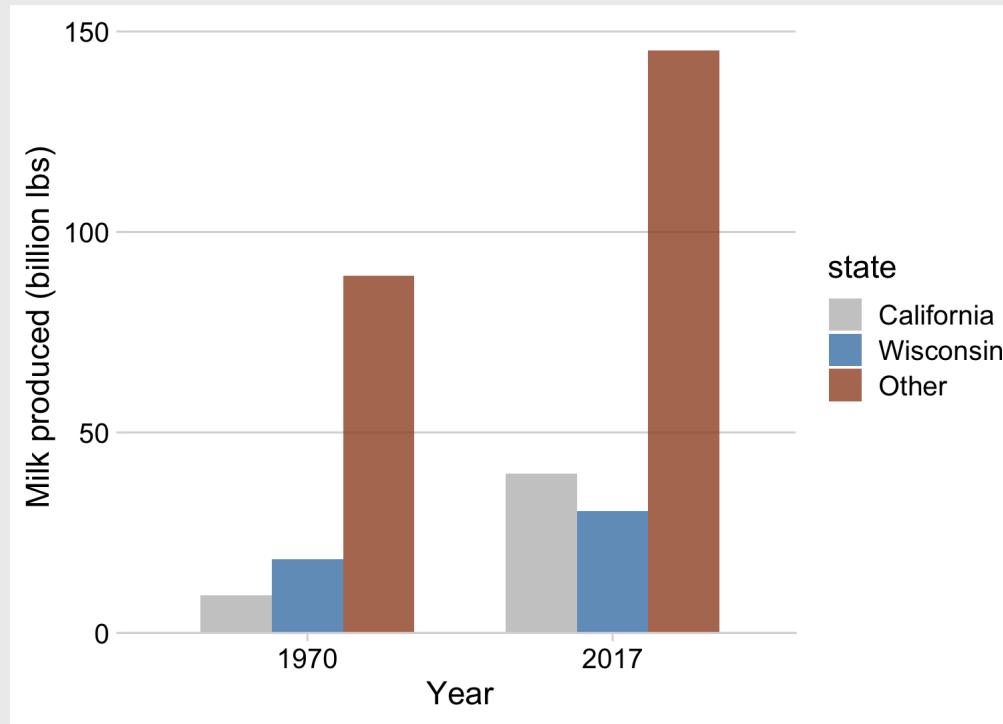
How to make a "bullet" chart

```
milk_compare %>%
  spread(year, milk_produced) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = `1970`, y = state, fill = '1970'),
    width = 0.7) +
  geom_col(
    aes(x = `2017`, y = state, fill = '2017'),
    width = 0.3) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c('grey', 'black'))
  scale_x_continuous(
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05))) +
  theme_minimal_vgrid(font_size = 18) +
  labs(
    x = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',
    y = NULL,
    fill = "Year")
```

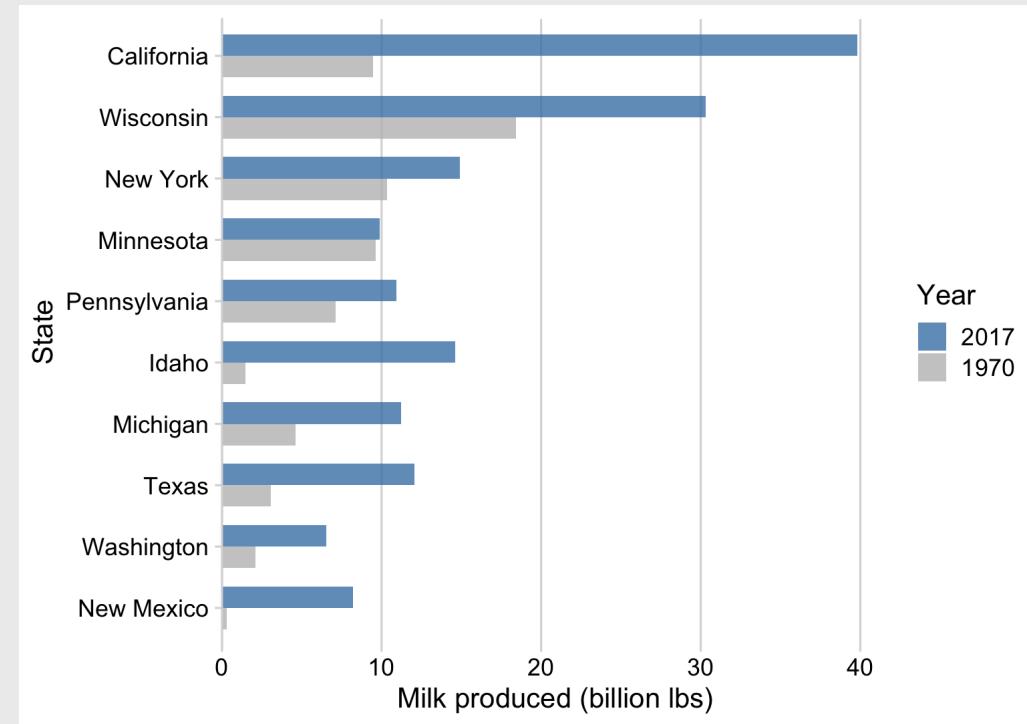


With **more than 2** things, dodged bars can get confusing

Still comparing 2 time periods,
but in groups of **3**



Still comparing 2 time periods,
but across **10** categories



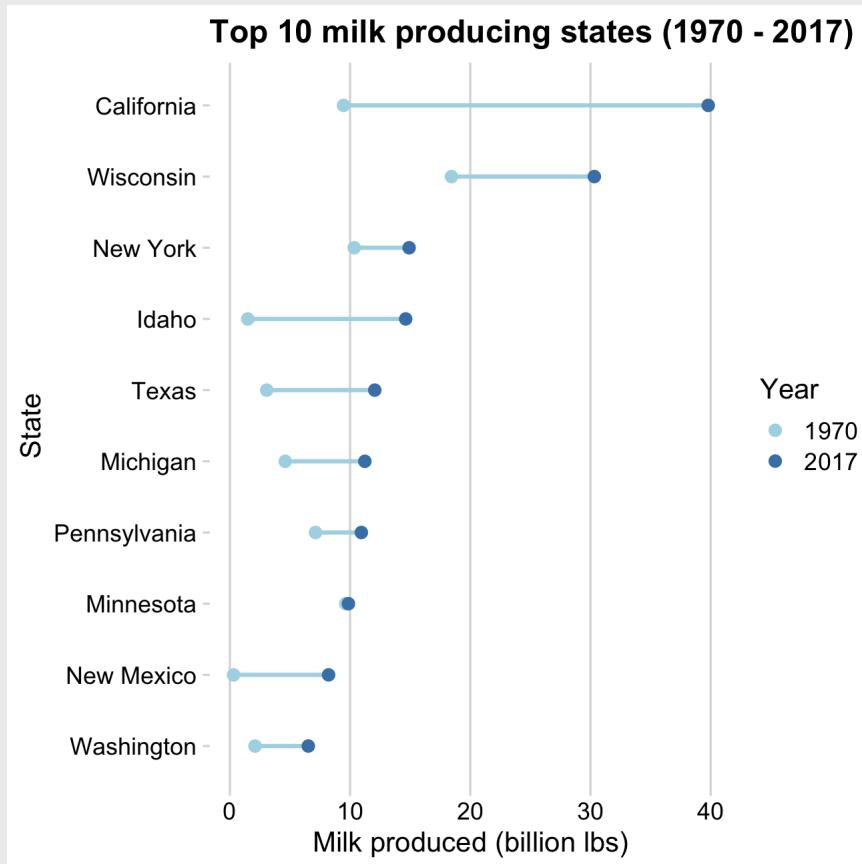
Charts for comparing change between 2 things
across *more than* 2 categories

Dumbbell chart

Slope chart

Dumbbell charts highlight:

- Change in **magnitudes** across two periods / groups



Slope charts highlight:

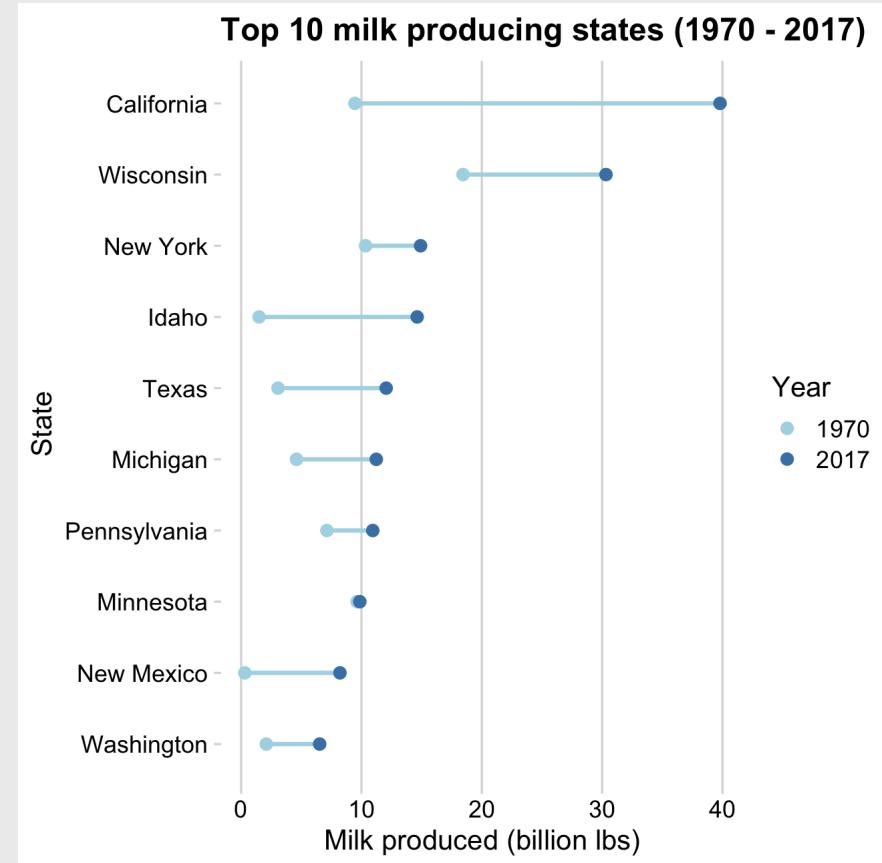
- Change in **ranking** across two periods / groups
- How **one thing** is different from another

How to make a **Dumbbell** chart

Create data frame for plotting

```
top10states <- milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  arrange(desc(milk_produced)) %>%
  slice(1:10)

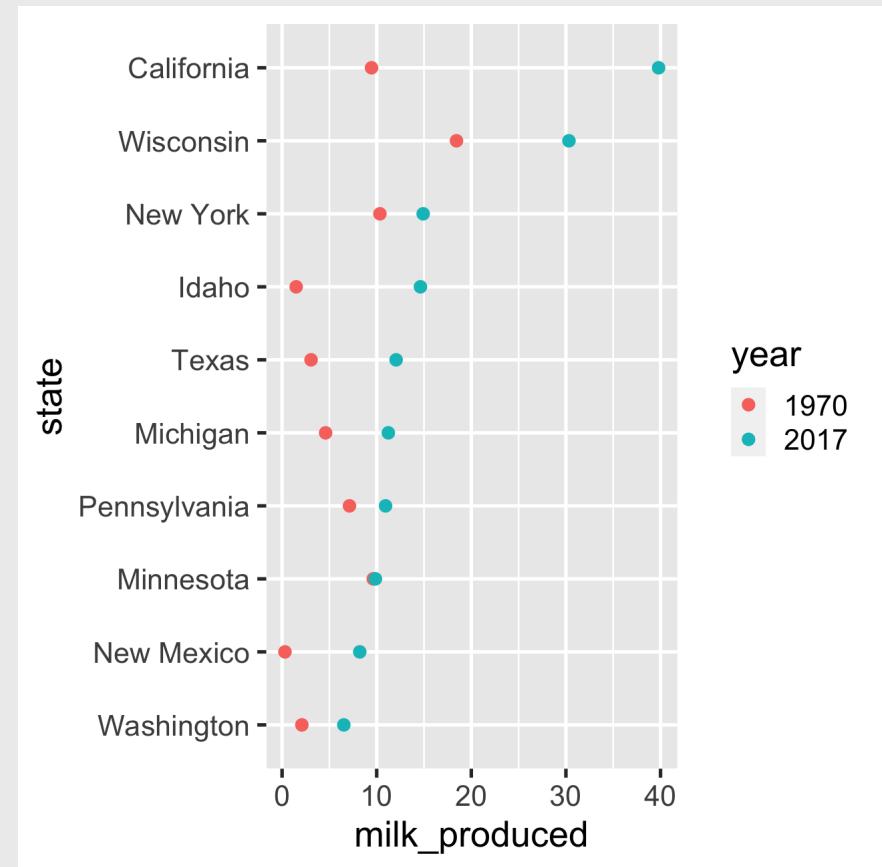
# Make the plot data frame
milk_summary_dumbbell <- milk_production %>%
  filter(
    year %in% c(1970, 2017),
    state %in% top10states$state) %>%
  mutate(
    # Reorder state variables
    state = fct_relevel(
      state, rev(top10states$state)),
    # Convert year to discrete variable
    year = as.factor(year),
    # Modify units
    milk_produced = milk_produced / 10^9)
```



How to make a **Dumbbell** chart

Start with points:

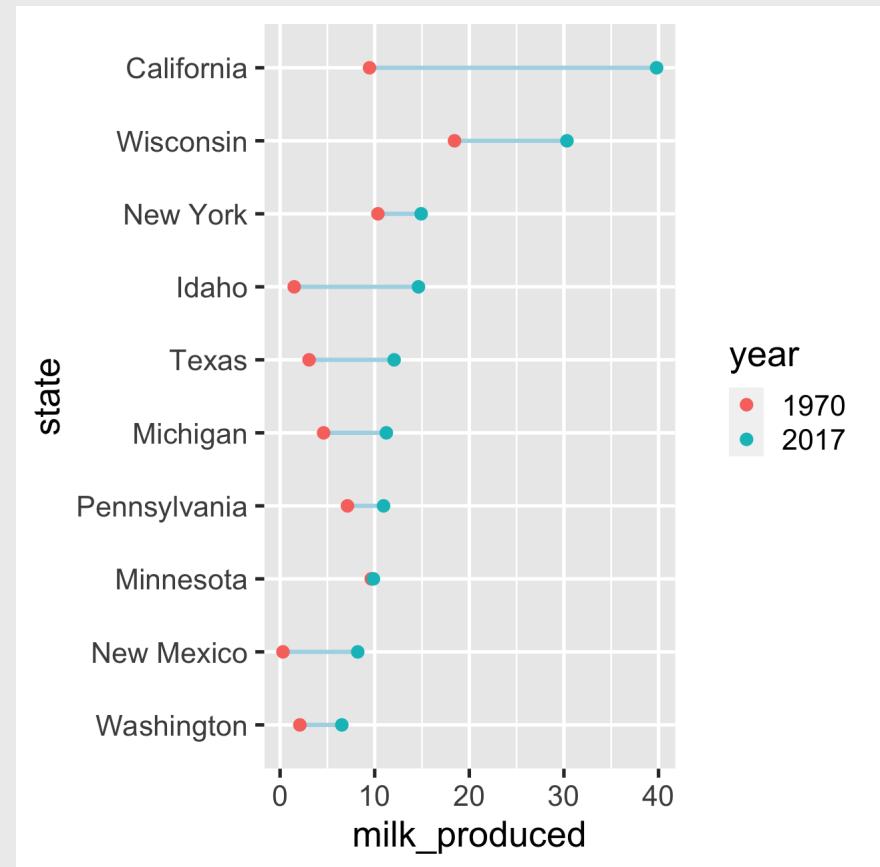
```
ggplot(milk_summary_dumbbell,  
       aes(x = milk_produced, y = state)) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year), size = 2.5)
```



How to make a **Dumbbell** chart

Insert lines - note the `group` variable:

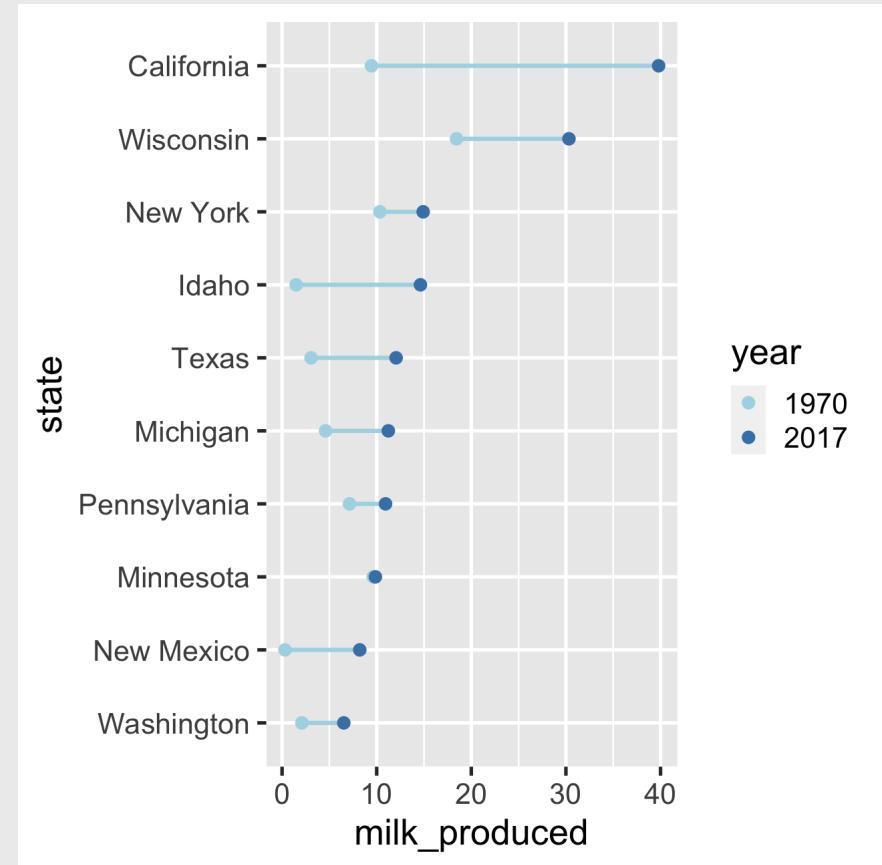
```
ggplot(milk_summary_dumbbell,  
       aes(x = milk_produced, y = state)) +  
  geom_line(aes(group = state),  
            color = 'lightblue', size = 1) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year), size = 2.5)
```



How to make a **Dumbbell** chart

Change the colors:

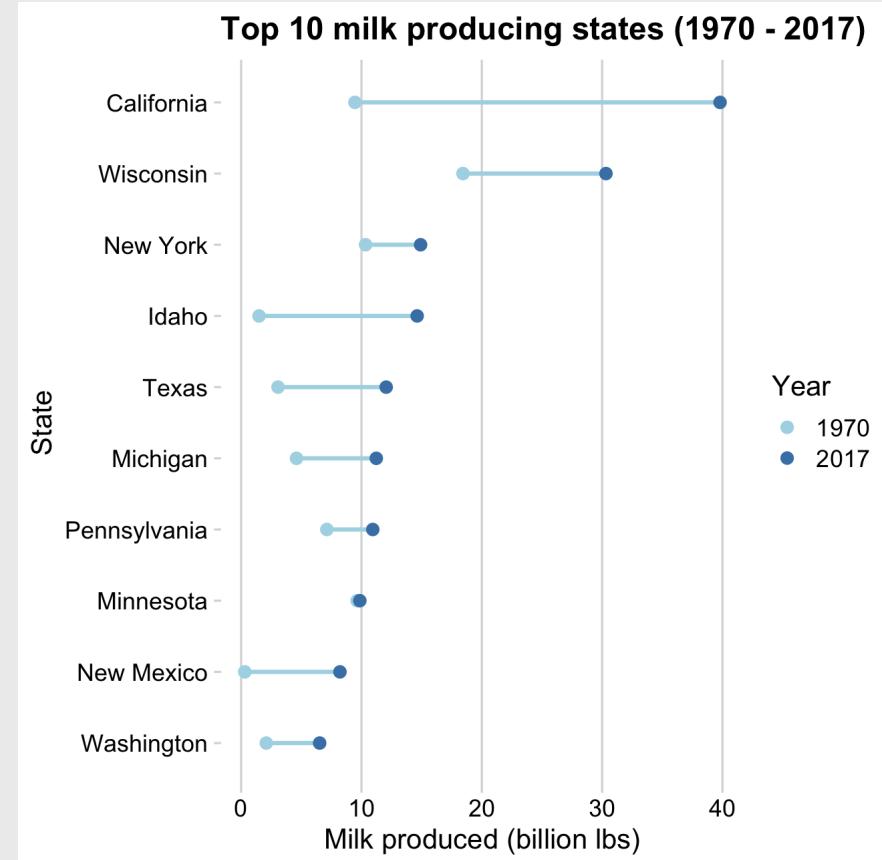
```
ggplot(milk_summary_dumbbell,  
       aes(x = milk_produced, y = state)) +  
  geom_line(aes(group = state),  
            color = 'lightblue', size = 1) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year), size = 2.5) +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = c('lightblue', 'steelblue'))
```



How to make a **Dumbbell** chart

Adjust the theme and annotate:

```
ggplot(milk_summary_dumbbell,  
       aes(x = milk_produced, y = state)) +  
  geom_line(aes(group = state),  
            color = 'lightblue', size = 1) +  
  geom_point(aes(color = year), size = 2.5) +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values = c('lightblue', 'steelblue')) +  
  theme_minimal_vgrid() +  
  # Remove y axis line  
  theme(axis.line.y = element_blank()) +  
  labs(x = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',  
       y = 'State',  
       color = 'Year',  
       title = 'Top 10 milk producing states (1970 - 2017)')
```



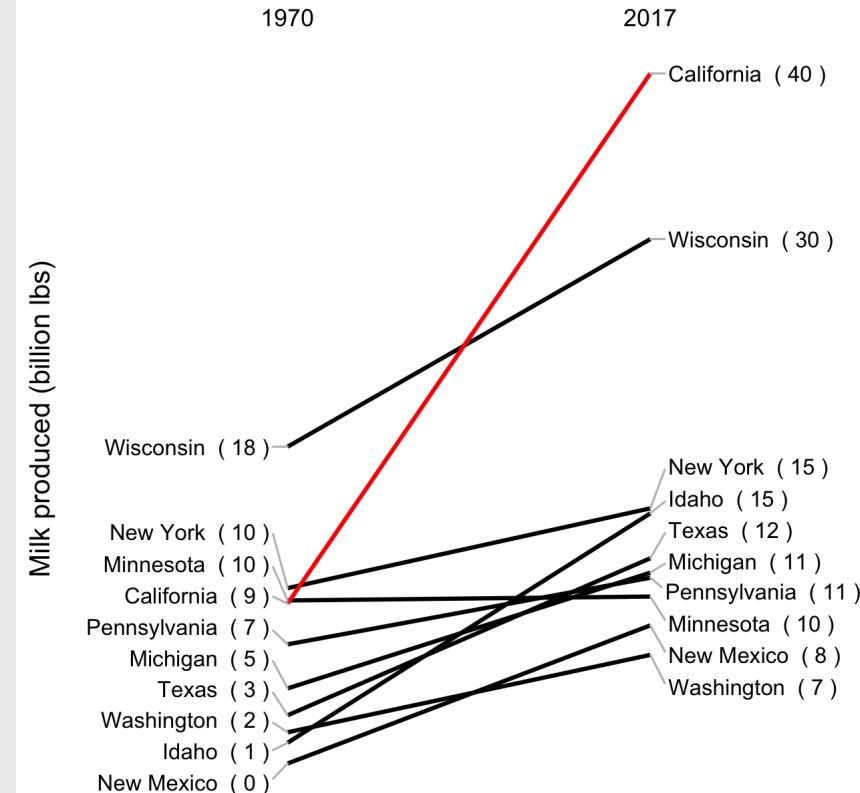
Create data frame for plotting

```
# Identify the top 10 states (by 2017 production)
top10states <- milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  arrange(desc(milk_produced)) %>%
  slice(1:10)

# Now make the plot data frame
milk_summary_slope <- milk_production %>%
  filter(
    year %in% c(1970, 2017),
    state %in% top10states$state) %>%
  mutate(
    # Modify the units
    milk_produced = milk_produced / 10^9,
    # Reorder state variables to follow top 10 states
    state = fct_relevel(state,
      rev(top10states$state)),
    # Make year a factor
    year = as.factor(year),
    # Create variable for the line color
    lineColor = if_else(
      state == 'California', 'CA', 'other'))
  # Create labels
  label = paste(state, ' (',
    round(milk_produced), ')'),
  label_left = ifelse(year == 1970, label, NA),
  label_right = ifelse(year == 2017, label, NA))
```

How to make a Slope chart

Top 10 milk producing states (1970 - 2017)



Create data frame for plotting

```
# Identify the top 10 states (by 2017 production)
top10states <- milk_production %>%
  filter(year == 2017) %>%
  arrange(desc(milk_produced)) %>%
  slice(1:10)

# Now make the plot data frame
milk_summary_slope <- milk_production %>%
  filter(
    year %in% c(1970, 2017),
    state %in% top10states$state) %>%
  mutate(
    # Modify the units
    milk_produced = milk_produced / 10^9,
    # Reorder state variables to follow top 10 states
    state = fct_relevel(state,
      rev(top10states$state)),
    # Make year a factor
    year = as.factor(year),
    # Create variable for the line color
    lineColor = if_else(
      state == 'California', 'CA', 'other'))
    # Create labels
    label = paste(state, ' (',
      round(milk_produced), ')'),
    label_left = ifelse(year == 1970, label, NA),
    label_right = ifelse(year == 2017, label, NA))
```

How to make a Slope chart

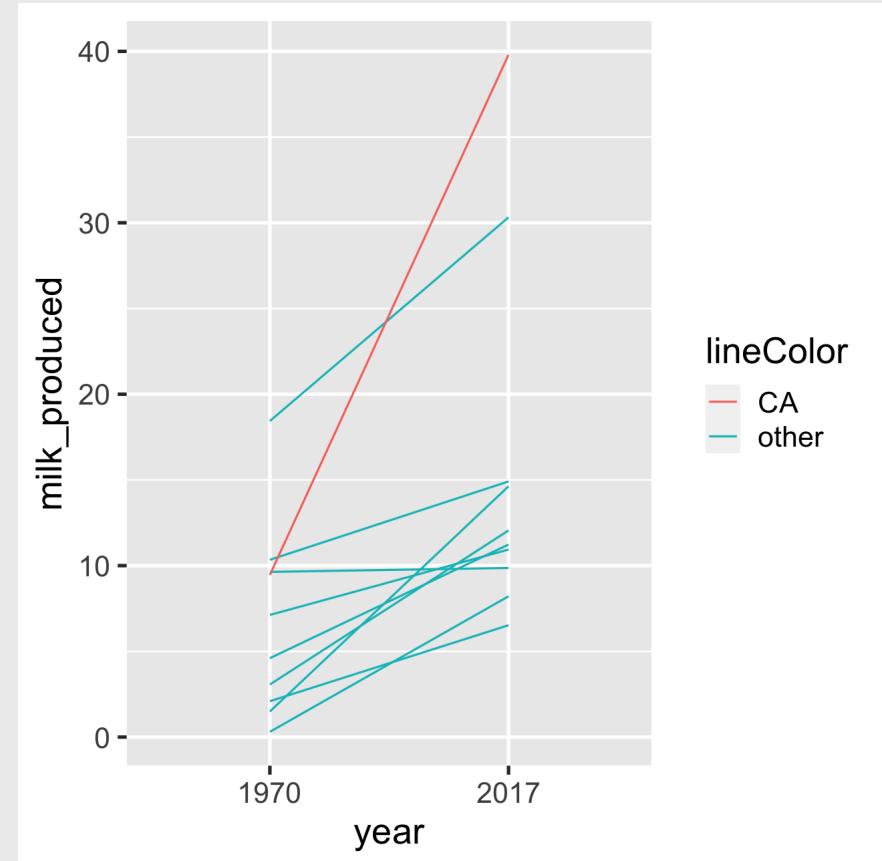
```
milk_summary_slope %>%
  select(state, year, milk_produced, label, lineColor)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 20 x 5
#>   state       year milk_produced label   lineColor
#>   <fct>     <fct>        <dbl> <chr>   <chr>
#> 1 New York  1970        10.3  New York ( 10 ) other
#> 2 Pennsylvania 1970        7.12 Pennsylvania ( 7 ) other
#> 3 Michigan   1970        4.60  Michigan ( 5 ) other
#> 4 Wisconsin  1970       18.4   Wisconsin ( 18 ) other
#> 5 Minnesota  1970        9.64  Minnesota ( 10 ) other
#> 6 Texas      1970        3.06  Texas ( 3 ) other
#> 7 Idaho      1970        1.49  Idaho ( 1 ) other
#> 8 New Mexico 1970       0.304 New Mexico ( 0 ) other
#> 9 Washington 1970        2.09  Washington ( 2 ) other
#> 10 California 1970       9.46  California ( 9 ) CA
#> 11 New York  2017       14.9   New York ( 15 ) other
#> 12 Pennsylvania 2017       10.9  Pennsylvania ( 11 ) other
#> 13 Michigan   2017       11.2   Michigan ( 11 ) other
#> 14 Wisconsin  2017       30.3  Wisconsin ( 30 ) other
#> 15 Minnesota  2017       9.86  Minnesota ( 10 ) other
#> 16 Texas      2017       12.1   Texas ( 12 ) other
#> 17 Idaho      2017       14.6   Idaho ( 15 ) other
#> 18 New Mexico 2017       8.21  New Mexico ( 8 ) other
#> 19 Washington 2017       6.53  Washington ( 7 ) other
#> 20 California 2017       39.8  California ( 40 ) CA
```

How to make a **Slope** chart

Start with a line plot - note the **group** variable:

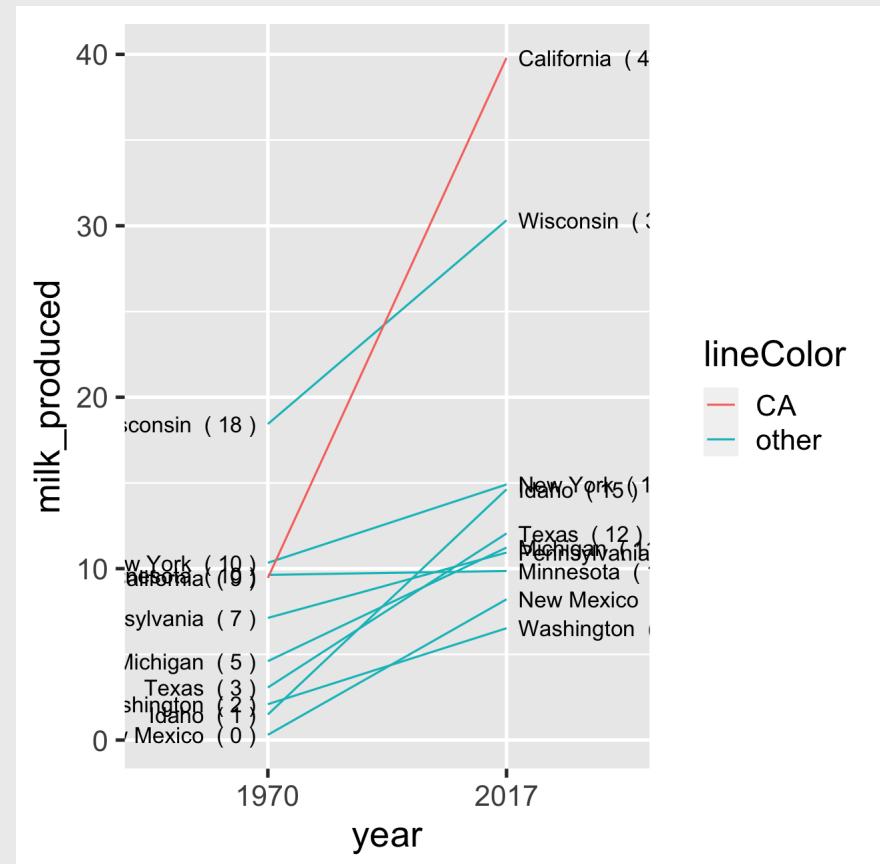
```
ggplot(milk_summary_slope,  
       aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,  
            group = state)) +  
       geom_line(aes(color = lineColor))
```



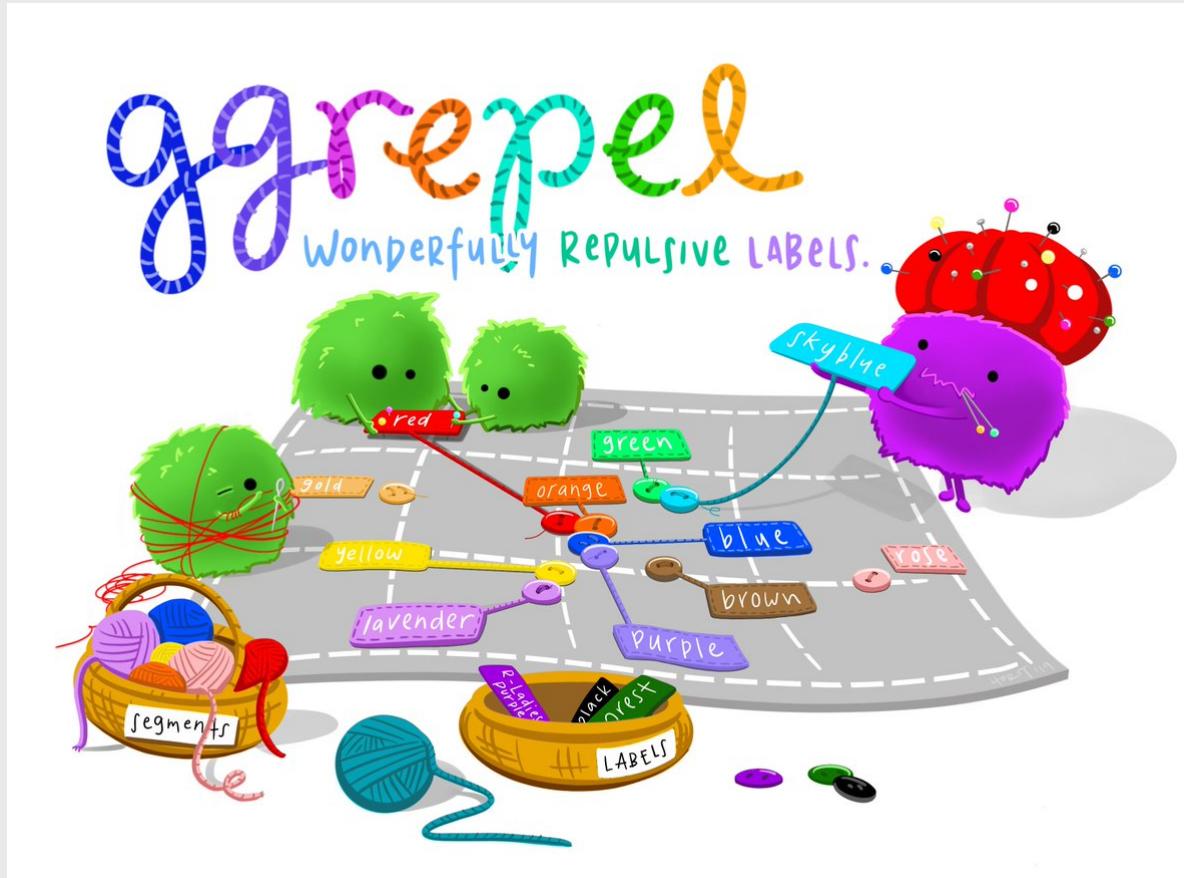
How to make a **Slope chart**

Add labels:

```
ggplot(milk_summary_slope,  
       aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,  
            group = state)) +  
  geom_line(aes(color = lineColor)) +  
  # Add 1970 labels (left side)  
  geom_text(aes(label = label_left),  
            hjust = 1, nudge_x = -0.05) +  
  # Add 2017 labels (right side)  
  geom_text(aes(label = label_right),  
            hjust = 0, nudge_x = 0.05)
```



Overlapping labels? **ggrepel** library to the rescue!

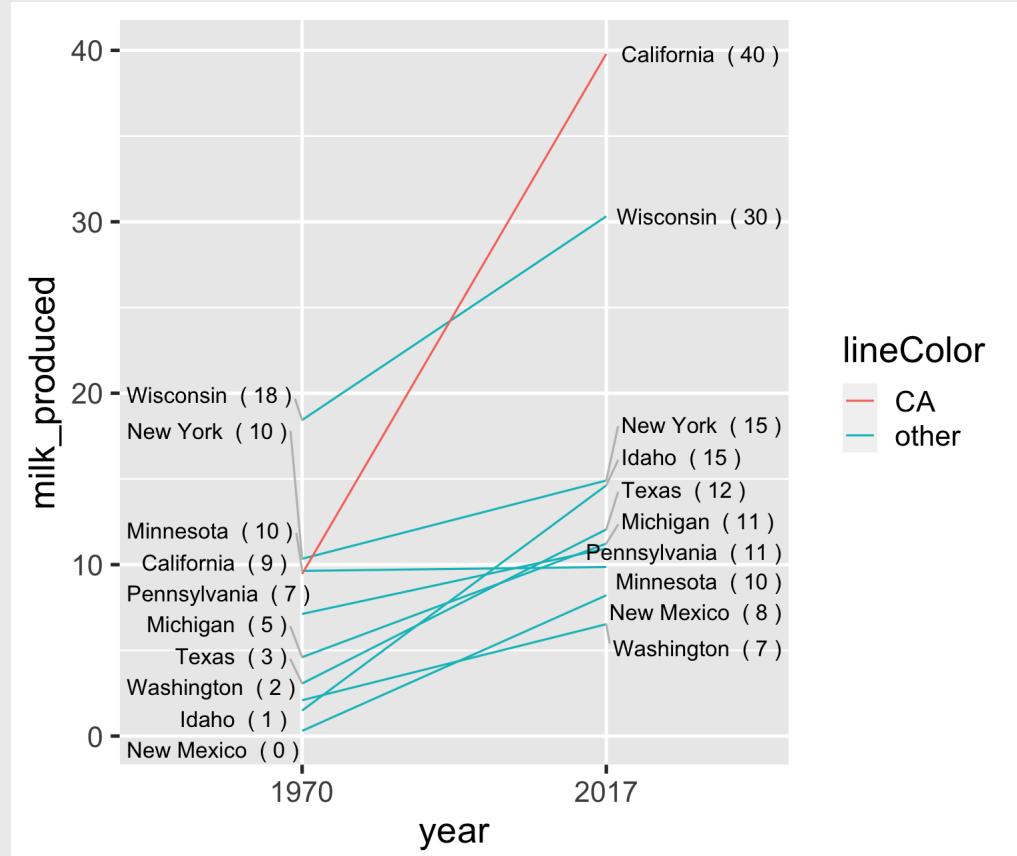


How to make a **Slope chart**

Align labels so they don't overlap:

```
library(ggrepel)

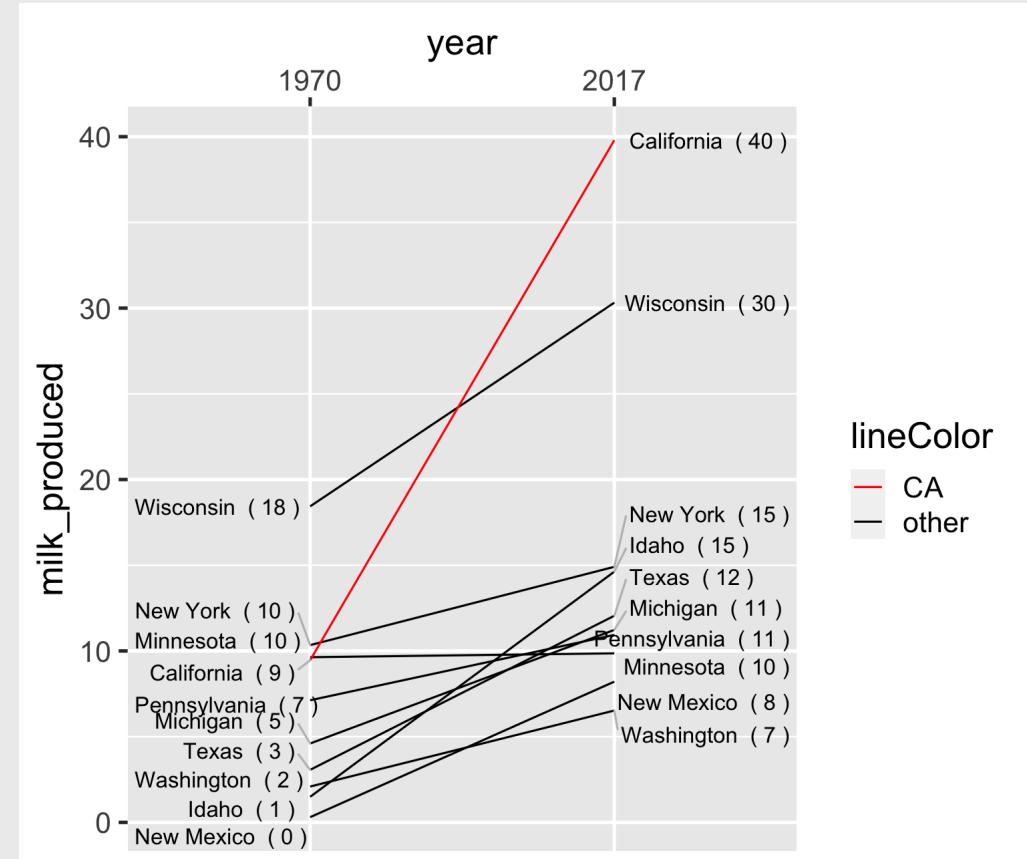
ggplot(milk_summary_slope,
       aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,
           group = state)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = lineColor)) +
  # Add 1970 labels (left side)
  geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = label_left),
    hjust = 1, nudge_x = -0.05,
    direction = 'y', segment.color = 'grey')
  # Add 2017 labels (right side)
  geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = label_right),
    hjust = 0, nudge_x = 0.05,
    direction = 'y', segment.color = 'grey')
```



How to make a **Slope chart**

Adjust colors:

```
ggplot(milk_summary_slope,
       aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,
           group = state)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = lineColor)) +
  geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = label_left),
    hjust = 1, nudge_x = -0.05,
    direction = 'y', segment.color = 'grey')
  geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = label_right),
    hjust = 0, nudge_x = 0.05,
    direction = 'y', segment.color = 'grey')
# Move year labels to top, modify line color
  scale_x_discrete(position = 'top') +
  scale_color_manual(values = c('red', 'black'))
```

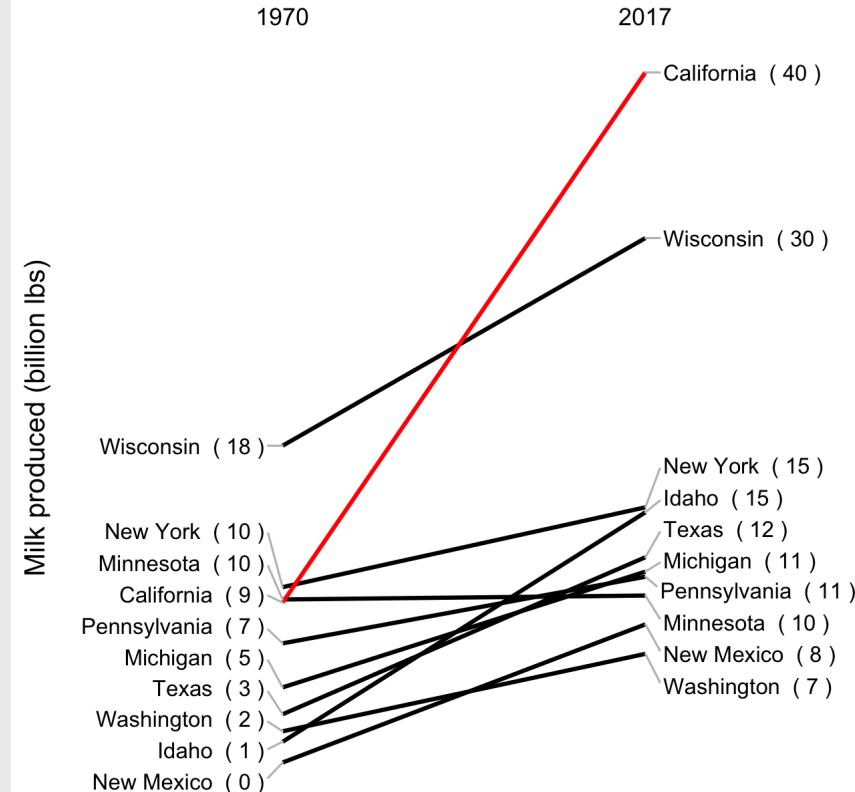


Adjust the theme and annotate

```
ggplot(milk_summary_slope,
       aes(x = year, y = milk_produced,
           group = state)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = lineColor)) +
  # Add 1970 labels (left side)
  geom_text_repel(
    aes(label = label_left),
    hjust = 1, nudge_x = -0.05,
    direction = 'y', segment.color = 'grey') +
  # Add 2017 labels (right side)
  geom_text_repel(aes(label = label_right),
    hjust = 0, nudge_x = 0.05,
    direction = 'y', segment.color = 'grey') +
  # Move year labels to top, modify line colors
  scale_x_discrete(position = 'top') +
  scale_color_manual(values = c('red', 'black')) +
  # Annotate & adjust theme
  labs(x = NULL,
       y = 'Milk produced (billion lbs)',
       title = 'Top 10 milk producing states (1970 -',
       theme_minimal_grid() +
  theme(panel.grid = element_blank(),
        axis.text.y = element_blank(),
        axis.ticks = element_blank(),
        legend.position = 'none')
```

How to make a Slope chart

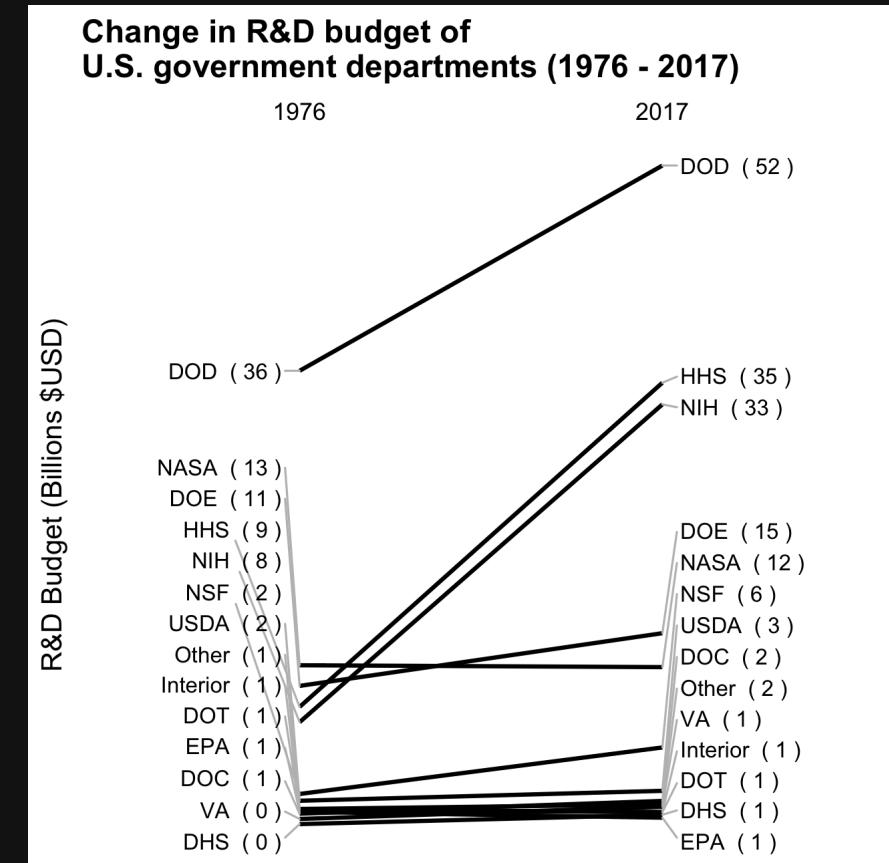
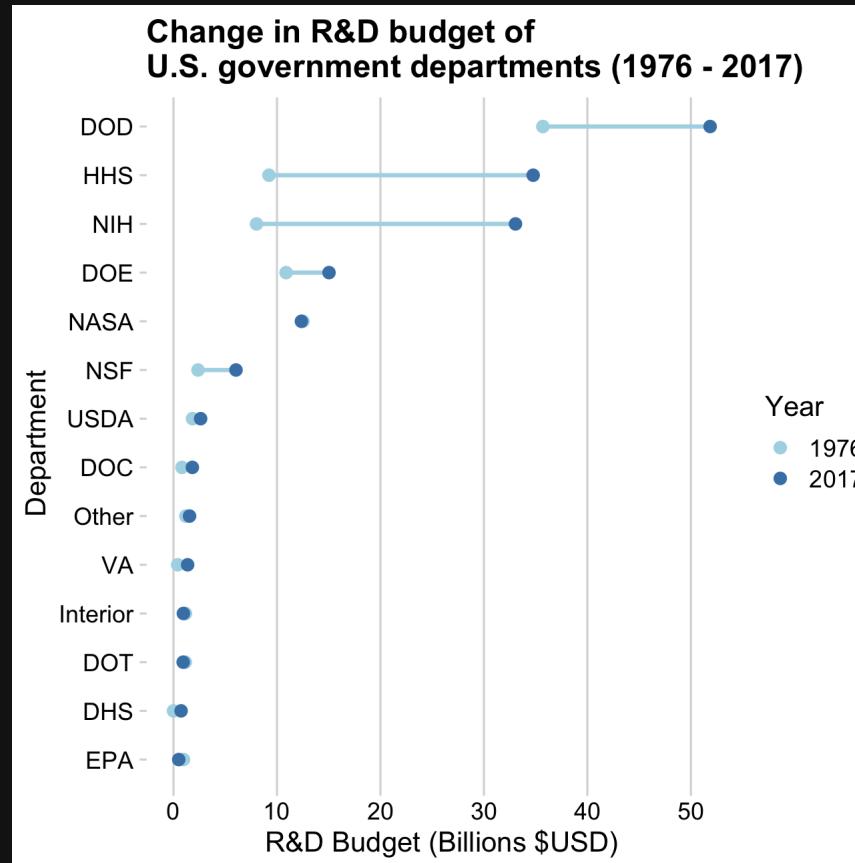
Top 10 milk producing states (1970 - 2017)



20:00

Your turn - comparing multiple categories

Use the `federal_spending_long.csv` data to create the following charts.



Week 7: Comparisons

1. Comparing to a reference

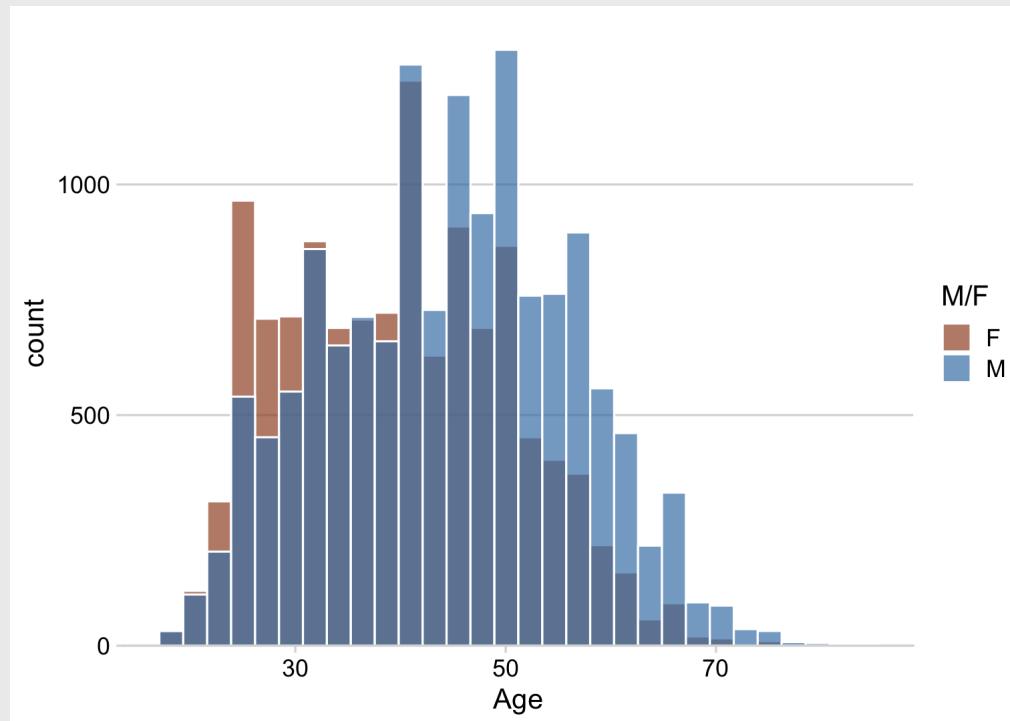
2. Comparing variables

BREAK

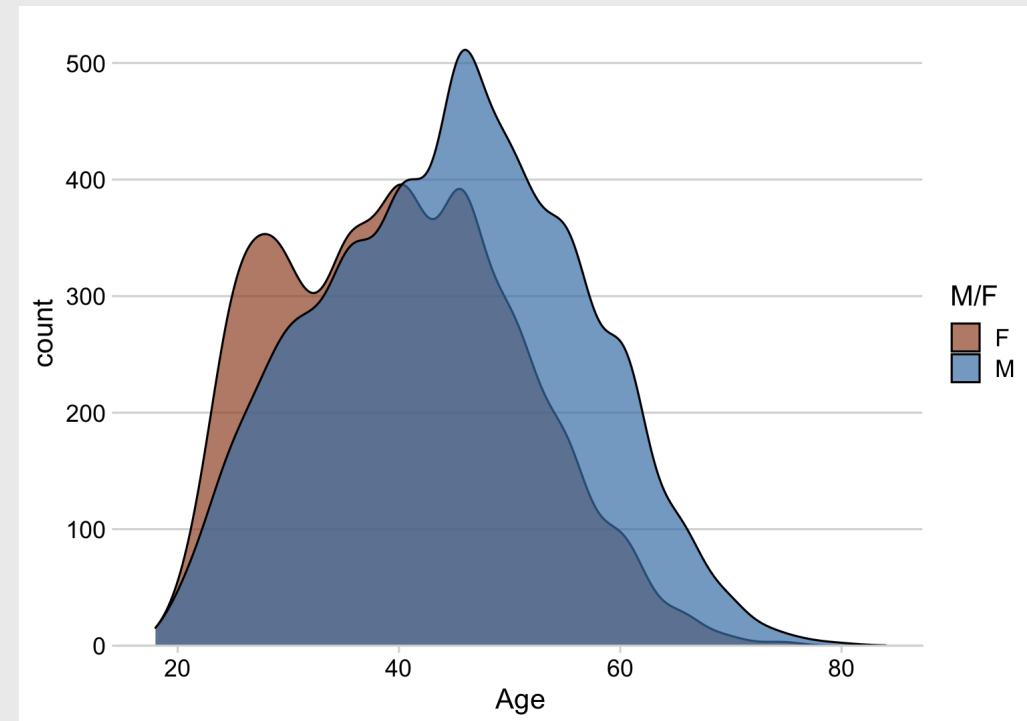
3. Comparing distributions

Overlapping histograms have issues

Bad

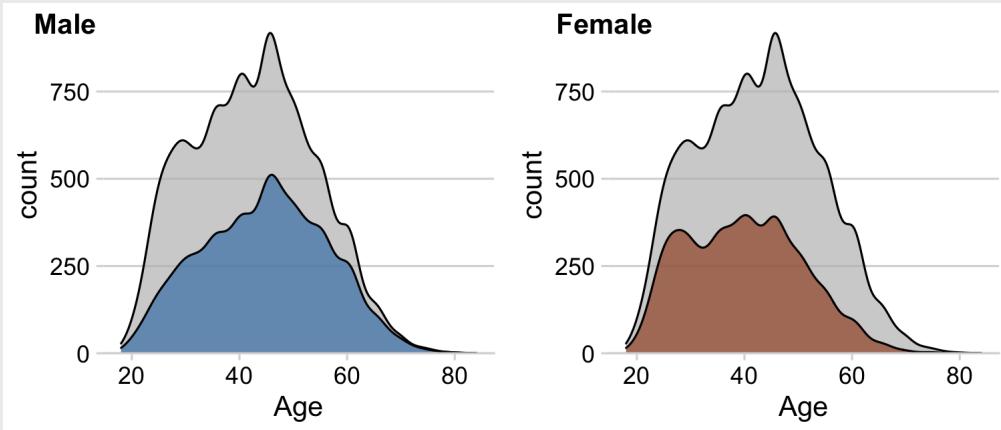


Slightly better

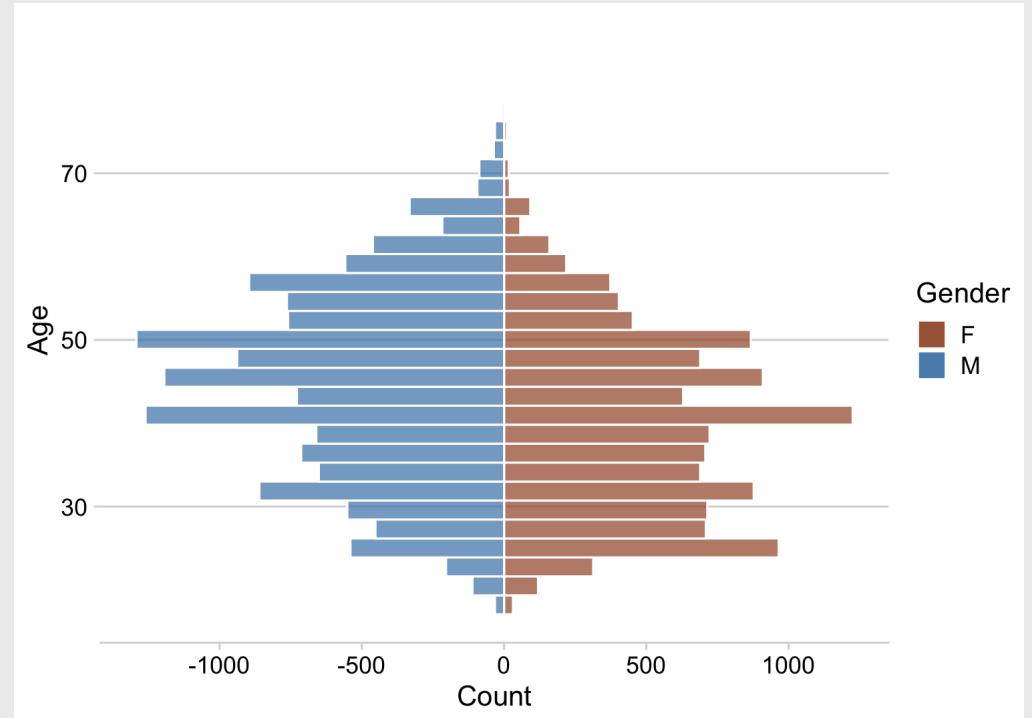


Good when number of categories is **small**

Density facets

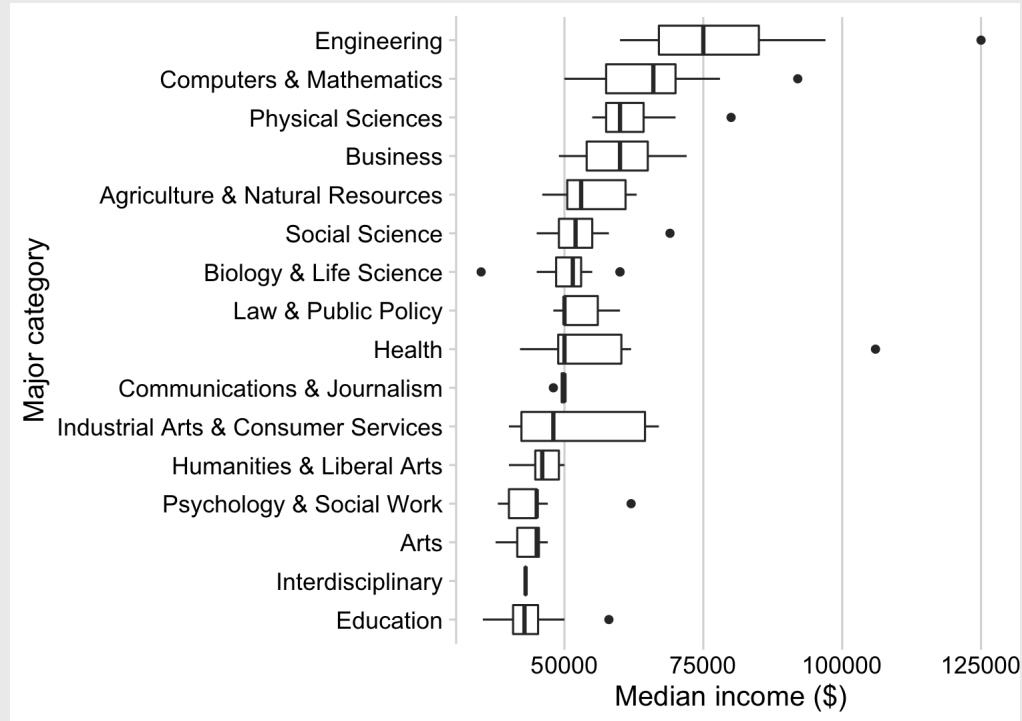


Diverging histograms

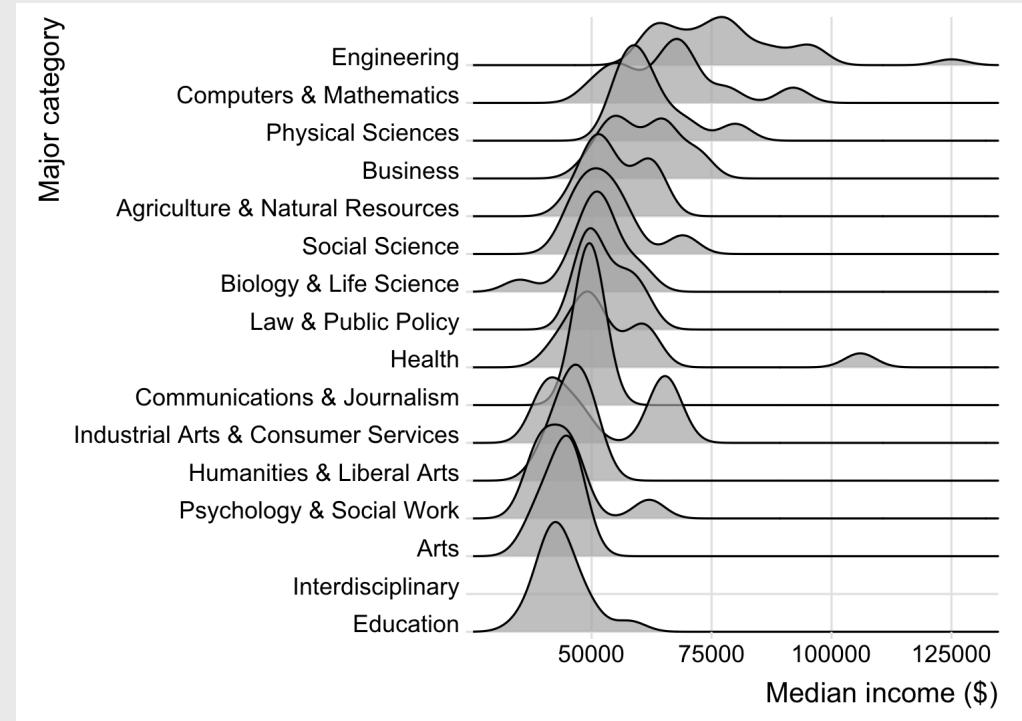


Good when number of categories is **large**

Boxplot



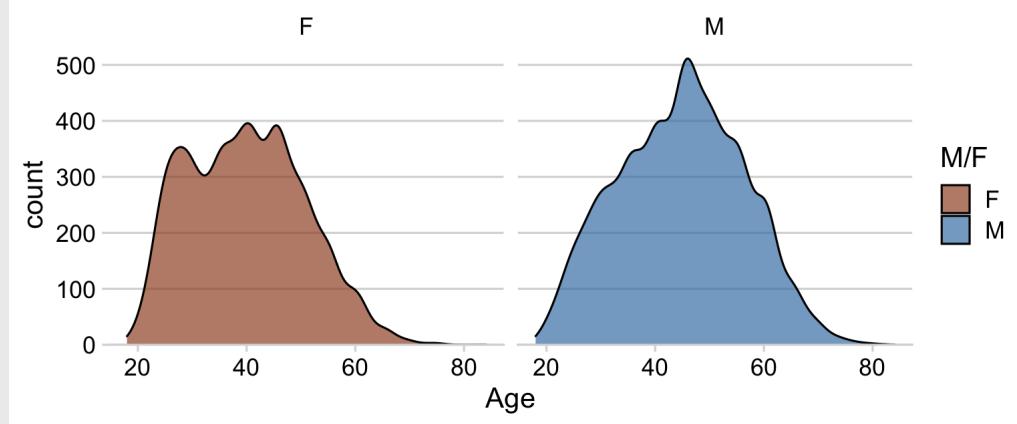
Ridgeplot



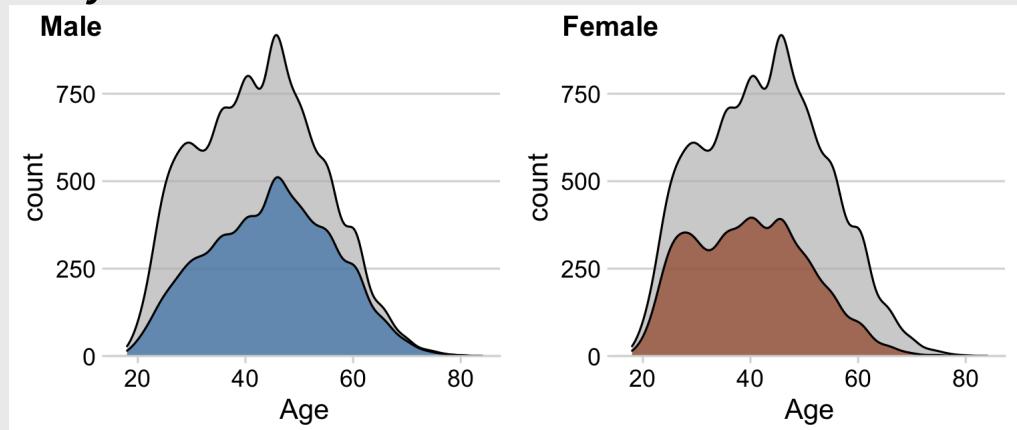
How to make density facets

You can use `facet_wrap()`, but you won't get the full density overlay

```
ggplot(marathon,  
       aes(x = Age, y = ..count..,  
            fill = `M/F`)) +  
  geom_density(alpha = 0.7) +  
  facet_wrap(vars(`M/F`)) +  
  scale_fill_manual(  
    values = c('sienna', 'steelblue')) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05)))  
  theme_minimal_hgrid()
```



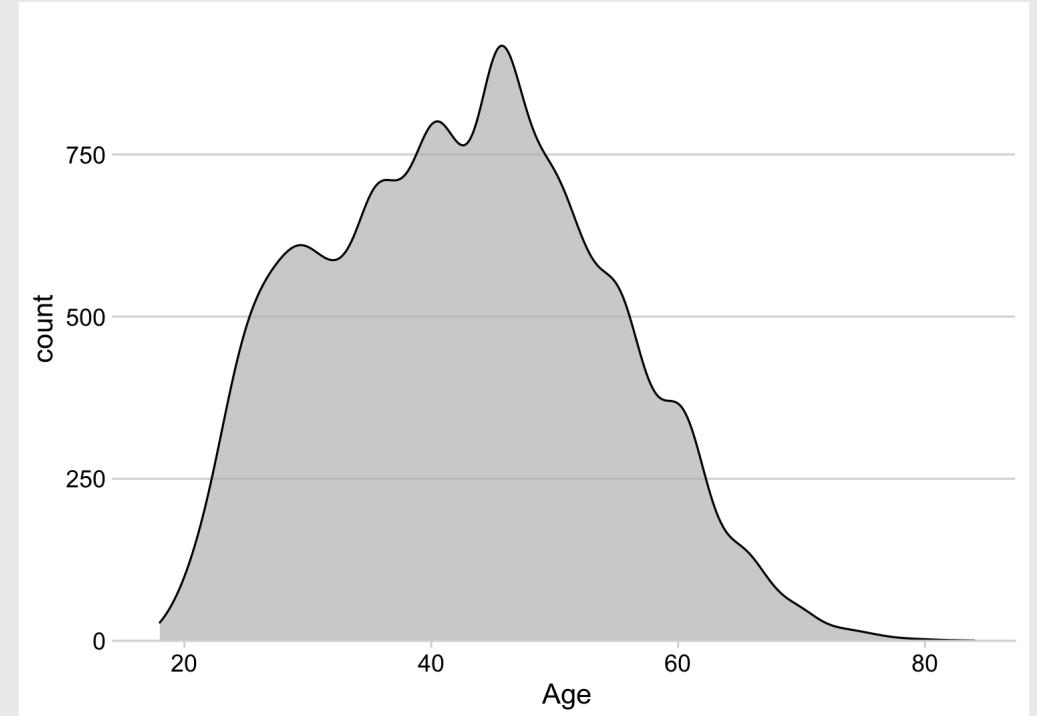
If you want the full density overlay, you have to hand-make the facets



How to make density facets

Make the full density plot first

```
base <- ggplot(marathon,  
                 aes(x = Age, y = ..count..)) +  
  geom_density(fill = 'grey', alpha = 0.7) +  
  scale_y_continuous(  
    expand = expansion(mult = c(0, 0.05)))  
  theme_minimal_hgrid()
```

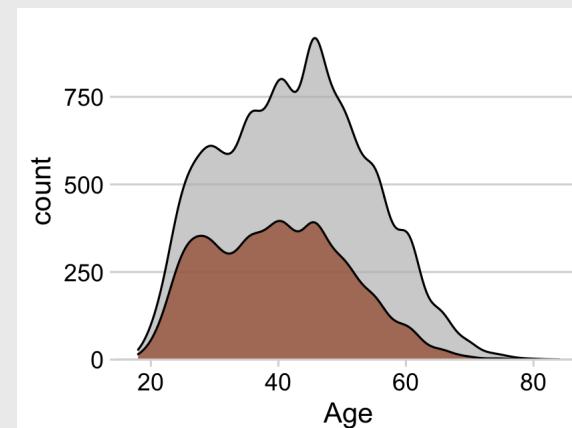
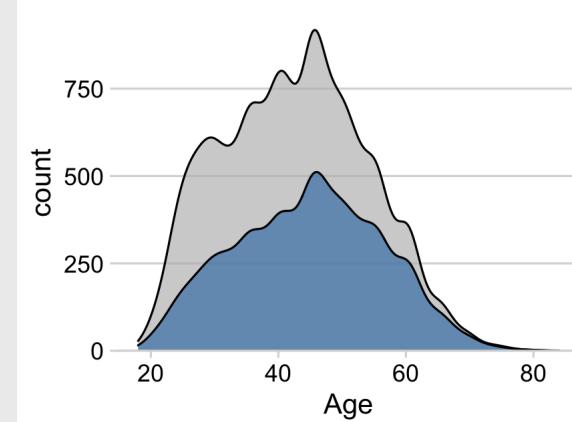


How to make density facets

Separately create each sub-plot

```
male <- base +  
  geom_density(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'M'),  
    fill = 'steelblue', alpha = 0.7) +  
  theme(legend.position = 'none')
```

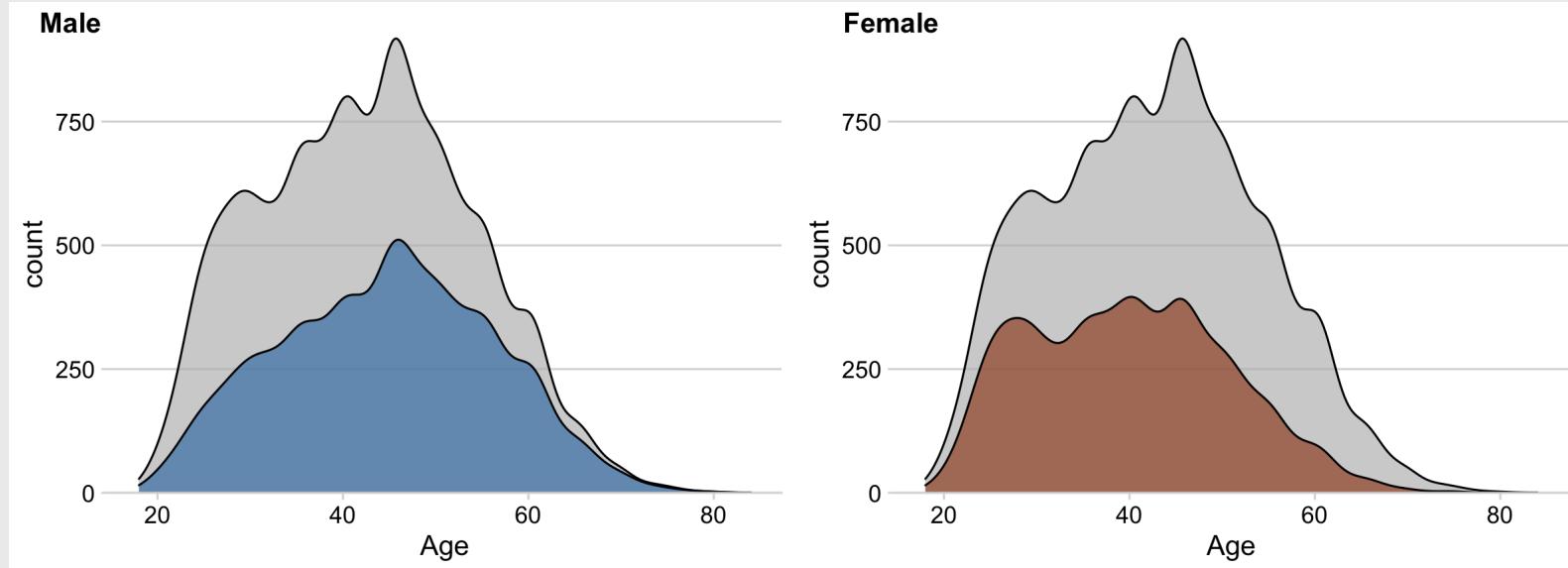
```
female <- base +  
  geom_density(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'F'),  
    fill = 'sienna', alpha = 0.7) +  
  theme(legend.position = 'none')
```



How to make density facets

Combine into single plot

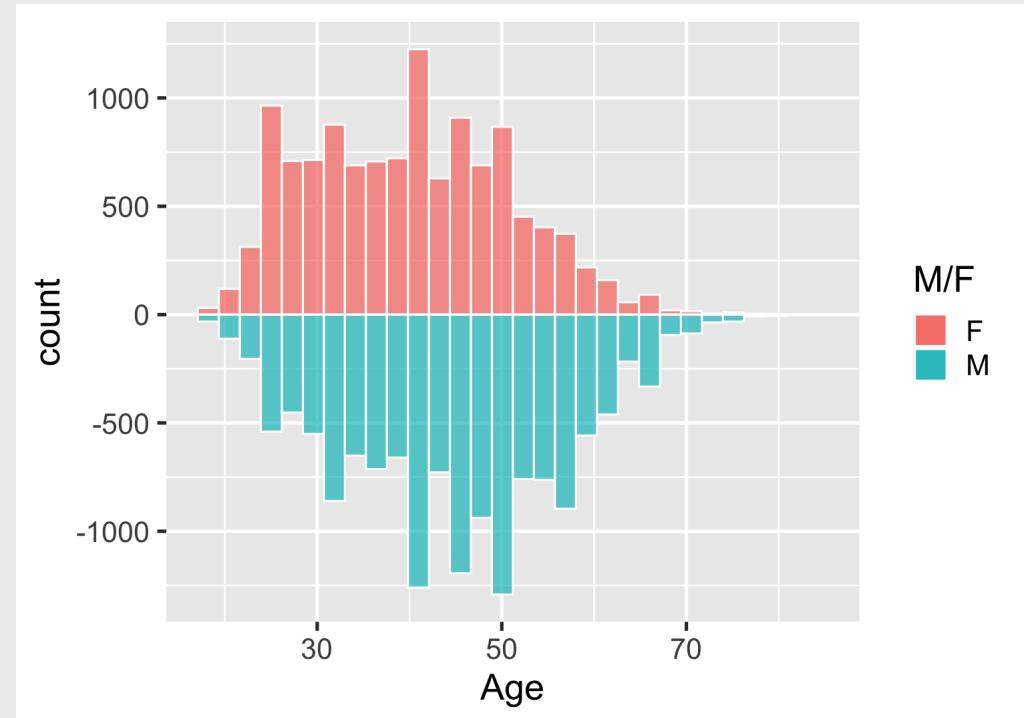
```
plot_grid(male, female,  
          labels = c('Male', 'Female'))
```



How to make diverging histograms

Make the histograms by filtering the data

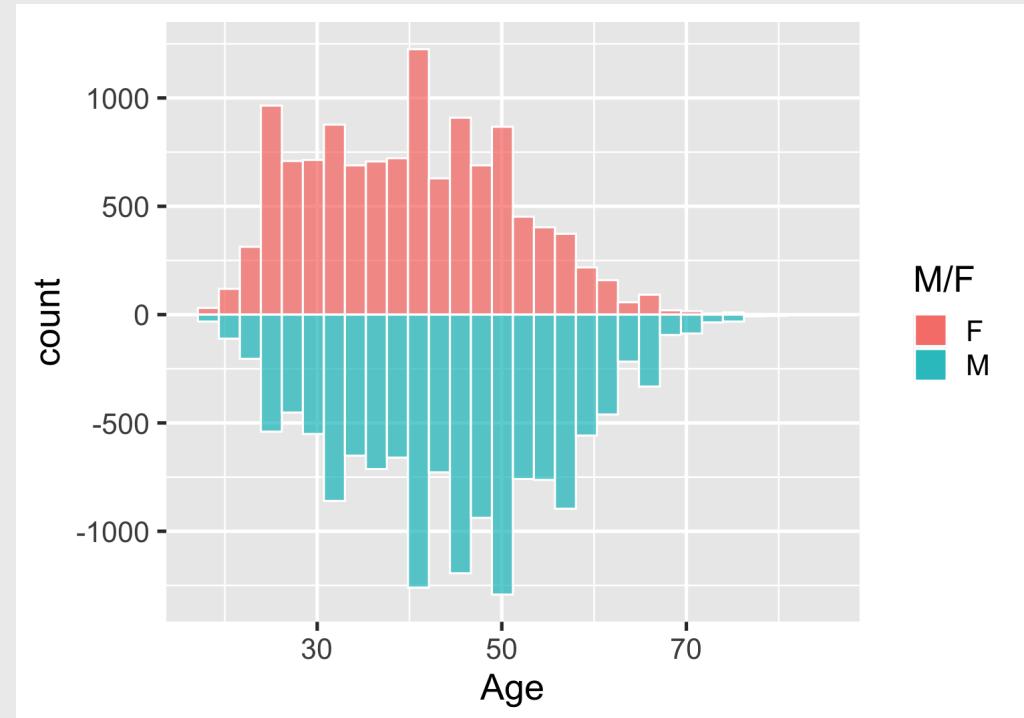
```
ggplot(marathon, aes(x = Age)) +  
  # Add histogram for Female runners:  
  geom_histogram(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'F'),  
    aes(fill = `M/F`, y=..count..),  
    alpha = 0.7, color = 'white') +  
  # Add negative histogram for Male runners:  
  geom_histogram(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'M'),  
    aes(fill = `M/F`, y=..count..*(-1)),  
    alpha = 0.7, color = 'white')
```



How to make diverging histograms

Make the histograms by filtering the data

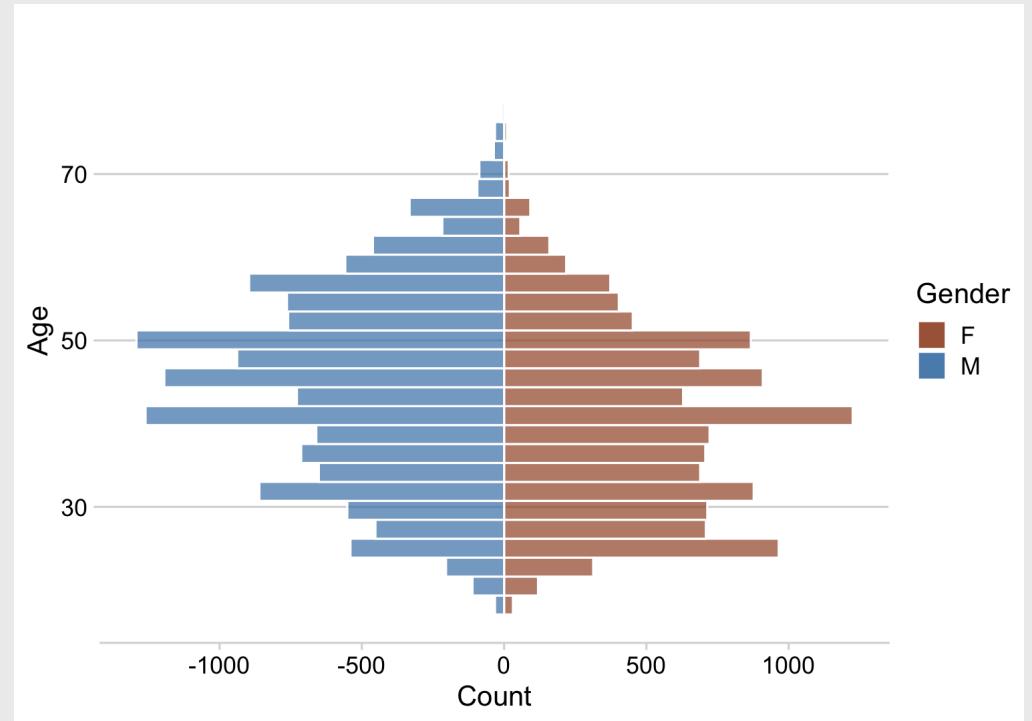
```
ggplot(marathon, aes(x = Age)) +  
  # Add histogram for Female runners:  
  geom_histogram(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'F'),  
    aes(fill = `M/F`, y=..count..),  
    alpha = 0.7, color = 'white') +  
  # Add negative histogram for Male runners:  
  geom_histogram(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'M'),  
    aes(fill = `M/F`, y=..count..*(-1)),  
    alpha = 0.7, color = 'white')
```



How to make diverging histograms

Rotate, adjust colors, theme, annotate

```
ggplot(marathon, aes(x = Age)) +  
  # Add histogram for Female runners:  
  geom_histogram(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'F'),  
    aes(fill = `M/F`, y=..count..),  
    alpha = 0.7, color = 'white') +  
  # Add negative histogram for Male runners:  
  geom_histogram(  
    data = marathon %>%  
      filter(`M/F` == 'M'),  
    aes(fill = `M/F`, y=..count..*(-1)),  
    alpha = 0.7, color = 'white')  
  scale_fill_manual(  
    values = c('sienna', 'steelblue')) +  
  coord_flip() +  
  theme_minimal_hgrid() +  
  labs(fill = 'Gender',  
       y     = 'Count')
```

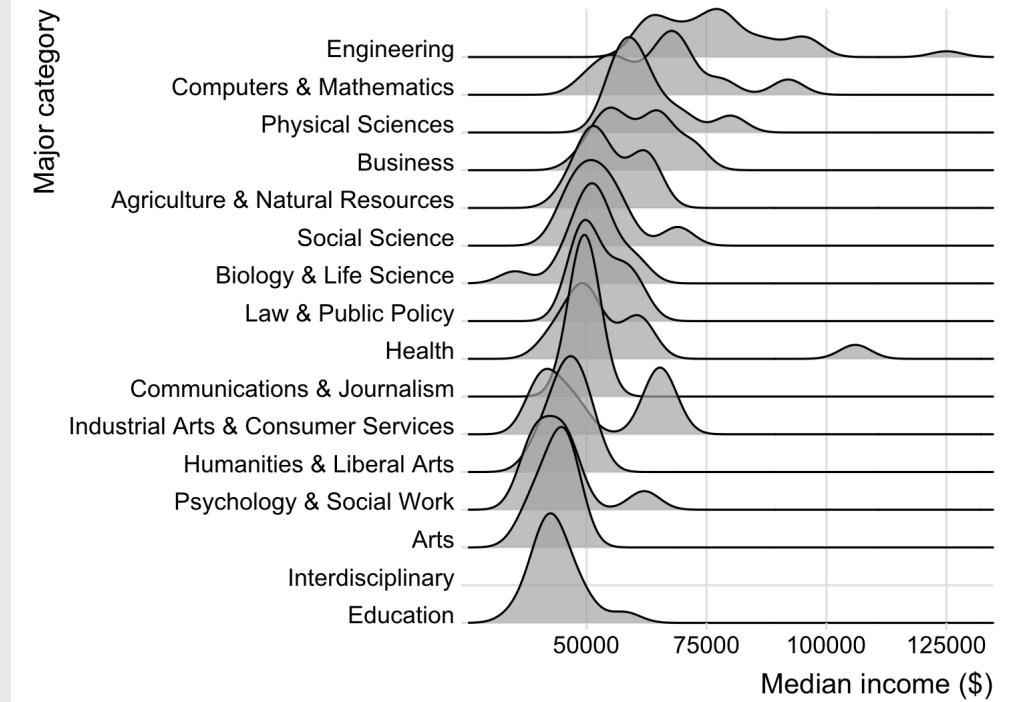


How to make ridgeplots

Make a ridgeplot with **ggridges** library

```
library(ggridges)

college_all_ages %>%
  mutate(
    major_category = fct_reorder(
      major_category, median)) %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_density_ridges(
    aes(x = median, y = major_category),
    scale = 4, alpha = 0.7) +
  scale_y_discrete(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  scale_x_continuous(expand = c(0, 0)) +
  coord_cartesian(clip = "off") +
  theme_ridges() +
  labs(x = 'Median income ($)',
       y = 'Major category')
```



15:00

Your turn - comparing distributions

Use the [gapminder.csv](#) data to create the following charts comparing the distribution of life expectancy across countries in continents in 2007.

