

# Lab 4 | Refining Visualizations & Visualizing Uncertainty

ST 437 Data Visualization

April 23, 2025

## Getting Started

First, ensure you have the necessary packages installed and loaded.

### ! Downloading R-packages

Use `install.packages('Name of Package')` to install any R packages you don't have.

Before moving on to the remainder of this activity, try rendering the document to both html and pdf. It's generally a good idea to render your document periodically so that if there's an issue, you can spot it more easily.

## Load the Data

Make sure you have the `salem_weather_2024.csv` file downloaded from Canvas and saved in the same location as this `.qmd` file. The dataset contains temperature and wind speed information for Salem, Oregon in 2024.

It's helpful to have your code chunks named. Give the following chunk a label by clicking on the small, faint gear icon in the upper right corner of the chunk. In the Chunk Name field, specify a name for the code chunk below. I recommend doing this for all remaining chunks!

The dataset contains four variables

- **DATE**: the date
- **TMAX**: the maximum temperature in tenths of degrees Celsius
- **TMIN**: the minimum temperature in tenths of degrees Celsius
- **AWND**: the average daily wind speed in tenths of meters per second

## Clean the Data

Currently the units that temperature and wind speed are reported in are a little unusual. At least not units we commonly communicate in. Use the `mutate` function to convert the temperature variables to degrees Fahrenheit and the wind speed variable to miles per hour. Use the following conversions:

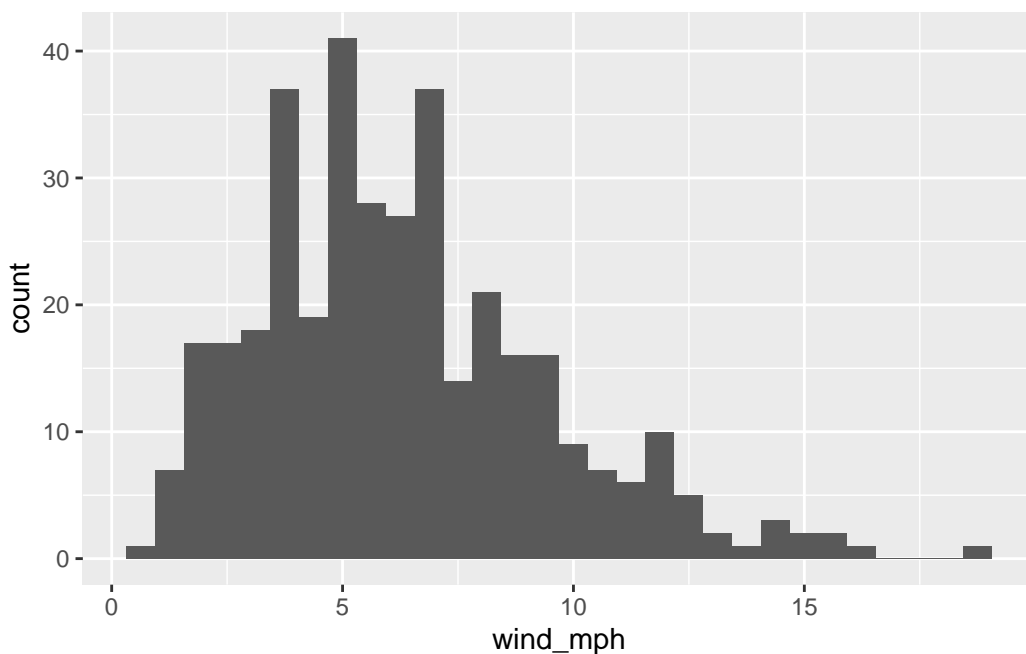
- one tenth degrees Celsius can be converted to degrees Fahrenheit by multiplying by 0.18 then adding 32
- one tenth meters per second is approximately 0.2237 miles per hour

Additionally, remove any rows with NA values (hint: use `drop_na()` at the end of your pipe sequence).

## Histograms

### Plot 1: Basic Histogram (Wind Speed)

Create a basic (not too polished) histogram that displays the distribution of average daily wind speed (in miles per hour).



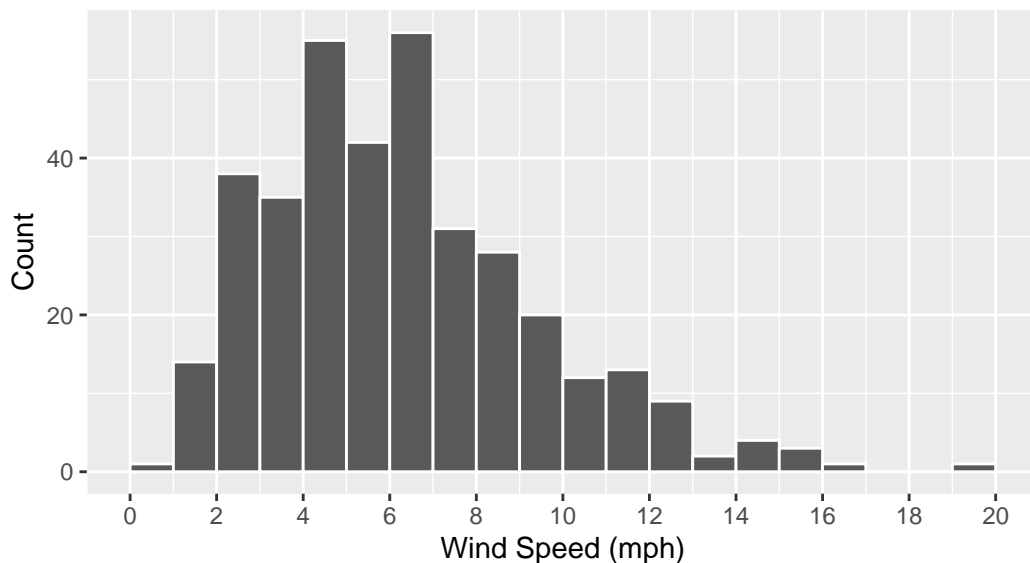
## Plot 2: Polished Histogram (Wind Speed)

Now create a polished version of the histogram. Polishing checklist:

- Plot Title
- Informative labels
- Set a binwidth
- Set the `boundary` argument in `geom_histogram` to 0 so that the bins are aligned with whole numbers
- Add white outlines to the bins so that they can be seen more distinctly
- Add x-axis breaks at each even number within the range of the windspeeds (hint: use `scale_x_continuous(breaks = seq(0, 20, by = 2))`)

### Distribution of Average Daily Wind Speed

Salem, Oregon 2024



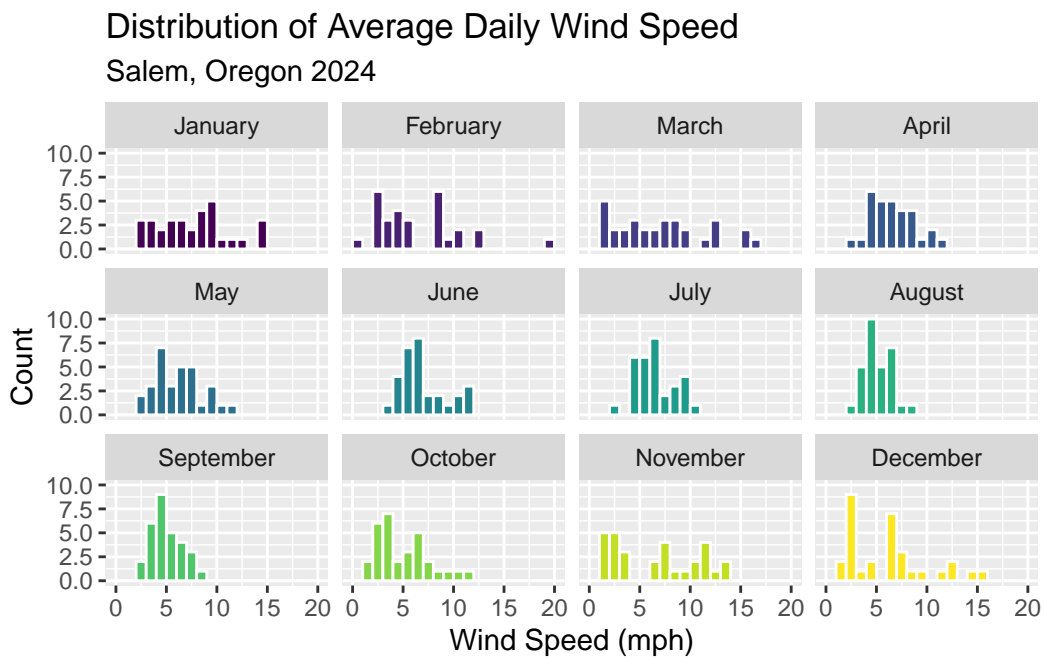
## Plot 3: Histograms Faceted by Month (Wind Speed)

Create a new column in the dataset that contains the month of the observation. Within `mutate` use the `month` function to extract the month from `DATE`. To have the displayed by its full name, use the `label=TRUE` and `abbr=FALSE` arguments in the `month` function.

Create a series of histograms, one for each month, by faceting by month. Polishing checklist:

- Plot Title

- Informative labels
- Set a binwidth
- Set the `boundary` argument in `geom_histogram` to 0 so that the bins are aligned with whole numbers
- Add white outlines to the bins so that they can be seen more distinctly
- Adjust x-axis breaks so that the labels are readable (hint: use `scale_x_continuous`)
- Add color to each month's histogram
- Remove the unnecessary legend since each facet has a label (hint: use `guides(fill = "none")`)

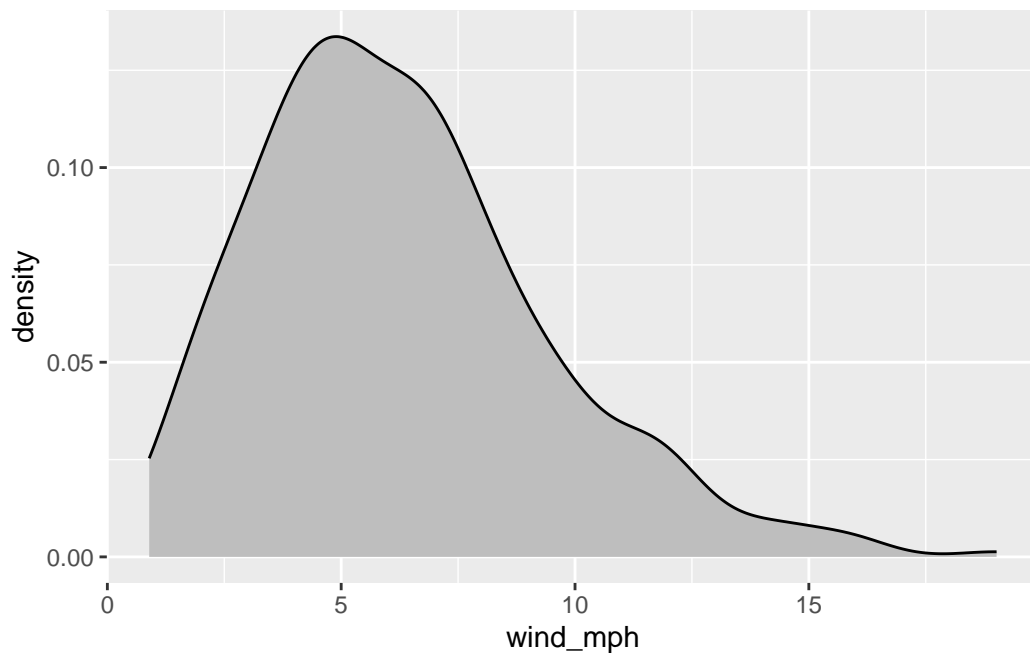


*Consider: What information do the faceted histograms provide that the single histogram didn't?*

## Density Plots

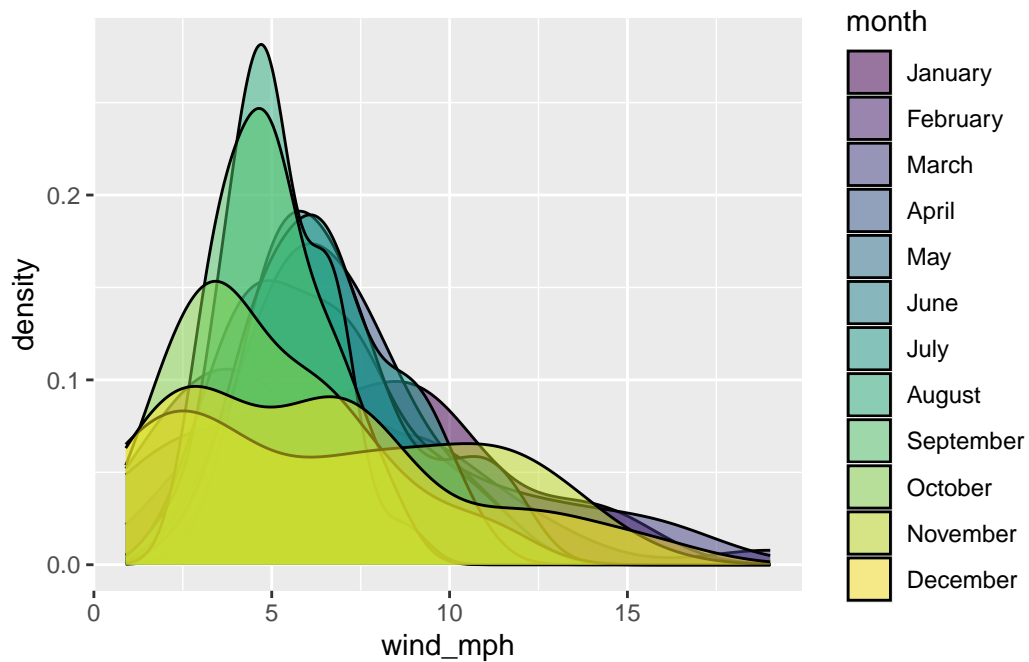
### Plot 4: Basic Density Plot (Wind Speed)

Create a basic (not too polished) density plot that displays the distribution of average daily wind speed (in miles per hour).



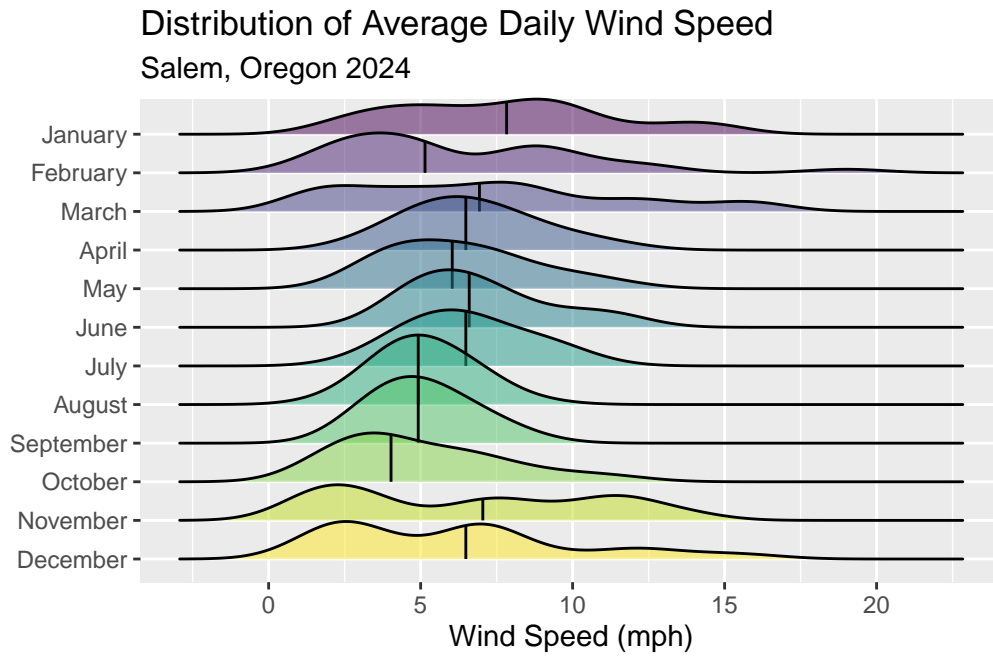
### Plot 5: Overlaid Density Plots (Wind Speed)

Overlay transparent density plots filled by month.



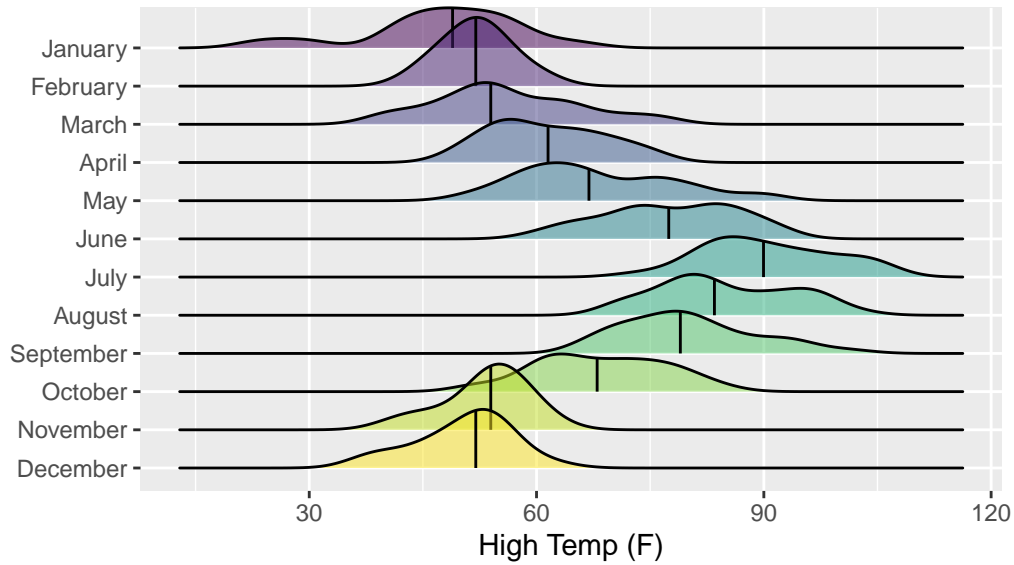
### Plot 6: Ridge Plots (Wind Speed)

Even when we use transparent density plots, with 12 different levels of month, its difficult to interpret anything meaningful from the plot. Try using a ridge plot instead.



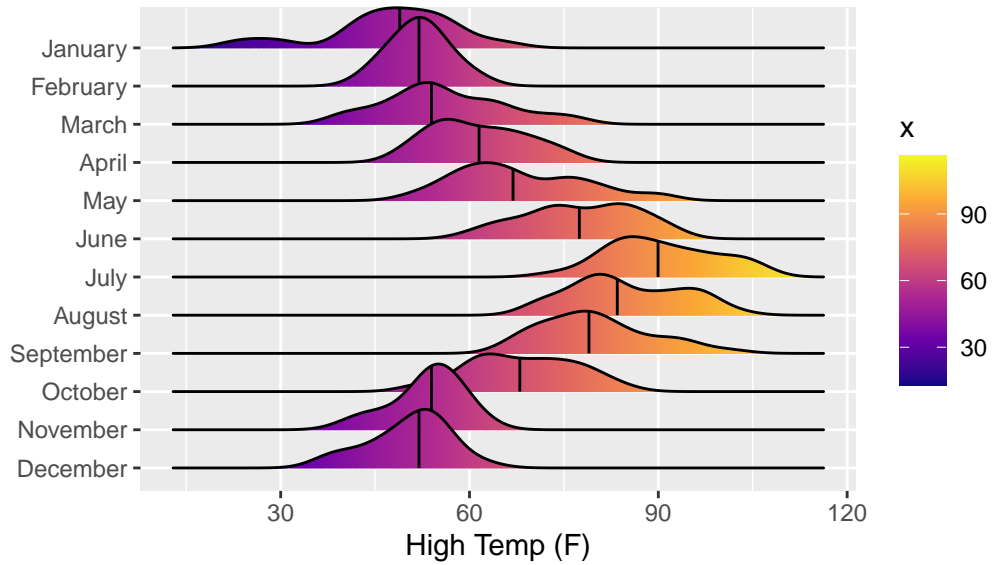
### Plot 7: Ridge Plots (High Temps)

Distribution of Daily High Temperature  
Salem, Oregon 2024

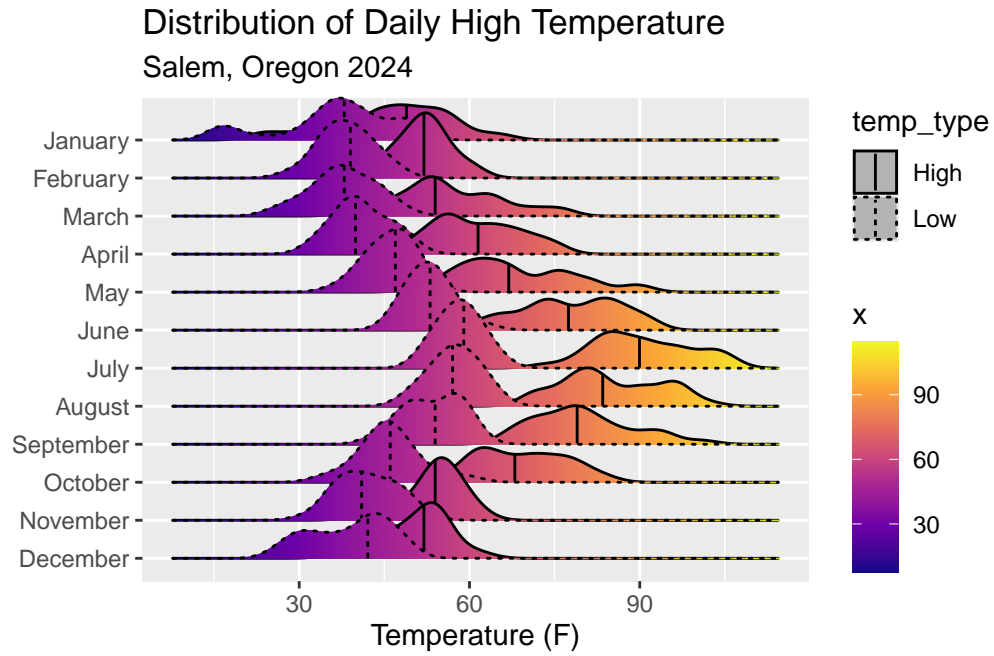


**Plot 8: Ridge Plots (High Temps with Gradient)**

Distribution of Daily High Temperature  
Salem, Oregon 2024



### Plot 9: Ridge Plots (High and Low Temps with Gradient)



### Rain Cloud Plots

#### Plot 10: Rain Cloud Plot (Wind Speed)



Distribution of Wind Speeds  
Salem, Oregon 2024

