



# Plotting predictors

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# Example: predicting wages

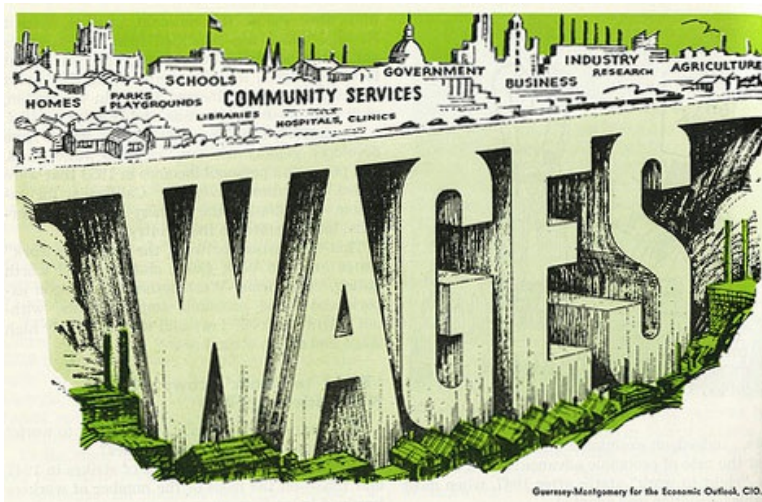


Image Credit <http://www.cahs-media.org/the-high-cost-of-low-wages>

Data from: [ISLR package](#) from the book: [Introduction to statistical learning](#)

# Example: Wage data

```
library(ISLR); library(ggplot2); library(caret);  
data(Wage)  
summary(Wage)
```

year		age		sex		maritl		race	
Min.	:2003	Min.	:18.0	1. Male	:3000	1. Never Married:	648	1. White:	2480
1st Qu.:	:2004	1st Qu.:	:33.8	2. Female:	0	2. Married	:2074	2. Black:	293
Median	:2006	Median	:42.0			3. Widowed	: 19	3. Asian:	190
Mean	:2006	Mean	:42.4			4. Divorced	: 204	4. Other:	37
3rd Qu.:	:2008	3rd Qu.:	:51.0			5. Separated	: 55		
Max.	:2009	Max.	:80.0						

education		region		jobclass		health	
1. < HS Grad	:268	2. Middle Atlantic	:3000	1. Industrial	:1544	1. <=Good	: 858
2. HS Grad	:971	1. New England	: 0	2. Information:	1456	2. >=Very Good:	2142
3. Some College	:650	3. East North Central:	0				
4. College Grad	:685	4. West North Central:	0				
5. Advanced Degree:	426	5. South Atlantic	: 0				
		6. East South Central:	0				
		(Other)	: 0				

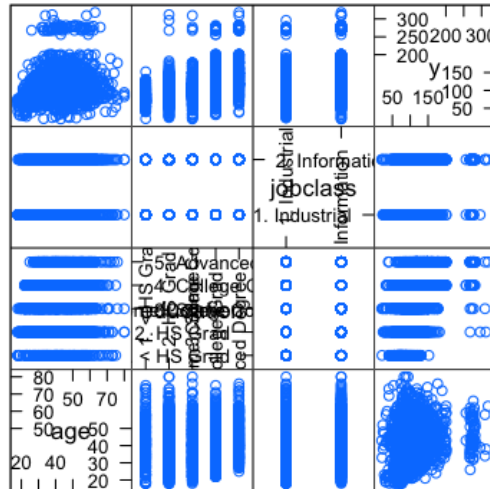
# Get training/test sets

```
inTrain <- createDataPartition(y=Wage$wage,  
                                p=0.7, list=FALSE)  
  
training <- Wage[inTrain,]  
testing <- Wage[-inTrain,]  
dim(training); dim(testing)
```

```
[1] 898 12
```

# Feature plot (*caret* package)

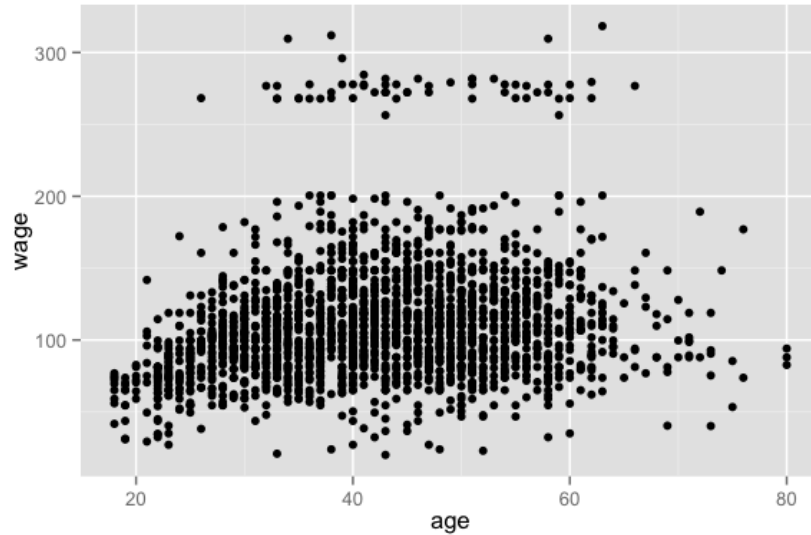
```
featurePlot(x=training[,c("age", "education", "jobclass")],  
            y = training$wage,  
            plot="pairs")
```



Scatter Plot Matrix

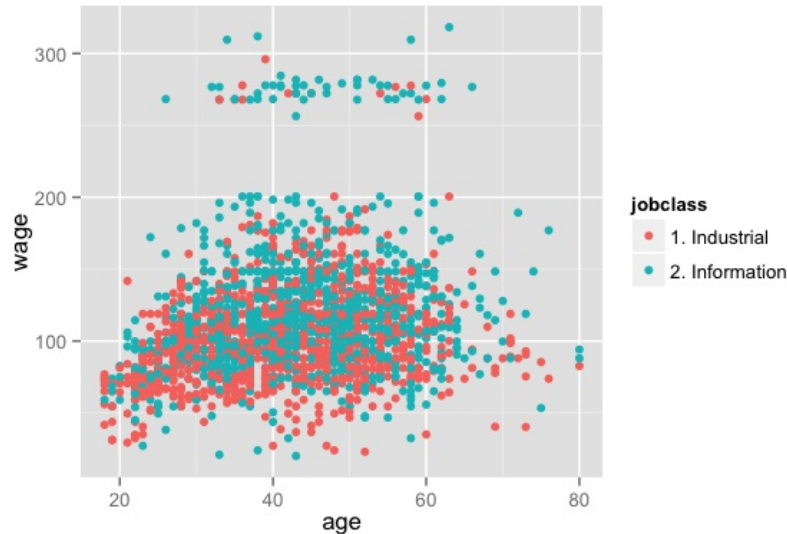
# Qplot (*ggplot2* package)

```
qplot(age,wage,data=training)
```



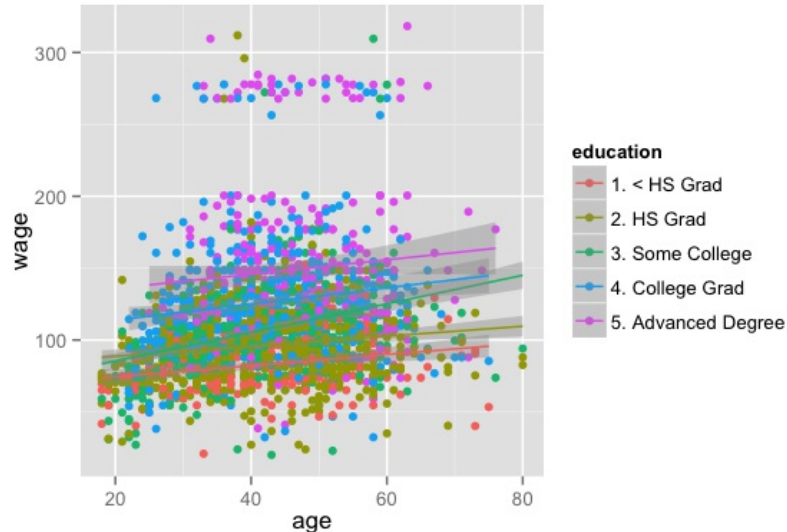
# Qplot with color (*ggplot2* package)

```
qplot(age,wage,colour=jobclass,data=training)
```



# Add regression smoothers (*ggplot2* package)

```
qq <- ggplot(age, wage, colour=education, data=training)
qq + geom_smooth(method='lm', formula=y~x)
```





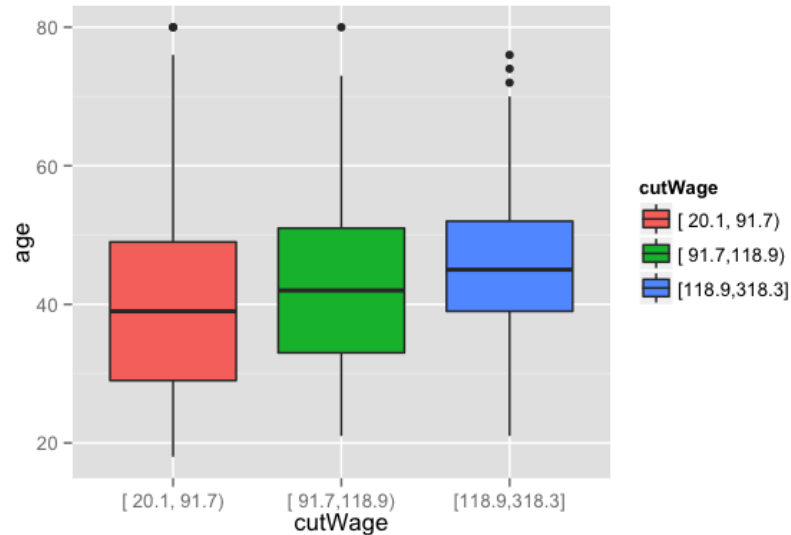
# cut2, making factors (*Hmisc* package)

```
cutWage <- cut2(training$wage,g=3)
table(cutWage)
```

```
cutWage
[ 20.1, 91.7) [ 91.7,118.9) [118.9,318.3]
      704      725      673
```

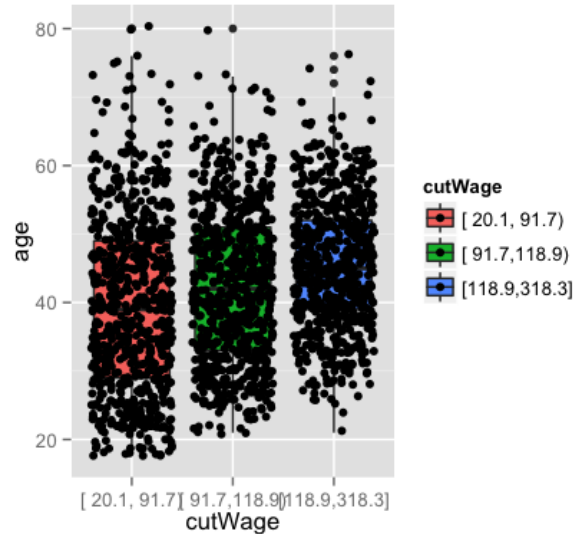
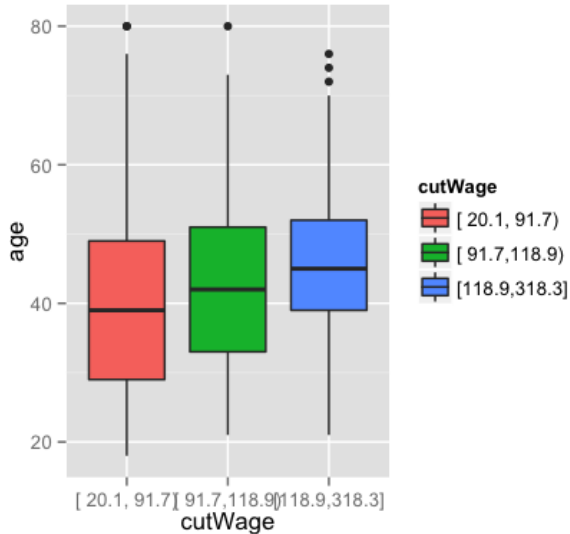
# Boxplots with cut2

```
p1 <- qplot(cutWage, age, data=training, fill=cutWage,  
            geom=c("boxplot"))  
p1
```



# Boxplots with points overlaid

```
p2 <- qplot(cutWage,age, data=training,fill=cutWage,  
  geom=c("boxplot","jitter"))  
grid.arrange(p1,p2,ncol=2)
```



# Tables

```
t1 <- table(cutWage,training$jobclass)
t1
```

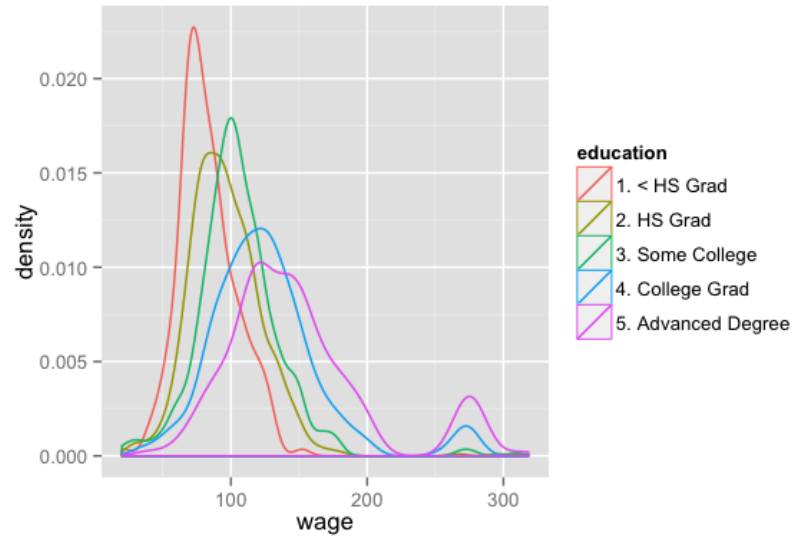
```
cutWage      1. Industrial 2. Information
[ 20.1, 91.7)      437      267
[ 91.7,118.9)      365      360
[118.9,318.3]      263      410
```

```
prop.table(t1,1)
```

```
cutWage      1. Industrial 2. Information
[ 20.1, 91.7)      0.6207      0.3793
[ 91.7,118.9)      0.5034      0.4966
[118.9,318.3]      0.3908      0.6092
```

# Density plots

```
ggplot(wage, colour=education, data=training, geom="density")
```



# Notes and further reading

- Make your plots only in the training set
  - Don't use the test set for exploration!
- Things you should be looking for
  - Imbalance in outcomes/predictors
  - Outliers
  - Groups of points not explained by a predictor
  - Skewed variables
- [ggplot2 tutorial](#)
- [caret visualizations](#)