

Day 2: Data Visualization

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README

R-tist-Studio

About

Introductory class for highschool students to learn coding in RStudio

Readme

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Releases

No releases published

Packages




No packages published

Languages

R 100.0%

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 ..		
 Day1.Rmd	Update Day1.Rmd	3 days ago
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 Gable et al. code:data	Add files via upload	3 days ago
 Buckeye.csv	Add files via upload	10 hours ago
 kong_mutation_data.txt	Add files via upload	3 days ago
 tempandhr.txt	Add files via upload	3 days ago

R-tist-Studio / Datasets / **Buckeye.csv** 

...



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 **History**

Code

Blame

3.16 MB



Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot

Raw

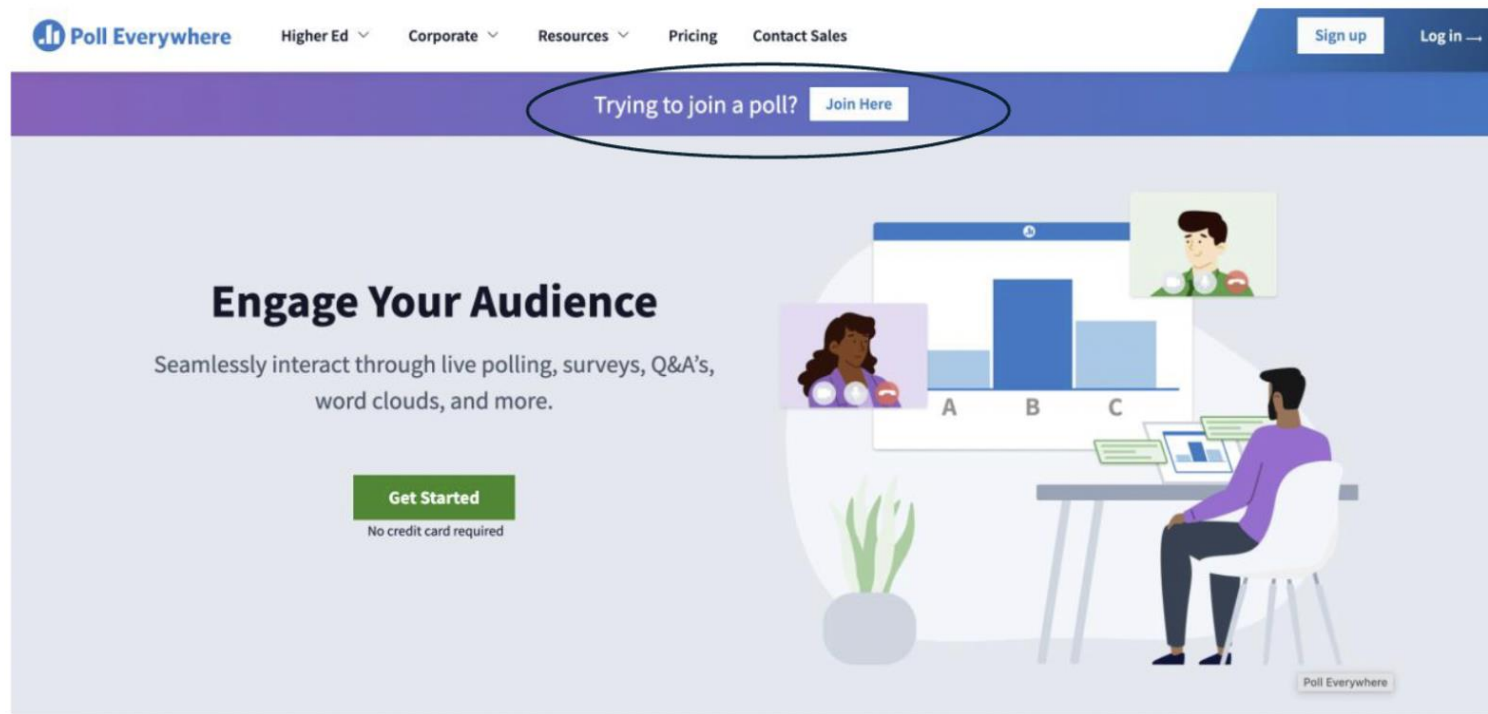


[View raw](#)

(Sorry about that, but we can't show files that are this big right now.)

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Home



History



Registration



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mirandamckibben919's presentation is underway. As soon as the activity is a

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Enter the screen name you would like to appear alongside your responses

Name

John Doe

8 / 50

Continue

[Skip](#)

Using a screen name allows the presenter and other participants to attach your screen name to your responses. You can change your screen name at any time.

How are you feeling today?



Goal of today's class

- Identify whether a variable is continuous or categorical, qualitative or quantitative
- Practice making plots and figures in RStudio

You are given an experimental dataset and told to create a figure for it. What is the first information you should figure out?

Whether the data is quantitative or qualitative

The independent and dependent variables

What kind of figure you will make

Whether data is continuous or categorical

None of the above

You are given an experimental dataset and told to create a figure for it. What is the first information you should figure out?

Whether the data is quantitative or qualitative

0%

The independent and dependent variables

0%

What kind of figure you will make

0%

Whether data is continuous or categorical

0%

None of the above

0%

You are given an experimental dataset and told to create a figure for it. What is the first information you should figure out?

Whether the data is quantitative or qualitative

0%

The independent and dependent variables

0%

What kind of figure you will make

0%

Whether data is continuous or categorical

0%

None of the above

0%

The first step in graphing is identifying your variables

Independent Variable (x-axis)

A variable whose value does not depend on any variable (independent)

Think of it as the “cause” in experimental research

Example: abiotic factors (temperature, salinity, food, O₂)

Dependent Variable (y-axis)

A variable whose value does depend on the manipulation of another variable (dependent)

Think of it as the “effect” in experimental research

Example: biotic responses (movement, growth, reproduction)

Step 2: Are your variables qualitative or quantitative?

Qualitative variables

- Descriptions, language or text rather than numbers
- Usually needs to be categorized
- Examples:
 - How do students feel about each course?
 - What do the tree leaves look like over time?

Quantitative variables

- Numerical
- Quantifiable, more precise
- Examples:
 - How many students are in each course?
 - How does tree height change over time?

Step 3: Is your independent variable categorical or continuous?

Categorical

Data can be assigned to discrete groups or categories

Organism based: species, color, leaf shape, etc.

Treatment based: fertilized vs. unfertilized, experimental drug vs. placebo, etc.

Continuous

Data is numeric with an infinite number of possible values

Organism based: height, weight, age, etc.

Treatment based: nutrient concentration, time, amount of daylight, temperature, etc.

You want to use a dataset that measures how much snow Columbus, Ohio had over the past 20 years. What is your independent variable?

Amount of snow

0%

Year

0%

Columbus

0%

None of the above

0%

You want to know how many football games the Ohio State Buckeyes win on average in a season. What kind of data are you collecting?

Qualitative

0%

Quantitative

0%

You want to know how long it typically takes for Donatos to deliver a pizza. Is your independent variable continuous or categorical?

Categorical

0%

Continuous

0%

Types of plots to use for different types of data

Categorical

Bar chart
Pie chart
Box and Whisker Plot

Continuous

Line graph
Scatter Plot
Histogram

Spaces

Your Workspace

Test version
Miranda McKibben

+ New Space

Learn

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File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Go to file/function

Addins

R 4.3.3

Untitled1* x

Untitled2 x

Knit

Run

Source

Visual

Outline

```
1 ---
2 title: "Untitled"
3 output: html_document
4 date: "2025-01-07"
5 ---
6
7 {r setup, include=FALSE}
8 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
9
10
11 ## R Markdown
12
13 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for
    authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R
    Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.
```

2:1 Untitled

R Markdown

Console Terminal Background Jobs

R 4.3.3 /cloud/project/

```
Loading required package: XVector
Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb
```

```
Attaching package: 'Biostrings'
```

```
The following object is masked from 'package:base':
```

```
  strsplit
```

```
Session restored from your saved work on 2024-Jan-30 15:52:14 UTC (343 days ago)
```

```
R version change [4.3.2 -> 4.3.3] detected when restoring session; search path not resto
red
> |
```

Environment History Connections Tutorial

Import Dataset 467 MiB

R Global Environment

Environment is empty

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer Presentation

New Folder New Blank File

Upload

Delete

Rename

More

Cloud project

	Name	Size	Modified
..			
..	..		
..	.Rhistory	0 B	Jan 30, 2024, 10:24 AM
..	fastq		
..	project.Rproj	205 B	Jan 7, 2025, 3:57 PM

File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help

Go to file/function Addins R 4.3.3

Untitled1* x Untitled2 x

Source Visual Outline

```
1 ---
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4 date: "2025-01-07"
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2:1 Untitled

Environment History Connections Tutorial

Import Dataset 467 MiB

R Global Environment

Environment is empty

Upload Files

Target directory:

/cloud/project Browse...

File to upload:

Choose File No file chosen

TIP: To upload multiple files or a directory, create a zip file. The zip file will be automatically expanded after upload.

OK Cancel

Help Viewer Presentation

New Blank File Upload Delete Rename More

	Size	Modified
0 B	Jan 30, 2024, 10:24 AM	
205 B	Jan 7, 2025, 3:57 PM	

Console Terminal Background Jobs

R 4.3.3 · /cloud/project/

Loading required package: XVector

Loading required package: GenomeInfoDb

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The following object is masked from 'package:base':

strsplit

Session restored from your saved work on 2024-Jan-30 15:52:14 UTC (343 days ago)

R version change [4.3.2 -> 4.3.3] detected when restoring session; search path not resto

red

> |

```

```{r }
rm(list=ls())
data <- airquality #This line calls the airquality set and gives it the name "data"
head(data) #This shows a preview of the dataset
```

```

Description: df [6 × 6]

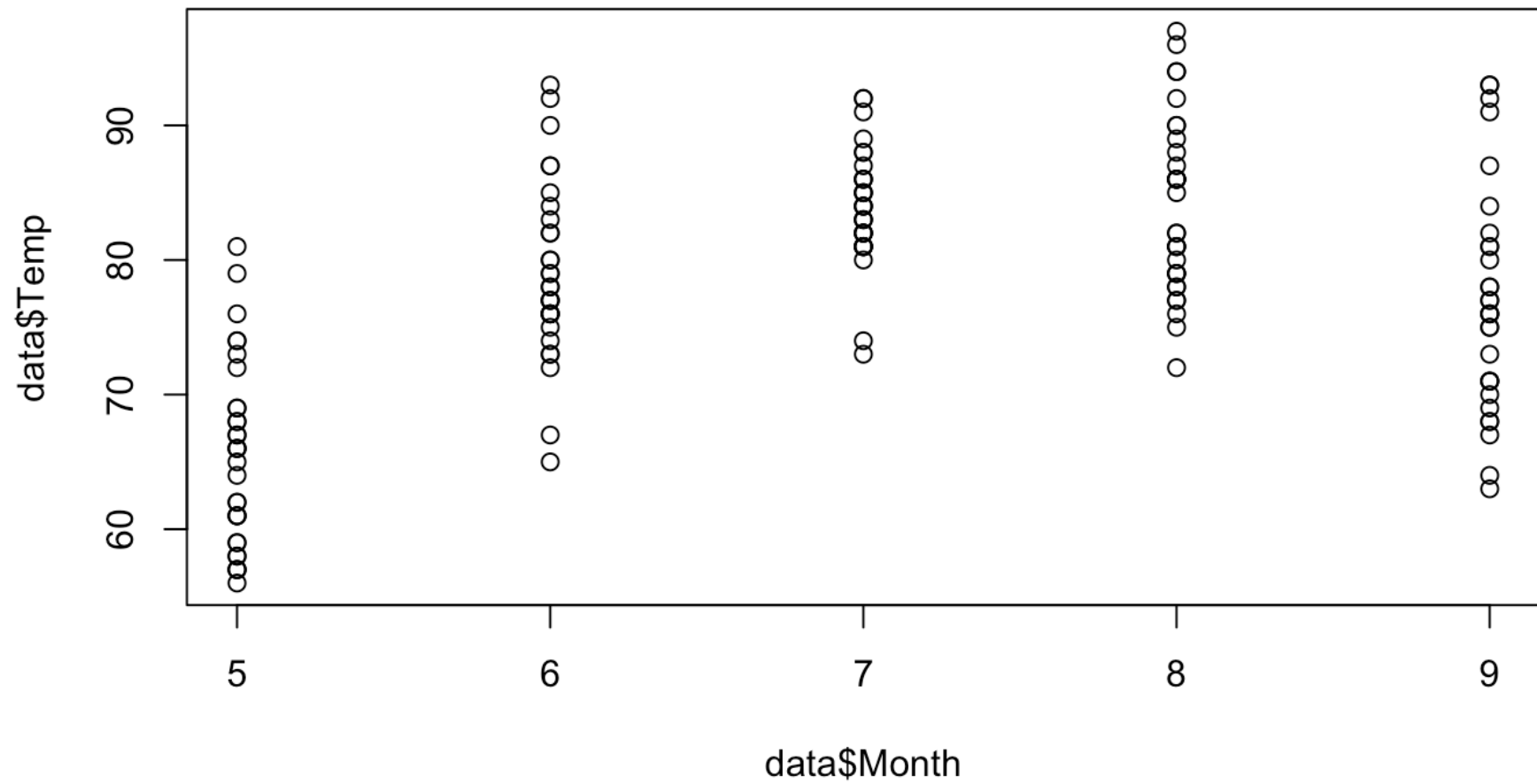
| | Ozone
<int> | Solar.R
<int> | Wind
<dbl> | Temp
<int> | Month
<int> | Day
<int> |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 41 | 190 | 7.4 | 67 | 5 | 1 |
| 2 | 36 | 118 | 8.0 | 72 | 5 | 2 |
| 3 | 12 | 149 | 12.6 | 74 | 5 | 3 |
| 4 | 18 | 313 | 11.5 | 62 | 5 | 4 |
| 5 | NA | NA | 14.3 | 56 | 5 | 5 |
| 6 | 28 | NA | 14.9 | 66 | 5 | 6 |

6 rows

Let's create a simple plot of the dataset. To plot data, we need to tell RStudio what we want the x and y axis to be.

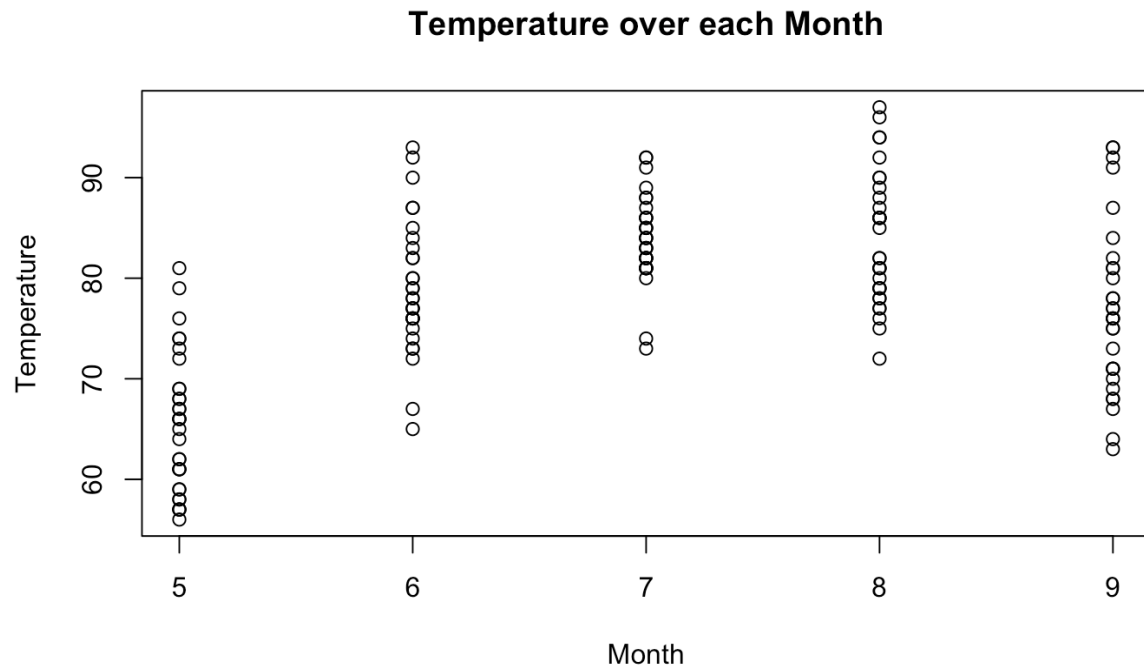
```
```{r}  
plot(data$Month,data$Temp)
```
```





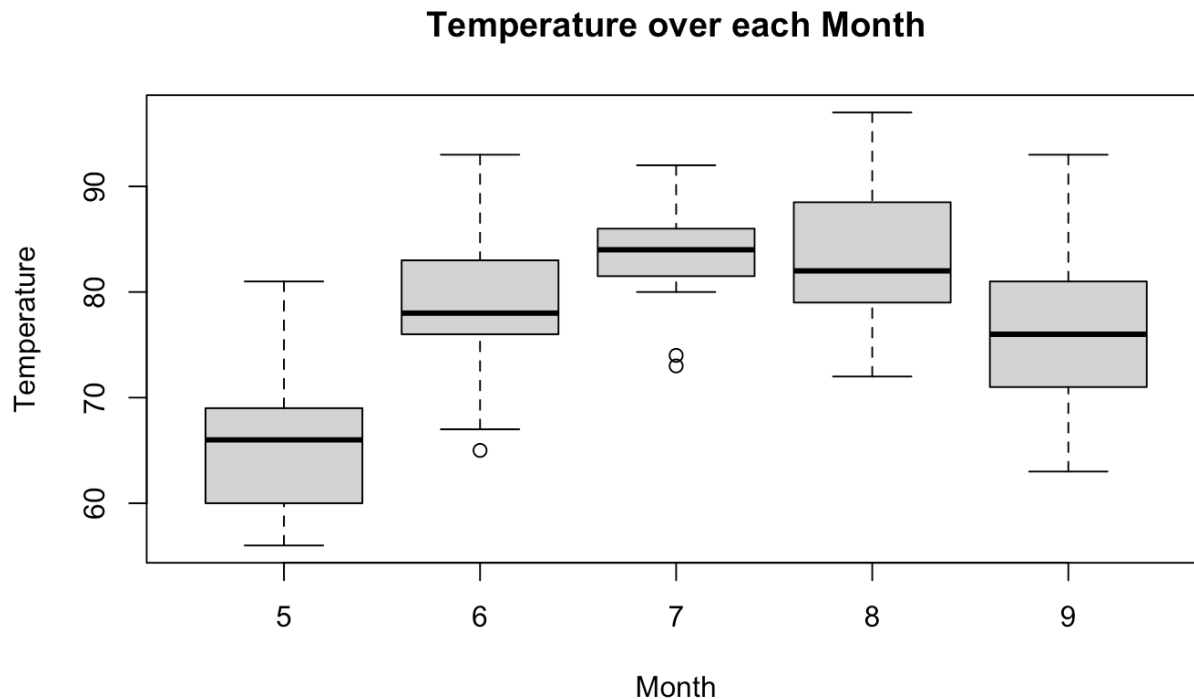
```
```\r}
plot(data$Month,data$Temp, xlab = "Month", ylab = "Temperature",main = "Temperature over each Month")

boxplot(Temp ~ Month, data=data, xlab = "Month", ylab = "Temperature",main = "Temperature over each
Month") #Notice the input for a boxplot is dependent~independent variable
```\r
```



```
```\r}
plot(data$Month,data$Temp, xlab = "Month", ylab = "Temperature",main = "Temperature over each Month")

boxplot(Temp ~ Month, data=data, xlab = "Month", ylab = "Temperature",main = "Temperature over each
Month") #Notice the input for a boxplot is dependent~independent variable
```\r
```



Now make your own boxplot for wind speed each month.

```
```\n{r}
```

```
```\n
```

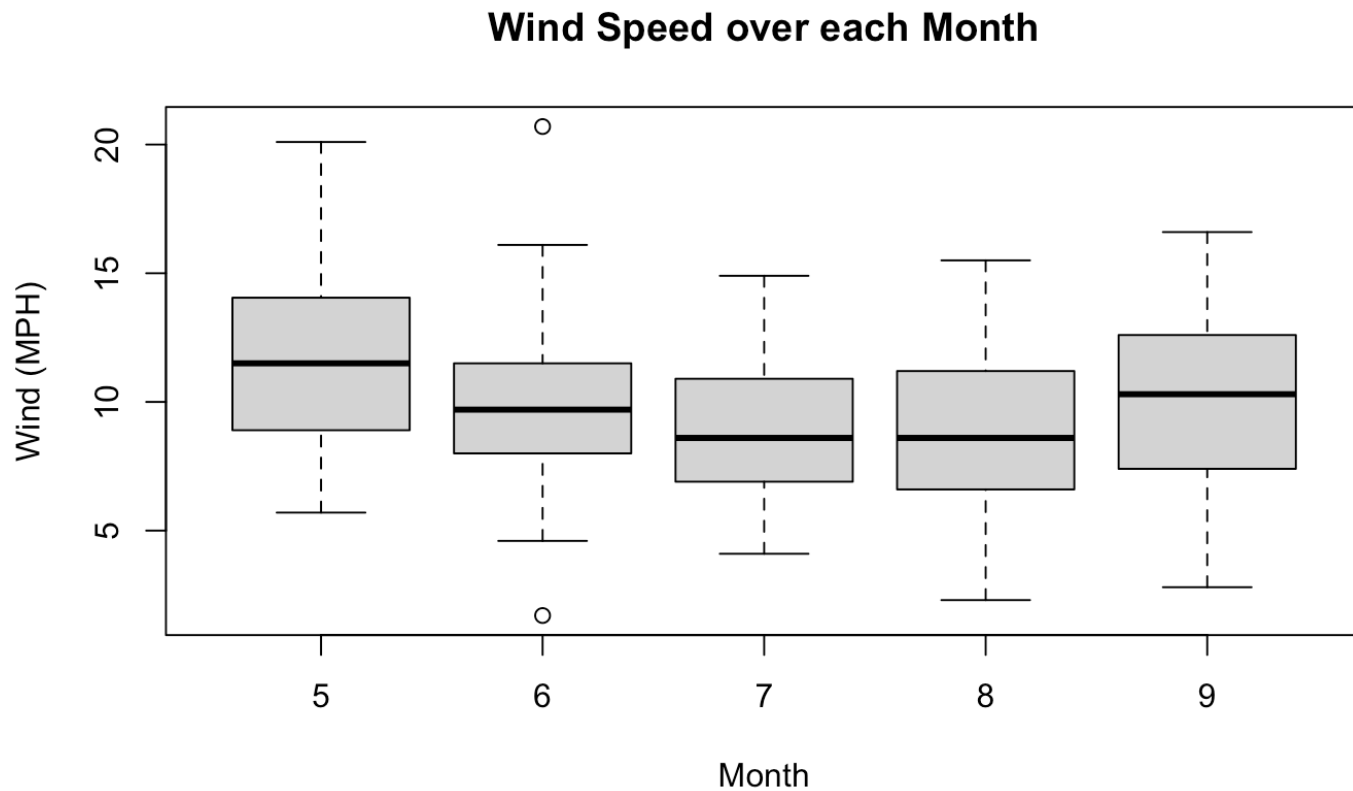


Now make your own boxplot for wind speed each month.

```
```{r}
```

```
boxplot(Wind ~ Month, data=data, xlab = "Month", ylab = "Wind (MPH)", main = "Wind Speed over each Month") #Notice the input for a boxplot is dependent~independent variable
```

```
```
```



Have you made a box plot?

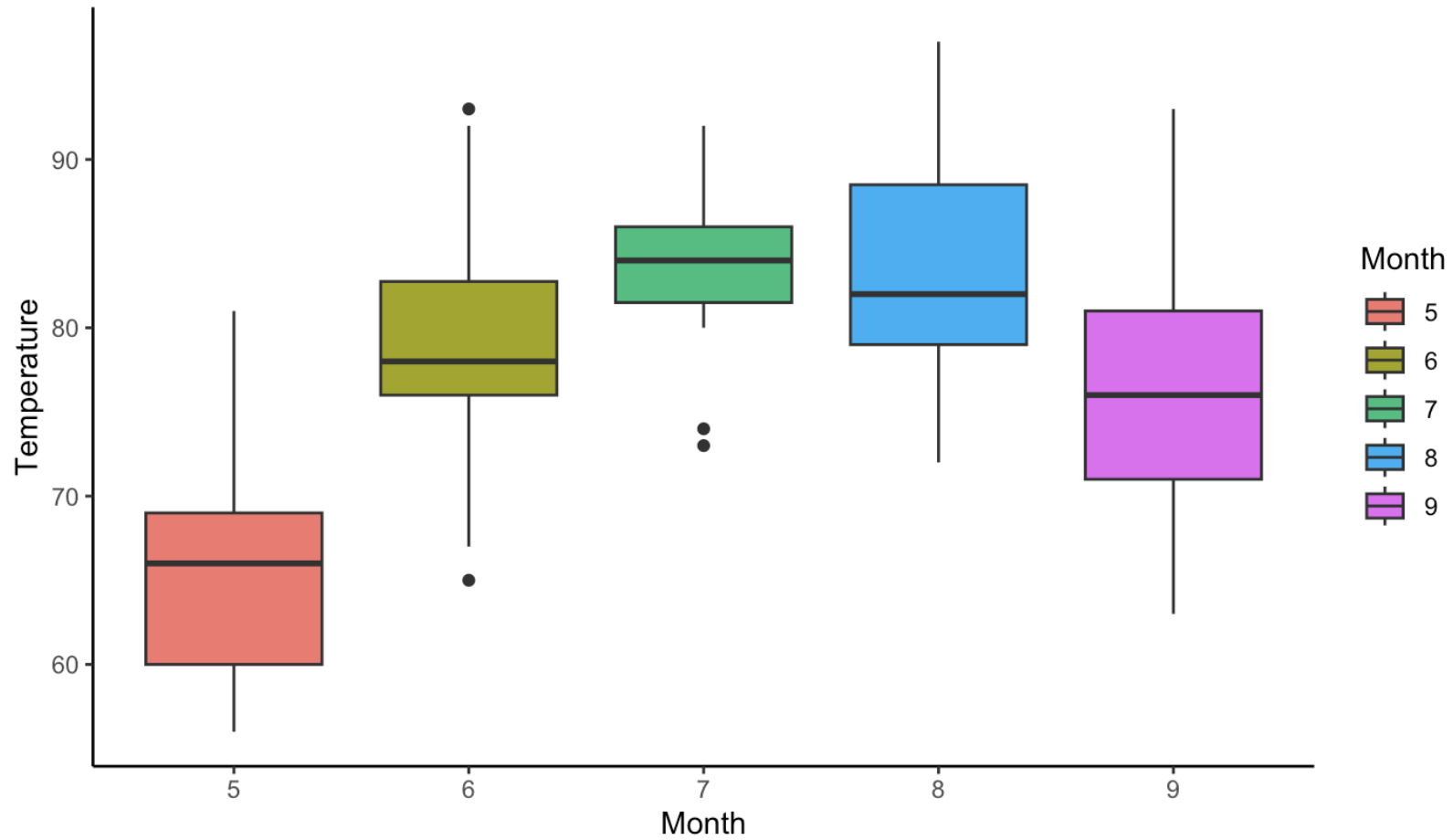
Yes

0%

No

0%

Temperature over each Month



Imitating the code above, run your own code creating a bar graph for the number of penguins in each species sampled and how many of each sex there were.

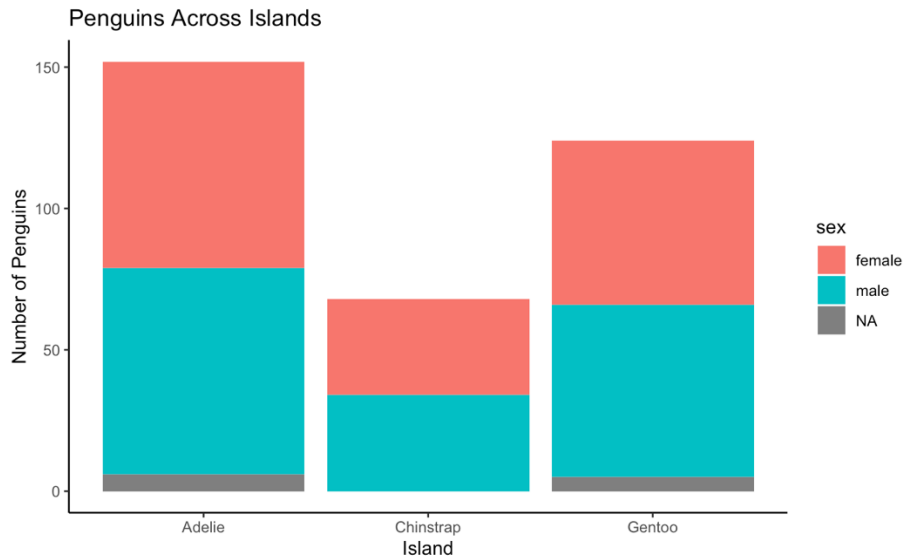
```
```{r}
```



```
```
```

Imitating the code above, run your own code creating a bar graph for the number of penguins in each species sampled and how many of each sex there were.

```
```{r}
ggplot(data1) + #This line tells RStudio what dataset you are pulling data from
 aes(x = species, fill = sex)+ #The aesthetics command tells ggplot what variable from the dataset to
plot on the x axis
 geom_bar()+ #What type of figure/plot to create, in this case a bar plot with geom_bar()
 ylab("Number of Penguins") + # y label
 xlab("Island") + # x label
 ggtitle("Penguins Across Islands")+ #Title of dataset
 theme_classic() #Theme changes the background from a grid to clear white. Feel free to explore how
other themes (check Day 2 powerpoint for list of possible themes or look it up on your own)
```
```



Have you made a bar graph?

Yes

0%

No

0%

Create a pie chart showing how many penguins were sampled on each island.

```
```{r}  
|
```
```

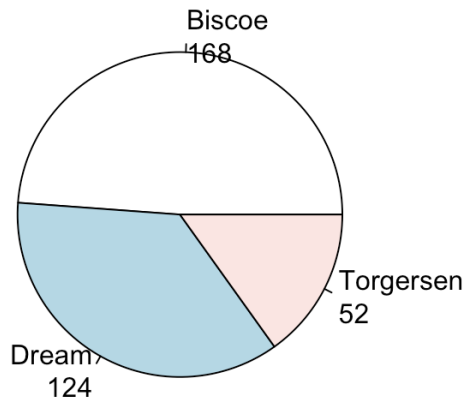


```

```{r}
mytable <- table(data1$island) #This command pulls out the column we will be making a pie chart with
and makes it into a table format
head(mytable)
lbls <- paste(names(mytable), "\n", mytable, sep="") # The paste() command tells RStudio to combine
strings of characters and/or numbers. First, we pull the names of the columns from the dataset
mytable. Then the command "/n" attaches the number in the column to the name. We then put the dataset
we are pulling the labels from, mytable, and what separates columns, in this case spaces, which are
represented by sep = "".
pie(mytable, labels = lbls,
 main="Pie Chart of Penguins in Each Island\n (with sample sizes)")
```

```

**Pie Chart of Penguins in Each Island
(with sample sizes)**



Have you made a pie chart?

Yes

0%

No

0%

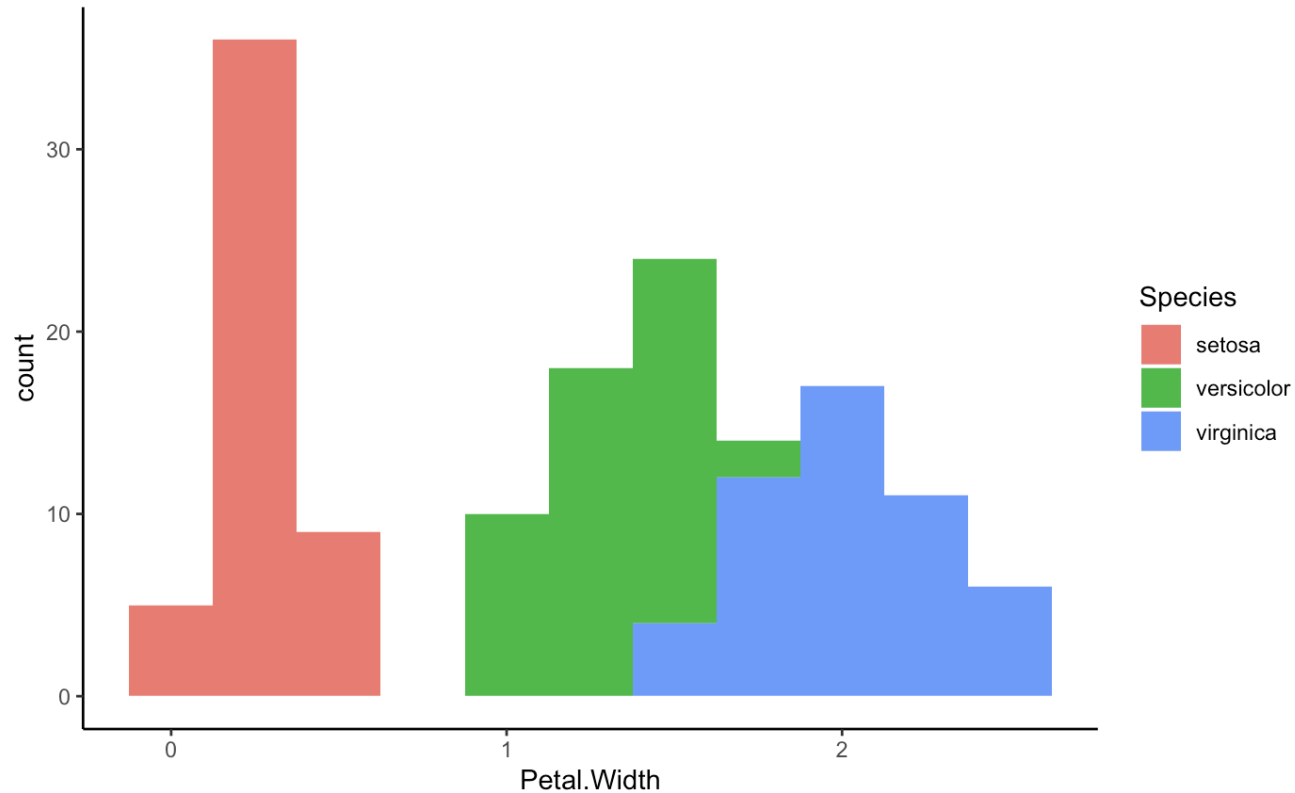
Create your own histogram looking at petal width across species.

```
```{r}
```

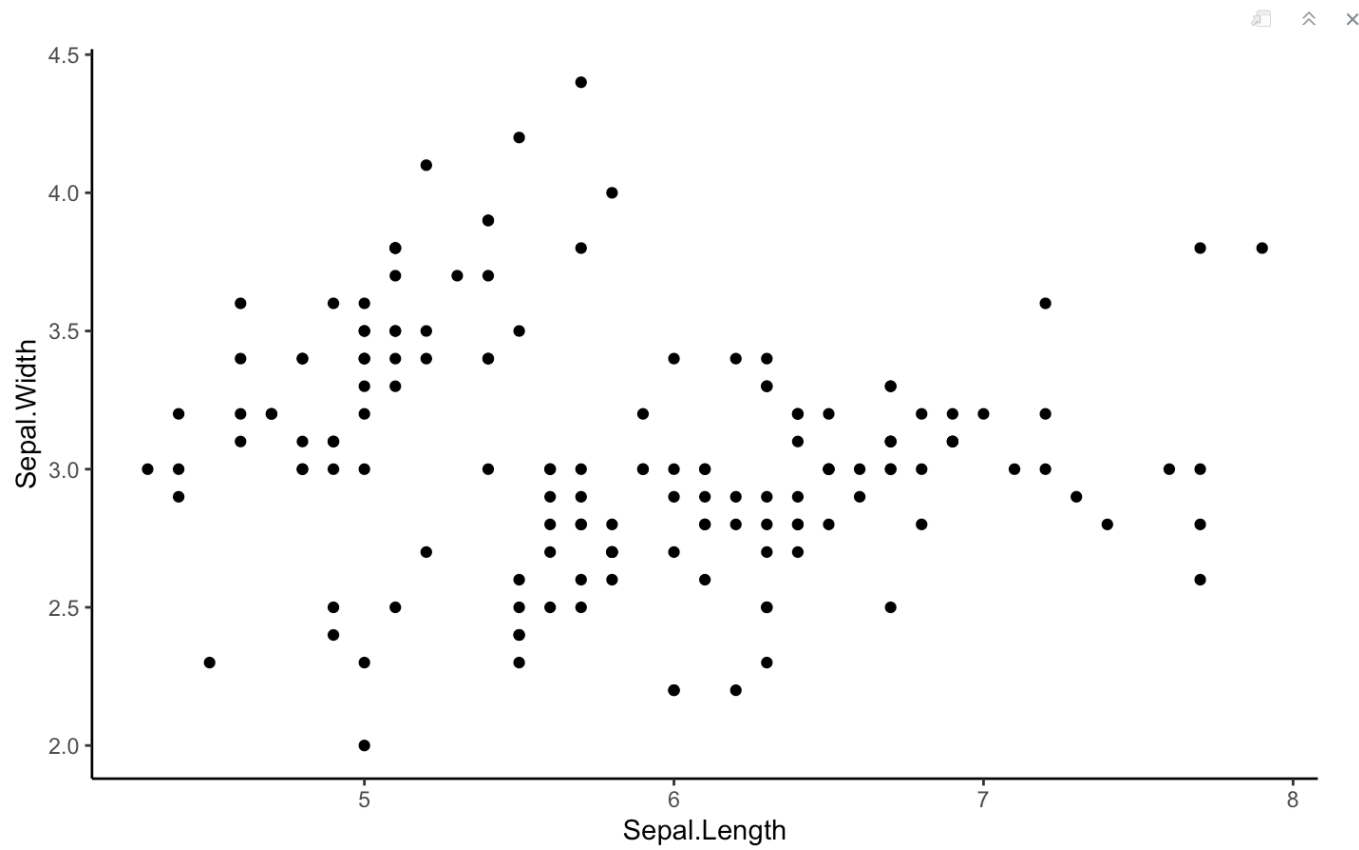
```
```
```



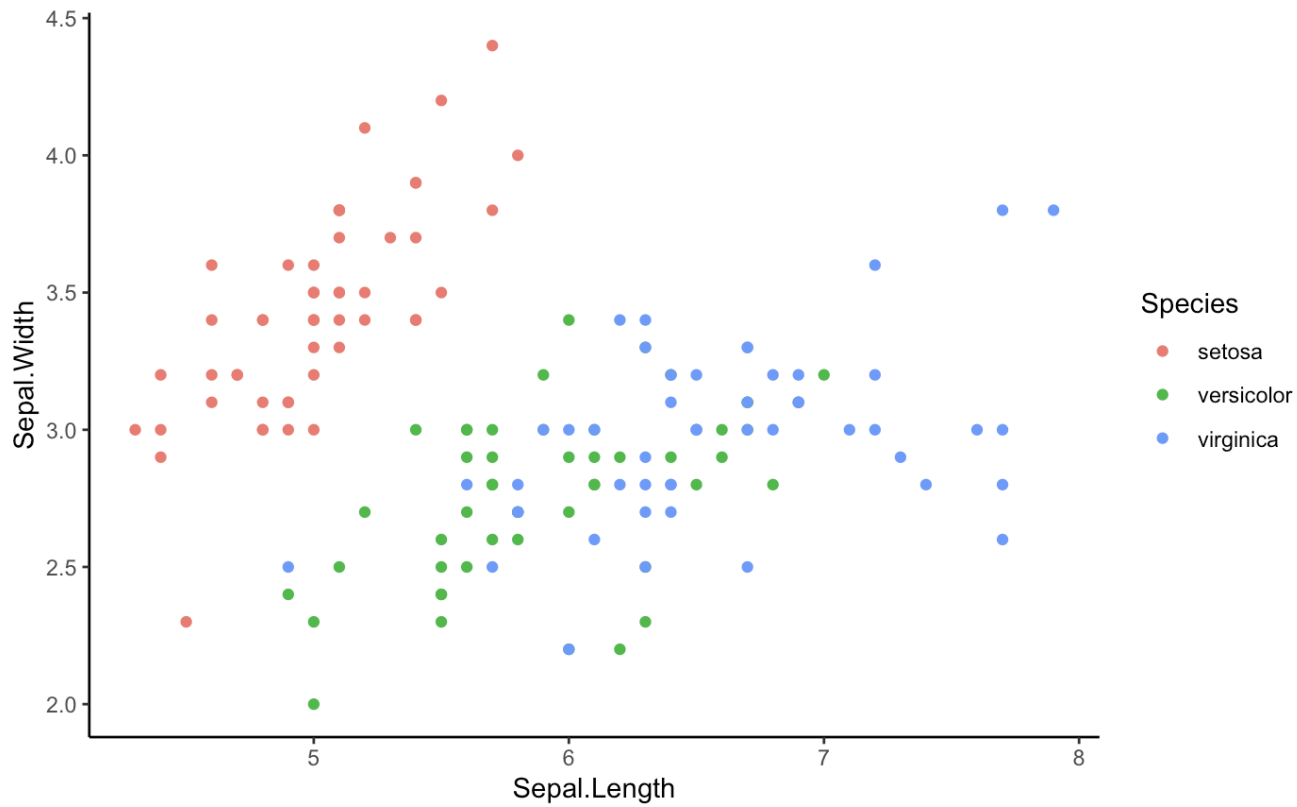
```
```{r}
ggplot(data2, aes(x = Petal.Width, fill=Species)) +
 geom_histogram(binwidth = 0.25)+ #Try changing the bin width and rerunning the code to see how it
 changes your visualization. When deciding binwidths for your histograms, make sure to think about the
 range/length of your x axis.
 theme_classic()
```
```

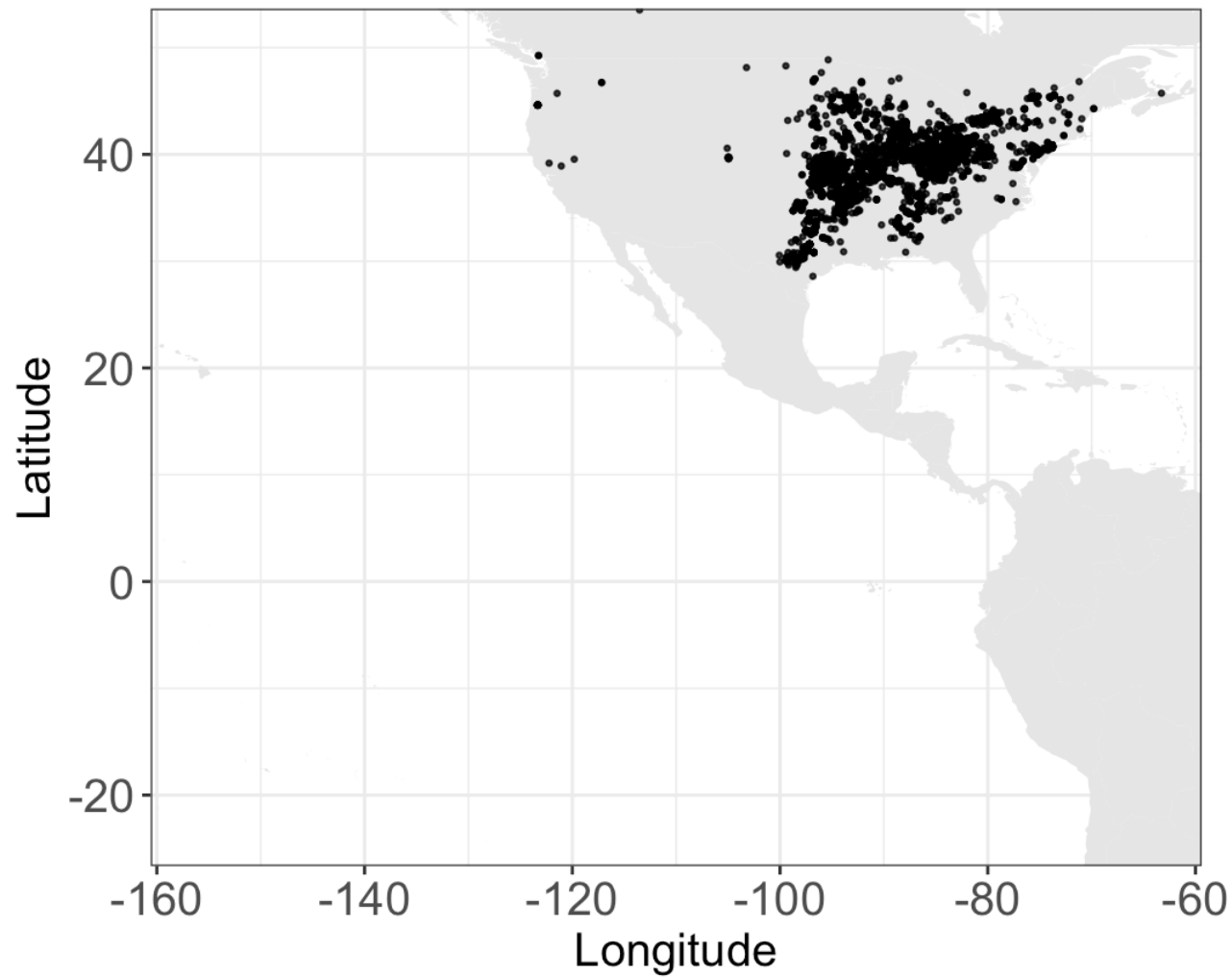



```
```{r}  
ggplot(data = data2) +
 aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width) +
 geom_point() +
 theme_classic()
```\n\n
```

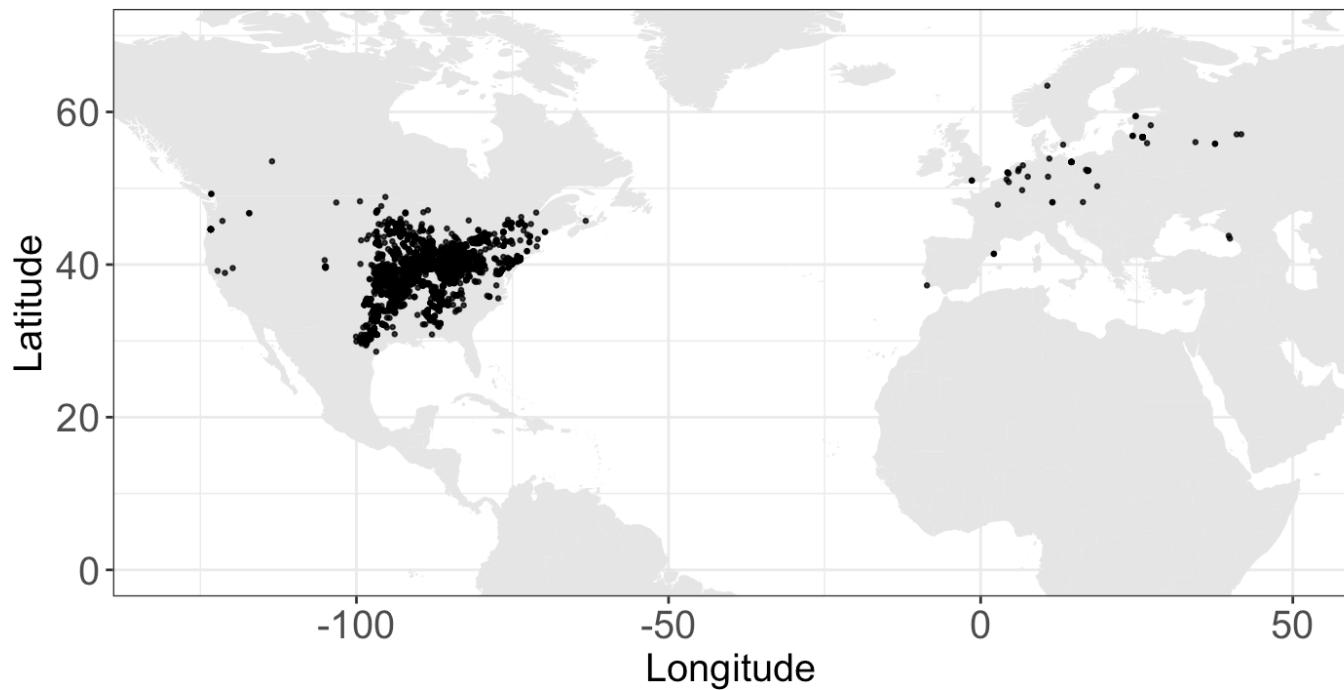


```
```{r}  
ggplot(data = data2) +
 aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, color=Species) + #In this line we tell ggplot to color the
 geom_point() +
 theme_classic()
```
```





```
163 coord_quickmap(xlim=c(-130,50),ylim=c(0,70)) + #Play with the latitude and longitude to make the
graph more centered
164 theme_bw()+theme(legend.position="right",legend.title=element_blank())+
165 theme(axis.text=element_text(size=15))+
166 theme(axis.title=element_text(size=15))
167 plot(gg1)
168 ```
```



How could I improve this class for you? Is there anything you would like us to review more in depth next week?

Nobody has responded yet.

Hang tight! Responses are coming in.