

Data and visualisation

Data Science in a Box

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What is in a dataset?



Dataset terminology

- Each row is an **observation**
- Each column is a **variable**

```
starwars
```

```
## # A tibble: 87 × 14
##   name      height mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year
##   <chr>    <int> <dbl> <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 Luke S...    172    77 blond     fair      blue      19
## 2 C-3P0       167    75 <NA>      gold      yellow    112
## 3 R2-D2        96    32 <NA>      white, bl... red       33
## 4 Darth ...    202   136 none      white     yellow    41.9
## 5 Leia O...    150    49 brown     light     brown     19
## 6 Owen L...    178   120 brown, gr... light     blue      52
## # ... with 81 more rows, and 7 more variables: sex <chr>,
## #   gender <chr>, homeworld <chr>, species <chr>, films <list>,
## #   vehicles <list>, starships <list>
```



Luke Skywalker



What's in the Star Wars data?

Take a `glimpse` at the data:

```
glimpse(starwars)
```

```
## Rows: 87
## Columns: 14
## $ name      <chr> "Luke Skywalker", "C-3P0", "R2-D2", "Darth V...
## $ height    <int> 172, 167, 96, 202, 150, 178, 165, 97, 183, 1...
## $ mass      <dbl> 77.0, 75.0, 32.0, 136.0, 49.0, 120.0, 75.0, ...
## $ hair_color <chr> "blond", NA, NA, "none", "brown", "brown, gr...
## $ skin_color <chr> "fair", "gold", "white, blue", "white", "lig...
## $ eye_color  <chr> "blue", "yellow", "red", "yellow", "brown", ...
## $ birth_year <dbl> 19.0, 112.0, 33.0, 41.9, 19.0, 52.0, 47.0, N...
## $ sex        <chr> "male", "none", "none", "male", "female", "m...
## $ gender     <chr> "masculine", "masculine", "masculine", "masc...
## $ homeworld  <chr> "Tatooine", "Tatooine", "Naboo", "Tatooine",...
## $ species    <chr> "Human", "Droid", "Droid", "Human", "Human",...
## $ films      <list> <"The Empire Strikes Back", "Revenge of the...
## $ vehicles   <list> <"Snowspeeder", "Imperial Speeder Bike">, <...
## $ starships  <list> <"X-wing", "Imperial shuttle">, <>, <>, "TI...
```



How many rows and columns does this dataset have? What does each row represent? What does each column represent?

?starwars

starwars {dplyr}

R Documentation

Starwars characters

Description

This data comes from SWAPI, the Star Wars API, <https://swapi.dev/>

Usage

```
starwars
```

Format

A tibble with 87 rows and 14 variables:

name	Name of the character
height	Height (cm)
mass	Weight (kg)
hair_color,skin_color,eye_color	Hair, skin, and eye colors
birth_year	Year born (BBY = Before Battle of Yavin)



How many rows and columns does this dataset have?

```
nrow(starwars) # number of rows
```

```
## [1] 87
```

```
ncol(starwars) # number of columns
```

```
## [1] 14
```

```
dim(starwars) # dimensions (row column)
```

```
## [1] 87 14
```



Exploratory data analysis



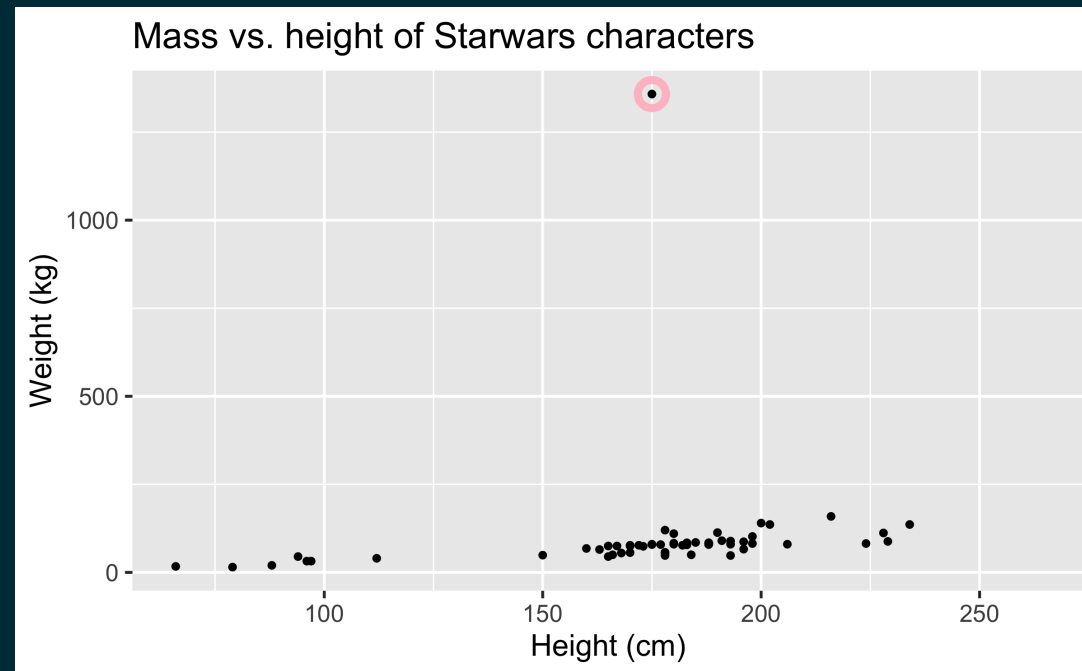
What is EDA?

- Exploratory data analysis (EDA) is an approach to analysing data sets to summarize its main characteristics
- Often, this is visual -- this is what we'll focus on first
- But we might also calculate summary statistics and perform data wrangling/manipulation/transformation at (or before) this stage of the analysis -- this is what we'll focus on next

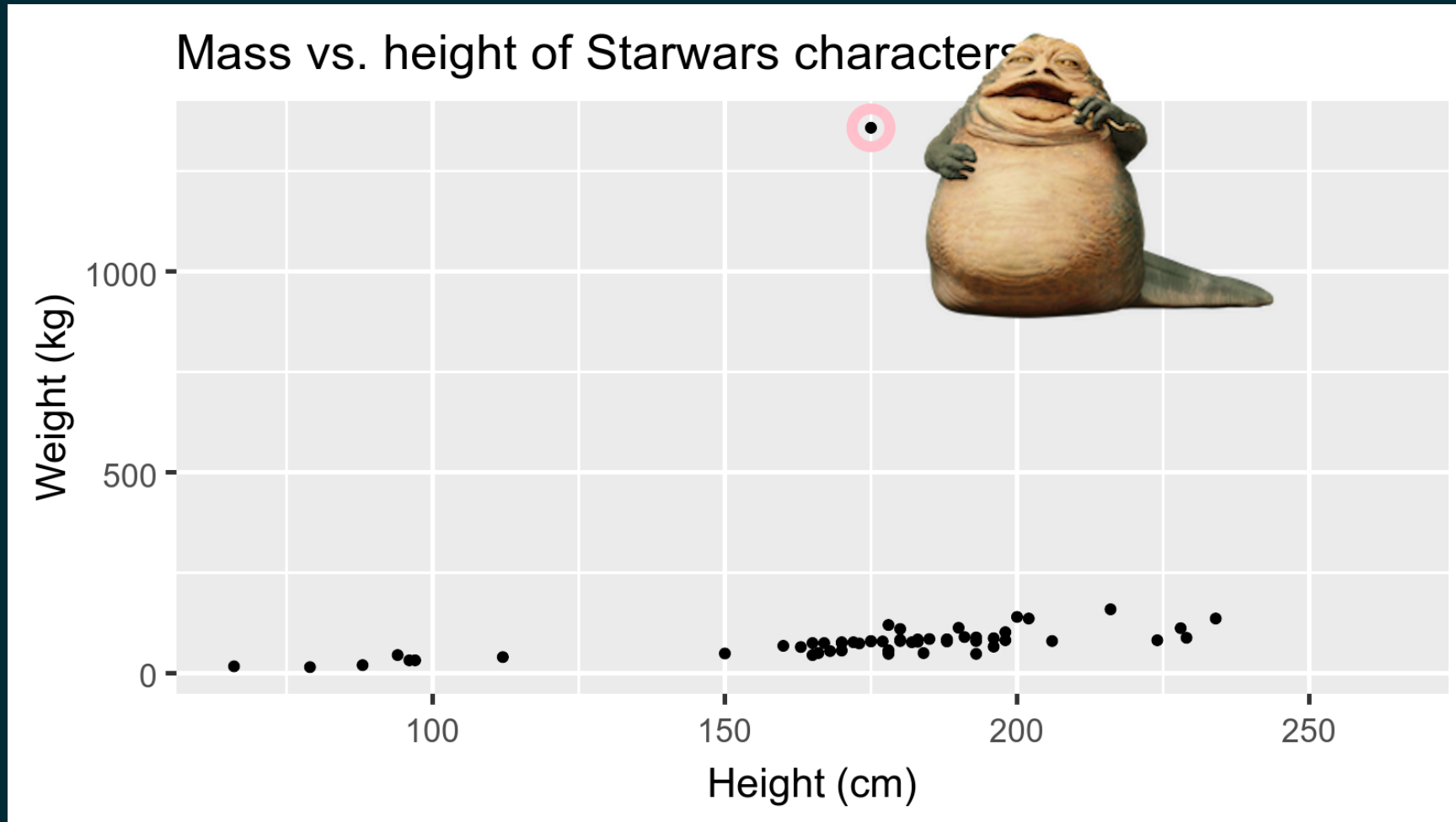


Mass vs. height

How would you describe the relationship between mass and height of Starwars characters? What other variables would help us understand data points that don't follow the overall trend? Who is the not so tall but really chubby character?



Jabba!



Data visualization



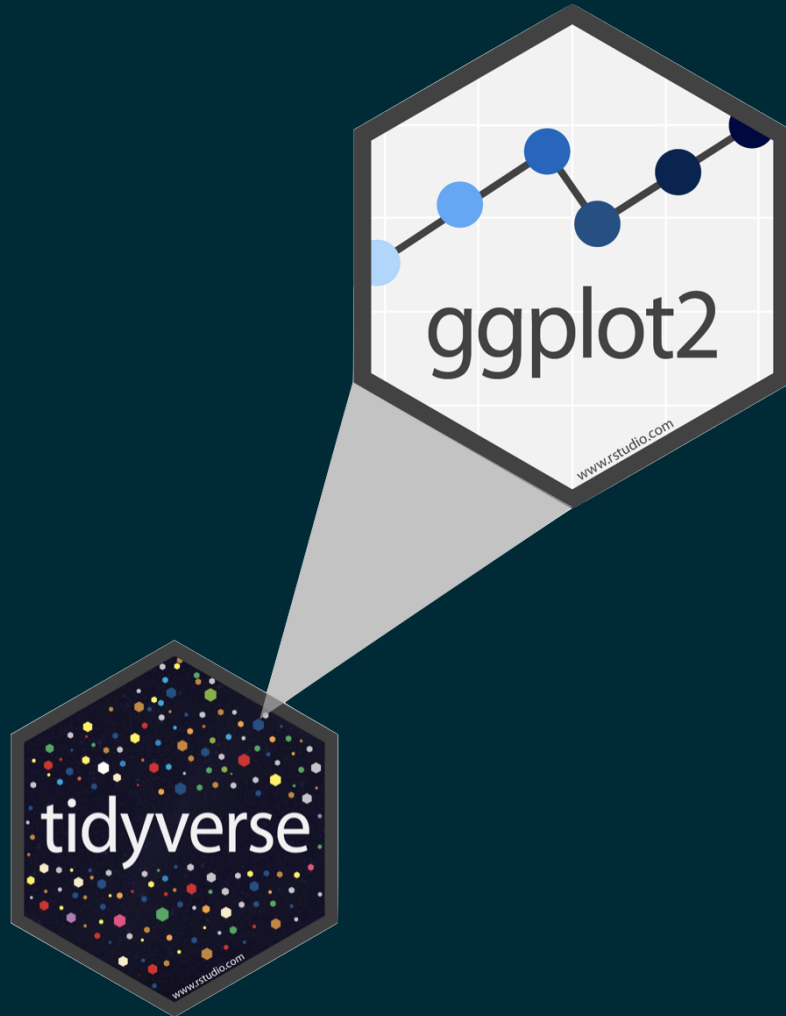
Data visualization

"The simple graph has brought more information to the data analyst's mind than any other device." --- John Tukey

- Data visualization is the creation and study of the visual representation of data
- Many tools for visualizing data -- R is one of them
- Many approaches/systems within R for making data visualizations -- **ggplot2** is one of them, and that's what we're going to use



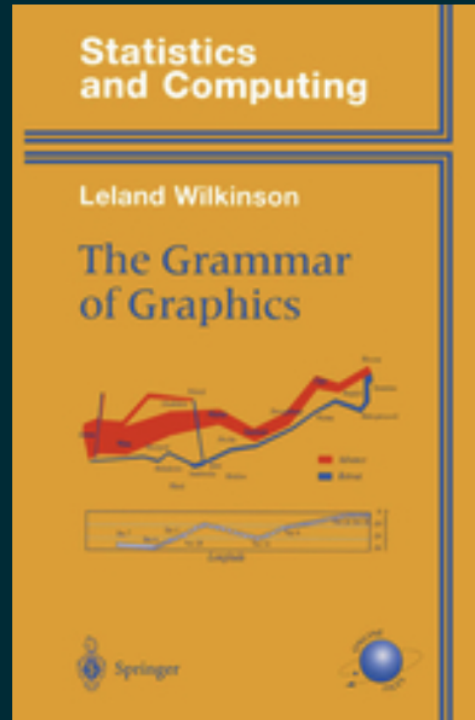
ggplot2 ∈ tidyverse



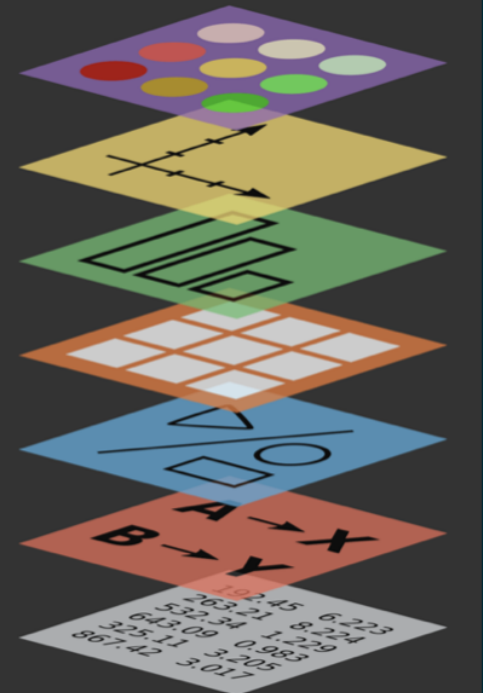
- **ggplot2** is tidyverse's data visualization package
- gg in "ggplot2" stands for Grammar of Graphics
- Inspired by the book **Grammar of Graphics** by Leland Wilkinson

Grammar of Graphics

A grammar of graphics is a tool that enables us to concisely describe the components of a graphic



Theme
Coordinates
Statistics
Facets
Geometries
Aesthetics
Data



Source: BloggoType

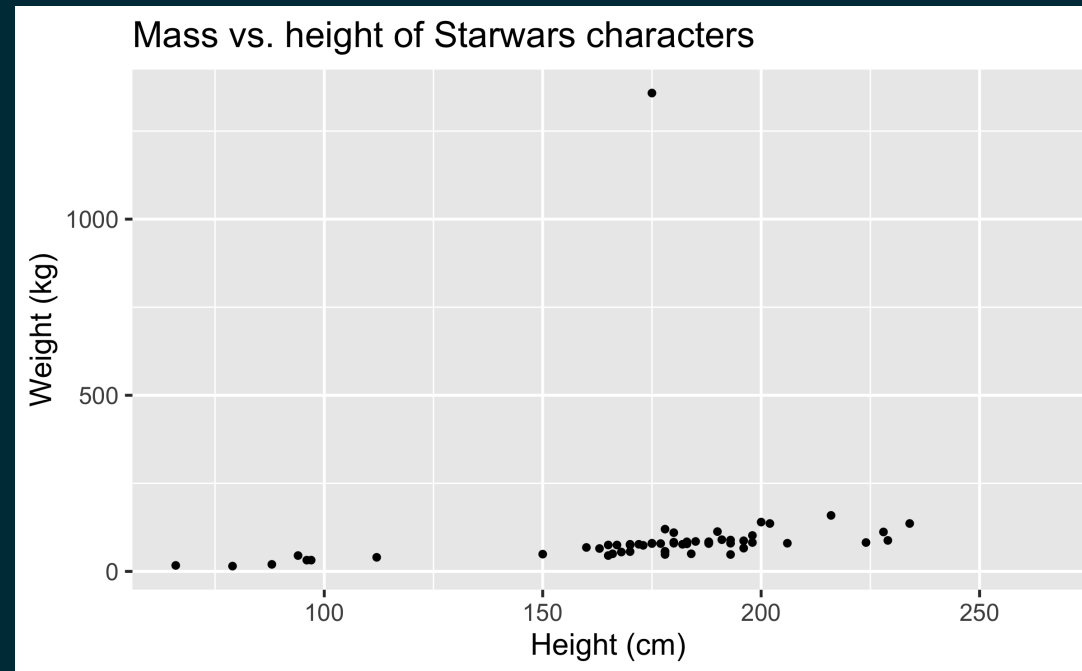


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Mass vs. height

```
ggplot(data = starwars, mapping = aes(x = height, y = mass)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(title = "Mass vs. height of Starwars characters",  
        x = "Height (cm)", y = "Weight (kg)")
```

Warning: Removed 28 rows containing missing values (geom_point).



- What are the functions doing the plotting?
- What is the dataset being plotted?
- Which variables map to which features (aesthetics) of the plot?
- What does the warning mean?⁺

```
ggplot(data = starwars, mapping = aes(x = height, y = mass)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  labs(title = "Mass vs. height of Starwars characters",  
        x = "Height (cm)", y = "Weight (kg)")
```

Warning: Removed 28 rows containing missing values (geom_point).

⁺Suppressing warning to subsequent slides to save space



Hello ggplot2!

- `ggplot()` is the main function in ggplot2
- Plots are constructed in layers
- Structure of the code for plots can be summarized as

```
ggplot(data = [dataset],  
       mapping = aes(x = [x-variable], y = [y-variable])) +  
  geom_xxx() +  
  other options
```

- The ggplot2 package comes with the tidyverse

```
library(tidyverse)
```

- For help with ggplot2, see ggplot2.tidyverse.org



Why do we visualize?



Anscombe's quartet

##	set	x	y
## 1	I	10	8.04
## 2	I	8	6.95
## 3	I	13	7.58
## 4	I	9	8.81
## 5	I	11	8.33
## 6	I	14	9.96
## 7	I	6	7.24
## 8	I	4	4.26
## 9	I	12	10.84
## 10	I	7	4.82
## 11	I	5	5.68
## 12	II	10	9.14
## 13	II	8	8.14
## 14	II	13	8.74
## 15	II	9	8.77
## 16	II	11	9.26
## 17	II	14	8.10
## 18	II	6	6.13
## 19	II	4	3.10
## 20	II	12	9.13
## 21	II	7	7.26
## 22	II	5	4.74

##	set	x	y
## 23	III	10	7.46
## 24	III	8	6.77
## 25	III	13	12.74
## 26	III	9	7.11
## 27	III	11	7.81
## 28	III	14	8.84
## 29	III	6	6.08
## 30	III	4	5.39
## 31	III	12	8.15
## 32	III	7	6.42
## 33	III	5	5.73
## 34	IV	8	6.58
## 35	IV	8	5.76
## 36	IV	8	7.71
## 37	IV	8	8.84
## 38	IV	8	8.47
## 39	IV	8	7.04
## 40	IV	8	5.25
## 41	IV	19	12.50
## 42	IV	8	5.56
## 43	IV	8	7.91
## 44	IV	8	6.89



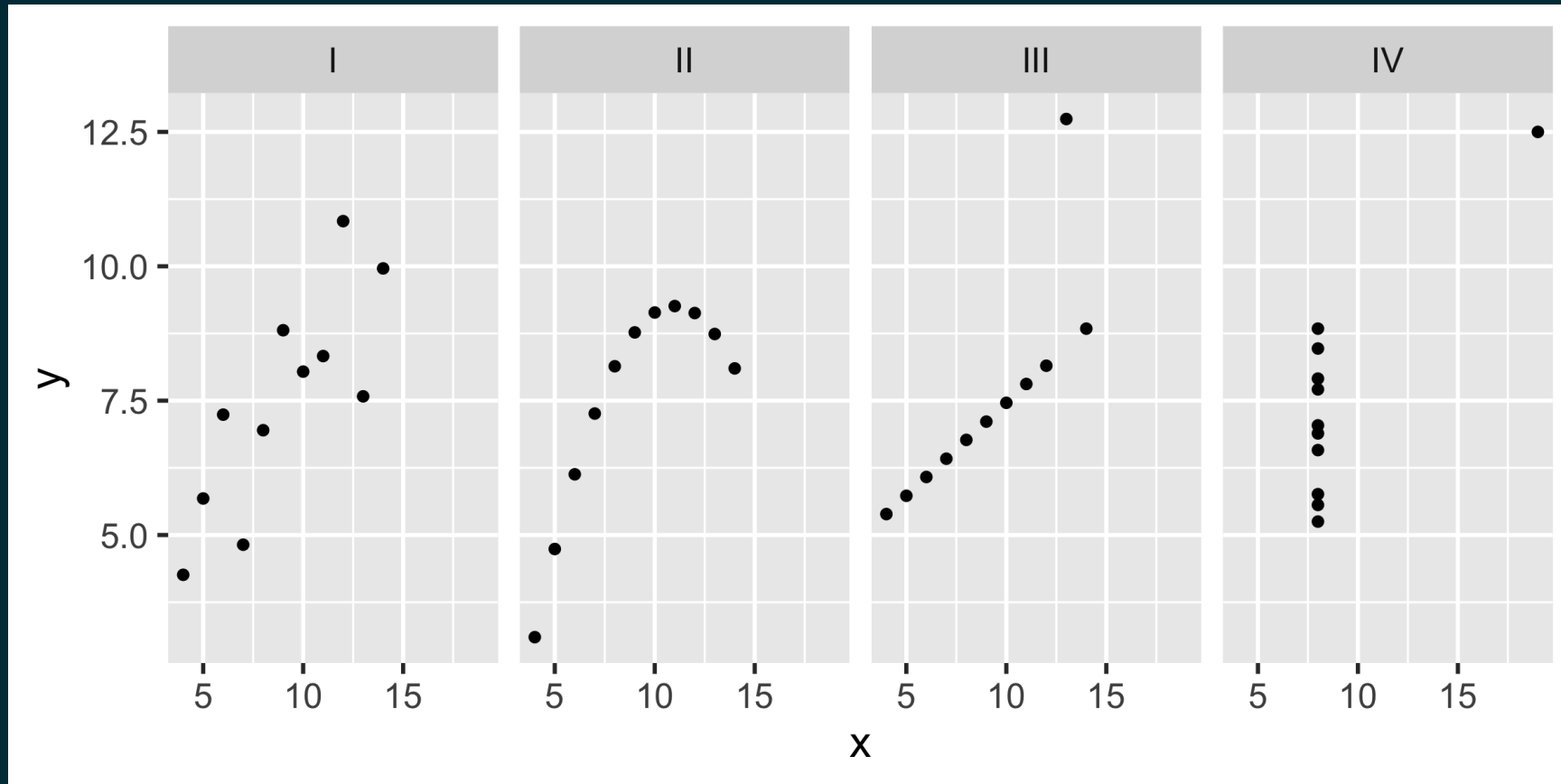
Summarising Anscombe's quartet

```
quartet %>%  
  group_by(set) %>%  
  summarise(  
    mean_x = mean(x),  
    mean_y = mean(y),  
    sd_x = sd(x),  
    sd_y = sd(y),  
    r = cor(x, y)  
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 × 6  
##   set    mean_x mean_y sd_x sd_y    r  
##   <fct>   <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 I         9    7.50  3.32  2.03 0.816  
## 2 II        9    7.50  3.32  2.03 0.816  
## 3 III       9    7.5   3.32  2.03 0.816  
## 4 IV        9    7.50  3.32  2.03 0.817
```

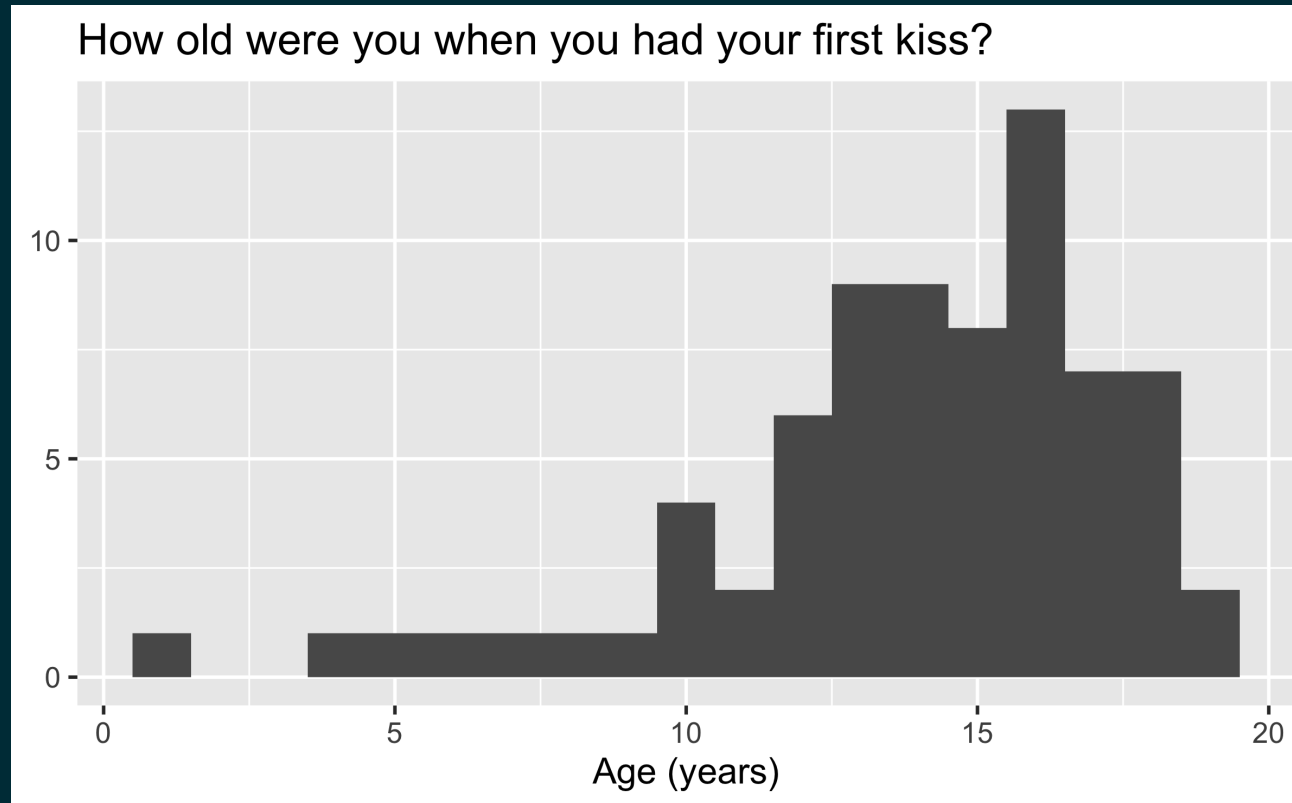


Visualizing Anscombe's quartet



Age at first kiss

Do you see anything out of the ordinary?



Facebook visits

How are people reporting lower vs. higher values of FB visits?

