

# Describing distributions of data

## Assignment Overview

There are a variety of conventional ways to visualize data - tables, histograms, bar graphs, etc. The purpose is always to examine the distribution of variables related to your research question. You will create a plot, follow up each graphic with a table of summary statistics (for quantitative variables) or frequency and proportion table (for categorical), and then a summary paragraph that brings it all together.

## Instructions

- Use the template provided: [RMD].
- Completely describe 2 categorical and 2 quantitative variables using
  - A table of summary statistics,
  - An appropriate plot with titles and axes labels,
  - A short paragraph description in full complete English sentences.

## Guidance

- What is the trend in the data? What exactly does the chart show? (Use the chart title to help you answer this question)
- Describe the shape:
  - Symmetry/Skewness - Is it symmetric, skewed right, or skewed left?
  - Modality - Is it uniform, unimodal, or bimodal?
- Describe the spread:
  - Variability - What is the approximate range of the data (x-axis)?
  - Does the variable have a lot of variability in the data (visually, are the participants responded to many different responses or mainly just one)?
- Describe the center: What is the mean/median/midpoint of the data? (Pick one or two). Don't
- Describe the outliers (note: there may not be any for every graph):
  - Are there any outliers for the variable?
  - If yes, are these true outliers or false (due to data management or input error) outliers?
- Reread your explanation for context grammar, spelling and common sense.

## Submission

1. Upload the final PDF to 05 Univariate Graphing folder in Google Drive with the file name: `univ_graphing_userid.pdf` by Sunday EOD
2. Review your peer's work by Tuesday EOD by commenting in the PDF directly in Google Drive
3. Revise (optional) your work and submit the final PDF to BBL by Thursday EOD

## Example

This example uses the `mpg` data set from the `ggplot2` package.

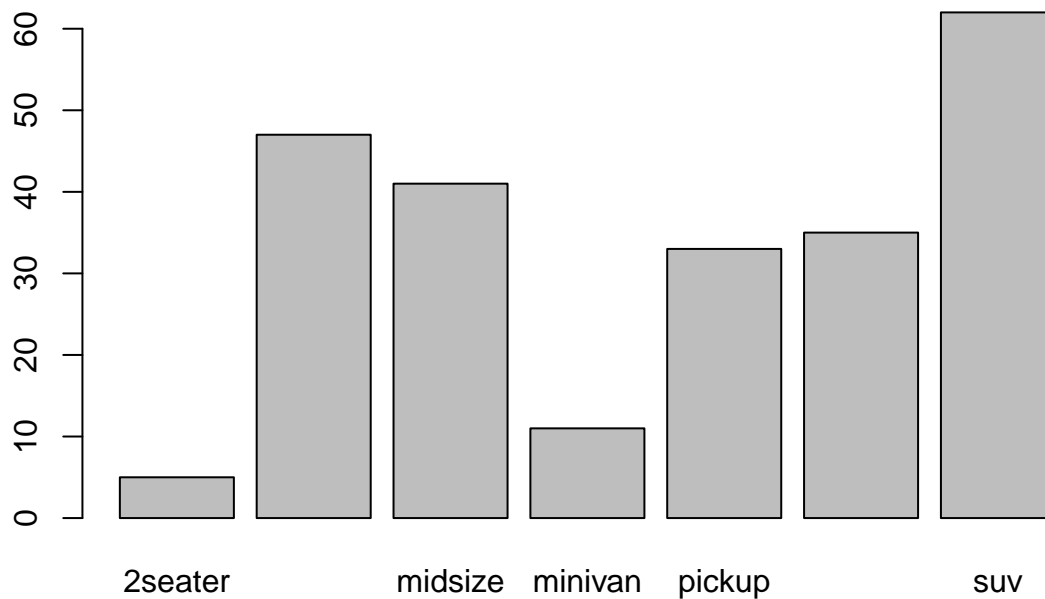
```
mpg <- ggplot2::mpg
```

### Example of a basic-level answer for a categorical variable

This example shows a draft style plot, direct computer output showing/copied. Poor grammar and/or sentence structure, no attempt at explaining what the variable means, extra unnecessary or incorrect information included. Typos.

class

```
library(descr)
freq(mpg$class)
```



```
## mpg$class
##           Frequency Percent
## 2seater           5    2.137
## compact          47   20.085
## midsize          41   17.521
## minivan          11    4.701
## pickup           33   14.103
## subcompact       35   14.957
## suv              62   26.496
## Total           234  100.000
```

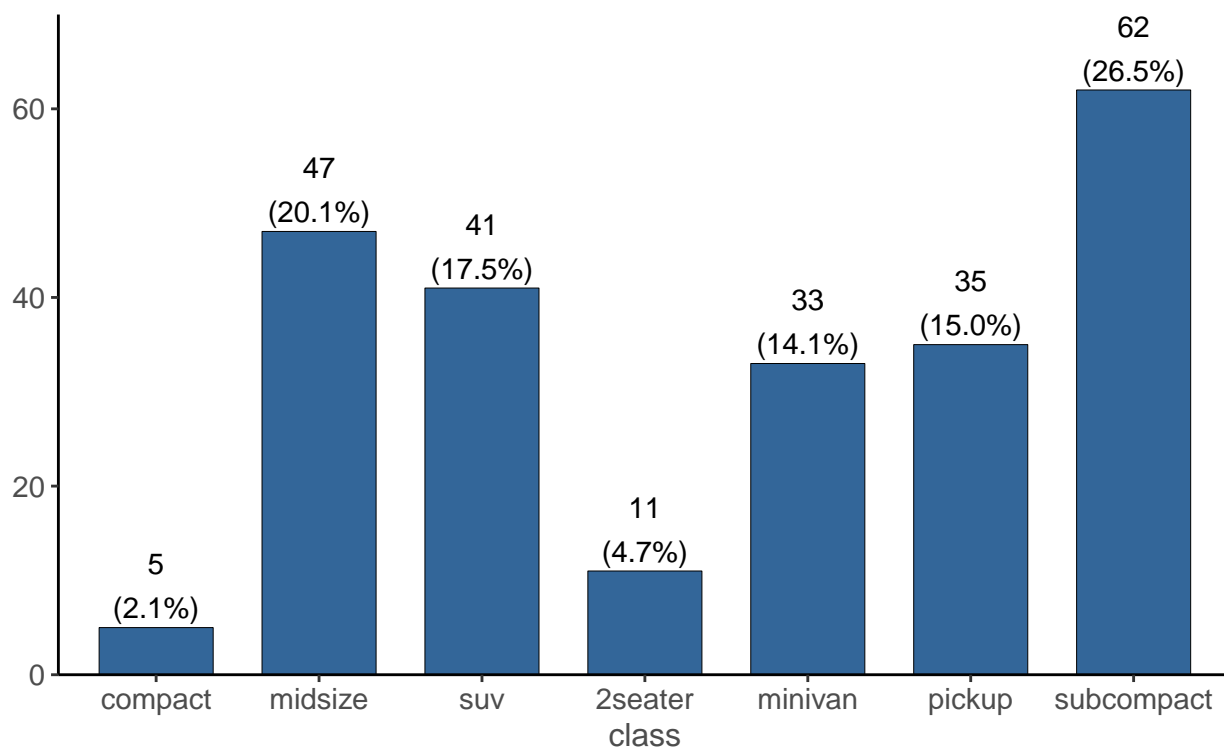
theres more suvs than compacts. 2% are 2seaters. there are 5 2seaters 47 cmcompact 41 midize 11 minivans 33 pickups 35% subcompacts, 62 suv and 234 total cars.

### Example of a proficient-level answer for a categorical variable

This example has a cleaned up plot, full English sentences, useful text formatting of variable names and levels. Explained what the variable was named and what it measured.

The `class` variable from the `mpg` data set is a categorical variable that describes the type of vehicle being measured. Some levels of this categorical variable include *compact*, *pickup* and *suv*.

```
library(sjPlot); library(ggplot2)
set_theme(base = theme_classic())
sjp.frq(mpg$class)
```

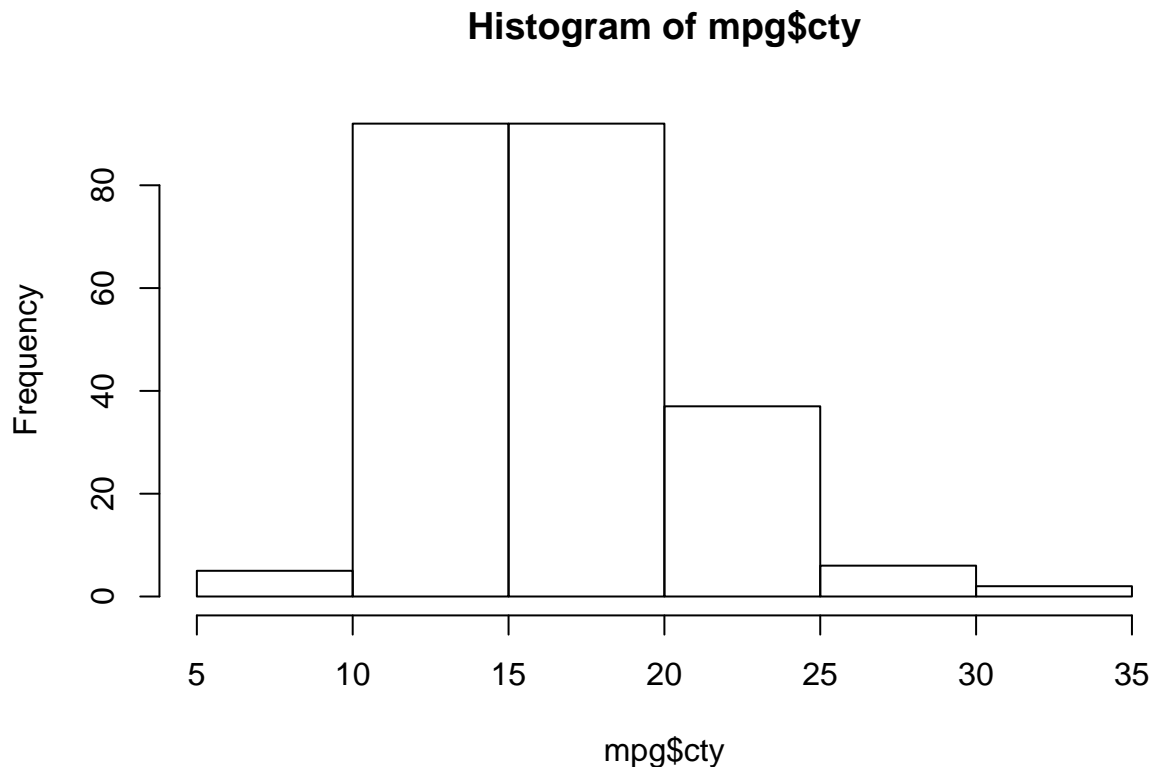


Sub compact cars are the most frequently reported type of car, making up over one-quarter (26.5%) of the cars in this data set with n=62 cars represented. The least represented car is a compact car with n=5 (2.1%) records.

## Example of a basic-level answer for a quantitative variable

Quick and dirty plot being shown, summary table. No english description provided, no verbal explanation of what information was gained from these plots.

```
hist(mpg$cty)
```



```
summary(mpg$cty)
```

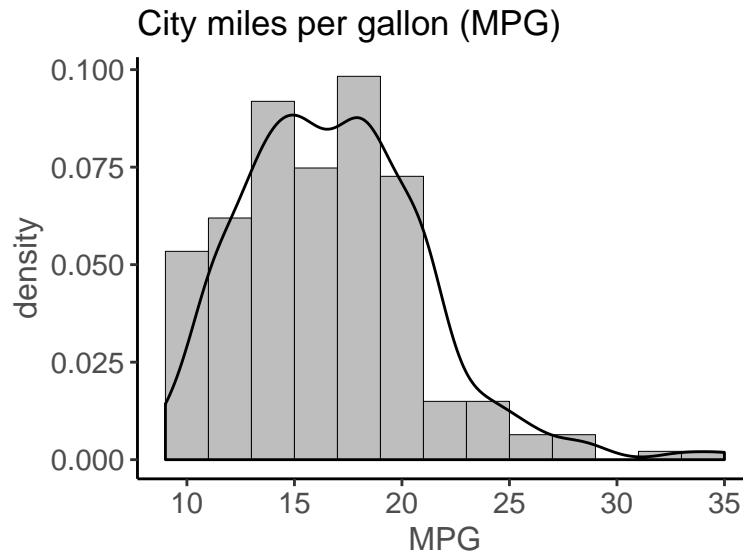
```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      9.00  14.00   17.00   16.86  19.00   35.00
```

## Example of a proficient-level answer for a quantitative variable

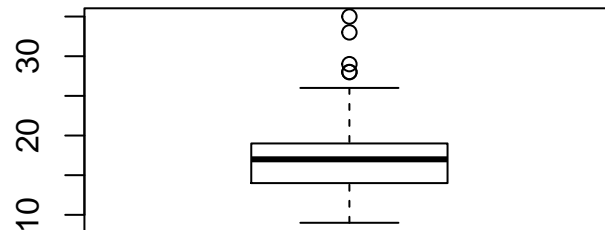
This example uses a histogram with overlaid density curve, and a boxplot to understand the shape, location and to look for outliers. Table of summary statistics present in a nicely formatted way, digits rounded appropriately. Plot cleaned up with appropriate axis and titles.

The cty variable records the miles per gallon (mpg) achieved during city driving. This is a quantitative numeric variable.

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x=cty)) + geom_histogram(aes(y=..density..), fill="grey", binwidth = 2) +
  geom_density() + xlab("MPG") + ggtitle("City miles per gallon (MPG)")
```



```
boxplot(mpg$cty)
```



```
knitr::kable(t(c(summary(mpg$cty), sd=sd(mpg$cty))), digits=1)
```

Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	sd
9	14	17	16.9	19	35	4.3

The MPG in the city ranges from 9 to 35, unimodal and is slightly skewed right with a mean of 16.9 close to the median of 17 and a standard deviation of 4.3mpg. The boxplot indicates that there are at least 4 upper end outliers achieving a city MPG of approximately over 28 mpg.