

Data Visualization

Session 3
Patrick Mathias
September 26, 2021

| September 26, 2021 | Session | Instructor |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 8:30 am - 8:45 am | Course Introduction | Patrick Mathias |
| 8:45 am – 9:30 am | Intro to R and Reproducible Reporting | Joseph Rudolf |
| 9:45 am - 10:30 am | Coding Basics and Importing Data | Joseph Rudolf |
| 10:45 am – 11:30 am | Data Visualization | Patrick Mathias |
| LUNCH | | |
| 12:30 pm - 1:30 pm | Data Transformation | Patrick Mathias |
| 1:45 pm – 2:45 pm | Grouping and Summarizing Data | Joseph Rudolf |
| 3:00 pm - 3:30 pm | Dashboard Demo and Course Wrap Up | Patrick Mathias |

Goals

1. Appreciate the importance of visualization for understanding data
2. Learn how to use ggplot2 to visualize data

Objectives

1. Create a basic visualization using a simple **template**
2. Define “**aesthetic mapping**” and explain how aesthetic mappings relate variables of a data frame to features of graphic markings on a plot
3. Write the code to specify a type of plot and fine tune its appearance using “**geom**” functions
4. Explain how to add **layers** to a ggplot object to create complex and highly customized visualizations

covid_testing

grid covid_testing x

Filter

| | mrn | first_name | last_name | gender | pan_day | test_id | clinic_name | result | |
|----|---------|------------|------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|-------------------|----------|
| 1 | 5001412 | jhezane | westerling | female | | 4 | covid | inpatient ward a | negative |
| 2 | 5000533 | penny | targaryen | female | | 7 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 3 | 5009134 | grunt | rivers | male | | 7 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 4 | 5008518 | melisandre | swyft | female | | 8 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 5 | 5008967 | rolley | karstark | male | | 8 | covid | emergency dept | negative |
| 6 | 5011048 | megga | karstark | female | | 8 | covid | oncology day hosp | negative |
| 7 | 5000663 | ithoke | targaryen | male | | 9 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 8 | 5002158 | ravella | frey | female | | 9 | covid | emergency dept | negative |
| 9 | 5003794 | styr | tyrell | male | | 9 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 10 | 5004706 | wynafryd | seaworth | male | | 9 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 11 | 5008115 | patrek | frey | male | | 9 | covid | clinical lab | negative |
| 12 | 5009309 | maege | sand | female | | 9 | covid | medical center | negative |
| 13 | 5008943 | myria | rivers | female | | 9 | covid | picu | negative |

Showing 1 to 14 of 15,524 entries, 17 total columns

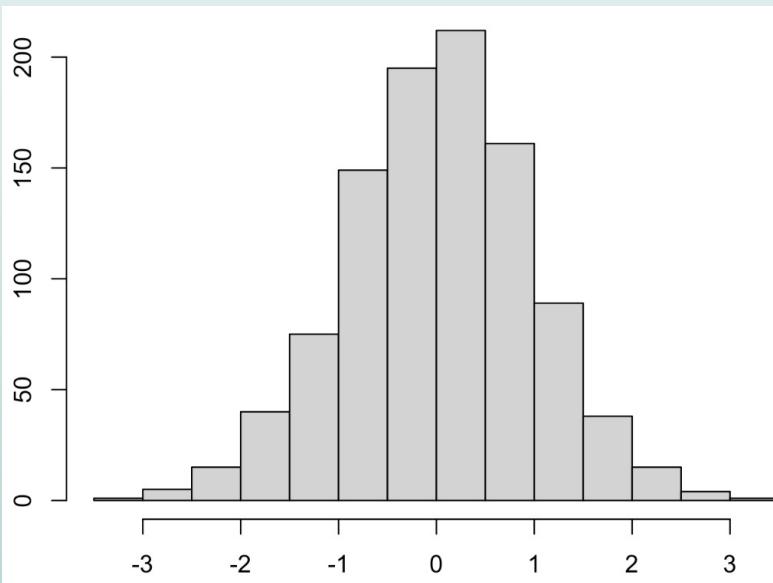
Your Turn 1

Consider the `covid_testing` data frame.

What do you think plot would look like in which:

- the x-axis represents `pan_day` (day of the pandemic), and
- the y-axis represents the number of tests that were performed on that day?

Your Turn 2



What is the name of this kind of plot?
Type the answer into the chat!

Your Turn 3

Type the following code in the RStudio console to make a graph.

Pay attention to the spelling, capitalization, and parentheses!

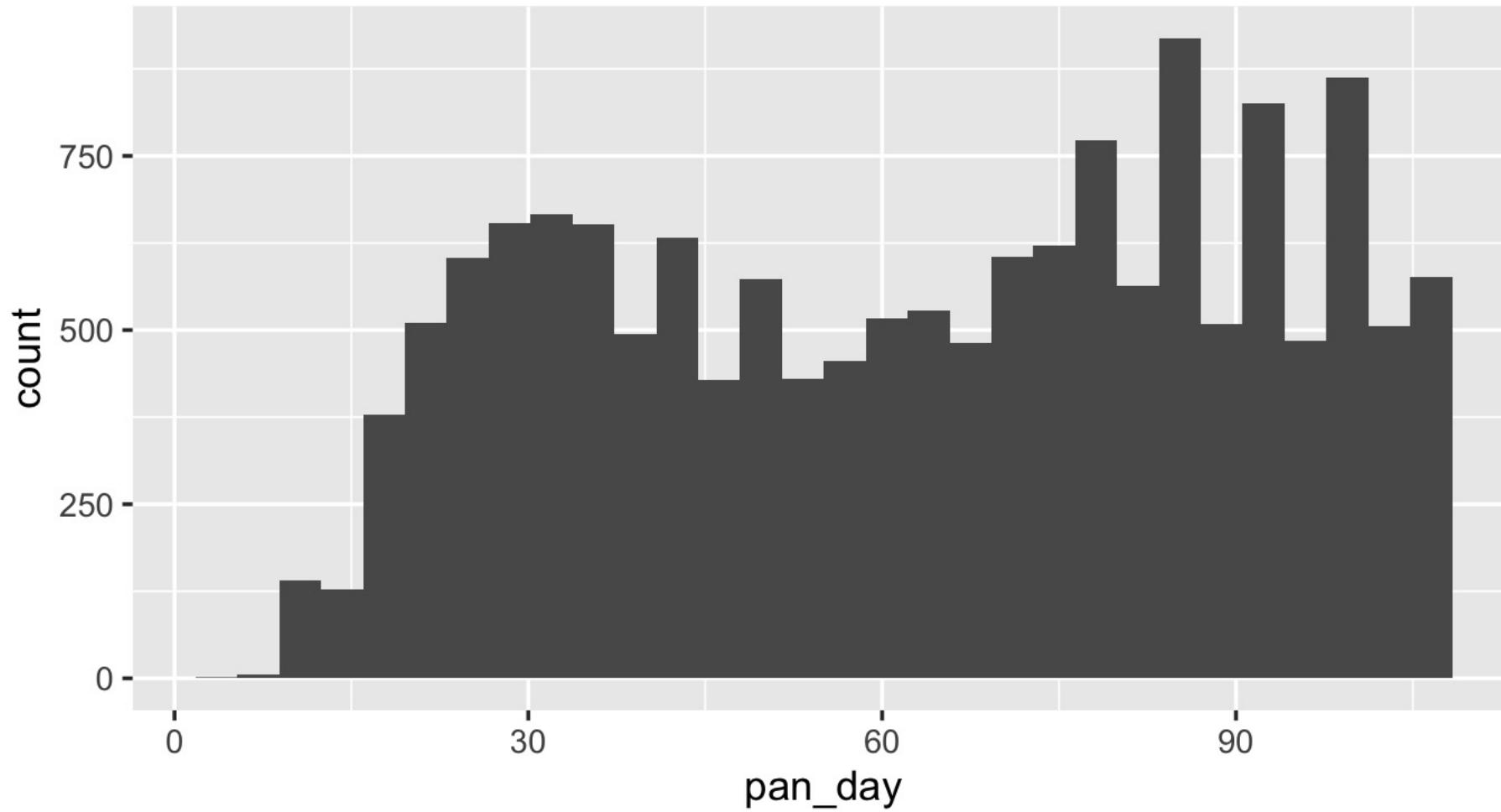
```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day))
```

``stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`.` Pick better value with ``binwidth``.

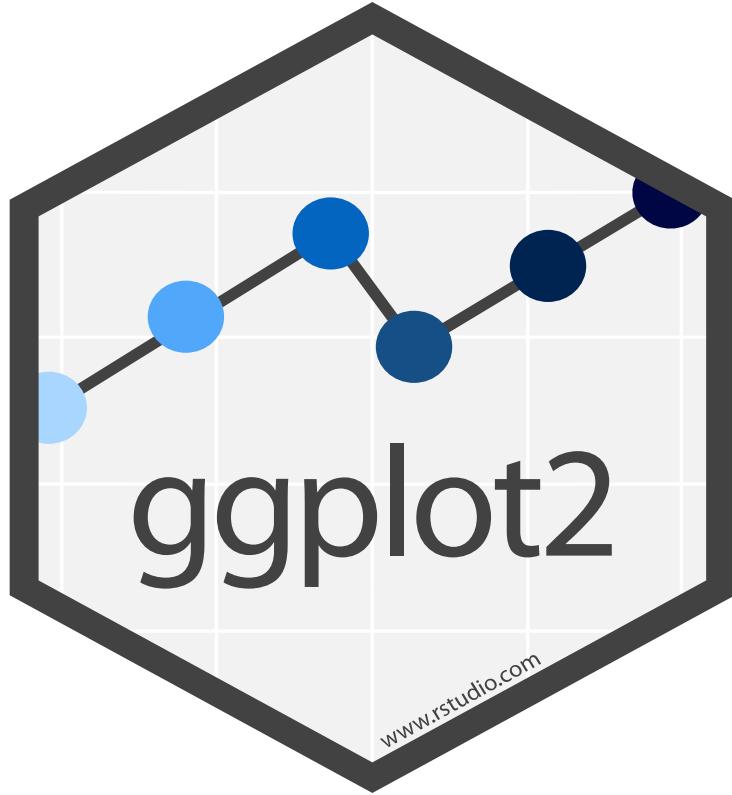
Often times, things that look like an error in R are actually just a message.

R lets you know that when you ask it to draw a histogram you should tell it how wide each bin should be, because this affects the granularity of the data displayed.

```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day))
```



```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day))
```



ggplot()

Always start
with ggplot()

data frame

+ sign
before new line

```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day))
```

type of plot

mappings inside
aes() function

x axis
mapping

To make **any** kind of graph:

1. Pick a “tidy”
data frame

```
ggplot(data = data_frame) +  
  geom_function(mapping = aes(mappings))
```

2. Pick a “**geom**”
function

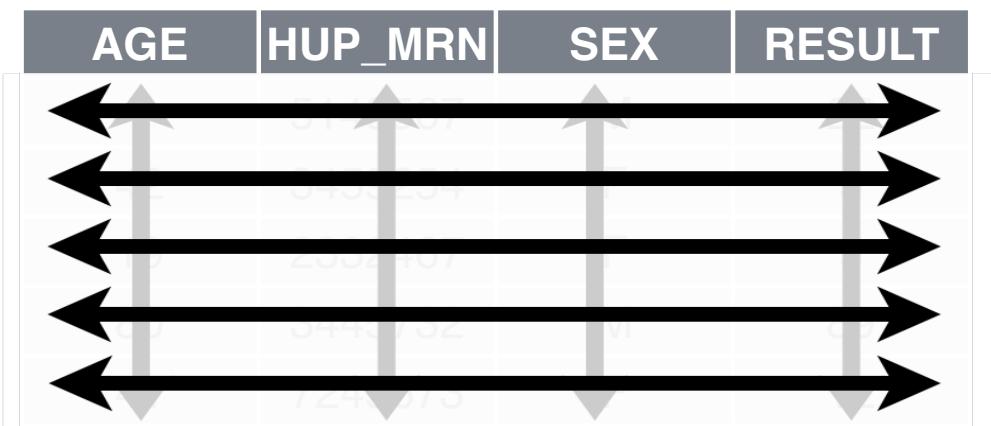
3. Write aesthetic
mappings

1. Pick a “tidy”
data frame

```
ggplot(data = data_frame) +  
  geom_function(mapping = aes(mappings))
```

1. Pick a “Tidy” Data Frame

| AGE | HUP_MRN | SEX | RESULT |
|-----|---------|-----|--------|
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |



A data set is **tidy** if:

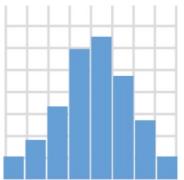
1. Each **variable** is in its own **column**
2. Each **observation** is in its own **row**
3. Each **value** is in its own **cell**

1. Pick a “tidy”
data frame

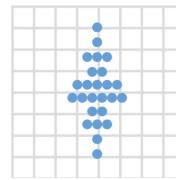
```
ggplot(data = data_frame) +  
  geom_function(mapping = aes(mappings))
```

2. Pick a “geom”
function

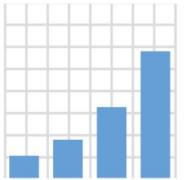
2. Pick a “Geom” Function



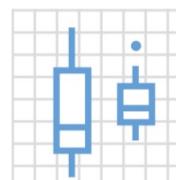
`geom_histogram()`



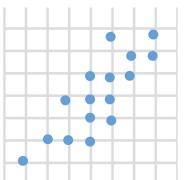
`geom_dotplot()`



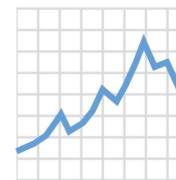
`geom_bar()`



`geom_boxplot()`



`geom_point()`



`geom_line()`

1. Pick a “tidy”
data frame

```
ggplot(data = data_frame) +  
  geom_function(mapping = aes(mappings))
```

2. Pick a “geom”
function

3. Write aesthetic
mappings

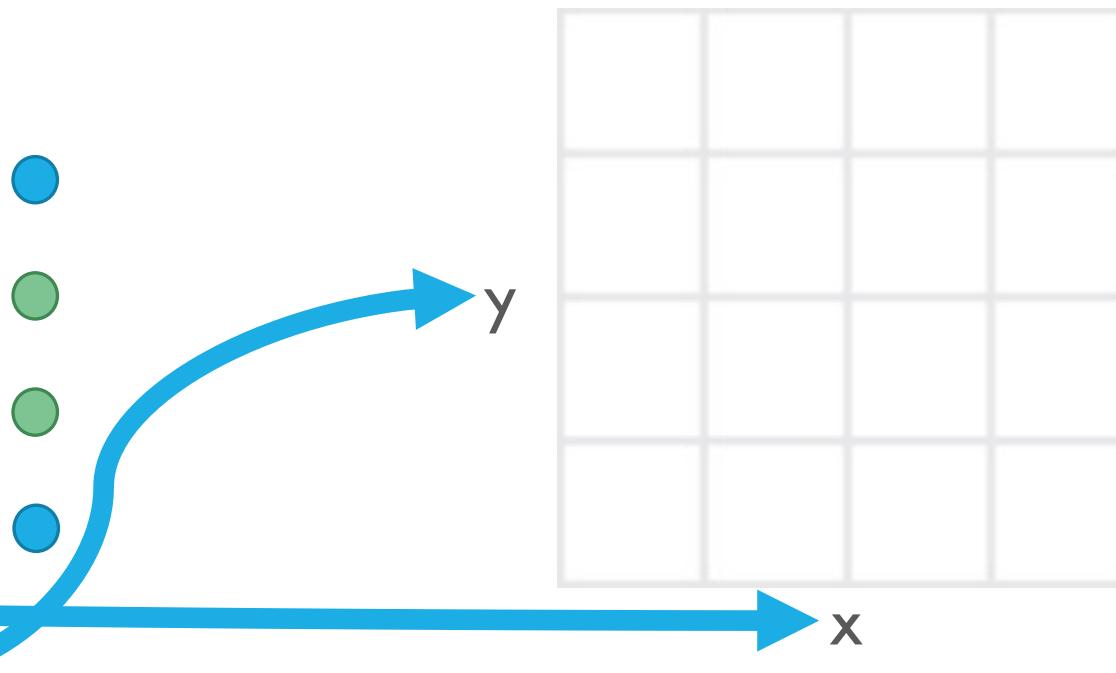
3. Write Aesthetic Mappings

```
aes(x = a, y = b, color = c)
```

Data frame

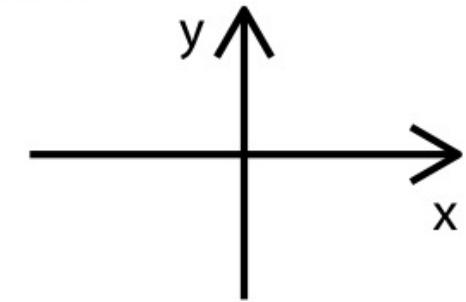
| a | b | c |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | M |
| 2 | 1 | F |
| 3 | 3 | F |
| 2 | 2 | M |

Graph



Aesthetics

position



shape



size



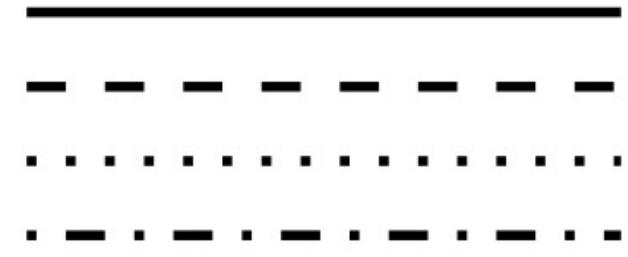
color



line width



line type



To make **any** kind of graph:

1. Choose a “tidy”
data frame

```
ggplot(data = data_frame) +  
  geom_function(mapping = aes(mappings))
```

2. Pick a “**geom**”
function

3. Write aesthetic
mappings



Your Turn 4

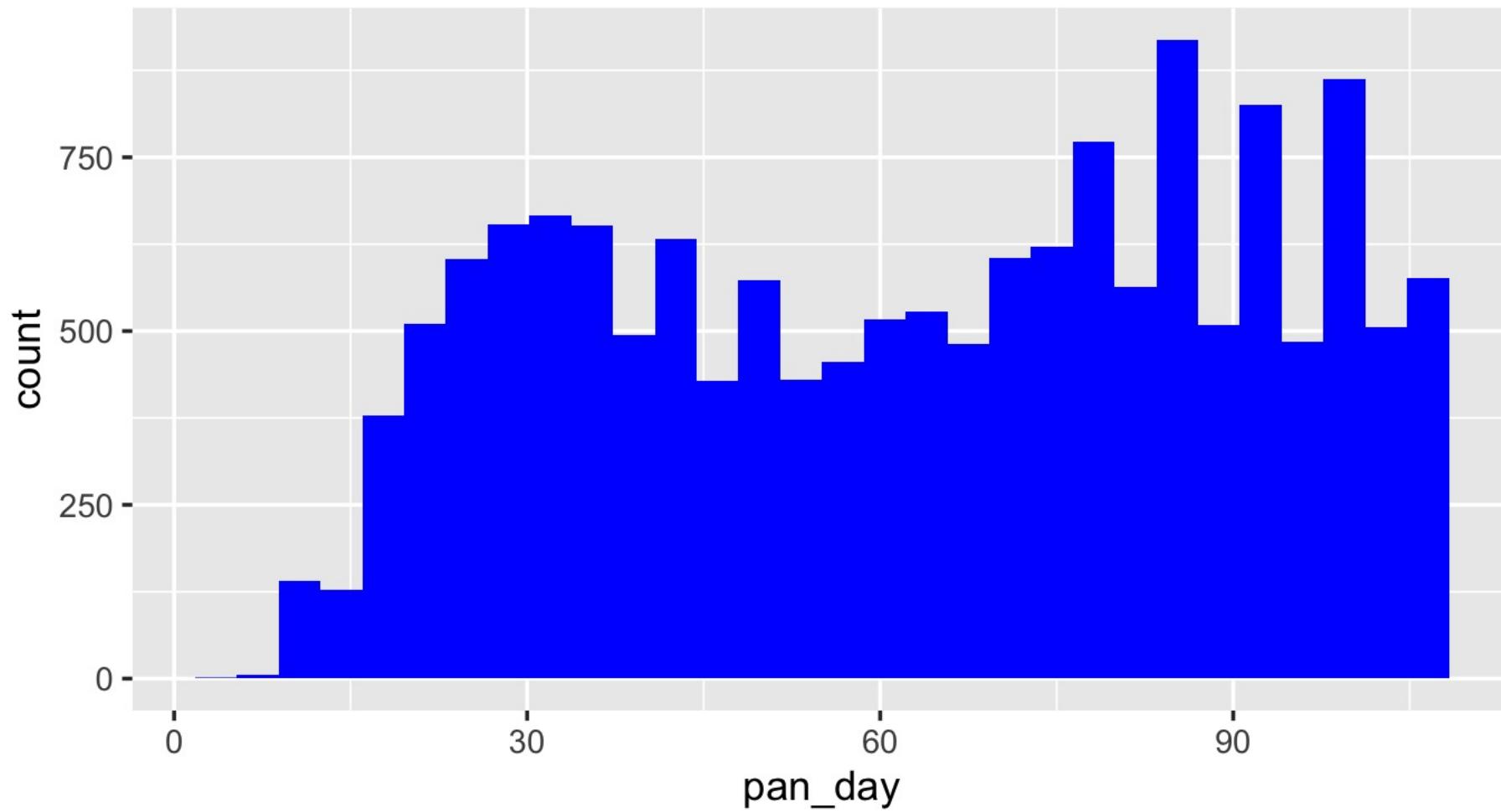
Open 03 - Visualize.Rmd. Work through the exercises of the section titled “Your Turn 4”.

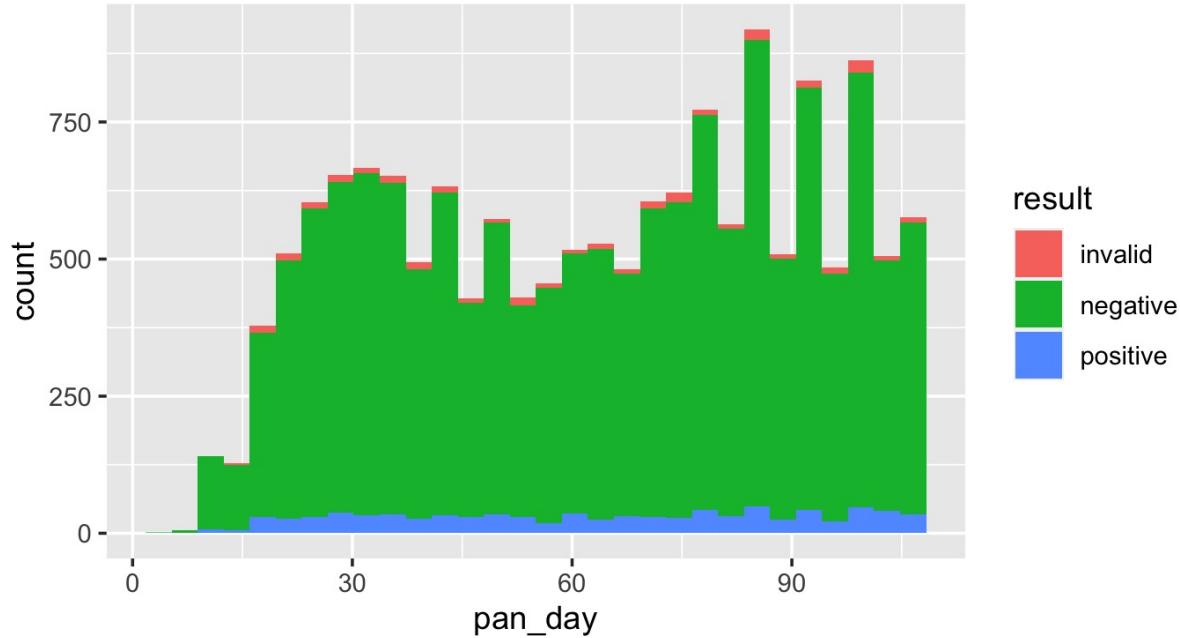
Stop when it says “Stop Here”.

Click “yes” when you’re done!

Setting vs **Mapping** Aesthetics

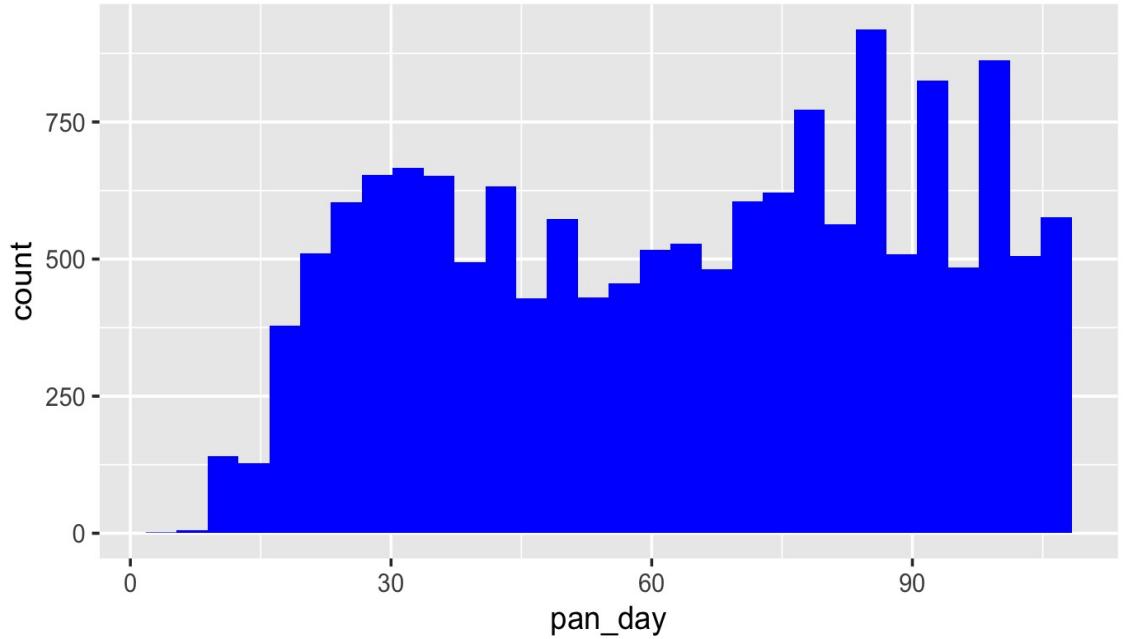
How would you make this plot?





Inside of `aes()`:
map an aesthetic
to a variable

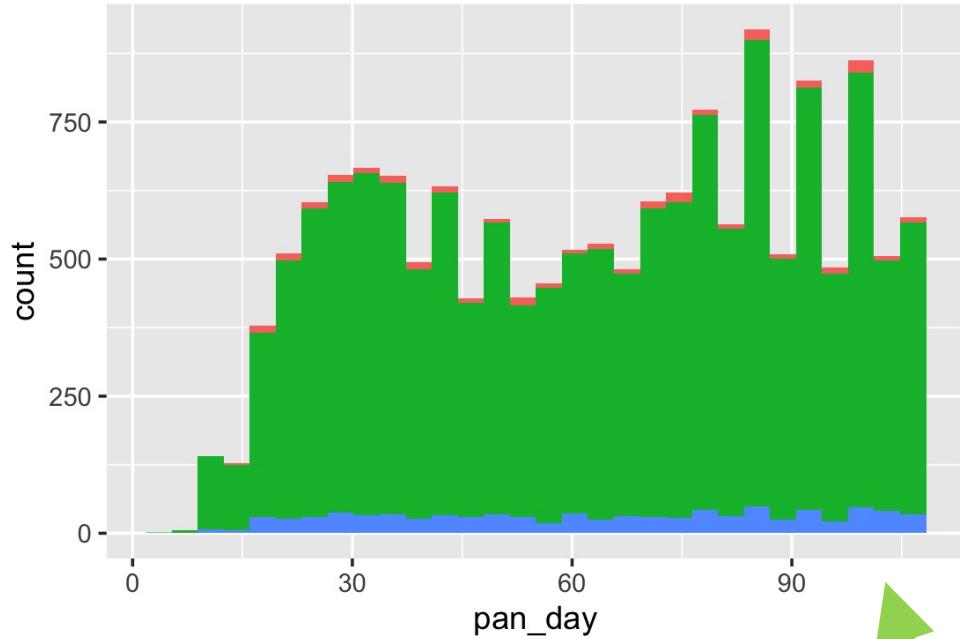
```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day, fill = result))
```



Outside of aes():
set an aesthetic to
a **value**

color name in
“quotes”

```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day), fill = "blue")
```

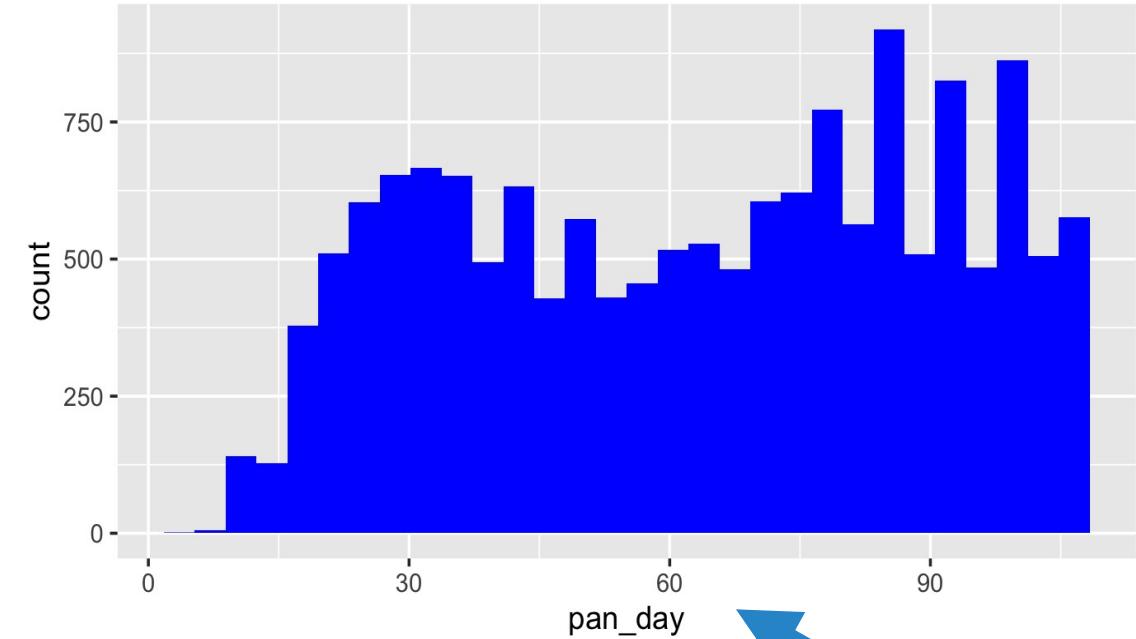


result

invalid

negative

positive

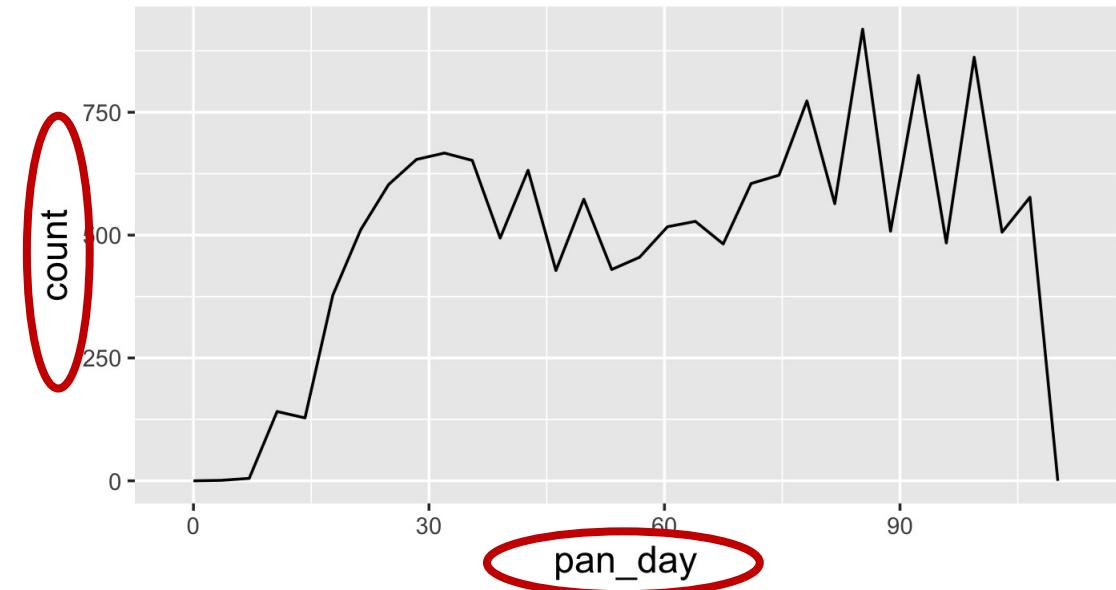
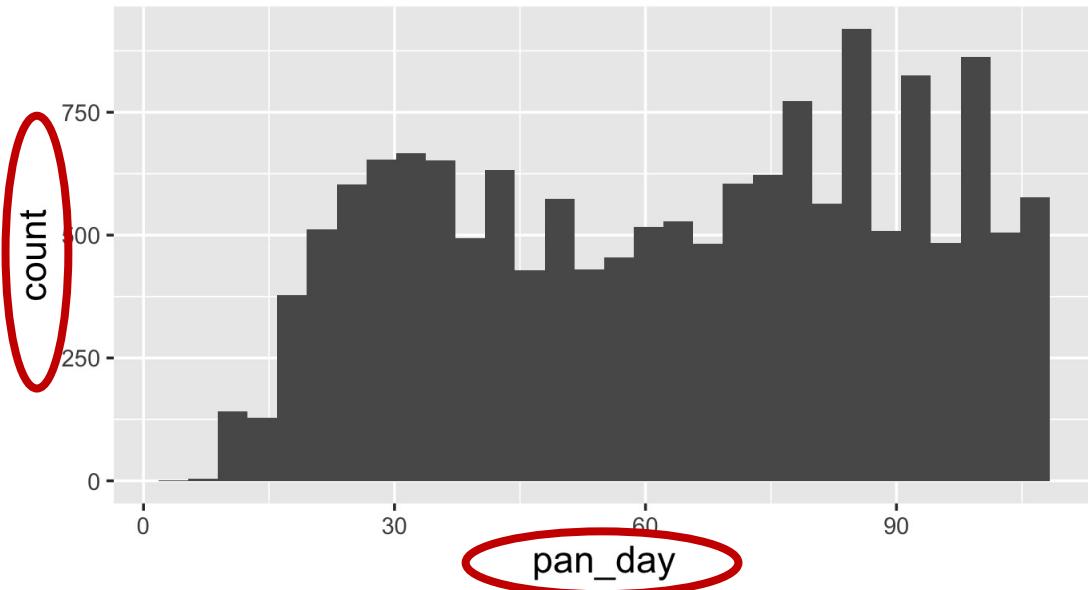


```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day, fill = result))
```

```
ggplot(data = covid_testing) +  
  geom_histogram(mapping = aes(x = pan_day), fill = "blue")
```

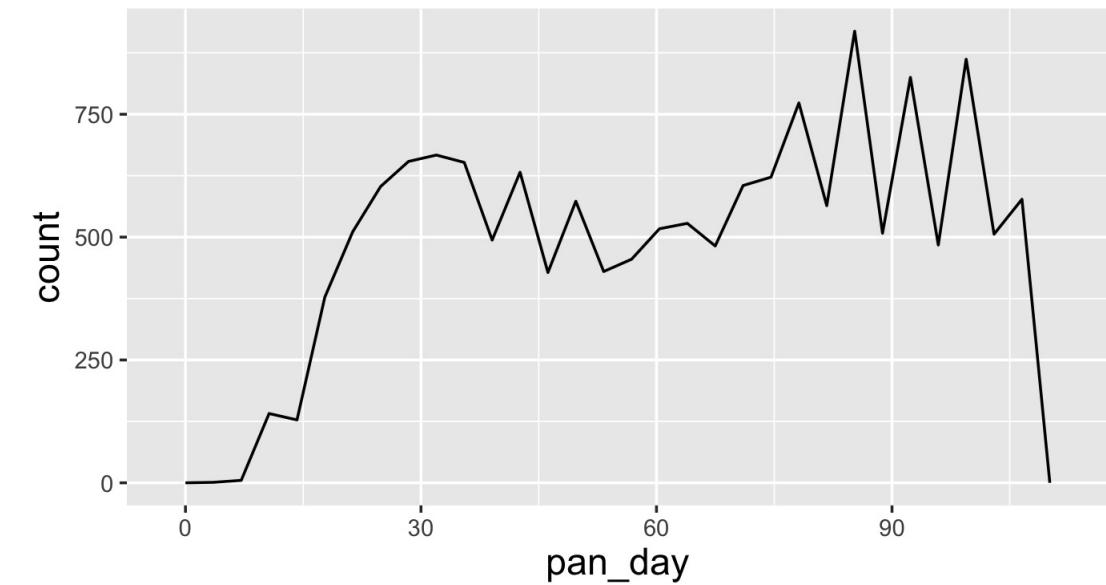
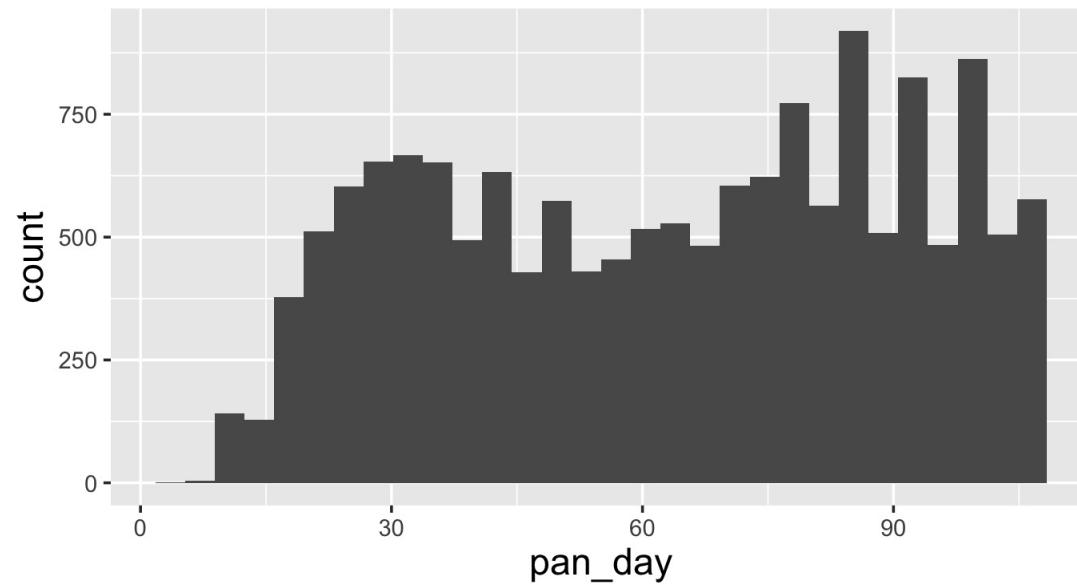
Geom Functions

How are these plots similar?



Same: x axis, y axis, data

How are these plots different?



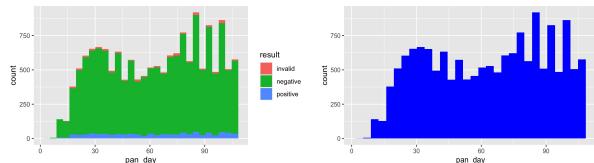
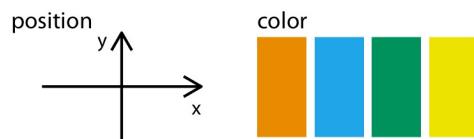
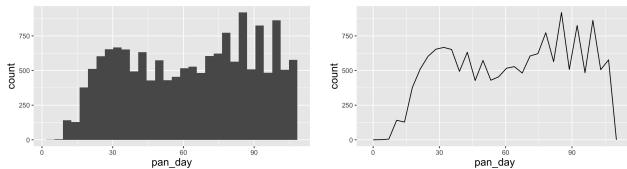
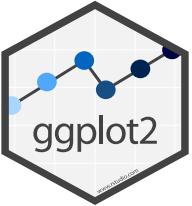
Different **geometric object** (“geom”) used to represent the data

Your Turn 5

Return to 03-Visualize.Rmd. Work through the exercises of the section titled “Your Turn 5.”

Click “yes” when you’re done!

Recap



ggplot2 is a package that provides a **grammar of graphics**. You can create **any type of plot** using a simple template to which you provide:

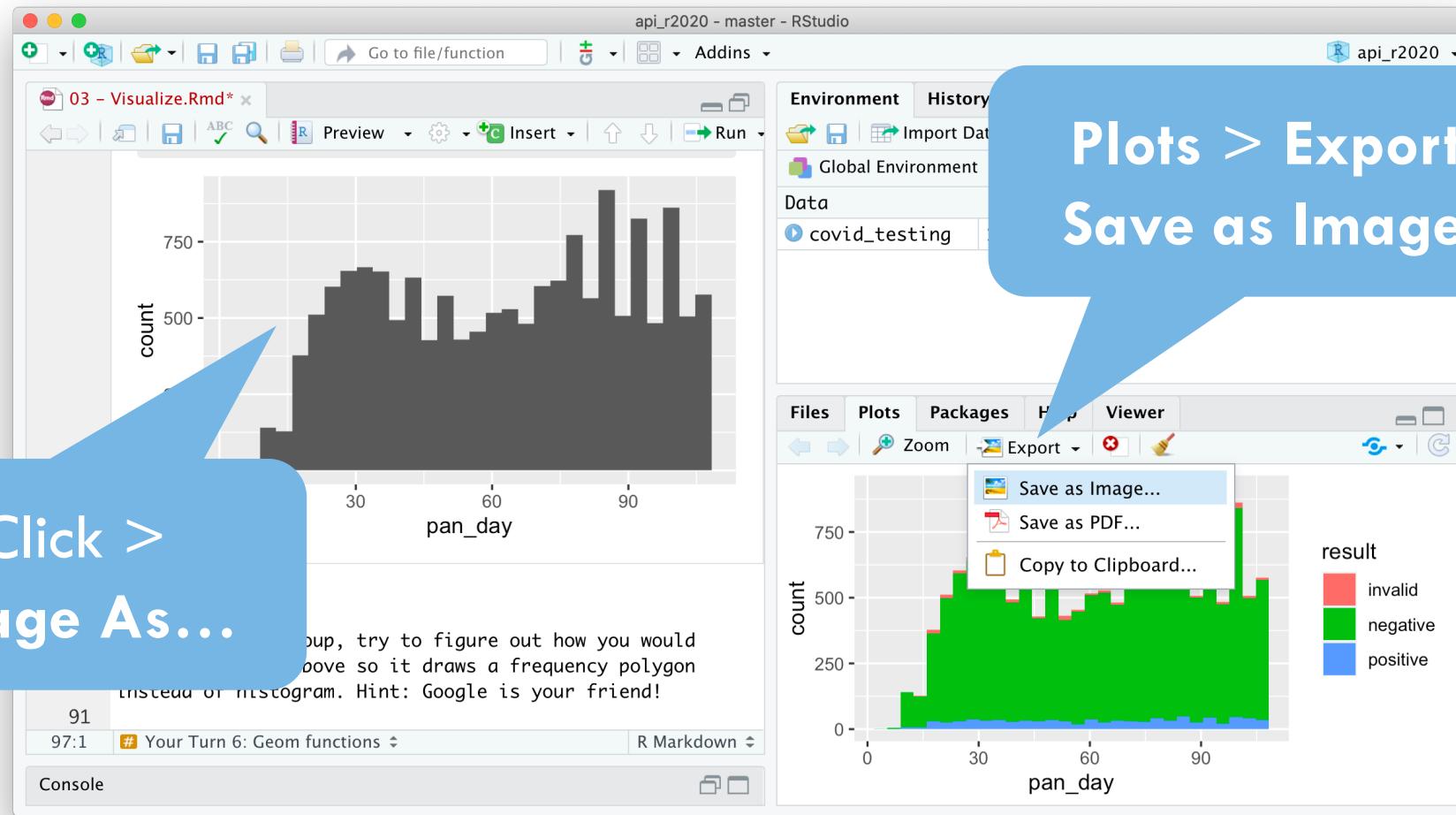
1. A **tidy data frame**, in which each **variable** is in its own **column**, each **observation** is in its own **row**, each **value** is in its own **cell**;
2. A **geom function**, which tells R what kind of plot to make; and
3. **Aesthetic mappings**, which tell R how to represent data as graphical markings on the plot.

Aesthetics can be **mapped** to a variable or **set** to a constant value.



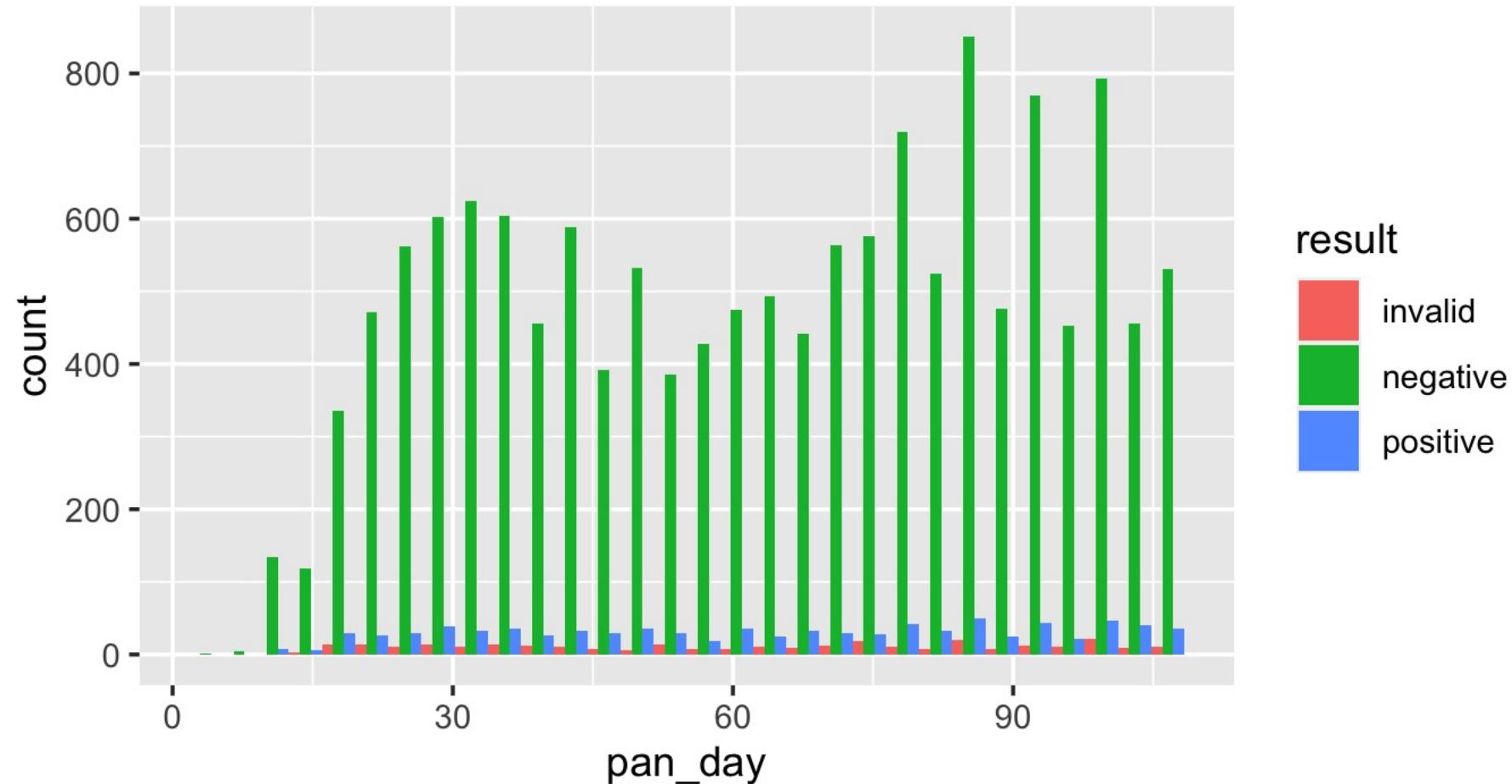
What Else?

Manually saving plots



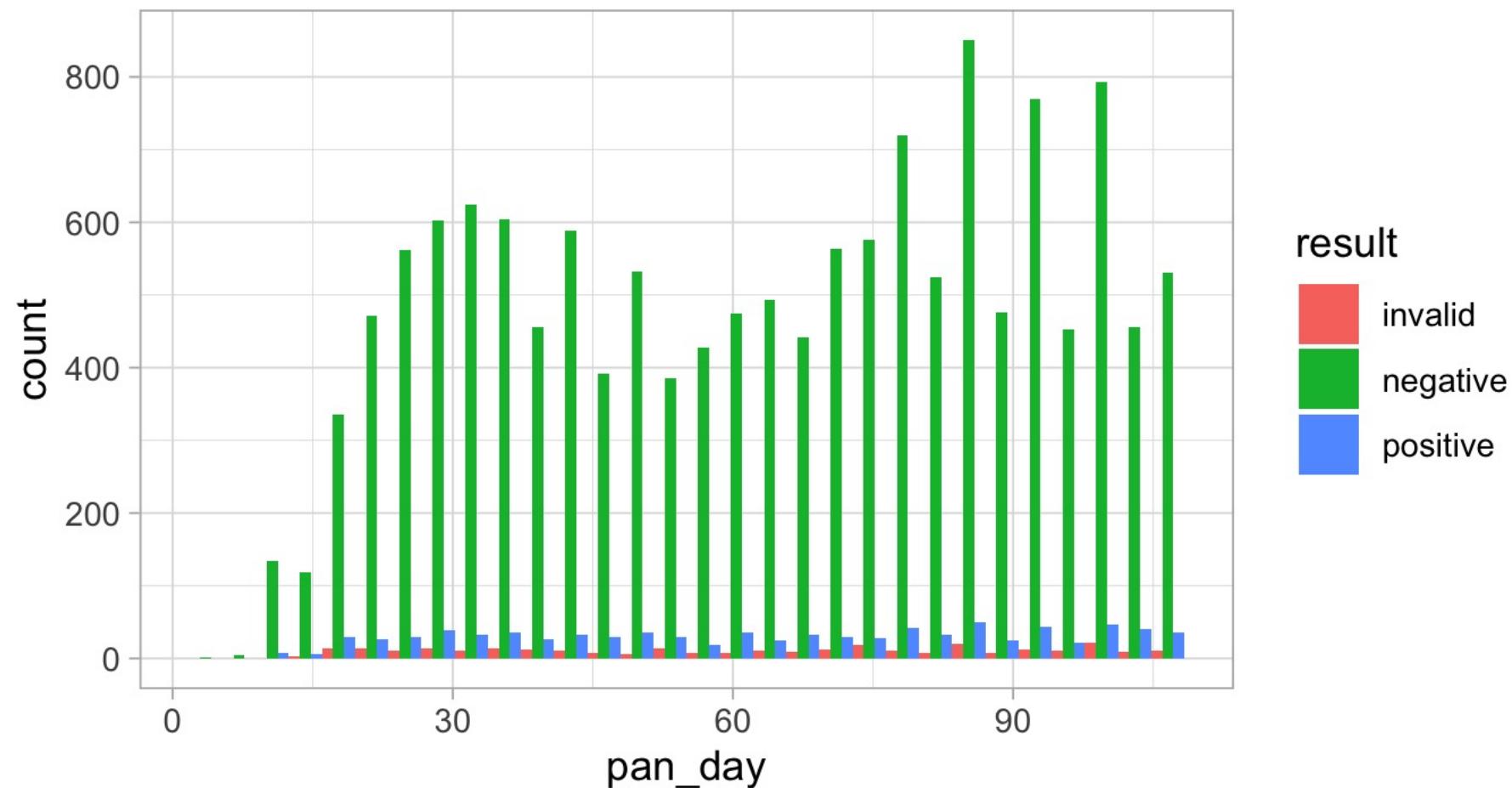
Position adjustments

How overlapping objects are arranged



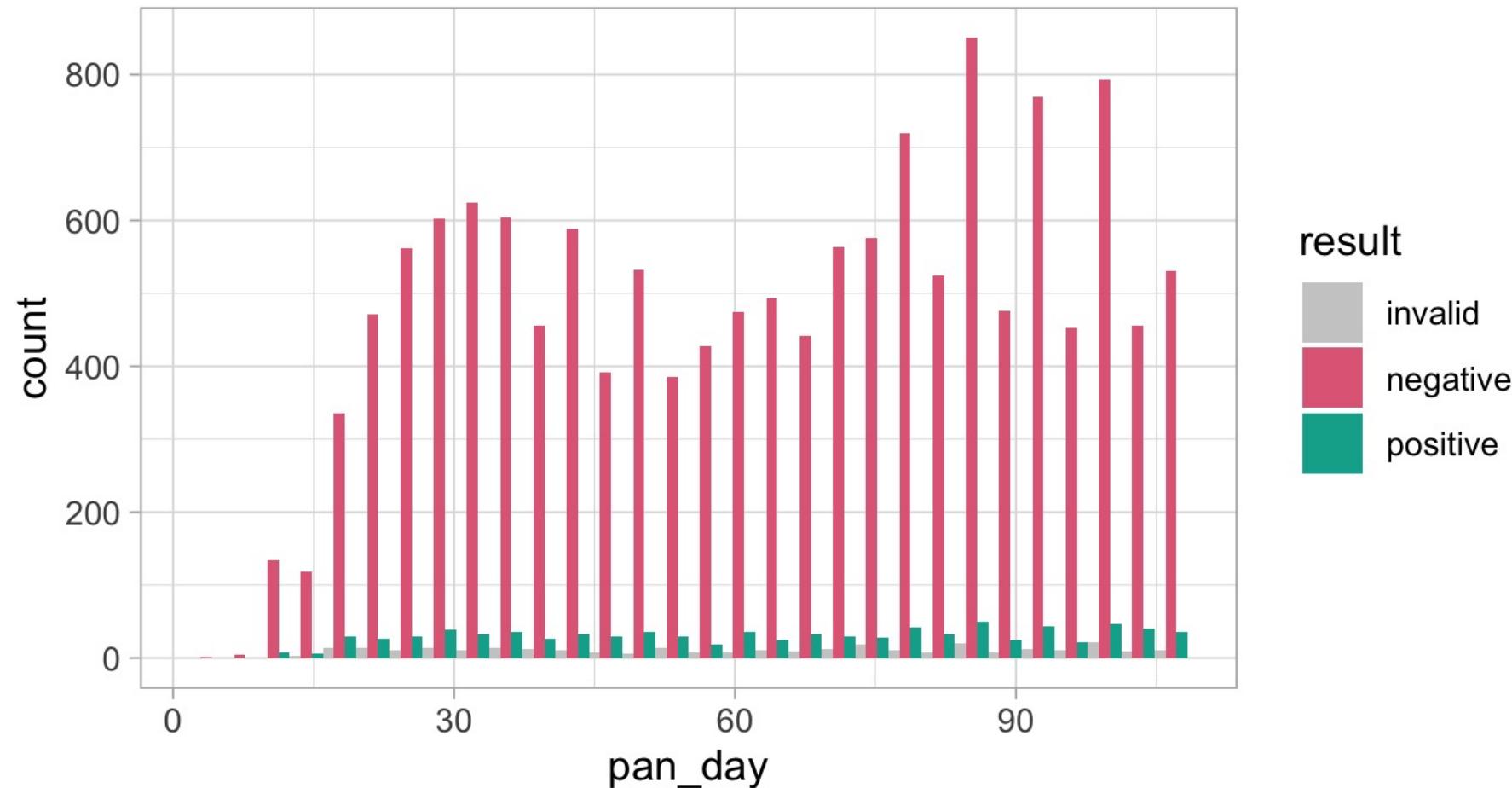
Themes

Visual appearance of non-data elements



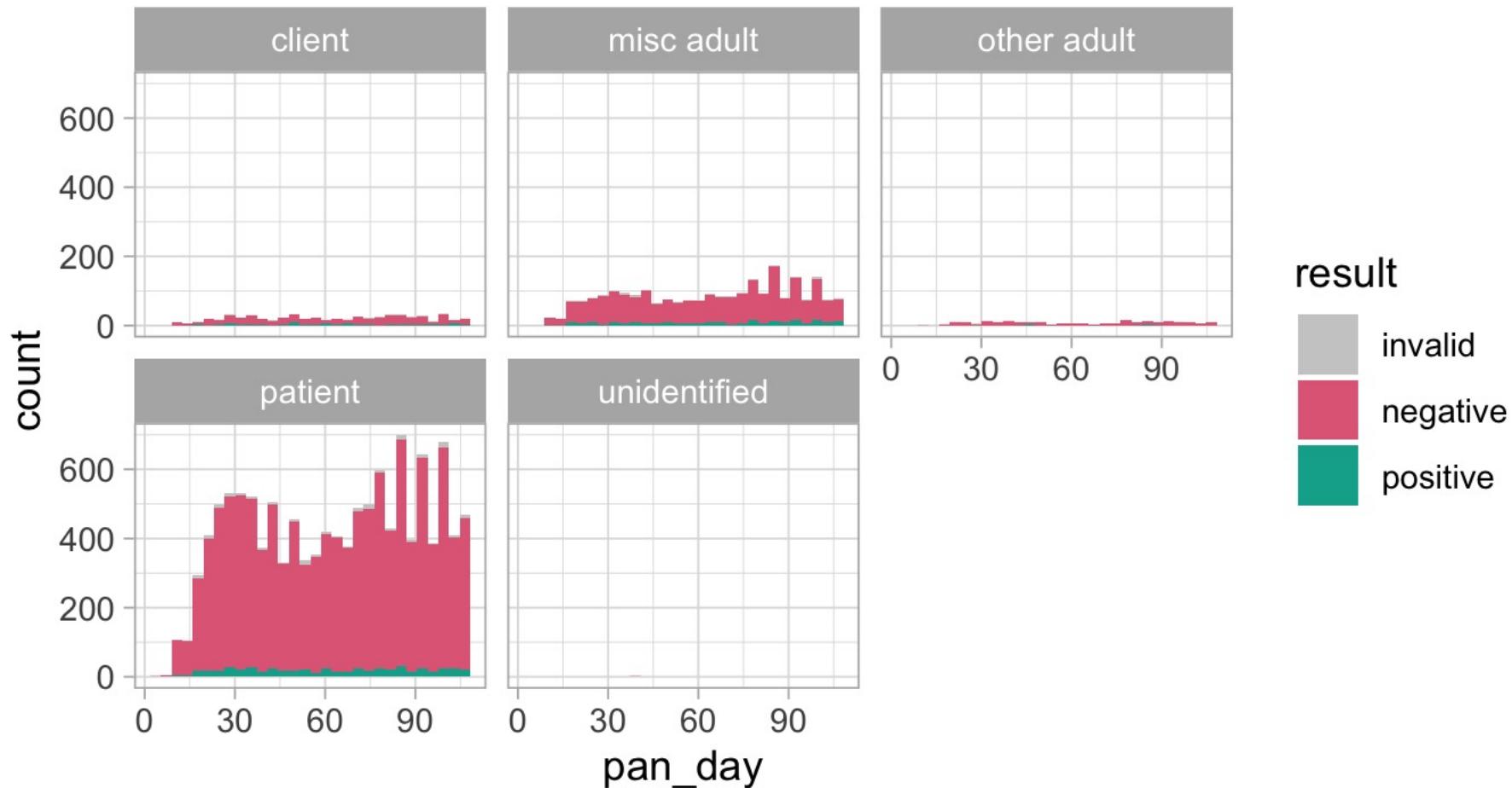
Scales

Customize color scales and other mappings

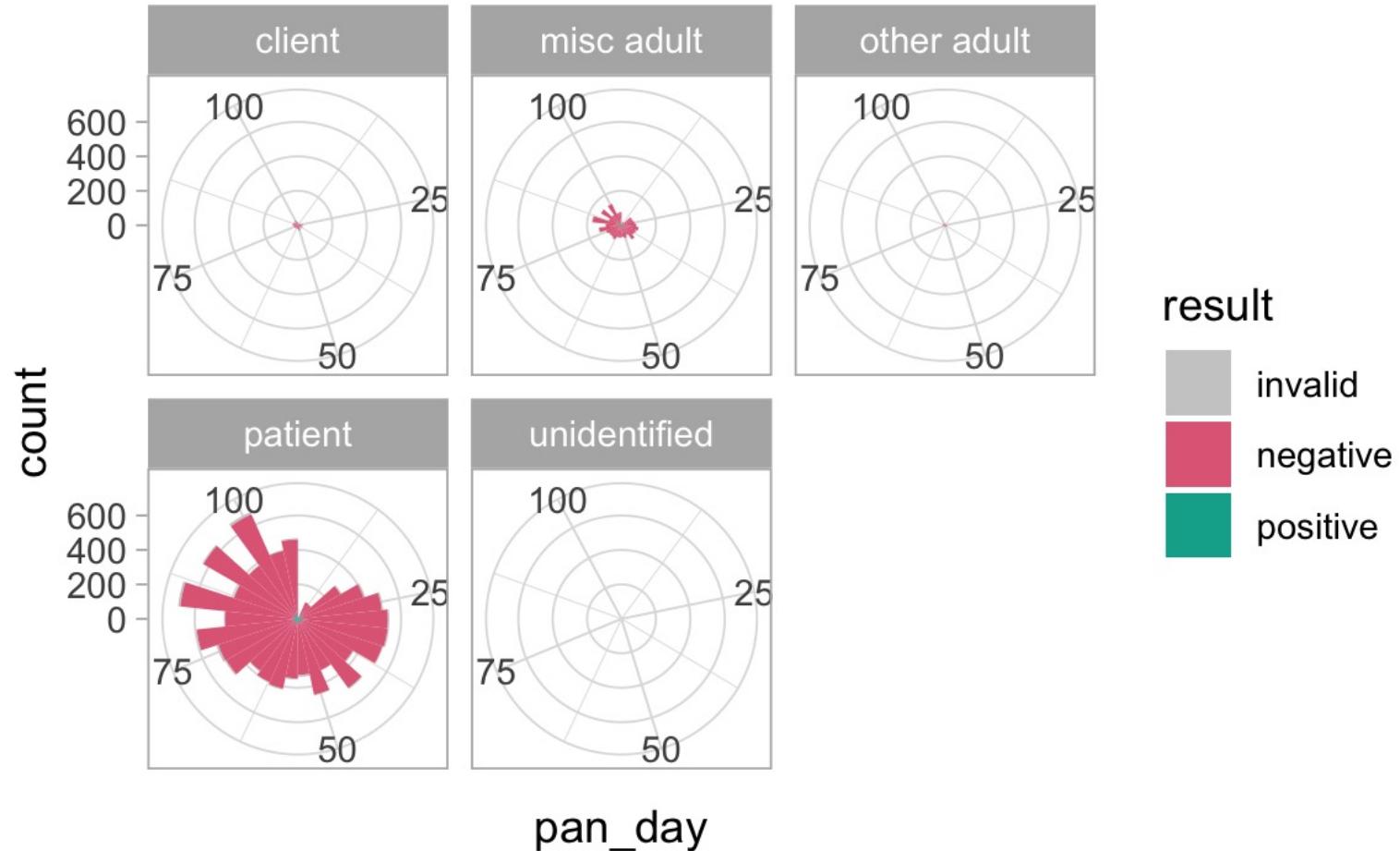


Facets

Subplots that display subsets of the data



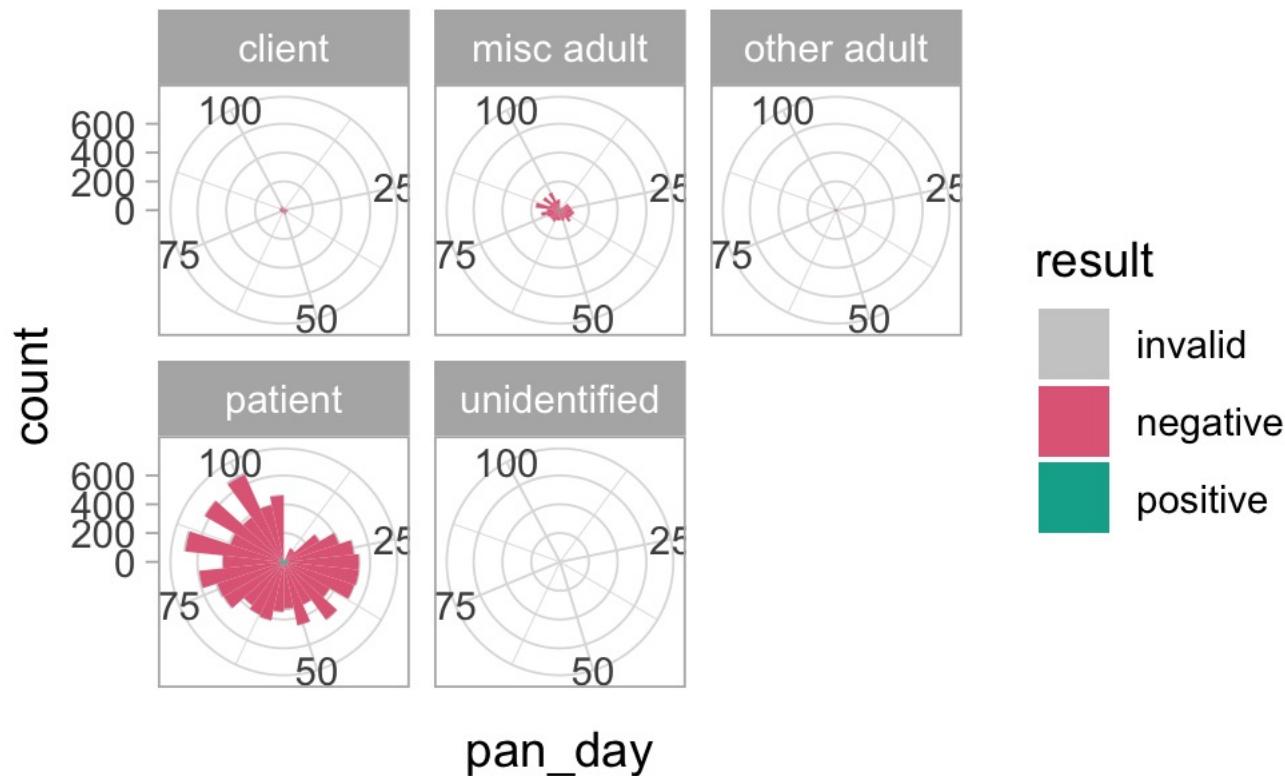
Coordinate systems



Titles and captions

COVID19 test volume

Displayed in polar coordinates, mostly to show off ggplot2



```
ggplot(data = data_frame) +  
  geom_function(mapping = aes(mappings)) +  
  theme_function +  
  scale_function +  
  facet_function +  
  coordinate_function +  
  ...
```

Required

Optional

<https://r4ds.had.co.nz/>

R for Data Science

Search

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5 Data transformation

6 Workflow: scripts

7 Exploratory Data Analysis

8 Workflow: projects

Wrangle

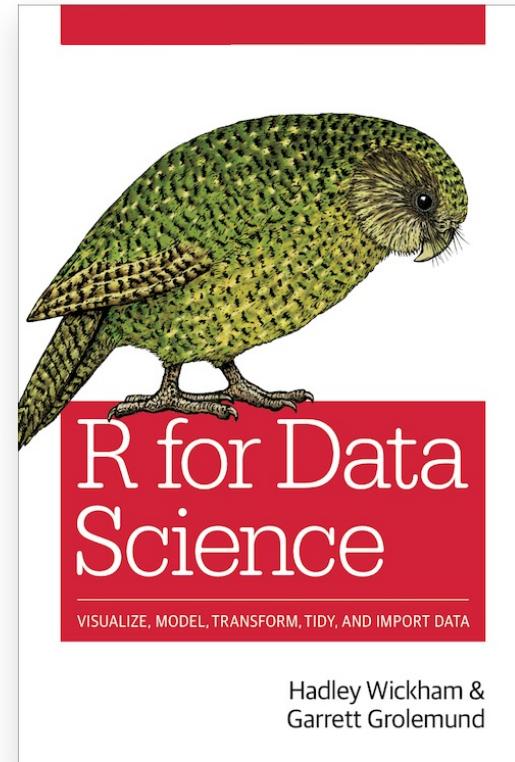
9 Introduction

10 Tibbles

11 Data import

Welcome

This is the website for “**R for Data Science**”. This book will teach you how to do data science with R: You’ll learn how to get your data into R, get it into the most useful structure, transform it, visualise it and model it. In this book, you will find a practicum of skills for data science. Just as a chemist learns how to clean test tubes and stock a lab, you’ll learn how to clean data and draw plots—and many other things besides. These are the skills that allow data science to happen, and here you will find the best practices for doing each of these things with R. You’ll learn how to use the grammar of graphics, literate programming, and reproducible research to save time. You’ll also learn how to manage cognitive resources to facilitate discoveries when wrangling, visualising, and exploring data.



<https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/>

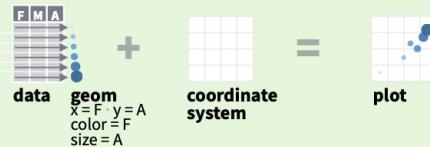
Data Visualization with ggplot2 :: CHEAT SHEET

Basics

ggplot2 is based on the **grammar of graphics**, the idea that you can build every graph from the same components: a **data set**, a **coordinate system**, and geoms—visual marks that represent data points.



To display values, map variables in the data to visual properties of the geom (**aesthetics**) like **size**, **color**, and **x** and **y** locations.



Complete the template below to build a graph.

```
ggplot(data = <DATA>) +  
  <GEOM_FUNCTION>(mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>),  
    stat = <STAT>, position = <POSITION>) +  
  <COORDINATE_FUNCTION> +  
  <FACET_FUNCTION> +  
  <SCALE_FUNCTION> +  
  <THEME_FUNCTION>
```

ggplot(data = mpg, aes(x = cty, y = hwy)) Begins a plot that you finish by adding layers to. Add one geom

Geoms

Use a geom function to represent data points, use the geom's aesthetic properties to represent variables. Each function returns a layer.

GRAPHICAL PRIMITIVES

a <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))
b <- ggplot(seals, aes(x = long, y = lat))

- a + **geom_blank()**
(Useful for expanding limits)
- b + **geom_curve**(aes(yend = lat + 1, xend = long + 1), curvature = 1) - x, xend, y, yend, alpha, angle, color, curvature, linetype, size
- a + **geom_path**(lineend = "butt", linejoin = "round", linemetre = 1)
x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size
- a + **geom_polygon**(aes(group = group))
x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size
- b + **geom_rect**(aes(xmin = long, ymin = lat, xmax = long + 1, ymax = lat + 1)) - xmax, xmin, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
- a + **geom_ribbon**(aes(ymin = unemploy - 900, ymax = unemploy + 900)) - x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size

LINE SEGMENTS

common aesthetics: x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size

- b + **geom_abline**(aes(intercept = 0, slope = 1))
- b + **geom_hline**(aes(yintercept = lat))
- b + **geom_vline**(aes(xintercept = long))
- b + **geom_segment**(aes(yend = lat + 1, xend = long + 1))
- b + **geom_spoke**(aes(angle = 1:1155, radius = 1))

ONE VARIABLE continuous

c <- ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy)); c2 <- ggplot(mpg)

- c + **geom_area**(stat = "bin")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
- c + **geom_density**(kernel = "gaussian")

TWO VARIABLES

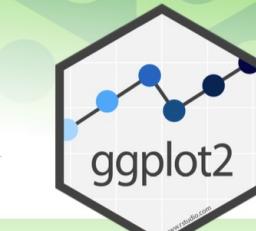
continuous x , continuous y
e <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy))

- e + **geom_label**(aes(label = cty), nudge_x = 1, nudge_y = 1, check_overlap = TRUE) - x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, lineheight, size, vjust
- e + **geom_jitter**(height = 2, width = 2)
x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size
- e + **geom_point**(), x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size, stroke
- e + **geom_quantile**(), x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size, weight
- e + **geom_rug**(sides = "bl")
x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size
- e + **geom_smooth**(method = lm)
x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size, weight
- e + **geom_text**(aes(label = cty), nudge_x = 1, nudge_y = 1, check_overlap = TRUE) - x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, lineheight, size, vjust

discrete x , continuous y

f <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class, hwy))

- f + **geom_col**(), x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size
- f + **geom_boxplot**()
x, y, lower, middle, upper, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, shape, size, weight
- f + **geom_dotplot**(binaxis = "y", stackdir = "center")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, group
- f + **geom_violin**(scale = "area")
x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size, weight



continuous bivariate distribution

h <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price))

- h + **geom_bin2d**(binwidth = c(0.25, 500))
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight
- h + **geom_density2d**()
x, y, alpha, colour, group, linetype, size
- h + **geom_hex**()
x, y, alpha, colour, fill, size

continuous function

i <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unemploy))

- i + **geom_area**()
x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
- i + **geom_line**()
x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size
- i + **geom_step**(direction = "hv")
x, y, alpha, color, group, linetype, size

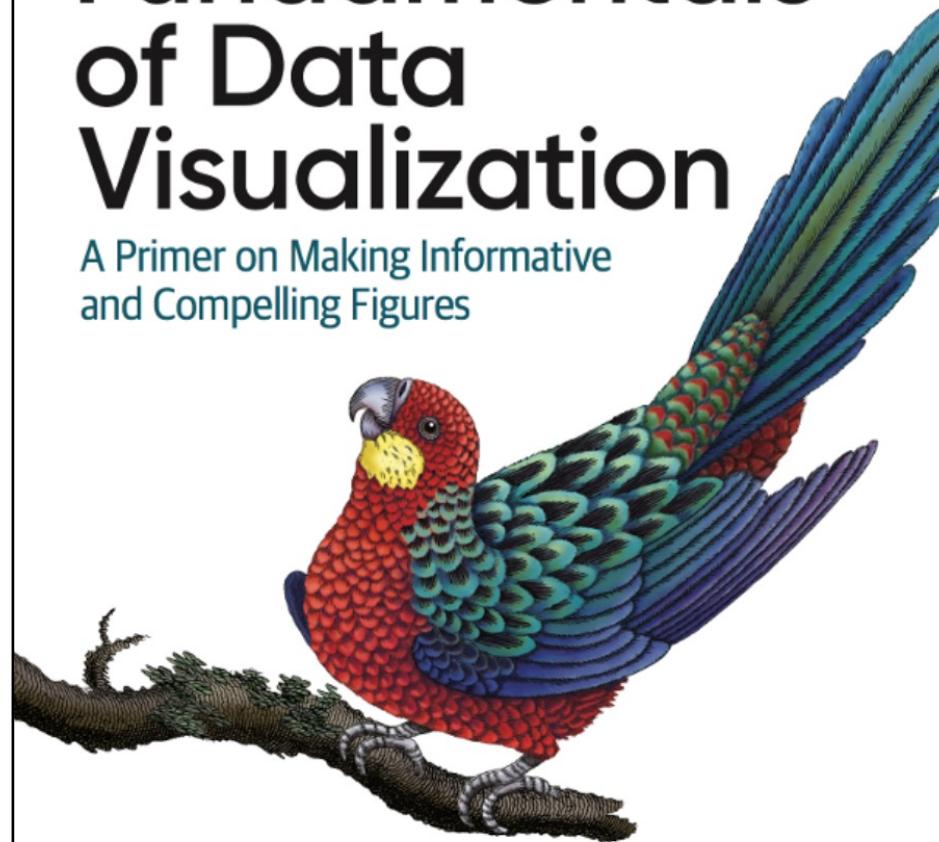
visualizing error

df <- data.frame(grp = c("A", "B"), fit = 4:5, se = 1:2)
j <- ggplot(df, aes(grp, fit, ymin = fit - se, ymax = fit + se))

- j + **geom_crossbar**(fatten = 2)
x, y, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size
- j + **geom_errorbar**()
x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, group, linetype, size, width (also **geom_errorbarh**())
- j + **geom_linerange**()
x, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, group, linetype, size
- j + **geom_pointrange**()
x, y, ymin, ymax, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, shape, size

Fundamentals of Data Visualization

A Primer on Making Informative
and Compelling Figures



Claus O. Wilke

<https://clauswilke.com/dataviz/>

Creating Survival Plots

Informative and Elegant with survminer

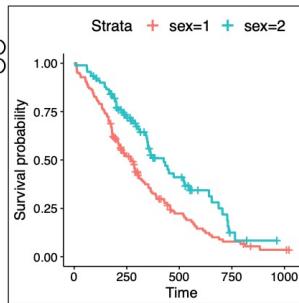
Survival Curves

The `ggsurvplot()` function creates `ggplot2` plots from `survfit` objects.

```
library("survival")
fit <- survfit(Surv(time, status)
               ~ sex, data = lung)

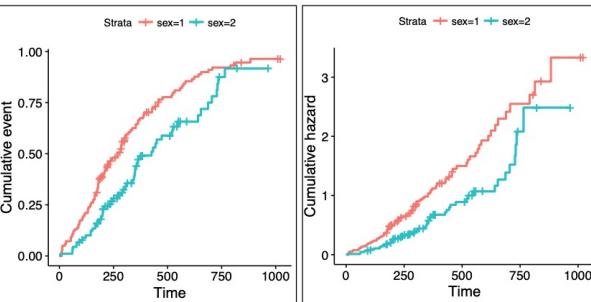
class(fit)
## [1] "survfit"

library("survminer")
ggsurvplot(fit, data = lung)
```



Use the `fun` argument to set the transformation of the survival curve. E.g. `"event"` for cumulative events, `"cumhaz"` for the cumulative hazard function or `"pct"` for survival probability in percentage.

```
ggsurvplot(fit, data = lung, fun = "event")
ggsurvplot(fit, data = lung, fun = "cumhaz")
```

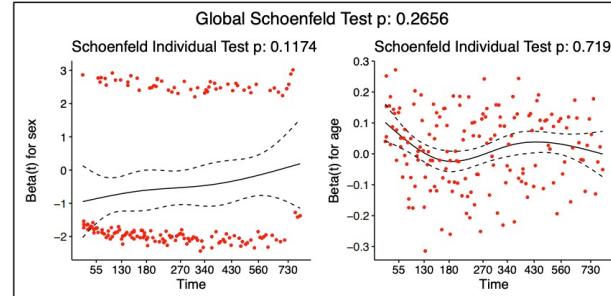


With lots of graphical parameters you have full control over look and feel of the survival curves. See [the vignette](#) for details.

Diagnostics of Cox Model

The function `cox.zph()` from `survival` package may be used to test the proportional hazards assumption for a Cox regression model fit. The graphical verification of this assumption may be performed with the function `ggcoxzph()` from the `survminer` package. For each covariate it produces plots with scaled Schoenfeld residuals against the time.

```
library("survival")
fit <- coxph(Surv(time, status) ~ sex + age, data = lung)
ftest <- cox.zph(fit)
ftest
##          rho chisq      p
## sex     0.1236 2.452 0.117
## age    -0.0275 0.129 0.719
## GLOBAL   NA 2.651 0.266
library("survminer")
ggcoxzph(ftest)
```



The function `ggcoxdiagnostics()` plots different types of residuals as a function of time, linear predictor or observation id. The type of residual is selected with `type` argument. Possible values are `"martingale"`, `"deviance"`, `"score"`, `"schoenfeld"`, `"dfbeta"`, `"dfbetas"`, and `"scaledsch"`.

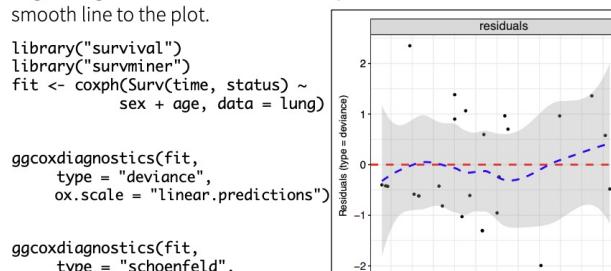
The `ox.scale` argument defines what shall be plotted on the OX axis. Possible values are `"linear.predictions"`, `"observation.id"`, `"time"`.

Logical arguments `hline` and `sline` may be used to add horizontal line or smooth line to the plot.

```
library("survival")
library("survminer")
fit <- coxph(Surv(time, status) ~
              sex + age, data = lung)
```

```
ggcoxdiagnostics(fit,
                  type = "deviance",
                  ox.scale = "linear.predictions")

ggcoxdiagnostics(fit,
                  type = "schoenfeld").
```

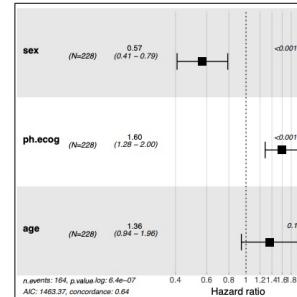


Summary of Cox Model

The function `ggforest()` from the `survminer` package creates a forest plot for a Cox regression model fit. Hazard ratio estimates along with confidence intervals and p-values are plotted for each variable.

```
library("survival")
library("survminer")
lung$age <- ifelse(lung$age > 70, ">70", "<= 70")
fit <- coxph( Surv(time, status) ~ sex + ph.ecog + age, data = lung)
fit

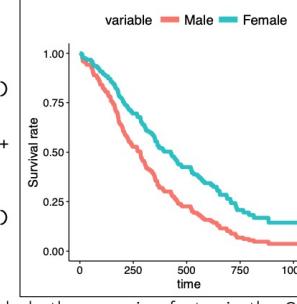
## Call:
## coxph(formula = Surv(time, status) ~ sex+ph.ecog+age, data=lung)
##
##          coef exp(coef) se(coef)      z      p
## sex     -0.567   0.567   0.168 -3.37 0.00075
## ph.ecog  0.470   1.600   0.113  4.16 3.1e-05
## age>70  0.307   1.359   0.187  1.64  0.10175
##
## Likelihood ratio test=31.6  on
## n= 227, number of events= 164
ggforest(fit)
```



The function `ggadjustedcurves()` from the `survminer` package plots Adjusted Survival Curves for Cox Proportional Hazards Model. Adjusted Survival Curves show how a selected factor influences survival estimated from a Cox model.

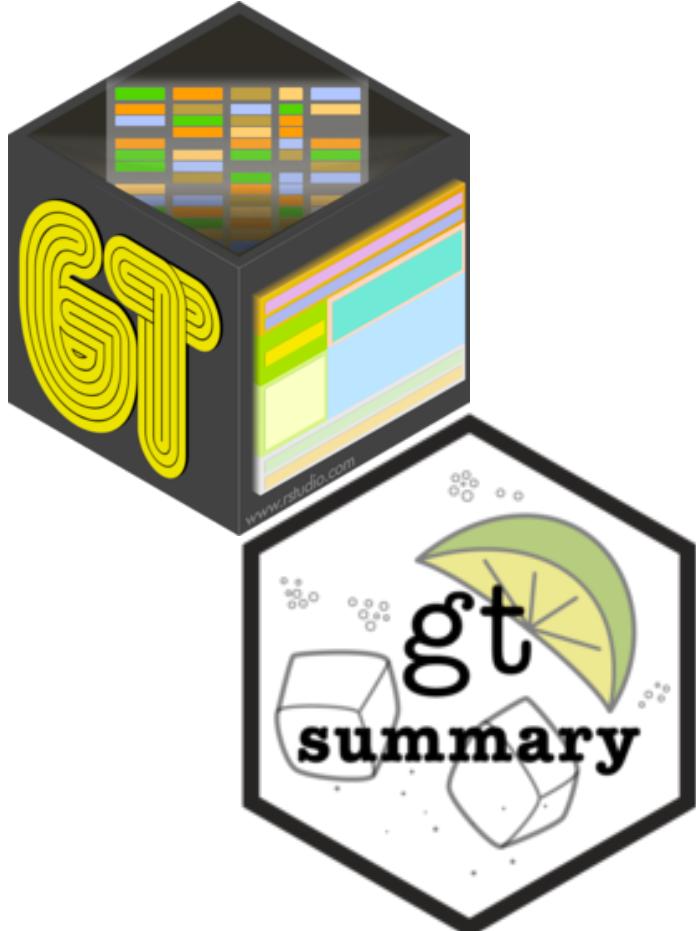
Note that these curves differ from Kaplan Meier estimates since they present expected survival based on given Cox model.

```
library("survival")
library("survminer")
lung$sex <- ifelse(lung$sex == 1,
                   "Male", "Female")
fit <- coxph(Surv(time, status) ~
              sex + ph.ecog + age +
              strata(sex),
              data = lung)
ggadjustedcurves(fit, data=lung)
```



Note that it is not necessary to include the grouping factor in the Cox

A grammar for tables



| Variable | N | Drug A, N = 98 ¹ | Drug B, N = 102 ¹ | p-value ² |
|----------------|-----|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Age | 189 | 46 (37, 59) | 48 (39, 56) | 0.7 |
| Grade | 200 | | | 0.9 |
| I | | 35 (36%) | 33 (32%) | |
| II | | 32 (33%) | 36 (35%) | |
| III | | 31 (32%) | 33 (32%) | |
| Tumor Response | 193 | 28 (29%) | 33 (34%) | 0.6 |

¹ Statistics presented: median (IQR); n (%)

² Statistical tests performed: Wilcoxon rank-sum test; chi-square test of independence

Goals

1. Appreciate the importance of visualization for understanding data
2. Learn how to use ggplot2 to visualize data

Objectives

1. Create a basic visualization using a simple **template**
2. Define “**aesthetic mapping**” and explain how aesthetic mappings relate variables of a data frame to features of graphic markings on a plot
3. Write the code to specify a type of plot and fine tune its appearance using “**geom**” functions
4. Explain how to add **layers** to a ggplot object to create complex and highly customized visualizations