

005-beamer-presentations

Forced Expiratory Volume and Smoking

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¹<https://github.com/sahirbhatnagar/knitr-tutorial>

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Forced Expiratory Volume and Smoking

Presenting research is an important part of a statisticians life. We illustrate the use of Beamer presentations and `knitr` (Xie, 2015, 2013, 2014) using data from a study that aimed to assess the relationship between subjects forced expiratory volume (FEV) and their current smoking status. In this problem the measured outcome of interest is forced expiratory volume (FEV), which is, essentially, the amount of air an individual can exhale in the first second of a forceful breath. The data recorded in the dataset include the following: FEV (liters), AGE (years), HEIGHT (inches), GENDER (M/F), SMOKE (Y/N) (Kahn, 2005).

Fivenumber Summary of Sex-Education Combinations

A very powerful way of getting **custom summary information** by **multiple categories** is via the `plyr` package (Wickham, 2011).

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A very powerful way of getting **custom summary information** by **multiple categories** is via the `plyr` package (Wickham, 2011).

It allows you to subset the data and perform the operations in **a single step**

Fivenumber Summary of Sex-Education Combinations

A very powerful way of getting **custom summary information** by **multiple categories** is via the `plyr` package (Wickham, 2011).

It allows you to subset the data and perform the operations in a **single step**

```
fev <- read.csv("lung.csv")

fev$edu <- cut(fev$age, breaks = c(2, 5, 10, 13,
  Inf), labels = c("preschool", "primary", "middle",
  "highschool"))

ddply(fev, .(edu, sex), summarise, min = min(fev),
  `1st` = quantile(fev, 1/4), median = median(fev),
  mean = mean(fev), `3rd` = quantile(fev, 3/4),
  max = max(fev))
```

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##		edu	sex	min	1st	median	mean	3rd	max
## 1	preschool	0	0.79	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7	
## 2	preschool	1	0.80	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.1	
## 3	primary	0	1.29	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.4	
## 4	primary	1	1.17	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	4.6	
## 5	middle	0	2.08	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.8	
## 6	middle	1	1.69	2.9	3.4	3.5	4.1	5.2	
## 7	highschool	0	2.20	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.7	
## 8	highschool	1	2.28	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.8	

The Power of R Graphics

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A very powerful graphics package in R is `ggplot2` (Wickham, 2009).

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A very powerful graphics package in R is ggplot2 (Wickham, 2009).

Similar in spirit to the plyr package, **subsetting** and **plotting** are done simultaneously.

The Power of R Graphics

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A very powerful graphics package in R is ggplot2 (Wickham, 2009).

Similar in spirit to the plyr package, **subsetting** and **plotting** are done simultaneously.

See <http://docs.ggplot2.org/current/> for documentation

<http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/> is also a very good resource with examples

Boxplots of Sex-Education Combinations

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```

# change 0/1 to male / female
fev$gender <- sapply(fev$sex, function(i) if (i ==
  1) "Male" else "Female")

# check that edu and gender are
# Binary/Factor/Character variables
str(fev)

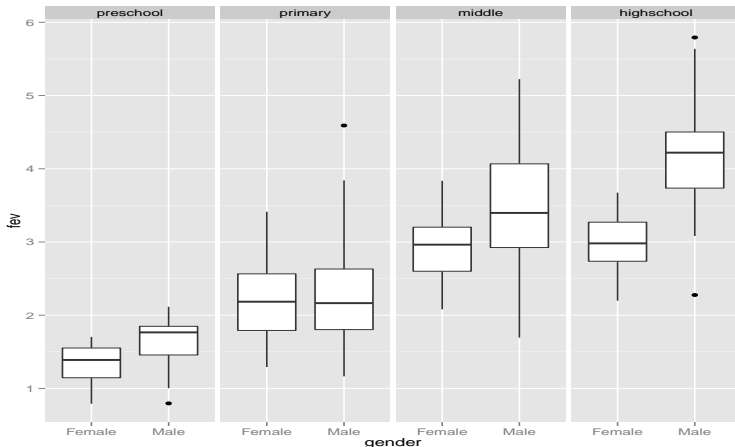
## 'data.frame': 654 obs. of 7 variables:
## $ age : int 9 8 7 9 9 8 6 6 8 9 ...
## $ fev : num 1.71 1.72 1.72 1.56 1.9 ...
## $ height: num 57 67.5 54.5 53 57 61 58 56 58.5 60 ...
## $ sex : int 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ smoke : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ edu : Factor w/ 4 levels "preschool","primary",...:
## $ gender: chr "Female" "Female" "Female" "Male" ...

```

Boxplots of Sex-Education Combinations

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```
p <- ggplot(fev, aes(x = gender, y = fev)) + geom_boxplot()  
p + facet_grid(~edu)
```



Histograms by Gender

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```
# initiate ggplot, specify breaks  
m <- ggplot(fev, aes(x = fev)) + geom_histogram(colour = "black",  
  fill = "white", breaks = seq(0, 6, 0.2))
```

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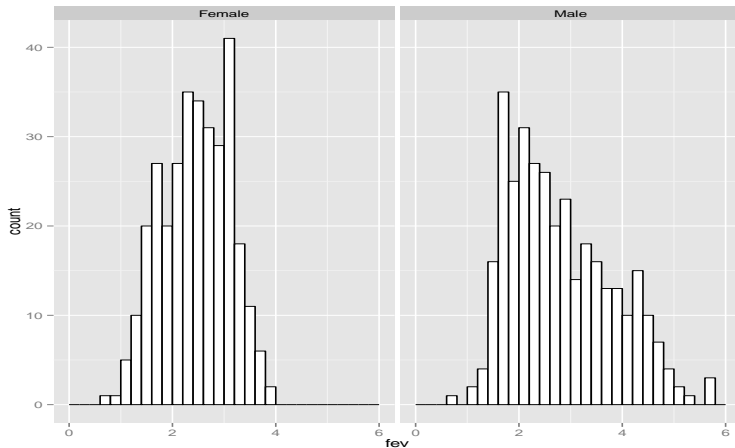
```
# initiate ggplot, specify breaks
m <- ggplot(fev, aes(x = fev)) + geom_histogram(colour = "black",
  fill = "white", breaks = seq(0, 6, 0.2))
```

```
# plot FEV by gender
m + facet_grid(~gender)
```

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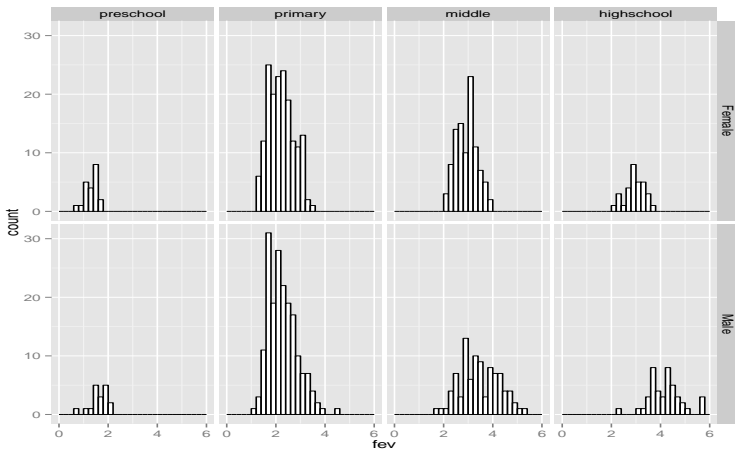
```
m <- ggplot(fev, aes(x = fev)) + geom_histogram(colour = "black",  
  fill = "white", breaks = seq(0, 6, 0.2))  
m + facet_grid(~gender)
```



Histograms by Gender-Education Combinations

where 'm' is the same as previous slide

```
m + facet_grid(gender ~ edu)
```

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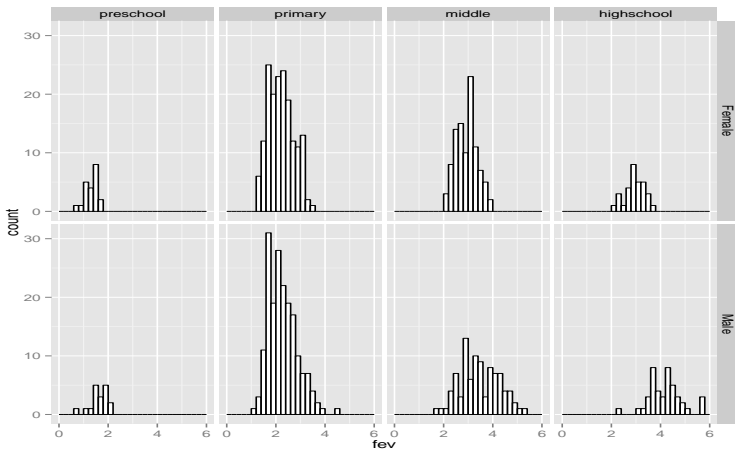
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```
# where 'm' is the same as previous slide
```

```
m + facet_grid(gender ~ edu)
```



Question: What is the problem with this plot?

Table of Gender-Education Combinations Counts

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```
xtabs(~edu + gender, data = fev)
```

##		gender	
##	edu	Female	Male
##	preschool	21	18
##	primary	168	183
##	middle	98	92
##	highschool	31	43

Density of Gender-Education Combinations

To make the plots more comparable **plot their densities**

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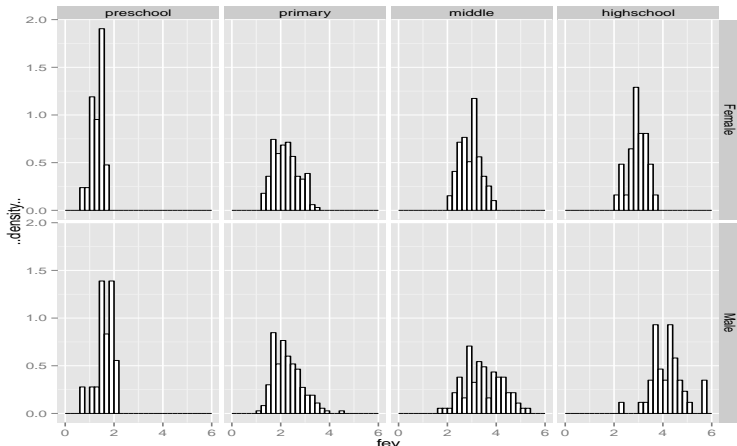
References

Density of Gender-Education Combinations

To make the plots more comparable **plot their densities**

where 'm' is the same as previous slides

```
m + aes(y = ..density..) + facet_grid(gender ~ edu)
```



Histogram vs. Density of FEV

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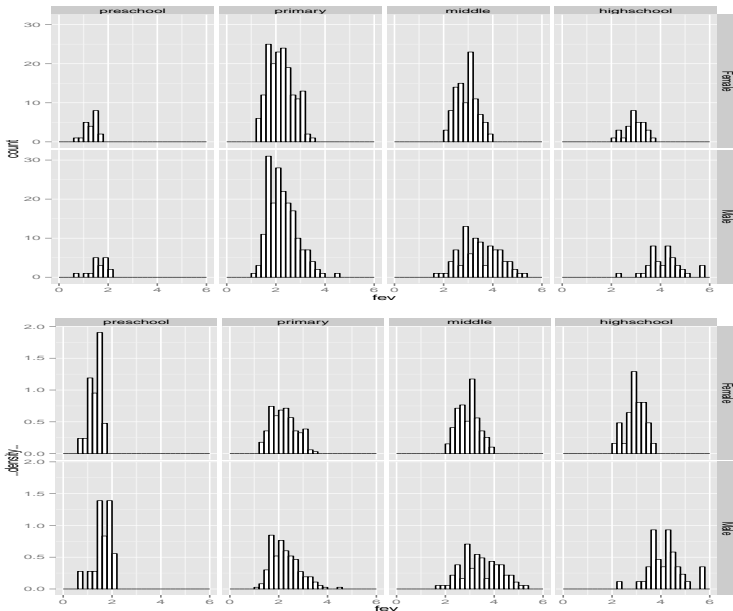
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Yihui Xie. *Dynamic Documents with R and knitr*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, 2013. URL <http://yihui.name/knitr/>. ISBN 978-1482203530.

Yihui Xie. knitr: A comprehensive tool for reproducible research in R. In Victoria Stodden, Friedrich Leisch, and Roger D. Peng, editors, *Implementing Reproducible Computational Research*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, 2014. URL <http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781466561595>. ISBN 978-1466561595.

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Session Info

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```
print(sessionInfo(), locale = FALSE)

## R version 3.2.0 (2015-04-16)
## Platform: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit)
## Running under: Ubuntu 14.04 LTS
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats      graphics  grDevices  utils
## [5] datasets  methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
## [1] ggplot2_1.0.1  plyr_1.8.2    knitr_1.10
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] Rcpp_0.11.6      digest_0.6.8
## [3] MASS_7.3-39      grid_3.2.0
## [5] gtable_0.1.2     formatR_1.2
## [7] magrittr_1.5     evaluate_0.7
## [9] scales_0.2.4     highr_0.5
## [11] stringi_0.4-1    reshape2_1.4.1
## [13] labeling_0.3     proto_0.3-10
## [15] tools_3.2.0      stringr_1.0.0
## [17] munsell_0.4.2    colorspace_1.2-6
```