IE6600 Computation and Visualization for Analytics

Data Visualization

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Data Visualization

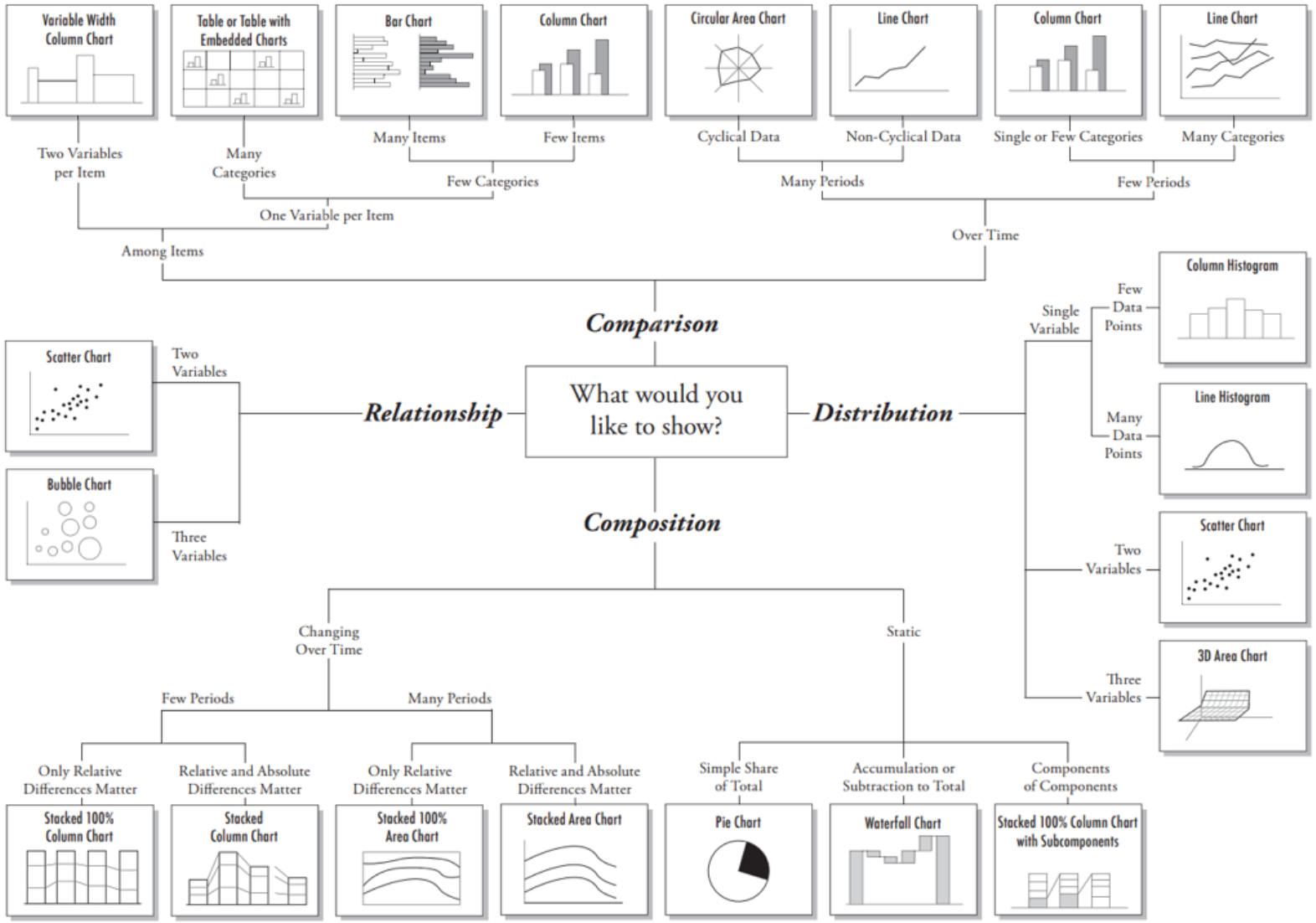


Chart selection

A great explanation on selecting a right chart type by Dr. Andrew Abela.

but as a data scientist should not be limited by this.

http://extremepresentation.typepad.com/files/choosing-a-good-chart-09.pdf

Components of the plots

- Layers:
  - Dataset
  - Aesthetic mapping (color, shape, size, etc.)
  - Statistical transformation
  - Geometric object (line, bar, dots, etc.)
  - Position adjustment
- Scale (optional)
- Coordinate system
- Faceting (optional)
- Defaults

[1] [Wickham, Hadley. “A Layered Grammar of Graphics.” Journal of Computational and Graphical Statistics, vol. 19, no. 1, 2010, pp. 3–28., doi:10.1198/jcgs.2009.07098.]

ggplot2 full syntax

```
ggplot(data = <DATASET>,
       mapping = aes( <MAPPINGS>) +
        layer(geom = <GEOM>,
              stat = <STAT>,
              position = <POSITION>) +
        <SCALE_FUNCTION>() +
        <COORDINATE_FUNCTION>() +
        <FACET_FUNCTION>()
```

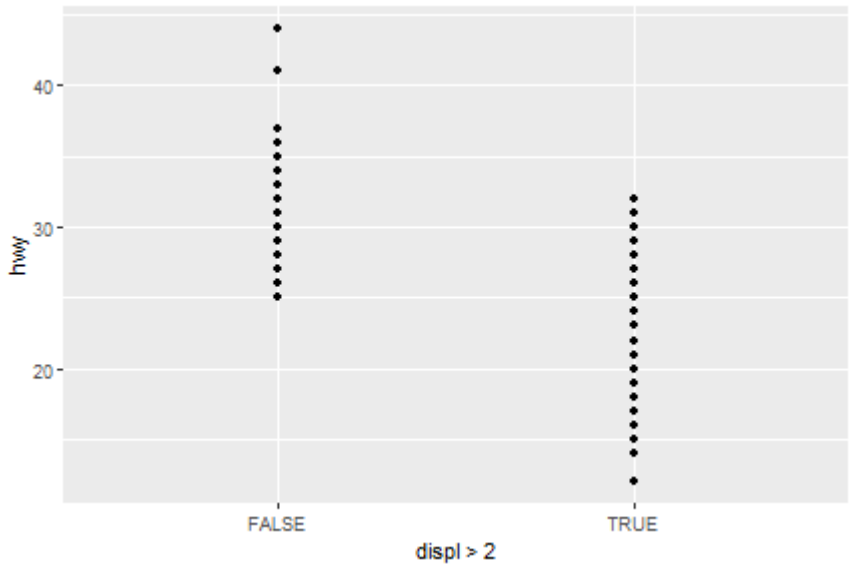
A typical graph template

```
ggplot(data = <DATASET> ,
       mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS)) +
<GEOM_FUNCTION>()
```

[1] Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. R For Data Science. OReilly, 2017.

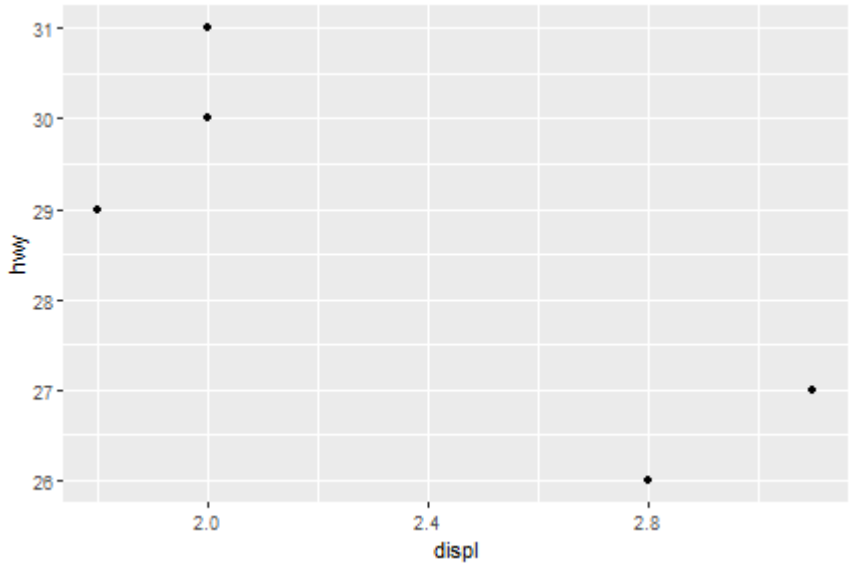
Creat a plot (cont'd)

```
ggplot(data=mpg)+
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x=displ>2,y=hwy))
```



Creat a plot (cont'd)

```
ggplot(data=mpg[mpg$model=="a4",])+
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x=displ,y=hwy))
```



Aesthetic Mappings

Aesthetic Mappings

The greatest value of a picture is when it forces us to notice what we never expected to see.

—John Tukey

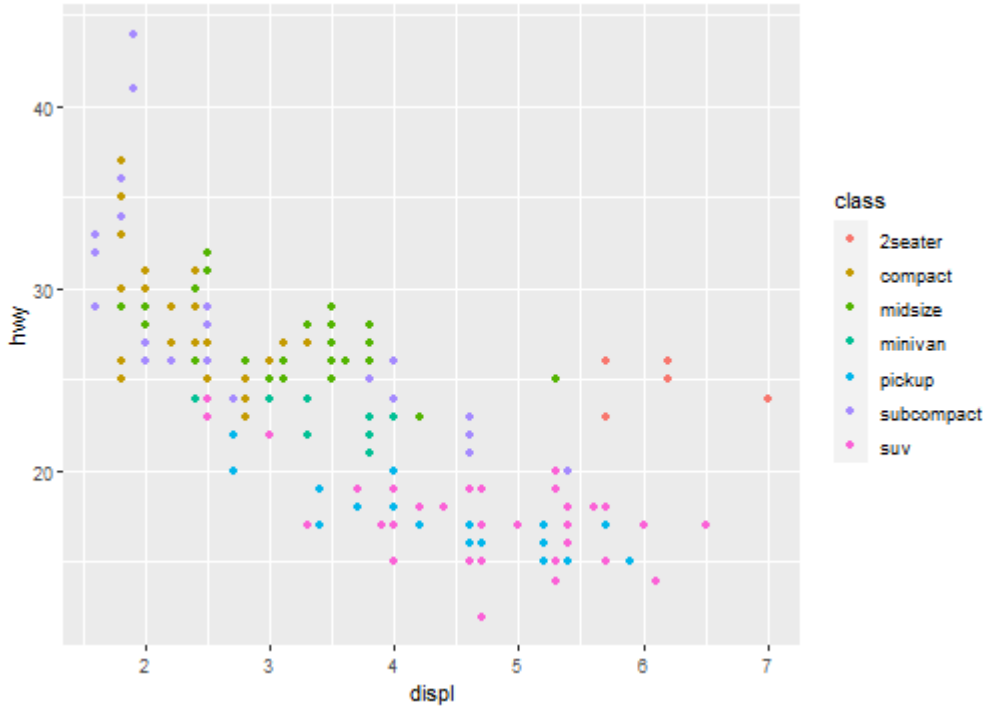
Aesthetic Mappings

- Mapping
- Size
- Alpha
- Shape
- color

Aesthetic Mappings: Mapping

Map the colors of your points to the class variable to reveal the class of each car:

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color = class))
```



Aesthetic Mappings: Size

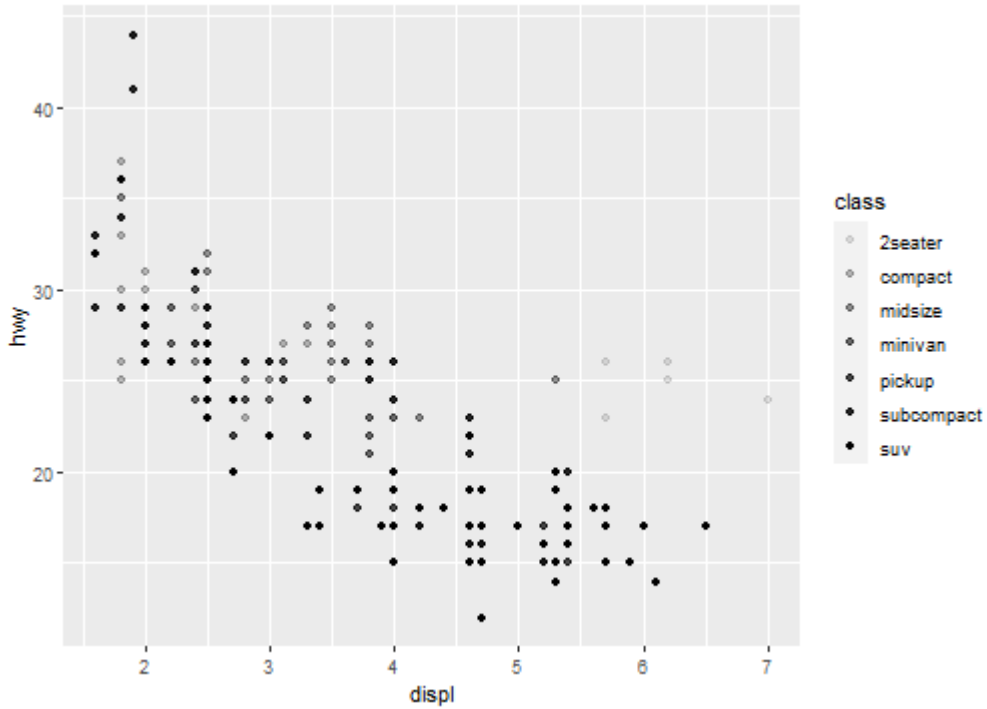
Not recommend mapping an unordered variable to an ordered aesthetic:

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, size = class))
```

```
## Warning: Using size for a discrete variable is not advised.
```

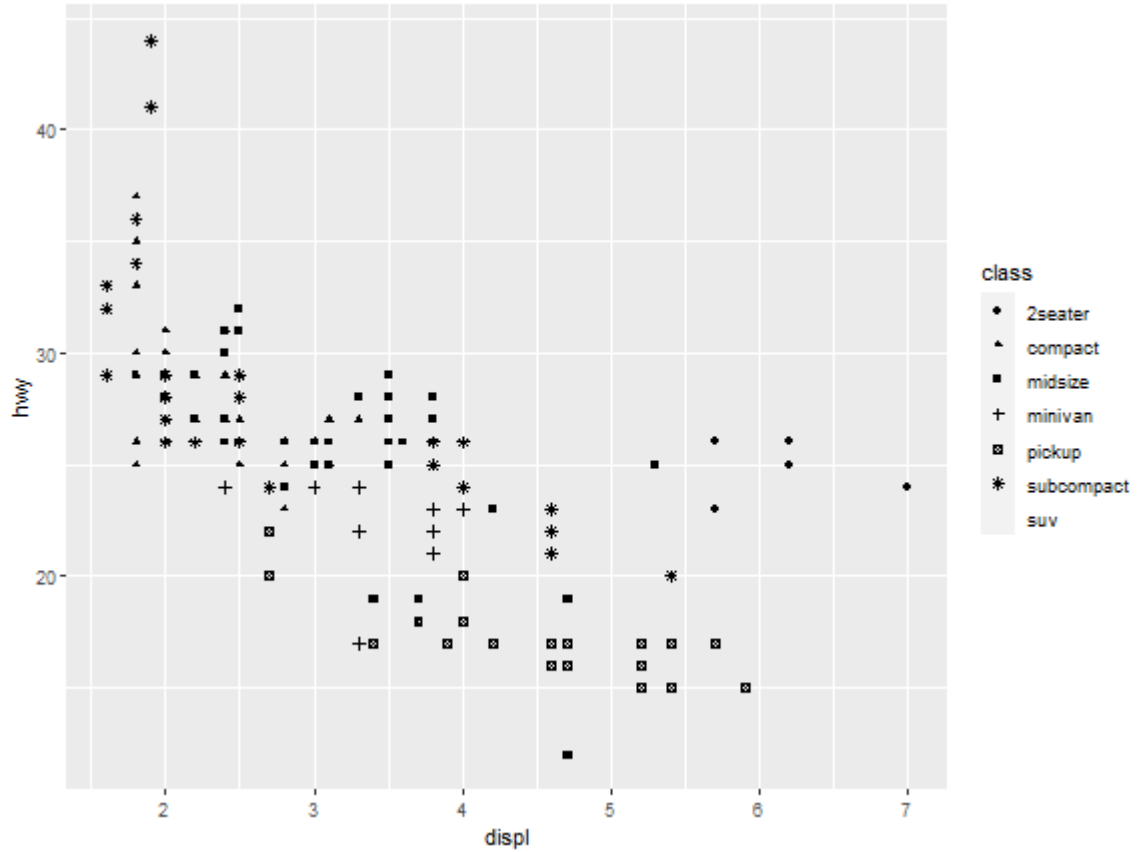
Aesthetic Mappings: Alpha

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, alpha = class))
```



Aesthetic Mappings: Shape

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, shape = class))
```



What happened to the SUVs? ggplot2 will only use six shapes at a time. By default, additional groups will go unplotted when you use this aesthetic.

Aesthetic Mappings: Shape (cont'd)

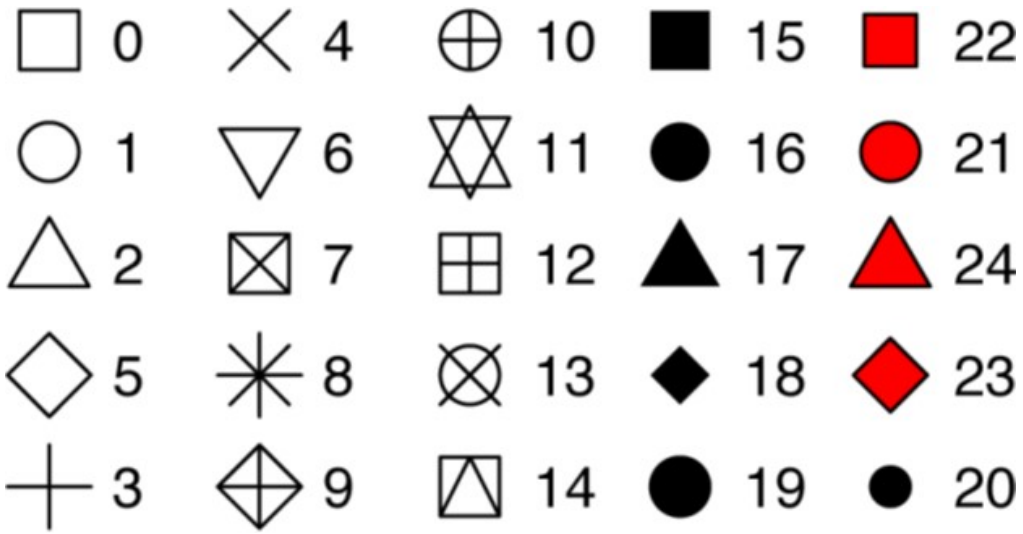


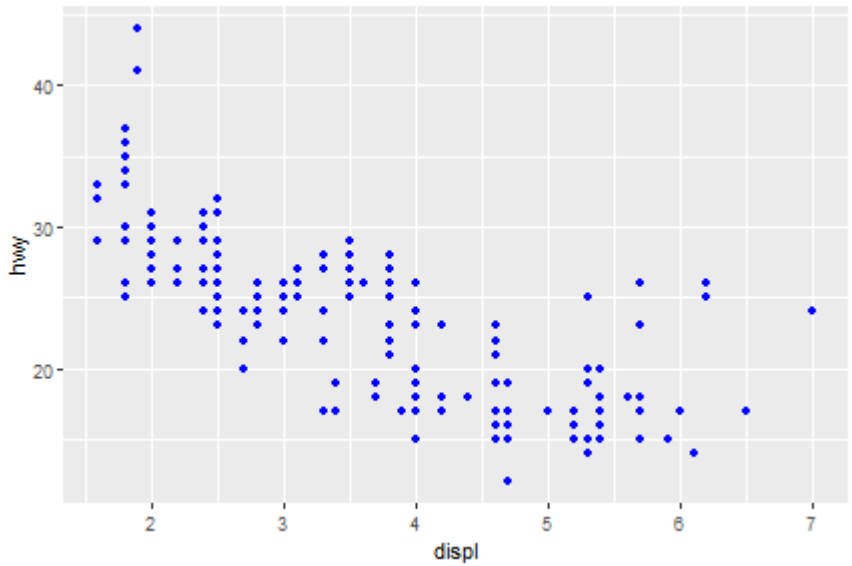
Figure 1-1. R has 25 built-in shapes that are identified by numbers

Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. R For Data Science. OReilly, 2017.

Aesthetic Mappings: Color

For each aesthetic you use, the aes() to associate the name of the aesthetic with a variable to display. The aes() function gathers together each of the aesthetic mappings used by a layer and passes them to the layer's mapping argument.

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy), color = "blue")
```



Exercise

- Which variables in mpg are categorical? Which variables are continuous? (Hint: type ?mpg to read the documentation for the dataset.) How can you see this information when you run mpg?

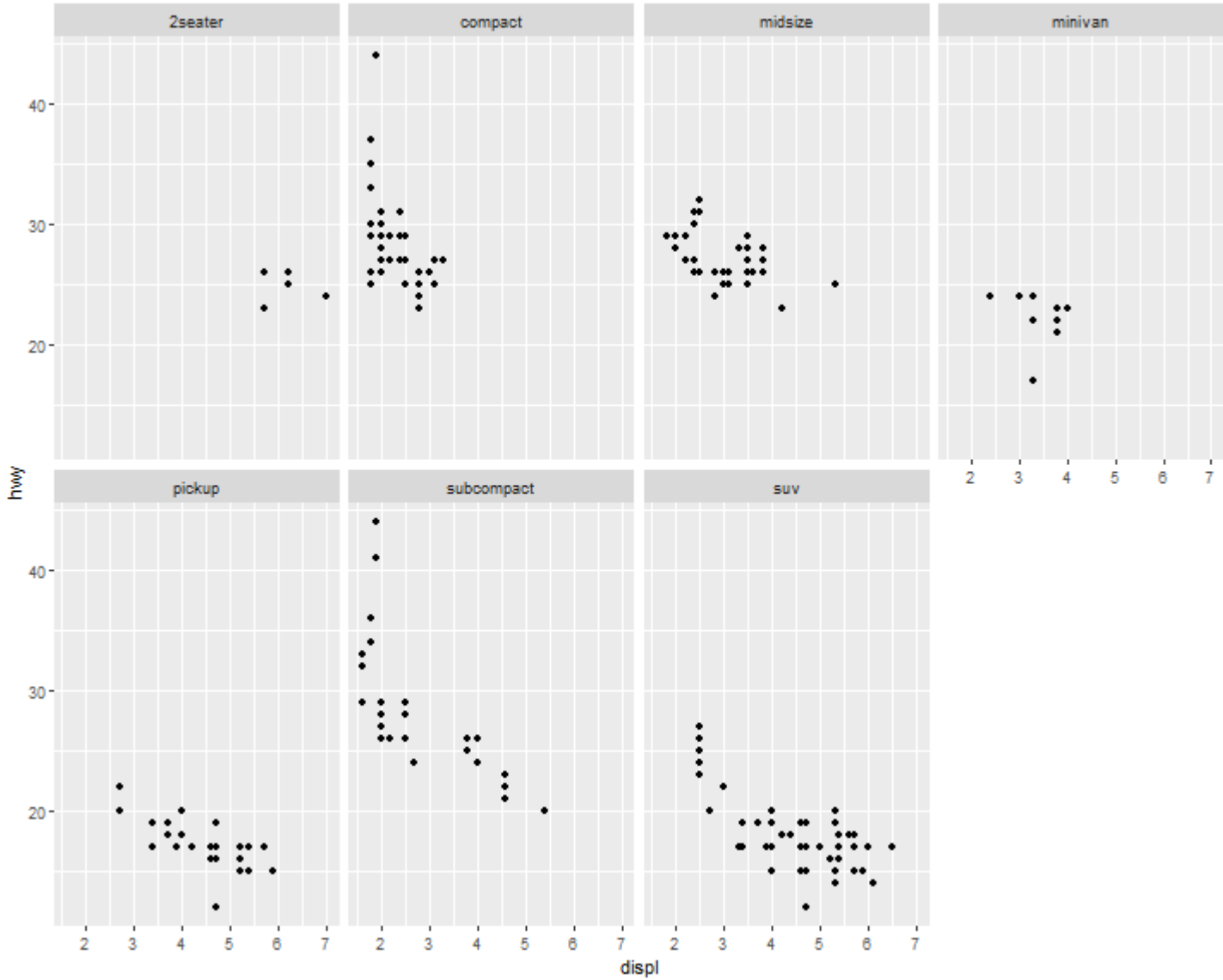
- Map a continuous variable to color, size, and shape. How do these aesthetics behave differently for categorical versus continuous variables?

Facets

Facets: facet_wrap()

The first argument of facet_wrap() should be a formula, which you create with ~ followed by a variable name (here “formula” is the name of a data structure in R, not a synonym for “equation”).
To facet your plot by a single variable (discrete), use facet_wrap()

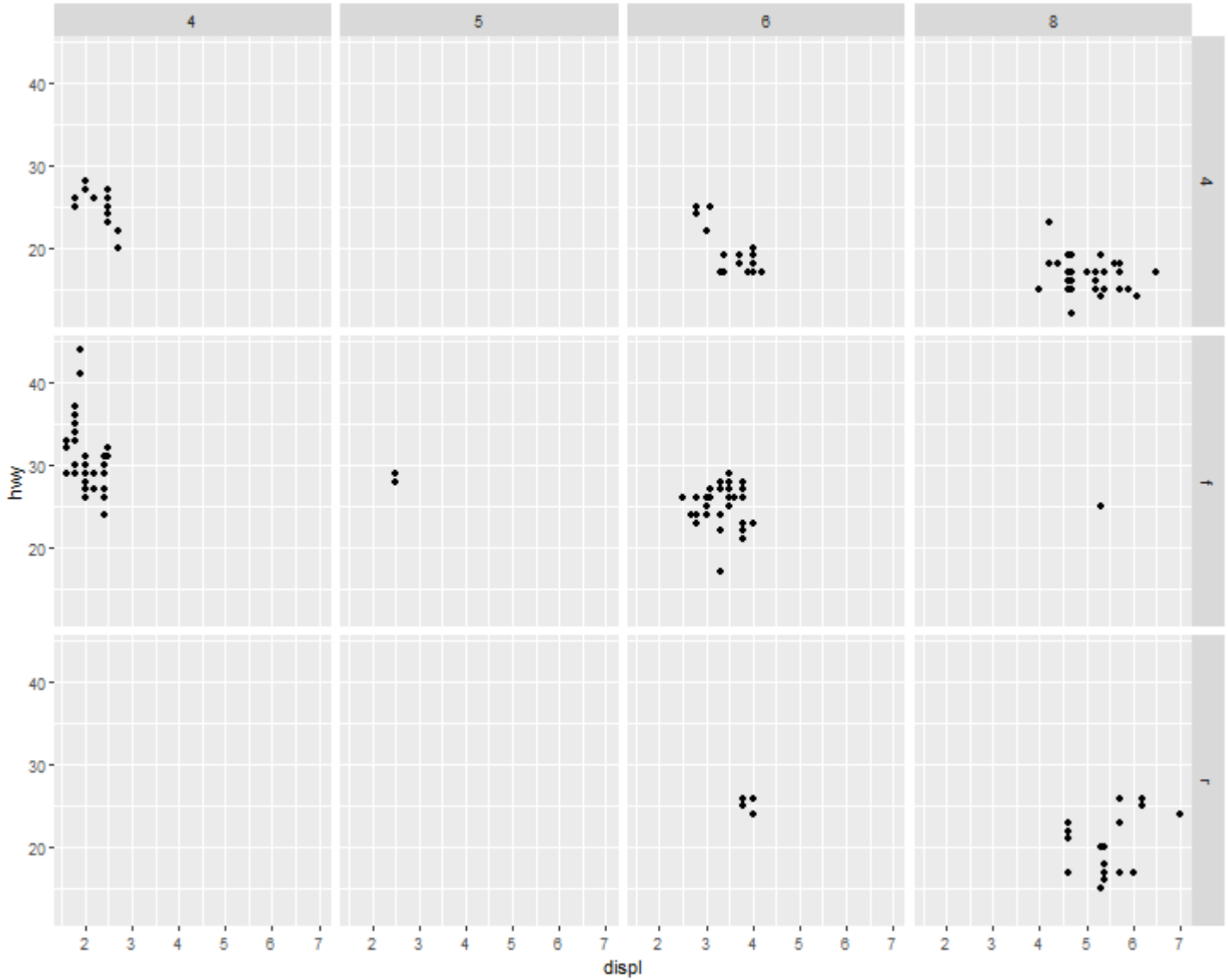
```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  facet_wrap( ~ class, nrow = 2)
```



Facets: facet_grid()

To facet your plot on the combination of two variables, add facet_grid() to your plot call.

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  facet_grid(drv ~ cyl)
```



Geometric Objects

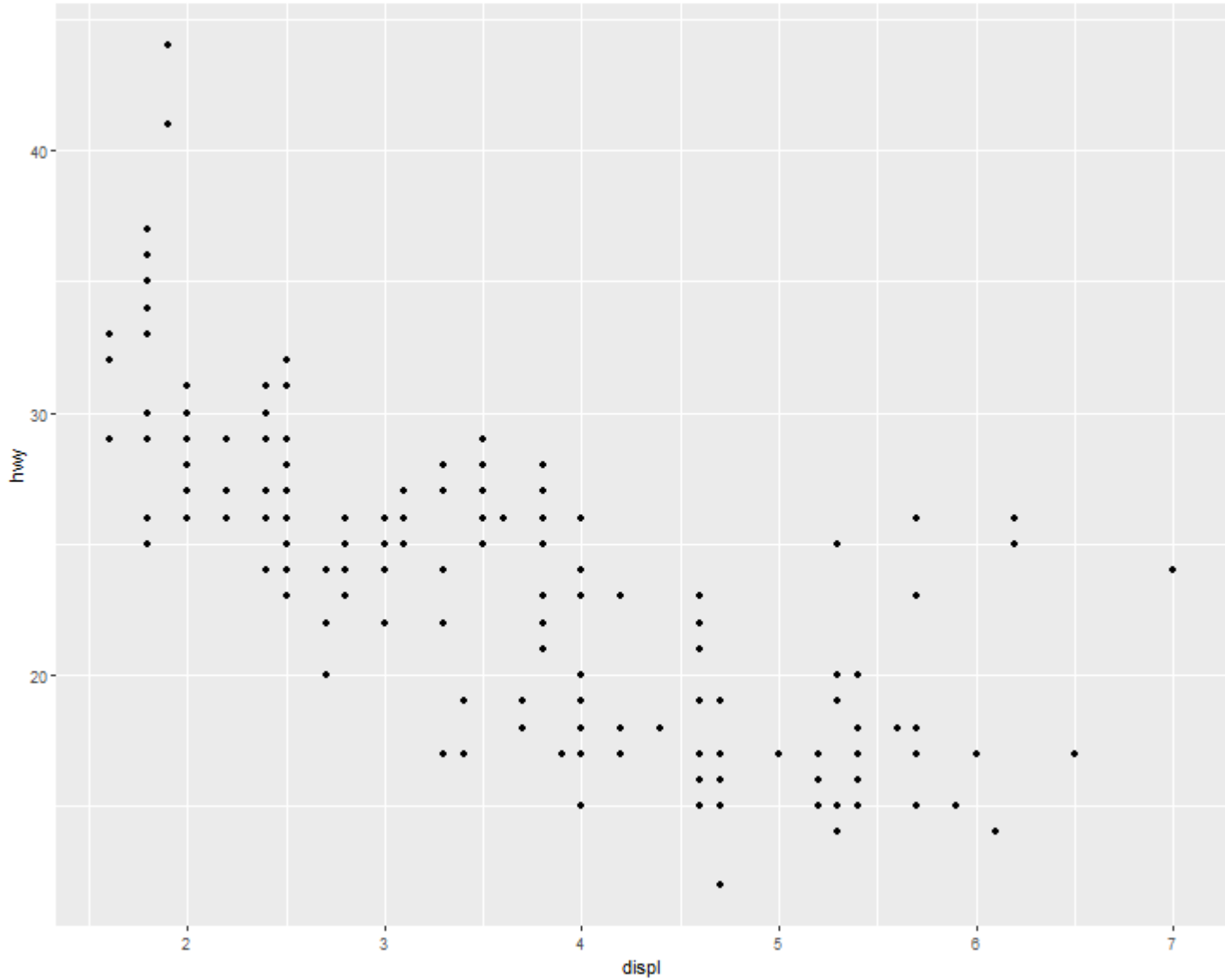
Geometric Objects

A geom is the geometrical object that a plot uses to represent data. People often describe plots by the type of geom that the plot uses. For example, bar charts use bar geoms, line charts use line geoms, boxplots use boxplot geoms, and so on

Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. R For Data Science. OReilly, 2017.

Geometric Objects (cont'd)

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
```

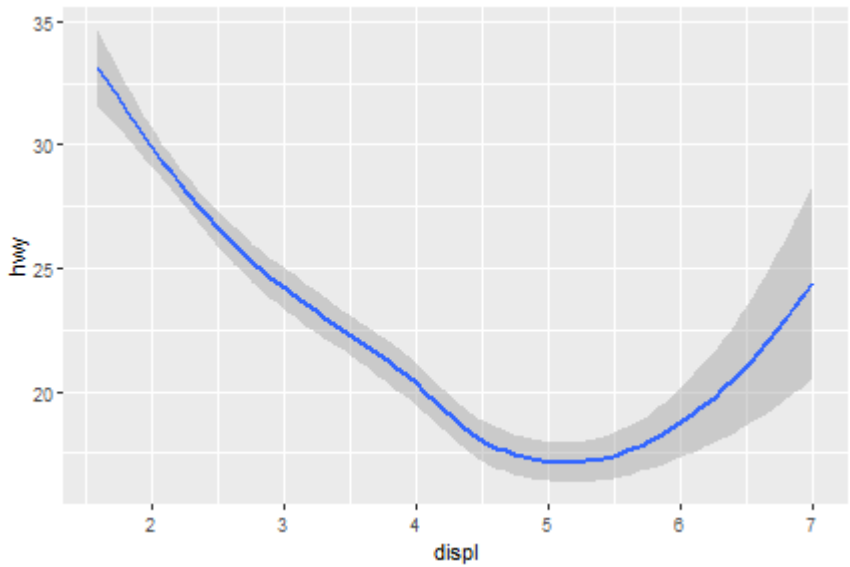


Geometric Objects (cont'd)

geom_smooth(): 95% confidence level interval for predictions

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```

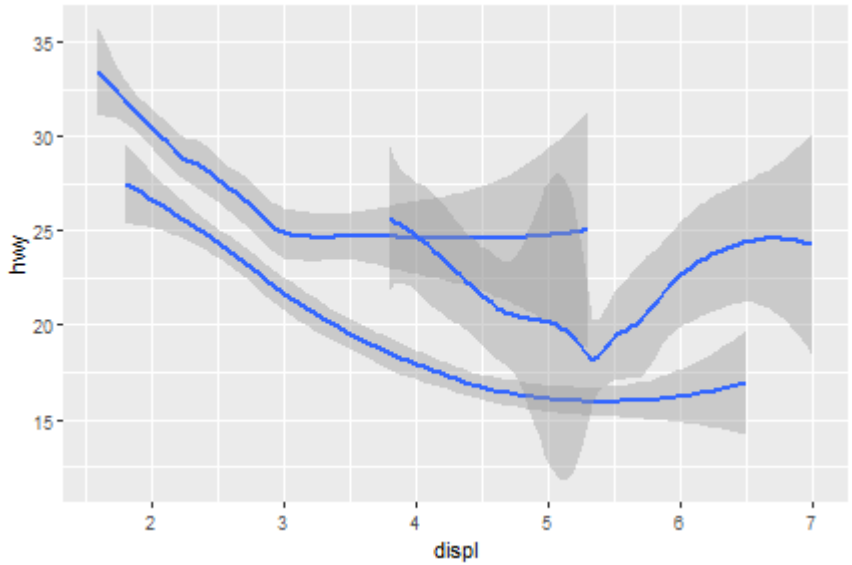


Geometric Objects (cont'd)

What if we would like to group the smooth_line by drv?

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, group = drv))
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```

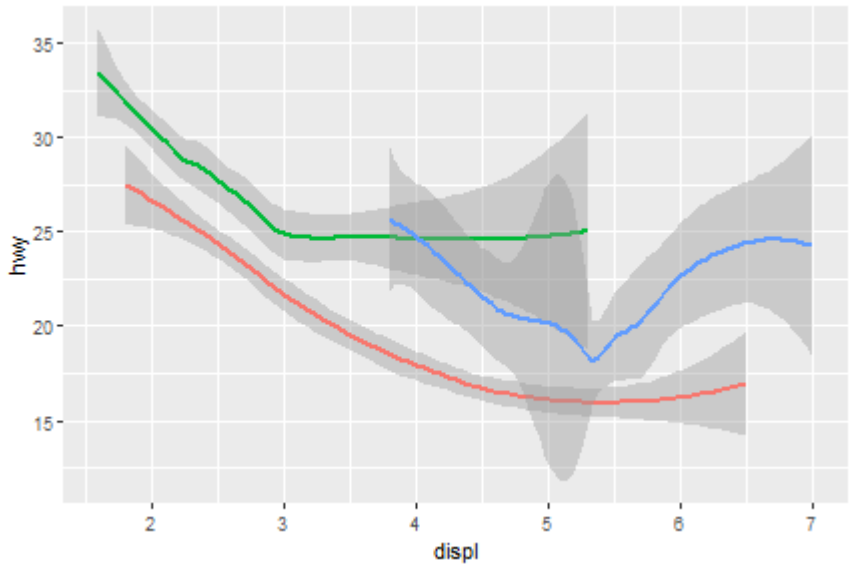


Geometric Objects (cont'd)

Arrange colors on different type of drv.

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color = drv),
  show.legend = FALSE)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```

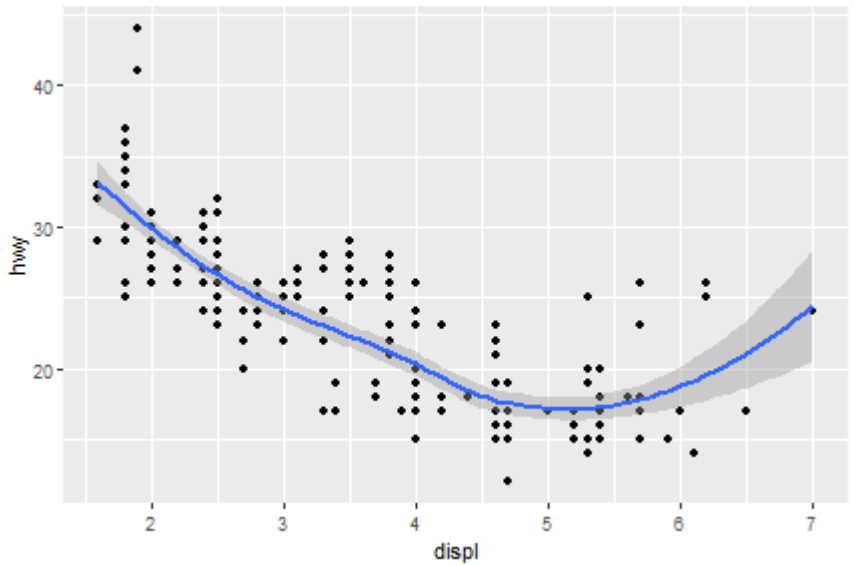


Geometric Objects (cont'd)

Blend up two geom together.

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```



Global and local mappings

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
```

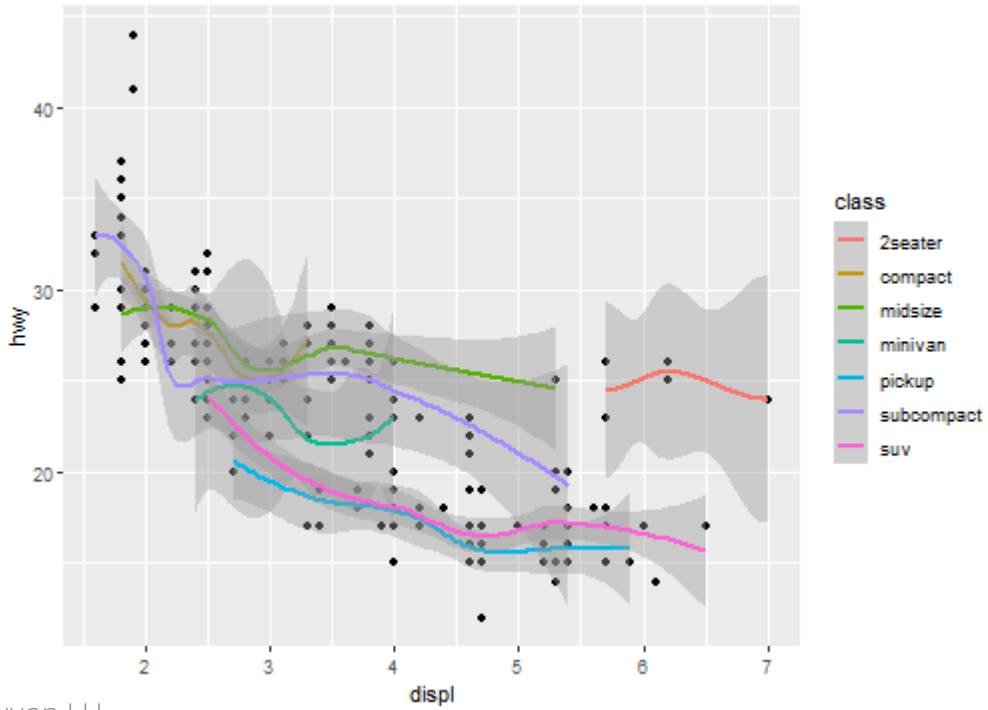
ggplot2 will treat these mappings as global mappings that apply to each geom in the graph. In other words, this code will produce the same plot as the previous code:

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth()
```

Local mappings

```
  ggplot(data = mpg) +
    geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
    geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color=class))
```

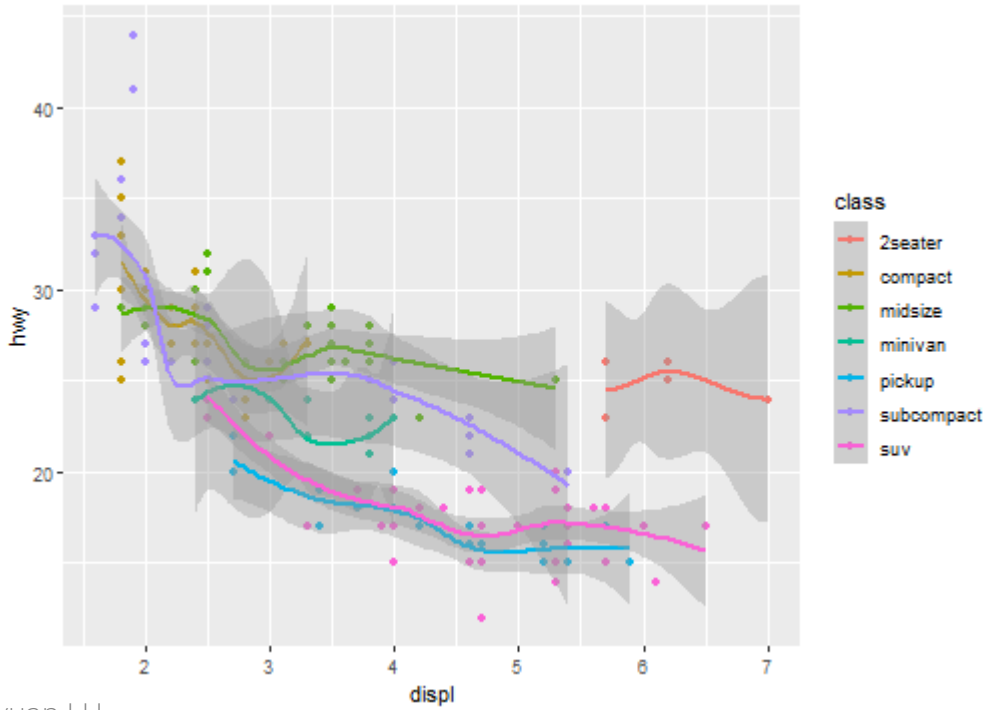
```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```



Global mapping

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color=class)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth()
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```

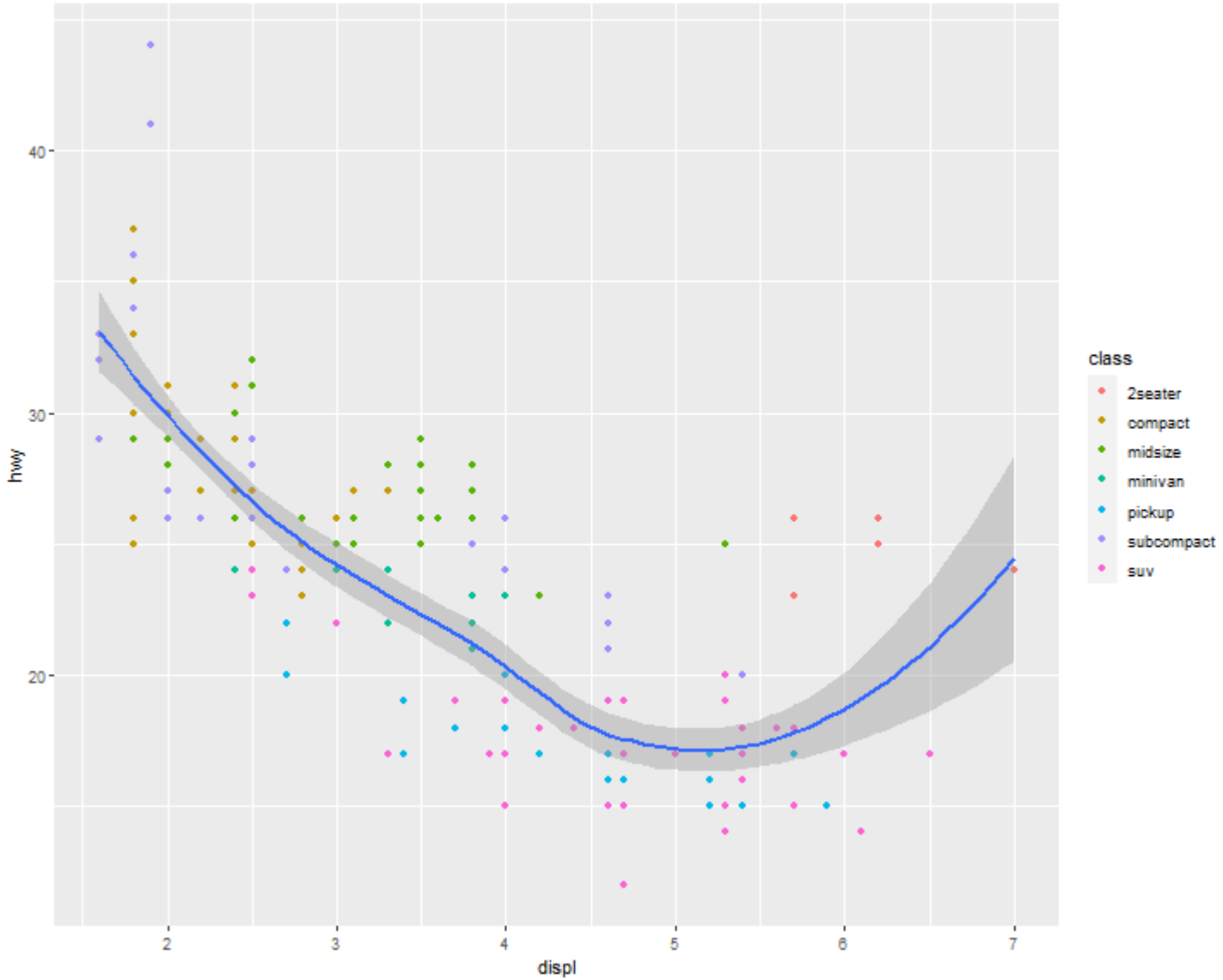


Global and local mappings

Change the color for geom_point layer only

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(color = class)) +
  geom_smooth()
```

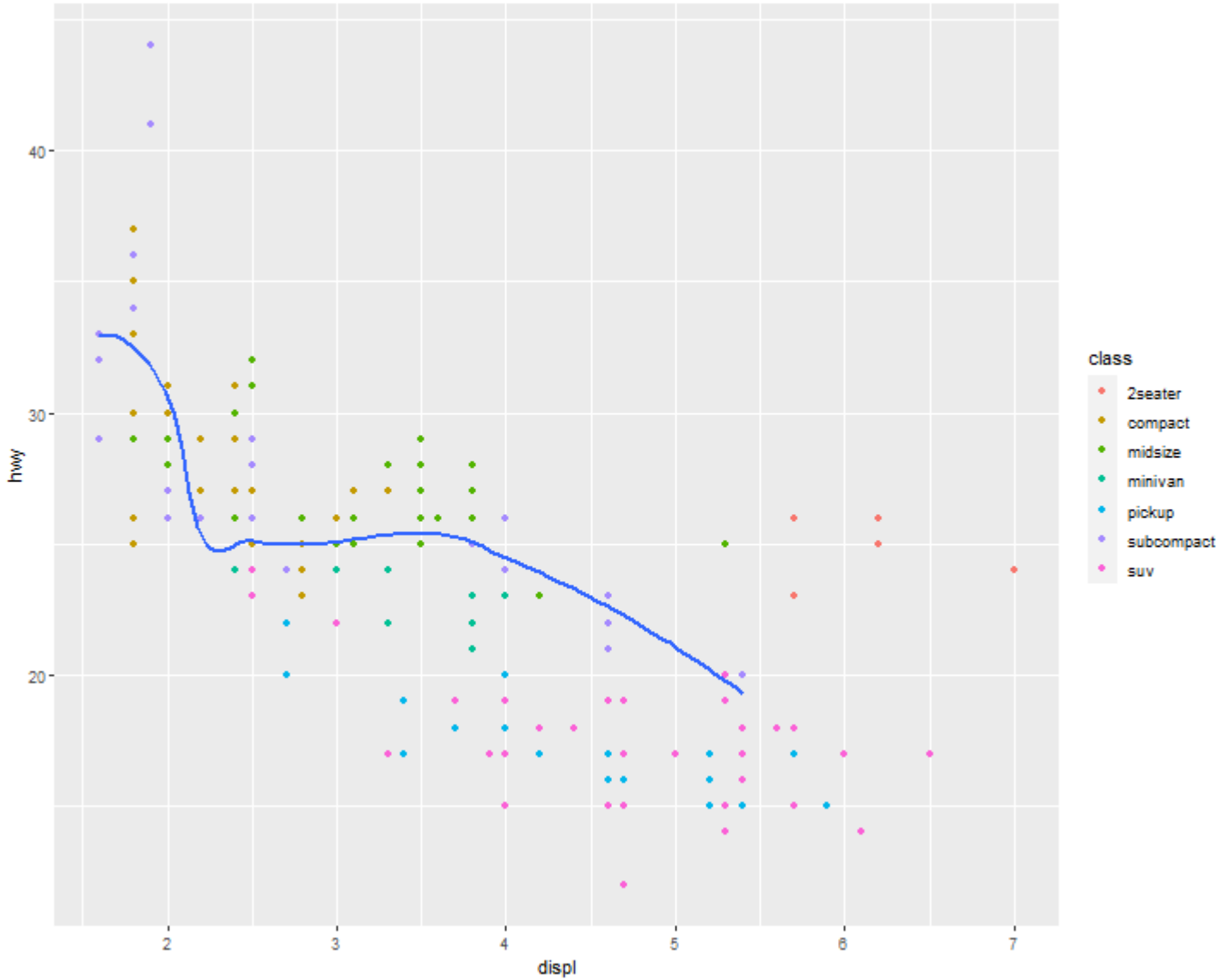
```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```



Filter out data in a layer

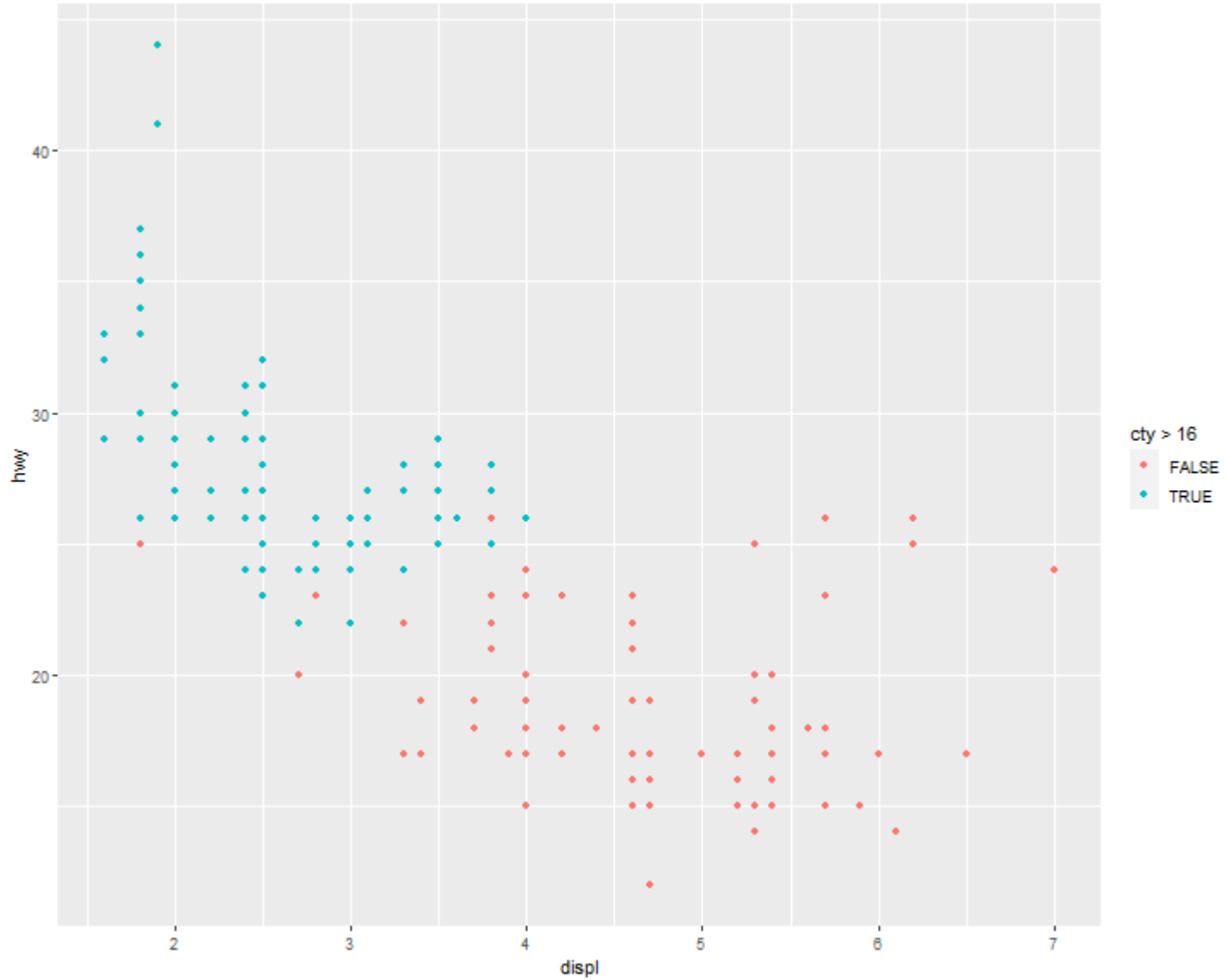
```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(color = class)) +
  geom_smooth(data = mpg[mpg$class == "subcompact", ],
  se = FALSE)
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```



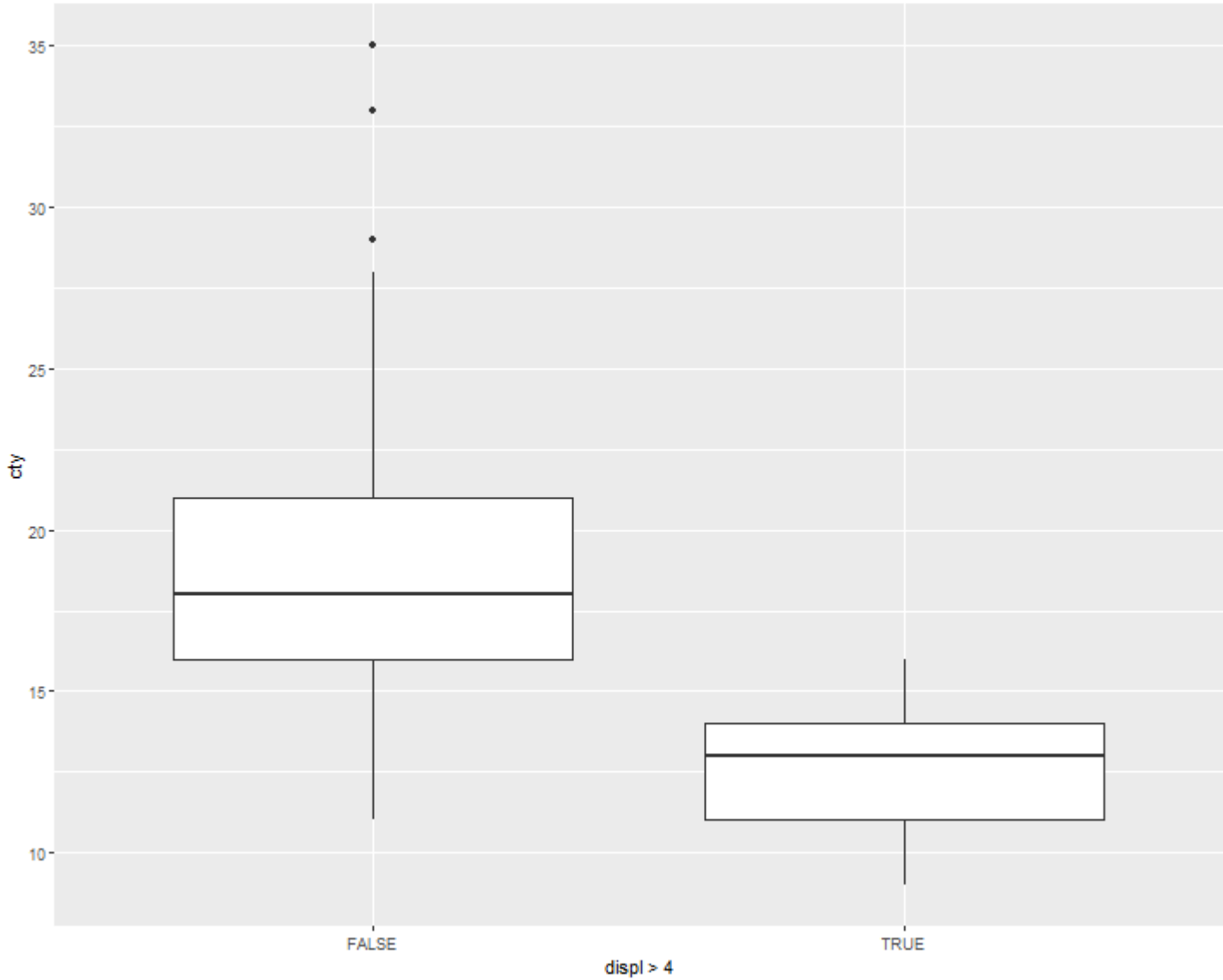
Filter out data (cont'd)

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(color = cty>16))
```



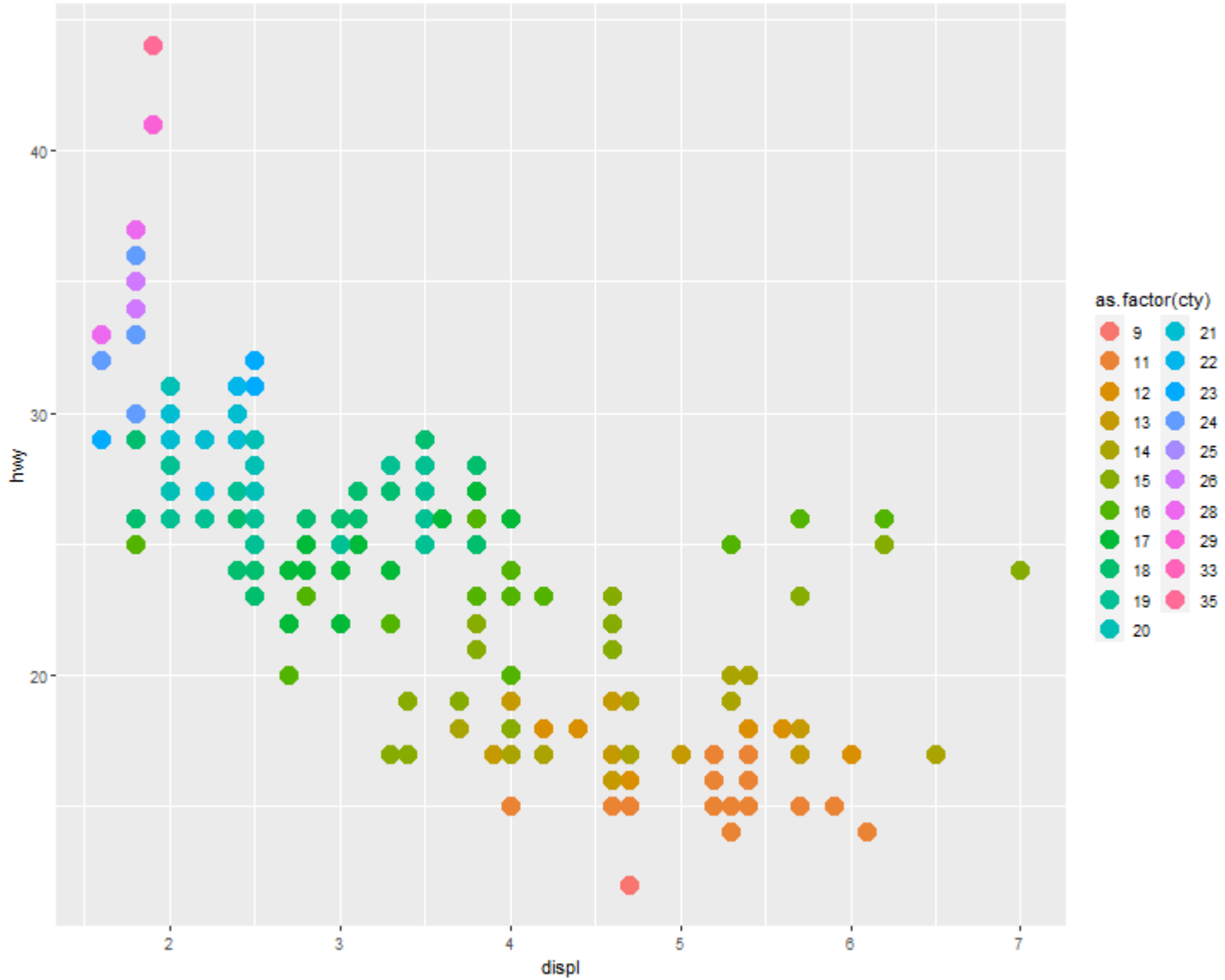
Filter out data (cont'd)

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = displ>4, y = cty)) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



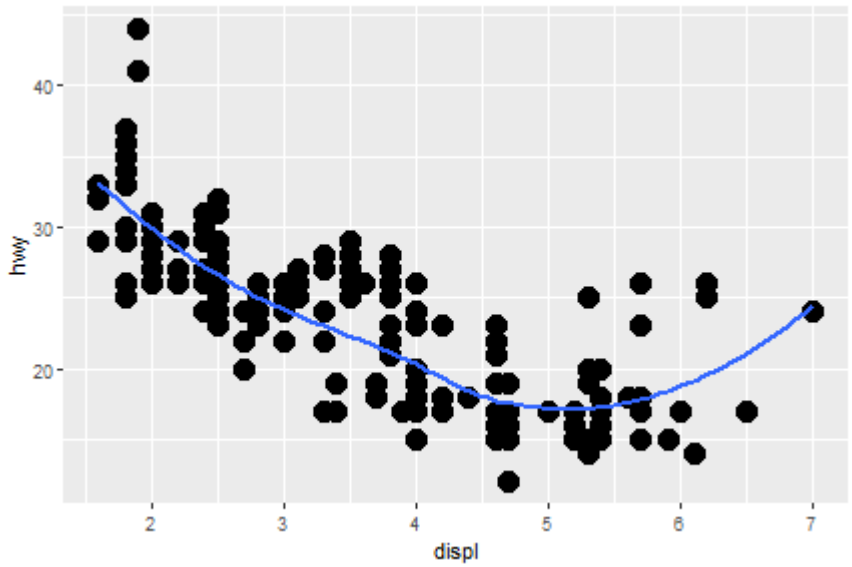
as.factor()

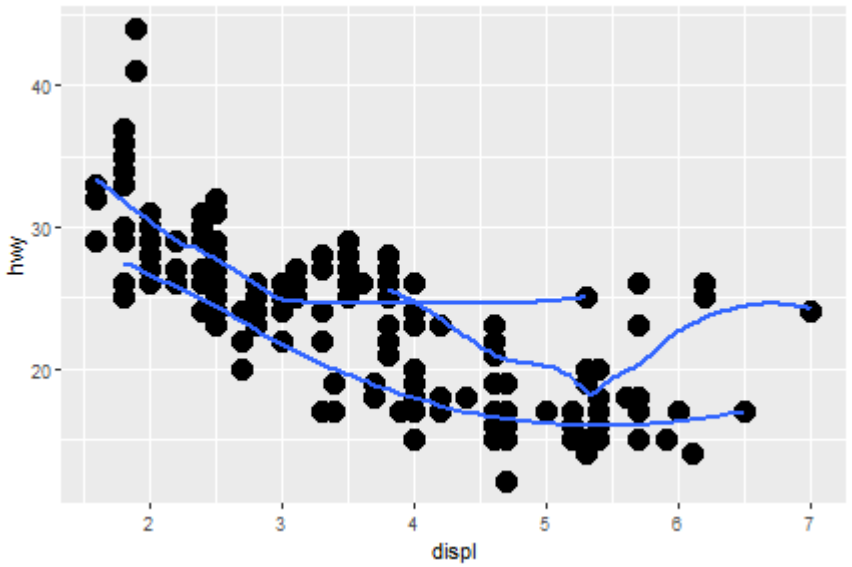
```
ggplot(mpg, aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = as.factor(cty)), size=5)
```



Exercise 1

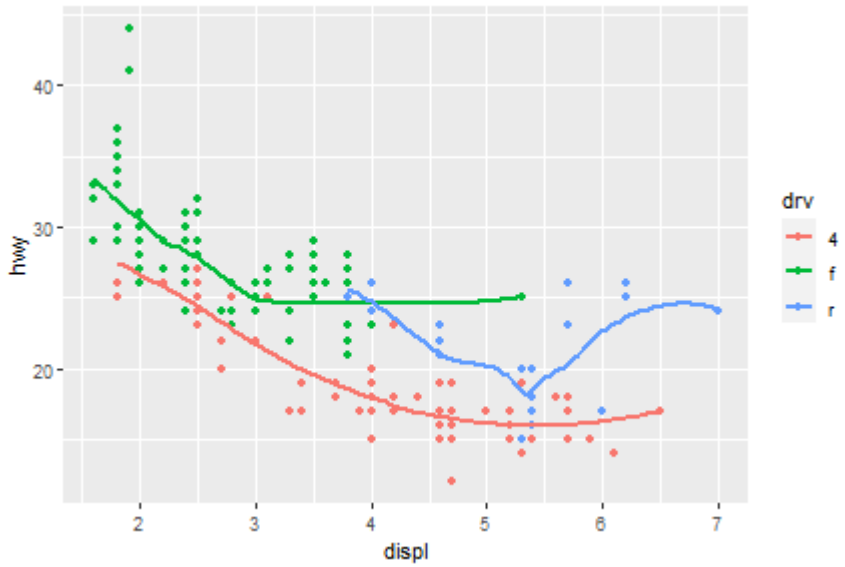
Re-create the R code necessary to generate the following graphs.

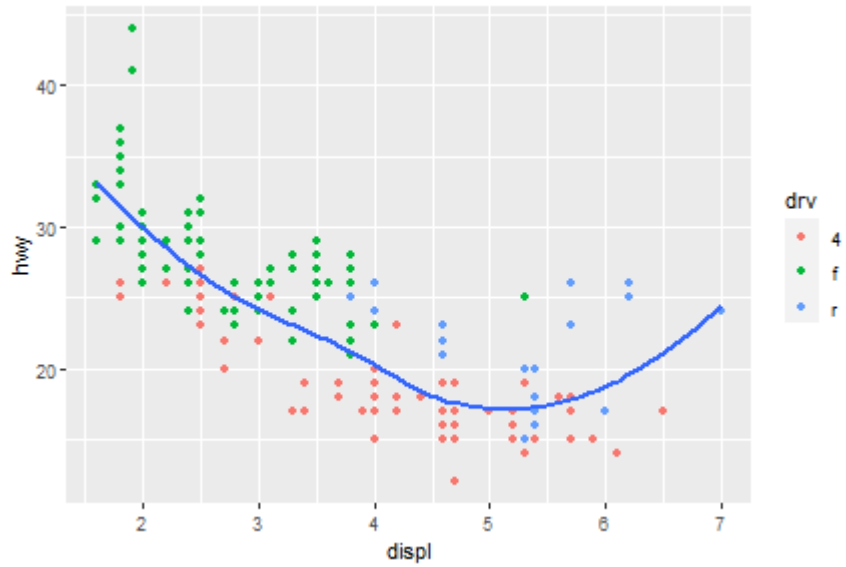




Exercise 2

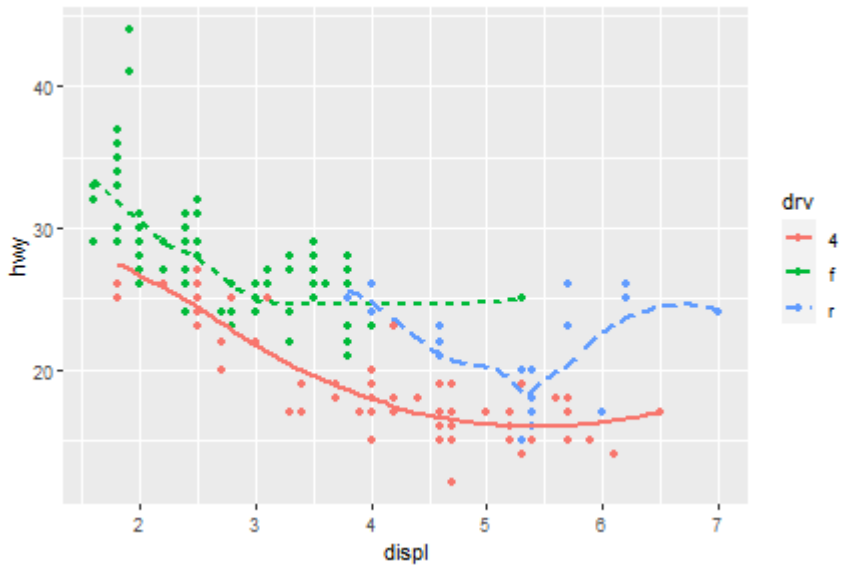
Re-create the R code necessary to generate the following graphs.

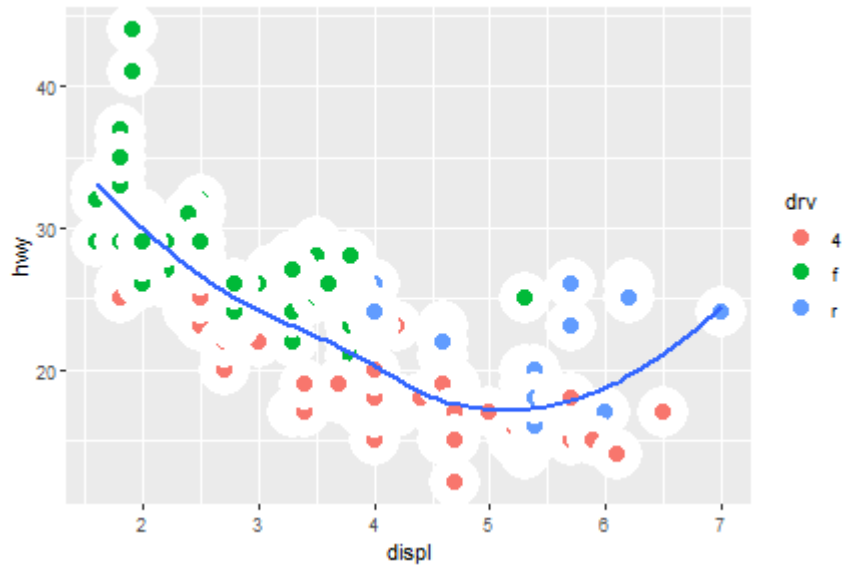




Exercise 3

Re-create the R code necessary to generate the following graphs.





statistical transformation

Statistical Transformations

Many graphs, like scatterplots, plot the raw values of your dataset. Other graphs, like bar charts, calculate new values to plot.

The algorithm used to calculate new values for a graph is called a stat, short for statistical transformation. The following figure describes how this process works with geom_bar().

1. **`geom_bar()`** begins with the **`diamonds`** data set

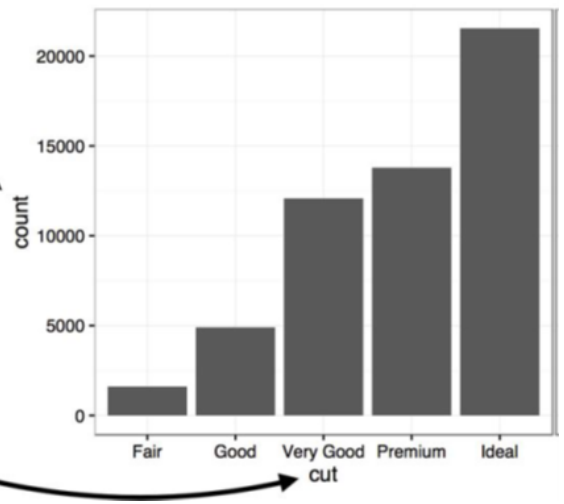
2. **`geom_bar()`** transforms the data with the "count" stat, which returns a data set of cut values and counts.

3. **`geom_bar()`** uses the transformed data to build the plot. cut is mapped to the x axis, count is mapped to the y axis.

carat	cut	color	clarity	depth	table	price	x	y	z
0.23	Ideal	E	SI2	61.5	55	326	3.95	3.98	2.43
0.21	Premium	E	SI1	59.8	61	326	3.89	3.84	2.31
0.23	Good	E	VS1	56.9	65	327	4.05	4.07	2.31
0.29	Premium	I	VS2	62.4	58	334	4.20	4.23	2.63
0.31	Good	J	SI2	63.3	58	335	4.34	4.35	2.75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

stat_count()

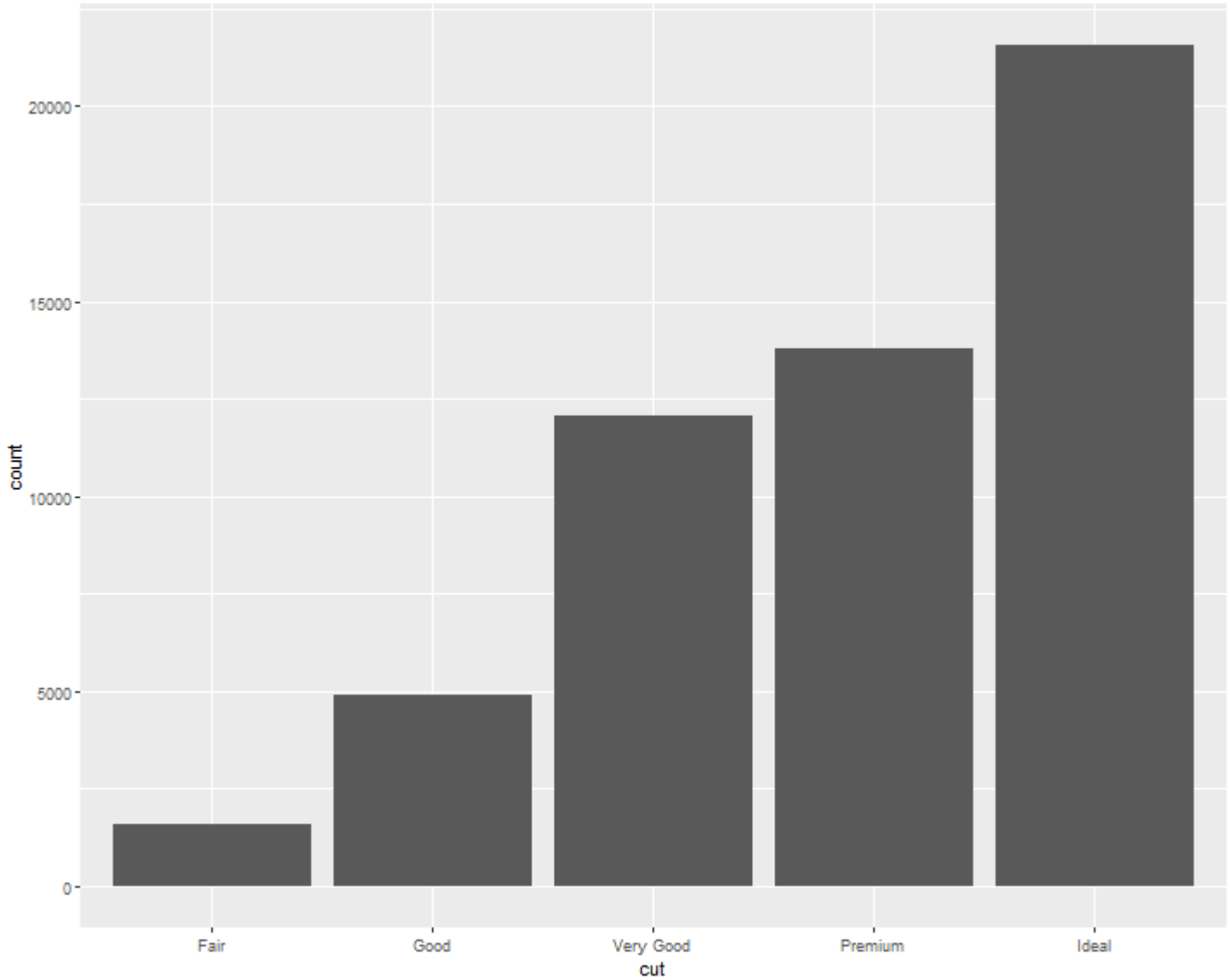
cut	count	prop
Fair	1610	1
Good	4906	1
Very Good	12082	1
Premium	13791	1
Ideal	21551	1



Statistical Transformations

The diamonds dataset comes in ggplot2 and contains information about ~54,000 diamonds, including the price, carat, color, clarity, and cut of each diamond. The chart shows that more diamonds are available with high-quality cuts than with low quality cuts:

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = cut))
```



Common geom with statistical transformation

Typically, you will create layers using a geom_ function.

- *geom_bar*, bar chart
  - stat="count"
- *geom_histogram*, histogram
  - stat="bin"
- *geom_point*, scatterplot
  - stat="identity"

Common geom with statistical transformation (cont'd)

- *geom_qq*, quantile-quantile plot
  - stat="qq"
- *geom_boxplot*, boxplot
  - stat="boxplot"
- *geom_line*, line chart
  - stat="identity"

Therefore, we can use stat function instead of geom

As we mentioned in the previous class, each *stat* has a default *geom* function.

- `stat_count`
- `stat_qq`
- `stat_identity`
- `stat_bin`
- `stat_boxplot`

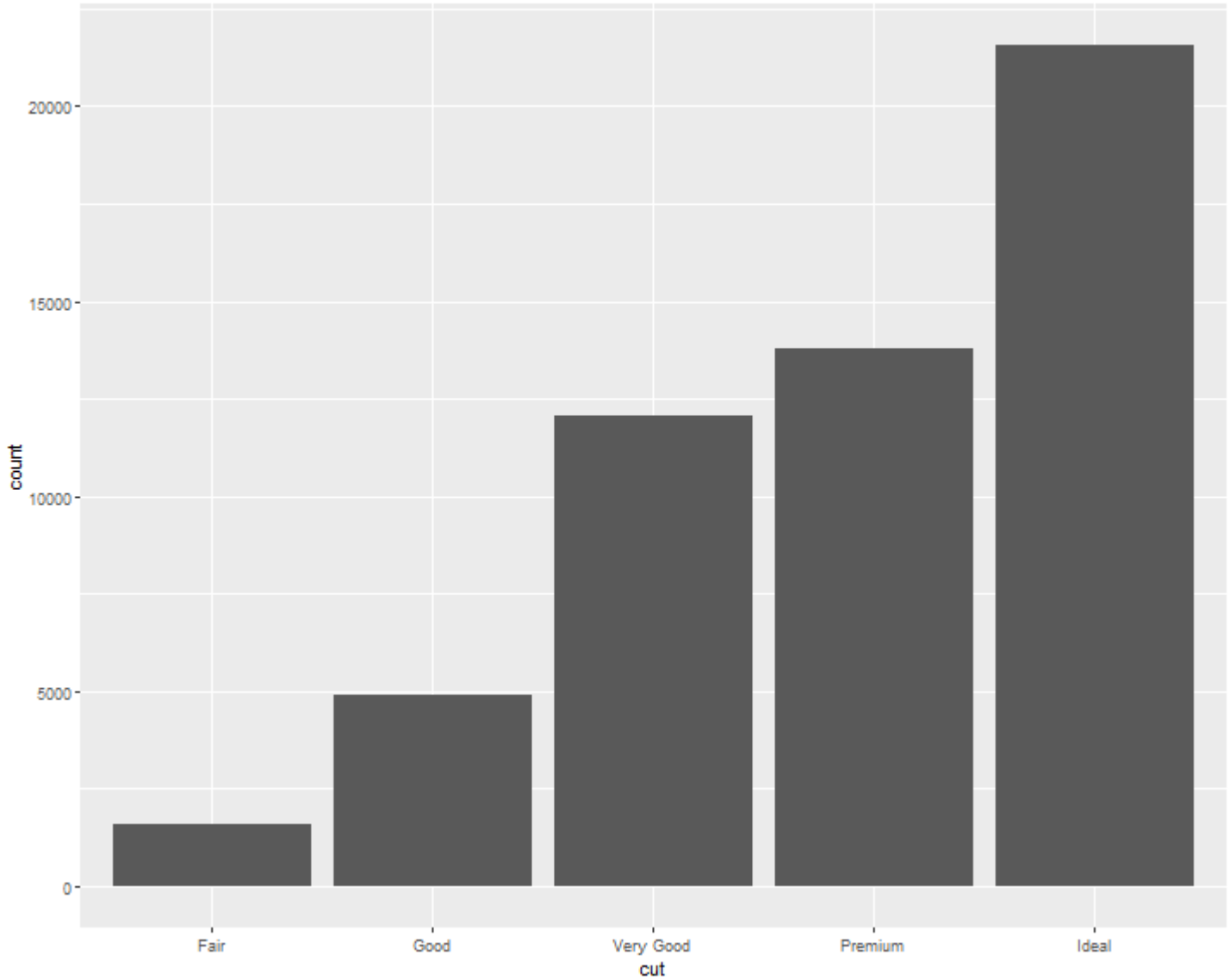
stat_count

geom_bar shows the default value for stat is “count,” which means that geom_bar() uses stat_count().

geom_bar() uses stat_count() by default: it counts the number of cases at each x position.

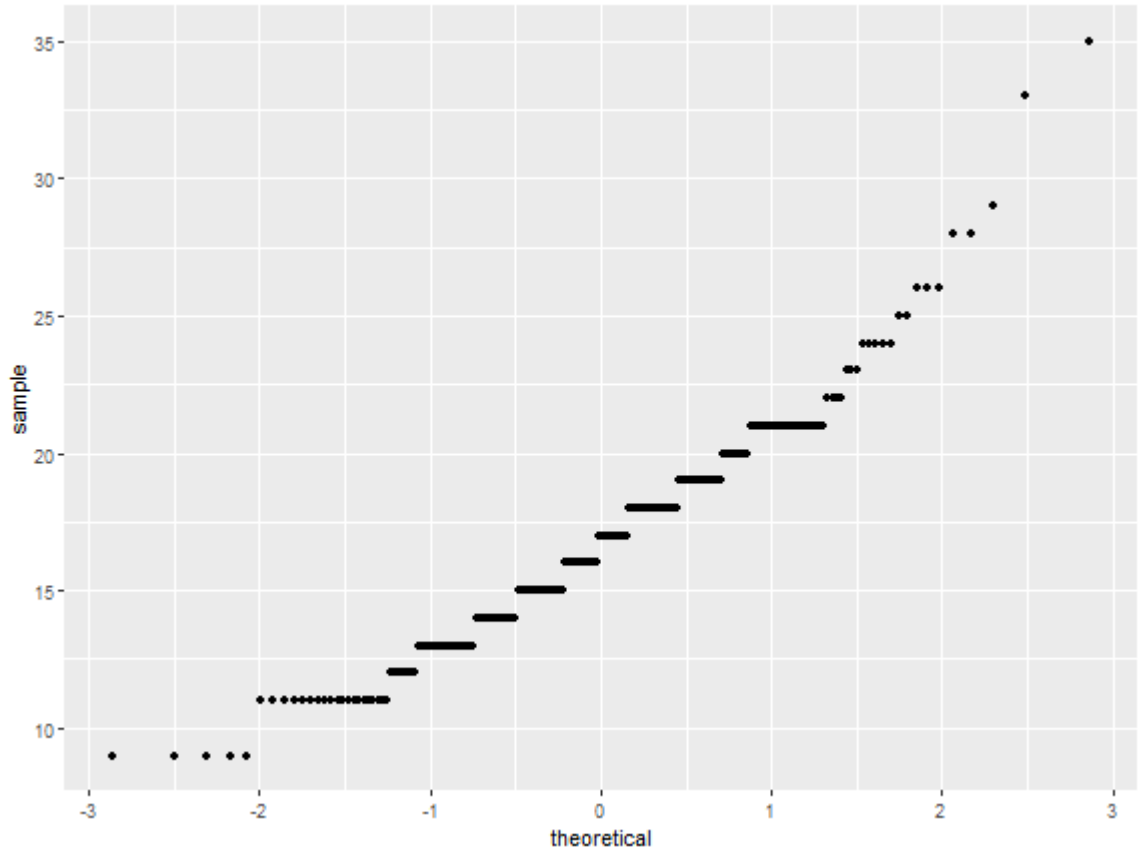
For example,you can re-create the previous plot using stat_count() instead of geom_bar():

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  stat_count(mapping = aes(x = cut))
```



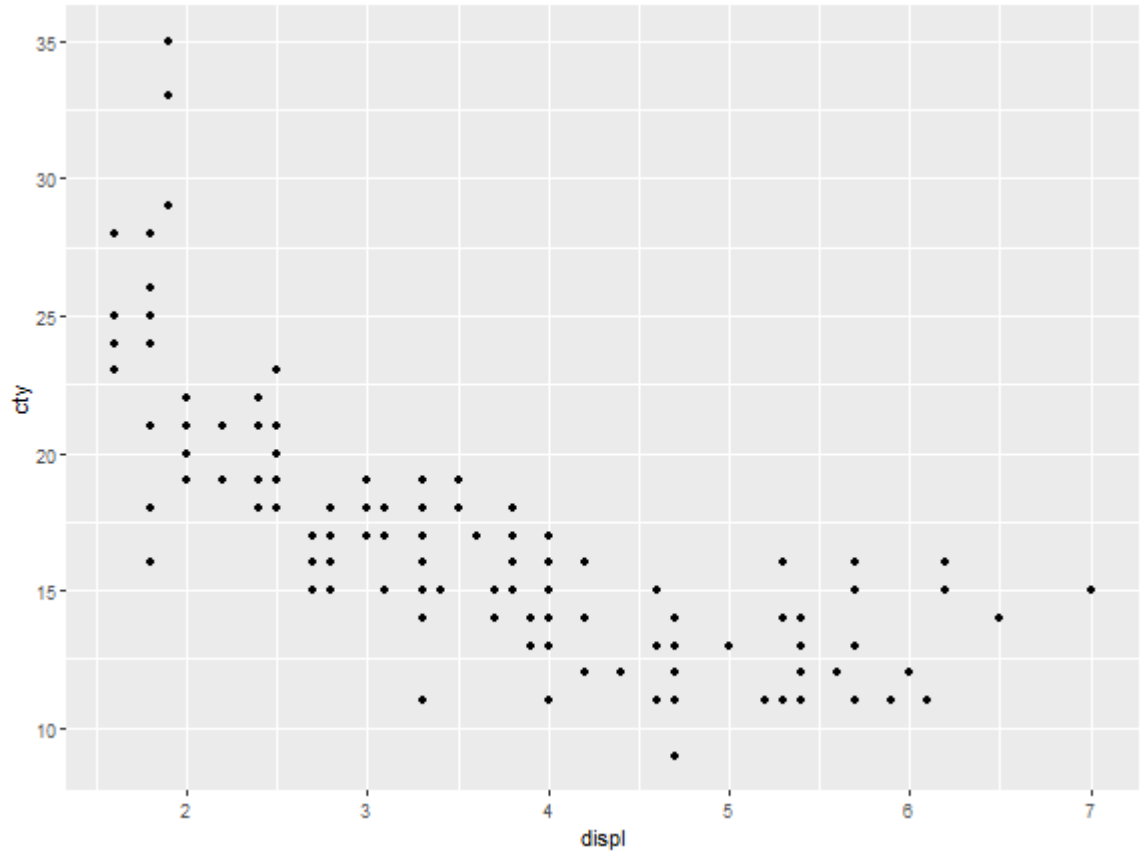
stat_qq

```
ggplot(mpg)+
  stat_qq(aes(sample=cty))
```



stat_identity

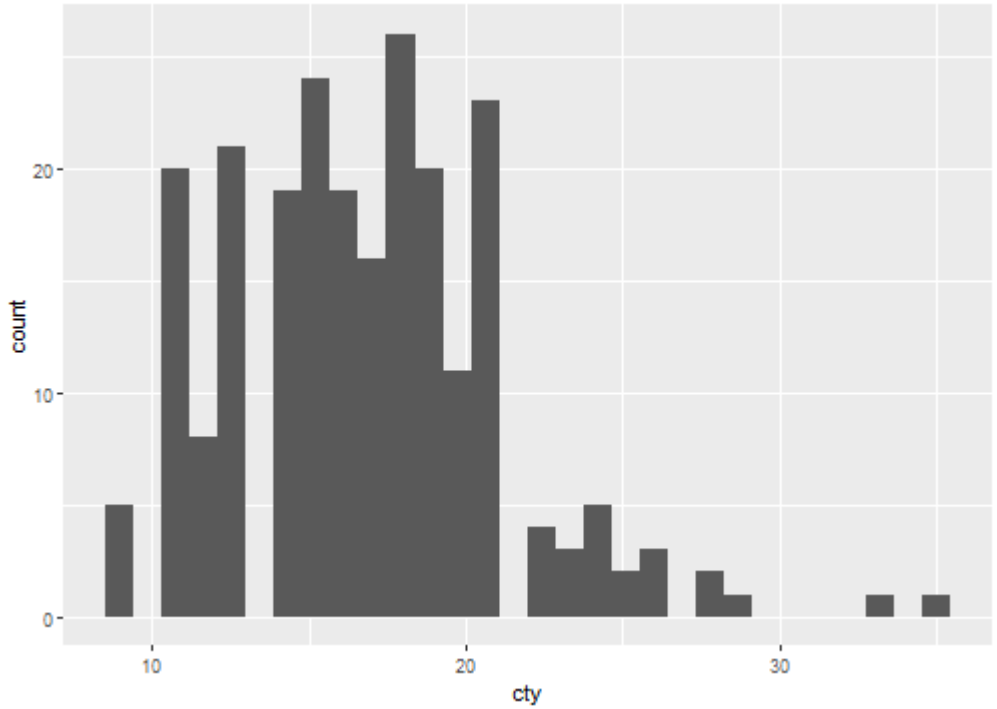
```
ggplot(mpg)+
  stat_identity(aes(displ,cty))
```



stat_bin

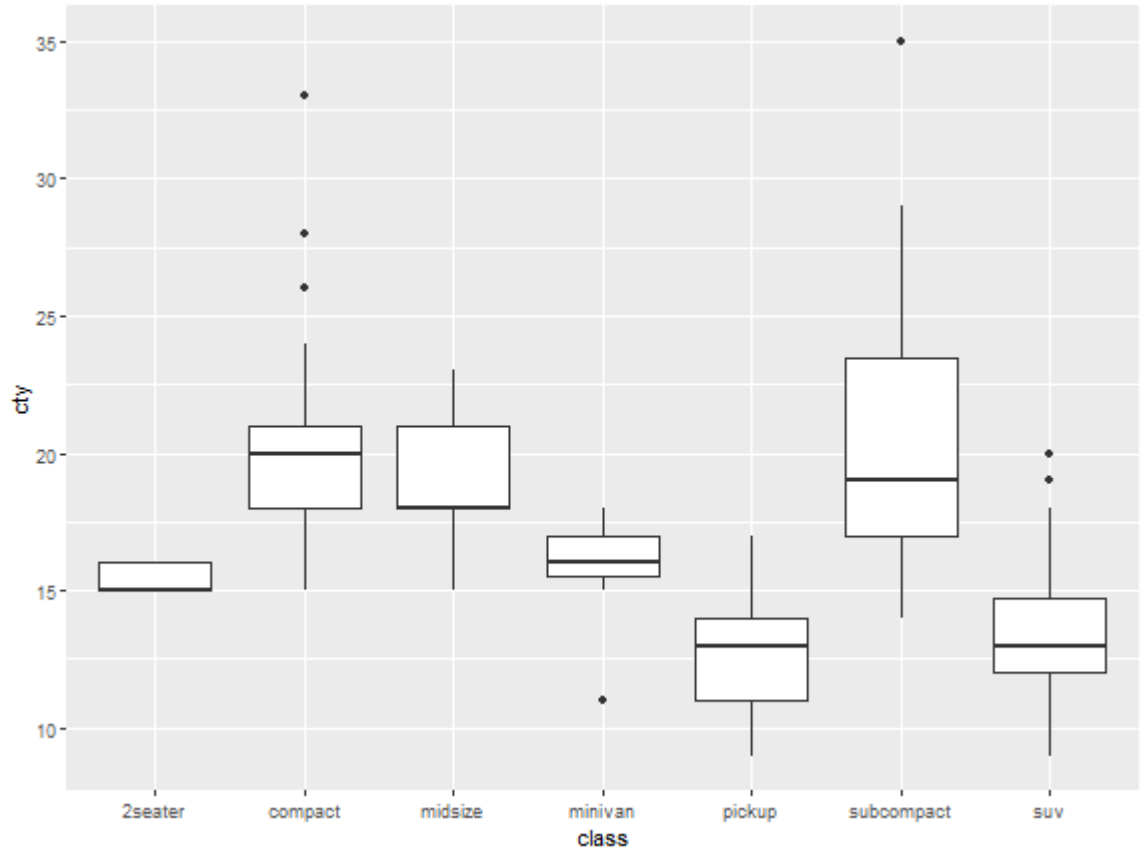
```
ggplot(mpg)+
  stat_bin(aes(cty))
```

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



stat_boxplot

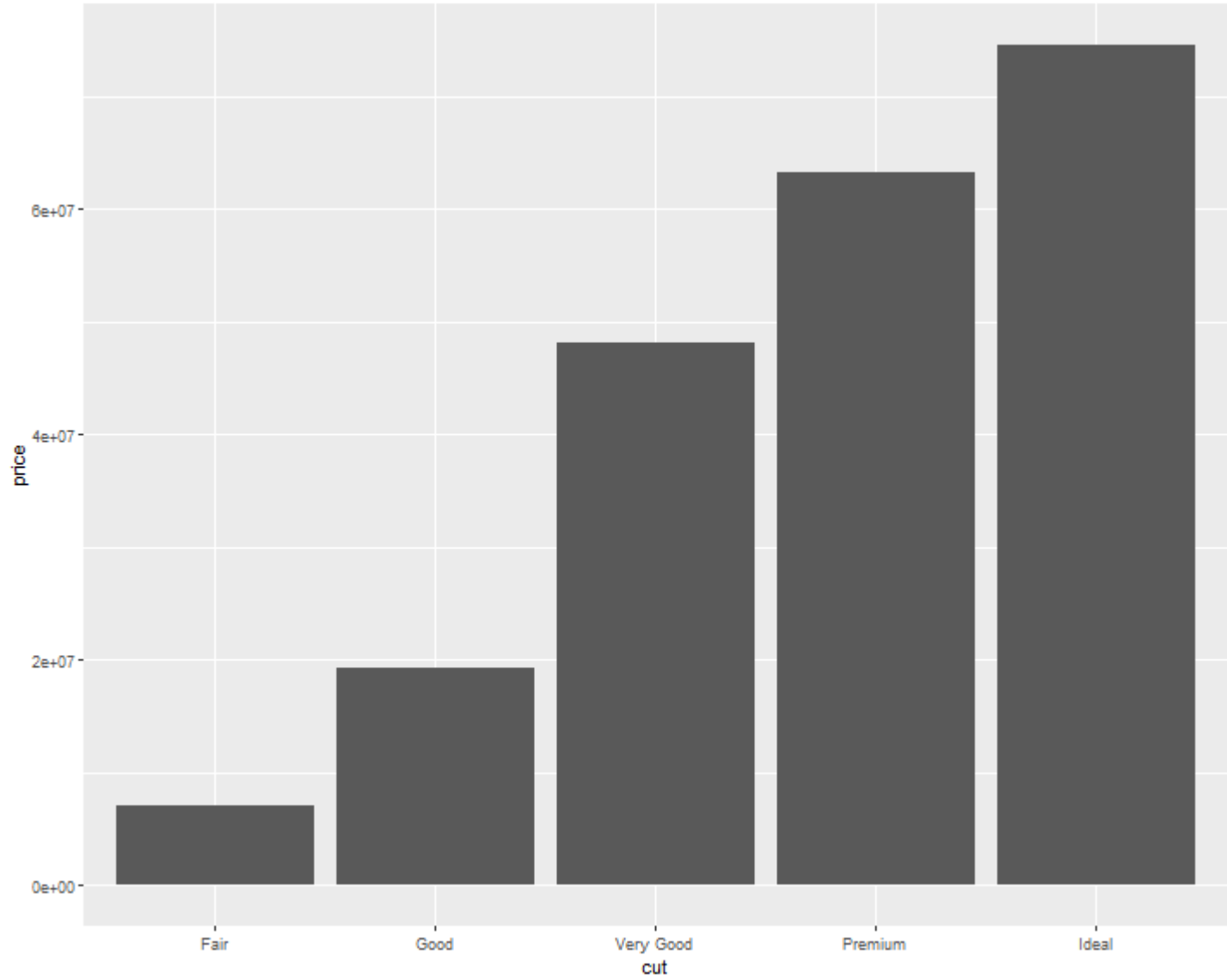
```
ggplot(mpg)+
  stat_boxplot(aes(class,cty))
```



Identity stat

If you want the y axis of bar chart to represent values instead of count, use stat="identity"

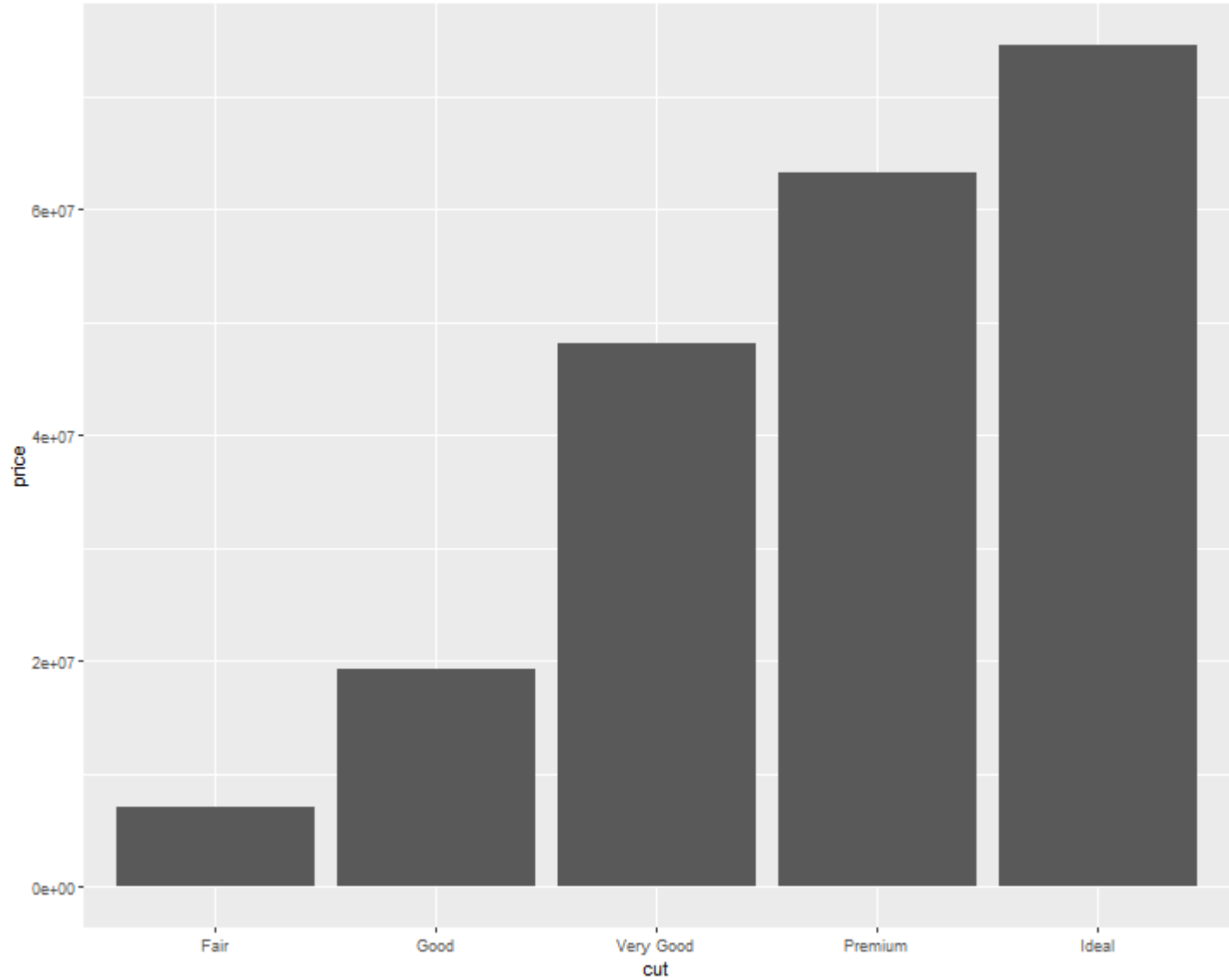
```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = cut, y=price), stat="identity")
```



Identity stat (cont'd)

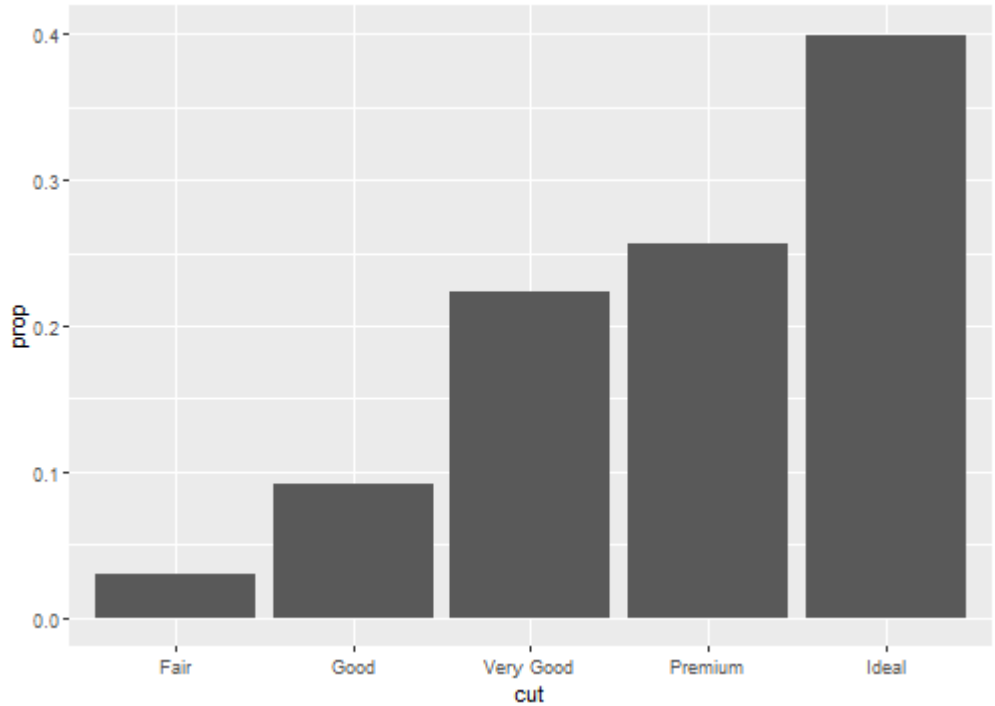
If you want the heights of the bars to represent values in the data, use geom_col() instead, which is the identity stat version of geom_bar

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_col(mapping = aes(x = cut, y=price))
```



Stat proportion

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = cut, y = ..prop.., group = 1))
```

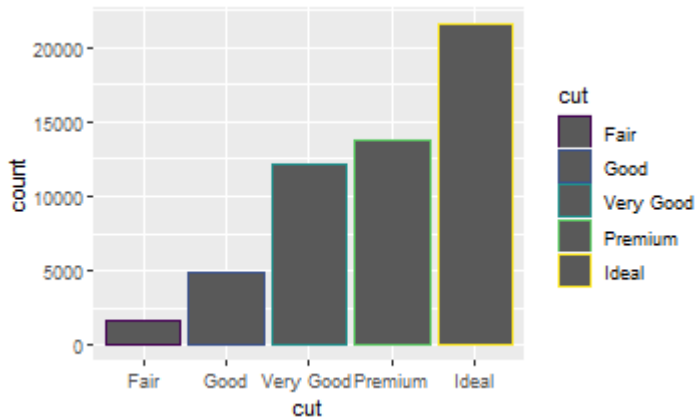


Position Adjustments

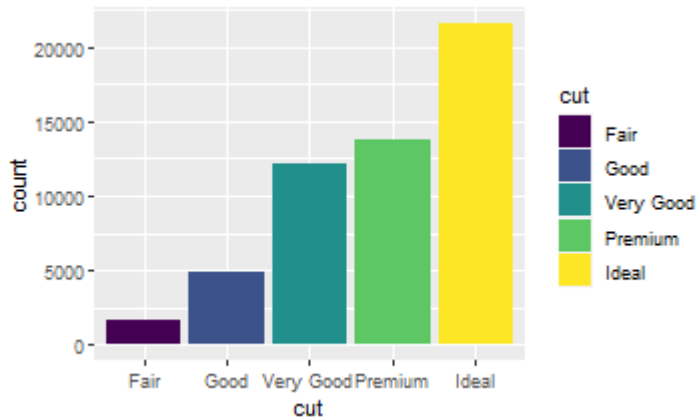
Position Adjustments

There's one more piece of magic associated with bar charts. You can color a bar chart using either the color aesthetic, or more usefully, fill:

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(aes(x = cut,
               color = cut))
```



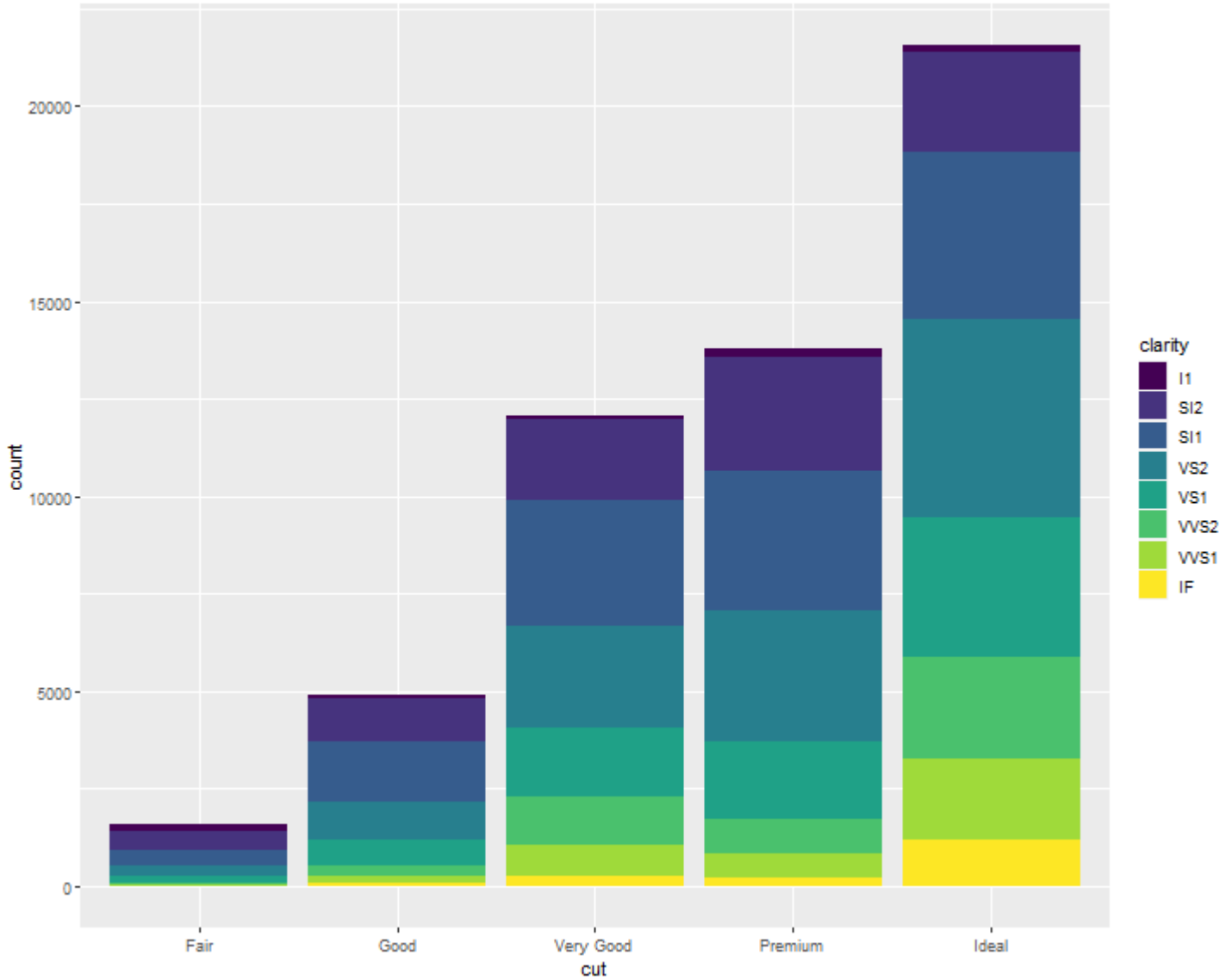

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(aes(x = cut,
               fill = cut))
```



Position Adjustments: stack

Note what happens if you map the fill aesthetic to another variable, like clarity: the bars are automatically stacked. Each colored rectangle represents a combination of cut and clarity:

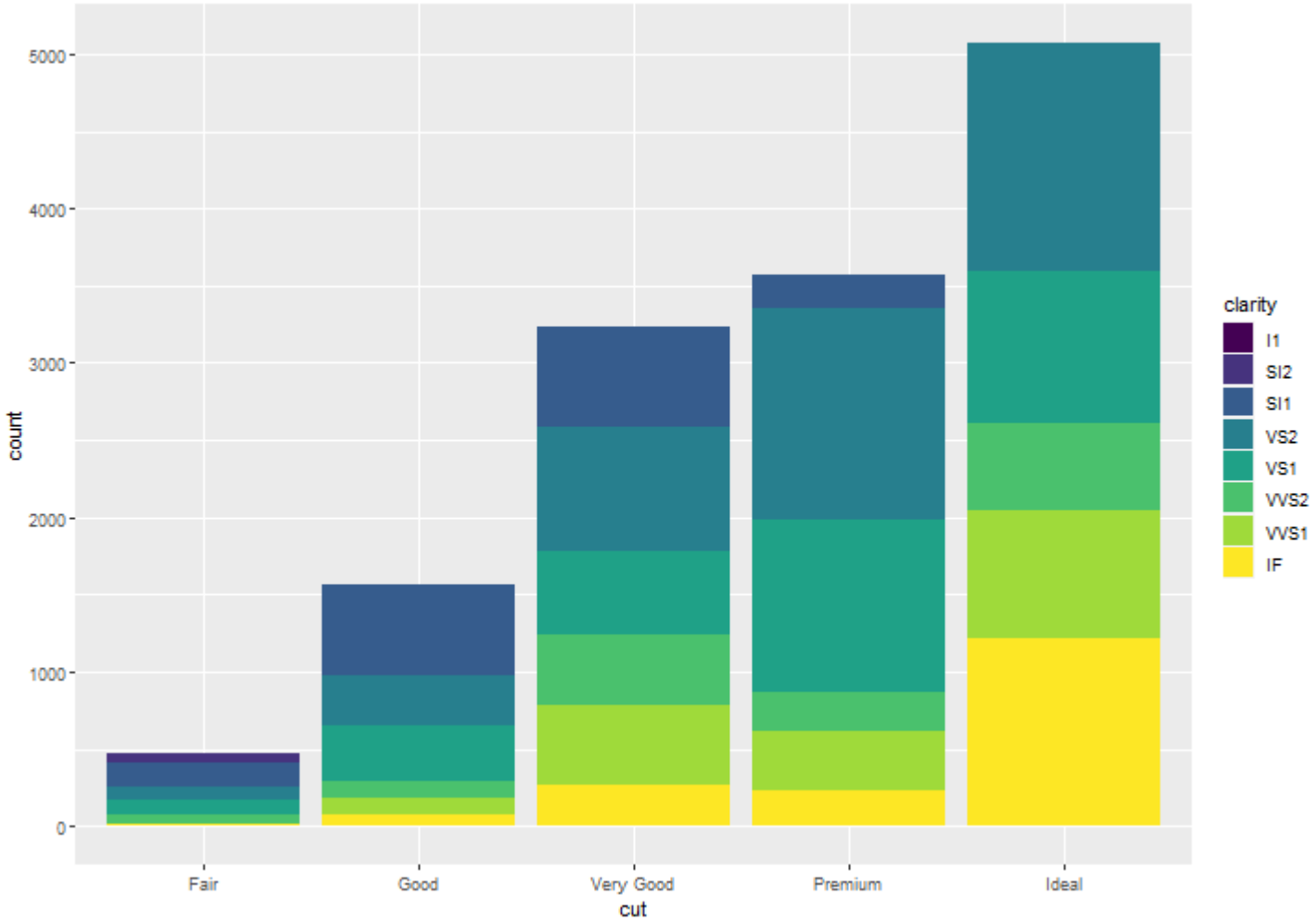
```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = clarity))
```



Position Adjustments: identity

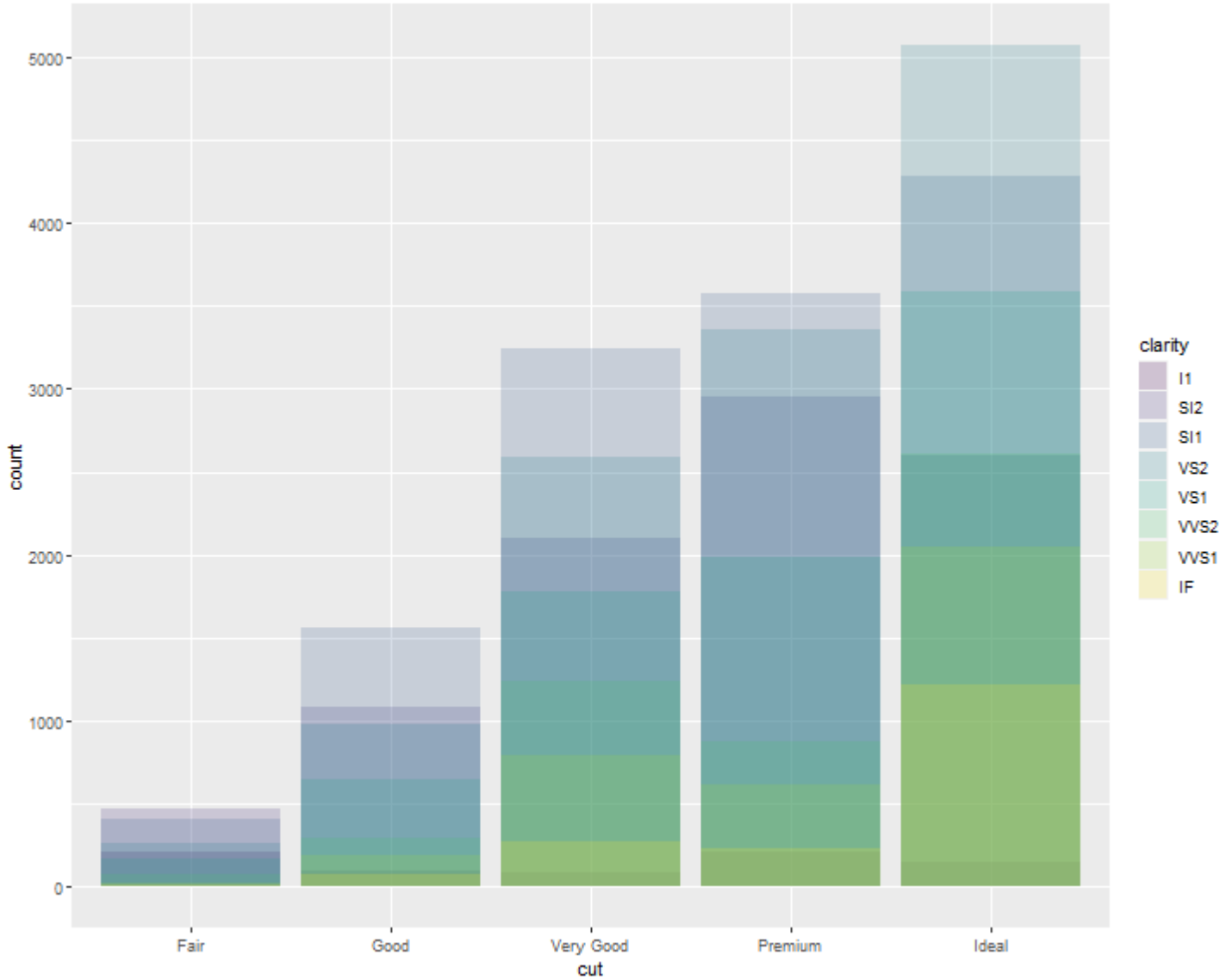
`position = "identity"` will place each object exactly where it falls in the context of the graph. This is not very useful for bars, because it overlaps them.

```
ggplot(data = diamonds,
       mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = clarity)) +
       geom_bar(position = "identity")
```



Something wrong?

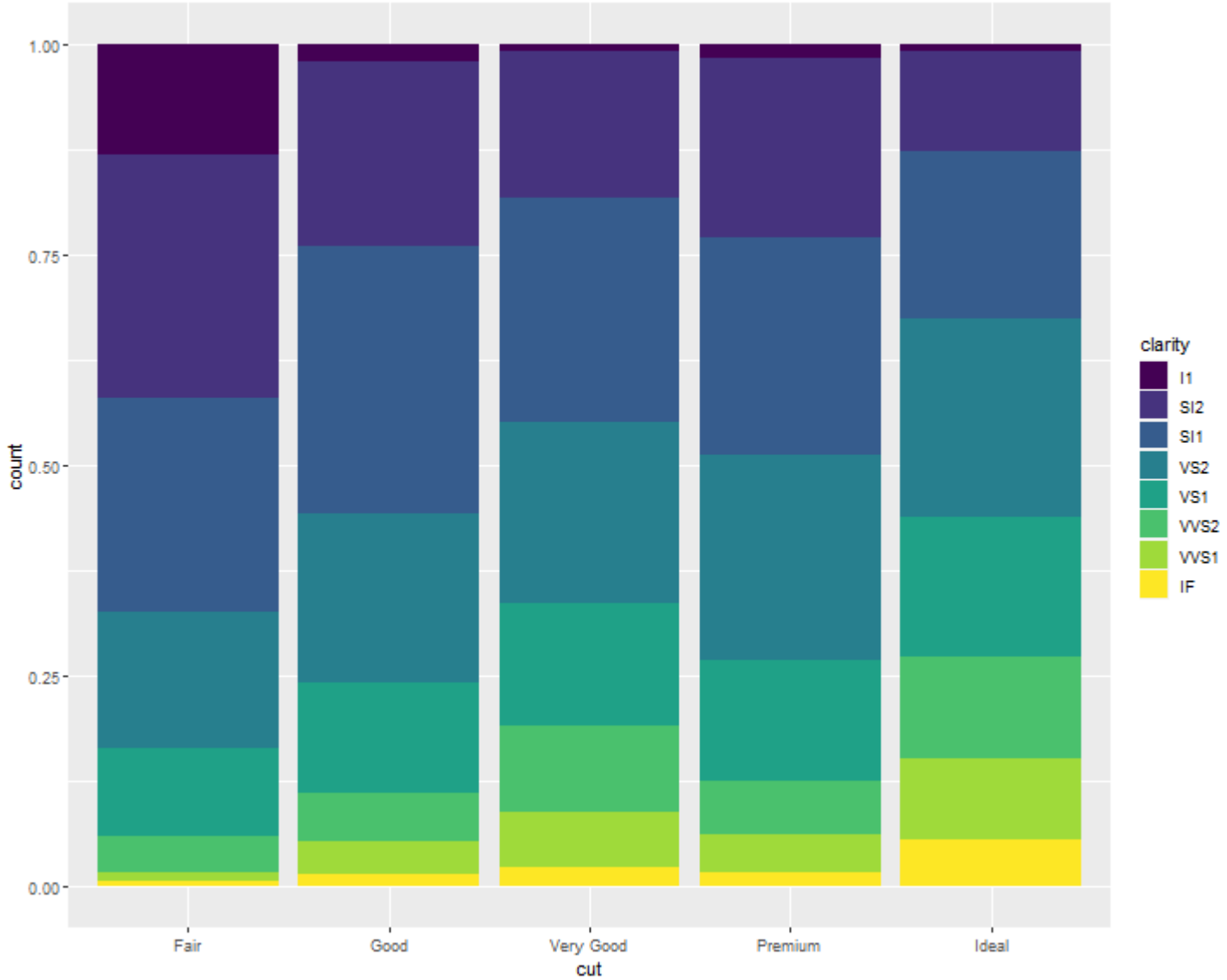
```
ggplot(data = diamonds,
       mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = clarity)) +
       geom_bar(alpha=1/5,position = "identity")
```



Position Adjustments: fill

`position = "fill"` works like stacking, but makes each set of stacked bars the same height. This makes it easier to compare proportions across groups:

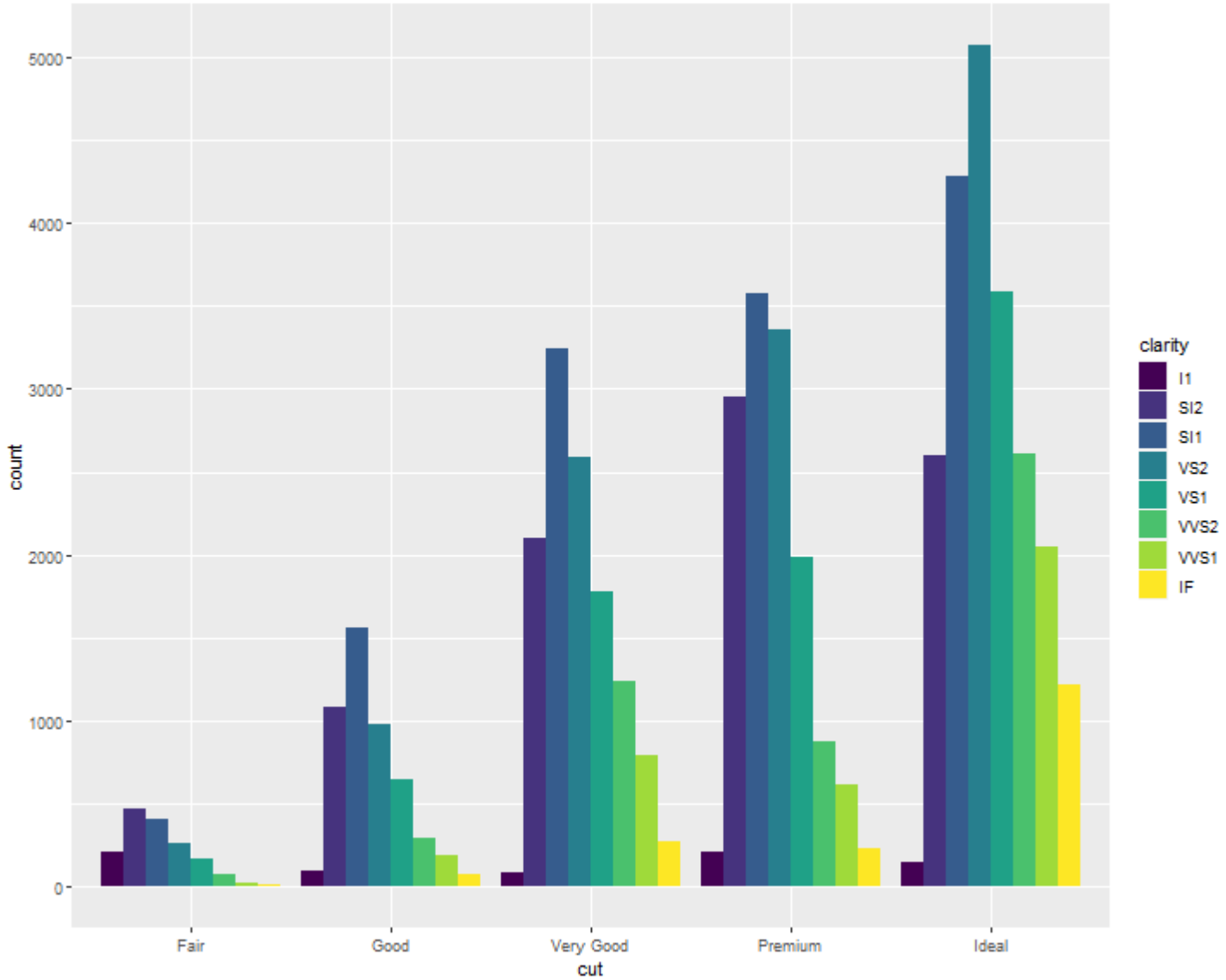
```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = clarity),
  position = "fill")
```



Position Adjustments: dodge

position = "dodge" places overlapping objects directly beside one another. This makes it easier to compare individual values:

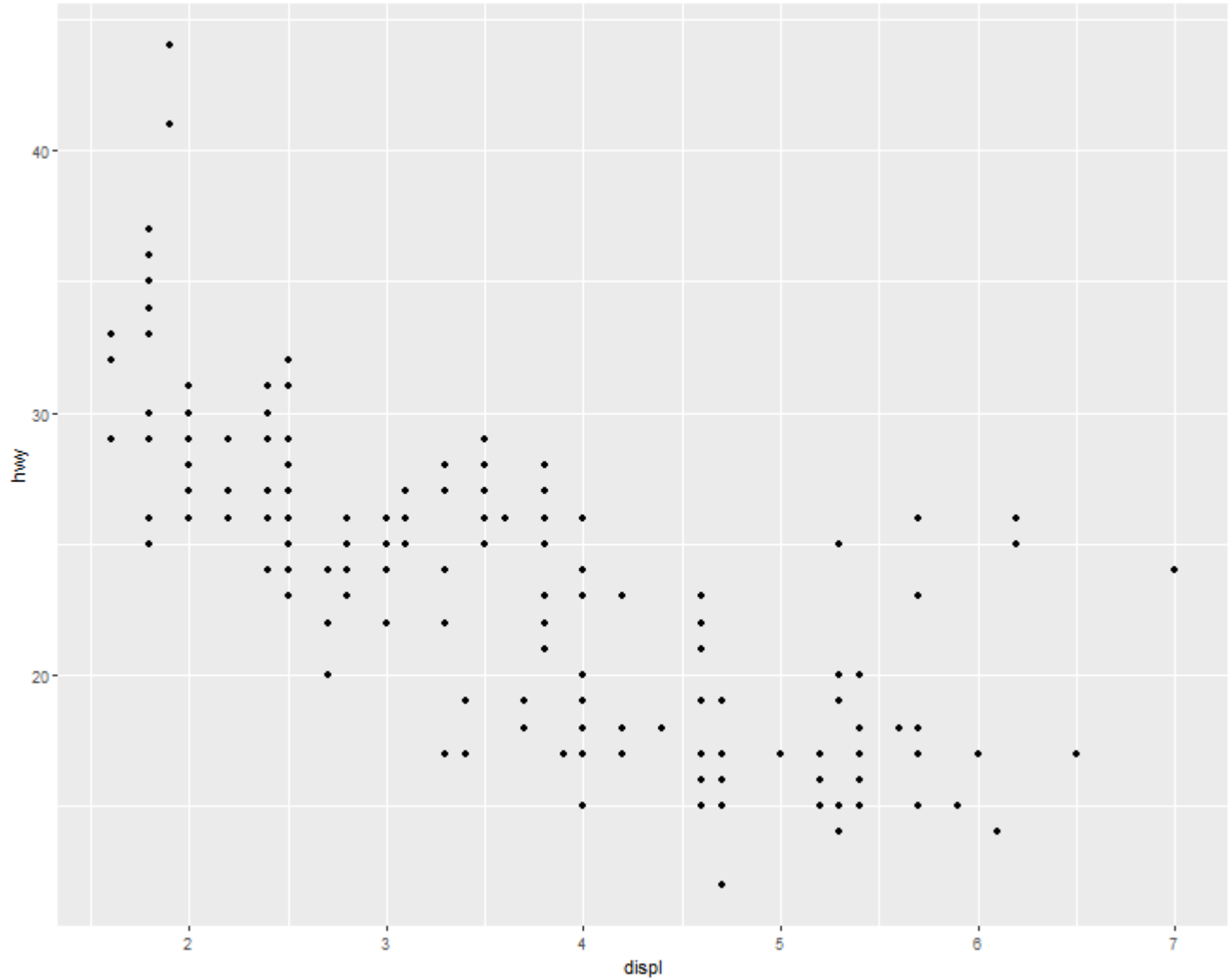
```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = clarity),
  position = "dodge")
```



Position Adjustments: jitter

There's one other type of adjustment that's not useful for bar charts, but it can be very useful for scatterplots. Recall our first scatterplot. Did you notice that the plot displays only 126 points, even though there are 234 observations in the dataset?

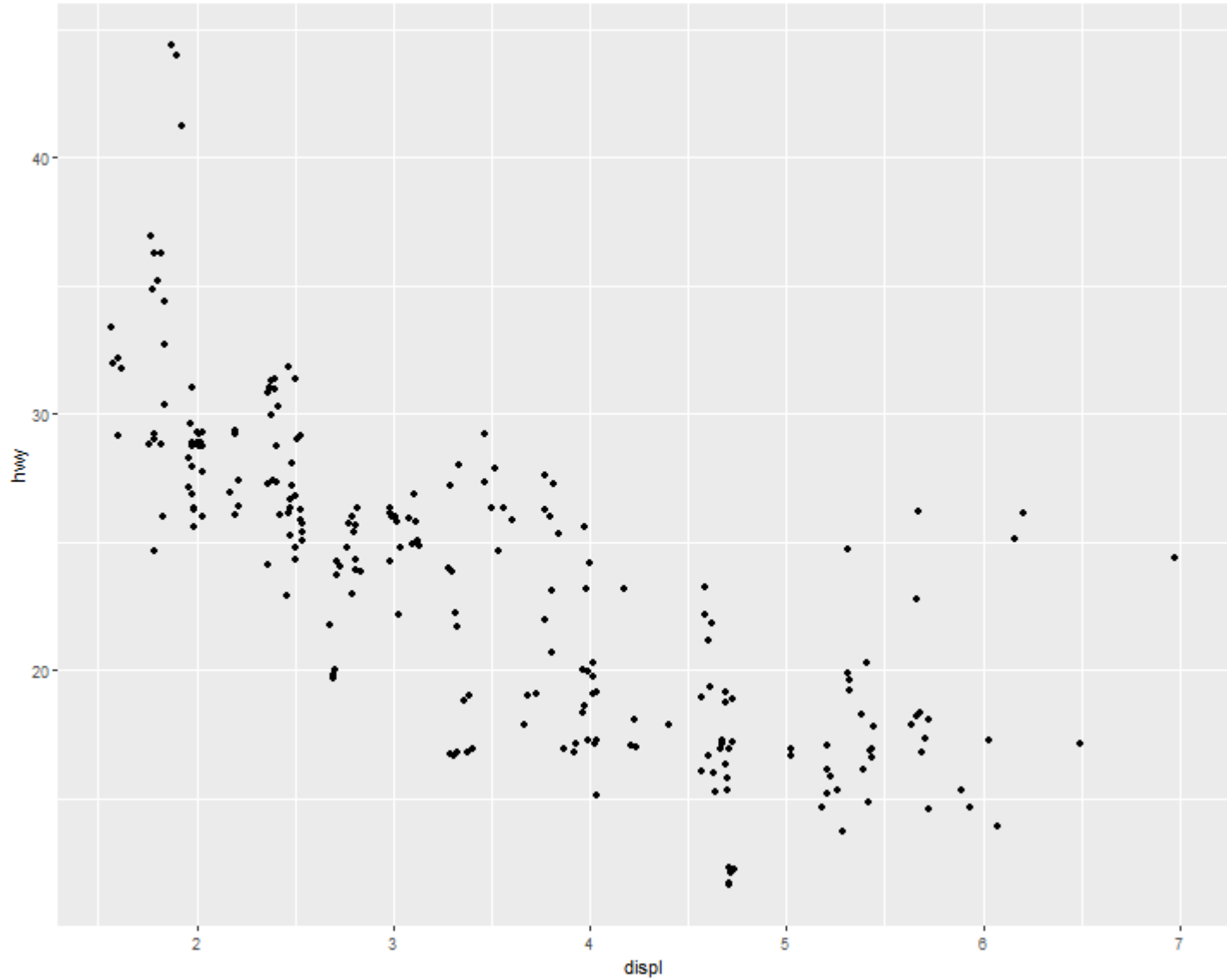
```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
```



Position Adjustments: jitter (cont'd)

position = "jitter" adds a small amount of random noise to each point. This spreads the points out because no two points are likely to receive the same amount of random noise:

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy),
  position = "jitter")
```

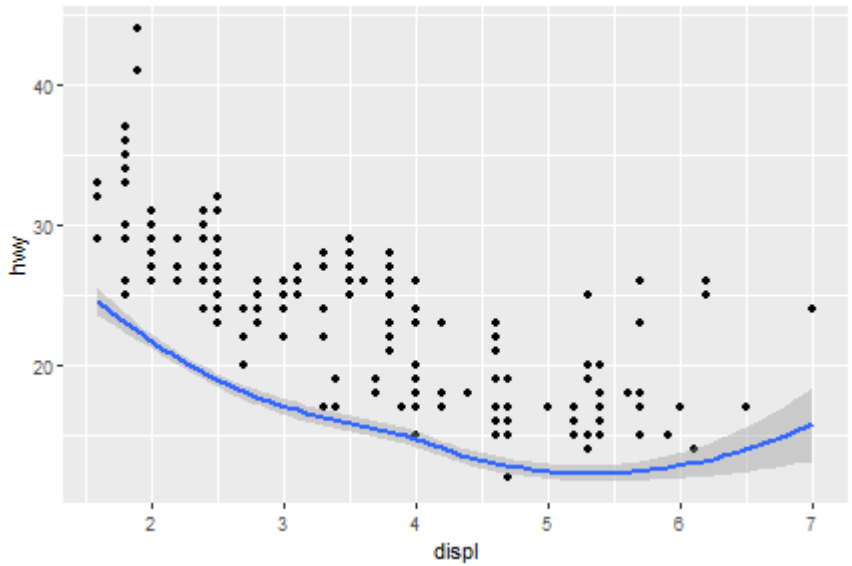


Dual y axis (optional)

Two y variables with one y axis, the cty is shifted down.

```
ggplot(data = mpg) +
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
  geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = cty))
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```

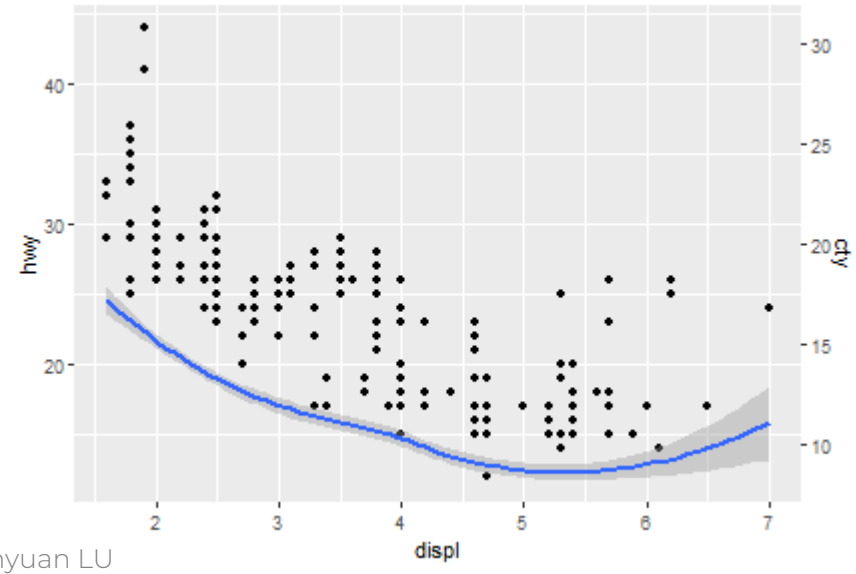


Dual y axis (cont'd)

`sec_axis()` function is able to deal with dual axis

```
  ggplot(data = mpg) +
    geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
    geom_smooth(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = cty))+
      scale_y_continuous(sec.axis = sec_axis(~.*0.7, name = "cty"))
```

```
## `geom_smooth()` using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'
```



Coordinate Systems

Coordinate Systems

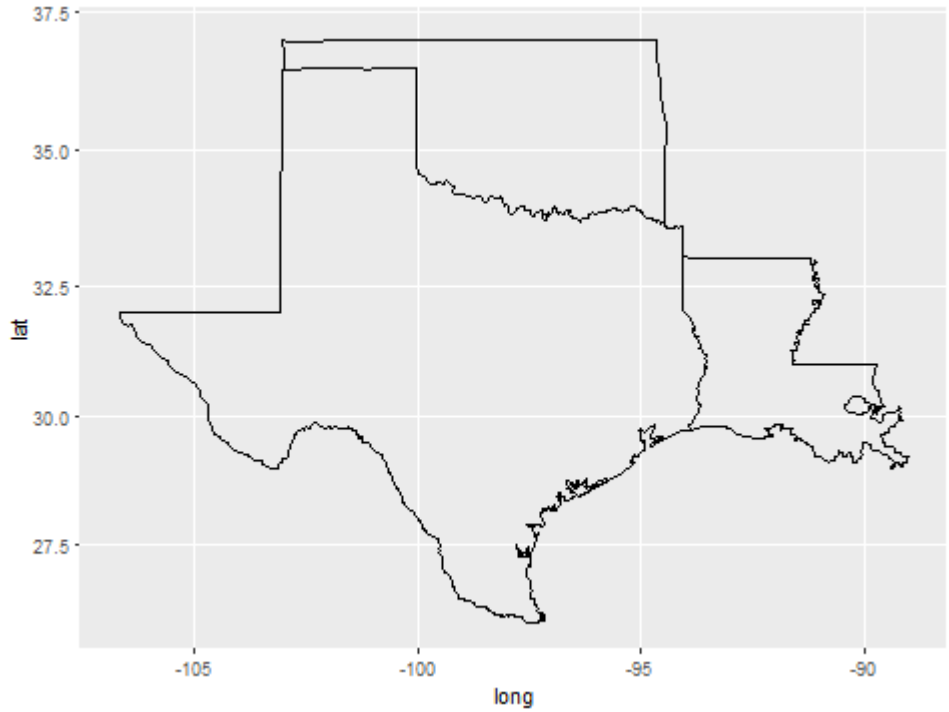
Coordinate systems are probably the most complicated part of ggplot2. The default coordinate system is the Cartesian coordinate system where the x and y position act independently to find the location of each point.

Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. R For Data Science. OReilly, 2017.

Coordinate Systems: map

```
#install.packages(c("maps","mapproj"))

sw <- map_data("state",
               region = c("texas",
                          "oklahoma",
                          "louisiana"))
ggplot(sw) +
  geom_polygon(
    mapping = aes(x = long,
                  y = lat,
                  group = group),
    fill = NA,
    color = "black"
  ) +
  coord_map()
```



If we don't have geocode information

1. ggmap package will return geocodes from cities' name. However, as of mid-2018, google map requires a registered API key, which needs a valid credit card (SAD!).
2. Therefore, we have to find an altervative way. You could find geocodes data table included cities name on: census.gov or other open liscence sources, e.g. ods.

Then, how to connect geocode table with our original data table by using base function?

merge geocode with city's name or zip or both

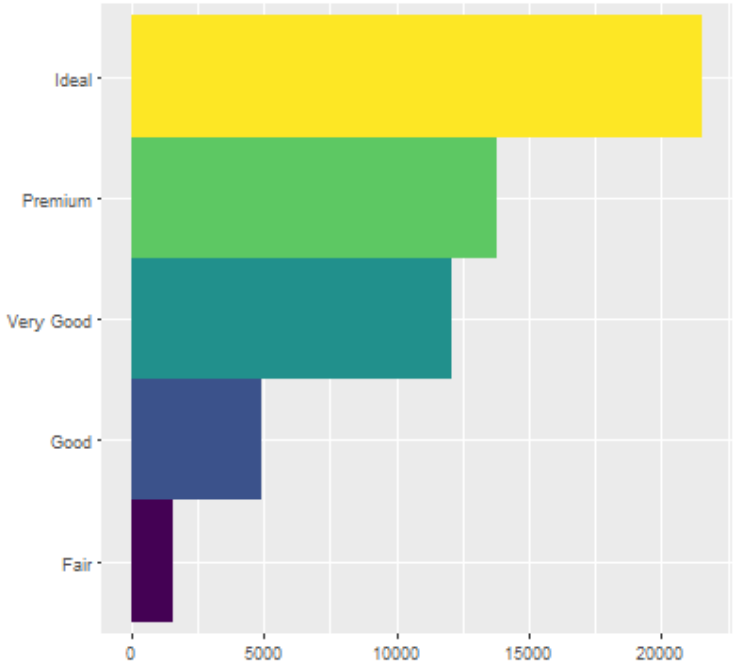
```
cities <-
  data.frame(
    City = c("Boston", "Newton", "Cambridge"),
    Zip = c(2110, 28658, 5444)
  )
gcode <-
  read.csv("E:/IE6600/materials/R/R/hwData/usZipGeo.csv", sep = ";")
newCities <-
  merge(cities, gcode, by.x = c("City", "Zip")) %>%
  subset(select = c("City", "Zip", "Longitude", "Latitude"))
newCities
```

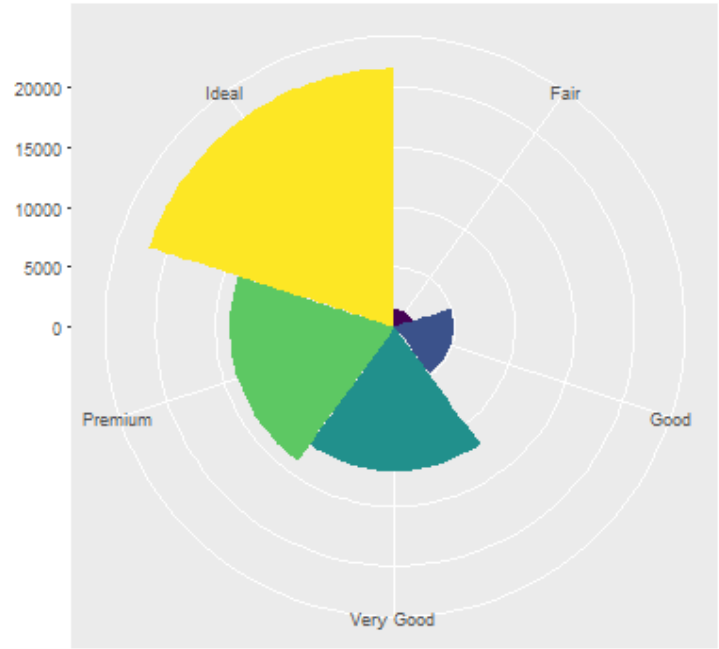
```
##        City   Zip Longitude Latitude
## 1    Boston  2110 -71.05365 42.35653
## 2 Cambridge  5444 -72.90151 44.64565
## 3    Newton 28658 -81.23443 35.65344
```

Coordinate Systems: polar

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(
    mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = cut),
    show.legend = FALSE,
    width = 1
  ) +
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = NULL)+
  coord_flip()
```

```
ggplot(data = diamonds) +
  geom_bar(
    mapping = aes(x = cut, fill = cut),
    show.legend = FALSE,
    width = 1
  ) +
  theme(aspect.ratio = 1) +
  labs(x = NULL, y = NULL)+
  coord_polar()
```

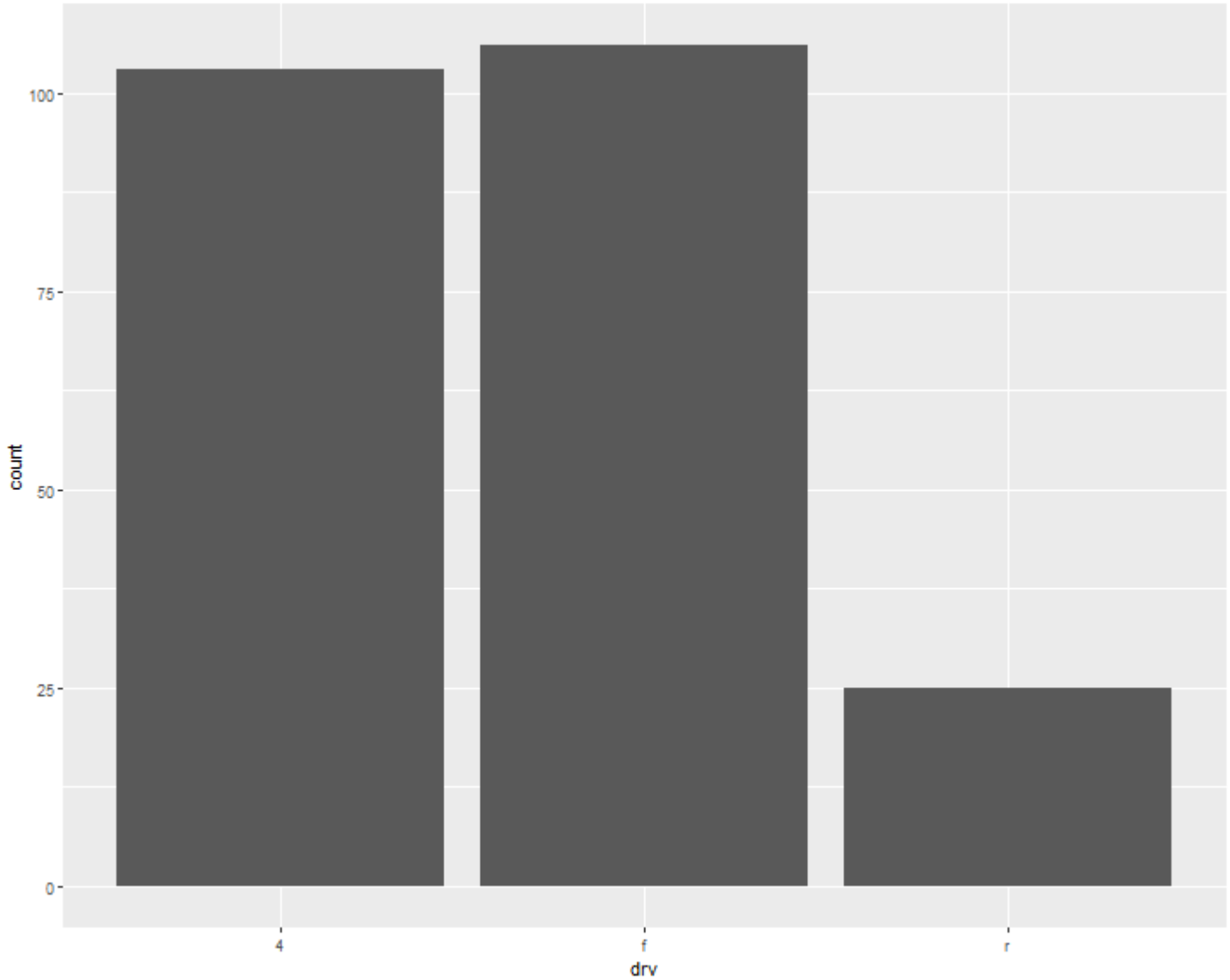




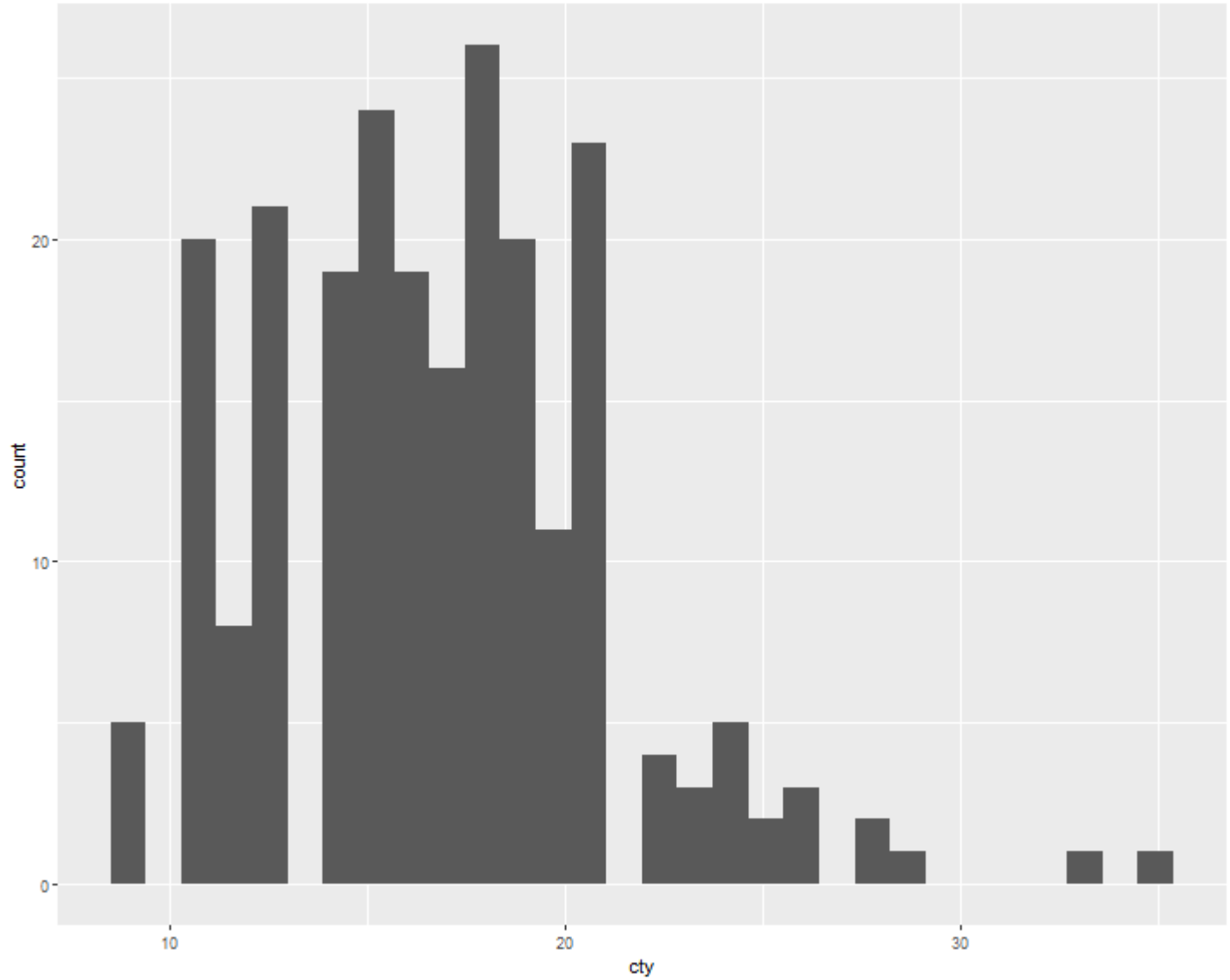
Bar chart vs Histogram

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x=drv)) +
  geom_bar()
```

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x=cty)) +
  geom_histogram()
```

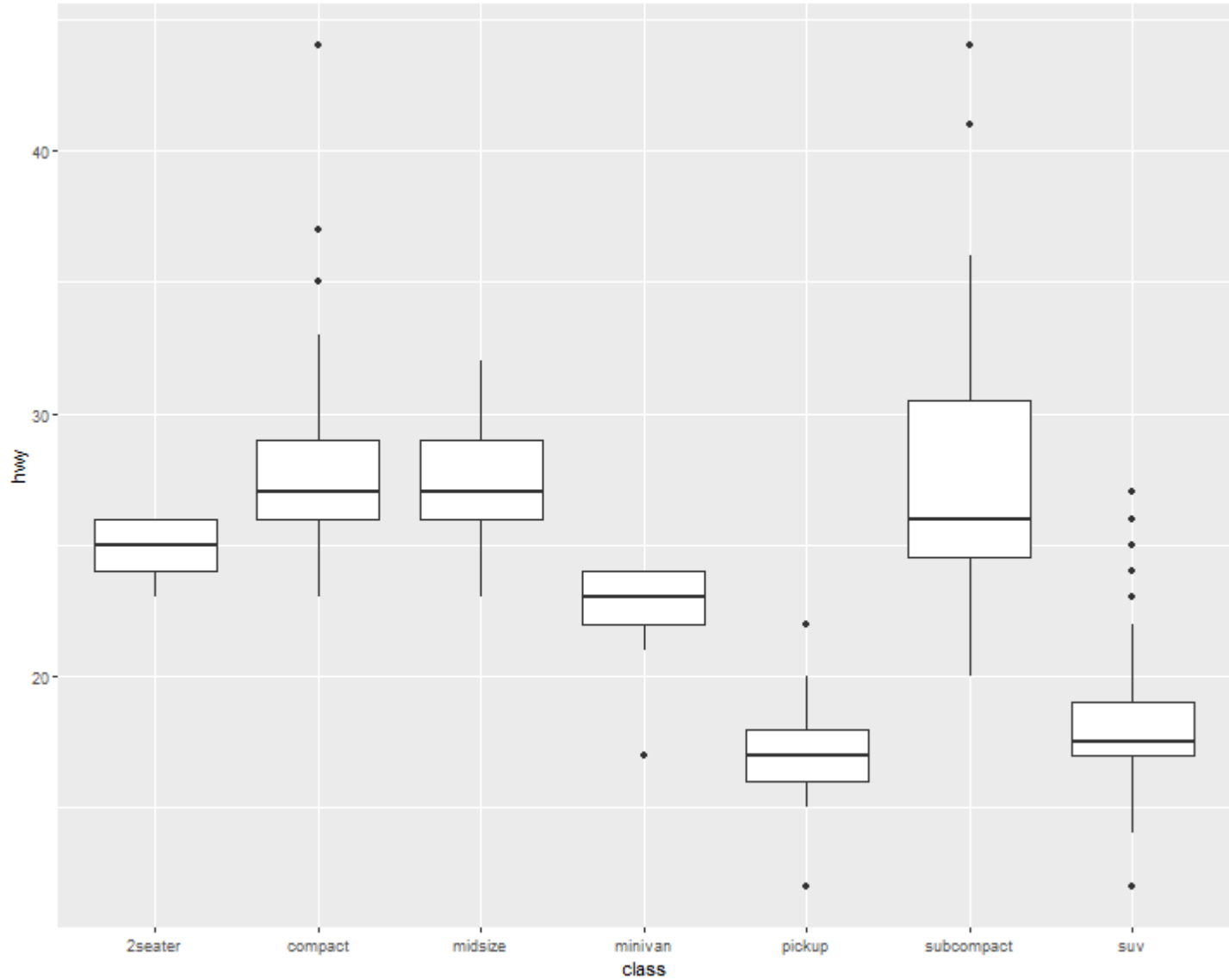


```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



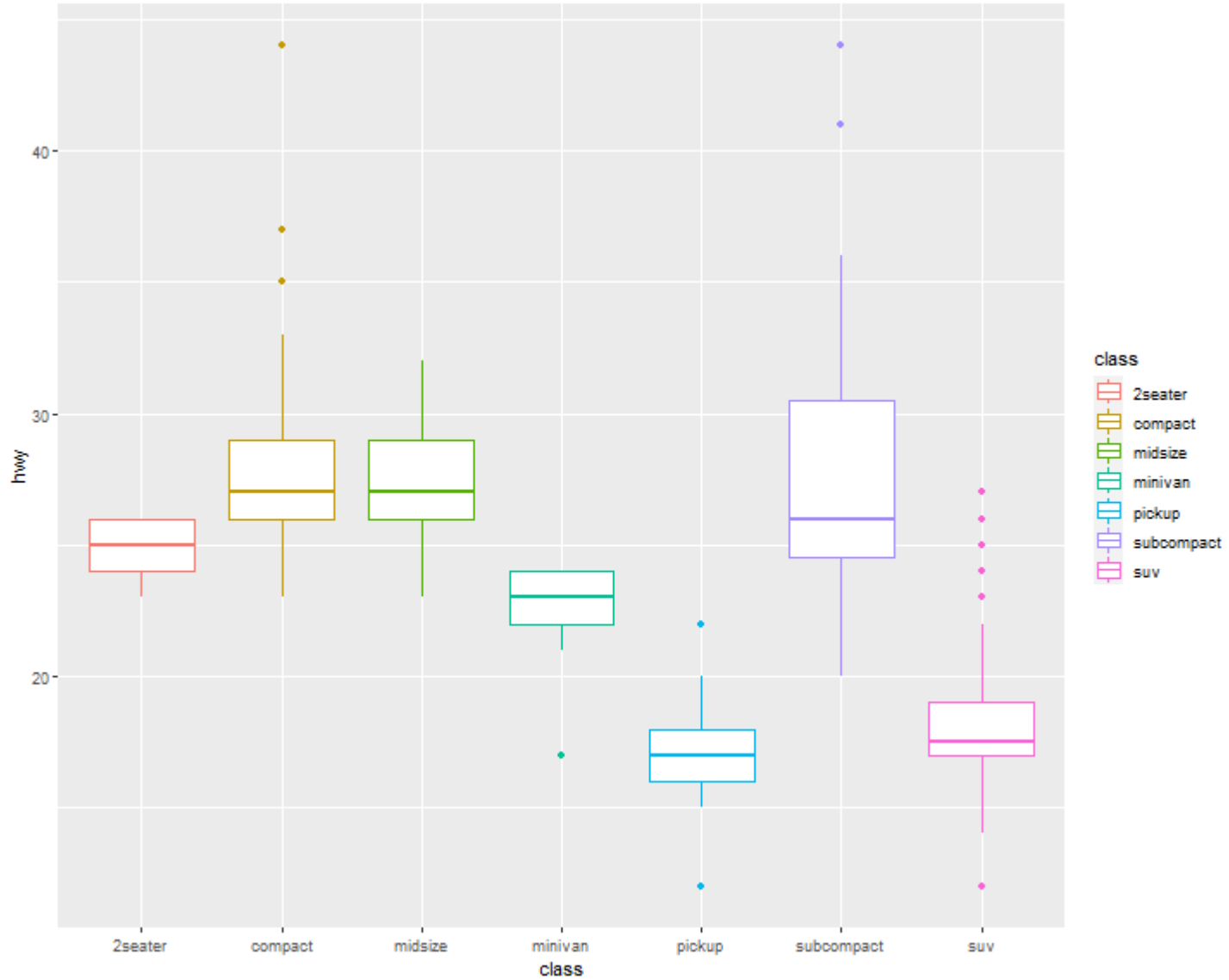
Boxplot

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = class, y = hwy)) +
  geom_boxplot()
```



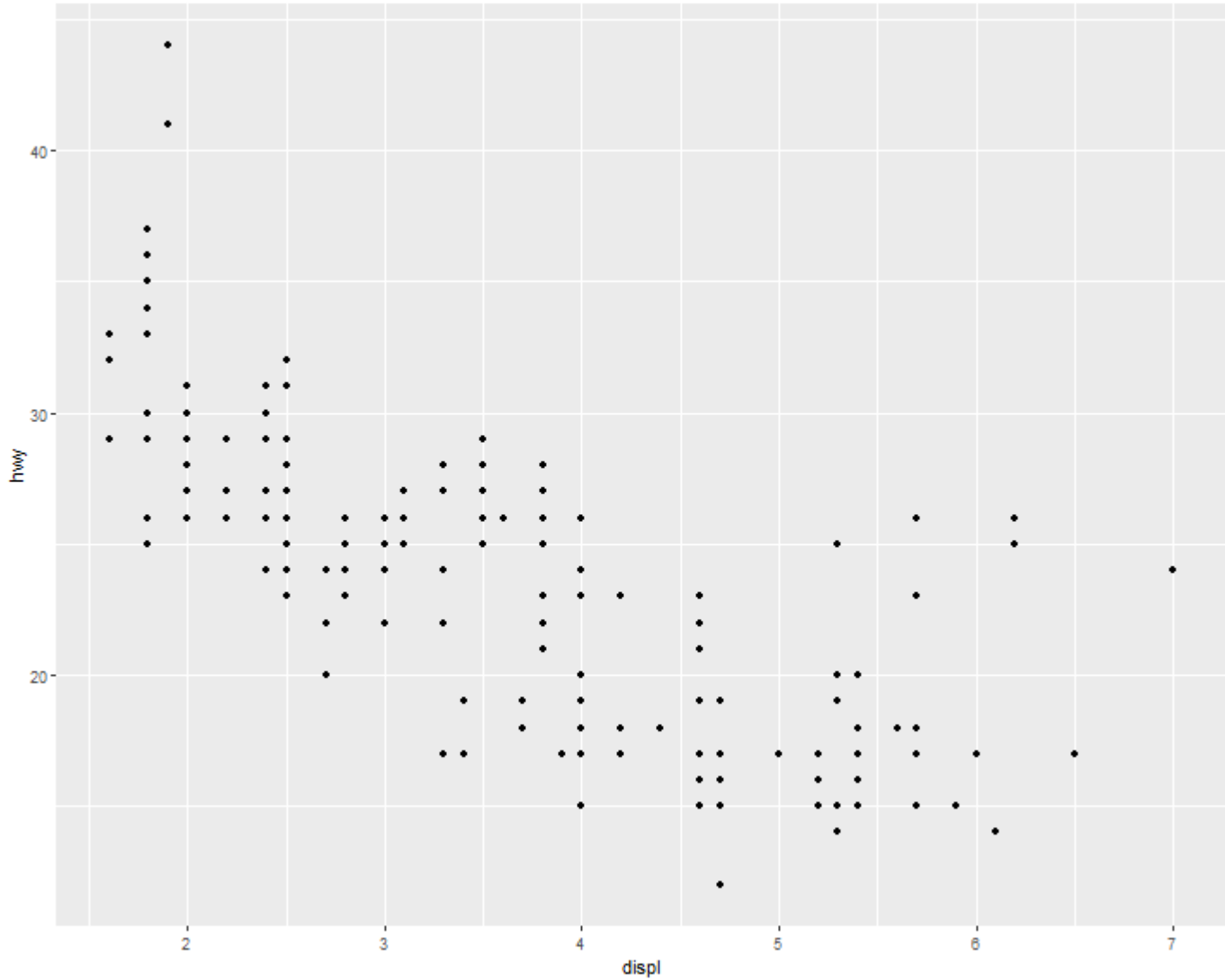
Boxplot (cont'd)

```
ggplot(data = mpg, mapping = aes(x = class, y = hwy)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(color=class))
```



Scatter plot

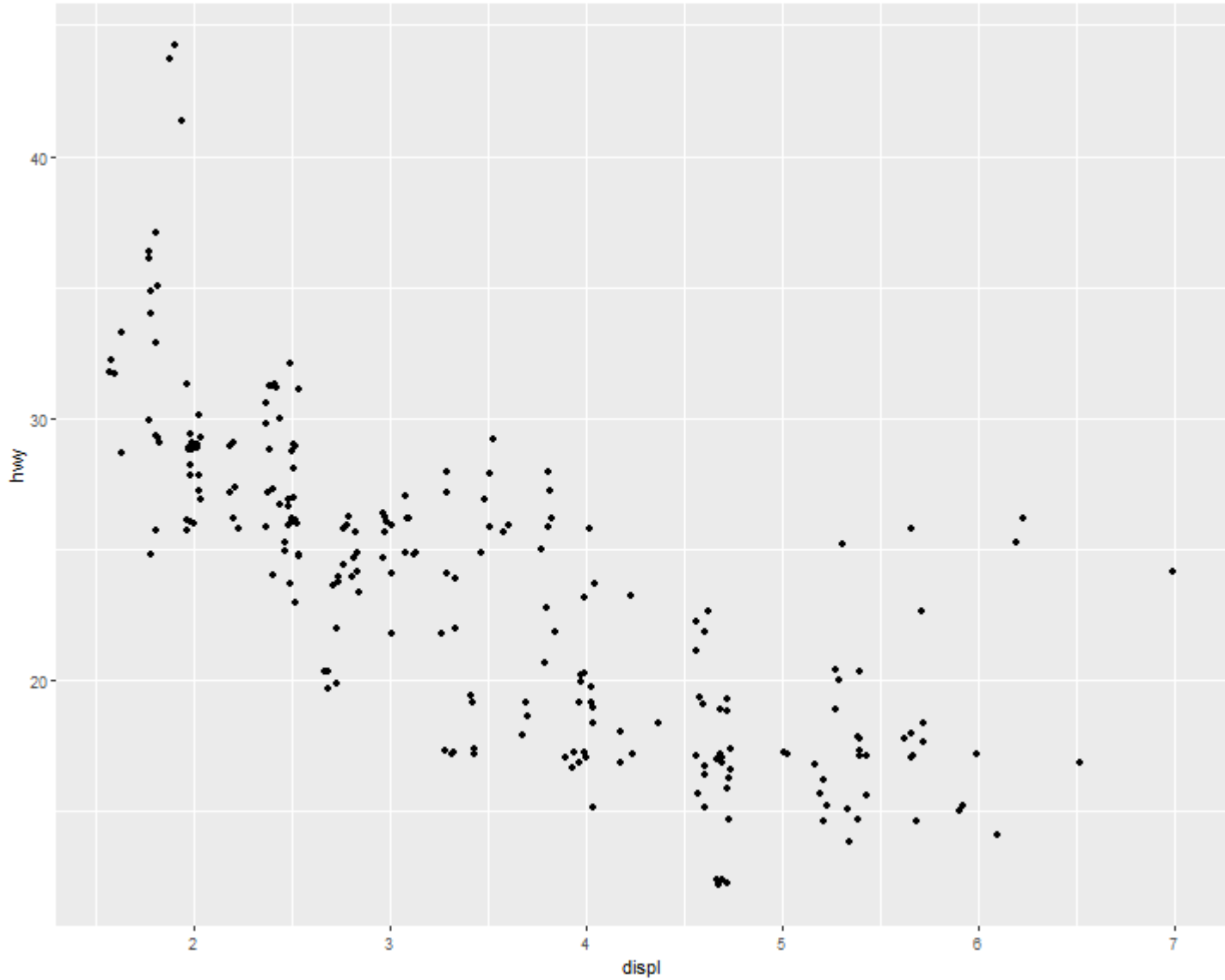
```
ggplot(data = mpg,
       mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
       geom_point()
```



What do you think of this plot? Can be improved?

Jitter

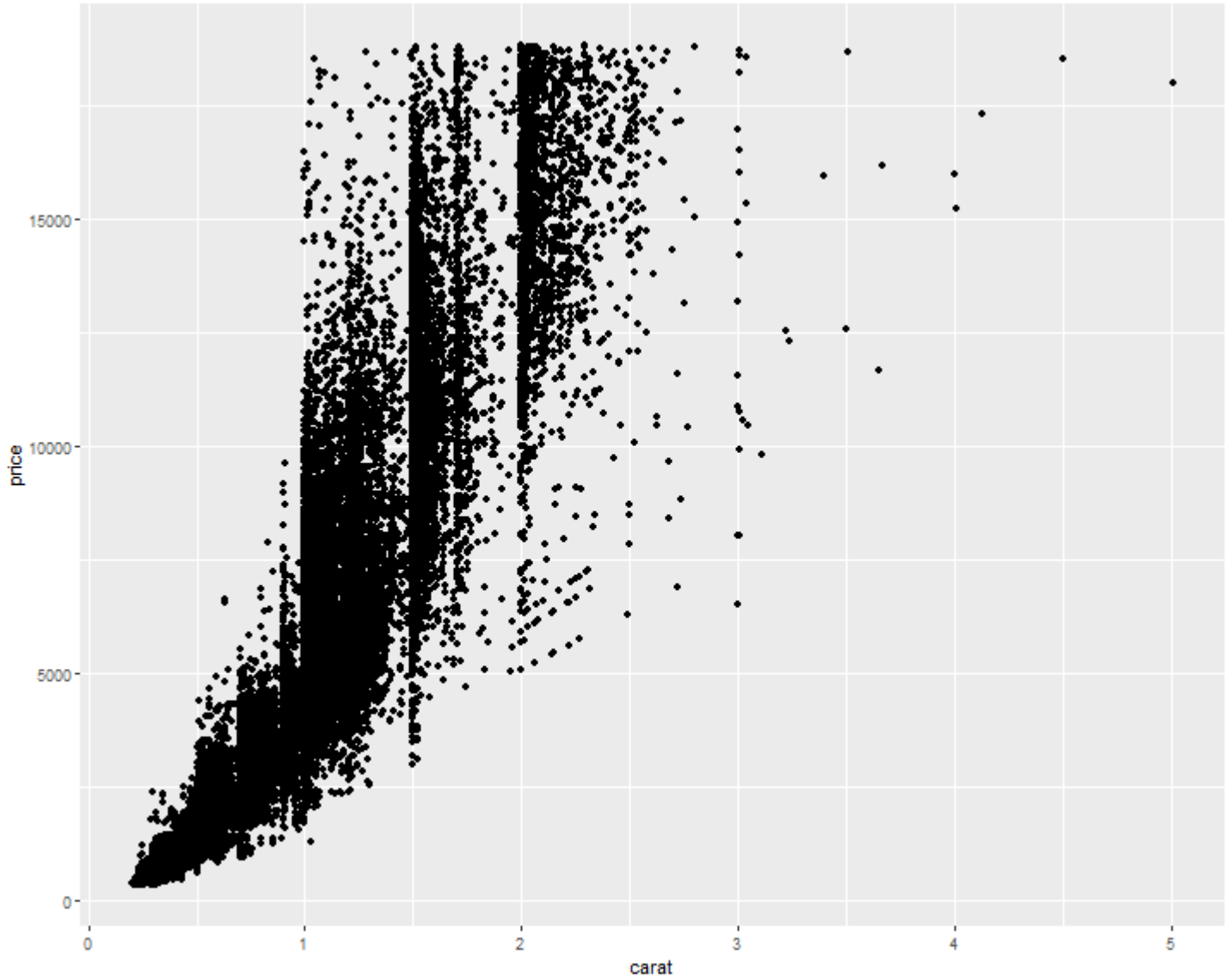
```
ggplot(data = mpg,
       mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy)) +
       geom_point(position = "jitter")
```



Better?

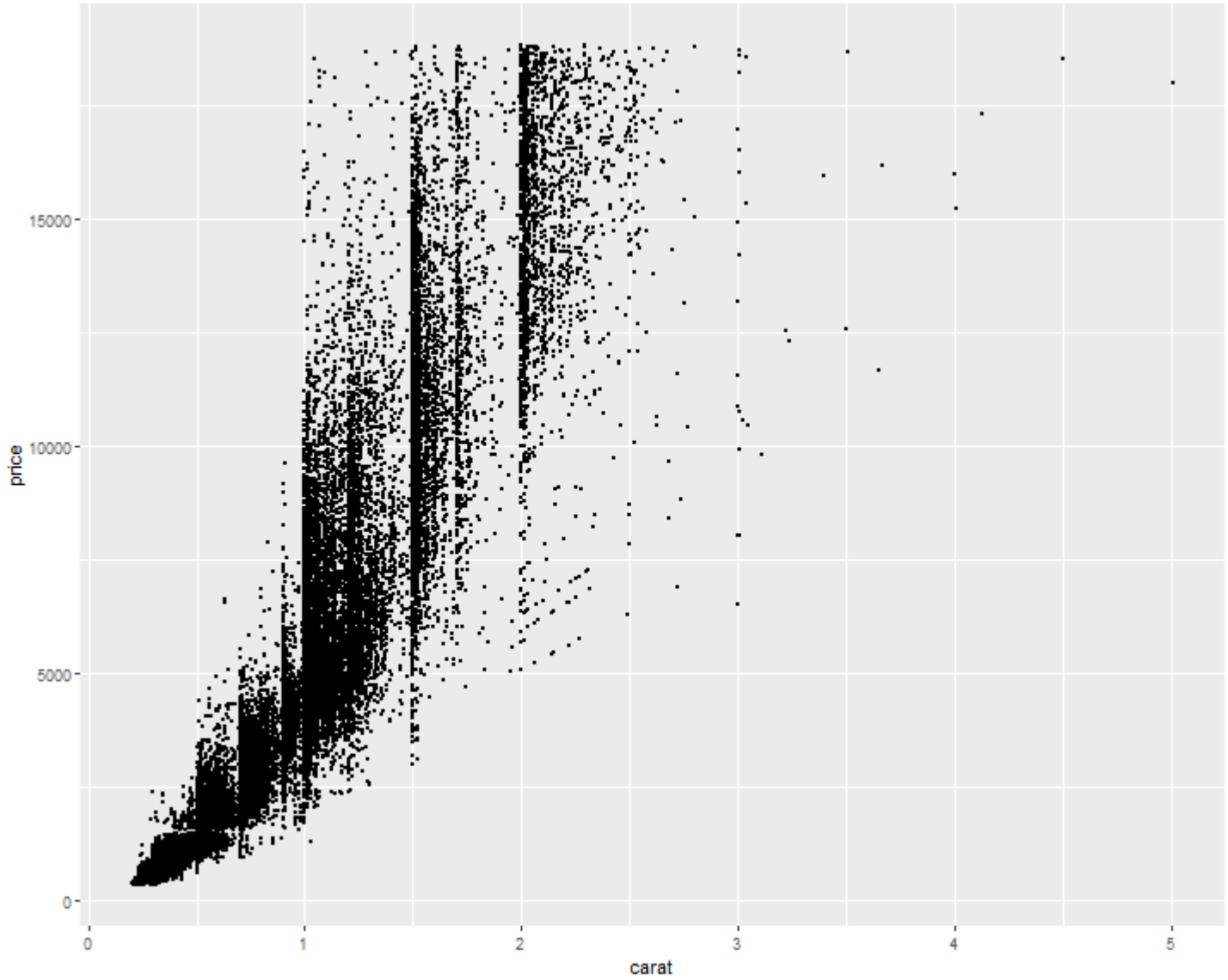
Avoid overlapping

```
ggplot(diamonds, mapping = aes(x = carat, y = price)) +
  geom_point()
```



Size

```
ggplot(diamonds, mapping=aes(x=carat, y=price)) +
geom_point(size=0.1)
```



Alpha

```
ggplot(diamonds, mapping=aes(x=carat, y=price)) +
geom_point(alpha=0.1)
```