

Package ‘visdat’

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Title Preliminary Visualisation of Data

Version 0.6.0

Description Create preliminary exploratory data visualisations of an entire dataset to identify problems or unexpected features using 'ggplot2'.

Depends R (>= 3.2.2)

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abbreviate_vars	<i>Abbreviate all variables in a data frame</i>
-----------------	---

Description

It can be useful to abbreviate variable names in a data set to make them easier to plot. This function takes in a data set and some minimum length to abbreviate the data to.

Usage

```
abbreviate_vars(data, min_length = 10)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame
min_length	minimum number of characters to abbreviate down to

Value

data frame with abbreviated variable names

Examples

```

long_data <- data.frame(
  really_really_long_name = c(NA, NA, 1:8),
  very_quite_long_name = c(-1:-8, NA, NA),
  this_long_name_is_something_else = c(NA, NA,
                                       seq(from = 0, to = 1, length.out = 8))
)

vis_miss(long_data)
long_data %>% abbreviate_vars() %>% vis_miss()

```

data-vis-cor

*Return data used to create vis_cor plot***Description**

Return data used to create vis_cor plot

Create a tidy dataframe of correlations suitable for plotting

Usage

```

data_vis_cor(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
data_vis_cor(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
data_vis_cor(
  x,
  cor_method = "pearson",
  na_action = "pairwise.complete.obs",
  ...
)

## S3 method for class 'grouped_df'
data_vis_cor(x, ...)

```

Arguments

x	data.frame
...	extra arguments (currently unused)
cor_method	correlation method to use, from cor: "a character string indicating which correlation coefficient (or covariance) is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman": can be abbreviated."
na_action	The method for computing covariances when there are missing values present. This can be "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs" (default). This option is taken from the cor function argument use.

Value

data frame
tidy dataframe of correlations

Examples

```
data_vis_cor(airquality)

## Not run:
#return vis_dat data for each group
library(dplyr)
airquality %>%
  group_by(Month) %>%
  data_vis_cor()

## End(Not run)
data_vis_cor(airquality)
```

data-vis-dat

Return data used to create vis_dat plot

Description

Return data used to create vis_dat plot

Usage

```
data_vis_dat(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
data_vis_dat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
data_vis_dat(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'grouped_df'
data_vis_dat(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x data.frame
... extra arguments (currently unused)

Value

data frame

Examples

```
data_vis_dat(airquality)

## Not run:
#return vis_dat data for each group
library(dplyr)
airquality %>%
  group_by(Month) %>%
  data_vis_dat()

## End(Not run)
```

data-vis-miss	<i>Return data used to create vis_miss plot</i>
---------------	---

Description

Return data used to create vis_miss plot
Create a tidy dataframe of missing data suitable for plotting

Usage

```
data_vis_miss(x, ...)

## Default S3 method:
data_vis_miss(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'data.frame'
data_vis_miss(x, cluster = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'grouped_df'
data_vis_miss(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	data.frame
...	extra arguments (currently unused)
cluster	logical - whether to cluster missingness. Default is FALSE.

Value

data frame
tidy dataframe of missing data

Examples

```

data_vis_miss(airquality)

## Not run:
#return vis_dat data for each group
library(dplyr)
airquality %>%
  group_by(Month) %>%
  data_vis_miss()

## End(Not run)
data_vis_miss(airquality)

```

dat_bin	<i>A small toy dataset of binary data with missings.</i>
---------	--

Description

A dataset containing binary values and missing values. It is created to illustrate the usage of `vis_binary()`.

Usage

```
dat_bin
```

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 3 variables:

- x** a binary variable with missing values.
- y** a binary variable with missing values.
- z** a binary variable with **no** missing values.

typical_data	<i>A small toy dataset of imaginary people</i>
--------------	--

Description

A dataset containing information about some randomly generated people, created using the excellent `wakefield` package. It is created as deliberately messy dataset.

Usage

```
typical_data
```

Format

A data frame with 5000 rows and 11 variables:

- ID** Unique identifier for each individual, a sequential character vector of zero-padded identification numbers (IDs). see ?wakefield::id
- Race** Race for each individual, "Black", "White", "Hispanic", "Asian", "Other", "Bi-Racial", "Native", and "Hawaiin", see ?wakefield::race
- Age** Age of each individual, see ?wakefield::age
- Sex** Male or female, see ?wakefield::sex
- Height(cm)** Height in centimeters, see ?wakefield::height
- IQ** vector of intelligence quotients (IQ), see ?wakefield::iq
- Smokes** whether or not this person smokes, see ?wakefield::smokes
- Income** Yearly income in dollars, see ?wakefield::income
- Died** Whether or not this person has died yet., see ?wakefield::died

typical_data_large *A small toy dataset of imaginary people*

Description

A wider dataset than typical_data containing information about some randomly generated people, created using the excellent wakefield package. It is created as deliberately odd / eclectic dataset.

Usage

```
typical_data_large
```

Format

A data frame with 300 rows and 49 variables:

- Age** Age of each individual, see ?wakefield::age for more info
- Animal** A vector of animals, see ?wakefield::animal
- Answer** A vector of "Yes" or "No"
- Area** A vector of living areas "Suburban", "Urban", "Rural"
- Car** names of cars - see ?mtcars
- Children** vector of number of children - see ?wakefield::children
- Coin** character vector of "heads" and "tails"
- Color** vector of vectors from "colors()"
- Date** vector of "important" dates for an individual
- Death** TRUE / FALSE for whether this person died
- Dice** 6 sided dice result

DNA vector of GATC nucleobases
DOB birth dates
Dummy a 0/1 dummy var
Education education attainment level
Employment employee status
Eye eye colour
Grade percent grades
Grade_Level favorite school grade
Group control or treatment
hair hair colours - "brown", "black", "blonde", or "red"
Height height in cm
Income yearly income
Browser choice of internet browser
IQ intelligence quotient
Language random language of the world
Level levels between 1 and 4
Likert likert response - "strongly agree", "agree", and so on
Lorem Ipsum lorem ipsum text
Marital marital status- "married", "divorced", "widowed", "separated", etc
Military military branch they are in
Month their favorite month
Name their name
Normal a random normal number
Political their favorite political party
Race their race
Religion their religion
SAT their SAT score
Sentence an uttered sentence
Sex_1 sex of their first child
Sex_2 sex of their second child
Smokes do they smoke
Speed their median speed travelled in a car
State the last state they visited in the USA
String a random string they smashed out on the keyboard
Upper the last key they hit in upper case
Valid TRUE FALSE answer to a question
Year significant year to that individuals
Zip a zip code they have visited

`vis_binary`*Visualise binary values*

Description

Visualise binary values

Usage

```
vis_binary(  
  data,  
  col_zero = "salmon",  
  col_one = "steelblue2",  
  col_na = "grey90",  
  order = NULL  
)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data.frame
<code>col_zero</code>	colour for zeroes, default is "salmon"
<code>col_one</code>	colour for ones, default is "steelblue2"
<code>col_na</code>	colour for NA, default is "grey90"
<code>order</code>	optional character vector of the order of variables

Value

a ggplot plot of the binary values

Examples

```
vis_binary(dat_bin)  
  
# changing order of variables  
# create numeric names  
df <- setNames(dat_bin, c("1.1", "8.9", "10.4"))  
df  
  
# not ideal  
vis_binary(df)  
# good - specify the original order  
vis_binary(df, order = names(df))
```

`vis_compare`*Visually compare two dataframes and see where they are different.*

Description

`vis_compare`, like the other `vis_*` families, gives an at-a-glance `ggplot` of a dataset, but in this case, hones in on visualising **two** different dataframes of the same dimension, so it takes two dataframes as arguments.

Usage

```
vis_compare(df1, df2)
```

Arguments

<code>df1</code>	The first dataframe to compare
<code>df2</code>	The second dataframe to compare to the first.

Value

`ggplot2` object displaying which values in each data frame are present in each other, and which are not.

See Also

```
vis\_miss\(\) vis\_dat\(\) vis\_guess\(\) vis\_expect\(\) vis\_cor\(\)
```

Examples

```
# make a new dataset of iris that contains some NA values
aq_diff <- airquality
aq_diff[1:10, 1:2] <- NA
vis_compare(airquality, aq_diff)
```

`vis_cor`*Visualise correlations amongst variables in your data as a heatmap*

Description

Visualise correlations amongst variables in your data as a heatmap

Usage

```
vis_cor(
  data,
  cor_method = "pearson",
  na_action = "pairwise.complete.obs",
  facet,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

data	data.frame
cor_method	correlation method to use, from cor: "a character string indicating which correlation coefficient (or covariance) is to be computed. One of "pearson" (default), "kendall", or "spearman": can be abbreviated."
na_action	The method for computing covariances when there are missing values present. This can be "everything", "all.obs", "complete.obs", "na.or.complete", or "pairwise.complete.obs" (default). This option is taken from the cor function argument use.,
facet	bare unquoted variable to use for facetting
...	extra arguments you may want to pass to cor

Value

ggplot2 object

Examples

```
vis_cor(airquality)
vis_cor(airquality, facet = Month)
vis_cor(mtcars)
## Not run:
# this will error
vis_cor(iris)

## End(Not run)
```

vis_dat

Visualises a data.frame to tell you what it contains.

Description

vis_dat gives you an at-a-glance ggplot object of what is inside a dataframe. Cells are coloured according to what class they are and whether the values are missing. As vis_dat returns a ggplot object, it is very easy to customize and change labels, and customize the plot

Usage

```
vis_dat(
  x,
  sort_type = TRUE,
  palette = "default",
  warn_large_data = TRUE,
  large_data_size = 9e+05,
  facet
)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame object
sort_type	logical TRUE/FALSE. When TRUE (default), it sorts by the type in the column to make it easier to see what is in the data
palette	character "default", "qual" or "cb_safe". "default" (the default) provides the stock ggplot scale for separating the colours. "qual" uses an experimental qualitative colour scheme for providing distinct colours for each Type. "cb_safe" is a set of colours that are appropriate for those with colourblindness. "qual" and "cb_safe" are drawn from http://colorbrewer2.org/ .
warn_large_data	logical - warn if there is large data? Default is TRUE see note for more details
large_data_size	integer default is 900000 (given by 'nrow(data.frame) * ncol(data.frame)'). This can be changed. See note for more details.
facet	bare variable name for a variable you would like to facet by. By default there is no faceting. Only one variable can be faceted. You can get the data structure using <code>data_vis_dat</code> and the faceted structure by using <code>group_by</code> and then <code>data_vis_dat</code> .

Value

ggplot2 object displaying the type of values in the data frame and the position of any missing values.

Note

Some datasets might be too large to plot, sometimes creating a blank plot - if this happens, I would recommend downsampling the data, either looking at the first 1,000 rows or by taking a random sample. This means that you won't get the same "look" at the data, but it is better than a blank plot! See example code for suggestions on doing this.

See Also

[vis_miss\(\)](#) [vis_guess\(\)](#) [vis_expect\(\)](#) [vis_cor\(\)](#) [vis_compare\(\)](#)

Examples

```
vis_dat(airquality)

# experimental colourblind safe palette
vis_dat(airquality, palette = "cb_safe")
vis_dat(airquality, palette = "qual")

# if you have a large dataset, you might want to try downsampling:
## Not run:
library(nycflights13)
library(dplyr)
flights %>%
  sample_n(1000) %>%
  vis_dat()

flights %>%
  slice(1:1000) %>%
  vis_dat()

## End(Not run)
```

vis_expect

Visualise whether a value is in a data frame

Description

`vis_expect` visualises certain conditions or values in your data. For example, If you are not sure whether to expect -1 in your data, you could write: `vis_expect(data, ~.x == -1)`, and you can see if there are times where the values in your data are equal to -1. You could also, for example, explore a set of bad strings, or possible NA values and visualise where they are using `vis_expect(data, ~.x %in% bad_strings)` where `bad_strings` is a character vector containing bad strings like N N/A etc.

Usage

```
vis_expect(data, expectation, show_perc = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a <code>data.frame</code>
<code>expectation</code>	a formula following the syntax: <code>~.x {condition}</code> . For example, writing <code>~.x < 20</code> would mean "where a variable value is less than 20, replace with NA", and <code>~.x %in% {vector}</code> would mean "where a variable has values that are in that vector".
<code>show_perc</code>	logical. TRUE now adds in the \ TRUE or FALSE in the whole dataset into the legend. Default value is TRUE.

Value

a ggplot2 object

See Also

[vis_miss\(\)](#) [vis_dat\(\)](#) [vis_guess\(\)](#) [vis_cor\(\)](#) [vis_compare\(\)](#)

Examples

```
dat_test <- tibble::tribble(
  ~x, ~y,
  -1, "A",
  0, "B",
  1, "C",
  NA, NA
)

vis_expect(dat_test, ~.x == -1)

vis_expect(airquality, ~.x == 5.1)

# explore some common NA strings

common_nas <- c(
  "NA",
  "N A",
  "N/A",
  "na",
  "n a",
  "n/a"
)

dat_ms <- tibble::tribble(~x, ~y, ~z,
  "1", "A", -100,
  "3", "N/A", -99,
  "NA", NA, -98,
  "N A", "E", -101,
  "na", "F", -1)

vis_expect(dat_ms, ~.x %in% common_nas)
```

Description

vis_guess visualises the class of every single individual cell in a dataframe and displays it as ggplot object, similar to vis_dat. Cells are coloured according to what class they are and whether the values are missing. vis_guess estimates the class of individual elements using readr::guess_parser. It may be currently slow on larger datasets.

Usage

```
vis_guess(x, palette = "default")
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame
palette	character "default", "qual" or "cb_safe". "default" (the default) provides the stock ggplot scale for separating the colours. "qual" uses an experimental qualitative colour scheme for providing distinct colours for each Type. "cb_safe" is a set of colours that are appropriate for those with colourblindness. "qual" and "cb_safe" are drawn from http://colorbrewer2.org/ .

Value

ggplot2 object displaying the guess of the type of values in the data frame and the position of any missing values.

See Also

[vis_miss\(\)](#) [vis_dat\(\)](#) [vis_expect\(\)](#) [vis_cor\(\)](#) [vis_compare\(\)](#)

Examples

```
messy_vector <- c(TRUE,
                  "TRUE",
                  "T",
                  "01/01/01",
                  "01/01/2001",
                  NA,
                  NaN,
                  "NA",
                  "Na",
                  "na",
                  "10",
                  10,
                  "10.1",
                  10.1,
                  "abc",
                  "%TG")

set.seed(1114)
messy_df <- data.frame(var1 = messy_vector,
                      var2 = sample(messy_vector),
                      var3 = sample(messy_vector))

vis_guess(messy_df)
```

vis_miss

*Visualise a data.frame to display missingness.***Description**

vis_miss provides an at-a-glance ggplot of the missingness inside a dataframe, colouring cells according to missingness, where black indicates a missing cell and grey indicates a present cell. As it returns a ggplot object, it is very easy to customize and change labels.

Usage

```
vis_miss(
  x,
  cluster = FALSE,
  sort_miss = FALSE,
  show_perc = TRUE,
  show_perc_col = TRUE,
  large_data_size = 9e+05,
  warn_large_data = TRUE,
  facet
)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame
cluster	logical. TRUE specifies that you want to use hierarchical clustering (mcquitty method) to arrange rows according to missingness. FALSE specifies that you want to leave it as is. Default value is FALSE.
sort_miss	logical. TRUE arranges the columns in order of missingness. Default value is FALSE.
show_perc	logical. TRUE now adds in the \ in the whole dataset into the legend. Default value is TRUE.
show_perc_col	logical. TRUE adds in the \ column into the x axis. Can be disabled with FALSE. Default value is TRUE. No missingness percentage column information will be presented when facet argument is used. Please see the naniar package to provide missingness summaries over groups.
large_data_size	integer default is 900000 (given by 'nrow(data.frame) * ncol(data.frame)'). This can be changed. See note for more details.
warn_large_data	logical - warn if there is large data? Default is TRUE see note for more details
facet	(optional) bare variable name, if you want to create a faceted plot, with one plot per level of the variable. No missingness percentage column information will be presented when facet argument is used. Please see the naniar package to provide missingness summaries over groups.

Details

The missingness summaries in the columns are rounded to the nearest integer. For more detailed summaries, please see the summaries in the `naniar` R package, specifically, `naniar::miss_var_summary()`.

Value

`ggplot2` object displaying the position of missing values in the dataframe, and the percentage of values missing and present.

Note

Some datasets might be too large to plot, sometimes creating a blank plot - if this happens, I would recommend downsampling the data, either looking at the first 1,000 rows or by taking a random sample. This means that you won't get the same "look" at the data, but it is better than a blank plot! See example code for suggestions on doing this.

See Also

[vis_dat\(\)](#) [vis_guess\(\)](#) [vis_expect\(\)](#) [vis_cor\(\)](#) [vis_compare\(\)](#)

Examples

```
vis_miss(airquality)

vis_miss(airquality, cluster = TRUE)

vis_miss(airquality, sort_miss = TRUE)

vis_miss(airquality, facet = Month)

## Not run:
# if you have a large dataset, you might want to try downsampling:
library(nycflights13)
library(dplyr)
flights %>%
  sample_n(1000) %>%
  vis_miss()

flights %>%
  slice(1:1000) %>%
  vis_miss()

## End(Not run)
```

vis_value	<i>Visualise the value of data values</i>
-----------	---

Description

Visualise all of the values in the data on a 0 to 1 scale. Only works on numeric data - see examples for how to subset to only numeric data.

Usage

```
vis_value(data, na_colour = "grey90", viridis_option = "D")
```

Arguments

data	a data.frame
na_colour	a character vector of length one describing what colour you want the NA values to be. Default is "grey90"
viridis_option	A character string indicating the colormap option to use. Four options are available: "magma" (or "A"), "inferno" (or "B"), "plasma" (or "C"), "viridis" (or "D", the default option) and "cividis" (or "E").

Value

a ggplot plot of the values

Examples

```
vis_value(airquality)
vis_value(airquality, viridis_option = "A")
vis_value(airquality, viridis_option = "B")
vis_value(airquality, viridis_option = "C")
vis_value(airquality, viridis_option = "E")
## Not run:
library(dplyr)
diamonds %>%
  select_if(is.numeric) %>%
  vis_value()

## End(Not run)
```

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