

Package: visdat (via r-universe)

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Title Preliminary Visualisation of Data

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

Depends R (>= 4.2.0)

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<https://github.com/ropensci/visdat>

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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()

```

dat_bin

*A small toy dataset of binary data with missings.***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.

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	<i>Return data used to create vis_dat plot</i>
--------------	--

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)
```

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

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 favourite 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 favourite month

Name their name

Normal a random normal number

Political their favourite 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

data	a data.frame
col_zero	colour for zeroes, default is "salmon"
col_one	colour for ones, default is "steelblue2"
col_na	colour for NA, default is "grey90"
order	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

df1	The first dataframe to compare
df2	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 data_vis_dat and the faceted structure by using group_by and then data_vis_dat.

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) 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) x %in% bad_strings)` where `bad_strings` is a character vector containing bad strings like N A N/A etc.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>data</code>	a data.frame
<code>expectation</code>	a function, e.g., <code>\(x) {condition}</code> . For example, writing <code>\(x) 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) x == -1)

vis_expect(airquality, \(x) 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) x %in% common_nas)
```

vis_guess

*Visualise type guess in a data.frame***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_histogram	<i>Visualise histogram of numeric columns in a data.frame</i>
---------------	---

Description

vis_histogram visualises the distribution of every numeric column in a dataframe and displays it using a faceted ggplot object.

Usage

```
vis_histogram(x, ...)
```

Arguments

x	a data.frame
...	Other arguments are passed as geom_histogram arguments.

Value

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

Examples

```
vis_histogram(airquality, bins = 30)
```

vis_miss	<i>Visualise a data.frame to display missingness.</i>
----------	---

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

<code>x</code>	a data.frame
<code>cluster</code>	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.
<code>sort_miss</code>	logical. TRUE arranges the columns in order of missingness. Default value is FALSE.
<code>show_perc</code>	logical. TRUE now adds in the \ in the whole dataset into the legend. Default value is TRUE.
<code>show_perc_col</code>	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 nanian package to provide missingness summaries over groups.
<code>large_data_size</code>	integer default is 900000 (given by <code>'nrow(data.frame) * ncol(data.frame)'</code>). This can be changed. See note for more details.
<code>warn_large_data</code>	logical - warn if there is large data? Default is TRUE see note for more details
<code>facet</code>	(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 nanian 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 nanian R package, specifically, `nanian::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

Visualise the value of data values

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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