Package ‘anscombiser’

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Title Create Datasets with Identical Summary Statistics
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Description Anscombe’s quartet are a set of four two-variable datasets that have several common summary statistics but which have very different joint distributions. This becomes apparent when the data are plotted, which illustrates the importance of using graphical displays in Statistics. This package enables the creation of datasets that have identical marginal sample means and sample variances, sample correlation, least squares regression coefficients and coefficient of determination. The user supplies an initial dataset, which is shifted, scaled and rotated in order to achieve target summary statistics. The general shape of the initial dataset is retained. The target statistics can be supplied directly or calculated based on a user-supplied dataset. The ‘datasauRus’ package <https://cran.r-project.org/package=datasauRus> provides further examples of datasets that have markedly different scatter plots but share many sample summary statistics.

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NeedsCompilation no

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anscombise

Create new versions of Anscombe’s quartet

Description

Modifies a dataset x so that it shares sample summary statistics with Anscombe’s quartet.

Usage

anscombise(x, which = 1)

Arguments

x A numeric matrix or data frame. Each column contains observations on a different variable. Missing observations are not allowed.

which An integer in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}. Which of Anscombe’s dataset to use. Obviously, this makes very little difference.

Details

The input dataset x is modified by shifting, scaling and rotating it so that its sample mean and covariance matrix match those of the Anscombe quartet.
Value

An object of class c("anscombe",class(x)). A dataset with the same format as x. The returned dataset has the following summary statistics in common with Anscombe’s quartet.

- The sample means of each variable.
- The sample variances of each variable.
- The sample correlation matrix.
- The estimated regression coefficients from least squares linear regressions of each variable on each other variable. The target and new summary statistics are returned as attributes old_stats and new_stats and the chosen Anscombe’s quartet dataset as an attribute old_data.

See Also

mimic to modify a dataset to share sample summary statistics with another dataset.

Examples

```r
# Old faithful to new faithful
new_faithful <- anscombise(datasets::faithful, which = 4)
plot(new_faithful)
# Then check that the sample summary statistics are the same
plot(new_faithful, input = TRUE)

# Map of Italy
got_maps <- requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)
if (got_maps) {
  italy <- mapdata("Italy")
  new_italy <- anscombise(italy, which = 4)
  plot(new_italy)
}
```

Description

Anscombe’s quartet (Anscombe, 1973) are a set of four two-variable datasets that have several common summary statistics but which have very different joint distributions. This becomes apparent when the data are plotted, which illustrates the importance of using graphical displays in Statistics. This package enables the creation of datasets that have identical marginal sample means and sample variances, sample correlation, least squares regression coefficients and coefficient of determination. The user supplies an initial dataset, which is shifted, scaled and rotated in order to achieve target summary statistics. The general shape of the initial dataset is retained. The target statistics can be supplied directly or calculated based on a user-supplied dataset.
get_stats

Details

The main functions in anscombiser are

• `anscombise`, which modifies a user-supplied dataset so that it shares sample summary statistics with Anscombe’s quartet.
• `mimic`, which modified a user-supplied dataset so that is shares sample summary statistics with another user-supplied dataset.

See vignette("intro-to-anscombiser", package = "anscombiser") for an overview of the package.

References


See Also

`anscombise` and `mimic`

get_stats  

Description

Calculates a particular set of summary statistics for a dataset.

Usage

get_stats(x)

Arguments

x  
a numeric matrix or data frame with at least 2 columns/variables. Each column contains observations on a different variable. Missing observations are not allowed.

Value

A named list of summary statistics containing

• n The sample size.
• means The sample means of each variable.
• variances The sample means of each variable.
• correlation The sample correlation matrix.
• intercepts, slopes, rsquared Matrices whose (i, j)th entries are the estimated regression coefficients in a regression of \( x[,i] \) on \( x[,j] \) and the resulting coefficient of determination \( R^2 \).
Examples

get_stats(anscombe[, c(1, 5)])

mapdata  Extract longitude and latitude values

Description

Extracts longitude and latitude values for a particular region from the world map supplied by the
maps package.

Usage

mapdata(region = ".", map = "world", exact = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

region  Passed to map as the argument regions.
map     Passed to map as the argument database
exact   The argument exact passed to the map function.
...     Additional arguments to be passed to map.

Value

A dataframe with two columns: long and lat for longitude and latitude.

Examples

See the examples in mimic.

mimic  Modify a dataset to mimic another dataset

Description

Modifies a dataset x so that it shares sample summary statistics with another dataset x2.

Usage

mimic(x, x2, ...)

Arguments

x, x2

Numeric matrices or data frames. Each column contains observations on a different variable. Missing observations are not allowed. get_stats(x2) sets the target summary statistics. If x2 is missing then set_stats is called with d = ncol(x) and any additional arguments supplied via ....

Details

The input dataset x is modified by shifting, scaling and rotating it so that its sample mean and covariance matrix match those of x2.

Value

A dataset with the same format as x. The returned dataset has the following summary statistics in common with x2.

• The sample means of each variable.
• The sample variances of each variable.
• The sample correlation matrix.
• The estimated regression coefficients from least squares linear regressions of each variable on each other variable. The target and new summary statistics are returned as attributes old_stats and new_stats. If x2 is supplied then it is returned as a attribute old_data.

See Also

anscombise modifies a dataset so that it shares sample summary statistics with Anscombe’s quartet.

Examples

### 2D examples

# The UK and a dinosaur
got_maps <- requireNamespace("maps", quietly = TRUE)
got_datasauRus <- requireNamespace("datasauRus", quietly = TRUE)
if (got_maps && got_datasauRus) {
  library(maps)
  library(datasauRus)
dino <- datasaurus_dozen_wide[, c("dino_x", "dino_y")]
  UK <- mapdata("UK")
  new_UK <- mimic(UK, dino)
  plot(new_UK)
}

# Trump and a dinosaur
if (got_datasauRus) {
  library(datasauRus)
dino <- datasaurus_dozen_wide[, c("dino_x", "dino_y")]
  new_dino <- mimic(dino, trump)
  plot(new_dino)
## Examples of passing summary statistics

# The default is zero mean, unit variance and no correlation
new_faithful <- mimic(faithful)
plot(new_faithful)

# Change the correlation
mat <- matrix(c(1, -0.9, -0.9, 1), 2, 2)
new_faithful <- mimic(faithful, correlation = mat)
plot(new_faithful)

### A 3D example

new_randu <- mimic(datasets::randu, datasets::trees)
# The samples summary statistics are equal
get_stats(new_randu)
get_stats(datasets::trees)

---

plot.anscombe

Plot method for objects of class "anscombe"

### Description

plot method for objects inheriting from class "anscombe".

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'anscombe'
plot(x, input = FALSE, stats = TRUE, digits = 3, legend_args = list(), ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x**: An object of class 'anscombe', a result of a call to `anscombise` or `mimic`.
- **input**: A logical scalar. Should the old, input data, that is, the Anscombe’s dataset chosen for `anscombise` or the argument x2 to `mimic`, be plotted? If `old = FALSE` then the new, output data are plotted. If `old = TRUE` then the old data are plotted.
- **stats**: A logical scalar. Should the sample summary statistics \( n \), means, variances and correlation be added to the plot?
- **digits**: An integer. The argument `digits` passed to `signif` to round the values of the statistics before adding them to the plot.
- **legend_args**: A list of arguments to be passed to `legend` when `stats = TRUE`, especially `legend_args$x` to control the position of the legend.
- **...**: Further arguments to be passed to `plot`
Details

This function is only applicable in 2 dimensions, that is, when \( \text{length}(\text{attr}(x, "new_stats")$\text{means}) = 2 \).

Value

Nothing is returned.

Examples

See the examples in \texttt{anscombise} and \texttt{mimic}.

See Also

\texttt{anscombise} and \texttt{mimic}.

Description

\texttt{print.anscombe} method for class "anscombe".

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'anscombe'
print(x, ...)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{x} \hspace{1cm} an object of class "anscombe", a result of a call to \texttt{anscombise} or \texttt{mimic}.
  \item \texttt{...} \hspace{1cm} Additional optional arguments to be passed to \texttt{print}.
\end{itemize}

Details

Just extracts the new dataset from \texttt{x} and prints it using \texttt{print}.

Value

The argument \texttt{x}, invisibly.

See Also

\texttt{anscombise} and \texttt{mimic}.
set_stats

Create a list of summary statistics

Description

Creates a list of summary statistics to pass to mimic.

Usage

set_stats(d = 2, means = 0, variances = 1, correlation = diag(2))

Arguments

- **d**: An integer that is no smaller than 2.
- **means**: A numeric vector of sample means.
- **variances**: A numeric vector of positive sample variances.
- **correlation**: A numeric correlation matrix. None of the off-diagonal entries in correlation are allowed to be equal to 1 in absolute value.

Details

The vectors means and variances are recycled using `rep_len` to have length d.

Value

A list containing the following components.

- means a d-vector of sample means.
- variances a d-vector sample variances.
- correlation a d by d correlation matrix.

Examples

# Uncorrelated with zero means and unit variances
set_stats()
# Sample correlation = 0.9
set_stats(correlation = matrix(c(1, 0.9, 0.9, 1), 2, 2))
Donald Trump

Description
A dataset that provides an image of Donald Trump's face.

Usage
donald-trump

Format
A matrix with 4885 rows and 2 columns: x and y.

Source
This image was created by Accentaur from the Noun Project. https://thenounproject.com/term/donald-trump/727774/
Index

* datasets
  trump, 10

  Anscombe's quartet, 2, 6
  anscombise, 2, 4, 6–8
  anscombiser, 3

  get_stats, 4, 6

  legend, 7

  map, 5
  mapdata, 5
  mimic, 3–5, 5, 7–9

  plot, 7
  plot.anscombe, 7
  print, 8
  print.anscombe, 8

  rep_len, 9

  set_stats, 6, 9
  signif, 7

  trump, 10