## Introducción a la visualización de datos

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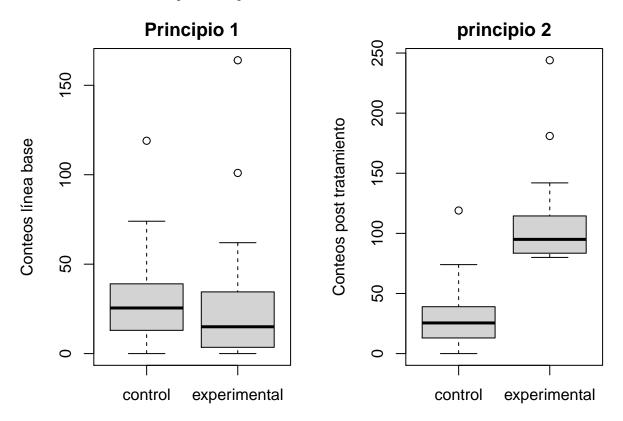
### 1. Principios de las gráficas de análisis

#### Mostrar comparaciones.

La evidencia de una hipótesis siempre es relativa si no tenemos un punto de comparación. Es decir, siempre hay que mostrar un contraste de condiciones (p.e Control y experimental)

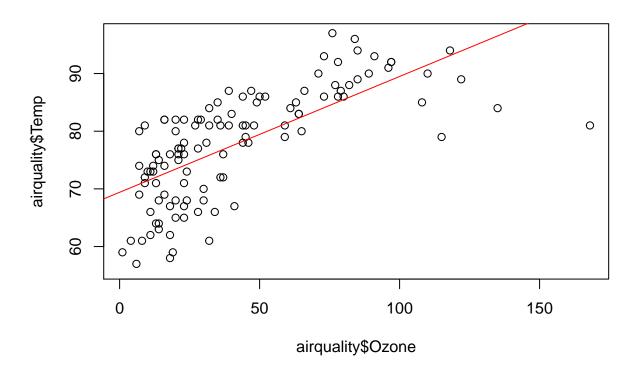
#### Mostrar causalidad, mecanismos, estructura sistemática.

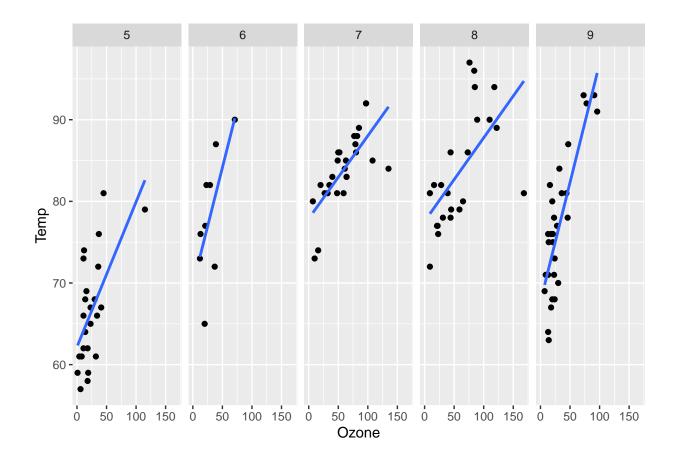
Es básicamente cómo creo que se comporta el fenómeno



#### Mostrar datos multivariados

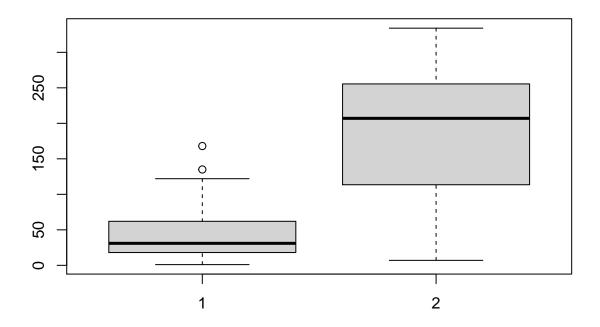
Mostrar más de dos variables. El mundo real es multivariado.

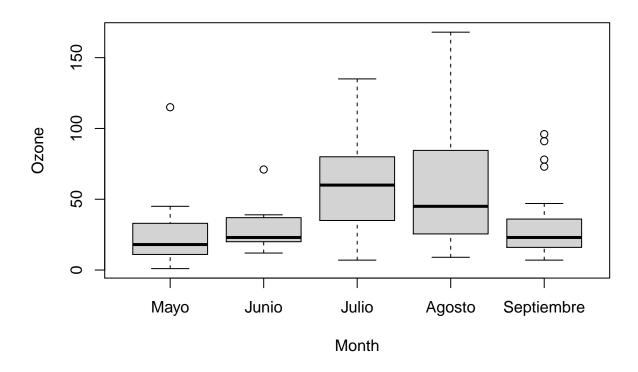




## 2. Diagramas de cajas y bigotes

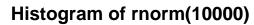
boxplot(airquality\$0zone, airquality\$Solar.R)

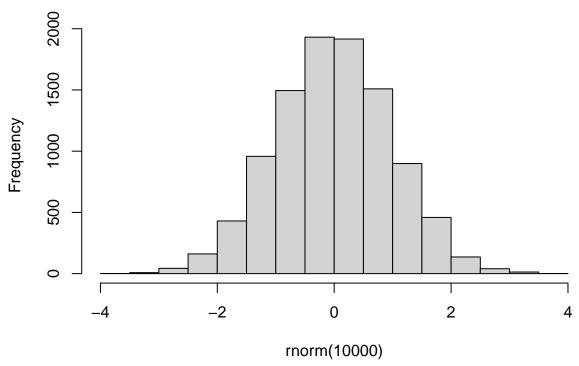




# 3. Histograma

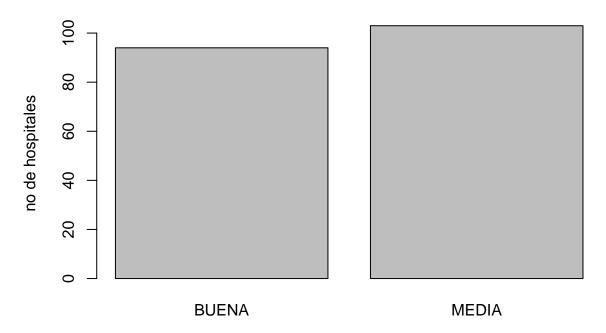
hist(rnorm(10000))





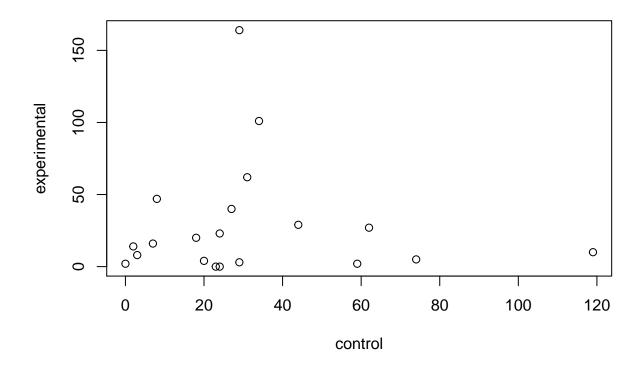
### 4. Gráfica de barras

## estatus



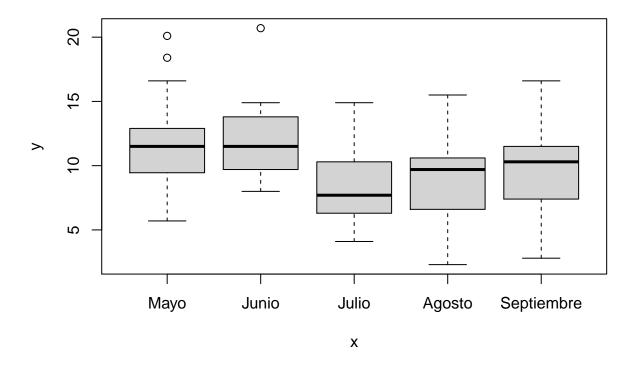
# 5. Diagramas de dispersión

plot(control, experimental)

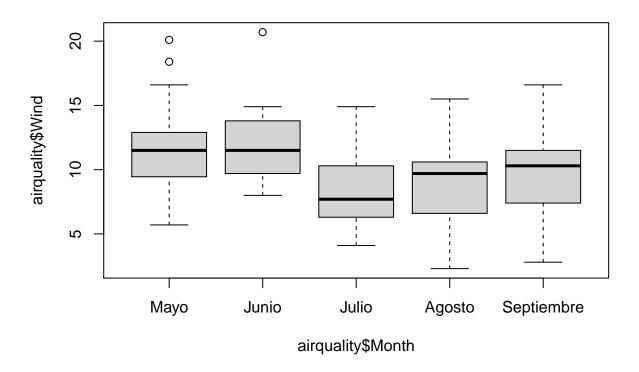


De acuerdo al tipo de variable que vayamos a graficar podemos obtener un diagrama de dispersión o un boxplot (cuando hay variables categóricas).

plot(airquality\$Month,airquality\$Wind)

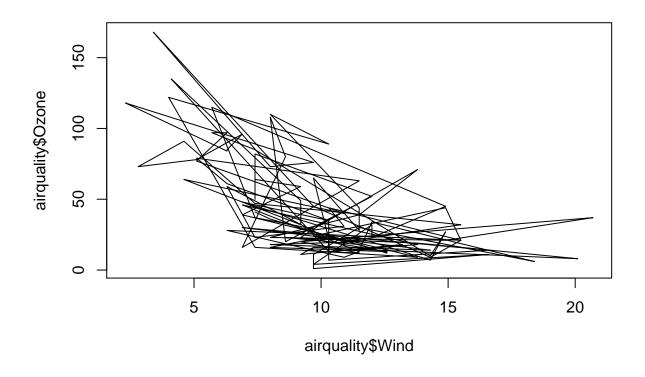


plot(airquality\$Wind~airquality\$Month)

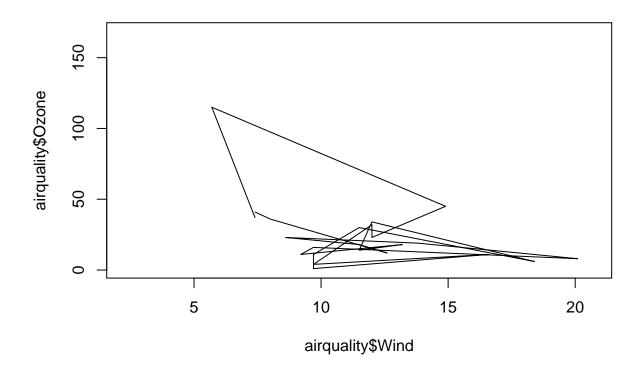


## 6. Funciones de graficado.

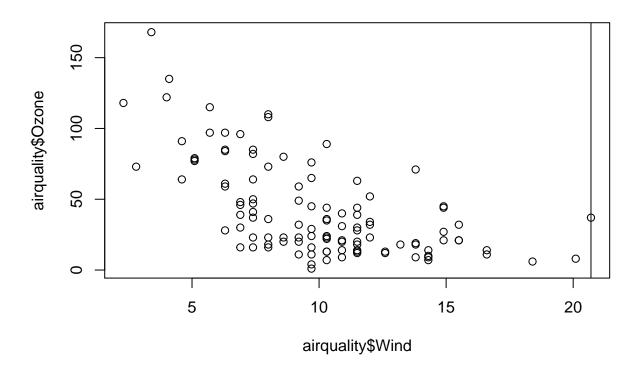
```
#lines
plot(airquality$Wind,airquality$Ozone, type = "n")
lines(airquality$Wind,airquality$Ozone)
```



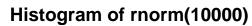
```
##cuando quiero lineas de un solo subset
plot(airquality$Wind,airquality$Ozone, type = "n")
with(subset(airquality, Month=="Mayo"),lines(Wind, Ozone))
```

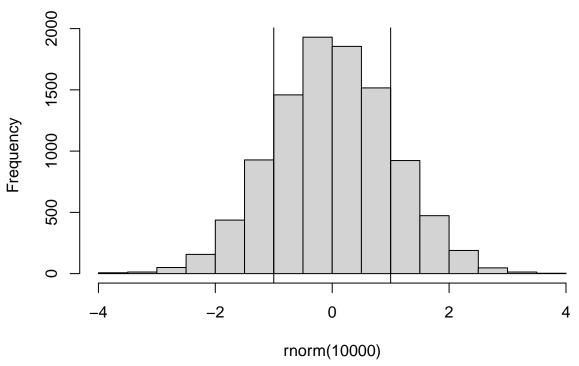


#abline
plot(airquality\$Wind,airquality\$0zone)
abline(v=max(airquality\$Wind))

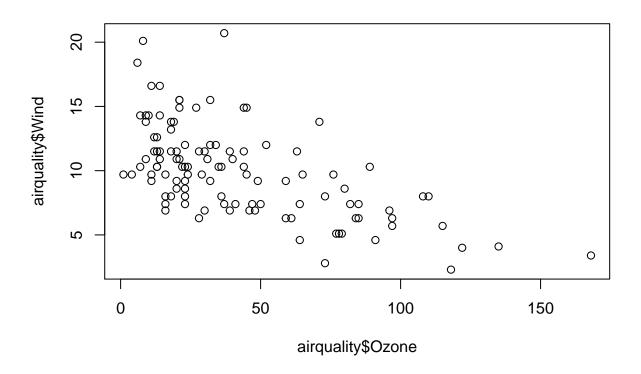


```
hist(rnorm(10000))
abline(v=c(-1,1))
```

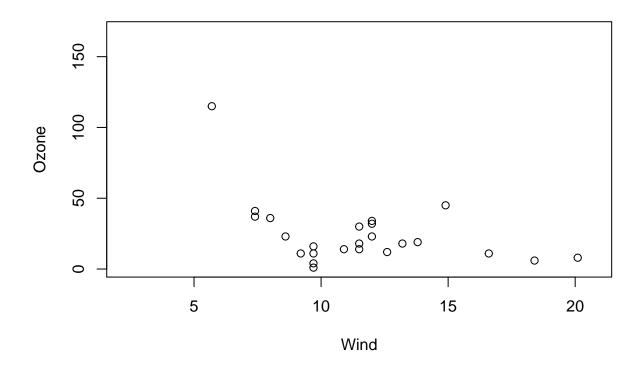




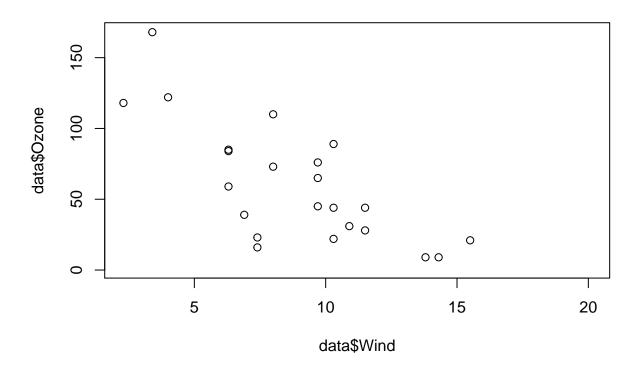
```
#points
plot(airquality$0zone, airquality$Wind, type = "n")
points(airquality$0zone, airquality$Wind)
```



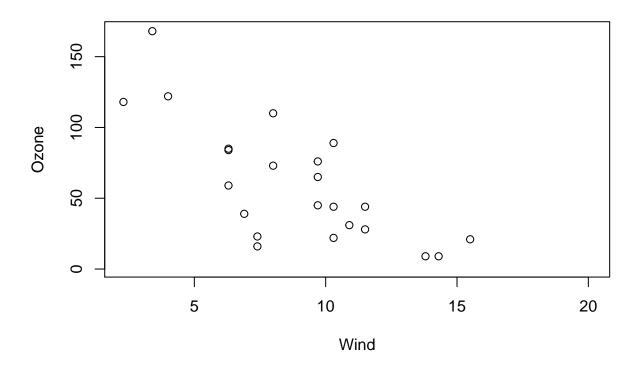
```
##sólo un grupo de puntos
with(airquality, plot(Wind, Ozone, type="n"))
with(subset(airquality, Month=="Mayo"), points(Wind, Ozone) )
```



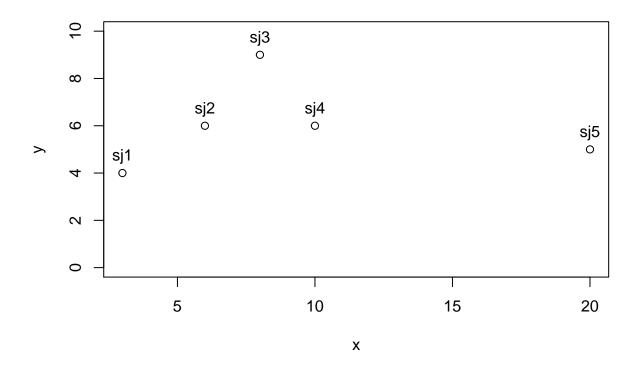
```
##meses especificos
data <- airquality[airquality$Month %in% c("Mayo", "Agosto"),]
plot(data$Wind, data$Ozone, type = "n")
#puntos de agosto
points(data[data$Month=="Agosto", "Wind"],data[data$Month=="Agosto", "Ozone"] )</pre>
```



```
##EQUIVALENTE A LA GRAFICA ANTERIOR
with(airquality$Month %in% c("Mayo", "Agosto"),],
    plot(Wind, Ozone, type = "n"))
#puntos de agosto
with(subset(airquality, Month == "Agosto"), points(Wind, Ozone))
```

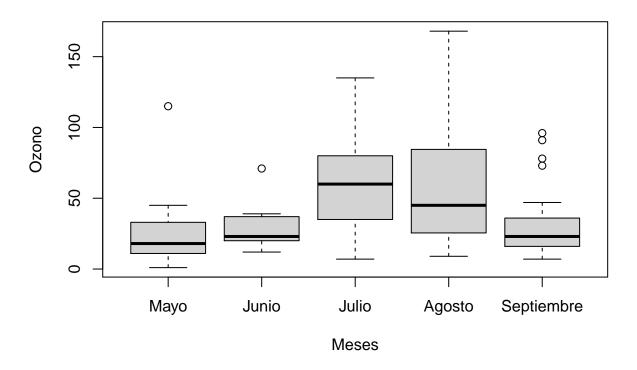


```
#text
plot(c(3,6,8,10,20), c(4,6,9,6,5), xlab = "x", ylab = "y", ylim = c(0,10))
text(c(3,6,8,10,20), c(4,6,9,6,5)+.7, labels = c("sj1", "sj2", "sj3", "sj4", "sj5"))
```



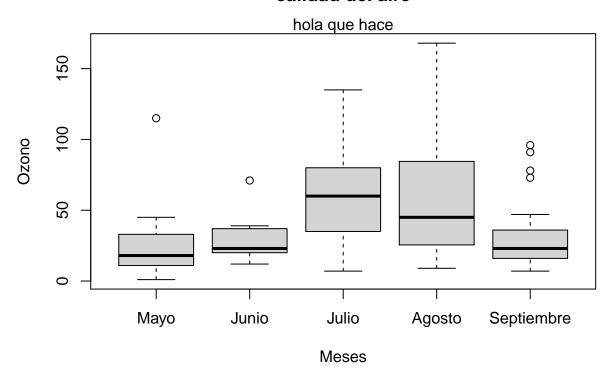
```
##title
boxplot(Ozone~Month, data = airquality, ylab = "", xlab = "")
title(main = "Calidad del aire", xlab = "Meses", ylab = "Ozono")
```

## Calidad del aire



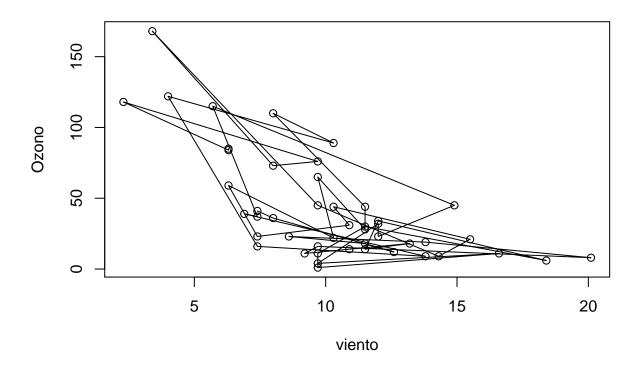
```
##mtext
boxplot(Ozone~Month, data = airquality, main="calidad del aire", xlab = "Meses", ylab = "Ozono")
mtext("hola que hace", 3)
```

## calidad del aire



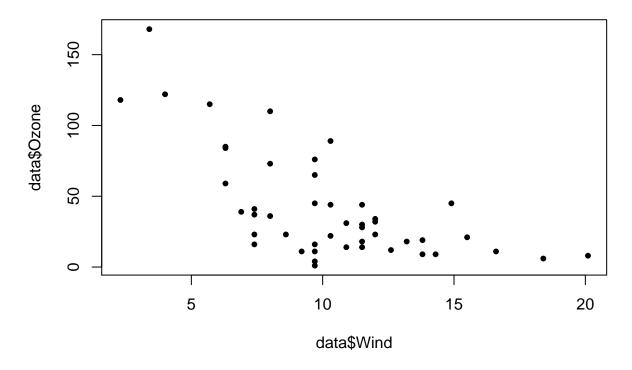
```
#Algunas funciones se pueden aplicar directamente en
with(airquality$Month %in% c("Mayo", "Agosto"),],
    plot(Wind, Ozone, main = "calidad del aire", xlab = "viento", ylab = "Ozono", type = "o" ))
```

# calidad del aire



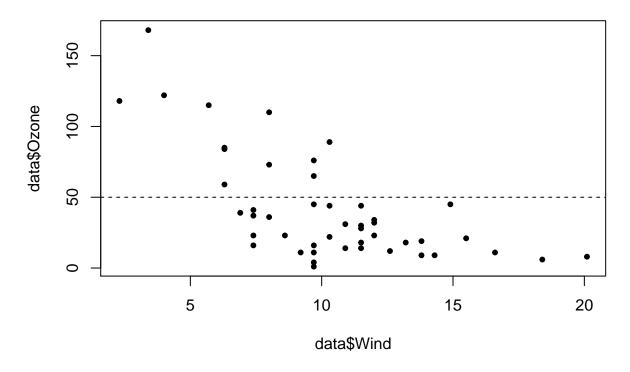
### Características especiales dentro de una gráfica  $\mathbf{pch}$ 

plot(data\$Wind, data\$Ozone, pch=20)



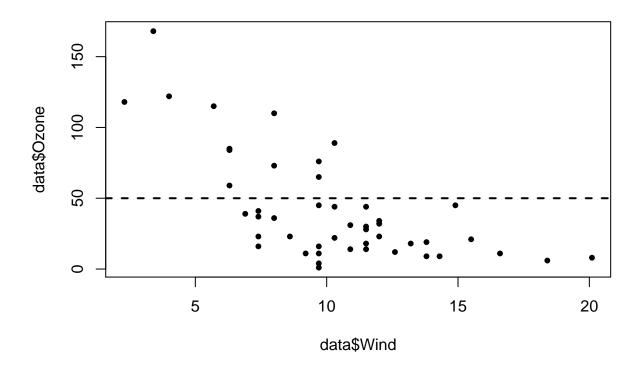
 $\mathbf{lty}$ 

```
plot(data$Wind, data$0zone, pch=20)
abline(h=50, lty=2)
```



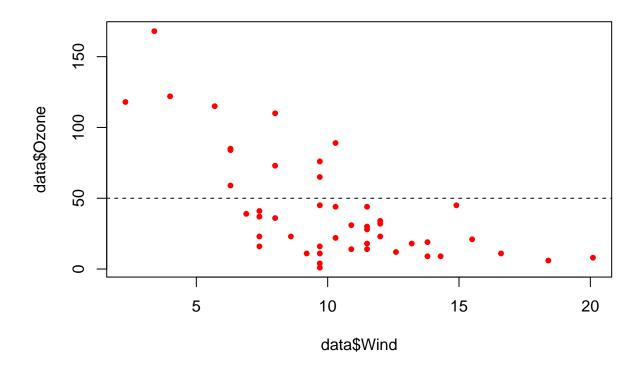
### lwd

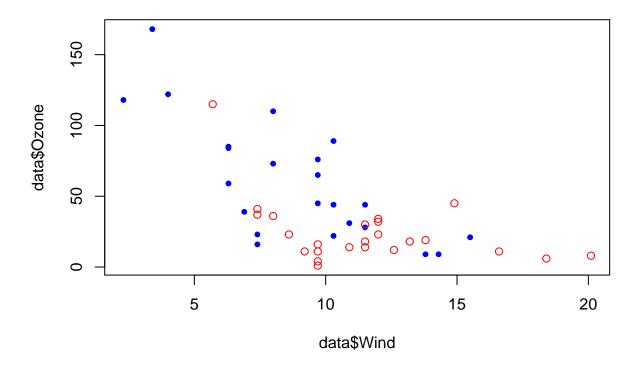
```
plot(data$Wind, data$0zone, pch=20)
abline(h=50, lty=2, lwd=2)
```



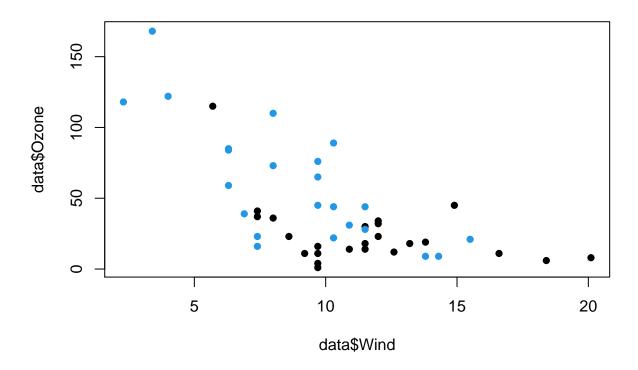
 $\operatorname{\mathbf{col}}$ 

```
plot(data$Wind, data$0zone, pch=20, col="red")
abline(h=50, lty=2, lwd=1)
```

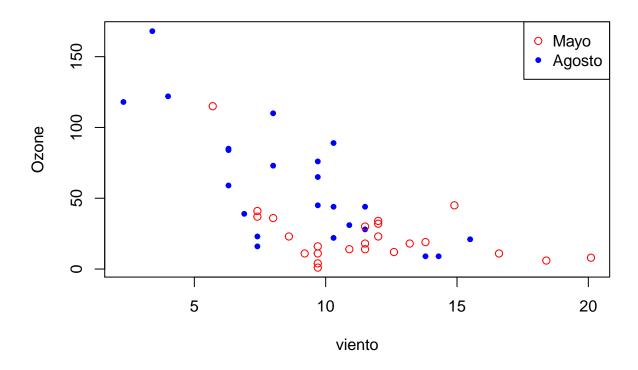




plot(data\$Wind, data\$Ozone, pch=16, col=data\$Month)



### legend



### Guardando una gráfica