

# 数据分析、展现与R语言 第5周

# 法律声明



【声明】本视频和幻灯片为炼数成金网络课程的教学资料,所有资料只能在课程内使用,不得在课程以外范围散播,违者将可能被追究法律和经济责任。

课程详情访问炼数成金培训网站

http://edu.dataguru.cn

## 传统表格



- 二维结构
- 数字与文字为主
- 缺乏润色



# 现代信息图



- 以人眼敏感的视觉元素为主
- 信息高度密集

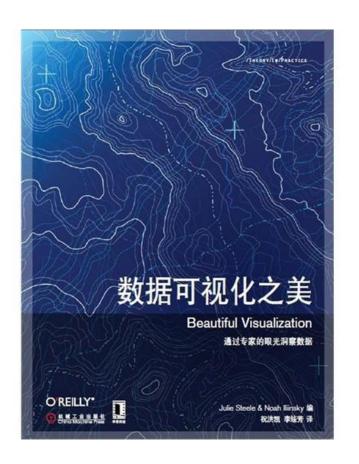




# 何为美?

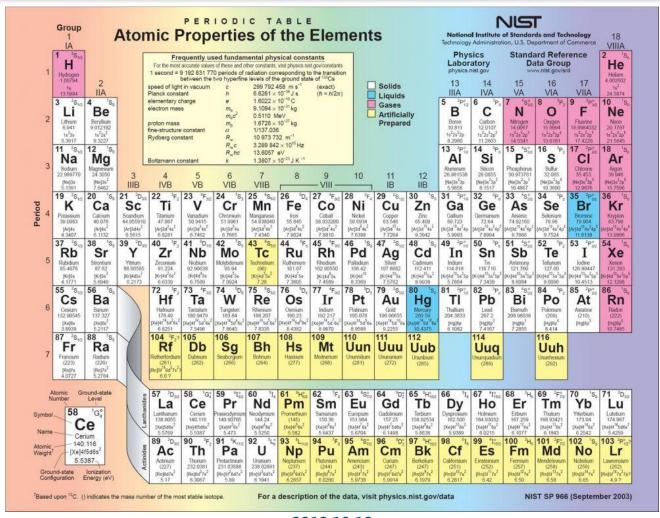


- ■新颖
- 充实
- 高效
- 美感



## 学习经典:元素周期表





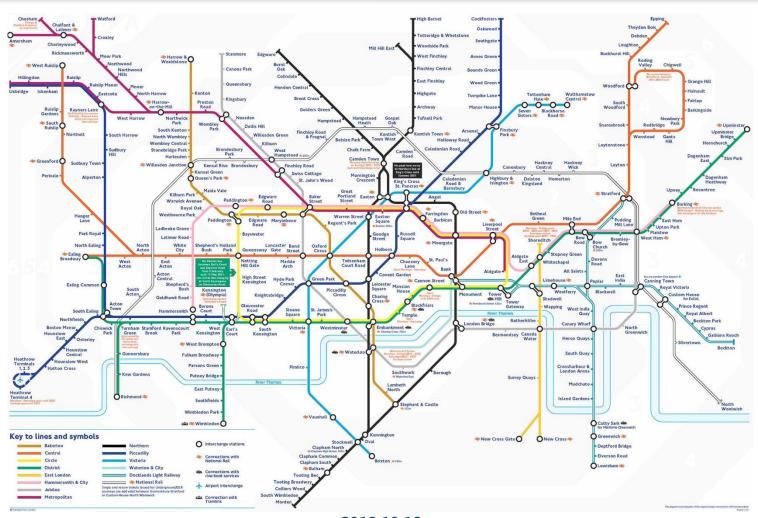
## 学习经典:元素周期表



- 元素周期表的天才之处:通过元素的编排组织揭示了元素之间的相互关系以及周期变化的物理属性
- 蕴含巨大信息量 , 几乎就是半部化学
- 复杂数据可视化的早期杰作

# 学习经典:伦敦地铁图





## 学习经典:伦敦地铁图



- Harry Beck的杰作,被收藏在伦敦交通博物馆
- 作者习惯于画电路草图,因此把绘制电路图的习惯带到地铁图中,例如45度和90度的 直线段布局
- 把信息从具体的精确地理位置解放出来,突出了人们和系统里其它位置的逻辑关系。 突出显示了最相关的信息,删除了很多不相关的信息
- 公认的杰作 , 有大量仿制品

# 学习经典:美国竞选结果图



http://elections.nytimes.com/2008/president/whos-ahead/key-states/map.html



### 创建有效可视化的步骤



■ 制定问题:所要讲述的故事的主题是什么?故事的主要情节是什么?

■ 收集数据:原始数据,数据分析,结果的解析、组织、分组

■ 应用一种可视化的形式:基本几何要素包括尺寸、彩色、位置、连线组成网络

# 问题+可视化数据+场景=故事



■ Facebook的故事



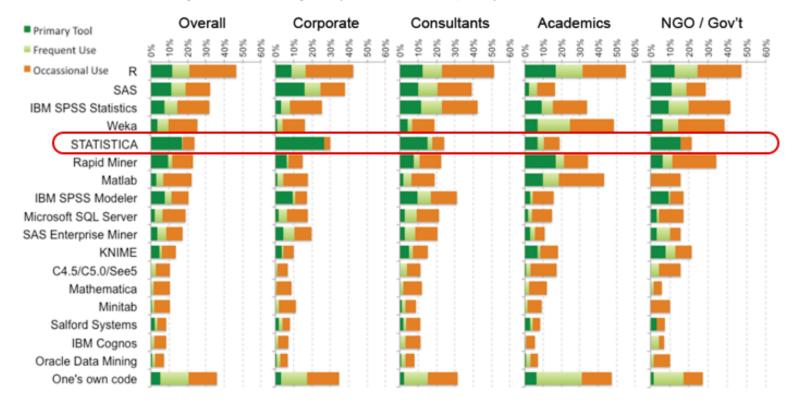
### R、SAS的那些事儿



#### All Commercial & Open Source Applications

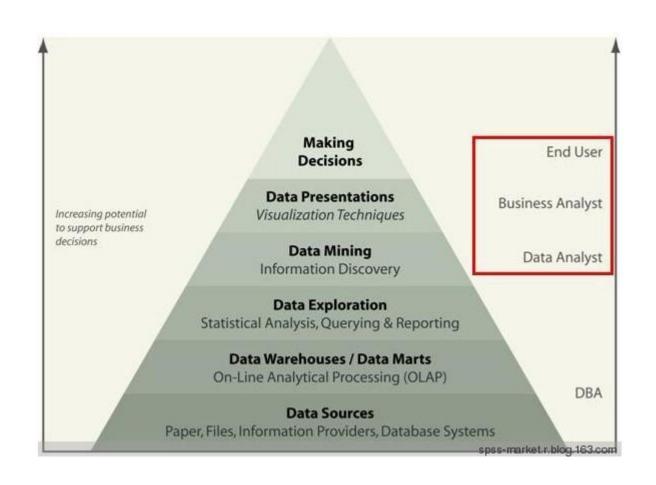
#### **Survey Questions:**

- What Data mining/analytic tools did you use in 2010? (rate each as "never", "occasionally", or "frequently")
- What one Data Mining software package do you use most frequently?



## 数据体系金字塔





R



#### ■ R的源起

R是S语言的一种实现。S语言是由 AT&T贝尔实验室开发的一种用来进行数据探索、统计分析、作图的解释型语言。最初S语言的实现版本主要是S-PLUS。S-PLUS是一个商业 软件,它基于S语言,并由MathSoft公司的统计科学部进一步完善。后来Auckland大学的Robert Gentleman 和 Ross Ihaka 及其他志愿人员开发了一个R系统。R的使用与S-PLUS有很多类似之处,两个软件有一定的兼容性。



#### R is free

R是用于统计分析、绘图的语言和操作环境。R是属于GNU系统的一个自由、免费、源代码开放的软件,它是一个用于统计计算和统计制图的优秀工具。

R是一套完整的数据处理、计算和制图软件系统。其功能包括:数据存储和处理系统;数组运算工具(其向量、矩阵运算方面功能尤其强大);完整连贯的统计分析工具;优秀的统计制图功能;简便而强大的编程语言:可操纵数据的输入和输入,可实现分支、循环,用户可自定义功能。

R是一个免费的自由软件,它有UNIX、LINUX、MacOS和WINDOWS版本,都是可以免费下载和使用的,在那儿可以下载到R的安装程序、各种外挂程序和文档。在R的安装程序中只包含了8个基础模块,其他外在模块可以通过CRAN获得。

R官方网站地址:http://www.r-project.org

#### R



#### ■ R的特点

- 1. 有效的数据处理和保存机制。
- 2. 拥有一整套数组和矩阵的操作运算符。
- 3. 一系列连贯而又完整的数据分析中间工具。
- 4. 图形统计可以对数据直接进行分析和显示,可用于多种图形设备。
- 5.一种相当完善、简洁和高效的程序设计语言。它包括条件语句、循环语句、用户自定义的递归函数以及输入输出接口。
- 6. R语言是彻底面向对象的统计编程语言。
- 7. R语言和其它编程语言、数据库之间有很好的接口。
- 8. R语言是自由软件,可以放心大胆地使用,但其功能却不比任何其它同类软件差。
- 9. R语言具有丰富的网上资源

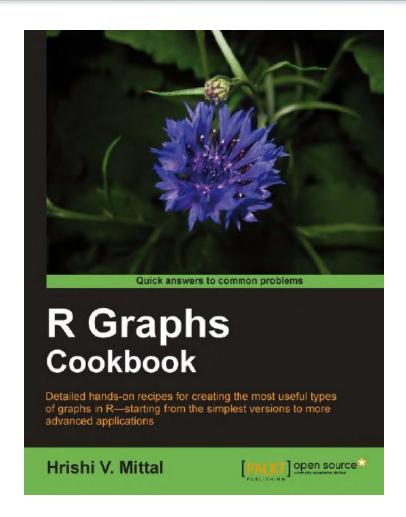
## R语言的图形能力

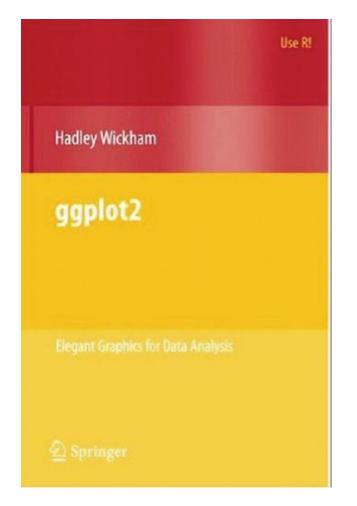


- 大量的画图函数
- 丰富的扩展包,部分的功能超越商业软件
- 没有昂贵的许可证费用
- 网上散布有大量的样例资源,很多数据分析或数据可视化类的著作都采用R作为画图软件
- R并非万能,很多信息图还需要专业人员用专业软件继续加工

## 课程参考书





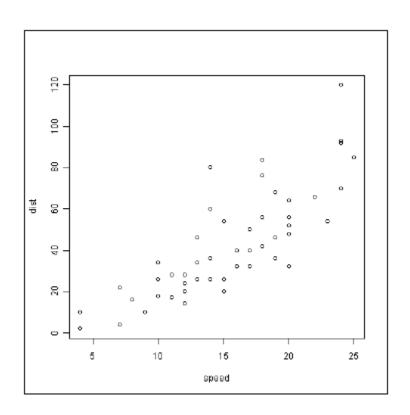


2012.10.18

# 散点图



- 在坐标系里直观地显示样本数据的分布情况
- 一般可以描画2-3变量(维)样本数据,更高维度的可以使用辅助的标识方法,例如面积、颜色、文字等



# 样板数据:汽车数据集



#### help(cars)

cars {datasets} R Documentation

Speed and Stopping Distances of Cars

#### Description

The data give the speed of cars and the distances taken to stop. Note that the data were recorded in the 1920s.

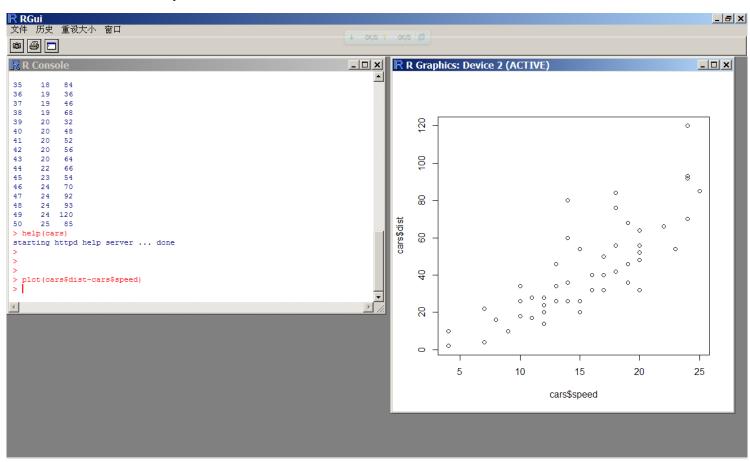
#### > cars

	speed	dist
1	4	2
2	4	10
3	7	4
4	7	22
5	8	16
6	9	10
7	10	18
8	10	26
9	10	34
10	11	17

# plot()函数



#### plot(cars\$dist~cars\$speed)



# plot()函数



plot(cars\$dist~cars\$speed, # y~x

main="Relationship between car distance & speed", # 画标题

xlab="Speed (miles per hour)", #X坐标轴标题

ylab="Distance travelled (miles)", #Y坐标轴标题

xlim=c(0,30), #设置X轴范围为从0到30

ylim=c(0,140), #设置Y轴范围为从0到140

xaxs="i", #设置X轴风格internal

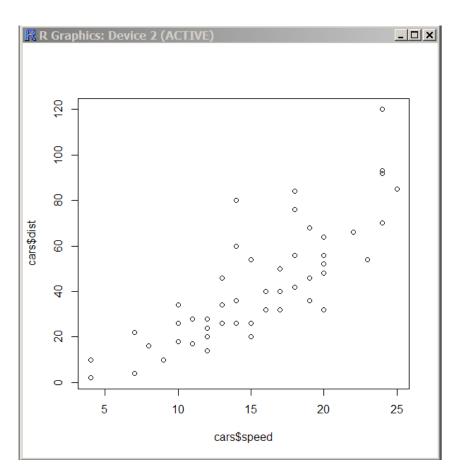
yaxs="i", #设置Y轴风格internal

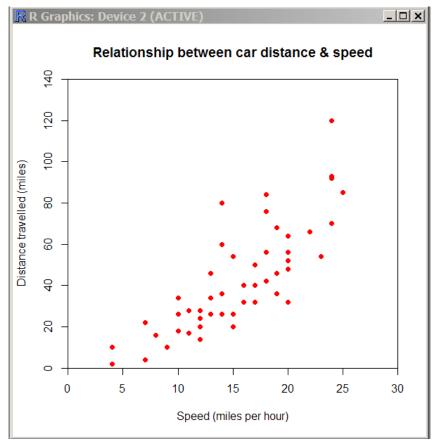
col="red", #设置"散点"的颜色为红色

pch=19) #设置散点的形状为实心圆点

# plot()函数







## internal风格



xaxs

The style of axis interval calculation to be used for the x-axis. Possible values are "r", "i", "e", "s", "d". The styles are generally controlled by the range of data or xlim, if given. Style "r" (regular) first extends the data range by 4 percent at each end and then finds an axis with pretty labels that fits within the extended range.

Style "i" (internal) just finds an axis with pretty labels that fits within the original data range.

Style "s" (standard) finds an axis with pretty labels within which the original data range fits. Style "e" (extended) is like style "s", except that it is also ensures that there is room for plotting symbols within the bounding box.

Style "d" (direct) specifies that the current axis should be used on subsequent plots. (Only "r" and "i" styles have been implemented in R.)

# 下载教材代码和数据集



- 访问https://www.packtpub.com/r-graph-cookbook/book
- 注册账号,进入support项即可下载
- 已经分享到课程平台
- 使用时先将工作目录改至数据所在位置

### 画线图

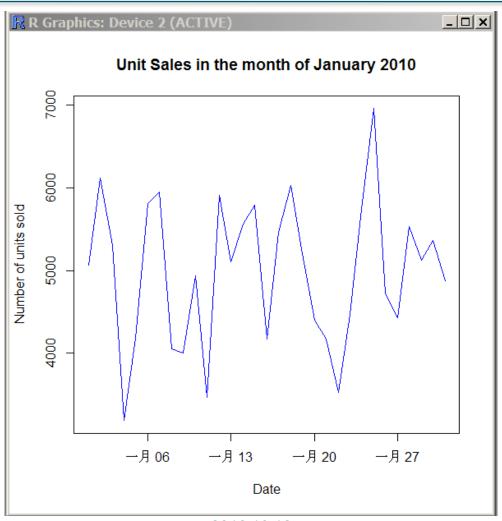


sales < -read.csv("dailysales.csv", header=TRUE)</pre>

plot(sales\$units~as.Date(sales\$date,"%d/%m/%y"),
type="l", #指定散点图类型为 "l" 表示画线图
main="Unit Sales in the month of January 2010",
xlab="Date",
ylab="Number of units sold",col="blue")





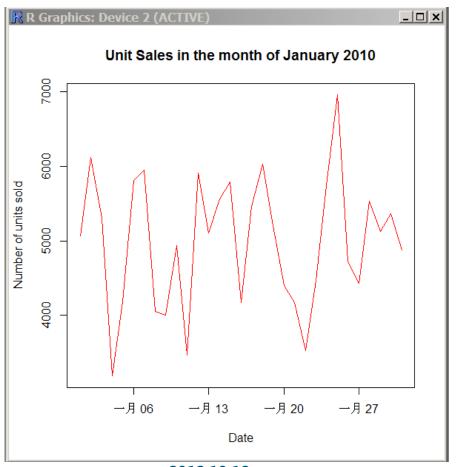


2012.10.18

# lines()函数



lines(sales\$units~as.Date(sales\$date,"%d/%m/%y"),col="red")



2012.10.18

# 高水平作图函数与低水平作图函数



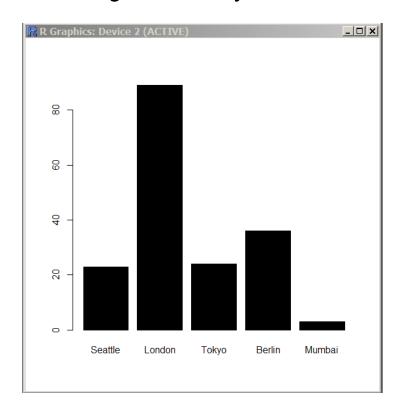
- 高水平作图函数:可以独立绘图,例如plot()
- 低水平作图函数:必须先运行高水平作图函数绘图,然后再加画在已有的图上面

# 柱形图与barplot()函数



sales < -read.csv("citysales.csv",header=TRUE)</pre>

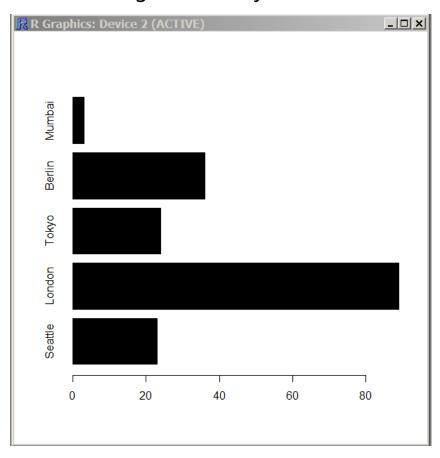
barplot(sales\$ProductA,names.arg= sales\$City,col="black")



# 水平柱形图



barplot(sales\$ProductA,names.arg=sales\$City,horiz=TRUE,col="black")



# 彩色柱形图

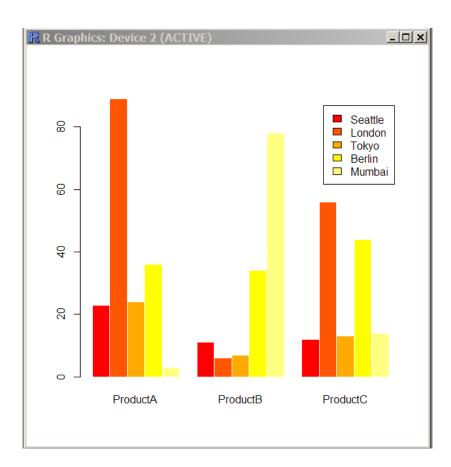


barplot(as.matrix(sales[,2:4]), beside=TRUE,

legend=sales\$City,

col=heat.colors(5),

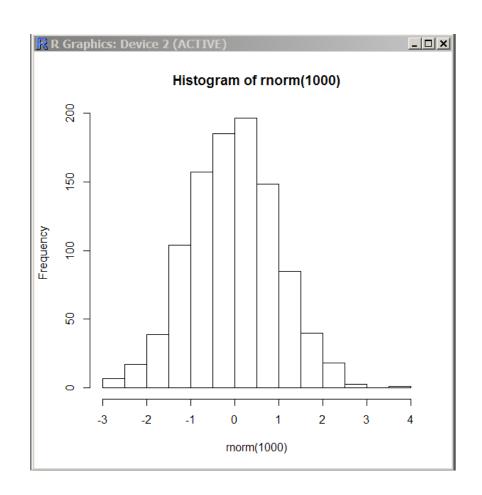
border="white")



# 直方图



直方图和柱形图有什么区别? hist(rnorm(1000))



### 岛屿数据集



>	islands

Africa	Antarctica	Asia	Australia	Axel Heiberg	Baffin	Banks	Borneo	Britain
11506	5500	16988	2968	16	184	23	280	84
Celebes	Celon	Cuba	Devon	Ellesmere	Europe	Greenland	Hainan	Hispaniola
73	25	43	21	82	3745	840	13	30
Hokkaido	Honshu	Iceland	Ireland	Java	Kyushu	Luzon	Madagascar	Melville
30	89	40	33	49	14	42	227	16
Mindanao	Moluccas	New Britain	New Guinea	New Zealand (N)	New Zealand (S)	Newfoundland	North America	Novaya Zemlya
36	29	15	306	44	58	43	9390	32
Prince of Wales	Sakhalin	South America	Southampton	Spitsbergen	Sumatra	Taiwan	Tasmania 1	Tierra del Fuego
13	29	6795	16	15	183	14	26	19
Timor	Vancouver	Victoria						

islands {datasets}

13

12

Areas of the World's Major Landmasses

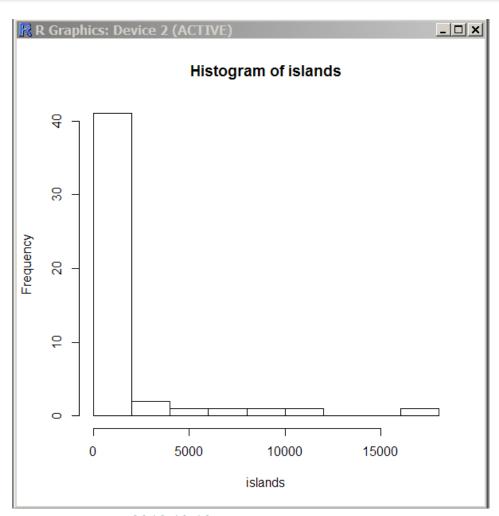
Description

The areas in thousands of square miles of the landmasses which exceed 10,000 square miles.

# 岛屿直方图



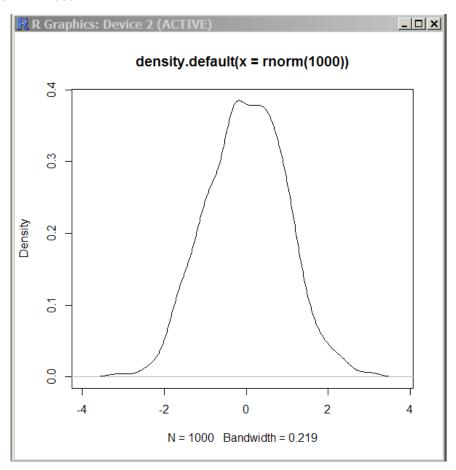
#### hist(islands)



## 密度图



#### plot(density(rnorm(1000)))



#### 概率密度



- 什么是概率密度函数
- Density()函数

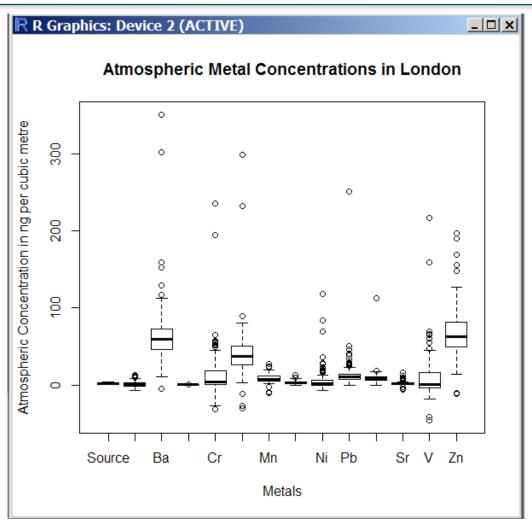
## 箱型图



```
metals < -read.csv("metals.csv",header=TRUE)
boxplot(metals,
xlab="Metals",
ylab="Atmospheric Concentration in ng per cubic metre",
main="Atmospheric Metal Concentrations in London")</pre>
```







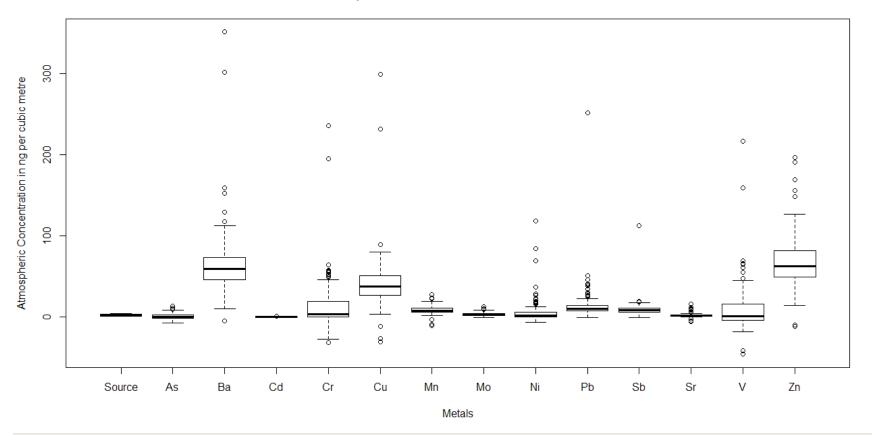
2012.10.18

#### 箱型图





#### **Atmospheric Metal Concentrations in London**



## 箱型图



#### ■ Metals数据集

> metals												
	Source	As Ba	Cd	Cr	Cu	Mn	Mo	Ni				
1	Site1 0.701728	76.178490	0.081646023	-3.470121296	19.699889	3.082433	0.7452889	-1.862277092	7.28			
2	Site2 -1.919269	99 41.009008	-0.003449090	30.685596390	10.642627	4.512707	0.9385502	7.227271387	4.80			
3	Site1 0.739368	71.914383	0.654752517	51.511445890	33.791547	14.815785	3.4669948	17.957165270	50.66			
4	Site2 -2.596413	94 41.875745	0.082761457	22.843039360	5.353111	4.546102	0.5725344	5.640279732	4.72			
5	Site2 0.938645	348 79.950683	0.105580364	42.084568950	19.889561	6.280715	2.2800103	16.368316280	8.97			
6	Site2 2.713442	060 83.472013	0.717620867	27.581914180	26.965605	27.520700	2.9449435	9.068604558	38.65			
7	Site1 -3.034884	138 64.770994	0.056873438	21.603194550	13.851614	7.967017	1.4370751	5.086855124	7.57			
8	Site3 2.319939	251 57.655505	0.434388285	49.617762240	21.993663	14.127151	2.7323799	17.243794580	11.03			
9	Site3 -0.709771	595 38.482657	0.286556361	28.722924380	19.720640	7.634066	2.2495872	9.890787708	10.12			
10	Site1 -0.623042	378 49.156437	0.091879950	8.318703181	23.240948	5.801627	1.1701979	0.367944809	5.00			
11	Site3	NA NA	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
12	Site1 1.243607	392 112.862585	0.282025526	5.149518971	17.349278	16.769269	1.5637107	0.796301571	13.36			
13	Site3 -1.326180	752 100.479583	0.141942783	16.313233130	13.679218	12.401545	1.0556735	4.761978587	5.96			
14	Site1 -2.241817	707 129.210636	0.071583978	18.397330280	16.893993	7.215997	1.2574726	4.047844249	5.74			
15	Site3 0.455225	201 91.219655	0.172739837	2.397593274	8.766632	9.992623	0.6136857	0.548320637	4.17			
16	Site1	NA NA	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
17	Site3 -1.984350	377 49.224376	0.111075531	26.109957660	16.440350	8.423137	1.4218853	7.962349927	5.76			
18	Site1 -0.974415	302 73.213467	0.066013499	23.454307860	12.729233	5.845597	1.1978293	6.728842480	4.34			
19	Site3 -2.519845	713 102.662629	0.230340797	5.546926802	36.900327	8.901423	2.3857929	-0.369218342	9.56			
20	Site3 -0.673901	264 159.570294	0.165666992	-0.225998726	30.713409	9.085403	1.9677706	2.038494867	6.93			
21	Site1	NA NA	. NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA				
22	Site3 -2.599664	351 50.795689	0.163076706	28.459345530	12.005376	6.382453	1.2346256	9.686064688	5.11			
23	Site1 -3.631637	28 97.759112	0.039768241	0.868637187	29.087656	6.790746	2.1180497	-2.189379655	7.40			
24	Site3 -4.033622	187 69.034232	0.118983455	3.115317256	31.402296	4.679465	1.5355406	0.653094375	4.25			

#### 详解箱线图

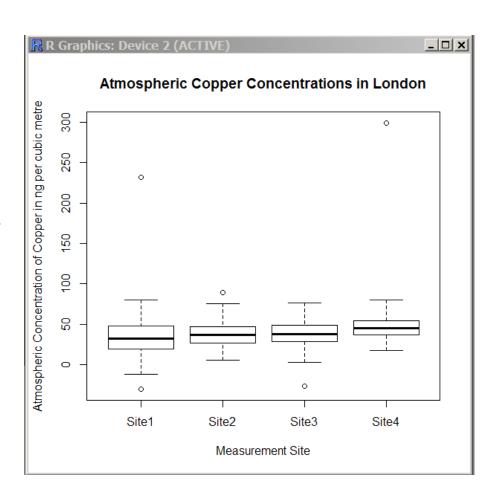


copper< read.csv("copper\_site.csv",header
=TRUE)</pre>

boxplot(copper\$Cu~copper\$Source, xlab="Measurement Site",

ylab="Atmospheric Concentration of Copper in ng per cubic metre", main="Atmospheric Copper

Concentrations in London")



2012.10.18

#### mtcras数据集



#### Description

The data was extracted from the 1974 Motor Trend US magazine, and comprises fuel consumption and 10 aspects of automobile design and performance for 32 automobiles (1973 - 74 models).

#### Usage

mtcars

#### Format

A data frame with 32 observations on 11 variables.

- [, 1] mpg Miles/(US) gallon
- [, 2] cyl Number of cylinders
- [, 3] disp Displacement (cu.in.)
- [, 4] hp Gross horsepower
- [, 5] drat Rear axle ratio
- [, 6] wt Weight (lb/1000)
- [, 7] qsec 1/4 mile time
- [, 8] vs V/S
- [, 9] am Transmission (0 = automatic, 1 = manual)
- [,10] gear Number of forward gears
- [,11] carb Number of carburetors

## 热力图



```
heatmap(as.matrix(mtcars),

Rowv=NA,

Colv=NA,

col = heat.colors(256),

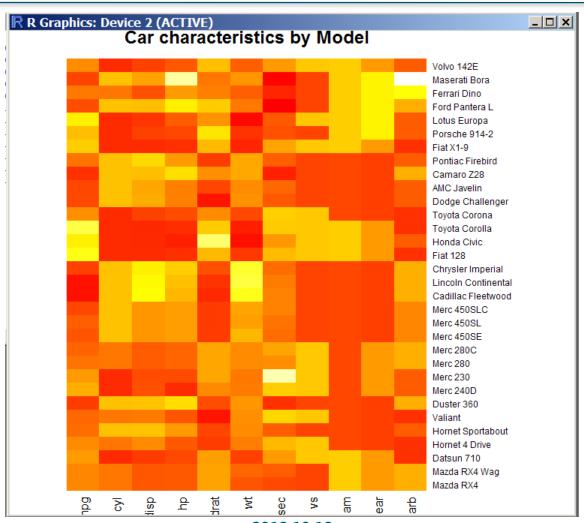
scale="column",

margins=c(2,8),

main = "Car characteristics by Model")
```

## 热力图





2012.10.18

#### 基因热力图

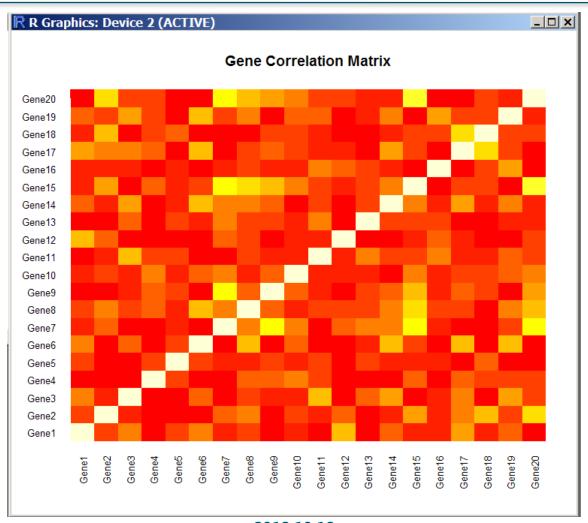


```
genes<-read.csv("genes.csv",header=T)</pre>
rownames(genes) < -colnames(genes)
image(x=1:ncol(genes),
y=1:nrow(genes),
z=t(as.matrix(genes)),
axes=FALSE,
xlab="",
ylab="",
main="Gene Correlation Matrix")
axis(1,at=1:ncol(genes),labels=colnames(genes),col="white",
las=2,cex.axis=0.8)
axis(2,at=1:nrow(genes),labels=rownames(genes),col="white",
las=1,cex.axis=0.8)
```

2012.10.18

## 基因热力图





2012.10.18

## 鸢尾花数据集

21

5.4



> iris					
Se	pal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa

2012.10.18

1.7

0.2

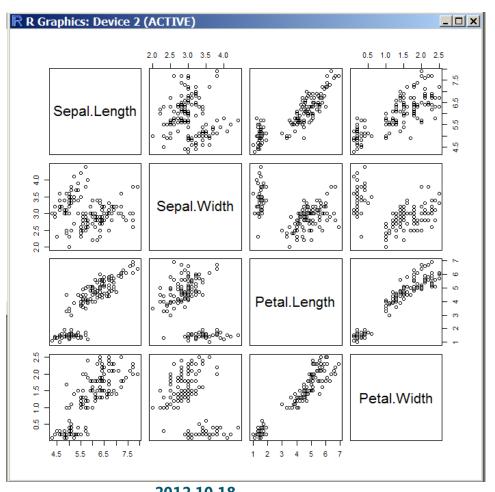
setosa

3.4

# 散点图阵



pairs(iris[,1:4])



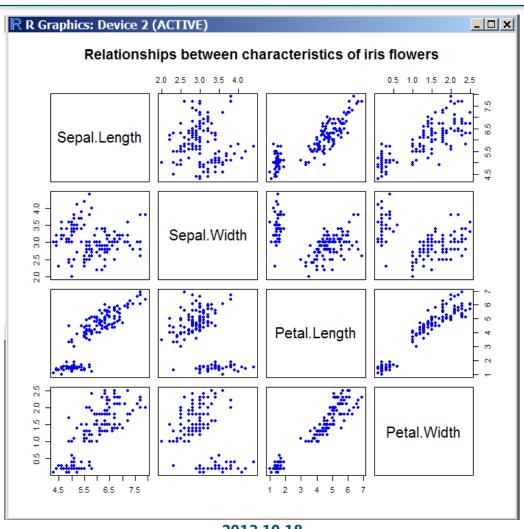
## 散点图阵



```
plot(iris[,1:4],
main="Relationships between characteristics of iris flowers",
pch=19,
col="blue",
cex=0.9)
```

# 散点图阵





2012.10.18

#### 在一张画板上画多个散点图



```
par(mfrow=c(2,3))

plot(rnorm(100),col="blue",main="Plot No.1")

plot(rnorm(100),col="blue",main="Plot No.2")

plot(rnorm(100),col="green",main="Plot No.3")

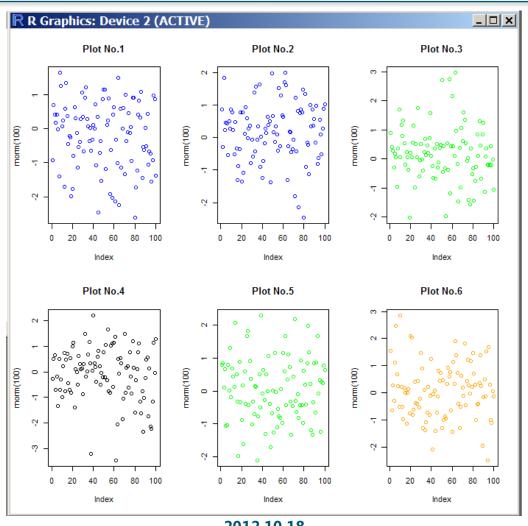
plot(rnorm(100),col="black",main="Plot No.4")

plot(rnorm(100),col="green",main="Plot No.5")

plot(rnorm(100),col="orange",main="Plot No.6")
```

# 在一张画板上画多个散点图





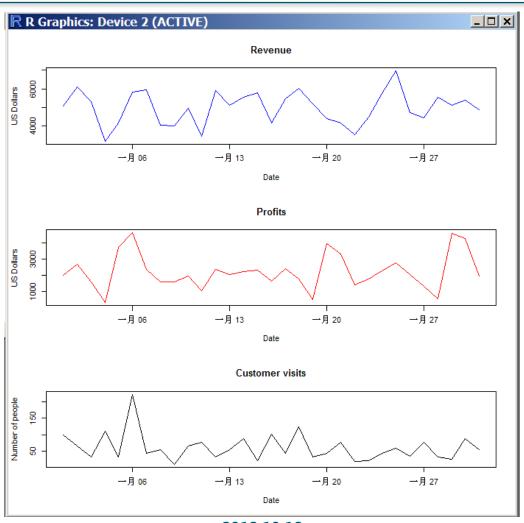
#### 市场数据



```
market < -read.csv("dailymarket.csv",header=TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
plot(market$revenue~as.Date(market$date,"%d/%m/%y"),
type="I", #Specify type of plot as I for line
main="Revenue",
xlab="Date",
ylab="US Dollars",
col="blue")
plot(market$profits~as.Date(market$date,"%d/%m/%y"),
type="I", #Specify type of plot as I for line
main="Profits",
xlab="Date",
ylab="US Dollars",
col="red")
plot(market$customers~as.Date(market$date,"%d/%m/%y"),
type="I", #Specify type of plot as I for line
main="Customer visits",
xlab="Date",
ylab="Number of people",
col="black")
```

## 市场数据



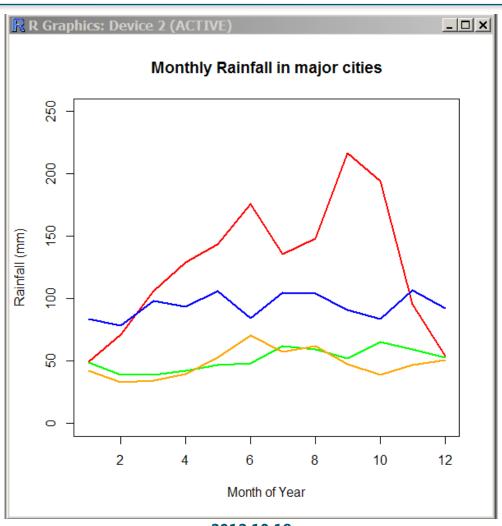




rain < -read.csv("cityrain.csv",header=TRUE)</pre>

```
plot(rain$Tokyo,type="l",col="red",
ylim = c(0,300),
main="Monthly Rainfall in major cities",
xlab="Month of Year",
ylab="Rainfall (mm)",
lwd=2)
lines(rain$NewYork,type="l",col="blue",lwd=2)
lines(rain$London,type="l",col="green",lwd=2)
lines(rain$Berlin,type="l",col="orange",lwd=2)
```

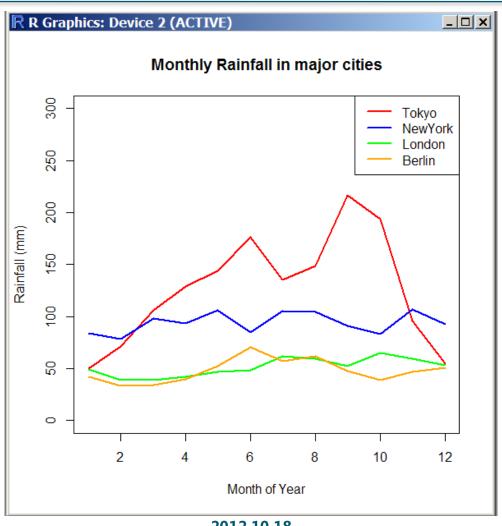






```
legend("topright",
legend=c("Tokyo","NewYork","London","Berlin"),
col=c("red","blue","green","orange"),
lty=1,lwd=2)
```





2012.10.18

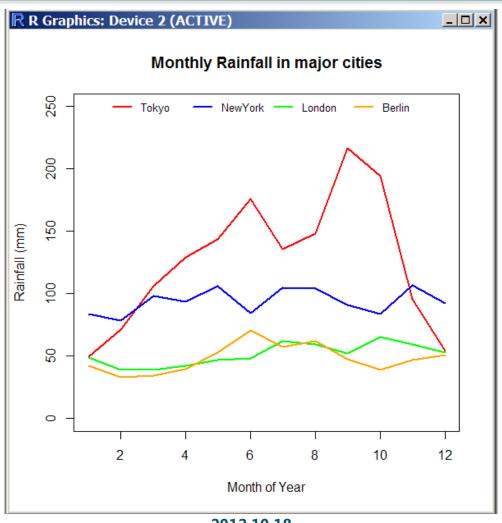
# 增加图例说明——另一样式



```
legend("top",
legend=c("Tokyo","NewYork","London","Berlin"),
ncol=4,
cex=0.8,
bty="n",
col=c("red","blue","green","orange"),
lty=1,lwd=2)
```

#### 另一样式





2012.10.18

# 地图

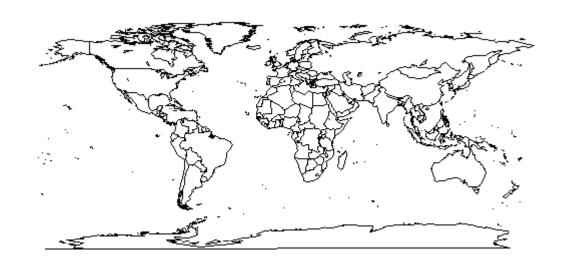


- 安装地图包maps
- 用library函数加载





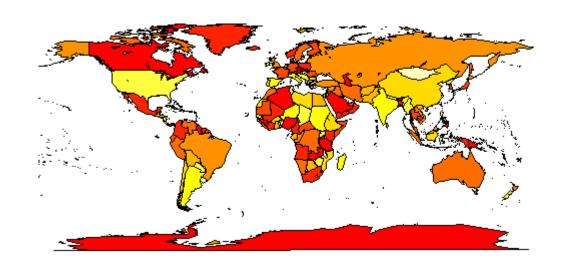
library(maps) map()







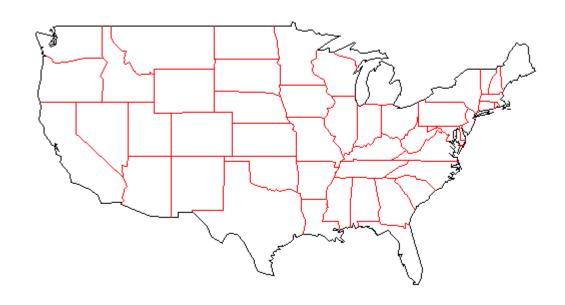
map('world', fill = TRUE,col=heat.colors(10))



## 美国地图



map("state", interior = FALSE)
map("state", boundary = FALSE, col="red", add = TRUE)



# GADM地理数据库



67

- 安装sp包
- 用library函数加载sp包

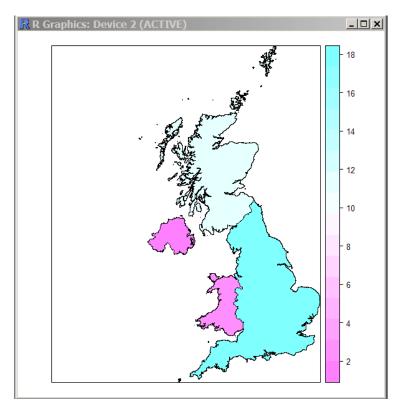
# 用sp包画英国地图



library(sp)

load(url("http://gadm.org/data/rda/GBR\_adm1.RData"))

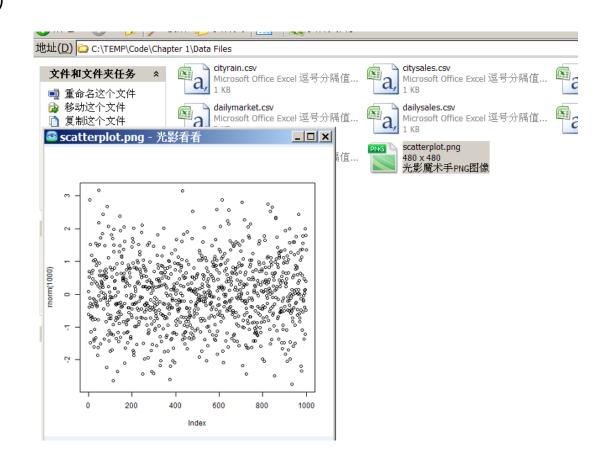
spplot(gadm, "Shape\_Area")



### 输出为 图形文件



png("scatterplot.png")
plot(rnorm(1000))
dev.off()



### 输出选项



```
png("scatterplot.png", png("scatterplot.png",
height=600, height=4,
width=600) width=4,
units="in")

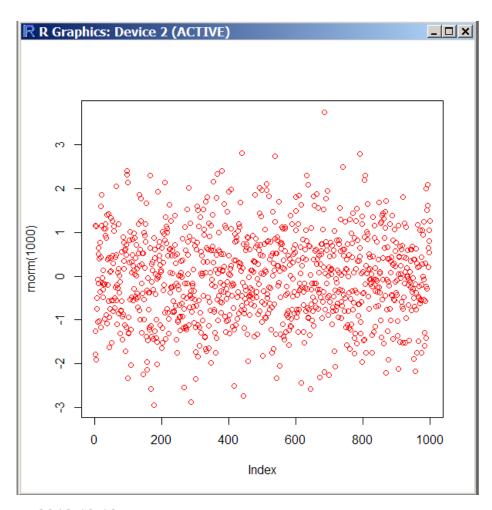
png("scatterplot.png", pdf("scatterplot.pdf")
res=600)
```

# 设置图形要素的颜色(回顾)



设置点的颜色

plot(rnorm(1000),col="red")



## 设置图形要素的颜色(回顾)



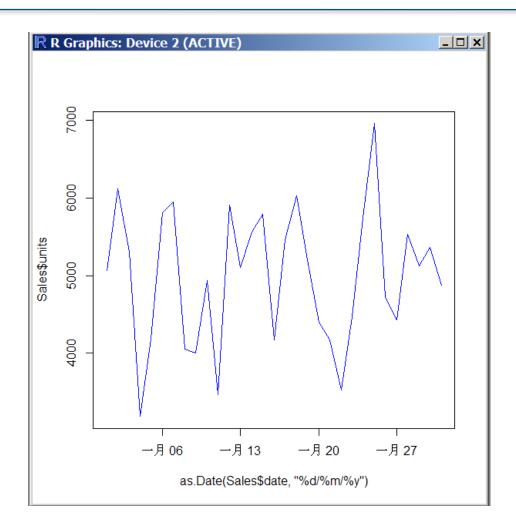
#### 画线的颜色

sales < read.csv("dailysales.csv",h
 eader=TRUE)

plot(sales\$units~as.Date(sale
 s\$date,"%d/%m/%y"),

type="I", #Specify type of
 plot as I for line

col="blue")</pre>



#### 设置图形要素的颜色(回顾)



- Plot函数中,使用col=参数来决定要素的颜色
- 如果不指定plot type,颜色加在散点上,如果指定了plot type,例如line,则颜色加在线上
- 其它函数,例如barplot() 和 histogram() 也使用col=参数影响颜色

## 颜色的表达



- 可以使用颜色名
- 使用colors() 函数列出全部颜 色名,约有660种

#### > colors()

[1]	"white"	"aliceblue"	"antiquewhite"
[4]	"antiquewhite1"	"antiquewhite2"	"antiquewhite3"
[7]	"antiquewhite4"	"aquamarine"	"aquamarine1"
[10]	"aquamarine2"	"aquamarine3"	"aquamarine4"
[13]	"azure"	"azure1"	"azure2"
[16]	"azure3"	"azure4"	"beige"
[19]	"bisque"	"bisque1"	"bisque2"
[22]	"bisque3"	"bisque4"	"black"
[25]	"blanchedalmond"	"blue"	"blue1"
[28]	"blue2"	"blue3"	"blue4"
[31]	"blueviolet"	"brown"	"brown1"
[34]	"brown2"	"brown3"	"brown4"
[37]	"burlywood"	"burlywood1"	"burlywood2"
[40]	"burlywood3"	"burlywood4"	"cadetblue"
[43]	"cadetblue1"	"cadetblue2"	"cadetblue3"
[46]	"cadetblue4"	"chartreuse"	"chartreuse1"
[49]	"chartreuse2"	"chartreuse3"	"chartreuse4"
[52]	"chocolate"	"chocolate1"	"chocolate2"
[55]	"chocolate3"	"chocolate4"	"coral"
[58]	"coral1"	"coral2"	"coral3"
[61]	"coral4"	"cornflowerblue"	"cornsilk"
[64]	"cornsilk1"	"cornsilk2"	"cornsilk3"
[67]	"cornsilk4"	"cyan"	"cyan1"
[70]	"cyan2"	"cyan3"	"cyan4"
[73]	"darkblue"	"darkcyan"	"darkgoldenrod"
[76]	"darkgoldenrod1"	"darkgoldenrod2"	"darkgoldenrod3"
[79]	"darkgoldenrod4"	"darkgray"	"darkgreen"
_	"darkgrey"	"darkkhaki"	"darkmagenta"
[85]	"darkolivegreen"	"darkolivegreen1"	"darkolivegreen2"
[88]	"darkolivegreen3"	"darkolivegreen4"	"darkorange"

2012.10.18

#### 使用数值表达颜色



- col=n
- n为当前调色板上的颜色值
- 缺省调色板下,1表示黑色,2表示红色,0表示背景色
- palette() 函数观看当前调色板

```
> palette()
[1] "black" "red" "green3" "blue" "cyan" "magenta" "yellow" "gray"
>
```

#### 改变缺省调色板



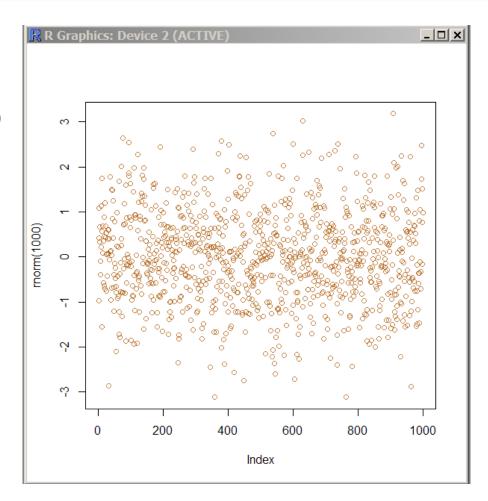
#### 十六进制表达的颜色



plot(rnorm(1000),col="#AC5500BB")

红色,绿色,蓝色,alpha(透明度)

```
> rgb(0.5,0.5,0.5,0.5)
[1] "#80808080"
> rgb(0.5,0.5,0.5,0.2)
[1] "#80808033"
> |
```



#### heat.colors()



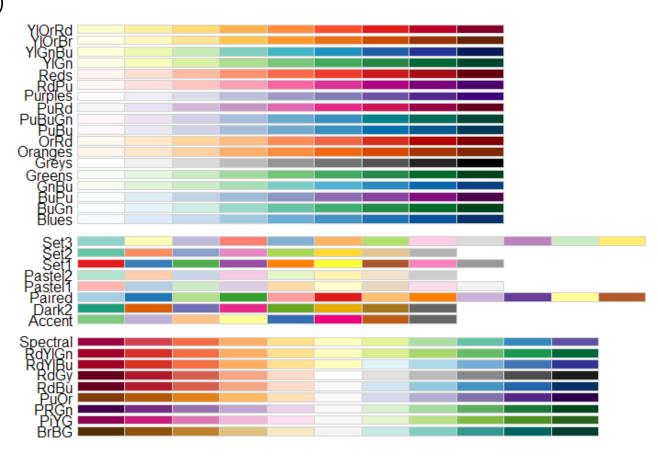
```
> heat.colors(5)
[1] "#FF0000FF" "#FF5500FF" "#FFAA00FF" "#FFFF00FF" "#FFF80FF"
> heat.colors(15)
[1] "#FF0000FF" "#FF1700FF" "#FF2E00FF" "#FF4600FF" "#FF5D00FF" "#FF7400FF"
[7] "#FF8800FF" "#FFA200FF" "#FFB900FF" "#FFD100FF" "#FFE800FF" "#FFF00FF"
[13] "#FFF2AFF" "#FFF80FF" "#FFFFD5FF"
> heat.colors(25)
[1] "#FF0000FF" "#FF0E00FF" "#FF1C00FF" "#FF2A00FF" "#FF3900FF" "#FF4700FF"
[7] "#FF5500FF" "#FF6300FF" "#FF7100FF" "#FF8000FF" "#FF8E00FF" "#FF9C00FF"
[13] "#FFAA00FF" "#FFB800FF" "#FF740FF" "#FFF8500FF" "#FFF95FF" "#FFFF9FFF"
[25] "#FFFF00FF" "#FFFF15FF" "#FFFF40FF" "#FFFF6AFF" "#FFFF95FF" "#FFFFBFFF"
[25] "#FFFFEAFF"
```

#### 直观的调色板控制包RColorBrewer



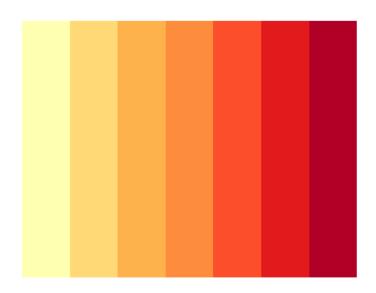
library(RColorBrewer)

display.brewer.all()





```
> brewer.pal(7,"YlOrRd")
[1] "#FFFFB2" "#FED976" "#FEB24C" "#FD8D3C" "#FC4E2A" "#E31A1C" "#B10026"
> display.brewer.pal(7,"YlOrRd")
> |
```



YIOrRd (sequential)

#### 颜色向量:使用多颜色画图



#### sales<-

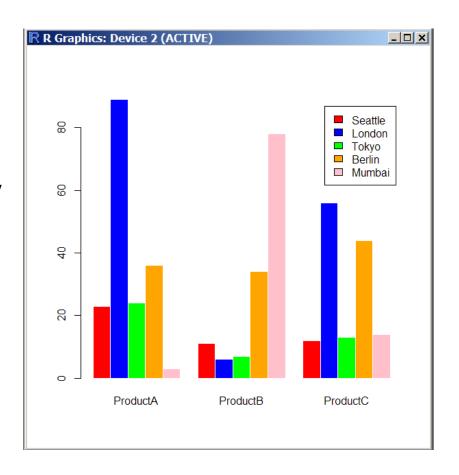
read.csv("citysales.csv",header=TRUE)
barplot(as.matrix(sales[,2:4]), beside=T,
legend=sales\$City,

col=c("red","blue","green","orange","pink"),
border="white")

#### 颜色数和样本数要相等

#### > sales

	City	${\tt ProductA}$	ProductB	ProductC
1	Seattle	23	11	12
2	London	89	6	56
3	Tokyo	24	7	13
4	Berlin	36	34	44
5	Mumbai	3	78	14
>	I			

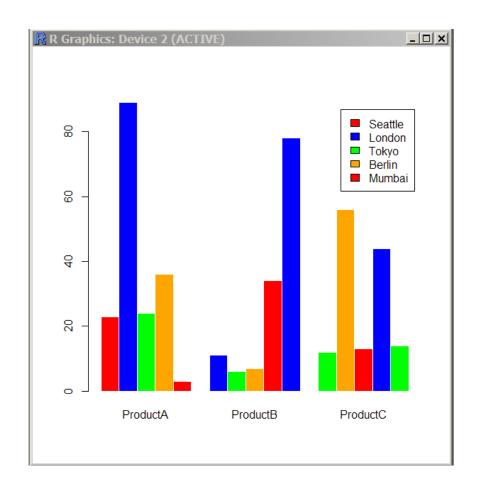


2012.10.18

#### 循环颜色



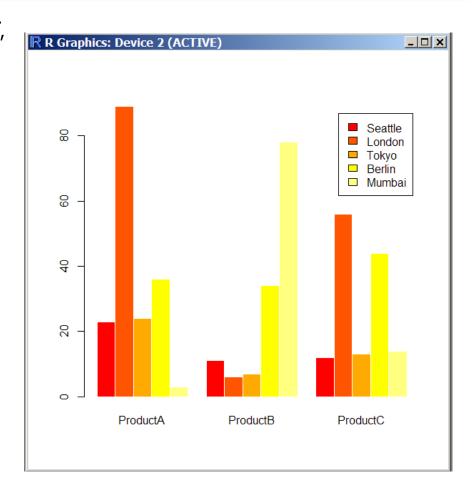
barplot(as.matrix(sales[,2:4]), beside=T,
legend=sales\$City,
col=c("red","blue","green","orange"),
border="white")



#### 利用heat.colors()



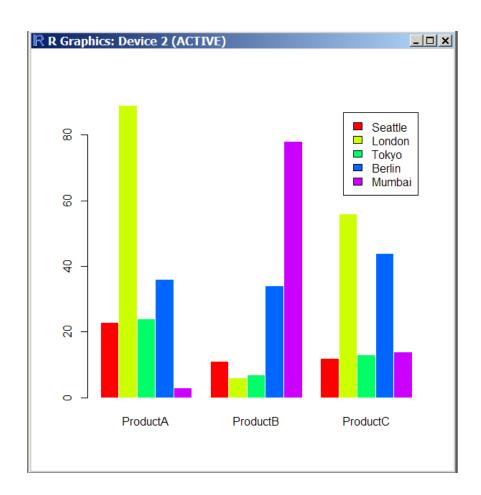
barplot(as.matrix(sales[,2:4]), beside=T,
legend=sales\$City,
col=heat.colors(length(sales\$City)),
border="white")



## 利用rainbow()



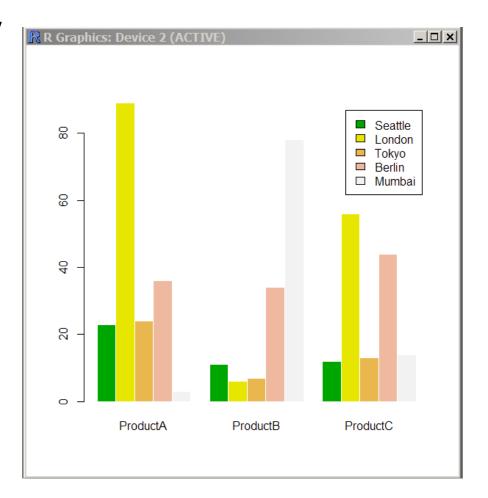
barplot(as.matrix(sales[,2:4]), beside=T,
legend=sales\$City,
col=rainbow(length(sales\$City)),
border="white")



#### 利用terrain.colors()



barplot(as.matrix(sales[,2:4]), beside=T,
legend=sales\$City,
col=terrain.colors(length(sales\$City)),
border="white")



## 其它颜色函数



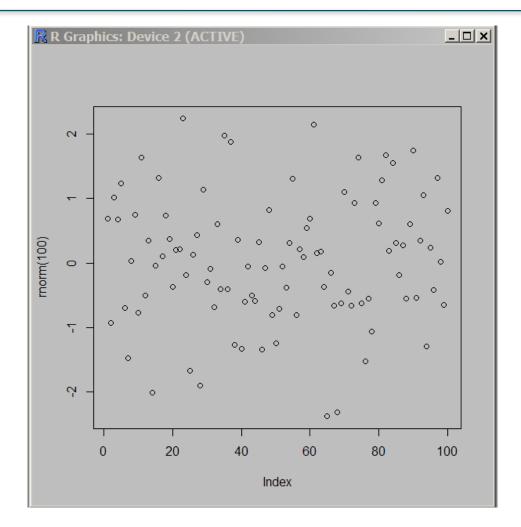
- cm.colors()
- topo.colors()

#### 设置背景颜色



par(bg="gray")
plot(rnorm(100))

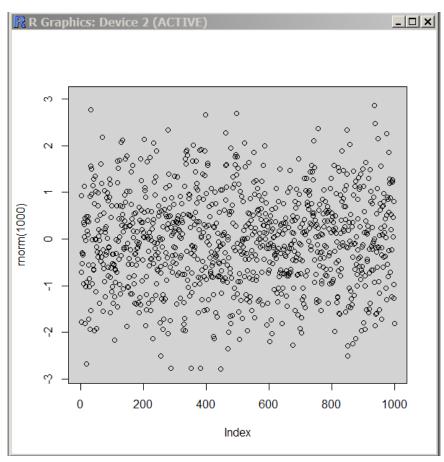
par()的作用直到画板被关闭为 止



#### 只设置坐标系内的背景颜色



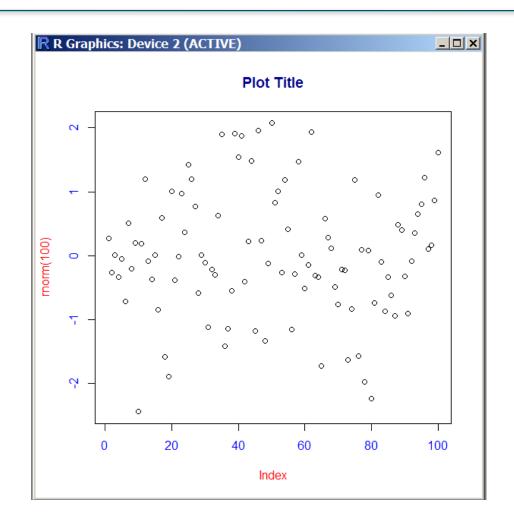




#### 设置标题、坐标轴标号等颜色



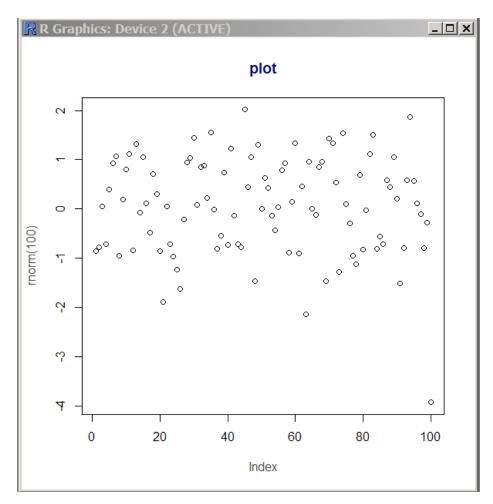
plot(rnorm(100),
main="Plot Title",
col.axis="blue",
col.lab="red",
col.main="darkblue")



## 使用par()设置



par(col.axis="black",
col.lab="#444444",
col.main="darkblue")
plot(rnorm(100),main="plot")
par()的作用直至下一条par()设置命令,或者重新开一个图形设备



#### 使用title()函数



title("Sales Figures for 2010", col.main="blue")

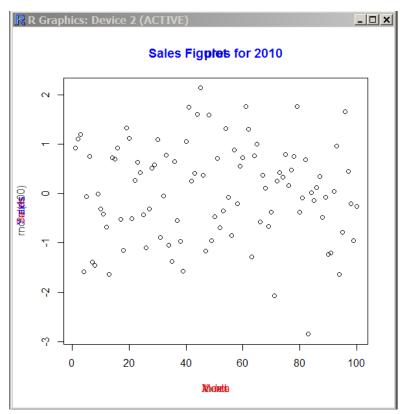
title(xlab="Month",ylab="Sales",col.lab="red")

title(xlab="X axis",col.lab="red")

title(ylab="Y axis",col.lab="blue")

可以覆盖缺省的标题设置

可以用于设置画图参数



#### 字体设置

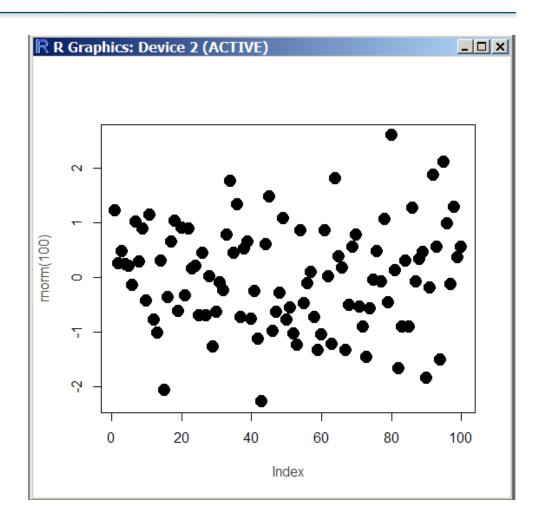


- Win下能用的字体非常有限
- 用par(family= "serif" ,font=2) 设置Times New Roman字体
- 0 缺省,1 粗体,2 斜体,3 粗斜体

## 设置散点的样式



rain<-read.csv("cityrain.csv")
plot(rnorm(100),pch=19,cex=2)</pre>

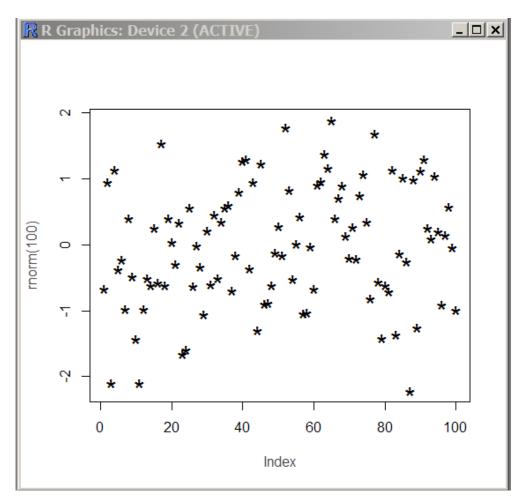


## pch参数



#### ■ 代表散点的符号

1 圆圈 2 三角形 3 加号 等等 rain<-read.csv("cityrain.csv") plot(rnorm(100),pch="\*",cex=2)



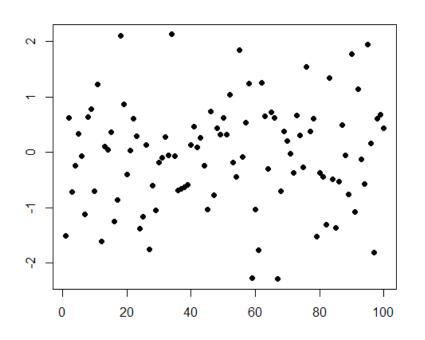
2012.10.18

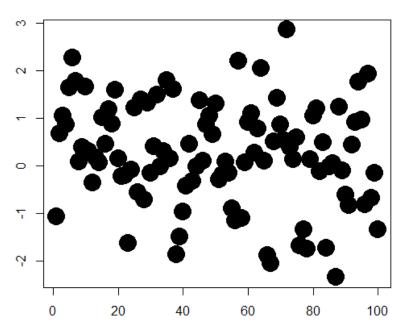
#### cex参数:控制散点的大小



plot(rnorm(100),pch=19,cex=1)

plot(rnorm(100),pch=19,cex=3)



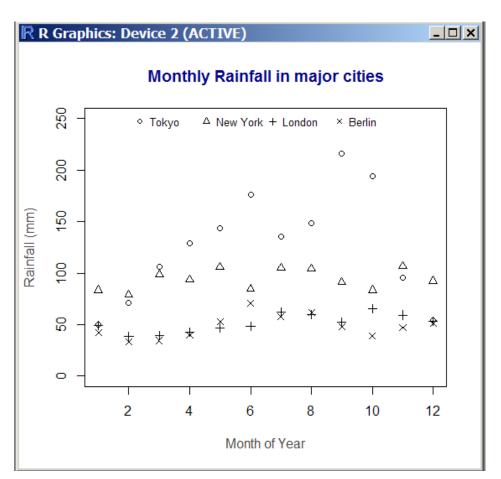


2012.10.18

#### 例子



```
plot(rain$Tokyo,
ylim = c(0,250),
main="Monthly Rainfall in major cities",
xlab="Month of Year",
ylab="Rainfall (mm)",
pch=1)
points(rain$NewYork,pch=2)
points(rain$London,pch=3)
points(rain$Berlin,pch=4)
legend("top",
legend=c("Tokyo","New York","London","Berlin"),
ncol=4,
cex = 0.8,
bty="n",
pch = 1:4)
```

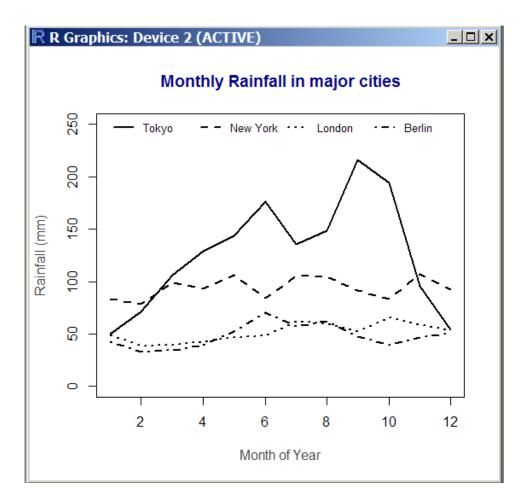


2012.10.18

#### 决定线型与宽度



```
plot(rain$Tokyo,
ylim = c(0,250),
main="Monthly Rainfall in major cities",
xlab="Month of Year",
ylab="Rainfall (mm)",
type="l",
lty=1,
lwd=2)
lines(rain$NewYork,lty=2,lwd=2)
lines(rain$London,lty=3,lwd=2)
lines(rain$Berlin,lty=4,lwd=2)
legend("top",
legend=c("Tokyo","New York","London","Berlin"),
ncol=4,
cex = 0.8,
bty="n",
lty=1:4,
lwd=2)
```



#### lty参数:决定线型



- 0: blank
- ▶ 1: solid (default)
- 2: dashed
- ▶ 3: dotted
- 4: dotdash
- 5: longdash
- 6: twodash

## 用bty参数控制坐标系的风格



par(bty="l")

plot(rnorm(100))

par(bty="7")

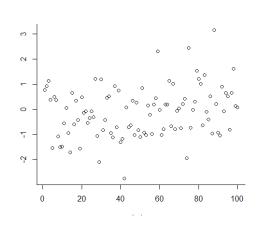
plot(rnorm(100))

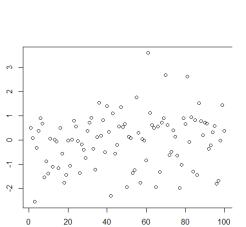
par(bty="c")

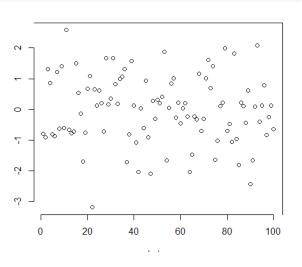
plot(rnorm(100))

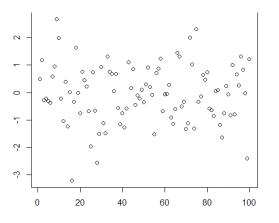
par(bty="u")

plot(rnorm(100))







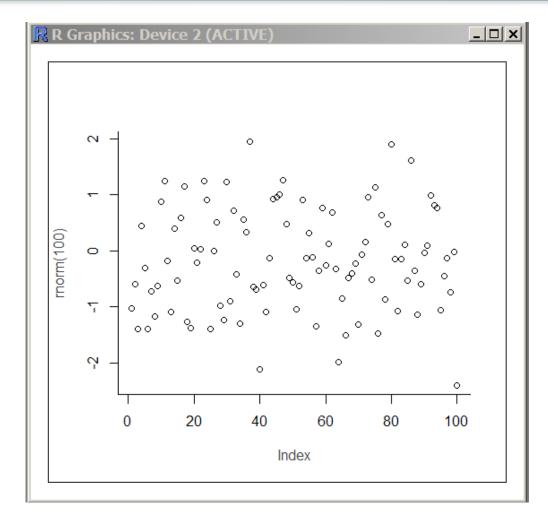


2012.10.18

## box()函数



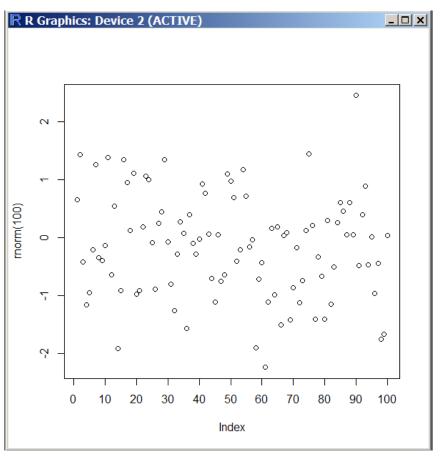
par(oma=c(1,1,1,1))
plot(rnorm(100),bty="l")
box(which="figure")



#### 设置坐标轴刻度



plot(rnorm(100), xaxp = c(0,100,10))



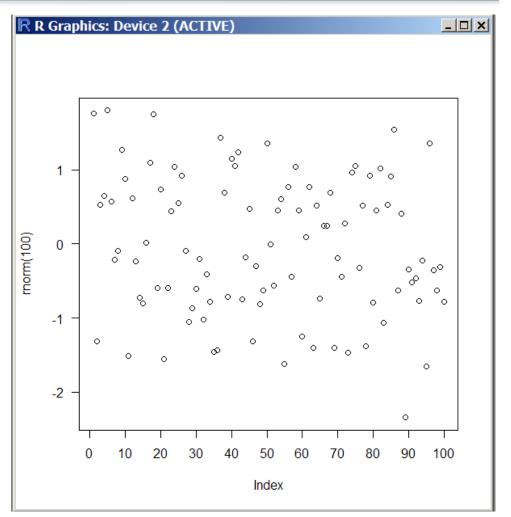
## xaxp与yaxp参数



- 缺省情况下比上限再增加大约4%,并且自动计算刻度
- 可以通过xaxs 来改变上述风格

#### las参数:刻度数字的方向



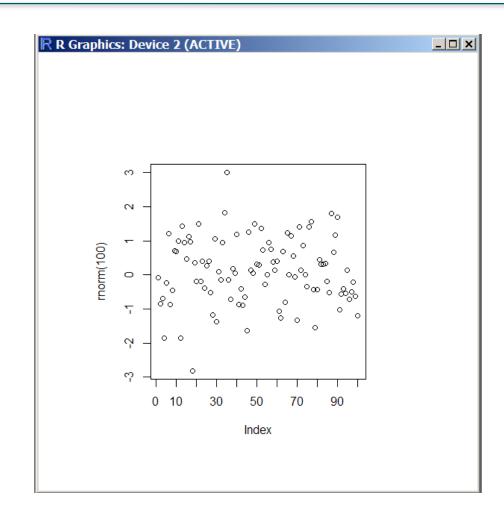


## 设置画图区域大小



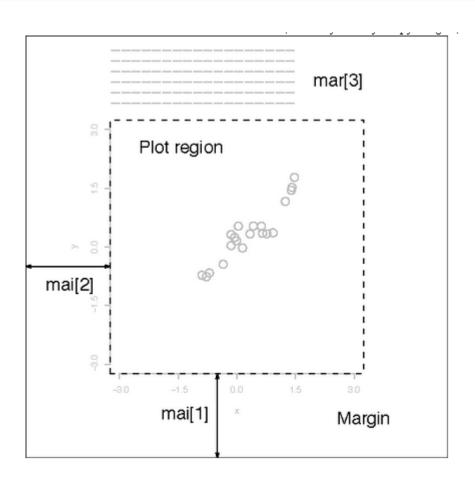
$$par(fin=c(5,5),$$

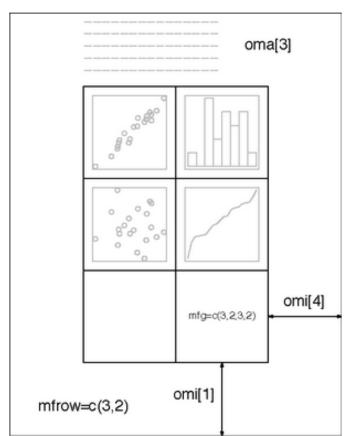
$$pin=c(3,3))$$



#### mai和omi参数:控制边缘



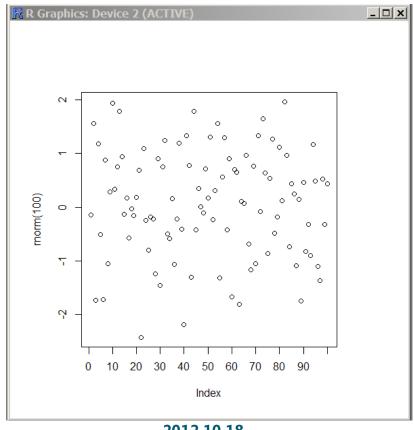




#### 控制边缘



par(mai=c(1,1,1,1), omi=c(0.1,0.1,0.1,0.1))plot(rnorm(100), xaxp = c(0,100,10))

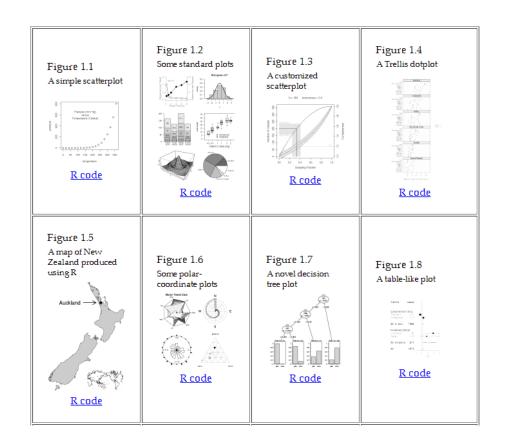


#### 介绍一个R画图网站



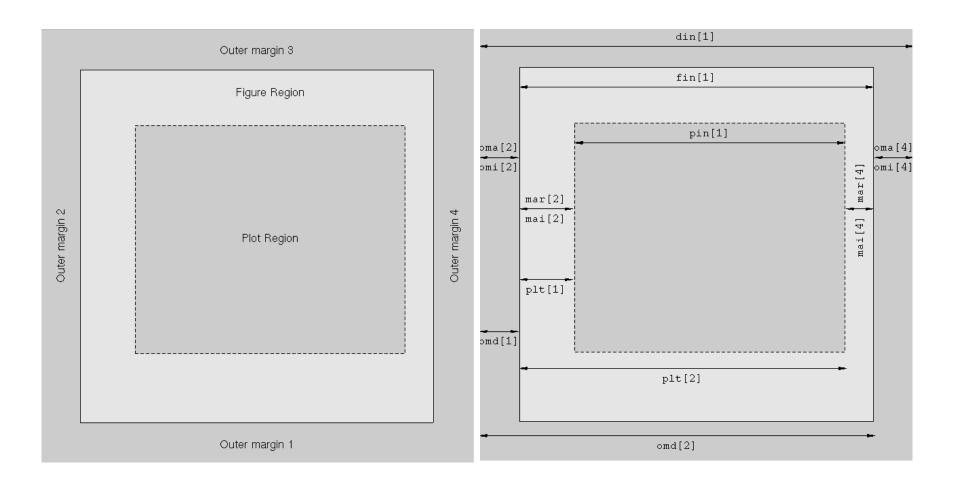
http://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~paul/RGraphics/rgraphics.html

第三章解释边缘



#### 边缘





2012.10.18





2012.10.18



#### 取<u>此</u>更以 随机条目

▼ 帮助 帮助

社区专页方针与指

方针与指引 互助客栈

询问处 字词转换 IRC即时聊天

联系我们

关于维基百科 资助维基百科

▶ 工具箱

选择下列任何一个版本的日期点击可以浏览。需要更多帮助请参看Help:页面历史和Help:编辑摘要。

页面信息图 | 外部工具:修订历史统计图 • 搜索编辑历史图 • 监视者人数图 • 本月页面浏览统计图

选择不同版本: 在两个不同版本的圆框分别单击一下,再按最底的"比较被选版本"键以作比较。

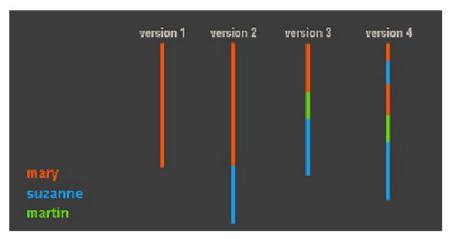
说明: (当前) = 与当前修订版本的差别, (先前) = 与前一个修订版本的差别, **小** = 小修改, → = 章节编辑, ← = 自动编辑摘要。

(最近 | 最早) 查看(前50个 | 后50个) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)

#### 比较被选版本

- (当前 | 先前)
   ② 2012年10月29日(一) 03:45 1.164.209.170(讨论) . . (91,188字节) (-21) . . (→评价) (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) <sup>●</sup> 2012年10月29日 (一) 03:08 61.70.83.145 (讨论) . . (91,209字节) (-4) . . (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) 2012年10月29日(一) 03:07 61.70.83.145(讨论) . . (91,213字节) (+48) . . (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) 2012年10月29日(一) 03:04 61.70.83.145(讨论) . . (91,165字节) (+86) . . (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) C 2012年10月24日 (三) 06:24 EmausBot (讨论 | 贡献) <u>小</u> . . (91,079字节) (+37) . . . (x2.7.2+) (机器人塚 加: udm: Шекспир, Уильям) (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) <sup>©</sup> 2012年9月27日(四)13:03 <mark>憨包</mark>(讨论 | 贡献) . . (91,042字节) (+18) . . *(→廣出)* (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) <sup>©</sup> 2012年9月19日 (三) 05:43 183.213.57.218 (讨论) . . (91,024字节) (0) . . *(→评价)* (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) 2012年8月17日 (五) 20:56 ZéroBot (讨论 | 贡献) <u>小</u>... (91,024字节) (+31) ... (r2.7.1) (机器人称 加: nds-nl: William Shakespeare) (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) C 2012年8月15日 (三) 14:13 YFdyh-bot (讨论 | 贡献) <u>小</u>.. (90,993字节) (-1).. *(机器* 人・mk: 8 и л и j a м Ш e к c п u p 是一篇特色条目) (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) <sup>C</sup> 2012年8月8日 (三) 09:49 Makecat-bot (讨论 | 贡献) <u>小</u>.. (90,994字节) (+115).. *(CHECKWIKI)* (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) С 2012年8月3日 (五) 18:22 MerlIwBot (讨论 | 贡献) <u>小</u>.. (90,879字节) (+36).. *(机器人标 加: lez:Вилиям Шекспир)* (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) <sup>○</sup> 2012年8月1日 (三) 15:36 180.176.161.178 (讨论) . . (90,843字节) (-28) . . *(→原作者)* (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) 2012年7月22日 (日) 10:45 Mewaqua (讨论 | 贡献) . . (90,871字节) (-122) . . *(取消163.16.242.18的修訂 22053240)* (撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) 2012年7月20日(五)02:20 李小绳(讨论 | 贡献) 止...(90,993字节) (+4) ...(撤销)
- (当前 | 先前) <sup>○</sup> 2012年7月20日 (五) 02:17 163.16.242.18 (讨论) . . (90,989字节) (+82) . . (撤销)





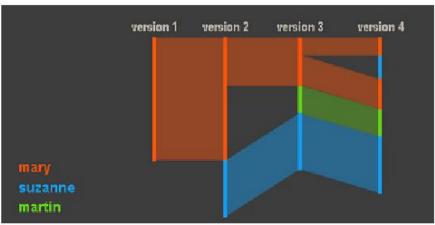


Figure 11-2. Schematic of history flow's visualization mechanism



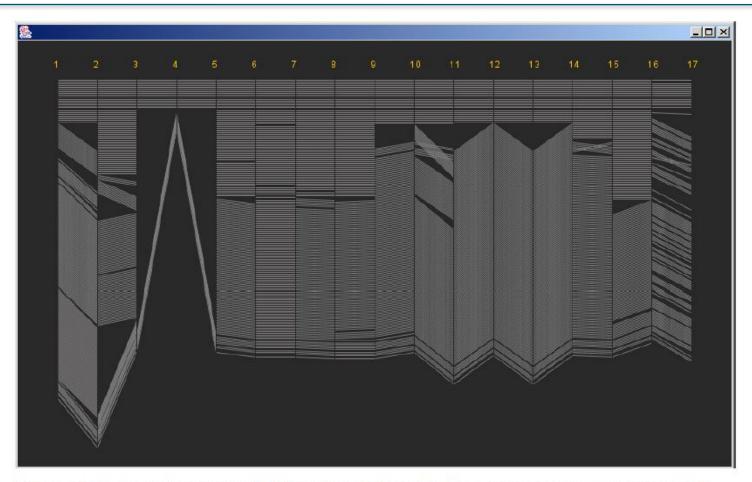


Figure 11-3. An early version of history flow, with simple lines connecting pieces of text that survive intact over consecutive versions



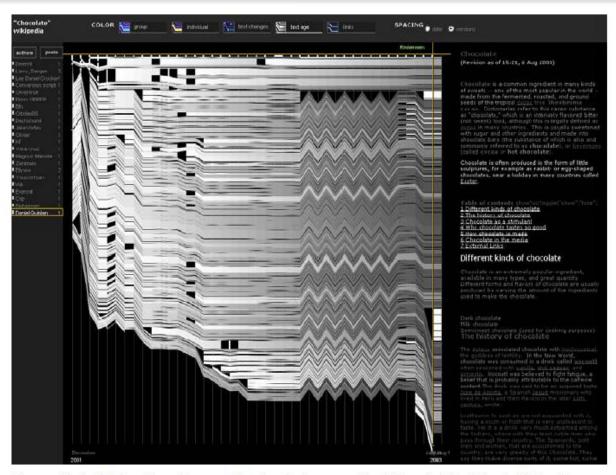


Figure 11-4. History flow diagram showing text age on the "Chocolate" article in Wikipedia: darker patches represent older passages

2012.10.18



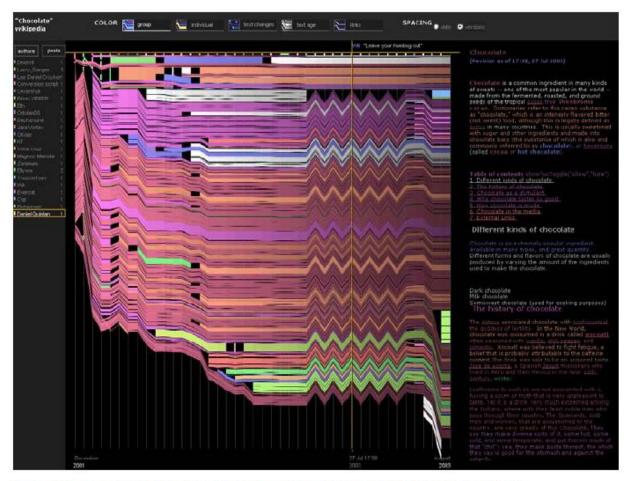


Figure 11-5. History flow in color: each color represents text from a given author



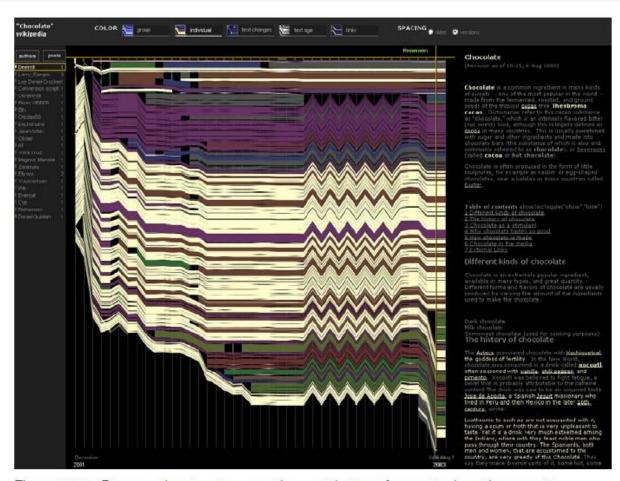


Figure 11-6. Diagram showing, in cream, the contributions from a single author over time



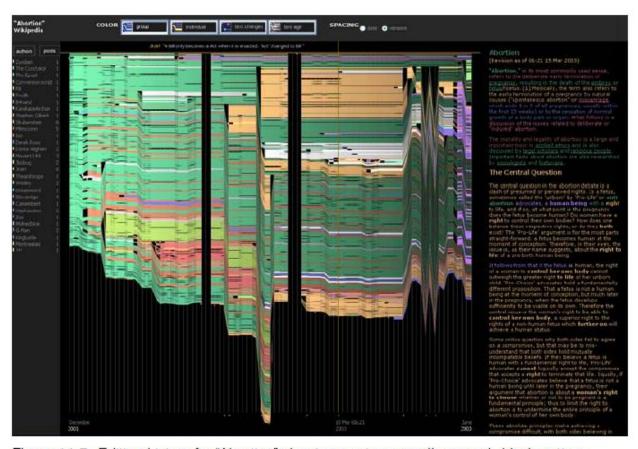


Figure 11-7. Editing history for "Abortion" showing versions equally spaced—black gutters represent "mass deletions," an act of vandalism whereby a user deletes all content in a given article



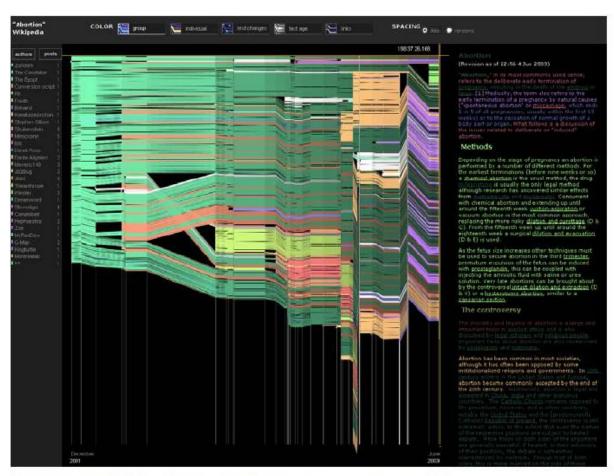


Figure 11-8. Editing history for "Abortion" showing versions spaced by time

2012.10.18

#### 炼数成金逆向收费式网络课程



- Dataguru (炼数成金)是专业数据分析网站,提供教育,媒体,内容,社区,出版,数据分析业务等服务。我们的课程采用新兴的互联网教育形式,独创地发展了逆向收费式网络培训课程模式。既继承传统教育重学习氛围,重竞争压力的特点,同时又发挥互联网的威力打破时空限制,把天南地北志同道合的朋友组织在一起交流学习,使到原先孤立的学习个体组合成有组织的探索力量。并且把原先动辄成于上万的学习成本,直线下降至百元范围,造福大众。我们的目标是:低成本传播高价值知识,构架中国第一的网上知识流转阵地。
- 关于逆向收费式网络的详情,请看我们的培训网站 http://edu.dataguru.cn





# Thanks

## FAQ时间