

数据分析、展现与R语言 第7周

2013.03.09

利用xyplot()对散点分组

```
library(lattice)
```

```
xyplot(mpg~disp,
```

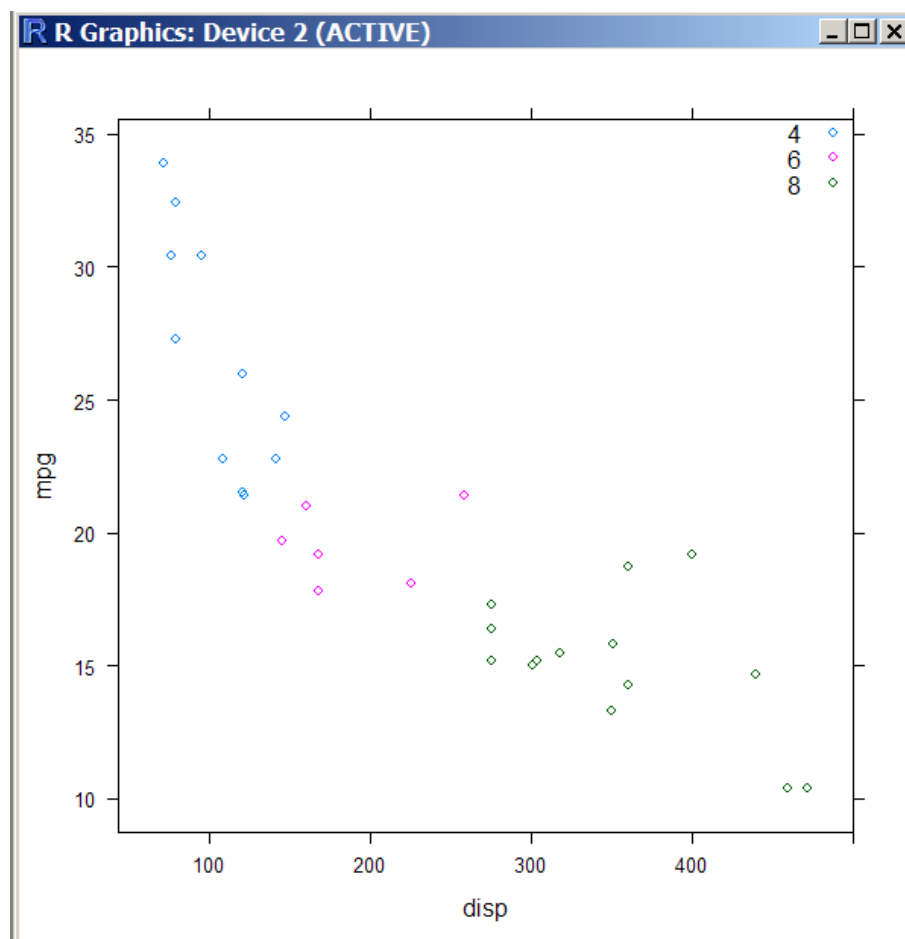
```
data=mtcars,
```

```
groups=cyl,
```

```
auto.key=list(corner=c(1,1)))
```

```
> mtcars
```

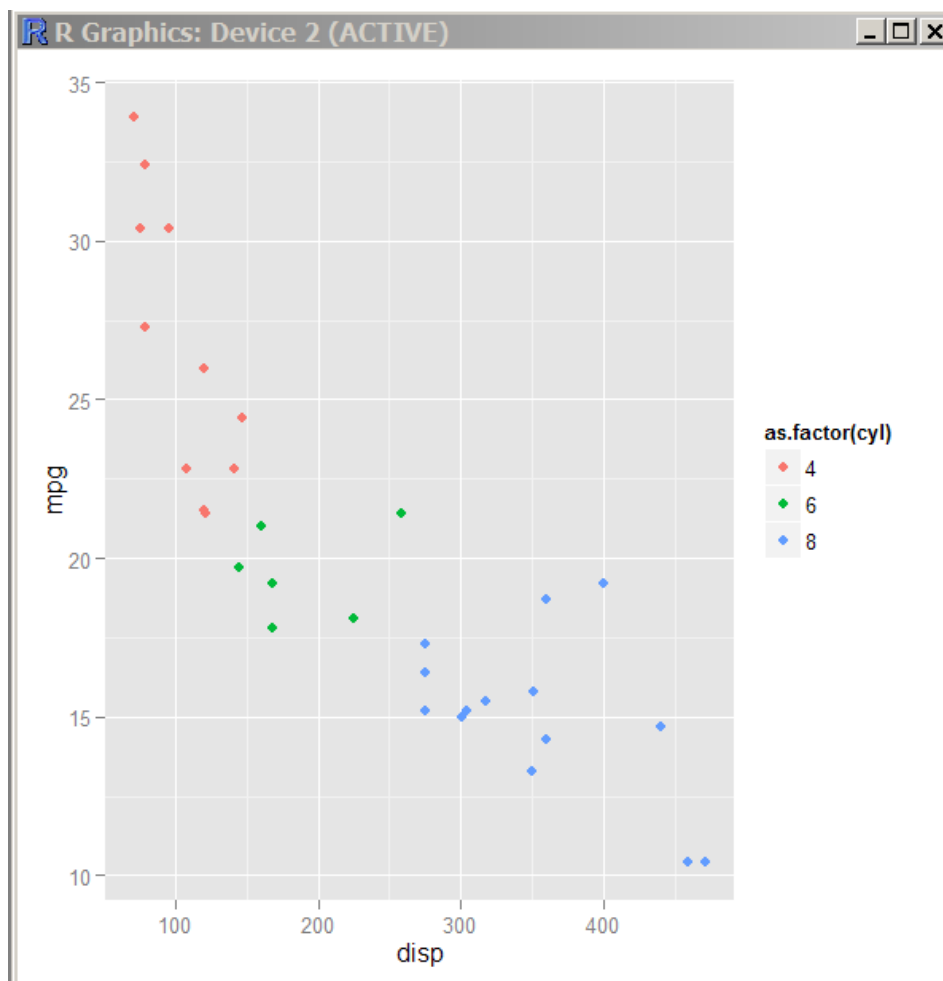
	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92
Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92
Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.0	180	3.07



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初试ggplot2包

```
library(ggplot2)  
qplot(dis,mpg,data=mtcars,  
      col= as.factor(cyl))
```

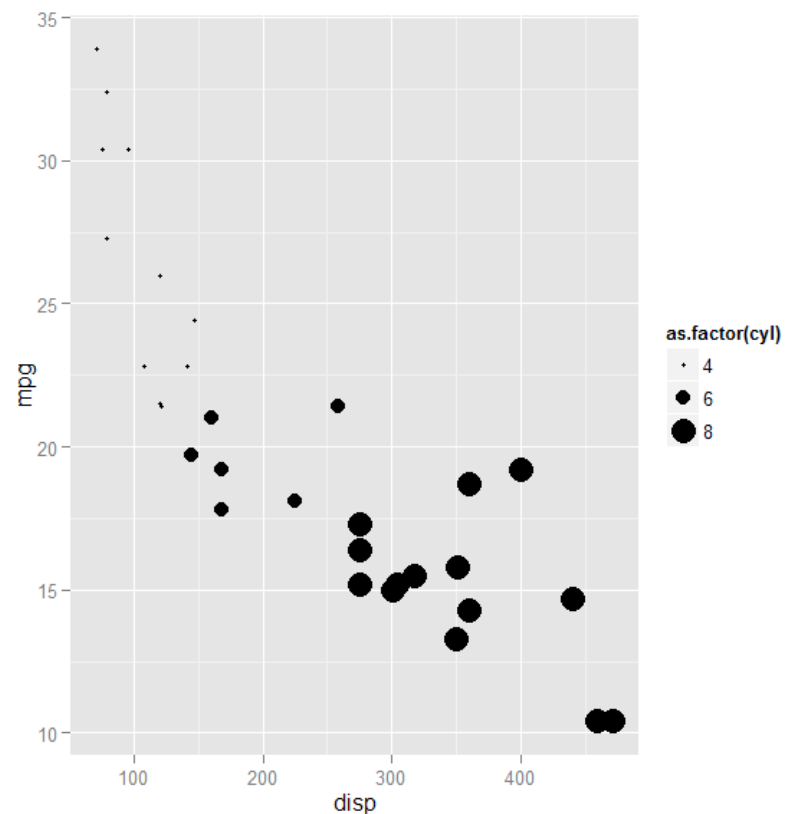
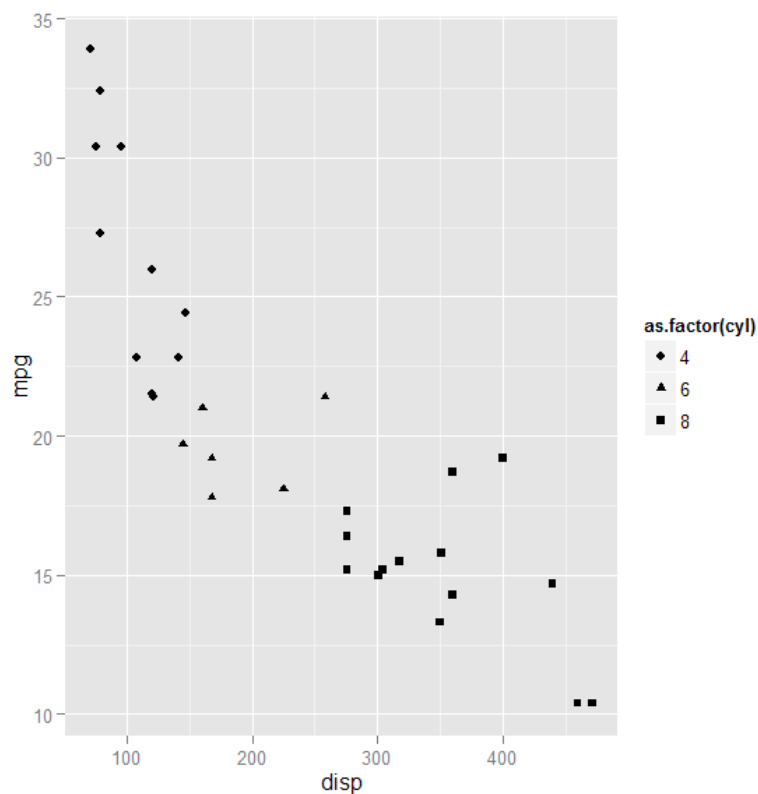


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使用散点形状和大小来表示分组

```
qplot(dis,mpg,data=mtcars,shape=as.factor(cyl))
```

```
qplot(dis,mpg,data=mtcars,size=as.factor(cyl))
```

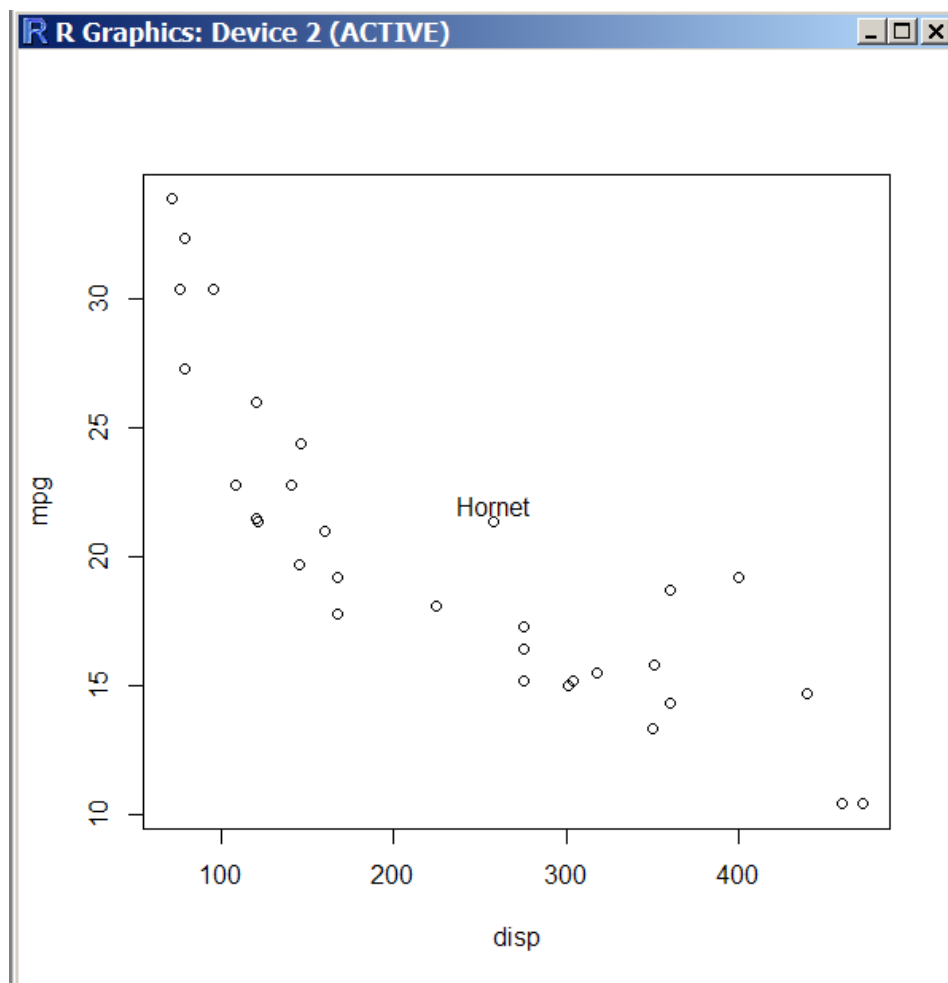


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用text()标识点

```
plot(mpg~disp, data=mtcars)
```

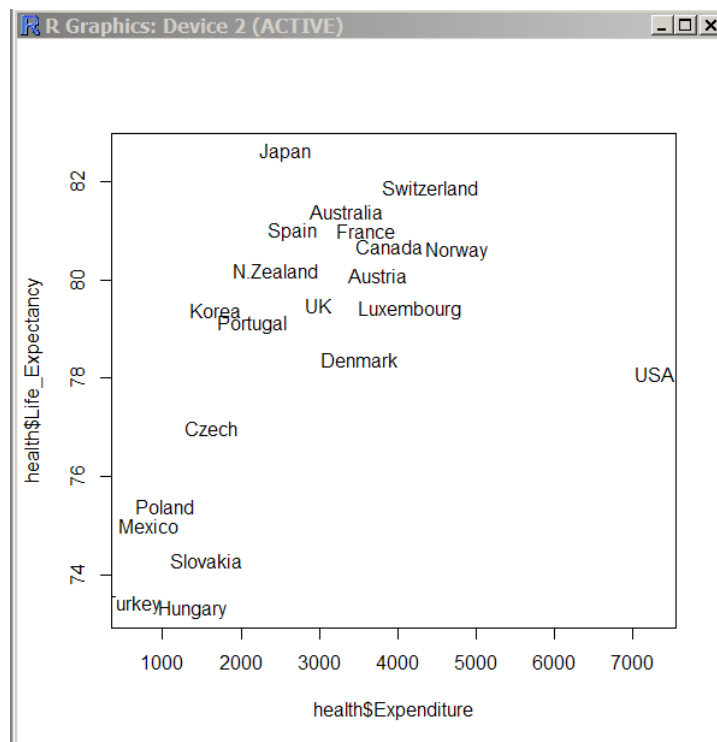
```
text(258,22,"Hornet")
```



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用text()标识点

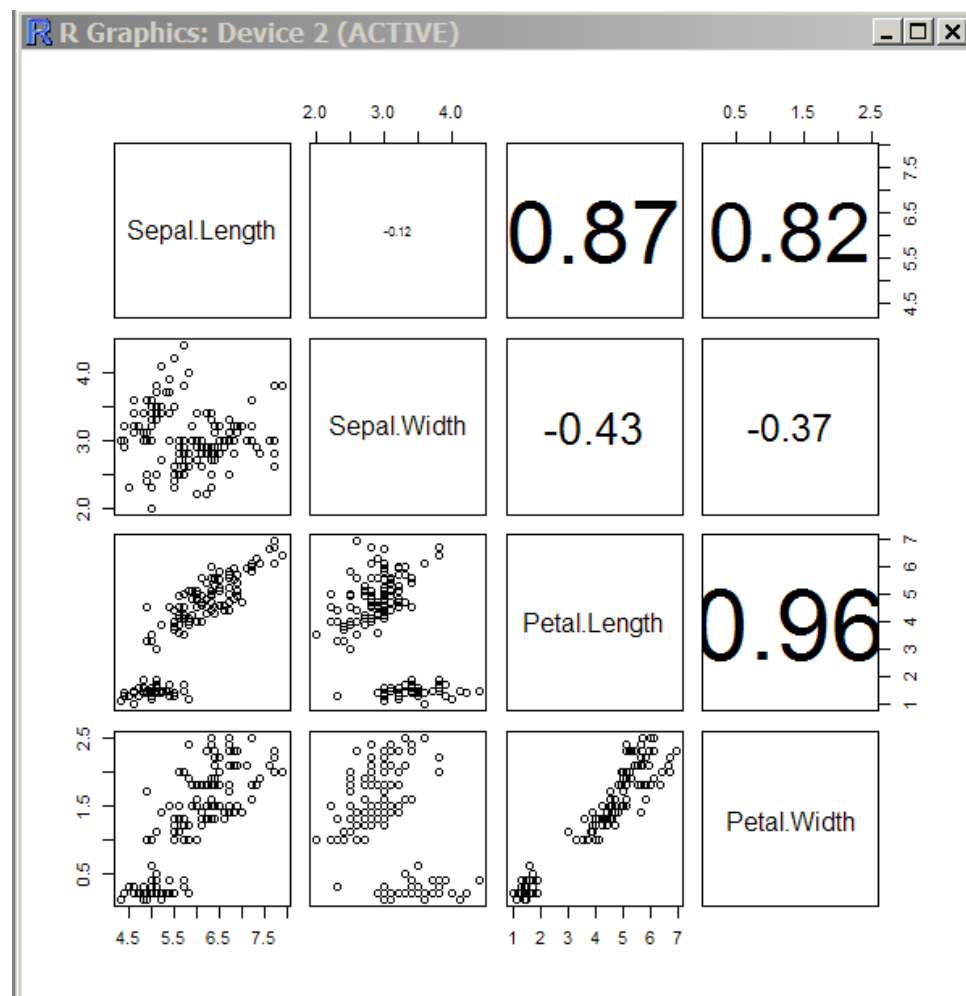
```
health <- read.csv("HealthExpenditure.csv", header=TRUE)
plot(health$Expenditure, health$Life_Expectancy, type="n")
text(health$Expenditure, health$Life_Expectancy, health$Country)
```



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例子：散点图+相关系数

```
panel.cor <- function(x, y, ...)  
{  
  par(usr = c(0, 1, 0, 1))  
  txt <- as.character(format(cor(x,  
    y), digits=2))  
  text(0.5, 0.5, txt, cex = 6*  
    abs(cor(x, y)))  
}  
pairs(iris[1:4],  
      upper.panel=panel.cor)
```



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关于lattice包

<http://lmdvr.r-forge.r-project.org/figures/figures.html>

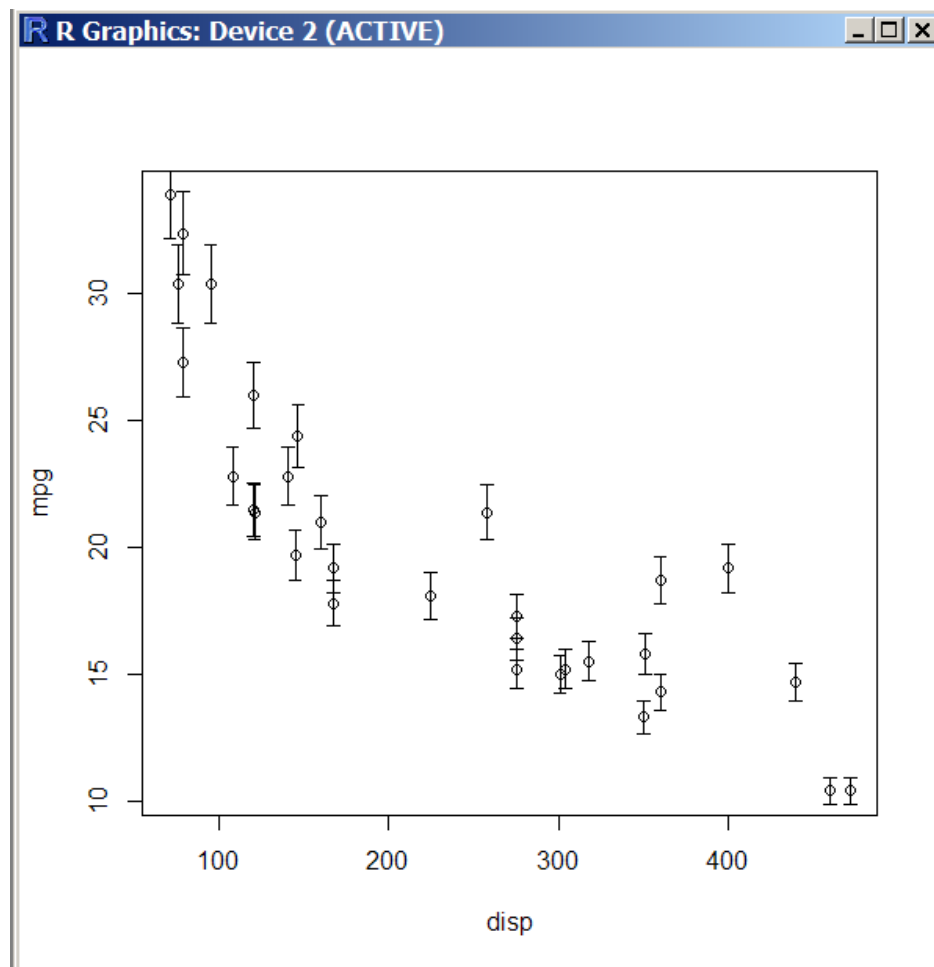


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误差条

```
plot(mpg~disp,data=mtcars  
)
```

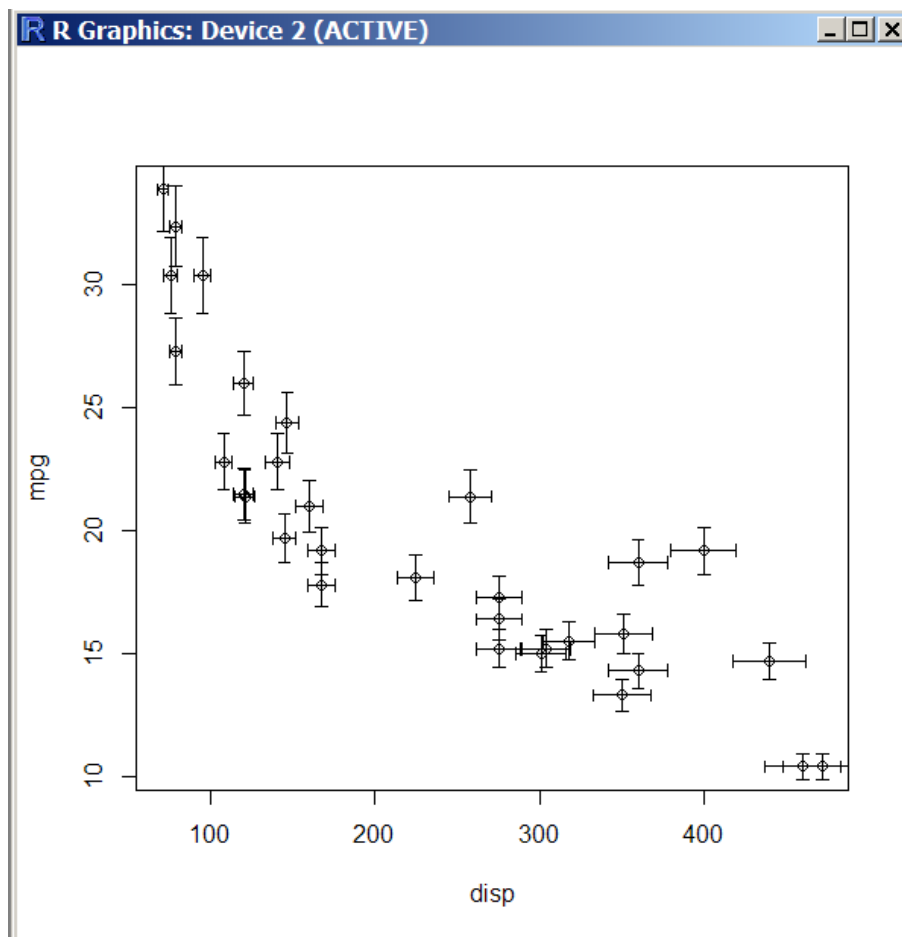
```
arrows(x0=mtcars$disp,  
y0=mtcars$mpg*0.95,  
x1=mtcars$disp,  
y1=mtcars$mpg*1.05,  
angle=90,  
code=3,  
length=0.04,  
lwd=0.4)
```



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误差条

```
arrows(x0=mtcars$disp*0.95,  
y0=mtcars$mpg,  
x1=mtcars$disp*1.05,  
y1=mtcars$mpg,  
angle=90,  
code=3,  
length=0.04,  
lwd=0.4)
```



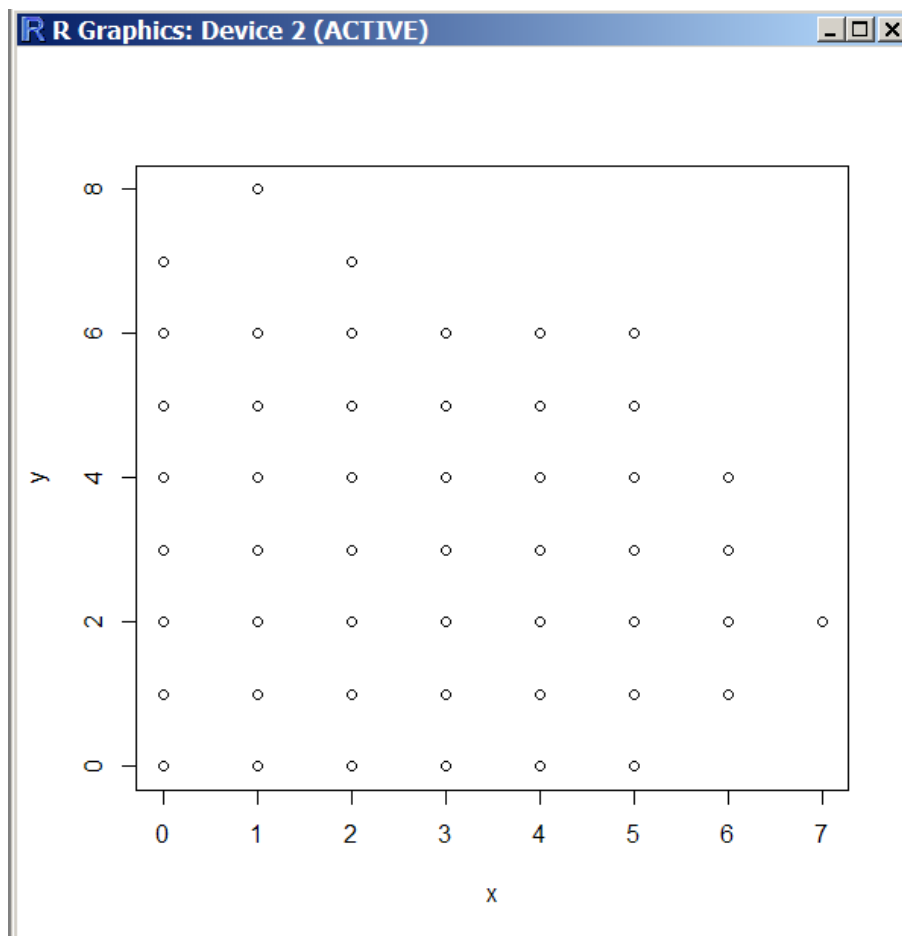
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jitter()

```
x <- rbinom(1000, 10, 0.25)
```

```
y <- rbinom(1000, 10, 0.25)
```

```
plot(x,y)
```

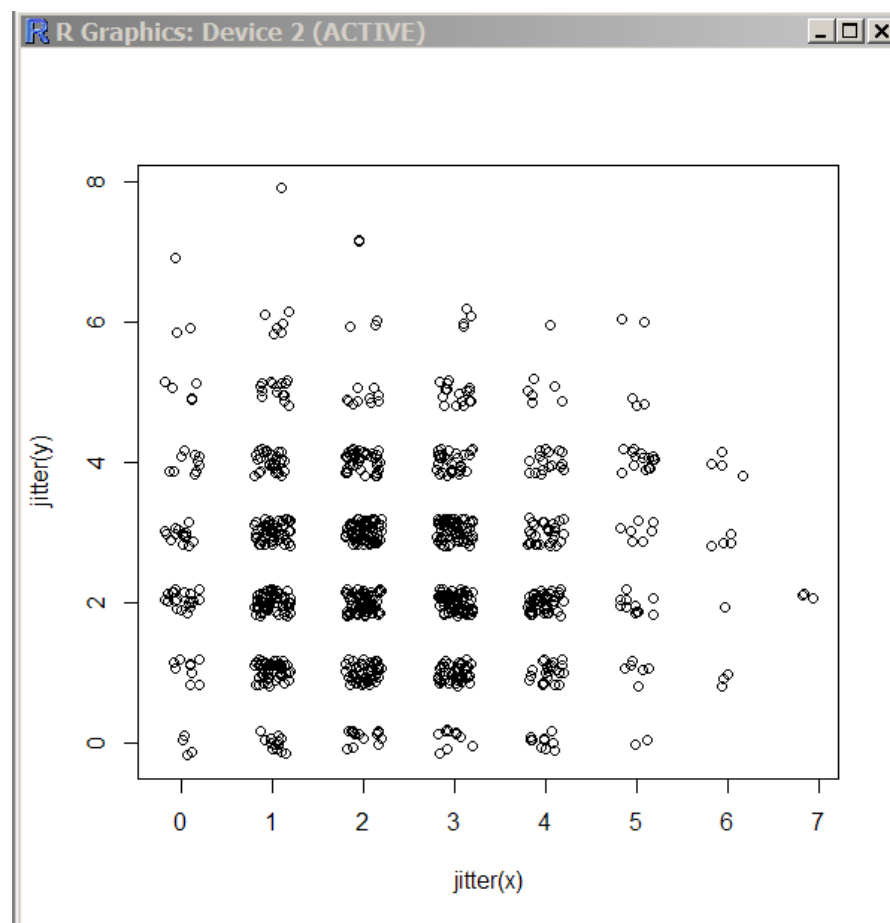


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jitter()

`plot(jitter(x), jitter(y))`

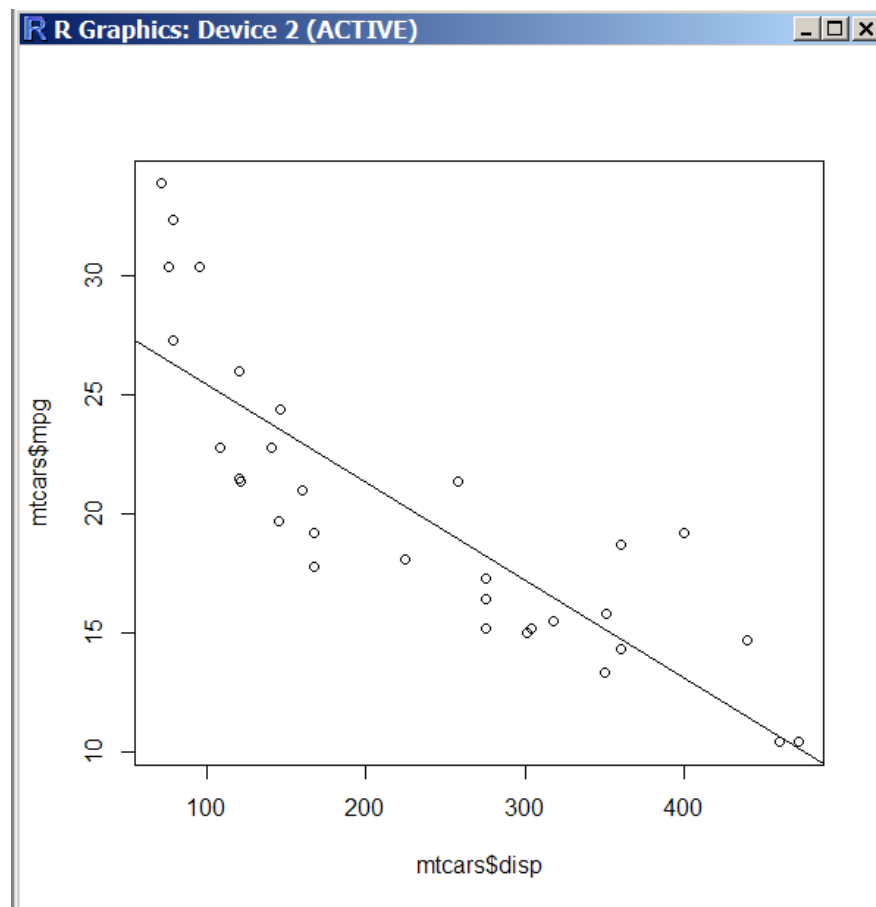
Jitter函数：给向量加上
少许噪音



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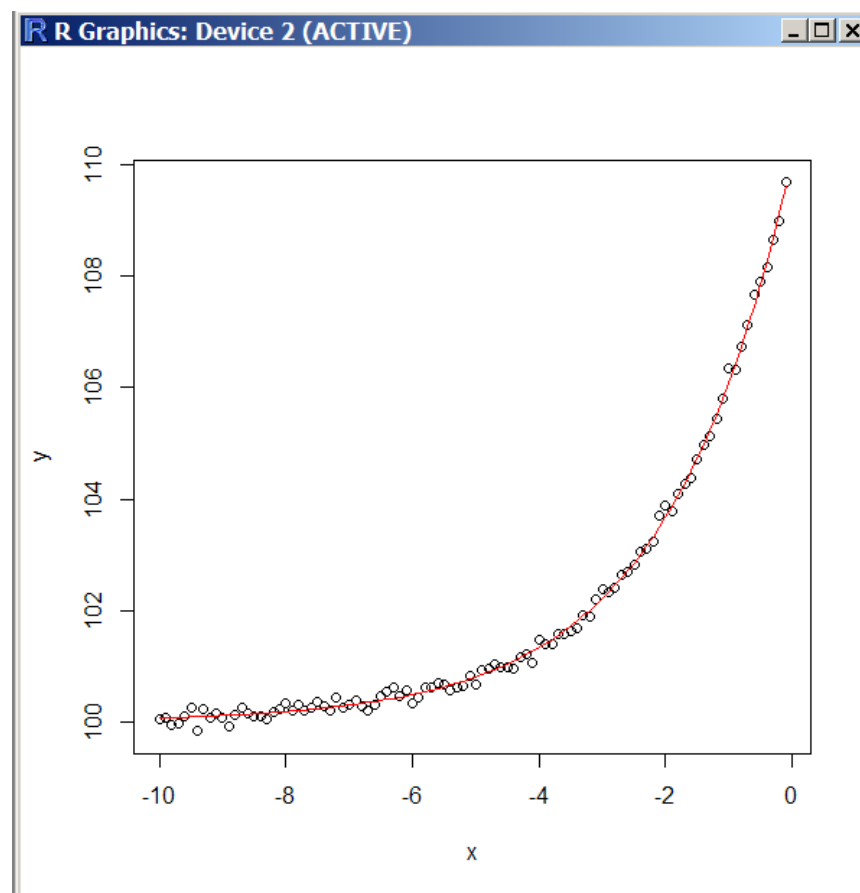
线性模型：画回归直线

```
plot(mtcars$mpg~mtcars$disp)  
lmfit<-lm(mtcars$mpg~mtcars$disp)  
abline(lmfit)
```



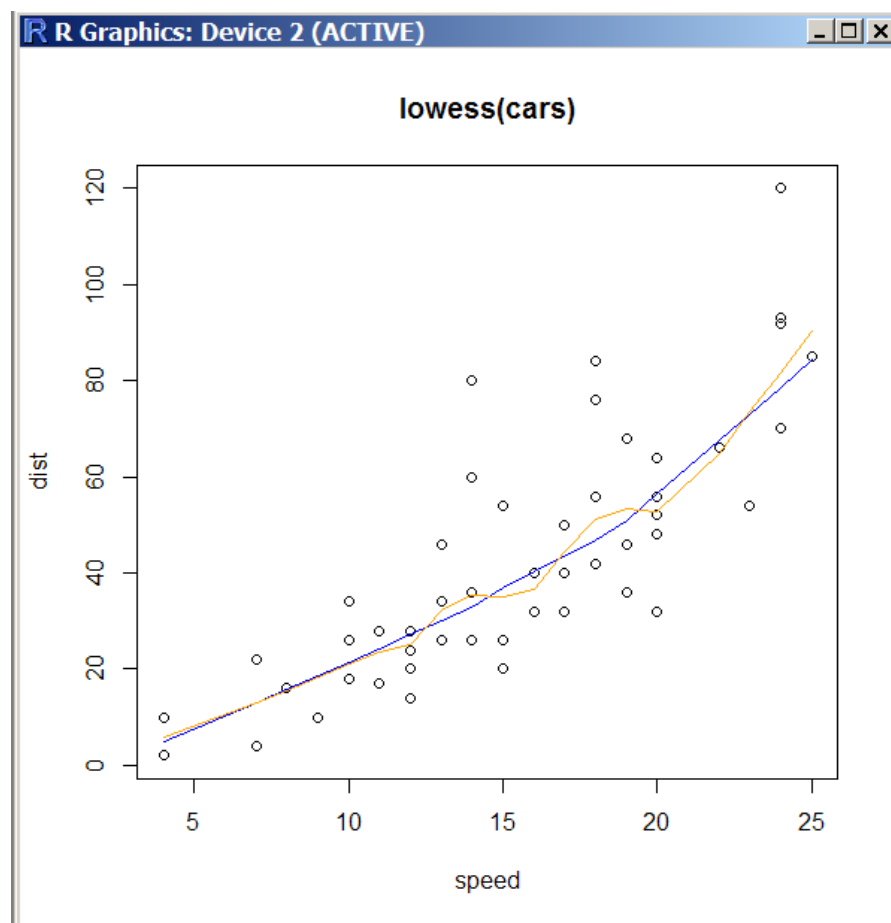
非线性模型的拟合曲线

```
x <- -(1:100)/10  
y <- 100 + 10 * exp(x / 2) +  
  rnorm(x)/10  
nlmod <- nls(y ~ Const + A * exp(B  
  * x), trace=TRUE)  
plot(x,y)  
lines(x, predict(nlmod), col="red")
```



lowess : 局部加权回归散点平滑法

```
plot(cars, main = "lowess(cars)")
lines(lowess(cars), col = "blue")
lines(lowess(cars, f=0.3), col =
      "orange")
```



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三维散点图

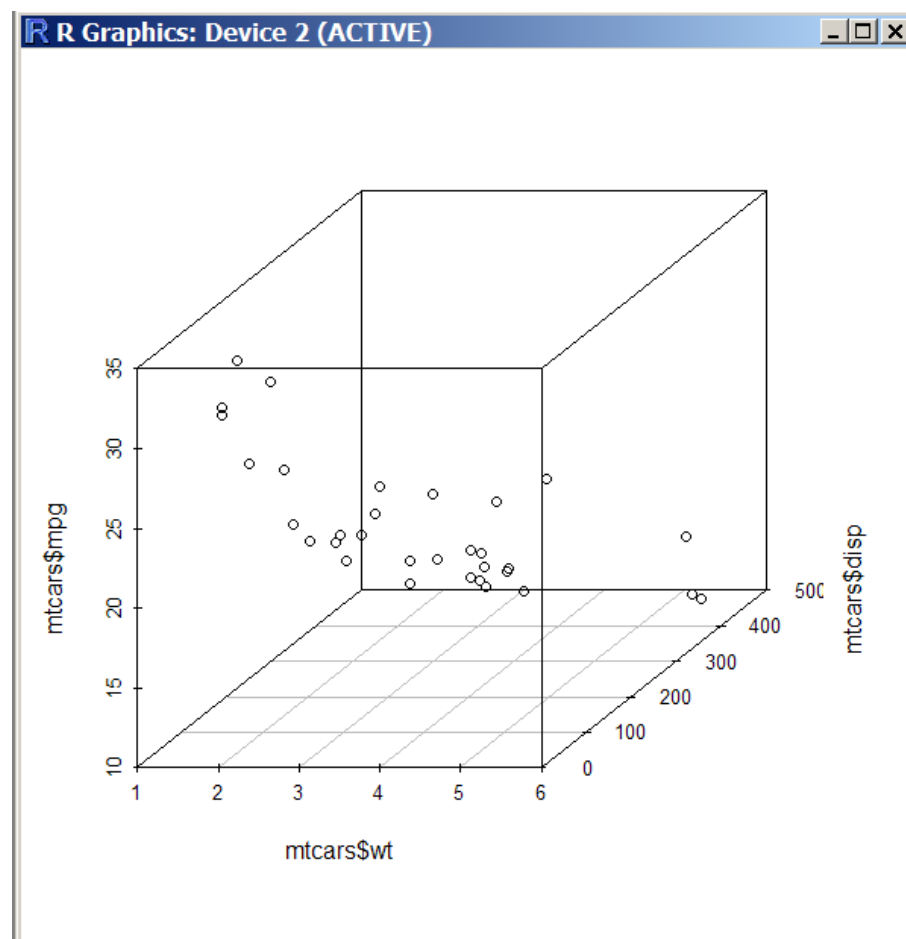
```
install.packages("scatterplot3d")
```

```
library(scatterplot3d)
```

```
scatterplot3d(x=mtcars$wt,
```

```
y=mtcars$dis,
```

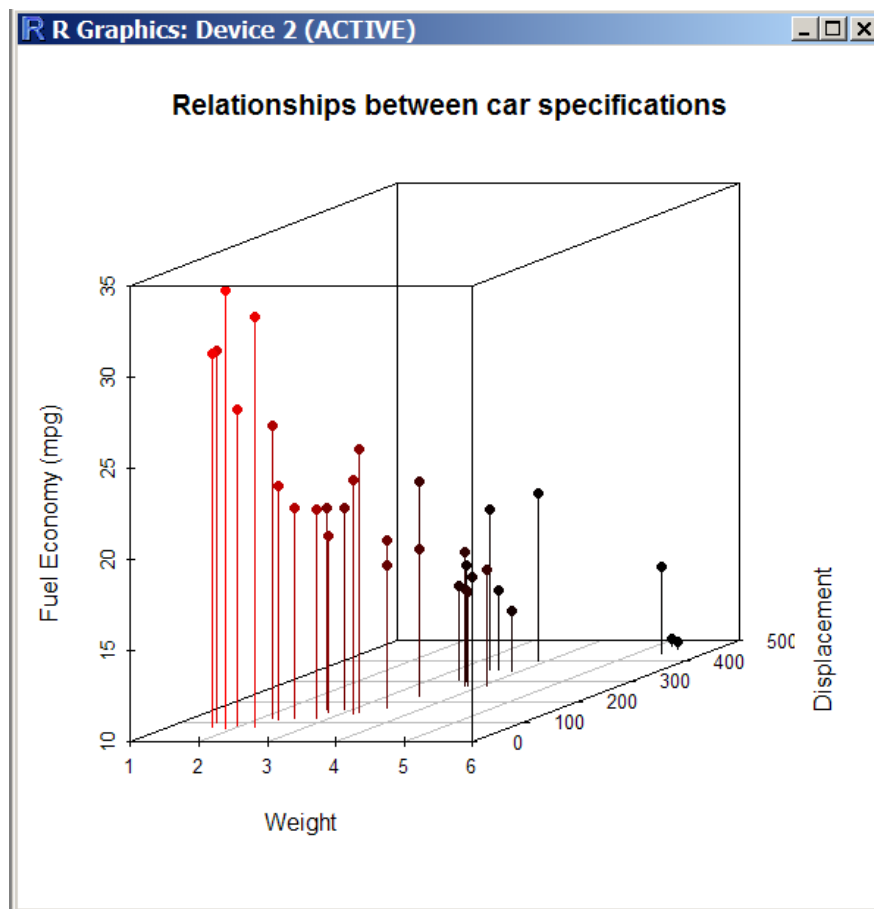
```
z=mtcars$mpg)
```



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三维散点图

```
scatterplot3d(mtcars$wt,mtcars$displacement,mtcars$mpg,  
pch=16, highlight.3d=TRUE,  
angle=20,  
xlab="Weight",ylab="Displacement",zlab="Fuel Economy (mpg)",  
type="h",  
main="Relationships between car specifications")
```



高维数据展现专业扩展包rggobi

```
install.packages("rggobi")
```

<http://www.ggobi.org/rggobi/>

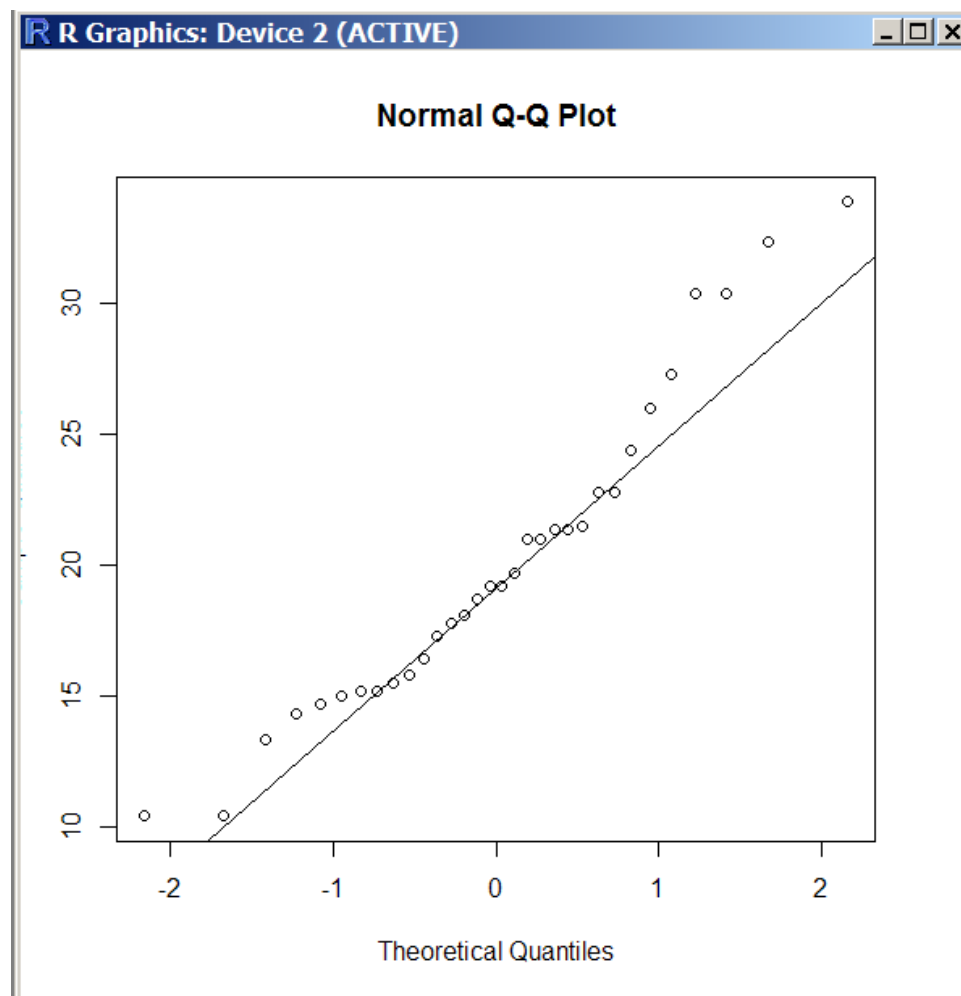
动画demo

<http://www.ggobi.org/demos/>

QQ图

```
qqnorm(mtcars$mpg)
```

```
qqline(mtcars$mpg)
```



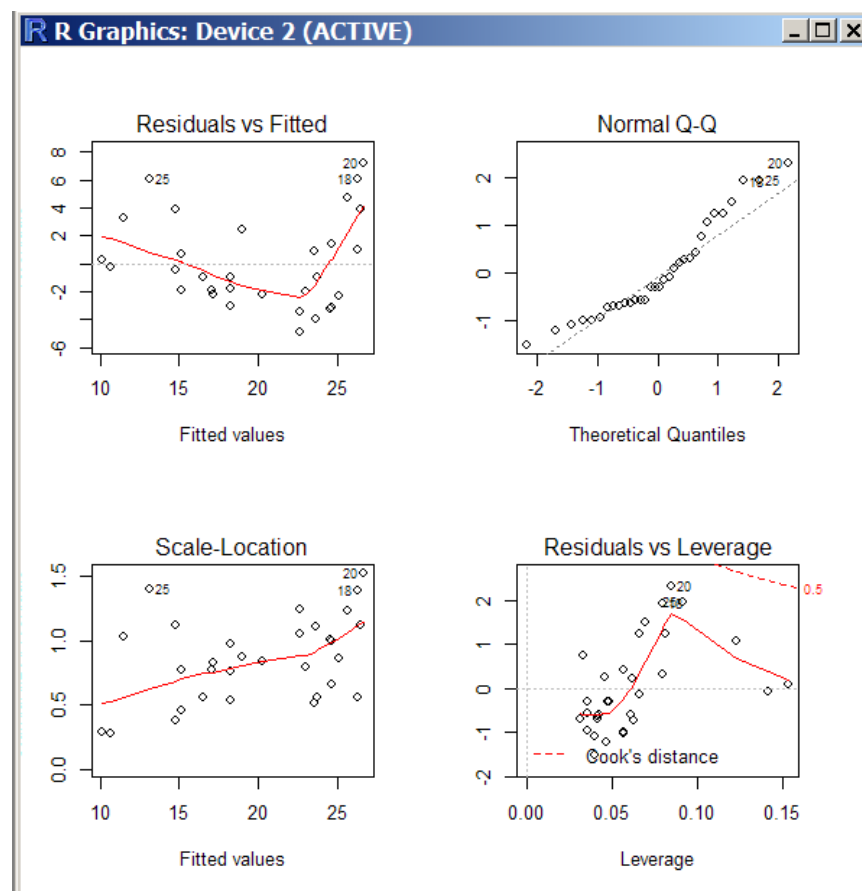
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线性回归模型的检验

```
lmfit <- lm(mtcars$mpg ~ mtcars$disp)
```

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

```
plot(lmfit)
```



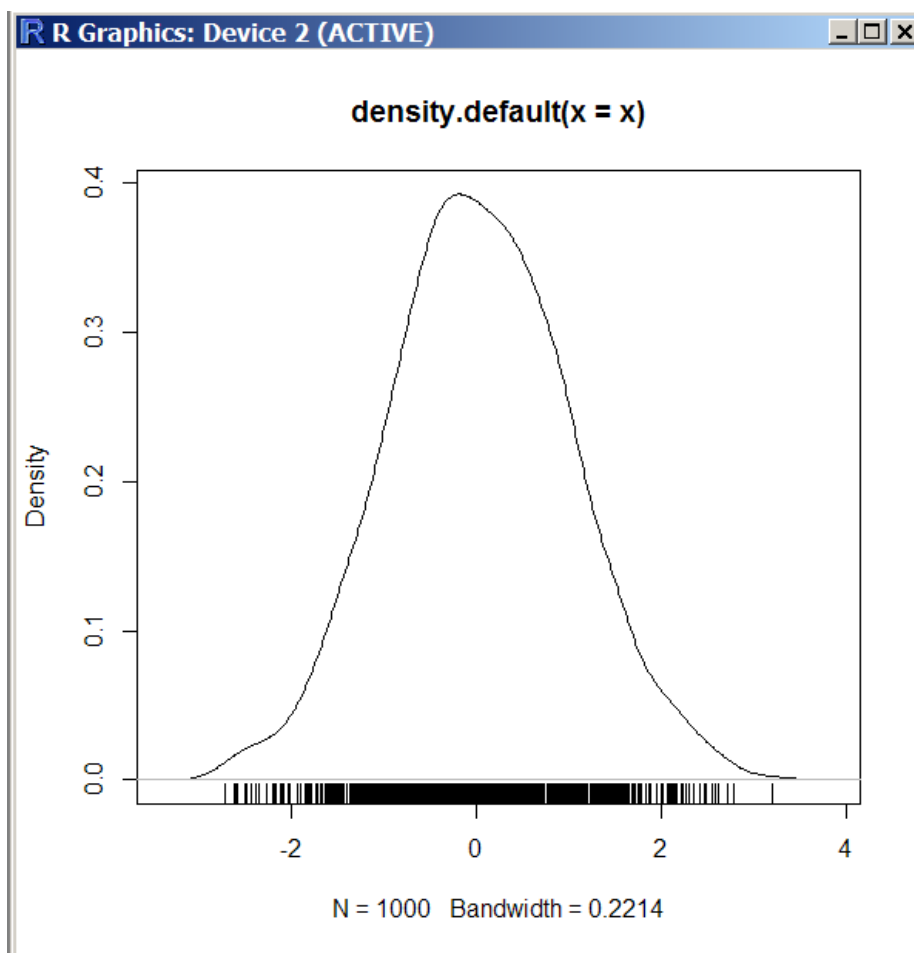
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画密度函数

```
x<-rnorm(1000)
```

```
plot(density(x))
```

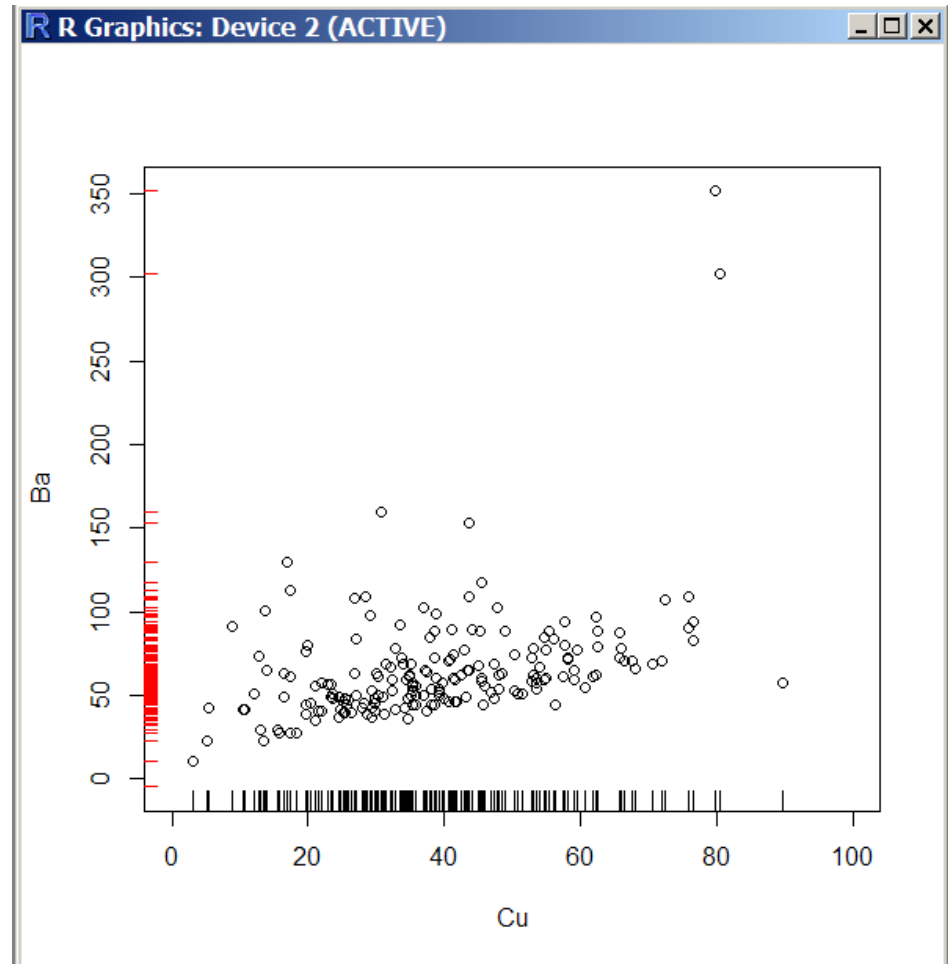
```
rug(x)
```



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rug()

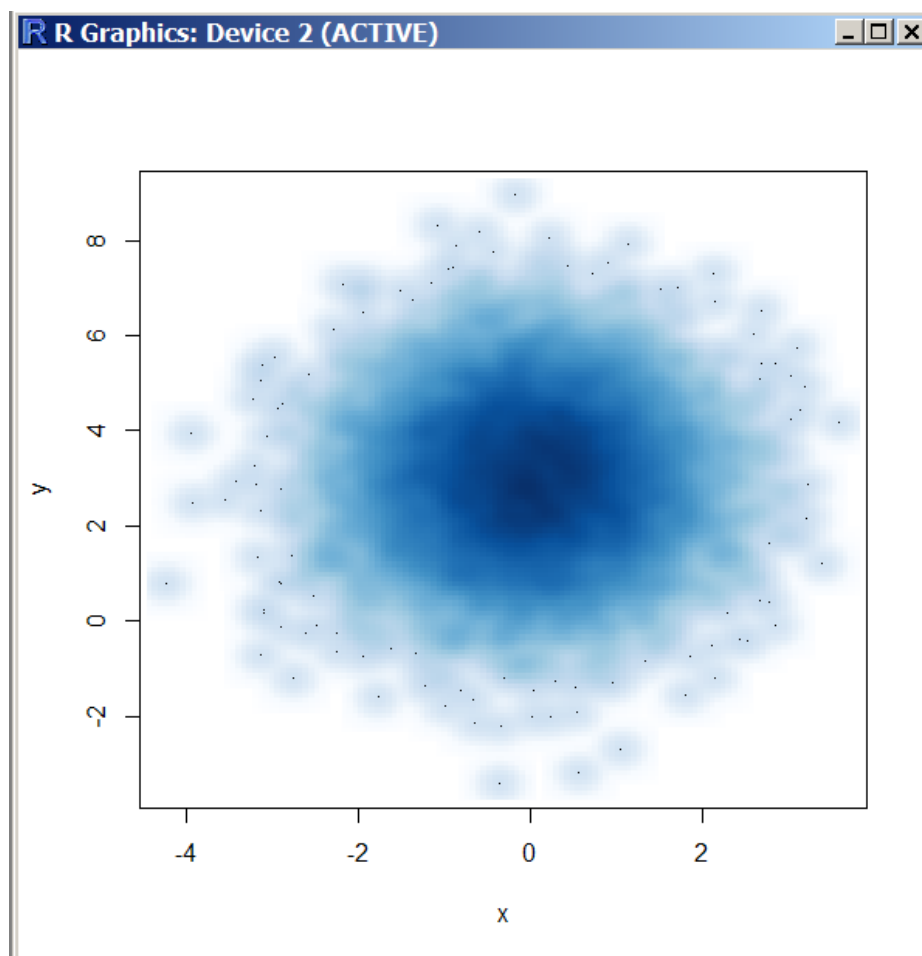
```
metals<-read.csv("metals.csv")  
plot(Ba~Cu,data=metals,xlim=c  
      (0,100))  
rug(metals$Cu)  
rug(metals$Ba,side=2,col="red"  
     ,ticksiz=0.02)
```



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smoothScatter()

```
n <- 10000  
x <- matrix(rnorm(n), ncol=2)  
y <- matrix(rnorm(n, mean=3,  
  sd=1.5), ncol=2)  
smoothScatter(x,y)
```



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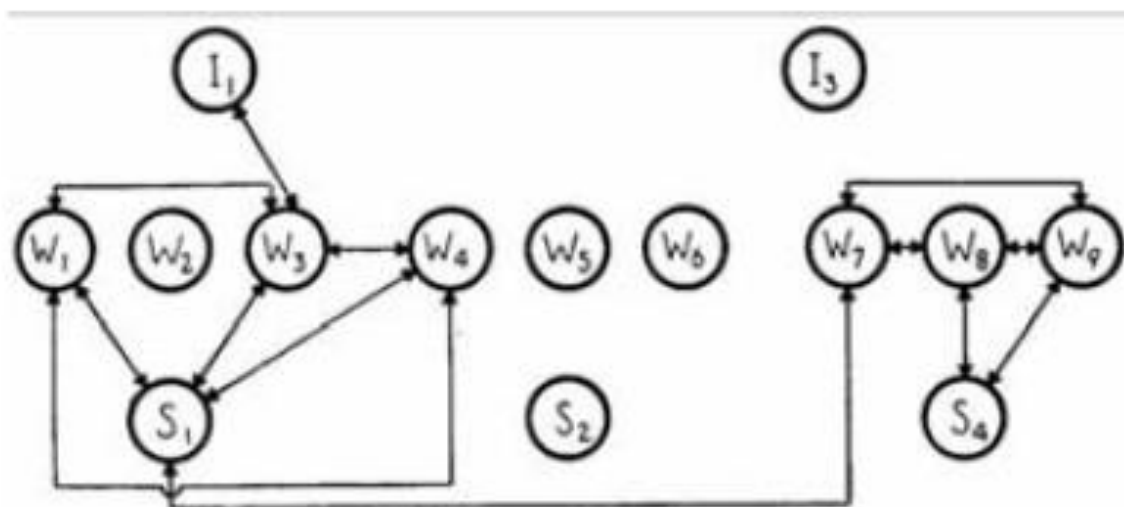


FIGURE 43
FRIENDSHIPS

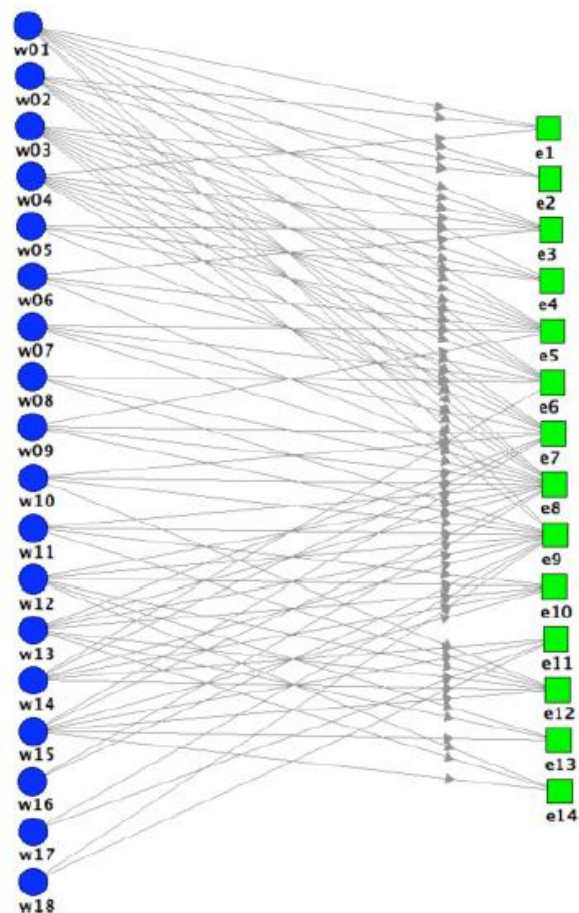


Figure 7-2. Two-mode view of the Southern Women social event dataset

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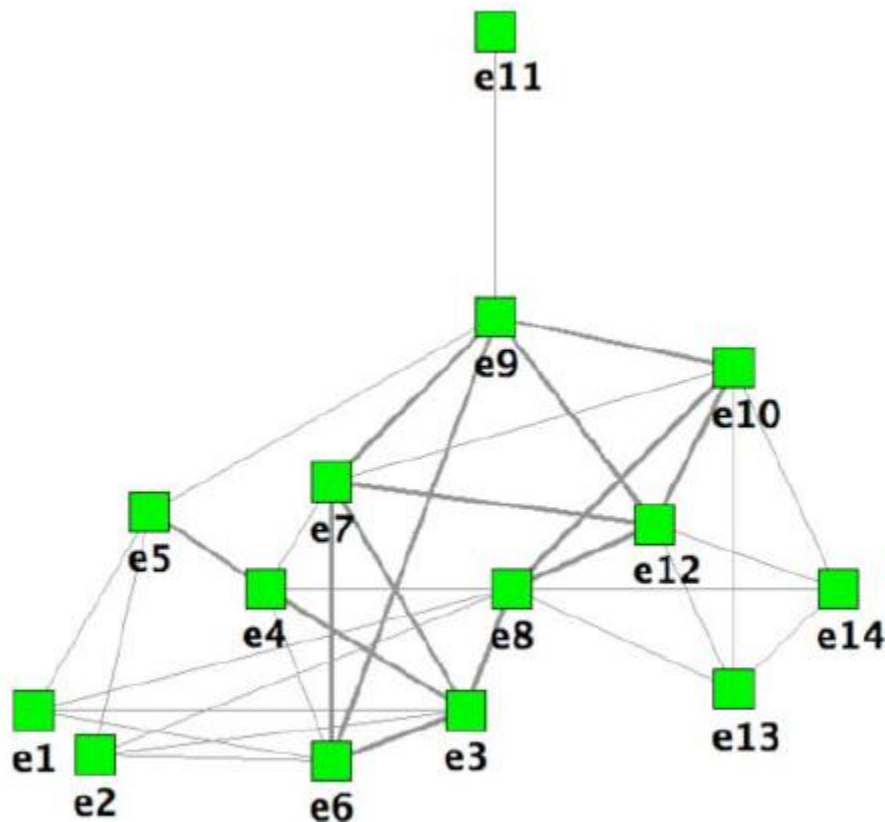


Figure 7-3. Layout of events based on attendance by people in common

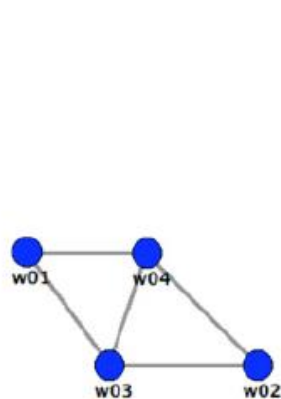


Figure 7-4. Strongest ties amongst women based on common event attendance

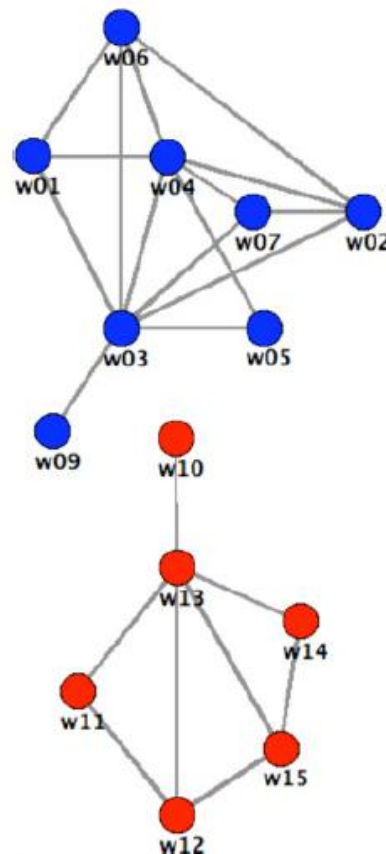
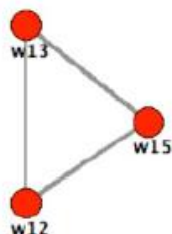


Figure 7-5. The two strongest link levels between women attending common social events

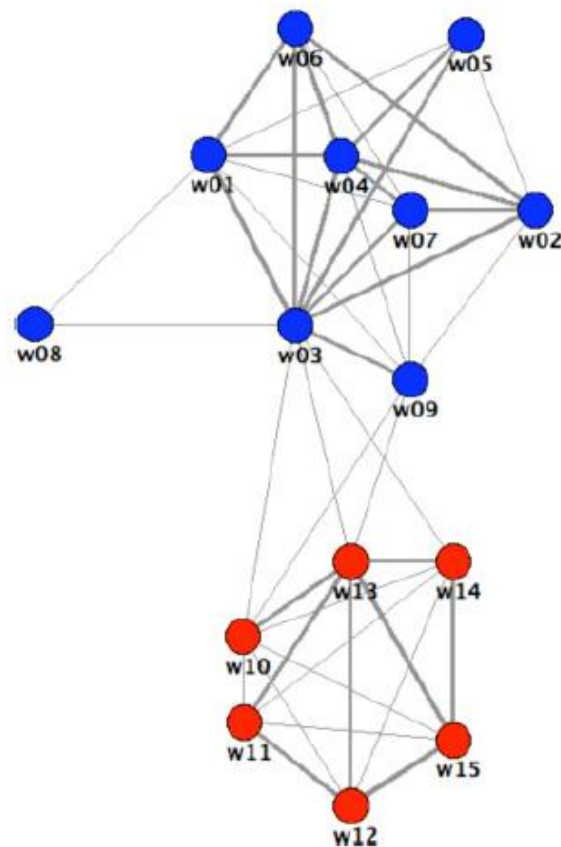


Figure 7-6. The two groups are bridged with gradual inclusion of weaker ties

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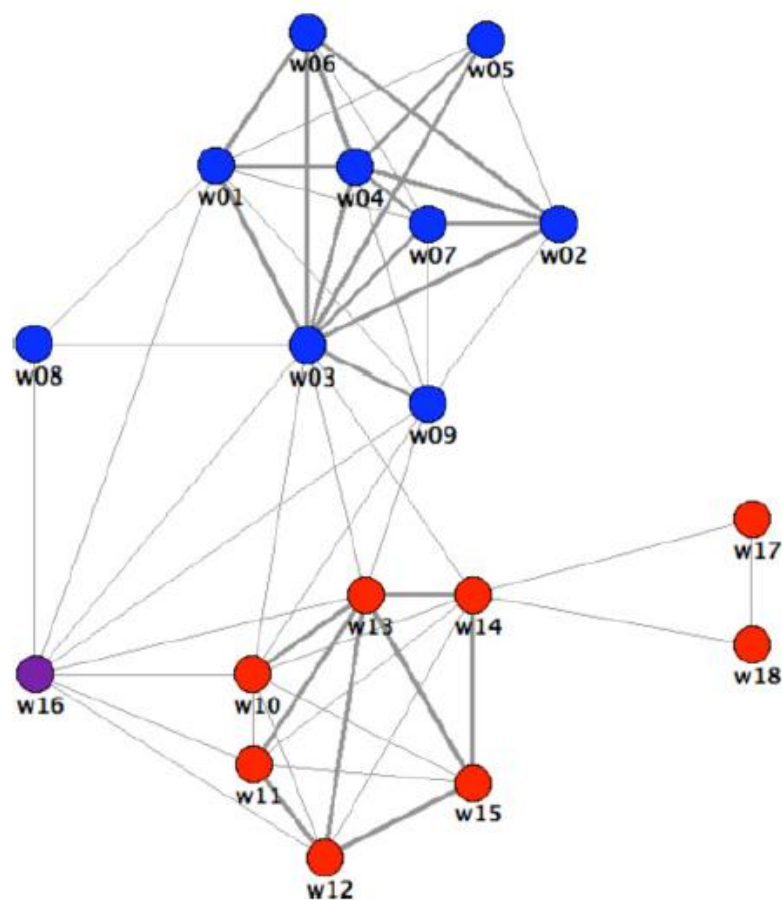
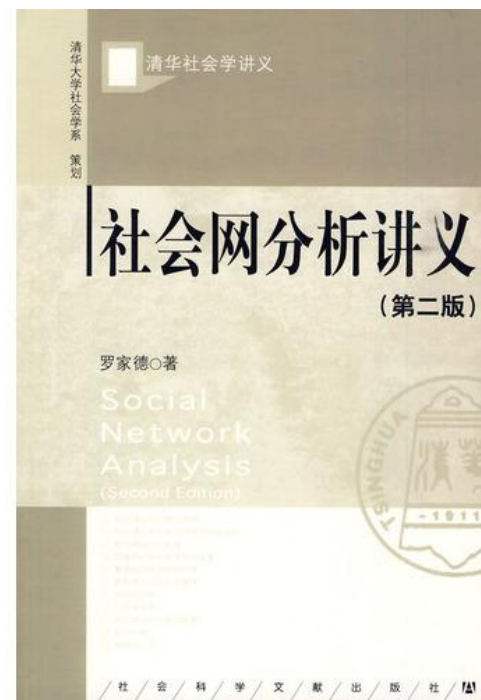
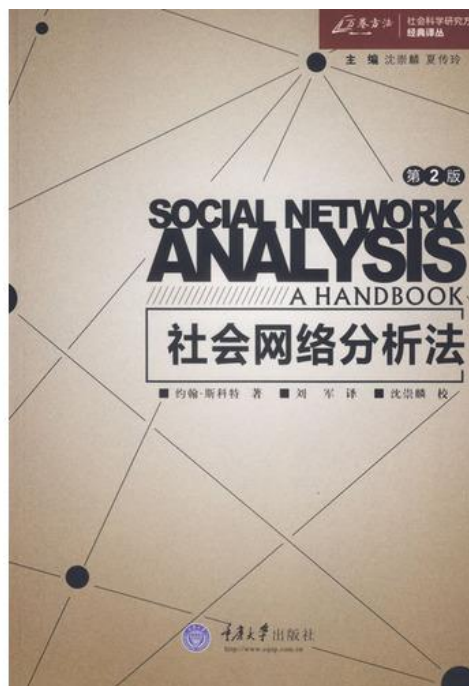
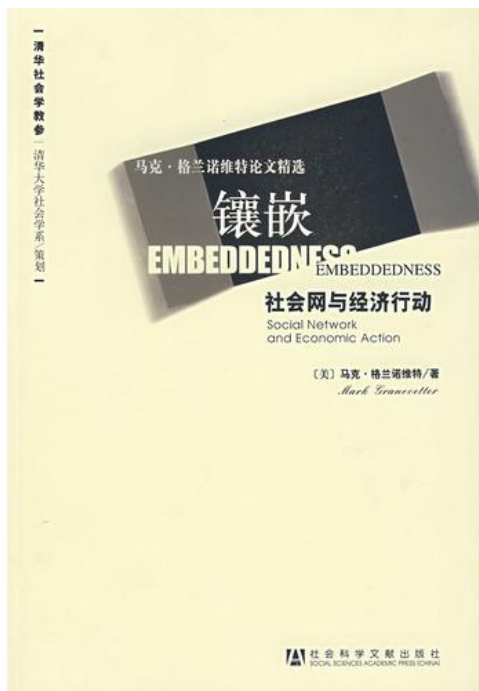


Figure 7-7. Emergent social graph of women based on common attendance at social events

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		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	DGG41	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WW	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
2	HOM50	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WW			W	W	W	W	W		W	W
3	P&C72	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
4	BGR74	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	WW	WW		W	W
5	BBA75	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
6	BCH78	W	W	W	W	W	W				W	W	W	W	W	W			
7	DOR79	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
8	BCH91	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
9	FRE92	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
10	E&B93	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
11	FR193	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
12	FR293	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
13	FW193	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	WW	W	W
14	FW293	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W
15	BE197	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W	W	W	W	W	W			
16	BE297	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
17	BE397	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
18	S&F99	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		W	W
19	ROB00	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
20	OSB00	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
21	NEW01	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W

Figure 7-8. Results of 21 studies of the Southern Women social event dataset by network scientists (Freeman 2003)



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出 版 社: 西安交通大学出版社

出版时间: 2011-7-1

版 次: 1

页 数: 167

字 数: 176000

印刷时间: 2011-7-1

开 本: 16开

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亚马逊书籍购买数据形成的社交图

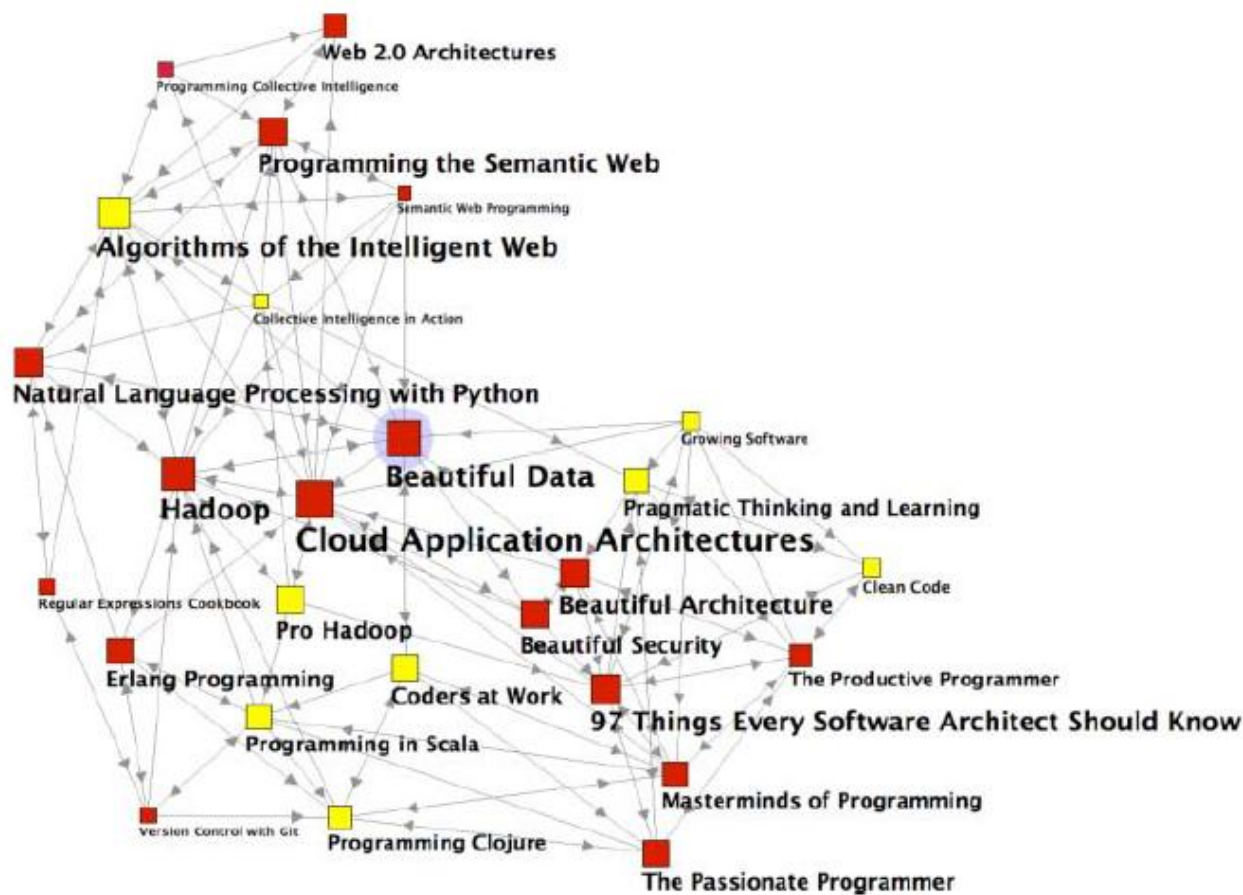


Figure 7-9. The network neighborhood of books surrounding *Beautiful Data*

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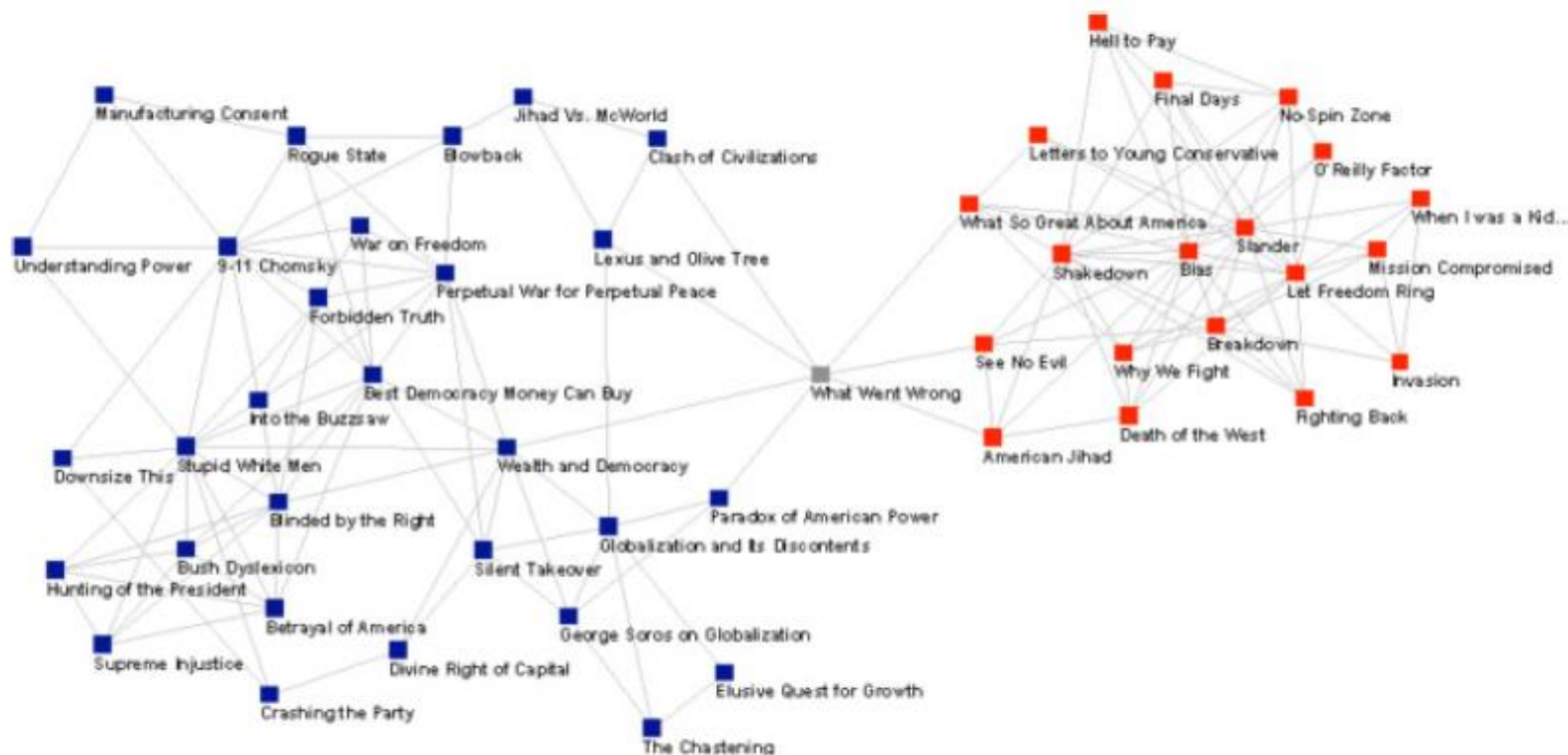
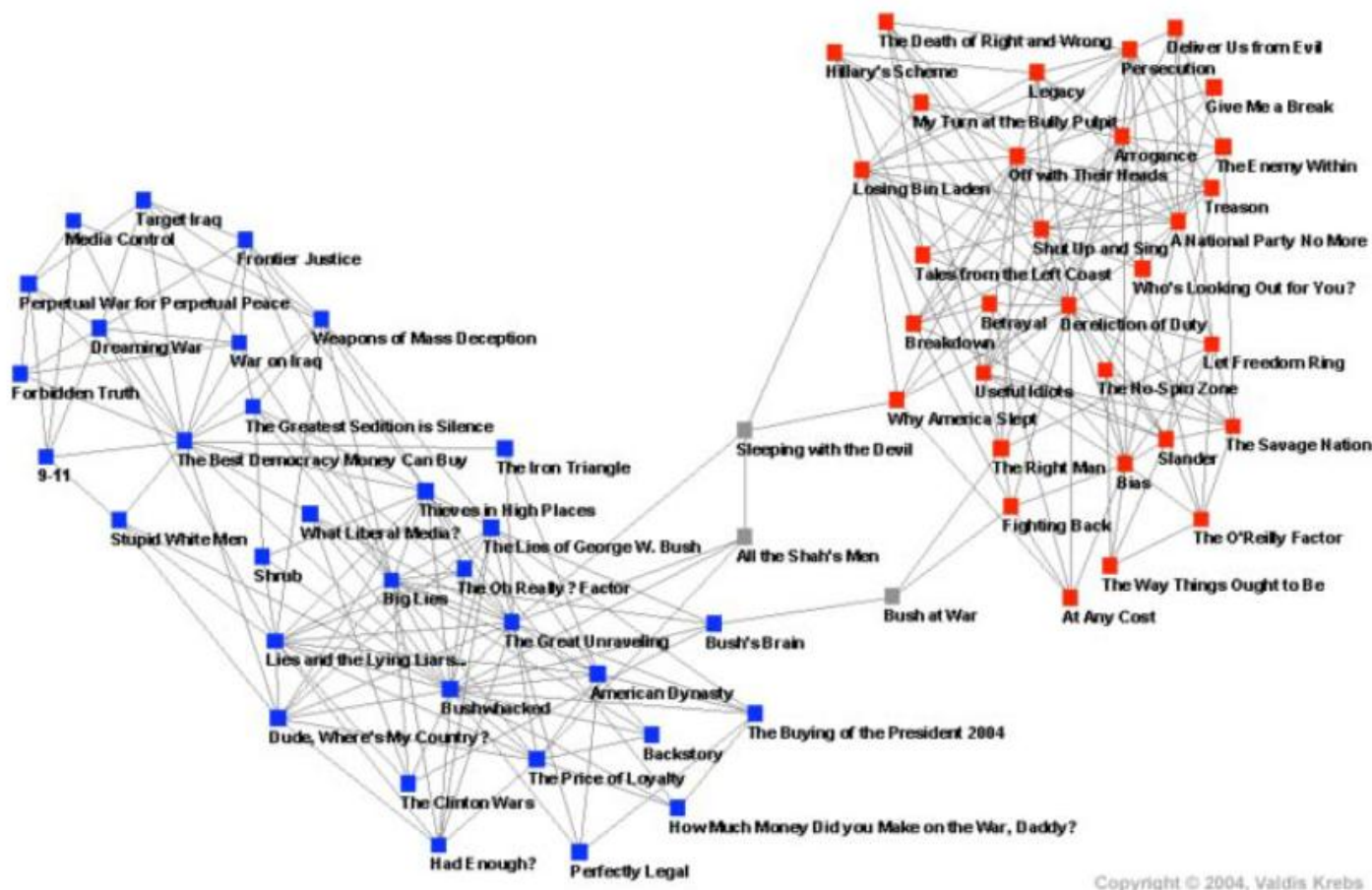


Figure 7-10. Divide of political books in 2003

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Thanks

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