

# GGPLOT與資料處理

空間分析 2019.02.25 杜承軒

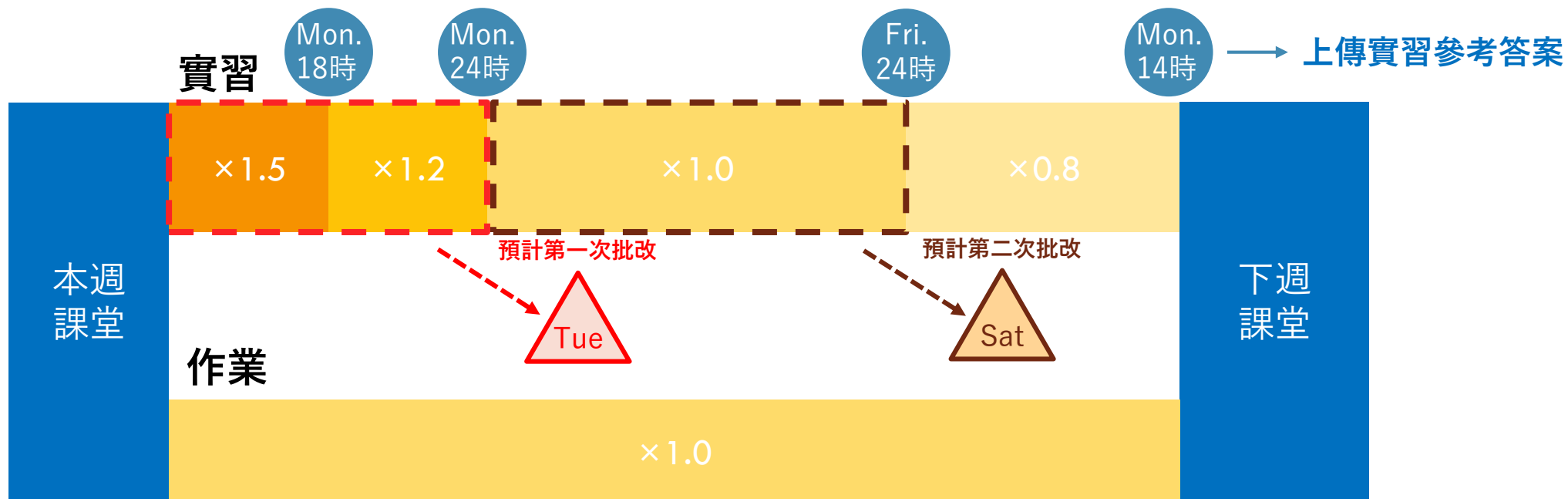
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Office Hour : 寄信約時間

實習與  
作業繳交

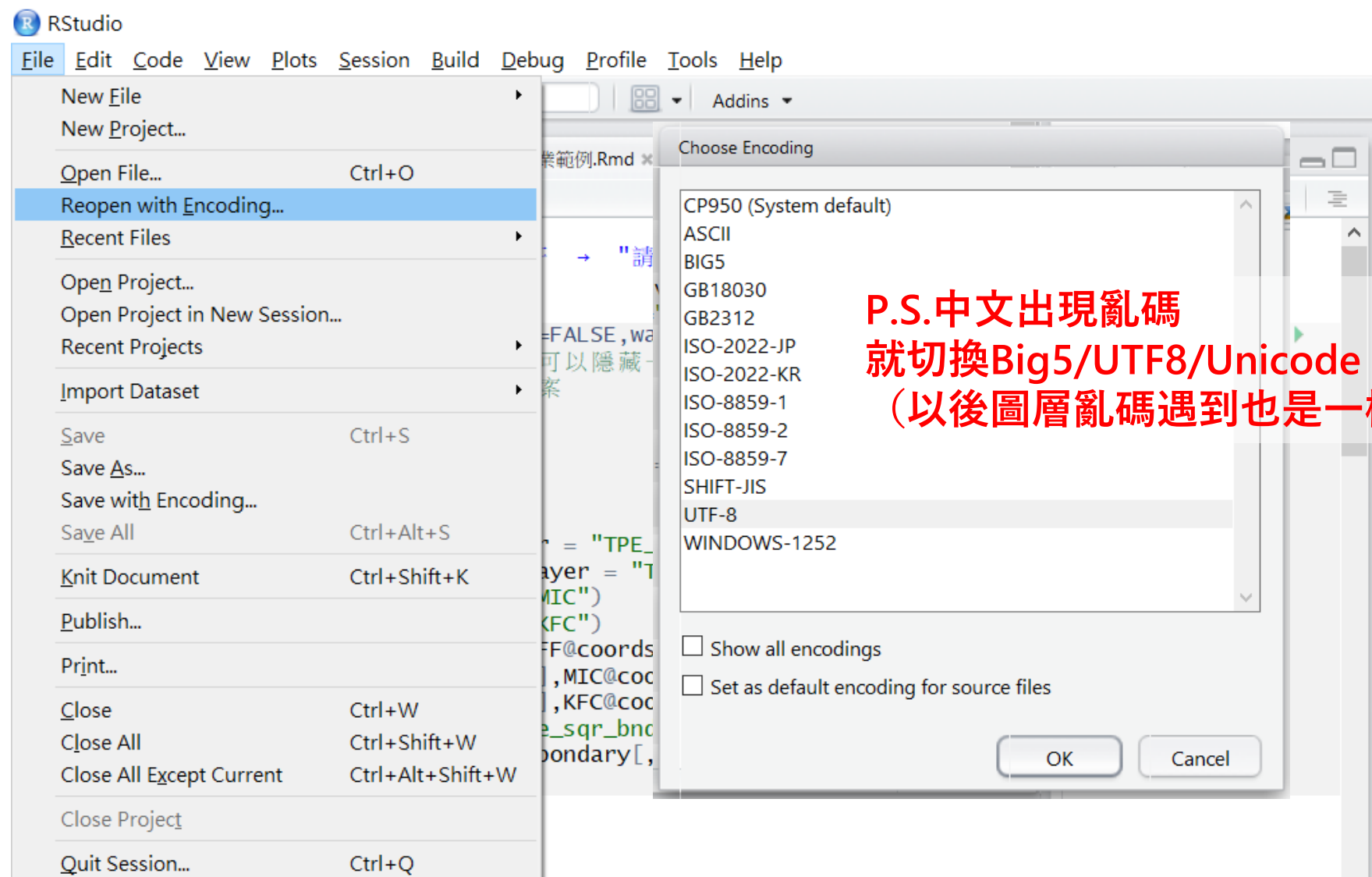


1. 繳交時程以講義和上述規定為主  
(ceiba上的時間可能因為批改因素調動)
2. 請依**規定格式繳交**，不符規定予以扣分
3. 一學期採前十高成績計算，**遲交不計分**

## RMarkdown 程式碼繳交格式

請搭配RMarkdown作業範例.zip

P.S. 範例中 .Rmd檔 如果亂碼，請依以下步驟操作



## RMarkdown 程式碼繳交格式

第一個R段落會先呼叫library和讀檔案  
為了隱藏不需要的訊息可以使用 results/message/warning

```
```{r results='hide', message=FALSE, warning=FALSE}  
library(GISTools);library(rgdal);library(splancs)  
setwd("D:/1072SA/Data")  
tpe=readOGR(dsn = ".", layer = "Vill",  
            encoding="utf8", verbose = F)  
```
```

路徑請盡量  
避免使用中文  
(善用捷徑)

讀完shapefile不會再回傳訊息



```
#上面的results/message/warning可以隱藏一些  
#可以在這個段落跑library和讀檔案  
library(GISTools)  
library(rgdal)  
library(splancs)  
setwd("D:/1072SA/Data") #路徑請盡量不使用  
#讀取資料與格式轉換  
tpe=readOGR(dsn = ".", layer = "Taipei_V  
FF=readOGR(dsn = ".", layer = "Tpe_Fastf
```



```
library(splancs)
```

```
## Warning: package 'splancs' was built under R version 3.4.4
```

```
##  
## Spatial Point Pattern Analysis Code in S-Plus  
##  
## Version 2 - Spatial and Space-Time analysis
```

```
setwd("D:/1072SA/Data") #路徑請盡量不使用中文  
#讀取資料與格式轉換  
tpe=readOGR(dsn = ".", layer = "Taipei_Vill", encoding="utf8")
```

```
## OGR data source with driver: ESRI Shapefile  
## Source: ".", layer: "Taipei_Vill"  
## with 456 features  
## It has 9 fields  
## Integer64 fields read as strings: CENSUS FASTFOOD
```

P.S.  
個人習慣把程式在R檔寫好測試後  
才放到Rmd來做排版  
再注意有沒有順序上的錯誤等等

# RMarkdown 程式碼繳交格式

- > Q1.
- > 題號請用">"當前綴來標示

換行最後請空2~4格 (讓它辨識你要換行) 或打<br/> (支援html語法)

\*\*\*

- > Q2. 題目通常都是畫圖和解釋

```
```{r}      #回答的時候請保留程式碼和結果以利批改
plot(tpe, col="#DDDDDD")
pointmap(MIC.pt, pch=21, bg="yellow", add=T)
pointmap(KFC.pt, pch=21, bg="red", add=T)
```
```

####文字解釋的部分可以直接撰寫在RMarkdown中

####或在

```
```{r}
return("R裡面用return函示寫出來，會在") #註記程式碼
```
```

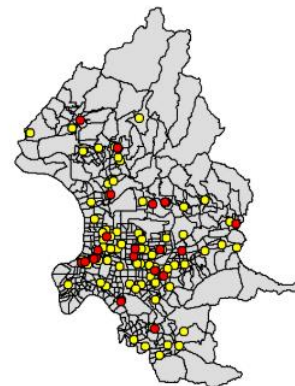
※不需要留不必要的資訊 (i.e. 列出data的內容)

Q1.以下有些RMarkdown的教學  
題號請用">"當前綴來標示

一題結束可以用分隔線隔開

Q2.題目通常都是畫圖和解釋

```
#回答的時候請保留程式碼以利批改
plot(tpe, col="#DDDDDD")
pointmap(MIC.pt, pch=21, bg="yellow", add=T)
pointmap(KFC.pt, pch=21, bg="red", add=T)
```



文字解釋的部分可以直接撰寫在RMarkdown中  
或在

```
return("R裡面用return函示寫出來，會在") #井號是在註記程式碼的
```

```
## [1] "R裡面用return函示寫出來，會在"
```

隨堂小考

14:25→14:55 上傳繳交 R script (\*.R)

建立執行平方和的函數：`ssum(arg1, arg2, arg3)`

注意：函數名稱請使用`ssum`

引數 `arg1` & `arg2`，表示起始值與最終值。 (`arg1`，`arg2`須為整數)

引數 `arg3`，表示數字間隔。 (`arg3`須為正整數)

若輸入錯誤格式的arguments，則中止程式，並顯示 "wrong inputs" 的訊息。

| 分數 | 人數 |
|----|----|
| 20 | 2  |
| 18 | 1  |
| 15 | 4  |
| 10 | 10 |
| 5  | 11 |
| 3  | 9  |
| 0  | 5  |

引數→  
格式→  
`arg1`  
整數  
`arg2`  
整數  
`arg3`  
正整數  
→錯誤格式：顯示“wrong inputs”後return

`2` `5` `1`  $2^2+3^2+4^2+5^2 = 54$

`2` `5` `2`  $2^2+4^2 = 20$

`6` `3` `1`  $6^2+5^2+4^2+3^2 = 86$

`6` `3` `2`  $6^2+4^2 = 52$

## 隨堂小考 檢討

```
ssum=function(x,y,z){
```

P.S. `is.integer()` 是檢查型別 ( 格式 ) 的

判斷是否為整數 `x%%1==0`

`any( c(x,y,z)%1!=0 )`

```
if(x%%1!=0||y%%1!=0||z%%1!=0||z<0) {  
  print("wrong inputs");  
  return();  
}
```

累進

seq

※ 不能交換 `from-to` 的順序

```
if(x>y) z=-z  
sum=sum(seq(x,y,z)^2)  
return(sum)
```

```
}
```

while

```
sum=0; t=x;  
if(x<=y) {  
  while(t<=y){  
    sum=sum+t^2  
    t=t+z }  
}else{  
  while(t>=y){  
    sum=sum+t^2  
    t=t-z }  
}  
return(sum)
```

# R資料處理

- **factor → number**  
問題：將數字辨識成factor格式  
(x)直接轉成factor  
(o)先轉成character再轉成factor

- 選取：
  1. 邏輯判斷
  2. which
  3. 直接使用欄位對位選取
  4. subset

- **subset(data, 判斷式)**
  - 常用表格或shapefile資料
  - 逐列偵測  
%in%：判斷是否在其中

- **xtabs()：樞紐分析表**  
xtabs(sum~group)  
i.e. **xtabs(~TOWN+STORE)**  
↑  
沒有參數→代表count

- **aggregate(欄位,by=group, FUN=mean)**

```
> fee
[1] 1245 2567 432 135 742
Levels: 135 432 742 1245 2567
> as.numeric(fee)
[1] 4 5 2 1 3
> as.numeric(as.character(fee))
[1] 1245 2567 432 135 742
```

|   | mic | kfc |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1 | 1   | 4   |
| 2 | 3   | 7   |
| 3 | 5   | 3   |
| 4 | 8   | 7   |
| 5 | 9   | 2   |
| 6 | 4   | 1   |
| 7 | 6   | 5   |

```
mic          1 3 5 8 9 4 6
kfc          4 7 3 7 2 1 5
mic>5        F F F T T F T
x=which(mic>5)          4 5 7
kfc[x]        7 2 5
kfc[mic>5]    → 7 2 5
subset(kfc,mic>5) → 7 2 5
```

```
fast[mic>5,]
subset(fast,mic>5)
```

|   | mic | kfc |
|---|-----|-----|
| 4 | 8   | 7   |
| 5 | 9   | 2   |
| 7 | 6   | 5   |



```
setwd("D:/1072SA/Data") #設定路徑
```

```
TPE=readOGR(dsn = ".", layer = "Vill", encoding="utf8",verbose=F)
```

"./" 當前資料夾

"../" 當前資料夾的上層

```
setwd("D:/1072SA")
```

```
TPE=readOGR(dsn = "Data", layer = "Vill")
```

- TPE@data

屬性工作表 ( 格式data.frame )

可用\$呼叫欄位：TPE@data\$ID ( 直接 **TPE\$ID** 也可以 )

- TPE@proj4string or proj4string(TPE)

CRS arguments:

+proj=tmerc +lat\_0=0 +lon\_0=121 +k=0.9999 +x\_0=250000 +y\_0=0

+ellps=GRS80 +units=m +no\_defs

- FastFood@cords

點資料的x,y座標

- poly.areas(TPE)

面資料的面積

data

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy, cty)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = cyl)) +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm") +
  coord_cartesian() +
  scale_color_gradient() +
  theme_bw()
```

add layers,  
elements with +

layer = geom +  
default stat +  
layer specific  
mappings

additional  
elements

```
ggplot(data = <DATA>) +
  <GEOM_FUNCTION> (
    mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>),
    stat = <STAT>,
    position = <POSITION>
  ) +
  <COORDINATE_FUNCTION> +
  <FACET_FUNCTION> +
  <SCALE_FUNCTION> +
  <THEME_FUNCTION>
```

Required

Not  
required,  
sensible  
defaults  
supplied

## One Variable

### Continuous

```
a <- ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy))
```

**a + geom\_area(stat = "bin")**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size  
 b + geom\_area(aes(y = ..density..), stat = "bin")

**a + geom\_density(kernel = "gaussian")**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight  
 b + geom\_density(aes(y = ..county..))

**a + geom\_dotplot()**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill

**a + geom\_freqpoly()**  
 x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size  
 b + geom\_freqpoly(aes(y = ..density..))

**a + geom\_histogram(binwidth = 5)**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight  
 b + geom\_histogram(aes(y = ..density..))

### Discrete

```
b <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl))
```

**b + geom\_bar()**  
 x, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

## Two

### Continuous X, Continuous Y

```
f <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy))
```

**f + geom\_blank()**

**f + geom\_jitter()**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

**f + geom\_point()**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill, shape, size

**f + geom\_quantile()**  
 x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size, weight

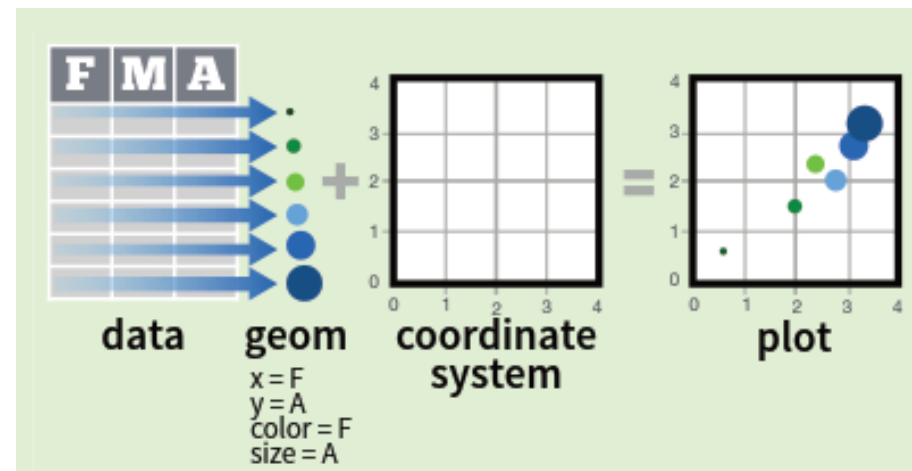
**f + geom\_rug(sides = "bl")**  
 alpha, color, linetype, size

**f + geom\_smooth(model = lm)**  
 x, y, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size, weight

**f + geom\_text(aes(label = cty))**  
 x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontfa  
 hjust, lineheight, size, vjust

## ggplot

```
ggplot(data, aes(x=..., y=...)) + #放在geom中可以  
  geom_xxx( ) +  
  scale_xxx_xxx( ) +  
  labs() + #座標軸  
  theme() #主題
```



## 用ggplot畫 GIS多邊形

- 以TOWN這欄來合併畫圖

```
TOWN.f = fortify(Vill, region="TOWN")
```

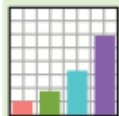
```
TOWN.f = merge(TOWN.f, Vill@data,  
               by.x = "id", by.y = "TOWN") #只是把資料對回去
```

```
ggplot()+  
  geom_polygon(data = TOWN.f,  
              aes(x=long, y = lat, group = group),  
              fill="khaki1", color="black")+  
  coord_fixed(1.0)
```

## ggplot: scale

### Scales

**Scales** map data values to the visual values of an aesthetic. To change a mapping, add a new scale.



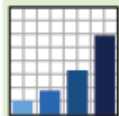
```
(n <- d + geom_bar(aes(fill = fl)))
```

scale\_

aesthetic  
to adjust

prepackaged  
scale to use

scale specific  
arguments



```
n + scale_fill_manual(
  values = c("skyblue", "royalblue", "blue", "navy"),
  limits = c("d", "e", "p", "r"), breaks = c("d", "e", "p", "r"),
  name = "fuel", labels = c("D", "E", "P", "R"))
```

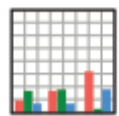
range of values to  
include in mapping

title to use in  
legend/axis

labels to use in  
legend/axis

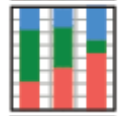
breaks to use in  
legend/axis

```
s <- ggplot(mpg, aes(fl, fill = drv))
```



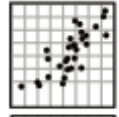
```
s + geom_bar(position = "dodge")
```

Arrange elements side by side



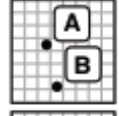
```
s + geom_bar(position = "fill")
```

Stack elements on top of one another,  
normalize height



```
e + geom_point(position = "jitter")
```

Add random noise to X and Y position of each  
element to avoid overplotting



```
e + geom_label(position = "nudge")
```

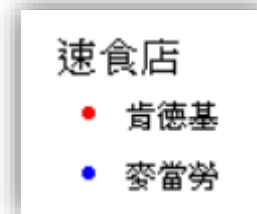
Nudge labels away from points



```
s + geom_bar(position = "stack")
```

Stack elements on top of one another

```
scale_color_manual("速食店",
  values=c("red", "blue"),
  labels = c("肯德基", "麥當勞"))
```



### Color and fill scales (Continuous)

```
o <- c + geom_dotplot(aes(fill = ..x..))
```

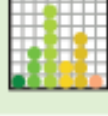
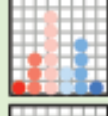
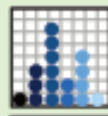
```
o + scale_fill_distiller(palette = "Blues")
```

```
o + scale_fill_gradient(low="red", high="yellow")
```

```
o + scale_fill_gradient2(low="red", high="blue",
  mid = "white", midpoint = 25)
```

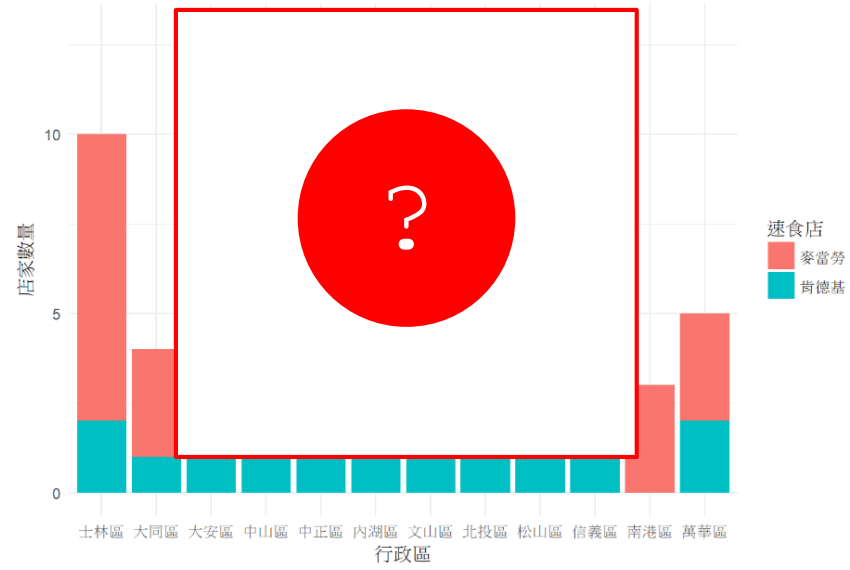
```
o + scale_fill_gradientn(colours=topo.colors(6))
```

Also: rainbow(), heat.colors(), terrain.colors(),  
cm.colors(), RColorBrewer::brewer.pal()

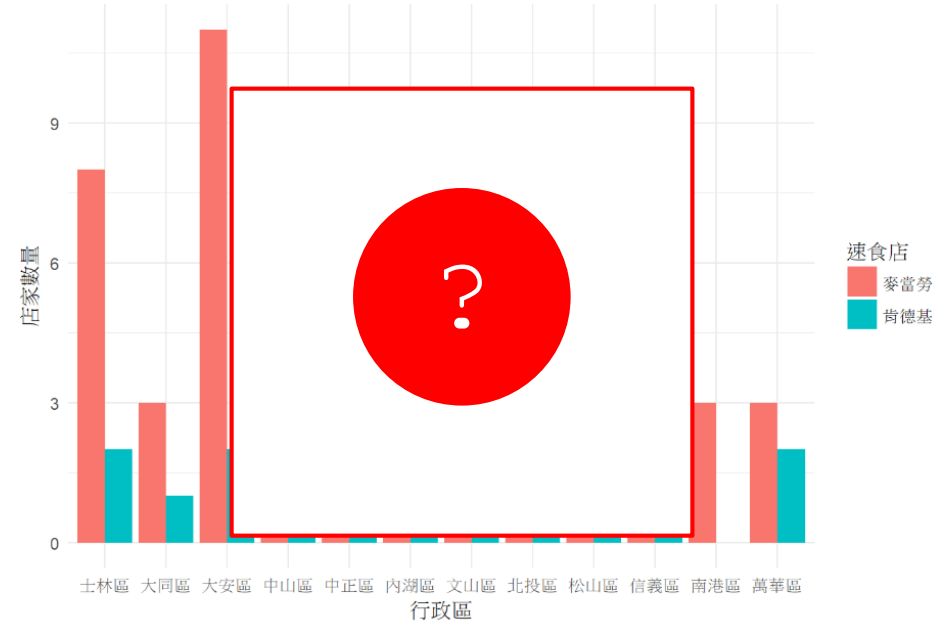


Lab 1 參考圖

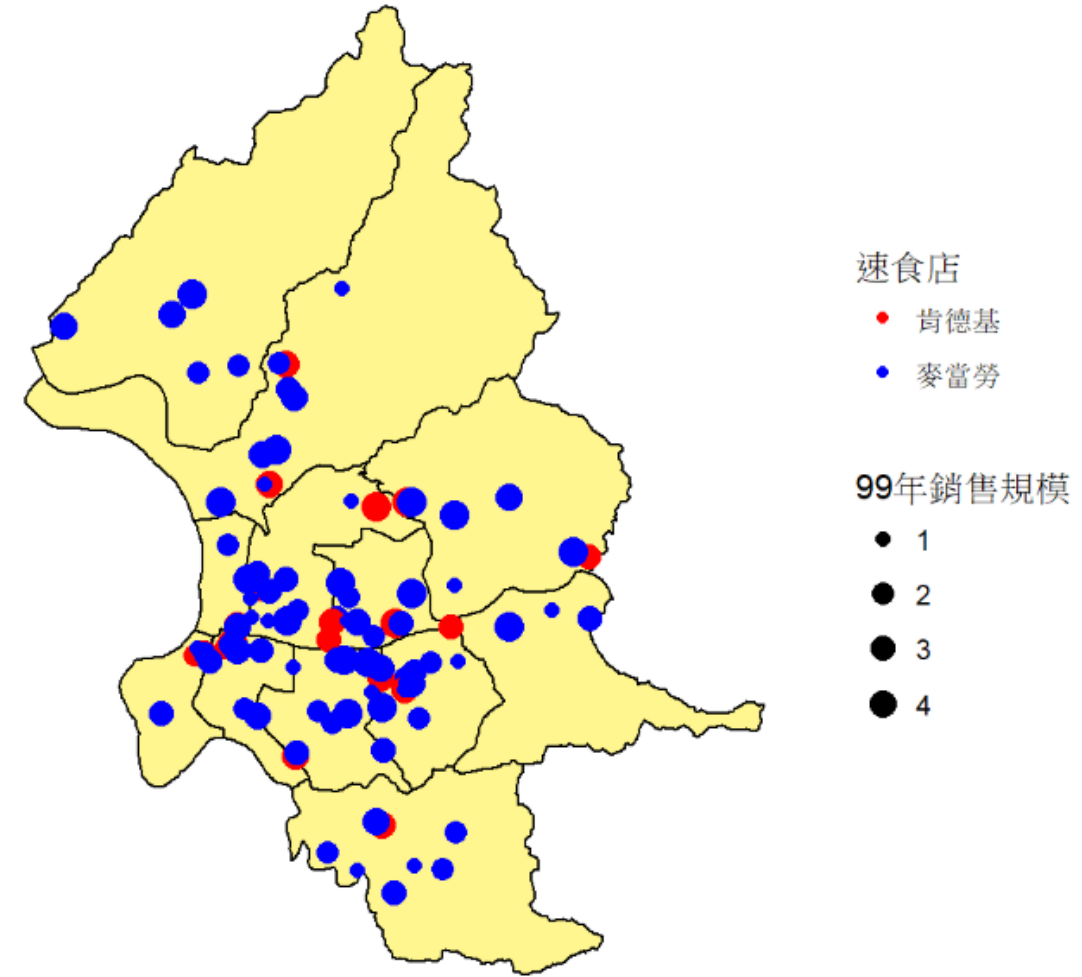
台北市各行政區的麥當勞與肯德基家數



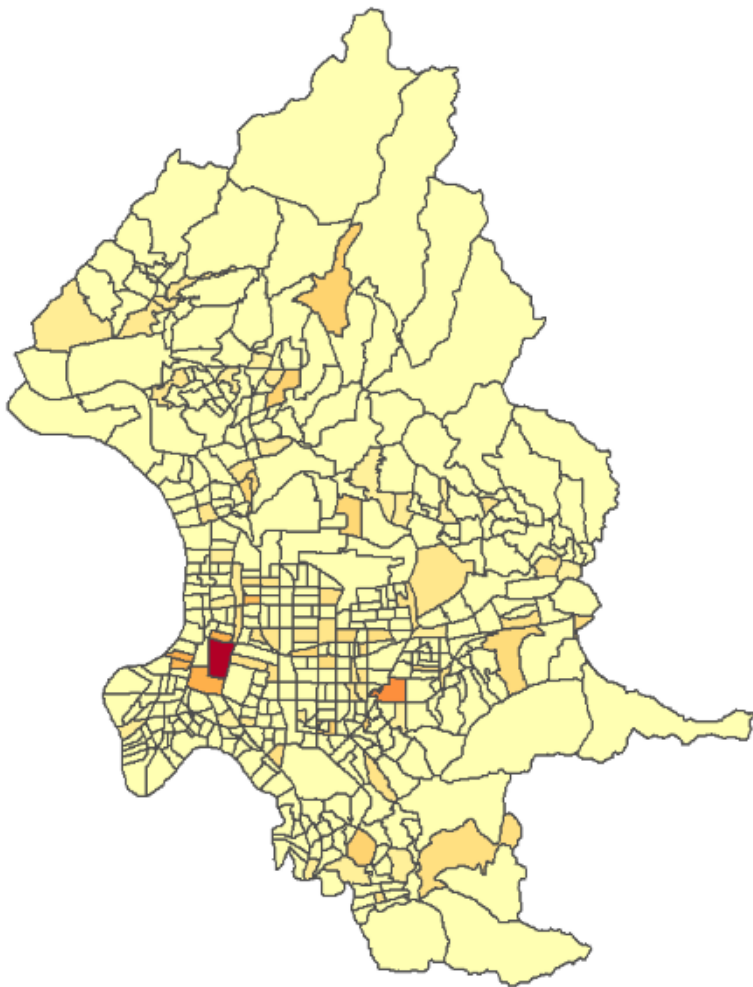
台北市各行政區的麥當勞與肯德基家數



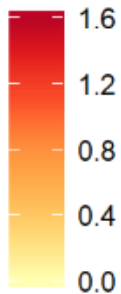
台北市速食店99年銷售規模的空間分布



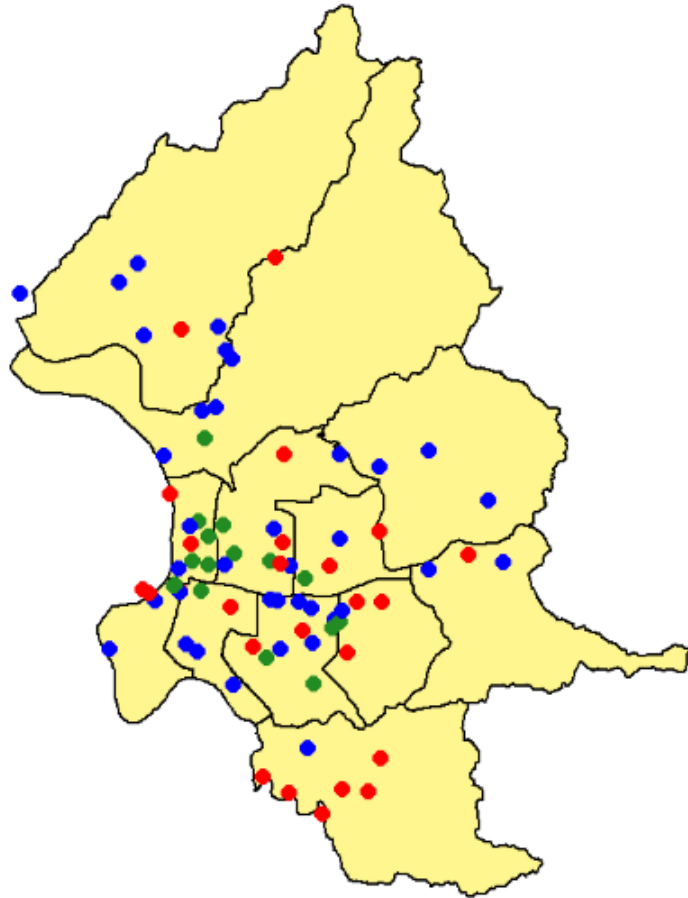
台北市各里速食店密度



速食店密度  
(間／每千人)



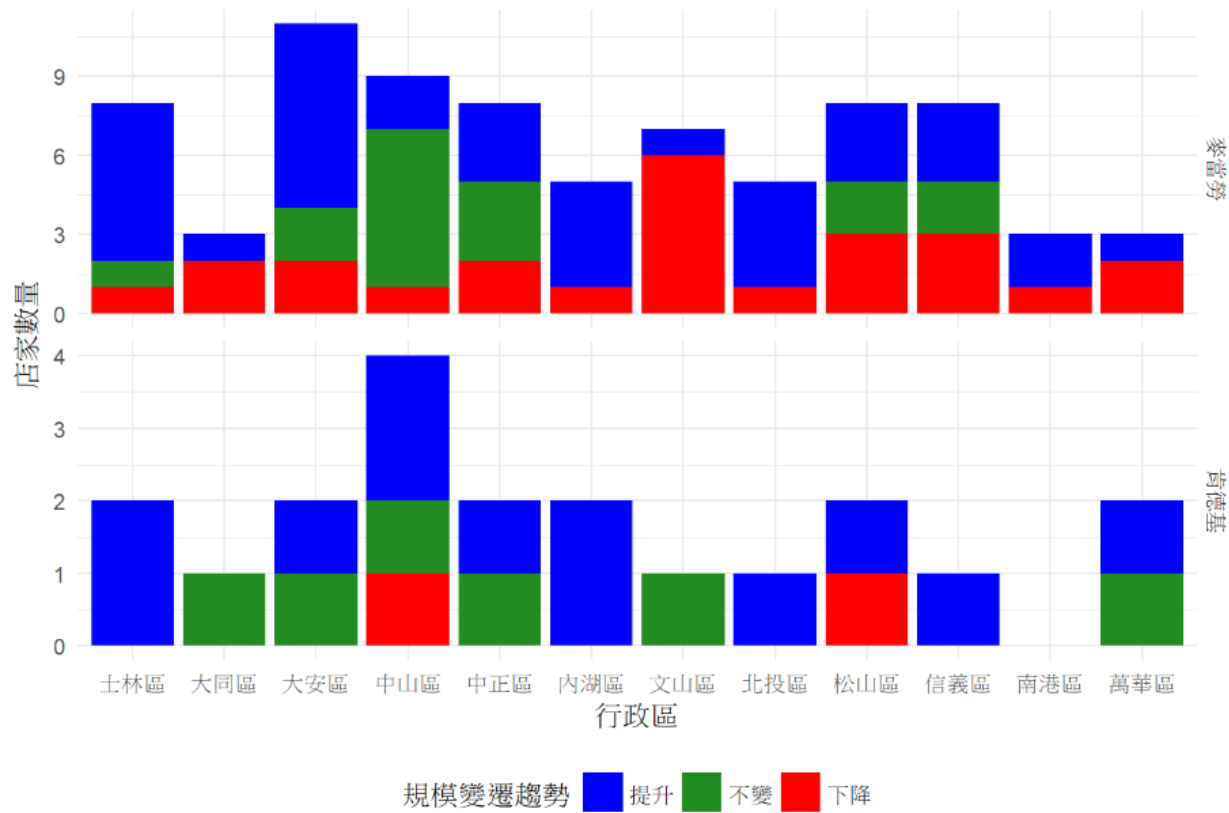
台北市麥當勞在90-99年的店家規模變遷趨勢



規模變遷趨勢 ● 提升 ● 不變 ● 下降

HW2 參考圖

台北市各行政區的麥當勞與肯德基在90-99年的規模變遷趨勢



台北市各行政區的麥當勞與肯德基在90-99年的規模變遷趨勢

