

《数据统计分析与R语言》

基本图形



- ★ 数学和统计函数
- ★ 字符和处理函数
- ☞ 循环和条件执行
- ❤ 自编函数
- ★ 数据整合和重塑













- ☞ 图形的创建和保存
- ◆ 自定义符号、线条、颜色和坐标轴
- ❖ 标注文本和标题
- ☆ 控制图形维度
- ★ 组合多个图





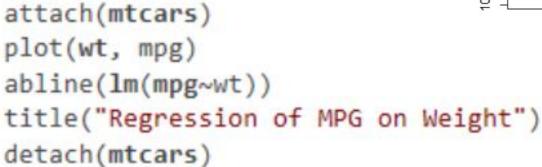




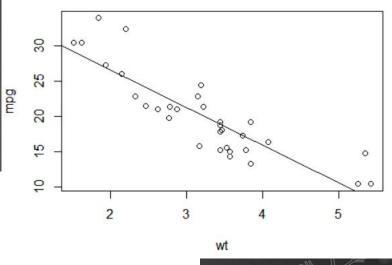




≪ R一个惊艳的图形构建平台



Regression of MPG on Weight

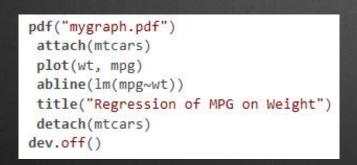


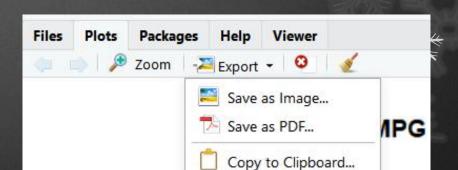






★ 保存图形函数pdf(),png(),jpeg()...图形用户界面







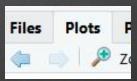








- 1、打开新窗口,每一幅新图形将出现在近一次打开的窗口中
- 2、可以通过图形用户界面来查看多个图形











一个简单的例子





表3-1 病人对两种药物五个剂量水平上的响应情况		
剂 量	对药物A的响应	对药物B的响应
20	16	15
30	20	18
40	27	25
45	40	31
60	60	40





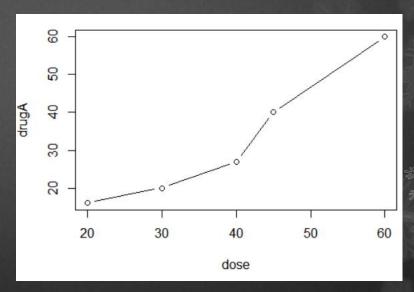




一个简单的例子



plot(dose, drugA, type="b")







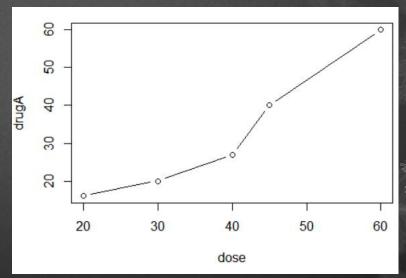








par(optionname=value, optionname=name,...)











一个简单的例子



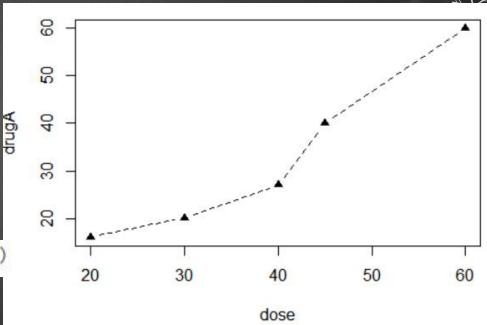
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)

par(lty=2, pch=17)

plot(dose, drugA, type="b")

par(opar)

plot(dose, drugA, type="b", lty=2, pch=17)





∾ 符号和线条

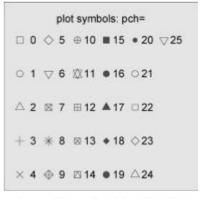


图3-4 参数pch可指定的绘图符号



图3-5 参数1ty可指定的线条类型

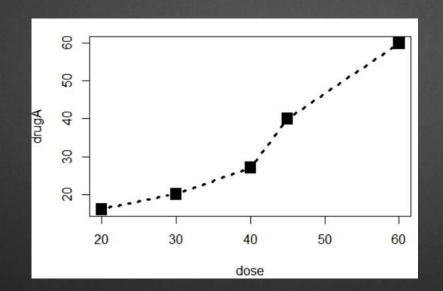
参数	描述
pch	指定绘制点时使用的符号(见图3-4)
cex	指定符号的大小。cex是一个数值,表示绘图符号相对于默认大小的缩放倍数。默认大小为1,1.5表示放大为默认值的1.5倍,0.5表示缩小为默认值的50%,等等
lty	指定线条类型(参见图3-5)
lwd	指定线条宽度。1wd是以默认值的相对大小来表示的(默认值为1)。例如,1wd=2将生成一条两倍于默认宽度的线条







plot(dose, drugA, type="b", lty=3, lwd=3, pch=15, cex=2)

















∞ 颜色

参数	描述
col	默认的绘图颜色。某些函数(如lines和pie)可以接受一个含有颜色值的向量并自动循环使用。例如,如果设定col=c("red", "blue")并需要绘制三条线,则第一条线将为红色,第二条线为蓝色,第三条线又将为红色
col.axis	坐标轴刻度文字的颜色
col.lab	坐标轴标签(名称)的颜色
col.main	标题颜色
col.sub	副标题颜色
fg	图形的前景色
bg	图形的背景色



∾ R语言由新西兰

```
n <- 10
mycolors <- rainbow(n)
pie(rep(1, n), labels=mycolors, col=mycolors)
mygpays < gpay(0:n/n)</pre>
```













∾ 文本属性

	表3-4 用于指定文本大小的参数	
参	数	描述
cex		表示相对于默认大小缩放倍数的数值。默认大小为1,1.5表示放大为默认值的1.5 倍,0.5表示缩小为默认值的50%,等等
cex.	axis	坐标轴刻度文字的缩放倍数。类似于cex

参数	描述
cex.lab	坐标轴标签(名称)的缩放倍数。类似于cex
cex.main	标题的缩放倍数。类似于cex
cex.sub	副标题的缩放倍数。类似于cex















❖ 文本属性 par(font.lab=3, cex.lab=1.5, font.main=4, cex.main=2)

参数	描述	
font	整数。用于指定绘图使用的字体样式。1=常规,2=粗体,3=斜体,4=粗斜体,5=符号字体(以Adobe符号编码表示)	
font.exis	坐标轴刻度文字的字体样式	
font.lab	坐标轴标签(名称)的字体样式	
font.main	标题的字体样式	
font.sub	副标题的字体样式	
ps	字体磅值(1磅约为1/72英寸)。文本的最终大小为 ps*cex	
family	emily 绘制文本时使用的字体族。标准的取值为serif(衬线)、sans(无衬线)和mon (等宽)	









☞ 图形尺寸与边界尺寸

par(pin=c(4,3), mai=c(1,.5, 1, .2))

		表3-6 用于控制图形尺寸和边界大小的参数
参	数	描述
pin		以英寸表示的图形尺寸(宽和高)
mai		以数值向量表示的边界大小,顺序为"下、左、上、右",单位为英寸
mar		以数值向量表示的边界大小,顺序为"下、左、上、右",单位为英分 * 。默认值为 $c(5,4,4,2)+0.1$

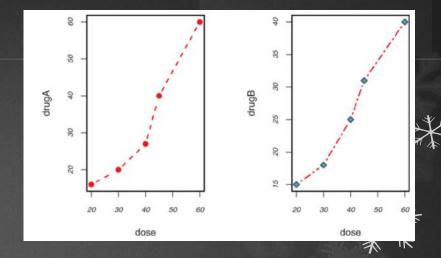








→ 示例:使用图形参数控制图形外观



```
dose <- c(20, 30, 40, 45, 60)
drugA <- c(16, 20, 27, 40, 60)
drugB <- c(15, 18, 25, 31, 40)
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(pin=c(2, 3))
par(lwd=2, cex=1.5)
par(cex.axis=.75, font.axis=3)
plot(dose, drugA, type="b", pch=19, lty=2, col="red")
plot(dose, drugB, type="b", pch=23, lty=6, col="blue", bg="green")
par(opar)</pre>
```

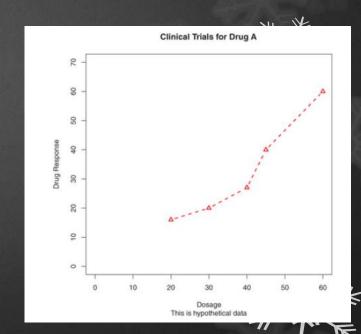






◆ 许多高级绘图函数允许自行设定坐标轴和文本标注选项

```
plot(dose, drugA, type="b",
    col="red", lty=2, pch=2, lwd=2,
    main="Clinical Trials for Drug A",
    sub="This is hypothetical data",
    xlab="Dosage", ylab="Drug Response",
    xlim=c(0, 60), ylim=c(0, 70))
```









፟ 标题

```
title(main="main title", sub="sub-title", xlab="x-axis label", ylab="y-axis label")
```

```
title(main="My Title", col.main="red",
    sub="My Sub-title", col.sub="blue",
    xlab="My X label", ylab="My Y label",
    col.lab="green", cex.lab=0.75)
```









❖ 坐标轴

axis(side, at=, labels=, pos=, lty=, col=, las=,
tck=, ...)

	表3-7 坐标轴选项
选项	描述
side	一个整数,表示在图形的哪边绘制坐标轴(1=下,2=左,3=上,4=右)
at	一个数值型向量,表示需要绘制刻度线的位置
labels	一个字符型向量,表示置于刻度线旁边的文字标签(如果为NULL,则将直接使用at中的值)
pos	坐标轴线绘制位置的坐标(即与另一条坐标轴相交位置的值)
lty	线条类型
col	线条和刻度线颜色
las	标签是否平行于(=0)或垂直于(=2)坐标轴
tck	刻度线的长度,以相对于绘图区域大小的分数表示(负值表示在图形外侧,正值表示在图形内侧,0 表示禁用刻度,1表示绘制网格线);默认值为-0.01
()	其他图形参数







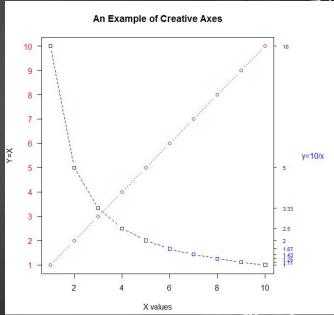






```
x < -c(1:10)
V <- X
z < -10/x
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(mar=c(5, 4, 4, 8) + 0.1)
plot(x, y, type="b",
    pch=21, col="red",
    yaxt="n", 1ty=3, ann=FALSE)#ann=FALSE移除默认标签 #yaxt="n"禁用y轴
lines(x, z, type="b", pch=22, col="blue", lty=2)
axis(2, at=x, labels=x, col.axis="red", las=2)#las=2垂直于坐标轴
axis(4, at=z, labels=round(z, digits=2),
    col.axis="blue", las=2, cex.axis=0.7, tck=-.01)#tck=-.01刻度线长度
#mtext在图形边缘加文字, side=4右侧, line=3文字与图形边界距离 cex.lab坐标轴名称
mtext("y=10/x", side=4, line=3, cex.lab=1, las=2, col="blue")
title("An Example of Creative Axes",
     xlab="X values".
     vlab="Y=X")
par(opar)
```









★ 自定义坐标轴
次刻度线

library(Hmisc)
minor.tick(nx=n, ny=n, tick.ratio=n)

minor.tick(nx=2, ny=3, tick.ratio=0.5)





∾ 参考线

abline(h=yvalues, v=xvalues)

函数abline()中指定其他图形参数

abline(h=c(1,5,7))

abline(v=seq(1, 10, 2), lty=2, col="blue")













∞ 图例

legend(location, title, legend, ...)

选项	
location	有许多方式可以指定图例的位置。你可以直接给定图例左上角的x、y坐标,也可以执行locator(1),然后通过鼠标单击给出图例的位置,还可以使用关键字bottom、bottomleft、left、topleft、top、topright、right、bottomright或center放置图例。如果你使用了以上某个关键字,那么可以同时使用参数inset=指定图例向图形内侧移动的大小(以绘图区域大小的分数表示)
title	图例标题的字符串(可选)
legend	图例标签组成的字符型向量
	其他选项。如果图例标示的是颜色不同的线条,需要指定col=加上颜色值组成的向量。如果图例 标示的是符号不同的点,则需指定pch=加上符号的代码组成的向量。如果图例标示的是不同的线 条宽度或线条类型,请使用1wd=或1ty=加上宽度值或类型值组成的向量。要为图例创建颜色填 充的盆形(常见于条形图、箱线图或饼图),需要使用参数fill=加上颜色值组成的向量







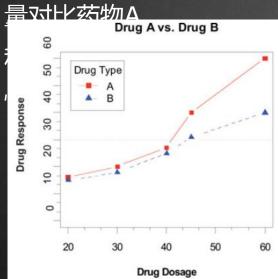






☞ 图例

示例:依剂



```
dose <- c(20, 30, 40, 45, 60)
drugA <- c(16, 20, 27, 40, 60)
drugB <- c(15, 18, 25, 31, 40)
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)
                                                           增加线条、文本、符号、
                                                            标签的宽度或大小
par(lwd=2, cex=1.5, font.lab=2)
plot(dose, drugA, type="b",
                                                               绘制图形
     pch=15, lty=1, col="red", ylim=c(0, 60),
     main="Drug A vs. Drug B",
     xlab="Drug Dosage", ylab="Drug Response")
lines(dose, drugB, type="b",
     pch=17, lty=2, col="blue")
abline(h=c(30), lwd=1.5, lty=2, col="gray")
library (Hmisc)
minor.tick(nx=3, ny=3, tick.ratio=0.5)
                                                               添加次要刻度线
legend("topleft", inset=.05, title="Drug Type", c("A", "B"),
                                                             → 添加图例
       lty=c(1, 2), pch=c(15, 17), col=c("red", "blue"))
par(opar)
```









❖ 文本标注

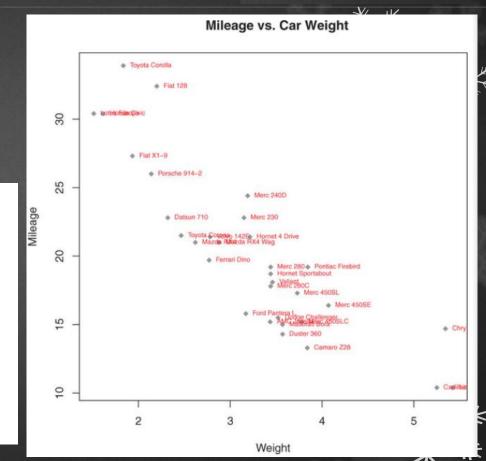
text(location, "text to place", pos, ...)
mtext("text to place", side, line=n, ...)



	表3-9 函数text()和mtext()的选项	
选项	描述	
location	文本的位置参数。可为一对x,y坐标,也可通过指定location为locator(1)使用鼠标交互式地确定摆放位置	
pos	文本相对于位置参数的方位。1=下,2=左,3=上,4=右。如果指定了pos,就可以同时指定参数offset= 作为偏移量,以相对于单个字符宽度的比例表示	
side	指定用来放置文本的边。1=下,2=左,3=上,4=右。你可以指定参数line=来内移或外移文本,随着值的增加,文本将外移。也可使用adj=0将文本向左下对齐,或使用adj=1右上对齐	



```
attach(mtcars)
plot(wt, mpg,
     main="Mileage vs. Car Weight",
     xlab="Weight", ylab="Mileage",
     pch=18, col="blue")
text(wt, mpg,
     row.names(mtcars),
     cex=0.6, pos=4, col="red")
detach(mtcars)
```





- ★ 在par()函数中使用图形参数mfrow=c(nrows, ncols)来创建按行填充的、行数为 nrows、列数为ncols的图形矩阵
- ➡ 可以使用nfcol=c(nrows, ncols)按列填充矩阵

```
attach(mtcars)
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(wt,mpg, main="Scatterplot of wt vs. mpg")
plot(wt,disp, main="Scatterplot of wt vs disp")
hist(wt, main="Histogram of wt")
boxplot(wt, main="Boxplot of wt")
par(opar)
detach(mtcars)</pre>
```





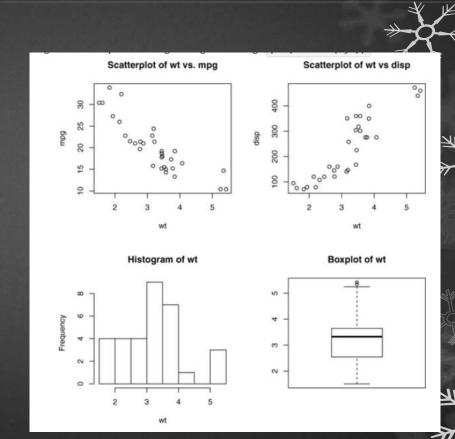








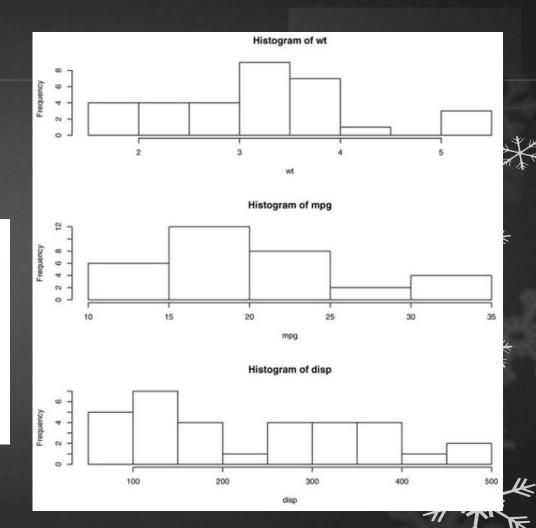
s par(mfrow=c(2,2))





$\Rightarrow par(mfrow=c(3,1))$

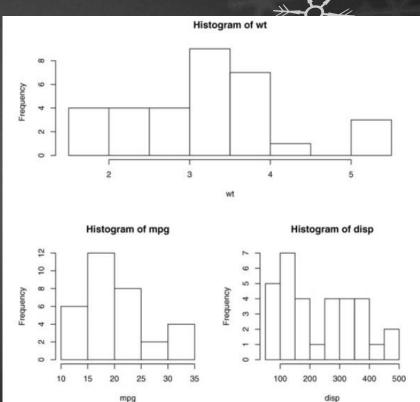
```
attach(mtcars)
opar <- par(no.readonly=TRUE)
par(mfrow=c(3,1))
hist(wt)
hist(mpg)
hist(disp)
par(opar)
detach(mtcars)</pre>
```





► 函数layout()的调用形式为 layout(mat),其中的mat是一个矩阵, 它指定了所要组合的多个图形的所在位 置

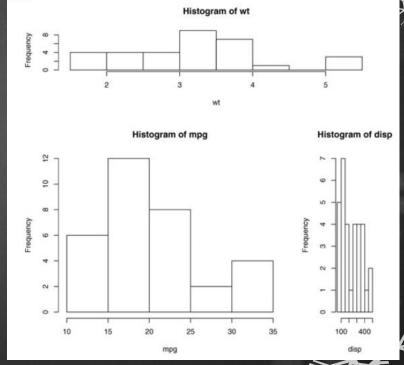
attach(mtcars)
layout(matrix(c(1,1,2,3), 2, 2, byrow = TRUE))
hist(wt)
hist(mpg)
hist(disp)
detach(mtcars)





layout(matrix(c(1, 1, 2, 3), 2, 2,
 byrow = TRUE),widths=c(3, 1),
 heights=c(1, 2))







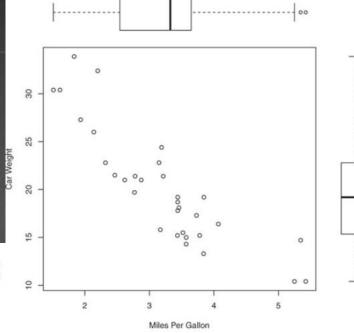
◆ 图形布局的精细控制 使用图形参数fig=完成

par(fig=c(0, 0.8, 0.55, 1), new=TRUE)
boxplot(mtcars\$wt, horizontal=TRUE, axes=FALSE)

par(fig=c(0.65, 1, 0, 0.8), new=TRUE) boxplot(mtcars\$mpg, axes=FALSE)

mtext("Enhanced Scatterplot", side=3, outer=TRUE, line=-3)
par(opar)





Enhanced Scatterplot





- ★ 条形图、箱线图和点图
- ★ 饼图和扇形图
- ★ 直方图与和密度图









➡ 通过垂直的或水平的条形展示了类别型变量的分布(频数) barplot(height) height是一个向量或矩阵













★ 简单条形图 barplot(height)

- > library(vcd)
- > counts <- table(Arthritis\$Improved)</pre>
- > counts

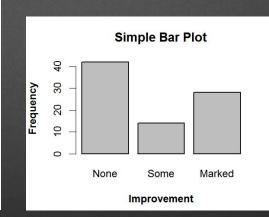
None Some Marked

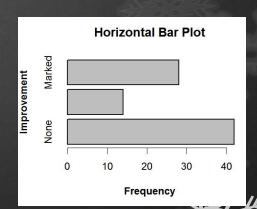
42 14 28







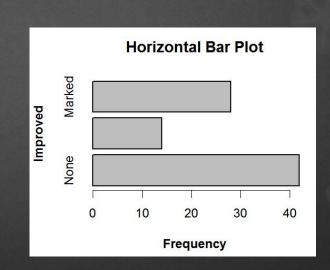






∾ 简单条













★ 堆砌条形图和分组条形图 barplot(height)

```
# stacked barplot
barplot(counts,
        main="Stacked Bar Plot",
        xlab="Treatment", ylab="Frequency",
        col=c("red", "yellow", "green"),
        legend=rownames(counts))
# grouped barplot
barplot(counts,
        main="Grouped Bar Plot",
        xlab="Treatment", ylab="Frequency",
        col=c("red", "yellow", "green"),
        legend=rownames(counts), beside=TRUE)
```







- > library(vcd)
- > counts <- table(Arthritis\$Improved, Arthritis\$Treatment)
- > counts

	Placebo	Treated
None	29	13
Some	7	7
Marked	7	21





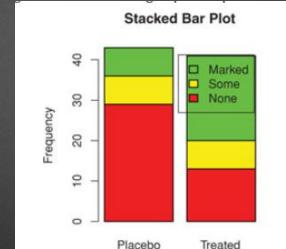
★ 堆砌条形图和分组条形图

barplot(height)

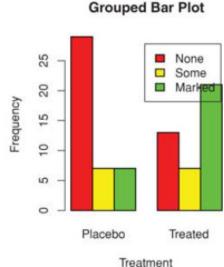
```
# stacked barplot
barplot(counts,
        main="Stacked Bar Plot",
        xlab="Treatment", ylab="Frequency",
        col=c("red", "yellow", "green"),
        legend=rownames(counts))
# grouped barplot
barplot(counts,
        main="Grouped Bar Plot",
        xlab="Treatment", ylab="Frequency",
        col=c("red", "yellow", "green"),
        legend=rownames(counts), beside=TRUE)
```







Treatment









₷ 均值条形图

```
> states <- data.frame(state.region, state.x77)
> means <- aggregate(states$Illiteracy, by=list(state.region), FUN=mean)
> means
       Group.1 x
     Northeast 1.00
         South 1.74
 North Central 0.70
          West 1.02
 means <- means[order(means$x),]
> means
                                               将均值从小到大排序
       Group.1 x
3 North Central 0.70
     Northeast 1.00
          West 1.02
         South 1.74
> barplot(means$x, names.arg=means$Group.1)
                                                              添加标题
> title("Mean Illiteracy Rate")
```

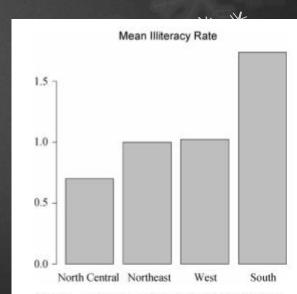


图6-3 美国各地区平均文盲率排序的条形图



∾ 均值条形图

```
> states <- data.frame(state.region, state.x77)
> means <- aggregate(states$Illiteracy, by=list(state.region), FUN=mean)
> means
       Group.1
     Northeast 1.00
         South 1.74
 North Central 0.70
          West 1.02
> means <- means[order(means$x),]
> means
                                             将均值从小到大排序
       Group.1 x
3 North Central 0.70
     Northeast 1.00
          West 1.02
         South 1.74
 barplot(means$x, names.arg=means$Group.1)
                                                            ② 添加标题
> title("Mean Illiteracy Rate")
```





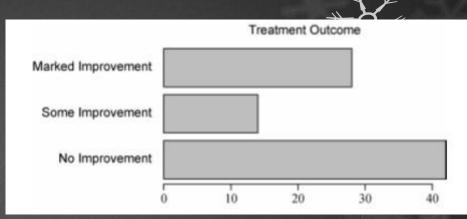








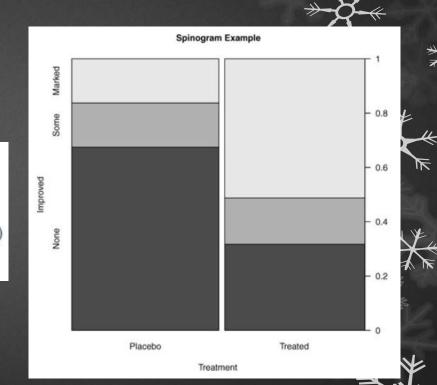
➡ 条形图的微调







- 1 library(vcd)
- 2 attach(Arthritis)
- 3 counts <- table(Treatment, Improved)</pre>
- 4 spine(counts, main="Spinogram Example")
- 5 detach(Arthritis)





➡ 饼图可由以下函数创建: pie(x, labels)

```
par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
slices <- c(10, 12,4, 16, 8)
1bls <- c("US", "UK", "Australia", "Germany", "France")
pie(slices, labels = lbls,
    main="Simple Pie Chart")
pct <- round(slices/sum(slices)*100)
1bls2 <- paste(1bls, " ", pct, "%", sep="")
                                                                  为饼图添加比例数值
pie(slices, labels=lbls2, col=rainbow(length(lbls2)),
    main="Pie Chart with Percentages")
library(plotrix)
pie3D(slices, labels=lbls,explode=0.1,
      main="3D Pie Chart ")
mytable <- table(state.region)
lbls3 <- paste(names(mytable), "\n", mytable, sep="")
pie(mytable, labels = lbls3,
    main="Pie Chart from a Table\n (with sample sizes)")
```

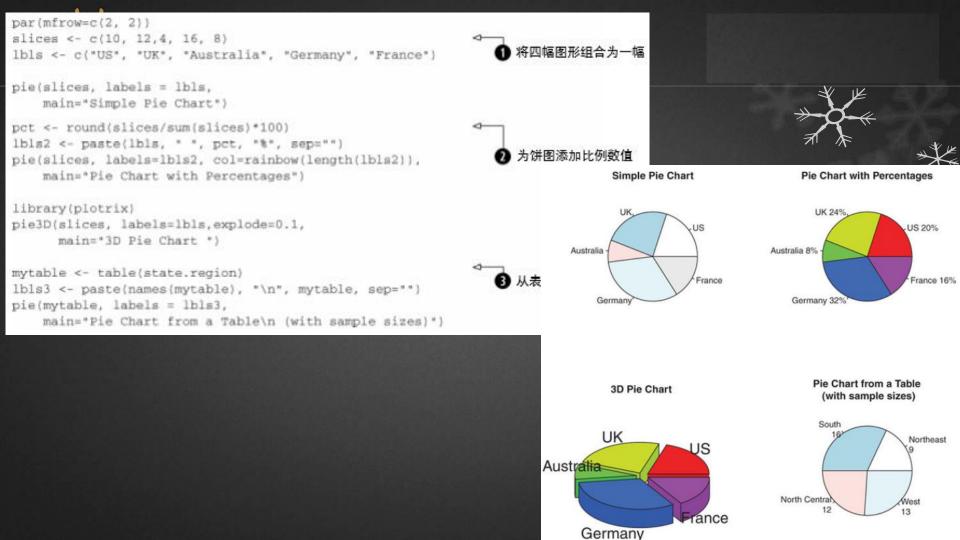










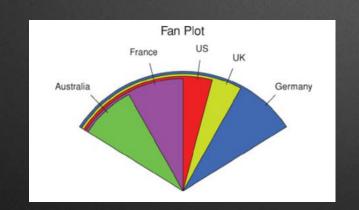




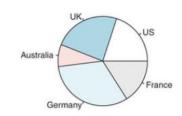


፟ 扇形图

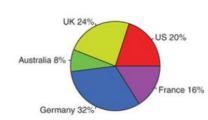
- 1 library(plotrix)
- 2 slices <- c(10, 12,4, 16, 8)
- 3 lbls <- c("US", "UK", "Australia", "Germany", "France")</pre>
- 4 fan.plot(slices, labels = lbls, main="Fan Plot")



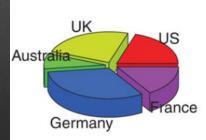
Simple Pie Chart



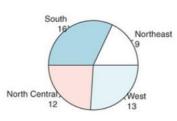
Pie Chart with Percentages



3D Pie Chart



Pie Chart from a Table (with sample sizes)



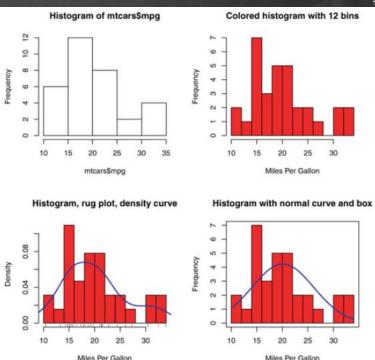


◆ 使用如下函数创建直方图:hist(x)

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
                                                       □ 简单直方图
hist(mtcars$mpg)
hist(mtcarsSmpg.
          breaks=12.
                                                                                                                   指定组数和颜色
         col="red".
         xlab="Miles Per Gallon",
         main="Colored histogram with 12 bins")

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hist(mtcars$mpg,
         freq=FALSE,
         breaks=12,
         col="red",
         xlab="Miles Per Gallon",
         main="Histogram, rug plot, density curve")
rug(jitter(mtcars$mpg))
lines(density(mtcars$mpg), col="blue", lwd=2)
x <- mtcars$mpg
h<-hist(x,
                                                                      添加正态密度曲线和外框
               breaks=12,
               col="red",
               xlab="Miles Per Gallon",
               main="Histogram with normal curve and box")
xfit<-seg(min(x), max(x), length=40)
yfit <- dnorm(xfit, mean=mean(x), sd=sd(x))
yfit <- yfit*diff(h$mids[1:2])*length(x)
lines(xfit, yfit, col="blue", lwd=2)
box()
```

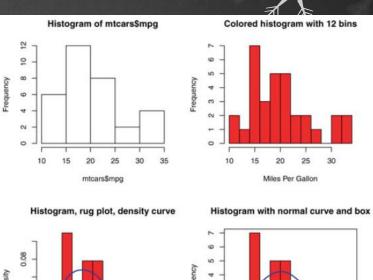






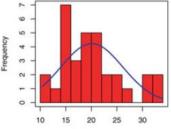


```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
                            □ 简单直方图
hist(mtcars$mpg)
hist(mtcars$mpg,
     breaks=12,
                                                          指定组数和颜色
     col="red",
     xlab="Miles Per Gallon",
     main="Colored histogram with 12 bins")
                                                   hist(mtcars$mpg,
     freq=FALSE,
     breaks=12,
     col="red",
     xlab="Miles Per Gallon",
     main="Histogram, rug plot, density curve")
rug(jitter(mtcarsSmpg))
lines(density(mtcars$mpg), col="blue", lwd=2)
x <- mtcars$mpg
h<-hist(x,
                                添加正态密度曲线和外框
       breaks=12.
       col="red",
       xlab="Miles Per Gallon",
       main="Histogram with normal curve and box")
xfit<-seg(min(x), max(x), length=40)
yfit <- dnorm(xfit, mean=mean(x), sd=sd(x))
yfit <- yfit*diff(h$mids[1:2])*length(x)
lines(xfit, yfit, col="blue", lwd=2)
box()
```



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Miles Per Gallon



Miles Per Gallon

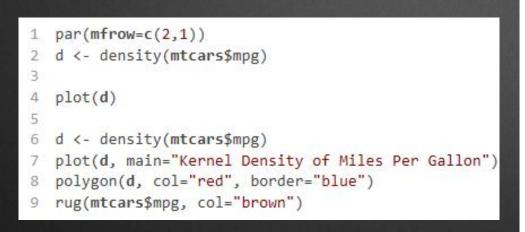




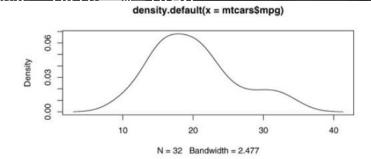


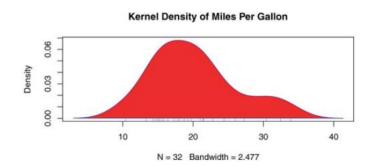


其中的x是一个数值型向量。由于plot()逐数合创建图形,所以要向一幅已经存在的图形上叠加以使用lines()函数。











◆ 【了解】用核密度图比较两组差异

sm.density.compare(x, factor)







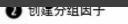




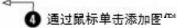


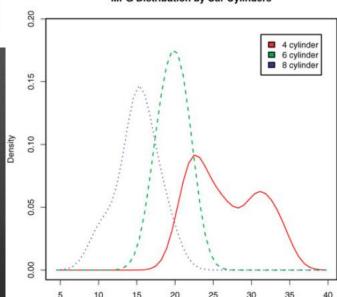
colfill<-c(2:(1+length(levels(cyl.f))))
legend(locator(1), levels(cyl.f), fill=colfill)</pre>

detach (mtcars)







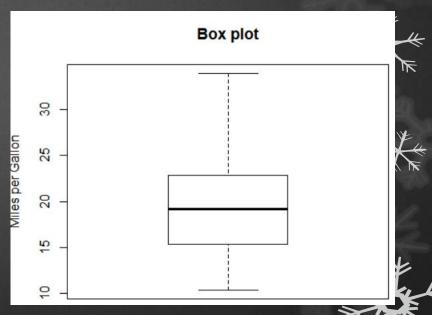


MPG Distribution by Car Cylinders





boxplot(mtcars\$mpg, main="Box plot",
ylab="Miles per Gallon")



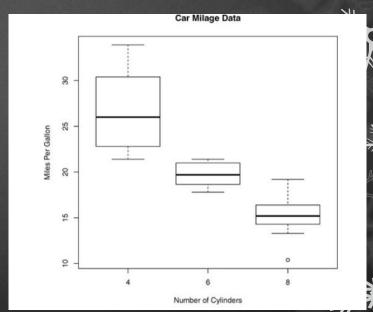




boxplot(formula, data=dataframe)

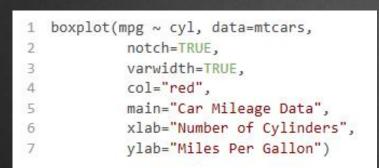
```
boxplot(mpg ~ cyl, data=mtcars,
main="Car Mileage Data",

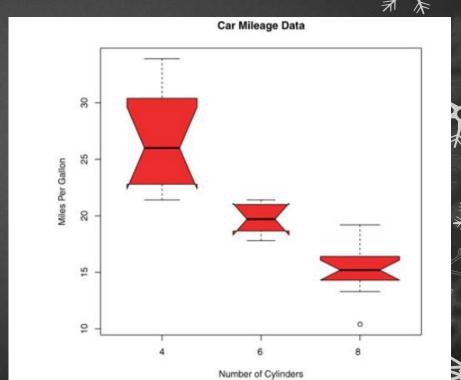
xlab="Number of Cylinders",
ylab="Miles Per Gallon")
```







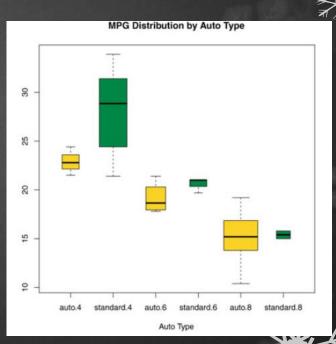






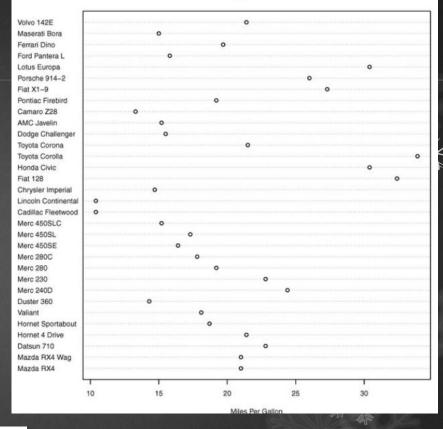


◆ 【了解】两个交叉因子的箱线图





dotchart(x,labels=)



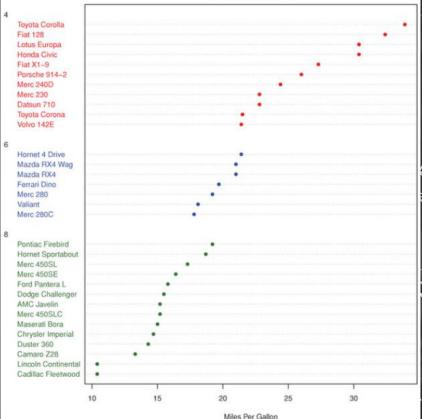
```
dotchart(mtcars$mpg, labels=row.names(mtcars), cex=.7,
main="Gas Mileage for Car Models",
xlab="Miles Per Gallon")
```





☞ 示例

Gas Milage for Car Models grouped by cylinder







- ☞ 图形的创建和保存
- ★ 自定义符号、线条、颜色和坐标轴
- ❖ 标注文本和标题
- ☆ 控制图形维度
- ★ 组合多个图

















- ★ 饼图和扇形图
- ★ 直方图与和密度图











Thankyou!





