



Basic plots in R

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In this session, we aim to cover:

- what data visualisation is.
- why we need visualisation.
- what the base graphics and their types are.
- How to produce base plots.
- How to save your generated graphics.

Contents

- 1 Introduction to data visualisation
- 2 Overview of base graphics
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- 4 Bar plots
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Graphics reveal data

"The greatest value of a picture is when it forces us to notice what we never expected to see."

JOHN W. TUKEY (1915 - 2000)

Why do we need visualisations?

I		II		III	
x	y	x	y	x	y
10.0	8.04	10.0	9.14	10.0	7.46
8.0	6.95	8.0	8.14	8.0	6.77
13.0	7.58	13.0	8.74	13.0	12.74
9.0	8.81	9.0	8.77	9.0	7.11
11.0	8.33	11.0	9.26	11.0	7.81
14.0	9.96	14.0	8.10	14.0	8.84
6.0	7.24	6.0	6.13	6.0	6.08
4.0	4.26	4.0	3.10	4.0	5.39
12.0	10.84	12.0	9.13	12.0	8.15
7.0	4.82	7.0	7.26	7.0	6.42
5.0	5.68	5.0	4.74	5.0	5.73

$n = 11$

mean $x = 9.0$

mean $y = 7.5$

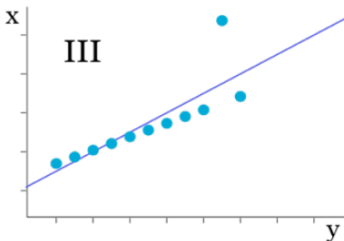
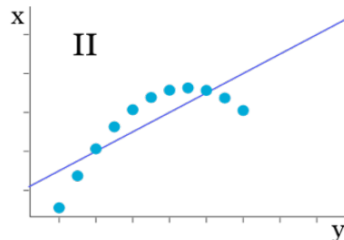
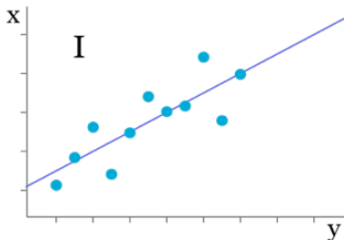
variance $x = 11.0$

variance $y = 4.12$

correlation x & $y = 0.816$

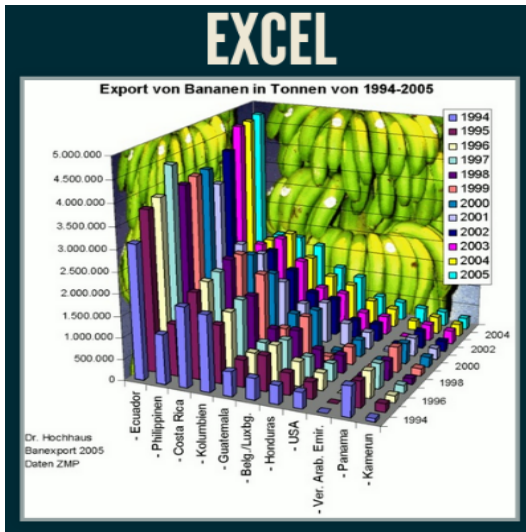
regression line: $y = 3 + 0.5x$

Why do we need visualisations?

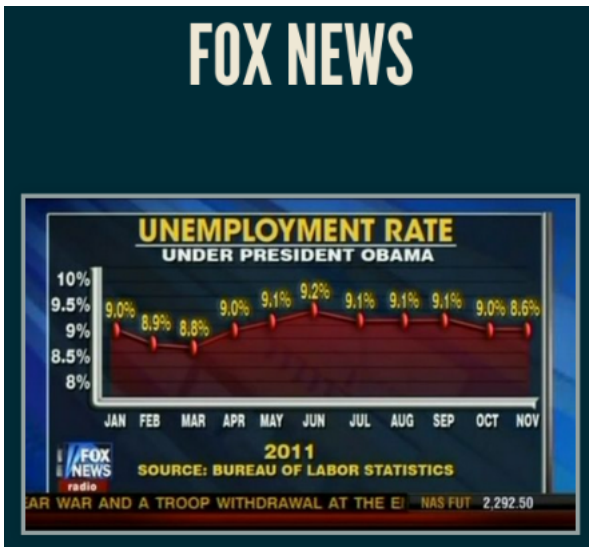


THE UGLY

The ugly



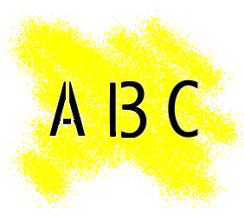
The ugly



FEW ISSUES

Few issues

- Human perception can be ...



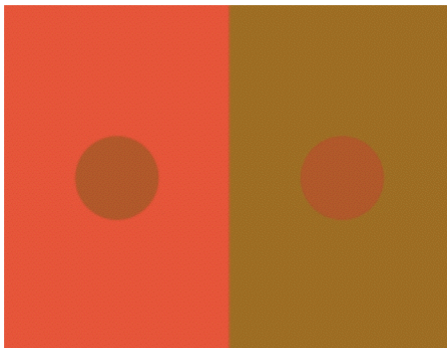
Few issues

- Human perception can be deceiving



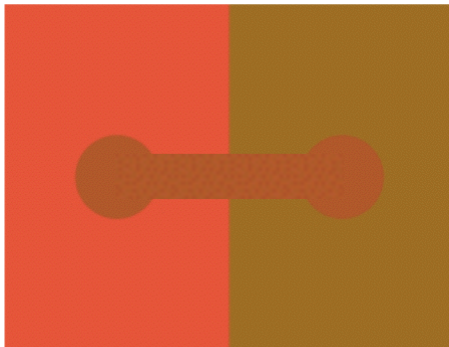
Few issues

- Another example:



Few issues

- Another example:



Few issues

- Selective attention



Selective attention test

Types of R graphics

- Base graphics.
- Grid graphics.
- Lattice graphics.
- ggplot2 graphics.

Base graphics

Installing course R package: BristolVis

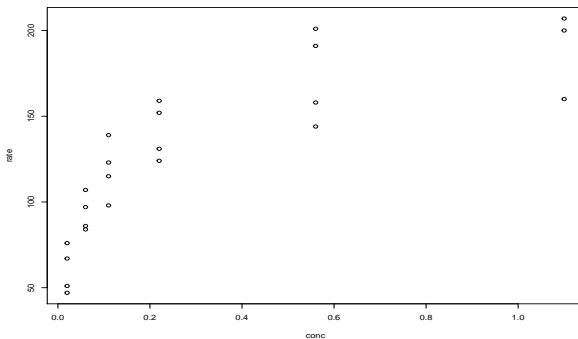
```
> install.packages("drat")  
  
> drat::addRepo("statcourses")  
  
> install.packages("BristolVis")
```

Overview of base graphics

- Graphics can be easily created in R and subsequently included in Word, Power Point, LATEX, etc.
- Let's plot a simple graphic:

```
> plot(rate ~ conc, data = Puromycin)
```

This implicitly opens a new graphics window.



Overview of base graphics

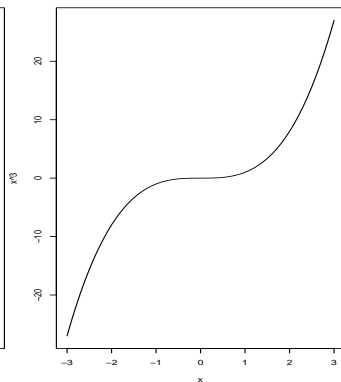
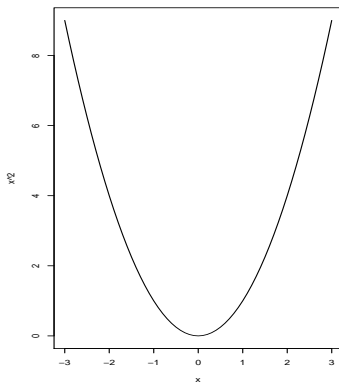
- Change settings of active graphic window

```
> par(mfrow = c(1,2), mar = c(4,4,0,0) + 0.1)
```

```
> x <- seq(-3,3, 0.1)
```

```
> plot(x, x^2, type = 'l')
```

```
> plot(x, x^3, type = 'l')
```



Overview of base graphics

- Close active graphics window:

```
> dev.off()
```

- Close all graphics windows:

```
> graphics.off()
```

Histograms

Histograms

Simple histogram (next slide left)

```
> data(birthweight, package = "BristolVis")  
> hist(birthweight$weightgain)
```

- with a fixed set of "bars": (**breaks** give number of cut-points)

```
> hist(birthweight$weightgain, breaks = 3)
```

- with a defined scale for the y-axis:

```
> hist(birthweight$weightgain, breaks = 3, ylim = c(0,  
10))
```

- with colored bars:

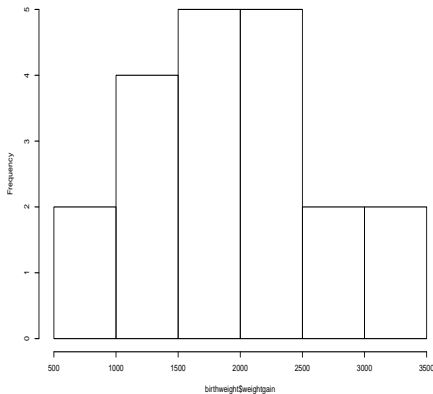
```
> hist(birthweight$weightgain, breaks = 3, ylim = c(0,  
10), col = gray(4:7 / 7))
```

with arbitrary text, vertical and double text size (next slide right)

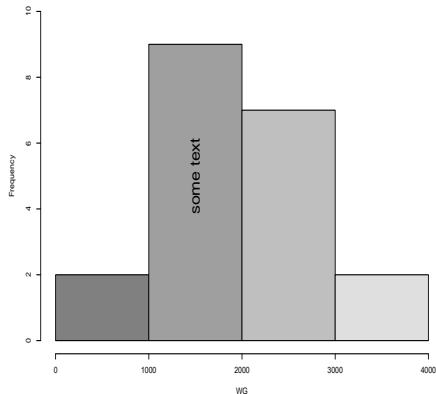
```
> text(1500, 5, "some text", srt = 90, cex = 2)
```

Histograms

Histogram of birthweight\$weightgain



Histogram of the weight gain



Bar plots

Bar plots

Simple bar plot (next slide left)

```
> data(med, package = "BristolVis")  
> treatment = table(med$treatment)  
> barplot(treatment, ylim = c(0, 500))
```

- stacked bar plot:

```
> health_treat = table(med$health, med$treatment)  
> barplot(health_treat, ylim = c(0, 500))
```

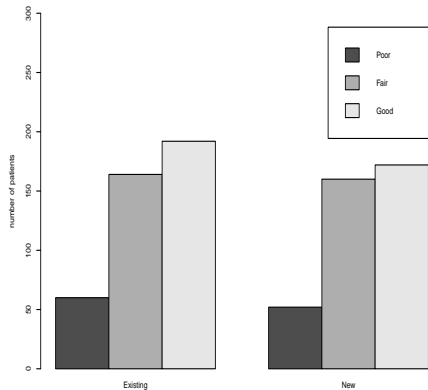
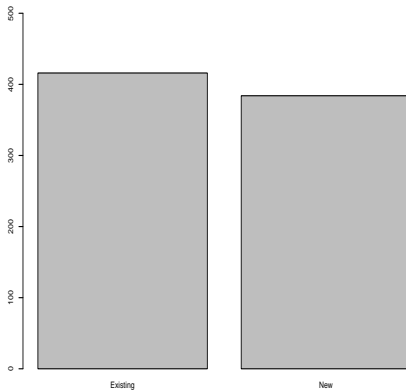
- with juxtaposed bars:

```
barplot(health_treat, ylim = c(0, 300), beside = TRUE)
```

with legend (next slide right)

```
> barplot(health_treat, ylim = c(0, 300), beside = TRUE,  
legend.text = rownames(health_treat))
```

Bar plots



Box plots

Box plots

Simple box plot (next slide left)

```
> boxplot(birthweight$weight)
```

- grouped by sex:

```
> boxplot(weight ~ sex, data = birthweight)
```

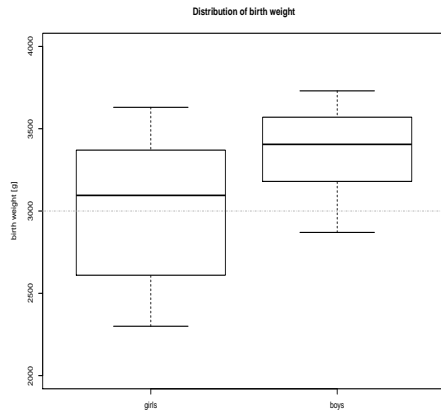
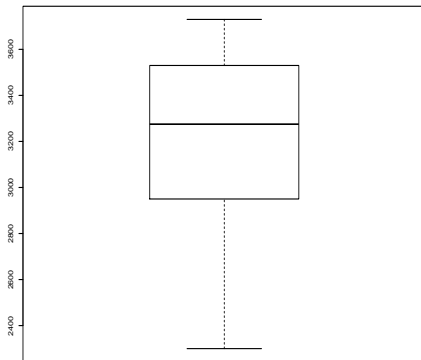
with new labels for sex, main title and a defined y-scale (next slide right)

```
> boxplot(weight ~ sex, data = birthweight, names =  
c("girls", "boys"), ylab = "birth weight [g]", ylim =  
c(2000, 4000), main = "Distribution of birth weight")
```

- with additional line:

```
> abline(h = 3000, col = "gray", lty = 4)
```

Box plots



Scatter plots

Scatter plots

Simple scatter plot (next slide left)

```
> plot(weightgain ~ weight, data = birthweight)
```

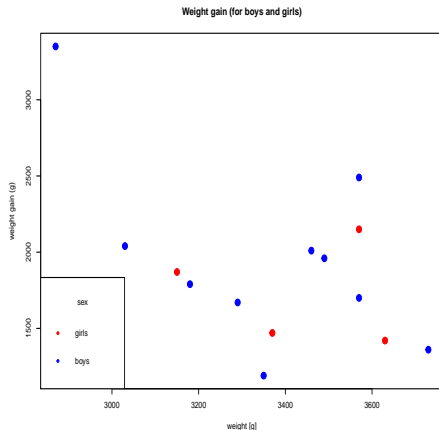
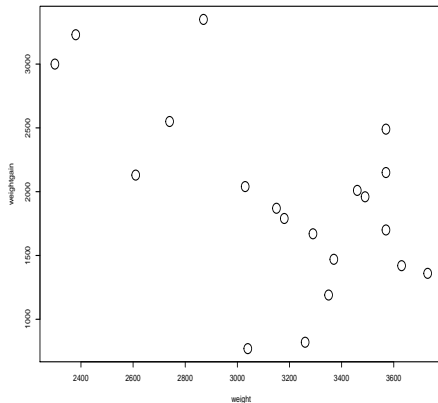
- for a subset:

```
> plot(weightgain ~ weight, data = birthweight, subset =  
(sex == "F"))
```

with colored solid points by sex and add a legend (next slide right)

```
> plot(weightgain ~ weight, data = birthweight, subset =  
(sex == "M"), col = "blue", pch = 20)  
> points(weightgain ~ weight, data = birthweight, subset =  
(sex == "F"), col = "red", pch = 20) # add girls data  
> legend("bottomleft", title = "sex", legend = c("girls",  
"boys"), col = c("red", "blue"), pch = 20) # add legend
```


Scatter plots



Examples of the `graphic` library

An overview of available demos for the built-in R library (graphics):

```
> demo(graphics)
```

Saving plots

Saving plots

- Graphics can be saved directly from within R using different devices, e.g. `postscript()`, `pdf()`, `bmp()`, (see [?Devices](#))
- For publications vector graphics such as PDFs or postscript files are preferable to pixel graphics such as jpg, bmp, etc.

```
> pdf("Fig1.pdf", width = 10, height = 7)
> boxplot(weight ~ sex, data = birthweight)
> dev.off()
```

Useful links

Choice of graphic colours

Names of colours in various formats:

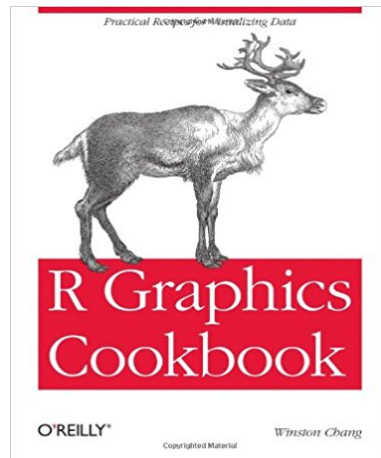
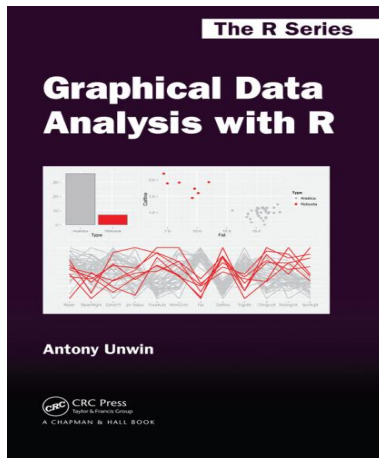
<http://colorbrewer2.org/>

Web-page of the course

The **BristolVis** tool for learners of data visualisation using R:

<https://github.com/statcourses/BristolVis>

References



Thank You