# Graphic visualization of data

just scratch the surface

## The graphic page

- Graphic functions add drawing components to the graphic page
- main functions (non exhaustive)
  - plot
  - hist
  - barplot
  - boxplot
  - pie
- additional components (non exhaustive)
  - lines
  - abline
  - text
  - axis

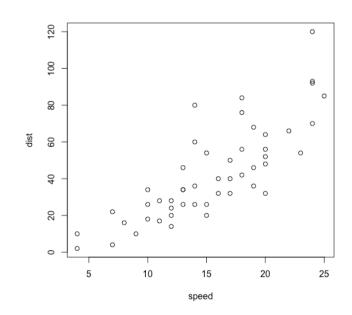
In the following, with "plot" in standard character we will mean a standard character function, while with generig graphic function the specific plot we will mean that name function with that name

#### Standard components and default values

- plot functions have a set of standard components and default values
  - in many cases default values are drawn from data, e.g. column names in data frames
- graphic appearance can be highly personalised
- by default, if the parameter is a two-columns dataframe we obtain a scatter plot of the columns

- $\ensuremath{\sharp}$  plot data from the predefined dataframe cars
- # a dataframe with two columns (dist, speed)
- # Speed and Stopping Distances of Cars (ethz.ch)

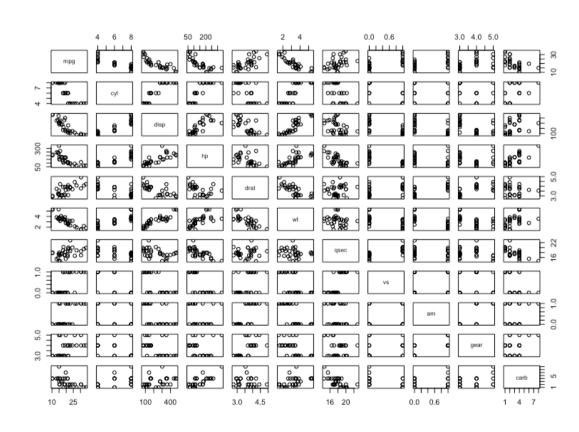
#### plot(cars)



#### Standard components and default values

```
# plot data from the
# predefined
# dataframe mtcars
plot(mtcars)
```

- by default, if the parameter is a many-columns dataframe we obtain the pair-plot
  - scatter plot of all the pairs
- mtcars



#### Standard components (non-exhaustive)

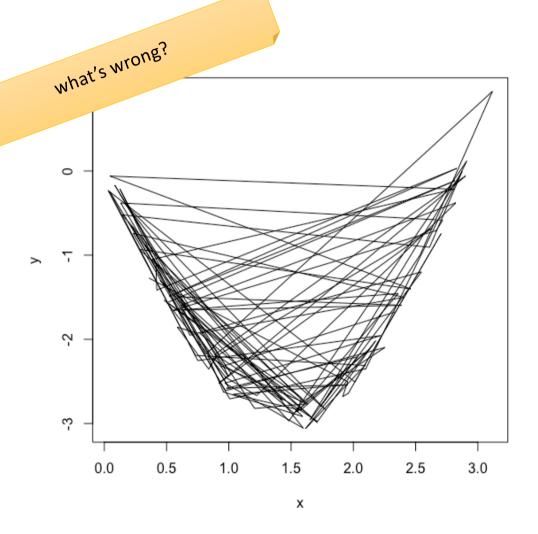
- x label, ticks, values, ... (same for y)
- types
  - "p": Points (default)
  - "l": Lines
  - "b": Both
  - "c": The lines part alone of "b"
  - "o": Both "overplotted"
  - "h": Histogram like (or high-density) vertical lines.
  - "n": No plotting.

#### Plot output type

```
rm(list = ls())
fun <- function(x){</pre>
  noise <- 0.2
                                         0
  y \leftarrow 0.1*x^2-pi*sin(x)
     + noise * runif(n,-1,1)
}
  <- 100
seed <- 1234
                                         -5
set.seed(seed)
x \leftarrow runif(n,0,pi)
                                         က္
y \le fun(x)
                                                                    2.5
                                           0.0
                                                0.5
                                                     1.0
                                                          1.5
                                                               2.0
                                                                         3.0
plot(x,y)
                                                           Х
```

### Plot output type

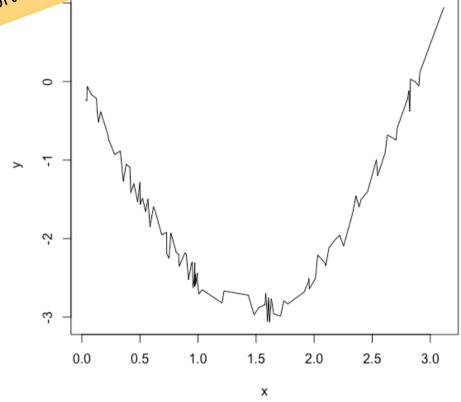
```
rm(list = ls())
fun <- function(x){</pre>
  noise <- 0.2
  y \leftarrow 0.1*x^2-pi*sin(x)
    + noise * runif(n,-1,1)
n < -100
seed <- 1234
set.seed(seed)
x \leftarrow runif(n,0,pi)
y \le fun(x)
plot(x,y,type = "l")
```



#### Plot output type

plotting lines requires the x data to be sorted accordingly data must be sorted accordingly

x <- runif(n,0,pi)
y <- fun(x)
o\_x<- order(x)
 # the index sequence that makes x
sorted
x <- x[o\_x]
 # reuse the same variables
y <- y[o\_x]
plot(x,y, type = "1")</pre>



```
Convergence of repeated random experiments
plot(x = 10^plotRange, y = avgT, type = "b",
                                                                                                     n = 100 - p = 0.05
     main = mainTitle,
                                                                              sum(sample(x = c(T,F), size = n, replace = T, prob = c(p, 1-p)))
     xlab = "Repetitions",
     log = "x",
     ylab = "Average number of True",
     ylim = c(n*p*0.9, n*p*1.1) # adjust the y label range
                                                               5.4
abline(h = as.integer((n*p))) # put a horizontal line
                                                               5.2
                                                           Average number of True
                                                               5.0
                                                               4.6
                                                                    1e+01
                                                                                                    1e+03
                                                                                                                                   1e+05
```

Repetitions

```
n = 100 - p = 0.05 - repetitions = 1e+06
hist(outcome
                                                           sum(sample(x = c(T,F), size = n, replace = T, prob = c(p, 1-p)))
          , main = histTitle
          , xlab = "Outcome"
                                              150000
                                              100000
                                           Frequency
                                              50000
                                               0
                                                                                     10
                                                                     5
                                                                                                      15
                                                                                 Outcome
```