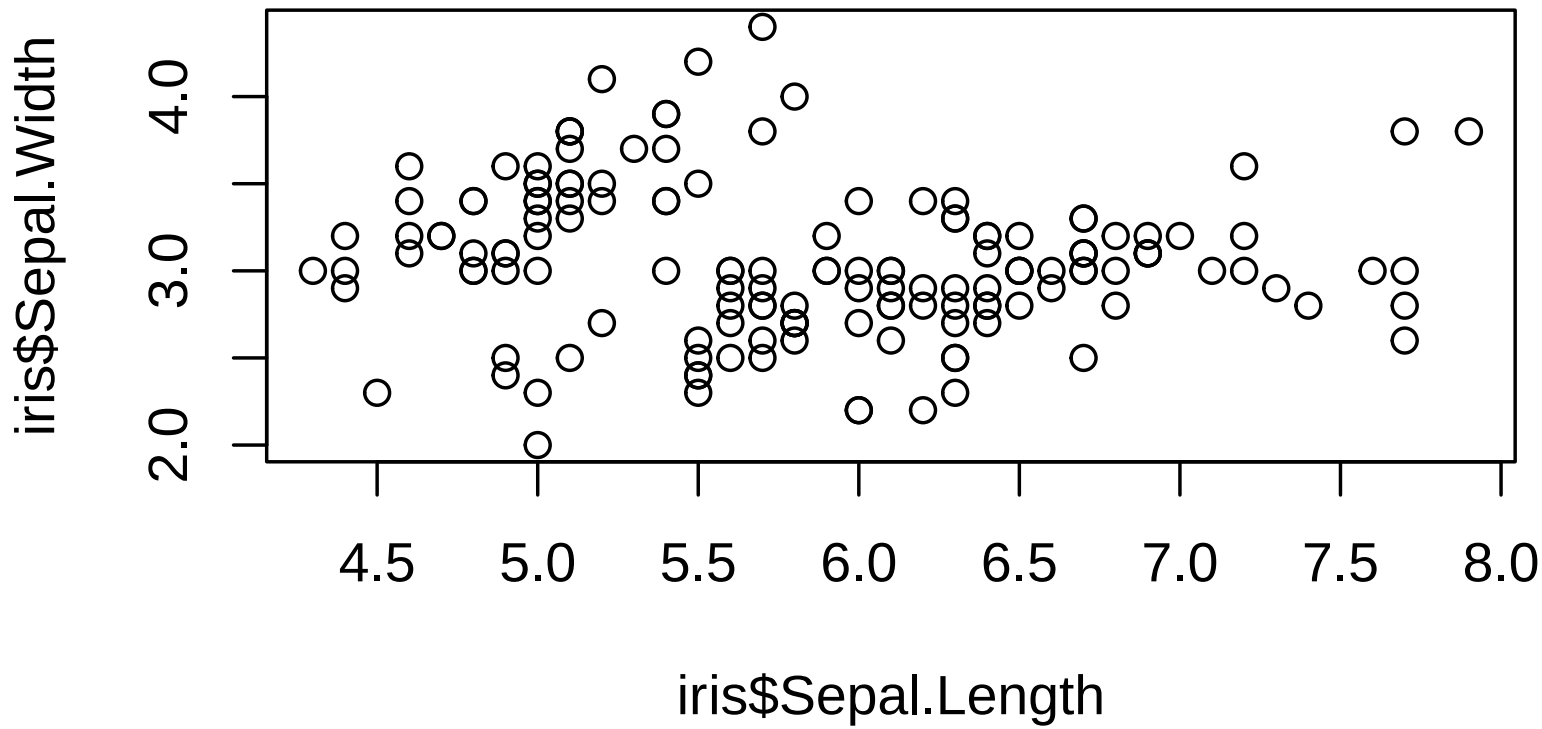
Programmieren mit R für Einsteiger

4. Grafiken / 4.2 Liniendiagramme

Berry Boessenkool 2022-02-25 11:41

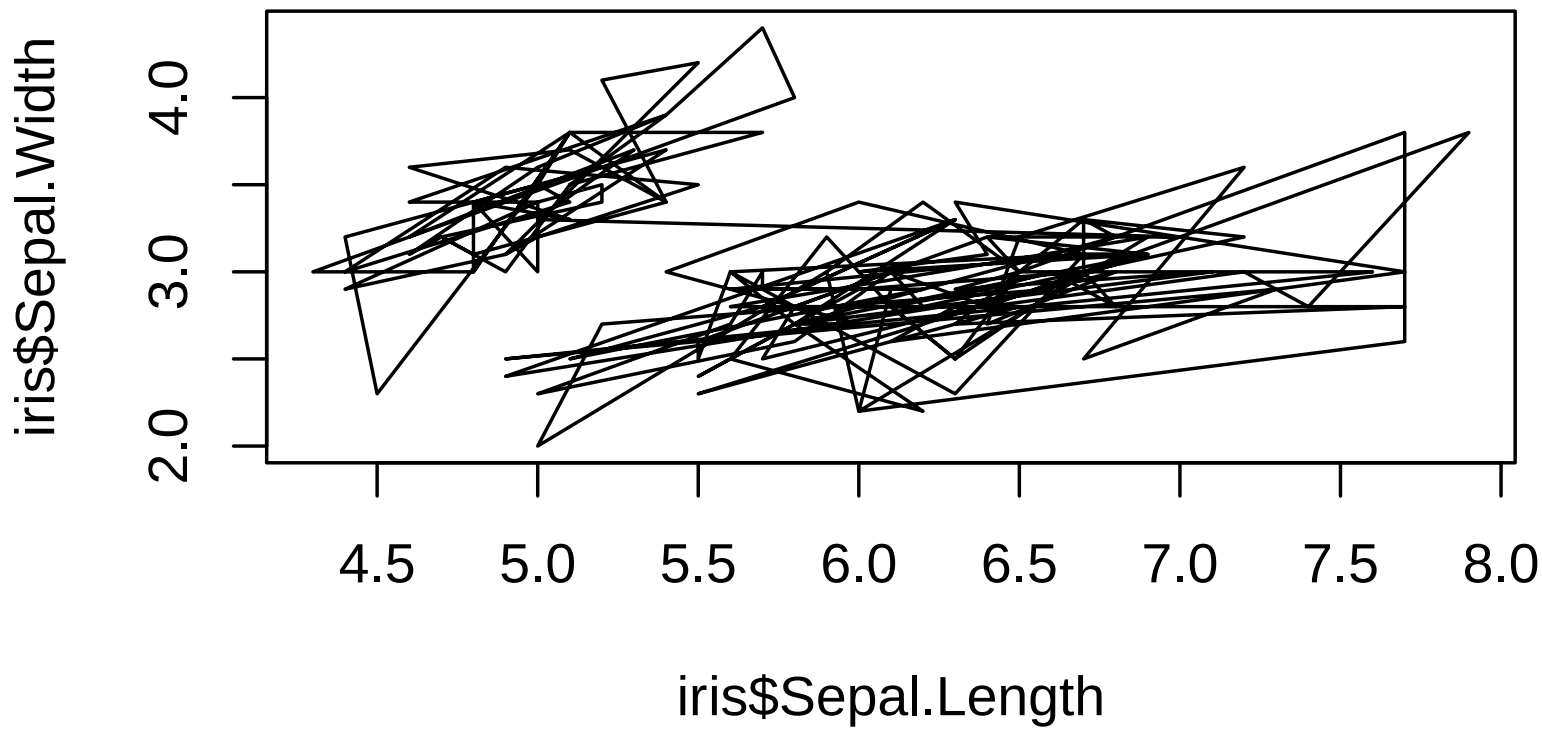
Bisher haben wir Punktdiagramme gezeichnet

```
plot(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width,
     type="p")
     # "p" (Punkte) ist der Standardwert (default)
```



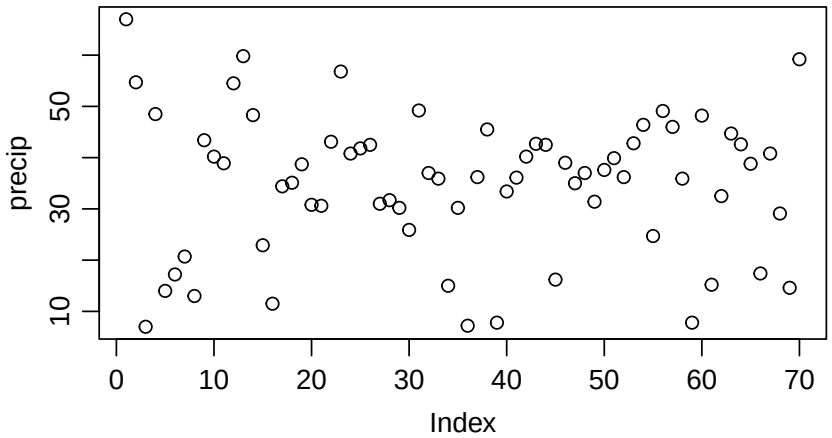
Linien-diagramm, zB für Zeitreihen

```
plot(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width,
     type="l")
     # type: l für Linien
```

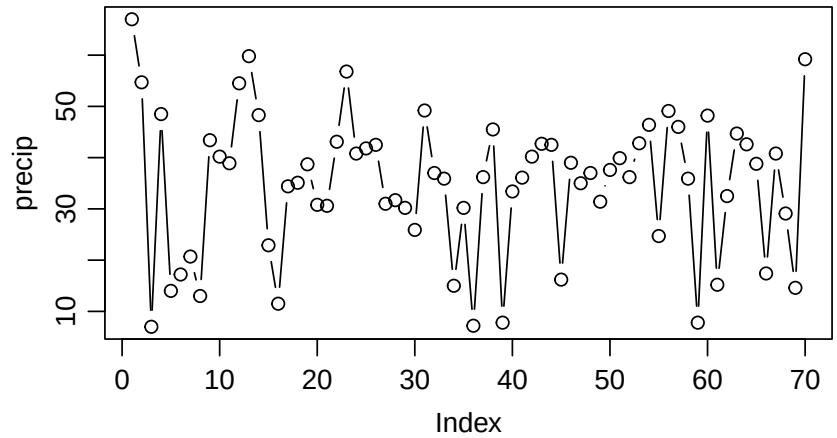


Linien und Punkte

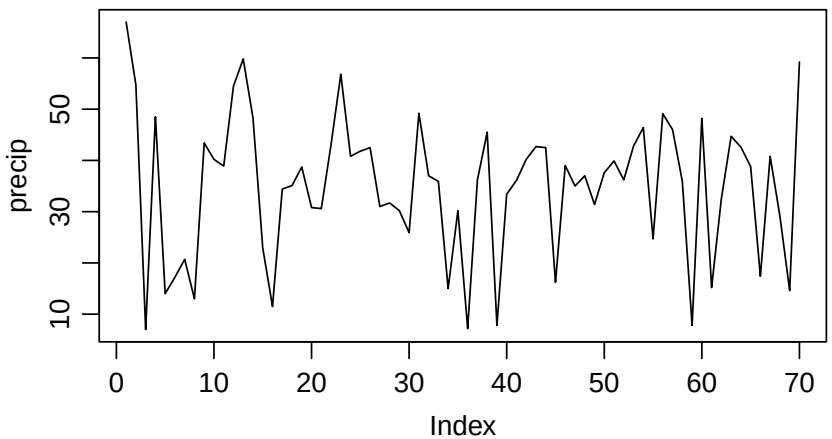
```
# default: Points
plot(precip, type="p")
```



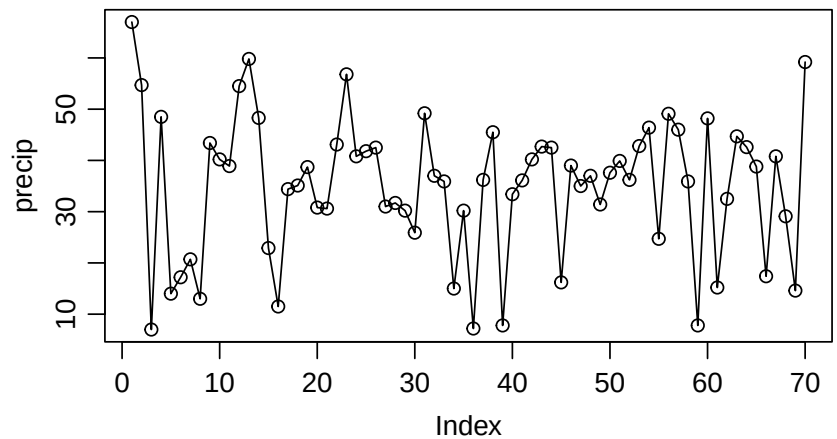

```
# Both
plot(precip, type="b")
```




```
# Lines
plot(precip, type="l")
```

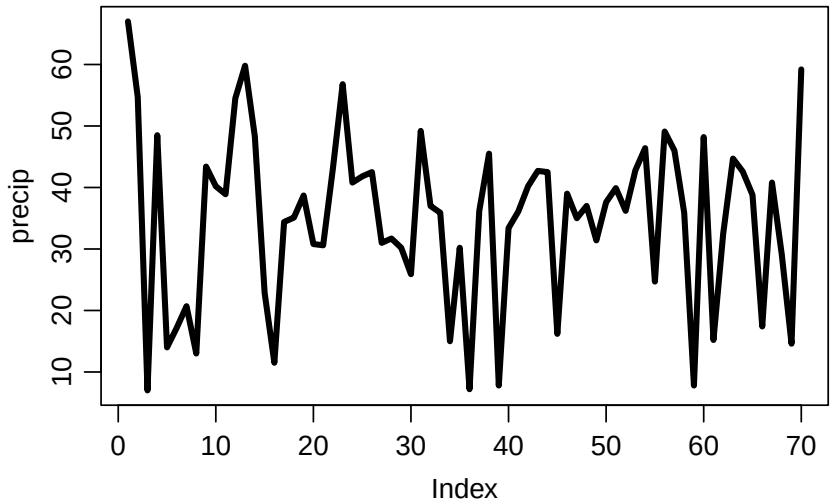



```
# both Overplotted
plot(precip, type="o")
```

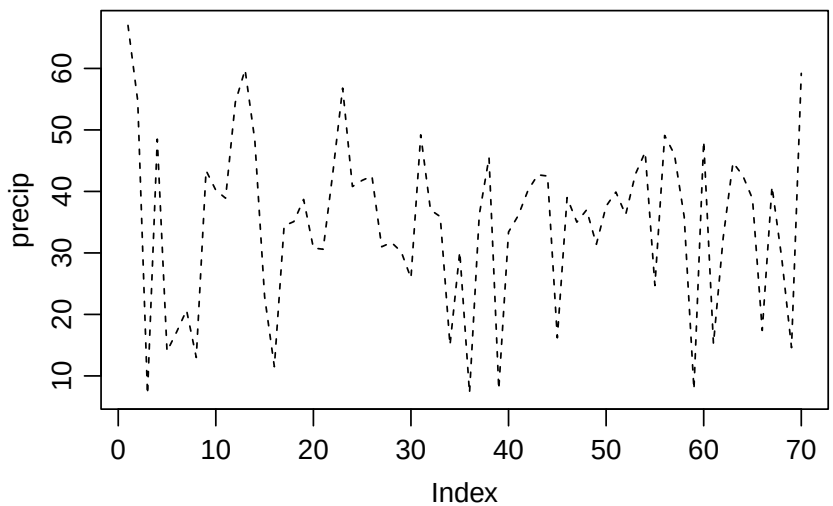


Linientypen

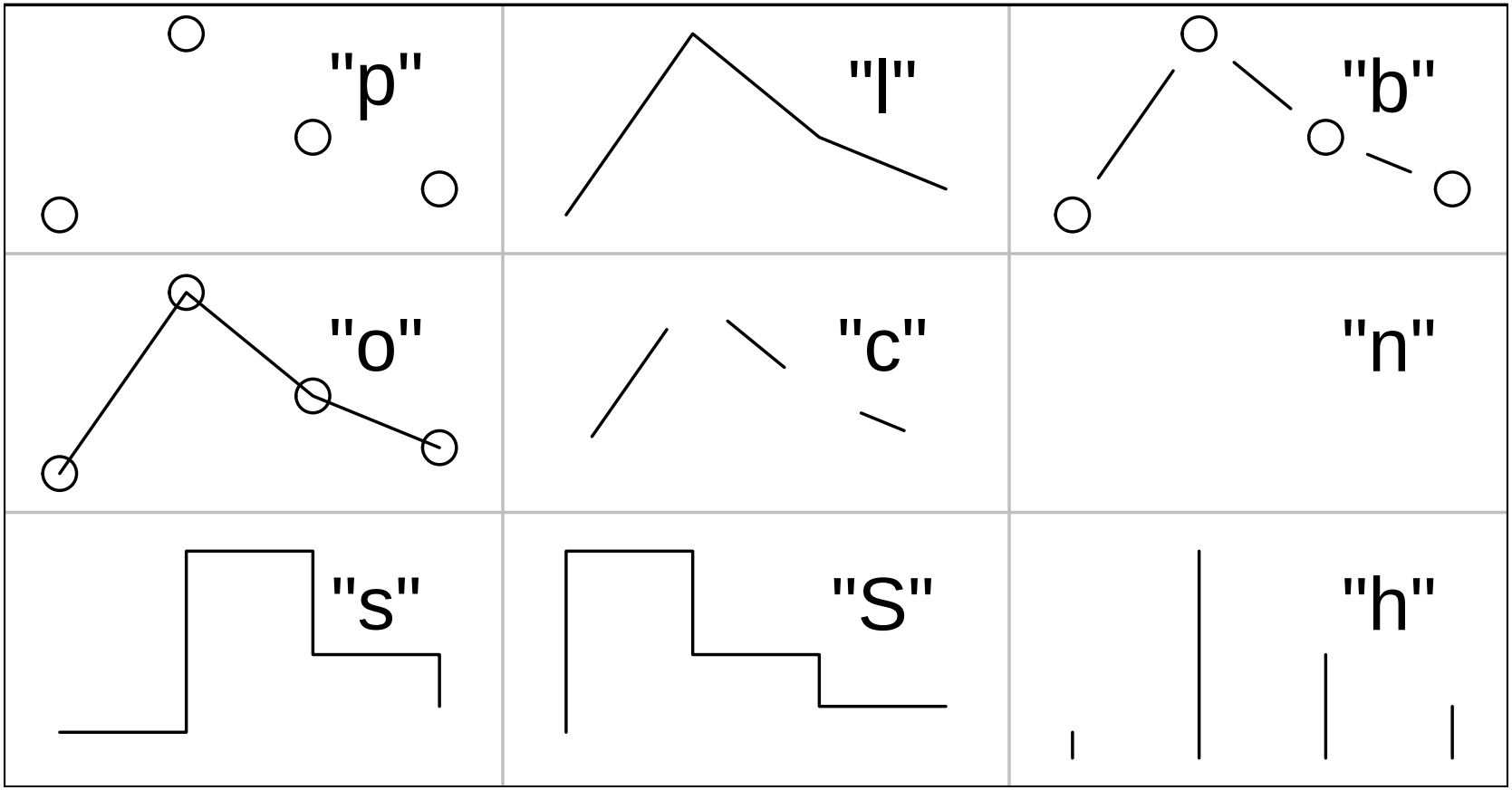
```
plot(precip, type="l", lwd=3.5) # Line WiDth
```



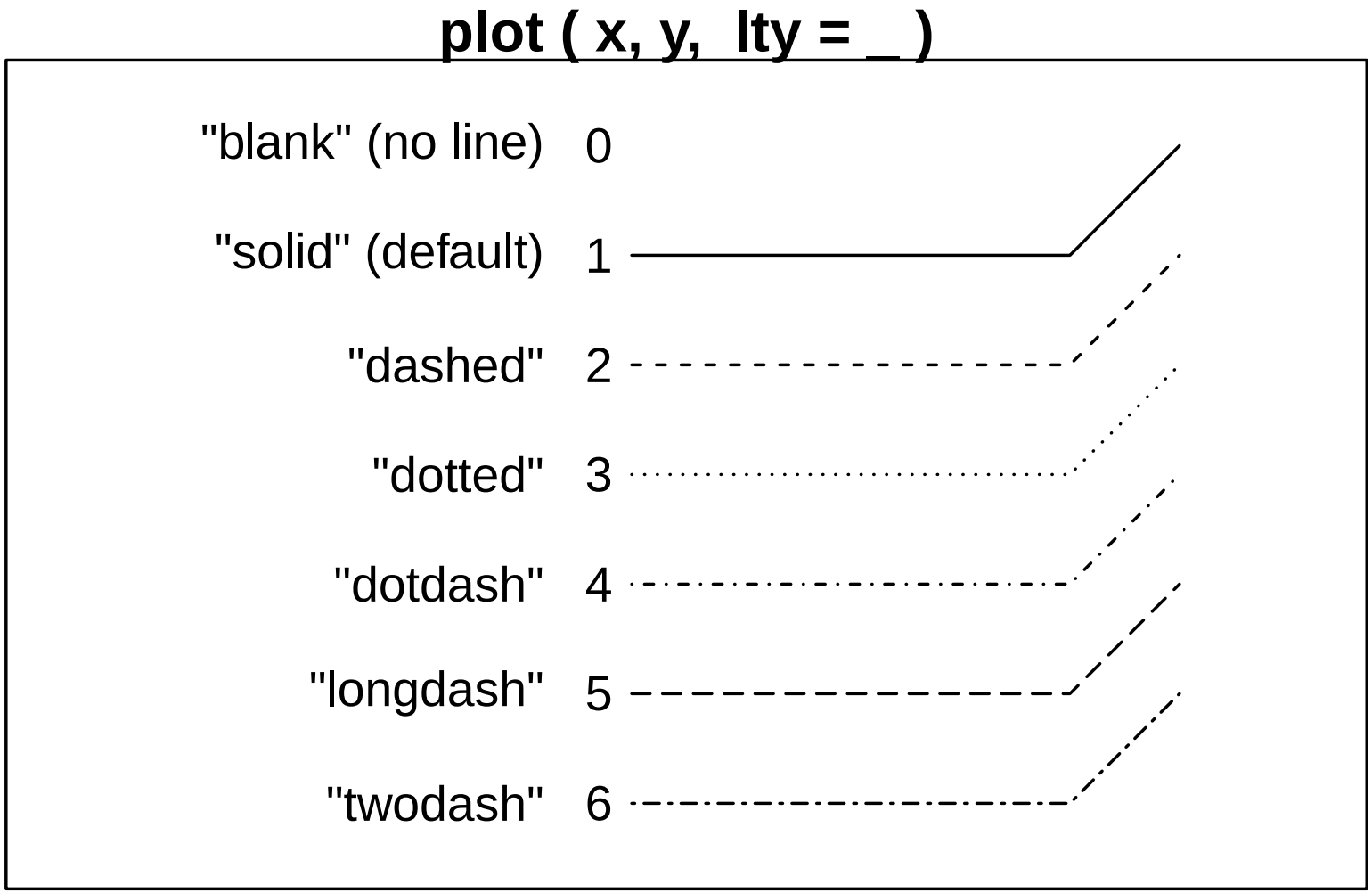

```
plot(precip, type="l", lty=2) # Line TYpe
```



plot (x, y, type = _)



`lty` Übersicht (mehr in bF Anhang)



Zusammenfassung

Liniengrafiken - Häufige `plot` Argumente:

```
plot(
x, y,       # Punkt-koordinaten
type="l", # zeichne Linien anstatt Punkte
lwd=3,      # line width (Liniendicke)
lty=2       # line type (durchgehend/gestrichelt/gepunktet)
)
```