**SESSION 2:-**

**Histogram**

library(datasets)

hist(mtcars$disp)

hist(mtcars$disp, breaks=100, col="Green")

## density instead of frequency

hist(mtcars$disp, breaks=100, col="Green", freq=FALSE)

## density plot

d<-density(mtcars$mpg) ## saving the density output in a variable

plot(d) # intelligently plots the results

## filled density plot

d<-density(mtcars$mpg)

plot(d, main="Kernel Density of Miles Per Gallon")

polygon(d, col="red", border="blue")

#### 2**. Scatterplot**

## population vs income

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2])

## adding plot title

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], main="Population vs Income")

#### adding x and y labels - xlab and ylab

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income")

#### adding color - color number

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=2)

#### adding color - with name

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col="blue")

#### pch

## changing type of point using pch

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, pch=20)

#### cex

## controlling size of symbols using cex

### cex = 0.8

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, pch=20, cex=0.8)

### cex = 1.8

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, pch=20, cex=1.8)

##### 3**. Line graphs**

## line plots

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, type="l")

## points and lines

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, type="b")

## line type

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, type="b", lty=2)

## different line type

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, type="b", lty=4)

## line width

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3, type="b", lty=4, lwd=2)

## abline

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3)

abline(h=4000,col="red")

abline(v=7000,col="blue", lty=3, lwd=4)

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3)

model<- lm(state.x77[,2] ~state.x77[,1])

abline(model, lwd=2, lty=3)

#### **labelling points**

## Example of labeling points

plot(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg, main="Mileage vs. Car Weight",

xlab="Weight", ylab="Mileage", pch=18, col="blue")

text(mtcars$wt, mtcars$mpg, row.names(mtcars), cex=0.6, pos=4, col="red")

#### **Illustrating all type= values**

x<-c(1:5); y<-x# create some data

par(pch=22, col="red") # plotting symbol and color

par(mfrow=c(2,4)) # all plots on one page

opts= c("p","l","o","b","c","s","S","h")

for(iin1:length(opts)){

heading= paste("type=",opts[i])

plot(x, y, type="n", main=heading)

lines(x, y, type=opts[i])

}

#### 4**. Boxplot**

library(datasets)

boxplot(state.x77)

boxplot(scale(state.x77))

## population

boxplot(state.x77[,1], ylab="Population")

title("Boxplot of State Populations")

# Boxplot of MPG by Car Cylinders

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

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

#### 5**. Multiple plots on screen**

## Row-wise

par(mfrow=c(2,1))

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3)

plot(state.x77[,1], ylab="Population")

## Column-wise

par(mfcol=c(1,2))

plot(state.x77[,1], state.x77[,2], xlab="Population", ylab="Income", col=3)

plot(state.x77[,1], ylab="Population")

plot(state.x77[,2], ylab="Income")

par(mfcol=c(1,1))

#### 6. Matrix plots using matplot

JohnsonJohnson

class(JohnsonJohnson)

m<-matrix(JohnsonJohnson, ncol=4, byrow=TRUE)

m

matplot(m, type="l")

#### 7. Q-Q Plots

# Q-Q plots

x1<-rnorm(100)

qqnorm(x1)

qqline(x1)

# Comparing 2 distributions

par(mfrow=c(1,2))

x<-rt(100, df=3)

# normal fit

qqnorm(x); qqline(x)

# t(3Df) fit

qqplot(rt(1000,df=3), x, main="t(3) Q-Q Plot",

ylab="Sample Quantiles")

abline(0,1)

Interpreting QQ Plots: <http://stats.stackexchange.com/a/101290/21450>

### Key Parameters

Many base plotting functions share a set of parameters. Here are a few key ones:

* **pch**: the plotting symbol (default is open circle)
* **lty**: the line type (default is solid line)
* **lwd**: the line width, specified as an integer multiple
* **col**: plotting color
* **main**: main plot title
* **xlab**: x-axis label
* **ylab**: y-axis label

References:

1. pch: 0 to 25 (refer: <http://www.endmemo.com/program/R/pchsymbols.php>)
2. lty: 1 to 6
3. lwd: 1 to 8

# Intro to ggplot2

library(ggplot2)

ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg)) +

geom\_point() +

labs(title="Automobile Data", x="Weight", y="Miles Per Gallon")

* ggplot
  + Based on Graphics of Grammar
    - data (in data frame format)
    - geometry of one or multiple aesthetics
* geom
  + short for Geometric objects
    - includes
      * points
      * lines
      * bars
      * boxplots
      * density plots
* aes
  + how the information is represented visually
  + options in aes() - specifies what role each variable will play
* Optional annotations

## Common options in geom functions

* color
* fill
* alpha
  + 0: transparent
  + 1: opaque
* linetype
  + 1 to 6
* size
* shape
* binwidth
* width
* position
  + dodge
  + stacked
  + fill
  + jitter

## Colors

ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg, color=cyl)) +

geom\_point(size=5) +

labs(title="Automobile Data", x="Weight", y="Miles Per Gallon")

ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg, color=factor(cyl))) +

geom\_point() +

labs(title="Automobile Data", x="Weight", y="Miles Per Gallon")

ggplot(data=mtcars, aes(x=wt, y=mpg, color=factor(cyl))) +

geom\_point(color="red") +

labs(title="Automobile Data", x="Weight", y="Miles Per Gallon")

## Histograms

library(lattice)

ggplot(singer, aes(x=height)) +

geom\_histogram()

ggplot(singer, aes(x=height)) +

geom\_histogram(binwidth=2)

## Box plots

ggplot(singer, aes(x=voice.part, y=height)) +

geom\_boxplot()

## Bar plots

data(Salaries, package="car")

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, fill=sex)) +

geom\_bar(position="stack") +

labs(title='position="stack"')

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, fill=sex)) +

geom\_bar(position="dodge") +

labs(title='position="dodge"')

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, fill=sex)) +

geom\_bar(position="fill") +

labs(title='position="fill"')

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, fill=sex)) +

geom\_bar(position="fill") +

labs(title='position="fill"') +

coord\_flip()

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, fill=sex)) +

geom\_bar(position="dodge") +

labs(title='position="dodge"') +

scale\_fill\_grey(start=0, end=1)

## Scatter plots

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, y=salary, color=sex)) +

geom\_point()

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, y=salary, color=sex)) +

geom\_point(position="jitter", size=3)

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, y=salary, color=sex)) +

geom\_jitter(size=3)

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=rank, y=salary, color=sex)) +

geom\_jitter(aes(shape=sex), size=3)

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=yrs.service, y=salary)) +

geom\_jitter(size=3) +

geom\_smooth(method=lm)

## Line plots

JohnsonJohnson

jj<-matrix(JohnsonJohnson, ncol=4, byrow=TRUE)

jj<-cbind(matrix(1960:1980),jj)

colnames(jj) <- c("Year","Q1", "Q2", "Q3", "Q4")

jj<-data.frame(jj)

ggplot(jj,aes(x=Year,y=Q1)) +

geom\_line()

### illustrating example of reshaping data for ggplot plotting

library(reshape2)

melt\_jj<-melt(jj, id.vars="Year")

ggplot(melt\_jj, aes(x=Year, y=value, color=variable)) +

geom\_line()

## Grouping

data(Salaries, package="car")

library(ggplot2)

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=salary)) +

geom\_density(alpha=0.3)

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=salary, fill=rank)) +

geom\_density(alpha=0.3)

ggplot(Salaries, aes(x=yrs.since.phd, y=salary, shape=sex, color=rank )) +

geom\_point(size=3)

## Saving plots to disk

ggplot(mtcars,aes(x=wt, y=hp)) +

geom\_point()

ggsave("myplot.pdf")

ggsave("myplot.png")