B2 - Graphics intro

Kolb / Murray-Watters

07 August 2018

Eine Graphik sagt mehr als 1000 Worte.

Aussagen zu Graphen in R

- Die grafische Datenanalyse ist großartig.
- Gute Graphiken können zu einem besseren Verständnis beitragen.
- Die Erzeugung eines Plot ist einfach.
- Einen guten Plot zu erstellen, kann sehr lange dauern.
- Das Erstellen von Plots mit R macht Spaß.
- Mit R erstellte Diagramme haben eine hohe Qualität.
- Fast jedes Graphikformat wird von R unterstützt.
- Eine große Anzahl von Exportformaten ist in R verfügbar.

Nicht alle Diagramme sind gleich.

- Das Basispaket enthält bereits eine Vielzahl von Plotfunktionen.
- Andere Pakete wie lattice, ggplot2, etc. erweitern diese Funktionalität.

Handbücher, die weit über diese Einführung hinausgehen:

- Murrell, P (2006): R Graphics.
- R Development Core Group Graphiken mit R
- Wiki zu R Programmierung/Graphiken
- Martin Meermeyer Creating Reproducible Publication Quality
 Graphics with R: A Tutorial
- Institute for Quantitative Social Science at Harvard R Graphik Tutorial

Task View für Graphiken

CRAN Task View: Graphic Displays & Dynamic Graphics & Graphic Devices & Visualization

Maintainer: Nicholas Lewin-Koh Contact: nikko at hailmail.net Version: 2015-01-07

URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/view=Graphics

R is rich with facilities for creating and developing interesting graphics. Base R contains functionality for many plot types including coplots, mosaic plots, biplots, and the list goes on. There are devices such as postscript, pag, jpeg and pff for outputting graphics as well as device drivers for all platforms trunting R, <u>lattice</u> and grid are supplied with R's recommended packages and are included in every binary distribution. lattice is an R innoementation of William Clevelands relies graphics, while it defines a much more flewble grantists; environment than the base R graphics.

R's base graphics are implemented in the same way as in the S3 system developed by Recker. Chambers, and Wilks. There is a static device, which is treated as a static canwa and objects are drawn on the device through R) pottings commands. The device has a set of global parameters such as margins and lapsious which can be marginated by the user twisting party commands. The R graphics engine does not maintain a user wisible graphics list, and there is no system of double buffering, so objects cannot be easily edited without redrawing a whole plot. This situation may change in R 2.7 x, where developers are working on double buffering for so objects. See so, the base R graphics on my produce many plots with extremely fine graphics in many specialized instances.

One can quickly run into trouble with Rs base graphic system if one wants to design complex layouts where scaling is minimation upropely on resizing, nested graphs are desired or more interactivity is needed. grid was designed by Paul Murrell to overcome some of these limitations and as a restill packages like latting, expelled. 200 or health use grid for the underlying printines. When using plots designed with grid one needs to keep in mind that grid is based on a system of viewports and graphic objects. To add objects one needs to use grid commands, e.g., grid, polygon() rather than polygon(). Also grid maintains a stack of viewports from the device and one needs to be such seem the desired viewout for the device and one needs to be such seem the desired viewort is from the device and one needs to a fast of the vieworth from the device and one needs to take grid with off and the desired vieworth from the device and one needs to take grid with off as vieworth from the device and one needs to take grid with off as vieworth from the device and one needs to take grid with grid as vieworth.

The graphics packages in R can be organized roughly into the following topics, which range from the more user oriented at the top to the more developer oriented at the bottom. The categories are not mutually exclusive but are for the convenience of presentation:

https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/Graphics.html

GESIS Panel Daten importieren

 Zum importieren nutzen wir die Funktion read.dta13 aus dem Paket readstata13

```
dat <- readstata13::read.dta13(
   "../data/ZA5666_v1-0-0_Stata14.dta")</pre>
```

Geschätzte Dauer (bfzq020a)

Wie lange haben Sie gebraucht, um den Fragebogen auszufüllen?

```
dat <- readstata13::read.dta13("ZA5666_v1-0-0_Stata14.dta")
summary(dat$duration)</pre>
```

```
dat$duration <- as.numeric(dat$bfzq020a)</pre>
```

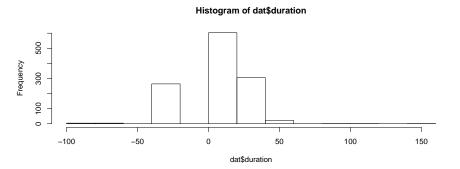
```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. NA's
## -99.00 10.00 16.00 10.02 25.00 156.00 16
```

Histogramm - Die Funktion hist()

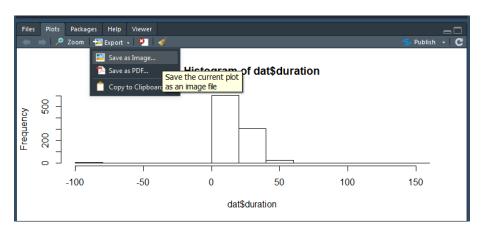
Wir erstellen ein Histogramm der Variablen Dauer:

?hist

hist(dat\$duration)



Export mit Rstudio



Befehl zum Speichern der Grafik

Alternativ auch mit den Befehlen png, pdf oder jpeg zum Beispiel.

```
png("Histogramm.png")
  hist(dat$duration)
dev.off()
pdf("Histogramm.pdf")
  hist(dat$duration)
dev.off()
jpeg("Histogramm.jpeg")
  hist(dat$duration)
dev.off()
```

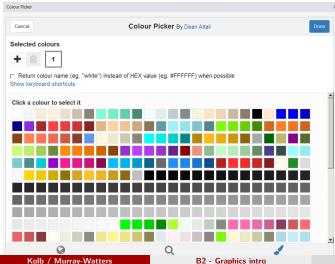
Histogramm

- Der Befehl hist() zeichnet ein Histogramm.
- Mindestens ein Beobachtungsvektor muss an die Funktion übergeben werden.
- hist() hat viele weitere Argumente, die alle (sinnvolle) Standardwerte haben.

```
hist(dat$duration,col="blue",
    main="Duration of interview",ylab="Frequency",
    xlab="Duration")
```

Rstudio Addin colourpicker

install.packages("colourpicker")



Weitere Argumente:

?plot
or
?par

Graphical Parameters

ithe

The value of adj determines the way in which text strings are justified in <u>text</u>, <u>mtext</u> and <u>title</u>. A value of 0 produces left-justified text, 0.5 (the default) centered text and 1 right-justified text. (Any value in [0, 1] is allowed, and on most devices values outside that interval will also work.)

Note that the adj argument of $\underline{\text{text}}$ also allows adj = c(x, y) for different adjustment in x- and y- directions. Note that whereas for $\underline{\text{text}}$ it refers to positioning of text about a point, for $\underline{\text{mtext}}$ and $\underline{\text{title}}$ it controls placement within the plot or device region.

ann

If set to FALSE, high-level plotting functions calling plot.default do not annotate the plots they produce with axis titles and overall titles. The default is to do annotation.

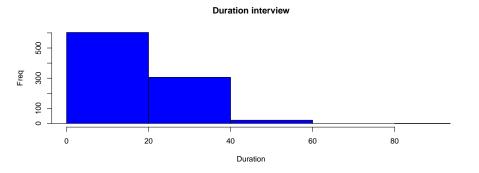
ask

logical. If TRUE (and the R session is interactive) the user is asked for input, before a new figure is drawn. As this applies to the device, it also affects output by packages grid and lattice. It can be set even on non-screen devices but may have no effect there.

This not really a graphics parameter, and its use is deprecated in favour of devAskNewPage

Das xlim Argument

```
hist(dat$duration,col="blue",
    main="Duration interview",ylab="Freq", xlab="Duration",
    xlim=c(0,90))
```



Das breaks Argument

• Während die vorherigen Argumente für viele Grafikfunktionen gelten, gilt das Folgende hauptsächlich für Histogramme:

```
hist(dat$duration,col="red",
    main="Duration of interview", xlab="Duration",
    xlim=c(0,90),breaks=60)
```

• Mit breaks kann man die Zahl der Balken kontrollieren:

Tabelieren und barplot

```
sex <- as.character(dat$a11d054a)
sex[dat$a11d054a=="Männlich"] <- "m"
sex[dat$a11d054a=="Weiblich"] <- "f"</pre>
```

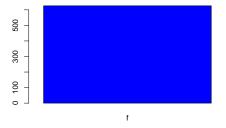
- Der Befehl barplot() erzeugt einen Barplot aus einer Frequenztabelle.
- Wir erhalten die Tabelle mit dem folgenden Befehl:

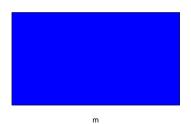
```
tab_sex <- table(sex)
```

```
barplot(tab_sex)
```

Mehr Farbe:

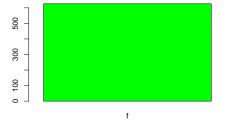
barplot(tab_sex,col=rgb(0,0,1))





Grüne Farbe

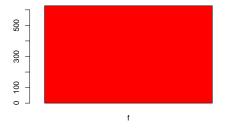
barplot(tab_sex,col=rgb(0,1,0))

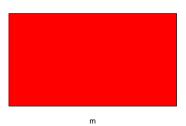




Rote Farbe

barplot(tab_sex,col=rgb(1,0,0))

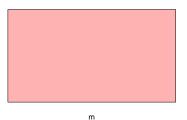




Transparent

barplot(tab_sex,col=rgb(1,0,0,.3))





Eine zweidimensionale Tabelle

Internet-Suche nach Informationen: Freunde (bbzc024a) und Geschlecht (a11d054a)

table(dat\$bbzc024a,sex)

```
##
                       sex
##
                               m
##
                         25 27
     Item nonresponse
##
     Missing by filter
                         66 50
##
     Not reached
##
     Unit nonresponse
                         79
                             91
##
     Not in panel
                               6
##
     Nein
                        220 213
##
     Ja.
                        231 208
```

Wenn das übergebene Tabellenobjekt zweidimensional ist, wird ein

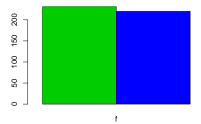
Fehlende Werte rekodieren

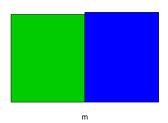
```
transform miss <- function(x){</pre>
  x[x\%in\%c(-11,-22,-33,-44,-55,-66,-77,-88,-99,-111)] < NA
  x[x%in%c("Item nonresponse", "Missing by filter",
           "Not reached", "Unit nonresponse",
           "Not in panel")] <- NA
  return(x)
Inetfriends <- as.character(transform_miss(dat$bbzc024a))</pre>
(tab2dim <- table(Inetfriends, sex))
##
              sex
## Tnetfriends f
##
          Ja 231 208
##
          Nein 220 213
```

Bedingter barplot

barplot(tab2dim,col=1:2)

barplot(tab2dim,col=3:4,beside=T)



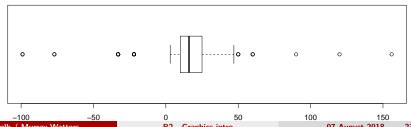


Horizontaler Boxplot

- Ein einfacher **boxplot** kann mit boxplot() erstellt werden.
- Für den Befehl boxplot() muss mindestens ein Beobachtungsvektor übergeben werden.

?boxplot

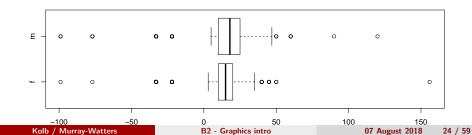
```
boxplot(dat$duration,horizontal=TRUE)
```



Gruppierte Boxplots

- Ein sehr einfacher Weg, sich einen ersten Eindruck von bedingten Verteilungen zu verschaffen, ist über sogenannte gruppierte Boxplots.
- Dazu muss ein sogenanntes Formelobjekt an die Funktion boxplot() übergeben werden.
- Die bedingte Variable befindet sich auf der rechten Seite einer Tilde.

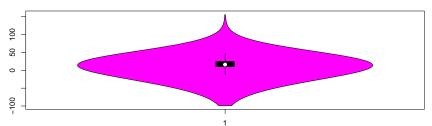
```
boxplot(dat$duration~sex,horizontal=TRUE)
```



Boxplot Alternativen - vioplot

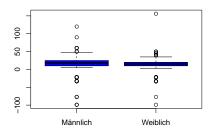
- Baut auf dem boxplot auf Zusatzinformationen zur Dichte
- Die Dichte wird mit der Kernel-Methode berechnet.
- Je weiter die Ausdehnung, desto höher ist die Dichte an dieser Stelle.
- Weißer Punkt Medianwert

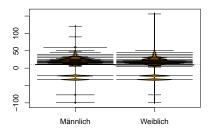
```
library(vioplot)
vioplot(na.omit(dat$duration))
```



Alternativen zum boxplot()

```
library(beanplot)
par(mfrow = c(1,2))
boxplot(dat$duration~dat$a11d054a,data=dat,col="blue")
beanplot(dat$duration~dat$a11d054a,data=dat,col="orange")
```

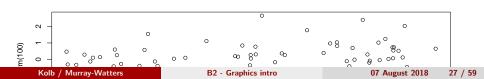




Bedingte, bi- und multivariate Graphiken - Scatterplots

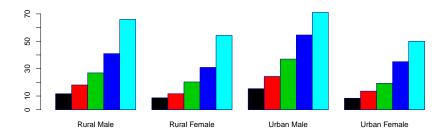
- Ein einfacher Zwei-Wege-Streudiagramm kann mit der Funktion plot() erstellt werden.
- Um ein Scatterplot zu erstellen, müssen x und y als Beobachtungsvektoren übergeben werden.
- Argument col Farbe als Zeichen oder numerisch
- Argument pch Plotsymbol als Zeichen oder numerisch
- Achsenbeschriftung mit xlab und ylab definiert.

```
plot(runif(100),rnorm(100))
```



B2A Übung - einfache Grafiken

 Laden Sie den Datensatz VADeaths und erstellen Sie die folgende Darstellung:

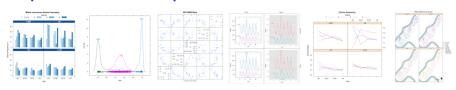


Das lattice-Paket

Definition eine lattice Graphik

It is designed to meet most typical graphics needs with minimal tuning, but can also be easily extended to handle most nonstandard requirements.

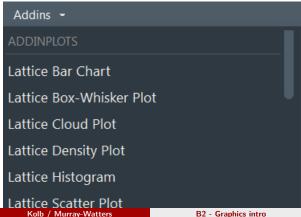
Beispiele für lattice Graphiken



Ein weiteres Addin für RStudio

• das addinplots-Paket installieren - den Datensatz markieren, der visualisiert werden soll, und einen Plottyp wählen:

devtools::install github("homerhanumat/addinplots")



Benutzer Interface für addinplots



iris # Beispieldatensatz

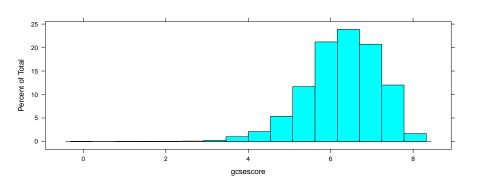
Ein Beispieldatensatz - Testergebnisse bei A-level Chemie Test aus dem Jahr 1997

```
library("mlmRev")
data(Chem97)
```

variables	categories
lea	Local Education Authority
school	School identifier
student	Student identifier
score	Point score on A-level Chemistry in 1997
gender	Student's gender
age	Age in month, centred at 222 months or 18.5 years
gcsescore	Average GCSE score of individual
gcsecnt	$\label{eq:continuous} \mbox{Average GCSE score of individual, centered at mean}$

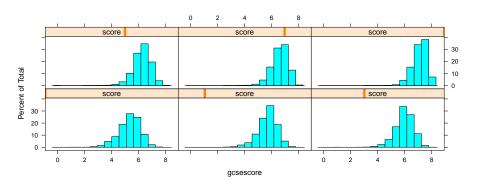
Histogramm mit lattice

```
library("lattice")
histogram(~ gcsescore, data = Chem97)
```



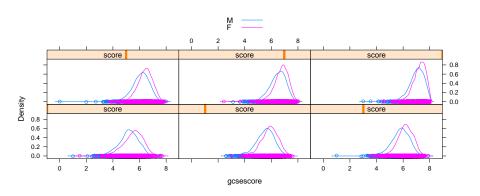
Mehr Histogramme mit lattice

histogram(~ gcsescore | score,data = Chem97)



Die Dichte plotten mit einer Legende

```
densityplot(~ gcsescore | score, Chem97,
    groups=gender,auto.key=TRUE)
```

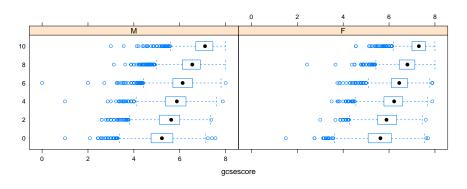


Einführung in das lattice Paket

Einen Boxplot mit lattice erzeugen

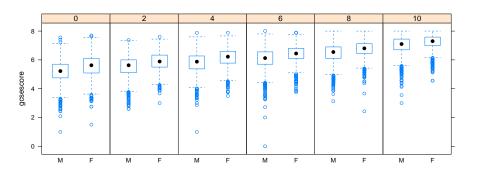
```
Chem97$score <- as.factor(Chem97$score)</pre>
```

```
bwplot(score ~ gcsescore | gender, Chem97)
```

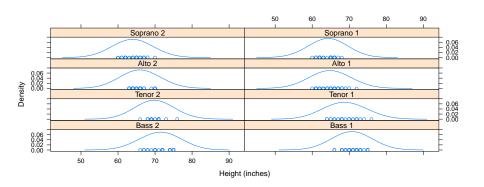


Bedingte Boxplots mit lattice erzeugen

```
bwplot(gcsescore ~ gender | score, Chem97,
layout = c(6, 1))
```

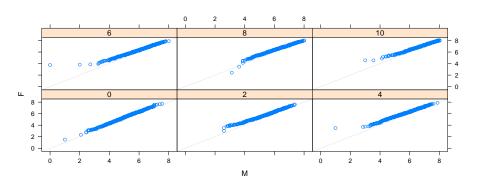


Ein densityplot

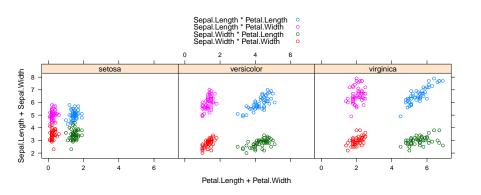


Bivariate Plots - Quantile-Quantile Plot

qq(gender ~ gcsescore | score, Chem97)

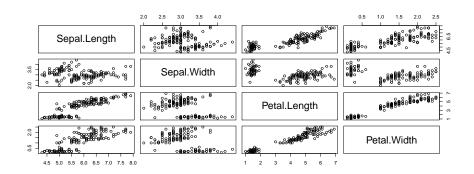


Scatterplot mit lattice - xyplot

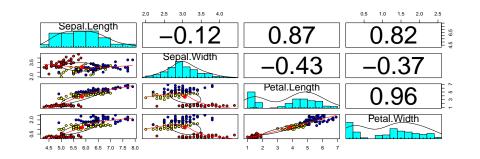


Zusammenhang zwischen Variablen - pairs Plot

pairs(iris[,1:4])

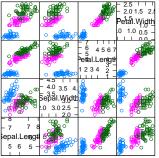


Den pairsPlot erweitert



Multivariate Plots - splom

```
splom(~iris[,1:4], groups = Species, data = iris)
```



Scatter Plot Matrix

```
super.sym <- trellis.par.get("superpose.symbol")
splom(~iris[1:4], groups = Species, data = iris,
    panel = panel.superpose,</pre>
```

Der Beispieldatensatz BankWages

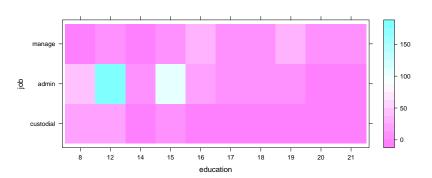
```
install.packages("AER")
library("AER")
data(BankWages)
```

```
head(BankWages)
```

```
##
        job education gender minority
    manage
                   15 male
                                   no
     admin
                   16 male
## 2
                                   no
## 3 admin
                   12 female
                                   no
    admin
                      female
## 4
                                   no
## 5 admin
                   15 male
                                   no
## 6
     admin
                   15 male
                                   no
```

levelplot

education in Jahren



Nutzung sozialer Netzwerke: Facebook (bbzc041a)

• 1 - Nein, bin kein Mitglied; 2 - Ja, nutze es aber nie; 3 - Ja, nutze es manchmal; 4 - Ja, nutze es oft

```
facebook <- transform_miss(datf$bbzc041a)
table(facebook)</pre>
```

```
##
```

Nutzung sozialer Netzwerke: Twitter (bbzc042a)

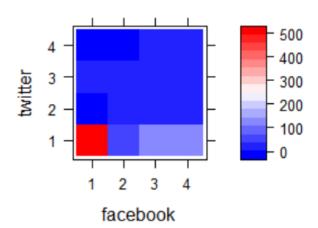
• 1 - Nein, bin kein Mitglied; 2 - Ja, nutze es aber nie; 3 - Ja, nutze es manchmal; 4 - Ja, nutze es oft

```
twitter <- as.character(transform_miss(datf$bbzc042a))
table(twitter)</pre>
```

```
##
```

levelplot mit GESIS Panel Daten

```
levelplot(table(facebook,twitter),
col.regions=colorRampPalette(c("blue","white","red")))
```



Internet Nutzung (GESIS Panel)

• a11c035a: Häufigkeit private Internetnutzung: Tischcomputer

```
internet <- transform_miss(datf$a11c035a)</pre>
```

• a11c037a: Häufigkeit private Internetnutzung: Smartphone

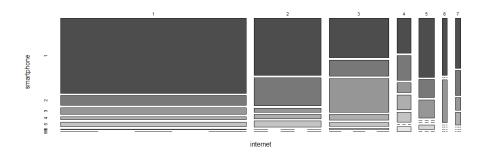
```
smartphone <- transform_miss(datf$a11c037a)</pre>
```

1 - Mehrmals täglich; 2 - Etwa einmal täglich; 3 - Mehrmals die Woche; 4 - Etwa einmal die Woche; 5 - Seltener; 6 - Nie; 98 - Weiß nicht

```
tab2 <- table(internet,smartphone)</pre>
```

Zusammenhang - kategoriale Variablen

```
mosaicplot(tab2, color = TRUE, main="")
```

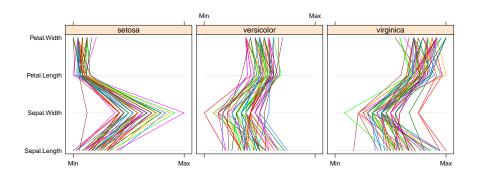


Die Flächen werden anhand der Residuen eingefärbt:

mosaicplot(tab2, main=F,shade = TRUE)

parallelplot()

parallelplot(~iris[,1:4] | Species, iris)

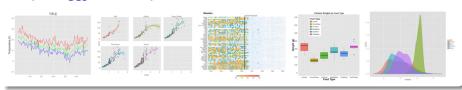


Das ggplot2 Paket

Einführung ggplot2

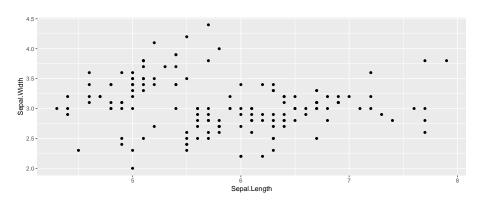
The ggplot2 package, created by Hadley Wickham, offers a powerful graphics language for creating elegant and complex plots. Its popularity in the R community has exploded in recent years. Origianlly based on Leland Wilkinson's The Grammar of Graphics, ggplot2 allows you to create graphs that represent both univariate and multivariate numerical and categorical data in a straightforward manner.

Beispiele ggplot2 Graphiken



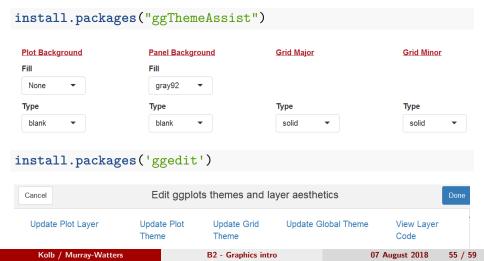
Ein erstes Beispiel ggplot2

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(iris, aes(x=Sepal.Length, y=Sepal.Width)) +
  geom_point()
```



Einige schöne Rstudio Addins

• Eine ggplot Grafik muss im Quellcode markiert werden, um die folgenden Addins zu verwenden



RStudio Addin zum Erzeugen von ggplot2 Graphiken

devtools::install_github("dreamRs/esquisse")



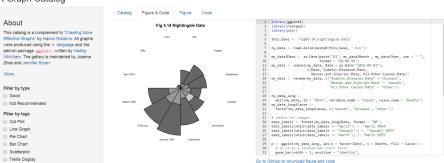
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Shiny App - R Graphik Katalog

http://shinyapps.stat.ubc.ca/r-graph-catalog/

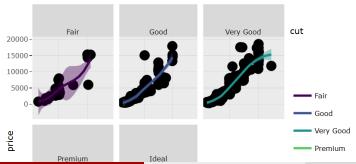
R Graph Catalog

☐ Histogram



Interactivität hinzufügen

```
library(plotly)
d <- diamonds[sample(nrow(diamonds), 1000), ]
p <- ggplot(data = d, aes(x = carat, y = price)) +
   geom_point(aes(text = paste("Clarity:", clarity)), size = 4)
   geom_smooth(aes(colour = cut, fill = cut)) + facet_wrap(~ cut)
(gg <- ggplotly(p))</pre>
```



Links

- J H Maindonald Lattice and Other Graphics in R
- Deepayan Sarkar An introduction to R lattice lab
- Flowingdata Comparing ggplot2 and R Base Graphics
- Quick R ggplot2
- Top 50 ggplot2 Visualizations
- Bioconductor R manual with an extensive part on graphics
- Shiny app to visualize ggplot2 internals
- Shiny app for interactive plot editing