Exploratory Data Analysis with R¹

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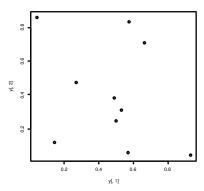
 $^{^{\}mathrm{1}}\mathrm{Based}$ on the material of Thomas Girke, U California, 2013

High-level plotting functions

- ▶ plot: generic x-y plotting
- ▶ barplot: bar plots
- boxplot: box-and-whisker plot
- ▶ hist: histograms
- pie: pie charts
- qqnorm,qqline,qqplot: distribution comparison plots
- pairs,coplot: display of multivariant data

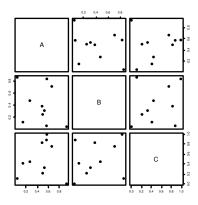
Sample data set

```
set.seed(1410)
y <- matrix(runif(30),ncol=3,dimnames=list(letters[1:10],LETTERS[1:3]))
plot(y[,1],y[,2])</pre>
```



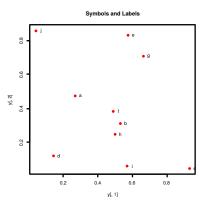
Scatter plots: all pairs

pairs(y)

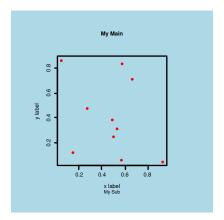


Scatter plots: with labels

```
\label{eq:plot_symbols} $$ plot(y[,1], y[,2], pch=20, col="red", main="Symbols and Labels") $$ text(y[,1]+0.03, y[,2], rownames(y)) $$
```



Scatter plots: more examples

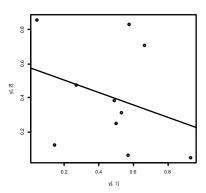


Important arguments

- mar: specifies the margin sizes around the plotting area in order: c(bottom,left, top, right)
- col: color of symbols
- pch: type of symbols, samples: example(points)
- lwd: size of symbols
- cex.*: control font sizes
- For details see ?par

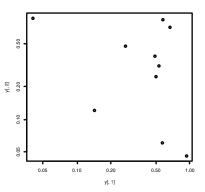
Regression line to a plot

```
plot(y[,1], y[,2])
myline <- lm(y[,2]~y[,1])
abline(myline, lwd=2)
summary(myline)</pre>
```



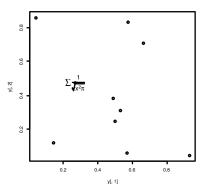
Log scale

plot(y[,1], y[,2], log="xy")



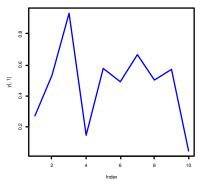
Add mathematical expression to the plot

```
\label{eq:plot_plot_plot_plot_plot} \begin{split} & \text{plot}(y[,1],\ y[,2]) \\ & \text{text}(y[1,1],\ y[1,2], \text{expression}(\text{sum}(\text{frac}(1,\text{sqrt}(x^2*pi)))),\ \text{cex=1.3}) \end{split}
```



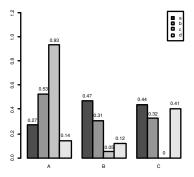
Line plot: Single data set

plot(y[,1], type="1", lwd=2, col="blue")



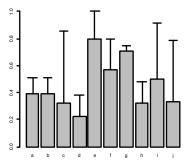
Bar plot

```
\begin{split} & \texttt{barplot}(y[1:4,], \ y \texttt{lim=c}(0, \ \max(y[1:4,]) + 0.3), \texttt{beside=TRUE}, \texttt{legend=letters}[1:4]) \\ & \texttt{text}(\texttt{labels=round}(\texttt{as.vector}(y[1:4,]), 2), \ x = \texttt{seq}(1.5, \ 13, \ \texttt{by=1}) \\ & + \texttt{sort}(\texttt{rep}(\texttt{c}(0,1,2), \ 4)), \ y = \texttt{as.vector}(y[1:4,]) + 0.04) \end{split}
```



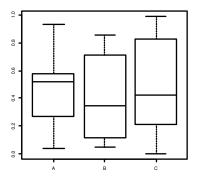
Bar plot with Error Bars

```
bar <- barplot(m <- rowMeans(y), ylim=c(0, 1.1))
stdev <- apply(y,1,sd)
arrows(bar, m, bar, m + stdev, length=0.15, angle = 90)</pre>
```



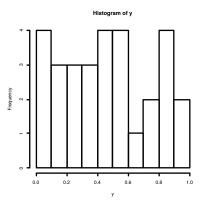
Boxplot

boxplot(y)



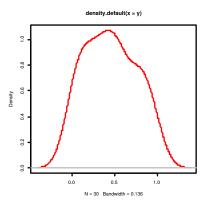
Histogram

hist(y, freq=TRUE, breaks=10)



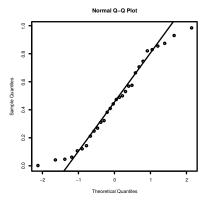
Density Plots

plot(density(y), col="red")



QQ-plots for Normal Distribution

```
qqnorm(as.vector(y))
qqline(as.vector(y))
```



Distributions

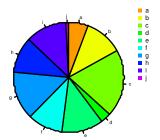
- ▶ Binomial: binom
- Cauchy: cauchy
- Chisquare: chisq
- Exponential: exp
- ► Gamma: gamma
- ► Geometric: geom
- Lognormal: lnorm
- ▶ Normal: norm
- ▶ Poisson: pois
- Uniform: unif
- Weibull: weibull

- prefix r: random variable generator (runif)
- prefix d: probability density function (dunif)
- prefix p: cumulative density function (punif)
- prefix q: quantile function
 (qunif)

See more in:

https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/R_Programming/Probability_Distributions

Pie charts



Color Selection

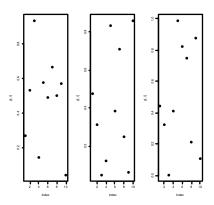
- Default color palette: palette()
- Change color palette: palette(rainbow(5, start=0.1, end=0.2))
- Change palette to default: palette(default)
- ▶ Gray shades: gray(seq(0.1, 1, by= 0.2))

See color chart in R:

http://research.stowers-institute.org/efg/R/Color/Chart/

Several plots

```
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
for(i in 1:3) {
    plot(y[,i])
}
```



Saving graphics to files

- ► After the pdf(), all graphics are redirected to file test.pdf: pdf("test.pdf"); plot(1:10, 1:10); dev.off()
- Works similarly to bmp, jpeg, png, tiff and svg.

Other graphical packages

▶ grid package:

https://www.stat.auckland.ac.nz/~paul/RGraphics/rgraphics.html

▶ lattice package:

http://lmdvr.r-forge.r-project.org/figures/figures.html

ggplot2 package:

http://ggplot2.org/