##词云绘制

###download "wordcloud2" package

data00=read.csv(file="C:/Users/刘妍Tini/Desktop/data00.csv")

data11=freq <- table(data00$E6) ##记录词频

wordcloud2(data11,size = 0.5,shape="star")

data2=sapply(data, "length<-", max(lengths(data)))

data3=table(data2)

ha3=data.frame(data3)

wordcloud2(ha3,size = 0.5,shape="circle")

wordcloud2(demoFreq,size = 0.5,shape="star")

wordcloud2(demoFreq,shape="diamond",size=0.5)

wordcloud2(demoFreq,size = 0.5,shape="circle")

letterCloud(demoFreq,word='S')

letterCloud(demoFreq,word='EDU')

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##合并数据框

###download "dplyr" package

library(dplyr)

df1 <- data.frame(c1 = 2:5,

   c2 = LETTERS[2:5])

df2 <- data.frame(c3 = LETTERS[c(2:3,20:23)],

   c4 = sample(1:100, size = 6))

###left jion

left\_join(df1, df2, by = c('c2' = 'c3'))

df1 %>% left\_join(df2, by = c('c2' = 'c3'))

###right jion

df1 %>% right\_join(df2, by = c('c2' = 'c3'))

###full jion

df1 %>% full\_join(df2, by = c('c2' = 'c3'))

###inner jion

df1 %>% inner\_join(df2, by = c('c2' = 'c3'))

##拆分合并列

###download "tidyr" package

library(tidyr)

####split columns

df3 <- data.frame(c5 = paste(letters[1:3], 1:3, sep = "-"), #粘贴，将任意两个函数粘在一起

   c6 = paste(letters[1:3], 1:3, sep = "."),

   c4 = c("B", "B", "B"),

   c3 = c("H", "M", "L"))

df4 <- df3 %>% #将c5 c6分别分为两列,并重命名，按-和.来分割数据

   separate(col = c5, sep = "\\-", into = c("c7", "c8"), remove = F) %>%

   separate(col = c6, sep = "\\.", into = c("c9", "c10"), remove = T)

df4

####combine columns

df4 %>%

   unite(col = "c11", c("c7", "c8"), sep = "\_", remove = F) %>%

   unite(col = "c12", c("c9", "c10"), sep = ".", remove = T) %>%

   unite(col = "c13", c("c4", "c3"), sep = "", remove = F)