talk09 练习与作业

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0.1 练习和作业说明 将相关代码填写入以"'{r}"、标志的代码框中,运行并看到正确的结果;	
完成后,	用工具栏里的"Knit" 按键生成 PDF 文档;
将 PDF 文档改为: 姓名-学号-talk09 作业.pdf, 并提交到老师指定的平台/钉群。	

0.2 talk09 内容回顾

- basic plot
- ggplot2

0.2.1 layered grammer (图层语法) 的成分

- 图层 (geom_xxx)
- scale (scale_xxx)
- faceting (facet_xxx)
- 坐标系统

0.2.2 图象类型

- 点图
- \bullet bars
- boxplots

0.2.3 其它重要内容(部分需要自学)

- colours
- theme
- 其它图像类型
- 图例 (legends) 和坐标轴
- 图形注释和其它定制

0.3 练习与作业:用户验证

请运行以下命令,验证你的用户名。

如你当前用户名不能体现你的真实姓名,请改为拼音后再运行本作业!

```
Sys.info()[["user"]]
```

[1] "sicheng.wu"

Sys.getenv("HOME")

[1] "/home/vkorpela"

0.4 练习与作业 1: 基础做图 & ggplot2

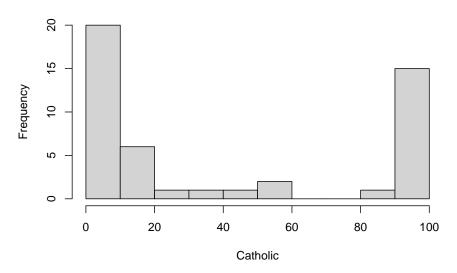
0.4.1 用 swiss 数据做图

- 1. 用直方图 histogram 显示 Catholic 列的分布情况;
- 2. 用散点图显示 Eduction 与 Fertility 的关系;将表示两者关系的线性公式、相关系数和 p 值画在图的空白处。

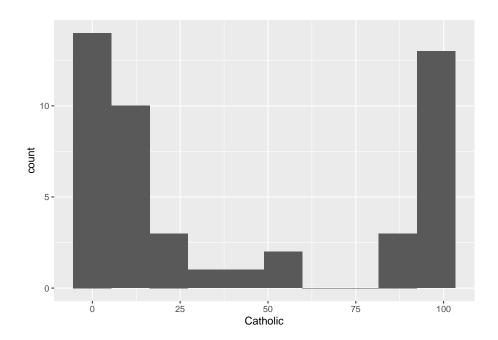
注:每种图提供基础做图函数和 ggplot2 两个版本!

```
## 代码写这里, 并运行;
library(tidyverse)
## Warning in system("timedatectl", intern = TRUE): running command 'timedatectl'
## had status 1
## -- Attaching packages ------ tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.6 v purrr 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.8 v dplyr 1.0.10
## v tidyr 1.2.0
                  v stringr 1.4.1
## v readr 2.1.2
                  v forcats 0.5.2
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
# 1.
with(swiss, hist(Catholic, nclass = 10))
```

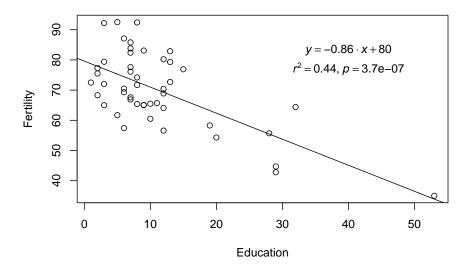
Histogram of Catholic



ggplot(swiss, aes(x = Catholic)) +
geom_histogram(bins = 10)



```
# 2.
attach(swiss)
swiss.linear <- lm(Fertility~Education)</pre>
swiss.cor = cor.test(Education, Fertility)
eq_text <- substitute(</pre>
  atop(
    italic(y) == a %.% italic(x) + b,
    list(italic(r)^2 == r2, italic(p) == pvalue)
 ),
 list(
    a = format(coef(swiss.linear)[[2]], digits = 2),
    b = format(coef(swiss.linear)[[1]], digits = 2),
    r2 = format(summary(swiss.linear)$r.squared, digits = 2),
    pvalue = format(swiss.cor$p.value, digits = 2)
  )
eq_text <- as.expression(eq_text)</pre>
plot(Education, Fertility, type = "p")
abline(swiss.linear)
text(x = 40, y = 80, labels = eq_text)
```



```
detach(swiss)

eq_text <- as.character(eq_text)

ggplot(swiss, aes(x = Education, y = Fertility)) +

geom_point() +

geom_smooth(method = "lm") +

geom_label(

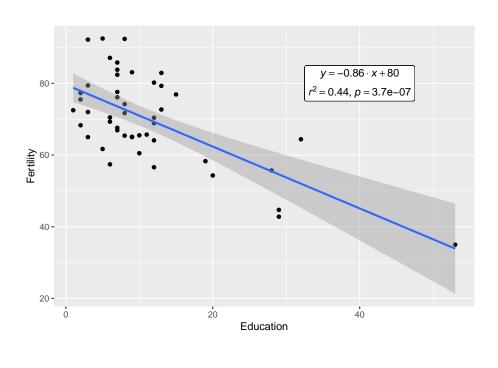
data = NULL,

aes(x = 40, y = 80, label = eq_text),

parse = TRUE,

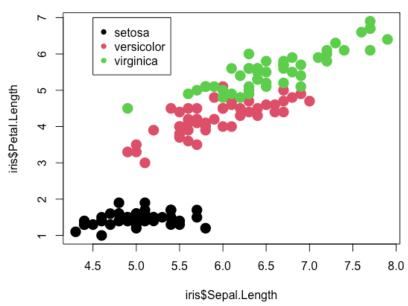
inherit.aes = FALSE
)</pre>
```

`geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'



0.4.2 用 iris 作图

1. 用散点图显示 Sepal.Length 和 Petal.Length 之间的关系; 按 species 为散点确定颜色,并画出 legend 以显示 species 对应的颜色;

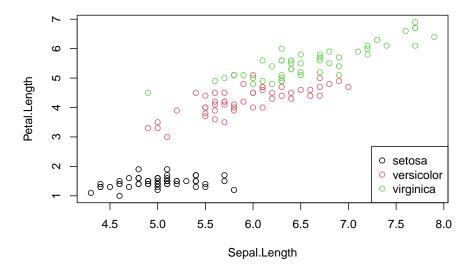


如下图所示:

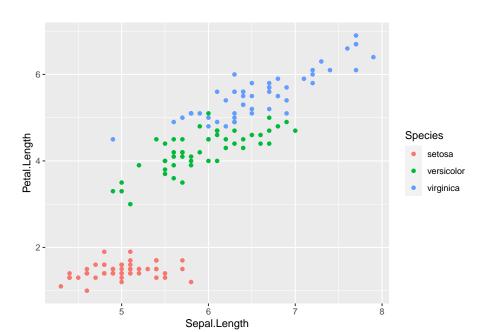
2. 用 boxplot 显示 species 之间 Sepal.Length 的分布情况;

注:每种图提供基础做图函数和 ggplot2 两个版本!

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
# 1.
attach(iris)
plot(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length, type = "p", col = Species)
legend(
   "bottomright",
   legend = unique(Species),
   col = unique(Species),
   pch = 1
)
```



```
ggplot(
  iris,
  aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Length, color = Species)
) +
  geom_point()
```



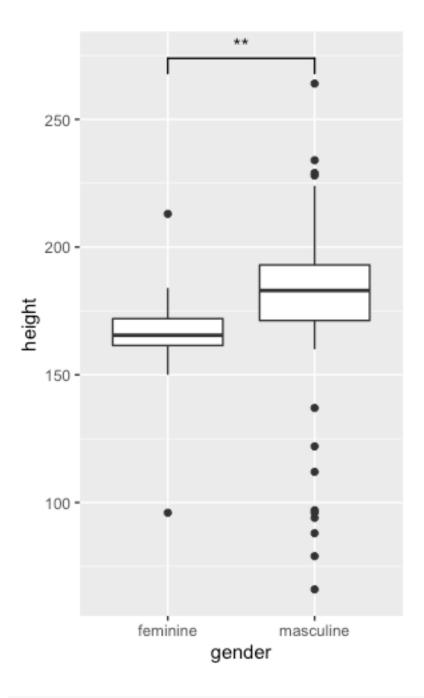
10

0.4.3 用 ggplot 作图: boxplot

用 starwars 的数据作图,画 boxplot 显示身高 height 与性别 gender 的 关系。要求:

- 1. height 为 NA 的, 不显示;
- 2. 用 ggsigif 包计算 feminine 和 masculine 两种性别的身高是否有显著区别,并在图上显示。
- 3. 将此图的结果保存为变量 p1 ,以备后面使用;

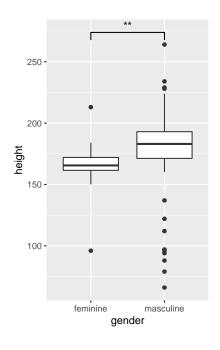
最终结果如图所示:



代码写这里, 并运行;

library(ggsignif)

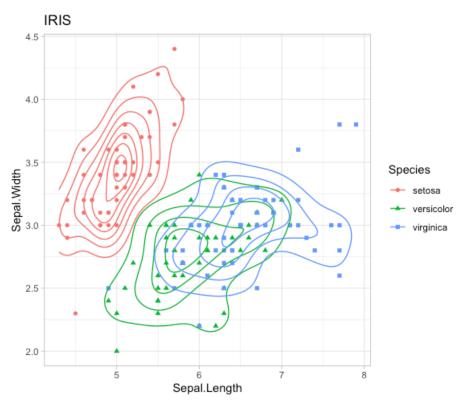
```
p1 <- ggplot(
   starwars %>% filter(!is.na(gender)),
   aes(x = gender, y = height)
) +
   geom_boxplot(na.rm = TRUE) +
   geom_signif(
      comparisons = list(c("feminine", "masculine")),
      map_signif_level = TRUE,
      na.rm = TRUE
)
p1 + coord_fixed(ratio = 1 / 60)
```



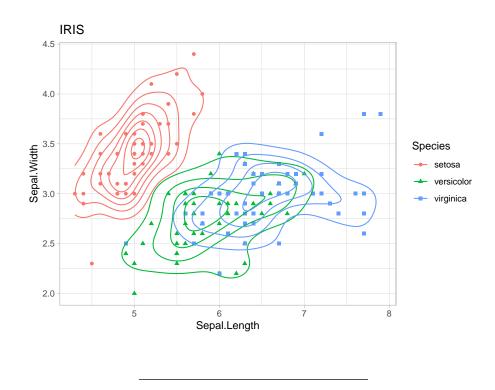
0.4.4 用 ggplot 作图: 使用 iris 做图

用 geom_density2d 显示 Sepal.Length 和 Sepal.Width 之间的关系,同时以 Species 为分组,结果如图所示:

将此图的结果保存为变量 p2 , 以备后面使用;



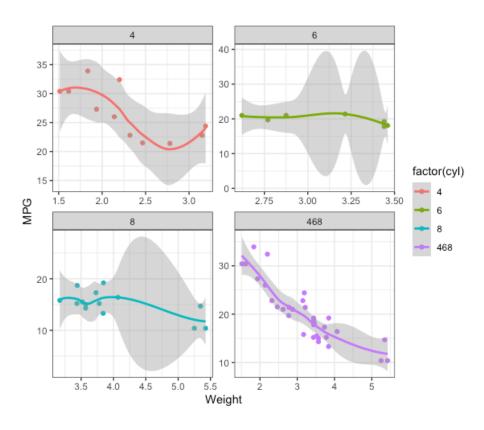
```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
p2 <- ggplot(
    iris,
    aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width,
        color = Species, shape = Species)
) +
    geom_point() +
    geom_density2d() +
    labs(title = "IRIS") +
    theme_light()
p2</pre>
```



0.4.5 用 ggplot 作图: facet

用 mtcars 作图,显示 wt 和 mpg 之间的关系,但用 cyl 将数据分组;见下图:

将此图的结果保存为变量 p3 , 以备后面使用;



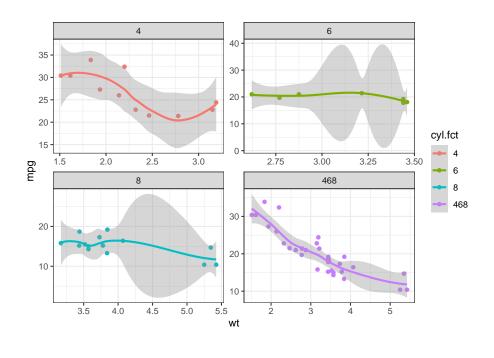
注此图中的 468 组为所有数据合在一起的结果。

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
level4 <- c(4, 6, 8, 468)
mtcars.fct <- mtcars %>%
   mutate(cyl.fct = factor(cyl, levels = level4)) %>%
   bind_rows(
     mutate(mtcars, cyl.fct = factor(468, levels = level4))
)

p3 <- ggplot(
   mtcars.fct,
   aes(x = wt, y = mpg, color = cyl.fct)
) +
   geom_point() +</pre>
```

```
geom_smooth() +
facet_wrap(. ~ cyl.fct, ncol = 2, scales = "free") +
theme_bw()
p3
```

$geom_smooth()$ using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'



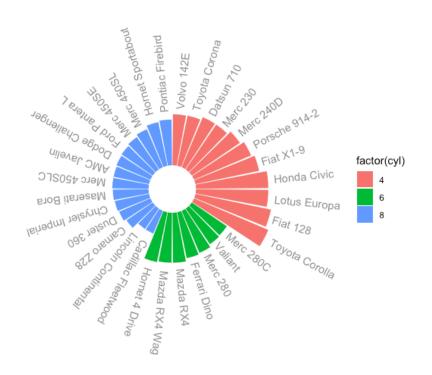
0.4.6 用 ggplot 作图: 用 mtcars 做 polar 图

用 mtcars 的 mpg 列做如下图,要求:先按 cyl 排序;每个 cyl 组内按 mpg 排序;将此图的结果保存为变量 p4,以备后面使用;

提示

1. 先增加一列,用于保存 rowname: mtcars %>% rownames_to_column() 注: 将行名变为列,列名为 rowname

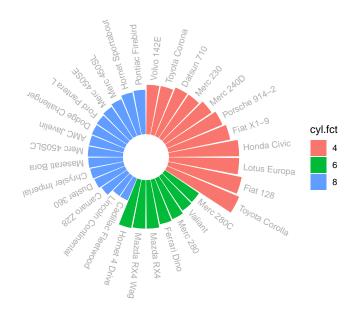
- 2. 完成排序
- 3. 更改 rowname 的 factor
- 4. 计算每个 rowname 的旋转角度: mutate(id = row_number(), angle = 90 360 * (id 0.5) / n())



```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
mtcars.mod <- mtcars %>%
    rownames_to_column() %>%
    mutate(cyl.fct = factor(cyl, levels = c(4, 6, 8))) %>%
    arrange(cyl.fct, mpg) %>%
    mutate(rowname = factor(rowname, levels = rowname)) %>%
    mutate(id = row_number(), angle = 90 - 360 * (id - 0.5) / n())

p4 <- ggplot(
    mtcars.mod,
    aes(x = rowname, y = mpg, fill = cyl.fct)</pre>
```

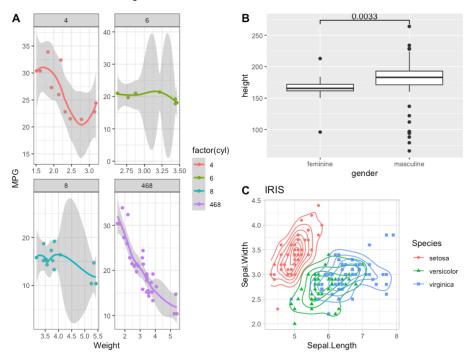
```
geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
geom_text(
   aes(x = rowname, y = mpg+2, label = rowname),
   hjust = 0,
   size = 3,
   color = "#ADADAD",
   angle = mtcars.mod$angle
) +
ylim(-10, 45) +
coord_polar() +
theme_void()
p4
```



0.5 练习与作业 2: 多图组合,将多个图画在一起

0.5.1 用 cowplot::ggdraw 将 p1, p2 和 p3 按下面的方式组合在一起

注: 需要先安装 cowplot 包



```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
library(cowplot)

ggdraw() +

draw_plot(p3, x = 0, y = 0, width = 0.5, height = 1) +

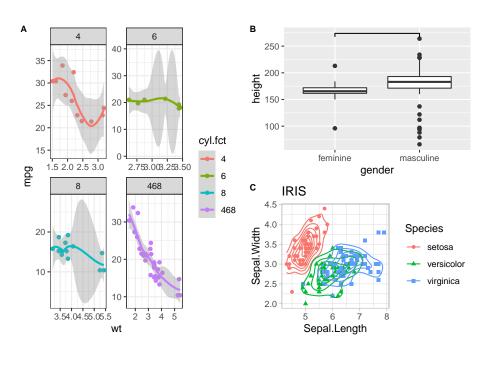
draw_plot(p1, x = 0.5, y = 0.5, width = 0.5, height = 0.5) +

draw_plot(p2, x = 0.5, y = 0, width = 0.5, height = 0.5) +

draw_plot_label(
    label = c("A", "B", "C"),
    size = 9,

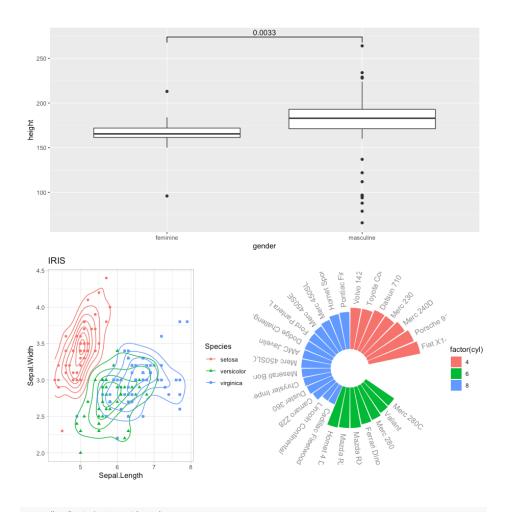
    x = c(0, 0.5, 0.5),
    y = c(1, 1, 0.5)
)
```

$geom_smooth()$ using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'



0.5.2 用 gridExtra::grid.arrange() 函数将 p1, p2, p4 按下面的方式 组合在一起

注: 1. 需要安装 gridExtra 包; 2. 请为三个 panel 加上 A, B, C 字样的标 签。



代码写这里, 并运行;

library(gridExtra)

##

Attaching package: 'gridExtra'

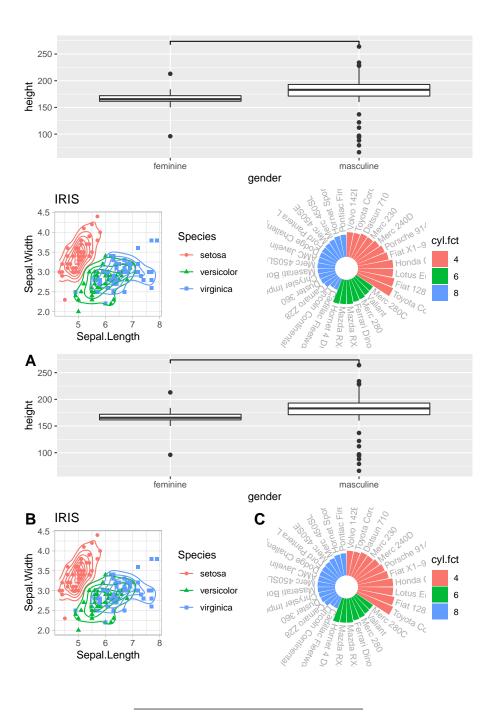
The following object is masked from 'package:dplyr':

##

combine

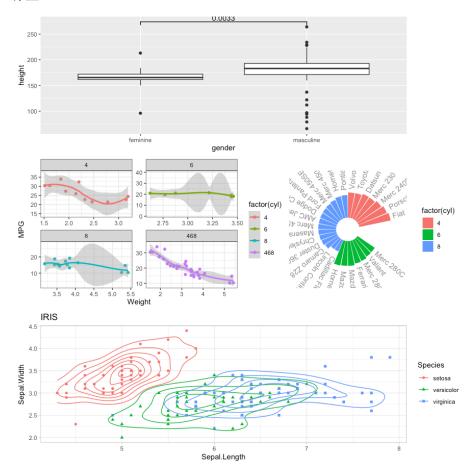
```
library(ggpubr)
##
## Attaching package: 'ggpubr'
## The following object is masked from 'package:cowplot':
##
##
       get_legend
grid.arrange(
 p1,
  arrangeGrob(p2, p4, ncol = 2),
  nrow = 2
) %>%
  as_ggplot() +
  draw_plot_label(
   label = c("A", "B", "C"),
   x = c(0, 0, 0.5),
   y = c(1, 0.5, 0.5)
```

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0.5.3 用 patchwork 包中的相关函数将 p1, p2, p3, p4 按下面的方式组合在一起

注: 1. 需要安装 patchwork 包; 2. 为四个 panel 加上 A, B, C, D 字样的 标签。



代码写这里, 并运行;

library(patchwork)

##

Attaching package: 'patchwork'

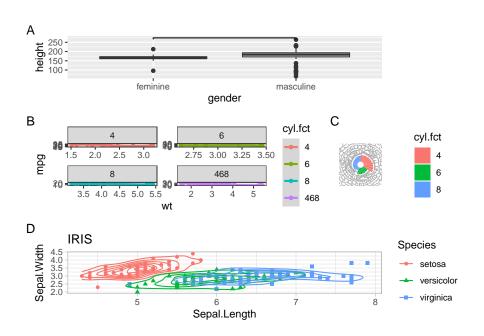
The following object is masked from 'package:cowplot':

##

align_plots

```
(p1 / (p3 | p4) / p2) +
plot_annotation(tag_levels = "A")
```

$geom_smooth()$ using method = 'loess' and formula 'y ~ x'



0.6 练习与作业 3: 作图扩展

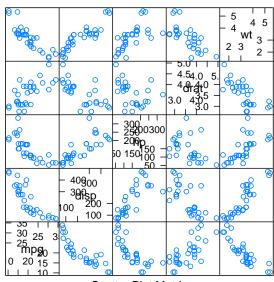
0.6.1 scatterplot

安装 lattice 包, 并使用其 splom 函数作图:

lattice::splom(mtcars[c(1,3,4,5,6)])

代码写这里,并运行;

lattice::splom(mtcars[c(1,3,4,5,6)])



Scatter Plot Matrix