

● 台北家教各區願付價格漸層圖的畫法：

1. 把網路上取得各個行政區的資料 load 進 R studio

	TOWNID	TOWNCODE	COUNTYNAME	TOWNNAME	TOWNENG	COUNTYID	COUNTYCODE
342	F14	65000010	新北市	板橋區	Banqiao District	F	65000
343	F08	65000190	新北市	石碇區	Shiding District	F	65000
344	F01	65000050	新北市	新莊區	Xinzhuang District	F	65000
345	F06	65000160	新北市	泰山區	Taishan District	F	65000
346	F05	65000020	新北市	三重區	Sanzhong District	F	65000
347	F23	65000250	新北市	雙溪區	Shuangxi District	F	65000
348	F24	65000260	新北市	貢寮區	Gongliao District	F	65000
349	F28	65000110	新北市	汐止區	Xizhi District	F	65000
350	F26	65000280	新北市	萬里區	Wanli District	F	65000
351	F25	65000270	新北市	金山區	Jinshan District	F	65000
352	F31	65000220	新北市	石門區	Shimen District	F	65000
353	N04	10007190	彰化縣	北斗鎮	Beidou Township	N	10007
354	N21	10007210	彰化縣	田尾鄉	Tianwei Township	N	10007
355	A17	63000020	臺北市	信義區	Xinyi District	A	63000
356	A05	63000070	臺北市	萬華區	Wanhua District	A	63000
357	A03	63000050	臺北市	中正區	Zhongzheng District	A	63000
358	A13	63000090	臺北市	南港區	Nangang District	A	63000
359	A01	63000010	臺北市	松山區	Songshan District	A	63000
360	A09	63000060	臺北市	大同區	Datong District	A	63000
361	A10	63000040	臺北市	中山區	Zhongshan District	A	63000
362	A14	63000100	臺北市	內湖區	Neihu District	A	63000
363	A15	63000110	臺北市	士林區	Shilin District	A	63000
364	A16	63000120	臺北市	北投區	Beitou District	A	63000
365	H10	68000100	桃園市	平鎮區	Pingzhen District	H	68000

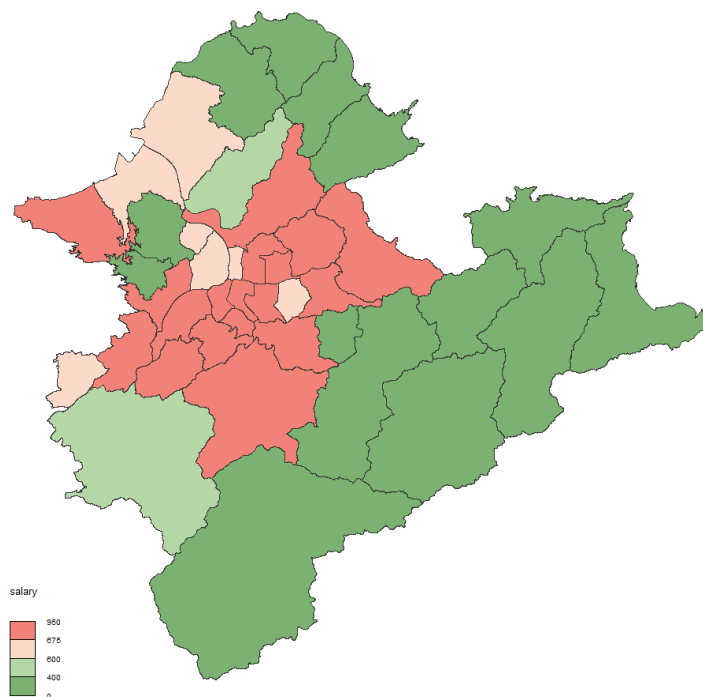
2. 將台北和新北的經緯度資料抓出來合併

```
[220,] 121.7404 24.69228
[221,] 121.7403 24.69225
[222,] 121.7402 24.69220
[223,] 121.7401 24.69215
[224,] 121.7401 24.69211
[225,] 121.7400 24.69205
[226,] 121.7399 24.69200
[227,] 121.7398 24.69197
[228,] 121.7398 24.69194
[229,] 121.7397 24.69186
[230,] 121.7396 24.69179
[231,] 121.7395 24.69176
[232,] 121.7394 24.69170
[233,] 121.7394 24.69164
[234,] 121.7393 24.69158
[235,] 121.7392 24.69153
[236,] 121.7391 24.69145
[237,] 121.7390 24.69140
[238,] 121.7389 24.69135
[239,] 121.7389 24.69132
[240,] 121.7388 24.69130
[241,] 121.7387 24.69127
[242,] 121.7386 24.69124
[243,] 121.7384 24.69119
[244,] 121.7384 24.69117
[245,] 121.7383 24.69115
[246,] 121.7382 24.69112
```

3. 再將各區願付價格加在最後一欄中(必須依照 1~41 各行政區的順序排好)

TOWNENG	COUNTYID	COUNTYCODE	salary
Yonghe District	F	65000	734
Xindian District	F	65000	782
Tucheng District	F	65000	817
Luzhou District	F	65000	619
Wugu District	F	65000	0
Pinglin District	F	65000	0
Pingxi District	F	65000	0
Wulai District	F	65000	0
Danshui District	F	65000	669
Ruifang District	F	65000	0
Linkou District	F	65000	700
Sanzhi District	F	65000	0
Bali District	F	65000	600
Sanxia District	F	65000	438
Yingge District	F	65000	600
Zhonghe District	F	65000	745
Shulin District	F	65000	700
Shenkeng District	F	65000	0
Banqiao District	F	65000	737
Shiding District	F	65000	0
Xinzhuang District	F	65000	750
Taishan District	F	65000	0
Sanzhong District	F	65000	642
Shuangxi District	F	65000	0
Gongliao District	F	65000	0
Xizhi District	F	65000	690

4. 之後用 choroLayer 的畫圖函數畫出漸層的圖(其中綠色代表沒有 data)



```
library(cartography)
```

```
library(readr)
```

```
library(rgdal)
```

```
#####步驟一#####
```

```
my_spdf=readOGR( dsn= getwd() , layer="TOWN_MOI_1061130")
```

```
ave <- read.csv("ave_英文_list.csv",header = F)
```

```
end <- dim(ave)[1]
```

```
end <- as.numeric(end)
```

```
ave <- data.frame(ave$V3[2:end])
```

```
names(ave)[names(ave)="ave.V3.2.end."]="salary"
```

```
#####步驟二#####
```

```
df1<-my_spdf[my_spdf@data$COUNTYID=="F", ]
```

```
df2<-my_spdf[my_spdf@data$COUNTYID=="A", ]
```

```
df3<-rbind(df1,df2)
```

```
#####步驟三#####
```

```
df3@data<-cbind(df3@data,ave)
```

```
df3@data$salary<-as.numeric(as.character(df3@data$salary))
```

```
choroLayer(spdf = df3, df = df3@data, var = "salary",legend.pos = "none")
```

#####步驟四#####

```
cols <- carto.pal(pal1 = "green.pal", n1 = 2, pal2 = "red.pal", n2 = 4)

choroLayer(spdf = df3, df = df3@data, var = "salary",

           breaks = c(0, 400, 600, 675, 950), col = cols,

           border = "grey40", lwd = 0.5,

           legend.title.txt = "salary",

           legend.values.rnd = 2, add = TRUE)

plot(df3, border = "grey20", lwd = 0.75, add = TRUE, xlim=c(121.4,121.62),

ylim=c(24.95,25.18))
```

● 捷運路線圖的畫法

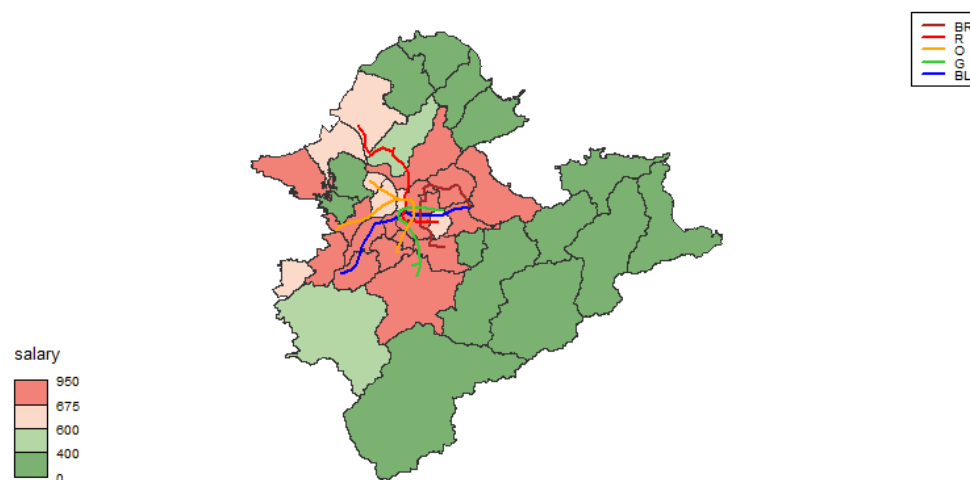
1. 先將每個捷運站的經緯度位置 load 進 R studio 中

1	x	y	line type(1) NO.(1)	line type(2) NO.(2)	name	
2	121.4456	25.16782	R	28 x	x	淡水
3	121.4589	25.15404	R	27 x	x	紅樹林
4	121.4595	25.13694	R	26 x	x	竹圍
5	121.4671	25.12563	R	25 x	x	關渡
6	121.4734	25.13097	R	24 x	x	忠義
7	121.4854	25.13747	R	23 x	x	復興崗
8	121.4986	25.13184	R	22 x	x	北投
9	121.5011	25.12549	R	21 x	x	奇岩
10	121.5063	25.12087	R	20 x	x	唹哩岸
11	121.5156	25.11452	R	19 x	x	石牌
12	121.5188	25.10972	R	18 x	x	明德
13	121.5225	25.10306	R	17 x	x	芝山
14	121.5262	25.09354	R	16 x	x	士林
15	121.5251	25.08487	R	15 x	x	劍潭
16	121.5201	25.07135	R	14 x	x	圓山
17	121.5193	25.06291	R	13 O		11 民權西路
18	121.5206	25.05781	R	12 x	x	雙連
19	121.5204	25.05269	R	11 G		14 中山
20	121.5175	25.04626	R	10 BL		12 台北車站
21	121.516	25.04126	R	9 x	x	臺大醫院
22	121.5183	25.03273	R	8 G		10 中正紀念堂
23	121.5287	25.03385	R	7 O		6 東門
24	121.5349	25.0334	R	6 x	x	大安森林公園
25	121.5436	25.03294	R	5 BR		9 大安

2. 把藍、棕、紅、綠、橘線各個站分成一塊
3. 用 line 函數先畫捷運站的主線
4. 再把各個支線加入到原本的主線中

Draw route 就完成台北捷運的路線圖

再與之前畫出來各個地區的家教願付價格做疊圖



```
par(new=T) #####保留上一張圖以利疊圖#####
```

```
#####步驟一#####
```

```
MRT.route2<-read.csv("MRT.csv")
```

```
MRT.x2<-MRT.route2[,1]
```

```
MRT.y2<-MRT.route2[,2]
```

#####步驟二#####

```
MRT.red2<-MRT.route2[1:28, ]
```

```
MRT.green2<-MRT.route2[29:48, ]
```

```
MRT.blue2<-MRT.route2[49:71, ]
```

```
MRT.brown2<-MRT.route2[72:95, ]
```

```
MRT.orange2<-MRT.route2[96:121, ]
```

```
draw.route<-function(x){
```

```
  par(mex=1.2, mar=c(3,3,1,1))
```

```
  plot(df3, pch=16, cex=1,
```

```
        main="MRT", xlab="Longitude", ylab="Latitude", las=1, border = "grey20", lwd
```

```
= 0.75, add = TRUE)
```

```
  legend("topright",legend = c("BR","R","O","G","BL"),
```

```
        col=c("brown","red","orange","lime green","blue"), lwd=2, cex=0.6)
```

#####步驟三#####

```
lines(MRT.blue2[,1],MRT.blue2[,2], col="blue", lwd=2)
```

```
lines(MRT.brown2[,1],MRT.brown2[,2], col="brown", lwd=2)
```

```
lines(MRT.red2[1:27,1],MRT.red2[1:27,2], col="red", lwd=2)
```

```
lines(MRT.green2[1:19, 1],MRT.green2[1:19, 2], col="lime green", lwd=2)
```

```

lines(MRT.orange2[6:26, 1],MRT.orange2[6:26, 2], col="orange", lwd=2)

#####步驟四#####

#for R22A (新北投)

lines(c(MRT.red2[7,1], MRT.red2[28,1]),c(MRT.red2[7,2], MRT.red2[28,2]), col="red",
lwd=2)

#for G3A (小碧潭)

lines(c(MRT.green2[17,1], MRT.green2[20,1]),c(MRT.green2[17,2],
MRT.green2[20,2]), col="lime green", lwd=2)

#for the branch of orange line (往蘆洲)

lines(MRT.orange2[1:5, 1],MRT.orange2[1:5, 2], col="orange", lwd=2)

lines(c(MRT.orange2[5,1], MRT.orange2[15, 1]),c(MRT.orange2[5,2],
MRT.orange2[15, 2]), col="orange", lwd=2)

}

draw.route()

```

圖中的數據主要是使用 **dplyr** 的套件，以不同的類別資料進行分類，例如以科目，經驗，地區等方式分類，依序算出願付價格的平均值，案件比數等等，可以畫出不同條件分類的長條圖。