Anwendung 1: Histogramm

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Anwendung 1: Histogramm

ggplot2 und die Daten laden:

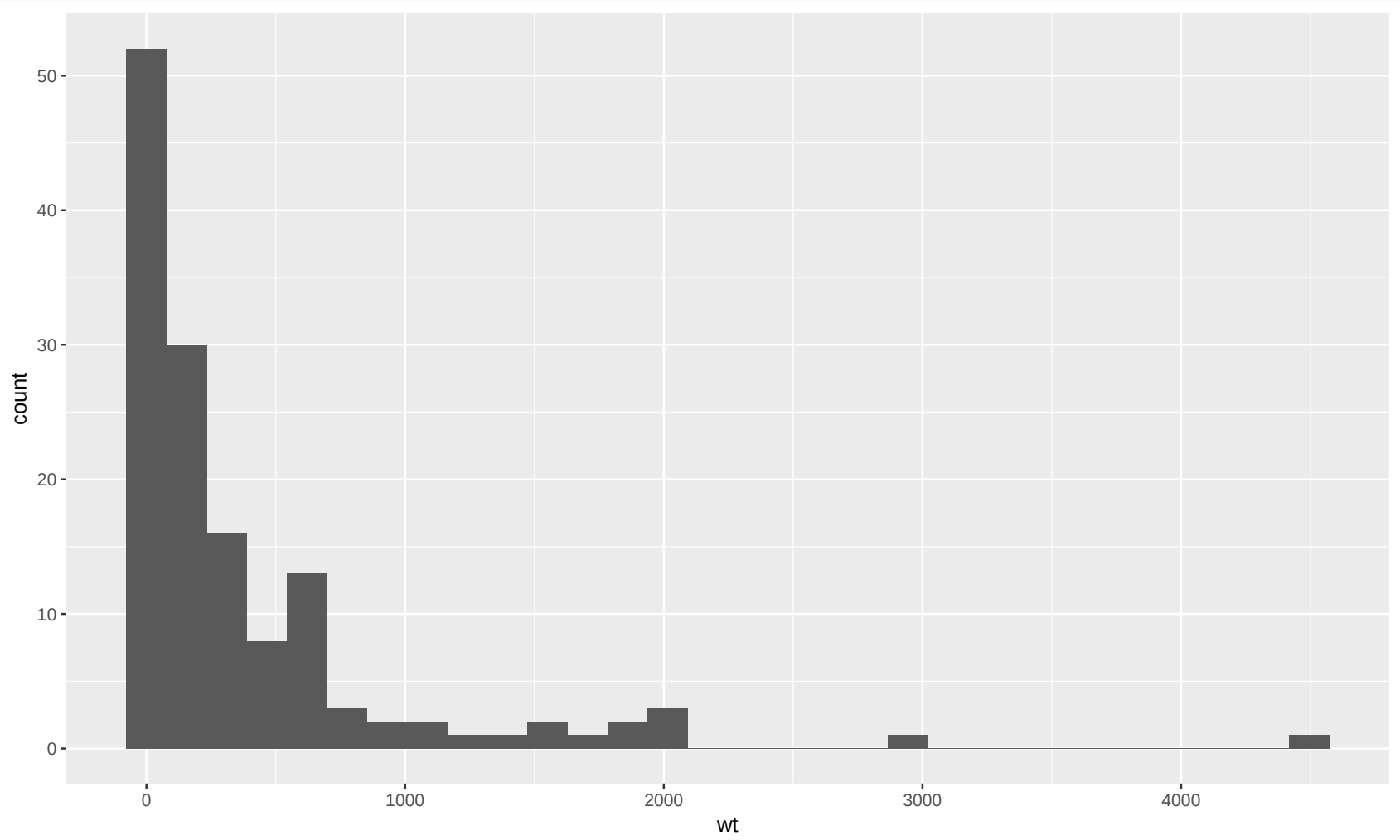
```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
df <- read.csv("../data/AtlantPottery.csv", sep = ',')
```

Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Einfaches Histogramm

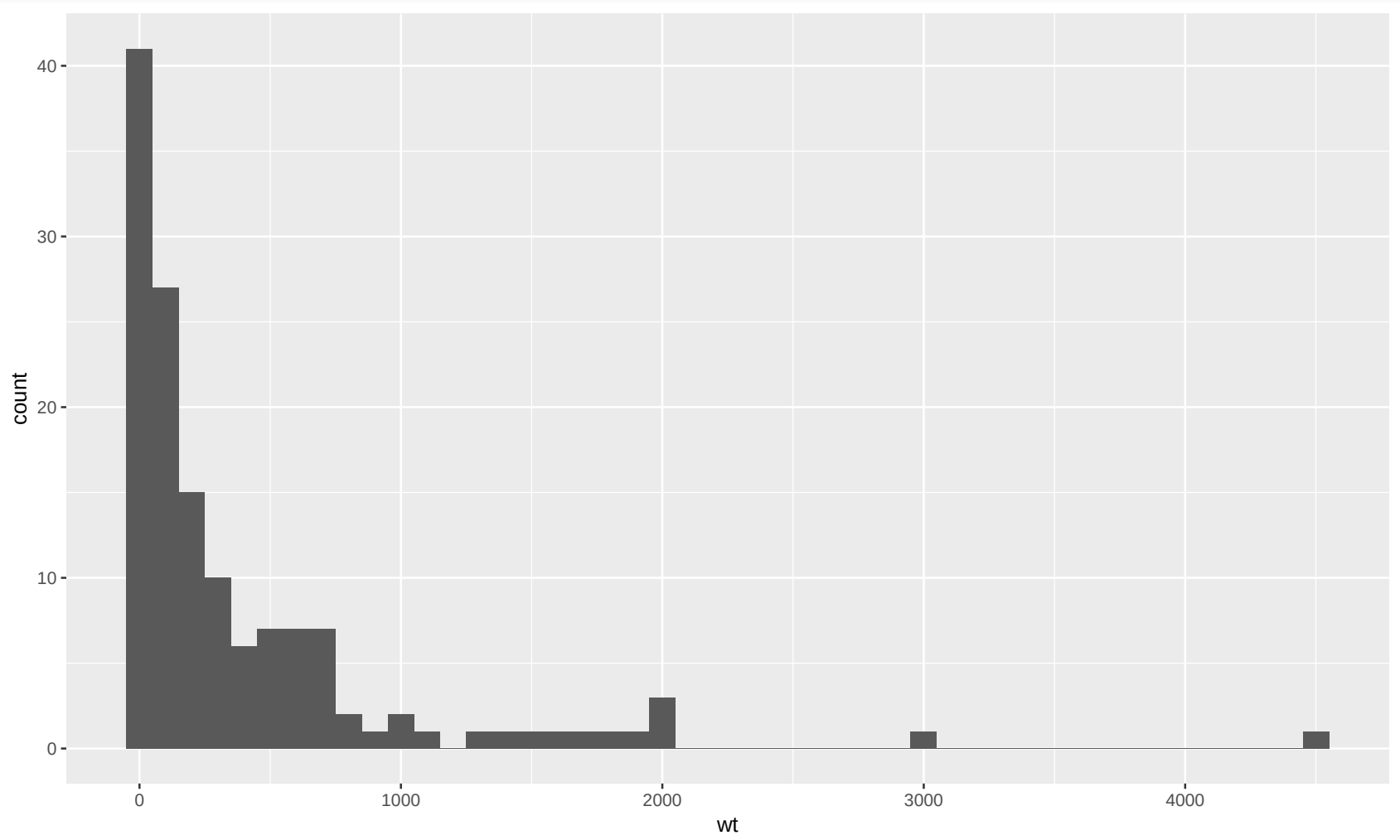
```
ggplot(df, aes(wt)) +
  geom_histogram()
```



Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Kategoriebreite anpassen

```
ggplot(df, aes(wt)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 100)
```

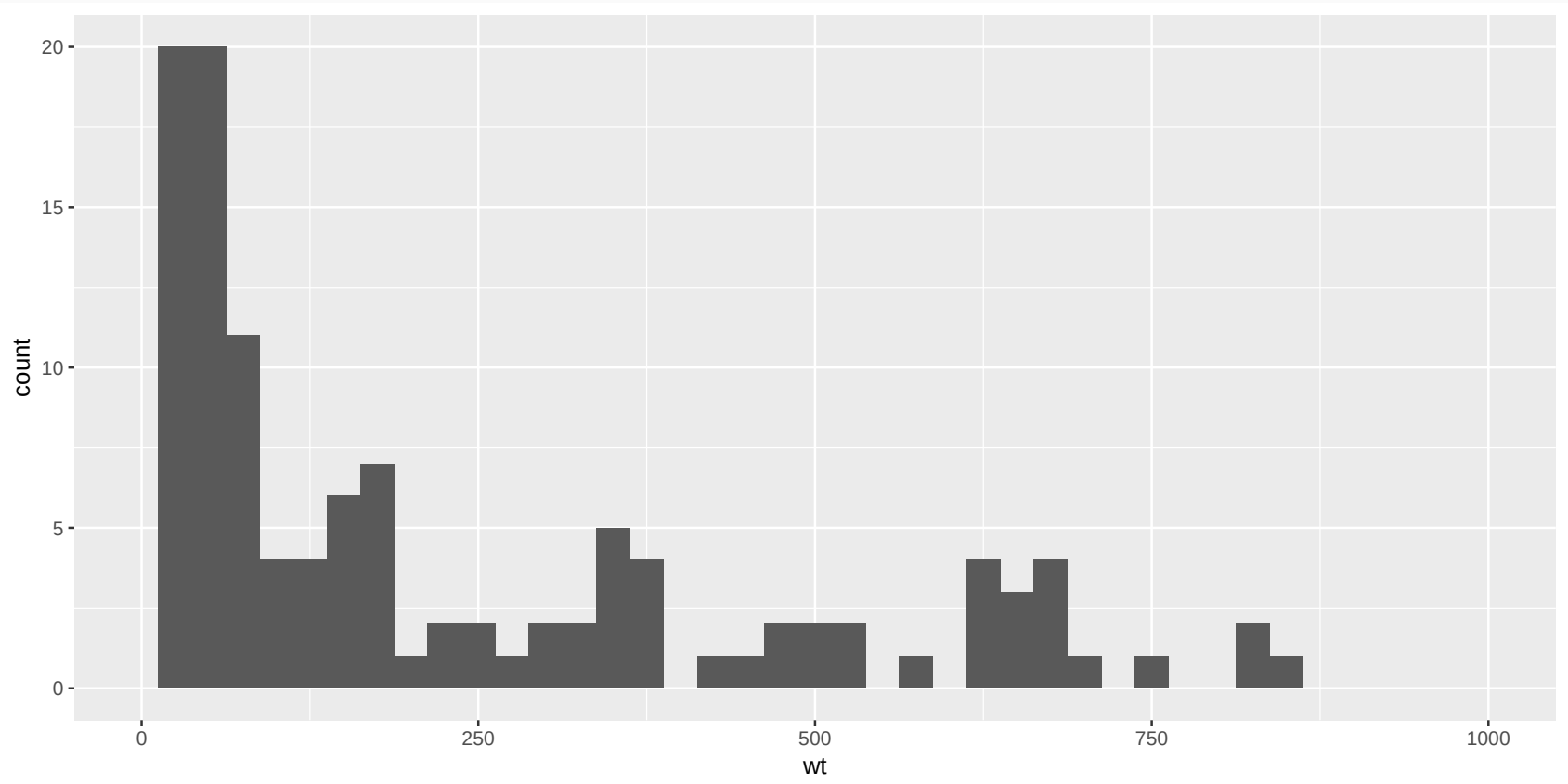


Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Bildausschnitt anpassen

```
ggplot(df, aes(wt)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 25) +
  xlim(0, 1000)
```

```
## Warning: Removed 14 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```

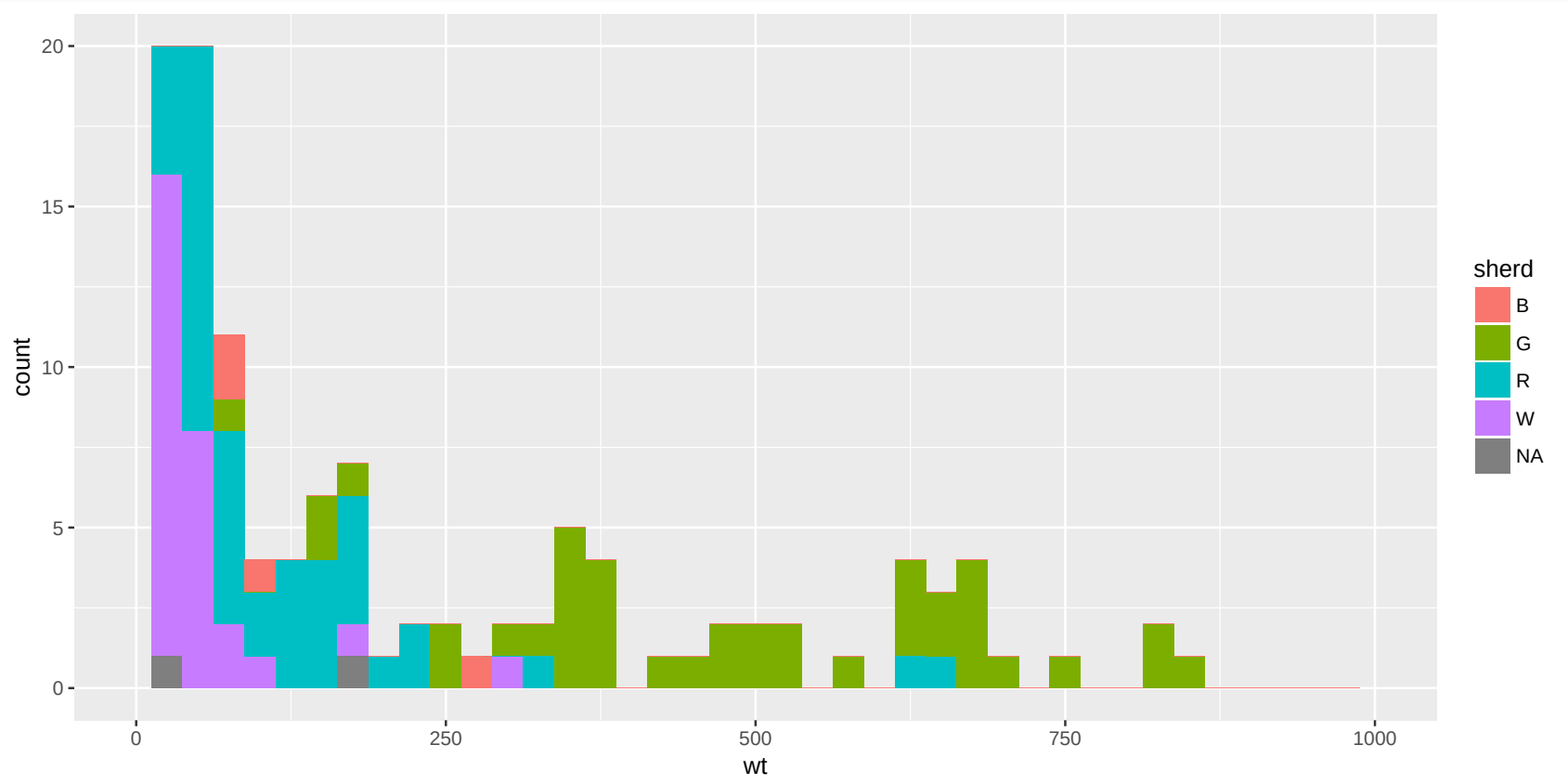


Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Gefülltes Balkendiagramm

```
ggplot(df, aes(wt, fill = sherd)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 25) +
  xlim(0, 1000)
```

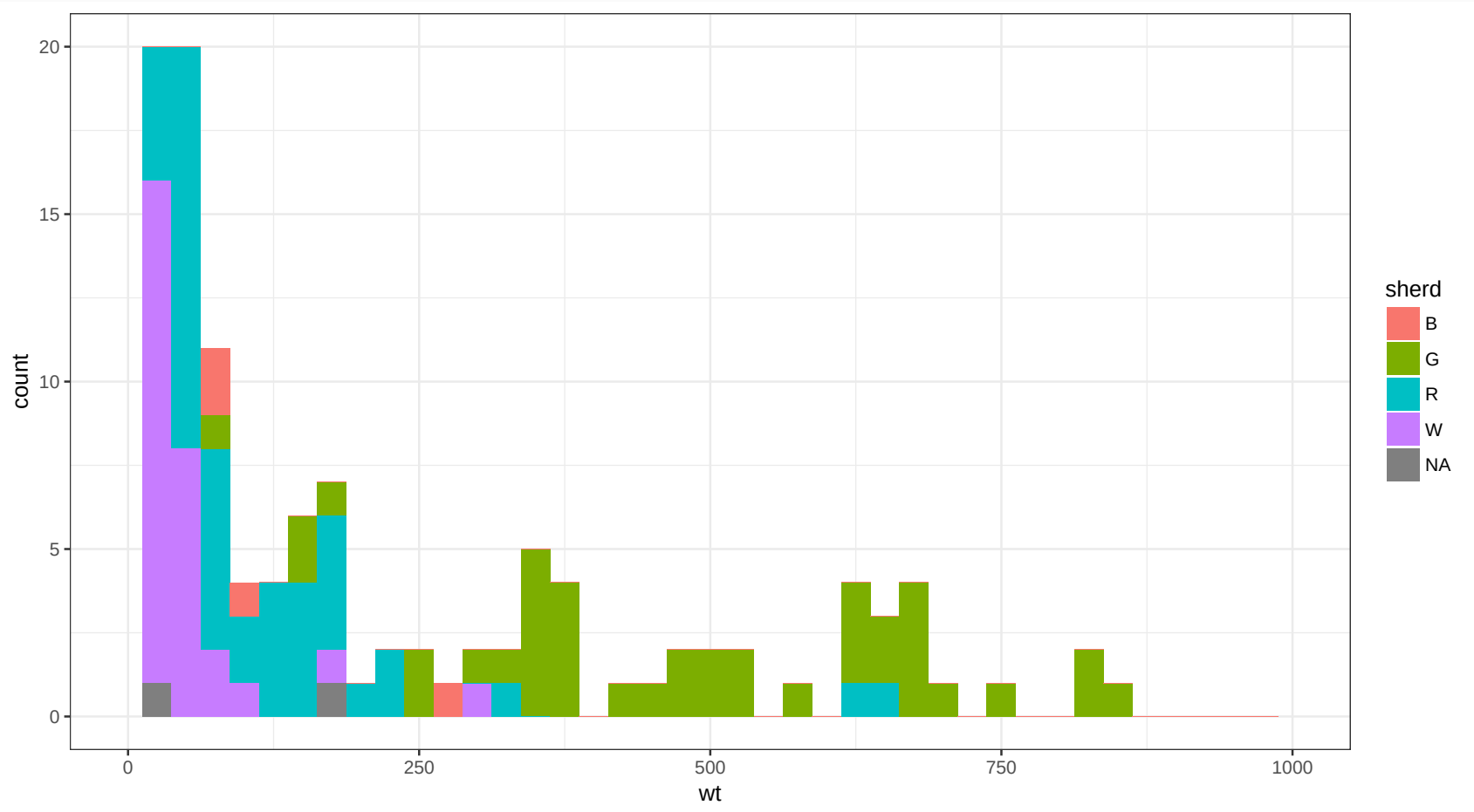
```
## Warning: Removed 14 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
```



Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Alternative Ansicht

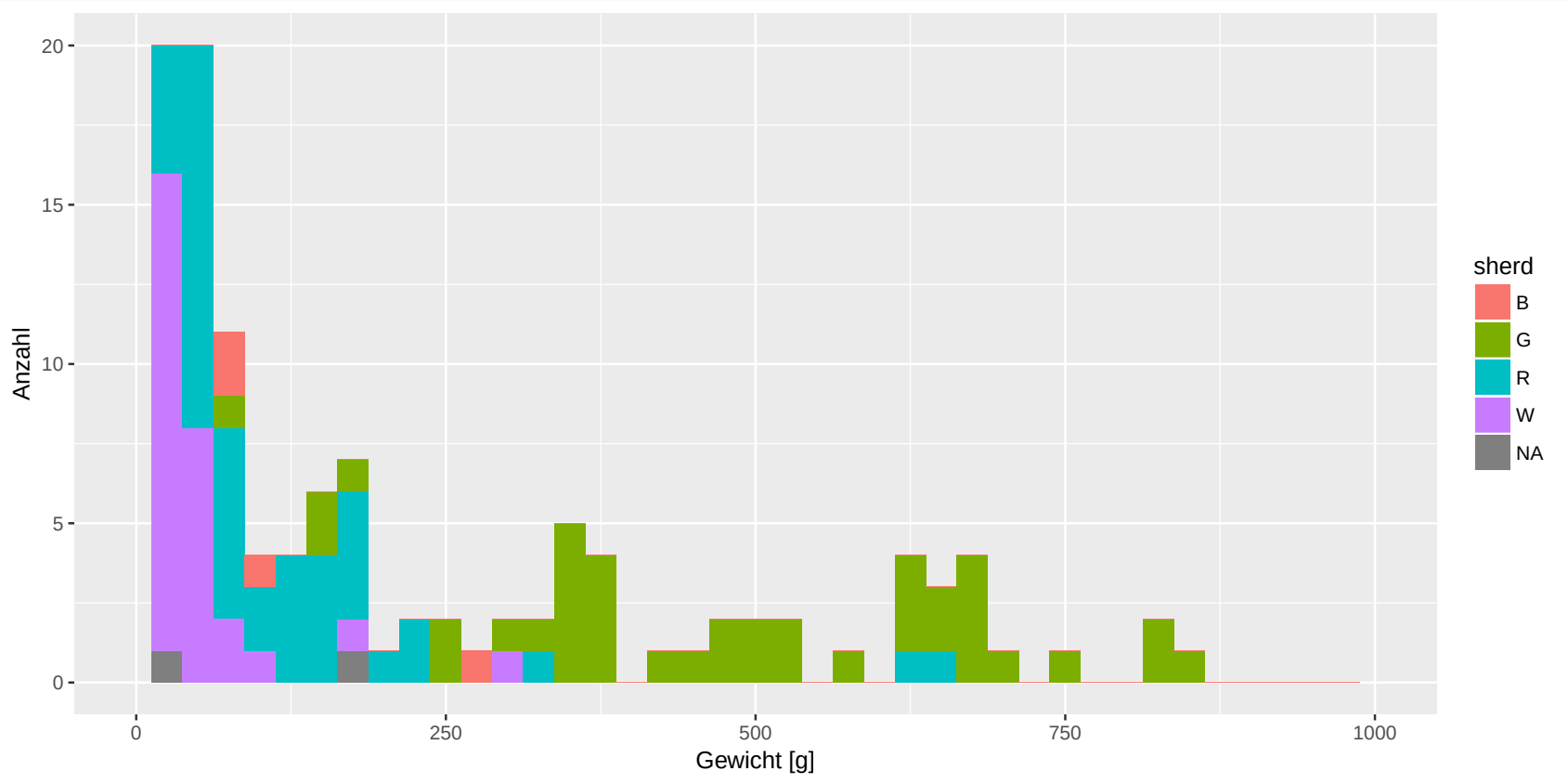
```
ggplot(df, aes(wt, fill = sherd)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 25) +
  xlim(0, 1000) +
  theme_bw()
```



Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Achsenbeschriftung

```
ggplot(df, aes(wt, fill = sherd)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 25) +
  xlim(0, 1000) +
  xlab("Gewicht [g]") +
  ylab("Anzahl")
```



Anwendung 1: Histogramm

Titel und Position der Legende

```
ggplot(df, aes(wt, fill = sherd)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 25) +
  xlim(0, 1000) +
  xlab("Gewicht [g]") +
  ylab("Anzahl") +
  theme(legend.position = c(1,1), legend.justification = c(1,1))
```