

<https://intro2r.com/> Chapter 4

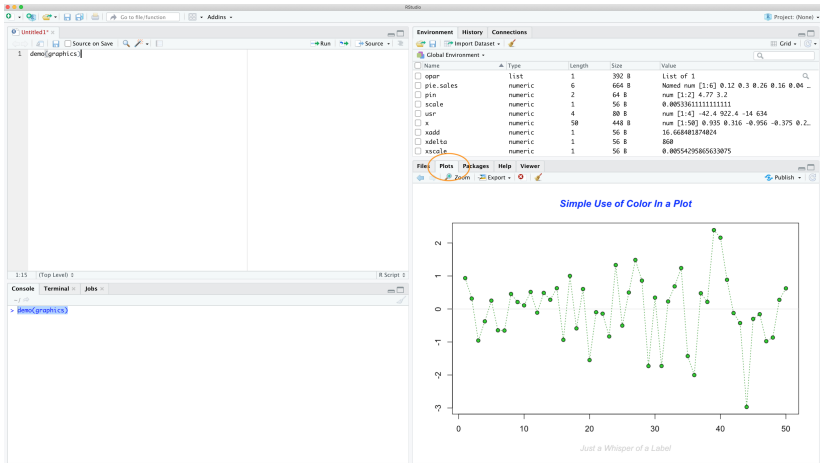
CSCI 297b, Spring 2023

April 23, 2023

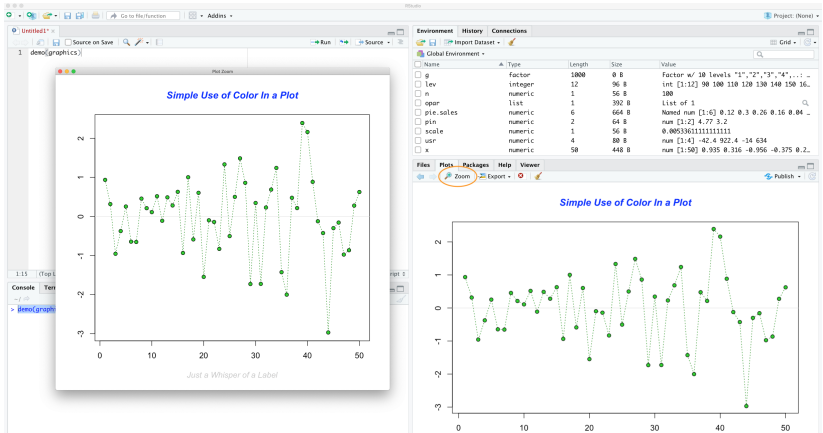
# Base, lattice, and ggplot2 graphics

- Base graphics: easy, but good style takes work
- Lattice graphics: best with complex multi-dimensional data using panel plots
- Grammar of graphics: logical development, very good defaults

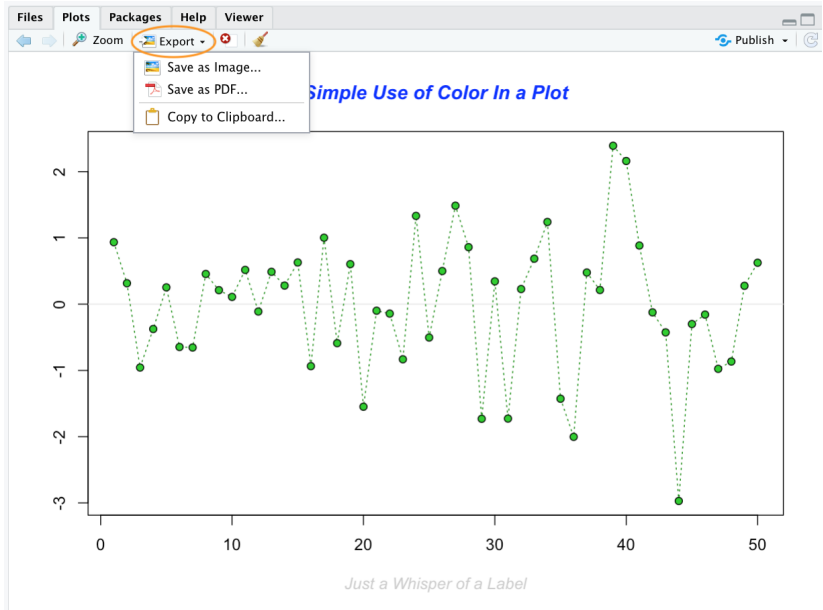
# Plot panel in RStudio



# Plot panel in RStudio, Zoom button

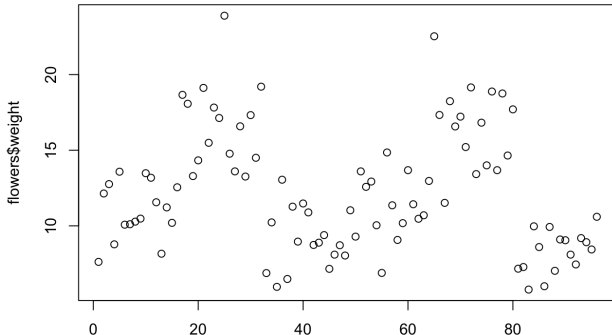


# Plot panel in RStudio, save button



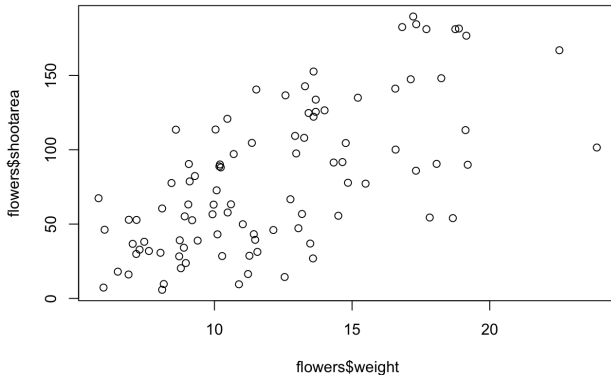
# Scatterplots

```
1 flowers <- read.table(file = 'data/flower.txt',  
2                       header = TRUE, sep = "\t",  
3                       stringsAsFactors = TRUE)  
4 plot(flowers$weight)  
5 ## or  
6 ## with(flowers, plot(weight))
```



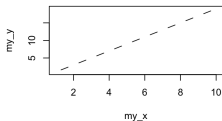
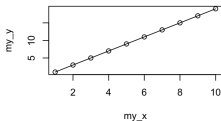
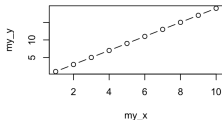
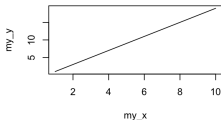
# Scatterplots

```
1 plot(x = flowers$weight , y = flowers$shootarea)  
2 ## or  
3 ## plot(flowers$shootarea ~ flowers$weight)
```



# Scatterplots

```
1 my_x <- 1:10
2 my_y <- seq(from = 1, to = 20, by = 2)
3 par(mfrow = c(2, 2))
4 plot(my_x, my_y, type = "l")
5 plot(my_x, my_y, type = "b")
6 plot(my_x, my_y, type = "o")
7 plot(my_x, my_y, type = "c")
```



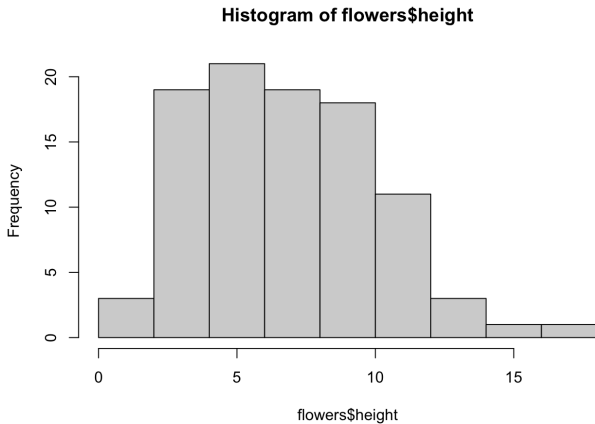


# Plot

- `plot` has many options
- Can add more points, lines, text, *etc.*
- `plot` is a generic function: it can change its behavior based on what kind of object it is plotting

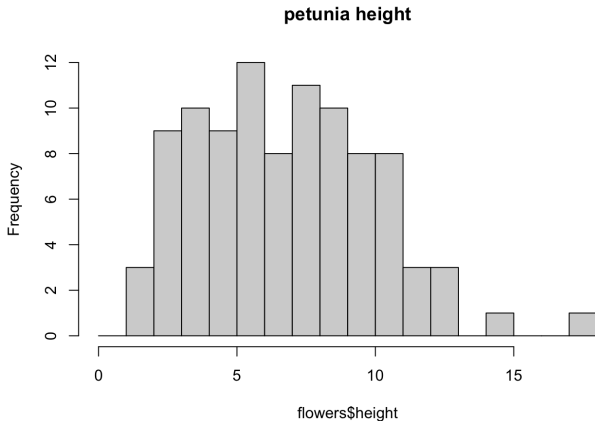
# Histograms

```
1 hist(flowers$height)
```



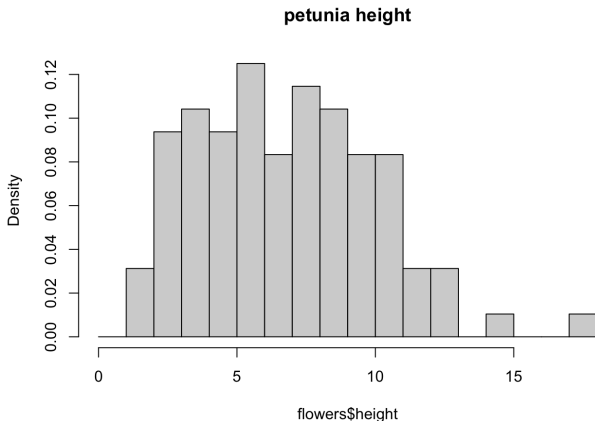
# Histograms

```
1 brk <- seq(from = 0, to = 18, by = 1)
2 hist(flowers$height, breaks = brk, main = "petunia height")
```



# Histograms

```
1 brk <- seq(from = 0, to = 18, by = 1)
2 hist(flowers$height, breaks = brk, main = "petunia height",
3     freq = FALSE)
```



# Histograms

```
1 dens <- density(flowers$height)
2 hist(flowers$height, breaks = brk, main = "petunia height",
3     freq = FALSE)
4 lines(dens)
```

