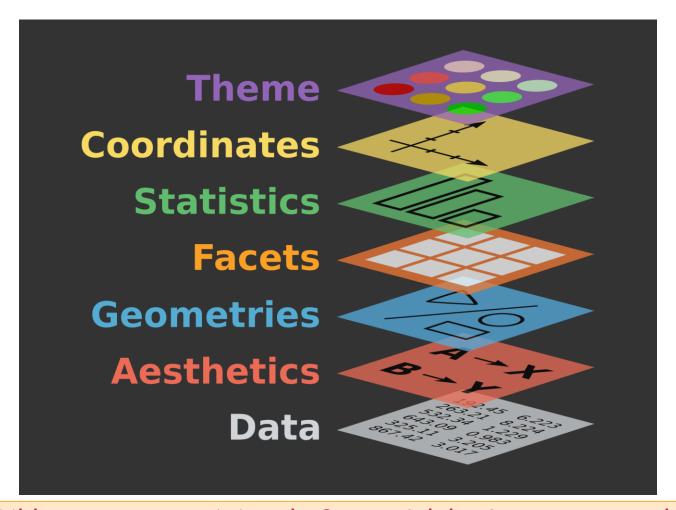


使用R語言進行資料分析 Using R for Data Analysis

國立臺灣大學共同教育中心 助理教授 蔡芸琤

ggplot2 繪圖文法



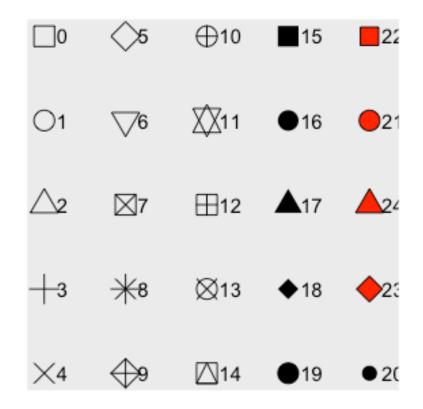
https://blog.gtwang.org/r/ggplot2-tutorial-basic-concept-and-qplot/ http://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/

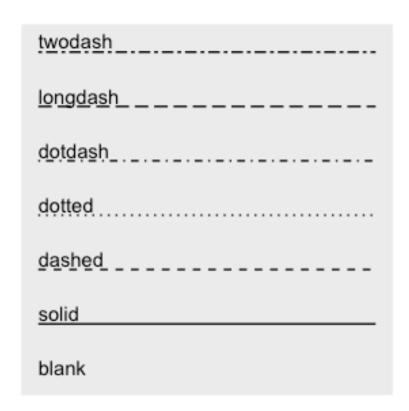
ggplot2 繪圖文法

- 資料來源(data):指定原始資料來源的 data frame。
- 美學對應(aesthetic):指定原始資料與圖形之間 的對應關係,例如哪一個變數要當作x座標變數, 而哪一個要當作y座標變數,還有資料繪圖時的樣 式等。
- 幾何圖案(geometry):要用什麼幾何圖形繪製 資料,例如點、線條、多邊形等。

https://blog.gtwang.org/r/ggplot2tutorial-basic-concept-and-qplot/

Aesthetic





shape

linetype

Geometry

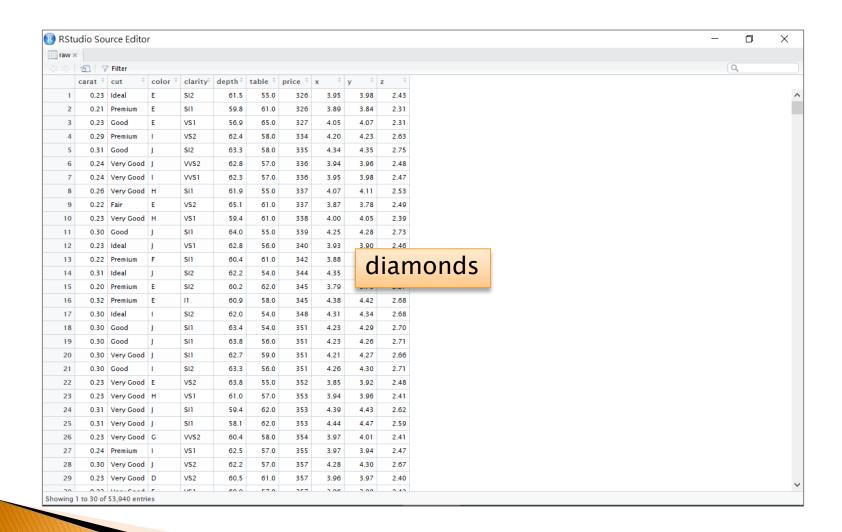
- ▶ 直條圖:geom_bar()
- ▶ 線:geom_line()
- ▶ 點:geom_point()
- ▶ 階梯:geom_step()
- ▶路徑:geom_path()
- ▶ 盒形圖:geom_boxplot()

ggplot2 繪圖文法

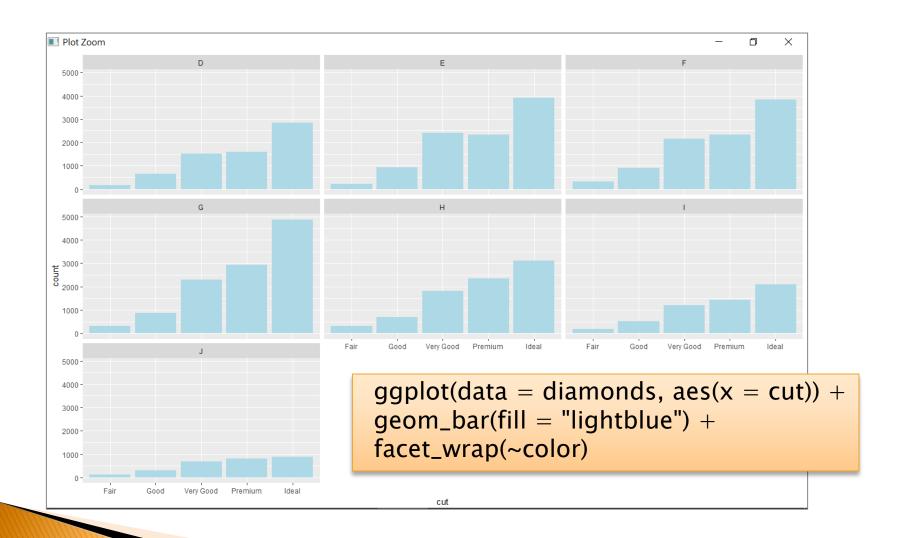
- ▶ 繪圖面 (facet):指定如何將資料分散在多張子圖 形中繪製,以利互相比較。
- 統計轉換(statistical transformation):指定如何以將資料轉換為各種統計量。
- 座標系統(coordinate system):指定繪圖時所使用的座標系統。
- ▶ 主題(theme):控制資料以外的繪圖組件,例如 座標軸、說明文字等。

https://blog.gtwang.org/r/ggplot2tutorial-basic-concept-and-qplot/

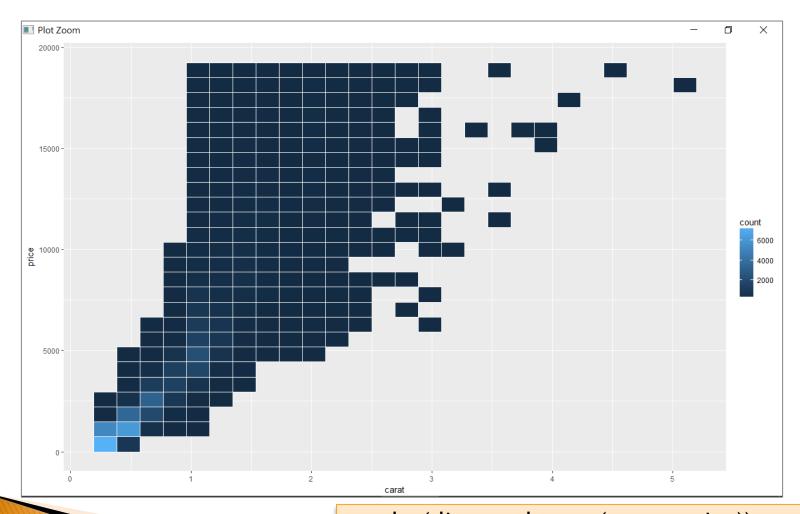
未統計資料



繪圖面 (facet)

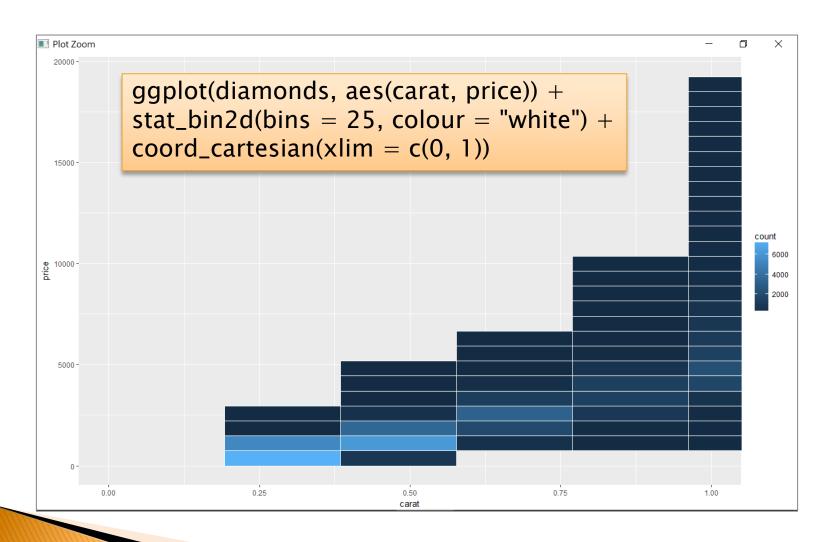


Statistical Transformation



ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price)) +
stat_bin2d(bins = 25, colour = "white")

Coordinate System

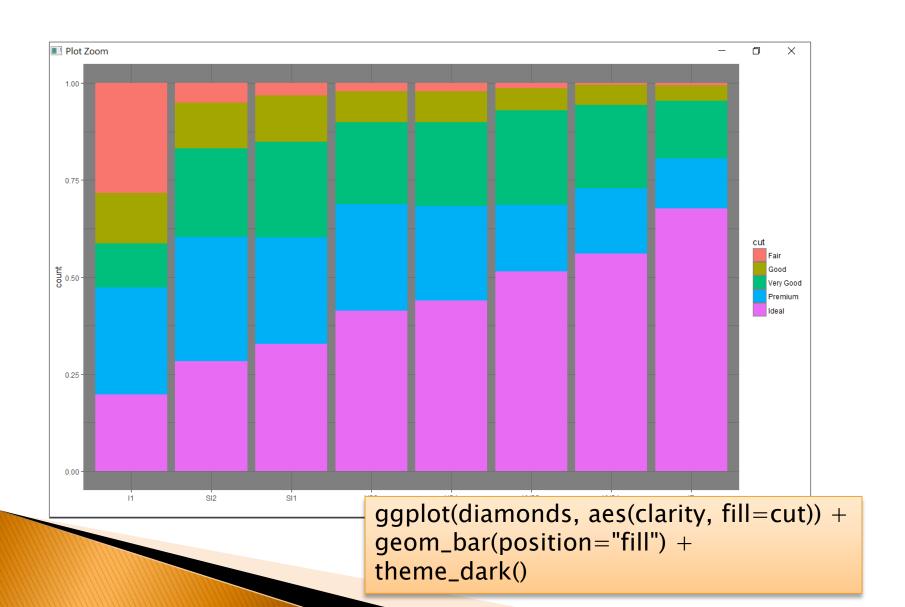


Theme

- theme_bw()
- theme_classic()
- theme_dark()
- theme_get()
- theme_gray()
- theme_grey()
- theme_light()
- theme_linedraw()
- theme_minimal()

https://www.r-bloggers.com/ggplot2themes-examples/

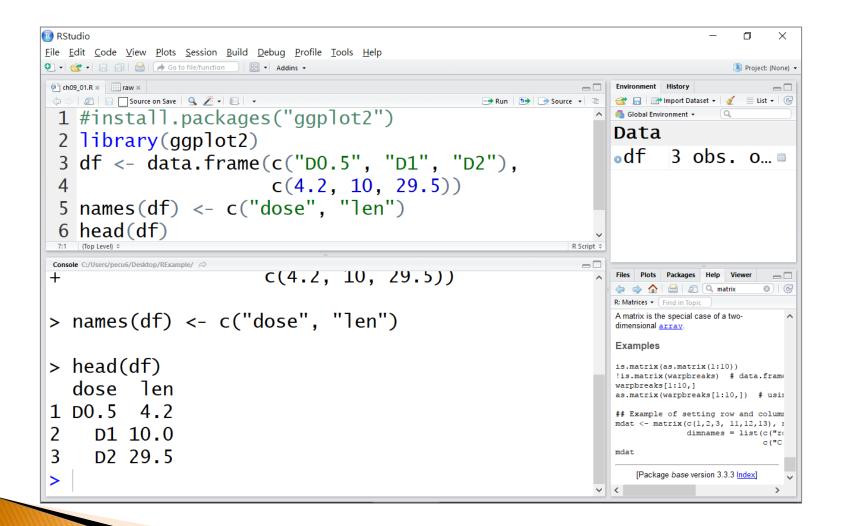
Theme

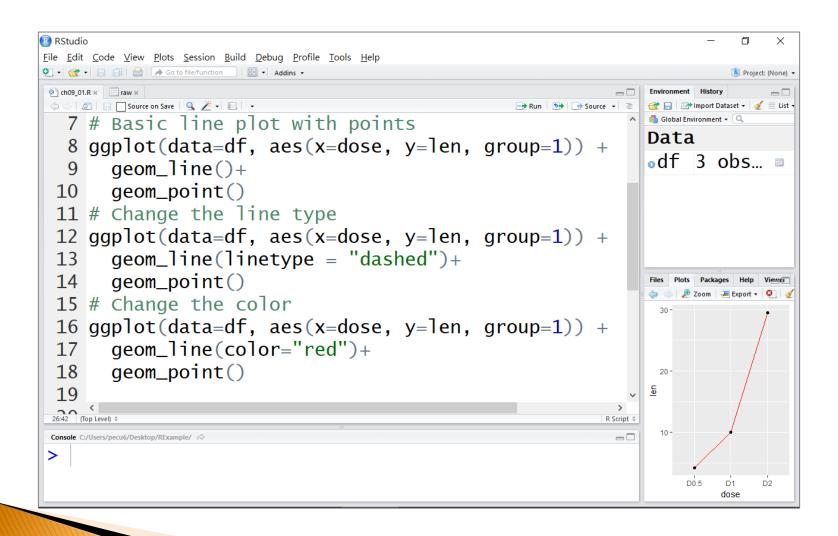


應用 ggplot2

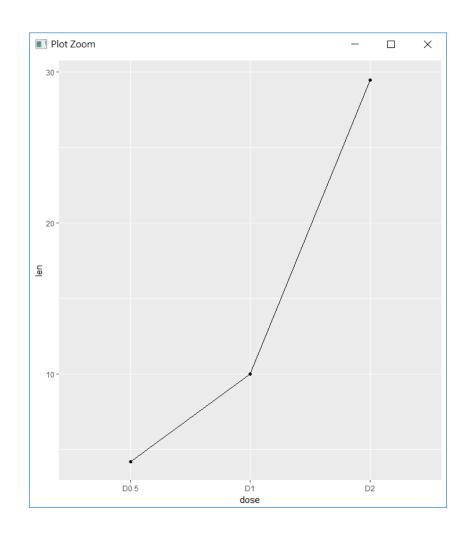
- ▶ ggplot2 中的 gg 分別為 grammar graphics
- 字面上的意思就是,用程式文法來控制圖形
- 依序介紹
 - 折線圖
 - 長條圖
 - 散佈圖
 - 堆疊直方圖
 - 盒形圖

折線圖 - 單線資料

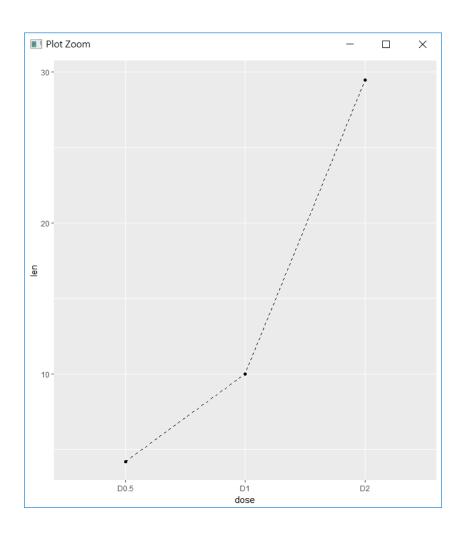




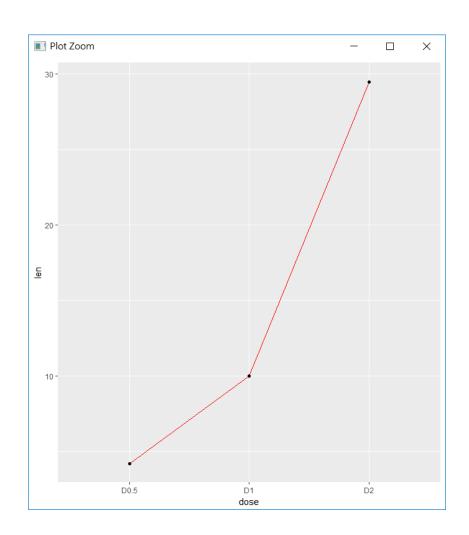
ggplot(data=df,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=1)) +
geom_line() +
geom_point()

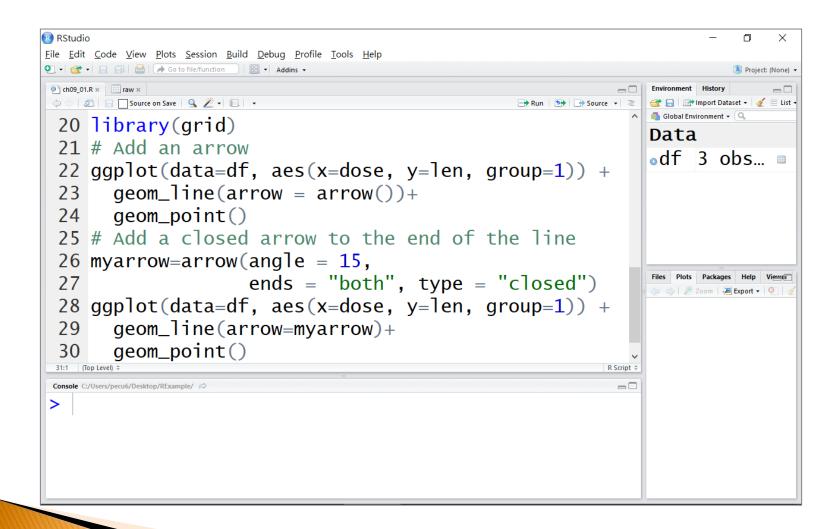


ggplot(data=df,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=1)) +
geom_line(linetype =
"dashed") +
geom_point()

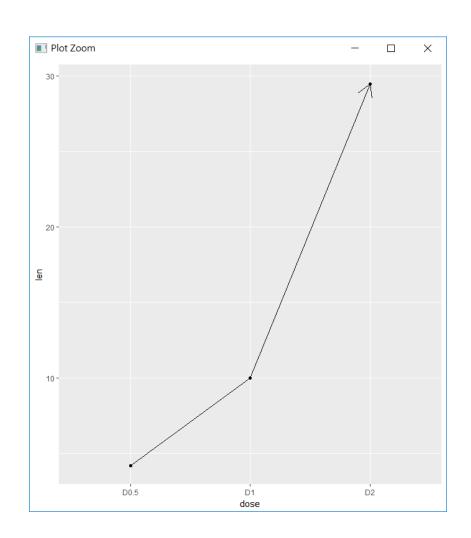


ggplot(data=df,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=1)) +
geom_line(color="re
d") +
geom_point()

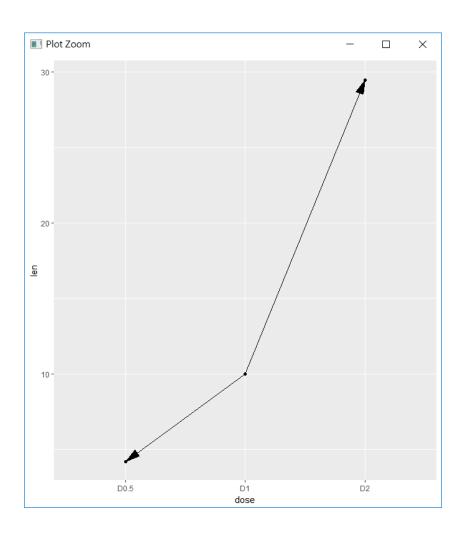




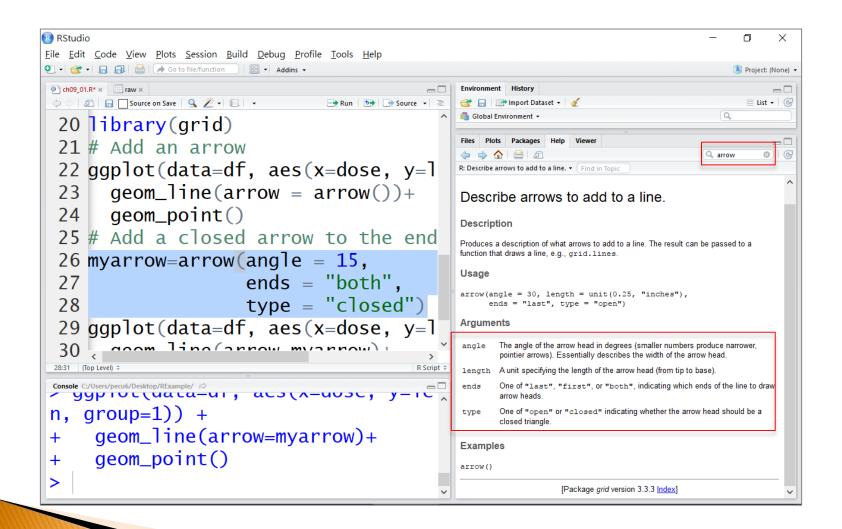
ggplot(data=df,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=1)) +
geom_line(arrow =
arrow()) +
geom_point()



myarrow=arrow(angl e = 15, ends = "both", type = "closed") ggplot(data=df, aes(x=dose, y=len, group=1)) +geom_line(arrow=my arrow) + geom_point()



R老師教學時間



試試其他效果

- geom_line(): Connecting observations, ordered by x value
- geom_path(): Observations are connected in original order
- geom_step(): Connecting observations by stairs

試試其他效果

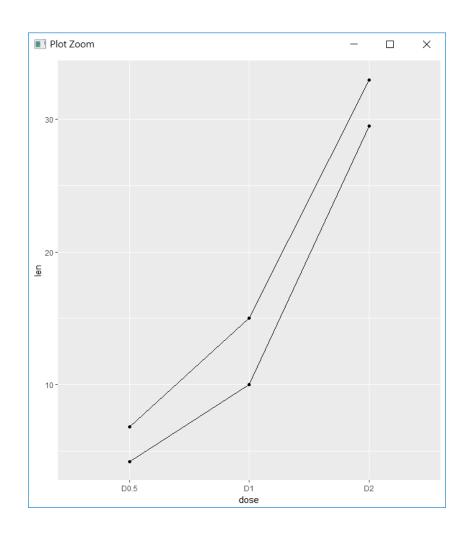
- ggplot(data=df, aes(x=dose, y=len, group=1)) + geom_step() + geom_point()
- ggplot(data=df, aes(x=dose, y=len,
 group=1)) +
 geom_path() +
 geom_point()

折線圖 - 多線資料

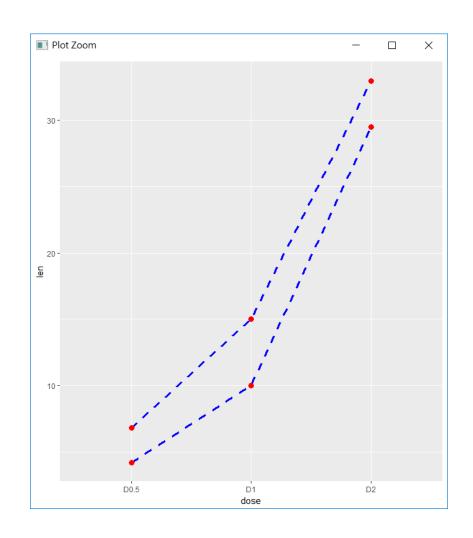
```
RStudio
                                                                                                   X
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
Project: (None) •
 Environment History

⟨⇒ ⟨⇒ | Æ | □ Source on Save | Q Ž → | □ | →
                                                                            Run 🕦 Dource 🕶 🖹
                                                                                               mport Data:
  33 df2 <- data.frame(supp=rep(c("VC", "OJ"), each=3),
                                   dose=rep(c("D0.5", "D1", "D2"),2),
  34
  35
                                                                                               R: Describe arrows to ac +
                                   len=c(6.8, 15, 33, 4.2, 10, 29.5))
                                                                                               {grid} Documentatio ^
  36 head(df2)
                                                                                               Describe
 37
33:1 (Top Level) $
                                                                                        R Script $
                                                                                               arrows to
                                                                                               add to a
 Console C:/Users/pecu6/Desktop/RExample/ A
                                 dose=rep(c("D0.5", "D1", "D2"),2),
                                                                                               line.
                                 len=c(6.8, 15, 33, 4.2, 10, 29.5))
                                                                                               Description
   head(df2)
                                                                                               Produces a
                                                                                               description of what
    supp dose len
                                                                                               arrows to add to a
                                                                                               line. The result
      VC D0.5
                   6.8
                                                                                               can be passed to
                                                                                               a function that
                                                                                               draws a line, e.g.
               D1 15.0
      VC
                                                                                               grid.lines.
               D2 33.0
      VC
                                                                                               Usage
 4
       OJ D0.5 4.2
                                                                                               arrow(angle = 3
                                                                                                   ends = "1
               D1 10.0
       OJ
                                                                                               Arguments
               D2 29.5
 6
       01
                                                                                               angle The angle
                                                                                                    of the
                                                                                                    arrow he: Y
```

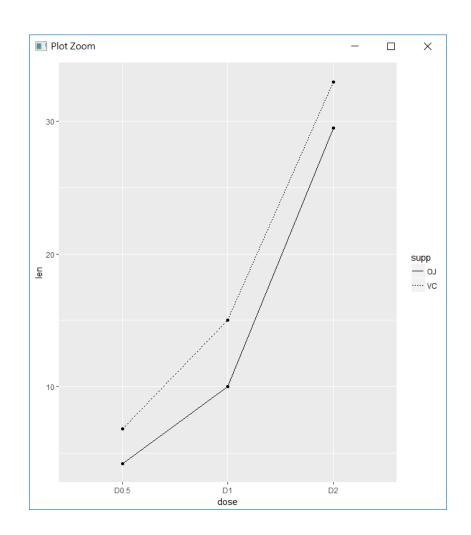
ggplot(data=df2,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=supp)) +
geom_line() +
geom_point()



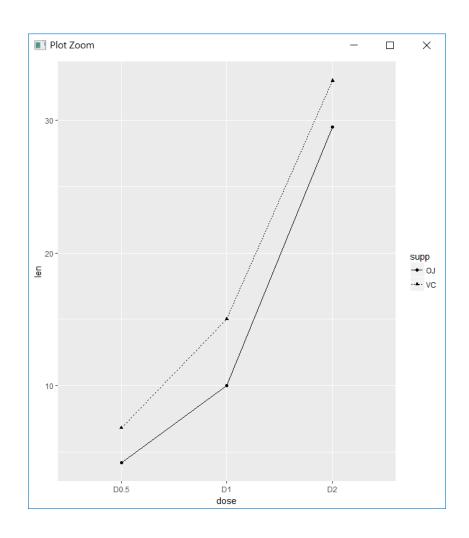
ggplot(data=df2, aes(x=dose, y=len, group=supp)) + geom_line(linetype=" dashed", color="blue", size=1.2) +geom_point(color="r ed", size=3)



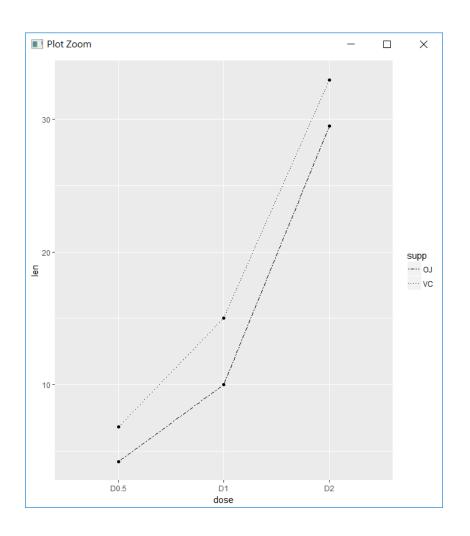
ggplot(df2,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=supp)) +
geom_line(aes(linety
pe=supp)) +
geom_point()



ggplot(df2,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=supp)) +
geom_line(aes(linety
pe=supp)) +
geom_point(aes(shap
e=supp))

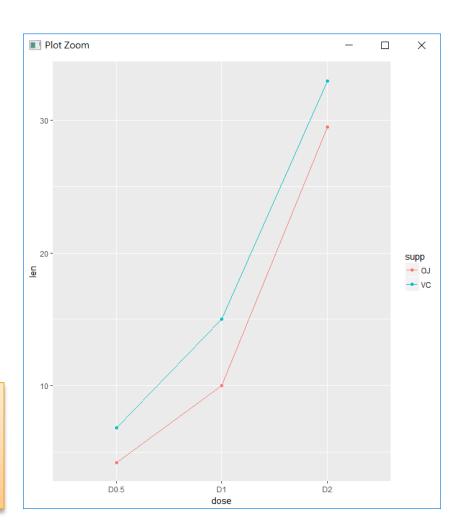


ggplot(df2, aes(x=dose, y=len, group=supp)) + geom_line(aes(linety pe=supp)) + geom_point()+ scale_linetype_manu al(values=c("twodash ", "dotted"))



ggplot(df2,
aes(x=dose, y=len,
group=supp)) +
geom_line(aes(color=
supp)) +
geom_point(aes(color=
supp))

http://www.sthda.com/english/wiki/ggplot2-line-plot-quick-start-guide-r-software-and-data-visualization



長條圖使用時機

x axis is	Height of bar represents	Common name
Continuous	Count	Histogram
Discrete	Count	Bar graph
Continuous	Value	Bar graph
Discrete	Value	Bar graph

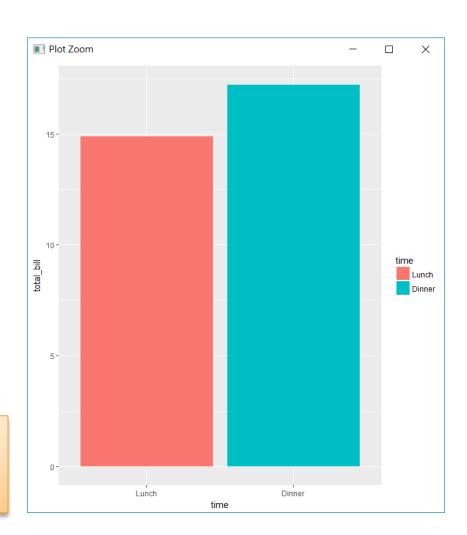
長條圖資料 (已統計或不需統計)

```
RStudio
                                                                                  X
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
🔼 Project: (None) 🔻
♦ ♦ ☐ ☐ Source on Save ☐ ☐ ▼
                                           Run 🕪 🕞 Source 🔻 🗏
                                                          🕣 🔒 🔝 Import Dataset 🕶 🥑
                                                                              ≡ List + | €
 1 dat <- data.frame(</pre>
     time = factor(c("Lunch", "Dinner"),
     levels = c("Lunch", "Dinner")),
      total_bill = c(14.89, 17.23)
    (Top Level) $
 Console C:/Users/pecu6/Desktop/RExample/ A
> dat <- data.frame(</pre>
     time = factor(c("Lunch", "Dinner"),
   levels = c("Lunch","Dinner")),
     total_bill = c(14.89, 17.23)
> dat
     time total_bill
1 Lunch
            14.89
2 Dinner 17.23
```

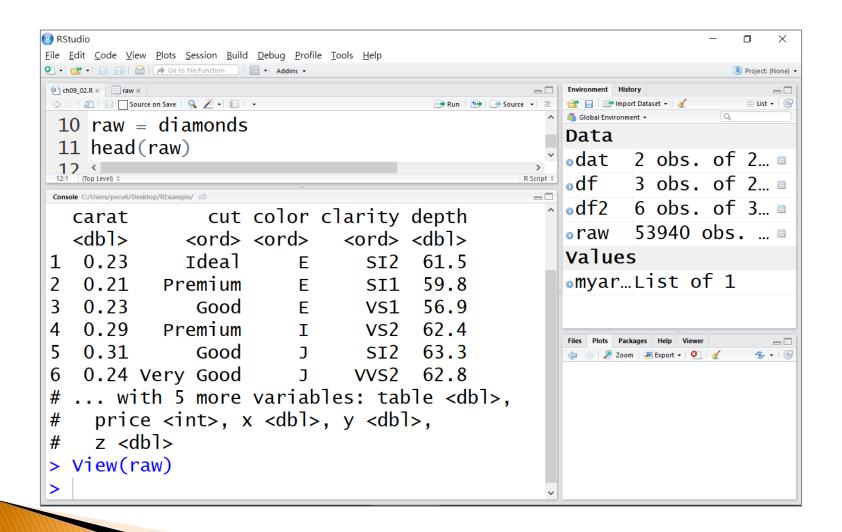
長條圖

ggplot(data=dat,
aes(x=time,
y=total_bill,
fill=time)) +
geom_bar(stat="iden
tity")

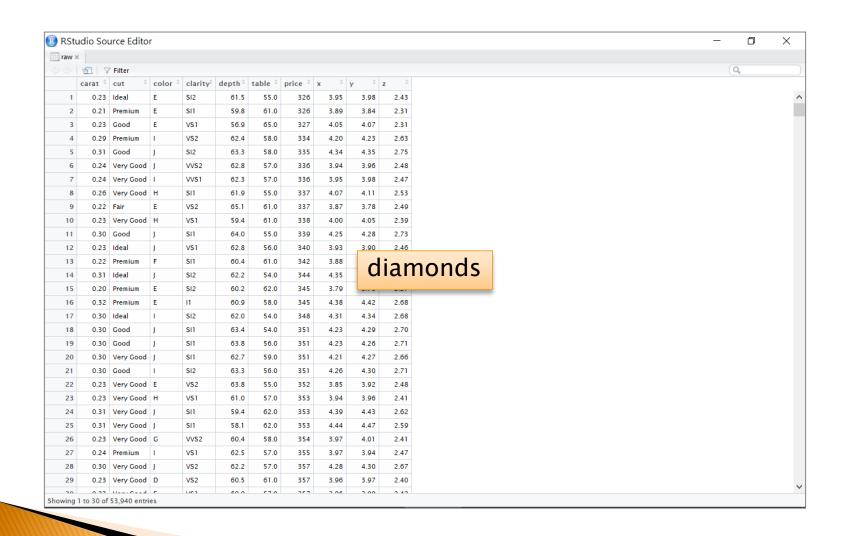
stat 設置為 identity 是直接展示樣本點 綁定的縱軸值,而不設 stat 則會統計 樣本點落到橫軸上各離散值的個數



長條圖資料 (未統計)



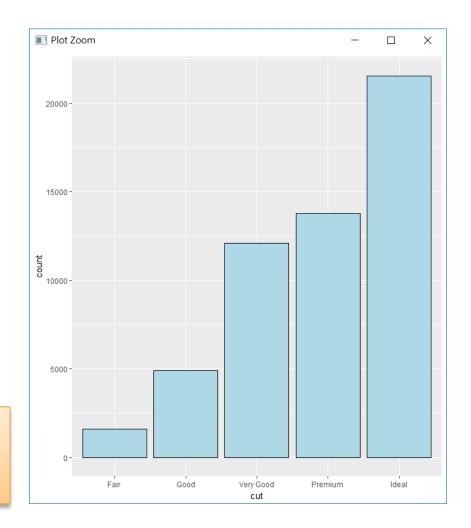
長條圖資料 (未統計)



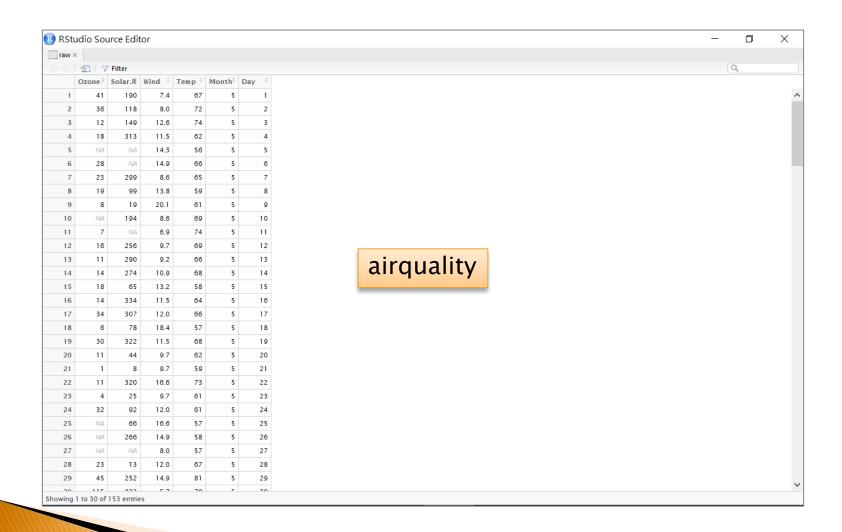
長條圖

```
ggplot(data =
diamonds, aes(x =
cut)) +
geom_bar(fill =
"lightblue", colour =
"black")
```

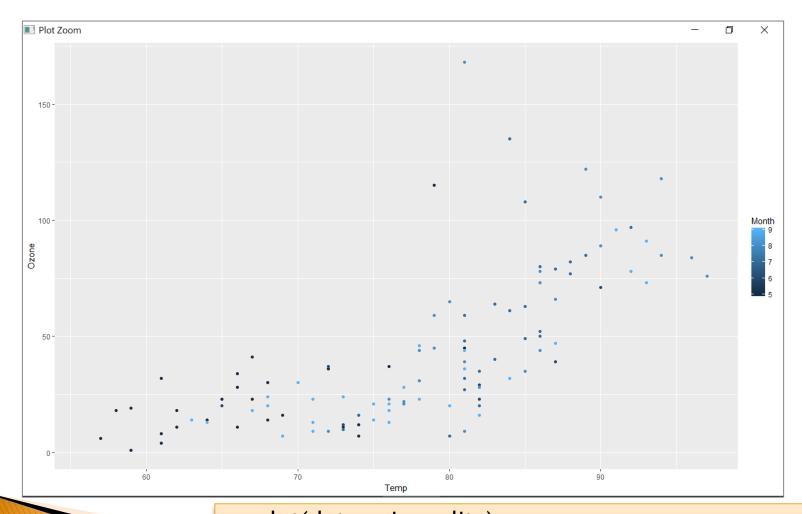
http://www.cookbookr.com/Graphs/Bar_and_line_graph s_(ggplot2)/



散佈圖資料

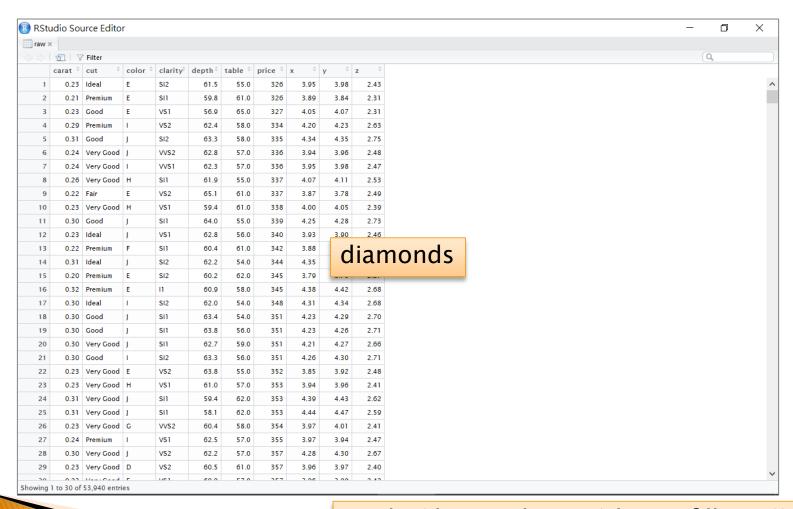


散佈圖



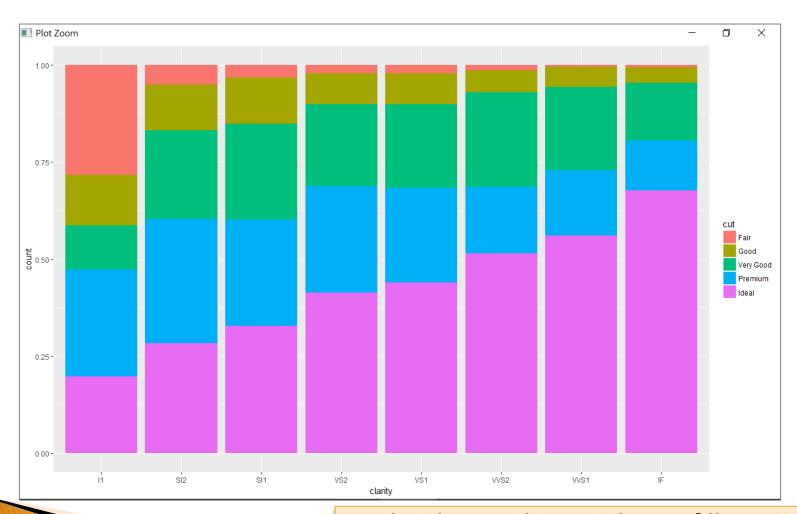
ggplot(data=airquality) +
geom_point(aes(x=Temp, y=Ozone, color=Month))

堆疊直方圖資料 (未統計)



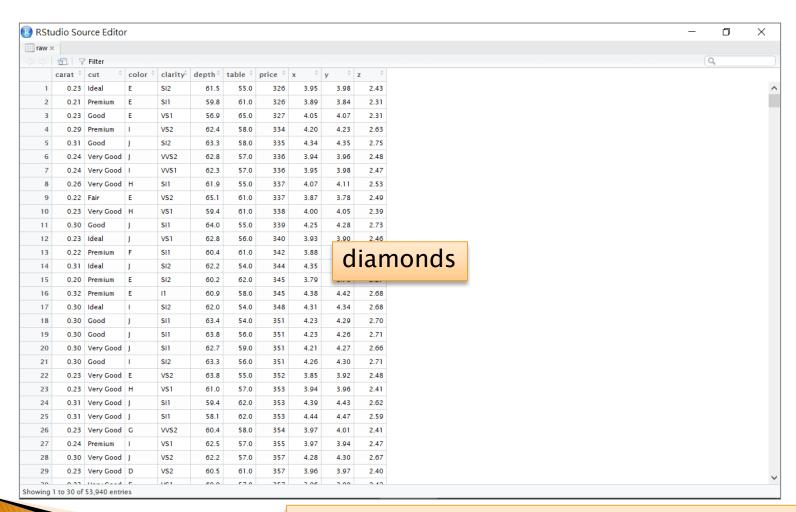
ggplot(diamonds, aes(clarity, fill=cut)) +
geom_bar(position="fill")

堆疊直方圖



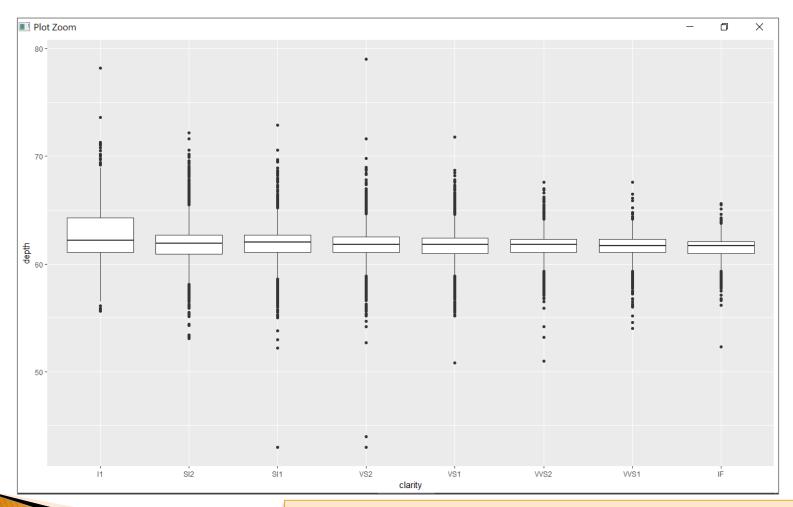
ggplot(diamonds, aes(clarity, fill=cut)) +
geom_bar(position="fill")

盒形圖資料 (未統計)



ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=clarity, y=depth)) +
geom_boxplot()

盒形圖



ggplot(diamonds, aes(x=clarity, y=depth)) +
geom_boxplot()