

































R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

시각화 함수의 종류

- 고수준 함수 – plot(), boxplot(), hist(), pie(), barplot()
- 저수준 함수 – title(), lines(), axis(), legend(), points(), text()
- 칼라팔레트 함수 – rainbow(), cm.colors(), topo.colors(), terrain.colors(), heat.colors()

pch

0: 	10: 	20: 	A: 
1: 	11: 	21: 	a: 
2: 	12: 	22: 	B: 
3: 	13: 	23: 	b: 
4: 	14: 	24: 	S: 
5: 	15: 	25: 	`: 
6: 	16: 	@: 	.: 
7: 	17: 	+: 	,: 
8: 	18: 	?: 	?: 
9: 	19: 	#: 	*: 

lty

0. "blank"

1. "solid"

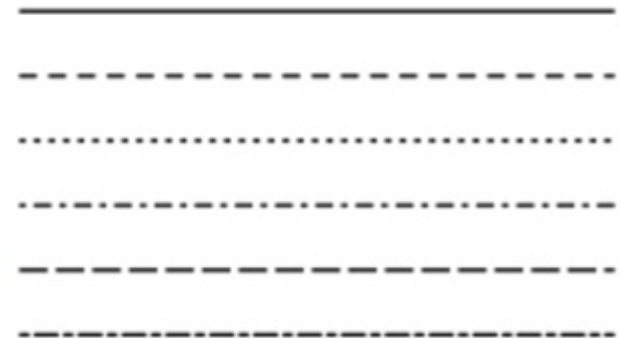
2. "dashed"

3. "dotted"

4. "dotdash"

5. "longdash"

6. "twodash"

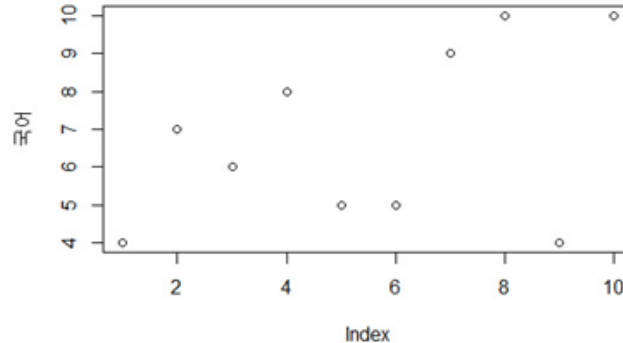


R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

산포도

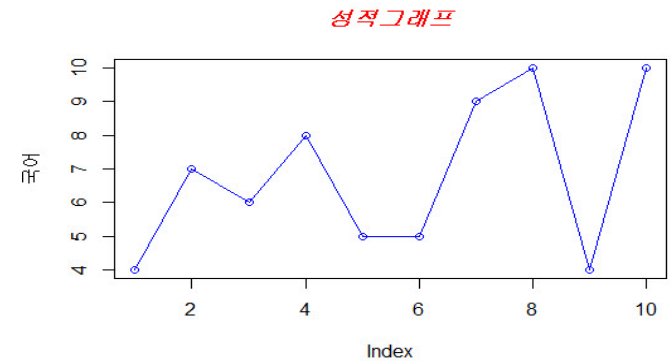
```
국어 <- c(4,7,6,8,5,5,9,10,4,10)
```

```
plot(국어)
```



```
plot(국어, type="o", col="blue")
```

```
title(main="성적그래프", col.main="red", font.main=4)
```

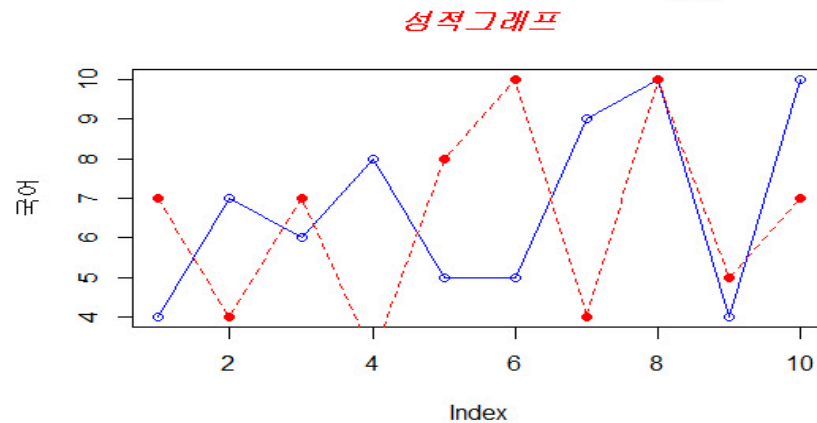


```
수학 <- c(7,4,7,3,8,10,4,10,5,7)
```

```
plot(국어, type="o", col="blue")
```

```
lines(수학, type="o", pch=16, lty=2, col="red")
```

```
title(main="성적그래프", col.main="red", font.main=4)
```



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

산포도

```
par(mar=c(1,1,1,1), mfrow=c(4,2))
```

```
plot(국어, type="p", col="blue", main="type = p", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

```
plot(국어, type="l", col="blue", main="type = l", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

```
plot(국어, type="b", col="blue", main="type = b", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

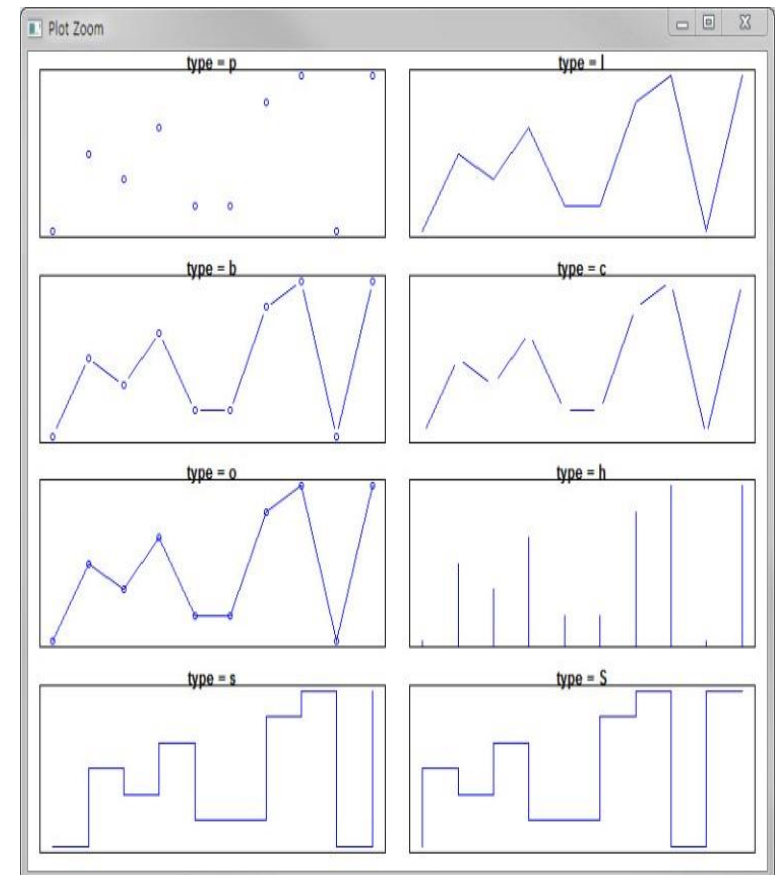
```
plot(국어, type="c", col="blue", main="type = c", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

```
plot(국어, type="o", col="blue", main="type = o", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

```
plot(국어, type="h", col="blue", main="type = h", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

```
plot(국어, type="s", col="blue", main="type = s", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```

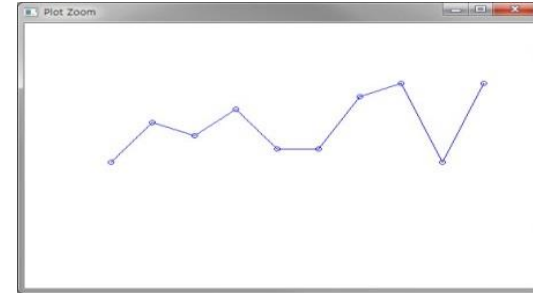
```
plot(국어, type="S", col="blue", main="type = S", xaxt="n", yaxt="n")
```



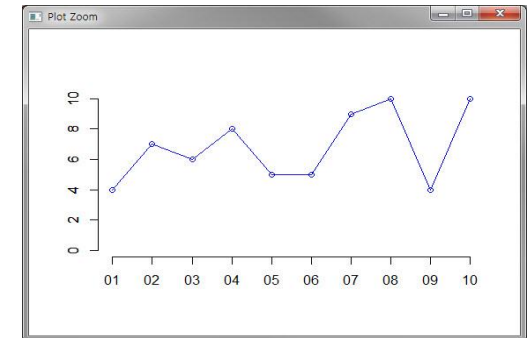
R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

산포도

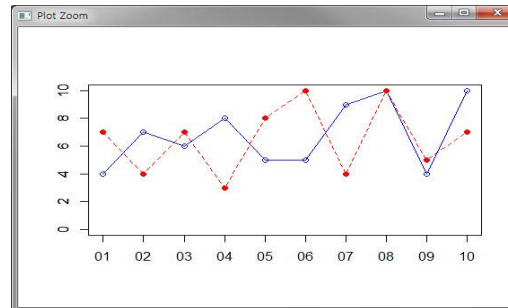
```
par(mar=c(5,5,5,5), mfrow=c(1,1))  
plot(국어, type="o", col="blue", ylim=c(0,12), axes=F, ann=F)
```



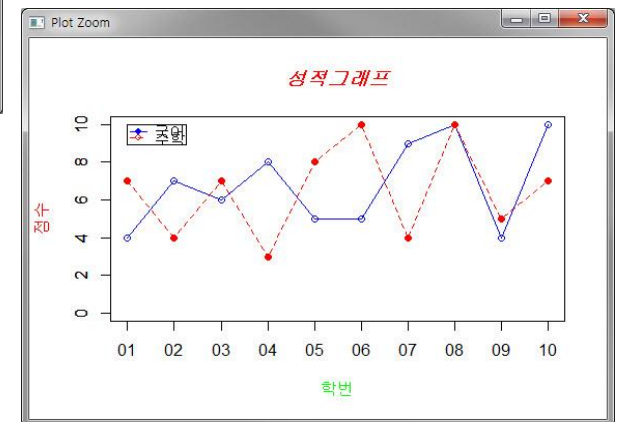
```
axis(1, at=1:10, lab=c("01","02","03","04", "05","06","07","08","09","10")) # x축 추가  
axis(2, at=c(0,2,4,6,8,10)) # y축 추가
```



```
lines(수학, type="o", pch=16, lty=2, col="red")  
box()
```



```
title(main="성적그래프", col.main="red", font.main=4)  
title(xlab="학번", col.lab=rgb(0,1,0))  
title(ylab="점수", col.lab=rgb(1,0,0))  
legend(1, 10, c("국어","수학"), cex=0.8, col=c("blue","red"), pch=c(16,21), lty=c(1,2))
```



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

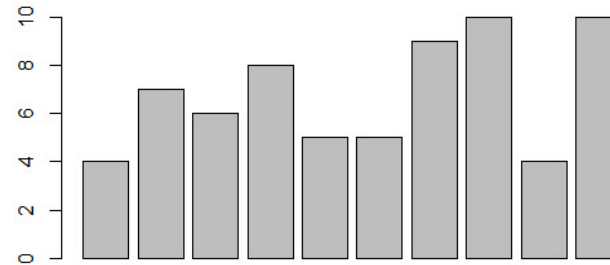
산포도

```
(성적 <- read.table("성적.txt", header=TRUE));  
plot(성적$학번, 성적$국어, main="성적그래프", xlab="학번", ylab="점수", xlim=c(0, 11), ylim=c(0, 11))  
#이미지 파일로 출력  
ymax <- max(성적$국어) #성적 데이터 중에서 최대값을 찾는다(y 축의 크기 제한)  
pcols<- c("red","blue","green")  
png(filename="성적.png", height=400, width=700, bg="white") # 출력을 png파일로 설정  
plot(성적$국어, type="o", col=pcols[1], ylim=c(0, ymax), axes=FALSE, ann=FALSE)  
axis(1, at=1:10, lab=c("01","02","03","04","05","06","07","08","09","10"))  
axis(2, at=0:5, lab=c(0,2,4,6,8,10))  
box()  
lines(성적$수학, type="o", pch=16, lty=2, col=pcols[2])  
lines(성적$영어, type="o", pch=23, lty=3, col=pcols[3] )  
title(main="성적그래프", col.main="red", font.main=4)  
title(xlab="학번", col.lab=rgb(1,0,0))  
title(ylab="점수", col.lab=rgb(0,0,1))  
legend(1, ymax, names(성적)[-1], cex=0.8, col=pcols, pch=c(21,16,23), lty=c(1,2,3))  
dev.off() #출력 종료
```

R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

바 그래프 그리기

barplot(국어)



```
coldens <- seq(from=10, to=100, by=10) # 막대그래프의 색밀도 설정을 위한 벡터
```

```
xname <- 성적$학번 # X 축 값 설정위한 벡터
```

```
barplot(성적$국어, main="성적그래프", xlab="학번", ylab="점수", border="red", col="green", density=coldens,  
names.arg=xname)
```



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

바 그래프 그리기

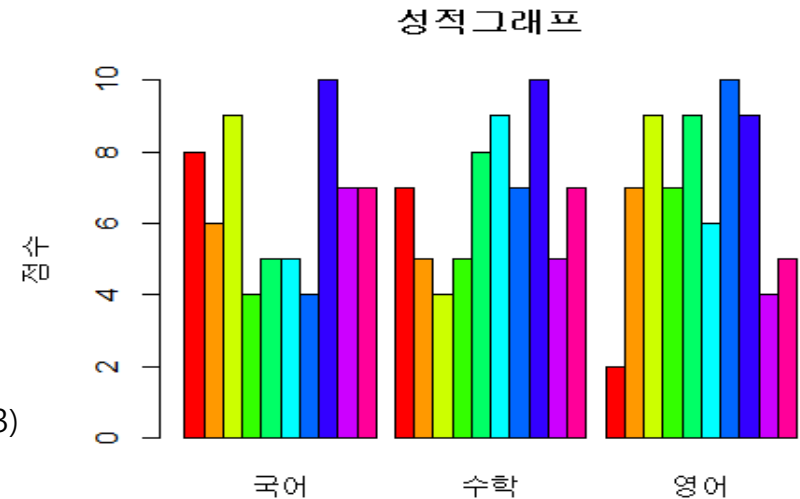
```
성적1 <- 성적[3:5]
```

```
barplot(as.matrix(성적1), main="성적그래프", ylab="점수",  
beside=TRUE, col=rainbow(10))
```

```
xname <- 성적$학번; # x축 레이블용 벡터
```

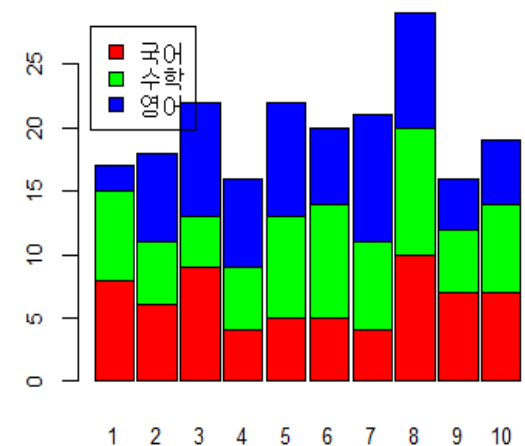
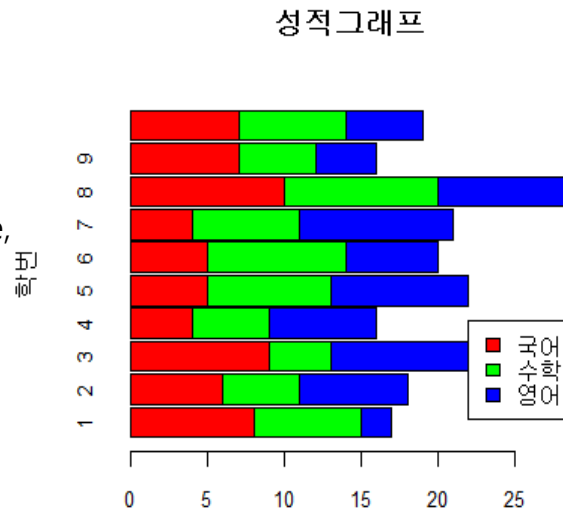
```
barplot(t(성적1), main="성적그래프", ylab="점수", col=rainbow(3),  
space=0.1, cex.axis=0.8, names.arg=xname, cex=0.8)
```

```
legend(0,28, names(성적1), cex=0.8, fill=rainbow(3));
```



성적그래프

```
barplot(t(성적1), main="성적그래프",  
ylab="학번", col=rainbow(3),  
space=0.1, cex.axis=0.8, names.arg=xname,  
cex=0.8, horiz=T)  
legend(22, 4, names(성적1), cex=0.8,  
fill=rainbow(3));
```



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

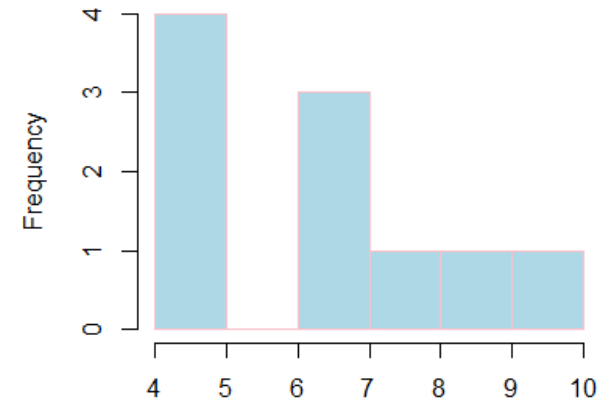
4 히스토그램그리기

```
hist(성적$수학, main="성적분포-수학", xlab="점수", col = "lightblue",  
border = "pink")
```

```
hist(성적$국어, main="성적분포-국어", xlab="점수", ylab="도수",  
breaks=6, col=rainbow(12), border = "pink")
```

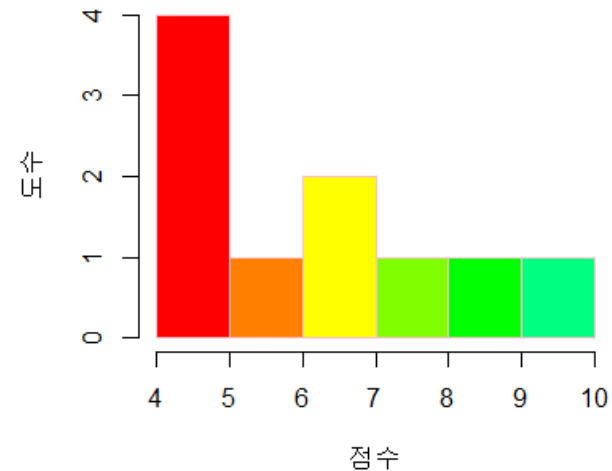
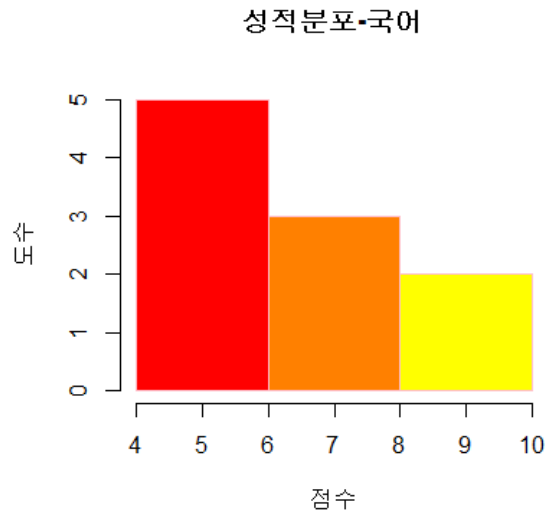
```
hist(성적$국어, main="성적분포-국어", xlab="점수", ylab="도수",  
breaks=3, col=rainbow(12), border = "pink")
```

성적분포-수학



점수

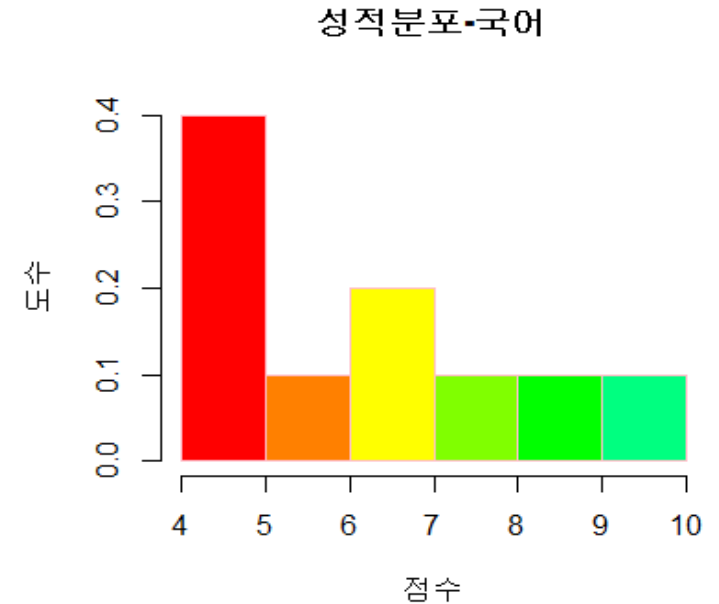
성적분포-국어



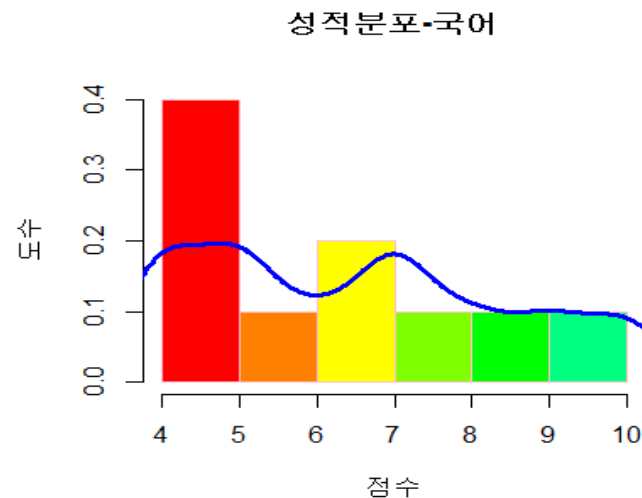
R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

히스토그램그리기

```
hist(성적$국어, main="성적분포-국어", xlab="점수", ylab="도수",  
breaks=6, col=rainbow(12), border = "pink", prob=T)
```



```
lines(density(성적$국어, bw=0.5), col="blue", lwd=3)
```



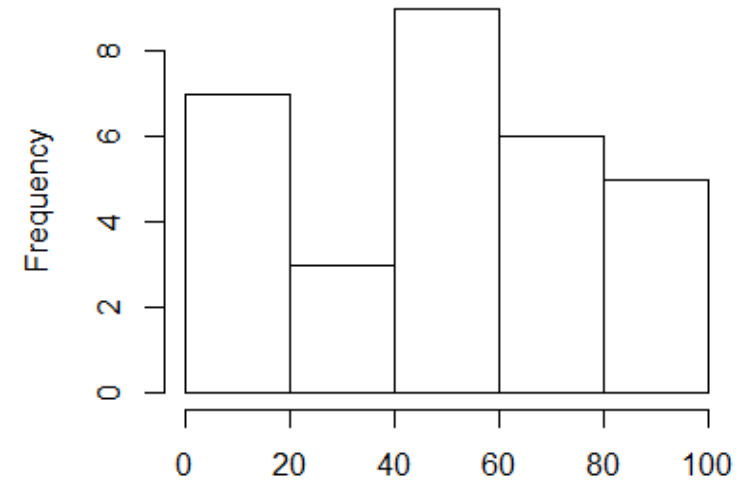
R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

히스토그램그리기

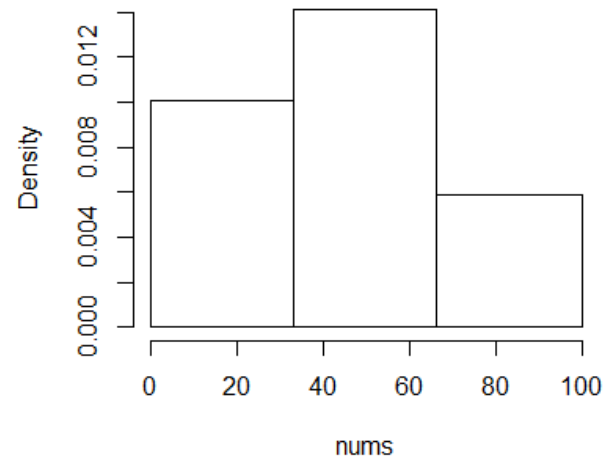
```
nums <- sample(1:100, 30)  
hist(nums)
```

```
hist(nums, breaks=c(0,33,66,100))
```

Histogram of nums



Histogram of nums



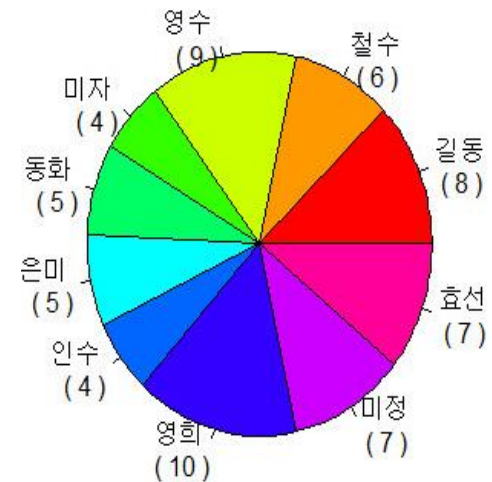
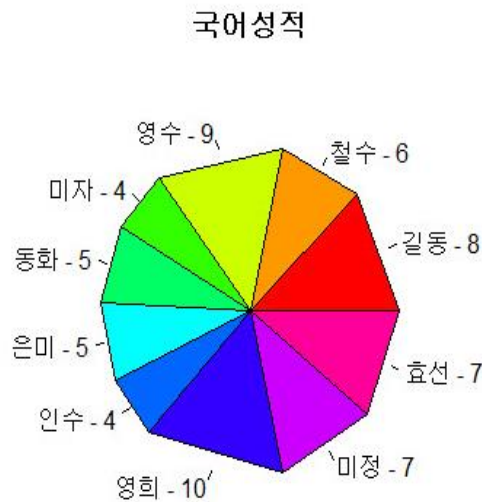
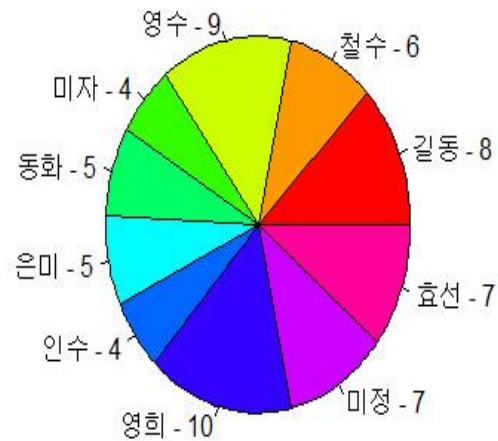
R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

파이 그래프 그리기

```
pie(성적$국어, labels=paste(성적$성명, "-", 성적$국어), col=rainbow(10))
```

```
pie(성적$국어, labels=paste(성적$성명, "-", 성적$국어), col=rainbow(10), main="국어성적", edges=10)
```

```
pie(성적$국어, labels=paste(성적$성명, "\n", "(", 성적$국어, ")"), col=rainbow(10))
```

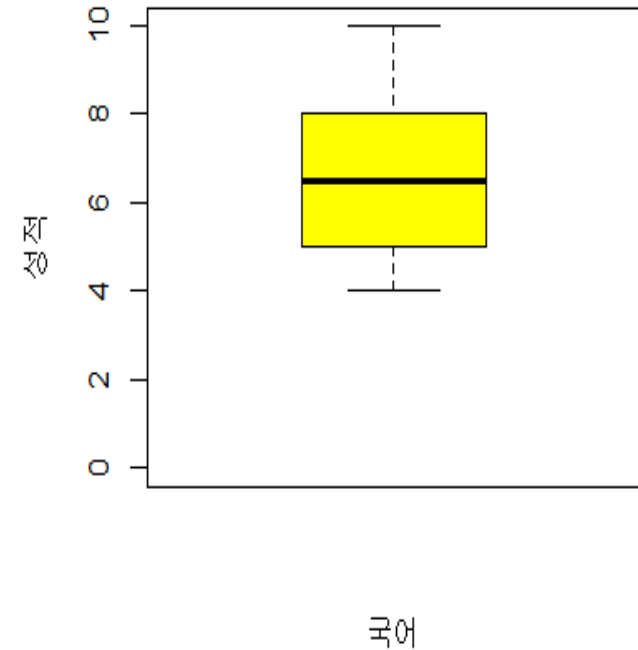
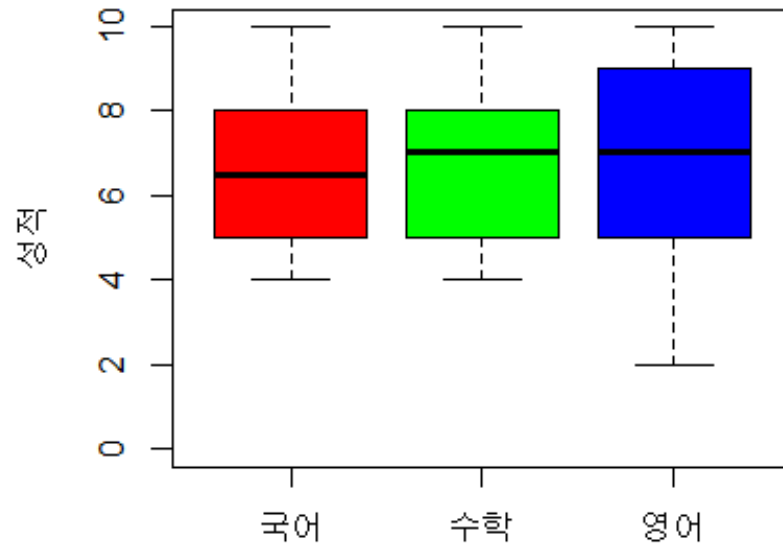


R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

박스 그래프 그리기

```
summary(성적$국어)  
boxplot(성적$국어, col="yellow", ylim=c(0,10), xlab="국어",  
ylab="성적")
```

```
성적2 <- 성적[3:5]  
boxplot(성적2, col=rainbow(3), ylim=c(0,10), ylab="성적")
```



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

박스 그래프 그리기

```
data <- read.table("온도.txt", header=TRUE, sep=",")
```

```
head(data, n=5);
```

```
boxplot(data)
```

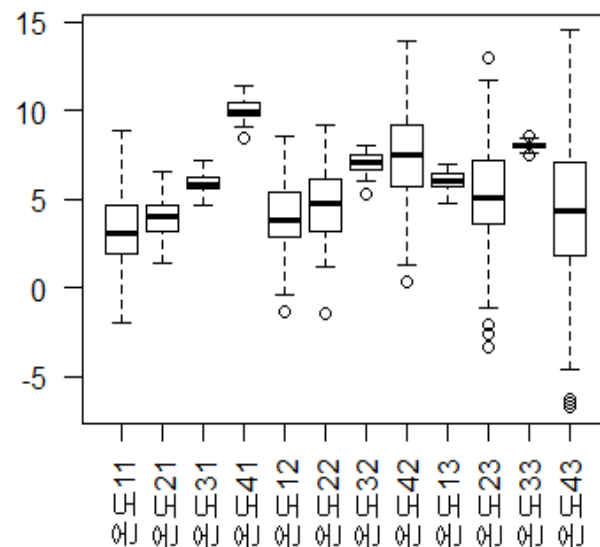
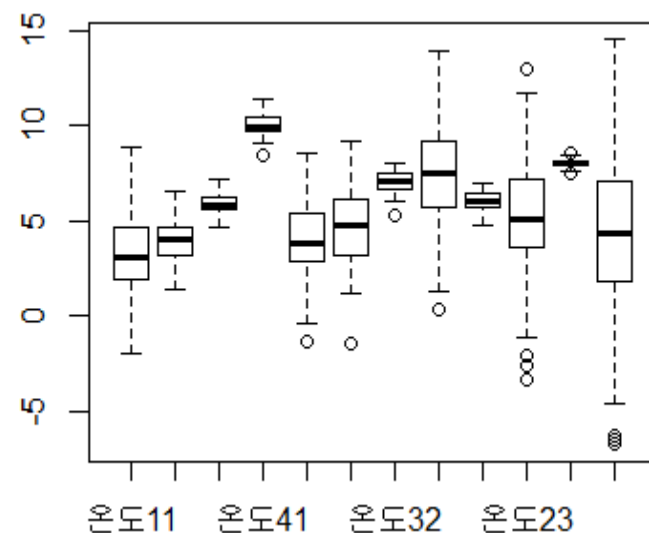
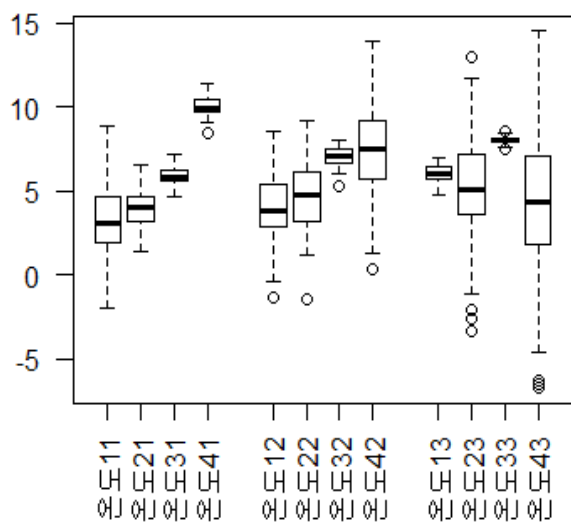
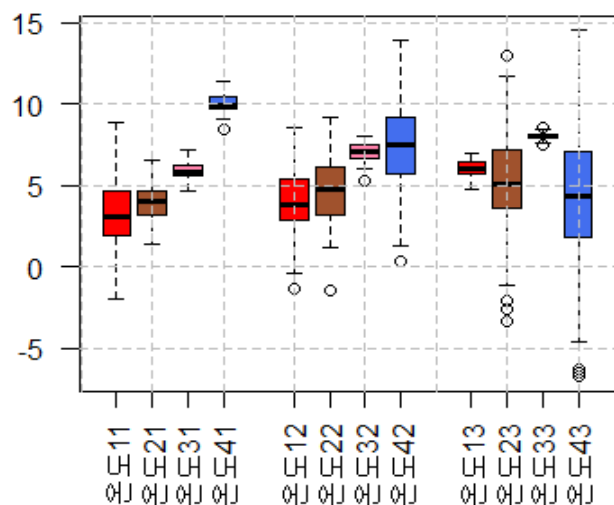
```
boxplot(data, las = 2)
```

```
boxplot(data, las = 2, at = c(1,2,3,4, 6,7,8,9, 11,12,13,14))
```

```
chtcols = rep(c("red","sienna","palevioletred1","royalblue2"), times=3);
```

```
boxplot(data, las = 2, at = c(1,2,3,4, 6,7,8,9, 11,12,13,14), col=chtcols)
```

```
grid(col="gray", lty=2, lwd=1)
```



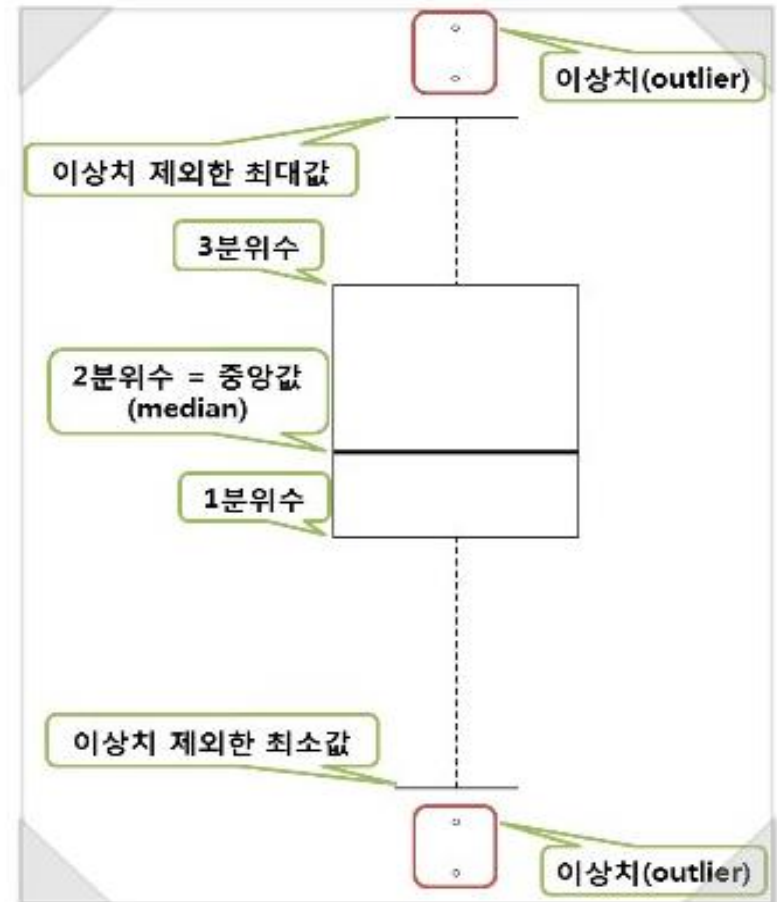
R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

이상치 판단

$IQR = Q3 - Q1 \rightarrow$ 사분 범위

$Q1 (=1\text{분위수}) - 1.5 \times IQR$ 보다 작거나

$Q3 (=3\text{분위수}) + 1.5 \times IQR$ 보다 큰 관측 값들을 이상치라고 한다.



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

그래프를 파일에 저장하기

[그려지는 그래프를 파일에 저장하는 방법1]

```
png("mytest.png", 500, 400)
```

그래프를 그린다.

```
dev.off()
```

[그래프를 그린 후에 파일에도 저장하는 방법2]

그래프를 그린다.

```
dev.copy(png, "mytest.png") 또는 dev.copy(pdf, "mytest.pdf")
```

```
dev.off()
```

R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

Built-in 칼라 팔레트

R이 디폴트로 내장(grDevices)하고 있는 칼라 팔레트 함수는 다음과 같다.

`rainbow()`

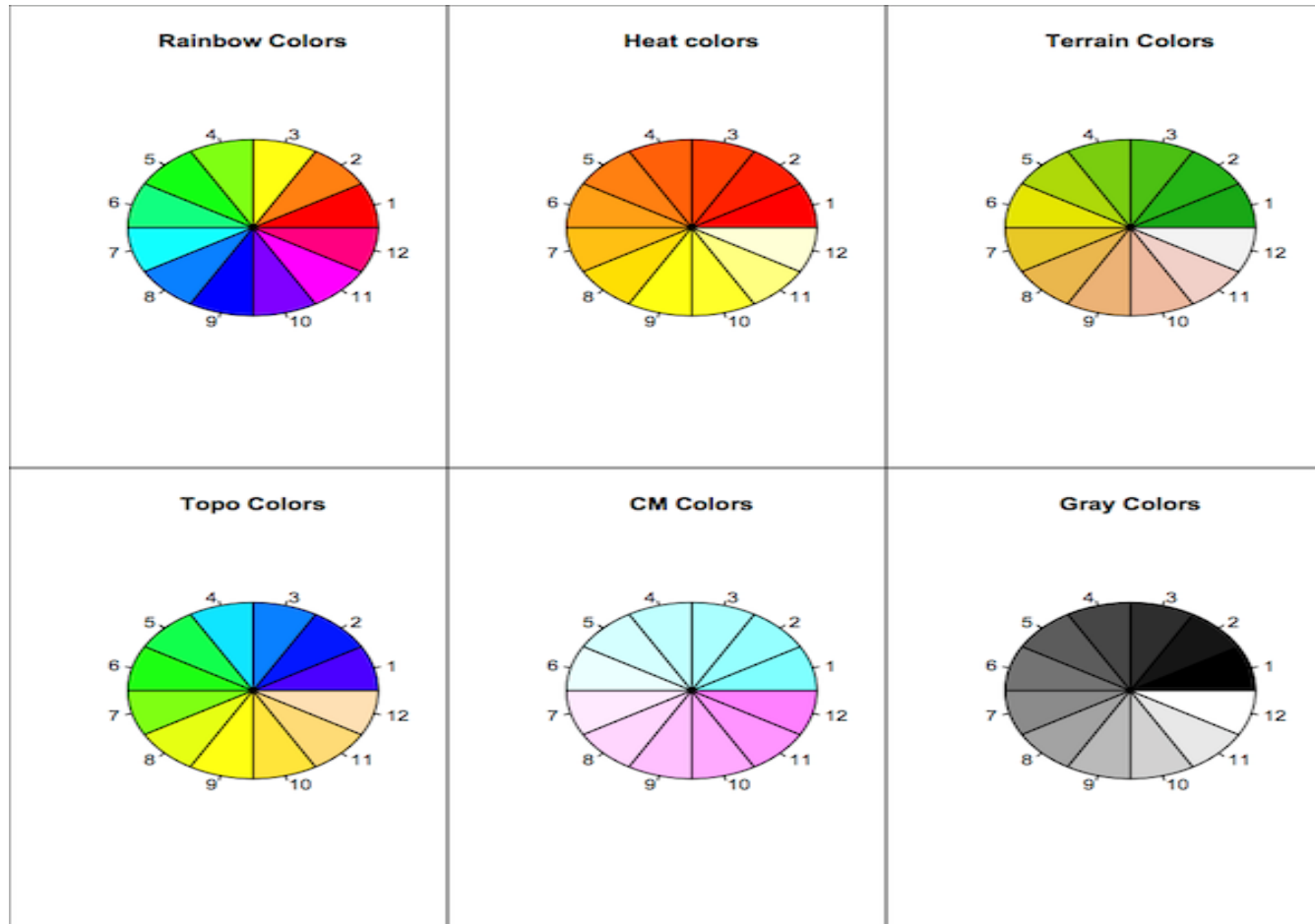
`heat.colors()`

`terrain.colors()`

`topo.colors()`

`cm.colors()`

`gray.colors()`



R 시각화 : 기본 패키지(graphics)

RColorBrewer 패키지를 설치하면 사용 가능한 칼라 팔레트

