

30^a Semana de Estudos da Biologia

Introdução à linguagem R: manipulação e visualização de dados

5 Visualização de dados

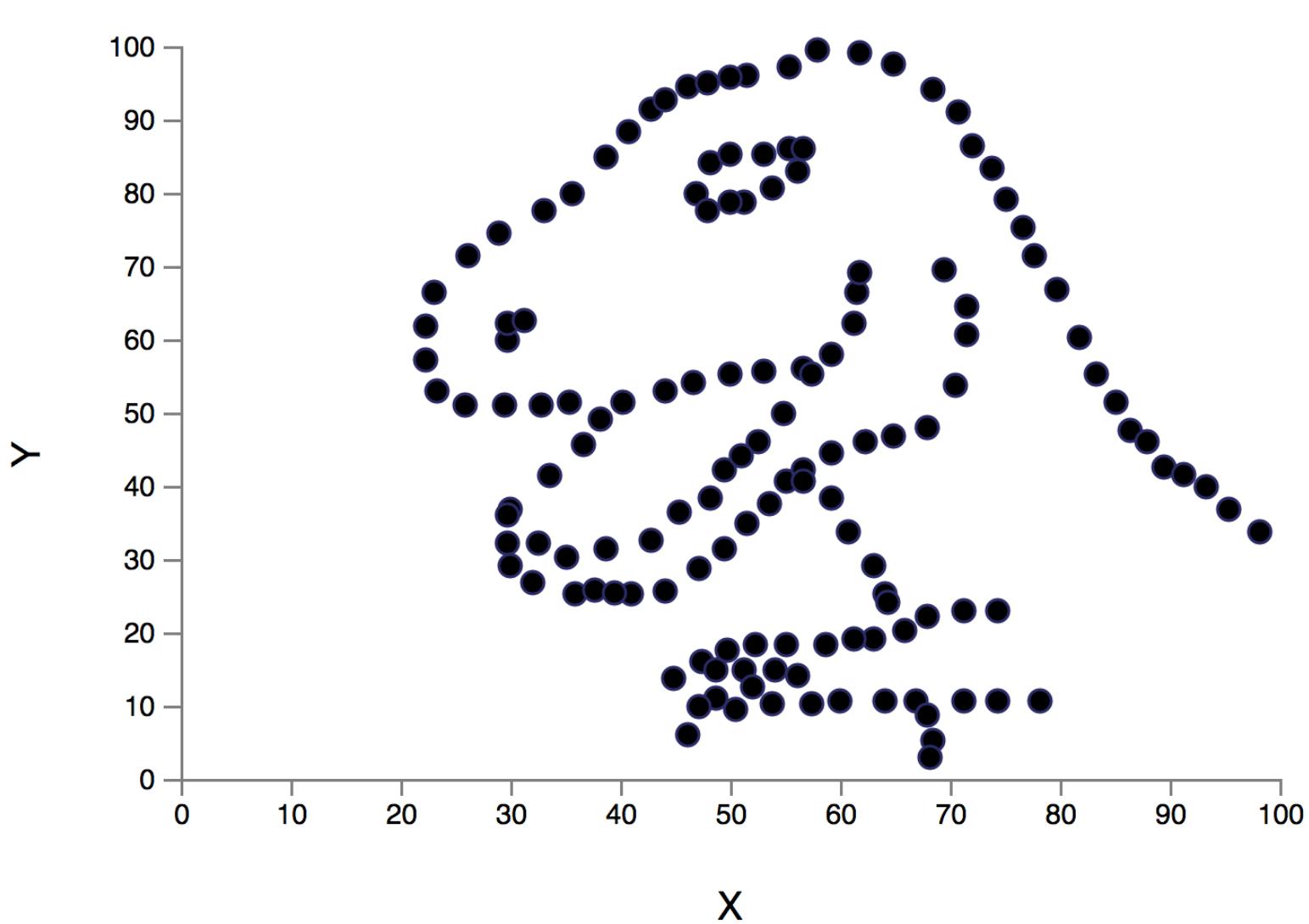
Maurício Vancine

Helena Oliveira

Lucas Almeida

xaringan [presentation ninja]

24/10/2019



5 Visualização de dados

Tópicos

- 5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R
- 5.2 Principais livros e sites
- 5.3 Colunas como eixos do gráficos (*variáveis = colunas*)
- 5.4 Principais tipos de gráficos
- 5.5 Histograma (*histogram*)
- 5.6 Gráfico de setores (*pie chart* e *donut plot*)
- 5.7 Gráfico de barras (*bar plot*)
- 5.8 Gráfico de caixa (*box plot* e *violin plot*)
- 5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (*scatter plot*)

5 Visualização de dados

Script

```
script_aula_05.R
```

5 Visualização de dados

Importância dos gráficos

Melhor forma de **apresentar** e **discutir** seus dados

Faz uma **síntese** para melhor entendimento

Necessário em quase todas as **análises estatísticas**

Necessário em quase todas as **publicações**, trabalhos de consultoria,
TCC, dissertação, tese

E que dados vamos usar?



Vamos importar os dados do data paper de
anfíbios

Importar dados para gráficos

```
# package
library(tidyverse)

# directory
setwd("/home/mude/data/github/minicurso-r-sebio-2019/03_dados")

# importar
da <- readr::read_csv("ATLANTIC_AMPHIBIANS_sites.csv")
da

# verificar
glimpse(da)
```

5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

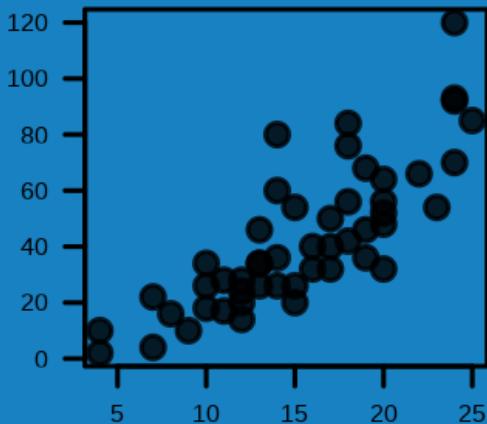
Atualmente, há **três principais pacotes** para gerar **gráficos gerais** no R:

1 graphics: simples, porém útil para visualizações rápidas de quase todos os formatos de arquivos `plot()`

2 ggplot2: complexos, demandam mais tempo para realização, mas ficam muito bons `ggplot()`

3 ggpubr: fornece algumas funções simplificadas para criar gráficos para publicação, baseados no 'ggplot2' `gg*()`

graphics



5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

graphics

Default do R e mais simples

Pode ser utilizado para objetos de **diversas classes**

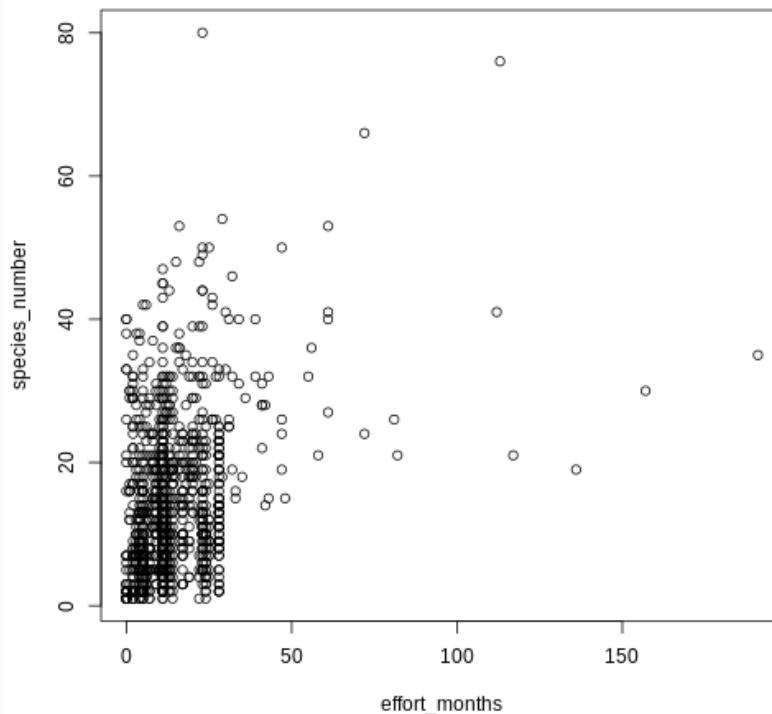
Possui funções como:

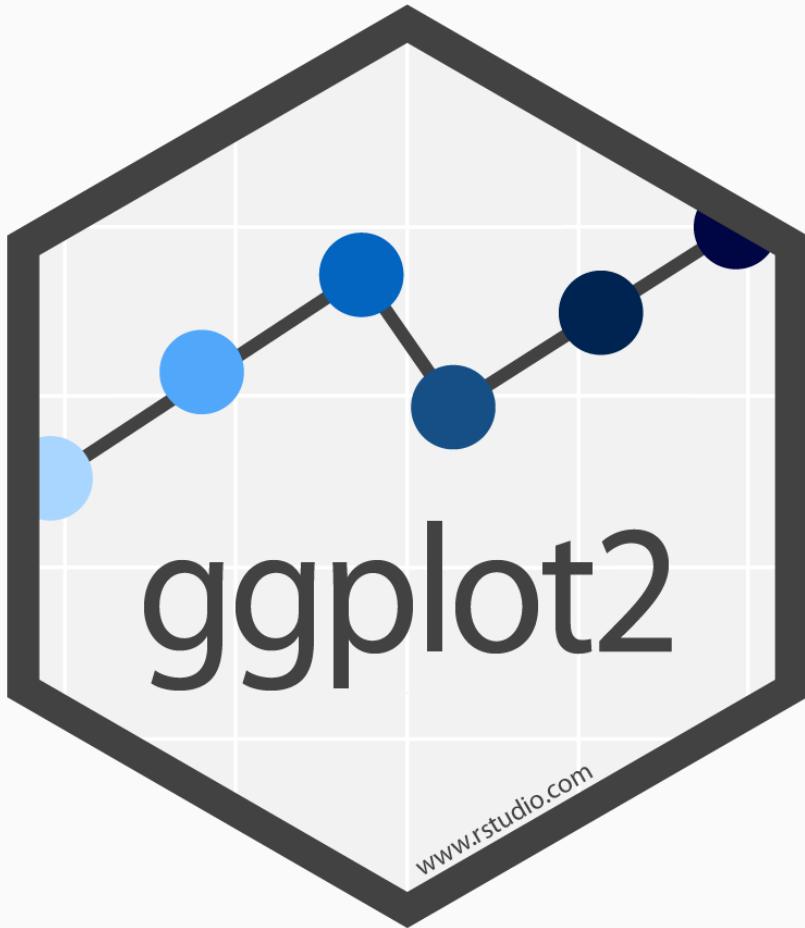
```
plot()  
hist()  
barplot()  
boxplot()  
abline()  
points()  
lines()  
polygon()
```

5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

graphics

```
# graphics  
plot(species_number ~ effort_months, data = da)
```





5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

ggplot2

Integrado ao tidyverse, possui uma sintaxe própria

Necessita de funções específicas para objetos de **classes diferentes**

Estruturado dessa forma:

```
ggplot() +  
aes() +  
geom_() +  
facet_() +  
stats_() +  
coord_() +  
theme_()
```

5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

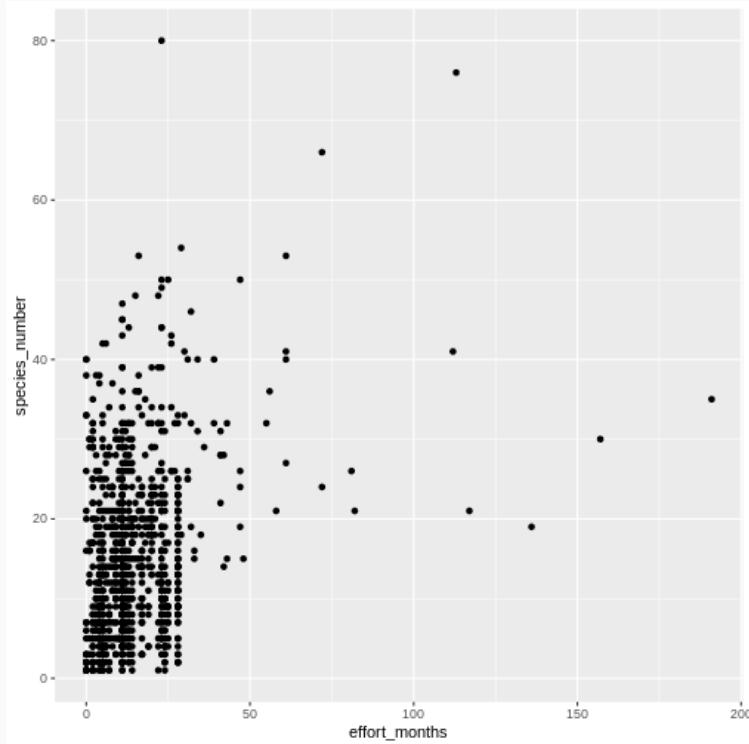
ggplot2



5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

ggplot2

```
# ggplot2
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = da) + aes(effort_months, species_number) + geom_point()
```





5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

ggpubr

Fornece algumas funções fáceis de usar para criar e personalizar plots para publicação baseadas no 'ggplot2'

Necessita de funções específicas para gerar **gráficos específicos**

Funções como:

gghistogram()

ggdensity()

ggboxplot()

ggviolin()

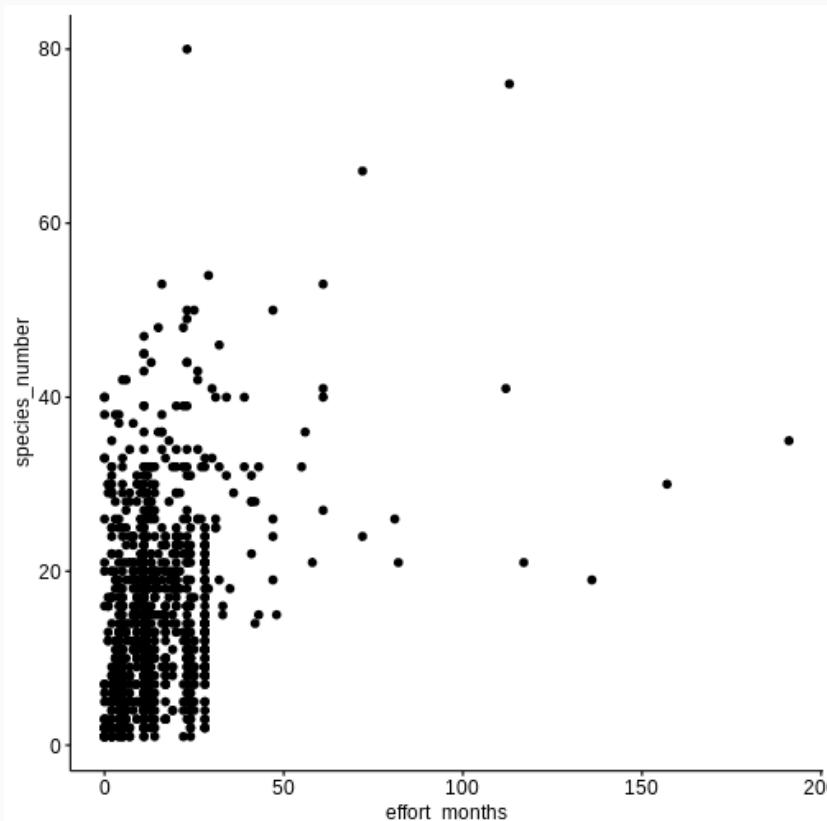
ggbarplot()

ggscatter()

5.1 Principais pacotes para gráficos no R

ggpubr

```
library(ggpubr)  
ggscatter(da, x = "effort_months", y = "species_number")
```



5.2 Principais livros e sites

Livros

O idealizador e mantenedor do pacote **ggplot2** foi de novo o **Hadley Wickham**

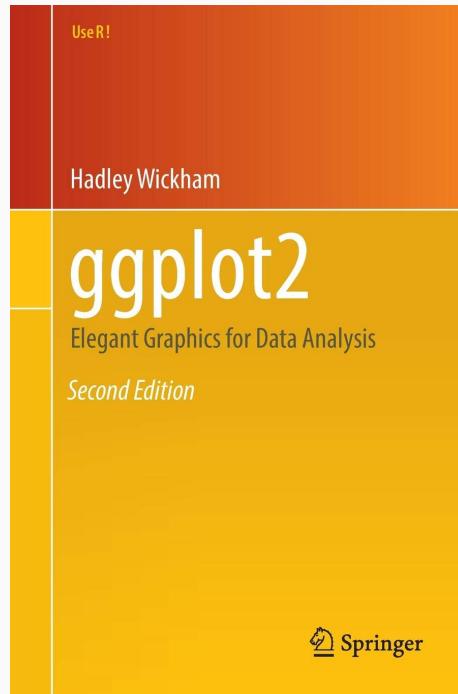


[*] <http://hadley.nz/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Livros

ggplot2 (2009, 2016, work-in-progress)

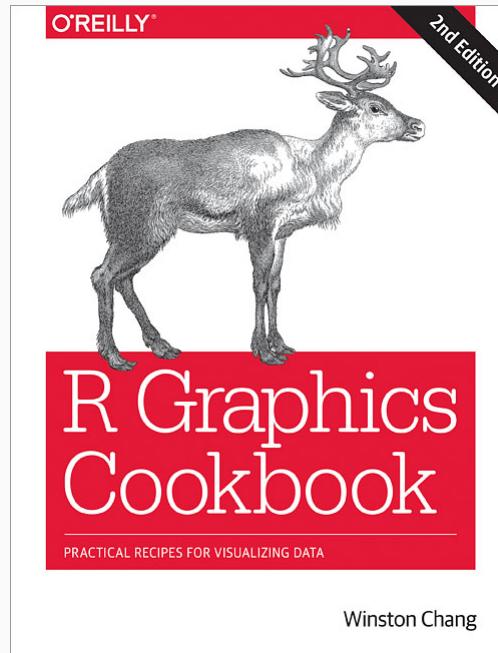


[*] <http://had.co.nz/ggplot2/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Livros

R Graphics Cookbook: Practical Recipes for Visualizing Data (2018)

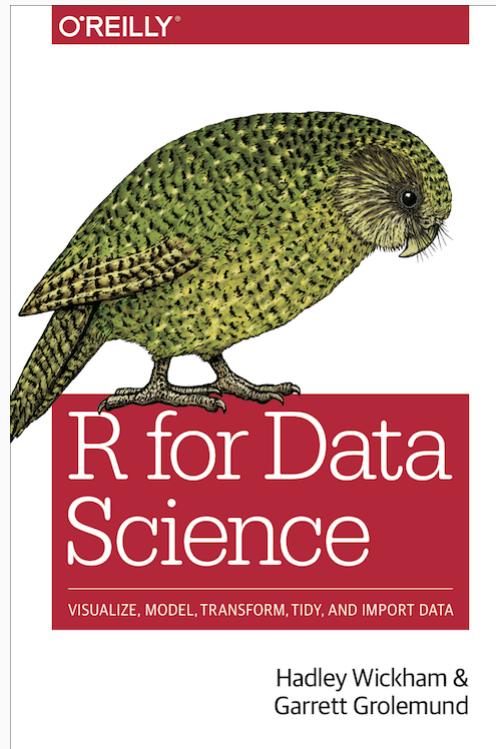


[*] <http://www.cookbook-r.com/Graphs/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Livros

R for Data Science (2017)

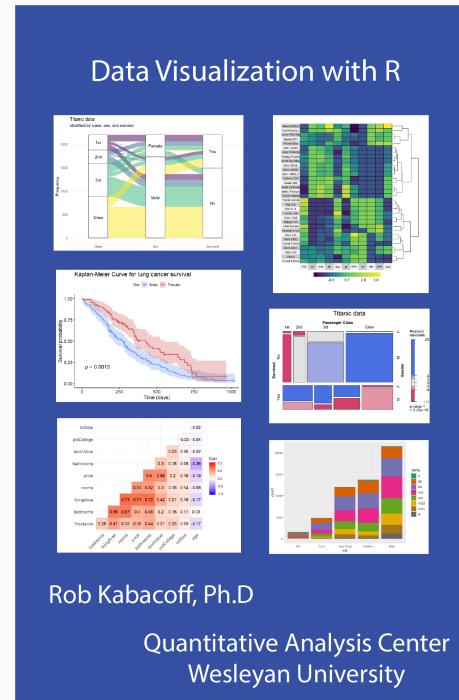


[*] <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Livros

Data Visualization with R (2018)

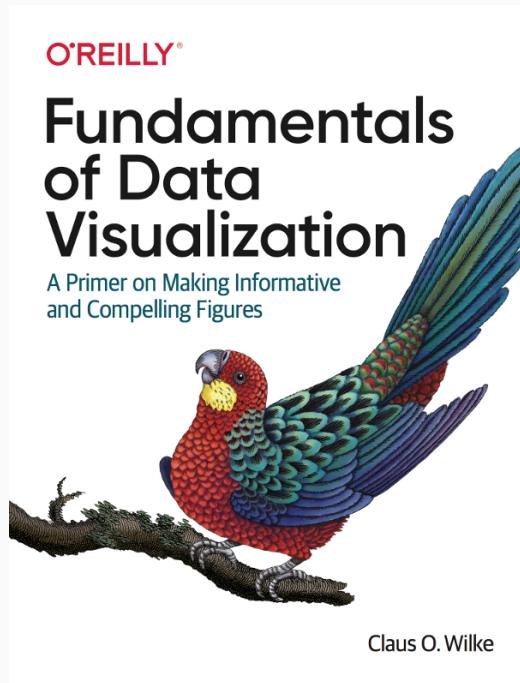


[*] <https://rkabacoff.github.io/datavis/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Livros

Fundamentals of Data Visualization (2019)

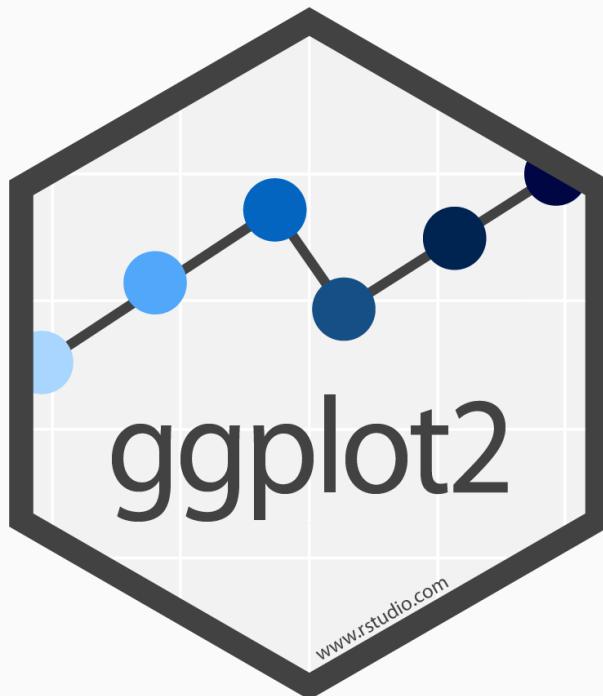


[*] <https://serialmentor.com/dataviz/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Sites

ggplot2: Reference



[*] <https://ggplot2.tidyverse.org/reference/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Sites

R Graph Gallery



[*] <https://www.r-graph-gallery.com/>

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Sites

from Data to Viz



from **Data** to **Viz**

5.2 Principais livros e sites

Sites

Statistical tools for high-throughput data analysis (STHDA)



[*] <http://www.sthda.com/english/>

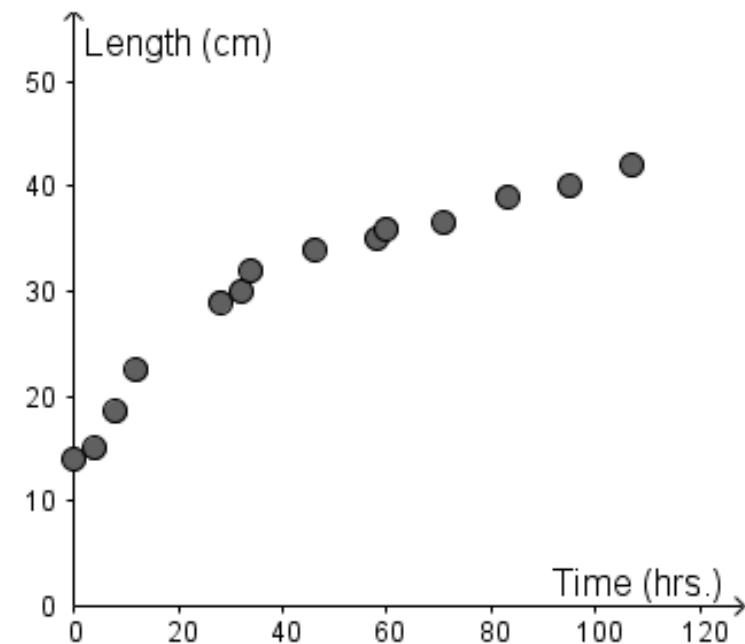
Dúvidas?

Os elementos de um gráfico são representações das colunas (eixos) e linhas (elementos) de nossas matrizes de dados

5.3 Colunas como eixos do gráficos

Colunas se tornam eixos e valores a representação

Amount of time from initial measurement (hrs.)	Length
0	14
4	15
8	18.5
12	22.5
28	29
32	30
34	32
46	34
58	35
60	36
71	36.5
83	39
95	40
107	42



5.3 Colunas como eixos do gráficos

Tipos de variáveis

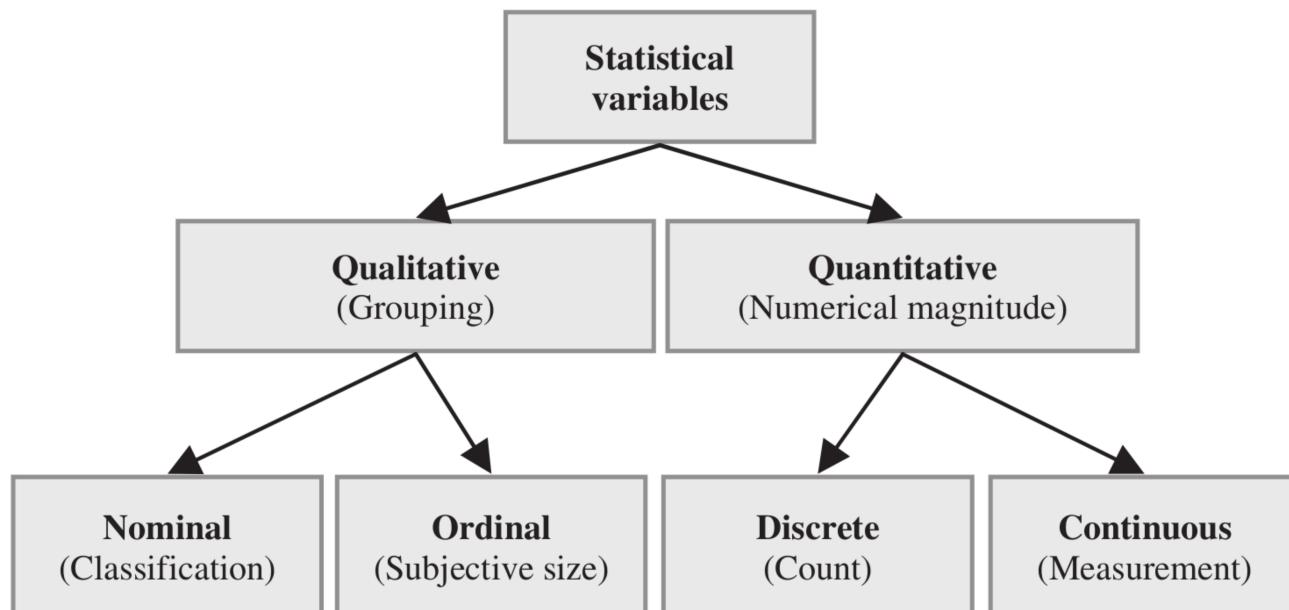
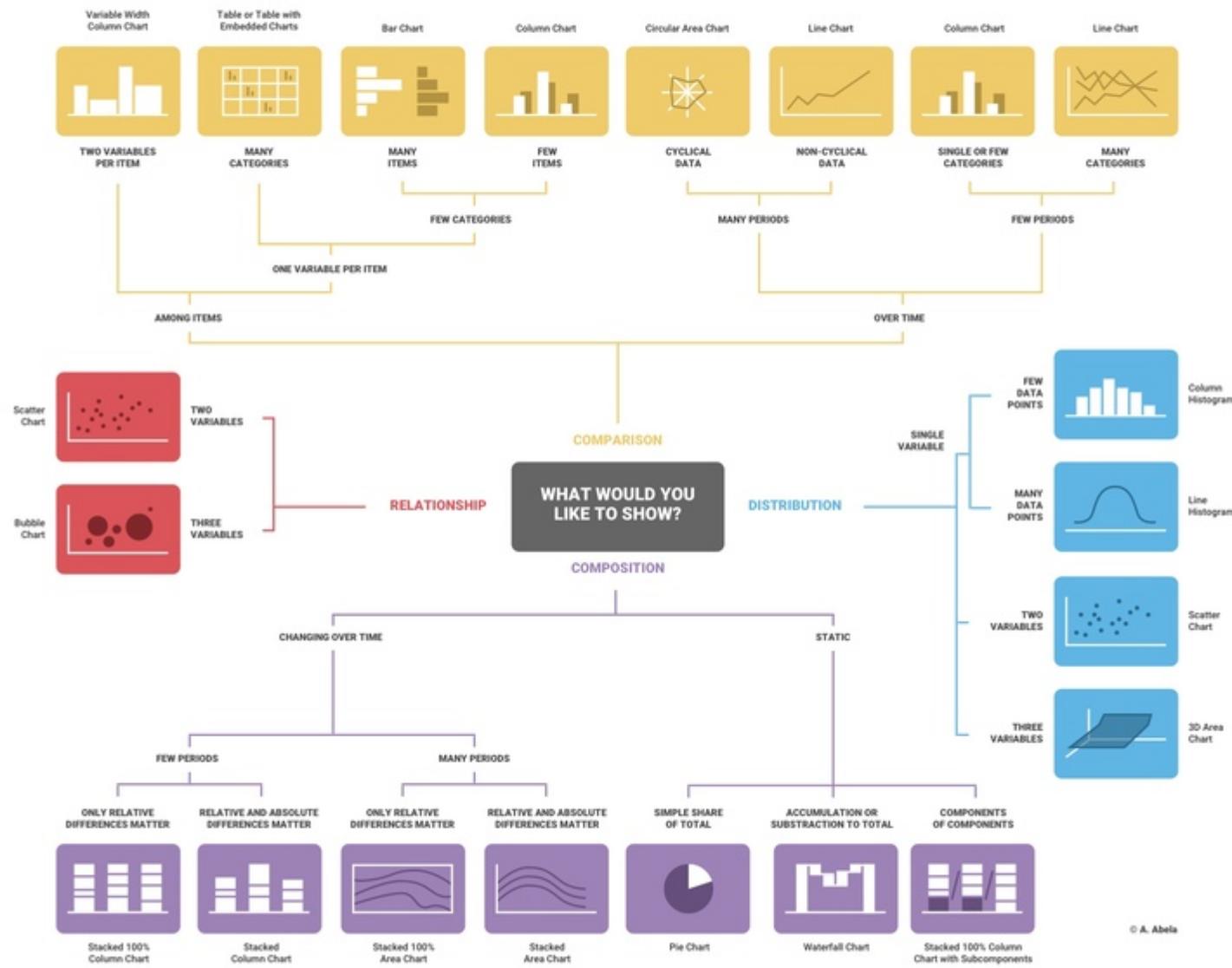


Figure 7.1: Taxonomy of statistical variables.

Ou seja **tipo e quantidade das variáveis** irá indicar o melhor tipo de gráfico para **representar** os dados

5.4 Principais tipos de gráficos



© A. Abela

5.4 Principais tipos de gráficos

Sites

from Data to Viz



from **Data** to **Viz**

Dúvidas?

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

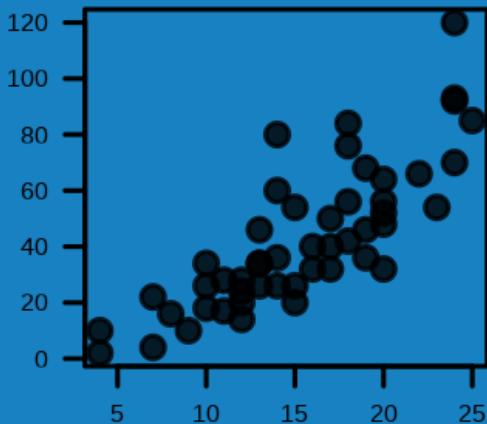
Representa os dados de: uma coluna

Tipo de dado: discreto ou contínuo

Distribuição de frequência e densidade de dados contínuos



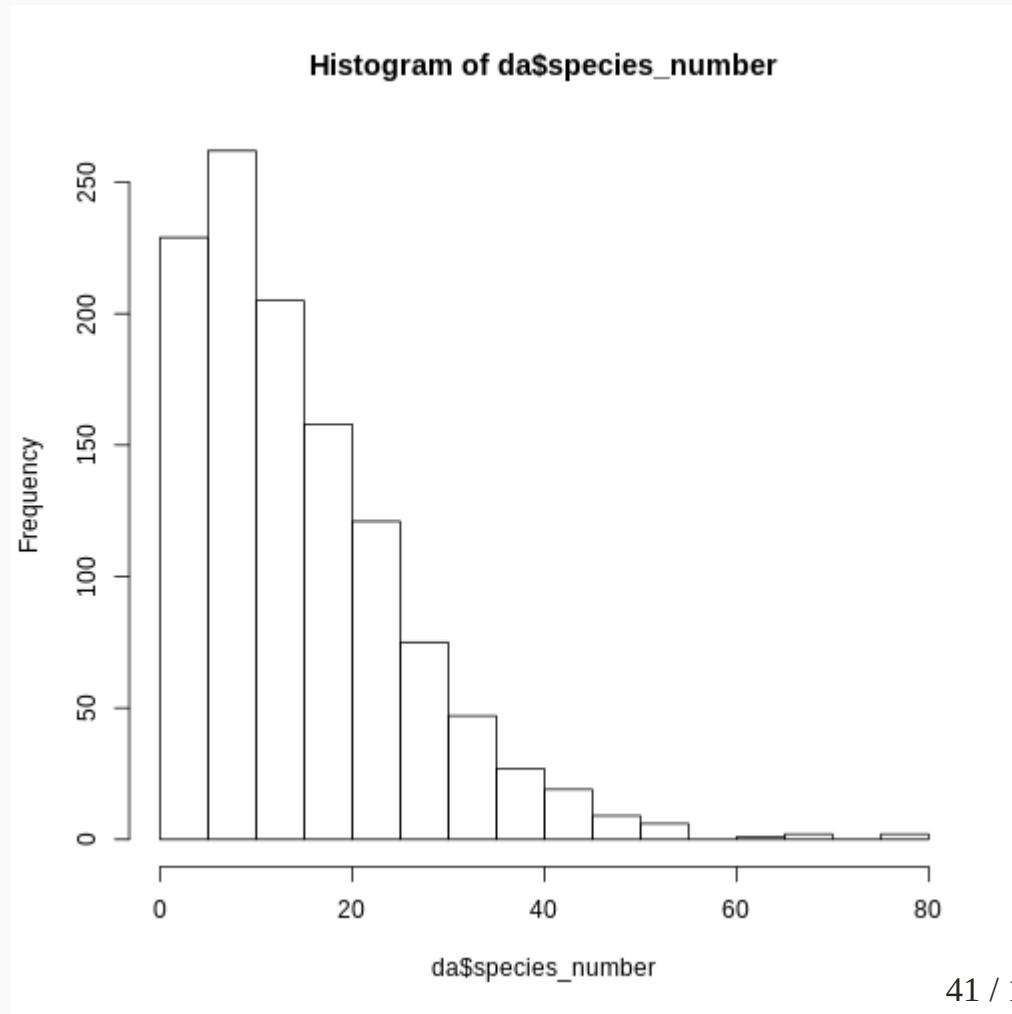
graphics



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics

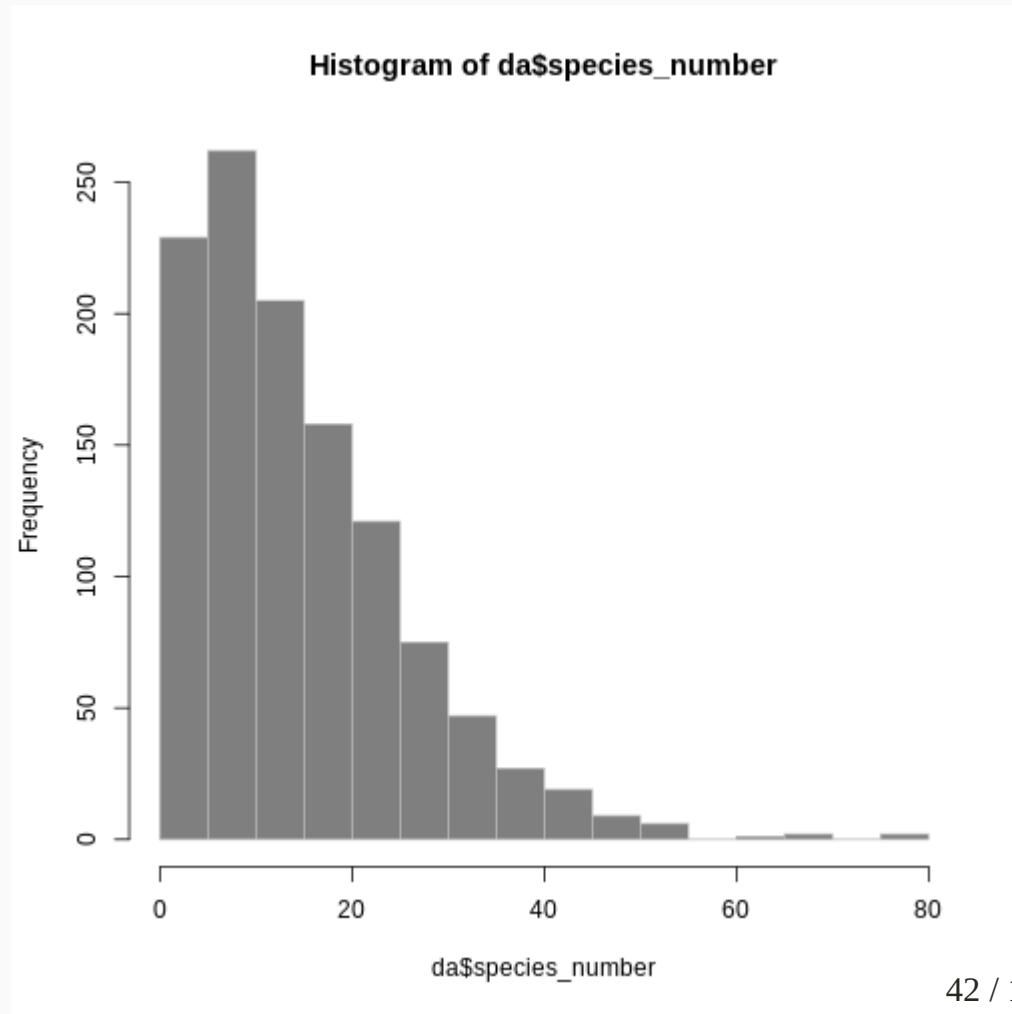
```
hist(da$species_number)
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics

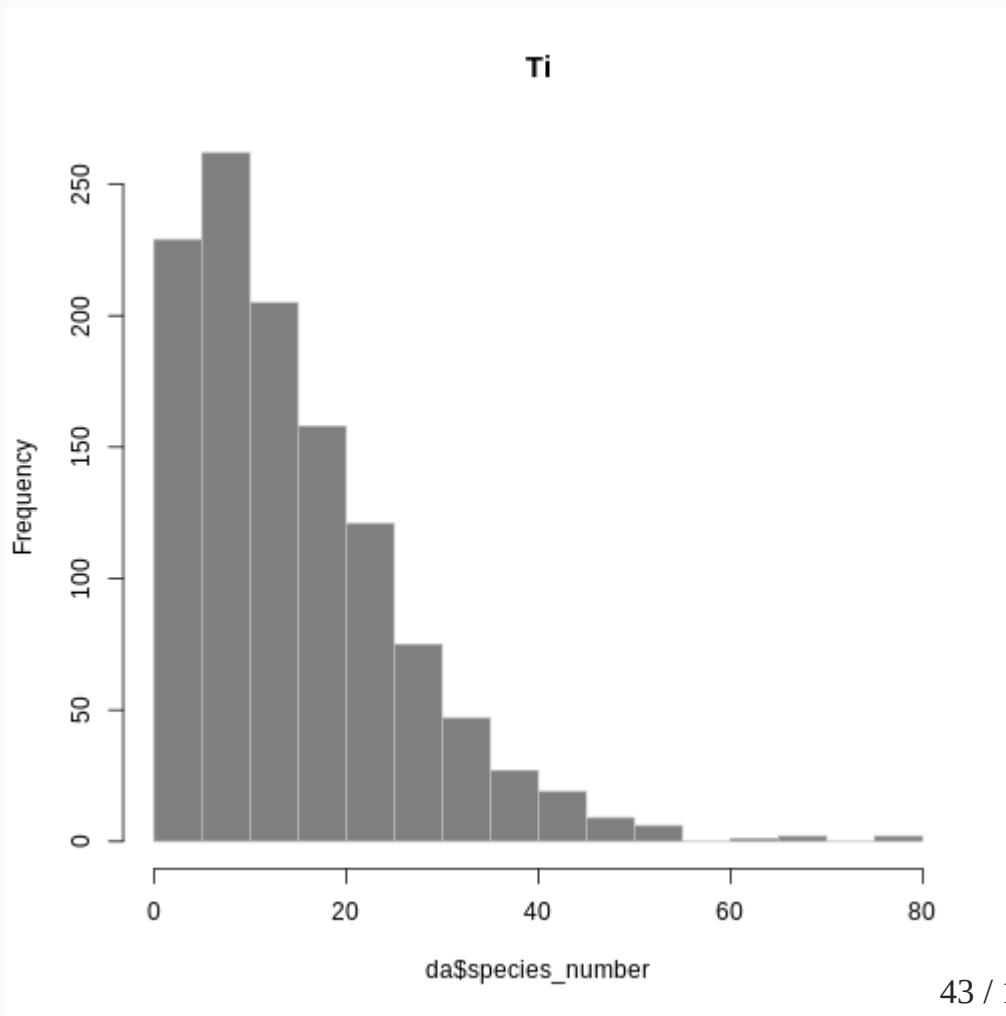
```
hist(da$species_number,  
      col = "gray50",  
      border = "gray")
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics

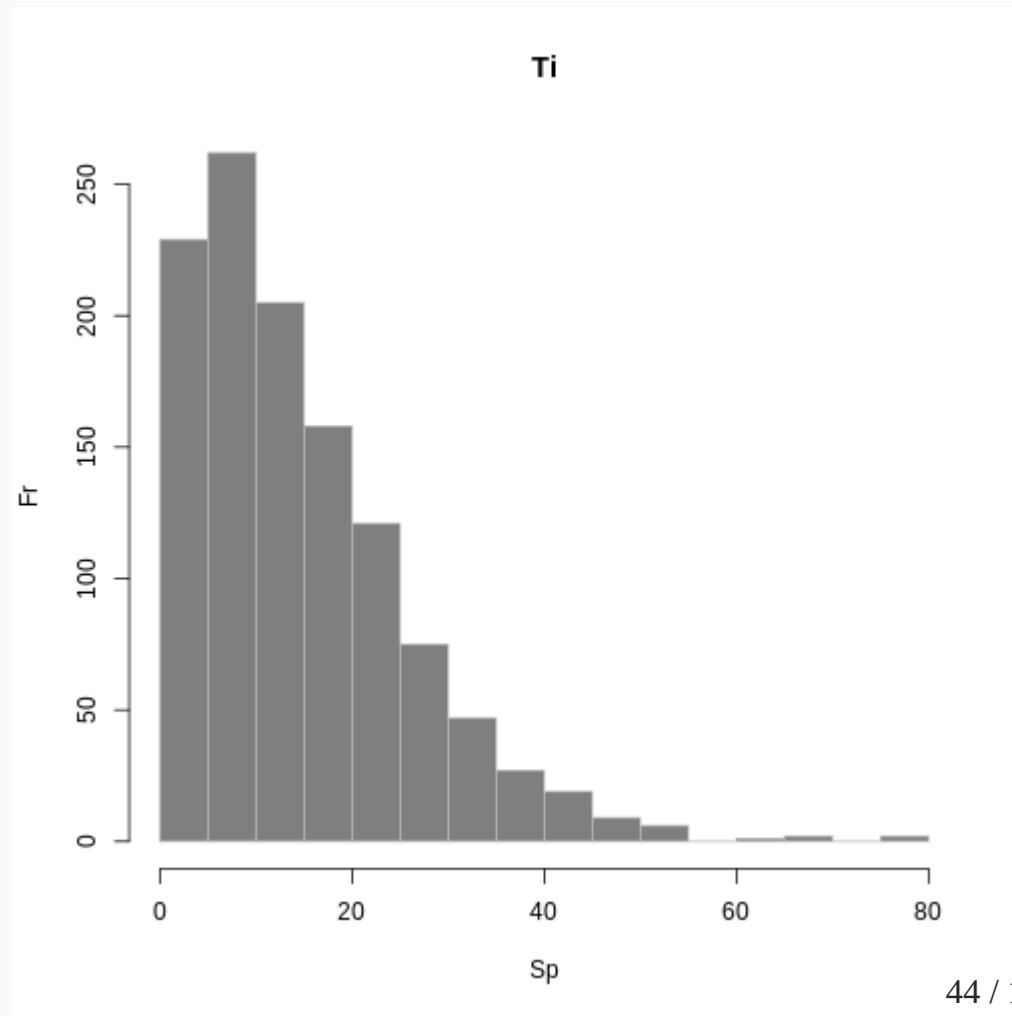
```
hist(da$species_number,  
      col = "gray50",  
      border = "gray",  
      main = "Ti")
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics

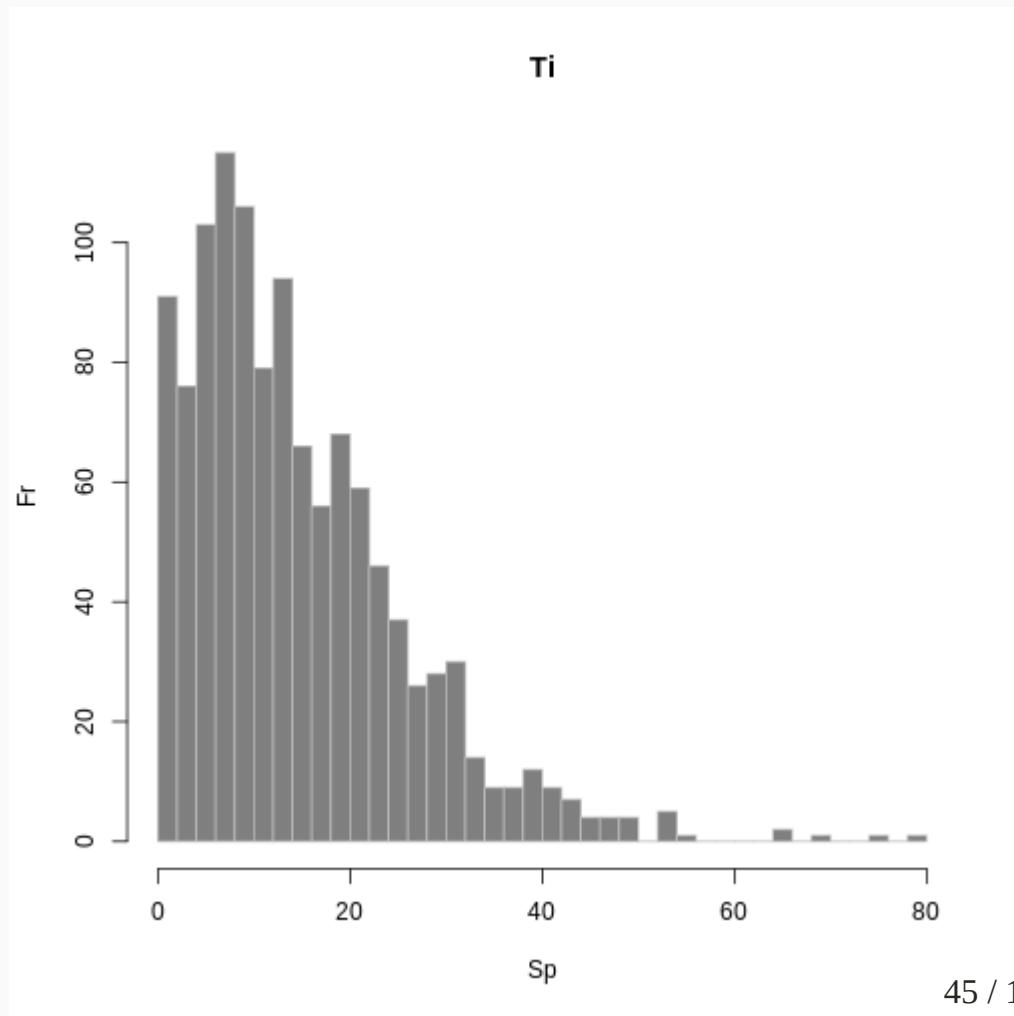
```
hist(da$species_number,  
      col = "gray50",  
      border = "gray",  
      main = "Ti",  
      xlab = "Sp",  
      ylab = "Fr")
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics

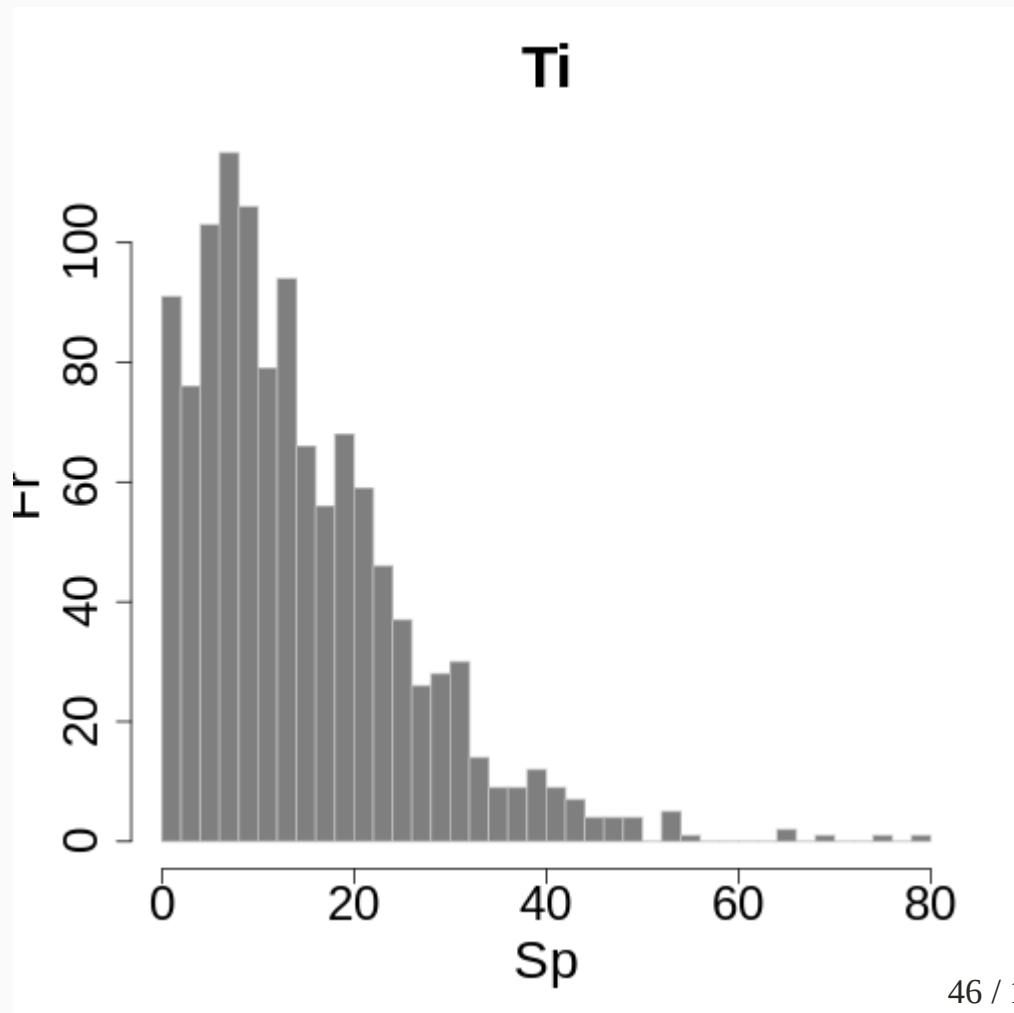
```
hist(da$species_number,  
      col = "gray50",  
      border = "gray",  
      main = "Ti",  
      xlab = "Sp",  
      ylab = "Fr",  
      br = 50)
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics

```
hist(da$species_number,  
      col = "gray50",  
      border = "gray",  
      main = "Ti",  
      xlab = "Sp",  
      ylab = "Fr",  
      br = 50,  
      cex.main = 2.5,  
      cex.lab = 2.2,  
      cex.axis = 2)
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

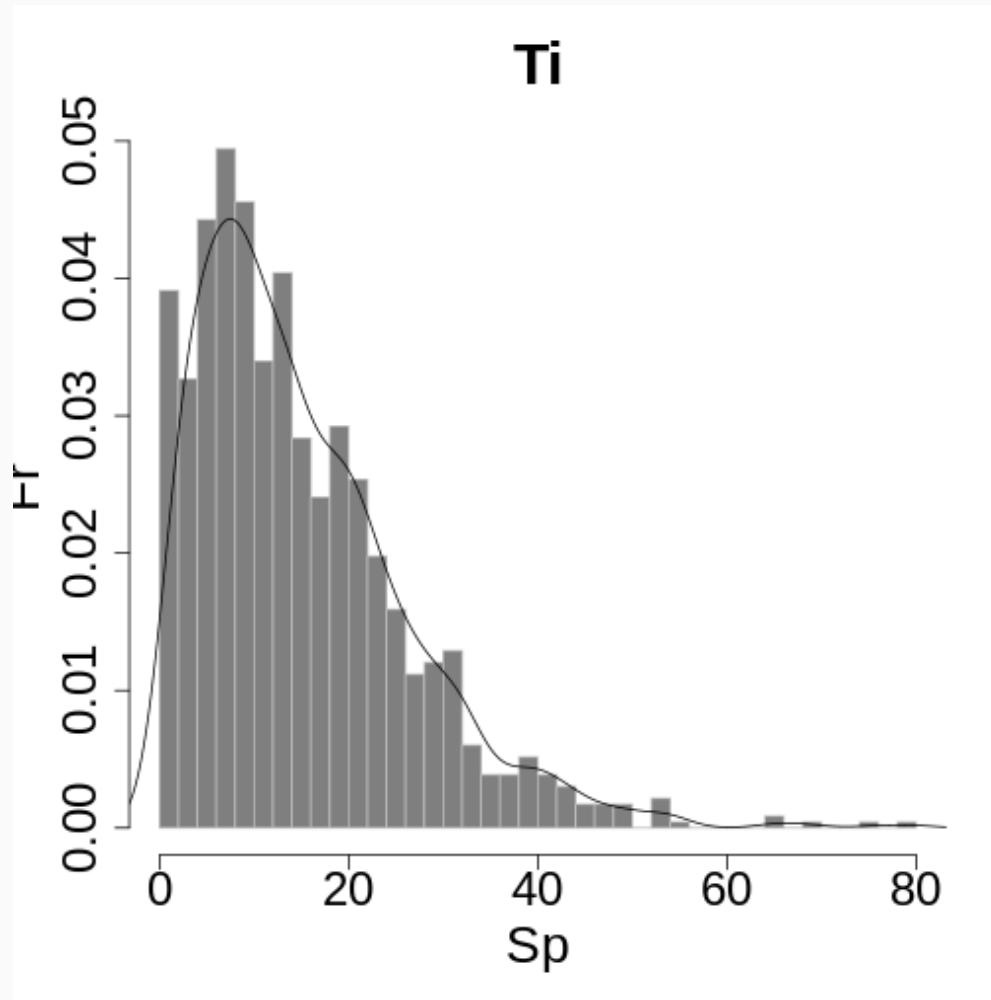
graphics

```
hist(da$species_number,
      col = "gray50",
      border = "gray",
      main = "Ti",
      xlab = "Sp",
      ylab = "Fr",
      br = 50,
      cex.main = 2.5,
      cex.lab = 2.2,
      cex.axis = 2,
      prob = TRUE)

lines(density(da$species_number))
```

5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

graphics



5.5 Histograma (histogram)

graphics

Exportar

```
# diretório  
setwd("")
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

graphics

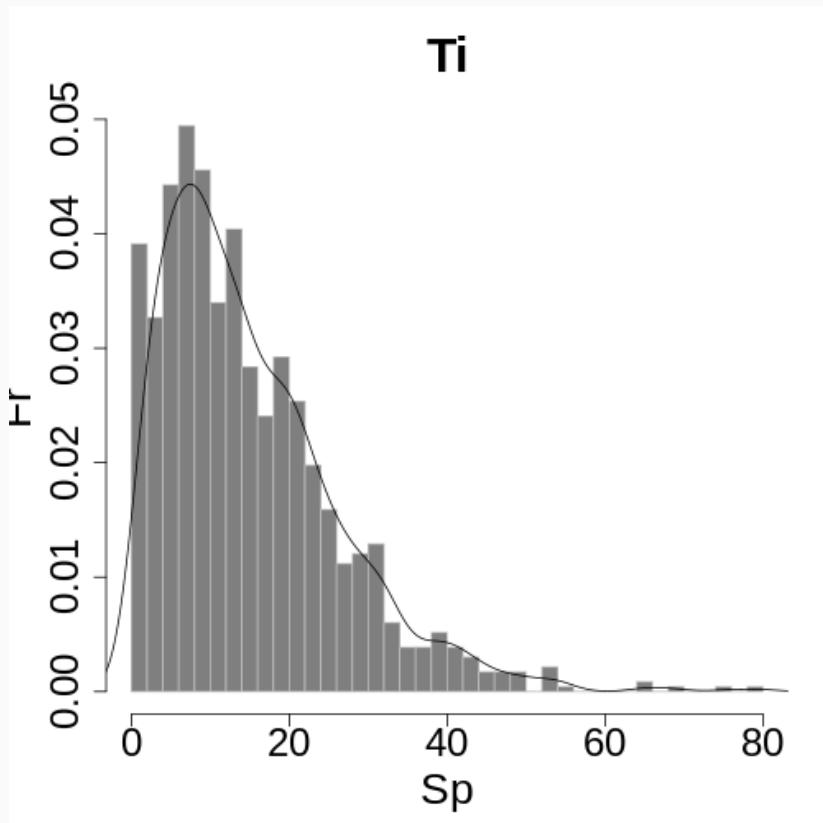
Exportar

```
tiff("meu_primeiro_histograma.tif", wi = 15, he = 15, un = "cm",
      res = 300, comp = "lzw+p")
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

graphics

Exportar



5.5 Histograma (histogram)

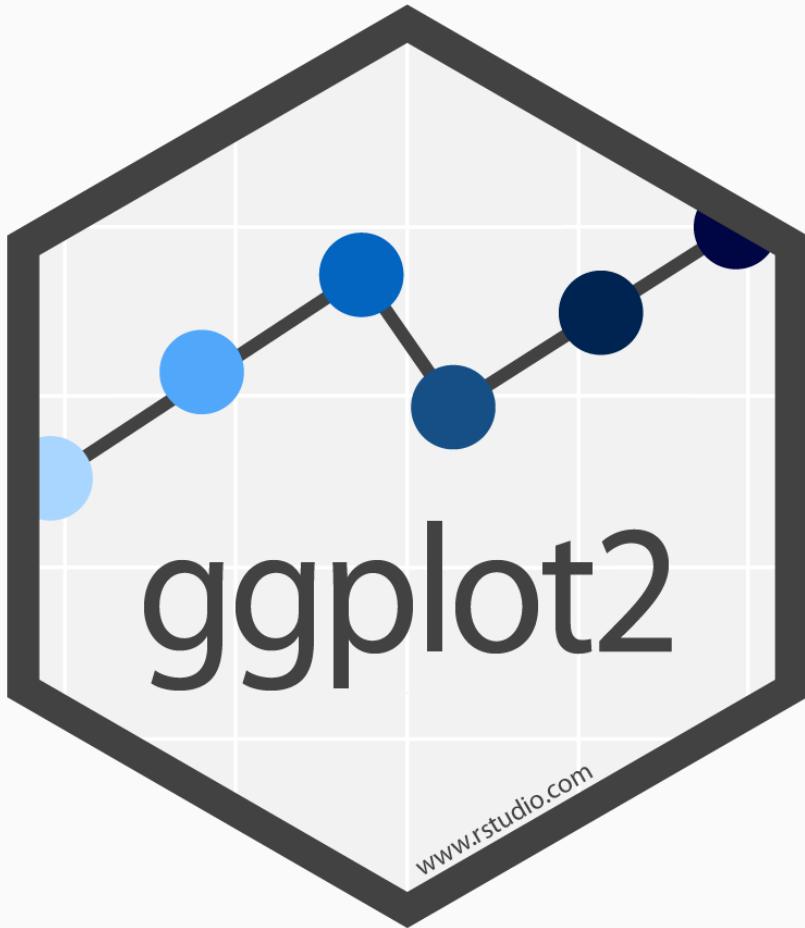
graphics

Exportar

```
dev.off()
```

```
## tiff
```

```
##     3
```



5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

A gramática dos gráficos

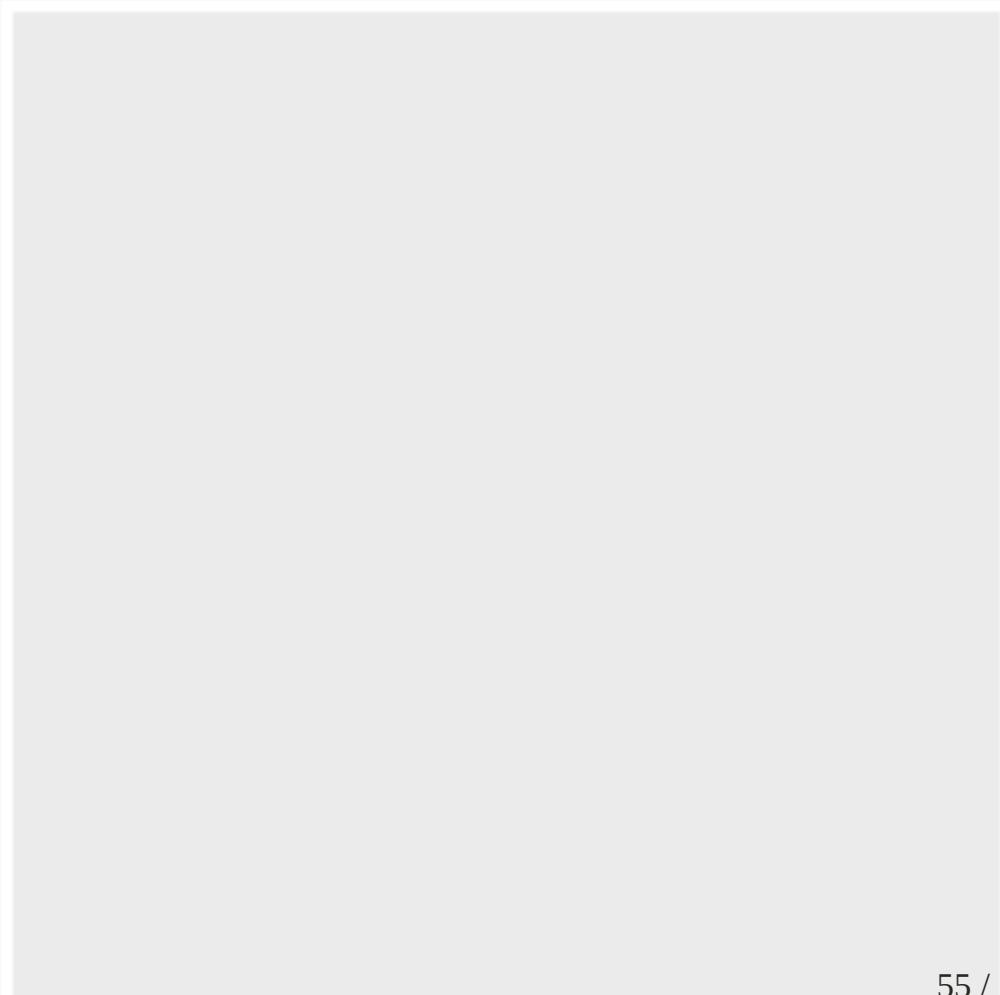


[*] <https://oestatistico.com.br/a-gramatica-dos-graficos/>

5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da)
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2

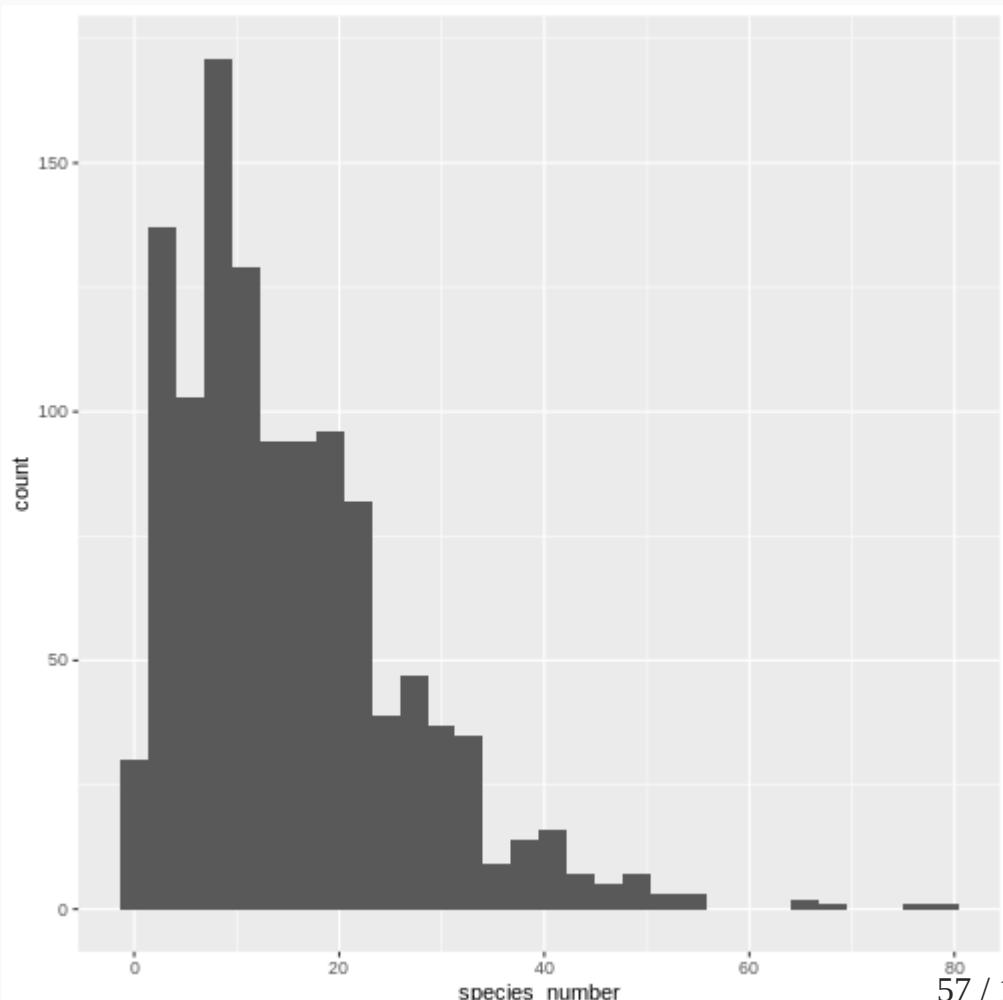
```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number)
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2

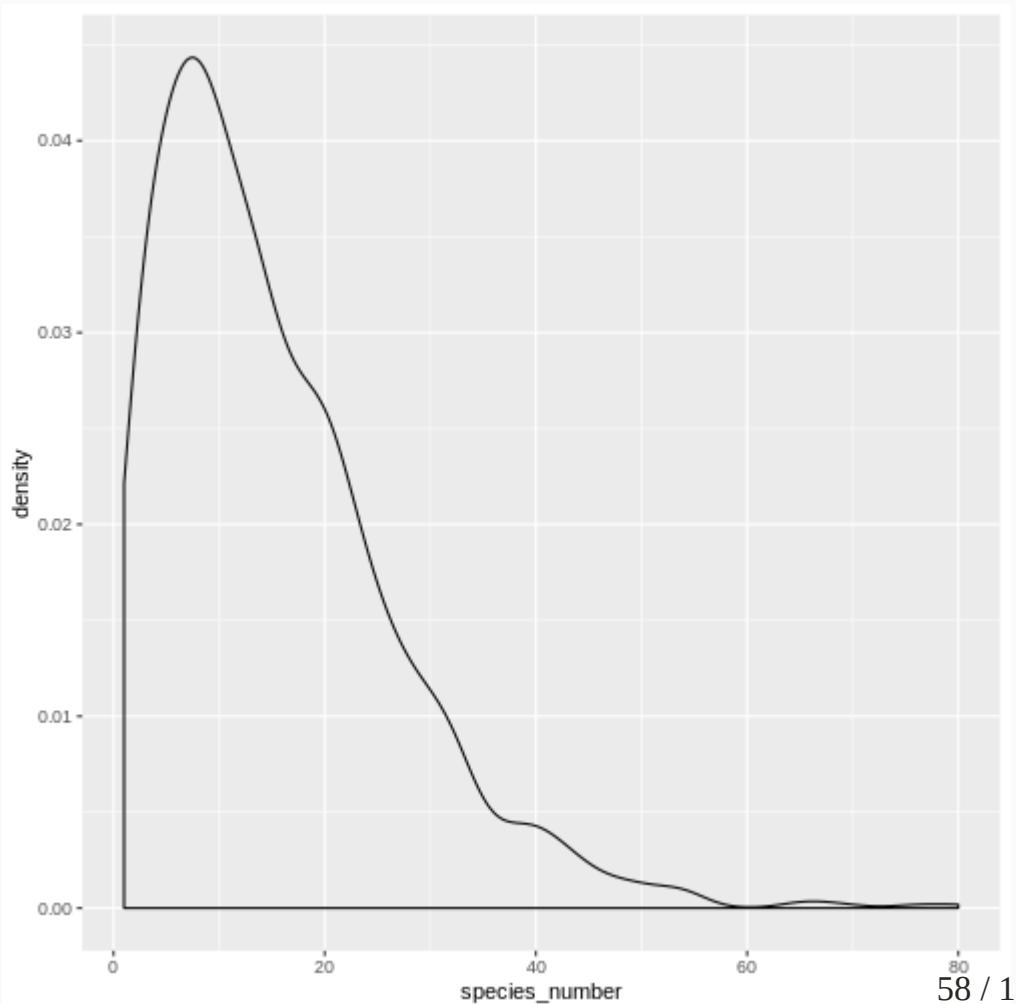
```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram()
```



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_density()
```



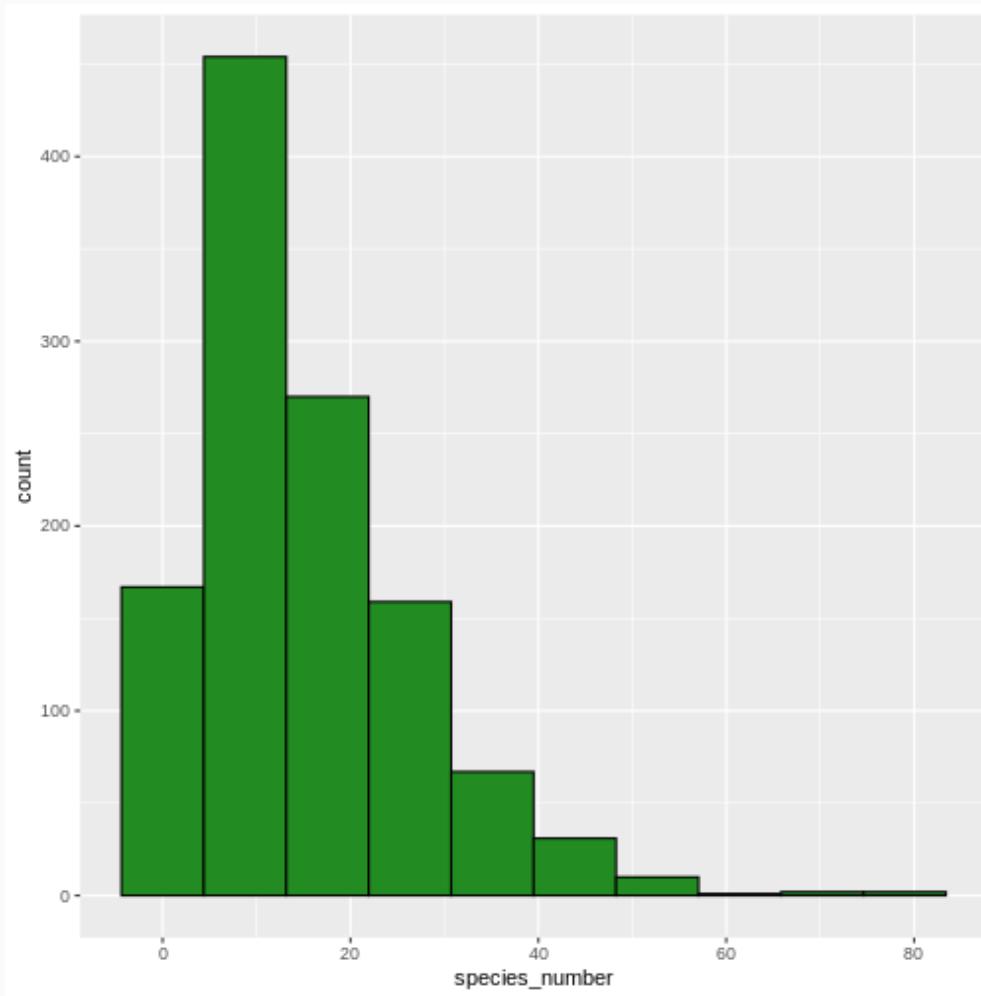
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "forest green", bins = 10)
```

5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2



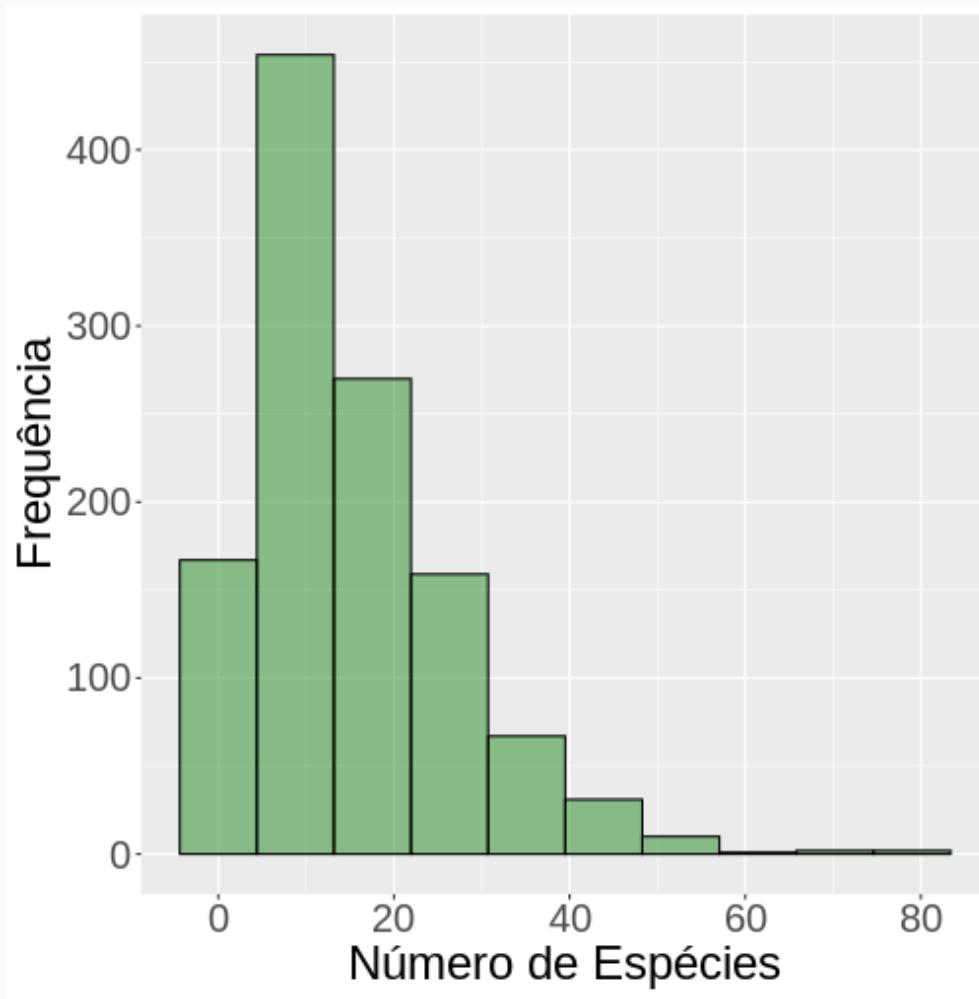
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "forest green", bins = 10, alpha =  
    labs(x = "Número de Espécies", y = "Frequência") +  
    theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
          axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
          axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2



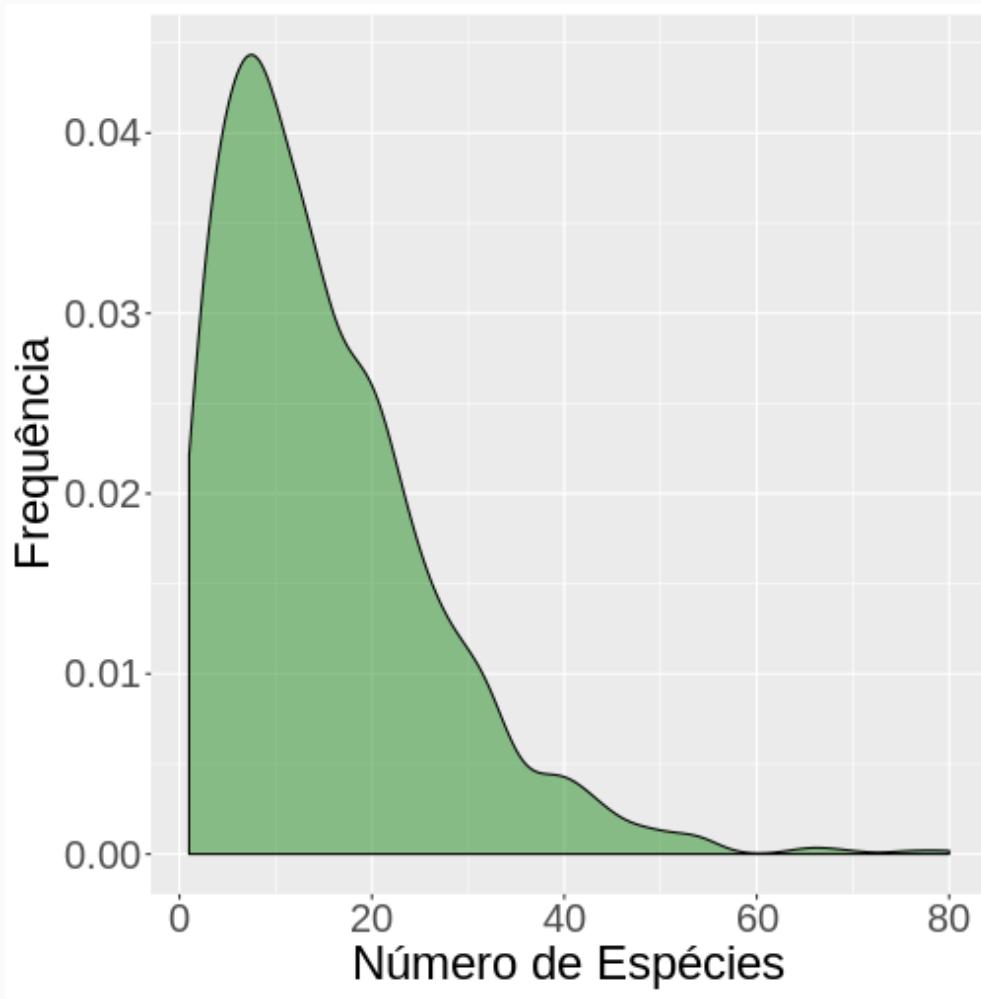
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_density(color = "black", fill = "forest green", alpha = .5) +  
  labs(x = "Número de Espécies", y = "Frequência") +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2



5.5 Histogramma (histogram)

ggplot2



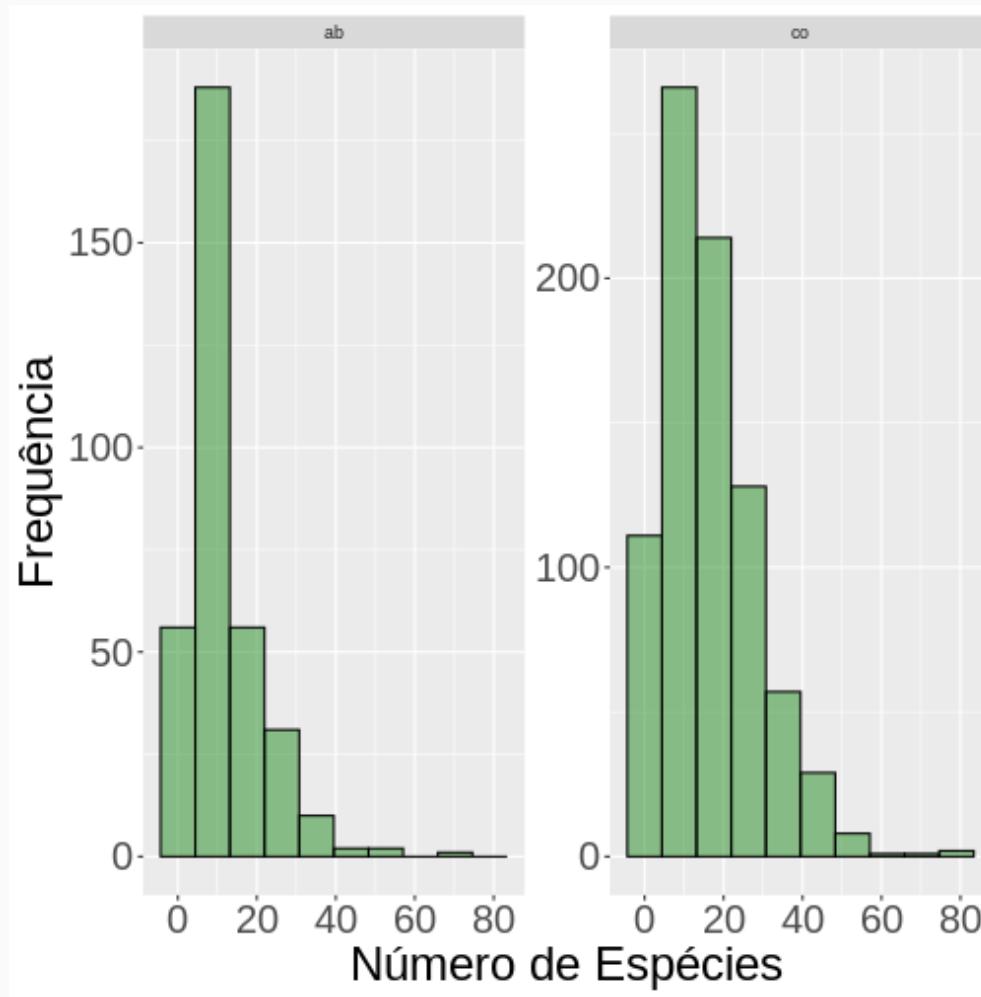
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "forest green", bins = 10,  
                 alpha = .5) +  
  facet_wrap(~ record, ncol = 2, scale = "free_y") +  
  labs(x = "Número de Espécies", y = "Frequência") +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2



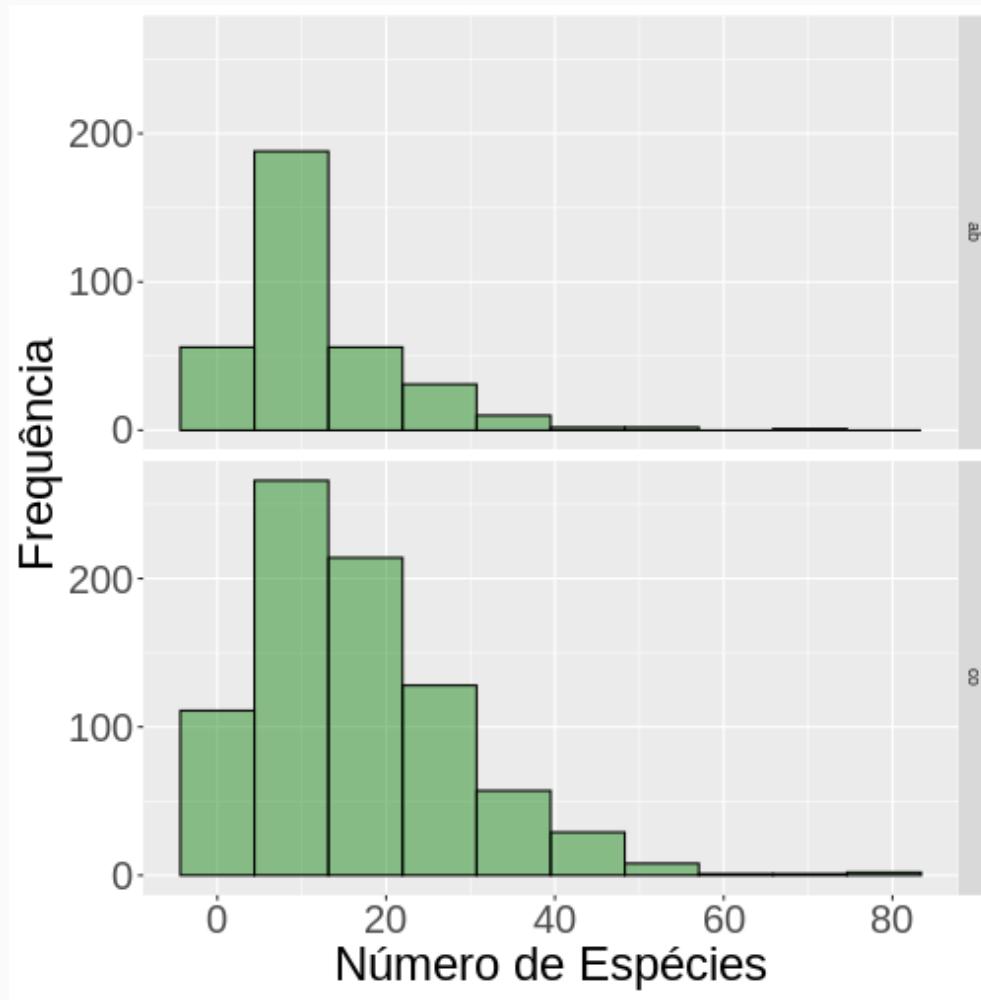
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "forest green", bins = 10,  
                 alpha = .5) +  
  facet_grid(record ~ .) +  
  labs(x = "Número de Espécies", y = "Frequência") +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2



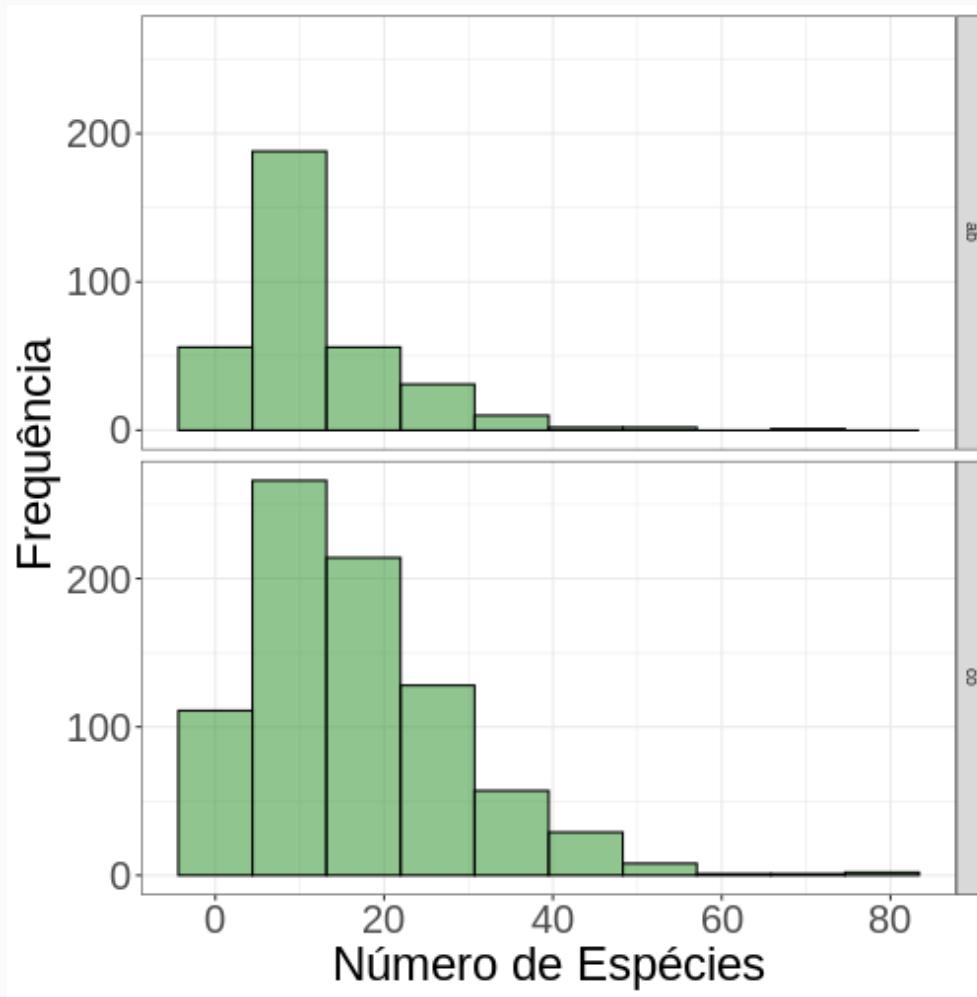
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "forest green", bins = 10,  
                 alpha = .5) +  
  facet_grid(record ~ .) +  
  labs(x = "Número de Espécies",  
        y = "Frequência") +  
  theme_bw() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2



5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(species_number) +  
  geom_histogram(color = "black", fill = "forest green", bins = 10,  
                 alpha = .5) +  
  facet_grid(record ~ .) +  
  labs(x = "Número de Espécies",  
        y = "Frequência") +  
  theme_bw() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))  
  
ggsave("histogram_ggplot2.tiff", wi = 20, he = 15, un = "cm", dpi = 300)
```



GGPUBR
Publication-
ready plots

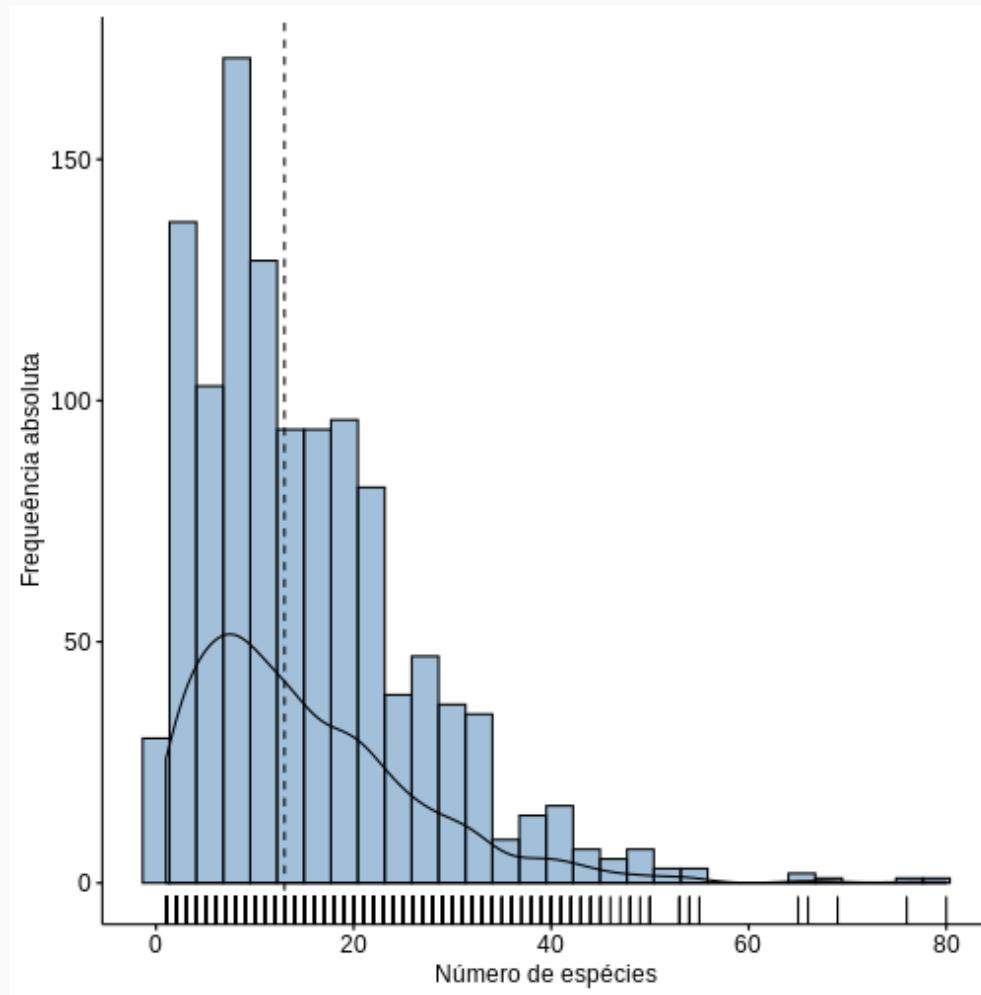
5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggpubr

```
gghistogram(data = da,
             x = "species_number",
             add = "median",
             fill = "steelblue",
             rug = TRUE,
             add_density = TRUE,
             xlab = "Número de espécies",
             ylab = "Frequeênciia absoluta")
```

5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggpubr



5.5 Histograma (histogram)

ggpubr

```
gghistogram(data = da,  
            x = "species_number",  
            add = "median",  
            fill = "steelblue",  
            rug = TRUE,  
            add_density = TRUE,  
            xlab = "Número de espécies",  
            ylab = "Frequência absoluta")  
  
ggsave("histogram_ggpubr.tiff", wi = 20, he = 15, un = "cm", dpi = 300)
```

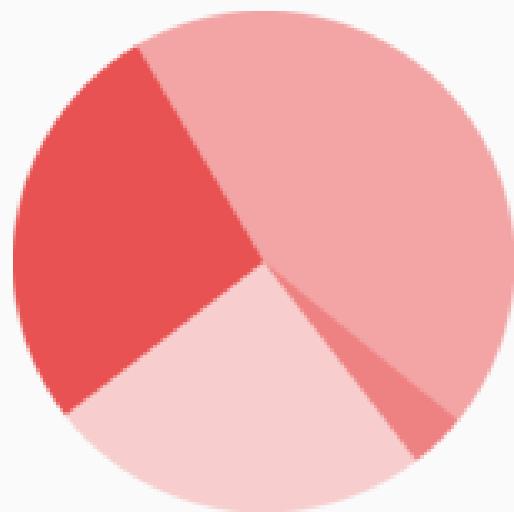
Dúvidas?

5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

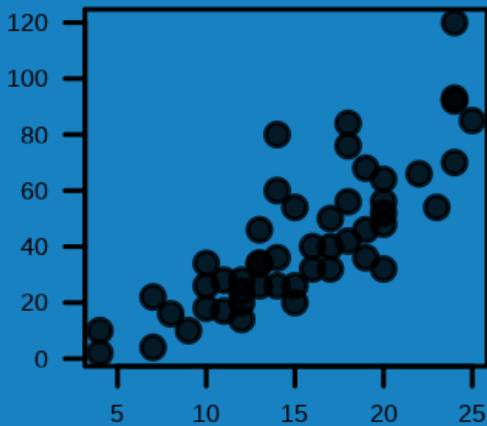
Representa os dados de: uma coluna

Tipo de dado: categórico

Proporção ou porcentagem de dados categóricos



graphics



5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

Tabela de frequênciā

```
# tabela de frequencia
ta <- table(da$record)
ta <- round(ta/sum(ta) * 100, 2)
ta
```

```
##  
##      ab      co  
## 29.75 70.25
```

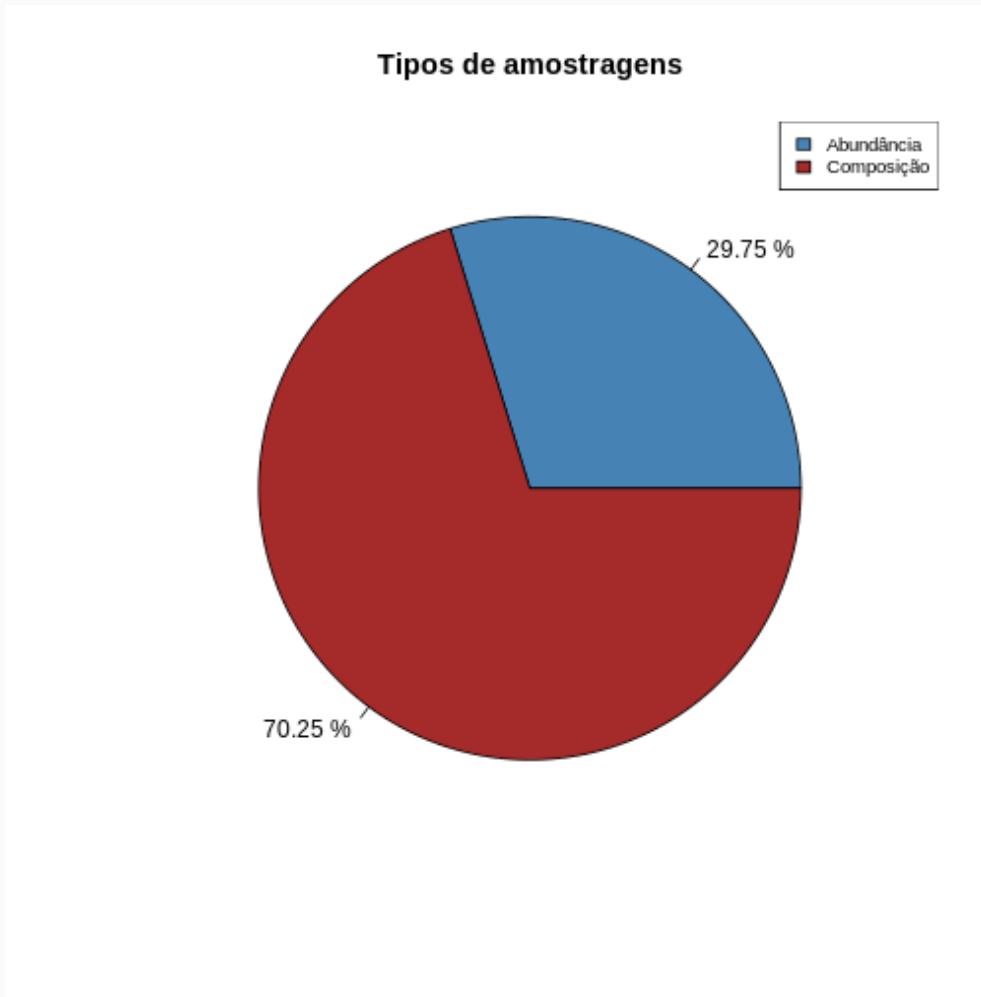
5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

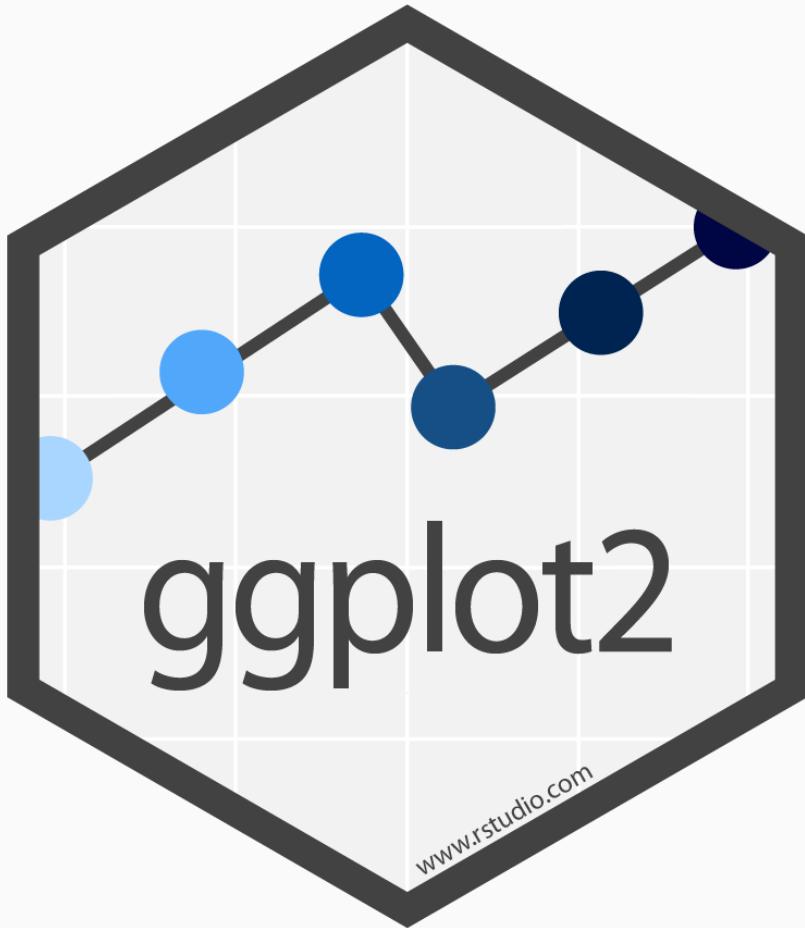
graphics

```
pie(ta,
  labels = paste(ta, "%"),
  main = "Tipos de amostragens",
  col = c("steelblue", "brown"))
legend("topright", c("Abundância", "Composição"), cex = 0.8, fill = c("steel
```

5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

graphics





5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

Tabela de frequênci

```
ta_por <- ta %>%
  as.data.frame %>%
  mutate(Amostragem = c("Abundância", "Composição"),
         porc = paste0(Freq, "%"))
ta_por
```

```
##   Var1  Freq Amostragem    porc
## 1 ab  29.75 Abundância 29.75%
## 2 co  70.25 Composição 70.25%
```

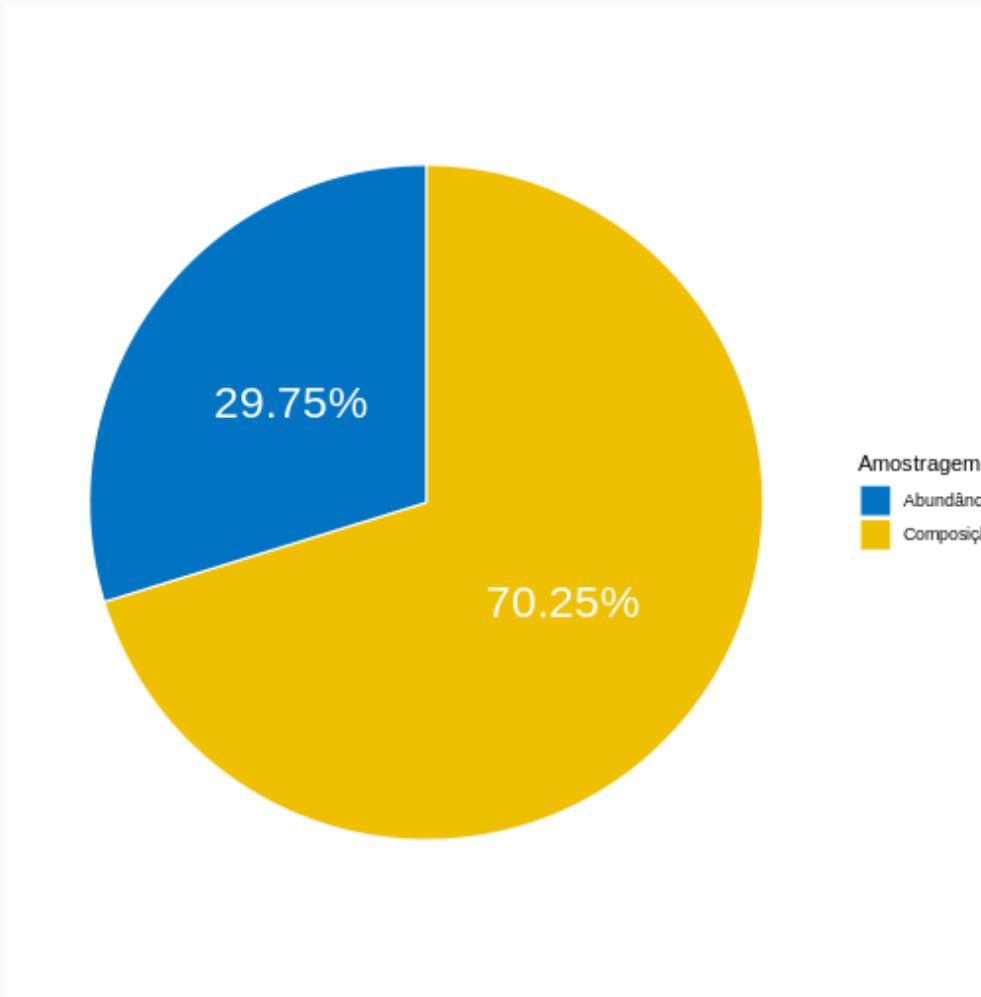
5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

ggplot2

```
# pie
ggplot(ta_por) +
  aes(x = "", y = Freq, fill = Amostragem) +
  geom_bar(width = 1, stat = "identity", color = "white") +
  coord_polar("y", start = 0) +
  geom_text(aes(label = porc), color = "white",
            position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5), size = 8) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c(c("#0073C2FF", "#EFC000FF"))) +
  theme_void()
```

5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

ggplot2





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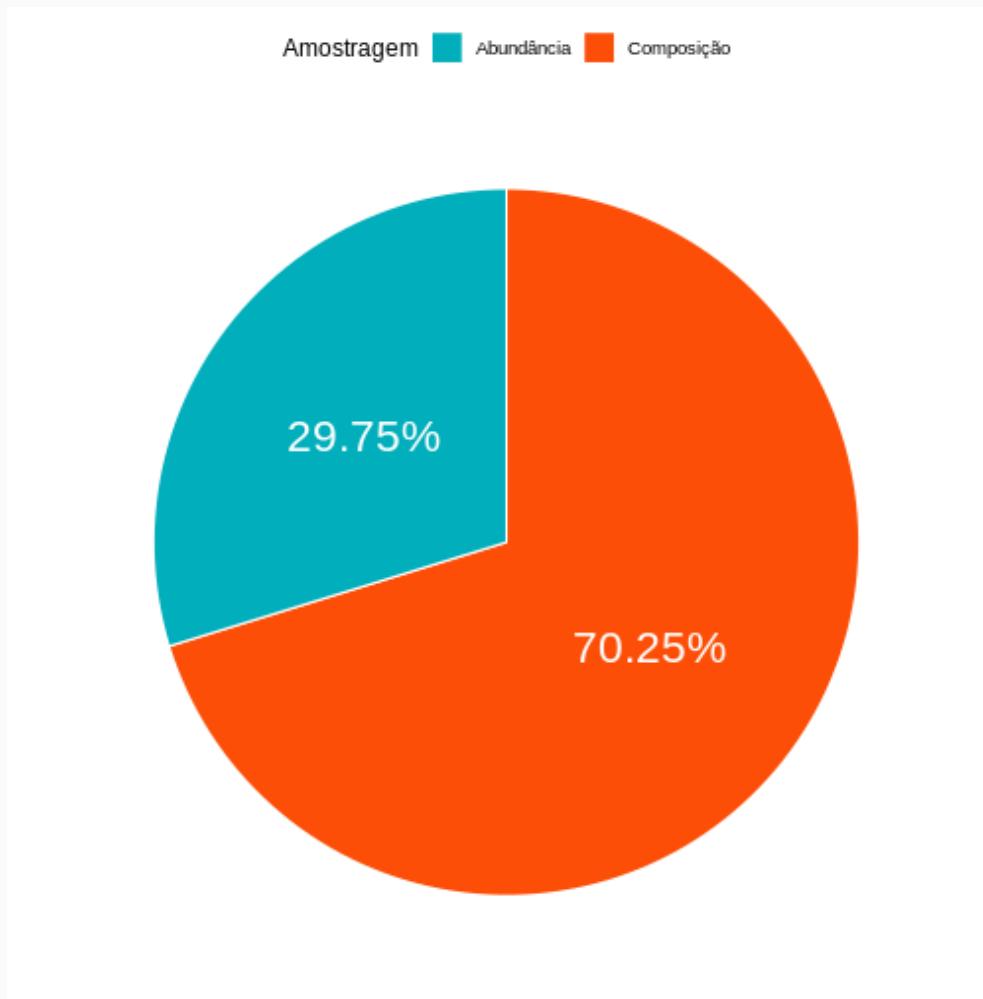
5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

ggpubr

```
# pie
ggpie(ta_por,
       "Freq",
       label = "porc",
       lab.pos = "in",
               lab.font = c(8, "white"),
       fill = "Amostragem",
       color = "white",
       palette = c("#00AFBB", "#FC4E07"))
```

5.6 Gráfico de setores (pie chart)

ggpubr



Mas todos dizem para jogar o gráfico de pizza fora e pedir uma pizza...

... e eu concordo...

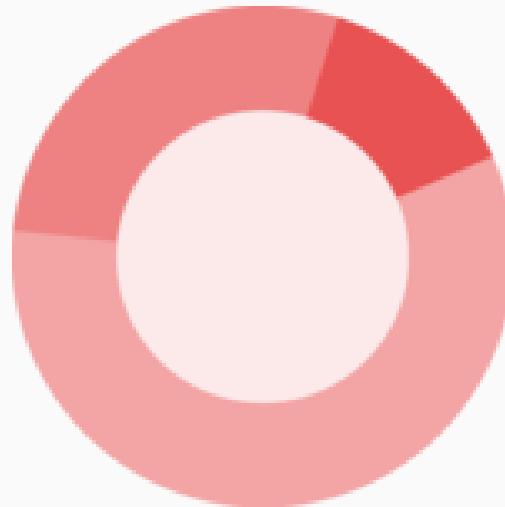
Então vamos usar algo mais saudável: vamos
retirar o recheio da pizza...

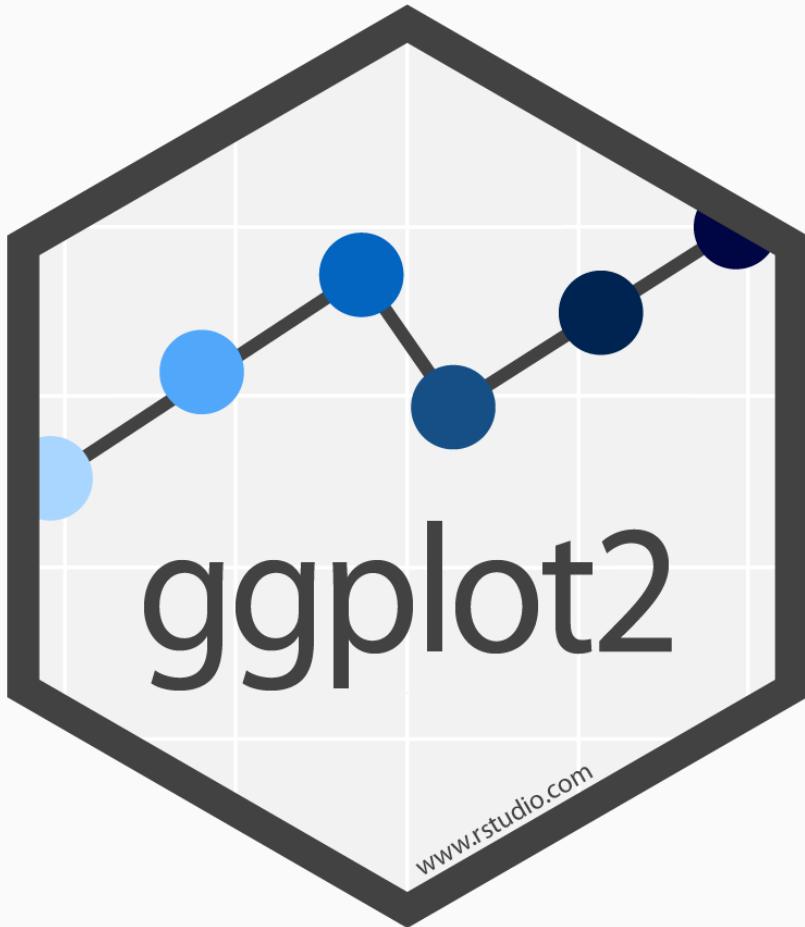
5.4 Gráfico de setores (donut chart)

Representa os dados de: uma coluna

Tipo de dado: categórico

Proporção ou porcentagem de dados categóricos





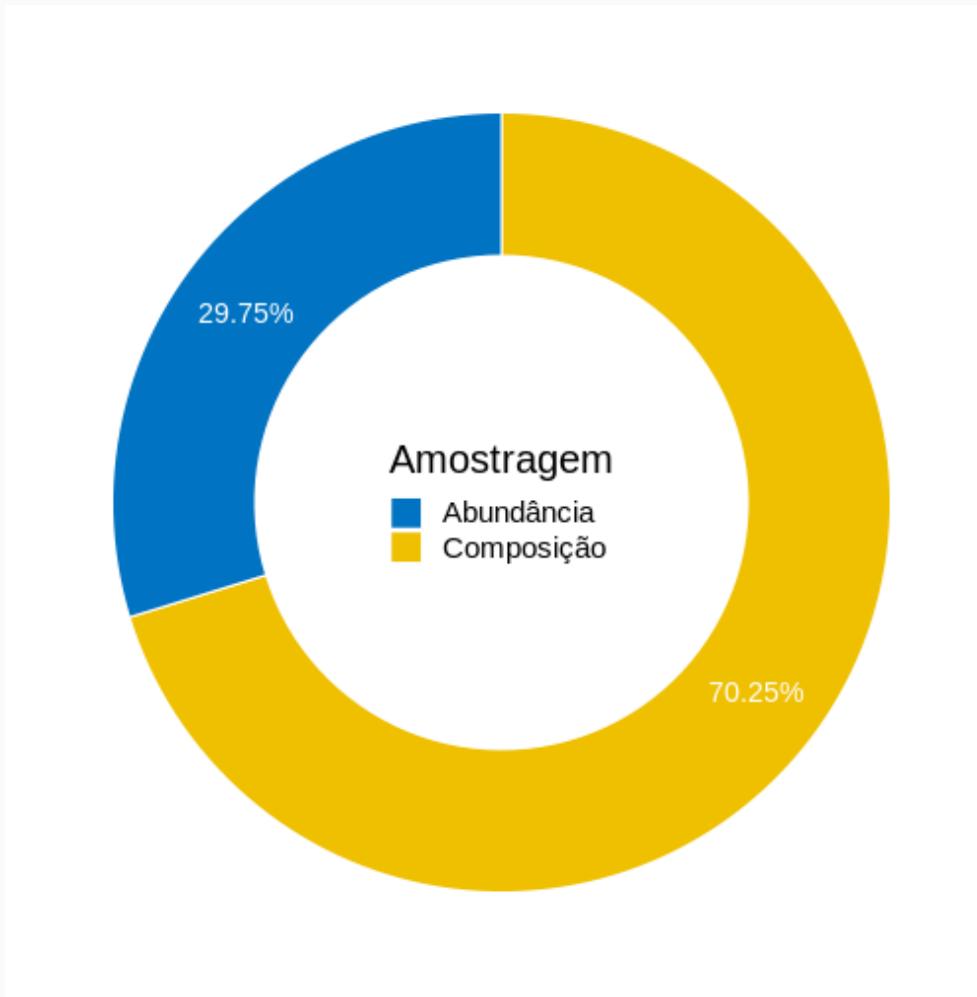
5.6 Gráfico de setores (donut chart)

ggplot2

```
# donut
ggplot(ta_por) +
  aes(x = 2, y = Freq, fill = Amostragem) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", color = "white") +
  xlim(0, 2.5) +
  coord_polar(theta = "y", start = 0) +
  geom_text(aes(label = porc), color = "white",
            position = position_stack(vjust = 0.5), size = 5) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c(c("#0073C2FF", "#EFC000FF"))) +
  theme_void() +
  theme(legend.position = c(.5, .5),
        legend.title = element_text(size = 20),
        legend.text = element_text(size = 15))
```

5.6 Gráfico de setores (donut chart)

ggplot2





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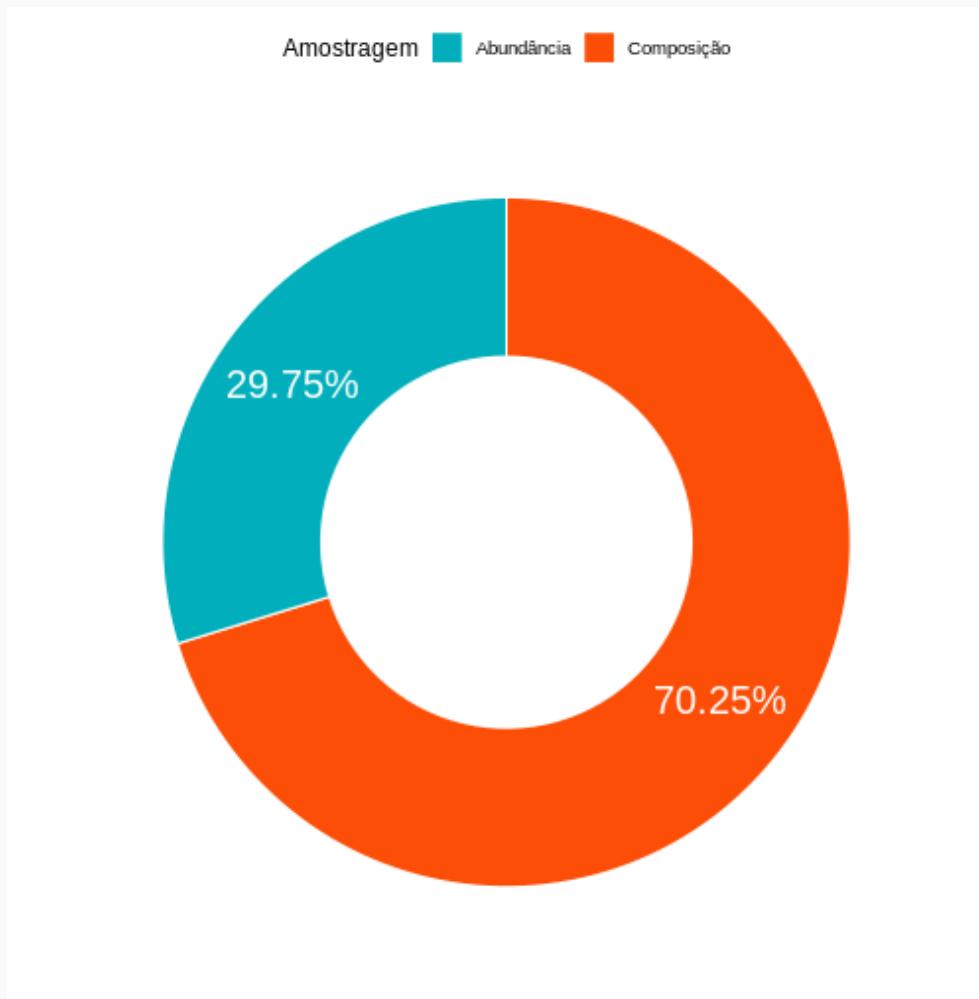
5.6 Gráfico de setores (donut chart)

ggpubr

```
# pie
ggdonutchart(ta_por,
  "Freq",
  label = "porc",
  lab.pos = "in",
  lab.font = c(7, "white"),
  fill = "Amostragem",
  color = "white",
  palette = c("#00AFBB", "#FC4E07"))
```

5.6 Gráfico de setores (donut chart)

ggpubr



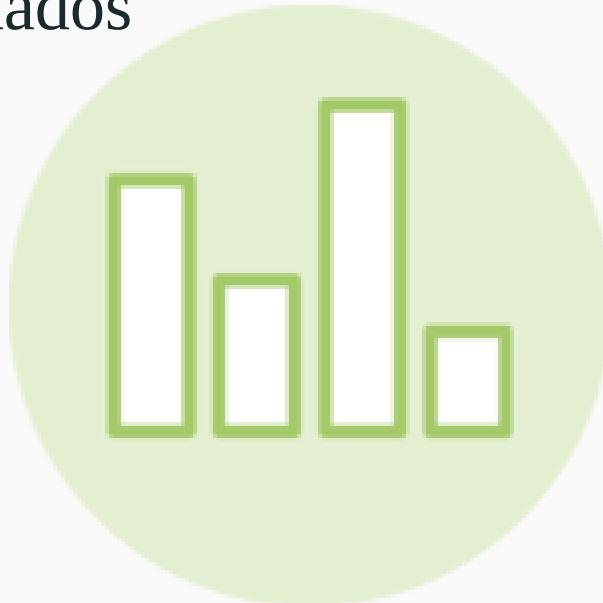
Dúvidas?

5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

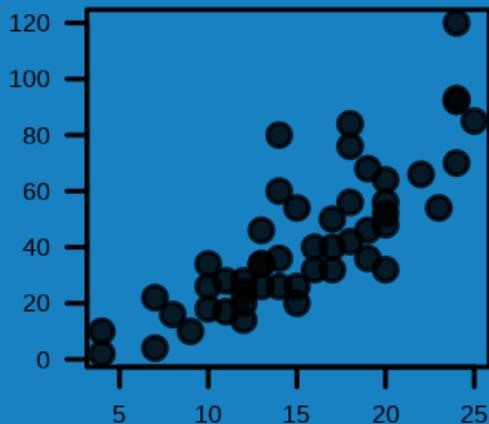
Representa os dados de: duas colunas

Modo das colunas: X = categórico e Y = categórico

Resume dados de contagens para uma coluna com diversos tipos de dados



graphics



5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

Tabela de frequênci

```
ta <- table(da$record)
names(ta) <- c("Abundância", "Composição")
ta
```

```
## Abundância Composição
##           346          817
```

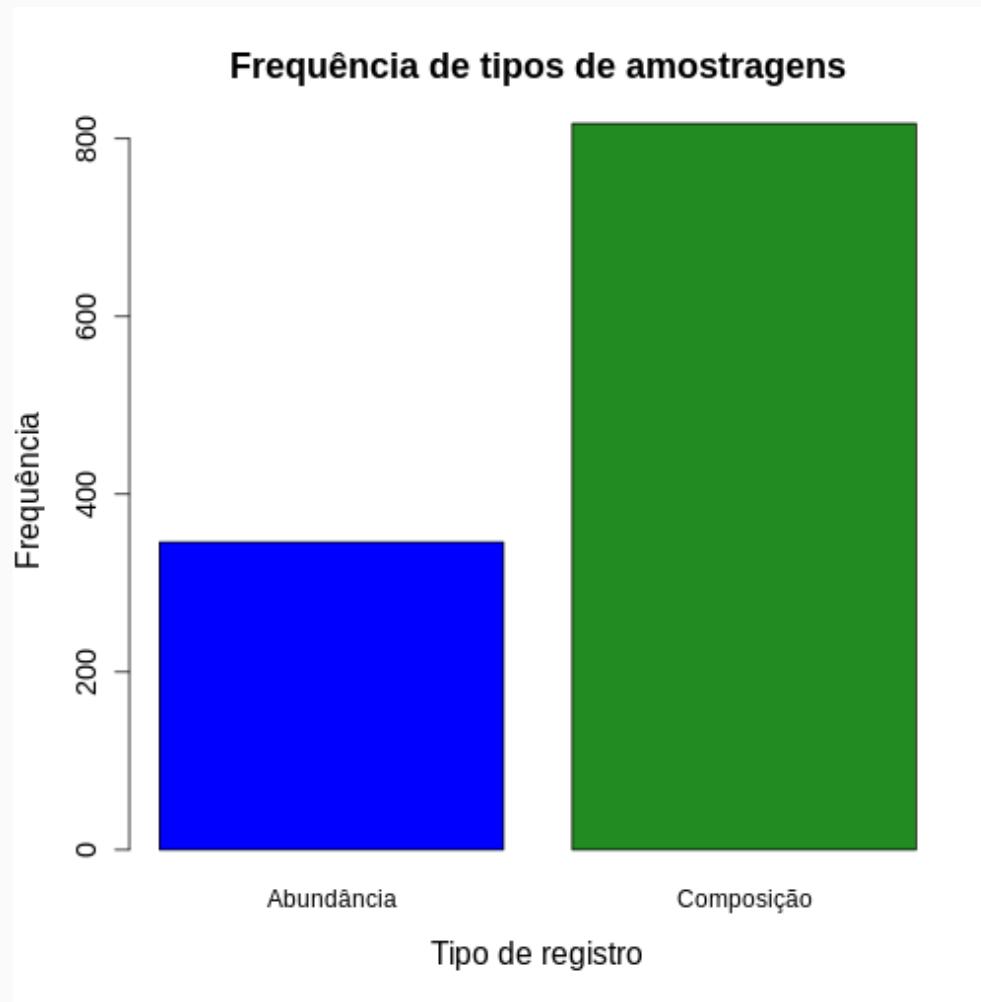
5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

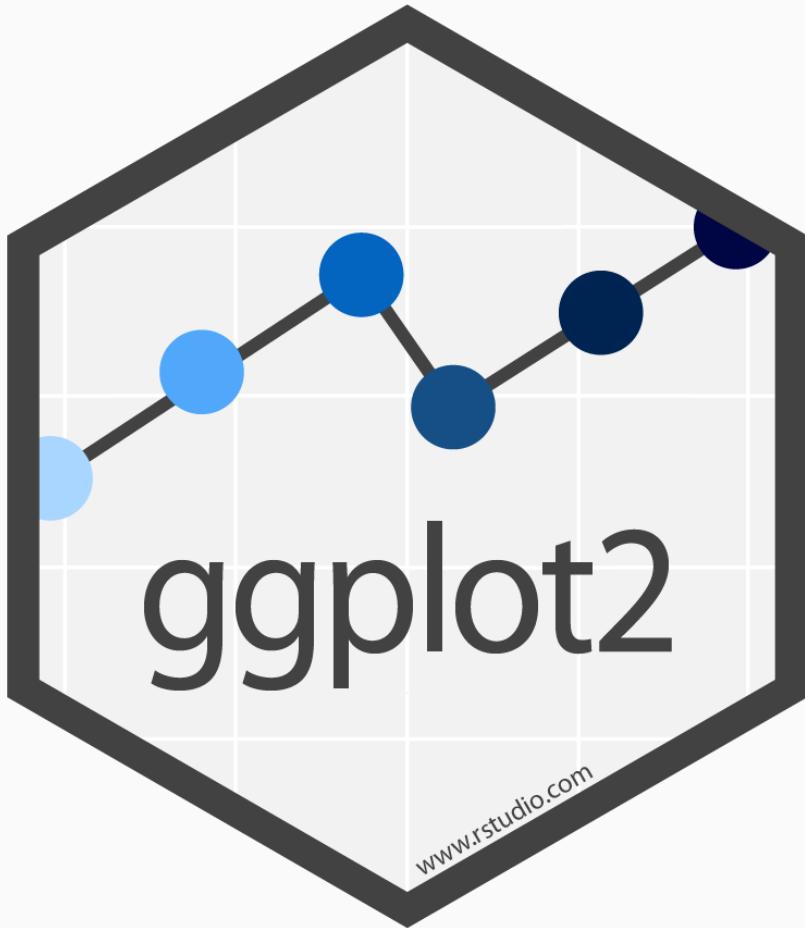
graphics

```
barplot(ta,
        col = c("blue", "forest green"),
        main = "Frequênciа de tipos de amostragens",
        xlab = "Tipo de registro",
        ylab = "Frequênciа",
        cex.main = 1.5,
        cex.lab = 1.3,
        cex.axis = 1.2)
```

5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

graphics





5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

Tabela de frequêcia

```
# tabela de frequencia
ta_por <- ta %>%
  as.data.frame
colnames(ta_por) <- c("record", "freq")
ta_por
```

```
##      record freq
## 1 Abundância  346
## 2 Composição  817
```

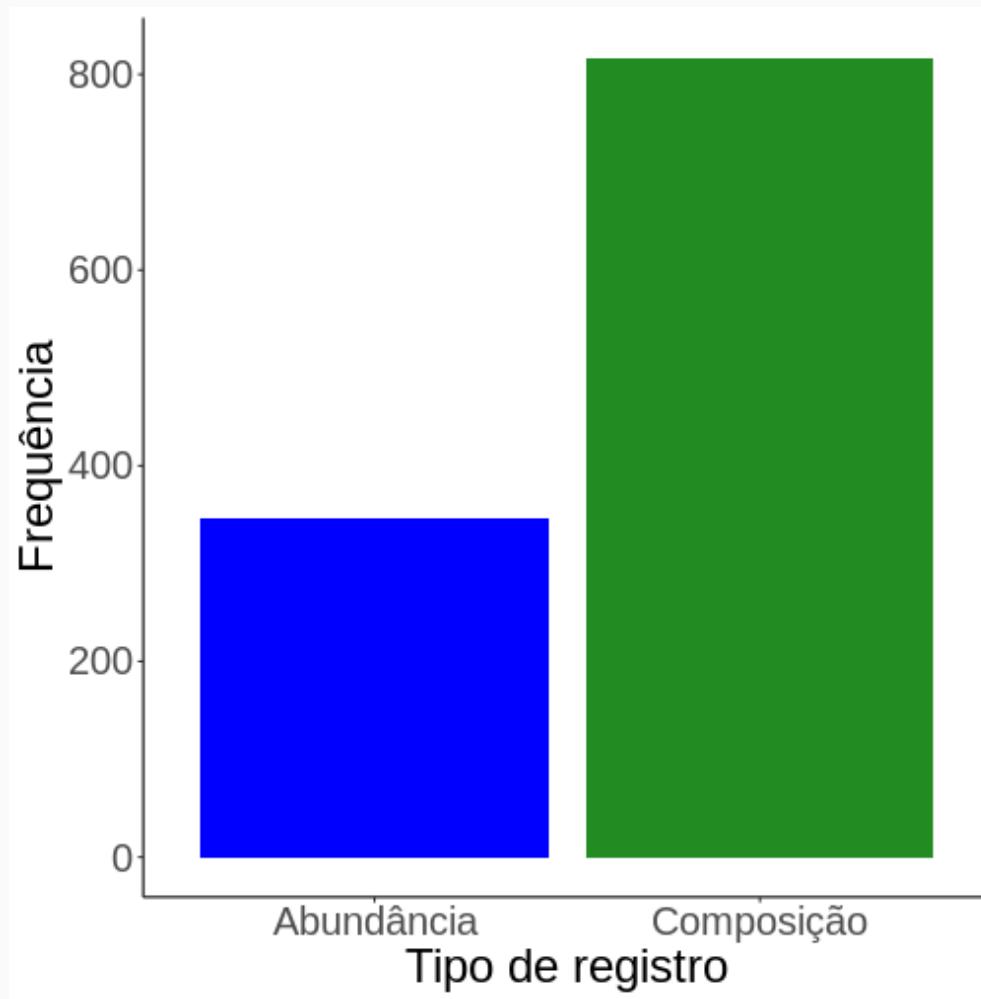
5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = ta_por) +  
  aes(x = record, y = freq) +  
  geom_bar(fill = c("blue", "forest green"), stat = "identity") +  
  labs(x = "Tipo de registro",  
       y = "Frequência") +  
  theme_classic() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

ggplot2





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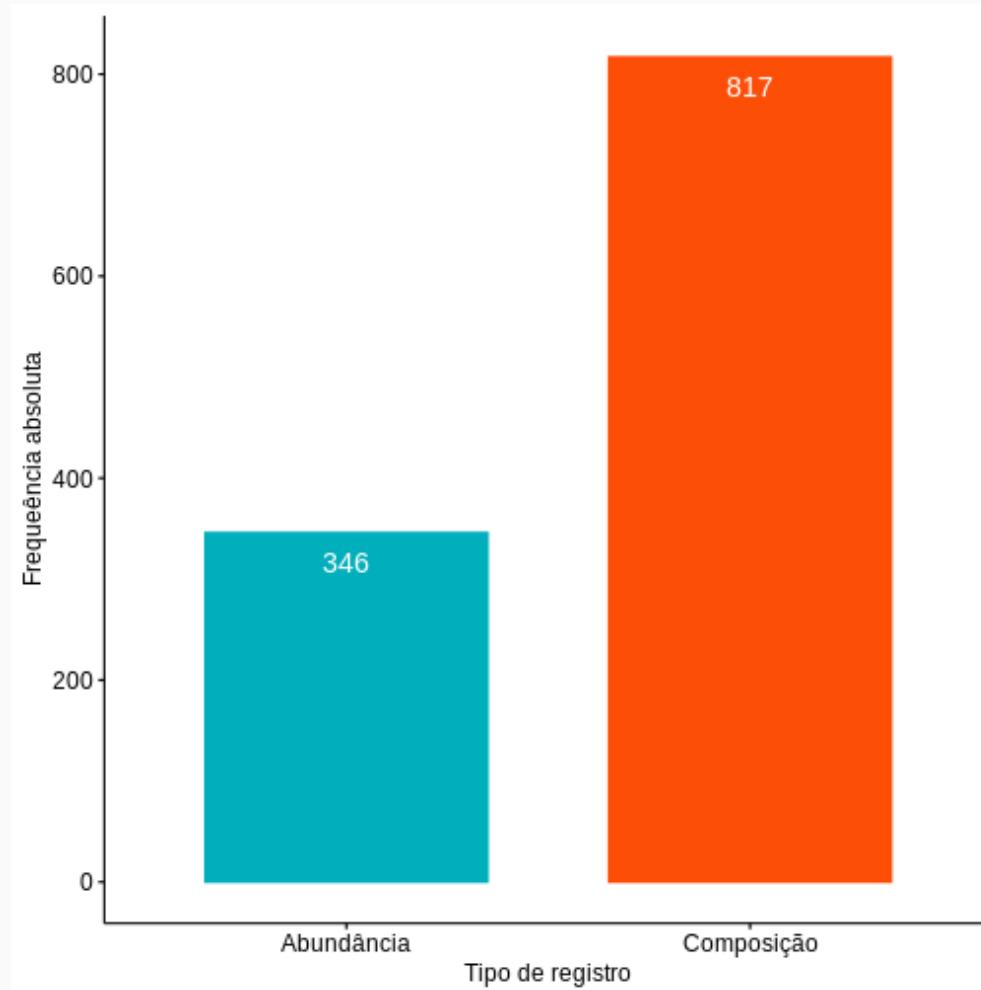
5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

ggpubr

```
ggbarplot(ta_por,
           x = "record",
           y = "freq",
           fill = "record",
           color = "record",
           palette = c("#00AFBB", "#FC4E07"),
           label = TRUE,
           lab.pos = "in",
           lab.col = "white",
           lab.size = 5,
           xlab = "Tipo de registro",
           ylab = "Frequeênci a absoluta",
           legend = "none")
```

5.7 Gráfico de barras (bar plot)

ggpubr



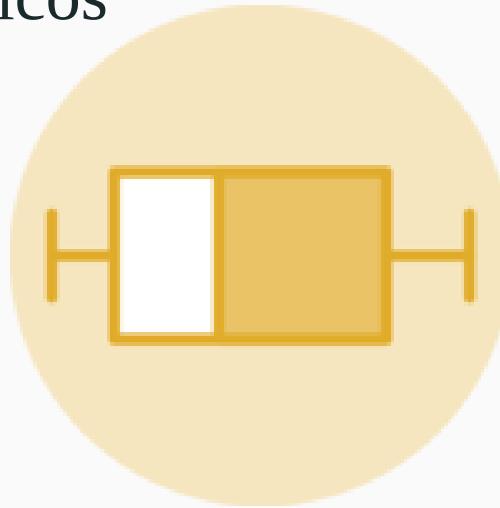
Dúvidas?

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

Representa os dados de: duas colunas

Modo das colunas: X = categórico e Y = contínuo

Resume informações de medidas contínuas para dois ou mais fatores categóricos

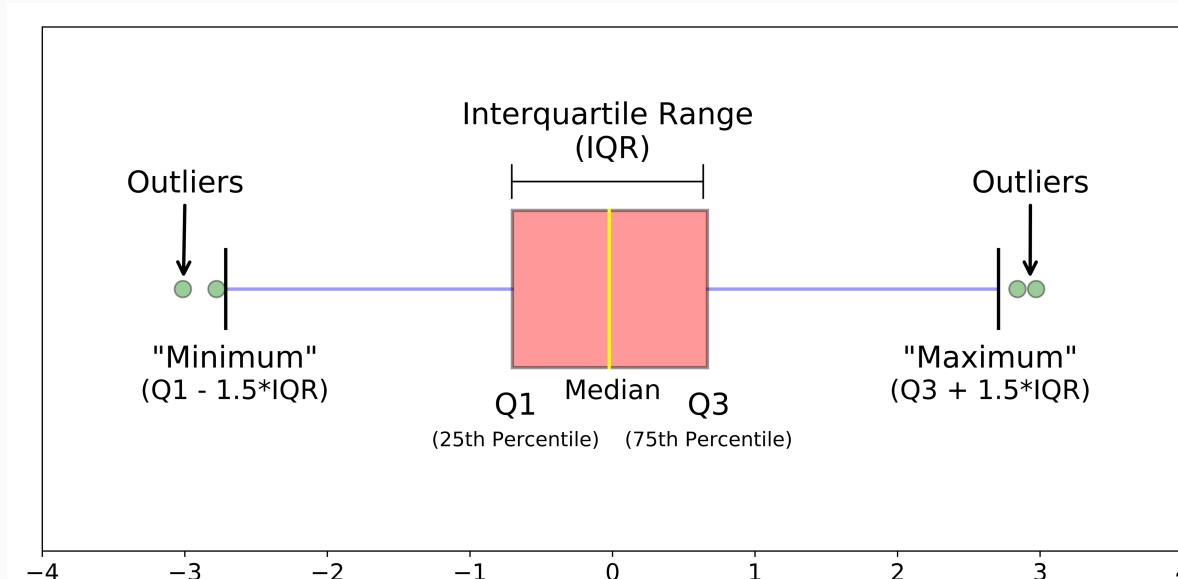


5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

Intervalo inter-quartil (*interquartile range* - IQR)

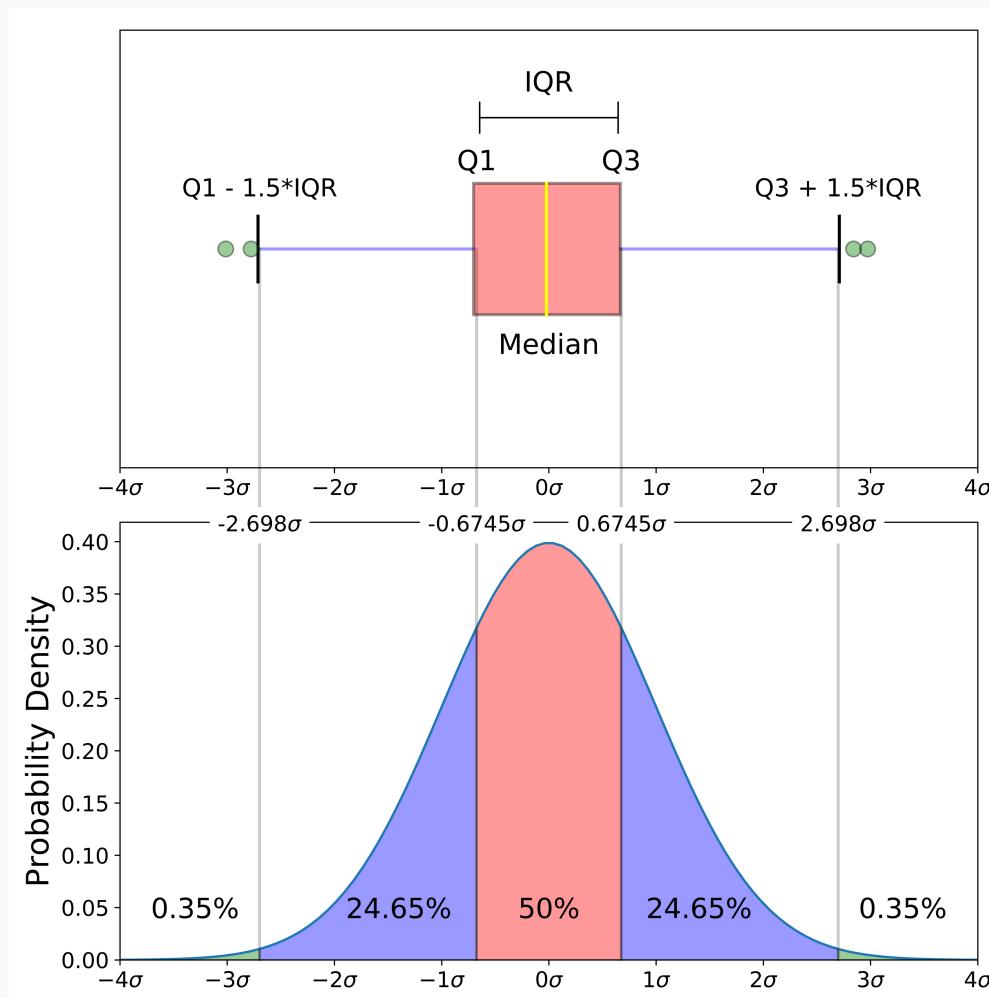
Límite inferior e limite superior ($1.5 \times \text{IQR}$)

Valores exteriores (*outliers*)



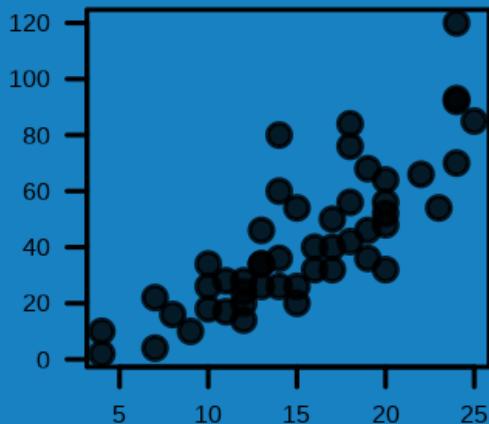
[*] <https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-boxplots-5e2df7bcd51>

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)



[*] <https://towardsdatascience.com/understanding-boxplots-5e2df7bcfd51>

graphics



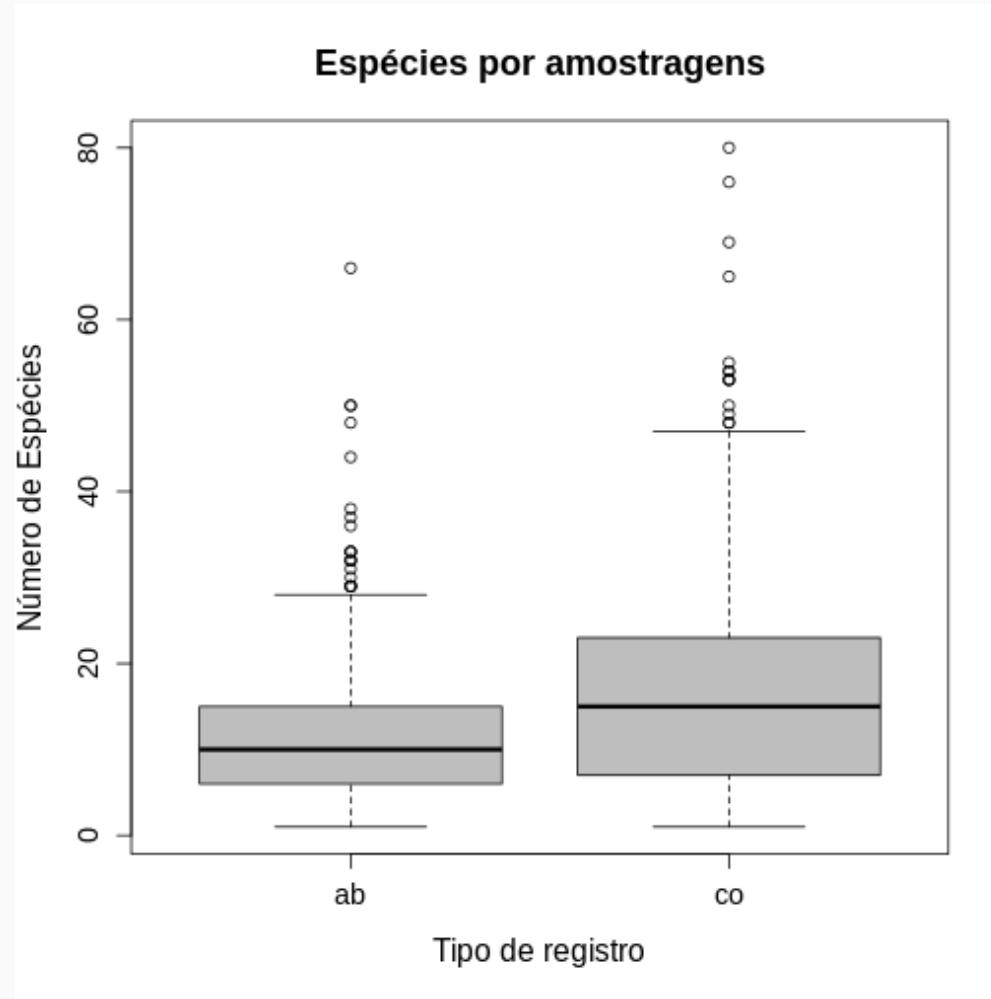
5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

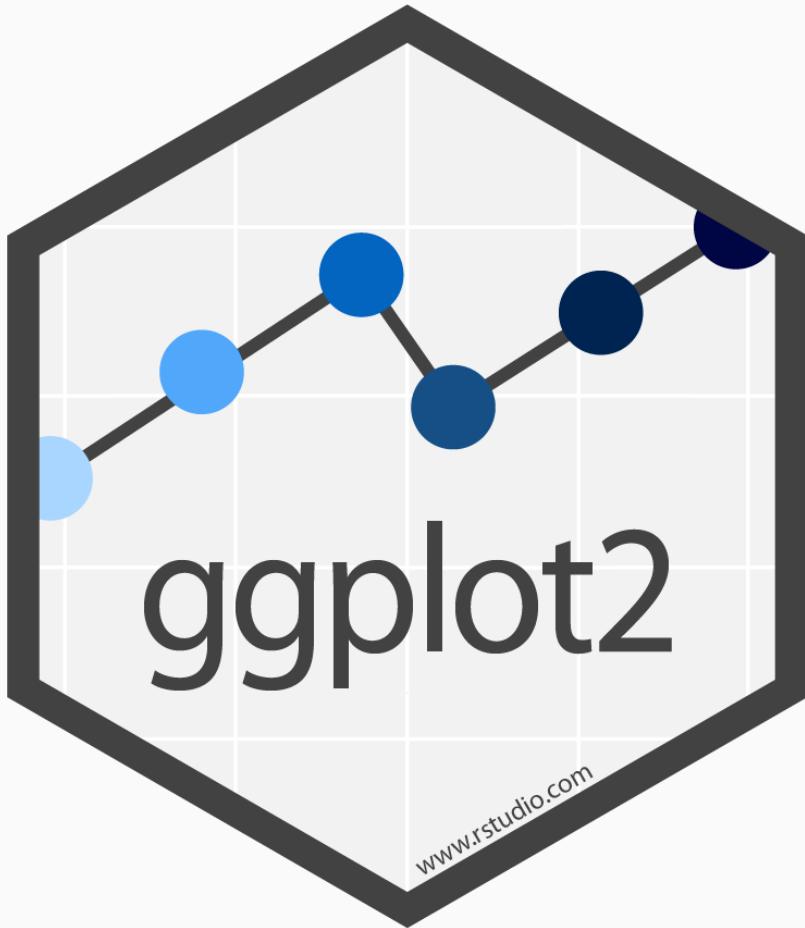
graphics

```
boxplot(species_number ~ as.factor(record),  
        data = da,  
        col = "gray",  
        border = "black",  
        main = "Espécies por amostragens",  
        xlab = "Tipo de registro",  
        ylab = "Número de Espécies",  
        cex.main = 1.5,  
        cex.lab = 1.3,  
        cex.axis = 1.2)
```

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

graphics





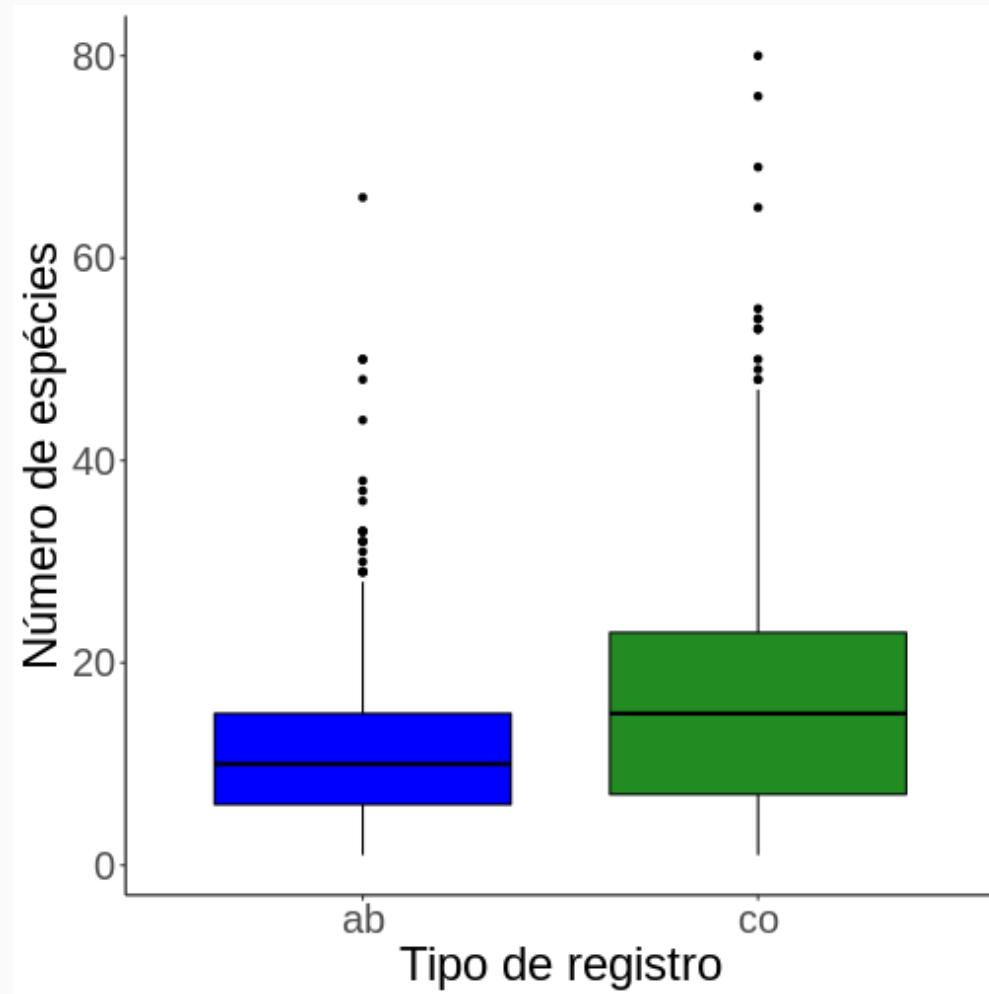
5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(x = record, y = species_number) +  
  geom_boxplot(fill = c("blue", "forest green"), color = "black") +  
  labs(x = "Tipo de registro",  
       y = "Número de espécies") +  
  theme_classic() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggplot2



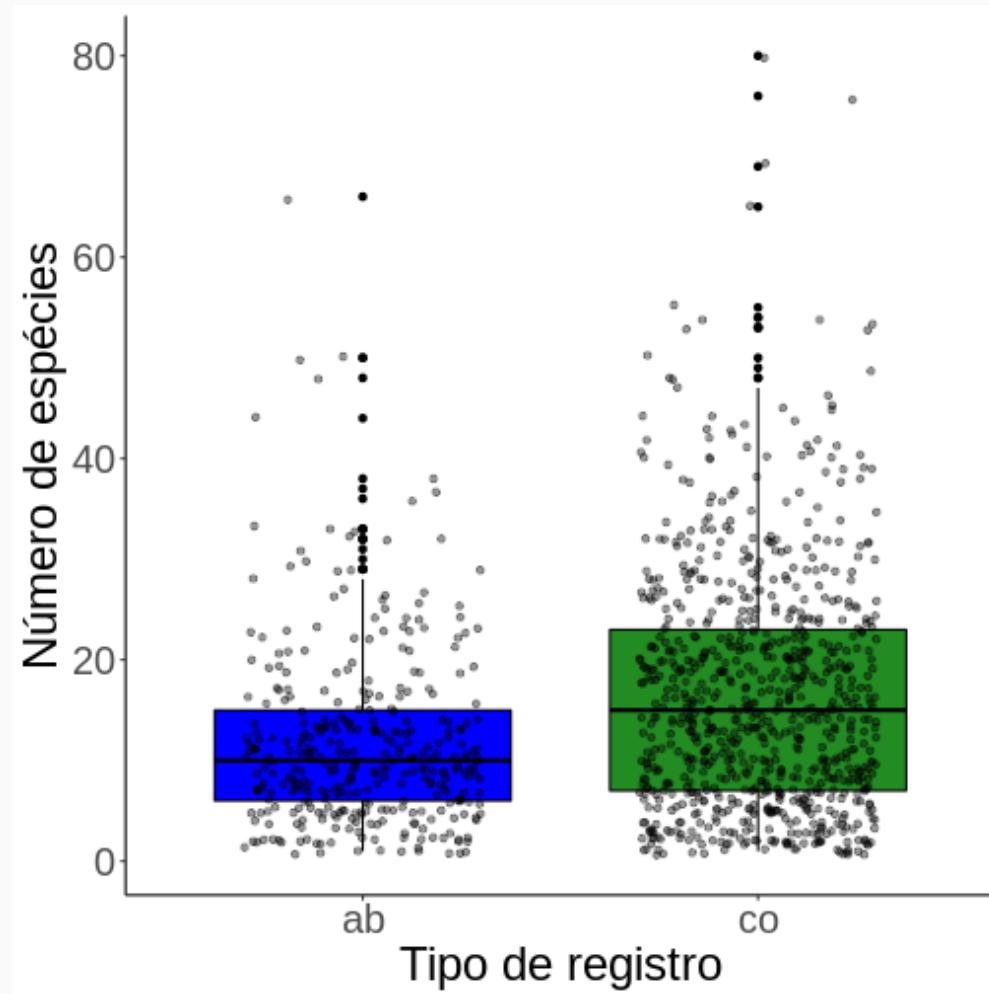
5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(x = record, y = species_number) +  
  geom_boxplot(fill = c("blue", "forest green"), color = "black") +  
  geom_jitter(width = .3, alpha = .4) +  
  labs(x = "Tipo de registro",  
       y = "Número de espécies") +  
  theme_classic() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggplot2



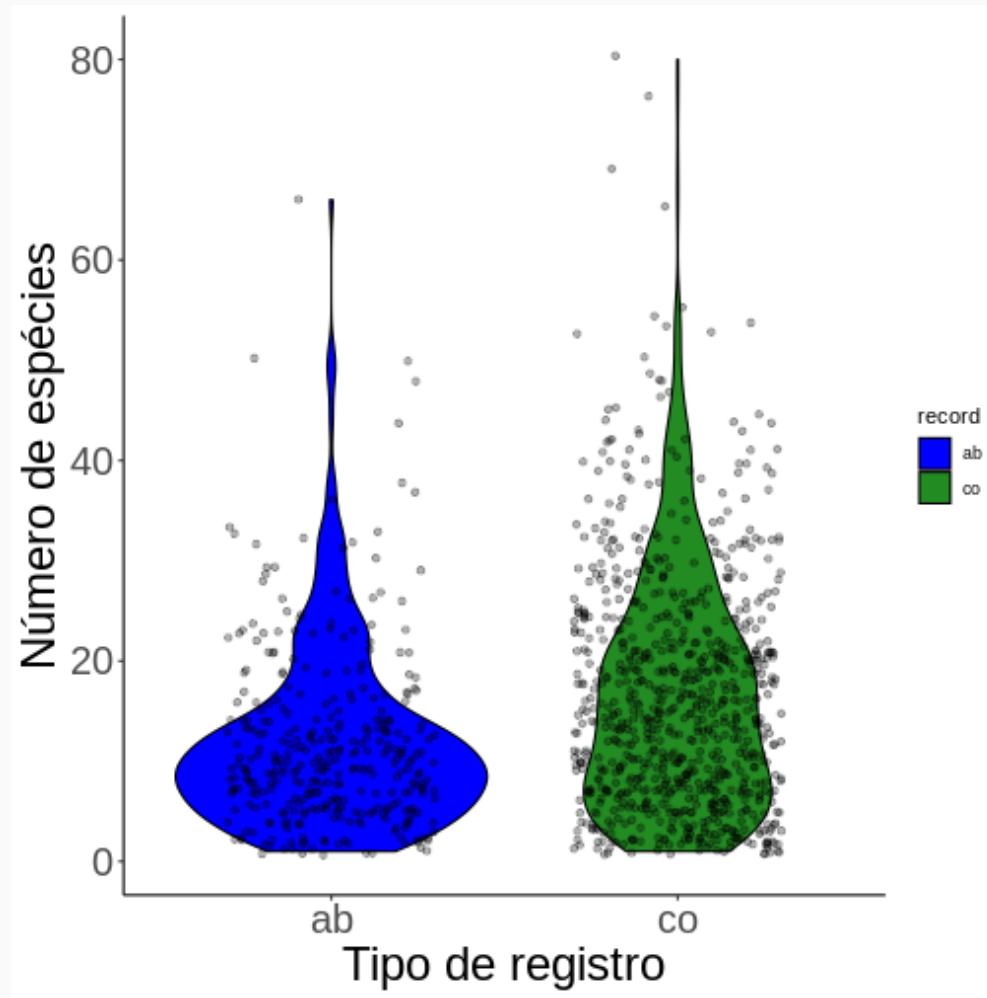
5.7 Gráfico de violino (violin plot)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(x = record, y = species_number) +  
  geom_violin(aes(fill = record), color = "black") +  
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("blue", "forest green")) +  
  geom_jitter(width = .3, alpha = .3) +  
  labs(x = "Tipo de registro",  
       y = "Número de espécies") +  
  theme_classic() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.7 Gráfico de violino (violin plot)

ggplot2





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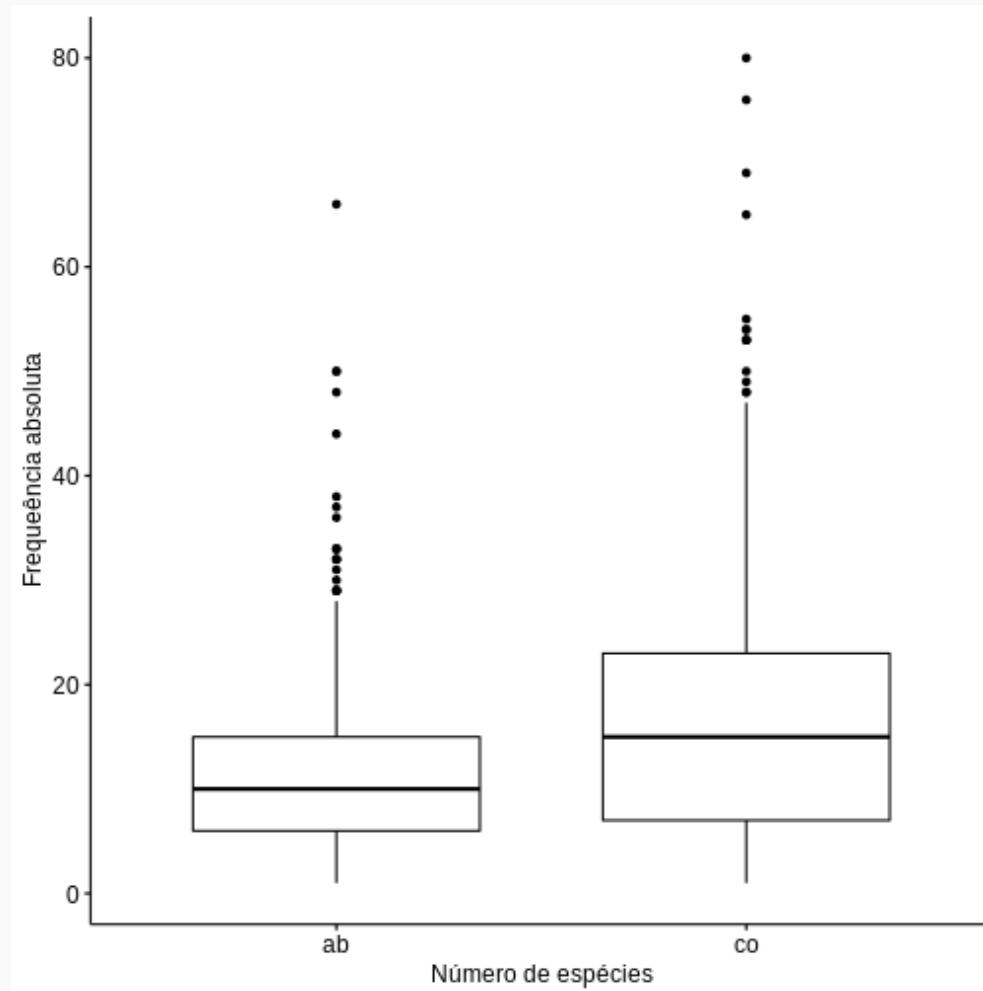
5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggpubr

```
ggboxplot(data = da,
           x = "record",
           y = "species_number",
           xlab = "Número de espécies",
           ylab = "Frequeência absoluta")
```

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggpubr



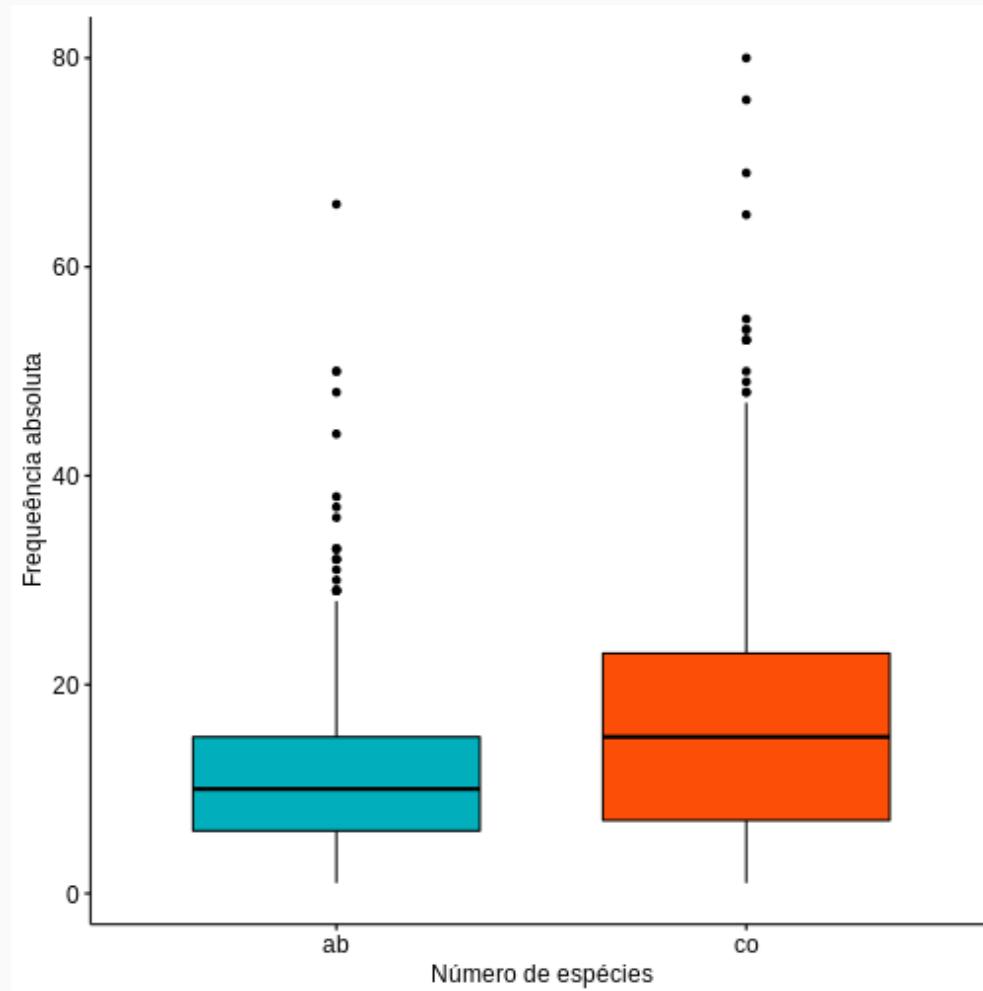
5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggpubr

```
ggboxplot(data = da,
           x = "record",
           y = "species_number",
           fill = "record",
           palette = c("#00AFBB", "#FC4E07"),
           xlab = "Número de espécies",
           ylab = "Frequeênciia absoluta",
           legend = "none")
```

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggpubr



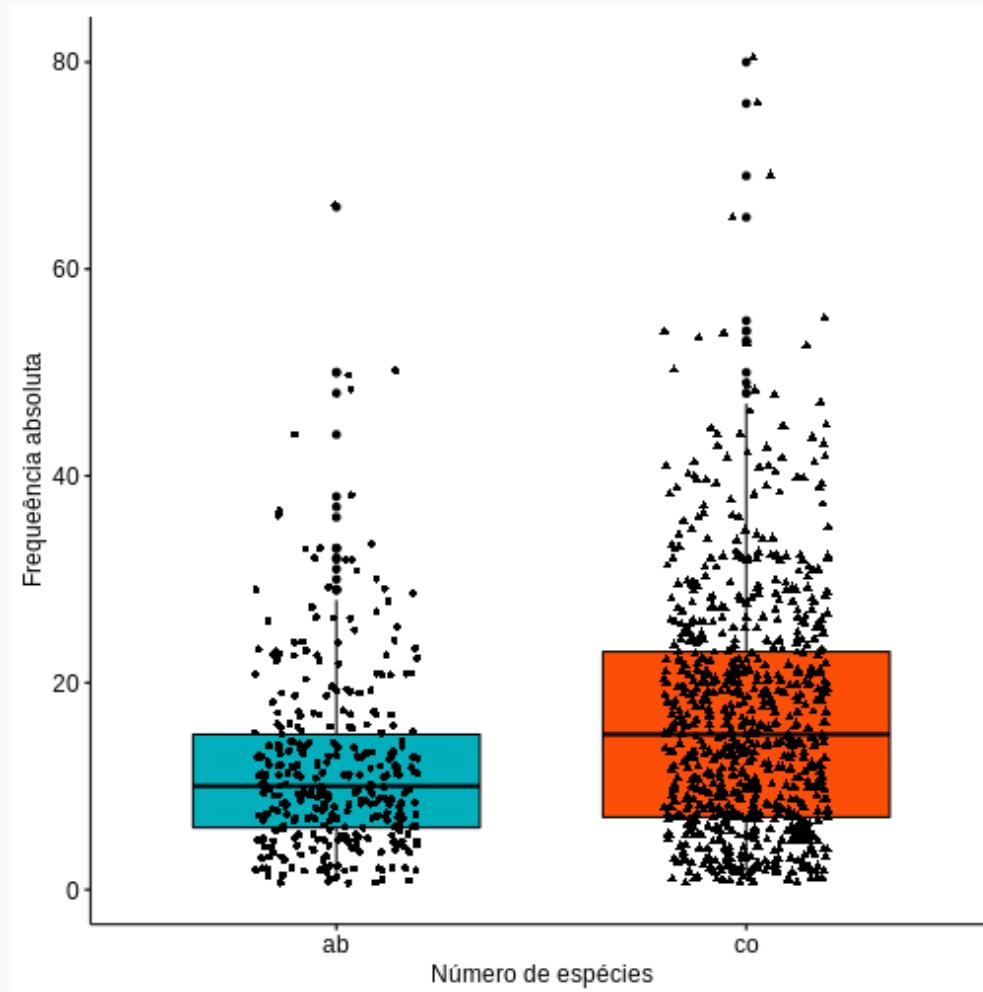
5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggpubr

```
ggboxplot(data = da,
           x = "record",
           y = "species_number",
           add = "jitter",
           shape = "record",
           fill = "record",
           color = "black",
           palette = c("#00AFBB", "#FC4E07"),
           xlab = "Número de espécies",
           ylab = "Frequeênciia absoluta",
           legend = "none")
```

5.8 Gráfico de caixa (box plot)

ggpubr



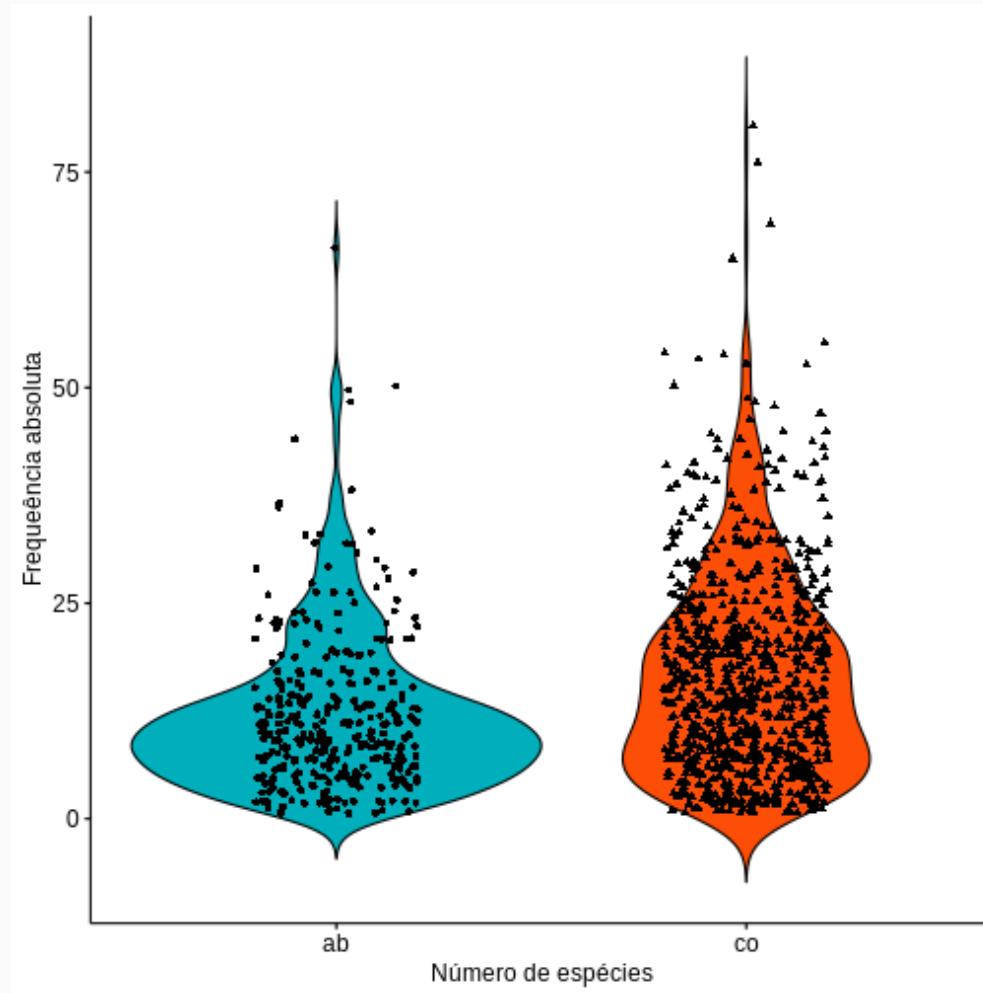
5.7 Gráfico de violino (violin plot)

ggpubr

```
ggviolin(data = da,
          x = "record",
          y = "species_number",
          add = "jitter",
          shape = "record",
          fill = "record",
          color = "black",
          palette = c("#00AFBB", "#FC4E07"),
          xlab = "Número de espécies",
          ylab = "Frequeênciia absoluta",
          legend = "none")
```

5.7 Gráfico de violino (violin plot)

ggpubr



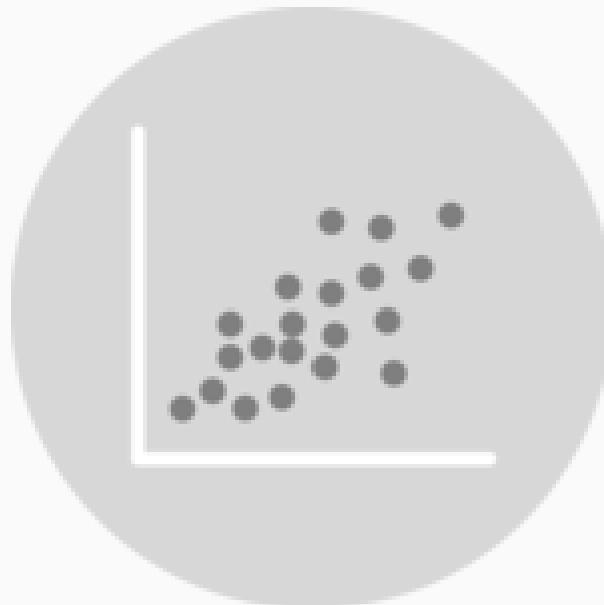
Dúvidas?

5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

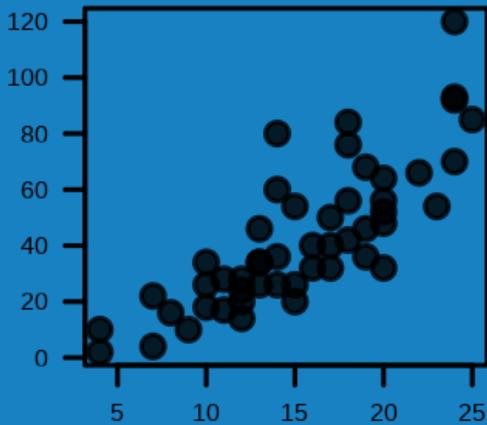
Representa os dados de: duas colunas

Modo das colunas: X = numérico e Y = numérico

Plota a relação entre duas variáveis contínuas



graphics



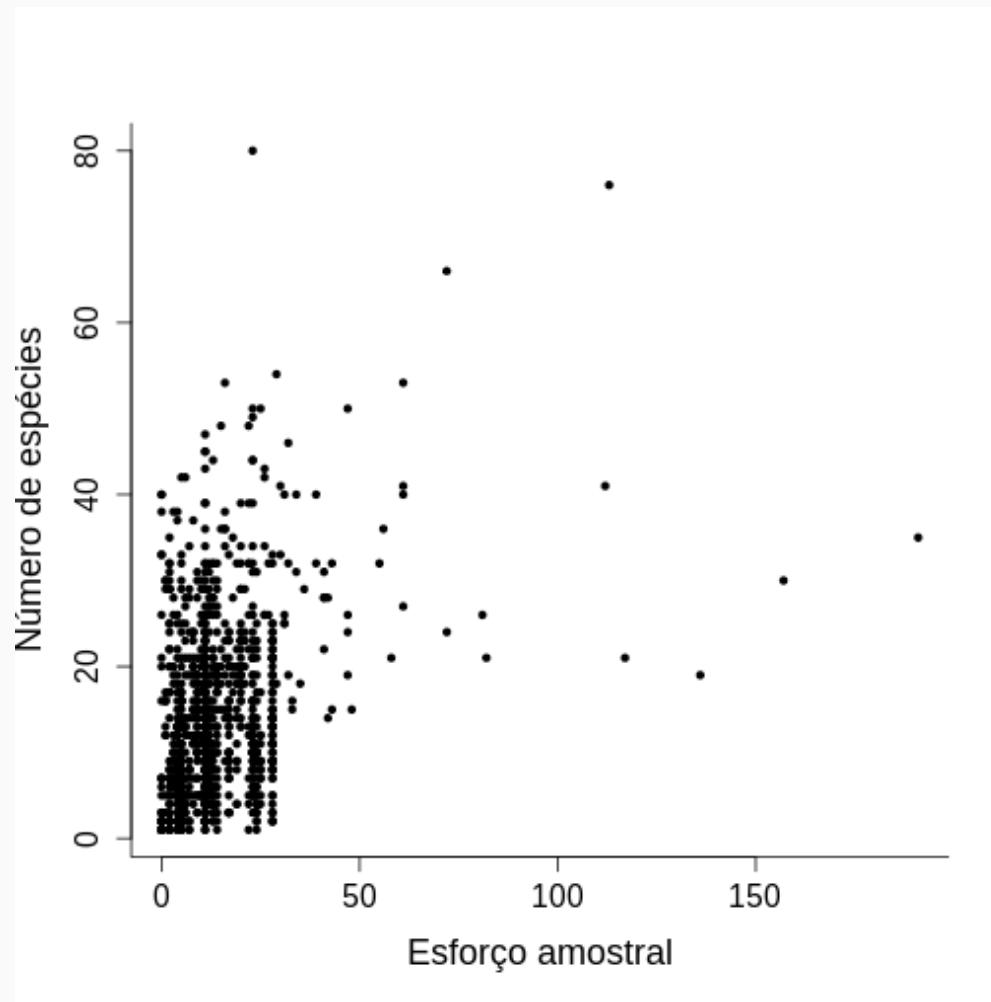
5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

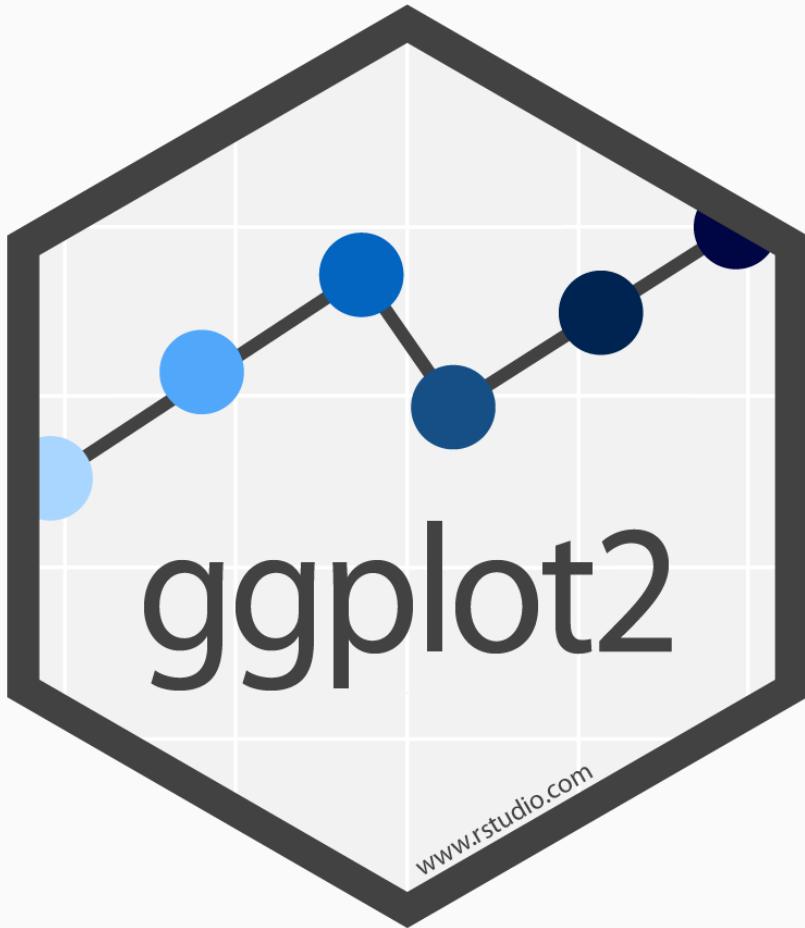
graphics

```
plot(species_number ~ effort_months,
      data = da,
      pch = 20,
      xlab = "Esforço amostral",
      ylab = "Número de espécies",
      cex.lab = 1.5,
      cex.axis = 1.3,
      bty = "l")
```

5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

graphics





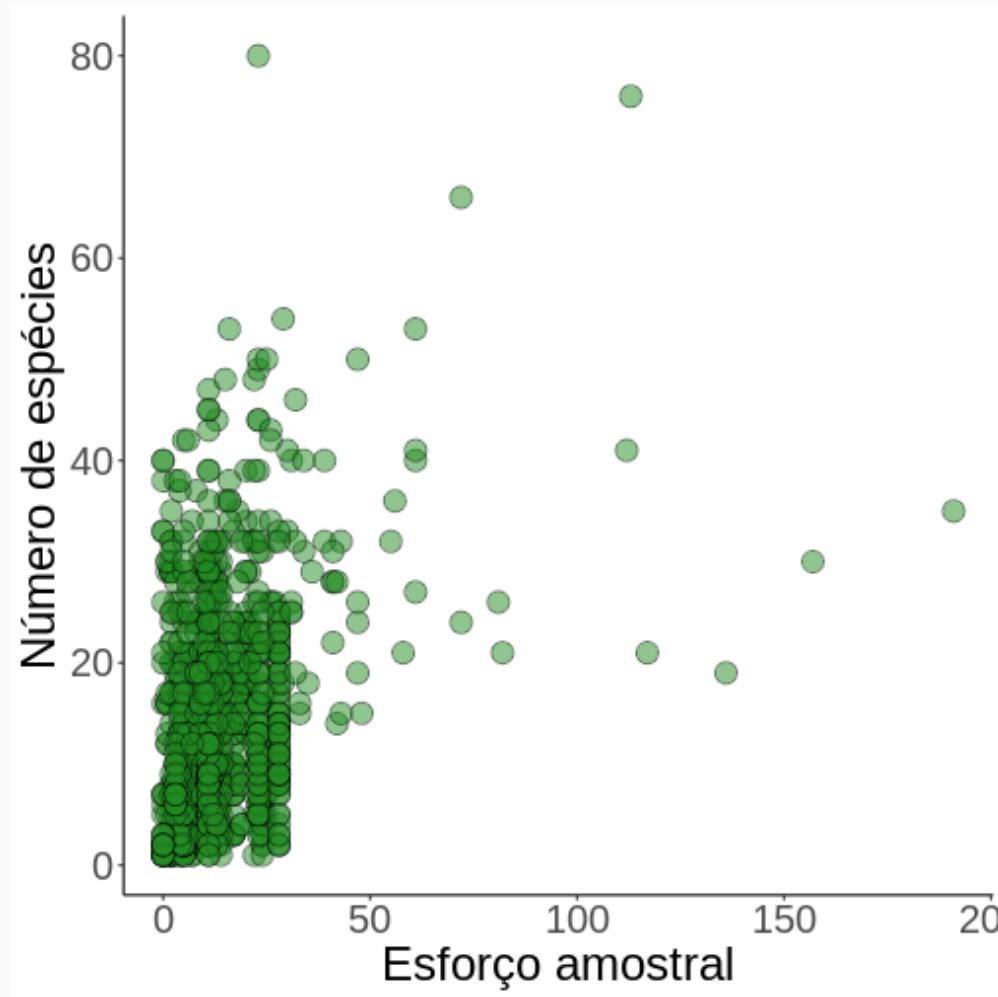
5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

ggplot2

```
ggplot(data = da) +  
  aes(x = effort_months, y = species_number) +  
  geom_point(colour = "black", fill = "forest green", size = 5,  
             alpha = .5, pch = 21) +  
  labs(x = "Esforço amostral", y = "Número de espécies") +  
  theme_classic() +  
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 24),  
        axis.text.x = element_text(size = 20),  
        axis.text.y = element_text(size = 20))
```

5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

ggplot2





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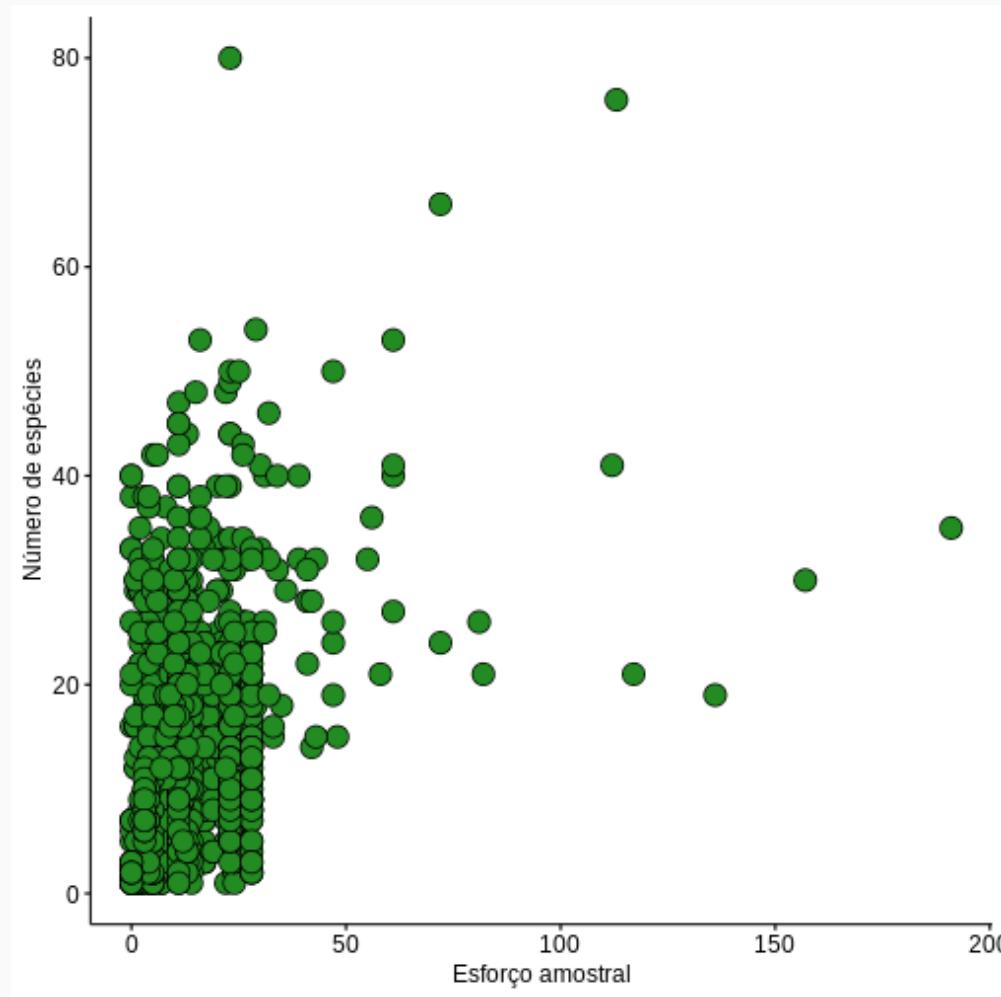
5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

ggpubr

```
ggscatter(data = da,
          x = "effort_months",
          y = "species_number",
          color = "black",
          fill = "forestgreen",
          shape = 21,
          size = 5,
          xlab = "Esforço amostral",
          ylab = "Número de espécies")
```

5.9 Gráfico de dispersão (scatter plot)

ggpubr



Dúvidas?

Exercícios

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Slides criados via pacote [xaringan](#) e tema [Metropolis](#)