# Aufgabenzettel 03

Gruppe 01 09.04.2020

#bibliography: bibliography.bib

### Aufgabe 7 Deskriptive Statistik

Laden Sie den Workspace yingtan\_20\_ueb3.Rdata und arbeiten Sie im Folgenden mit dem Objekt ljz weiter. Einheiten mit Angeben!

```
load("yingtan_20_ueb3.RData")
print(ljz)
```

```
## # A tibble: 335 x 9
##
      OBJECTID SAMPLING
                         EAST
                                NORTH
                                          C Ca_exch Mg_exch K_exch Na_exch
                        <dbl>
##
         <int> <fct>
                                <dbl> <dbl>
                                              <dbl>
                                                      <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
##
   1
            1 regular
                       490591 3123240 0.599
                                              12.4
                                                       3.20 3.51 0.452
   2
                                                       4.77 0.992 0.592
##
            2 regular
                       490591 3123390 0.647
                                              13.1
##
   3
            3 regular
                       490591 3123540 0.527
                                               3.77
                                                       1.45 4.05 0.122
##
            4 regular
                       490741 3123390 0.812
                                              31.7
                                                       7.72 2.66 0.687
##
            5 regular
                       490741 3123540 0.756
                                             24.0
                                                       8.33 4.02 0.244
            6 regular
                       491191 3122040 1.24
                                              15.8
                                                       2.71 0.634 0.383
##
            7 regular
   7
##
                       491191 3123690 0.918
                                              11.2
                                                       2.53 1.73 0.244
##
   8
            8 regular
                       491341 3121740 0.414
                                               7.54
                                                       2.81 2.26 0.001
##
   9
            9 regular 491341 3121890 0.523
                                              13.0
                                                       5.03 3.79 0.001
           10 regular
                       491341 3122040 0.975
                                              20.4
                                                       3.88 2.18 0.435
## 10
## # ... with 325 more rows
```

#### 7 a)

Methode Summary auf austauschbaren Ca-Ionen anwenden und aus Funktion gewonnene Parameter erläutern.

```
print(summary(ljz$Ca_exch))
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 3.772 13.633 19.491 21.926 28.718 94.311
```

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.

#### 7 b)

Varianz, Sandardabweichung, sowie Schiefe und Kurtosis (bezogen auf NV mit kurtosis = 0) füraustauschbaren Ca-lonen ermitteln.

```
var(ljz$Ca_exch)

## [1] 123.8529

sd(ljz$Ca_exch)
```

```
## [1] 11.12892
```

```
#skewness als Funktion

skewness <- function(x) {
   a <- (1/length(x))*sum((((x)-mean(x))/sd(x))^3)
   return(a)
}

skewness(ljz$Ca_exch)</pre>
```

#### ## [1] 1.50357

```
#Skewness als Magrittr Pipe

b <- (ljz$Ca_exch-mean(ljz$Ca_exch)) %>%
    divide_by(sd(ljz$Ca_exch)) %>%
    raise_to_power(3) %>%
    sum() %>%
    multiply_by(1/length(ljz$Ca_exch))

b;
```

#### ## [1] 1.50357

```
#Kurtosis als Funktion
kurtosis <- function(x) {
a <- ((1/length(x))*sum((((x)-mean(x))/sd(x))^4))-3
return(a)
}
kurtosis(ljz$Ca_exch)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 5.554256
```

```
#Kurtosis als Magrittr Pipe
c <- (ljz$Ca_exch-mean(ljz$Ca_exch)) %>%
    divide_by(sd(ljz$Ca_exch)) %>%
        raise_to_power(4) %>%
        sum() %>%
        multiply_by(1/length(ljz$Ca_exch)) %>%
        -3
c;
```

## [1] 5.554256

# Aufgabe 8 Dichte-Histogramme und Box-Whisker-Plots in R

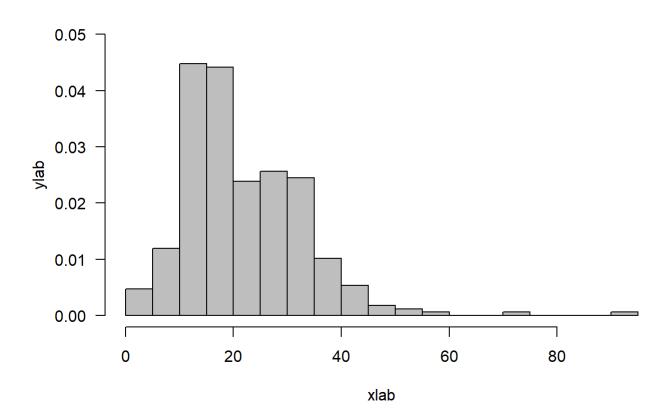
### 8 a)

Dichte-Histogramm für austauschbare Ca-lonen erstellen. Aussagekräftige Klassenweiten. Titel und Achsenbeschriftungen sinnvoll ändern und Balken grau einfärben.

```
# The Freedman-Diaconis rule is very robust and works well in practice. The bin-width is set to
 h=2\times IQR\times n-1/3. So the number of bins is (max-min)/h, where n is the number of observations, max
is the maximum value and min is the minimum value.
# In base R, you can use:
# hist(x, breaks="FD")
# For other plotting libraries without this option (e.g., ggplot2), you can calculate binwidth a
s:
# bw <- 2 * IQR(x) / length(x)^(1/3)
# ### for example #####
# ggplot() + geom_histogram(aes(x), binwidth = bw)
# alternative Formel nacj Hedderich für
#?hist()
hist(ljz$Ca_exch,
     breaks="FD", #Bin-Weite nach Freedman-Diaconis
     freq=FALSE, #Wahrscheinlichkeitsdichte statt Häufigkeit, alternative prob=TRUE
     col="grey",
     main="main",
     xlab="xlab",
     ylab="ylab",
     ylim=c(0, 0.05),
     las=1
     )
```

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# 8 b)

Um welche Verteilung handelt es sich bei der Ca-Ionenkonzentration dem visuellen Eindruck nach? Setzen Sie ihre Vermutung in Bezug zu den in Aufgabe 7b) errechneten Formparametern.

## 8 c)

Für die austauschbaren Ca-Ionen...

Box-Whisker-Plot erstellen. Randverhalten der Verteilung untersuchen.

Mögliche Ausreißer angeben (range = 1,5)

Sinvoller Titel und passende Achsenbeschriftungen.

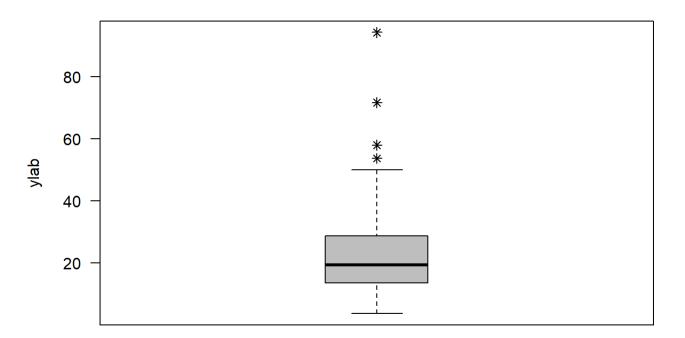
Balkenbreite verkleinern um eine ansprechende Grafik zu erzeugen.

?boxplot()

## starting httpd help server ... done

```
?plot()
#Legend()
#box()
boxplot(ljz$Ca_exch
        , range = 1.5
        #, width = 1
        ,boxwex= 0.2
        ,varwidth=TRUE
        ,col="grey"
        ,main= "Main"
        ,xlab="xlab"
        ,ylab="ylab"
        pch = 8
        ,las=1 #Orientierung der Zahlen an X-Achse
        #, aspect= 0.2,
        #box.ratio= 1
        )
```

#### Main



xlab

```
x <- boxplot.stats(ljz$Ca_exch)$out #Vektor der Outlier
filter(ljz, ljz$Ca_exch >= min(x))
```

OBJECTID <int></int>	SAMPLING <fctr></fctr>	EAST <dbl></dbl>	NORTH <dbl></dbl>	C <dbl></dbl>	Ca_exch <dbl></dbl>	Mg_exch <dbl></dbl>	K_exch Na_exch <dbl> <chr></chr></dbl>
86	regular	492991	3121890	0.909	71.707	10.304	2.020 0.052

	SAMPLING <fctr></fctr>	EAST <dbl></dbl>	NORTH <dbl></dbl>	C <dbl></dbl>	Ca_exch <dbl></dbl>	Mg_exch <dbl></dbl>	K_exch <dbl></dbl>	_
91	regular	492991	3123990	1.231	58.034	7.901	0.419	0.887
99	regular	493291	3123090	0.432	94.311	7.921	4.179	0.035
197	regular	492541	3123390	1.459	53.743	6.944	1.176	0.887
4 rows								

### Aufgabe 9 Plotten in R

'base graphics', 'lattice' und 'ggplot2'...

jeweils einen ansehnlichen Box-Whisker-Plot: 'base graphics' (boxplot), lattice (bwplot) und ggplot2 (geom\_boxplot).

In jeder dieser Abbildungen stellen Sie im Prinzip das gleiche dar, nämlich die austauschbaren Ca-Ionen für drei unterschiedliche Datensätze: regular, catA und catQ. Das heißt, Sie müssen den ursprünglichen Datensatz vorab entsprechend reduzieren.

```
levels(ljz$SAMPLING)
```

```
## [1] "catA" "catF" "catK" "catQ" "catS" "profile1"
## [7] "profile2" "profile3" "profile4" "regular"
```

```
f <- c("catA" , "catQ" , "regular")
ljz2 <- filter(ljz, f == ljz$SAMPLING)</pre>
```

## Warning in `==.default`(f, ljz\$SAMPLING): longer object length is not a multiple
## of shorter object length

```
## Warning in is.na(e1) | is.na(e2): longer object length is not a multiple of
## shorter object length
```

ljz2\$SAMPLING <- factor(ljz2\$SAMPLING) #alternativ droplevels(). Entferne übrige Faktoren levels(ljz2\$SAMPLING)

```
## [1] "catA" "catQ" "regular"
```

```
print(ljz2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 97 x 9
     OBJECTID SAMPLING
##
                         EAST
                                NORTH
                                          C Ca exch Mg exch K exch Na exch
##
         <int> <fct>
                        <dbl>
                                <dbl> <dbl>
                                              <dbl>
                                                      <dbl>
                                                            <dbl> <chr>
                                               3.77
##
            3 regular
                       490591 3123540 0.527
                                                       1.45
                                                            4.05
                                                                  0.122
##
   2
            6 regular
                       491191 3122040 1.24
                                              15.8
                                                       2.71 0.634 0.383
            9 regular
                       491341 3121890 0.523
                                              13.0
                                                       5.03
                                                            3.79 0.001
##
           12 regular 491341 3122340 0.545
##
                                               4.20
                                                       2.73 3.04 0.001
##
   5
           15 regular 491341 3123540 0.896
                                              15.7
                                                       4.89 1.20 0.592
   6
           18 regular 491491 3121440 1.19
                                               4.92
##
                                                       2.82 3.05 0.174
   7
           21 regular
                       491491 3122190 1.87
                                              18.9
                                                       6.74 3.58 0.452
##
   8
            24 regular 491491 3122640 1.20
                                                       7.19 1.38 0.505
##
                                              14.7
   9
            27 regular
                       491491 3123240 1.69
                                              31.3
                                                       6.29 1.25 0.8
##
## 10
            30 regular 491641 3121290 0.738
                                              32.2
                                                       8.02 5.12 0.13
## # ... with 87 more rows
```

sinnvolle Titel sowie passende Achsenbeschriftungen

verkleinern Sie die Balkenbreite, sodass ansprechend formatierte Graphiken entstehen.

Färben Sie außerdem die Box-Elemente grau ein

und ändern Sie die Symbolik möglicher Ausreißer zu schwarzen Sternchen (Asterisk).

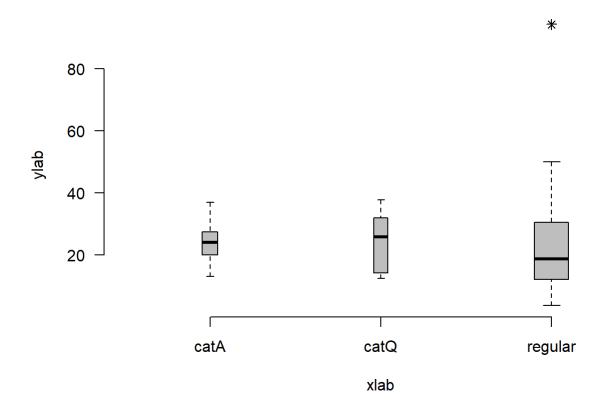
Wie heißen die Argumente, die die Auswahl auffällig hoher (oder tiefer) Messwerte in den unterschiedlichen Boxplot-Umgebungen definieren?

Was sind die Default-Einstellungen dieses kritischen Parameters?

#### 9 base graphic

```
#base grahpics: boxplot()
par(bty="n") #kein Rahmen um Inhalt
boxplot(ljz2$Ca exch ~ ljz2$SAMPLING,
        range = 1.5,
        #width = 1,
        boxwex= 0.2,
        varwidth=TRUE,
        col="grey",
        main= "Main",
        xlab="xlab",
        ylab="ylab",
        #asp=1, #plot.window
        pch = 8, #Outlier/Punkte als Sternchen
        las=1,
        pars=list(outcol="black") #?pars
          )
```



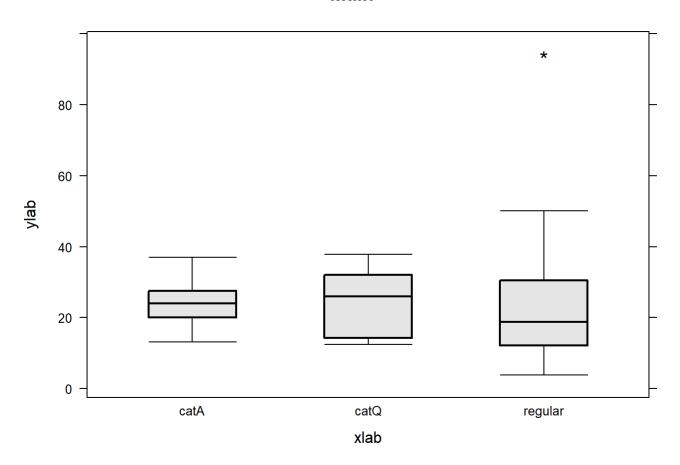


### 9 Lattice

```
#lattice, bwplot()
#install.packages("lattice")
library(lattice)
#show.settings(bwplot) #gibt die optionen dot rectangle, umbrella
#trellis.par.get()
#str(trellis.par.get())
#str(trellis.par.get(), max.level = 1)
# https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/lattice/versions/0.10-10/topics/xyplot
# https://moc.online.uni-marburg.de/qitbooks/publicationQualityGraphics/ book/chapters/02 data v
isualisation/box lattice.html
# https://www.stat.ubc.ca/~jenny/STAT545A/block16 colorsLattice.html
bw <- bwplot(ljz2$Ca_exch ~ ljz2$SAMPLING,</pre>
        main= "Main",
         xlab="xlab",
         ylab="ylab",
         range=1.5
        # box.ratio= 0.7,
        # aspect= 1,
        # pch=8,
        # col="grey"
        #horizontal=FALSE
       )
bw theme <- trellis.par.get()</pre>
bw theme$box.dot$pch <- "|"</pre>
bw theme$box.rectangle$col <- "black"</pre>
bw theme$box.rectangle$lwd <- 2</pre>
bw_theme$box.rectangle$fill <- "grey90"</pre>
bw theme$box.umbrella$lty <- 1</pre>
bw theme$box.umbrella$col <- "black"</pre>
bw theme$plot.symbol$col <- "black"</pre>
bw theme$plot.symbol$pch <- "*"</pre>
bw theme$plot.symbol$cex <- 2</pre>
bw theme$strip.background$col <- "grey80"</pre>
update(bw, par.settings = bw theme)
```

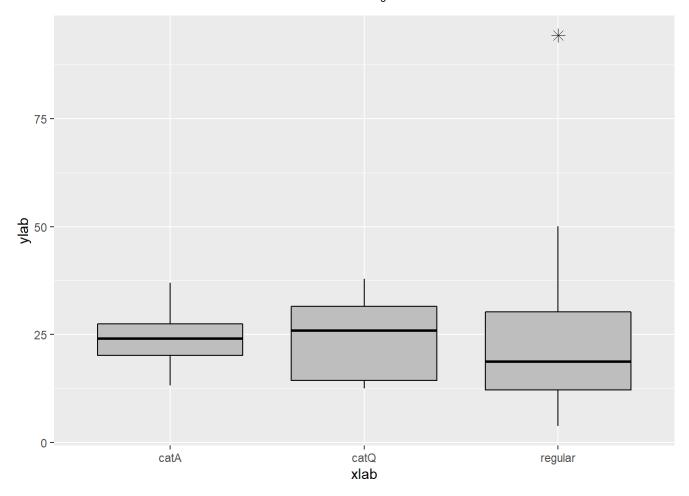
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#### Main



### 9 ggplot

```
#ggplot(),geom_boxplot
\verb| #https://moc.online.uni-marburg.de/gitbooks/publicationQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data_visionQualityGraphics/\_book/chapters/02\_data_visionQualit
sualisation/box_ggplot2.html
box_plot <- ggplot(ljz2, aes(x=SAMPLING, y=Ca_exch))</pre>
box_plot +
             geom boxplot(
             outlier.colour = "black"
                                                  ,outlier.shape = 8
                                                  ,outlier.size = 3
                                                  ,color = "black"
                                                  , fill = "grey"
                                            ,coef = 1.5 # whisker
                                                 #, bg = "White"
                                                  #, alpha = 0.2
                                                  ) +
            xlab("xlab") +
            ylab("ylab")
```



 $\label{line:marburg:de/gitbooks/publicationQualityGraphics\_book/chapters/02\_data\_visualisation/box\_ggplot2.html$ 

# Beenden und Speichern

#### Literatur