

6. Basics of graph

```
# Reference book: "Beginning R: The Statistical Programming Language"  
# Author: Dr. Mark Gardener
```

Barplot for vector

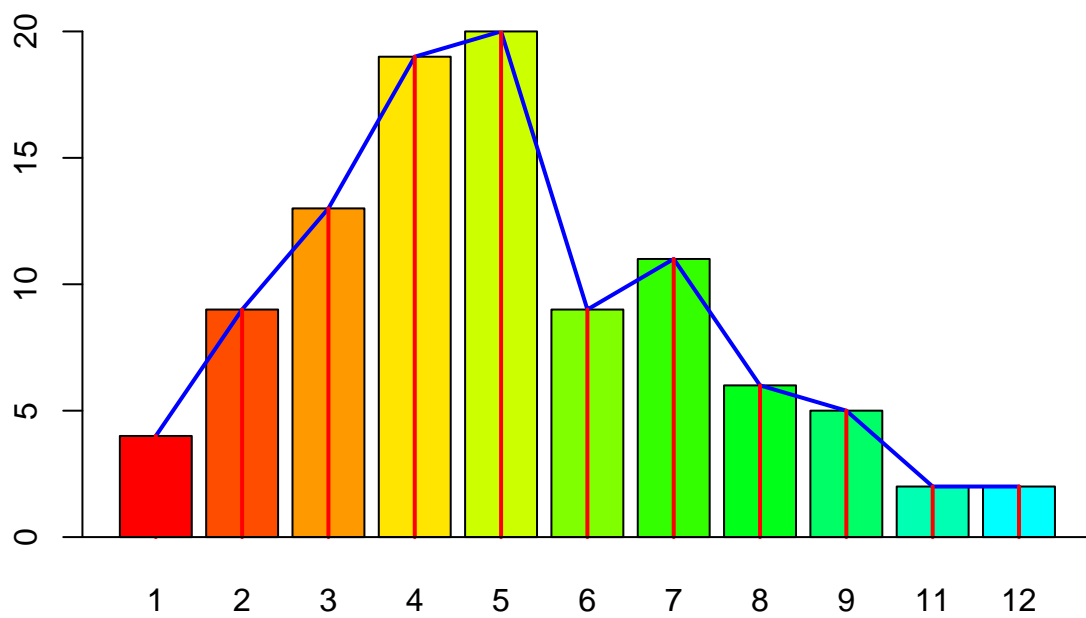
```
require(grDevices)  
require(stats)  
ni=rpois(100,5)  
ni
```

```
[1] 3 9 8 3 7 4 5 6 4 3 4 2 3 1 8 4 5 4 5 3 9 5 7 3 4  
[26] 5 5 12 2 5 6 4 8 1 8 7 9 5 1 6 8 7 5 7 2 2 2 2 12 9  
[51] 5 7 5 5 9 4 4 3 6 8 11 7 4 4 4 3 4 1 7 4 3 4 6 2 3  
[76] 7 5 2 5 3 5 3 5 2 3 6 4 6 11 5 5 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 4
```

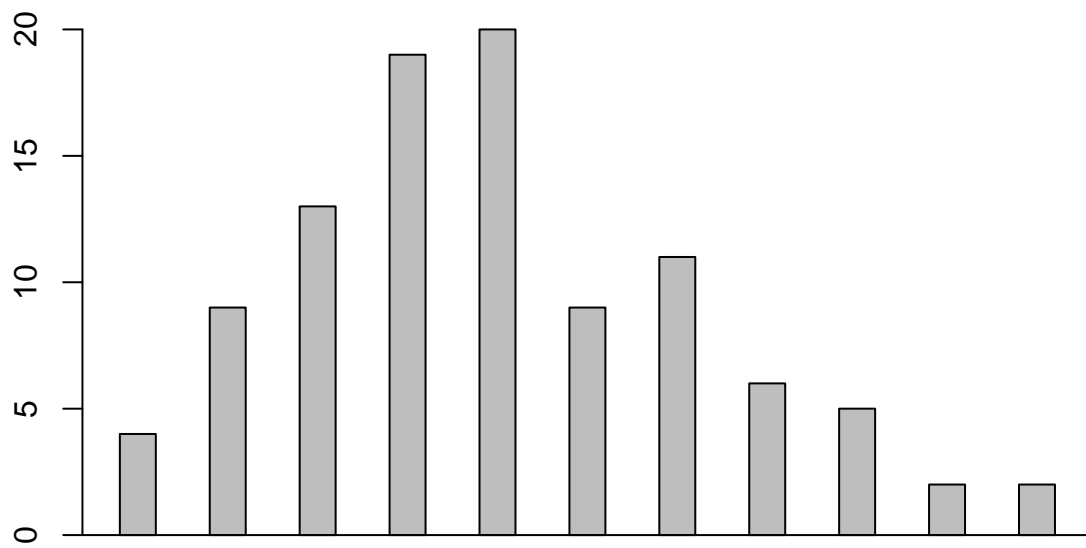
```
tN=table(ni)  
tN
```

```
ni  
1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 11 12  
4  9 13 19 20  9 11  6  5  2  2
```

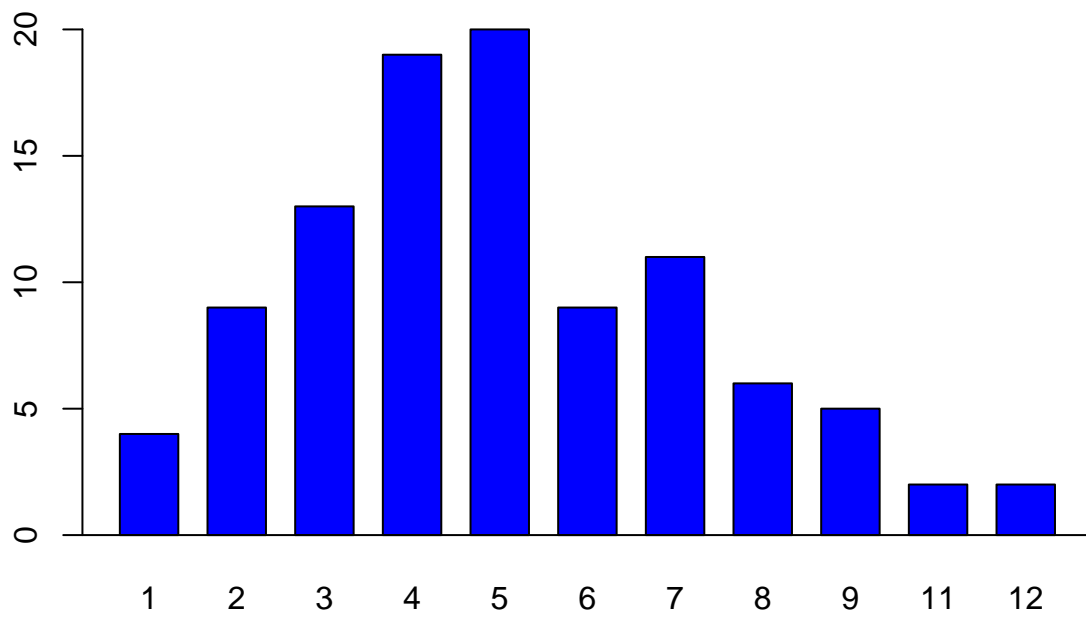
```
r=barplot(tN,col=rainbow(20))  
lines(r,tN,col="blue",lwd=2)  
lines(r,tN,type="h",col="red",lwd=2)  
abline(h=0)
```



```
barplot(tN,space = 1.5,axisnames = F)  
abline(h=0)
```



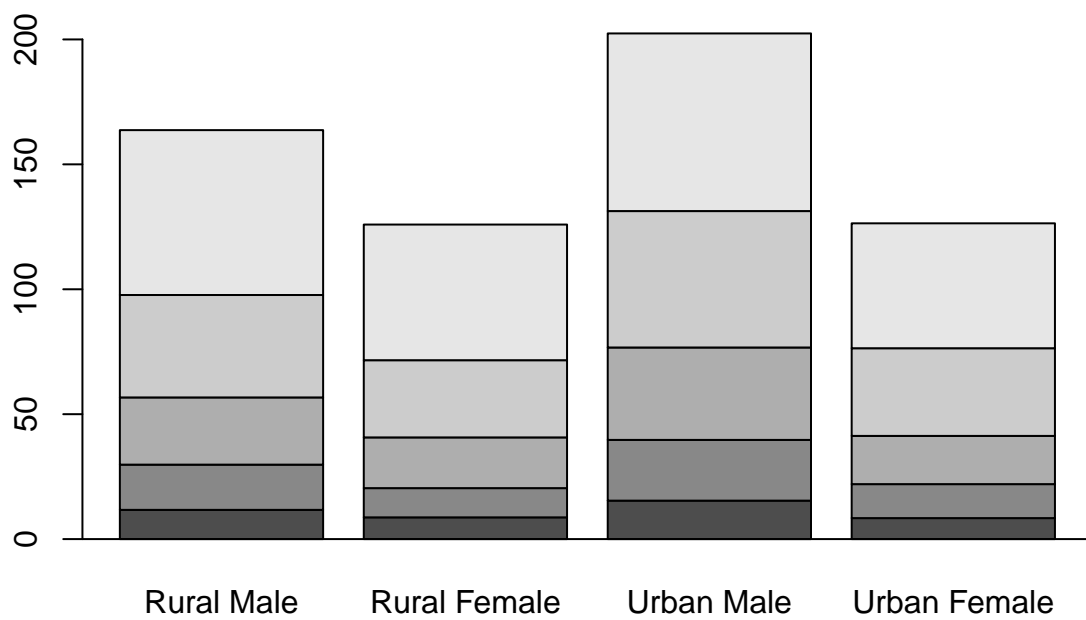
```
barplot(tN,space = 0.5,axisnames = T,sub="barplot",col="blue")  
abline(h=0)
```



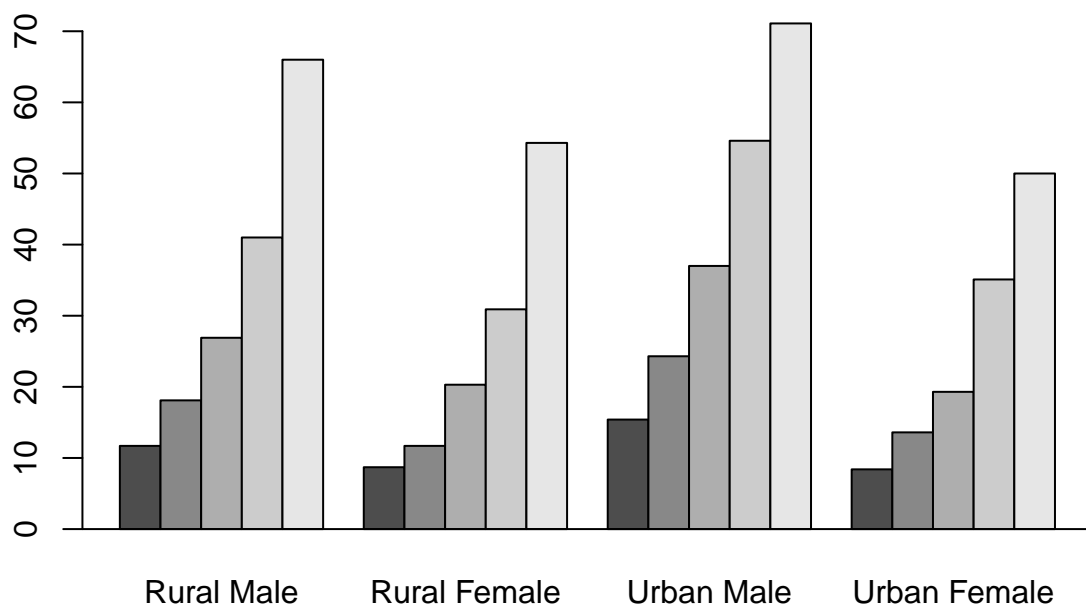
barplot

Bar plot for data frame

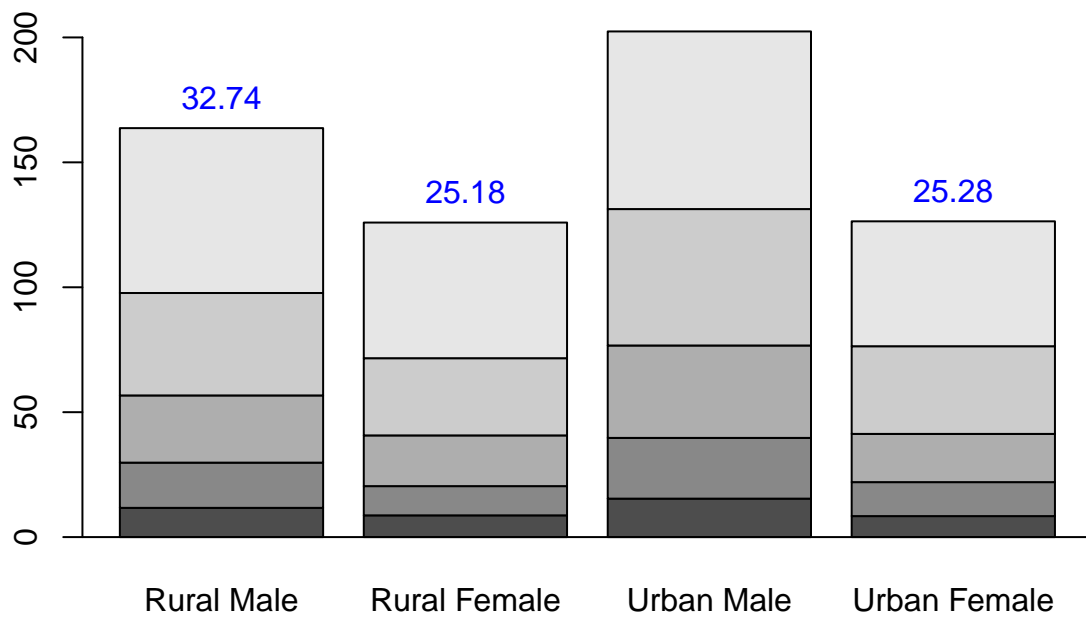
```
barplot(VADeaths, plot = T)  
abline(h=0)
```



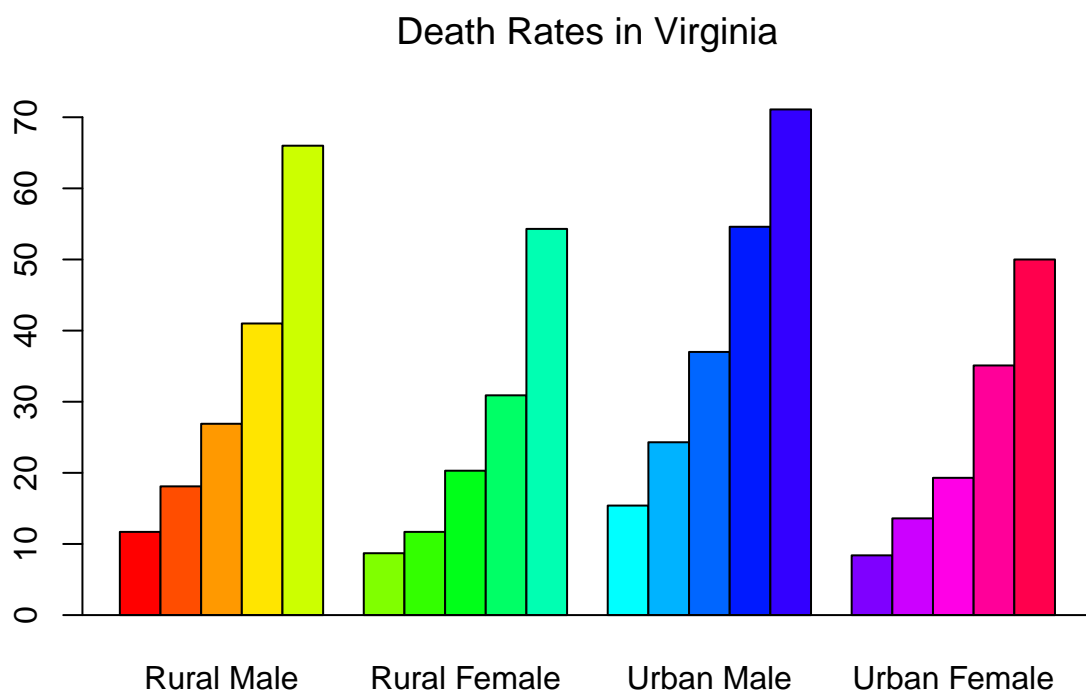
```
barplot(VADeaths,plot = T,beside = T)  
abline(h=0)
```



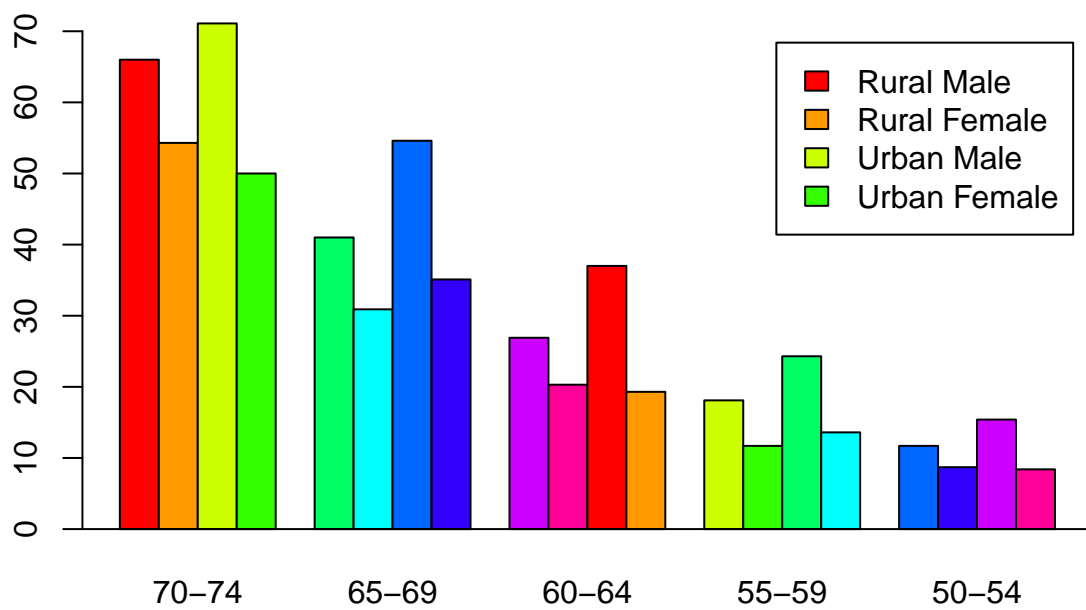
```
mp=barplot(VADeaths)
tot=colMeans(VADeaths)
sm=colSums(VADeaths)
text(mp,sm,tot,col='blue',pos=3)
abline(h=0)
```



```
barplot(VADeaths,beside = T,col=rainbow(20))
title(main="Death Rates in Virginia",font.main=10)
abline(h=0)
```



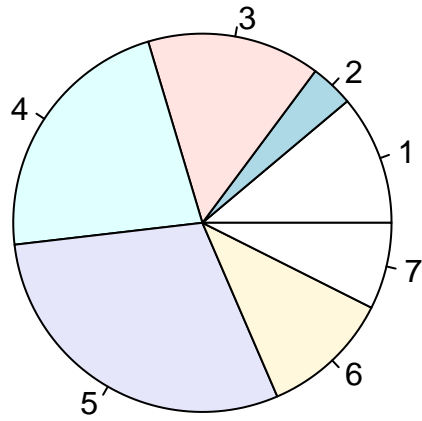
```
hh=t(VADeaths)[,5:1]
barplot(hh,beside = T,col = rainbow(10),legend=colnames(VADeaths),cex.names = 1)
abline(h=0)
```

Pie chart for vector

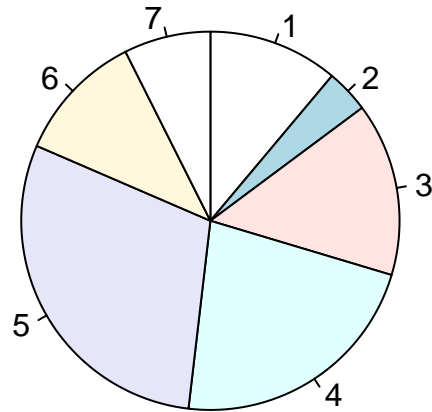
```
fcolor=c(3,1,4,6,8,3,2)
pie(fcolor,main = "pie chart",)
```

pie chart



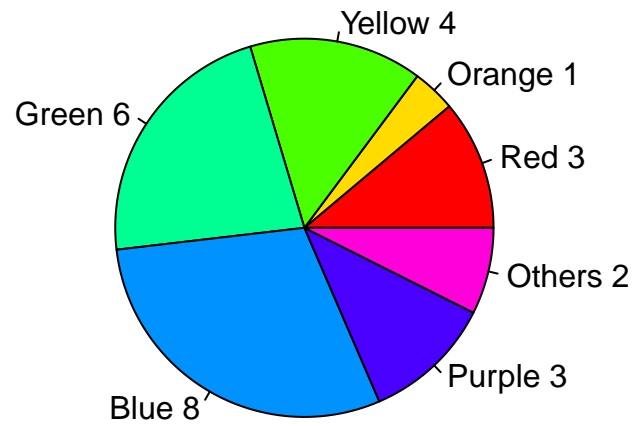
```
pie(fcolor, clockwise = T, main = "clockwise pie chart")
```

clockwise pie chart



```
lbls=c("Red","Orange","Yellow","Green","Blue","Purple","Others")
lbls=paste(lbls,fcolor)
pie(fcolor,labels = lbls,main = "pie chart",col=rainbow(7))
```

pie chart



Scatter plot

```
class(iris)
```

```
[1] "data.frame"
```

```
head(iris)
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa

```
summary(iris)
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
Min.	:4.300	Min. :2.000	Min. :1.000	Min. :0.100
1st Qu.:	5.100	1st Qu.:2.800	1st Qu.:1.600	1st Qu.:0.300
Median	:5.800	Median :3.000	Median :4.350	Median :1.300

```

Mean    :5.843   Mean    :3.057   Mean    :3.758   Mean    :1.199
3rd Qu.:6.400   3rd Qu.:3.300   3rd Qu.:5.100   3rd Qu.:1.800
Max.    :7.900   Max.    :4.400   Max.    :6.900   Max.    :2.500
  Species
setosa    :50
versicolor:50
virginica :50

```

```
table(iris$Species)
```

```

setosa versicolor virginica
    50         50         50

```

```
cor(iris$Sepal.Length,iris$Sepal.Width)
```

```
[1] -0.1175698
```

```
cor.test(~iris$Sepal.Length+iris$Sepal.Width,data=iris)
```

Pearson's product-moment correlation

```

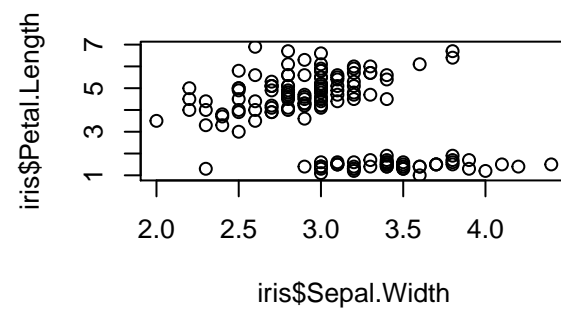
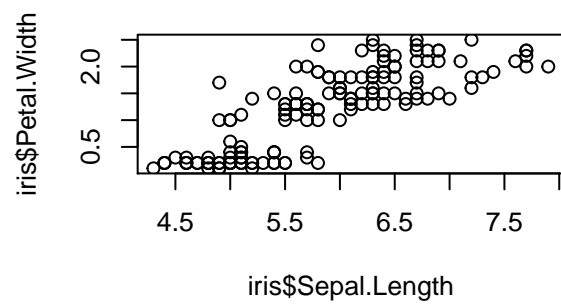
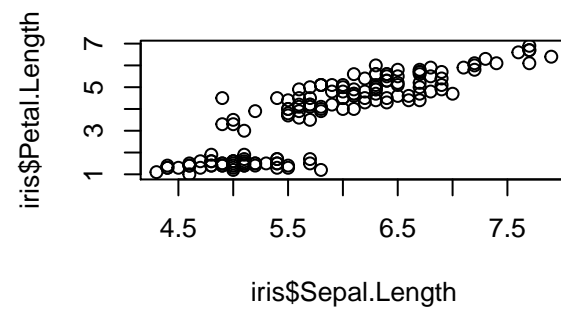
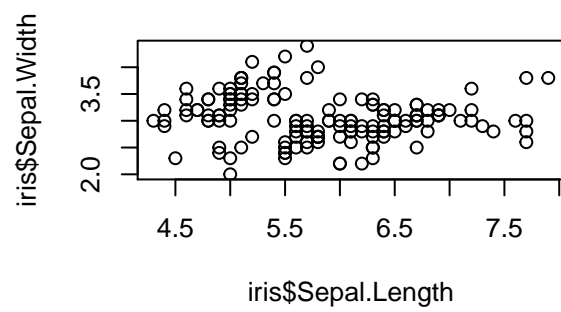
data:  iris$Sepal.Length and iris$Sepal.Width
t = -1.4403, df = 148, p-value = 0.1519
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -0.27269325  0.04351158
sample estimates:
      cor
-0.1175698

```

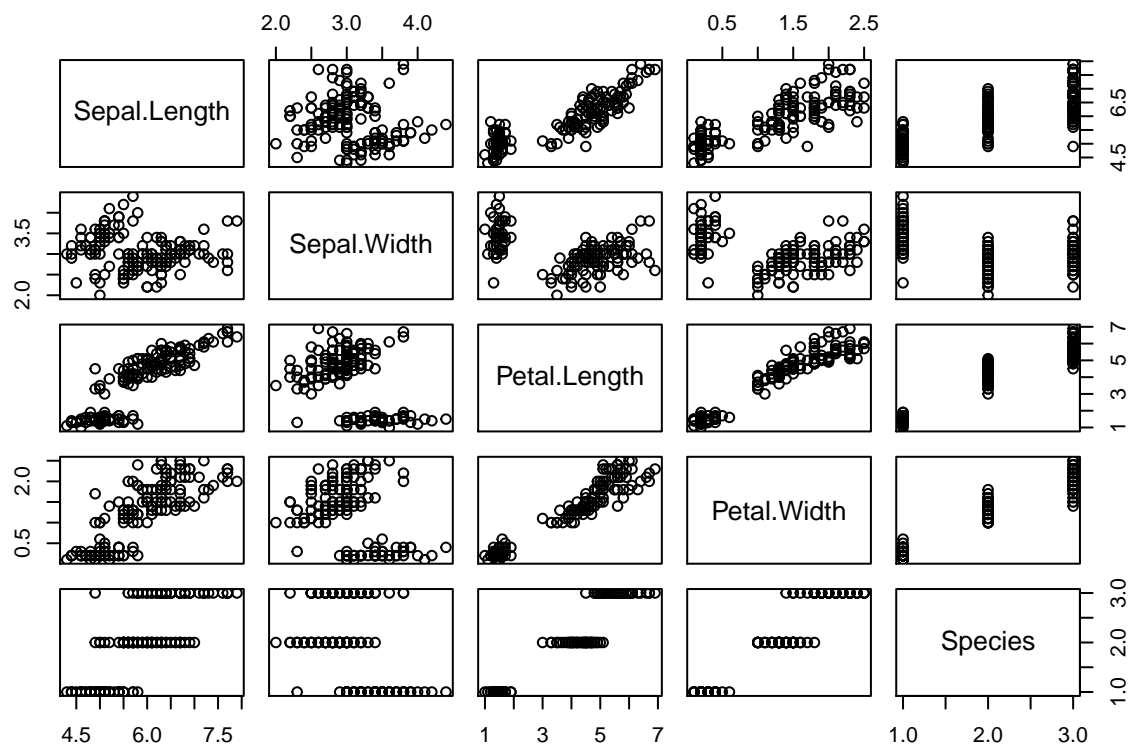
```

par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(iris$Sepal.Length,iris$Sepal.Width)
plot(iris$Sepal.Length,iris$Petal.Length)
plot(iris$Sepal.Length,iris$Petal.Width)
plot(iris$Sepal.Width,iris$Petal.Length)

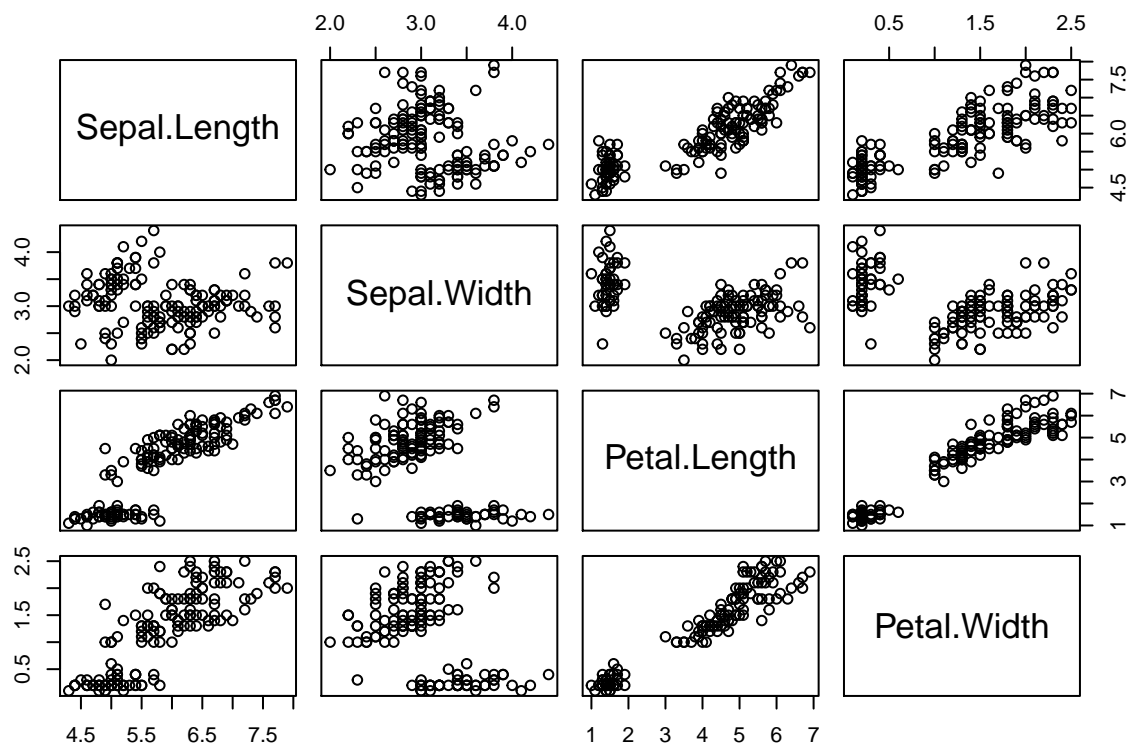
```



```
pairs(iris)
```



```
pairs(iris[,c(1:4)])
```



```
cor(iris[,c(1:4)])
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
Sepal.Length	1.0000000	-0.1175698	0.8717538	0.8179411
Sepal.Width	-0.1175698	1.0000000	-0.4284401	-0.3661259
Petal.Length	0.8717538	-0.4284401	1.0000000	0.9628654
Petal.Width	0.8179411	-0.3661259	0.9628654	1.0000000

```
par(mfrow=c(1,1))
```

Line chart for Sepal.Length

```
plot(iris$Sepal.Length,type="l",lwd=2,col="Blue")
```