talk09 练习与作业

目录

0.1	练习和作业说明
0.2	talk09 内容回顾
0.3	练习与作业: 用户验证
0.4	练习与作业 1: 基础做图 & ggplot2
0.5	练习与作业 2: 多图组合,将多个图画在一起 20
0.6	练习与作业 3: 作图扩展
0.1 练习和作业说明	
将相关代码填写入以"'{r}"标志的代码框中,运行并看到正确的结果;	
完成后,	用工具栏里的"Knit" 按键生成 PDF 文档;
将 PDF 文档改为: 姓名-学号-talk09 作业.pdf,并提交到老师指定的平台/钉群。	

0.2 talk09 内容回顾

- basic plot
- ggplot2

0.2.1 layered grammer (图层语法) 的成分

- 图层 (geom_xxx)
- scale (scale_xxx)
- faceting (facet_xxx)
- 坐标系统

0.2.2 图象类型

- 点图
- \bullet bars
- boxplots

0.2.3 其它重要内容(部分需要自学)

- colours
- theme
- 其它图像类型
- 图例 (legends) 和坐标轴
- 图形注释和其它定制

0.3 练习与作业:用户验证

请运行以下命令,验证你的用户名。

如你当前用户名不能体现你的真实姓名,请改为拼音后再运行本作业!

```
Sys.info()[["user"]]
```

[1] "mingyuwang"

Sys.getenv("HOME")

[1] "C:/Users/rhong/Documents"

```
library("tidyverse")
library("ggsignif")
library("viridis")
library("cowplot")
library("gridExtra")
library("patchwork")
library("lattice")
```

0.4 练习与作业 1: 基础做图 & ggplot2

0.4.1 用 swiss 数据做图

- 1. 用直方图 histogram 显示 Catholic 列的分布情况;
- 2. 用散点图显示 Eduction 与 Fertility 的关系;将表示两者关系的线性公式、相关系数和 p 值画在图的空白处。

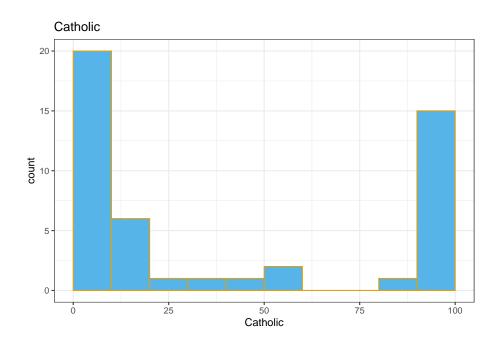
注:每种图提供基础做图函数和 ggplot2 两个版本!

```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
# 1. 用直方图 histogram 显示 Catholic 列的分布情况;
# 1.1 基础做图函数
# 修改标题和 x 轴标签
hist(swiss$Catholic, main = "Catholic", xlab = "Catholic")
```

Catholic | Catholic |

```
# 1.2 ggplot2

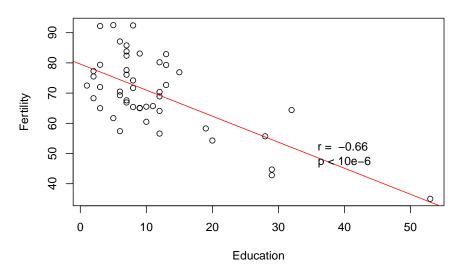
# 定制每个区间的范围
ggplot(swiss, aes(x = Catholic)) +
geom_histogram(breaks = seq(0, 100, 10),
color = "#E69F00", fill = "#56B4E9") +
labs(title = "Catholic", x = "Catholic") +
theme_bw()
```



2. 用散点图显示 Eduction 与 Fertility 的关系并将表示两者关系的线性公式、相关系数和 p 值 # 2.1 基础做图函数

```
plot(swiss$Education, swiss$Fertility,
    xlab = "Education", ylab = "Fertility",
    main = "Education vs Fertility")
abline(lm(swiss$Fertility ~ swiss$Education), col = "red")
# 相关系数和 p 值画在图的空白处
text(40, 50,
    paste("r = ",
        round(cor(swiss$Education, swiss$Fertility), 2),
        "\n p < 10e-6 "))
```

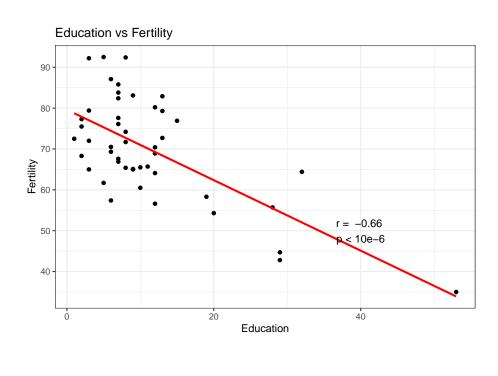
Education vs Fertility



cor.test(swiss\$Education, swiss\$Fertility)\$p.value

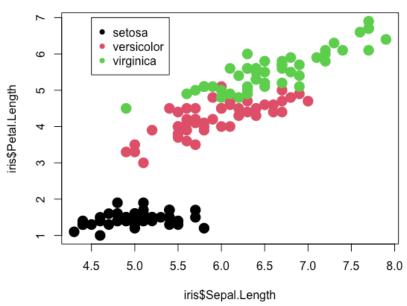
[1] 3.658617e-07

`geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'



0.4.2 用 iris 作图

1. 用散点图显示 Sepal.Length 和 Petal.Length 之间的关系; 按 species 为散点确定颜色,并画出 legend 以显示 species 对应的颜色;



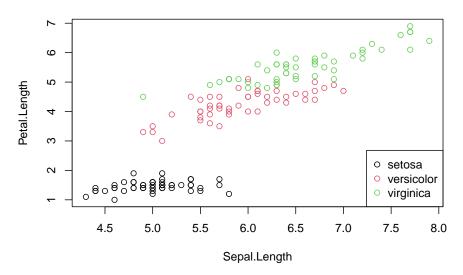
如下图所示:

2. 用 boxplot 显示 species 之间 Sepal.Length 的分布情况;

注:每种图提供基础做图函数和 ggplot2 两个版本!

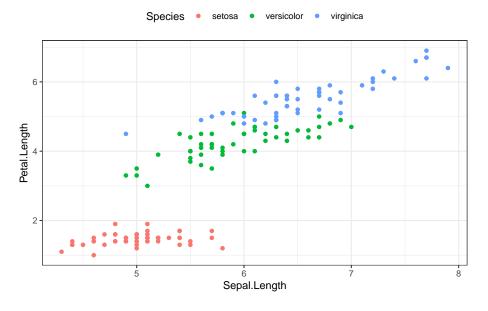
```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
# 散点图
# 1. 基础做图函数
plot(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Petal.Length,
    col = iris$Species, xlab = "Sepal.Length",
    ylab = "Petal.Length",
    main = "Sepal.Length vs Petal.Length")
legend("bottomright", legend = levels(iris$Species), col = 1:3, pch = 1)
```

Sepal.Length vs Petal.Length



```
# 2. ggplot2
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Petal.Length, color = Species)) +
geom_point() +
labs(title = "Sepal.Length vs Petal.Length",
    x = "Sepal.Length", y = "Petal.Length") +
theme_bw() +
theme(legend.position = "top")
```

Sepal.Length vs Petal.Length



```
# boxplot

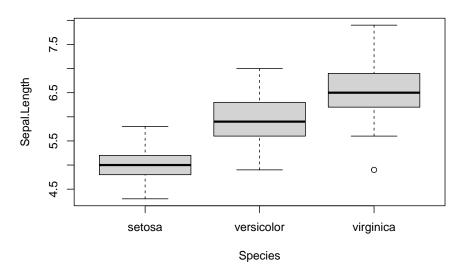
# 1. 基础做图函数

boxplot(iris$Sepal.Length ~ iris$Species,

xlab = "Species", ylab = "Sepal.Length",

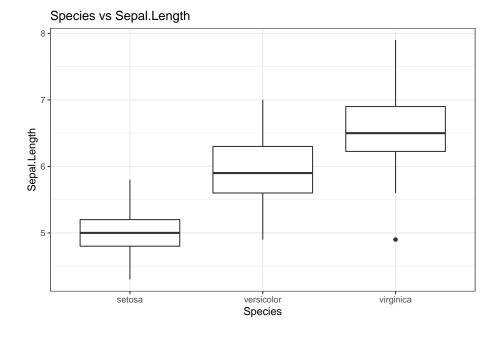
main = "Species vs Sepal.Length")
```

Species vs Sepal.Length



```
# 2. ggplot2
ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = "Species vs Sepal.Length",
    x = "Species", y = "Sepal.Length") +
  theme_bw()
```



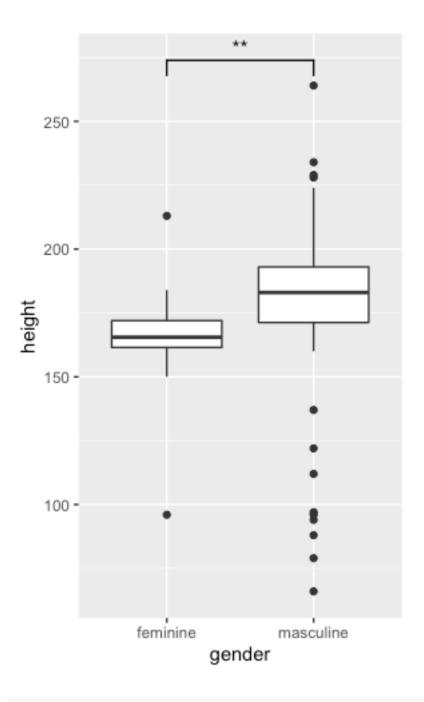


0.4.3 用 ggplot 作图: boxplot

用 starwars 的数据作图, 画 boxplot 显示身高 height 与性别 gender 的 关系。要求:

- 1. height 为 NA 的,不显示;
- 2. 用 ggsigif 包计算 feminine 和 masculine 两种性别的身高是否有显著区别,并在图上显示。
- 3. 将此图的结果保存为变量 p1 ,以备后面使用;

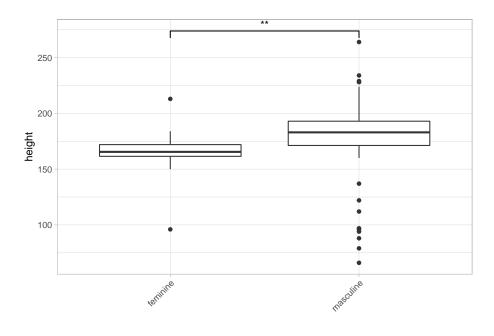
最终结果如图所示:



代码写这里,并运行;

(p1 <- ggplot(filter(starwars, !is.na(height) & !is.na(gender)),</pre>

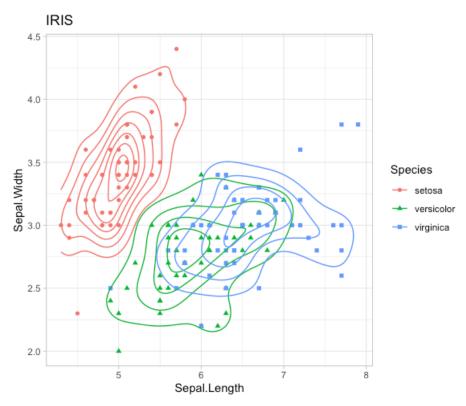
```
aes(x = gender, y = height)) +
geom_boxplot() +
geom_signif(comparisons = list(c("feminine", "masculine")),
    map_signif_level = TRUE) +
scale_fill_viridis(discrete = TRUE, alpha = 0.6) +
theme_light() +
theme(
    legend.position = "none",
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, hjust = 1)
) +
xlab(""))
```

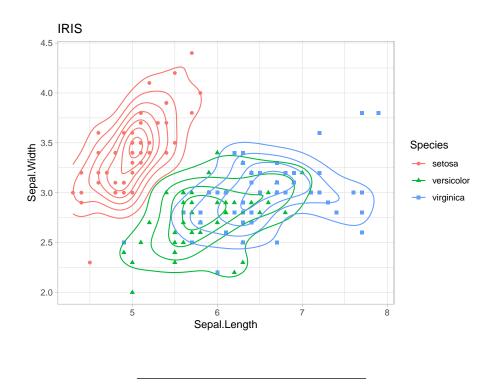


0.4.4 用 ggplot 作图: 使用 iris 做图

用 geom_density2d 显示 Sepal.Length 和 Sepal.Width 之间的关系,同时以 Species 为分组,结果如图所示:

将此图的结果保存为变量 p2,以备后面使用;

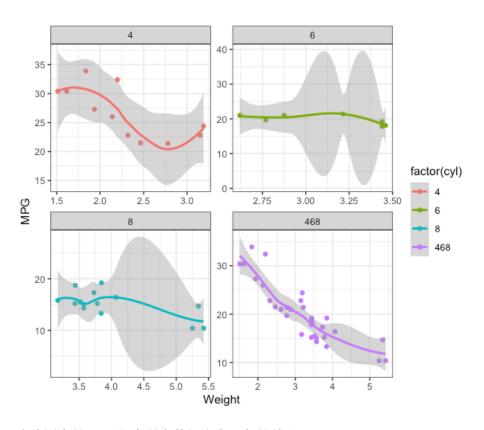




0.4.5 用 ggplot 作图: facet

用 mtcars 作图,显示 wt 和 mpg 之间的关系,但用 cyl 将数据分组;见下图:

将此图的结果保存为变量 p3 ,以备后面使用;



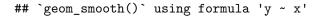
注此图中的 468 组为所有数据合在一起的结果。

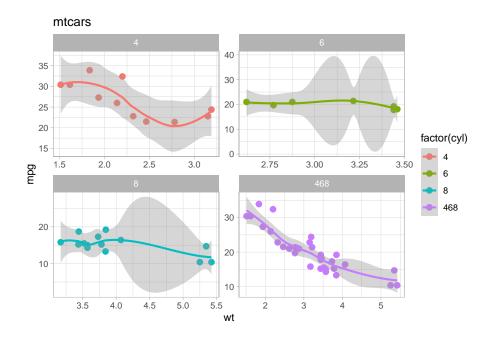
```
## 代码写这里,并运行;

# mtcars 增加 cyl ,加一组 468

my_mtcars <- bind_rows(mtcars, mutate(mtcars, cyl = 468))

(p3 <- ggplot(my_mtcars, aes(x = wt, y = mpg, color = factor(cyl))) +
    geom_point(size = 2.5) +
    geom_smooth(method = "loess") +
    facet_wrap(~ cyl, scales = "free", nrow = 2) +
    # facet_grid(. ~ cyl, scales = "free", margins = TRUE) +
    theme_light() +
    xlab("wt") +
    ylab("mpg") +
    labs(title = "mtcars"))
```



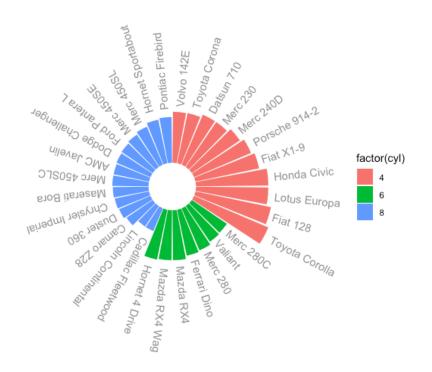


0.4.6 用 ggplot 作图: 用 mtcars 做 polar 图

用 mtcars 的 mpg 列做如下图,要求: 先按 cyl 排序;每个 cyl 组内按 mpg 排序;将此图的结果保存为变量 p4,以备后面使用;

提示

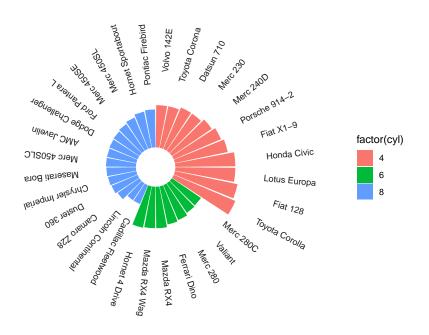
- 1. 先增加一列,用于保存 rowname: mtcars %>% rownames_to_column()注: 将行名变为列,列名为 rowname
- 2. 完成排序
- 3. 更改 rowname 的 factor
- 4. 计算每个 rowname 的旋转角度: mutate(id = row_number(), angle = 90 360 * (id 0.5) / n())



```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
mdf_mtcars <- mtcars %>% rownames_to_column() %>%
    arrange(cyl, mpg) %>%
    mutate(rowname = factor(rowname, levels = rowname)) %>%
    mutate(id = row_number(),
        angle = 90 - 360 * (id - 0.5) / n()) %>%
    select(rowname, mpg, cyl, angle)

(p4 <- ggplot(mdf_mtcars, aes(x = rowname)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity", aes(y = mpg, fill = factor(cyl))) +
    # Limits of the plot = very important.
    # The negative value controls the size of the inner circle,
    # the positive one is useful to add size over each bar
    ylim(-10, 65) +
    coord_polar( start = 0, direction = 1, clip = "on") +
    # 清空坐标轴
```

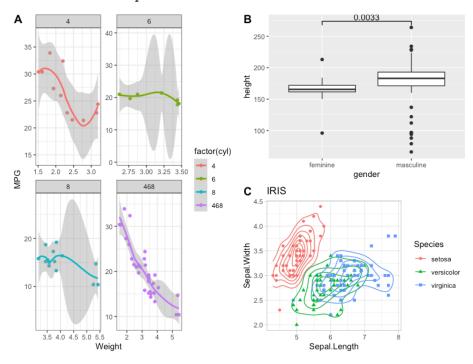
```
theme_minimal() +
theme(
    axis.text = element_blank(),
    axis.title = element_blank(),
    panel.grid = element_blank(),
    plot.margin = unit(rep(-1,4), "cm")
) +
# Add the labels, using the mdf_mtcars dataframe
geom_text(data = mdf_mtcars,
    aes(x = rowname, y = mpg + 28, label = rowname),
    color = "black", alpha = 0.9, size = 3,
    angle = mdf_mtcars$angle))
```



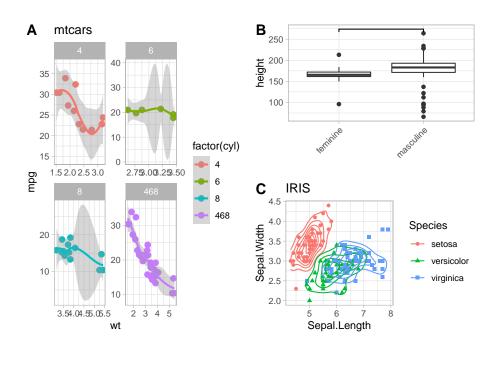
0.5 练习与作业 2: 多图组合, 将多个图画在一起

0.5.1 用 cowplot::ggdraw 将 p1, p2 和 p3 按下面的方式组合在一起

注: 需要先安装 cowplot 包

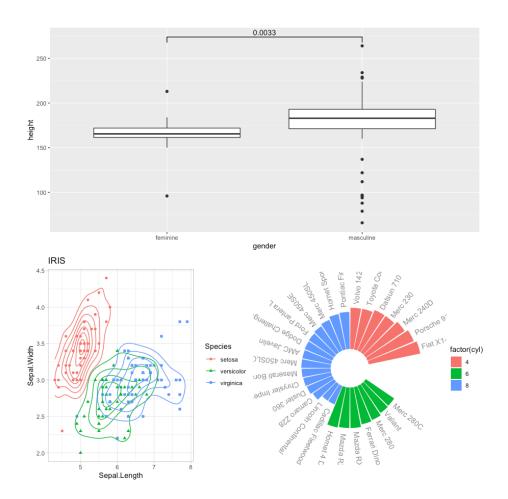


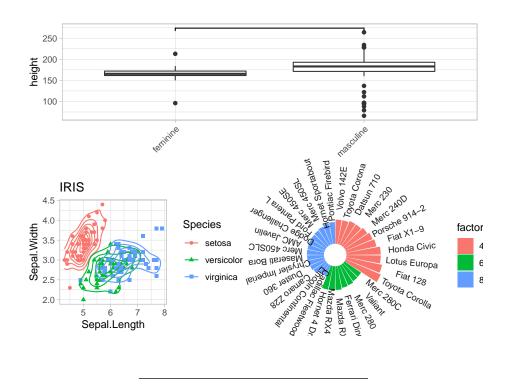
```
## 代码写这里,并运行;
ggdraw() +
draw_plot(p3, x = 0, y = 0, width = 0.5, height = 1) +
draw_plot(p2, 0.5, 0, 0.5, 0.5) +
draw_plot(p1, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5) +
draw_plot_label(c("A", "B", "C"), c(0, 0.5, 0.5),
c(1, 1, 0.5), size = 15)
```



0.5.2 用 gridExtra::grid.arrange() 函数将 p1, p2, p4 按下面的方式 组合在一起

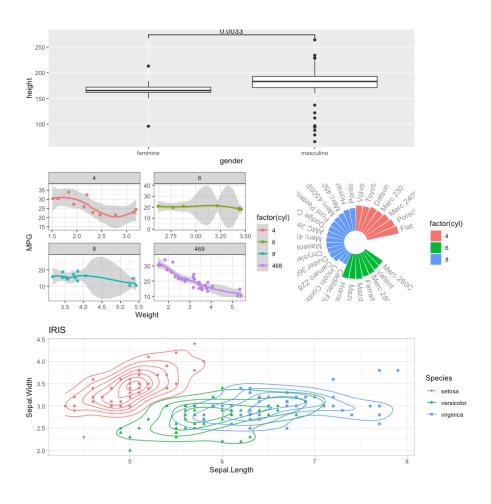
注: 1. 需要安装 gridExtra 包; 2. 请为三个 panel 加上 A, B, C 字样的标 签。





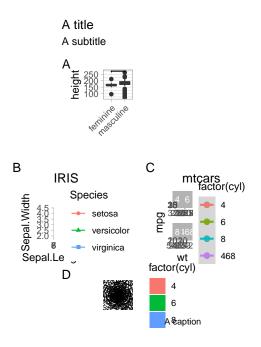
0.5.3 用 patchwork 包中的相关函数将 p1, p2, p3, p4 按下面的方式组 合在一起

注: 1. 需要安装 patchwork 包; 2. 为四个 panel 加上 A, B, C, D 字样的标签。



```
## 代码写这里, 并运行;
p1 / (p2 | p3) / p4 +
    plot_annotation(
        title = "A title",
        subtitle = "A subtitle",
        caption = "A caption",
        tag_levels = "A"
)
```

`geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'



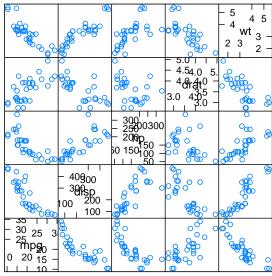
0.6 练习与作业 3: 作图扩展

0.6.1 scatterplot

安装 lattice 包,并使用其 splom 函数作图:

lattice::splom(mtcars[c(1,3,4,5,6)])

```
## 代码写这里, 并运行;
splom( mtcars[c(1,3,4,5,6)] )
```



Scatter Plot Matrix