



## **2. Graphics in R**

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# Graphics

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R can produce graphics in many formats, including:

- on screen
- PDF files for  $\text{\LaTeX}$  or emailing to people
- PNG or JPEG bitmap formats for web pages (or on non-Windows platforms to produce graphics for MS Office). PNG is also useful for graphs of large data sets.
- On Windows, metafiles for Word, Powerpoint, and similar programs

# Setup

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Graphs should usually be designed on the screen and then may be replotted on eg a PDF file (for Word/Powerpoint you can just copy and paste)

For printed graphs, you will get better results if you design the graph at the size it will end up, eg:

```
## on Windows
```

```
windows(height=4,width=6)
```

```
## on Unix
```

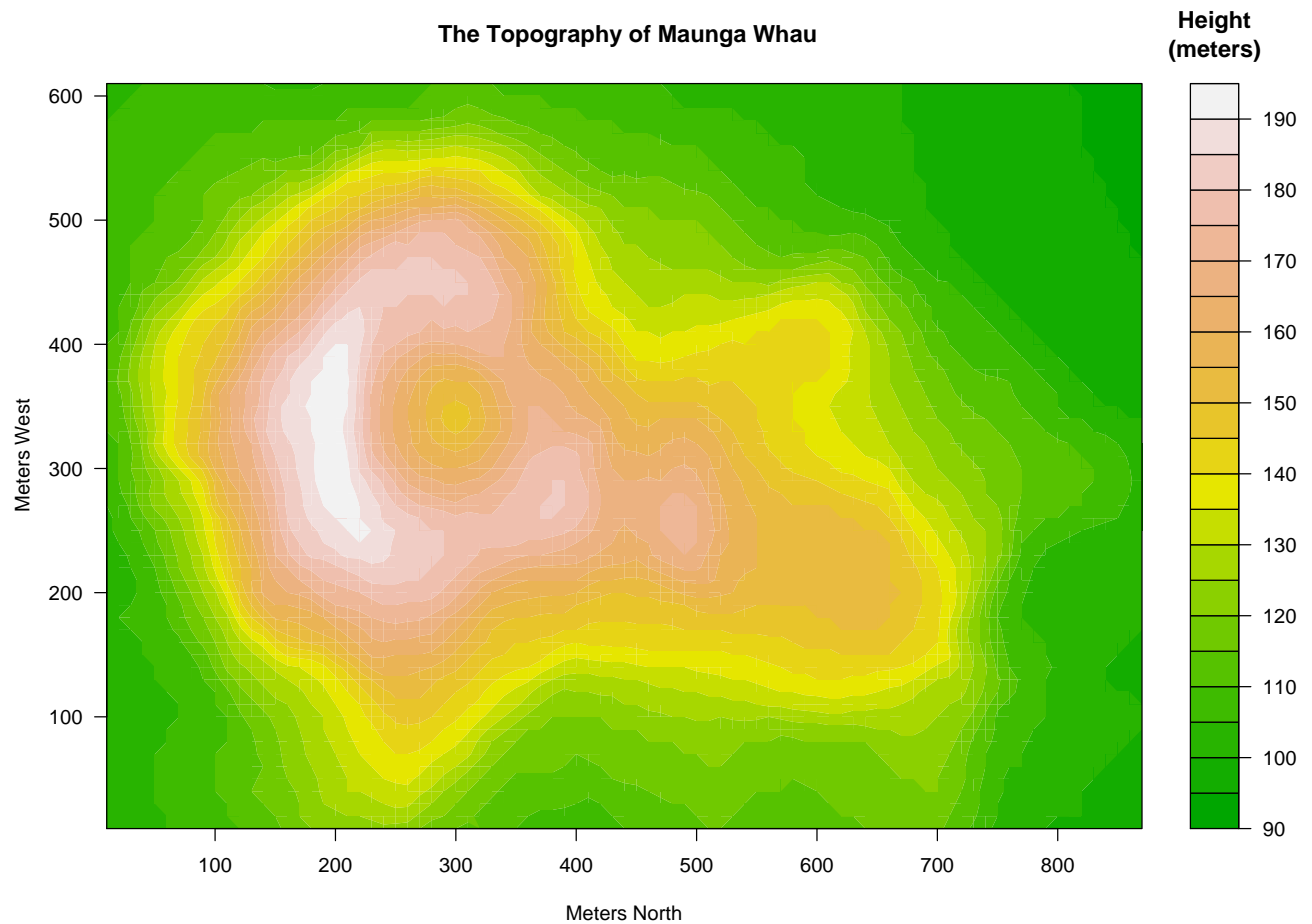
```
x11(height=4,width=6)
```

Word or  $\text{\LaTeX}$  can rescale the graph, but when the graph gets smaller, so do the axis labels...

# Setup

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Created at full-page size (11×8.5 inches)

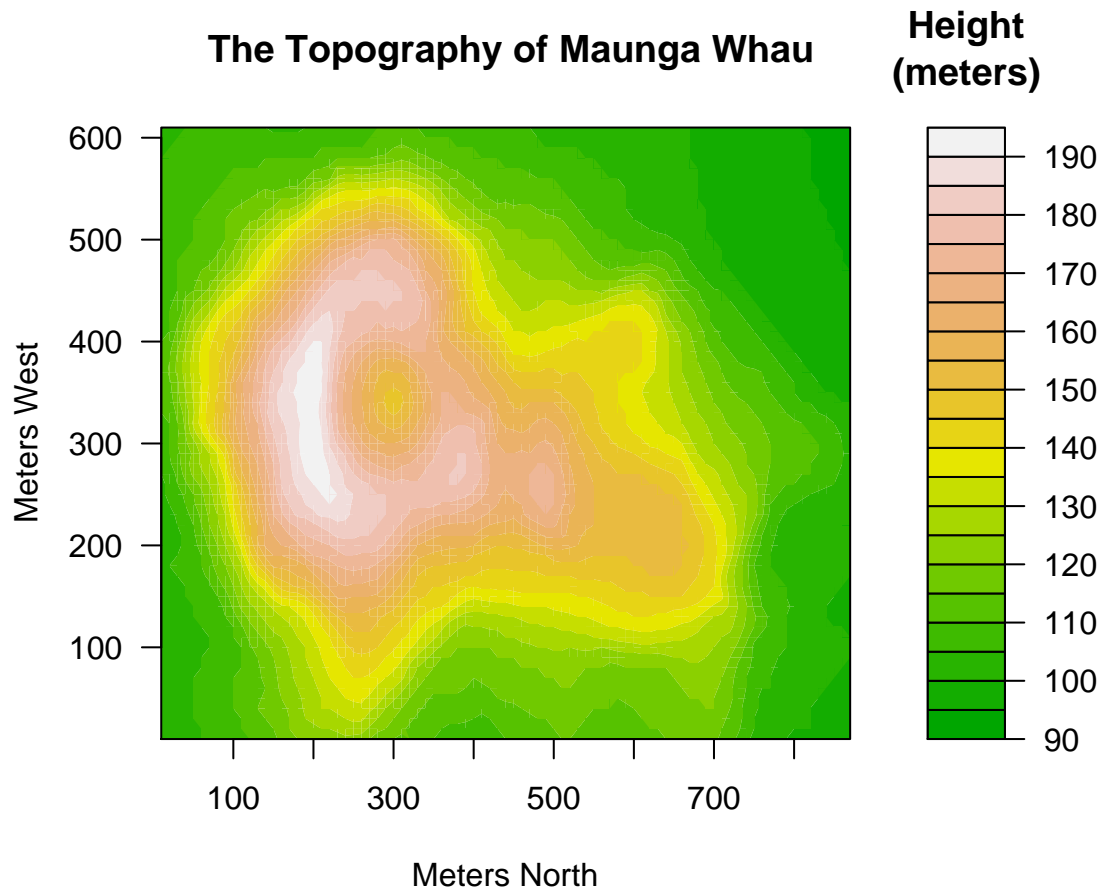


filled.contour(.) from R version 2.5.1 (2007-06-27)

# Better scaling

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Created at 6×5 inches



filled.contour(.) from R version 2.5.1 (2007-06-27)

# The real thing

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<http://www.teara.govt.nz/en/photograph/3920/maungawhau-mt-eden>

# Finishing

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After you have the right commands to draw the graph you can produce it in another format: eg

```
## start a PDF file
pdf("picture.pdf",height=4,width=6)
## your drawing commands here
...
### close the PDF file
dev.off()
```

You may find `dir()`, `getwd()` and `setwd()` helpful

# Drawing

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Usually, use `plot()` to create a graph and then `lines()`, `points()`, `legend()`, `text()`, `rect()`, `segments()`, `symbols()`, `arrows()` and other commands to annotate it. There is no 'erase' function, so keep your commands in a script.

`plot()` is a **generic function**: it does appropriate things for different types of input

```
## scatterplot
plot(salary$year, salary$salary)
## boxplot
plot(salary$rank, salary$salary)
## stacked barplot
plot(salary$field, salary$rank)
```

and others, for other types of input.



# Formula interface

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The `plot()` command can also be used this way;

```
plot(salary~rank, data=salary)
```

where we introduce the **formula** system, that is also used for regression models. Here, think of  $Y \sim X$ .

The variables in the formula are automatically looked up in the **data=** argument.

# Designing graphs

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Two important aspects of designing a graph

- It should have something to say
- It should be legible

Having something to say is *your* problem; software can help with legibility.

# Designing graphs

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## Important points

- Axes need labels (with units, large enough to read)
- Color can be very helpful (but not if the graph is going to be printed in black and white).
- Different line or point styles usually should be labelled.
- Points plotted on top of each other won't be seen

*After* these are satisfied, it can't hurt to have the graph look nice.

# Options

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First we set up the data – in this case, a built-in dataset, containing daily ozone concentrations in New York, summer 1973

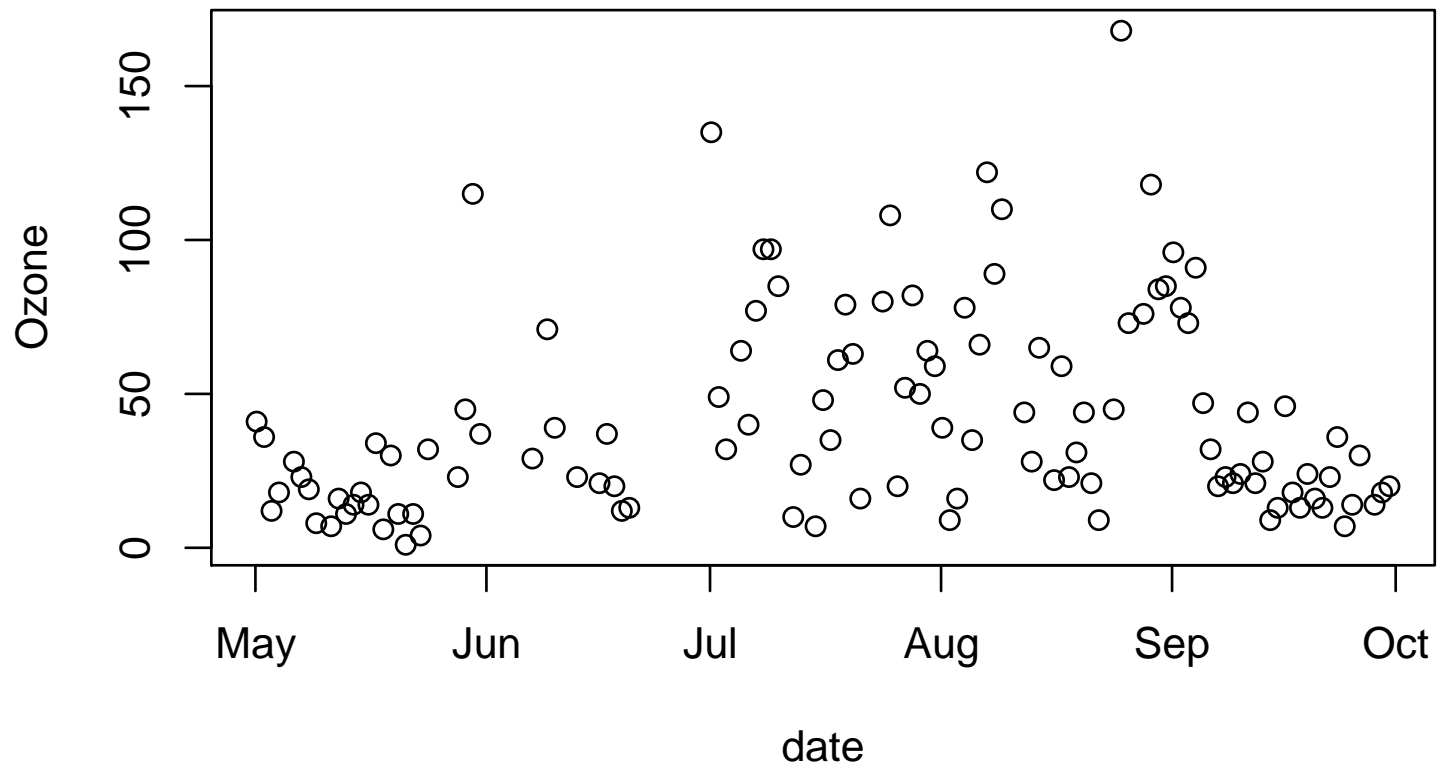
```
data(airquality)
names(airquality)
airquality$date<-with(airquality, ISOdate(1973,Month,Day))
```

All these graphs were designed at 4in×6in and stored as PDF files;

# Options

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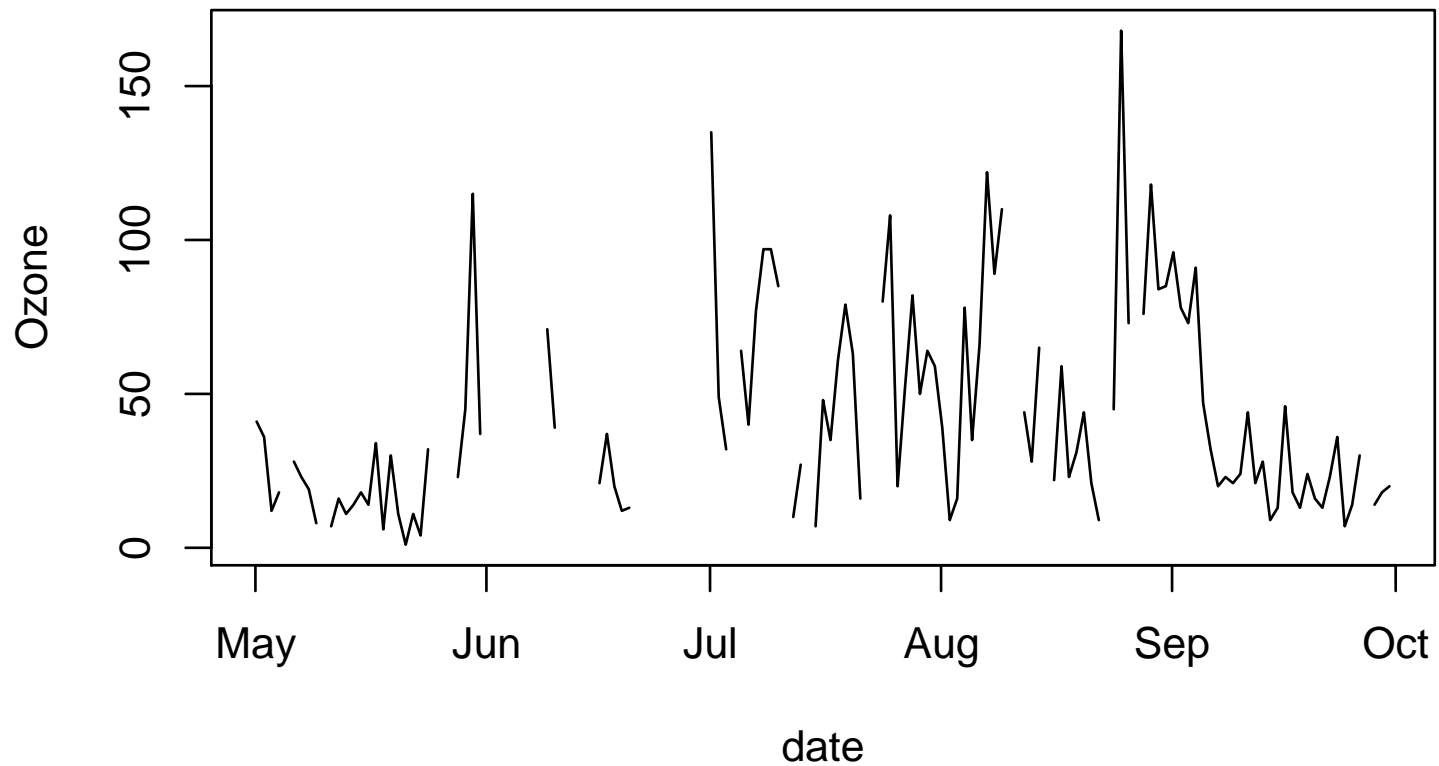
```
plot(Ozone~date, data=airquality)
```



# Options

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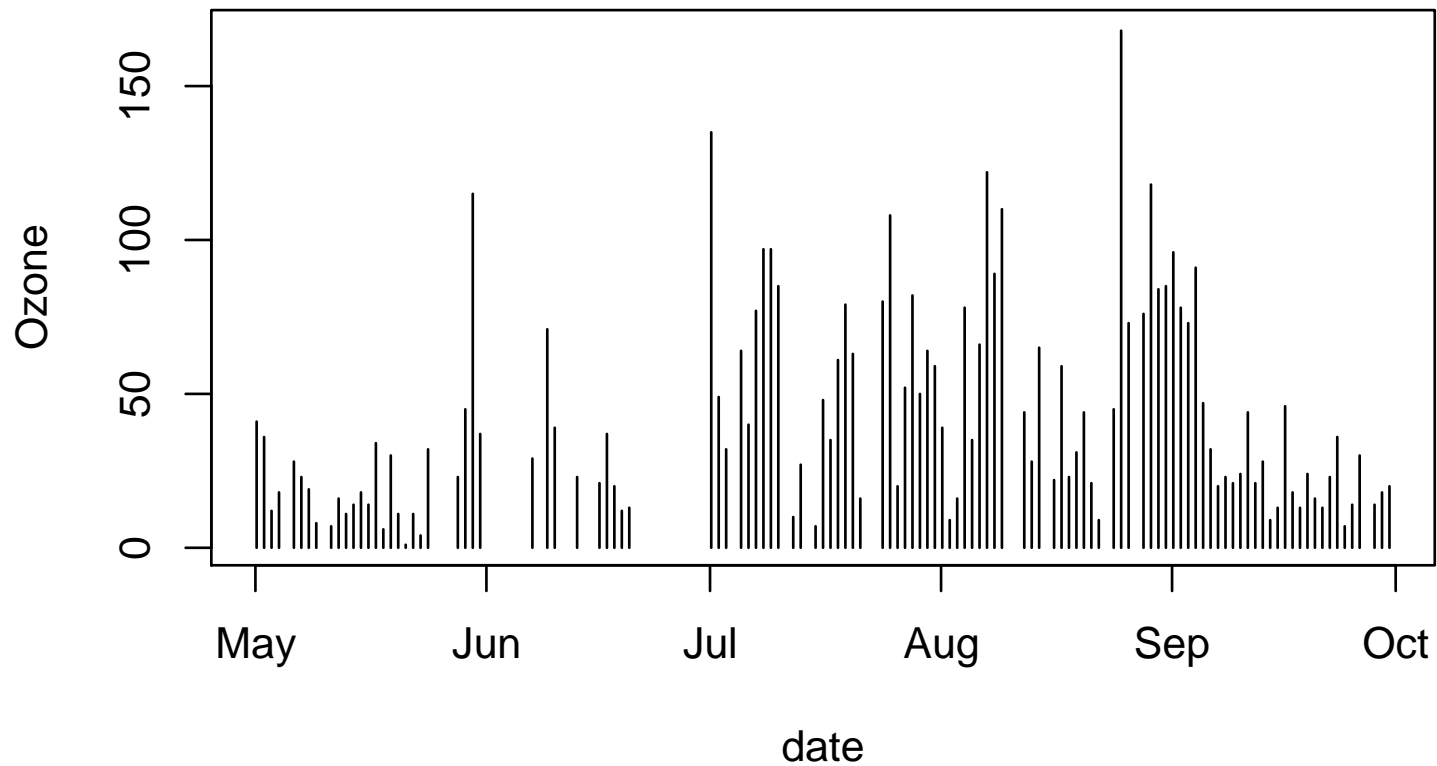
```
plot(Ozone~date, data=airquality,type="l")
```



# Options

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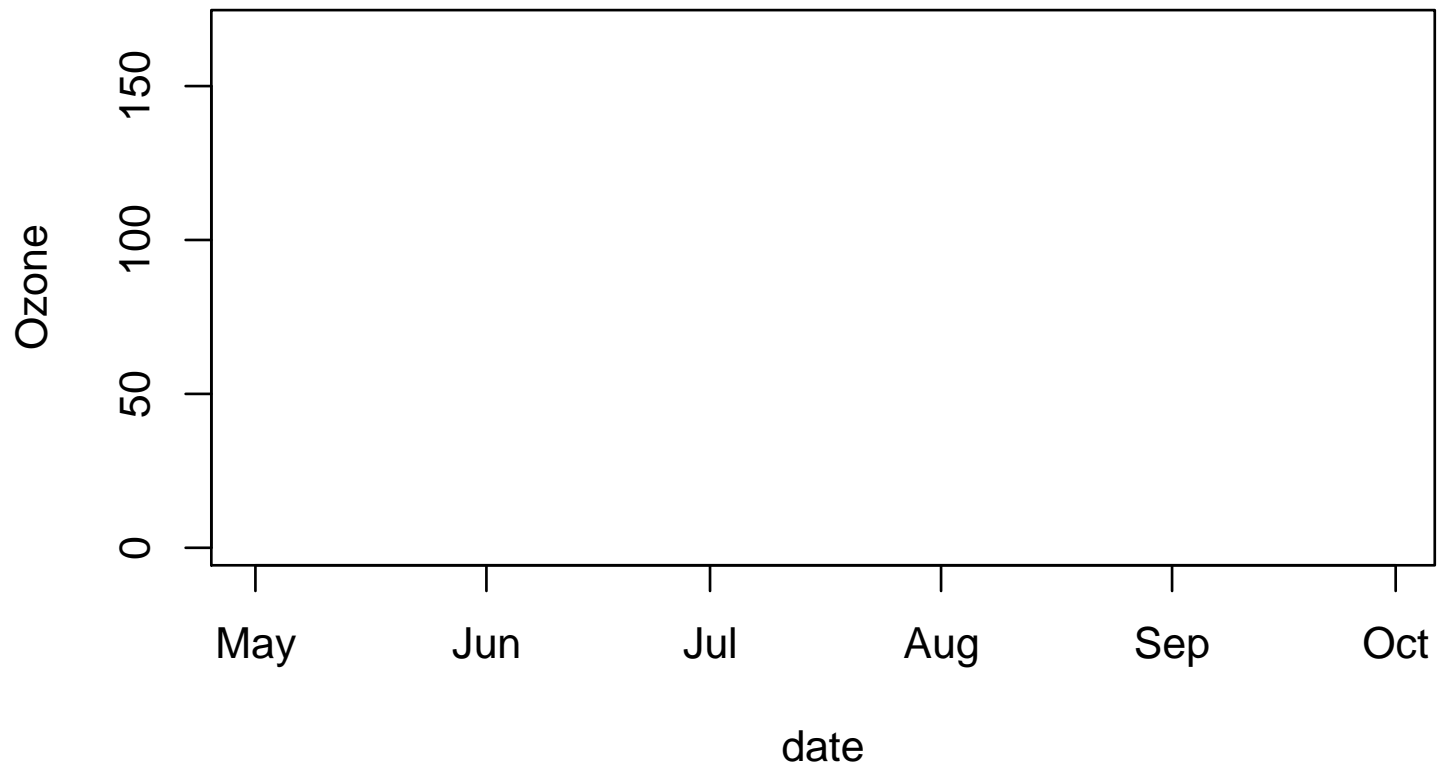
```
plot(Ozone~date, data=airquality,type="h")
```



# Options

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```
plot(Ozone~date, data=airquality,type="n")
```



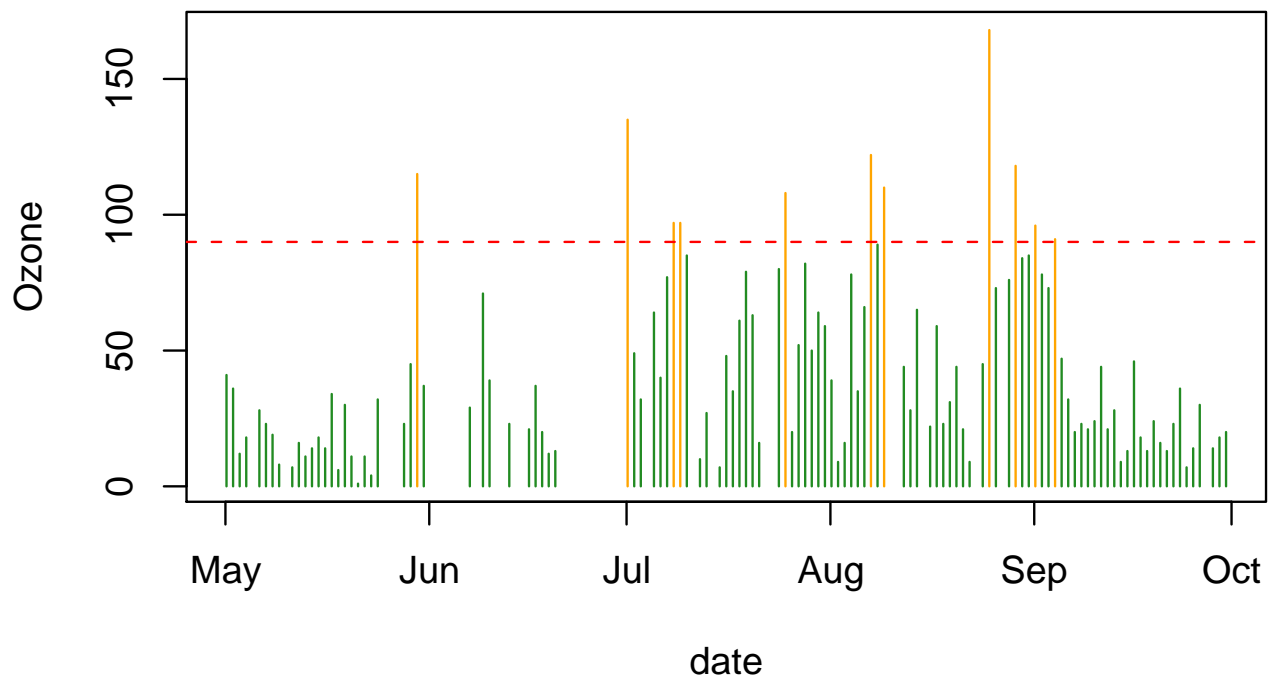


# Options

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Commands to do a more complex plot;

```
bad <- ifelse(airquality$Ozone>=90, "orange", "forestgreen")  
plot(Ozone~date, data=airquality, type="h", col=bad)  
abline(h=90, lty=2, col="red")
```



# Notes

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- `type=` controls how data are plotted. `type="n"` is not as useless as it looks: it can set up a plot for latter additions.
- Colors can be specified by name (the `colors()` function gives all the names), by red/green/blue values ("`#rrggbb`" with six base-sixteen digits) or by position (1:8) in the standard palette of 8 colors.
- `abline` draws a single straight line on a plot
- `ifelse()` selects between two vectors based on a logical variable.
- `lty` specifies the line type: 1 is solid, 2 is dashed, 3 is dotted, then it gets more complicated. See `?par`, then search for `lty`

# Adding to a plot

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More example commands

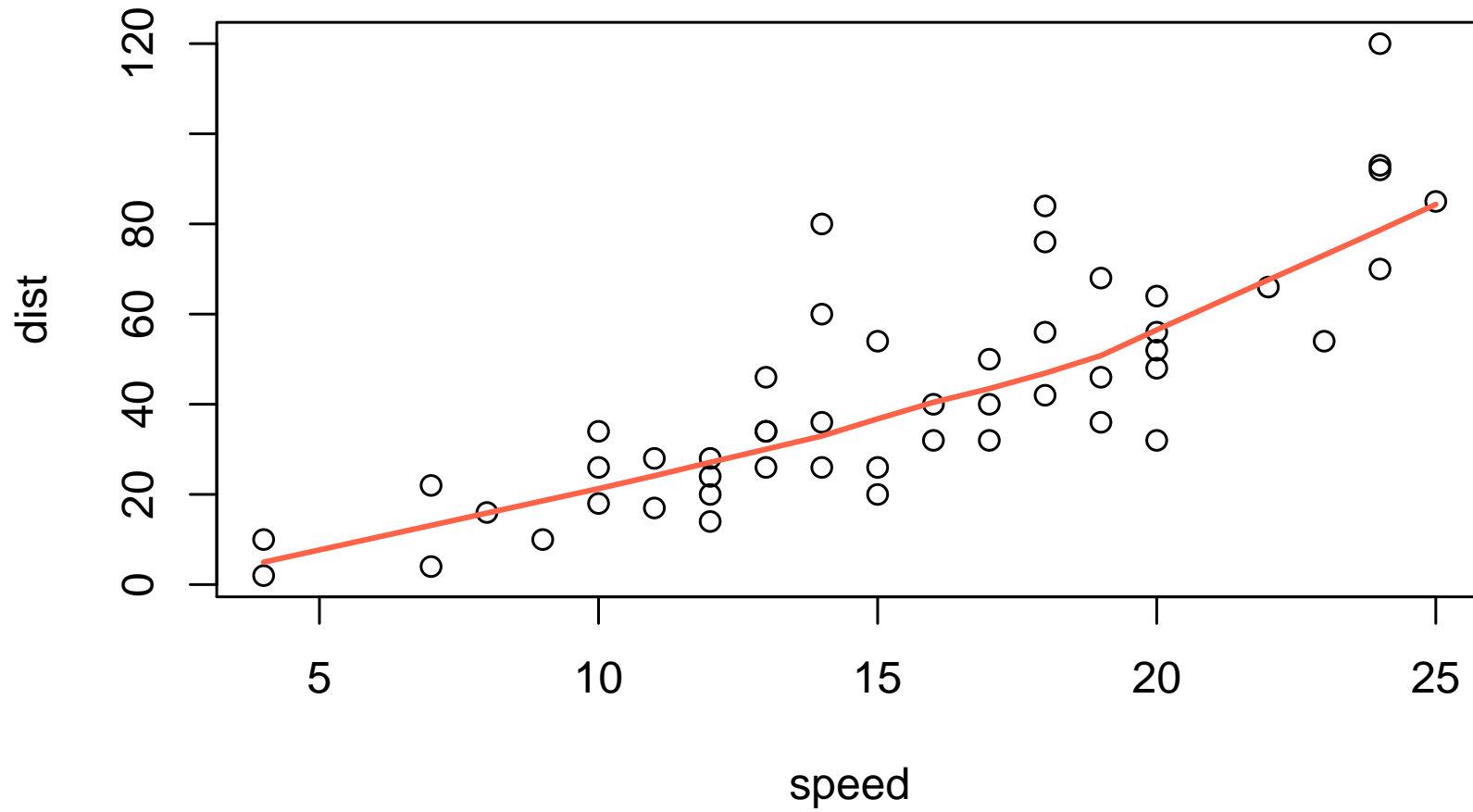
```
data(cars)
plot(dist~speed,data=cars)
with(cars, lines(lowess(speed, dist), col="tomato", lwd=2))

plot(dist~speed,data=cars, log="xy")
with(cars, lines(lowess(speed, dist), col="tomato", lwd=2))
with(cars, lines(supsmu(speed, dist), col="purple", lwd=2))

legend("bottomright", legend=c("lowess", "supersmoother"), bty="n",
      lwd=2, col=c("tomato", "purple"))
```

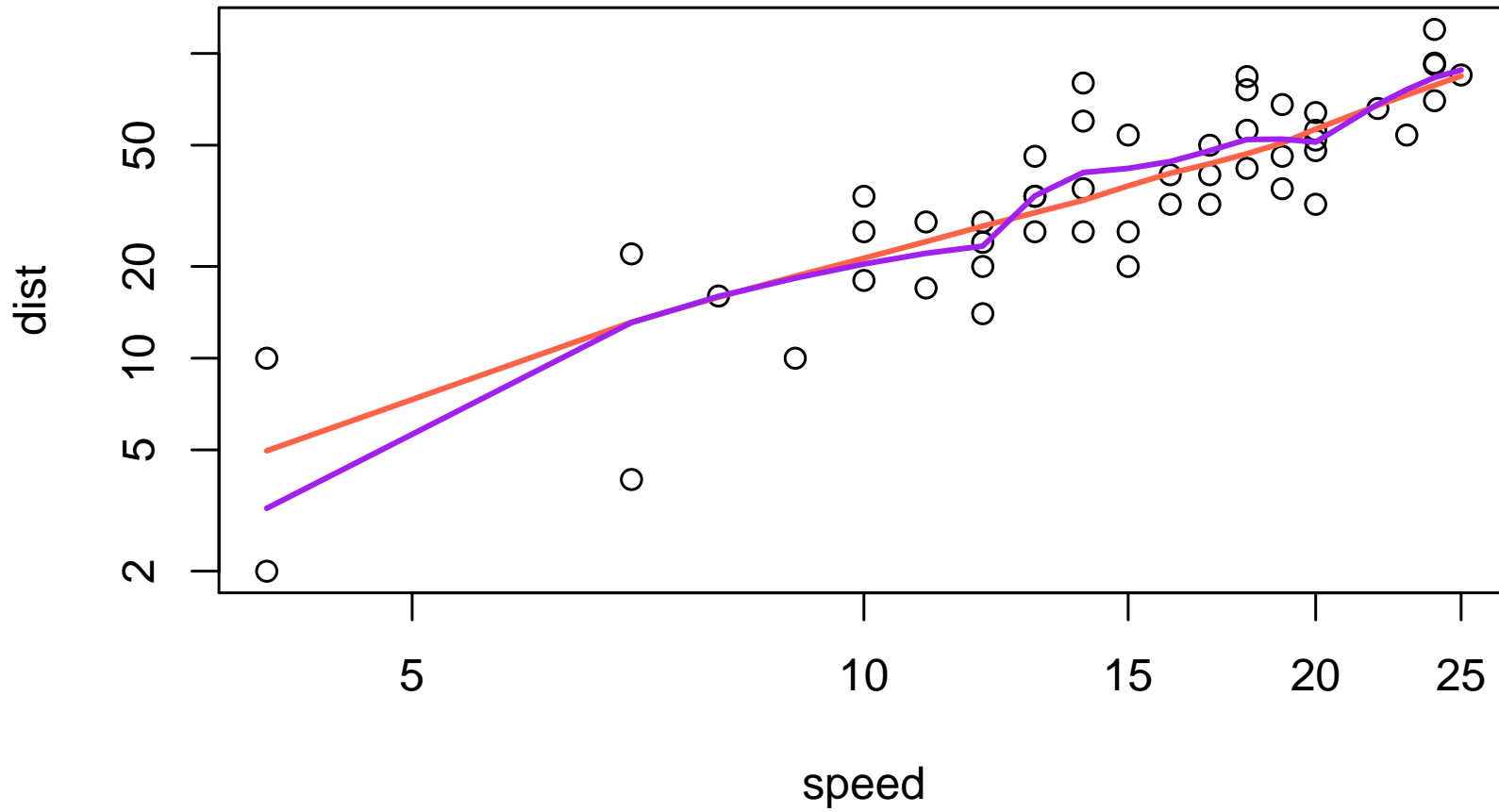
# Adding to a plot

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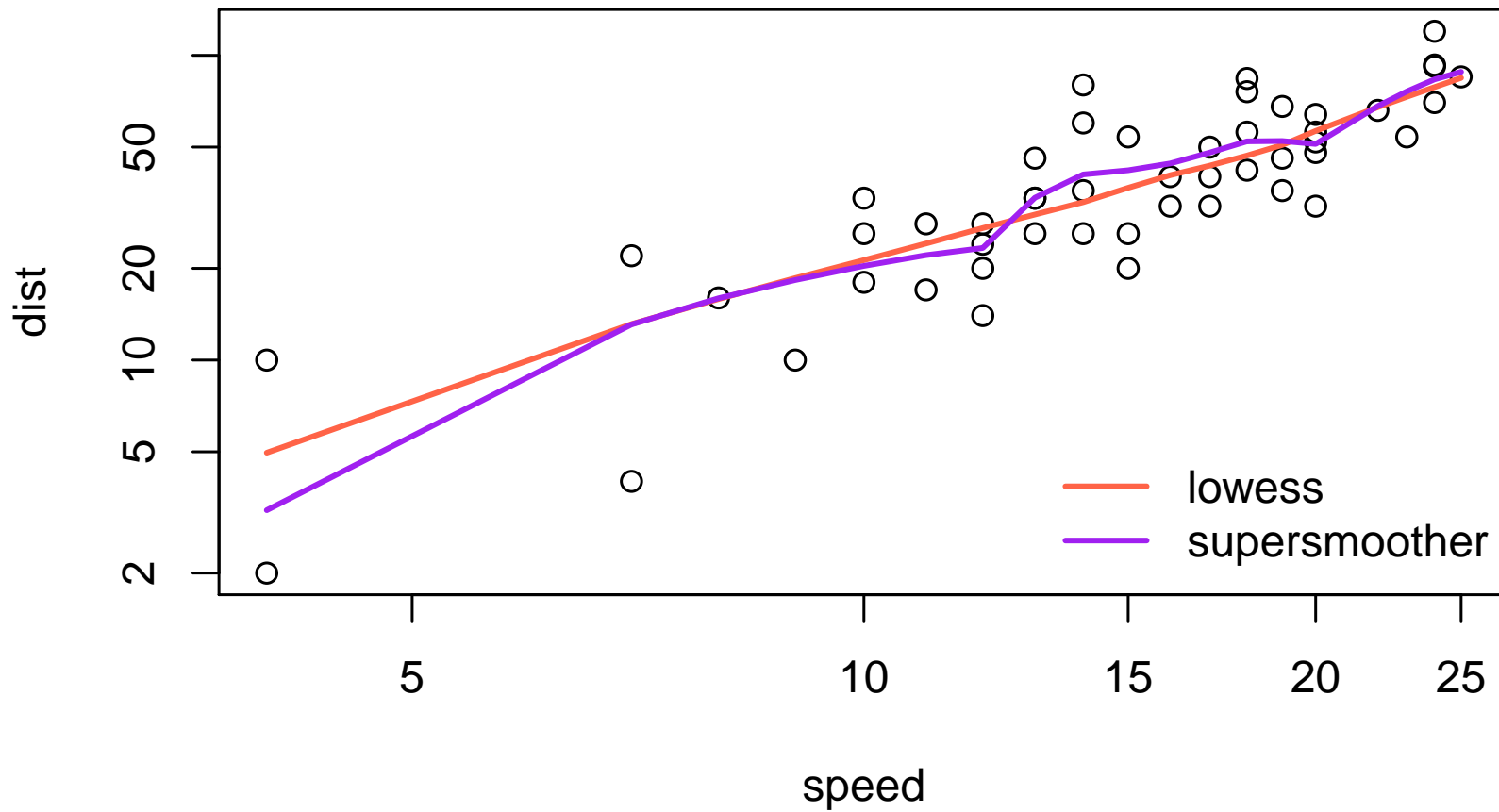
# Adding to a plot

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# Adding to a plot

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# Notes

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- `lines()` adds lines to an existing plot (and `points()` adds points)
- `lowess()` and `supsmu()` are scatterplot smoothers. They calculate smooth curves that fit the relationship between  $y$  and  $x$  locally. Their output has attributes `$x` and `$y`, that generic function `lines()` can cope with
- `log="xy"` asks for both axes to be logarithm (`log="x"` would just be the x-axis)
- `legend()` adds a legend

# Conditioning plots

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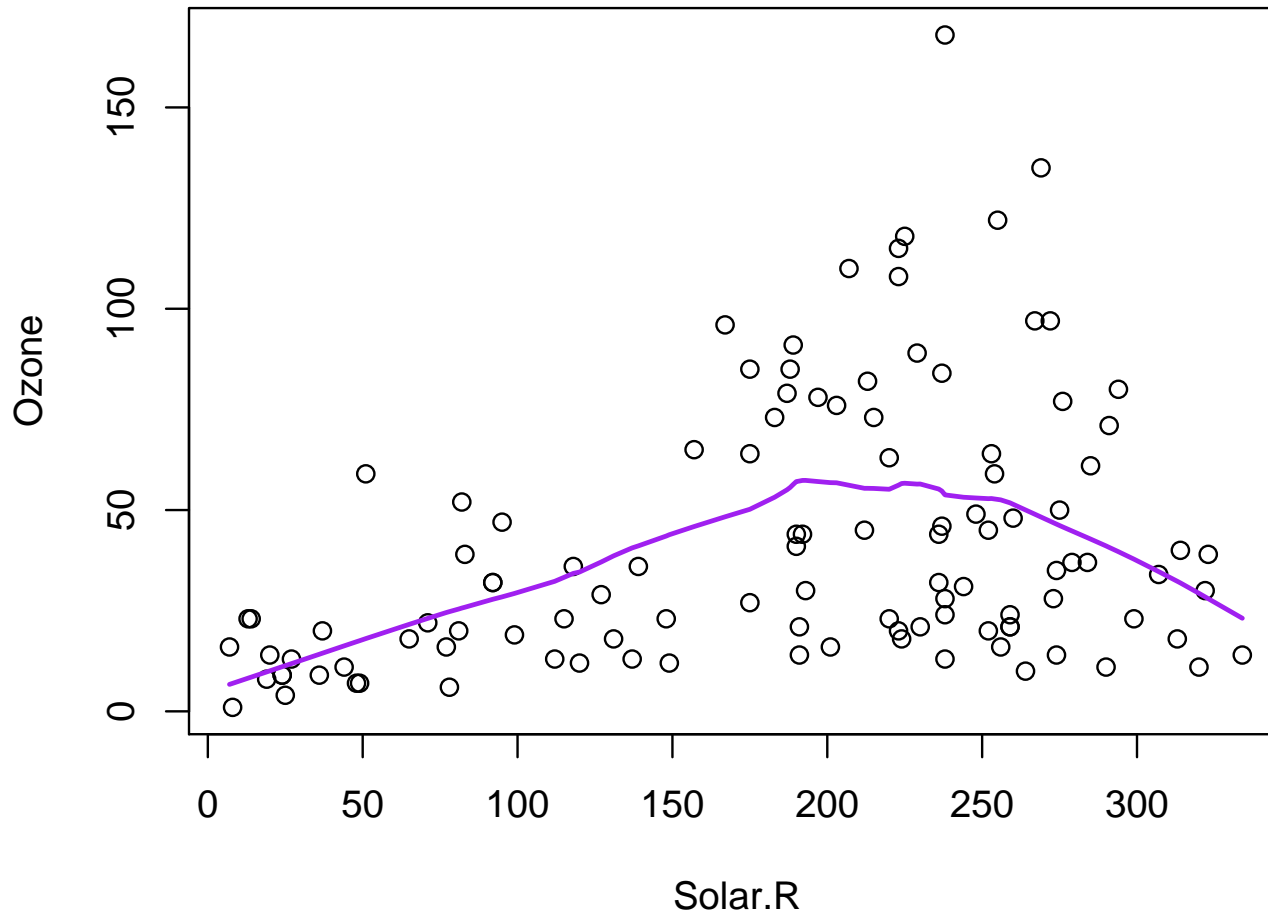
Ozone is a **secondary pollutant**, it is produced from organic compounds and atmospheric oxygen in reactions catalyzed by nitrogen oxides and powered by sunlight.

However, looking at ozone concentrations in NY in summer we see a non-monotone relationship with sunlight



# Conditioning plots

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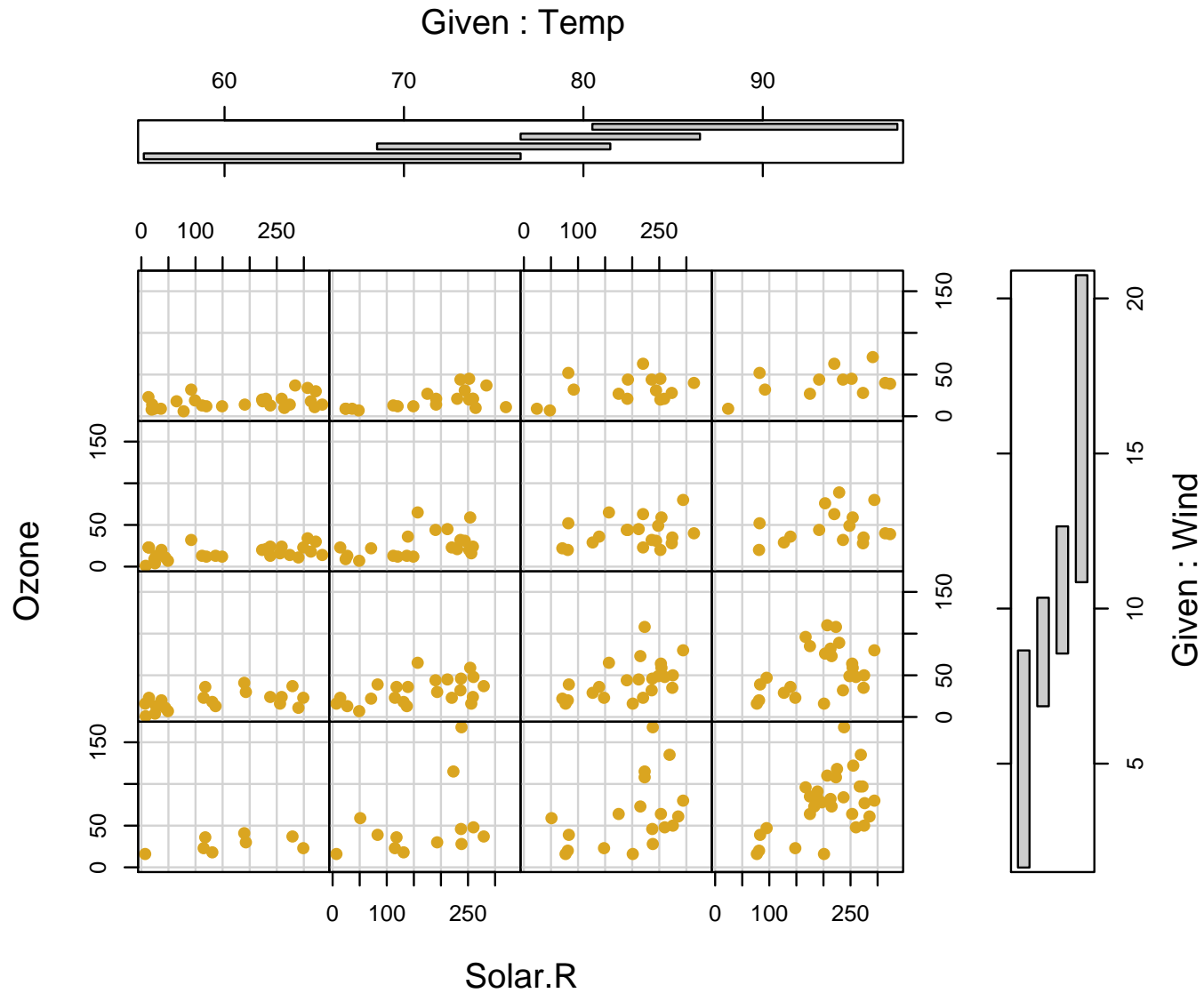
# Conditioning plots

---

Here we draw a scatterplot of `Ozone` vs `Solar.R` for various subranges of `Temp` and `Wind`. For more examples like this, see the commands in the `lattice` package.

```
data(airquality)
coplot(Ozone ~ Solar.R | Temp * Wind, number = c(4, 4),
       data = airquality,
       pch = 21, col = "goldenrod", bg = "goldenrod")
```

# Conditioning plots



# Conditioning plots

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- A 4-D relationship is illustrated; the Ozone/sunlight relationship changes in strength depending on both the Temperature and Wind
- The vertical bar | is statistician-speak for 'conditioning on' (nb this is different to use of |'s meaning as Boolean 'OR')
- The horizontal/vertical 'shingles' tell you which data appear in which plot. The overlap can be set to zero, if preferred
- `coplot()`'s default layout is a bit odd; try setting `rows`, `columns` to different values
- For more plotting commands that support conditioning, see `library(help="lattice")`

# Conditioning plots: general

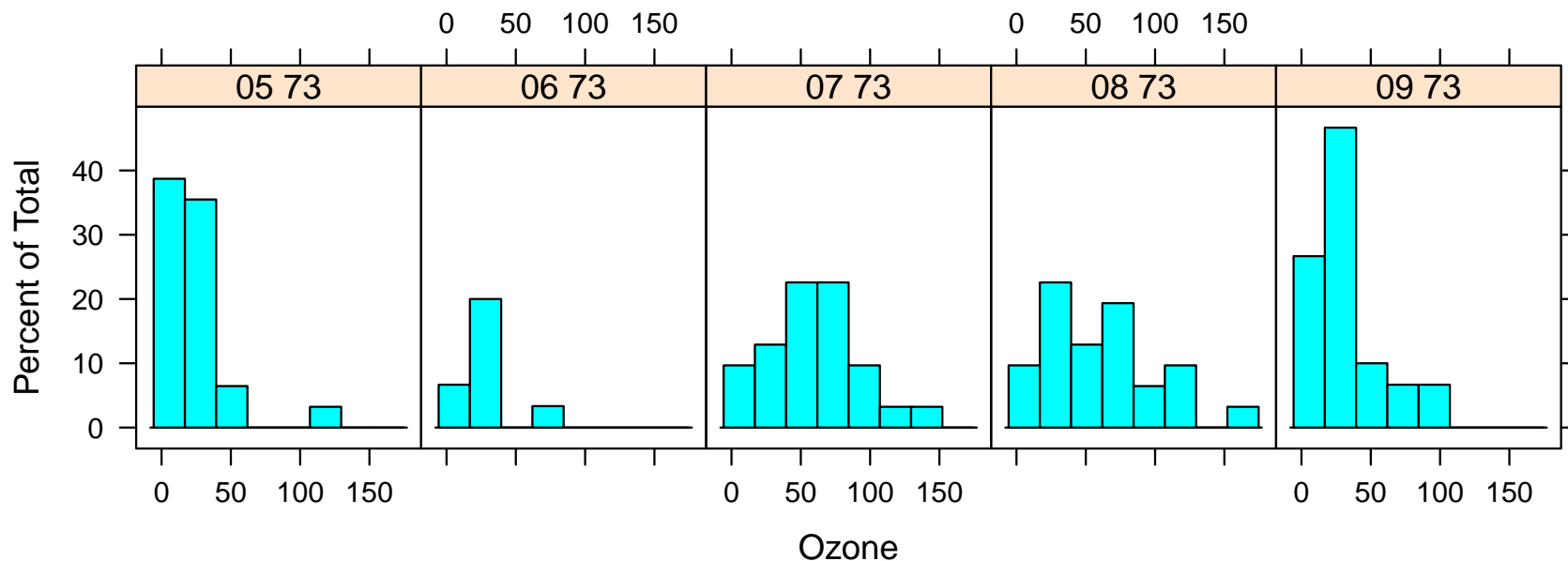
Functions in the lattice package allow various forms of conditioning plot – here for histograms;

```
library("lattice")
```

```
airquality$date <- with(airquality, ISOdate(1973,Month,Day))
```

```
airquality$month <- strftime(airquality$date, "%m %y")
```

```
histogram(~Ozone|month, data=airquality)
```



# Conditioning plots: general

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Some other plots that can be conditioned;

- `xyplot()` for scatterplots – more flexible version of `coplot()`
- `barchart()` for boxplots
- `dotplot()` and `stripchart()`
- `qq()` and `qqmath()`, e.g. comparing to  $N(0, 1)$
- `levelplot()` – heatmaps, see also `image()`
- `contourplot()` – see also `contour()`
- `cloud()` and `wireframe()`, for fake 3D

For still others see `?Lattice` after loading the `lattice` package ... or `demo(lattice)`.

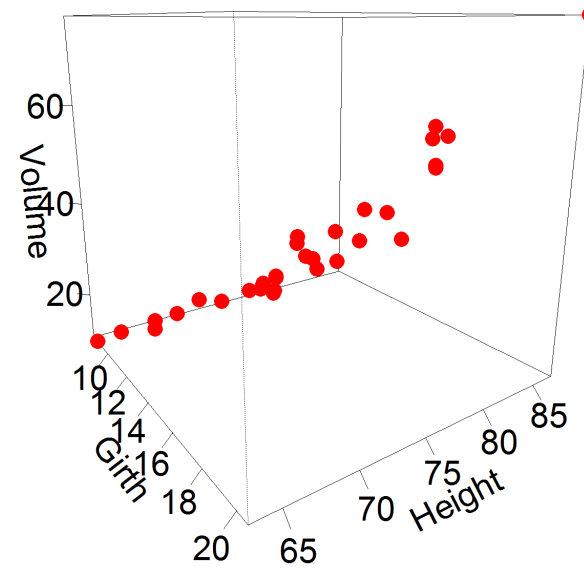
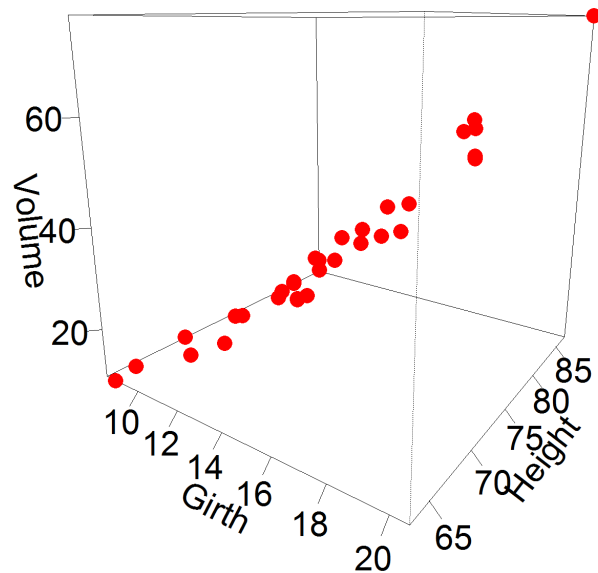
For fine control, these functions all permit `panel` arguments, i.e. you can supply a function implemented in each subplot. `?panel.abline` describes some pre-written versions.

# persp() and friends

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Should you ever need them; (and you may not!)

```
with(trees,{
per <- persp(x=1:2, y=1:2, z=matrix(NA,2,2), theta=35,
  xlim=range(Girth), ylim=range(Height), zlim=range(Volume),
  xlab="Girth",ylab="Height", zlab="Volume", axes=TRUE, ticktype="detailed")
points(trans3d(x=Girth, y=Height, z=Volume, per), col="red", pch=19)
})
```



persp() is okay for wireframes, otherwise try cloud() first.

# Toys: Mathematical annotation

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An expression can be specified in R for any text in a graph (`help(plotmath)` for details). Here we annotate a figure drawn with `polygon()`.

```
x<-seq(-10,10,length=400)
y1<-dnorm(x)
y2<-dnorm(x,m=3)
par(mar=c(5,4,2,1))
plot(x,y2,xlim=c(-3,8),type="n",
      xlab=quote( $Z=\frac{\mu[1]-\mu[2]}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}$ ),
      ylab="Density")
polygon(c(1.96,1.96,x[240:400],10),
        c(0,dnorm(1.96,m=3),y2[240:400],0),
        col="grey80",lty=0)
lines(x,y2)
lines(x,y1)
polygon(c(-1.96,-1.96,x[161:1],-10),
        c(0,dnorm(-1.96,m=0),y1[161:1],0),
        col="grey30",lty=0)
polygon(c(1.96,1.96,x[240:400],10),
        c(0,dnorm(1.96,m=0),y1[240:400],0),
        col="grey30")
```

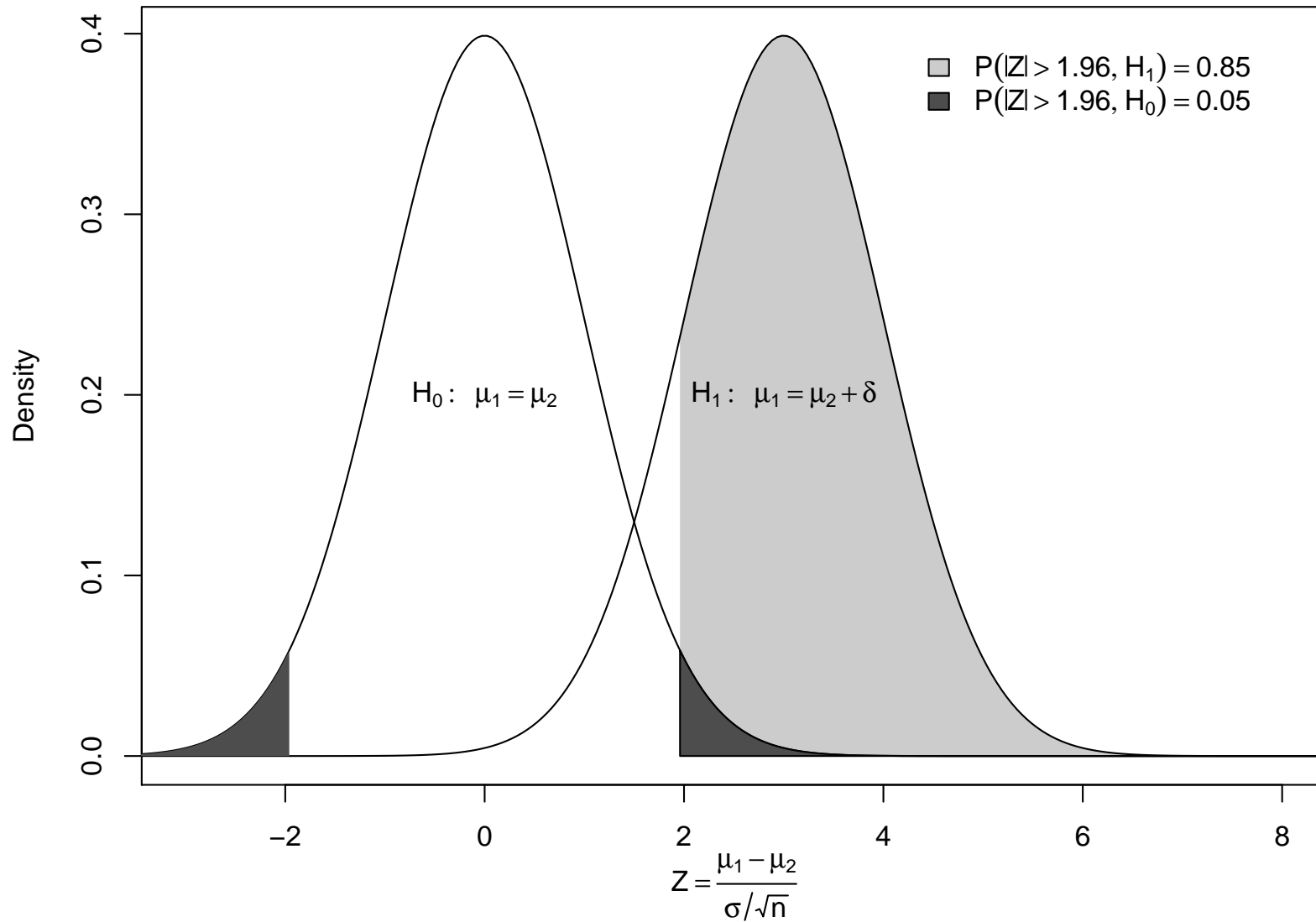


# Toys: Mathematical annotation

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```
legend(4.2, .4, fill=c("grey80", "grey30"),  
       legend=expression(P(abs(Z)>1.96, H[1]) == 0.85,  
                          P(abs(Z)>1.96, H[0]) == 0.05), bty="n")  
text(0, .2, quote(H[0]:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2$ ))  
text(3, .2, quote(H[1]:  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 + \delta$ ))
```

# Toys: Mathematical annotation



# Toys: Maps

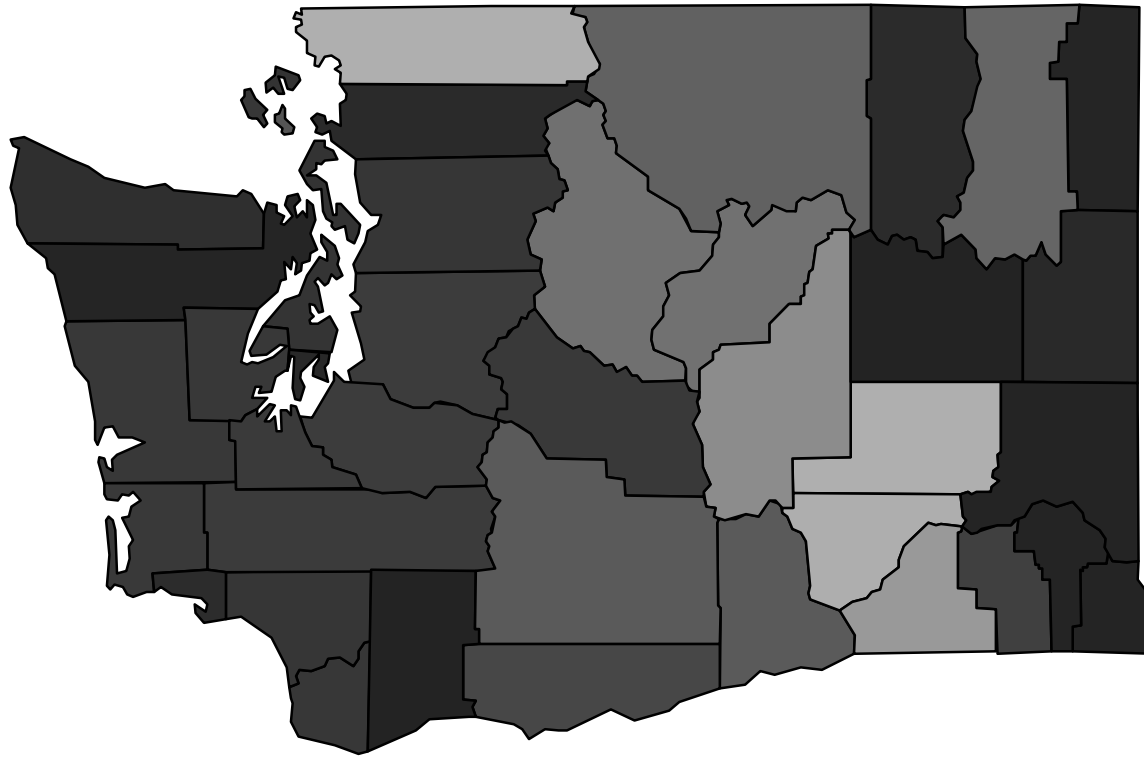
---

```
> library("maps")
> map('county', 'washington', fill = TRUE,
      col = grey(sqrt(wa[,10]/(wa[,1]))) )
> title(main="Proportion Hispanic")
```

# Toys: Maps

---

Proportion Hispanic



# Even conditioned maps!

Health insurance coverage by age and state

