Feuille de Travaux Dirigés n° 4
Les graphiques et R

Les exemples de cette feuille de travaux dirigées sont tirés de l'aide du logiciel R

Table des matières

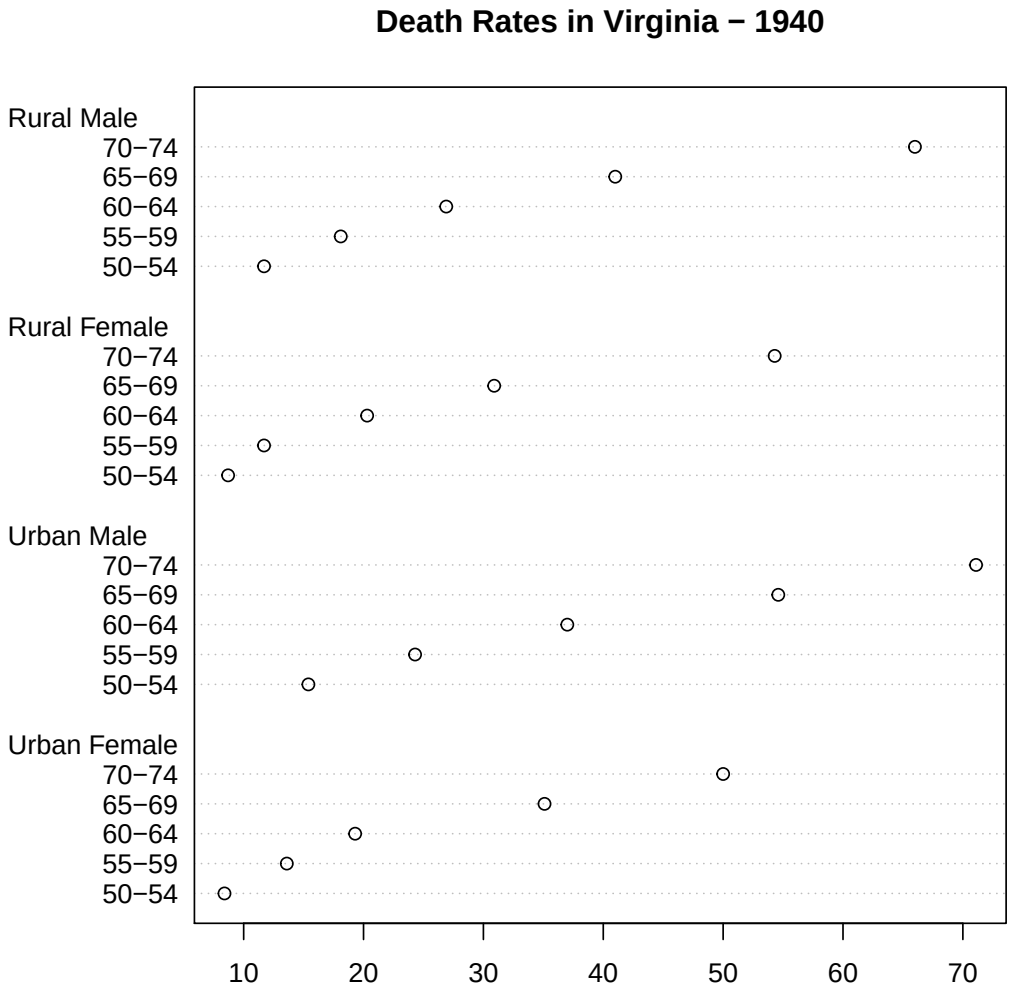
1 Contenu

Nous allons nous intéresser à différents types de représentations graphiques adaptées à la nature des variables que nous souhaitons représenter.

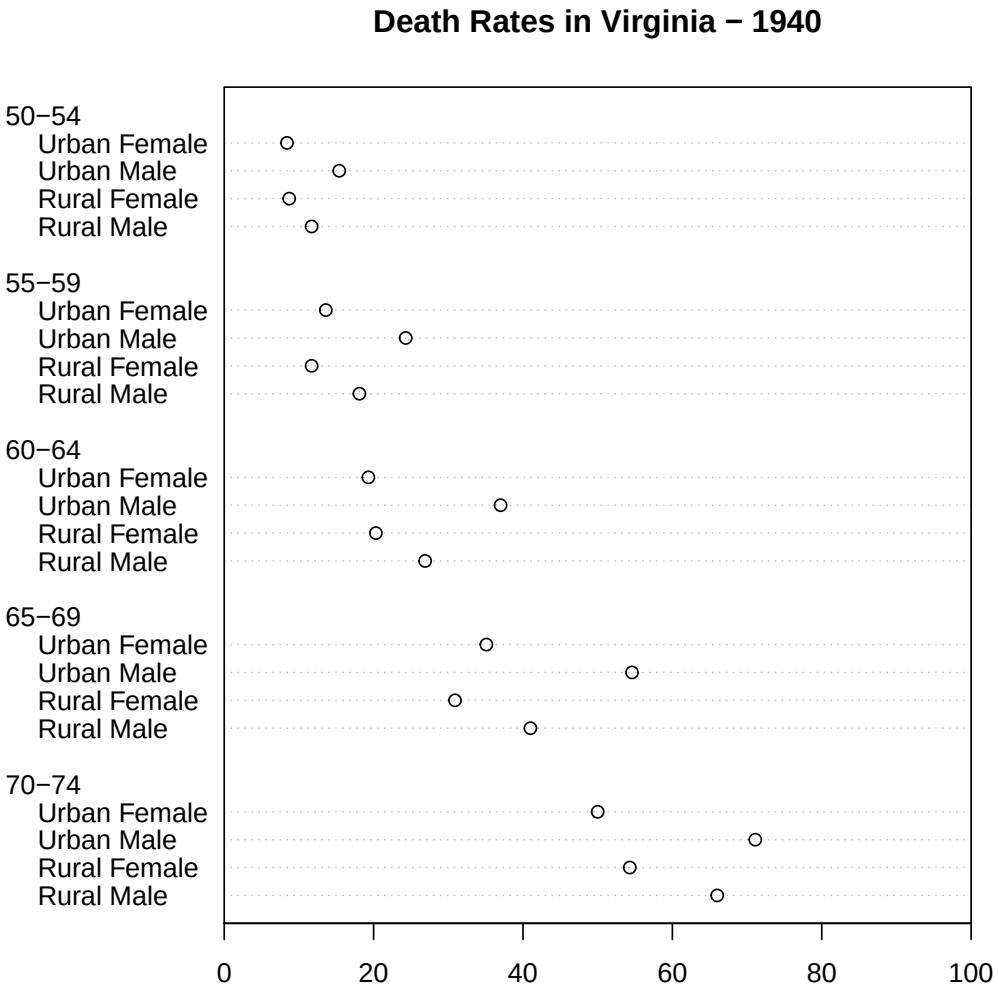
```
library(graphics)
```

2 dotchart

```
dotchart(VADeaths, main = "Death Rates in Virginia - 1940")
```




```
op <- par(xaxs="i")
dotchart(t(VADeaths), main = "Death Rates in Virginia - 1940", xlim = c(0,100))
```

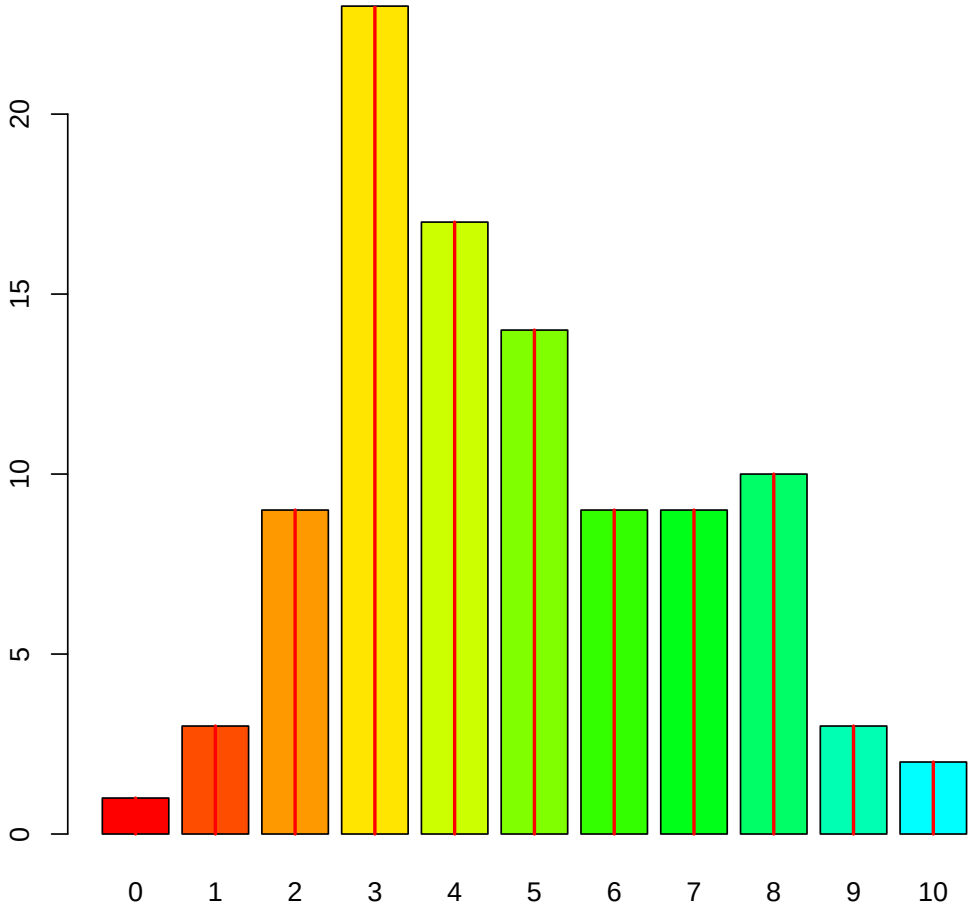



```
par(op)
```

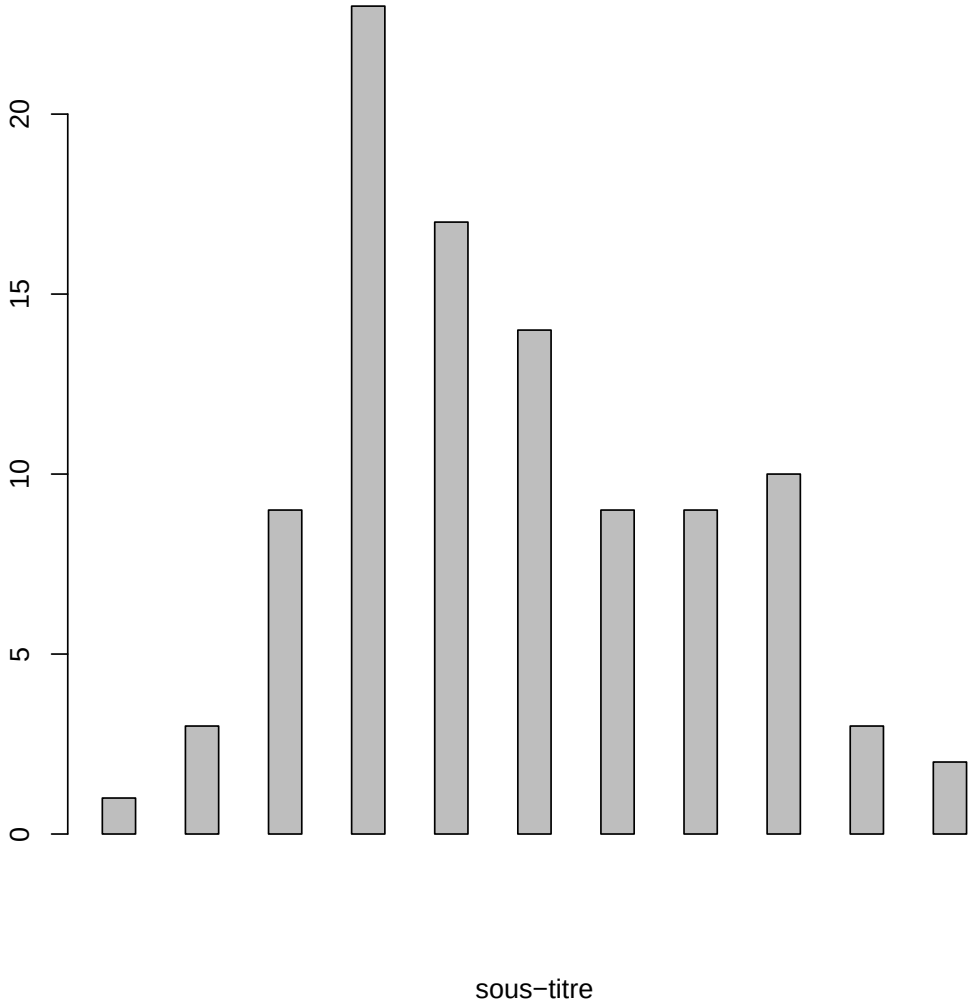
3 barplot

```
require(grDevices)
tN <- table(Ni <- stats::rpois(100, lambda=5))
```

```
r <- barplot(tN, col=rainbow(20))
lines(r, tN, type='h', col='red', lwd=2)
```



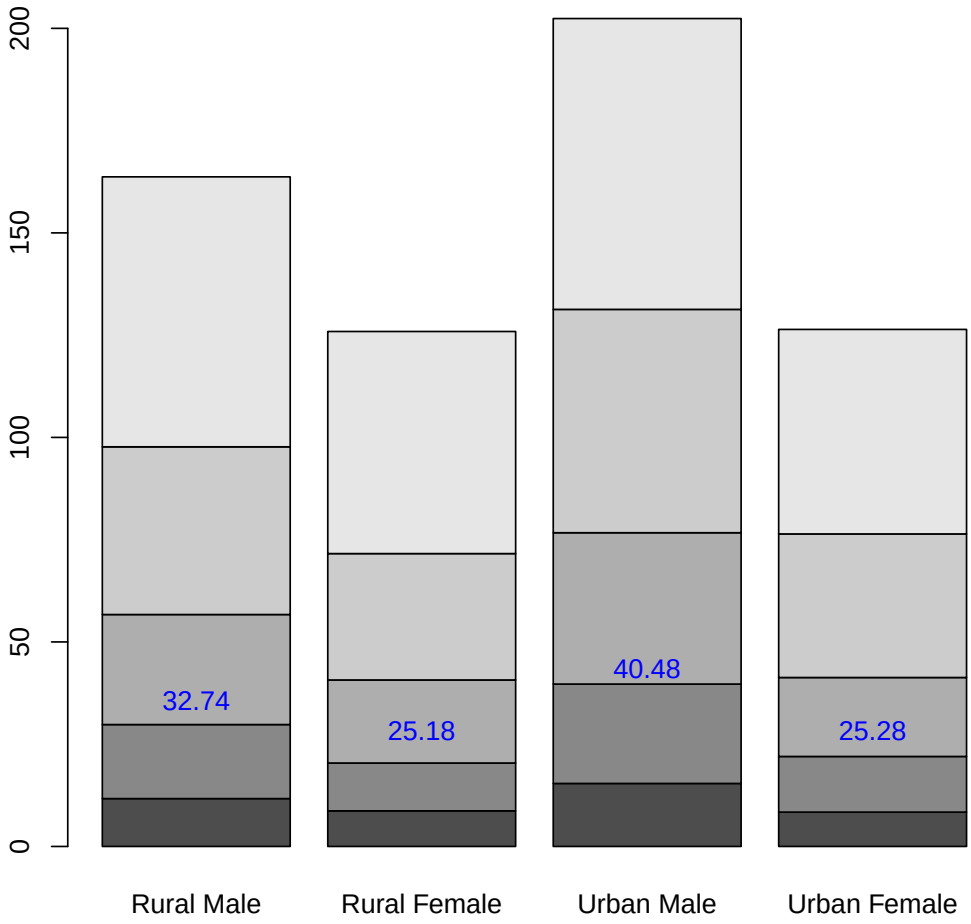

```
barplot(tN, space = 1.5, axisnames=FALSE,
        sub = "sous-titre")
```



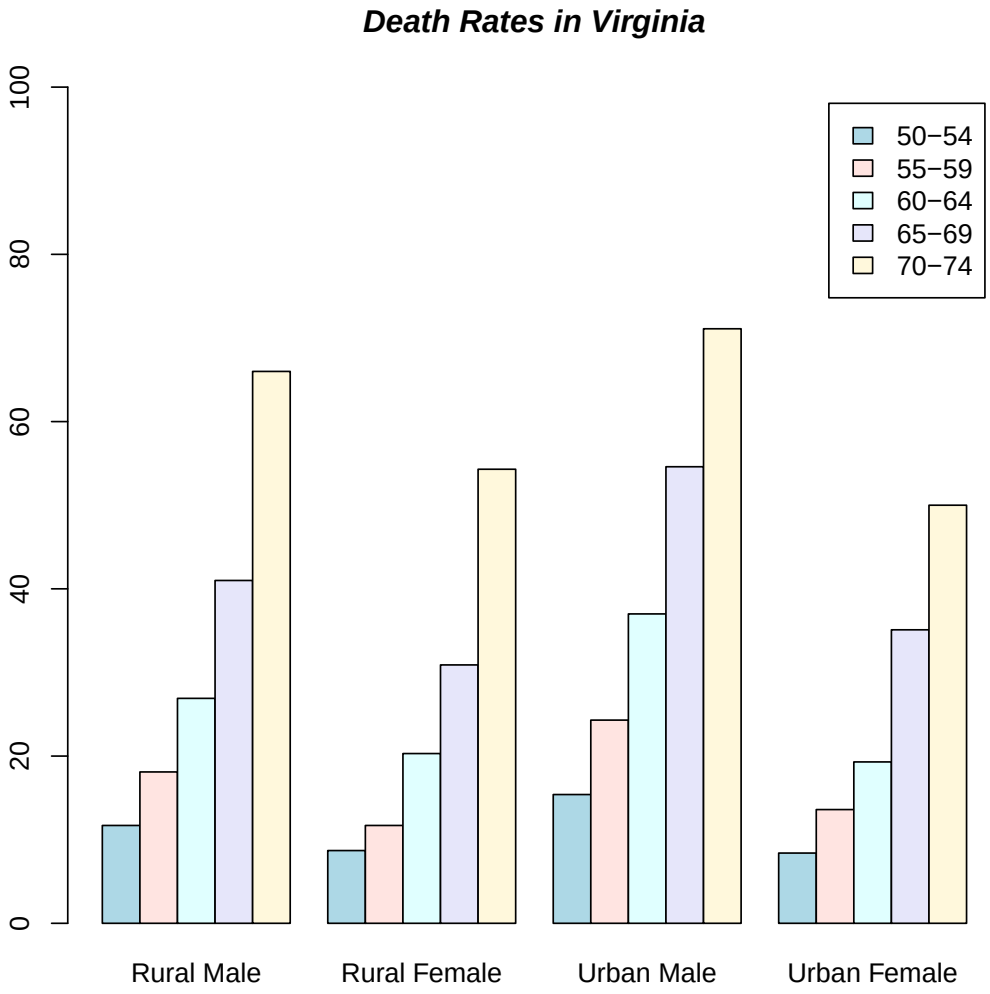

```
barplot(VADeaths, plot = FALSE)

## [1] 0.7 1.9 3.1 4.3
```

```
barplot(VADeaths, plot = FALSE, beside = TRUE)

##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]  1.5  7.5 13.5 19.5
## [2,]  2.5  8.5 14.5 20.5
## [3,]  3.5  9.5 15.5 21.5
## [4,]  4.5 10.5 16.5 22.5
## [5,]  5.5 11.5 17.5 23.5
```

```
mp <- barplot(VADeaths)
tot <- colMeans(VADeaths)
text(mp, tot + 3, format(tot), xpd = TRUE, col = "blue")
```



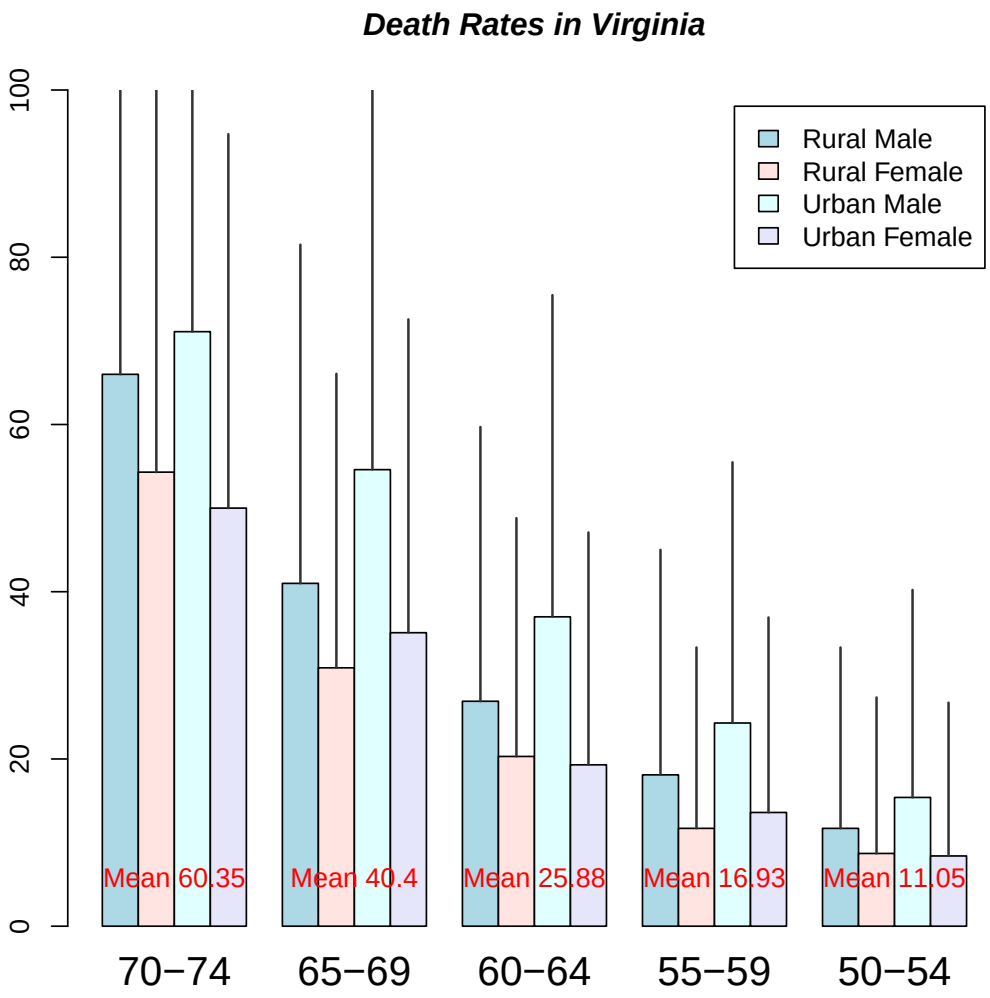

```
barplot(VADeaths, beside = TRUE,
        col = c("lightblue", "mistyrose", "lightcyan",
                "lavender", "cornsilk"),
        legend = rownames(VADeaths), ylim = c(0, 100))
title(main = "Death Rates in Virginia", font.main = 4)
```




```
hh <- t(VADeaths)[, 5:1]
mybarcol <- "gray20"
```

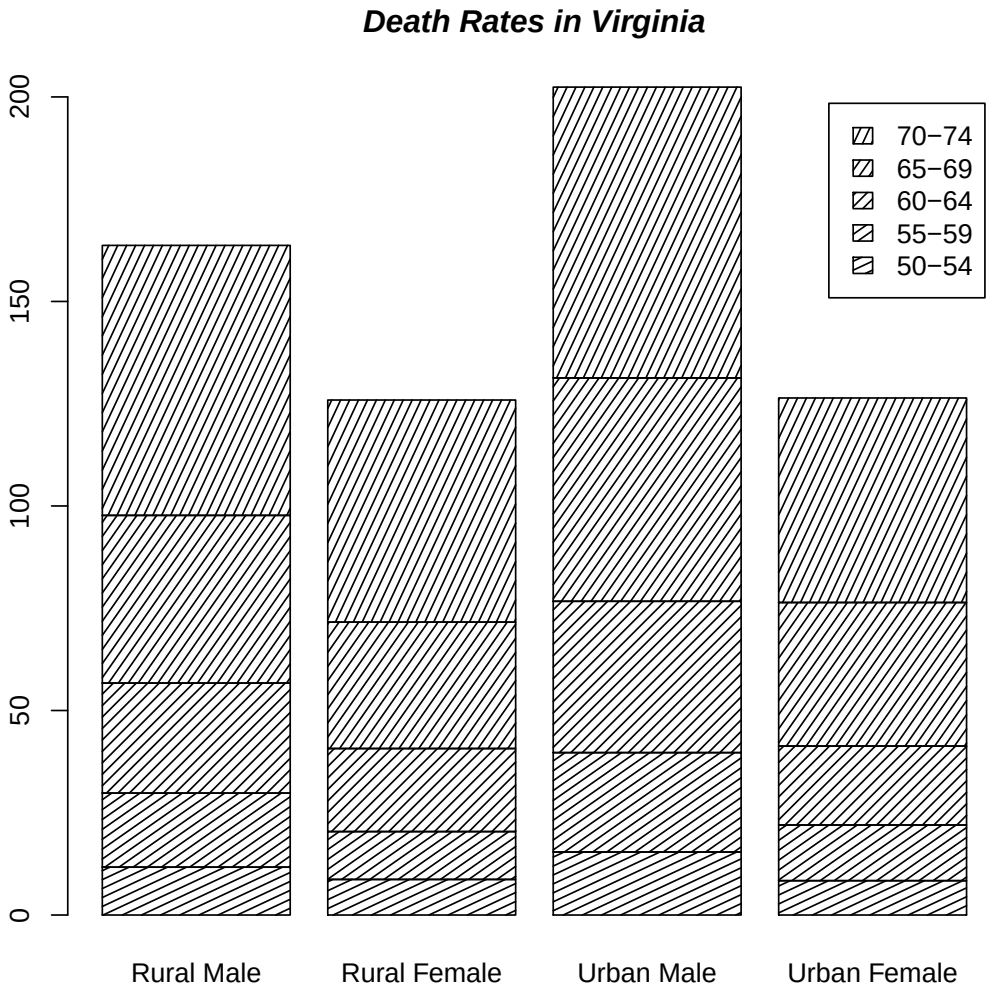
```
mp <- barplot(hh, beside = TRUE,
        col = c("lightblue", "mistyrose",
                "lightcyan", "lavender"),
        legend = colnames(VADeaths), ylim= c(0,100),
        main = "Death Rates in Virginia", font.main = 4,
        sub = "Faked upper 2*sigma error bars", col.sub = mybarcol,
        cex.names = 1.5)
segments(mp, hh, mp, hh + 2*sqrt(1000*hh/100), col = mybarcol, lwd = 1.5)
stopifnot(dim(mp) == dim(hh))# corresponding matrices
```

```
mtext(side = 1, at = colMeans(mp), line = -2,
      text = paste("Mean", formatC(colMeans(hh))), col = "red")
```

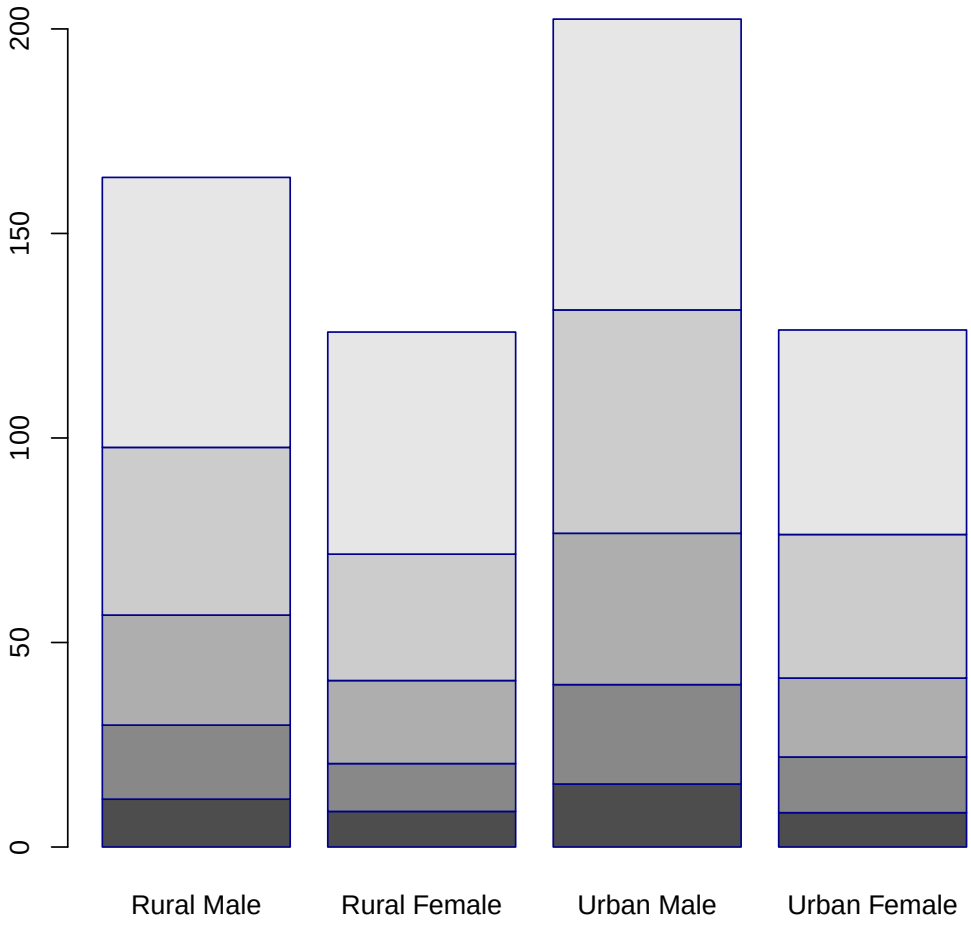


Faked upper 2*sigma error bars

```
barplot(VADeaths, angle = 15+10*1:5, density = 20, col = "black",
        legend = rownames(VADeaths))
title(main = list("Death Rates in Virginia", font = 4))
```

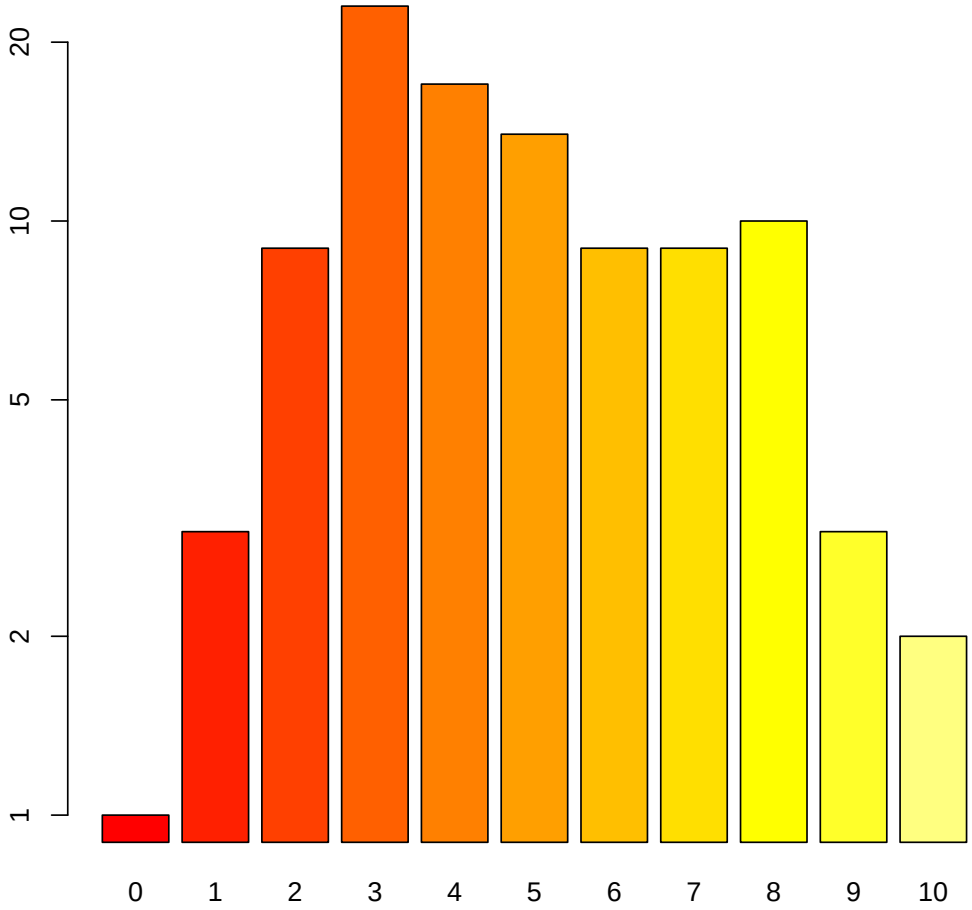



```
barplot(VADeaths, border = "dark blue")
```

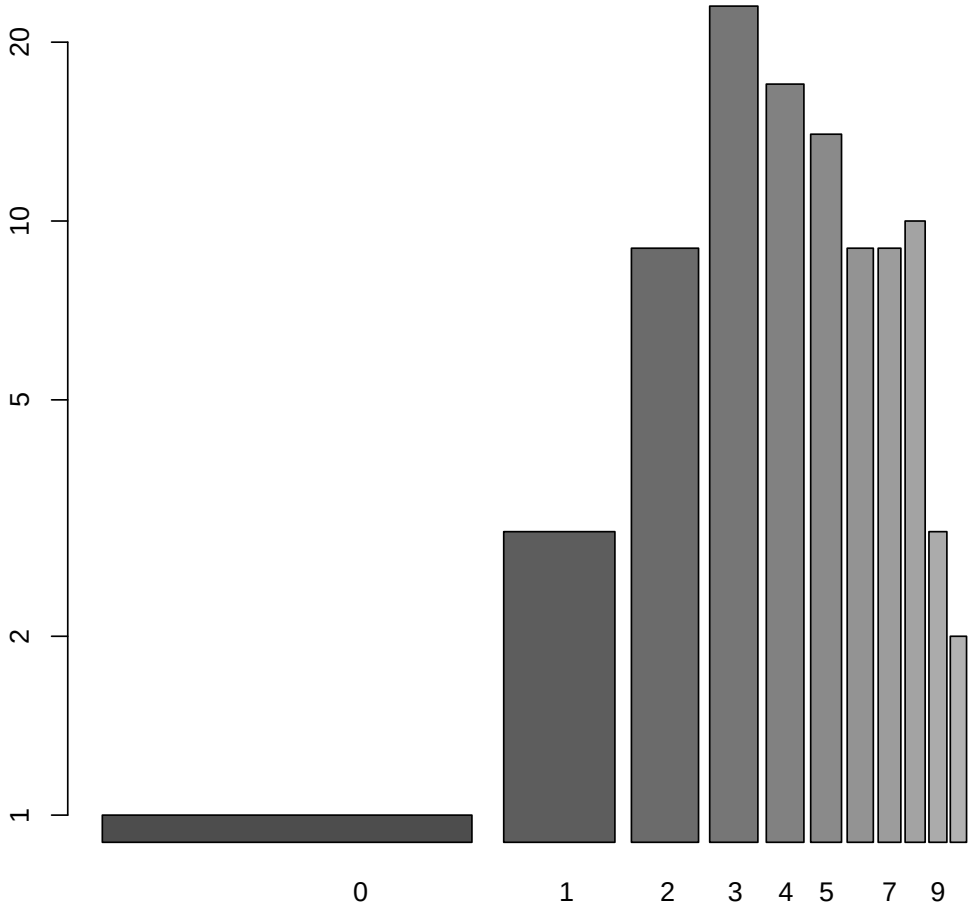


Échelles logarithmiques

```
barplot(tN, col=heat.colors(12), log = "y")
```



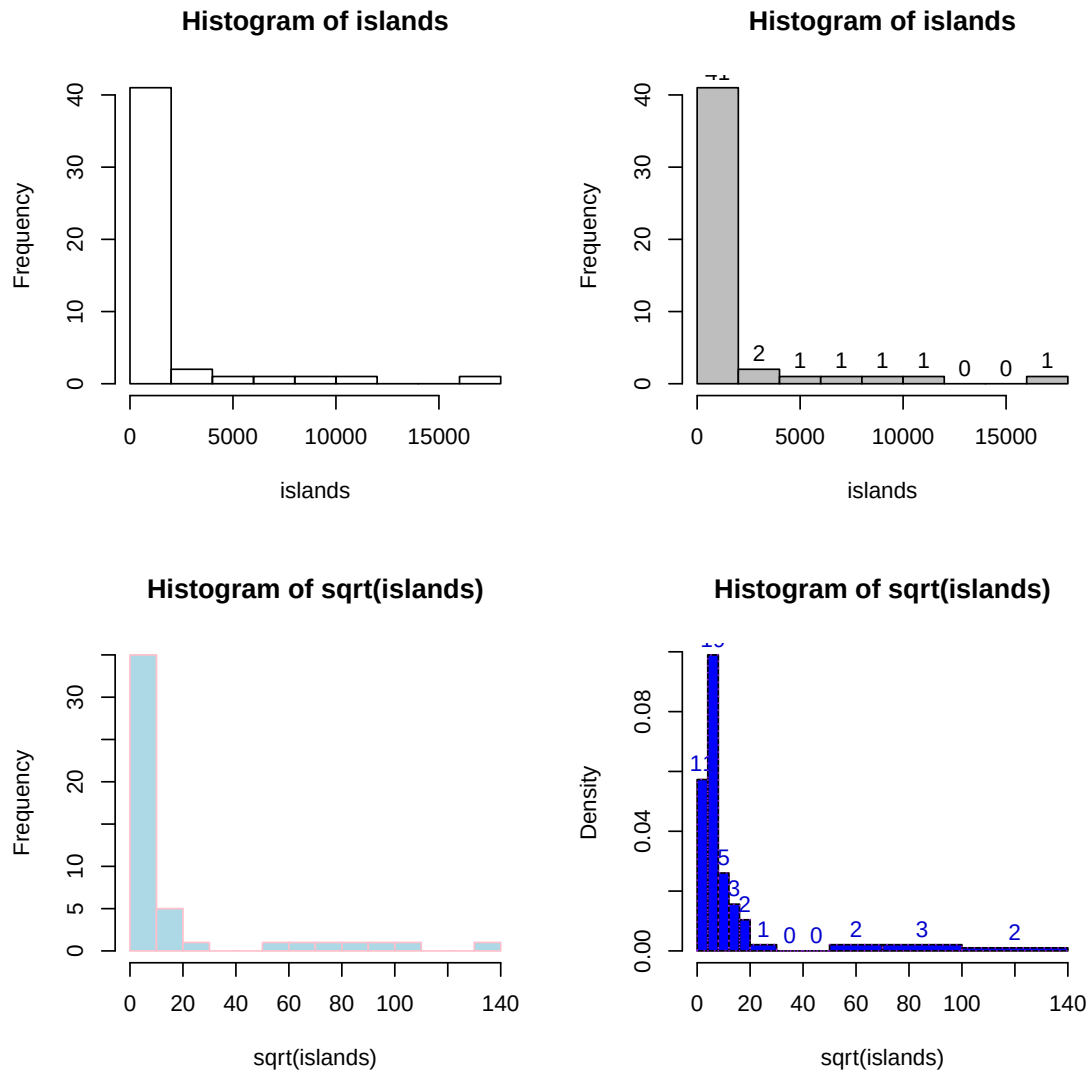

```
barplot(tN, col=gray.colors(20), log = "xy")
```



4 hist

```
op <- par(mfrow=c(2, 2))
hist(islands)
utils::str(hist(islands, col="gray", labels = TRUE))
hist(sqrt(islands), breaks = 12, col="lightblue", border="pink")

##-- For non-equidistant breaks, counts should NOT be graphed unscaled:
r <- hist(sqrt(islands), breaks = c(4*0:5, 10*3:5, 70, 100, 140),
          col='blue1')
text(r$mids, r$density, r$counts, adj=c(.5, -.5), col='blue3')
sapply(r[2:3], sum)
sum(r$density * diff(r$breaks)) # == 1
```

```
lines(r, lty = 3, border = "purple") # -> lines.histogram(*)
```

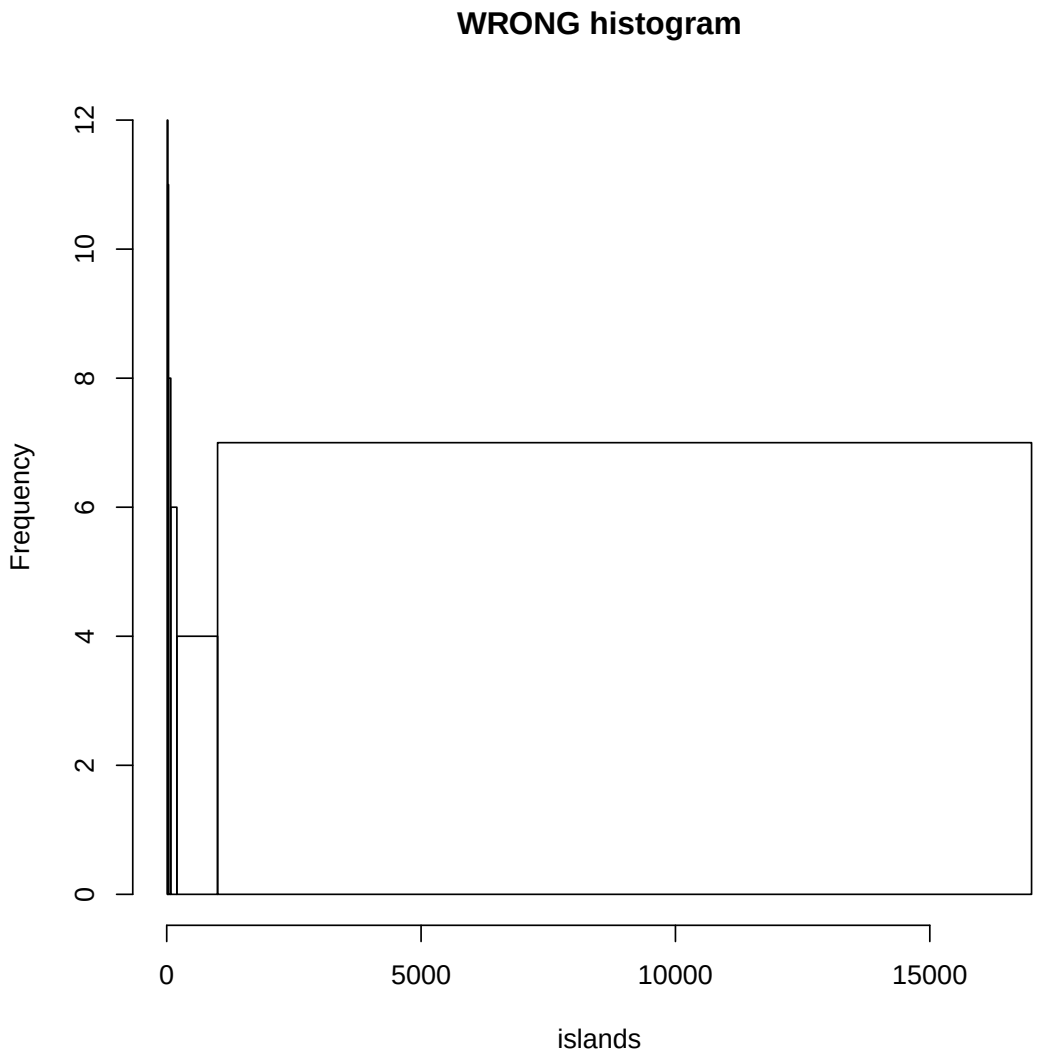



```
par(op)
```

```
require(utils) # for str
str(hist(islands, breaks=12, plot= FALSE)) #-> 10 (~= 12) breaks

## List of 6
##  $ breaks  : num [1:10] 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 12000 14000 16000 18000
##  $ counts  : int [1:9] 41 2 1 1 1 1 0 0 1
##  $ density : num [1:9] 4.27e-04 2.08e-05 1.04e-05 1.04e-05 1.04e-05 ...
##  $ mids    : num [1:9] 1000 3000 5000 7000 9000 11000 13000 15000 17000
```

```
##  $ xname   : chr "islands"
##  $ equidist: logi TRUE
##  - attr(*, "class")= chr "histogram"

str(hist(islands, breaks=c(12,20,36,80,200,1000,17000), plot = FALSE))

## List of 6
##  $ breaks  : num [1:7] 12 20 36 80 200 1000 17000
##  $ counts  : int [1:6] 12 11 8 6 4 7
##  $ density : num [1:6] 0.03125 0.014323 0.003788 0.001042 0.000104 ...
##  $ mids    : num [1:6] 16 28 58 140 600 9000
##  $ xname   : chr "islands"
##  $ equidist: logi FALSE
##  - attr(*, "class")= chr "histogram"
```

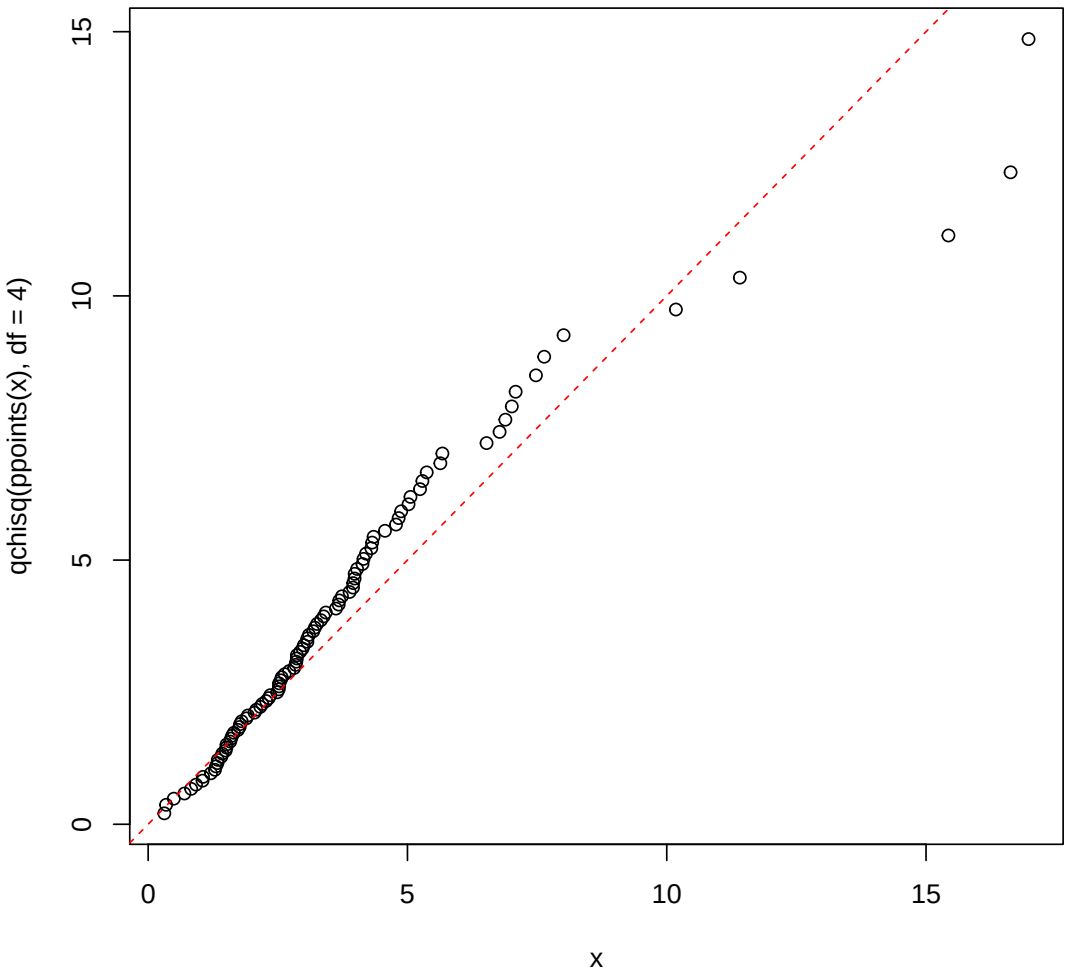
```
hist(islands, breaks=c(12,20,36,80,200,1000,17000), freq = TRUE,
     main = "WRONG histogram") # and warning
  ## Warning in plot.histogram(r, freq = freq1, col = col, border =
border, angle = angle, : the AREAS in the plot are wrong - rather use
                              'freq = FALSE'
```




```
require(stats)
set.seed(14)
x <- rchisq(100, df = 4)
```

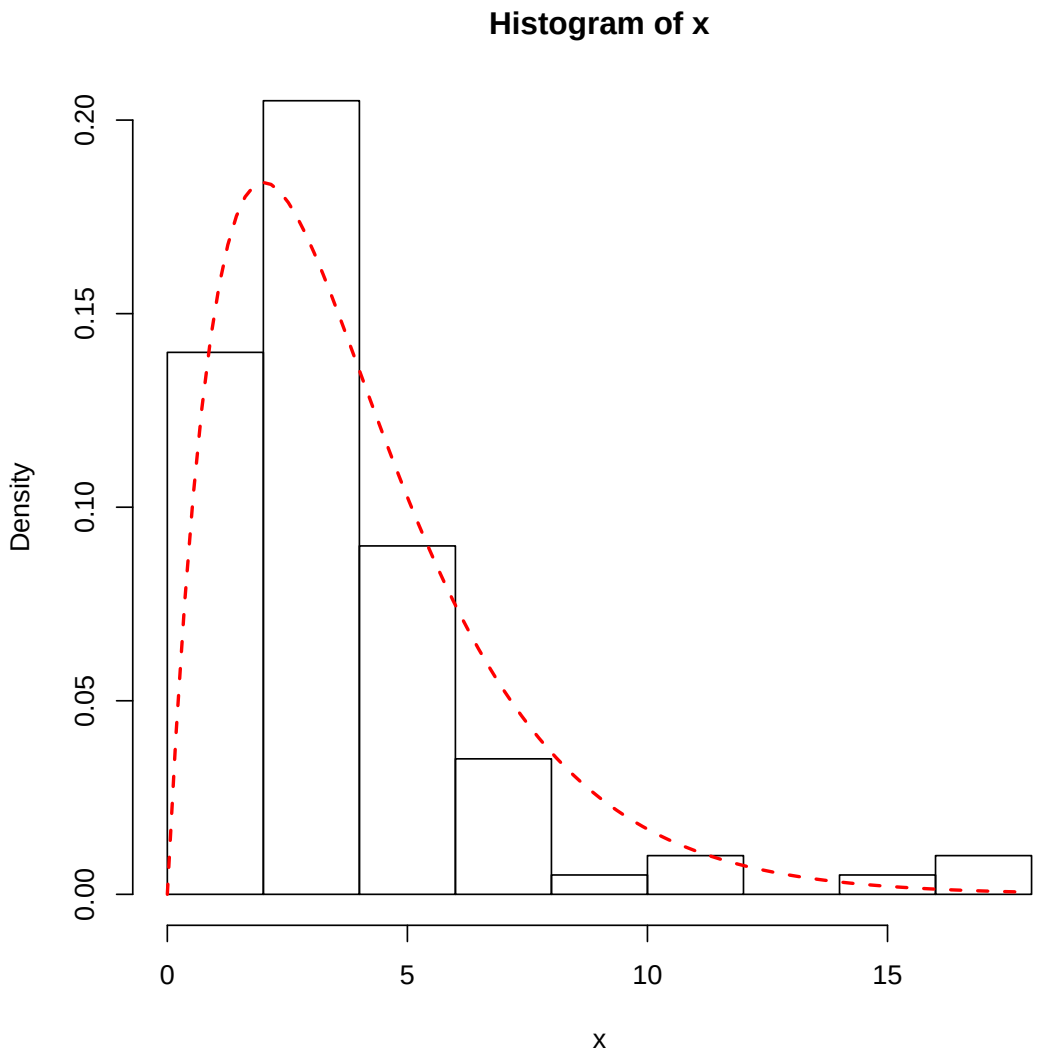
Comparing data with a model distribution should be done with qqplot() !

```
qqplot(x, qchisq(ppoints(x), df = 4)); abline(0,1, col = 2, lty = 2)
```



if you really insist on using hist() ... :

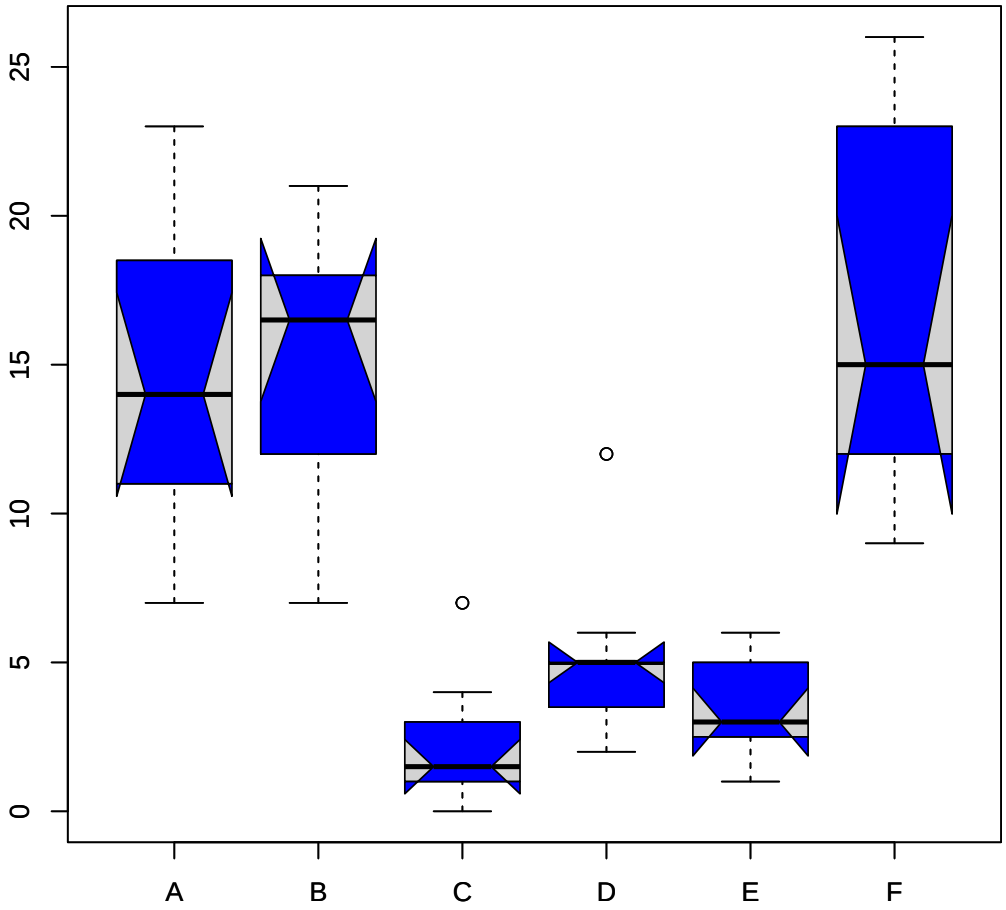
```
hist(x, freq = FALSE, ylim = c(0, 0.2))
curve(dchisq(x, df = 4), col = 2, lty = 2, lwd = 2, add = TRUE)
```



5 Boîtes à moustaches

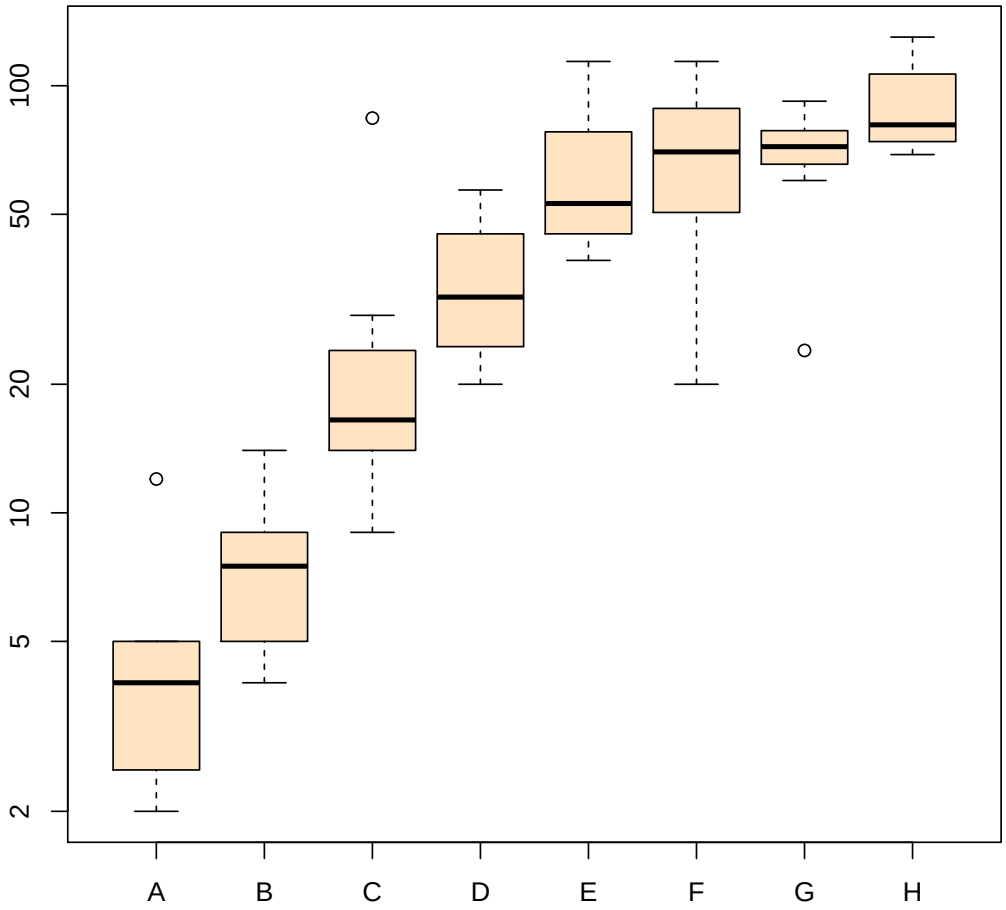
5.1 boxplot d'une formule

```
boxplot(count ~ spray, data = InsectSprays, col = "lightgray")
boxplot(count ~ spray, data = InsectSprays,
        notch = TRUE, add=TRUE, col = "blue")
  ## Warning in bxp(list(stats = structure(c(7, 11, 14, 18.5, 23, 7,
    12, 16.5, : some notches went outside hinges ('box'): maybe set
                              notch=FALSE
```

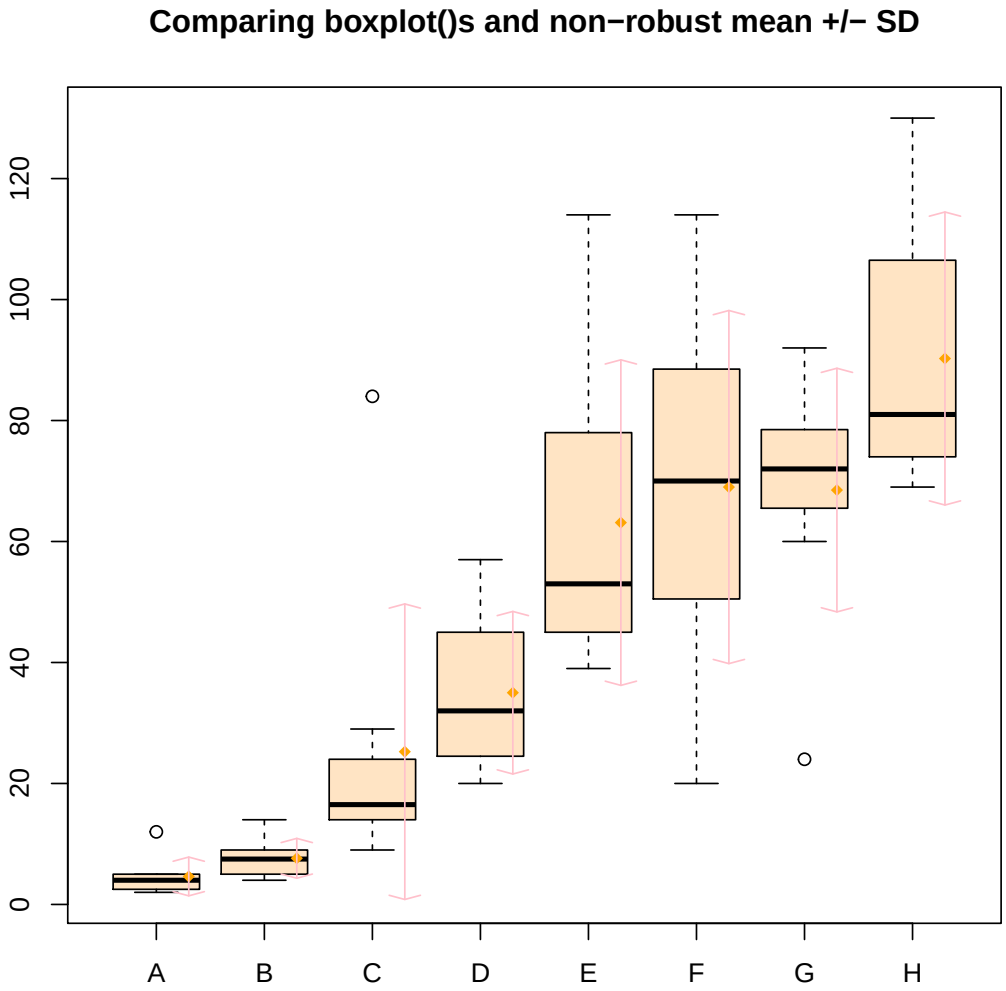


The last command add notches : If the notches of two plots do not overlap this is 'strong evidence' that the two medians differ.

```
boxplot(decrease ~ treatment, data = OrchardSprays,
        log = "y", col = "bisque")
```



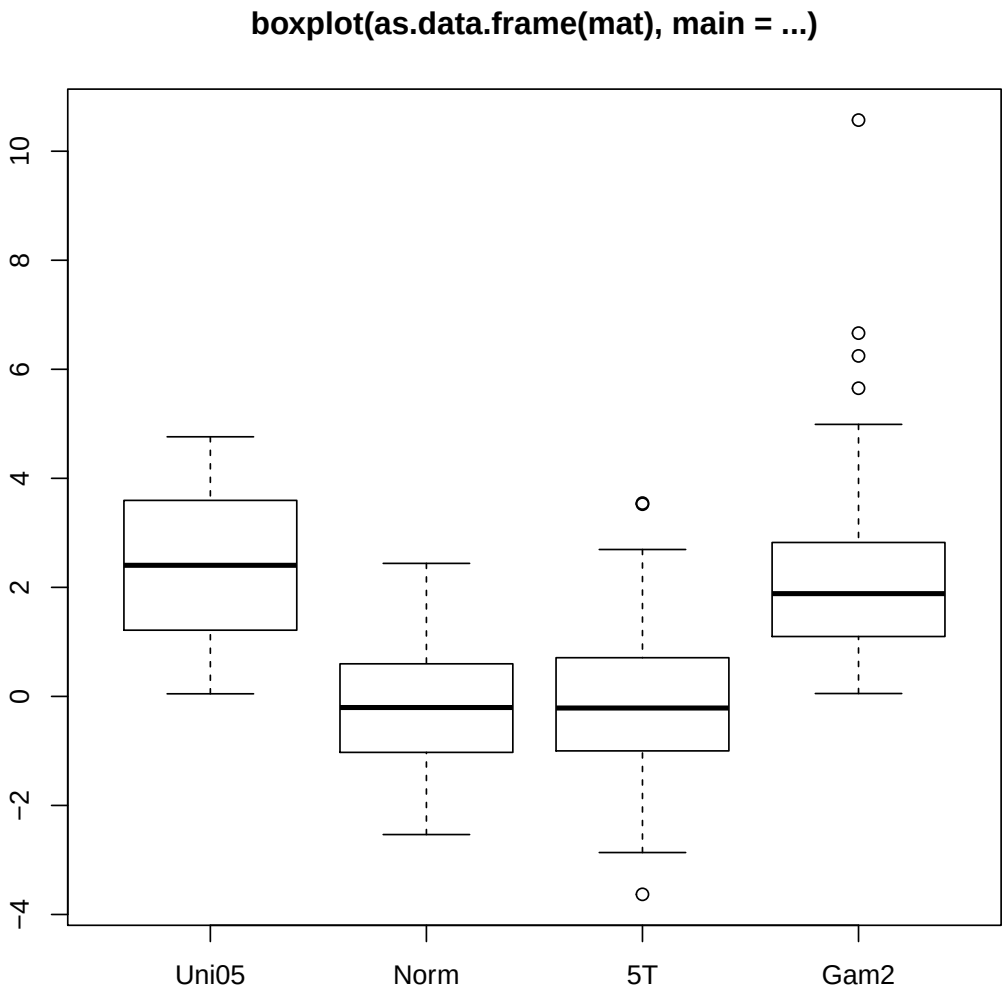

```
rb <- boxplot(decrease ~ treatment, data = OrchardSprays, col="bisque")
title("Comparing boxplot()s and non-robust mean +/- SD")

mn.t <- tapply(OrchardSprays$decrease, OrchardSprays$treatment, mean)
sd.t <- tapply(OrchardSprays$decrease, OrchardSprays$treatment, sd)
xi <- 0.3 + seq(rb$n)
points(xi, mn.t, col = "orange", pch = 18)
arrows(xi, mn.t - sd.t, xi, mn.t + sd.t,
       code = 3, col = "pink", angle = 75, length = .1)
```



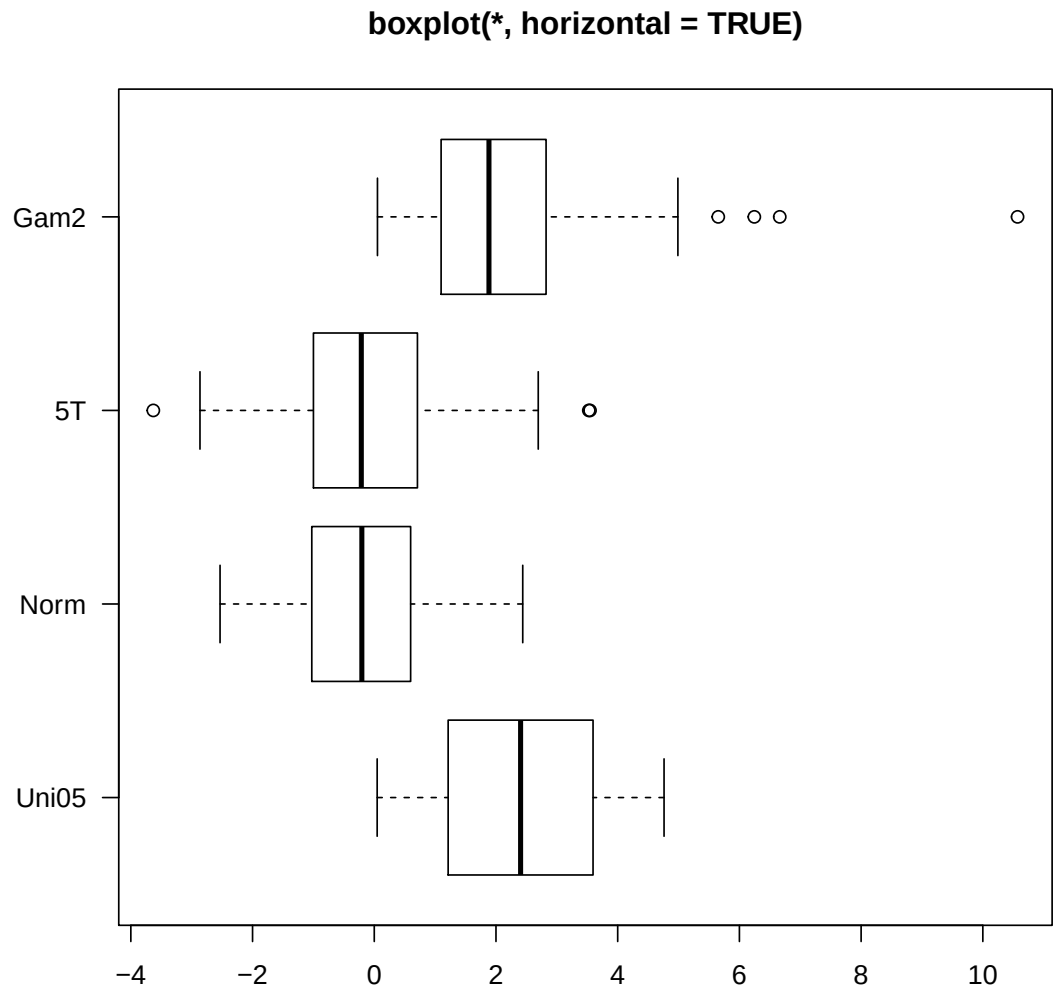
5.2 boxplot d'une matrice

```
mat <- cbind(Uni05 = (1:100)/21, Norm = rnorm(100),
             `5T` = rt(100, df = 5), Gam2 = rgamma(100, shape = 2))
```

```
boxplot(as.data.frame(mat),
        main = "boxplot(as.data.frame(mat), main = ...)")
```

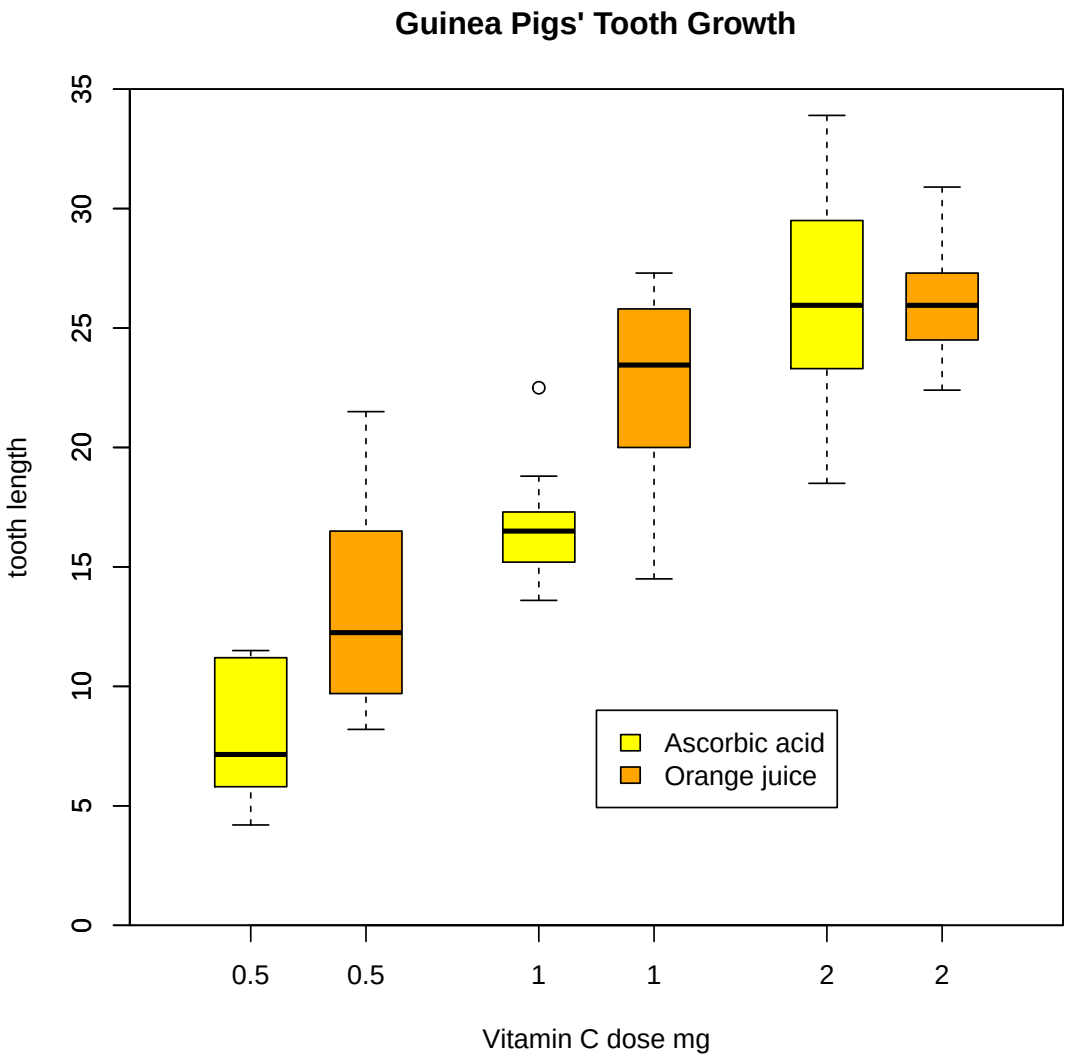



```
par(las=1)# all axis labels horizontal
boxplot(as.data.frame(mat), main = "boxplot(*, horizontal = TRUE)",
        horizontal = TRUE)
```



Using 'at = ' and adding boxplots – example idea by Roger Bivand :

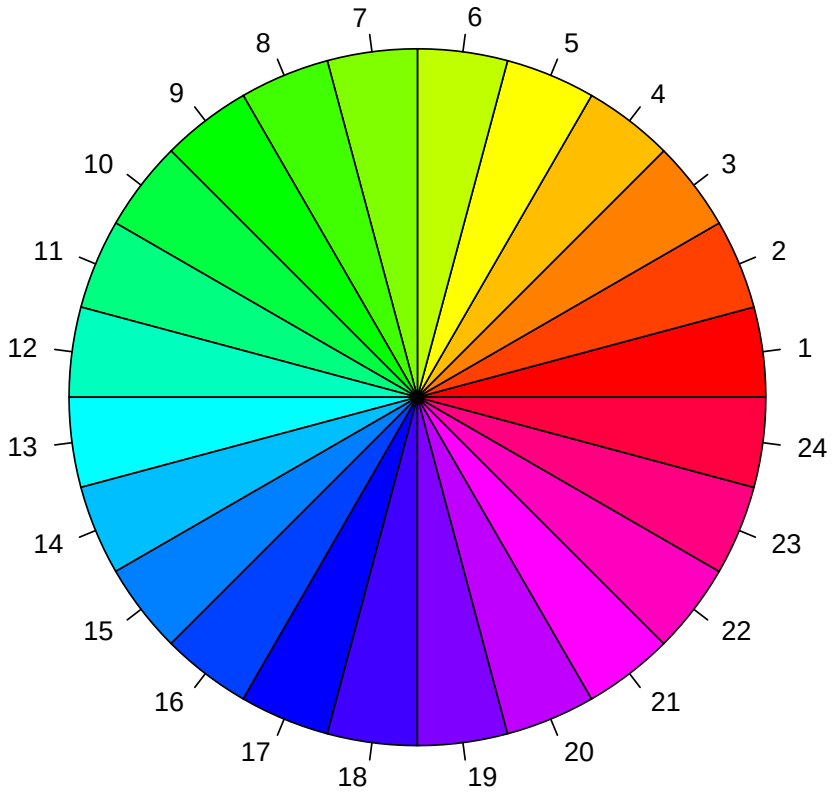
```
boxplot(len ~ dose, data = ToothGrowth,
        boxwex = 0.25, at = 1:3 - 0.2,
        subset = supp == "VC", col = "yellow",
        main = "Guinea Pigs' Tooth Growth",
        xlab = "Vitamin C dose mg",
        ylab = "tooth length",
        xlim = c(0.5, 3.5), ylim = c(0, 35), yaxs = "i")
boxplot(len ~ dose, data = ToothGrowth, add = TRUE,
        boxwex = 0.25, at = 1:3 + 0.2,
        subset = supp == "OJ", col = "orange")
legend(2, 9, c("Ascorbic acid", "Orange juice"),
       fill = c("yellow", "orange"))
```



6 pie

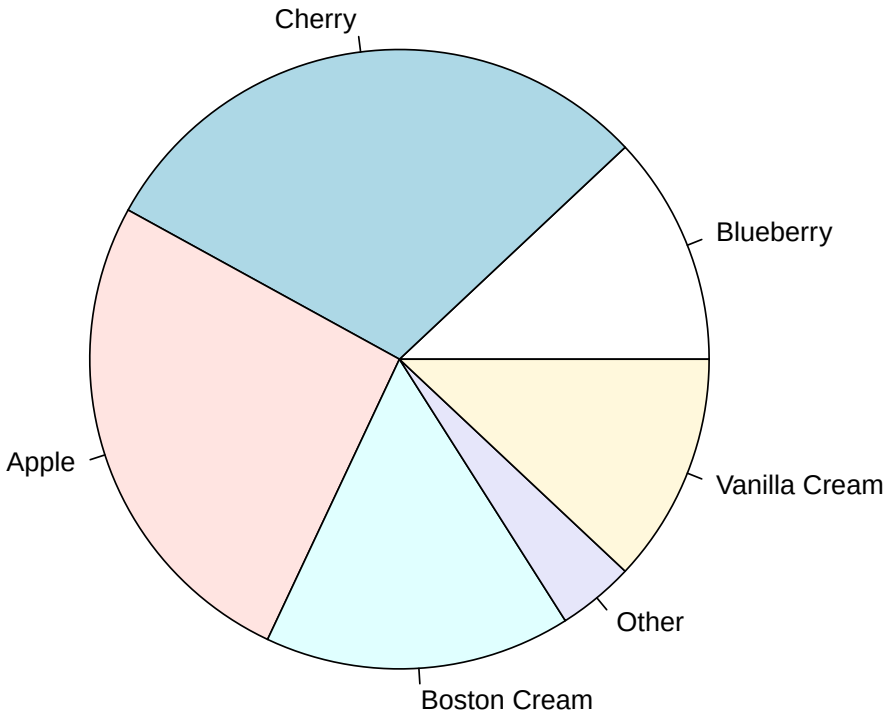
```
require(grDevices)
```

```
pie(rep(1, 24), col = rainbow(24), radius = 0.9)
```

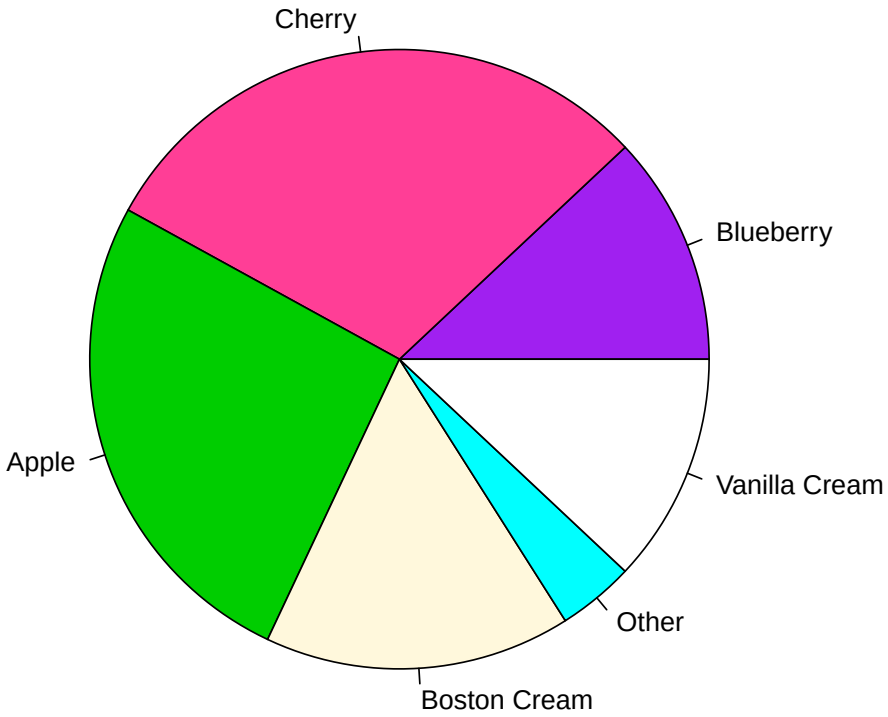



```
pie.sales <- c(0.12, 0.3, 0.26, 0.16, 0.04, 0.12)
names(pie.sales) <- c("Blueberry", "Cherry",
    "Apple", "Boston Cream", "Other", "Vanilla Cream")
```

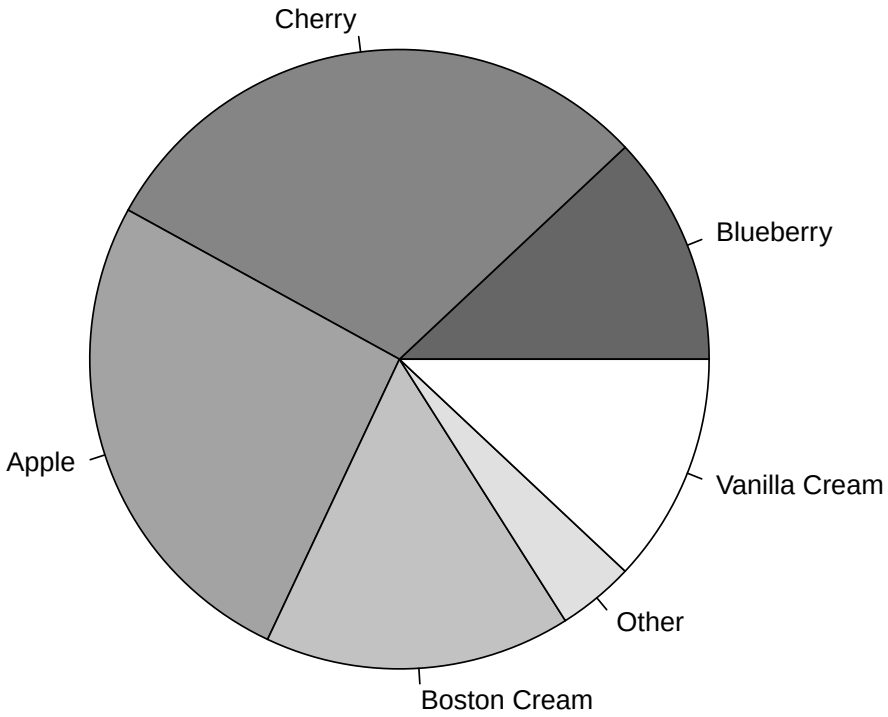
```
pie(pie.sales) # default colours
```



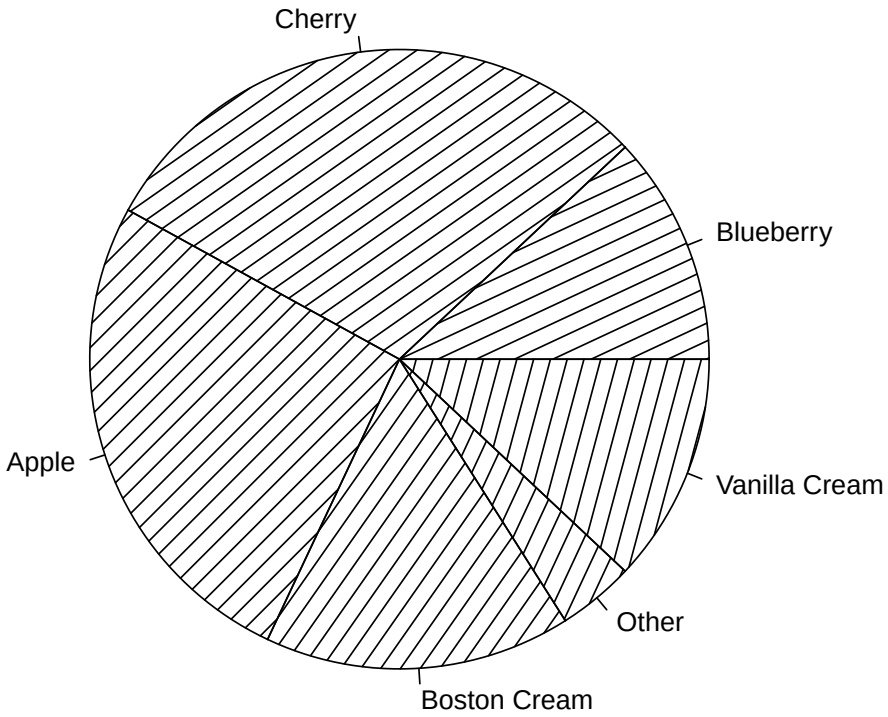

```
pie(pie.sales,
    col = c("purple", "violetred1", "green3", "cornsilk", "cyan", "white"))
```



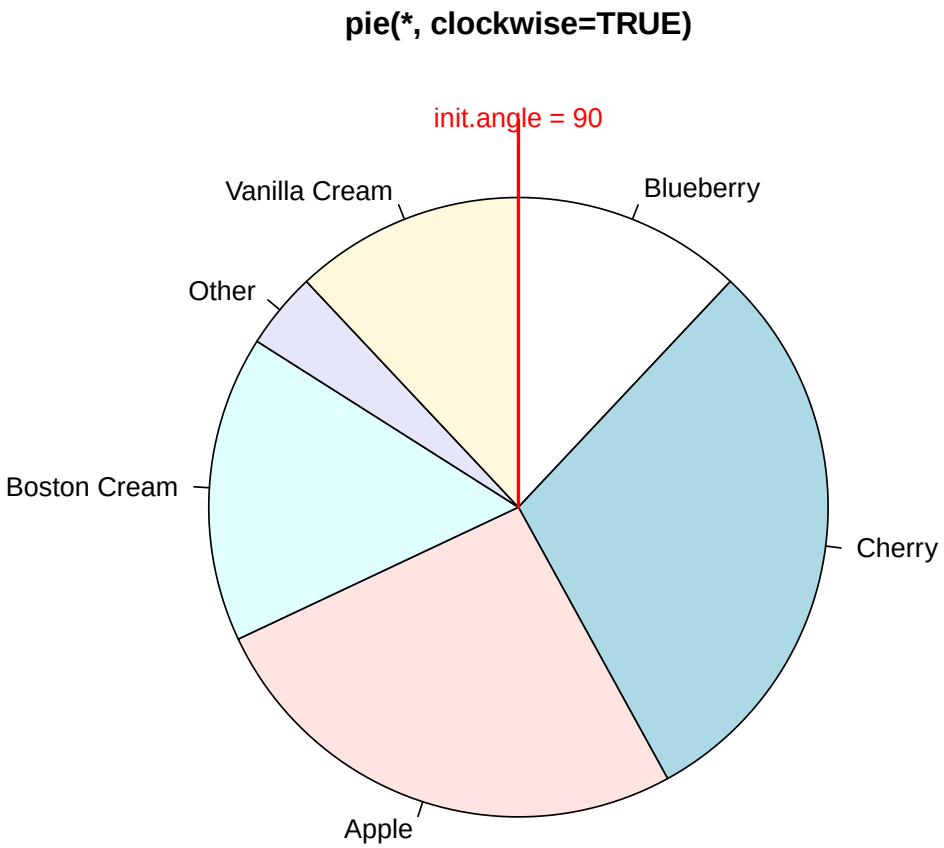

```
pie(pie.sales, col = gray(seq(0.4,1.0,length=6)))
```



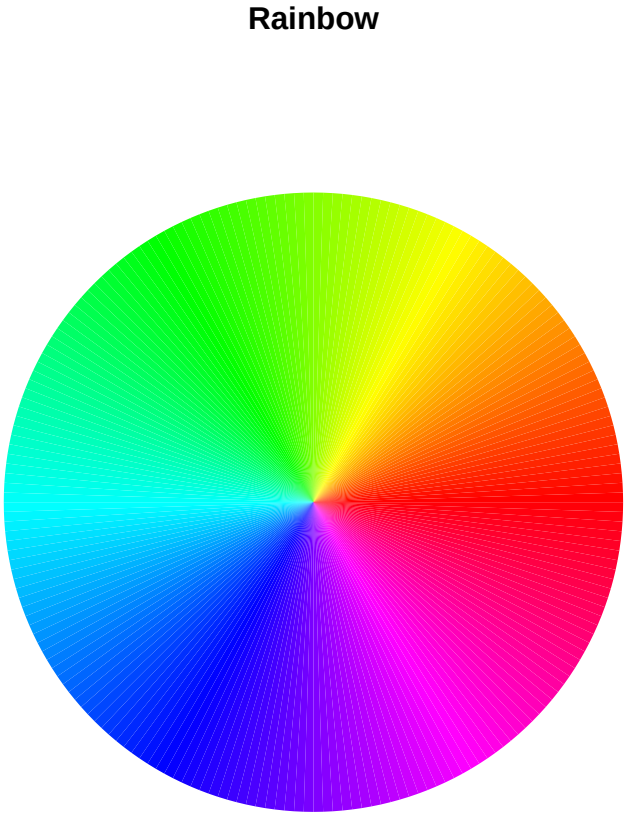

```
pie(pie.sales, density = 10, angle = 15 + 10 * 1:6)
```




```
pie(pie.sales, clockwise=TRUE, main="pie(*, clockwise=TRUE)")
segments(0,0, 0,1, col= "red", lwd = 2)
text(0,1, "init.angle = 90", col= "red")
```




```
n <- 200
pie(rep(1,n), labels="", col=rainbow(n), border=NA,
    main = "Rainbow")
```



7 Tableaux de contingence

7.1 balloonplot

```
library(gdata)
```

```
## Error in library(gdata): there is no package called 'gdata'
```

```
library(gtools)
```

```
## Error in library(gtools): there is no package called 'gtools'
```

```
library(gplots)
```

```
## Error in library(gplots): there is no package called 'gplots'
```

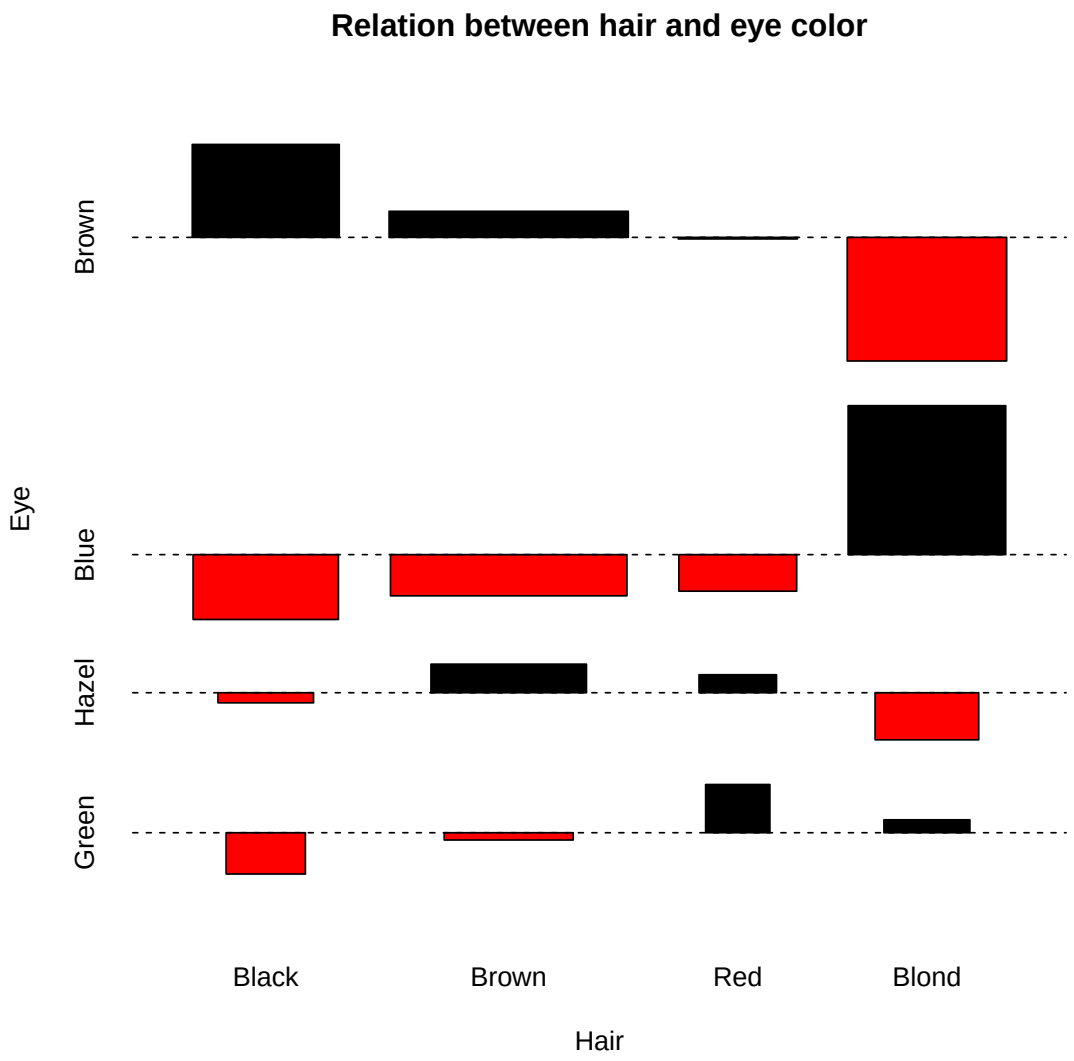
```
balloonplot(as.table(HairEyeColor[,,Sex="Male"]), dotsize = 10)
  ## Error in balloonplot(as.table(HairEyeColor[, , Sex = "Male"]),
    dotsize = 10): impossible de trouver la fonction "balloonplot"

balloonplot(as.table(HairEyeColor[,,Sex="Female"]), dotsize = 10)

 ## Error in balloonplot(as.table(HairEyeColor[, , Sex = "Female"]),
    dotsize = 10): impossible de trouver la fonction "balloonplot"
```

7.2 assocplot

Aggregate over sex :

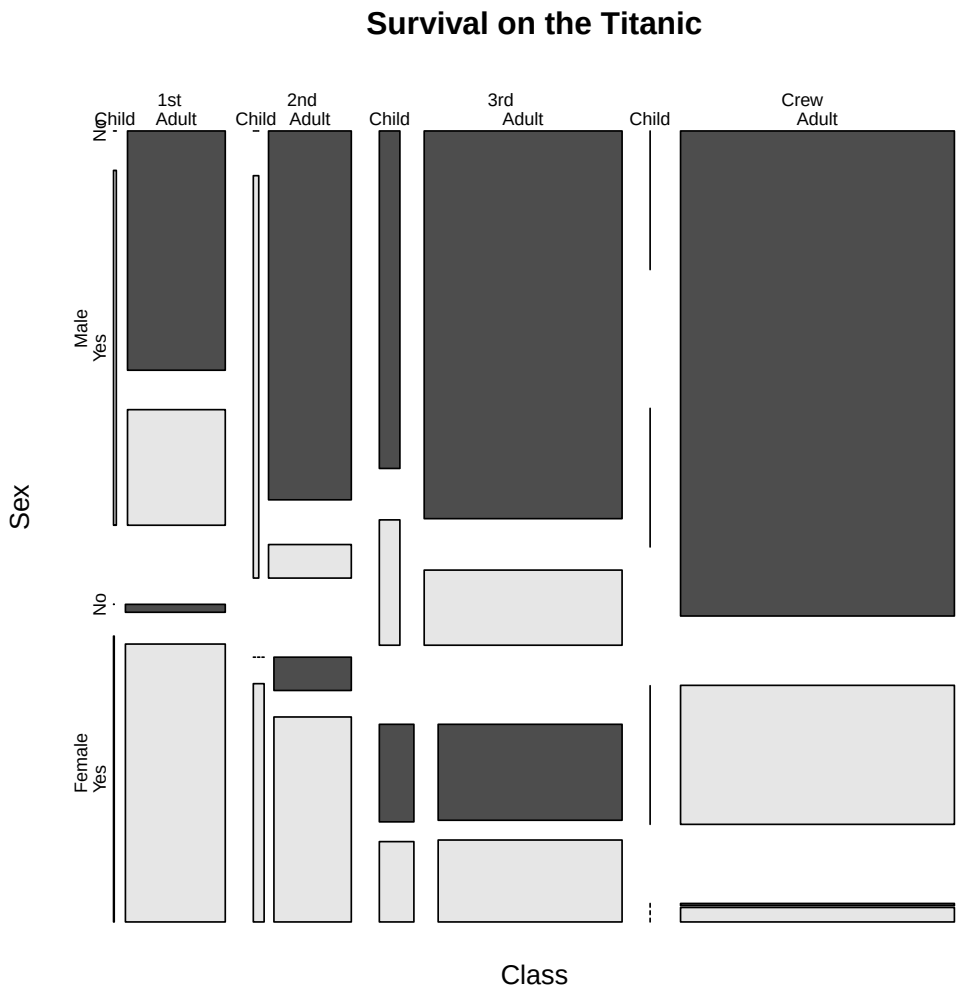
```
x <- margin.table(HairEyeColor, c(1, 2))
x
```

```
assocplot(x, main = "Relation between hair and eye color")
```



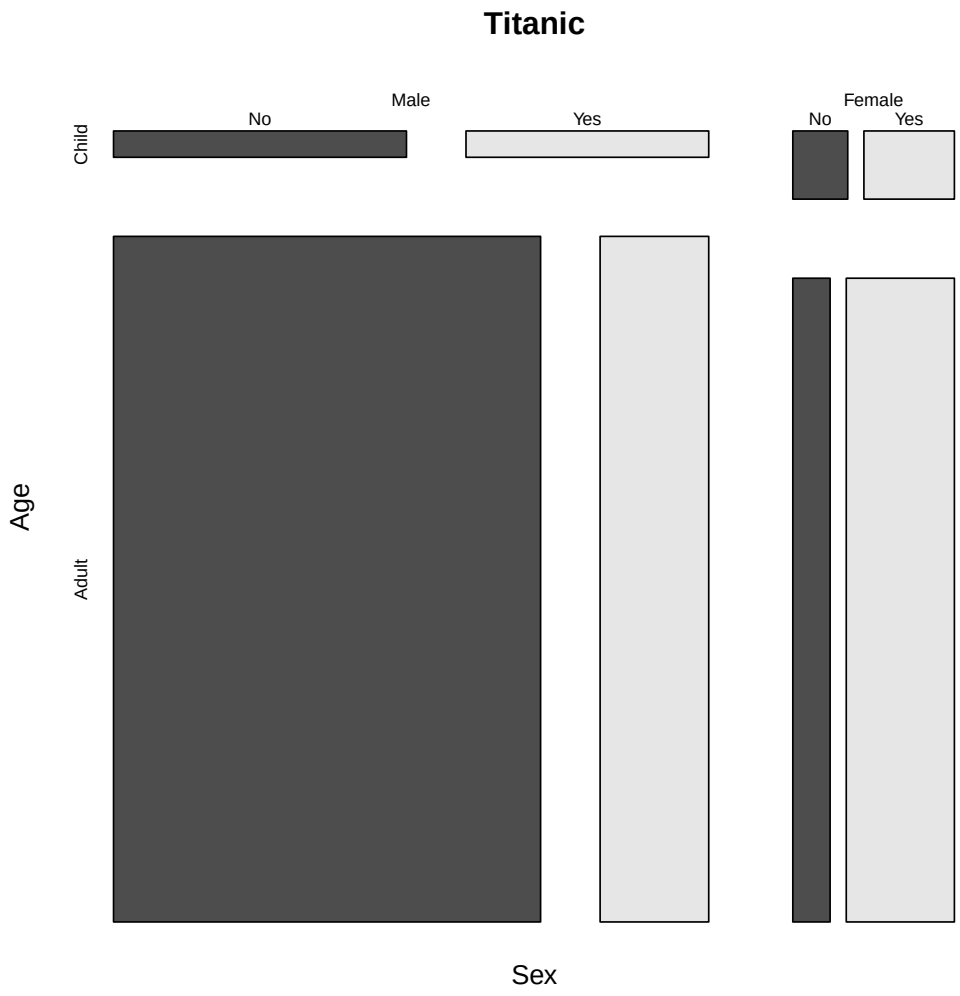
7.3 mosaicplot

```
mosaicplot(Titanic, main = "Survival on the Titanic", color = TRUE)
```

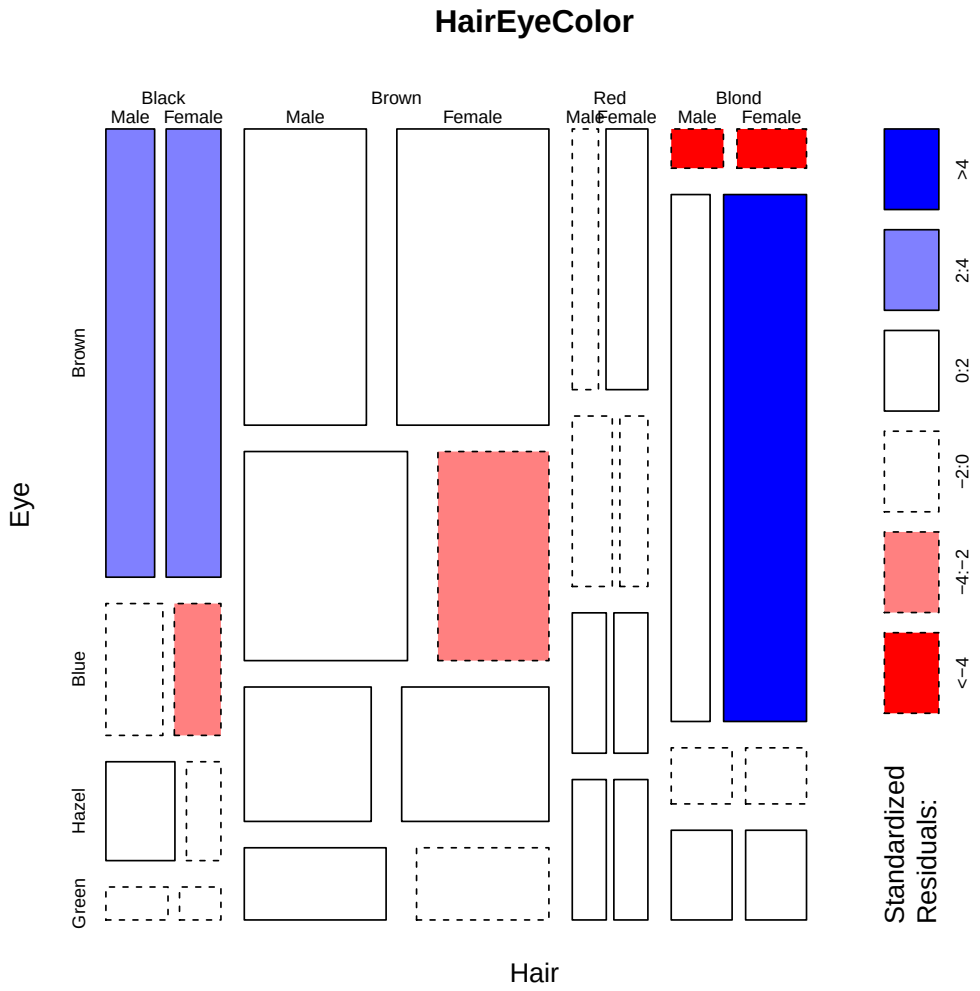


Formula interface for tabulated data :

```
mosaicplot(~ Sex + Age + Survived, data = Titanic, color = TRUE)
```



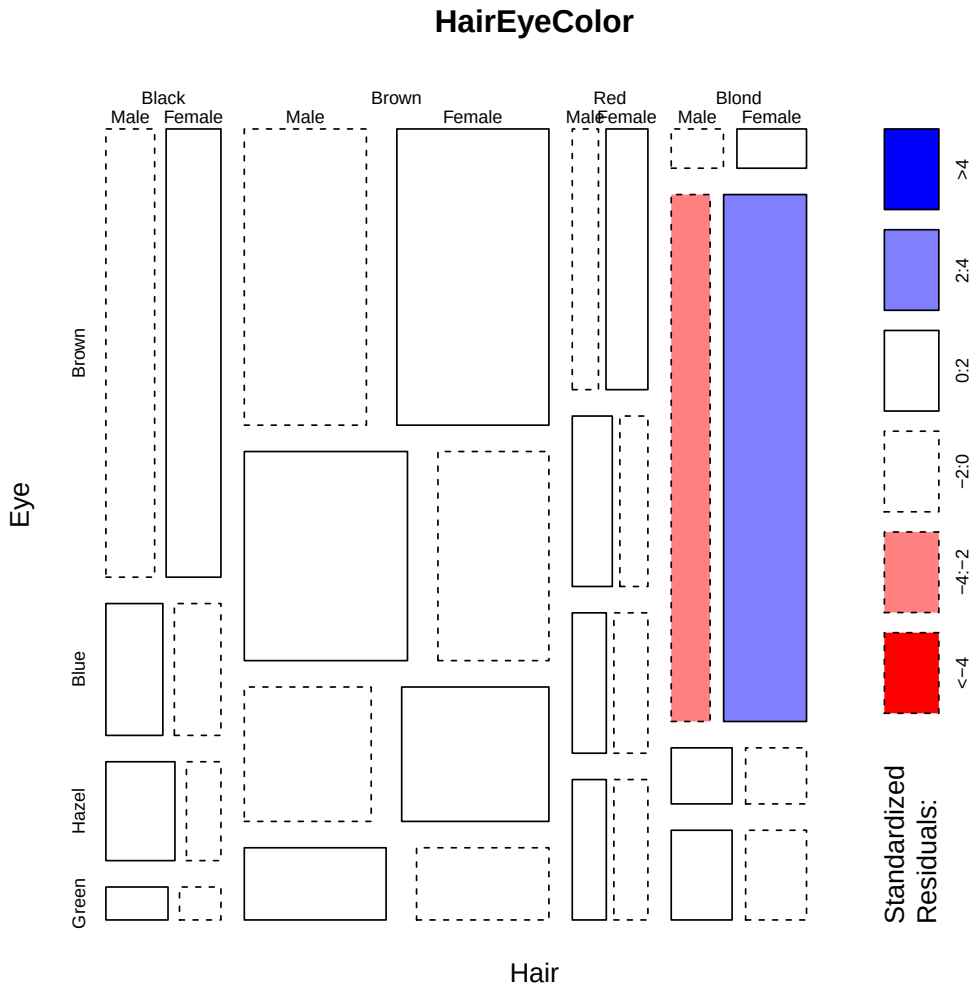

```
mosaicplot(HairEyeColor, shade = TRUE)
```



Independence model of hair and eye color and sex. Indicates that ## there are more blue eyed blonde females than expected in the case ## of independence and too few brown eyed blonde females. ## The corresponding model is :

```
fm <- loglin(HairEyeColor, list(1, 2, 3))
pchisq(fm$pearson, fm$df, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

```
mosaicplot(HairEyeColor, shade = TRUE, margin = list(1:2, 3))
```

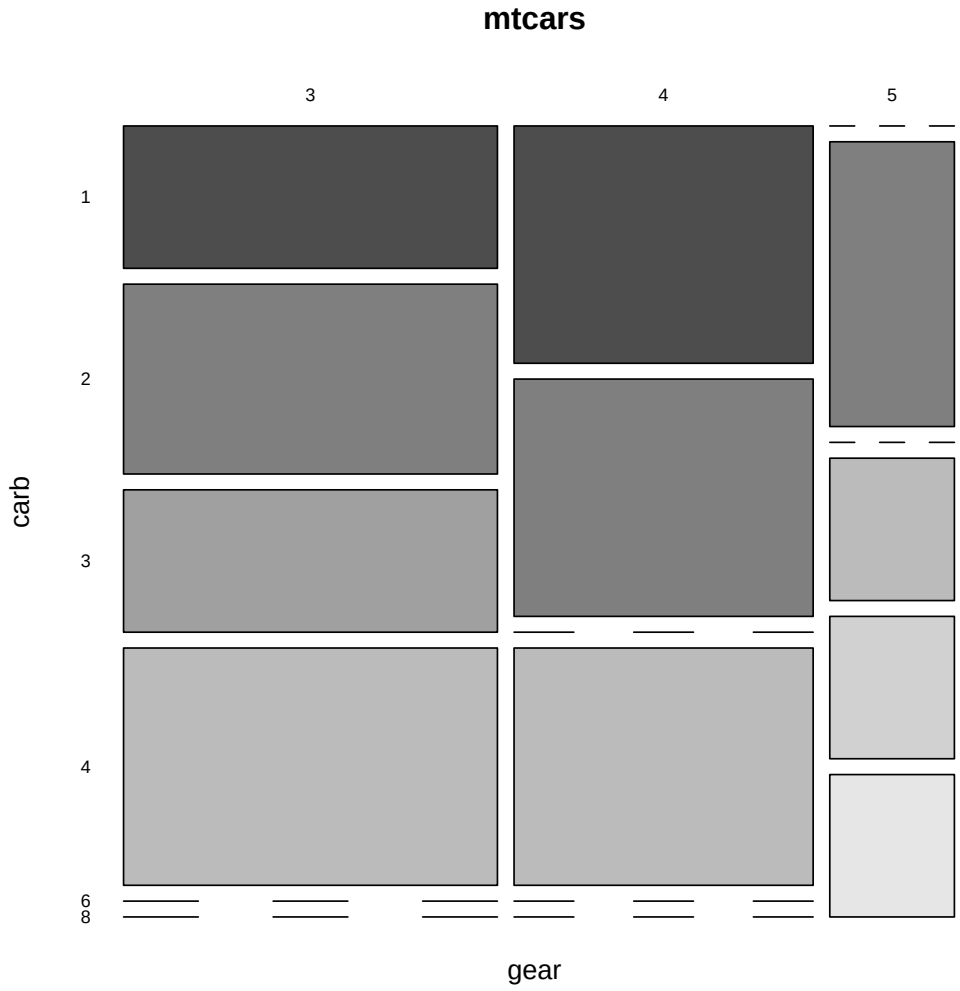


Model of joint independence of sex from hair and eye color. Males ## are underrepresented among people with brown hair and eyes, and are ## overrepresented among people with brown hair and blue eyes. ## The corresponding model is :

```
fm <- loglin(HairEyeColor, list(1:2, 3))
pchisq(fm$pearson, fm$df, lower.tail = FALSE)
```

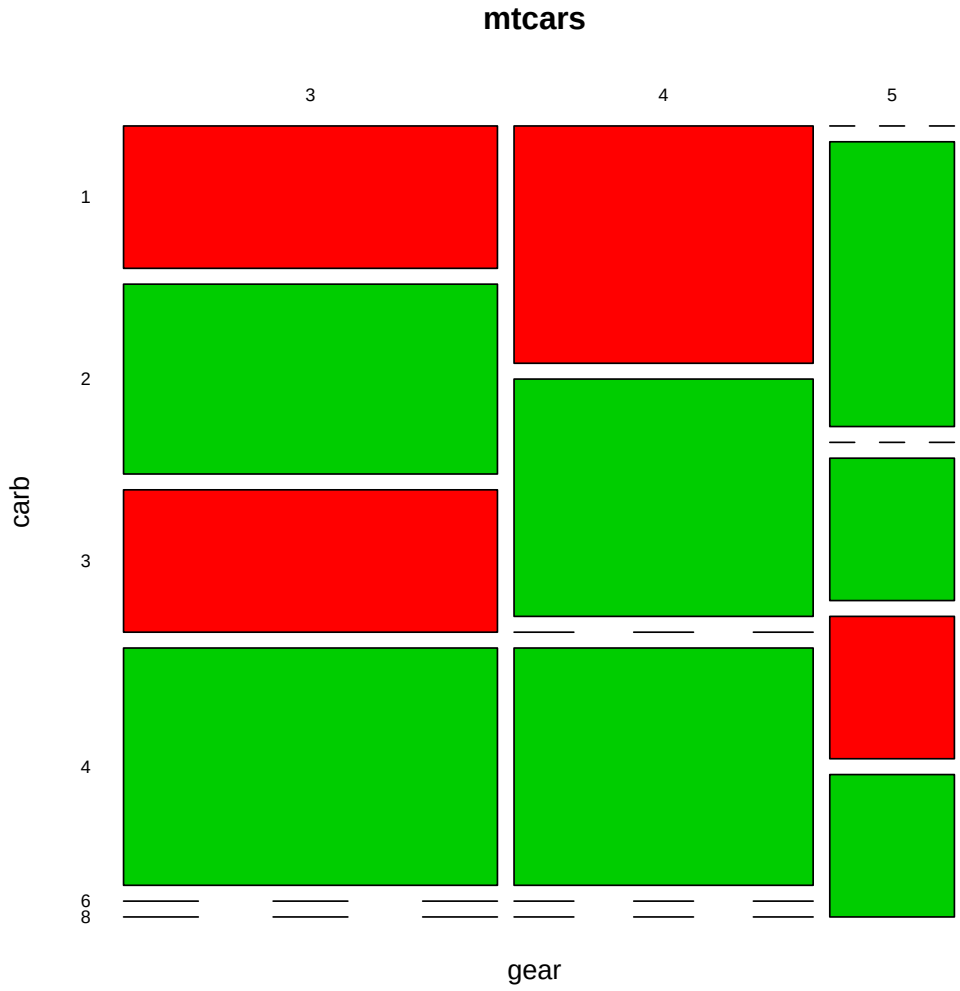
Formula interface for raw data : visualize cross-tabulation of numbers ## of gears and carburettors in Motor Trend car data.

```
mosaicplot(~ gear + carb, data = mtcars, color = TRUE, las = 1)
```



color recycling

```
mosaicplot(~ gear + carb, data = mtcars, color = 2:3, las = 1)
```



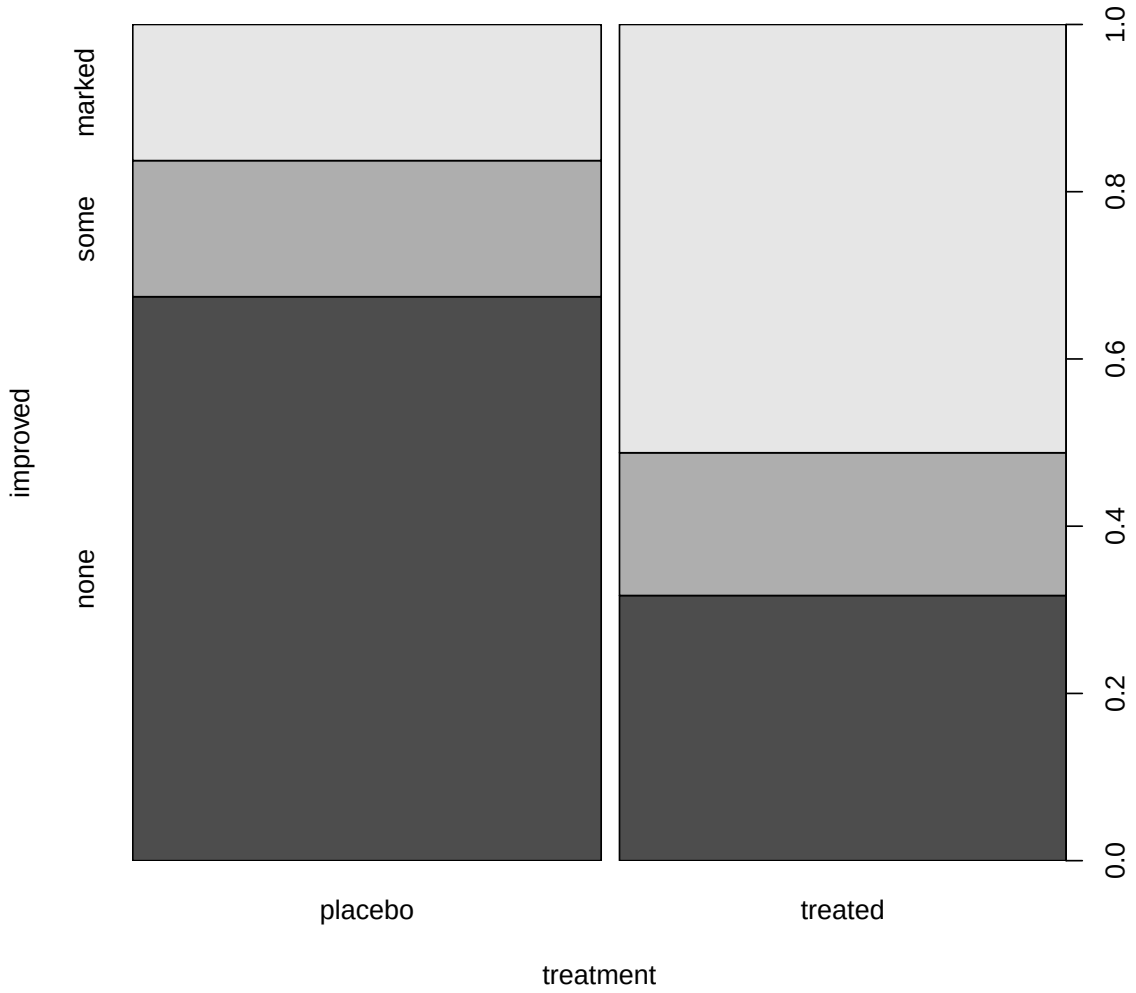
7.4 splineplot

treatment and improvement of patients with rheumatoid arthritis

```
treatment <- factor(rep(c(1, 2), c(43, 41)), levels = c(1, 2),
                    labels = c("placebo", "treated"))
improved <- factor(rep(c(1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3), c(29, 7, 7, 13, 7, 21)),
                   levels = c(1, 2, 3),
                   labels = c("none", "some", "marked"))
```

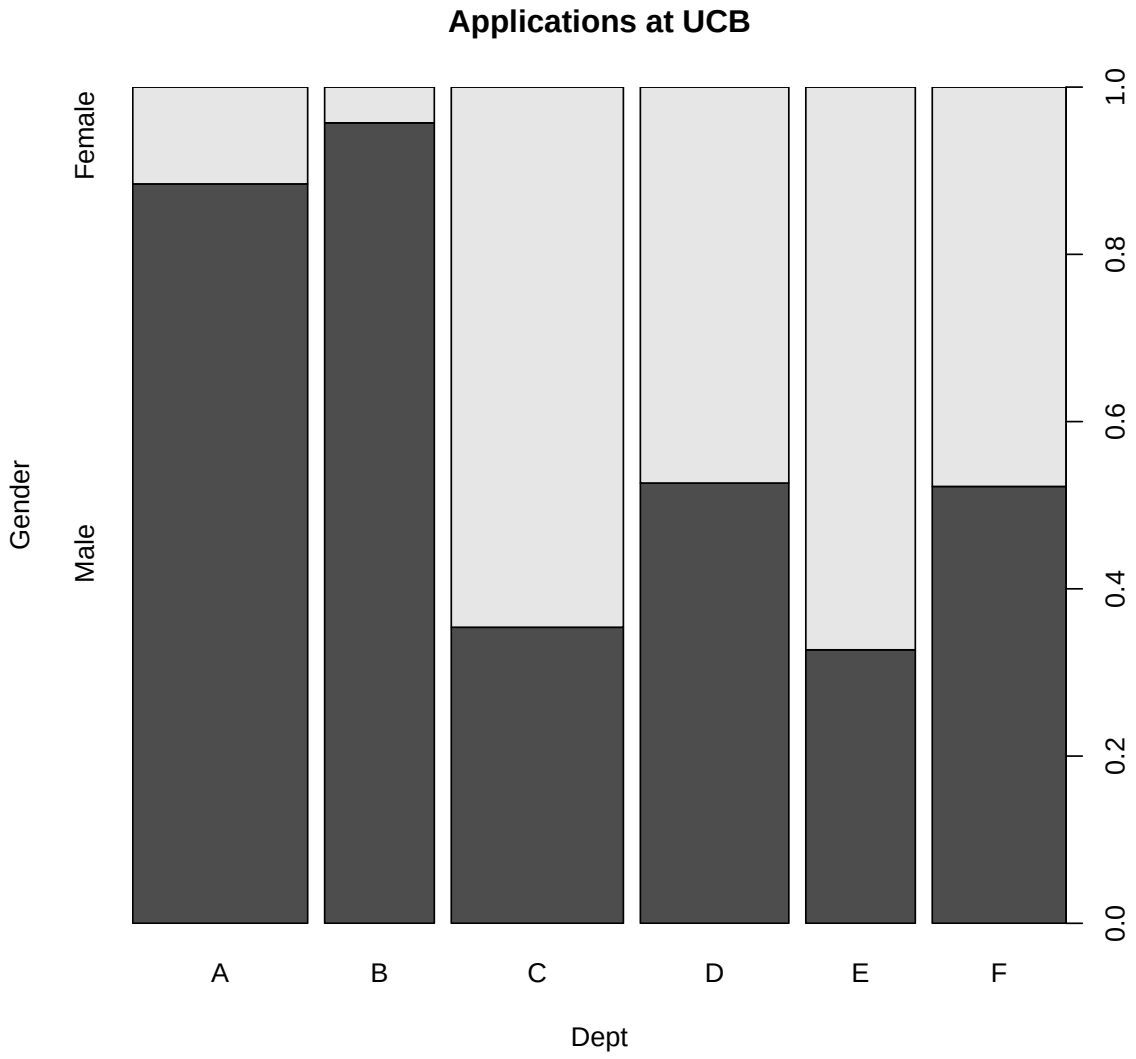
(dependence on a categorical variable)

```
(spineplot(improved ~ treatment))
```

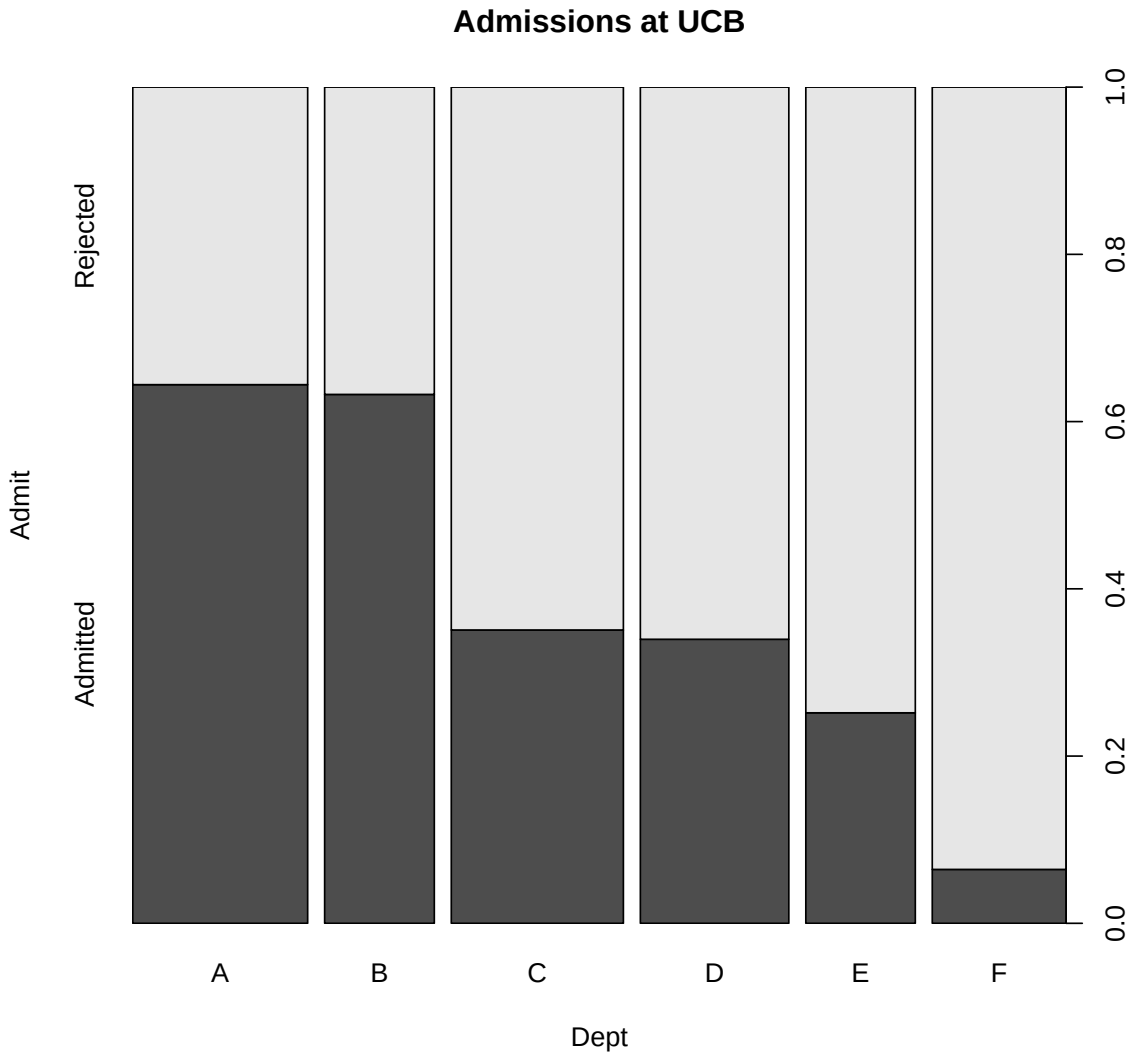


applications and admissions by department at UC Berkeley ## (two-way tables)

```
(spineplot(margin.table(UCBAdmissions, c(3, 2)),
           main = "Applications at UCB"))
```




```
(spineplot(margin.table(UCBAdmissions, c(3, 1)),
           main = "Admissions at UCB"))
```

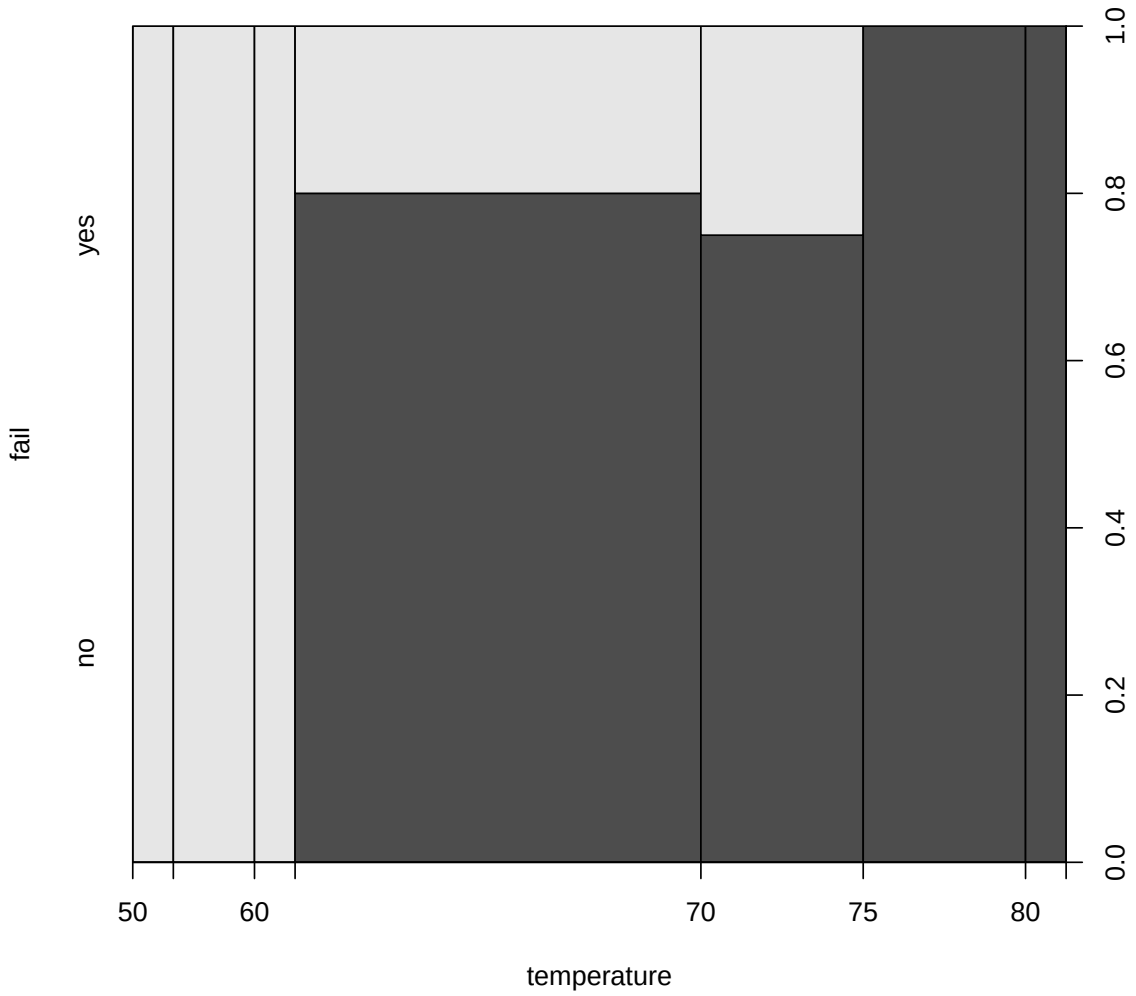


NASA space shuttle o-ring failures

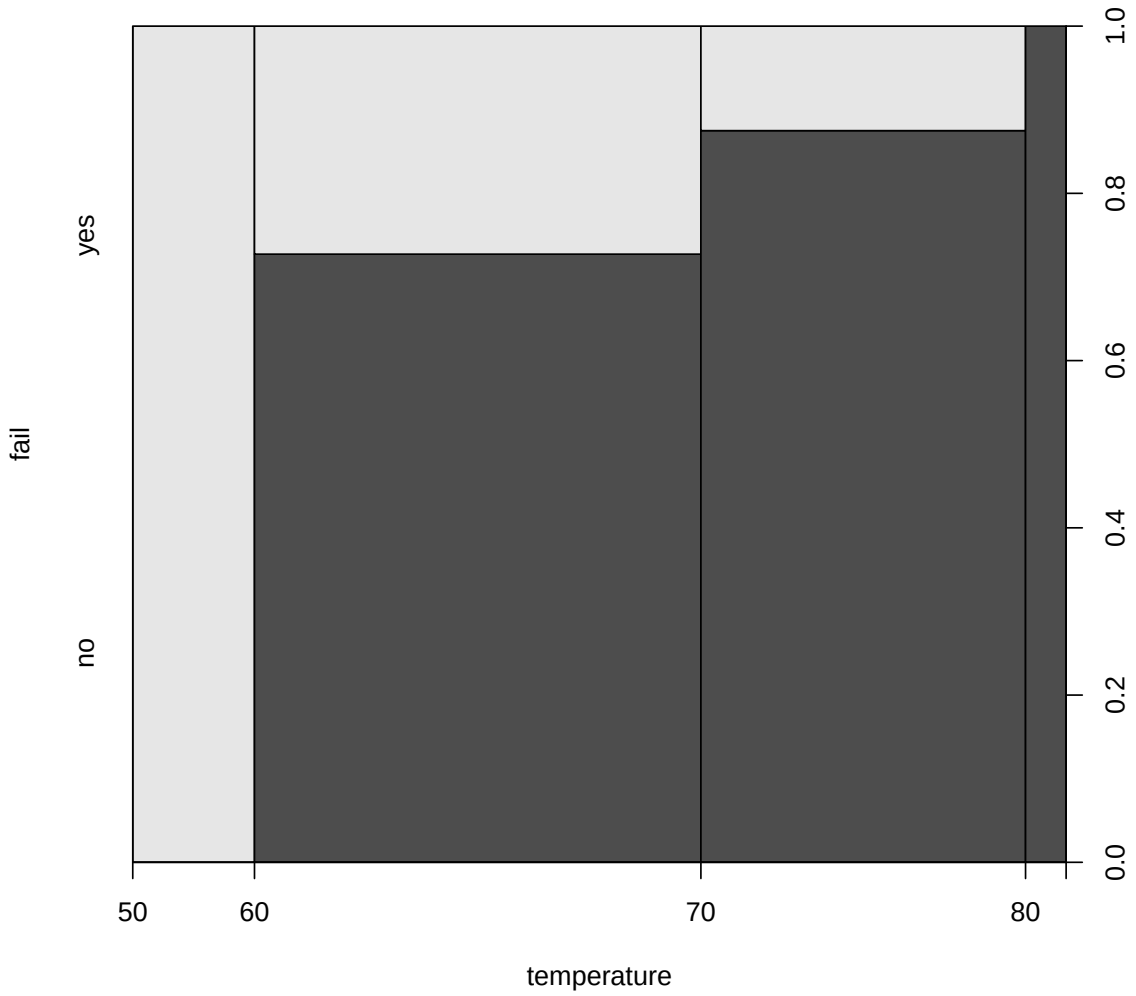
```
fail <- factor(c(2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1,
                 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1),
               levels = c(1, 2), labels = c("no", "yes"))
temperature <- c(53, 57, 58, 63, 66, 67, 67, 67, 68, 69, 70, 70,
                 70, 70, 72, 73, 75, 75, 76, 76, 78, 79, 81)
```

(dependence on a numerical variable)

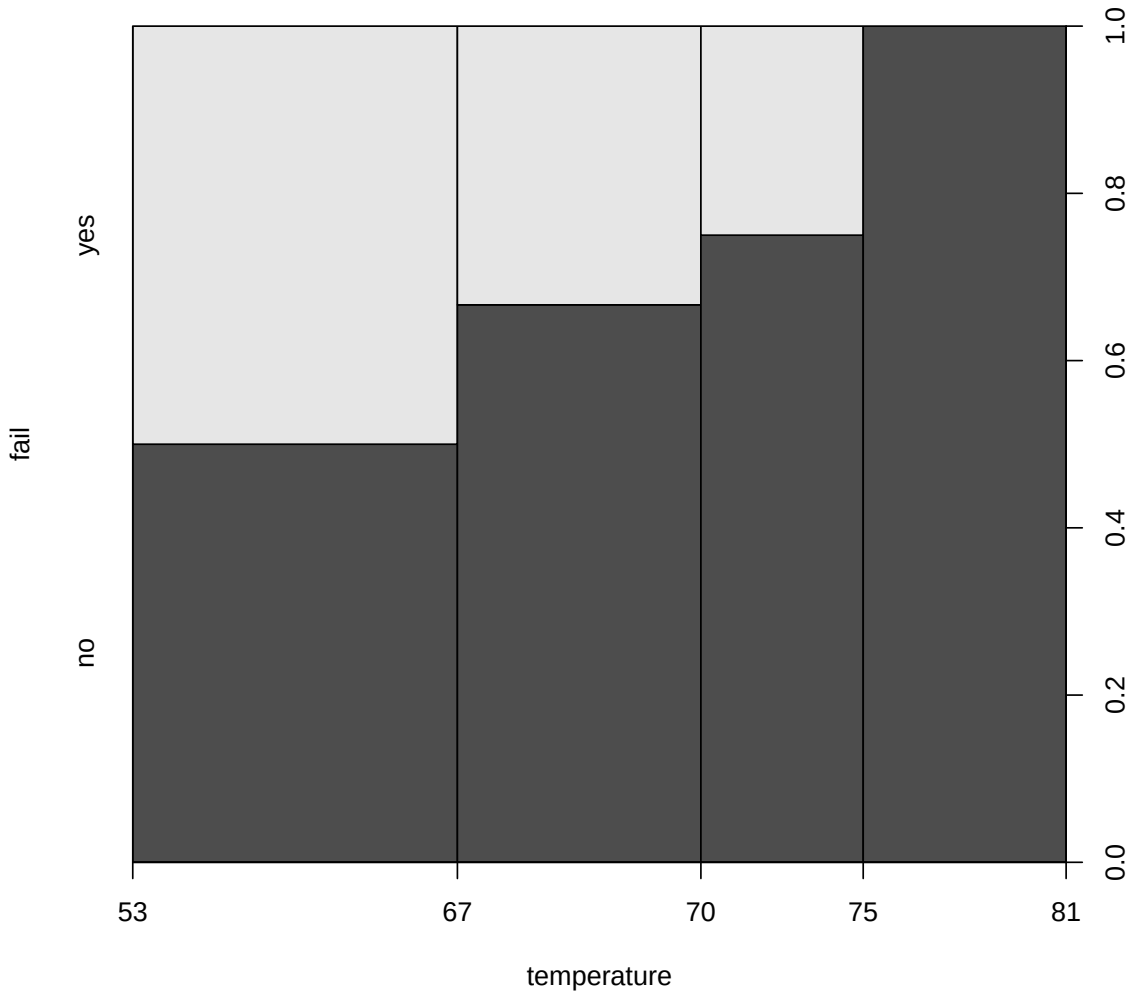
```
(spineplot(fail ~ temperature))
```




```
(spineplot(fail ~ temperature, breaks = 3))
```

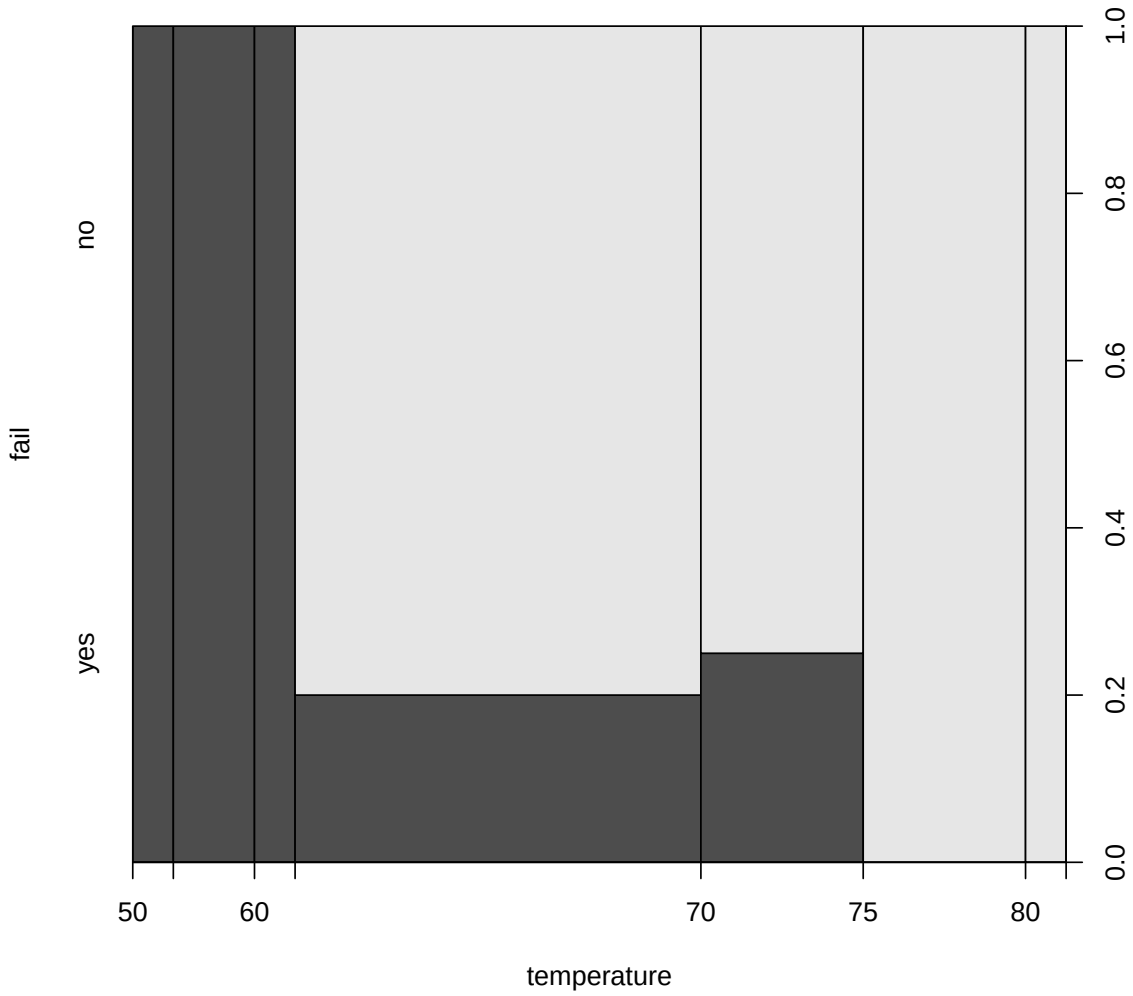



```
(spineplot(fail ~ temperature, breaks = quantile(temperature)))
```



highlighting for failures

```
spineplot(fail ~ temperature, ylevels = 2:1)
```

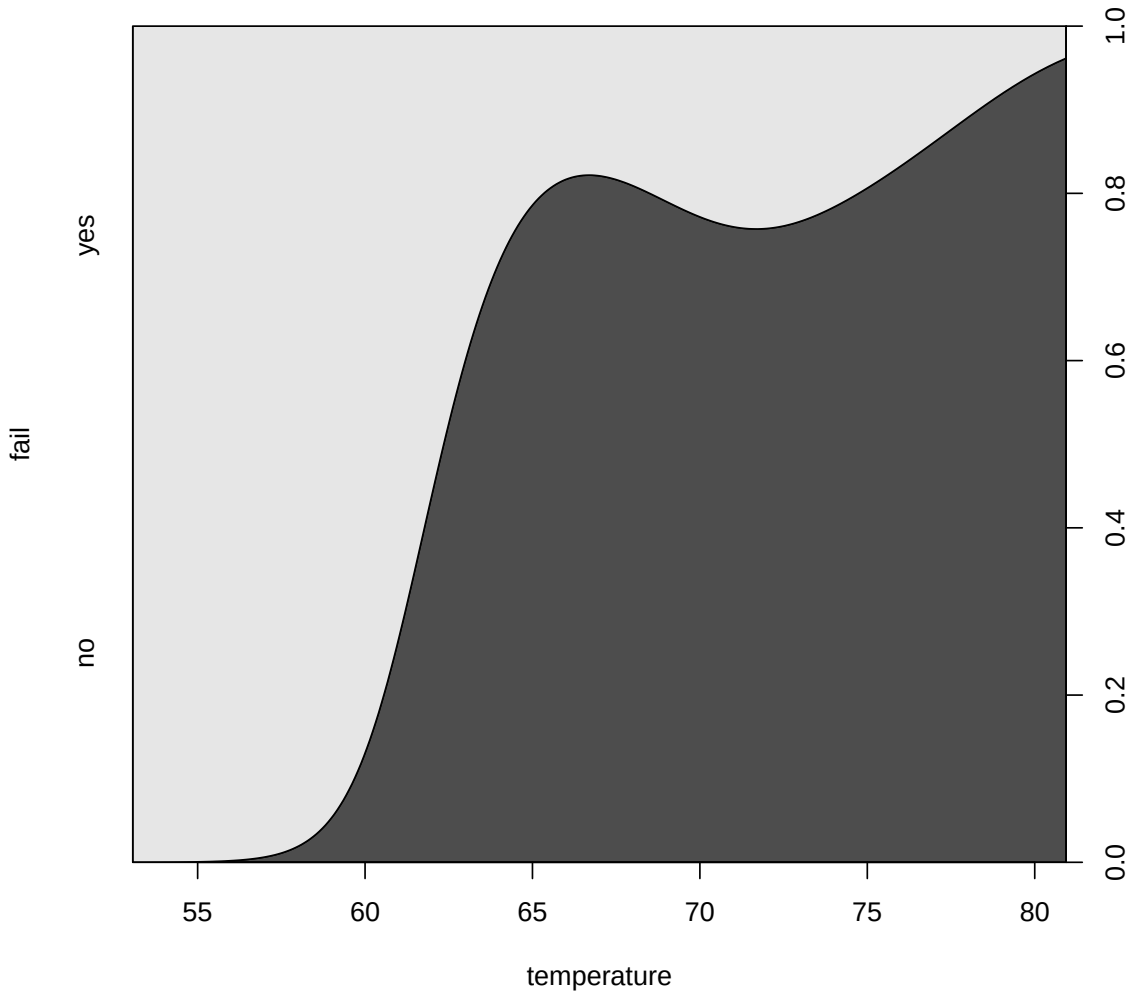


7.5 cdplot (Conditional Density Plots)

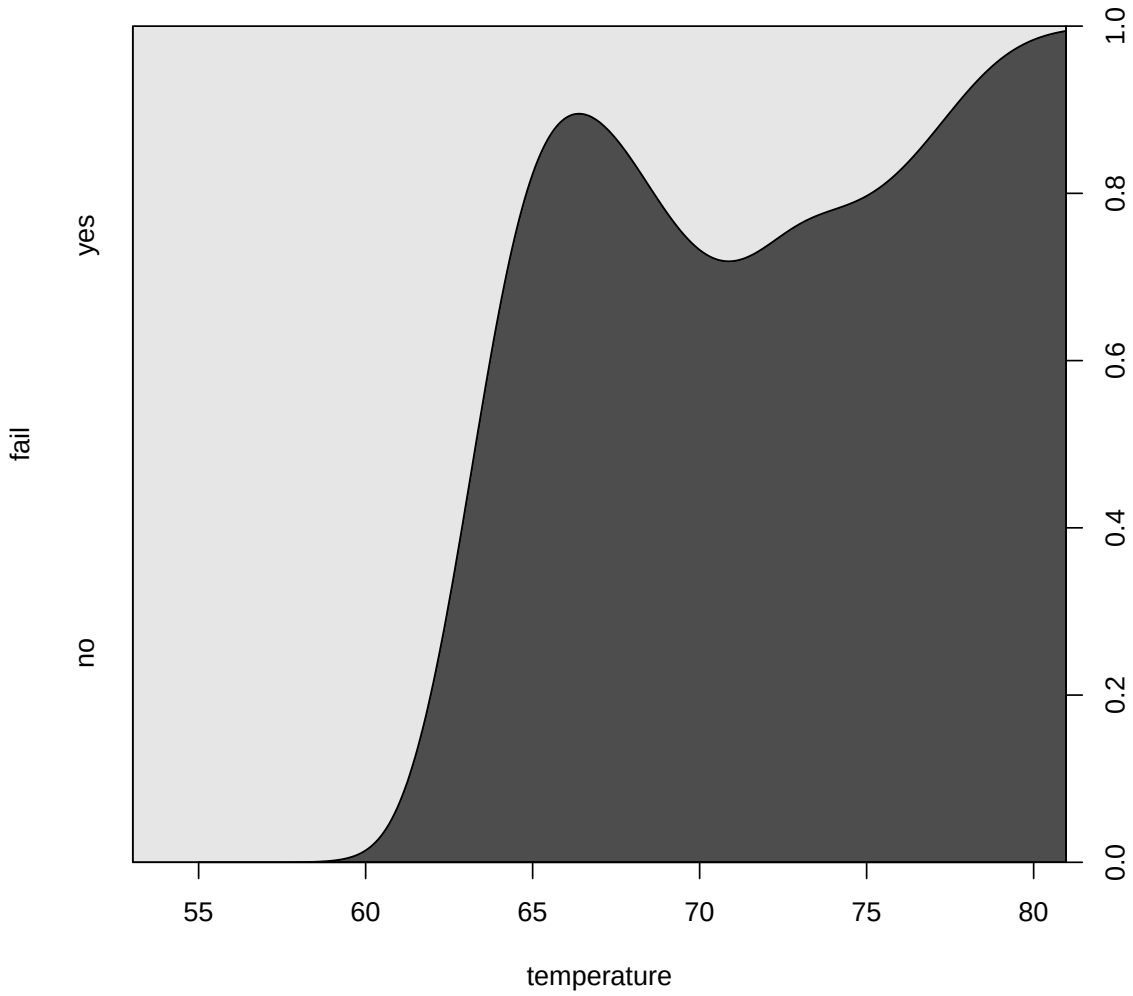
NASA space shuttle o-ring failures

```
fail <- factor(c(2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1,
                 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1),
               levels = 1:2, labels = c("no", "yes"))
temperature <- c(53, 57, 58, 63, 66, 67, 67, 67, 68, 69, 70, 70,
                 70, 70, 72, 73, 75, 75, 76, 76, 78, 79, 81)
```

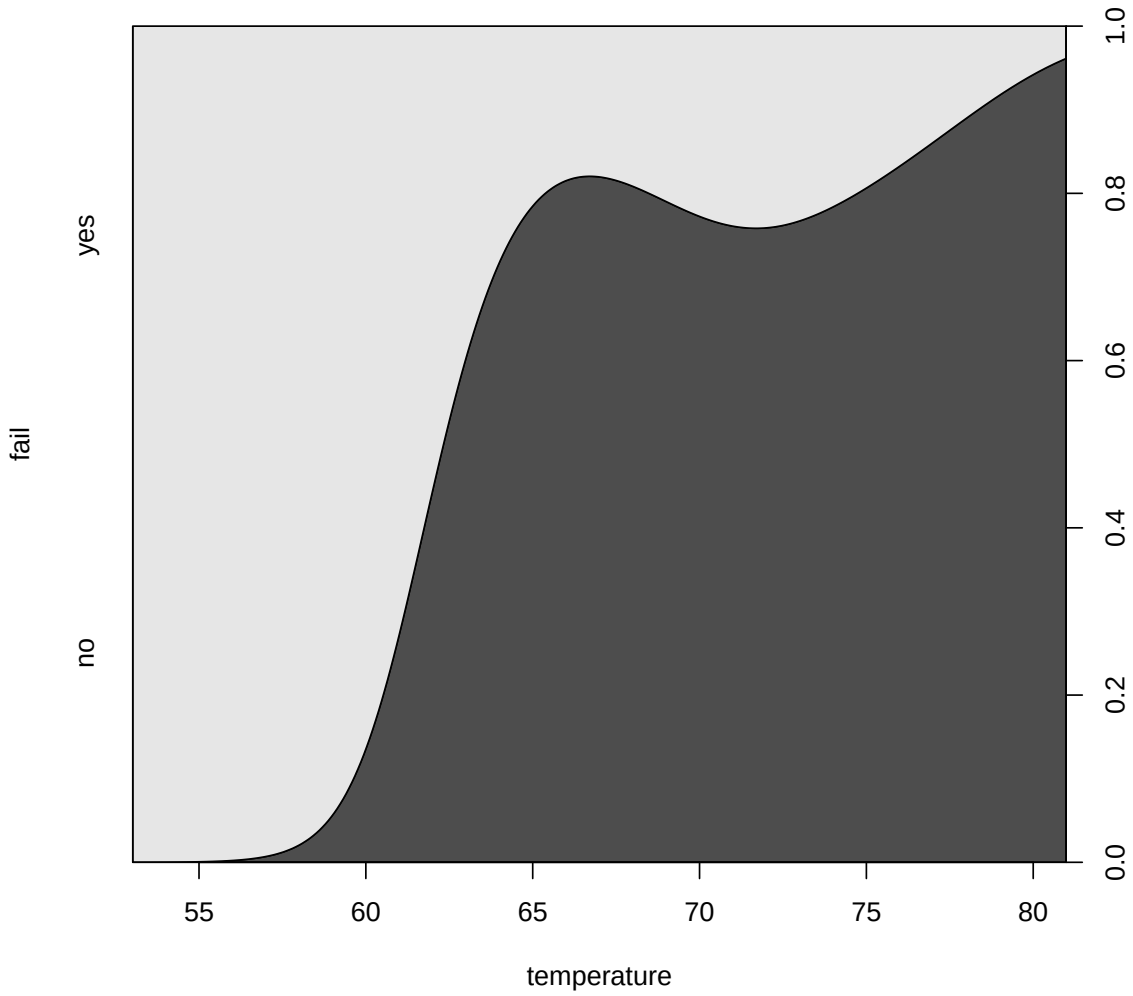
```
cdplot(fail ~ temperature)
```




```
cdplot(fail ~ temperature, bw = 2)
```

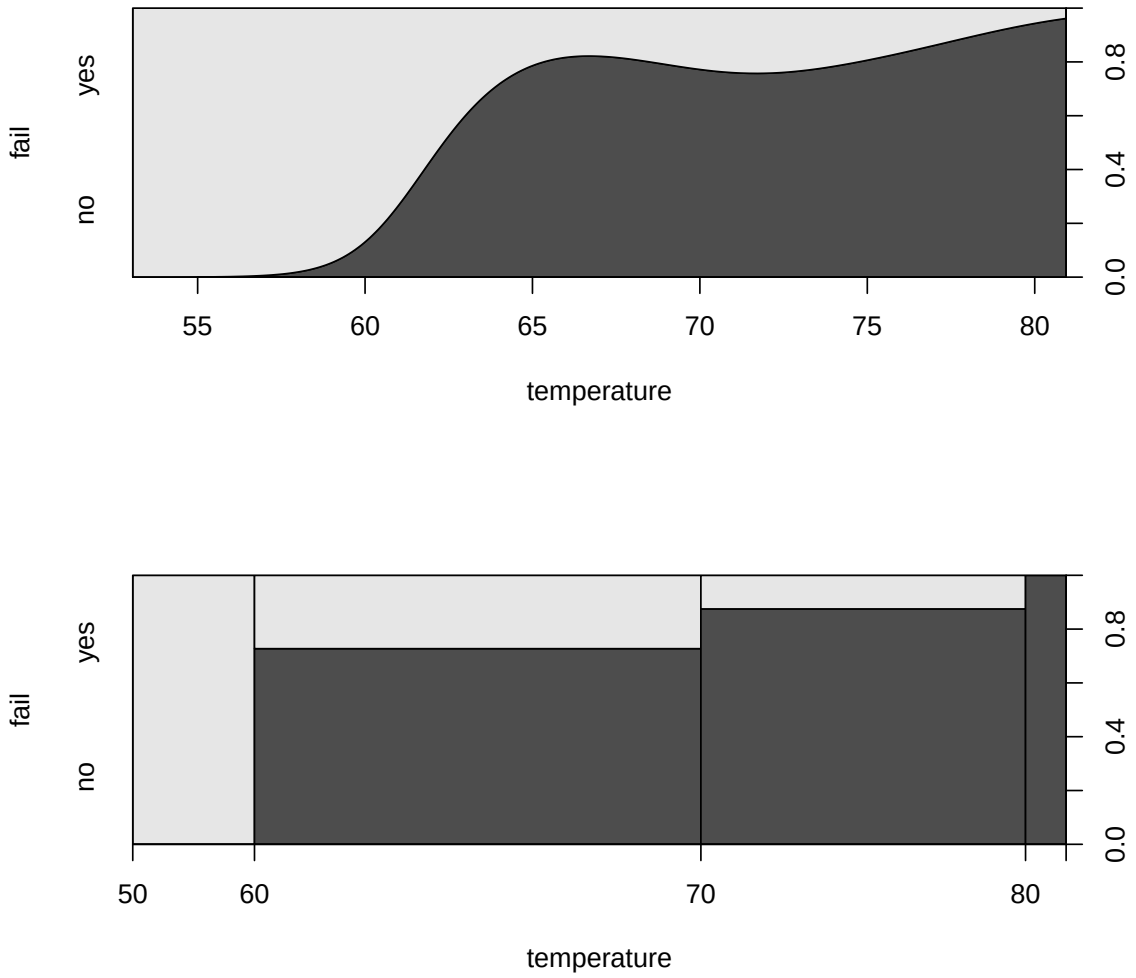



```
cdplot(fail ~ temperature, bw = "SJ")
```



compare with spinogram on the same graph

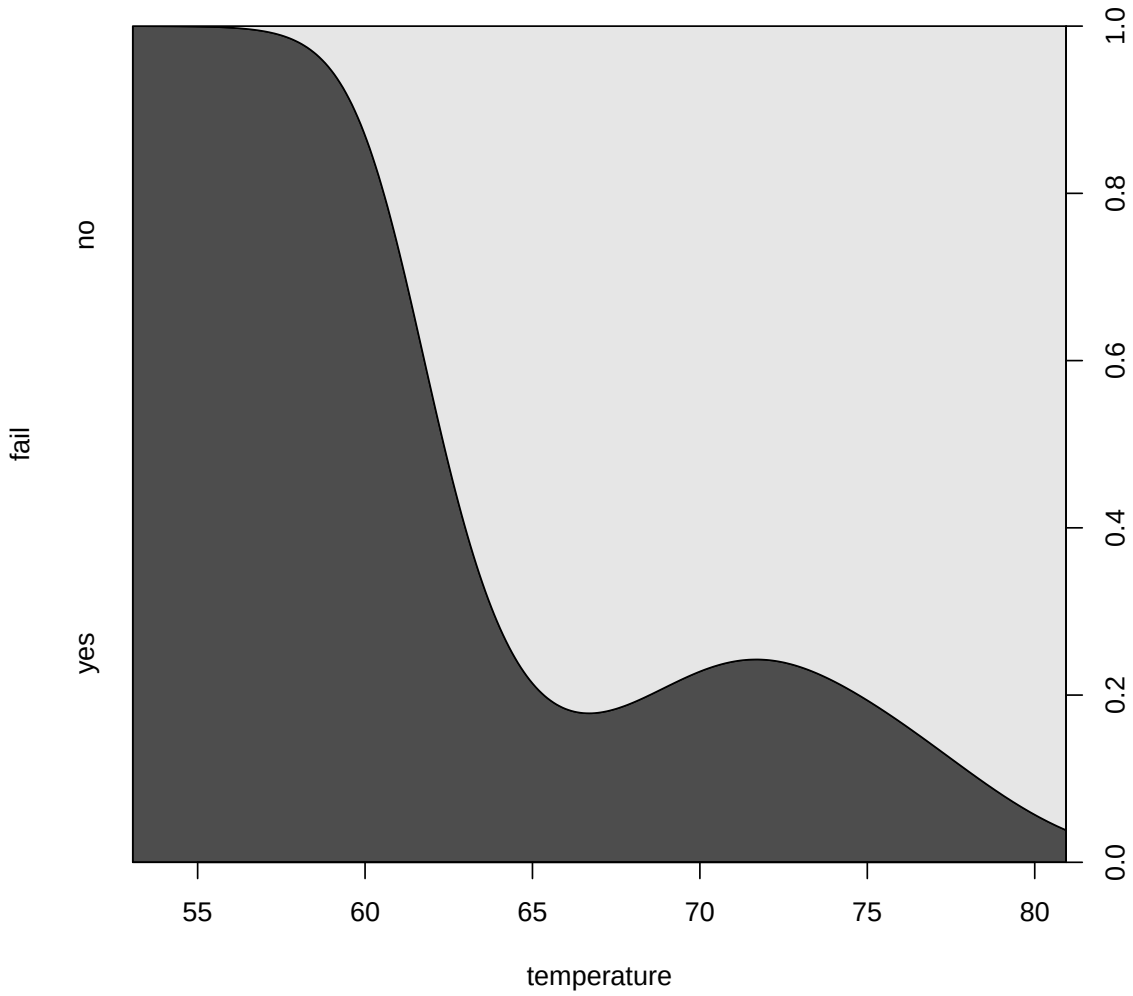
```
layout(1:2)
cdplot(fail ~ temperature)
(spineplot(fail ~ temperature, breaks = 3))
```




```
layout(1)
```

highlighting for failures

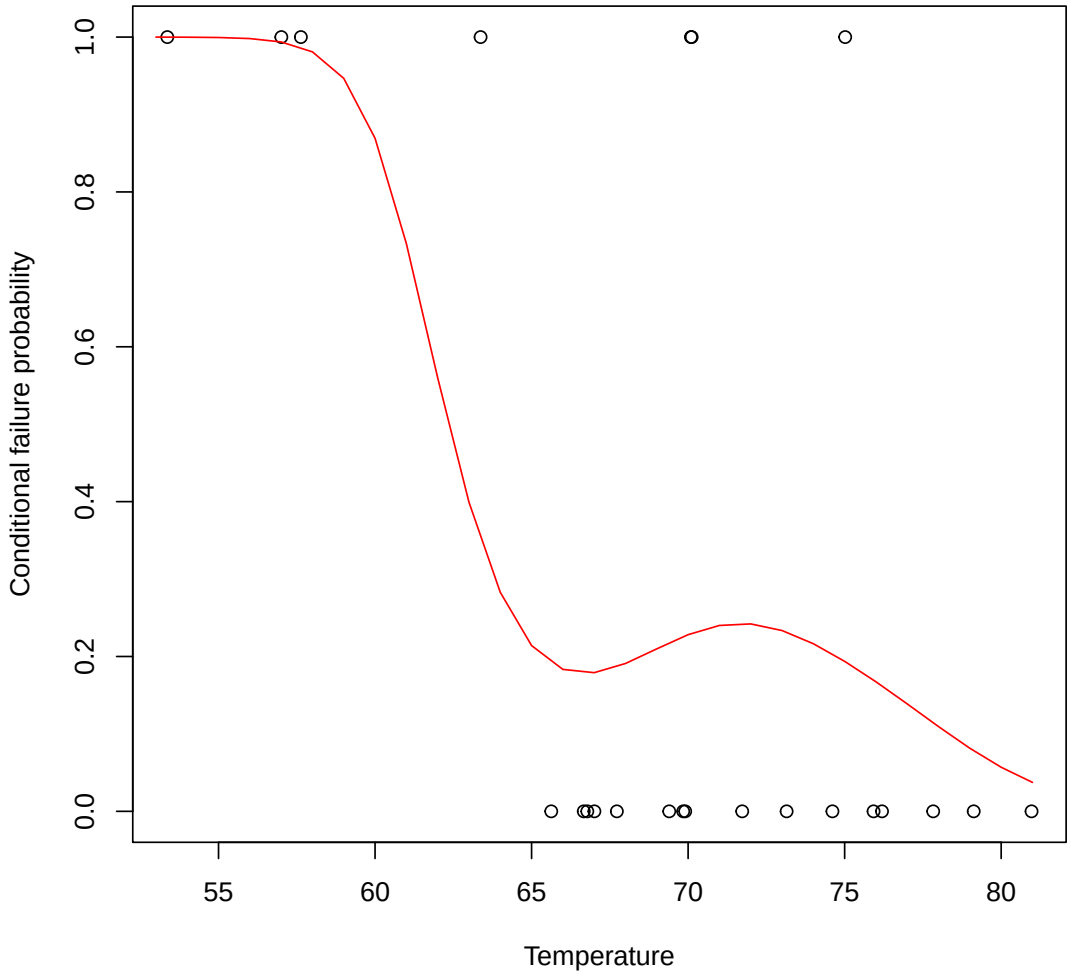
```
cdplot(fail ~ temperature, ylevels = 2:1)
```



scatter plot with conditional density

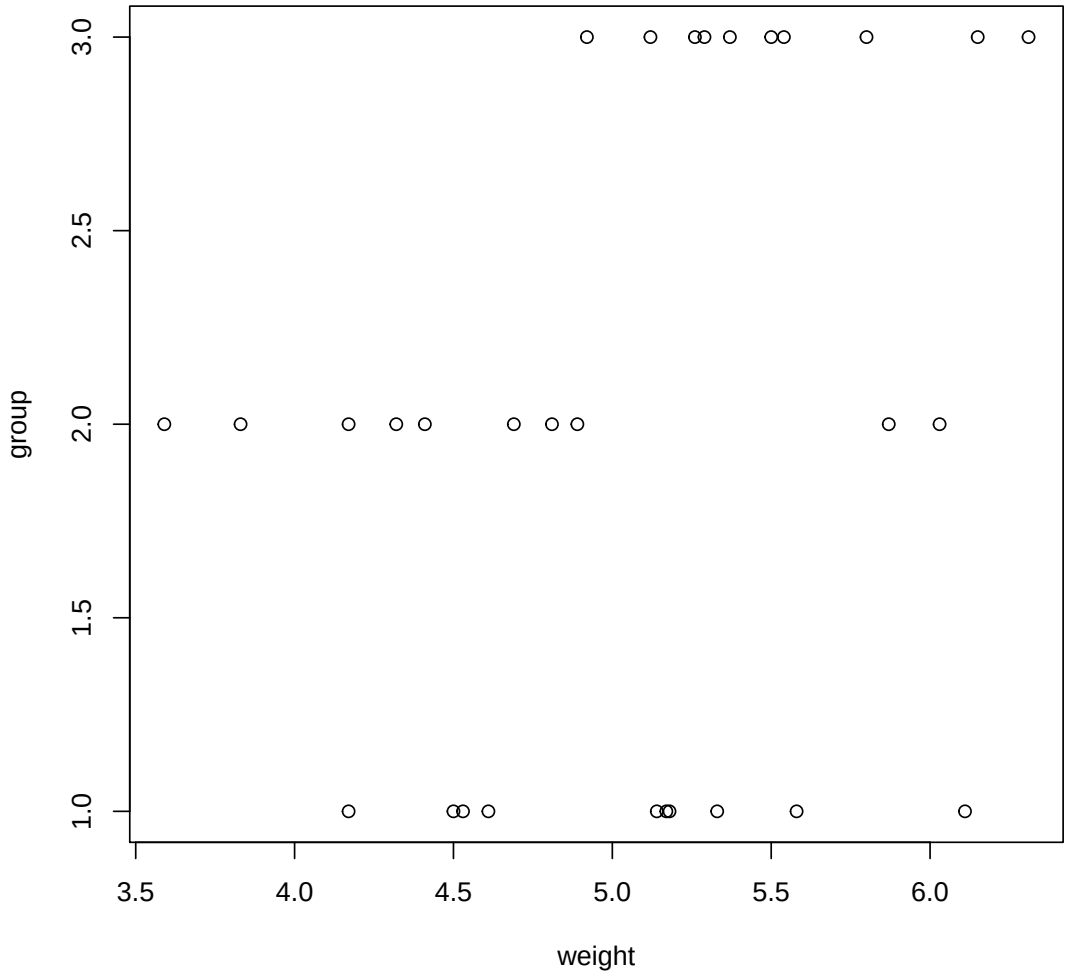
```
cdens <- cdplot(fail ~ temperature, plot = FALSE)
```

```
plot(I(as.numeric(fail) - 1) ~ jitter(temperature, factor = 2),
     xlab = "Temperature", ylab = "Conditional failure probability")
lines(53:81, 1 - cdens[[1]](53:81), col = 2)
```

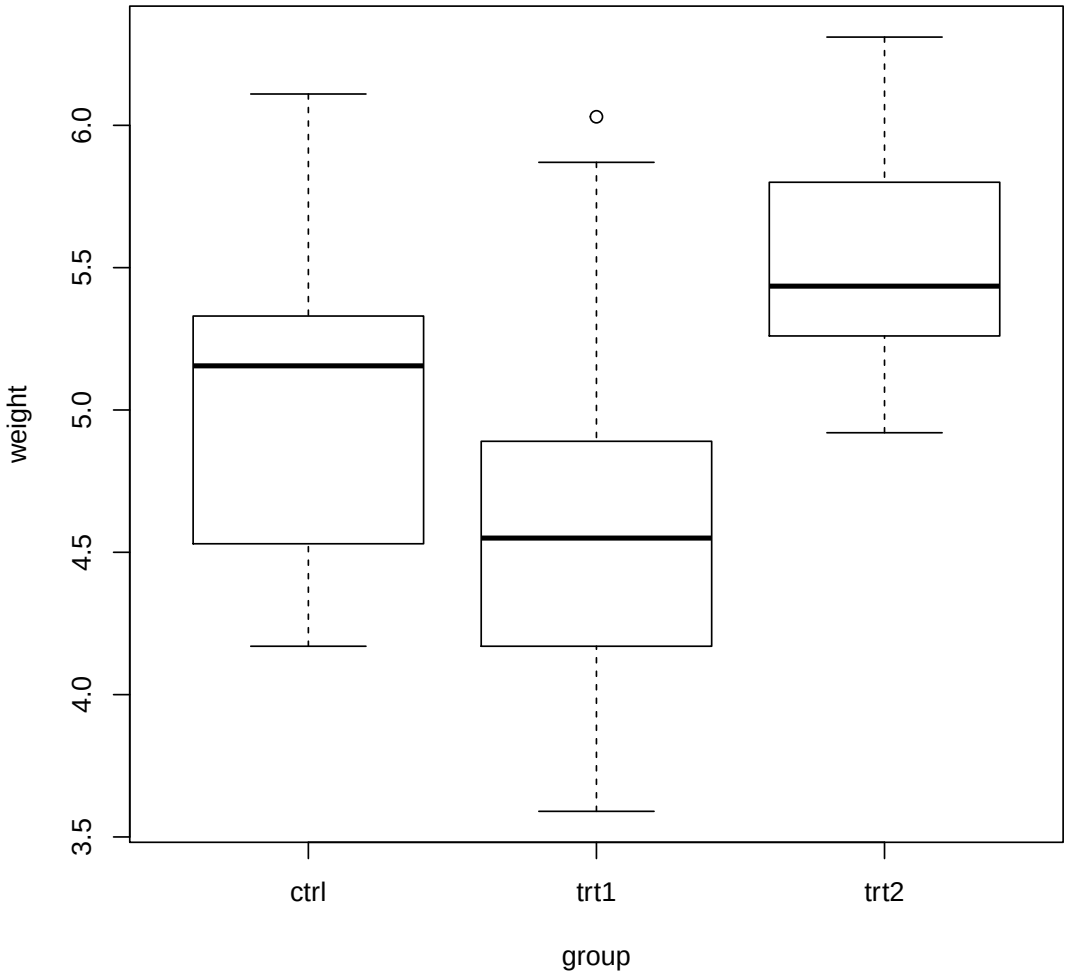


8 Plot factor variables

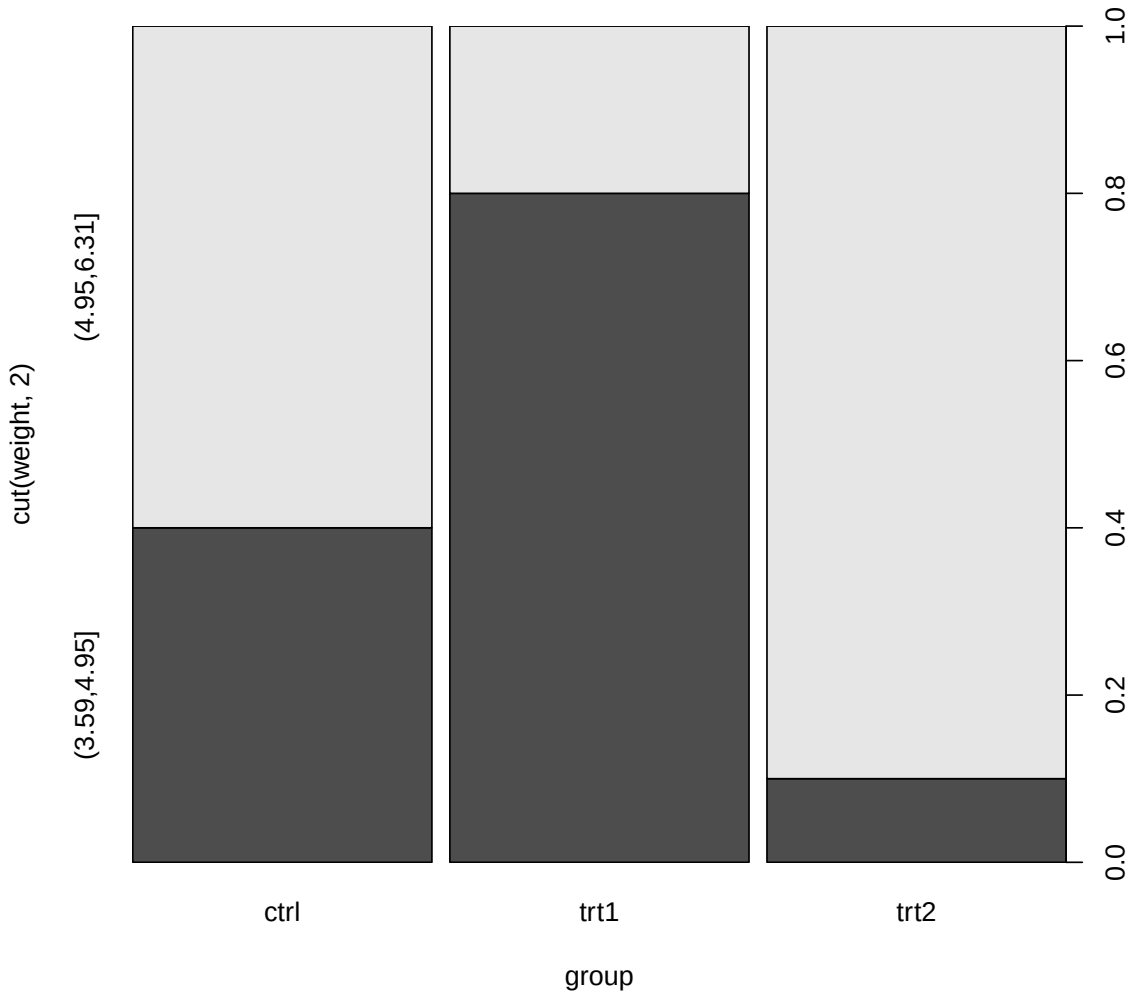
```
require(grDevices)
plot(PlantGrowth)                                    # -> plot.data.frame
```




```
plot(weight ~ group, data = PlantGrowth)          # numeric vector ~ factor
```

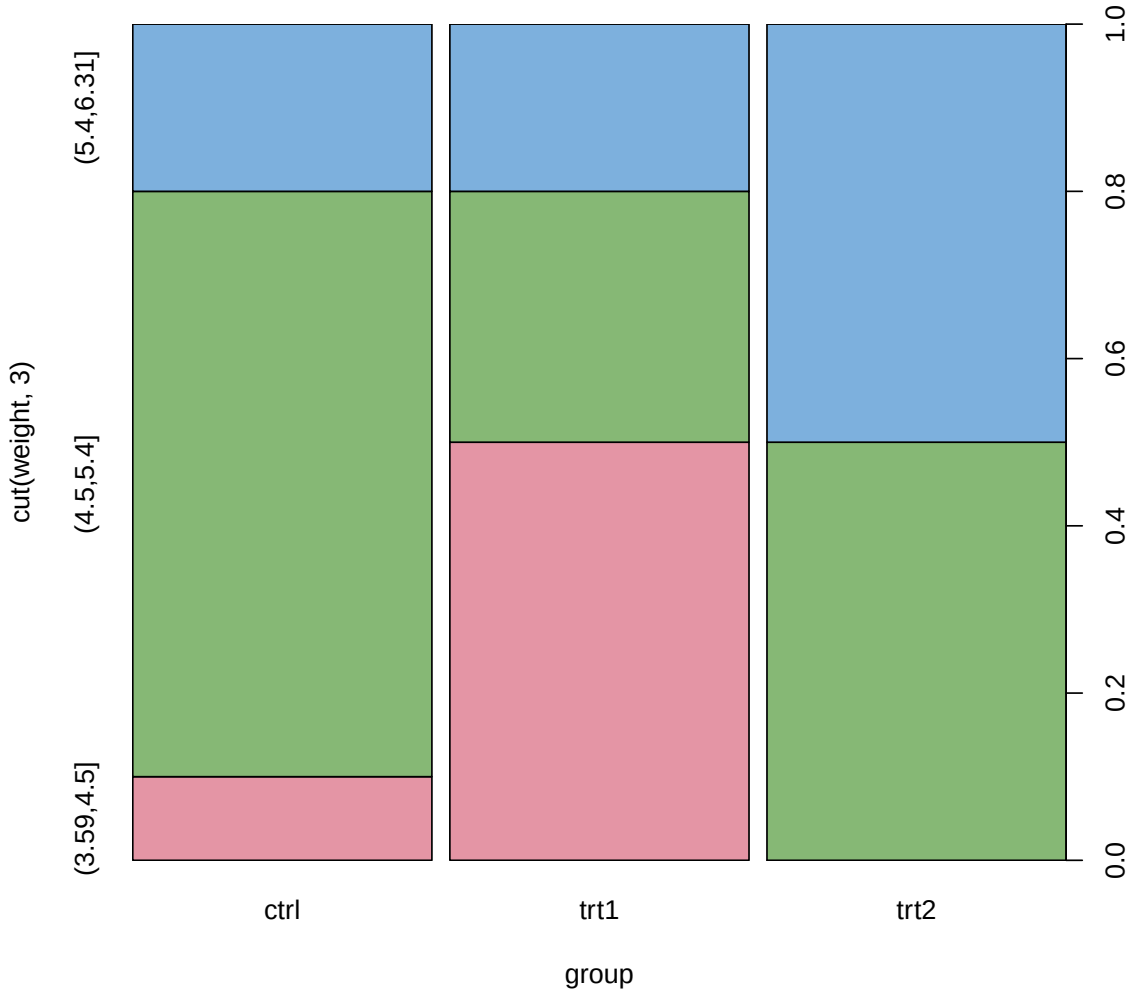



```
plot(cut(weight, 2) ~ group, data = PlantGrowth) # factor ~ factor
```



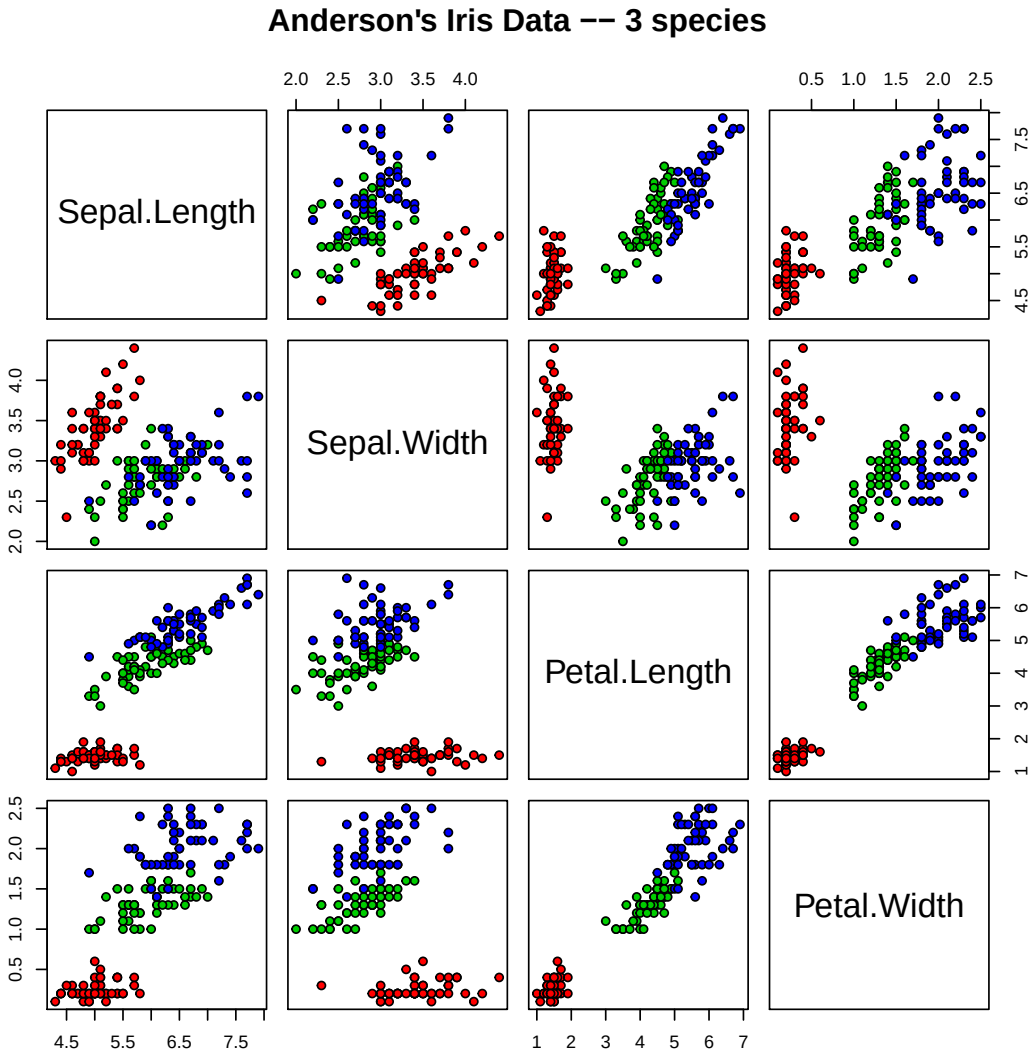
passing "..." to spineplot() eventually :

```
plot(cut(weight, 3) ~ group, data = PlantGrowth,
     col = hcl(c(0, 120, 240), 50, 70))
```



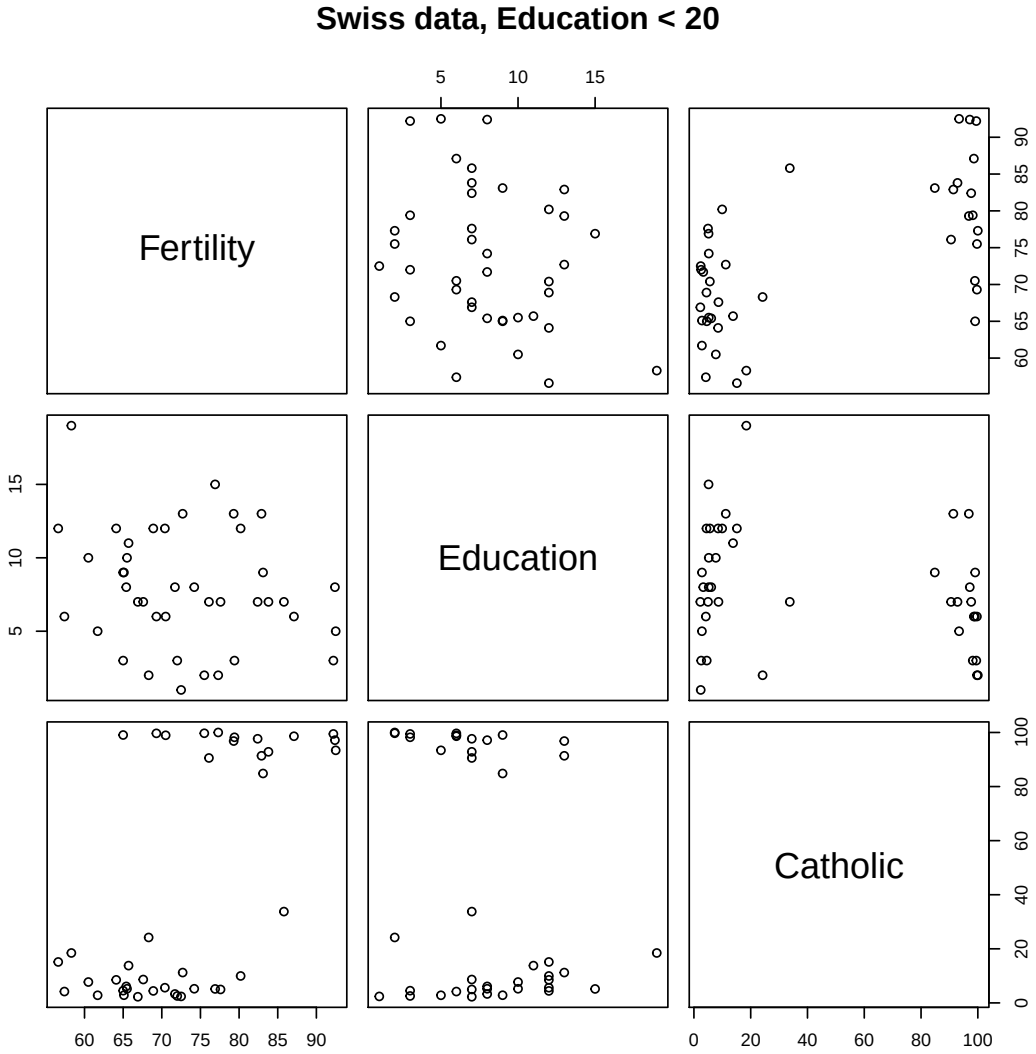
9 Matrix plot

```
pairs(iris[1:4], main = "Anderson's Iris Data -- 3 species",
      pch = 21, bg = c("red", "green3", "blue")[unclass(iris$Species)])
```

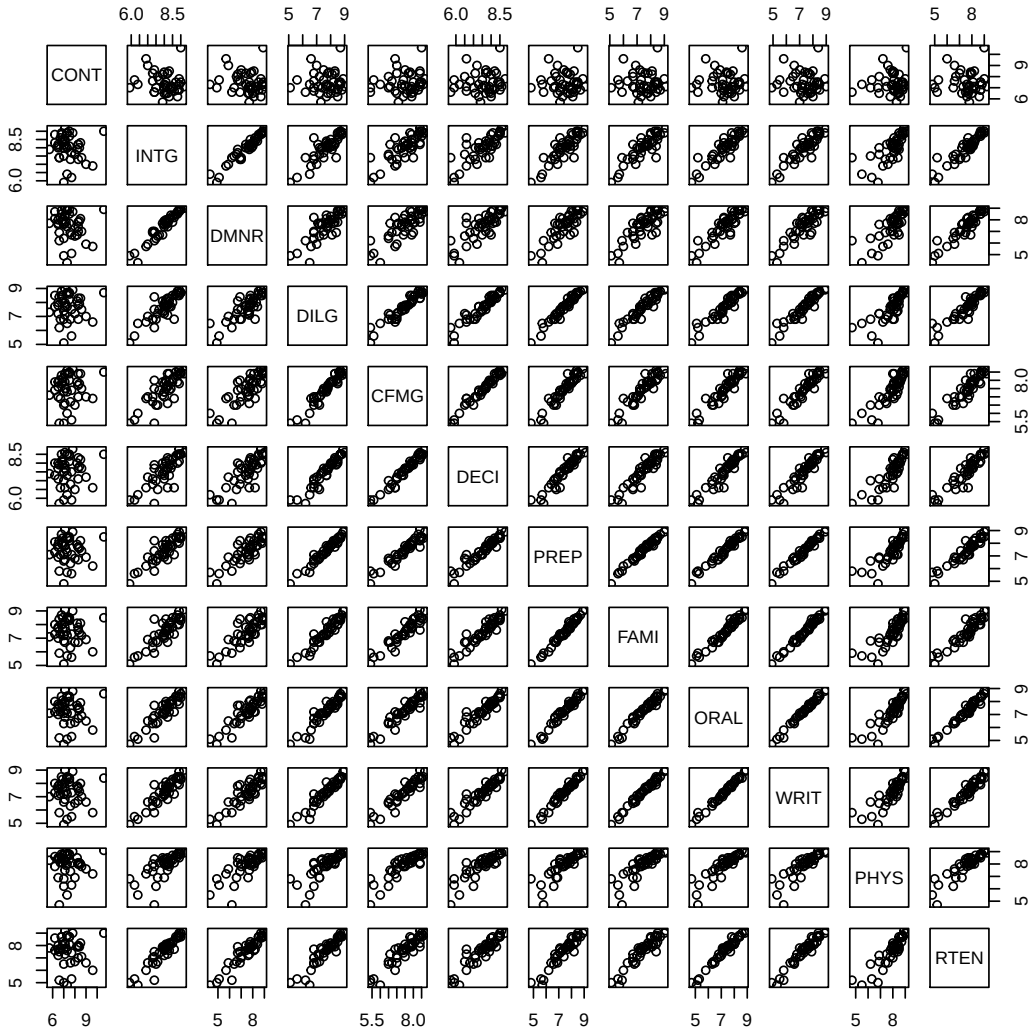


formula method

```
pairs(~ Fertility + Education + Catholic, data = swiss,
      subset = Education < 20, main = "Swiss data, Education < 20")
```



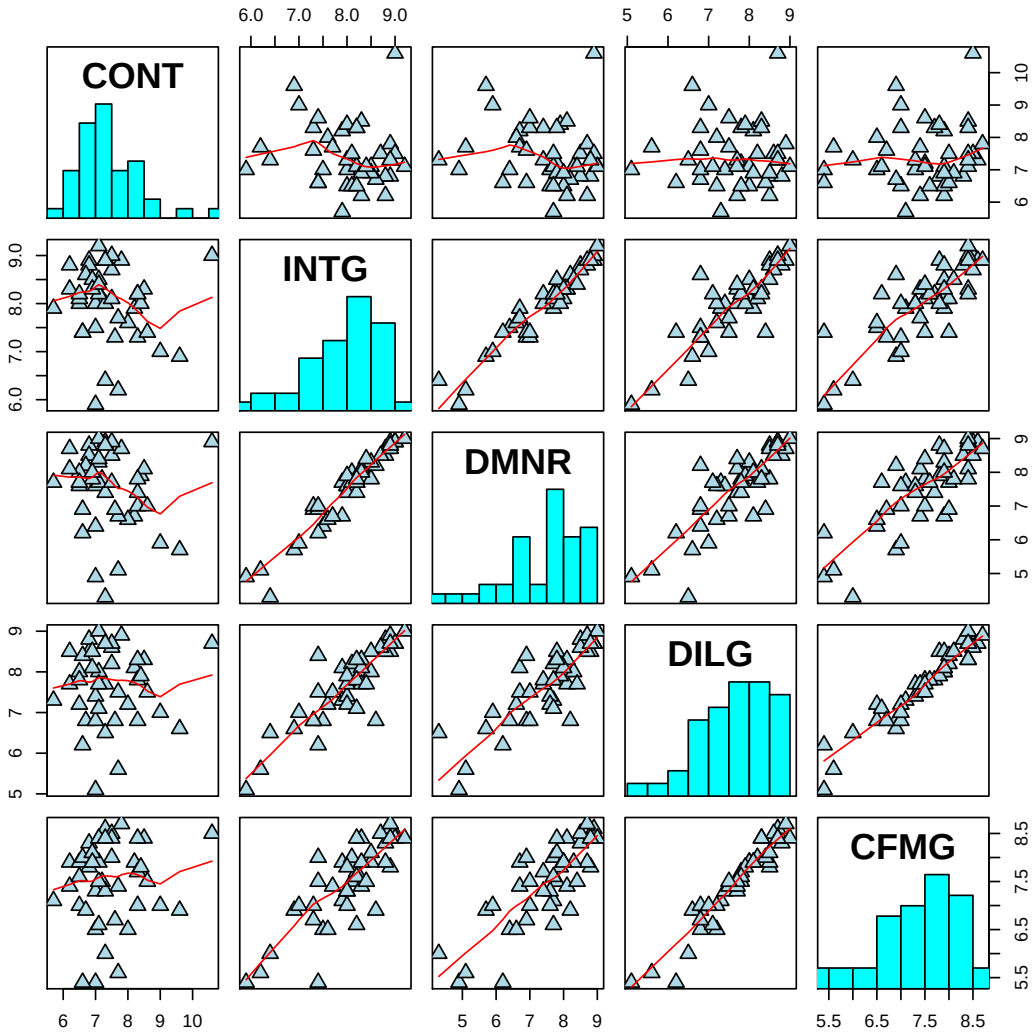

```
pairs(USJudgeRatings)
```



put histograms on the diagonal

```
panel.hist <- function(x, ...)
{
    usr <- par("usr"); on.exit(par(usr))
    par(usr = c(usr[1:2], 0, 1.5) )
    h <- hist(x, plot = FALSE)
    breaks <- h$breaks; nB <- length(breaks)
    y <- h$counts; y <- y/max(y)
    rect(breaks[-nB], 0, breaks[-1], y, col="cyan", ...)
}
```

```
pairs(USJudgeRatings[1:5], panel=panel.smooth,
      cex = 1.5, pch = 24, bg="light blue",
      diag.panel=panel.hist, cex.labels = 2, font.labels=2)
```

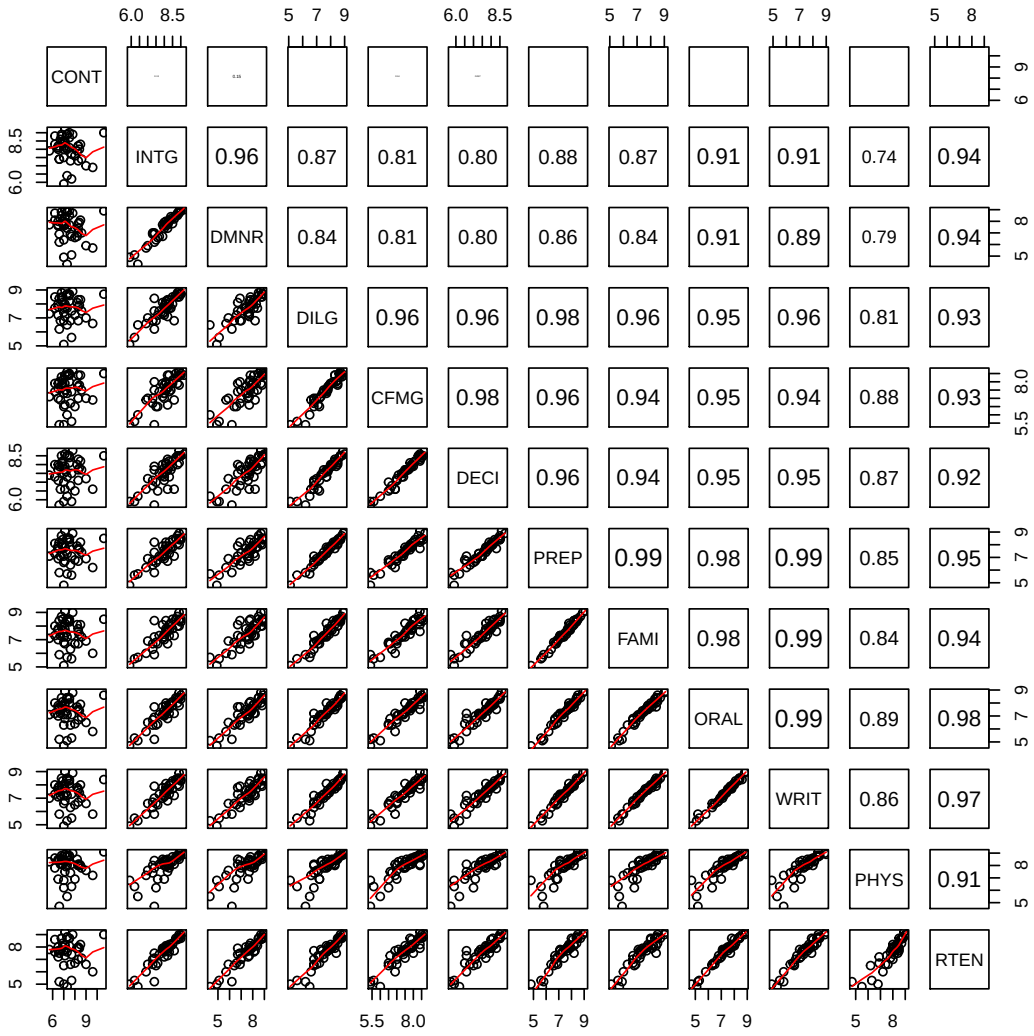


put (absolute) correlations on the upper panels, with size proportional to the correlations.

```
panel.cor <- function(x, y, digits=2, prefix="", cex.cor)
{
    usr <- par("usr"); on.exit(par(usr))
    par(usr = c(0, 1, 0, 1))
    r <- abs(cor(x, y))
    txt <- format(c(r, 0.123456789), digits=digits)[1]
    txt <- paste(prefix, txt, sep="")
```

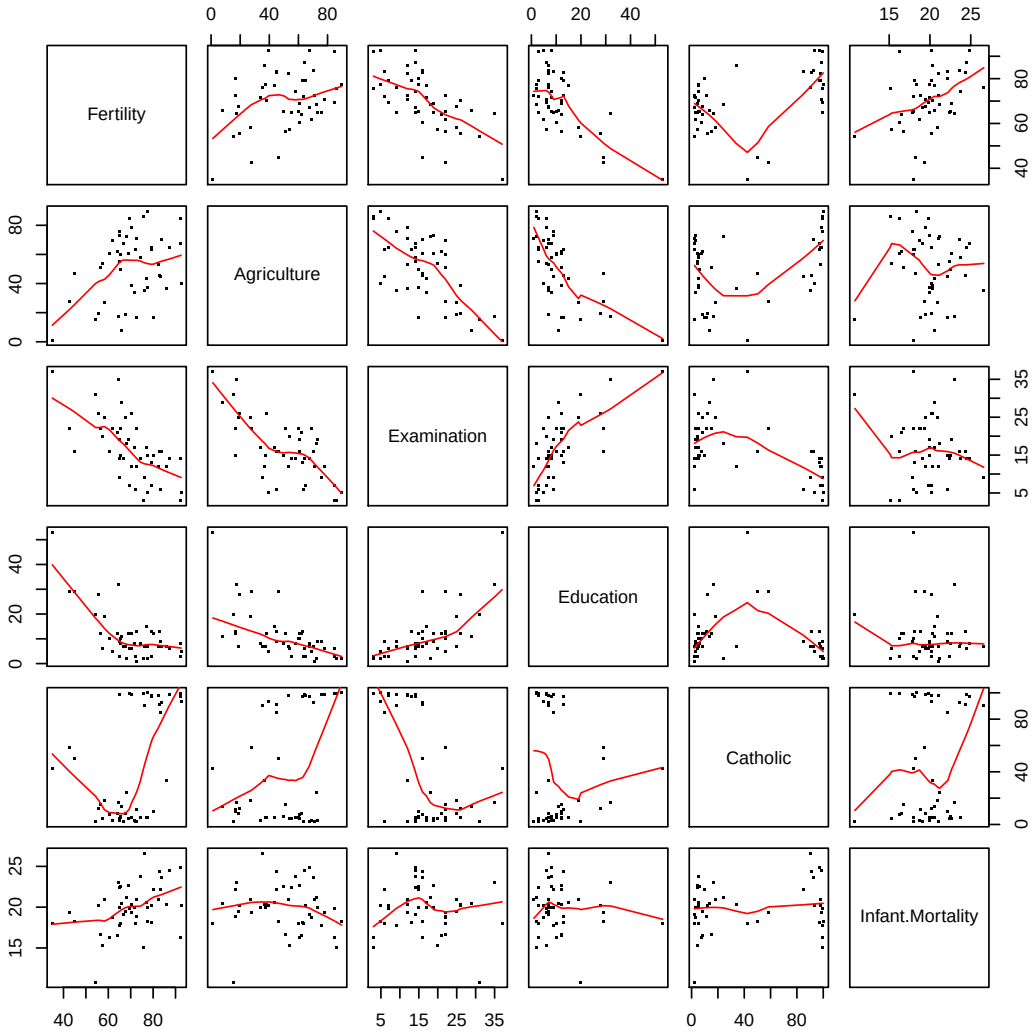
```
    if(missing(cex.cor)) cex.cor <- 0.8/strwidth(txt)
    text(0.5, 0.5, txt, cex = cex.cor * r)
}
```

```
pairs(USJudgeRatings, lower.panel=panel.smooth, upper.panel=panel.cor)
```

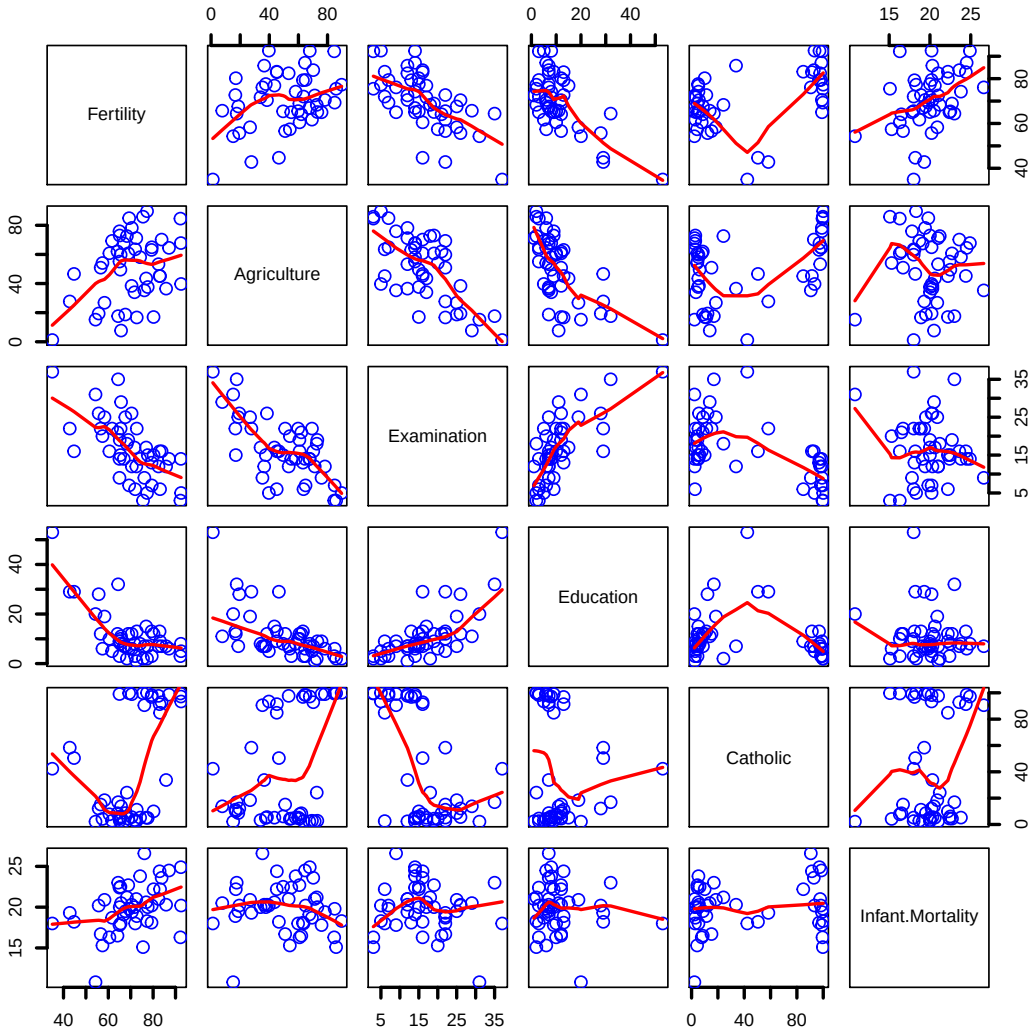


10 Simplepanel plots

```
pairs(swiss, panel = panel.smooth, pch = ".")# emphasize the smooths
```

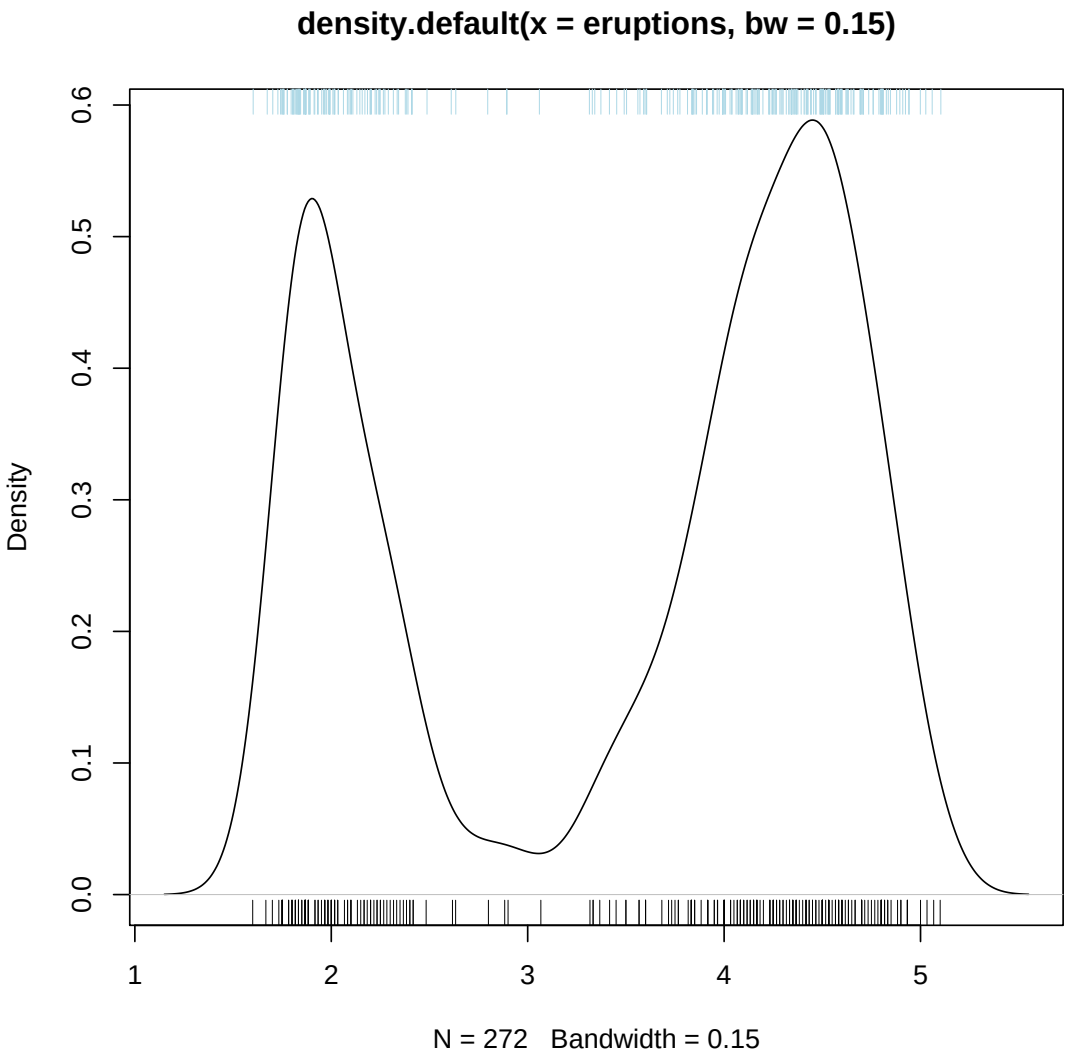



```
pairs(swiss, panel = panel.smooth, lwd = 2, cex= 1.5, col="blue")# hmm...
```



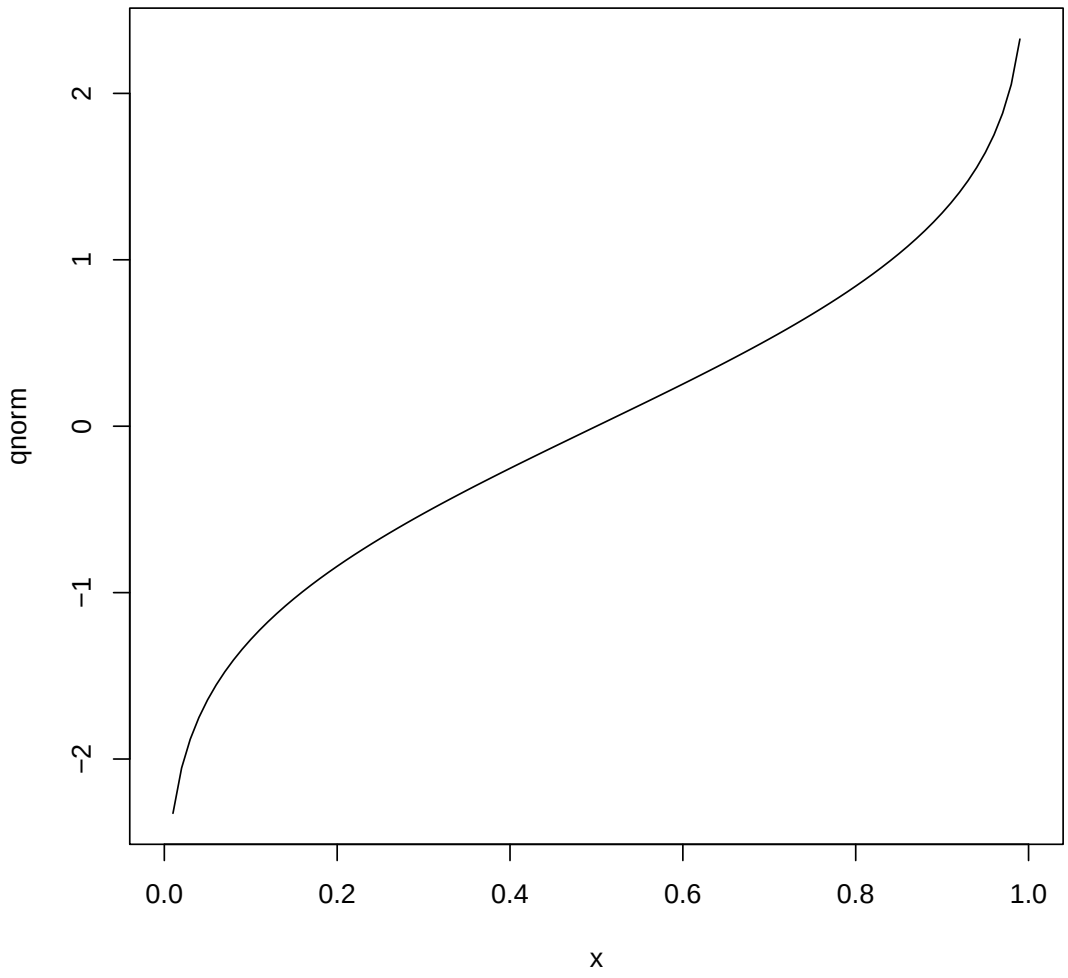
11 jitter

```
require(stats)# both 'density' and its default method
with(faithful, {
    plot(density(eruptions, bw = 0.15))
    rug(eruptions)
    rug(jitter(eruptions, amount = 0.01), side = 3, col = "light blue")
})
```

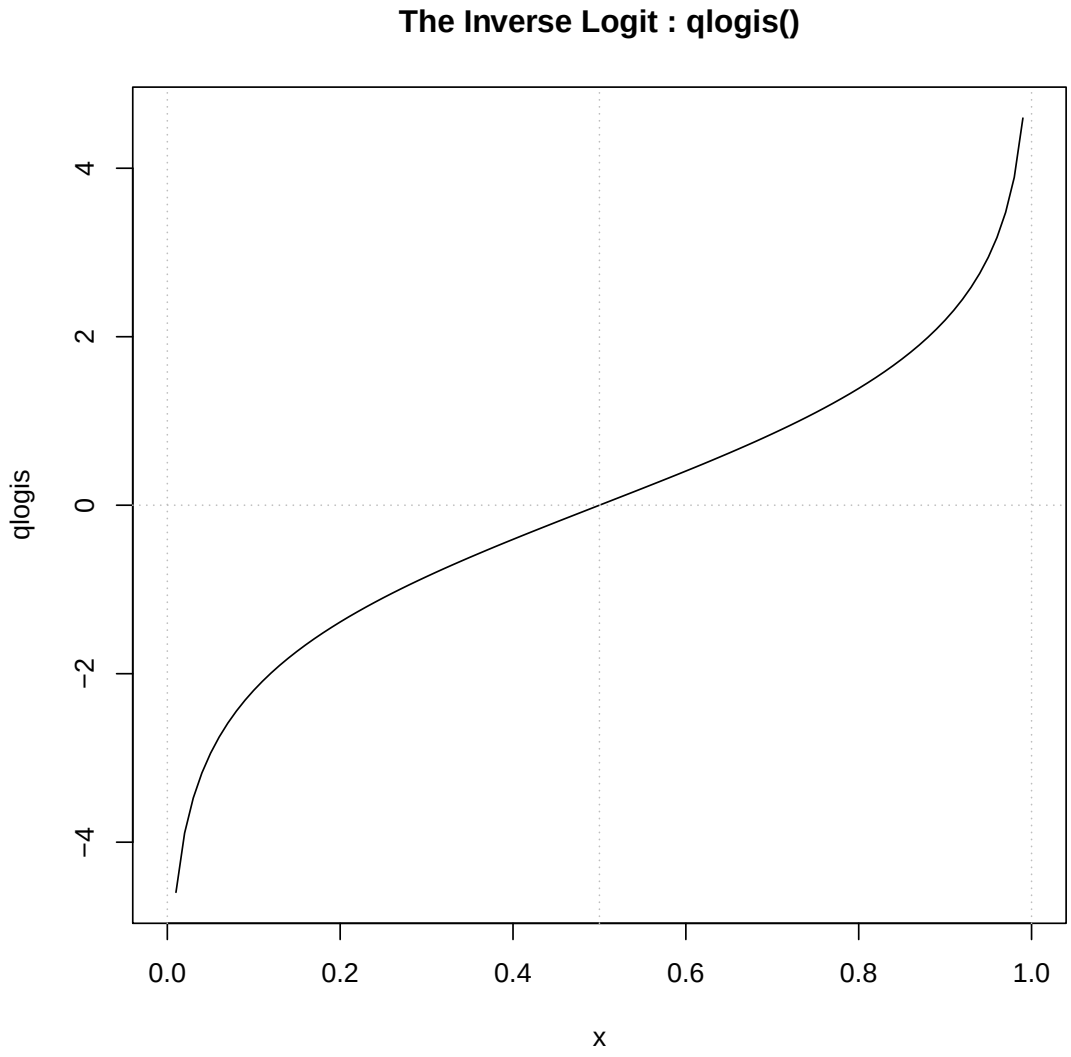


12 curves

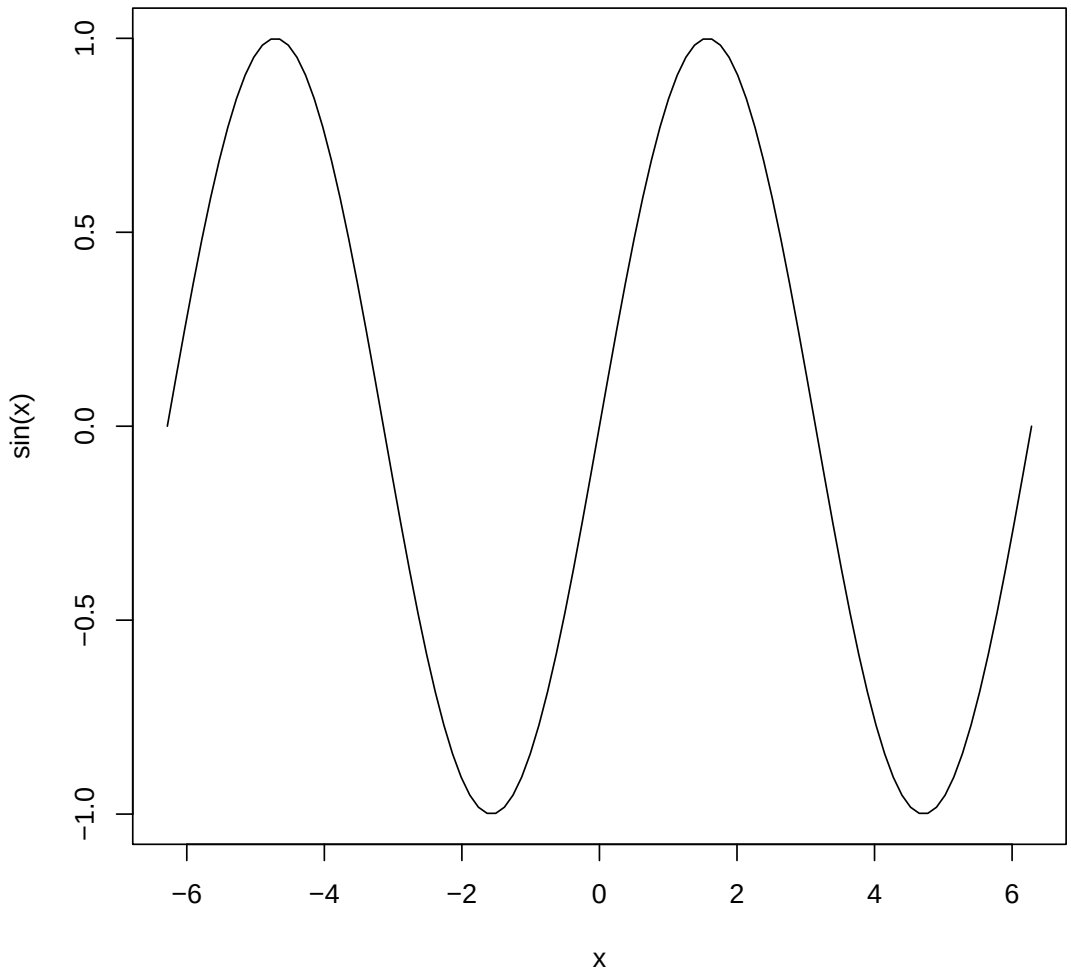
```
plot(qnorm)
```



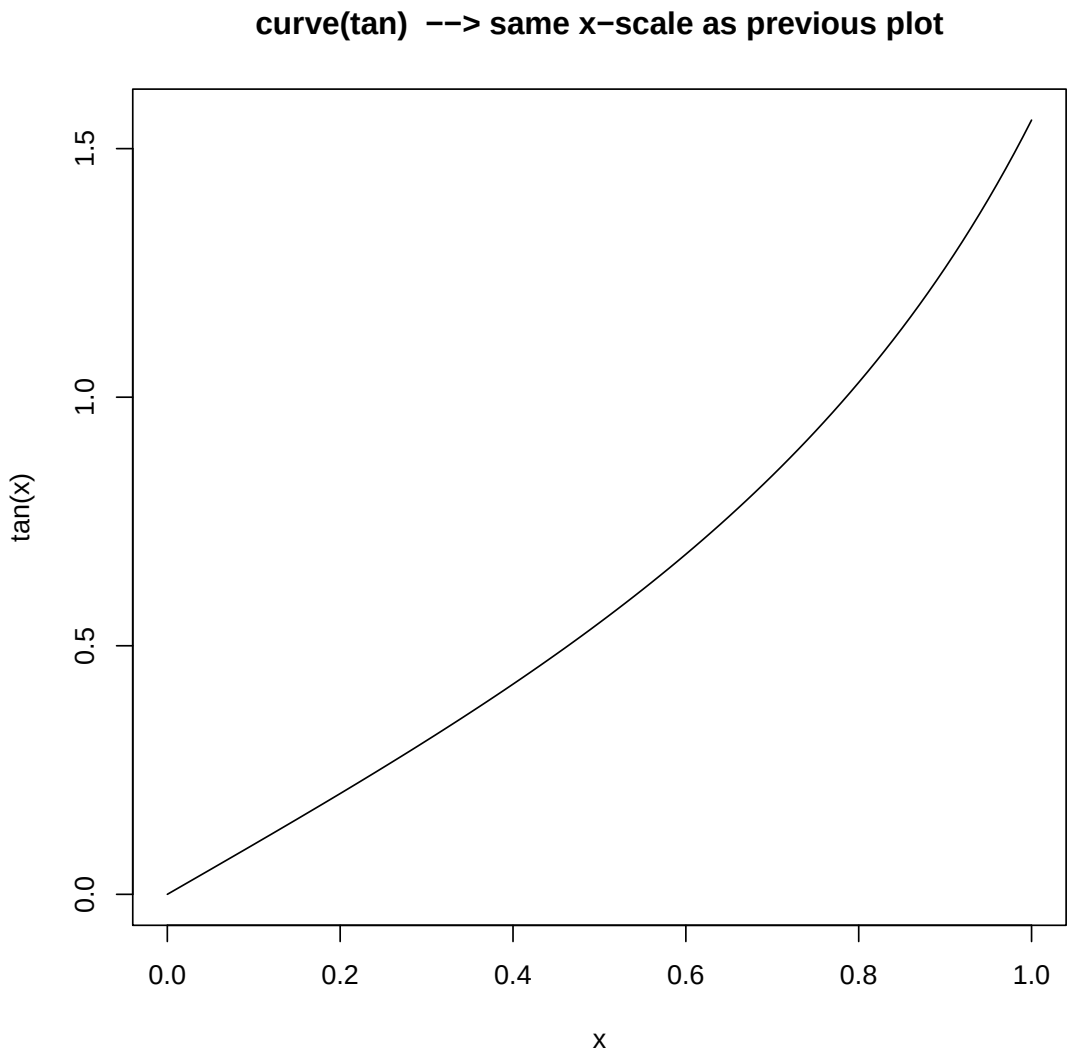

```
plot(qlogis, main = "The Inverse Logit : qlogis()")
abline(h=0, v=0:2/2, lty=3, col="gray")
```



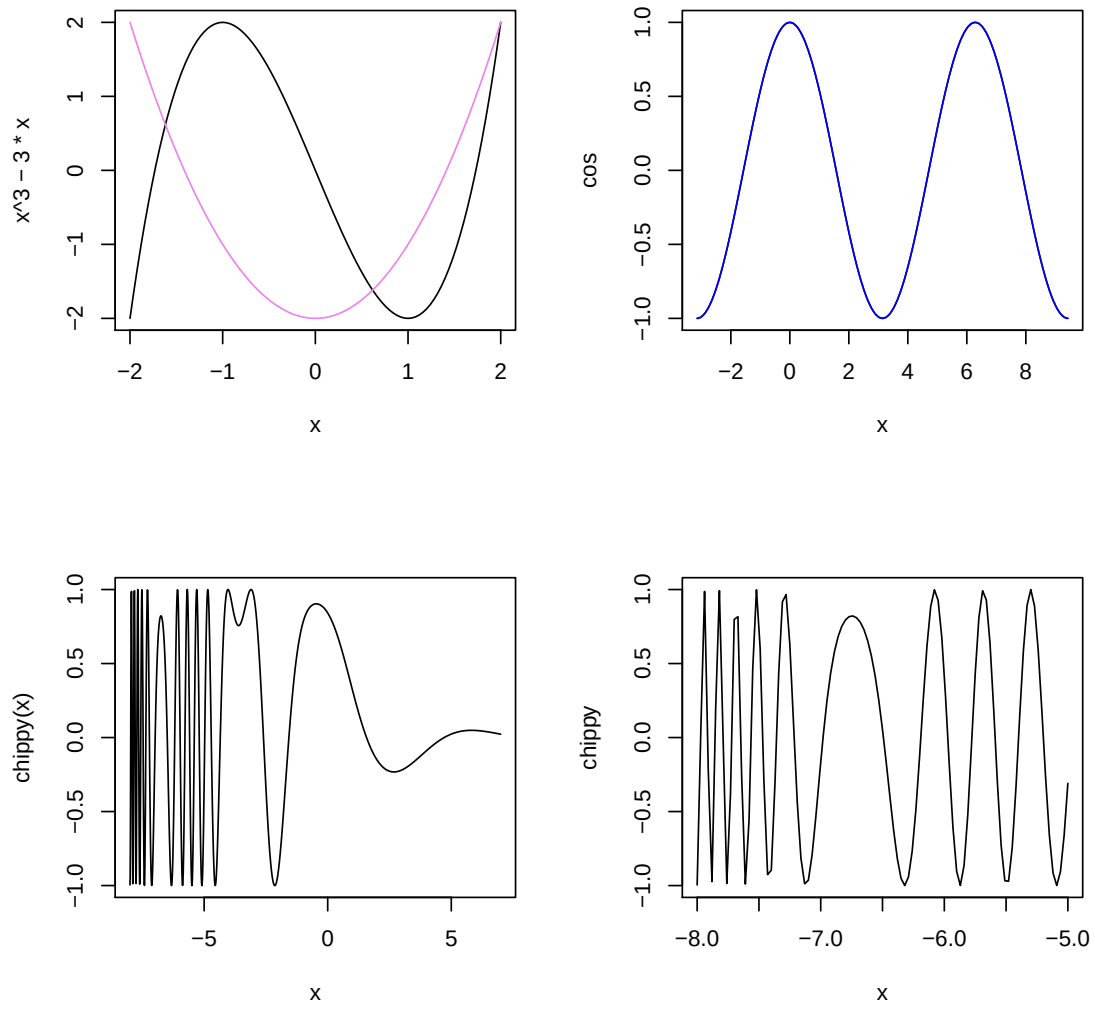

```
curve(sin, -2*pi, 2*pi)
```



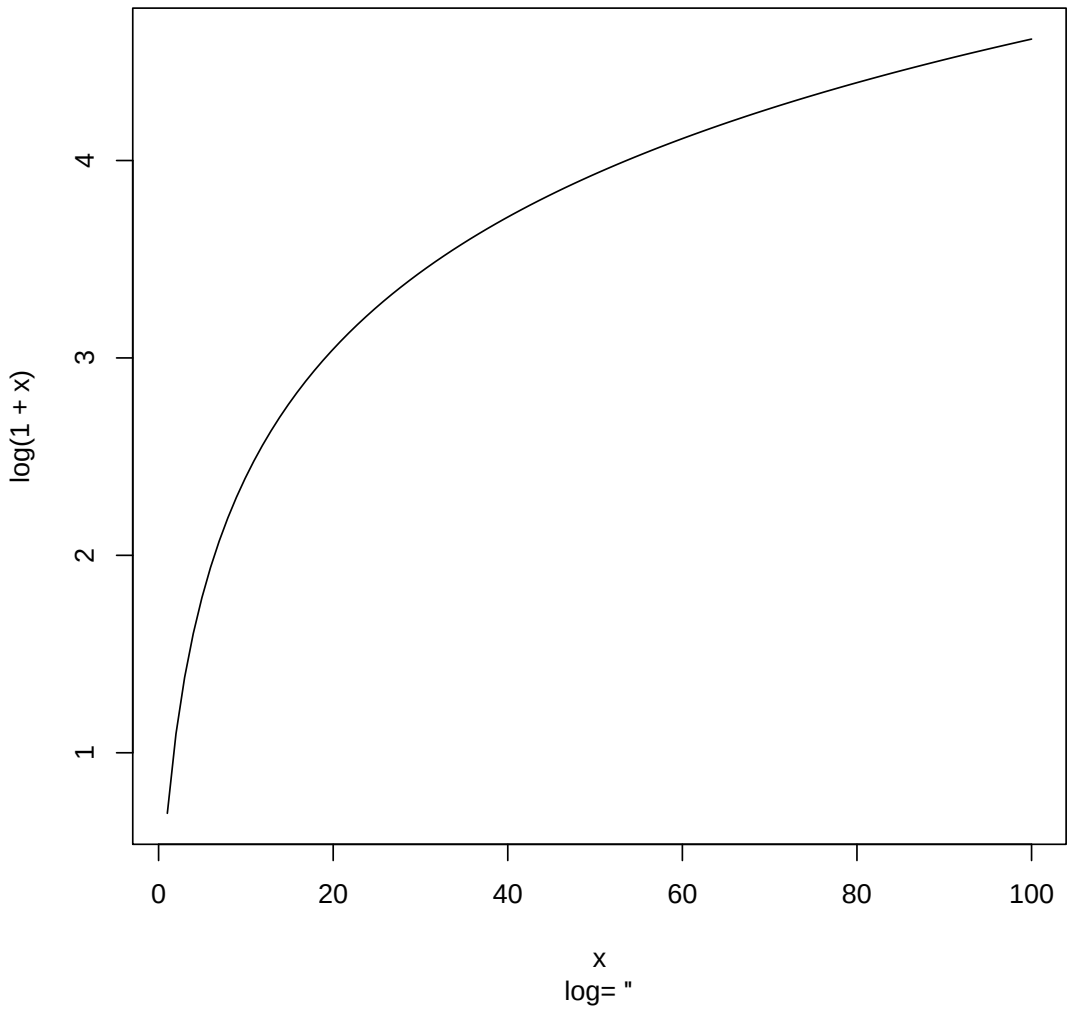

```
curve(tan, main = "curve(tan)  --> same x-scale as previous plot")
```

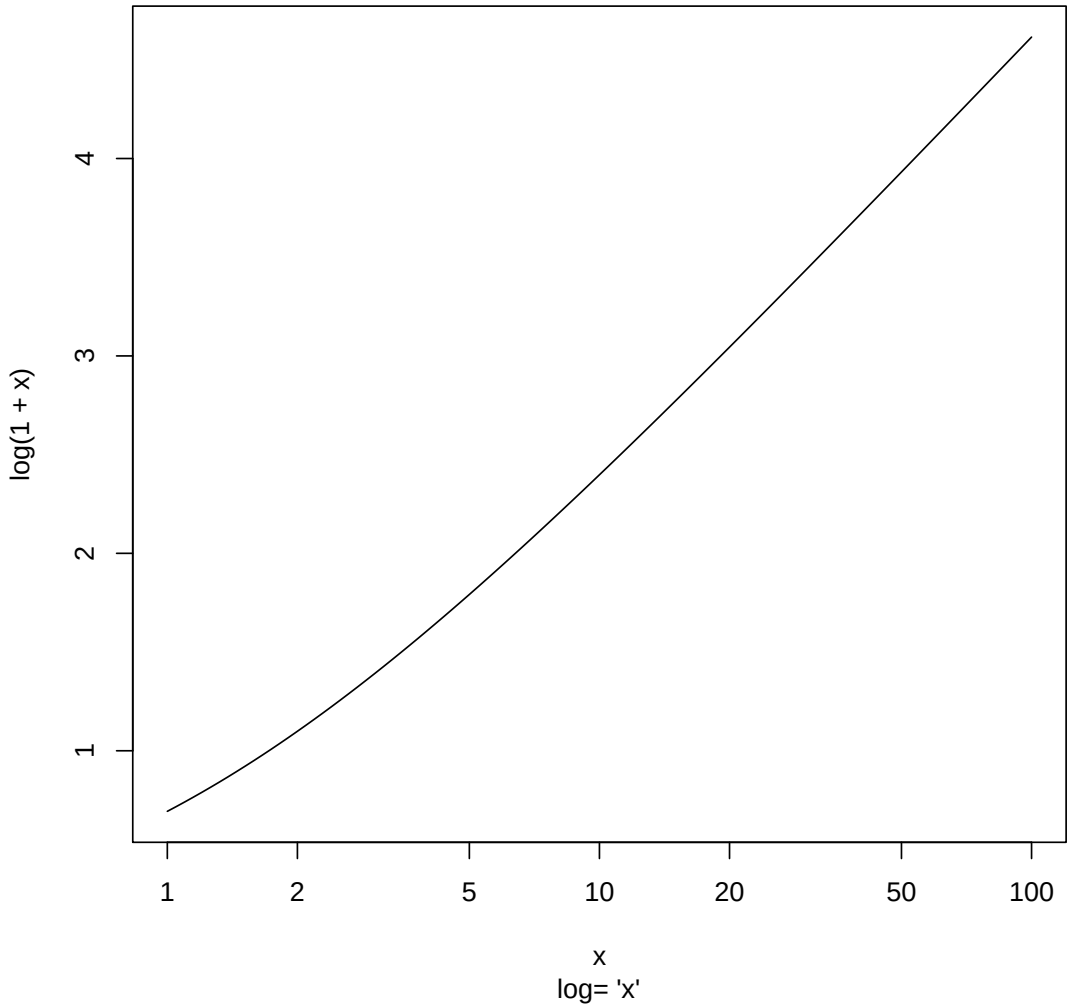


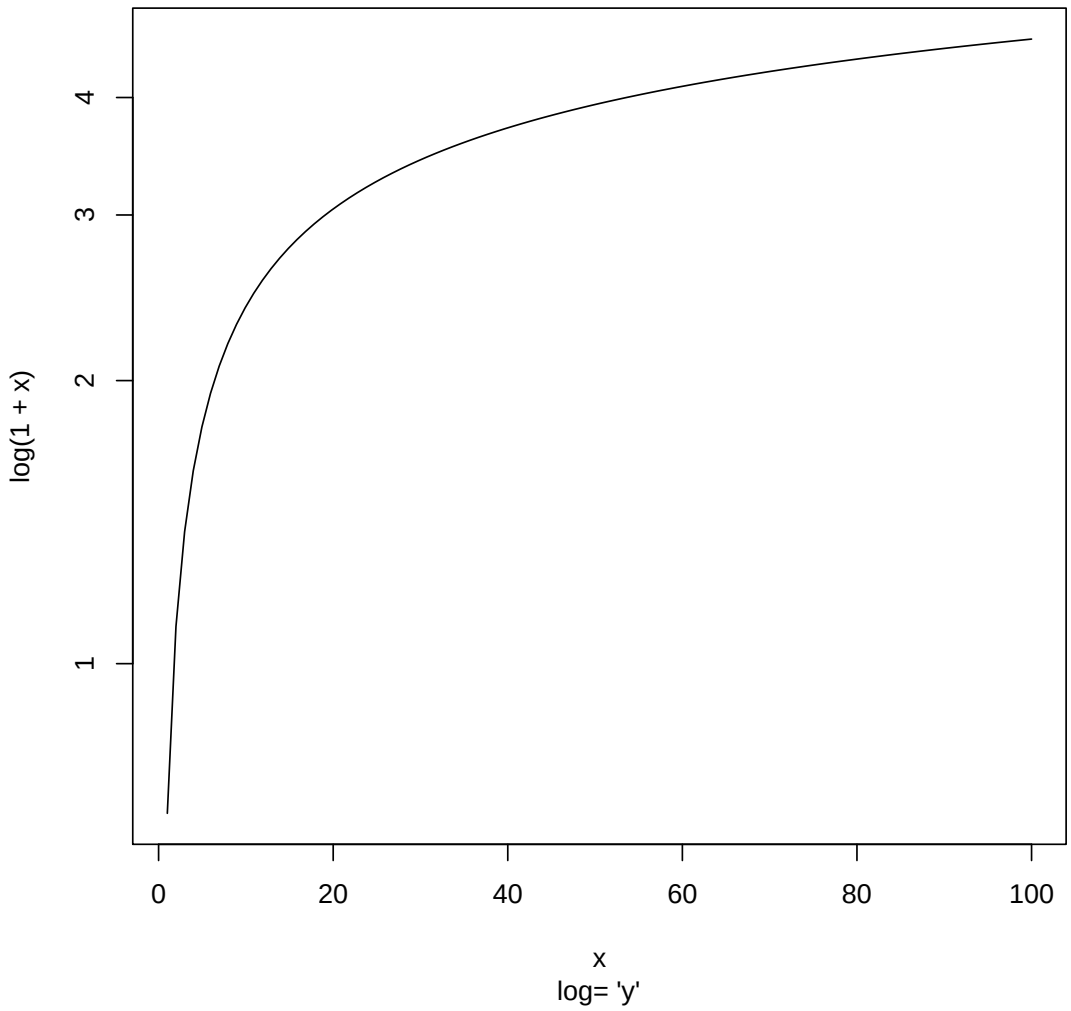

```
op <- par(mfrow=c(2,2))
curve(x^3-3*x, -2, 2)
curve(x^2-2, add = TRUE, col = "violet")

plot(cos, -pi,  3*pi)
plot(cos, xlim = c(-pi,3*pi), n = 1001, col = "blue", add=TRUE)

chippy <- function(x) sin(cos(x)*exp(-x/2))
curve(chippy, -8, 7, n=2001)
plot (chippy, -8, -5)
```

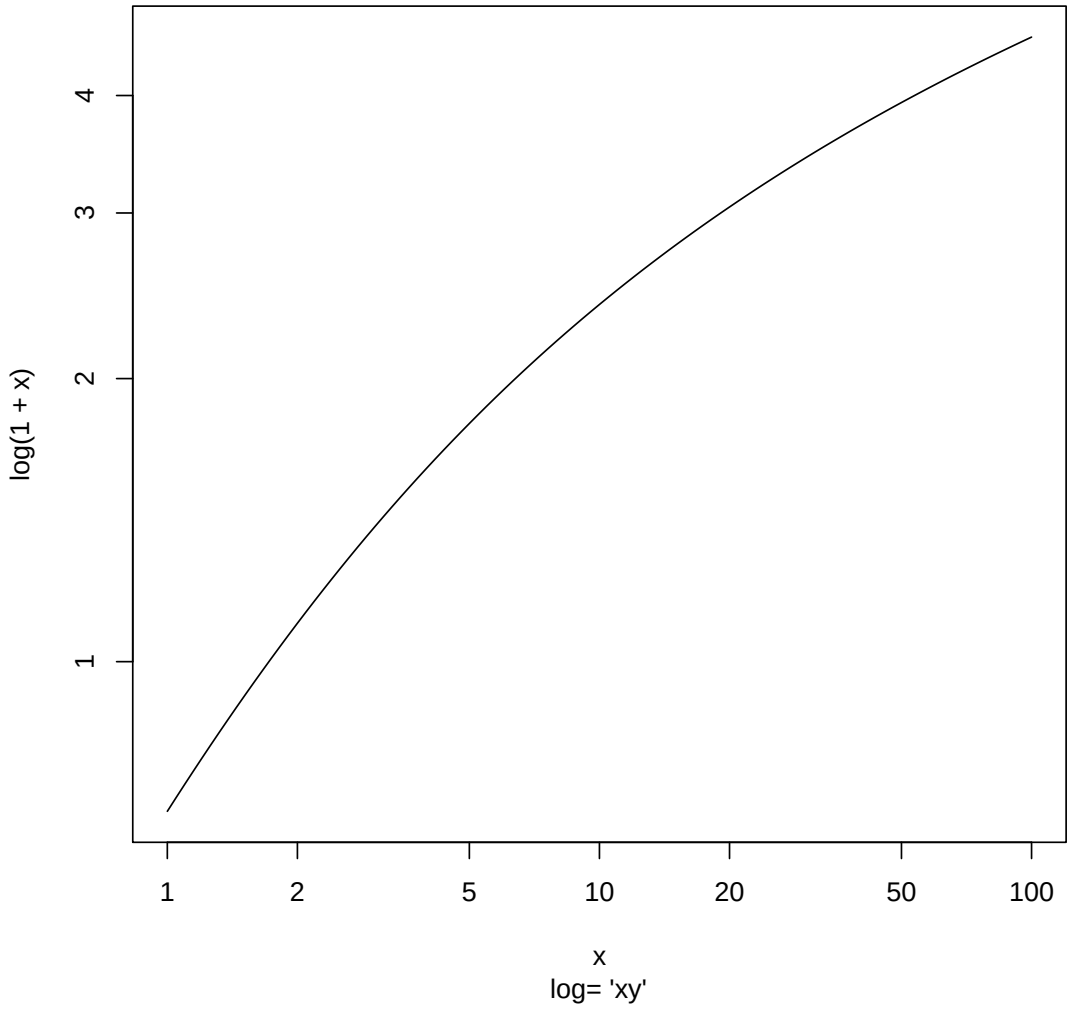



```
for(ll in c("","x","y","xy"))
   curve(log(1+x), 1,100, log=ll, sub=paste("log= '",ll,"'",sep=""))
```


log(1 + x)
1
2
3
4
0
20
40
60
80
100
x
log= "


log(1 + x)
1
2
3
4
1
2
5
10
20
50
100
x
log= 'x'


log(1 + x)
1
2
3
4
0
20
40
60
80
100
x
log= 'y'




```
par(op)
```

13 loess (regression non-paramétrique)

```
cars.lo <- loess(dist ~ speed, cars)
predict(cars.lo, data.frame(speed = seq(5, 30, 1)), se = TRUE)

## $fit
##         1         2         3         4         5         6         7
##  7.797353 10.002308 12.499786 15.281082 18.446568 21.865315 25.517015
##         8         9        10        11        12        13        14
## 29.350386 33.230660 37.167935 41.205226 45.055736 48.355889 49.824812
```

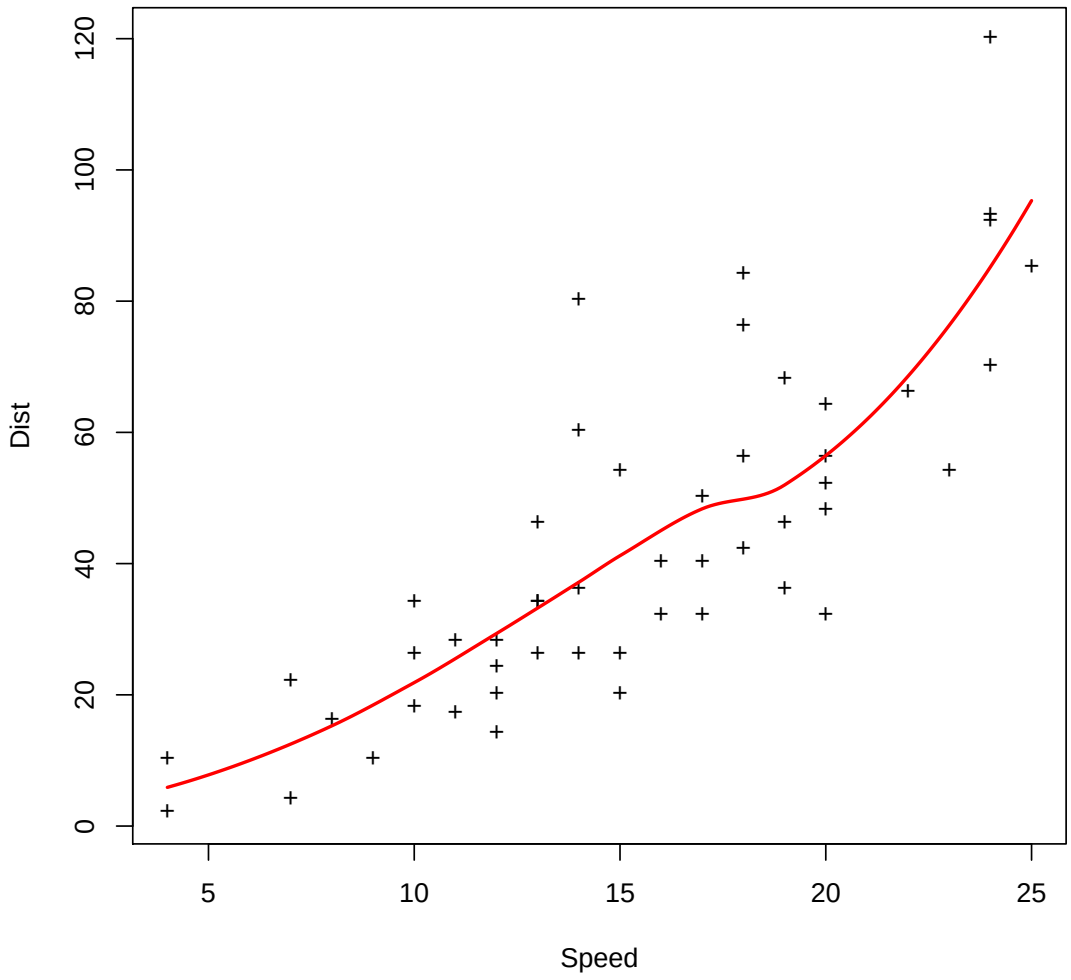
```
##        15        16        17        18        19        20        21
## 51.986702 56.461318 61.959729 68.569313 76.316068 85.212121 95.324047
##        22        23        24        25        26
##        NA        NA        NA        NA        NA
##
## $se.fit
##        1        2        3        4        5        6        7        8
## 7.568120 5.945831 4.990827 4.545284 4.308639 4.115049 3.789542 3.716231
##        9       10       11       12       13       14       15       16
## 3.776947 4.091747 4.709568 4.245427 4.035929 3.753410 4.004705 4.043190
##       17       18       19       20       21       22       23       24
## 4.026105 4.074664 4.570818 5.954217 8.302014       NA       NA       NA
##       25       26
##       NA       NA
##
## $residual.scale
## [1] 15.29496
##
## $df
## [1] 44.6179
```

to allow extrapolation

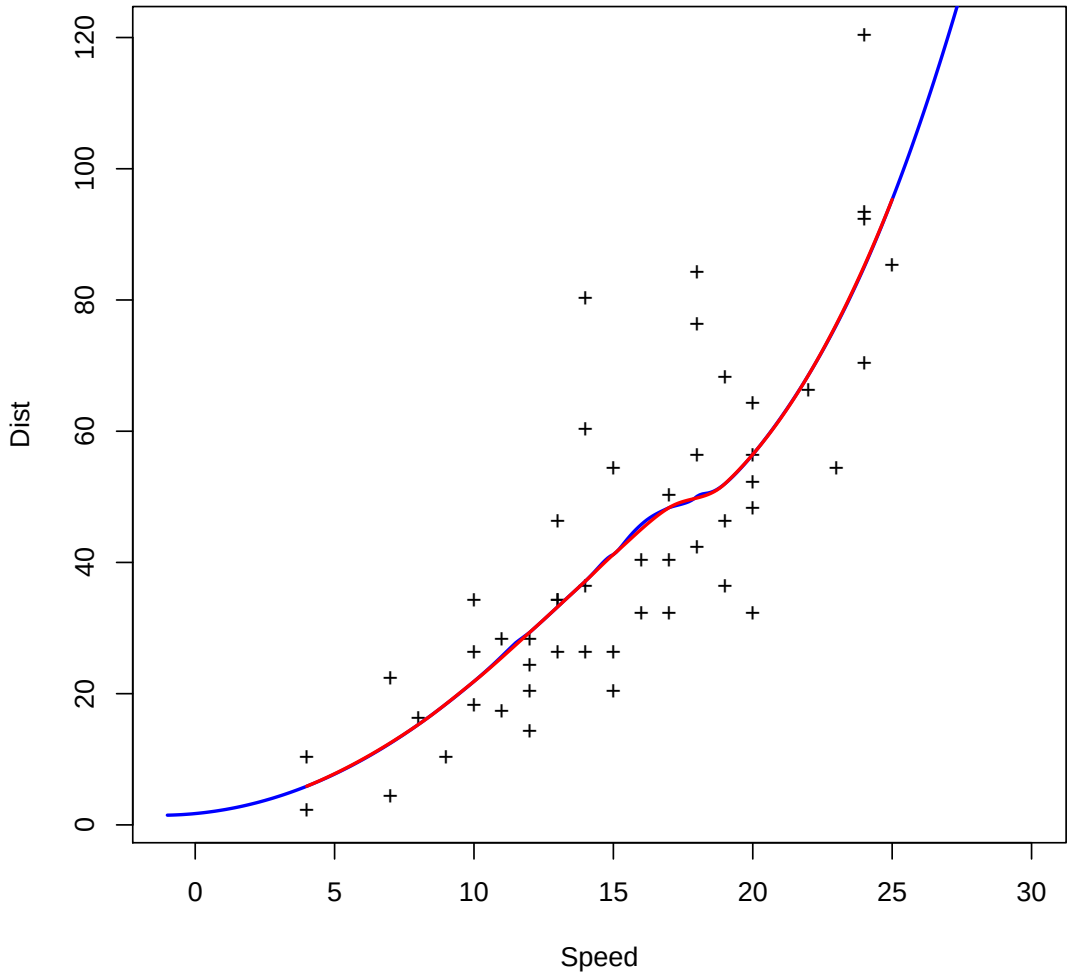
```
cars.lo2 <- loess(dist ~ speed, cars,
  control = loess.control(surface = "direct"))
predict(cars.lo2, data.frame(speed = seq(5, 30, 1)), se = TRUE)

## $fit
##          1          2          3          4          5          6
##   7.741006   9.926596  12.442424  15.281082  18.425712  21.865315
##          7          8          9         10         11         12
##  25.713413  29.350386  33.230660  37.167935  41.205226  45.781544
##         13         14         15         16         17         18
##  48.355889  50.067148  51.986702  56.445263  62.025404  68.569313
##         19         20         21         22         23         24
##  76.193111  85.053364  95.300523 106.974661 120.092581 134.665851
##         25         26
## 150.698545 168.190283
##
## $se.fit
##         1         2         3         4         5         6         7
##  7.565991  5.959097  5.012013  4.550013  4.321596  4.119331  3.939804
##         8         9        10        11        12        13        14
##  3.720098  3.780877  4.096004  4.714469  4.398936  4.040129  4.184257
##        15        16        17        18        19        20        21
```

```
##  4.008873  4.061865  4.033998  4.078904  4.584606  5.952480  8.306901
##        22        23        24        25        26
## 11.601911 15.792480 20.864660 26.823827 33.683999
##
## $residual.scale
## [1] 15.31087
##
## $df
## [1] 44.55085
```

```
plot(cars.lo, xlab="Speed", ylab="Dist", pch="+")
lines(seq(min(cars$speed), max(cars$speed), 0.1),predict(cars.lo, data.frame(speed
```

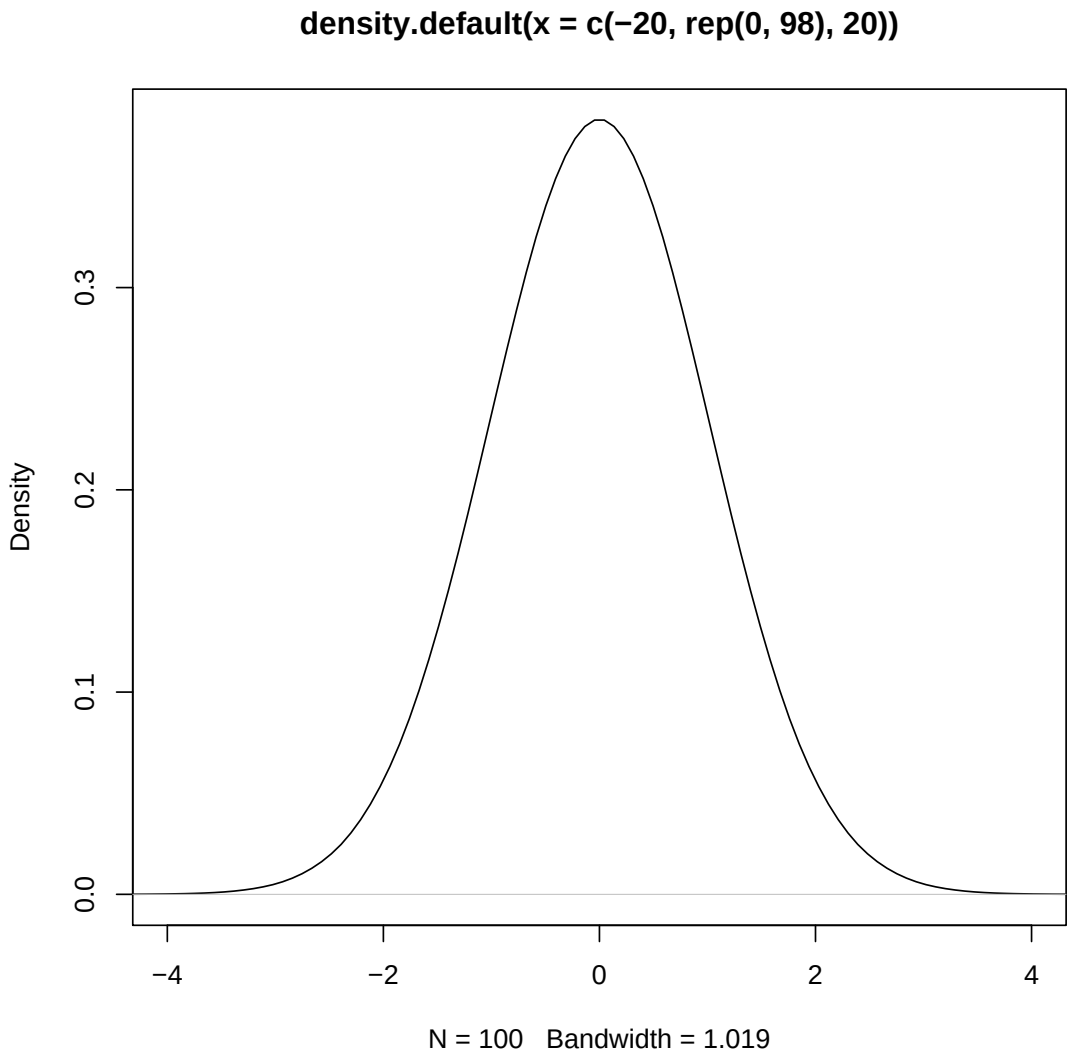


```
plot(cars.lo2, xlab="Speed", ylab="Dist", pch="+", xlim=c(min(cars$speed)-5,max(car
lines(seq(min(cars$speed)-5, max(cars$speed)+5, 0.1),predict(cars.lo2, data.frame(s
lines(seq(min(cars$speed)-5, max(cars$speed)+5, 0.1),predict(cars.lo, data.frame(sp
```



14 density estimation

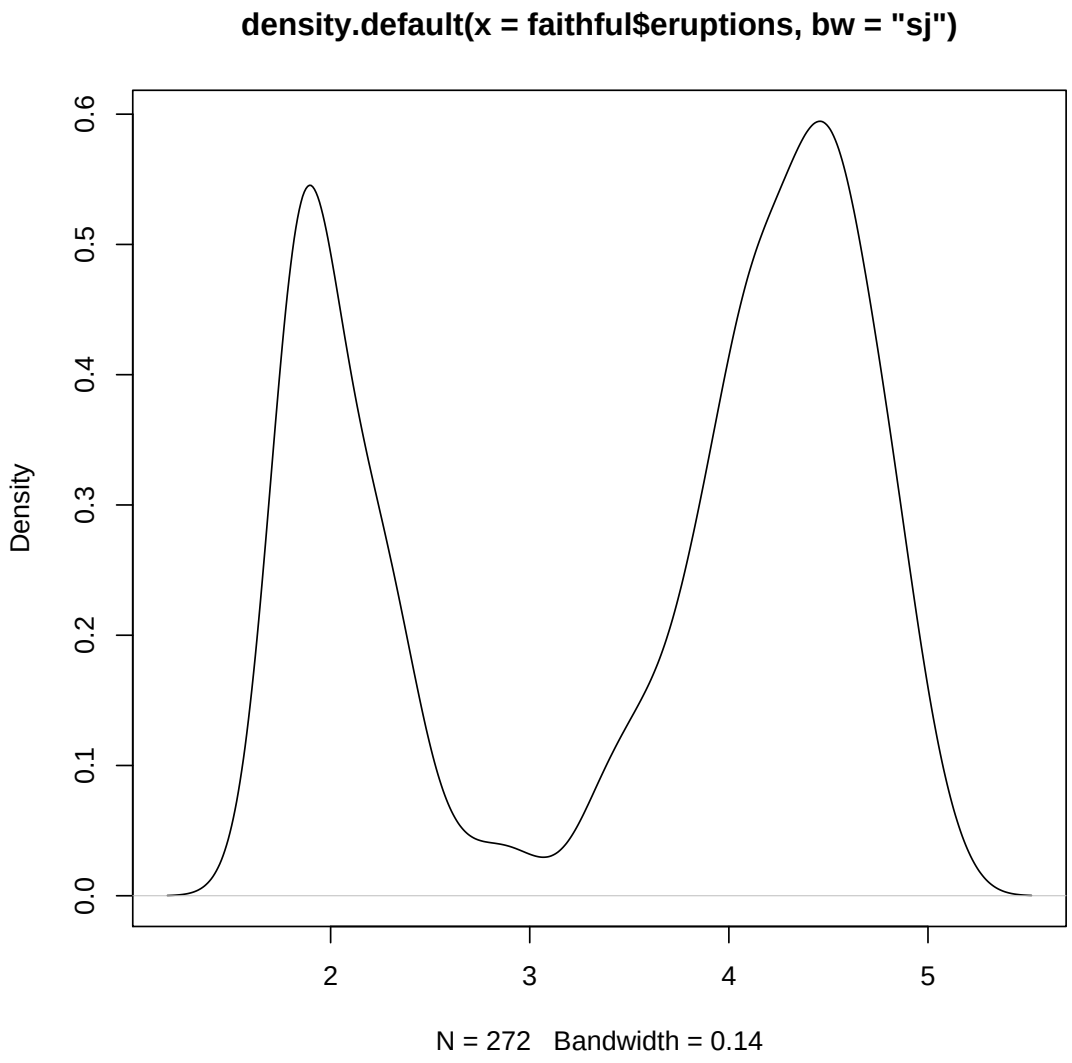
```
require(graphics)
plot(density(c(-20,rep(0,98),20)), xlim = c(-4,4))# IQR = 0
```




```
# The Old Faithful geyser data
d <- density(faithful$eruptions, bw = "sj")
d

##
## Call:
##  density.default(x = faithful$eruptions, bw = "sj")
##
## Data: faithful$eruptions (272 obs.); Bandwidth 'bw' = 0.14
##
##        x                y
##  Min.   :1.180   Min.   :0.0001834
##  1st Qu.:2.265   1st Qu.:0.0422638
##  Median :3.350   Median :0.1709243
```

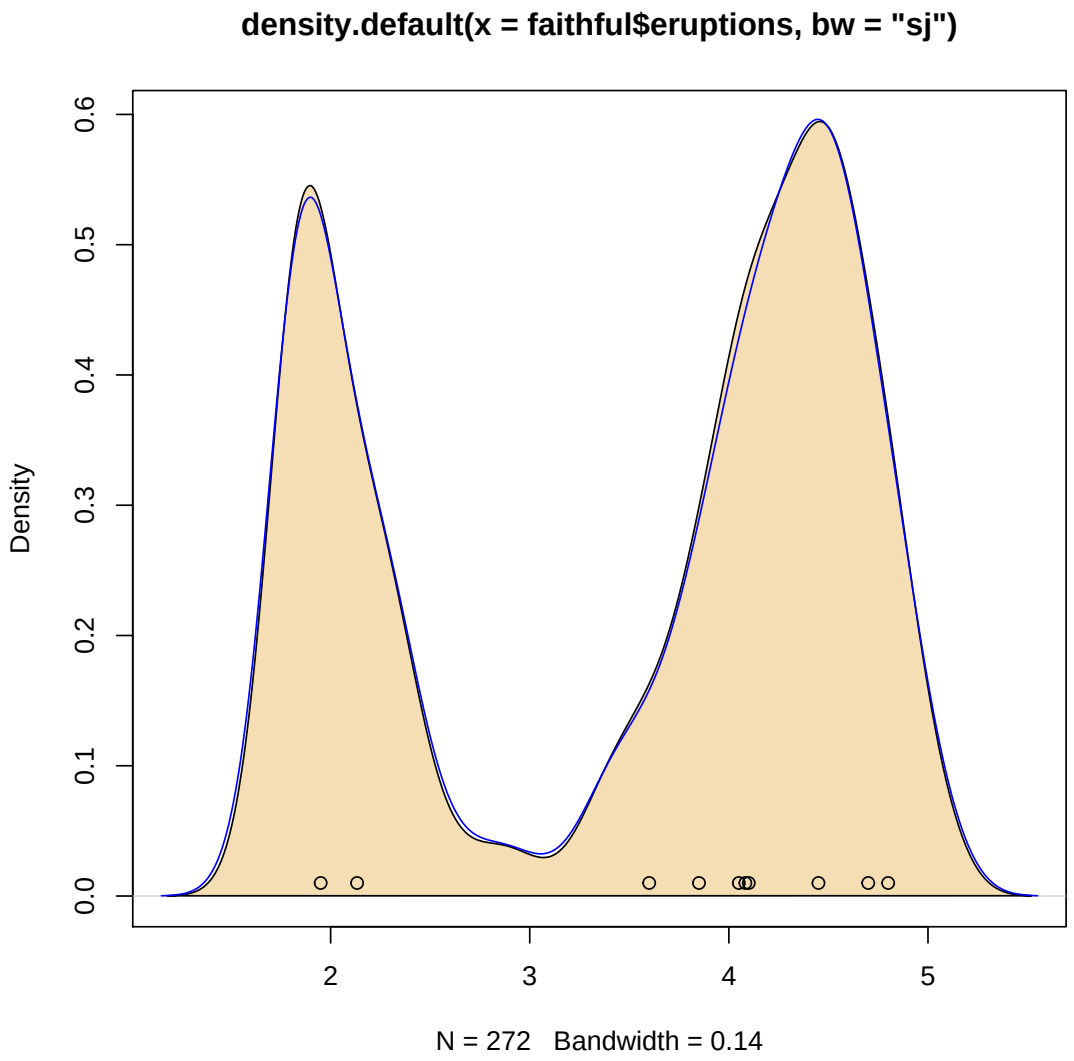
```
##  Mean   :3.350   Mean   :0.2301726
##  3rd Qu.:4.435   3rd Qu.:0.4134348
##  Max.   :5.520   Max.   :0.5945634
```

```
plot(d)
```




```
plot(d, type = "n")
polygon(d, col = "wheat")
## Missing values:
x <- xx <- faithful$eruptions
x[i.out <- sample(length(x), 10)] <- NA
```

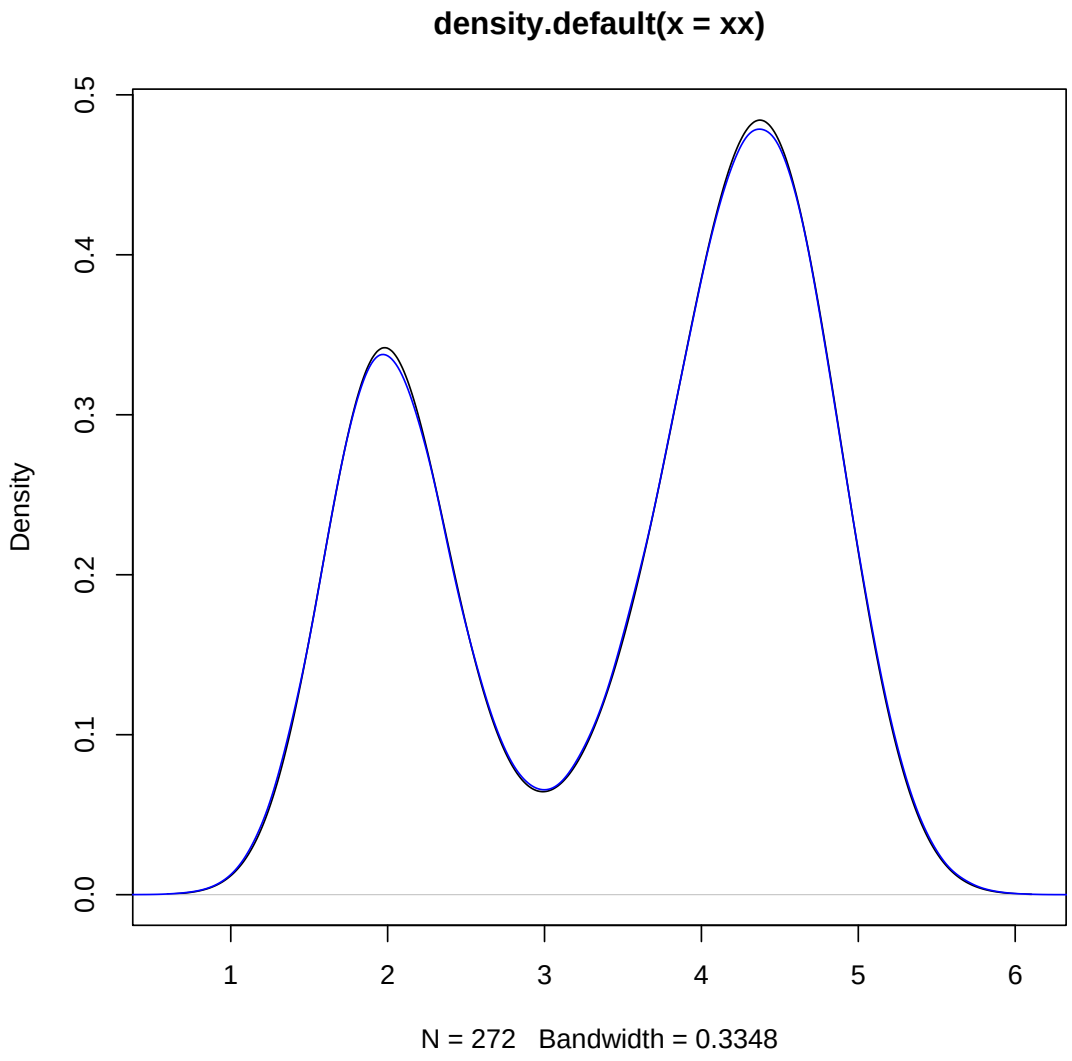
```
doR <- density(x, bw = 0.15, na.rm = TRUE)
lines(doR, col = "blue")
points(xx[i.out], rep(0.01, 10))
```




```
## Weighted observations:
fe <- sort(faithful$eruptions) # has quite a few non-unique values
## use 'counts / n' as weights:
dw <- density(unique(fe), weights = table(fe)/length(fe), bw = d$bw)
utils::str(dw) ## smaller n: only 126, but identical estimate:

## List of 7
##  $ x         : num [1:512] 1.18 1.19 1.2 1.21 1.21 ...
##  $ y         : num [1:512] 0.000183 0.000223 0.00027 0.000328 0.000397 ...
```

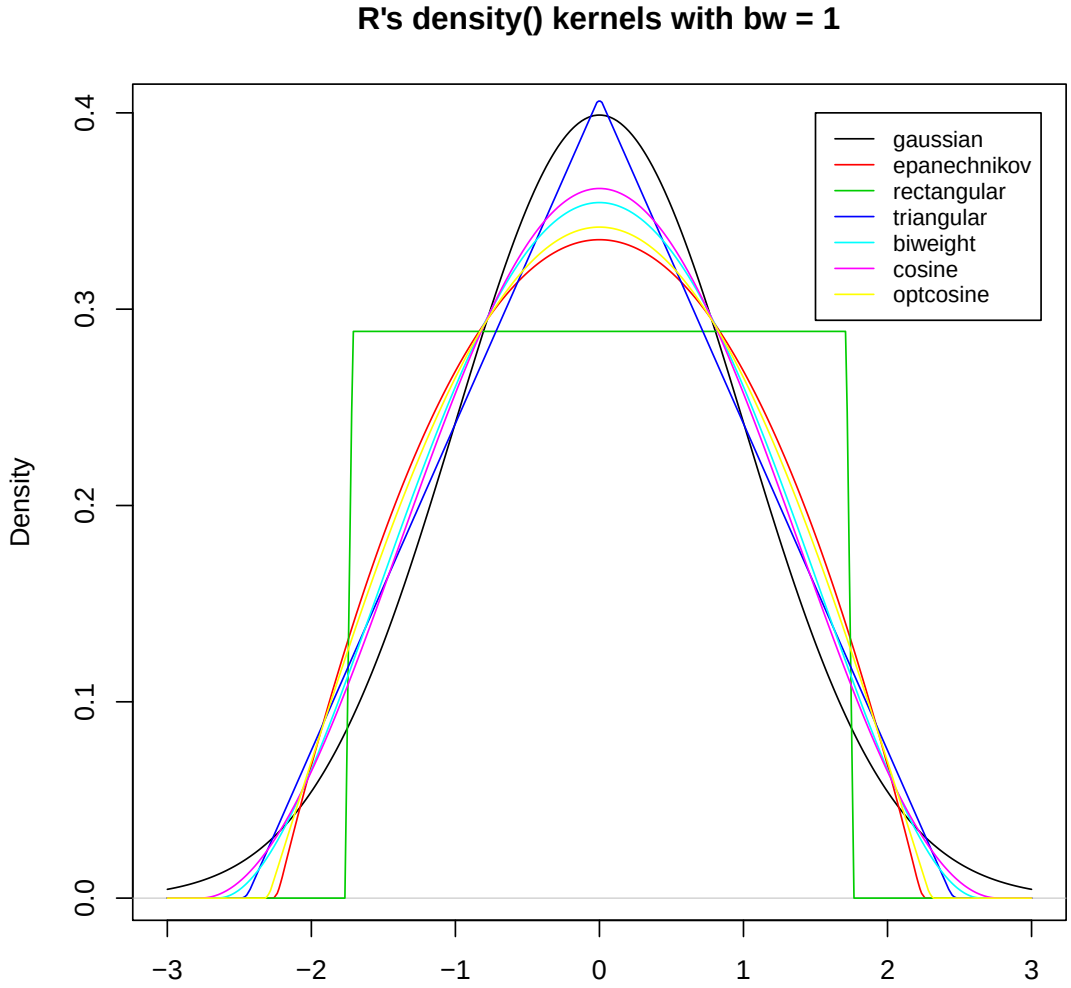
```
##  $ bw       : num 0.14
##  $ n        : int 126
##  $ call     : language density.default(x = unique(fe), bw = d$bw, weights = tabl
##  $ data.name: chr "unique(fe)"
##  $ has.na   : logi FALSE
##  - attr(*, "class")= chr "density"

stopifnot(all.equal(d[1:3], dw[1:3]))
```

```
## simulation from a density() fit:
# a kernel density fit is an equally-weighted mixture.
fit <- density(xx)
N <- 1e6
x.new <- rnorm(N, sample(xx, size = N, replace = TRUE), fit$bw)
plot(fit)
lines(density(x.new), col="blue")
```

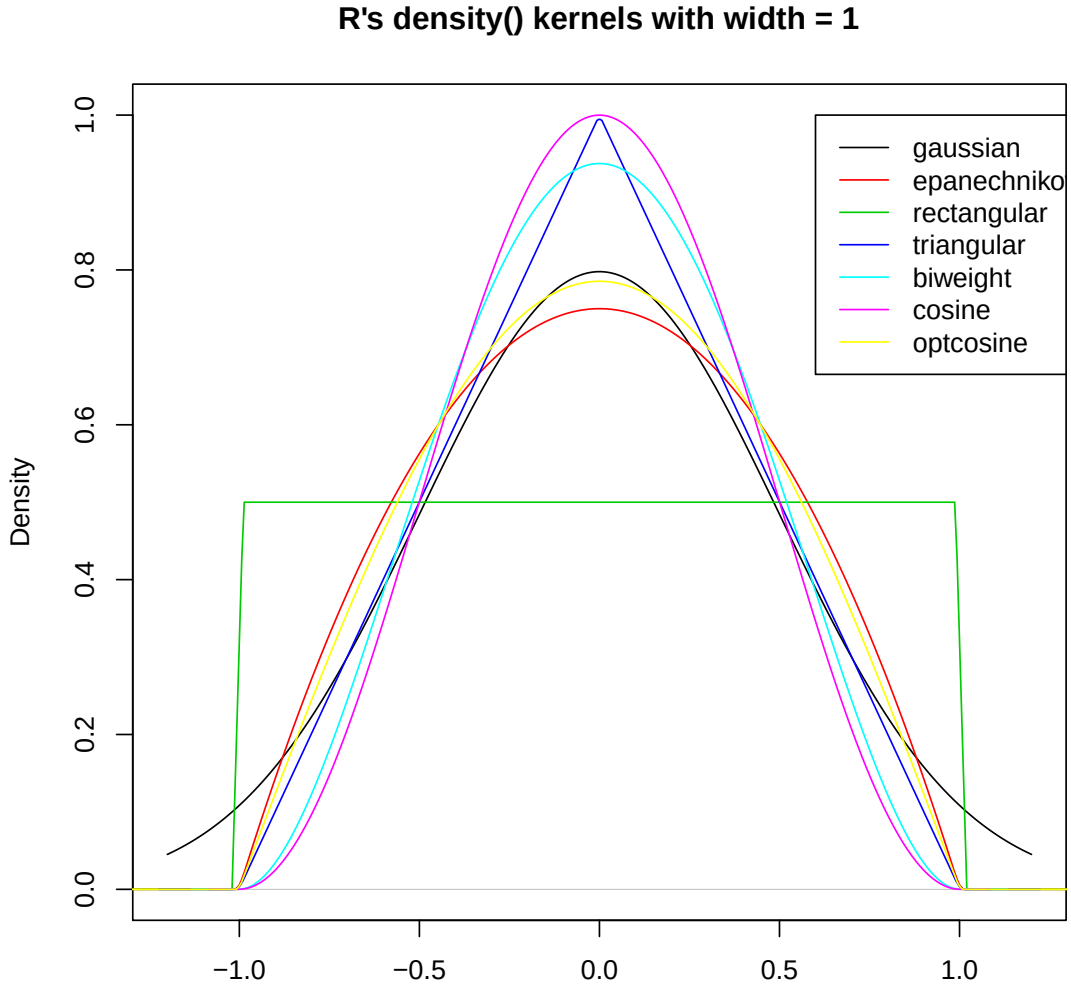



```
(kernels <- eval(formals(density.default)$kernel))

## [1] "gaussian"     "epanechnikov" "rectangular"  "triangular"
## [5] "biweight"     "cosine"       "optcosine"
```

```
## show the kernels in the R parametrization
plot (density(0, bw = 1), xlab = "",
      main="R's density() kernels with bw = 1")
for(i in 2:length(kernels))
   lines(density(0, bw = 1, kernel =  kernels[i]), col = i)
legend(1.5,.4, legend = kernels, col = seq(kernels),
       lty = 1, cex = .8, y.intersp = 1)
```



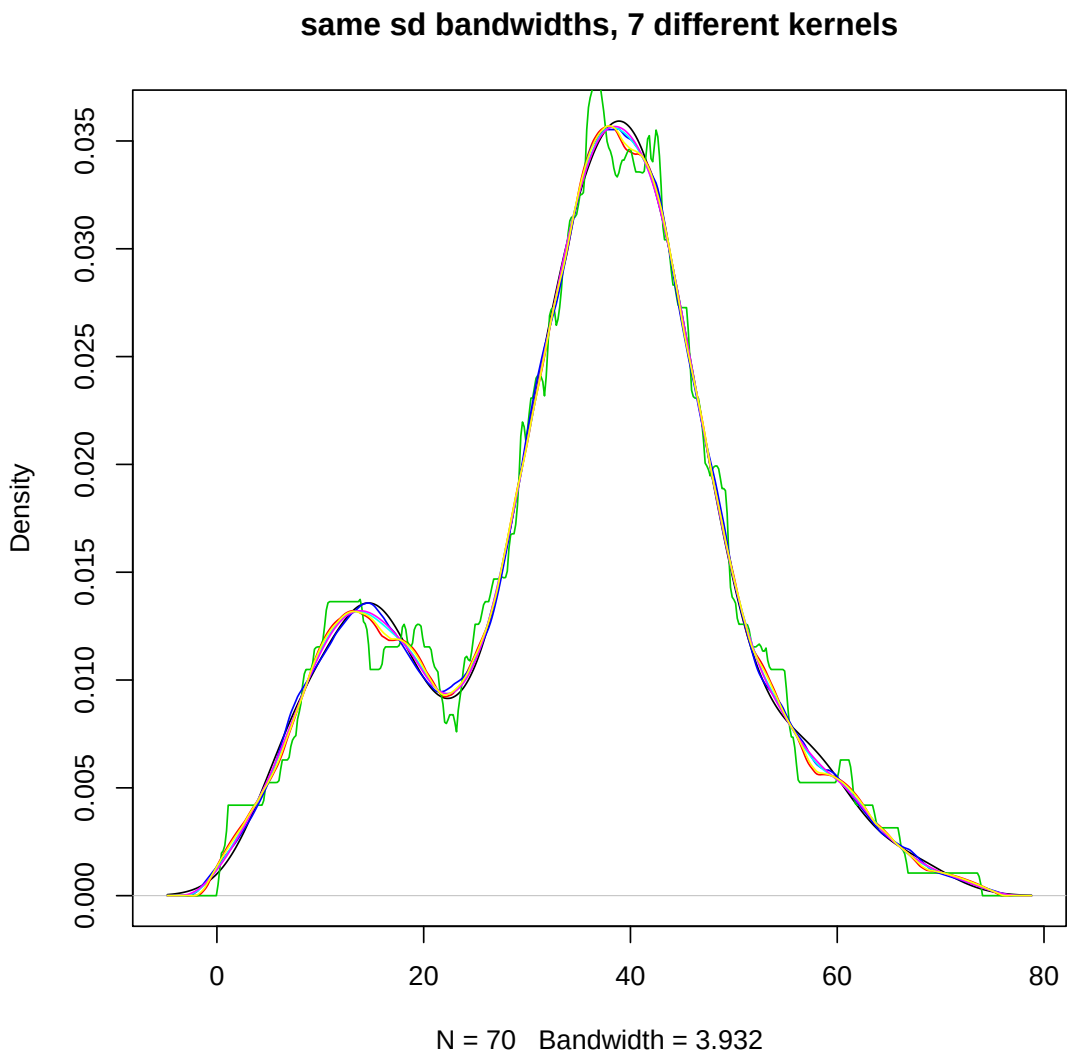

```
## show the kernels in the S parametrization
plot(density(0, from=-1.2, to=1.2, width=2, kernel="gaussian"), type="l",
     ylim = c(0, 1), xlab="", main="R's density() kernels with width = 1")
for(i in 2:length(kernels))
   lines(density(0, width = 2, kernel =  kernels[i]), col = i)
legend(0.6, 1.0, legend = kernels, col = seq(kernels), lty = 1)
```




```
##-------- Semi-advanced theoretic from here on -------------
(RKs <- cbind(sapply(kernels,
                     function(k) density(kernel = k, give.Rkern = TRUE))))

##                   [,1]
## gaussian     0.2820948
## epanechnikov 0.2683282
## rectangular  0.2886751
## triangular   0.2721655
## biweight     0.2699746
## cosine       0.2711340
## optcosine    0.2684756

100*round(RKs["epanechnikov",]/RKs, 4) ## Efficiencies
```

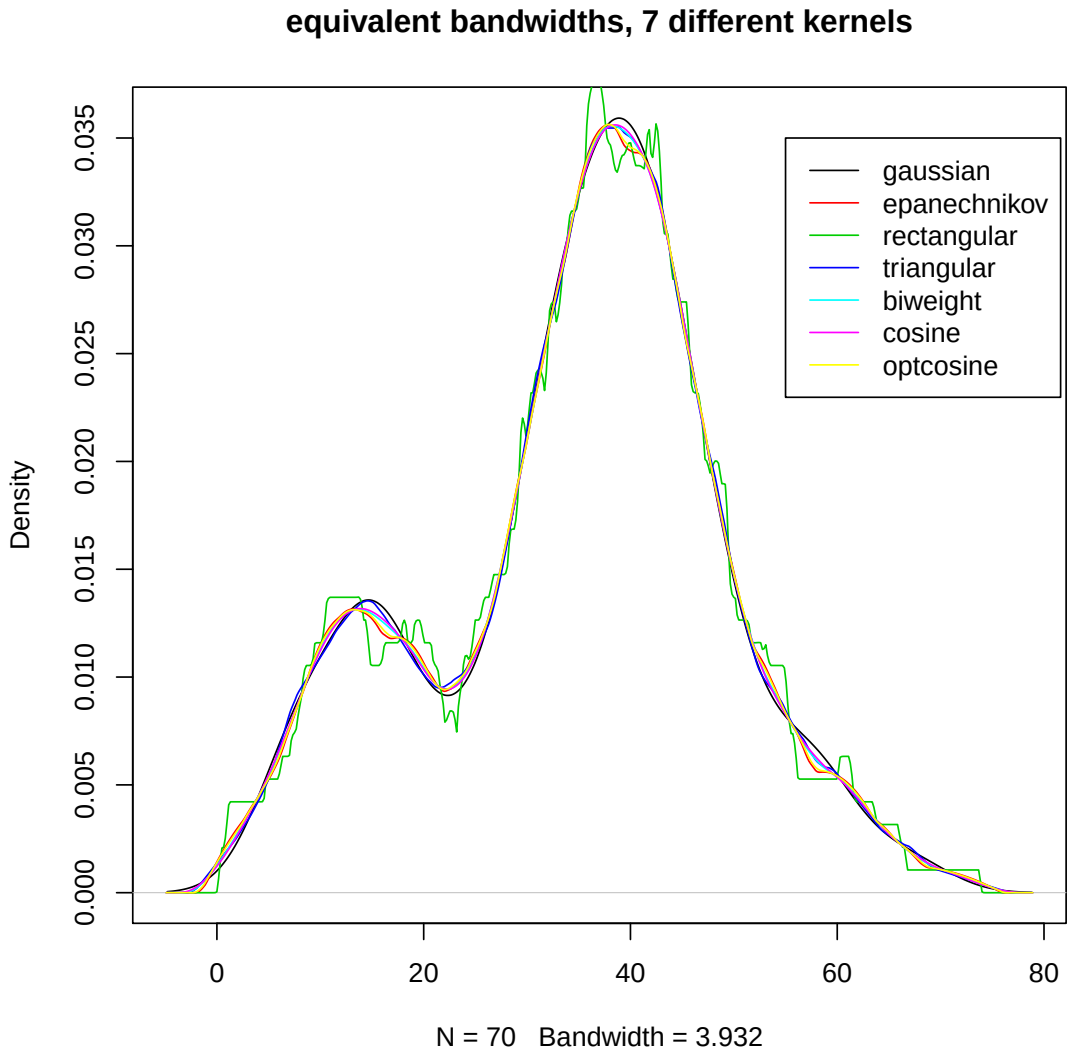
```
##                 [,1]
## gaussian       95.12
## epanechnikov 100.00
## rectangular    92.95
## triangular     98.59
## biweight       99.39
## cosine         98.97
## optcosine      99.95
```

```
bw <- bw.SJ(precip) ## sensible automatic choice
plot(density(precip, bw = bw),
     main = "same sd bandwidths, 7 different kernels")
for(i in 2:length(kernels))
   lines(density(precip, bw = bw, kernel = kernels[i]), col = i)
```



```
## Bandwidth Adjustment for "Exactly Equivalent Kernels"
h.f <- sapply(kernels, function(k)density(kernel = k, give.Rkern = TRUE))
(h.f <- (h.f["gaussian"] / h.f)^ .2)

##     gaussian epanechnikov  rectangular   triangular     biweight
##    1.0000000    1.0100567    0.9953989    1.0071923    1.0088217
##       cosine    optcosine
##    1.0079575    1.0099458

## -> 1, 1.01, .995, 1.007,... close to 1 => adjustment barely visible..
```

```
plot(density(precip, bw = bw),
     main = "equivalent bandwidths, 7 different kernels")
for(i in 2:length(kernels))
   lines(density(precip, bw = bw, adjust = h.f[i], kernel = kernels[i]),
         col = i)
legend(55, 0.035, legend = kernels, col = seq(kernels), lty = 1)
```

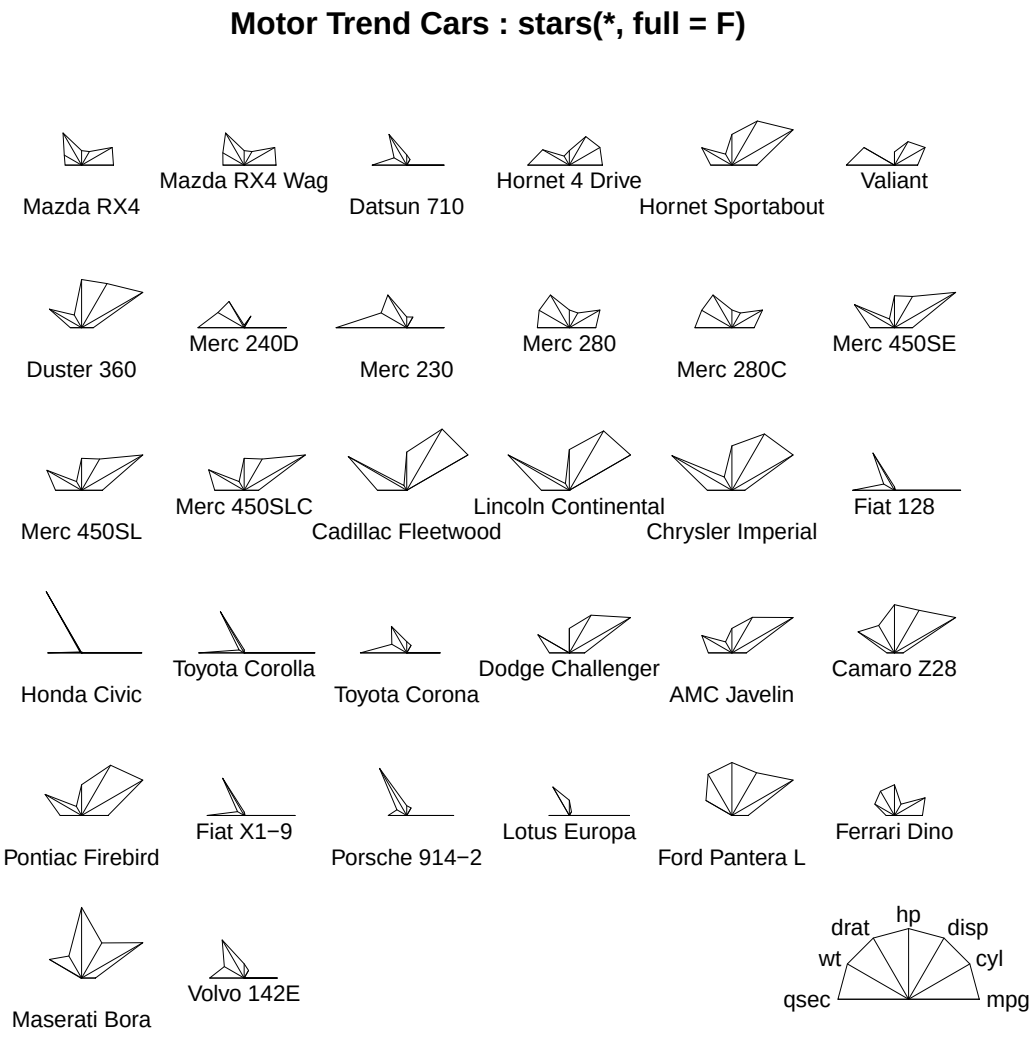


15 Radar plots

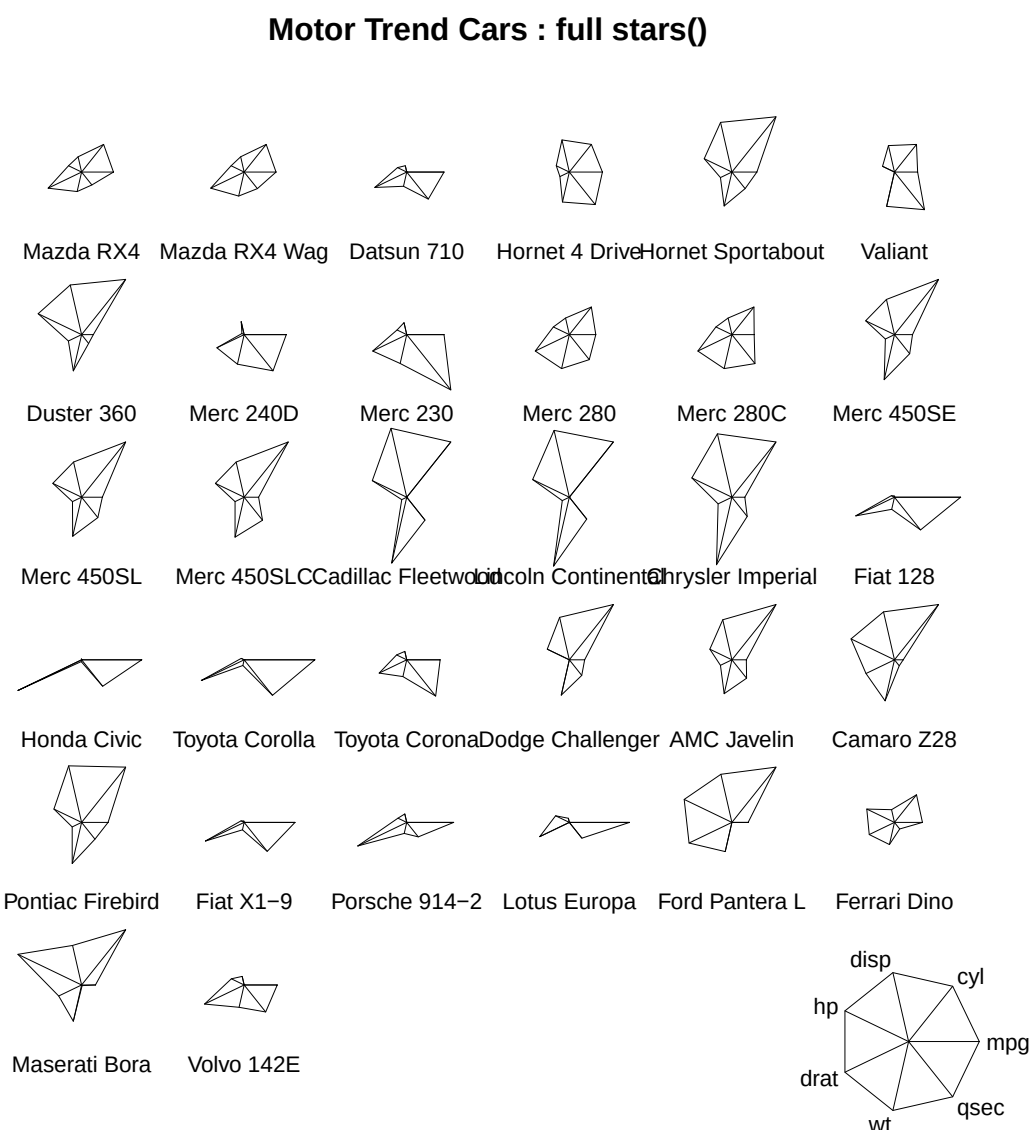
```
library(ggplot2)
if(!require("ggradar")){
install.packages("extrafont")
download.file("https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/2364714/airbnb_ttf_fonts/
Circular Air-Light 3.46.45 PM.ttf",
"/Library/Fonts/Circular Air-Light 3.46.45 PM.ttf", method="curl")
extrafont::font_import(pattern = 'Circular', prompt=FALSE)
devtools::install_github("ricardo-bion/ggradar", dependencies=TRUE)
library(ggradar)
}
library(ggradar)
```

```
suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dplyr))
library(scales)

mtcars %>%
     add_rownames( var = "group" ) %>%
     mutate_each(funs(rescale), -group) %>%
     tail(4) %>% select(1:10) -> mtcars_radar

print(ggradar(mtcars_radar))
```

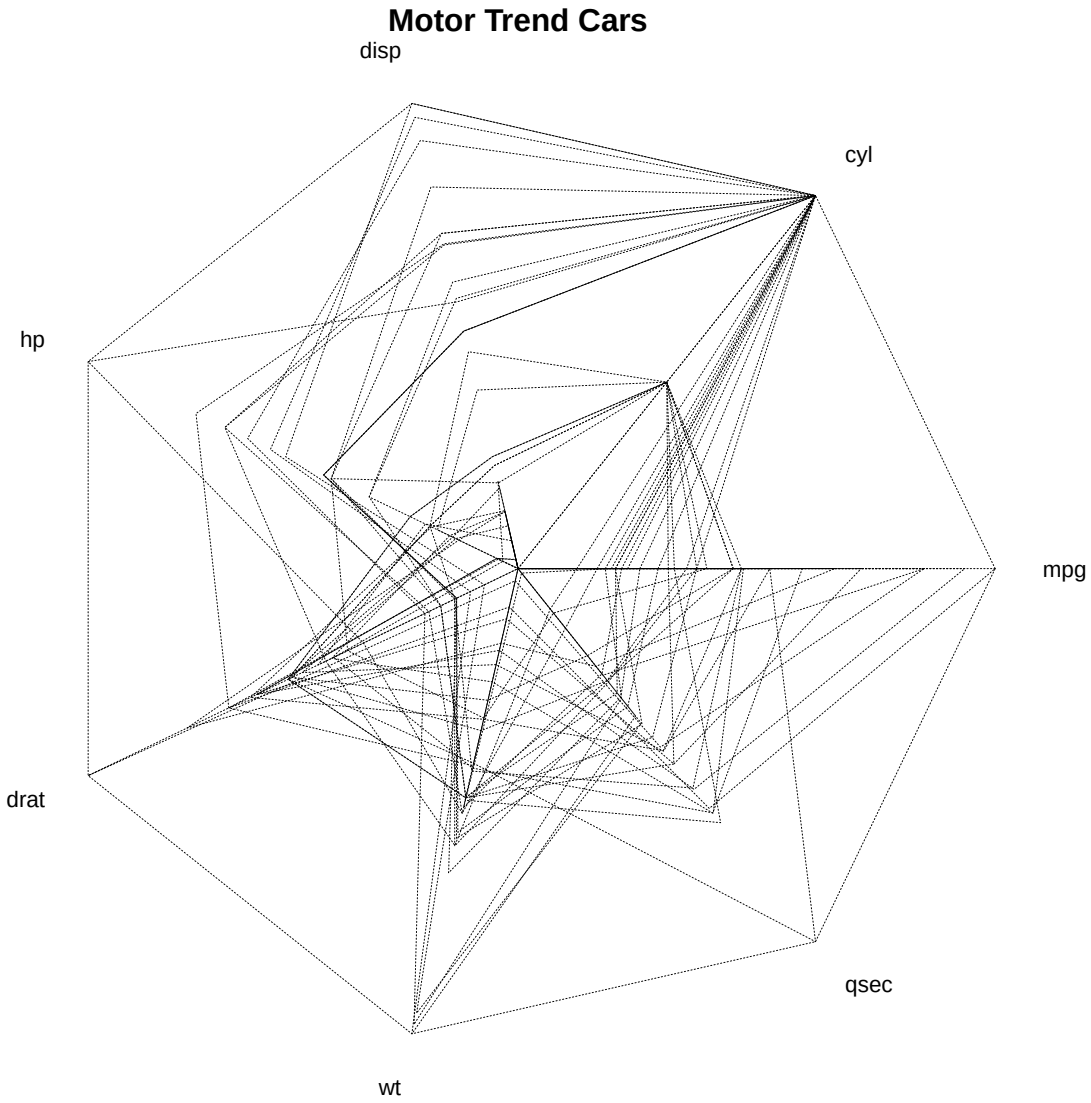
```
require(grDevices)
stars(mtcars[, 1:7], key.loc = c(14, 2),
      main = "Motor Trend Cars : stars(*, full = F)", full = FALSE)
```



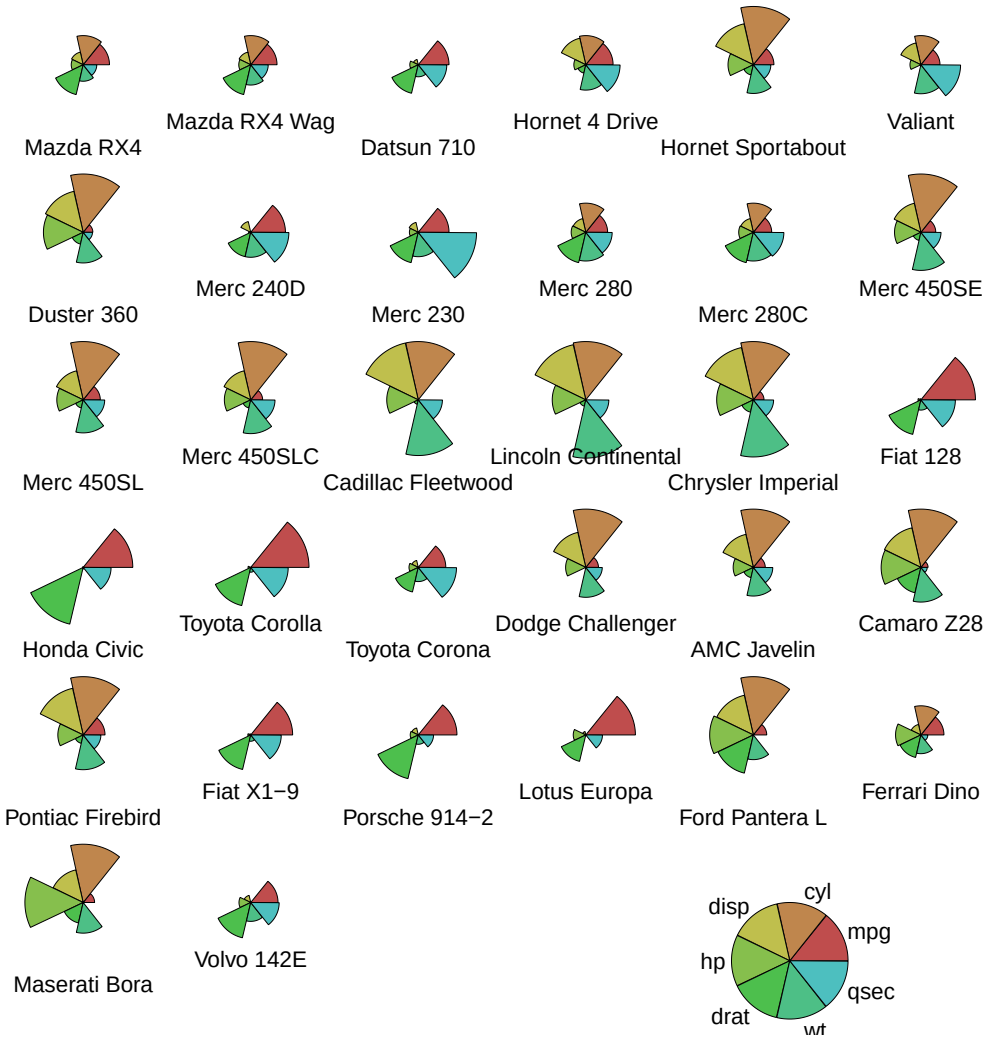
```
stars(mtcars[, 1:7], key.loc = c(14, 1.5),
      main = "Motor Trend Cars : full stars()",flip.labels=FALSE)
```



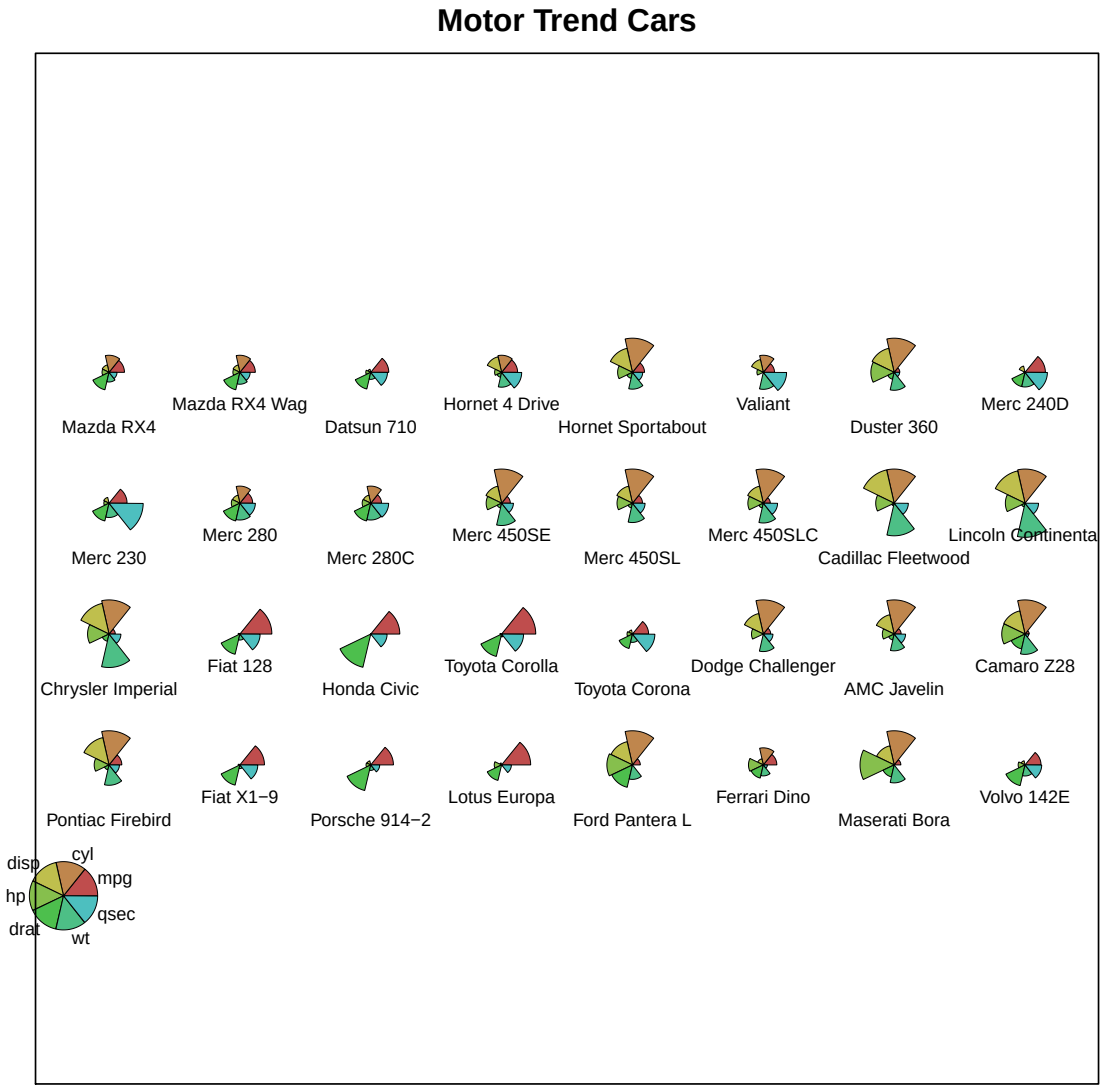

```
## 'Spider' or 'Radar' plot:
stars(mtcars[, 1:7], locations = c(0,0), radius = FALSE,
      key.loc=c(0,0), main="Motor Trend Cars", lty = 2)
```



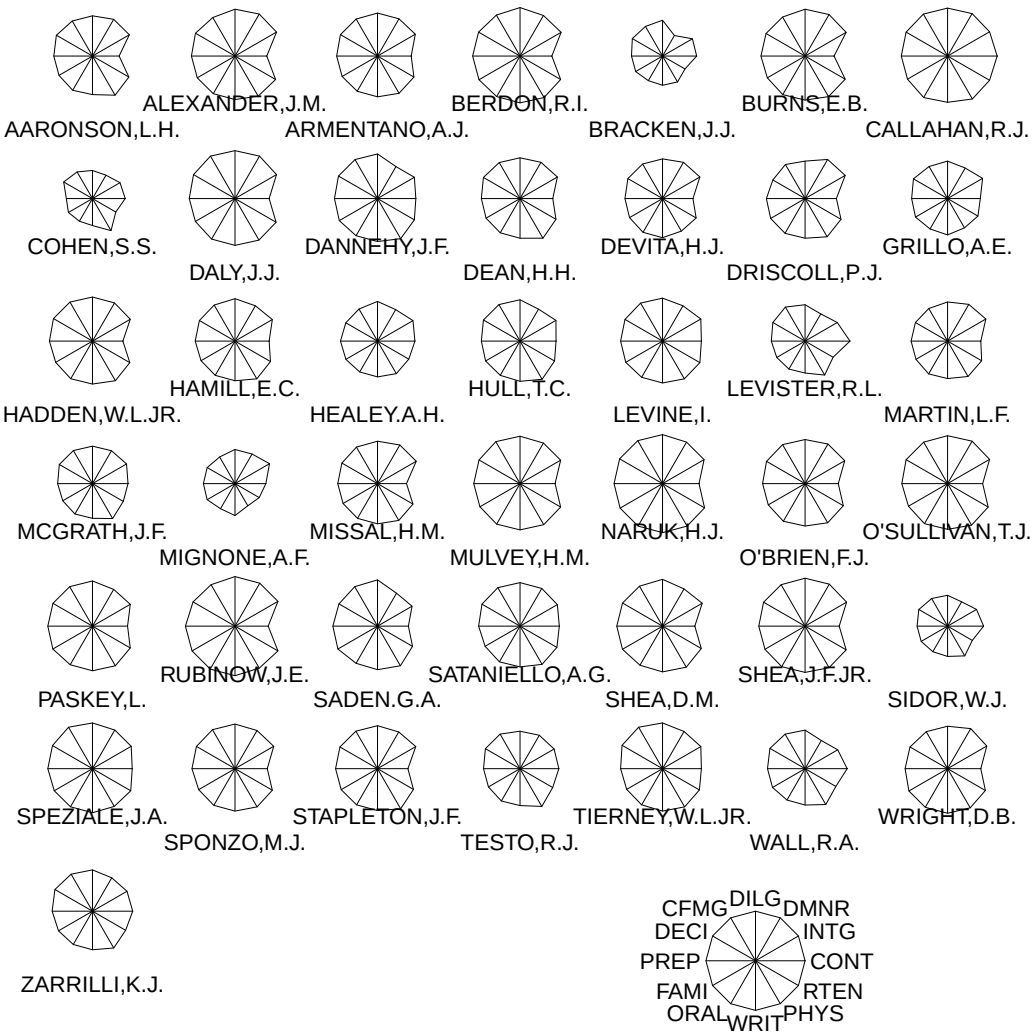

```
## Segment Diagrams:
palette(rainbow(12, s = 0.6, v = 0.75))
stars(mtcars[, 1:7], len = 0.8, key.loc = c(12, 1.5),
      main = "Motor Trend Cars", draw.segments = TRUE)
```



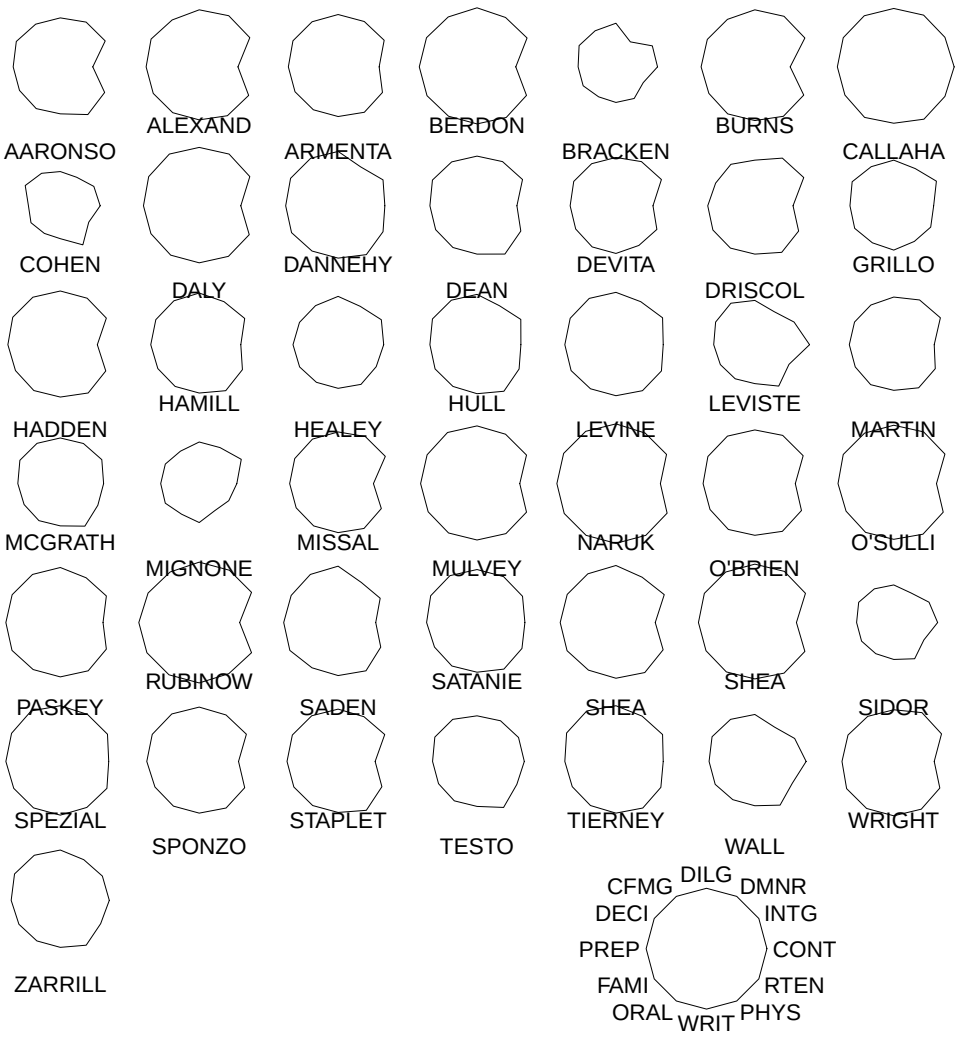

```
stars(mtcars[, 1:7], len = 0.6, key.loc = c(1.5, 0),
      main = "Motor Trend Cars", draw.segments = TRUE,
      frame.plot=TRUE, nrow = 4, cex = .7)
```



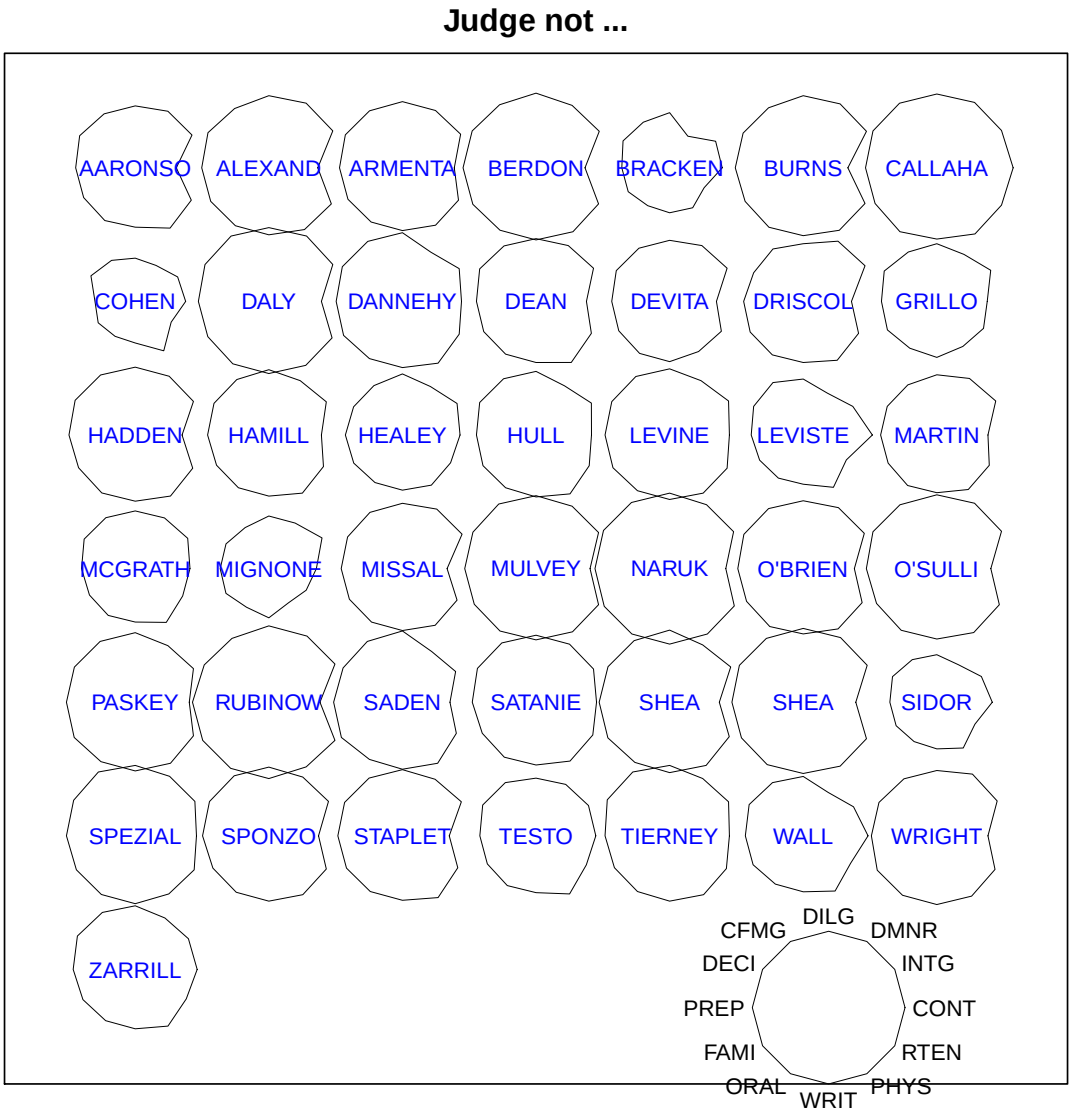

```
## scale linearly (not affinely) to [0, 1]
USJudge <- apply(USJudgeRatings, 2, function(x) x/max(x))
Jnam <- row.names(USJudgeRatings)
Snam <- abbreviate(substring(Jnam,1,regexpr("[,.]",Jnam) - 1), 7)
stars(USJudge, labels = Jnam, scale = FALSE,
      key.loc = c(13, 1.5), main = "Judge not ...", len = 0.8)
```



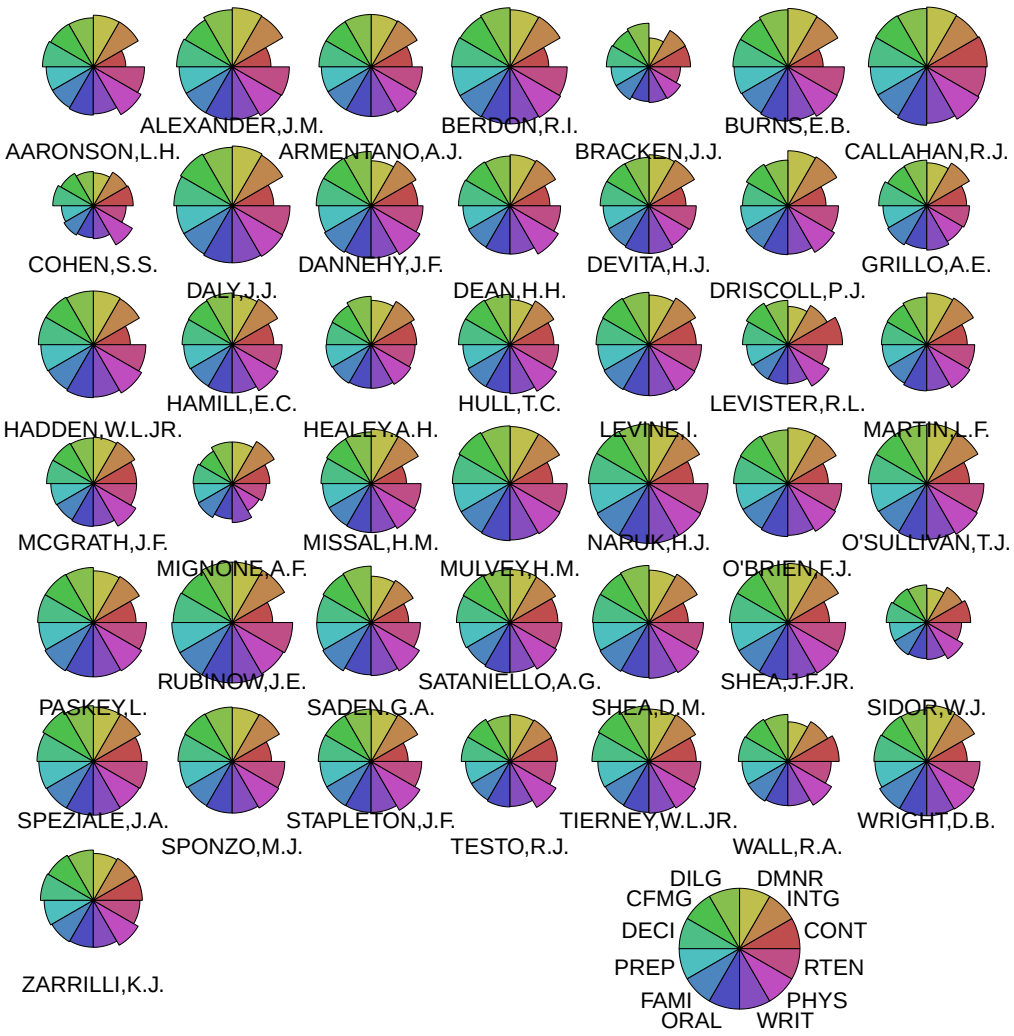

```
stars(USJudge, labels = Snam, scale = FALSE,
      key.loc = c(13, 1.5), radius = FALSE)
```



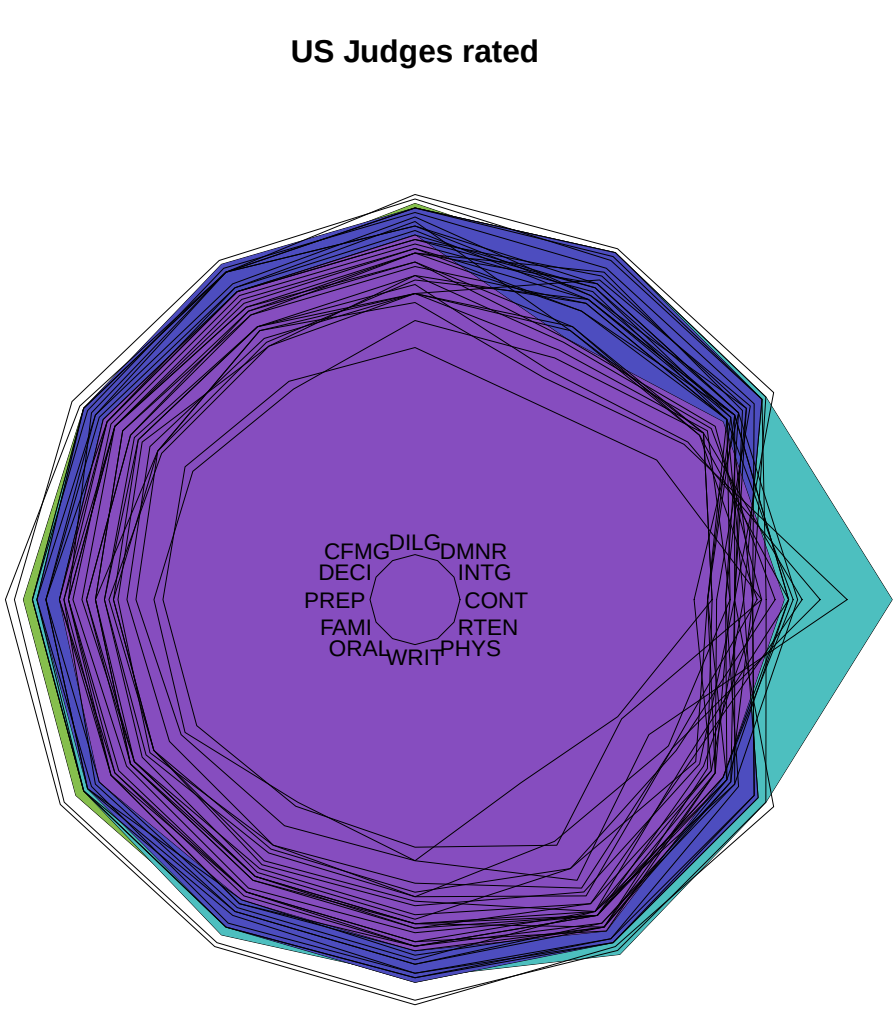

```
loc <- stars(USJudge, labels = NULL, scale = FALSE,
             radius = FALSE, frame.plot = TRUE,
             key.loc = c(13, 1.5), main = "Judge not ...", len = 1.2)
text(loc, Snam, col = "blue", cex = 0.8, xpd = TRUE)
```



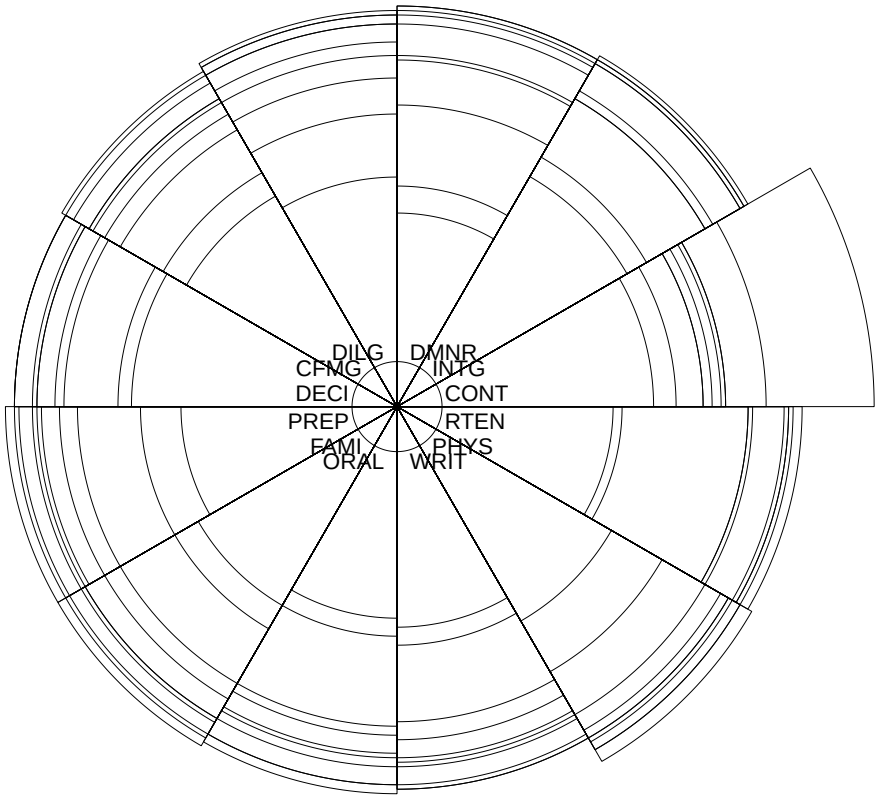

```
## 'Segments':
stars(USJudge, draw.segments = TRUE, scale = FALSE, key.loc = c(13,1.5))
```



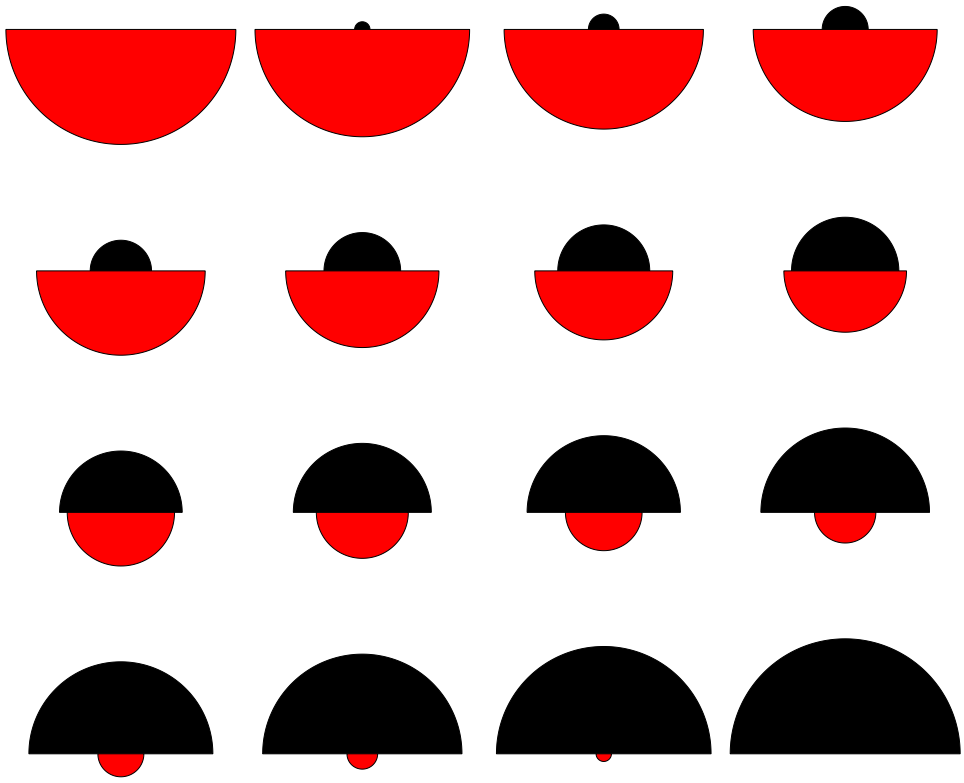

```
## 'Spider':
stars(USJudgeRatings, locations=c(0,0), scale=FALSE,radius = FALSE,
      col.stars=1:10, key.loc = c(0,0), main="US Judges rated")
```




```
## 'Radar-Segments'
stars(USJudgeRatings[1:10,], locations = 0:1, scale=FALSE,
      draw.segments = TRUE, col.segments=0, col.stars=1:10,key.loc= 0:1,
       main="US Judges 1-10 ")
```




```
palette("default")
stars(cbind(1:16,10*(16:1)),draw.segments=TRUE,
      main = "A Joke -- do *not* use symbols on 2D data!")
```



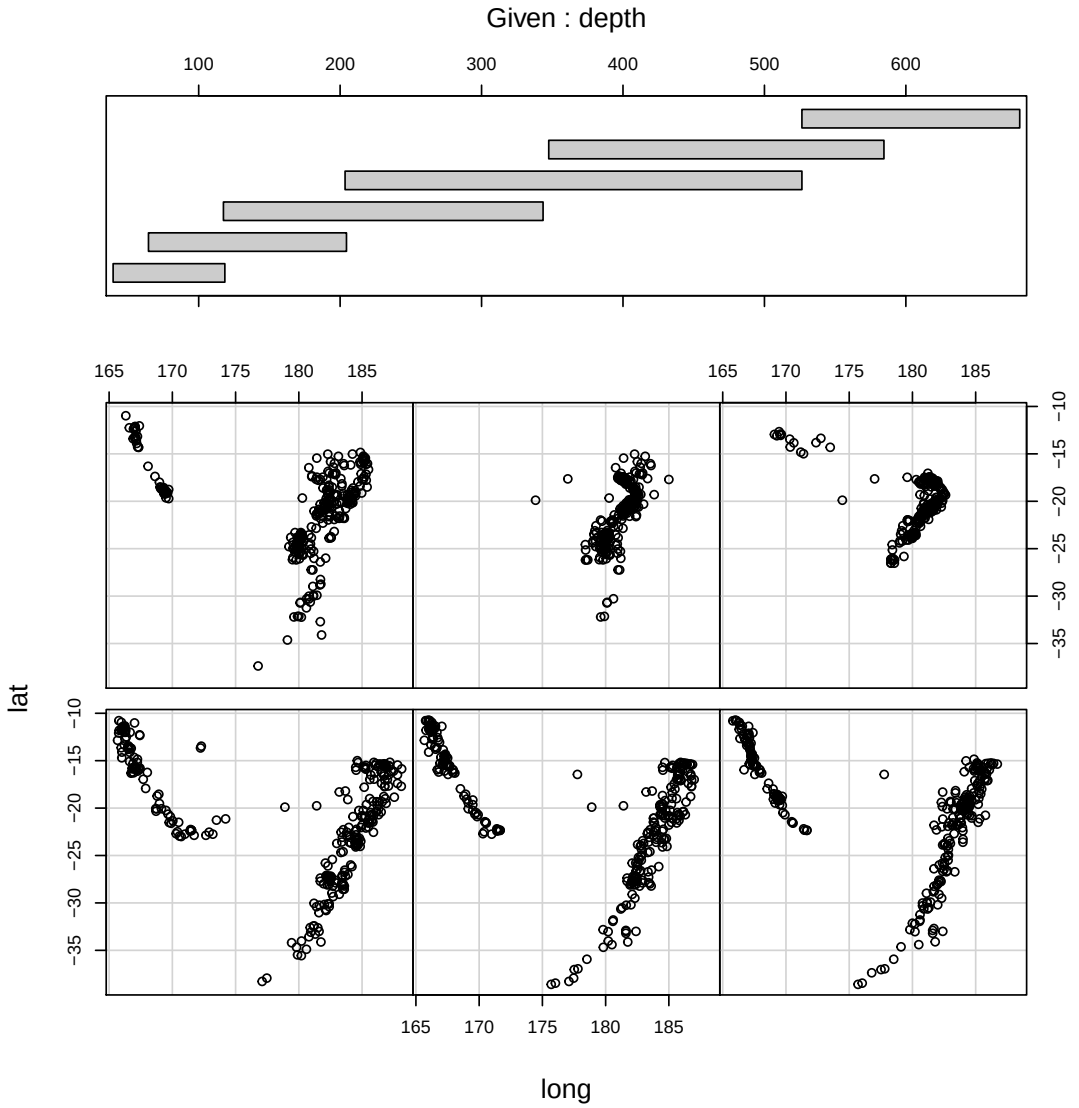
16 Steam and leaf

```
stem(islands)

##
##   The decimal point is 3 digit(s) to the right of the |
##
##    0 | 000000000000000000000000000000111111222338
##    2 | 07
##    4 | 5
##    6 | 8
##    8 | 4
##   10 | 5
```

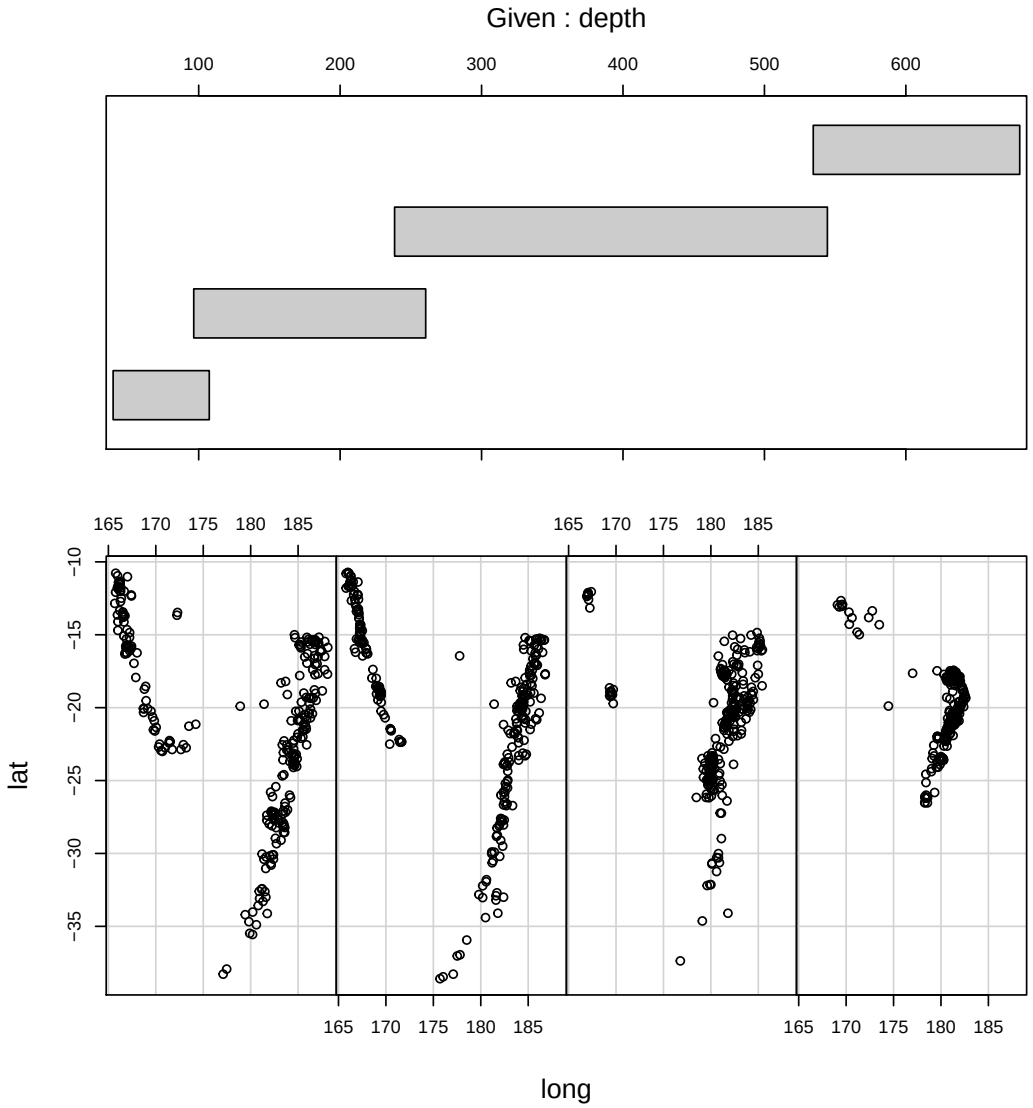
```
##   12 |
##   14 |
##   16 | 0

stem(log10(islands))

##
##   The decimal point is at the |
##
##   1 | 1111112222233444
##   1 | 5555556666667899999
##   2 | 3344
##   2 | 59
##   3 |
##   3 | 5678
##   4 | 012
```

17 Conditioning plots

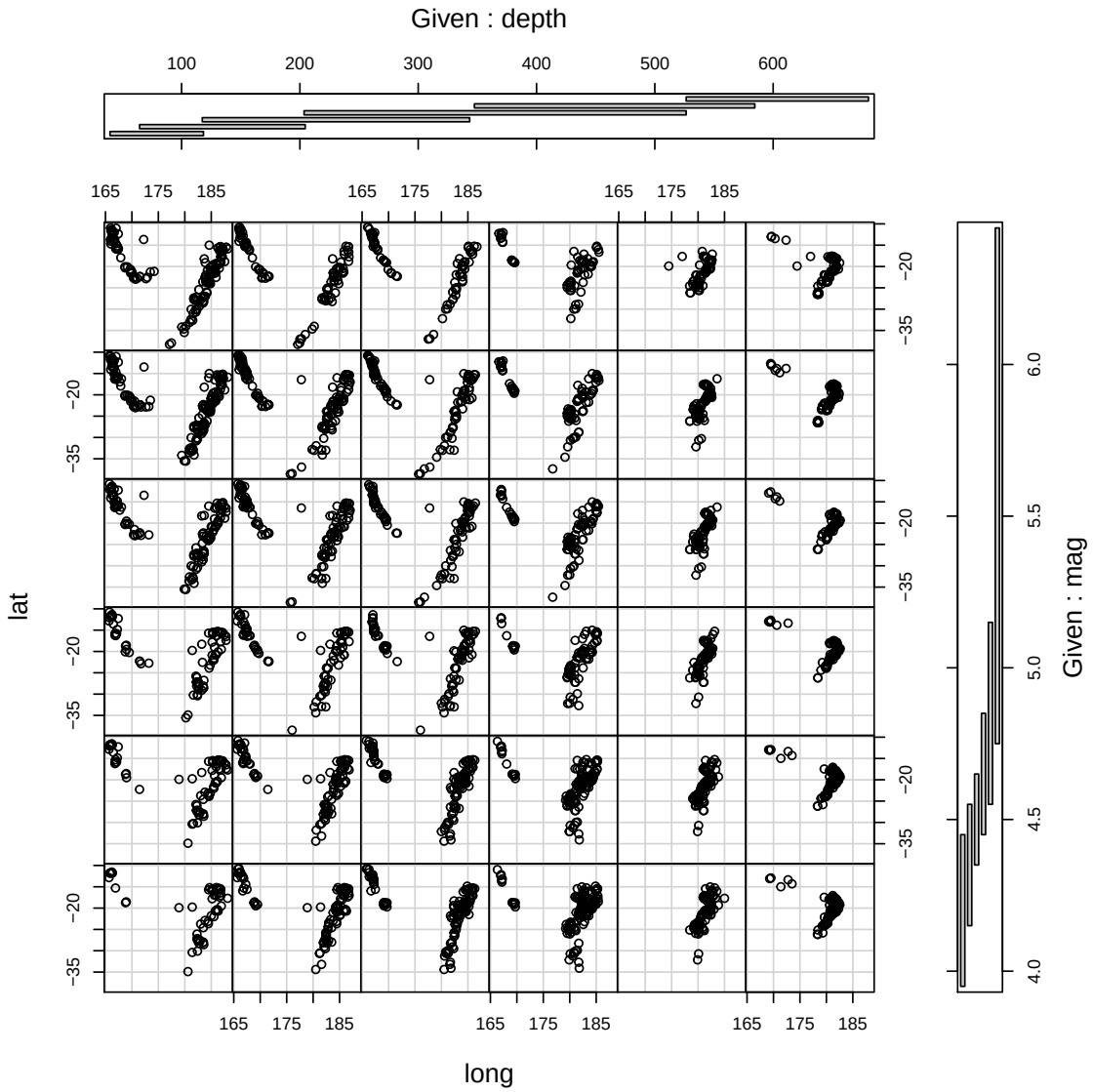
```
## Tonga Trench Earthquakes
coplot(lat ~ long | depth, data = quakes)
```



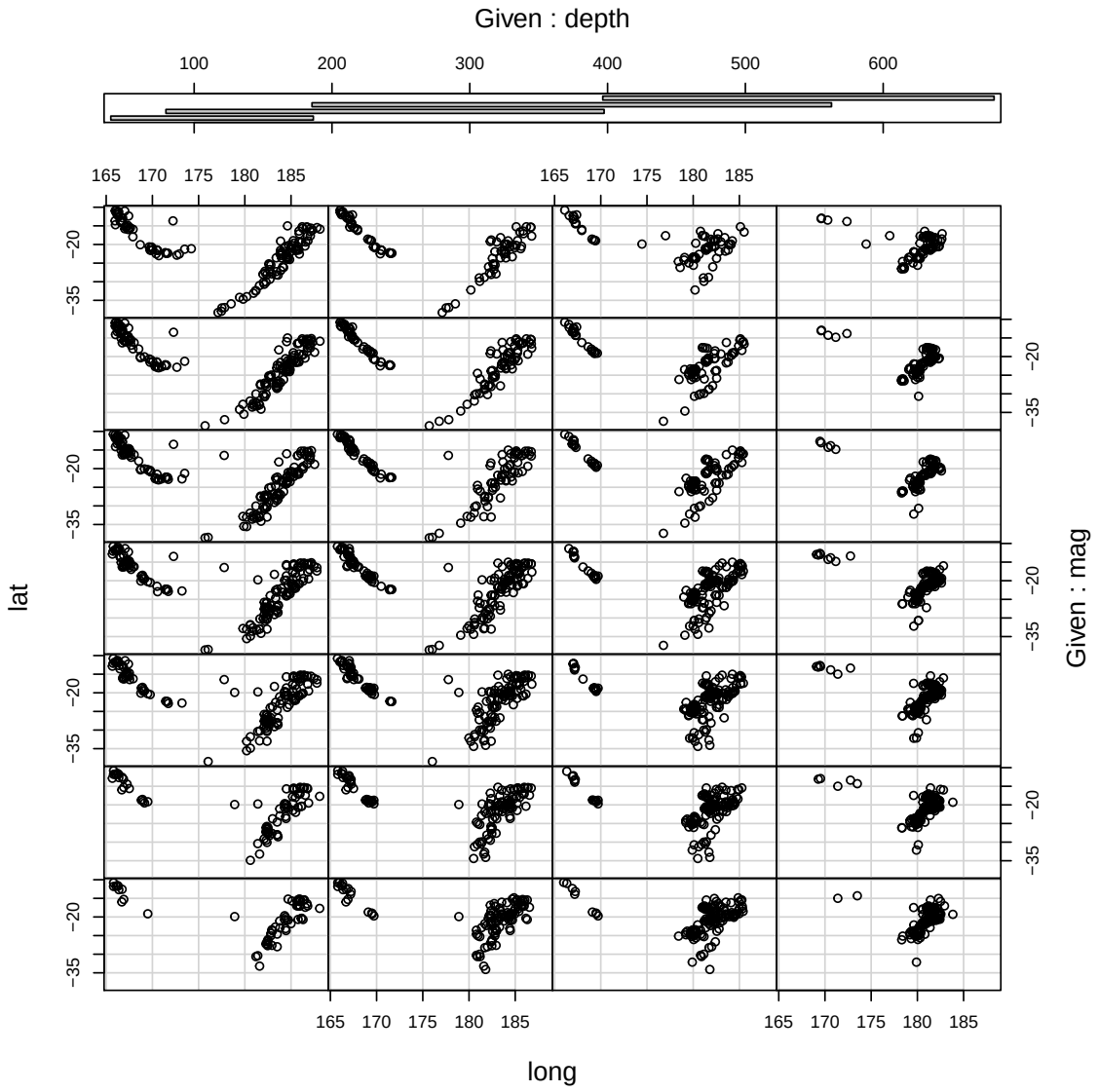

```
given.depth <- co.intervals(quakes$depth, number=4, overlap=.1)
coplot(lat ~ long | depth, data = quakes, given.v=given.depth, rows=1)
```



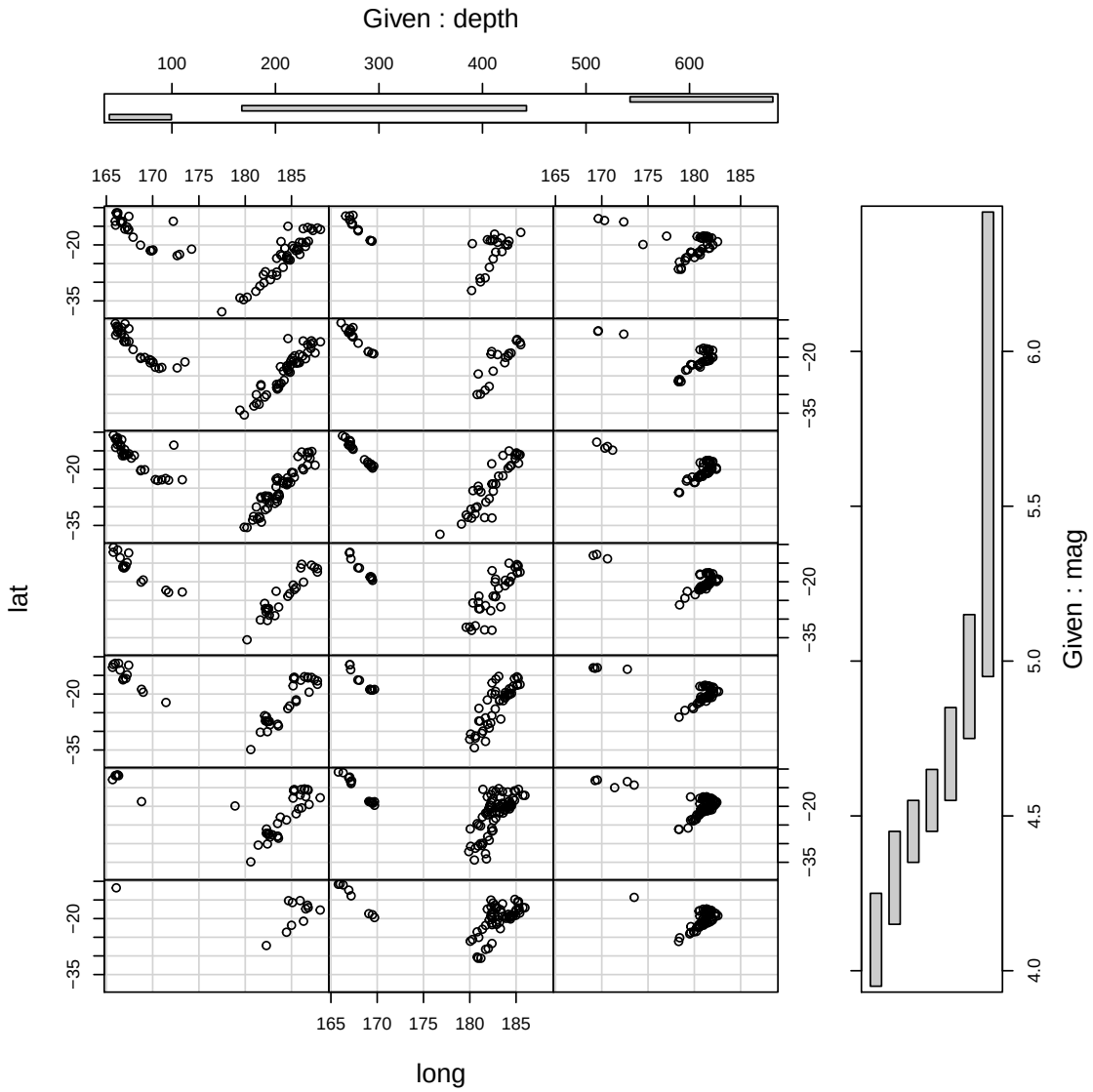

```
## Conditioning on 2 variables:
ll.dm <- lat ~ long | depth * mag
coplot(ll.dm, data = quakes)
```



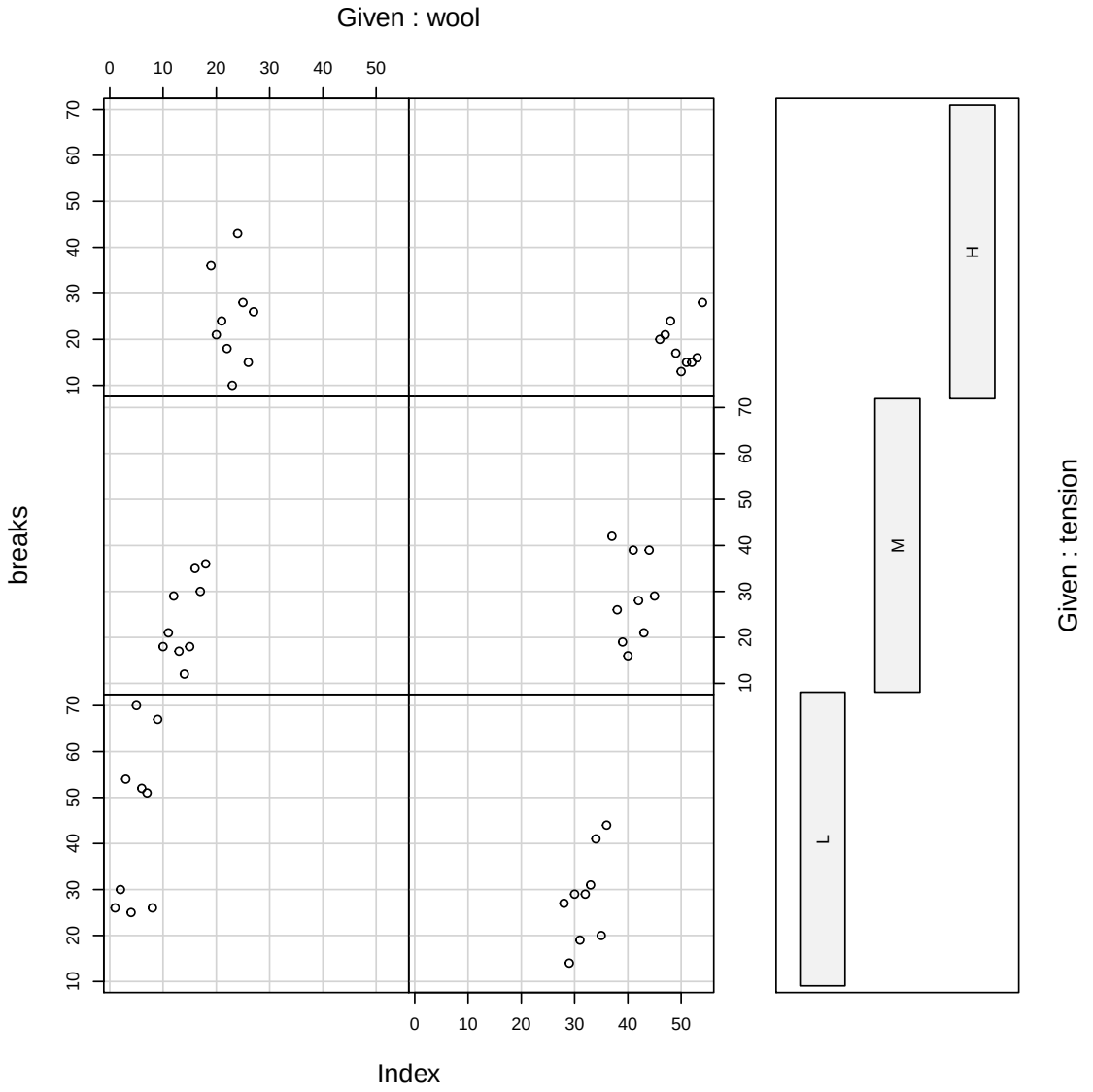

```
coplot(ll.dm, data = quakes, number=c(4,7), show.given=c(TRUE,FALSE))
```




```
coplot(ll.dm, data = quakes, number=c(3,7),
       overlap=c(-.5,.1)) # negative overlap DROPS values
```




```
## given two factors
Index <- seq(length=nrow(warpbreaks)) # to get nicer default labels
coplot(breaks ~ Index | wool * tension, data = warpbreaks,
       show.given = 0:1)
```




```
coplot(breaks ~ Index | wool * tension, data = warpbreaks,
       col = "red", bg = "pink", pch = 21,
       bar.bg = c(fac = "light blue"))
```

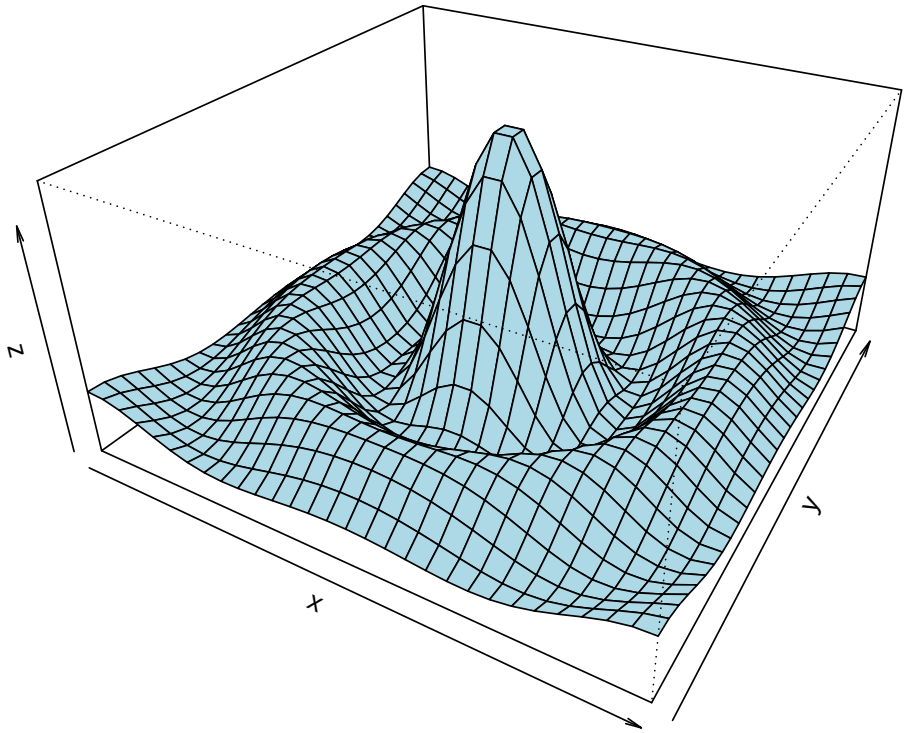
```
## Example with empty panels:
with(data.frame(state.x77), {
coplot(Life.Exp ~ Income | Illiteracy * state.region, number = 3,
       panel = function(x, y, ...) panel.smooth(x, y, span = .8, ...))
})
```

```
## y ~ factor -- not really sensical, but 'show off':
with(data.frame(state.x77), {
coplot(Life.Exp ~ state.region | Income * state.division,
       panel = panel.smooth)
})
```

18 persp

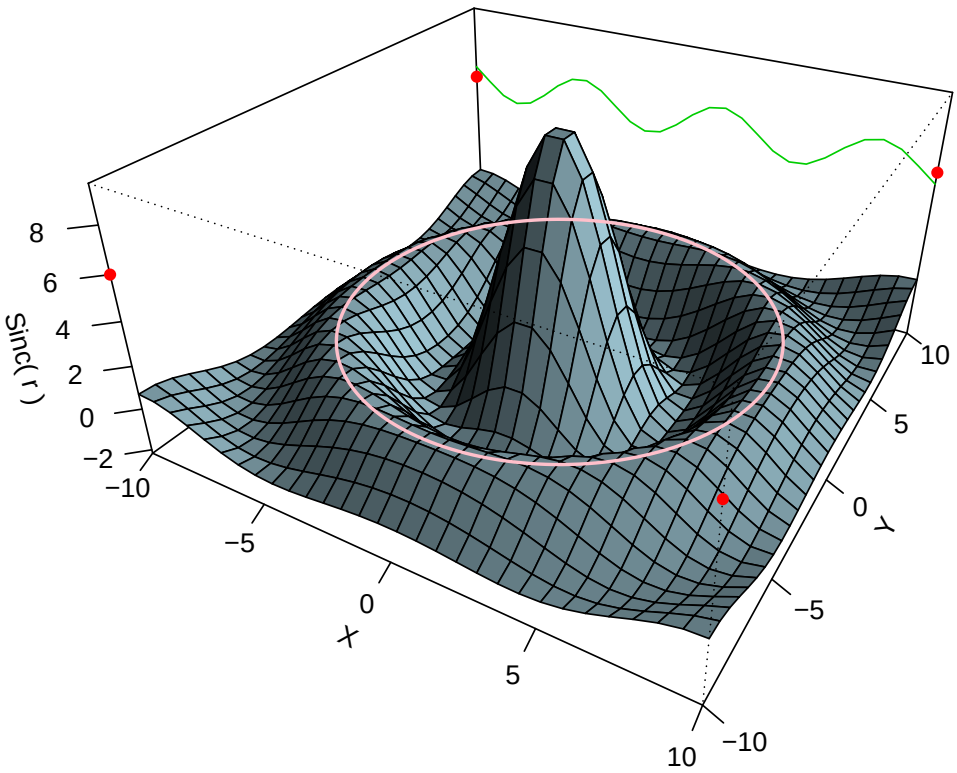
```
require(grDevices)
# for trans3d
## More examples in  demo(persp) !!
##                   -----------
# (1) The Obligatory Mathematical surface.
#     Rotated sinc function.
x <- seq(-10, 10, length= 30)
y <- x
f <- function(x,y) { r <- sqrt(x^2+y^2); 10 * sin(r)/r }
z <- outer(x, y, f)
z[is.na(z)] <- 1
op <- par(bg = "white")
```

```
persp(x, y, z, theta = 30, phi = 30, expand = 0.5, col = "lightblue")
```




```
persp(x, y, z, theta = 30, phi = 30, expand = 0.5, col = "lightblue",
      ltheta = 120, shade = 0.75, ticktype = "detailed",
      xlab = "X", ylab = "Y", zlab = "Sinc( r )"
) -> res
round(res, 3)

##        [,1]   [,2]   [,3]   [,4]
## [1,] 0.087 -0.025  0.043 -0.043
## [2,] 0.050  0.043 -0.075  0.075
## [3,] 0.000  0.074  0.042 -0.042
## [4,] 0.000 -0.273 -2.890  3.890

# (2) Add to existing persp plot - using trans3d() :
xE <- c(-10,10); xy <- expand.grid(xE, xE)
```

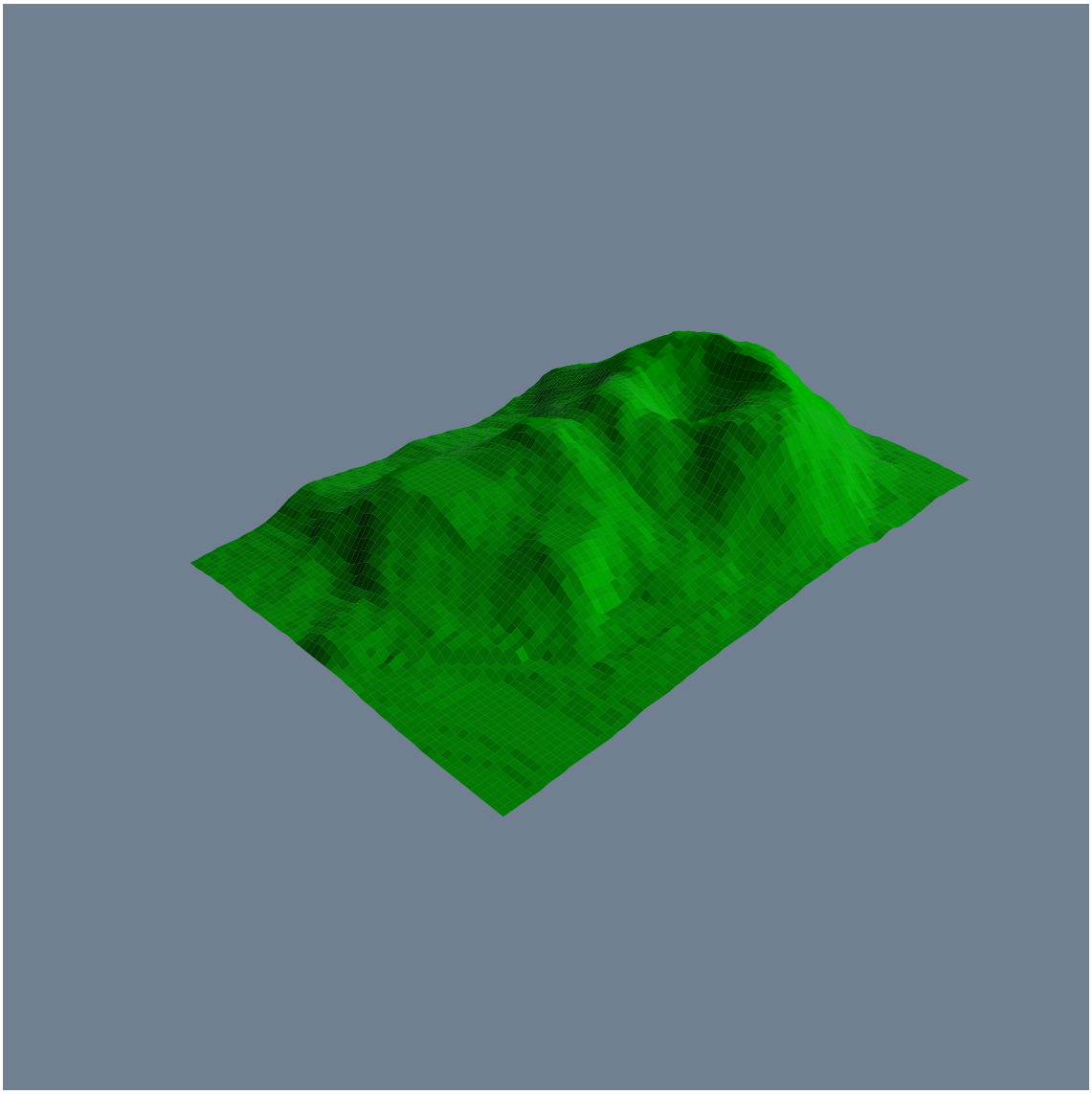
```
points(trans3d(xy[,1], xy[,2], 6, pmat = res), col = 2, pch =16)
lines (trans3d(x, y=10, z= 6 + sin(x), pmat = res), col = 3)
phi <- seq(0, 2*pi, len = 201)
r1 <- 7.725 # radius of 2nd maximum
xr <- r1 * cos(phi)
yr <- r1 * sin(phi)
lines(trans3d(xr,yr, f(xr,yr), res), col = "pink", lwd = 2)
```




```
## (no hidden lines)
```

```
# (3) Visualizing a simple DEM model
z <- 2 * volcano        # Exaggerate the relief
```

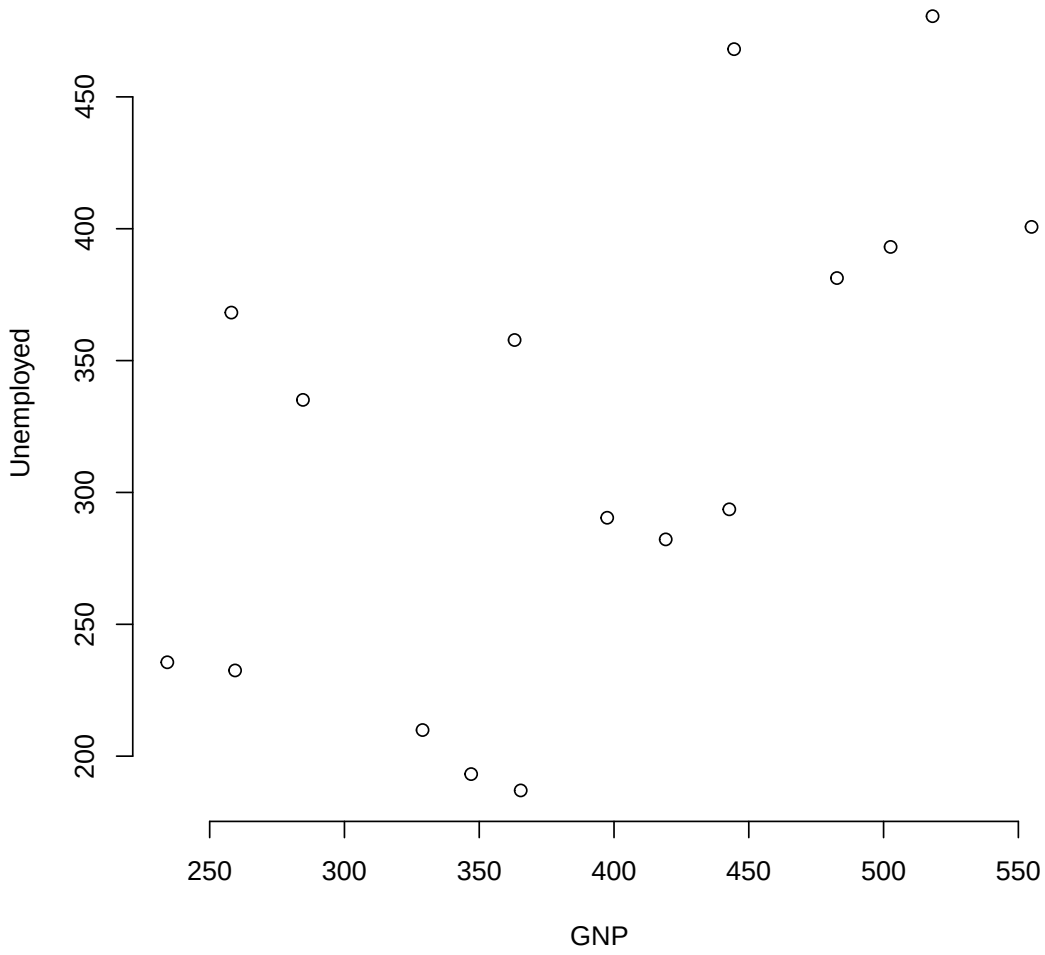
```
x <- 10 * (1:nrow(z))    # 10 meter spacing (S to N)
y <- 10 * (1:ncol(z))    # 10 meter spacing (E to W)
## Don't draw the grid lines :  border = NA
par(bg = "slategray")
persp(x, y, z, theta = 135, phi = 30, col = "green3", scale = FALSE,
      ltheta = -120, shade = 0.75, border = NA, box = FALSE)
```



```
par(op)
```

19 Chernof's faces

```
library(aplpack)
  ## Error in library(aplpack): there is no package called 'aplpack'

data(longley)
faces(longley[1:16,],face.type=0)

   ## Error in faces(longley[1:16, ], face.type = 0): impossible de
                       trouver la fonction "faces"

faces(longley[1:16,],face.type=1)

   ## Error in faces(longley[1:16, ], face.type = 1): impossible de
                       trouver la fonction "faces"

plot(longley[1:16,2:3],bty="n")
```



```
a<-faces(longley[1:16,],plot=FALSE)

   ## Error in faces(longley[1:16, ], plot = FALSE): impossible de
                      trouver la fonction "faces"

plot.faces(a,longley[1:16,2],longley[1:16,3],width=35,height=30)

## Error in plot.faces(a, longley[1:16, 2], longley[1:16, 3], width =
        35, : impossible de trouver la fonction "plot.faces"
```

20 Bagplot

20.1 Individual bagplots

```
# example: 100 random points and one outlier
  dat<-cbind(rnorm(100)+100,rnorm(100)+300)
  dat<-rbind(dat,c(105,295))
  bagplot(dat,factor=2.5,create.plot=TRUE,approx.limit=300,
     show.outlier=TRUE,show.looppoints=TRUE,
     show.bagpoints=TRUE,dkmethod=2,
     show.whiskers=TRUE,show.loophull=TRUE,
     show.baghull=TRUE,verbose=FALSE)
      ## Error in bagplot(dat, factor = 2.5, create.plot = TRUE,
  approx.limit = 300, : impossible de trouver la fonction "bagplot"

  # example of Rousseeuw et al., see R-package rpart
  cardata <- structure(as.integer( c(2560,2345,1845,2260,2440,
   2285, 2275, 2350, 2295, 1900, 2390, 2075, 2330, 3320, 2885,
   3310, 2695, 2170, 2710, 2775, 2840, 2485, 2670, 2640, 2655,
   3065, 2750, 2920, 2780, 2745, 3110, 2920, 2645, 2575, 2935,
   2920, 2985, 3265, 2880, 2975, 3450, 3145, 3190, 3610, 2885,
   3480, 3200, 2765, 3220, 3480, 3325, 3855, 3850, 3195, 3735,
   3665, 3735, 3415, 3185, 3690, 97, 114, 81, 91, 113, 97, 97,
   98, 109, 73, 97, 89, 109, 305, 153, 302, 133, 97, 125, 146,
   107, 109, 121, 151, 133, 181, 141, 132, 133, 122, 181, 146,
   151, 116, 135, 122, 141, 163, 151, 153, 202, 180, 182, 232,
   143, 180, 180, 151, 189, 180, 231, 305, 302, 151, 202, 182,
   181, 143, 146, 146)), .Dim = as.integer(c(60, 2)),
   .Dimnames = list(NULL, c("Weight", "Disp.")))
  bagplot(cardata,factor=3,show.baghull=TRUE,
    show.loophull=TRUE,precision=1,dkmethod=2)

    ## Error in bagplot(cardata, factor = 3, show.baghull = TRUE,
 show.loophull = TRUE, : impossible de trouver la fonction "bagplot"
```

```
  title("car data Chambers/Hastie 1992")
```

```
## Error in title("car data Chambers/Hastie 1992"): plot.new has not
                            been called yet
```

```
  # points of y=x*x
  bagplot(x=1:30,y=(1:30)^2,verbose=FALSE,dkmethod=2)
```

```
## Error in bagplot(x = 1:30, y = (1:30)^2, verbose = FALSE, dkmethod
          = 2): impossible de trouver la fonction "bagplot"
```

```
  # one dimensional subspace
  bagplot(x=1:100,y=1:100)
```

```
 ## Error in bagplot(x = 1:100, y = 1:100): impossible de trouver la
                            fonction "bagplot"
```

20.2 Pairs of bagplots

```
bagplot.pairs(freeny)
```

```
 ## Error in bagplot.pairs(freeny): impossible de trouver la fonction
                            "bagplot.pairs"
```

```
bagplot.pairs(trees,col.baghull="green", col.loophull="lightgreen")
```

```
 ## Error in bagplot.pairs(trees, col.baghull = "green", col.loophull
  = "lightgreen"): impossible de trouver la fonction "bagplot.pairs"
```

```
 par(mfrow=c(3,3))
  for(n.c in c(2,4,8)){  # some values for n.class
    for(n.h in c(2,4,3)){  # some values for number of n.hist
        n.s <- 9          # value for number of vertical lines
        skyline.hist(co2, n.shading=n.s, n.hist=n.h ,n.class=n.c,
                     night=n.h==3, col.border=n.h!=4)
    }
  }
```

```
## Error in skyline.hist(co2, n.shading = n.s, n.hist = n.h, n.class
     = n.c, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"
```

```
  skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=4, n.hist=2, n.shading=0, main="rivers",
               cex.data=.5, lwd.data = .2, col.data = "green", pcol.data = "red",
               col.border=NA, night=FALSE, ylab="density")
```

```
  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 4, n.hist = 2,
n.shading = 0, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=4, n.hist=5, n.shading=0, main="rivers",
           cex.data=.5, lwd.data = 1, col.data = "green", pcol.data = "red",
           col.border=NA, night="blue" , ylab="density", col.bars =NA)

  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 4, n.hist = 5,
n.shading = 0, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=10, n.hist=2, n.shading=0, main="rivers",
           cex.data=.5, lwd.data = 1, col.data = "green", pcol.data = "red",
           col.border=NA, night=FALSE , ylab="density", col.bars = "lightblue")

 ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 10, n.hist = 2,
n.shading = 0, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=10, n.hist=1, n.shading=0, main="rivers",
           cex.data=1, lwd.data = 0, col.data = "green", pcol.data = "red",
           col.border=NA, night=FALSE , ylab="density", col.bars = "lightblue" )

 ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 10, n.hist = 1,
n.shading = 0, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=6, n.hist=1, n.shading=0, main="rivers",
           cex.data=0.1, lwd.data = 2, col.data = "red", pcol.data = "green",
           night="orange" , ylab="density", col.bars = "white", col.border=1 )

  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 6, n.hist = 1,
n.shading = 0, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=6, n.hist=1, n.shading=0, main="rivers",
           cex.data=0.1, lwd.data = 2, col.data = "red", pcol.data = "green",
           col.border=NA, night=FALSE , ylab="density", col.bars = "lightblue")

  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 6, n.hist = 1,
n.shading = 0, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=6, n.hist=1, n.shading=5, col.shading = "blue",
           main="rivers",
           cex.data=0.1, lwd.data = 1, col.data = "black", pcol.data = "green",
           col.border=NA, night=FALSE , ylab="density", col.bars = "green")

  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 6, n.hist = 1,
n.shading = 5, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"

skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=6, n.hist=3, n.shading=5, col.shading = "blue",
           main="rivers", col.bars = "green",
           cex.data=0.1, lwd.data = 1, col.data = "black", pcol.data = "green",
           col.border="white", night="magenta" , ylab="density")
```

```
  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 6, n.hist = 3,
n.shading = 5, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"
```

```
skyline.hist(x=rivers, n.class=6, n.hist=4, n.shading=5, col.shading = "blue",
           main="rivers",
           cex.data=0.8, lwd.data = 1, col.data = "blue", pcol.data = "red",
           col.border=NA, night=FALSE , ylab="density", col.bars = "green")
```

```
  ## Error in skyline.hist(x = rivers, n.class = 6, n.hist = 4,
n.shading = 5, : impossible de trouver la fonction "skyline.hist"
```