Package ‘plotrr’

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bivarpplots

Plots the bivariate relationship between two measures for each group/unit

Description
Returns a plot of the bivariate relationship between two measures for each group/unit.

Usage
bivarpplots(x, y, group, data)

Arguments
x A vector.
y A vector.
group A vector.
data A data frame.

Value
A series of figures that plot the bivariate relationship between two measures for each group/unit.

Author(s)
Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples
a <- runif(1000, min = 0, max = 1)
b <- a + rnorm(1000, mean = 0, sd = 1)
c <- rep(c(1:10), times = 100)
data <- data.frame(a, b, c)
bivarpplots("a", "b", "c", data)

bivarrugplot
Plots the bivariate relationship between two measures and a rugplot for each measure

Description
Returns a plot of the bivariate relationship between two measures with a rugplot for each measure.

Usage
bivarrugplot(x, y, data)
Arguments

x  A vector.
y  A vector.
data  A data frame.

Value

A plot of the bivariate relationship between two measures with a rugplot for each measure.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

```r
a <- runif(1000, min = 0, max = 1)
b <- a + rnorm(1000, mean = 0, sd = 1)
data <- data.frame(a, b)
bivarrugplot("a", "b", data)
```

Description

Effectively clears the R terminal by filling it with whitespace.

Usage

clear(...)

Arguments

...  An unused argument.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

clear()
dotplots

Creates histograms for a measure for each group/unit

Description

Returns histograms for a measure for each group/unit.

Usage

dotplots(x, y, group, data, n)

Arguments

x
A vector.
y
A vector.
group
A vector that contains unit/group identifiers.
data
A data frame.
n
The number of bins. Some experimentation with this number might be necessary.

Value

Histograms for a measure for each group/unit.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

```r
a <- runif(1000, min = 0, max = 1)
b <- a + rnorm(1000, mean = 0, sd = 1)
c <- rep(c(1:10), times = 100)
data <- data.frame(a, b, c)
dotplots("a", "b", "c", data, 20)
```
**histplots**

*Creates histograms for a measure for each group/unit*

**Description**

Returns histograms for a measure for each group/unit.

**Usage**

`histplots(x, y, group, data, n)`

**Arguments**

- `x`: A vector.
- `y`: A vector.
- `group`: A vector that contains unit/group identifiers.
- `data`: A data frame.
- `n`: The number of bins.

**Value**

Histograms for a measure for each group/unit.

**Author(s)**

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

**Examples**

```r
a <- runif(1000, min = 0, max = 1)
b <- a + rnorm(1000, mean = 0, sd = 1)
c <- rep(c(1:10), times = 100)
data <- data.frame(a, b, c)
histplots("a", "b", "c", data, 5)
```

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**lengthunique**

*Calculates the number of unique values in a vector*

**Description**

Calculates the number of unique values in a vector.

**Usage**

`lengthunique(x)`
Arguments

x A vector.

Value

The number of unique values in a vector.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

x <- rep(c(1:10), 10)
length(unique(x))

dput(makefacnum)

Description

Converts factor vectors to numeric vectors.

Usage

makefacnum(x)

Arguments

x A vector.

Value

A numeric vector.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

x <- c("1", "2", "3")
x <- as.factor(x)
x
x <- makefacnum(x)
x
is.numeric(x)
violinplots

Creates violin plots for the relationship between two measures for each group/unit

Description
Returns violin plots for the relationship between two measures for each group/unit.

Usage
violinplots(x, y, group, data)

Arguments
x A vector.
y A vector.
group A vector that contains unit/group identifiers.
data A data frame.

Value
Violin plots for the relationship between two measures for each group/unit.

Author(s)
Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples
a <- runif(1000, min = 0, max = 1)
b <- a + rnorm(1000, mean = 0, sd = 1)
c <- rep(c(1:10), times = 100)
data <- data.frame(a, b, c)
violinplots("a", "b", "c", data)
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