Package ‘plotrr’

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Type  Package
Title  Making Visual Exploratory Data Analysis with Nested Data Easier
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Description  Functions for making visual exploratory data analysis with nested data easier.
License  MIT + file LICENSE
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LazyData  true
Imports  ggplot2, dplyr, stats
RoxygenNote  6.0.1
Suggests  knitr, rmarkdown
VignetteBuilder  knitr
NeedsCompilation  no
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bivarplots

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

bivarplots(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)
bivarplots("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

```r
clear()
```

Arguments

... An unused argument.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

```r
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

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**

```r
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)
```

lengthunique

*Calculates the number of unique values in a vector*

**Description**

Calculates the number of unique values in a vector.

**Usage**

```r
lengthunique(x)
```
Arguments

x A vector.

Value

The number of unique values in a vector.

Author(s)

Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

Examples

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

---

```r
makefacnum x <- rep(c(1:10), 10) lengthunique(x)
```
violinplots

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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