Package 'plotrr'

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Type Package

Title Making Visual Exploratory Data Analysis with Nested Data Easier

Version 1.0.0

Description Functions for making visual exploratory data analysis with nested data easier.

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Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

Imports ggplot2, dplyr, stats

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author Charles Crabtree [aut, cre],
Michael J. Nelson [aut]

Maintainer Charles Crabtree <ccrabtr@umich.edu>

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R topics documented:

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

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

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clear *(Effectively) clears R terminal*

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

Historgrams 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

```
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

Historgrams 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)
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

```
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)
lengthunique(x)
```

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makefacnum *Converts factor vectors to numeric vectors*

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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