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#
#grafico de barras: com amostra simulada
#
tN <- table(Ni <- rpois(100, lambda=5))
r <- barplot(tN, col='gray')
#- type = "h" plotting *is* 'bar'plot
lines(r, tN, type='h', col='red', lwd=2)

barplot(tN, space = 1.5, axisnames=FALSE,
        sub = "barplot(..., space= 1.5, axisnames = FALSE)")
#
####com dados reais
require(stats);
#

barplot(VADeaths, plot = FALSE);
barplot(VADeaths, plot = TRUE);
barplot(VADeaths, plot = FALSE, beside = TRUE)
barplot(VADeaths, plot = TRUE, beside = TRUE)
#
#compare: barras superpostas e ao lado (em paralelo)
#
barplot(VADeaths, plot = TRUE)
barplot(VADeaths, plot = TRUE, beside = TRUE)
#
#grafique
#
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)
#
#grafique
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,

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      text = paste("Mean", formatC(colMeans(hh))), col = "red")
#
# Bar shading example
barplot(VADeaths, angle = 15+10*1:5, density = 20, col = "black",
        legend = rownames(VADeaths))
title(main = list("Death Rates in Virginia", font = 4))

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