



STATISTICAL METHODS IN DATA MINING

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Plotting in R

- ✓ Data Visualization Examples in R
- ✓ Execute the following commands one by one in R (or R Studio)

Exercises

- › `peynir=c(69,198,42,97,40)`
- › `pie(peynir)`
- › `isim=c("tulum","beyaz","lor","cokelek","kasar")`
- › `pie(peynir, labels=isim)`
- › `yuzde=round(peynir/sum(peynir)*100)`
- › `pie(peynir, labels = paste(isim,yuzde,"%"))`
- › `barplot(peynir)`
- › `barplot(peynir,names.arg = isim)`

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- ✓ Execute the following commands one by one in R (or R Studio)
 - › `data(iris) # Loading iris data...`
 - › `iris = iris[sample(nrow(iris)),] # shuffle data`
 - › `summary (iris)`
 - › `a = iris$Sepal.Width`
 - › `Mean, sd, var, min, max, median, range, quantile`
 - › `hist(a)`
 - › `hist(a, breaks=5)`
 - › `hist(a, breaks=10, freq=FALSE)`
 - › `x = seq(2, 5, 0.1)`
 - › `curve(dnorm(x, mean(a), sd(a)), add=TRUE, lw=6, col="red")`

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 - › `iris = iris[sample(nrow(iris)),] # shuffle data`
 - › `summary (iris)`
 - › `a = iris$Sepal.Width`
 - › `stem(a)`
 - › `stem(a, scale=0.5)`
 - › `boxplot(a)`
 - › `boxplot(a, horizontal=TRUE)`
 - › `boxplot(iris[,1:2], horizontal=TRUE)`

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› `data(iris) # Loading iris data...`

› `iris = iris[sample(nrow(iris)),] # shuffle data`

› `a = iris$Sepal.Width`

› `plot(a)`

› `plot(iris$Sepal.Length) # makes any sense??`

› `plot(iris$Petal.Length)`

› `plot(iris$Petal.Width) # still no sense? Can you interpret?`

› `# Let's specify Species by colors`

› `plot(iris$Petal.Width, col=iris$Species) # What about now?`

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- › # changing x axis. Scatter plot of Petal.Width vs Petal.Length
- › `plot(iris$Petal.Width, iris$Petal.Length, col=iris$Species)`
- › # Rotate. Scatter plot of Petal.Length vs Petal.Width
- › `plot(iris$Petal.Length, iris$Petal.Width, col=iris$Species)`
- › # better? Now focusing on data for Species "setosa"
- › `Setosa = iris[iris$Species=="setosa",]`
- › `plot(Setosa$Petal.Length, Setosa$Petal.Width)`