

R의 이해와 응용

2012-06-25

유충현

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목차

- 업계에서의 R의 관심
- Data Analytics을 위한 R의 소개
- R을 이용한 데이터 분석의 비교
 - Small Data Analytics using Native R
 - Large Data Analytics using R
 - Big Data Analytics using R
- Visualization

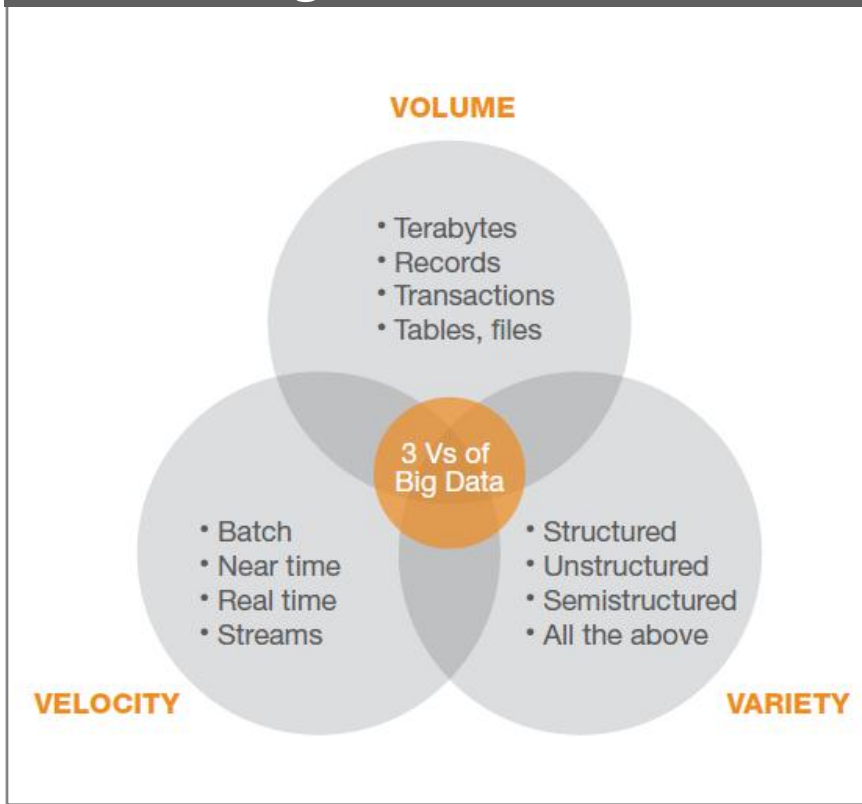
업계에서의 R의 관심

- Big Data Analytics
- BioConductor
- Clone of S System

업계에서의 R의 관심 – Big Data Analytics

Big Data를 있는 그대로 탐색하여 숨어 있는 Detail한 비즈니스 기회를 찾아내는 기술

Big Data 정의 (1)



Big Data Analytics⁽²⁾ 정의

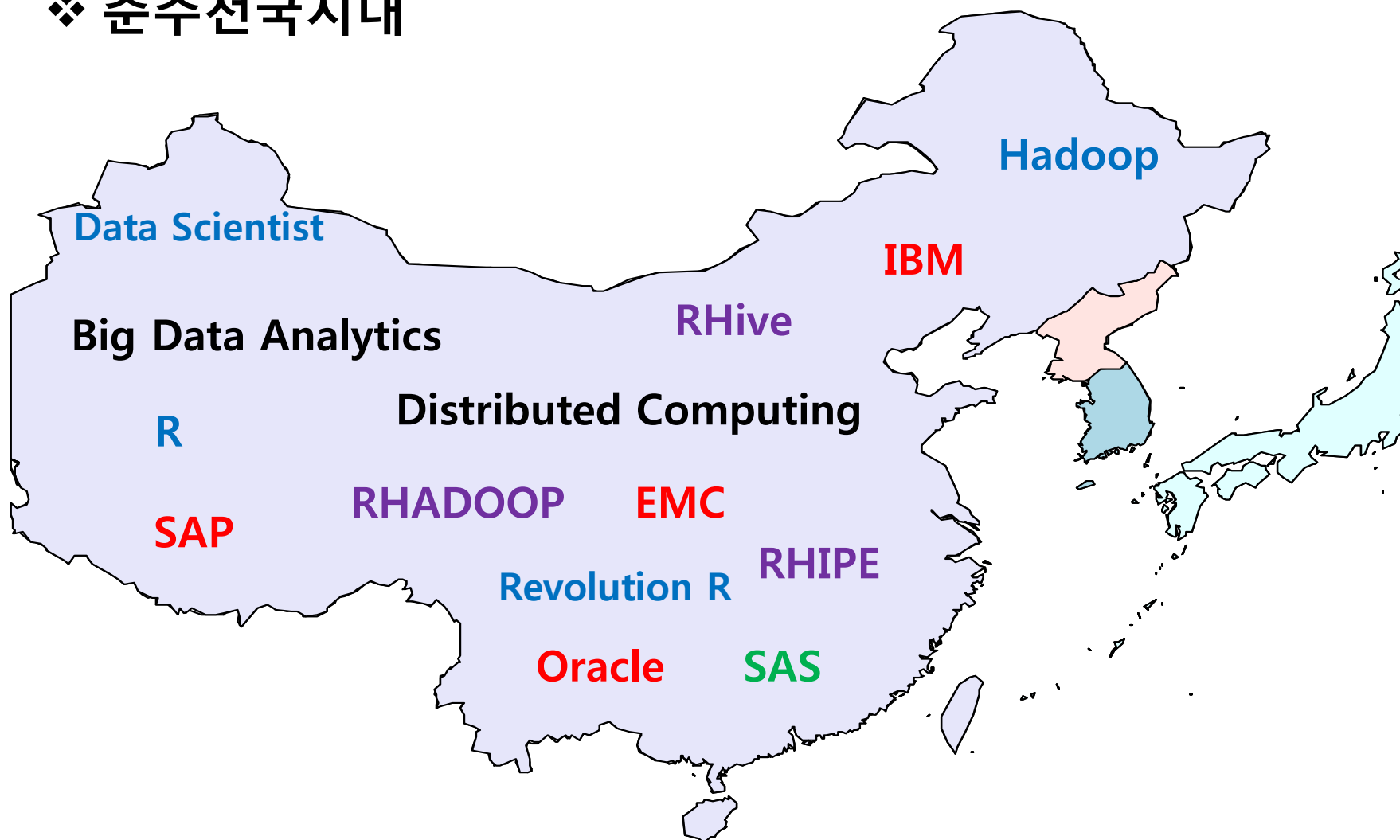
- Advanced Analytics, Discovery Analytics
 - Discovery of new business facts with plenty of detail (Big Data)
- Pareto's Law → Long-Tail Law
 - 데이터를 가공 (Sampling, Summary)하면 Long-tail(Detail)이 사라지거나 오차발생

Detail한 정보의 손실 없이 Big Data를 분석하는 기술

※ (1),(2) TDWI RESEARCH 2011 4Q : Big Data Analytics. <http://tdwi.org>

Big Data Analytics의 기술 및 시장환경

❖ 춘추전국시대



Big Data Analytics의 기술 및 시장환경 – R의 사용

● Appliance DBMS for Big Data Analytics

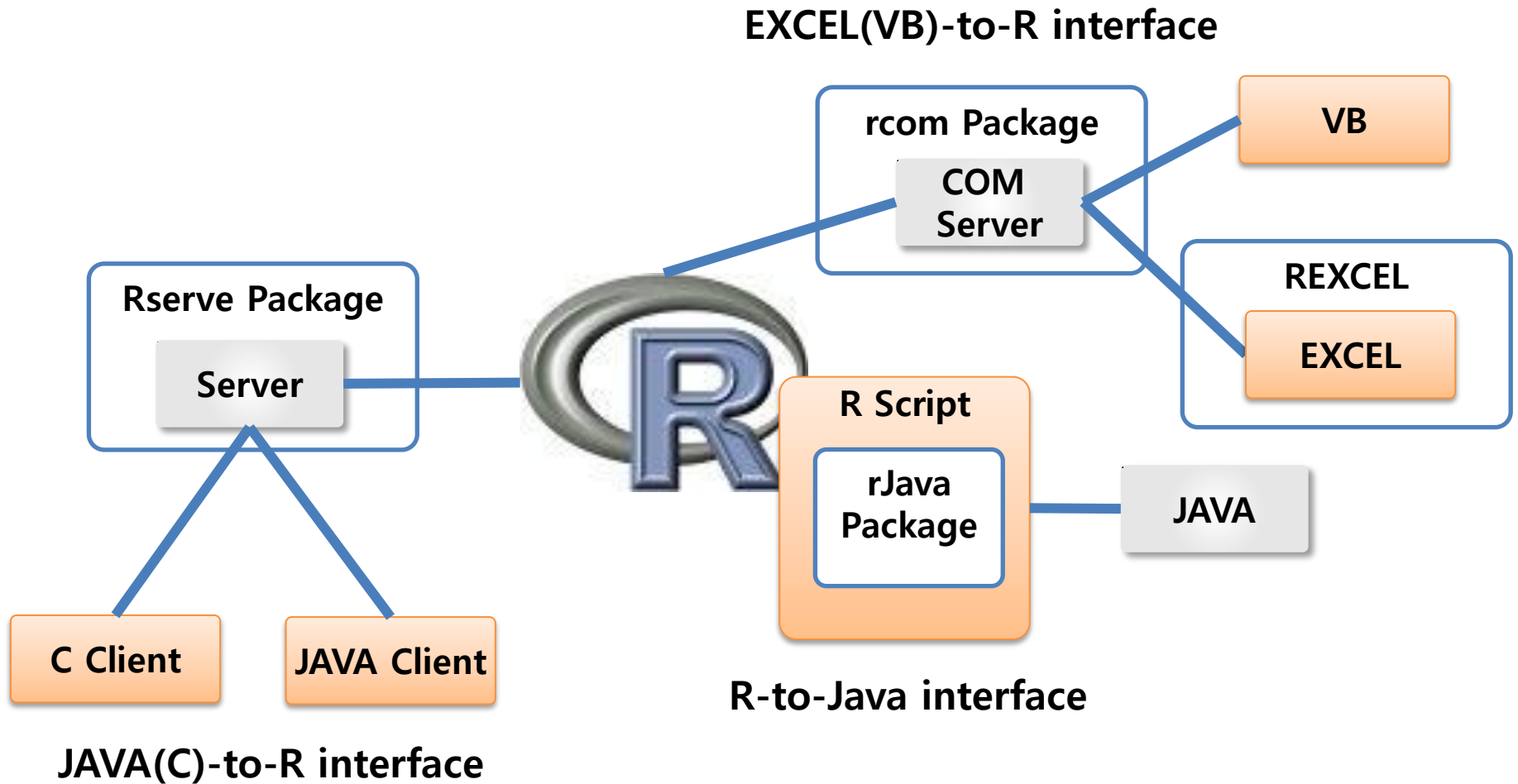
벤더	제품	Analytics Engine
Oracle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Big Data Appliance• Exadata	Oracle R Enterprise (R)
IBM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• InfoSphere BigInsights• Netezza Appliance	Revolution R, SAS, SPSS
Teradata	Aster Discovery Platform	SQL-Map/Reduce, SAS, R
EMC	Greenplum Data Computing Appliance	Java, R
SAP	HANA (In memory Appliance) – Not Big Data	R 연동 사례

[특징]

- ❖ Appliance DBMS & Hadoop
 - ❖ Hadoop보다는 Appliance DBMS에 치중
- ❖ Analytics
 - ❖ Analytics Product을 DBMS Product 내부에 포함 시키고 있음
 - ❖ Analytics Engine은 공통적으로 R을 사용

R의 Connectivity – 시스템 통합을 위한 요인

R의 System Integration 예시



Open Sources – 새로운 분석 방법론의 수용을 위한 요인

Bio Analytics의 표준(Bioconductor)

The screenshot shows the Bioconductor website homepage in a web browser. The browser's address bar displays 'www.bioconductor.org'. The website features a teal header with the Bioconductor logo and navigation links: Home, Install, Help, Developers, and About. A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column, titled 'About Bioconductor', describes the software's purpose and availability. The right column, titled 'Use Bioconductor for...', lists various applications such as Microarrays, Sequence Data, Annotation, Variants, and High Throughput Assays. The footer includes links for Mailing Lists, Events, and News. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 12:21 PM.

About Bioconductor

Bioconductor provides tools for the analysis and comprehension of high-throughput genomic data. Bioconductor uses the R statistical programming language, and is open source and open development. It has two releases each year, [SS4 software packages](#), and an active user community. Bioconductor is also available as an [Amazon Machine Image \(AMI\)](#).

Join us at [BioC 2012](#), July 24-25.

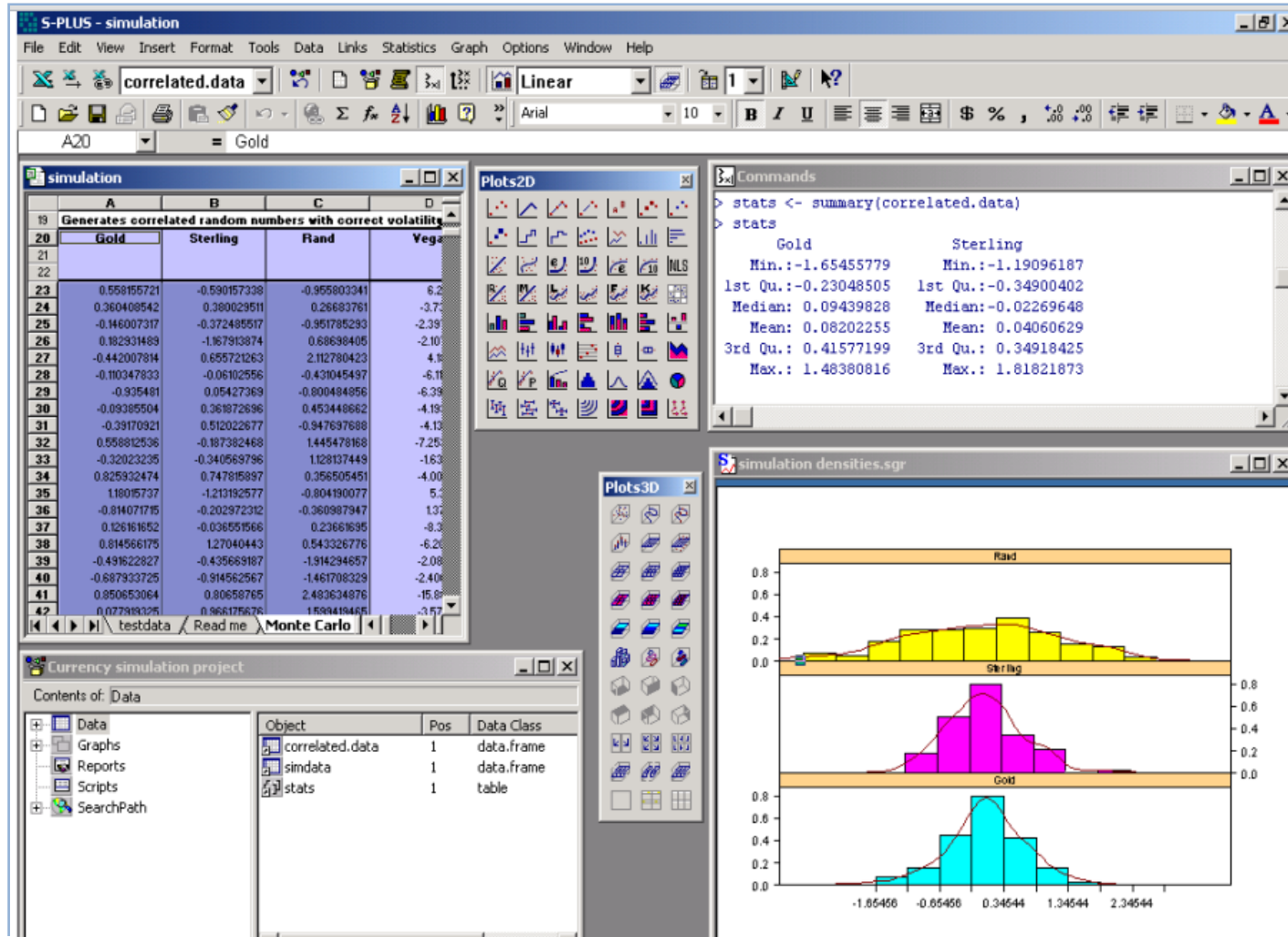
Use Bioconductor for...

- Microarrays**
Import Affymetrix, Illumina, Nimblegen, Agilent, and other platforms. Perform quality assessment, normalization, differential expression, clustering, classification, gene set enrichment, genetical genomics and other workflows for expression, exon, copy number, SNP, methylation and other assays. Access GEO, ArrayExpress, Biomart, UCSC, and other community resources.
- Sequence Data**
Import fasta, fastq, ELAND, MAQ, BWA, Bowtie, BAM, gff, bed, wig, and other sequence formats. Trim, transform, align, and manipulate sequences. Perform quality assessment, ChIP-seq, differential expression, RNA-seq, and other workflows. Access the Sequence Read Archive.
- Annotation**
Use microarray probe, gene, pathway, gene ontology, homology and other annotations. Access GO, KEGG, NCBI, Biomart, UCSC, vendor, and other sources.
- High Throughput Assays**
Import, transform, edit, analyze and visualize flow cytometric, mass spec, HTqPCR, cell-based, and other assays.

Footer: Mailing Lists, Subscribe, Events, News

Clone of S System – 검증된 시스템

S-PLUS의 Open Source



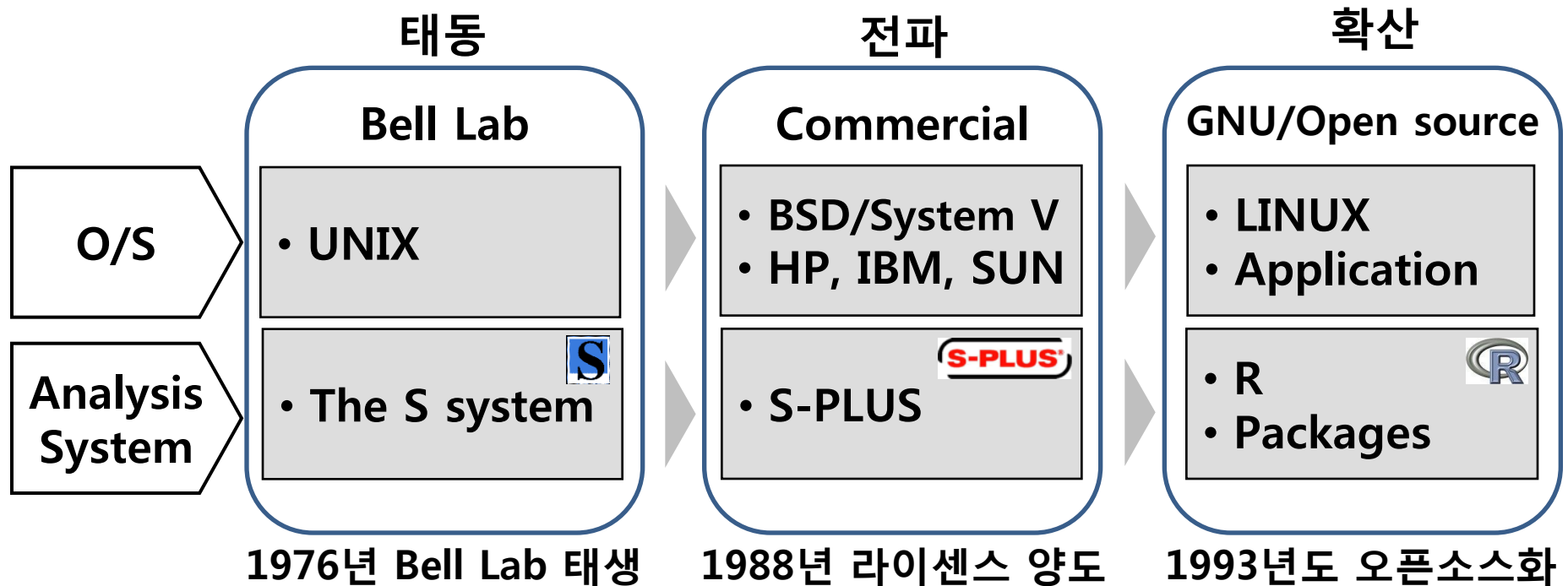
Data Analytics를 위한 R의 소개

- R의 소개
- R 활용 툴

R의 소개 - R이란



R is a **language** and environment for **statistical computing** and **graphics**. It is a **GNU project** which is **similar to the S language** and environment which was developed at **Bell Laboratories** (formerly AT&T, now Lucent Technologies) by John Chambers and colleagues. R can be considered as a different implementation of S. There are some important differences, but much code written for **S runs unaltered under R**.



R의 소개 - 장단점

R ?

- **Free** Analytics Software

Free ?

- **분석의 자유**
 - 생각하는 분석 기법은 모두 지원한다. (4,000여 개 이상의 패키지)
 - 최신 분석 기법의 제공 및 자유로운 분석 환경 제공
- **배포의 자유**
 - 자유로운 "실행, 복사, 수정, 배포" 의 권리를 갖는 사용 허가권
- **비용의 자유**
 - 무료 소프트웨어 (단, 소프트웨어 업체의 R을 이용한 저작물은 비용 발생 가능)

[R의 장점 및 단점]

구분	장점	단점	비고
In-Memory 구조	연산 수행 속도 빠름	대용량 데이터 분석 불가	상용 R 시스템
Open Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 저렴한 비용 • 시스템 통합 용이 	교육, 기술지원 지원 부족	시장 형성기
Language 구조	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 알고리즘 구현 용이 • Detail 분석 가능 	프로그램 능력이 필요함	S3, S4 Spec

R의 소개 – statistical computing

주요 통계계산 기능	통계량/기초통계	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EDA(Exploratory Data Analysis) • Summary
	통계분석	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 전통적인 통계분석 방법론 • 최신 통계분석 방법론, Spatial, Bayesian 통계 등
	마이닝 분석	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision Tree, SVM, Clustering, ... • WEKA interface
	시뮬레이션	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 모형 시뮬레이션 • Operation Research
	수치해석	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 미분, 적분, 행렬대수 • 근사값 계산, Optimization
교육	대학/대학원 교육	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 대학 및 대학원에서의 통계 교육의 표준으로 사용
업계의 활용	분석업무 활용	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Google : Google Analytics(SaaS)에 R을 사용 • Facebook, Yahoo 등 회사에서 내부 분석용 도구로 활용
	제품 개발	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oracle, Teradata, EMC 등 업체의 DBMS 내 분석툴로 제공
활용 프로젝트	Bioinformatics 프로젝트	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BioConductor Project – 460 이상의 Packages • 게놈, Bio, 신약연구 등 • Bioinformatics의 표준 통계분석 언어
	Finmatrics 프로젝트	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 금융 예측분석에 사용, 여러 가지 금융 예측모형 구현

R의 소개 – statistical computing

통계계산 최적화 사례 - 회귀분석

```
> stack.loss[1:6]
[1] 42 37 37 28 18 18
> X <- cbind(1,stack.x)
> head(X)
      Air.Flow Water.Temp Acid.Conc.
[1,] 1         80         27         89
[2,] 1         80         27         88
[3,] 1         75         25         90
[4,] 1         62         24         87
[5,] 1         62         22         87
[6,] 1         62         23         87
```

```
> solve(t(X) %*% X) %*% t(X) %*% stack.loss
```

[1]

-39.9196744

Air.Flow 0.7156402

Water.Temp 1.2952861

Acid.Conc. -0.1521225

```
> lm(stack.loss ~ stack.x)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = stack.loss ~ stack.x)
```

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	stack.xAir.Flow	stack.xWater.Temp	stack.xAcid.Conc.
-39.9197	0.7156	1.2953	-0.1521

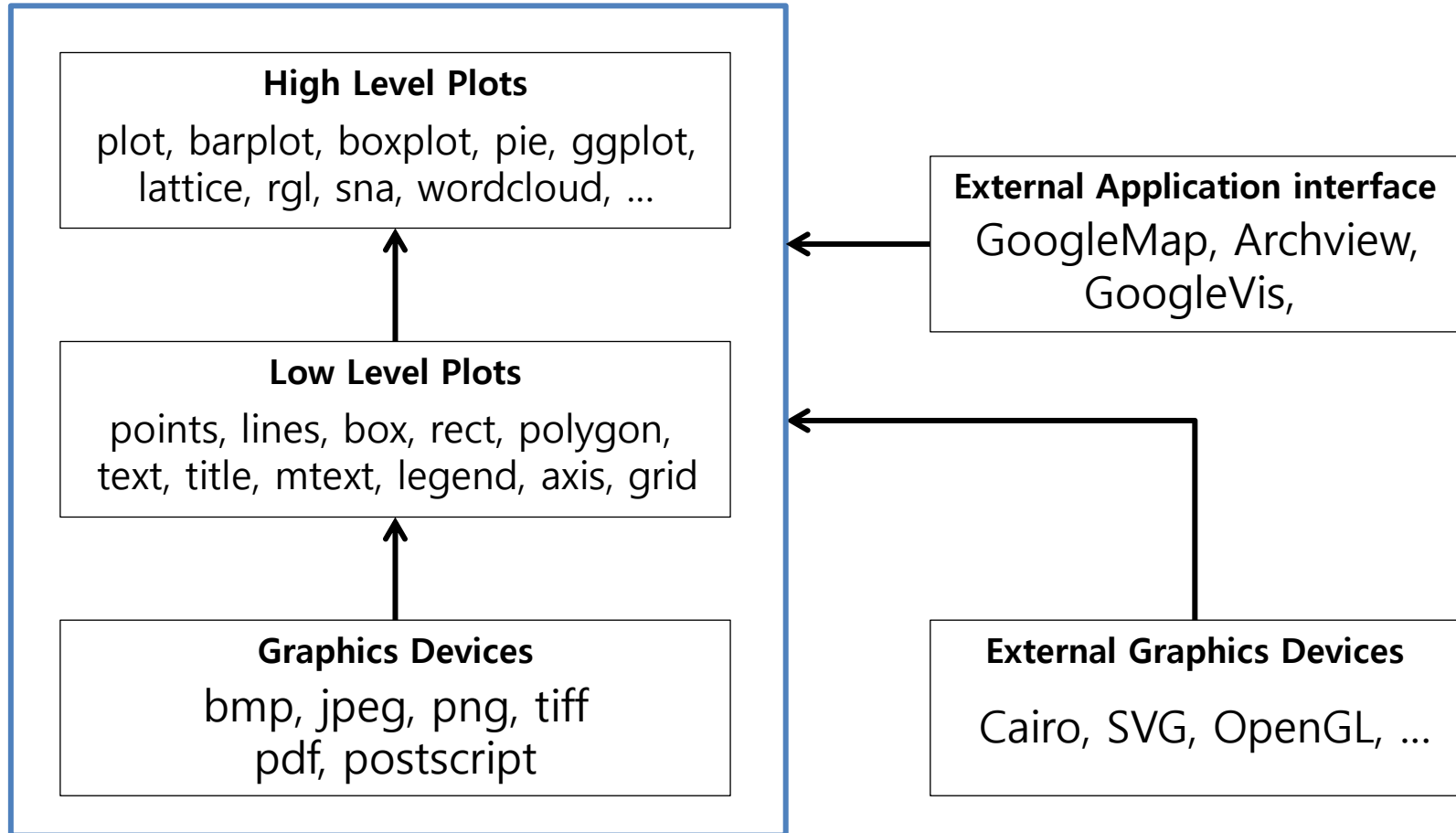
“행렬/벡터 데이터 타입 지원” 과
“행렬 연산 지원” 으로
“복잡한 구조의 반복문 제거”
“코드를 이해가 쉬움”

$$\hat{\beta} = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

R의 소개 – graphics

Hierarchical architecture

R Base



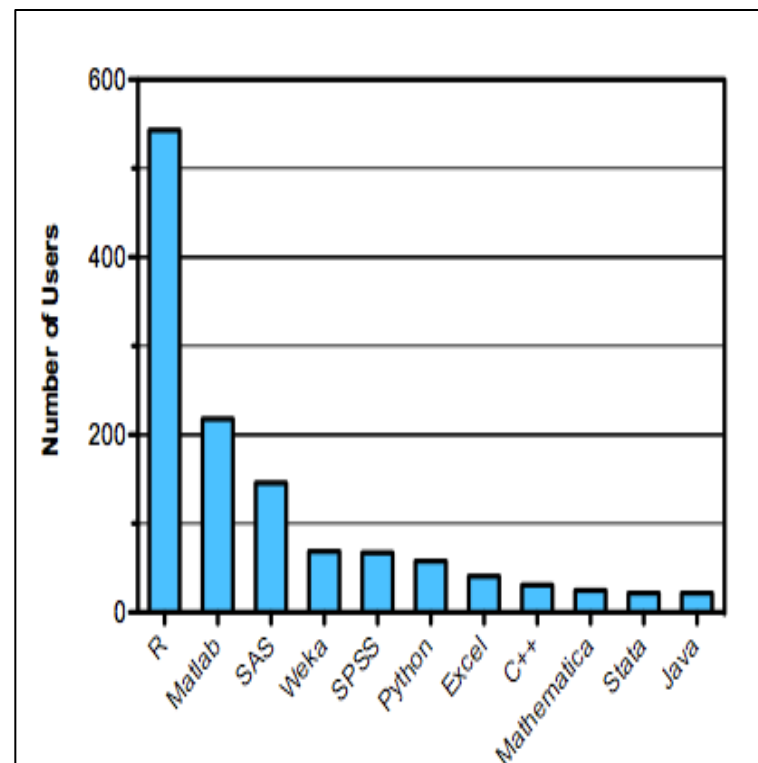
R의 소개 – Populations

Kdnugget Poll : Language for DM

R (257)	45%
SQL (184)	32%
Python (140)	25%
Java (139)	24%
SAS (121)	21%
MATLAB (83)	15%
C/C++ (73)	13%
Unix shell/awk/gawk/sed (59)	10%
Perl (45)	7.9%
Hadoop/Pig/Hive (35)	6.1%
Lisp (4)	0.7%
Other (70)	12.0%
None (7)	1.2%

<http://www.kdnuggets.com/2011/08/poll-languages-for-data-mining-analytics.html>

Kaggle : Tool of competitors



<http://blog.revolutionanalytics.com/2011/11/r-still-the-preferred-tool-of-predictive-modelers-competing-at-kaggle.html>

R 활용 툴 - IDE

- Rstudio (<http://www.rstudio.org/>)

The screenshot displays the RStudio IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Workspace, Plots, Tools, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for creating new files, saving, running, and sourcing. The main editor window shows an R script for a function named `rhive.plot.bar`, which is designed to create a bar plot for Big Data. The script includes comments and a function definition with various parameters for customization. The console window at the bottom shows the execution of the `barplot` function. The workspace panel on the right lists variables such as `xx`, `yadd`, `ydelta`, `yscale`, and `yy`. The Plots panel at the bottom right displays a heatmap with a dendrogram on the left, showing a hierarchical clustering of data points. The heatmap itself is a grid of colored cells, with a color scale ranging from red to yellow.

● Help Documentations

names {base}

The Names of an Object

R Document

Description

Functions to get or set the names of an object.

Usage

```
names(x)
names(x) <- value
```

Arguments

x an R object.
value a character vector of up to the same length as **x**, or **NULL**.

Details

names is a generic accessor function, and **names<-** is a generic replacement function. The default methods get and set the "names" attribute of a vector (including a list) or pairlist.

If **value** is shorter than **x**, it is extended by character **NA**s to the length of **x**.

It is possible to update just part of the names attribute via the general rules: see the examples. This works because the expression there is evaluated as **z <- "names<-"(z, "[<-"(names(z), 3, "c2"))**.

The name "" is special: it is used to indicate that there is no name associated with an element of a (atomic or generic) vector. Subscripting by "" will match nothing (not even elements which have no name).

A name can be character **NA**, but such a name will never be matched and is likely to lead to confusion.

Both are [primitive](#) functions.

Value

For **names**, **NULL** or a character vector of the same length as **x**. (**NULL** is given if the object has no names, including for objects of types which cannot have names.)

For **names<-**, the updated object. (Note that the value of **names(x) <- value** is that of the assignment, **value**, not the return value from the left-hand side.)

Note

For vectors, the names are one of the [attributes](#) with restrictions on the possible values. For pairlists, the names are the tags and converted to and from a character vector.

For a one-dimensional array the names attribute really is **d1names**[1].

Formally classed aka "S4" objects typically have [slotNames](#)() (and no **names**()).

References

Becker, R. A., Chambers, J. M. and Wilks, A. R. (1988) *The New S Language*. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

[slotNames](#), [d1names](#).

Examples

```
# print the names attribute of the islands data set
names(islands)
```

- R Manuals (<http://cran.nexr.com/manuals.html>)



CRAN

[Mirrors](#)
[What's new?](#)
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[Search](#)

About R

[R Homepage](#)
[The R Journal](#)

Software

[R Sources](#)
[R Binaries](#)
[Packages](#)
[Other](#)

Documentation

[Manuals](#)
[FAQs](#)
[Contributed](#)

The R Manuals

edited by the R Development Core Team.

Current Version: 2.15.0 (Easter Beagle, 2012-03-30)

The following manuals for R were created on Debian Linux and may differ from the manuals for Mac or Windows on platform-specific pages, but most parts will be identical for all platforms. The correct version of the manuals for each platform are part of the respective R installations. Here they can be downloaded as PDF files or directly browsed as HTML:

- **An Introduction to R** is based on the former "Notes on R", gives an introduction to the language and how to use R for doing statistical analysis and graphics. [[browse HTML](#) | [download PDF](#)]
- A draft of **The R language definition** documents the language *per se*. That is, the objects that it works on, and the details of the expression evaluation process, which are useful to know when programming R functions. [[browse HTML](#) | [download PDF](#)]
- **Writing R Extensions** covers how to create your own packages, write R help files, and the foreign language (C, C++, Fortran, ...) interfaces. [[browse HTML](#) | [download PDF](#)]
- **R Data Import/Export** describes the import and export facilities available either in R itself or via packages which are available from CRAN. [[browse HTML](#) | [download PDF](#)]
- **R Installation and Administration** [[browse HTML](#) | [download PDF](#)]
- **R Internals**: a guide to the internal structures of R and coding standards for the core team working on R itself. [[browse HTML](#) | [download PDF](#)]
- **The R Reference Index**: contains all help files of the R standard and recommended packages in printable form. [[download PDF, 8MB, approx. 3500 pages](#)]

Translations of manuals into other languages than English are available from the [contributed documentation](#) section (only a few translations are available).


The latex or texinfo sources of the latest version of these documents are contained in every R source distribution (in the subdirectory `doc/manual` of the extracted archive). Older versions of the manual can be found in the respective [archives of the R sources](#). The HTML versions of the manuals are also part of most R installations (accessible using function `help.start()`).

R 활용 툴 – Journal

- The R Journal (<http://journal.r-project.org/>)



The Journal

 RSS Feed
ISSN: 2073-4859

Home

Current Issue

Archive

Submissions

Editorial Board

About The R Journal

The R Journal is the open access, refereed journal of the [R project](#) for statistical computing. It features short to medium length articles covering topics that might be of interest to users or developers of R, including

Add-on packages:	short introductions to R extension packages.
Programmer's Niche:	hints for programming in R.
Help Desk:	hints for newcomers explaining aspects of R that might not be so obvious from reading the manuals and FAQs.
Applications:	demonstrating how a new or existing technique can be applied in an area of current interest using R, providing a fresh view of such analyses in R that is of benefit beyond the specific application.

The R Journal intends to reach a wide audience and have a fast-track but thorough review process. Papers are expected to be reasonably short, clearly written, not too technical, and of course focused on R. Authors of refereed articles should take care to

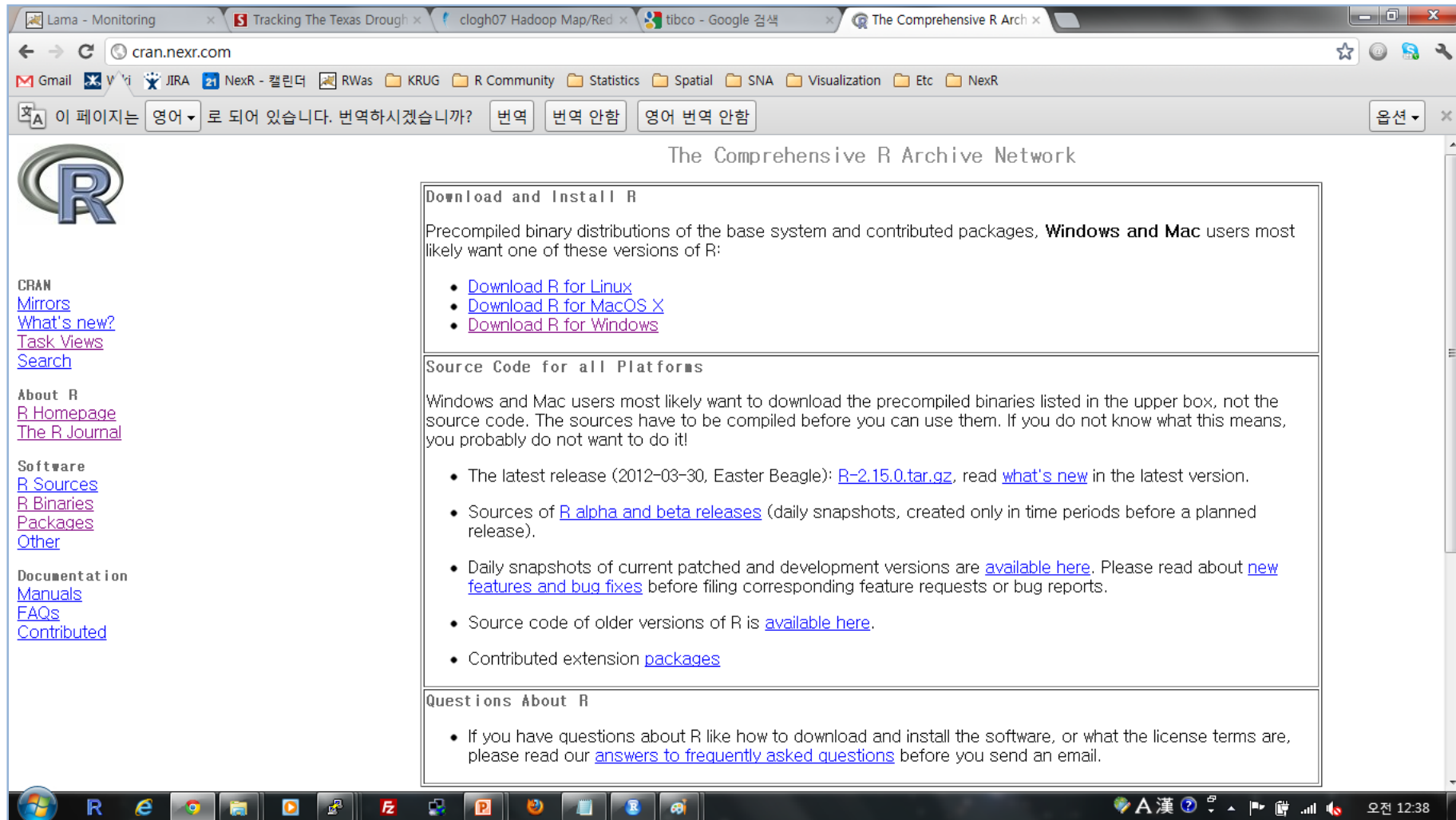
- put their contribution in context, in particular discuss related R functions or packages;
- explain the motivation for their contribution;
- provide code examples that are reproducible.

Continuing from *R News*, *The R Journal* will also have a news section, including information on

Changes in R:	new features of the latest release.
Changes on CRAN:	new add-on packages, manuals, binary distributions, mirrors,...
Upcoming conferences:	announcements of conferences related to R.
Conference reports	

R 활용 툴 - 검색

● CRAN ([The Comprehensive R Archive Network](http://cran.nexr.com))



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying cran.nexr.com. The browser's tab bar shows several open tabs, including "Lama - Monitoring", "Tracking The Texas Drought", "clogh07 Hadoop Map/Red", "tibco - Google 검색", and "The Comprehensive R Arch". The browser's toolbar includes icons for Gmail, JIRA, NexR, RWas, KRUG, R Community, Statistics, Spatial, SNA, Visualization, Etc, and NexR. A translation bar is visible below the toolbar, indicating the page is in Korean and offering options to translate to English or vice versa.

The website content is titled "The Comprehensive R Archive Network". It features the R logo on the left side. Below the logo, there are several navigation links: "CRAN", "Mirrors", "What's new?", "Task Views", "Search", "About R", "R Homepage", "The R Journal", "Software", "R Sources", "R Binaries", "Packages", "Other", "Documentation", "Manuals", "FAQs", and "Contributed".

The main content area is divided into three sections:

- Download and Install R**
Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:
 - [Download R for Linux](#)
 - [Download R for MacOS X](#)
 - [Download R for Windows](#)
- Source Code for all Platforms**
Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper box, not the source code. The sources have to be compiled before you can use them. If you do not know what this means, you probably do not want to do it!
 - The latest release (2012-03-30, Easter Beagle): [R-2.15.0.tar.gz](#), read [what's new](#) in the latest version.
 - Sources of [R alpha and beta releases](#) (daily snapshots, created only in time periods before a planned release).
 - Daily snapshots of current patched and development versions are [available here](#). Please read about [new features and bug fixes](#) before filing corresponding feature requests or bug reports.
 - Source code of older versions of R is [available here](#).
 - Contributed extension [packages](#)
- Questions About R**
 - If you have questions about R like how to download and install the software, or what the license terms are, please read our [answers to frequently asked questions](#) before you send an email.

R 활용 툴 - 검색

● Rseek (www.rseek.org)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the Rseek website. The address bar shows the URL www.rseek.org/?cx=010923144343702598753%3Aboaz1reyxd4&q=lattice&sa=Search+functions%2C+lists%2C+and+more&cof=FORID%3A11&siteurl=www.rseek.org. The search bar contains the text "lattice" and the "Search" button is visible. Below the search bar, the results for "lattice" are displayed, showing a total of 4,210,000 results (1.01초). The results are categorized into "CRAN - Package lattice" and "R-Forge: Lattice: Project Home". The "CRAN - Package lattice" section includes a link to the package page and a description of the package. The "R-Forge: Lattice: Project Home" section includes a link to the project home page and a description of the project. The "Rseek.org R-project Search" tab is active in the browser window. The browser's address bar also shows the search query "lattice". The browser's toolbar includes links to Gmail, Viki, JIRA, NexR, RWas, KRUG, R Community, Statistics, Spatial, SNA, Visualization, Etc, and NexR. The browser's status bar shows the time "오전 12:03".

www.rseek.org/?cx=010923144343702598753%3Aboaz1reyxd4&q=lattice&sa=Search+functions%2C+lists%2C+and+more&cof=FORID%3A11&siteurl=www.rseek.org

이 페이지는 영어로 되어 있습니다. 번역하시겠습니까? 번역 번역 안함 영어 번역 안함 옵션

R SEEK

검색결과 약 4,210,000개(1.01초)

[CRAN - Package lattice](#)

Mar 10, 2012 ... **Lattice** is a powerful and elegant high-level data visualization system, emphasis on multivariate data, that is sufficient for typical ...
cran.r-project.org/package=lattice

Lattice - Multivariate Data Visualization with R - Figures and

Further documentation on **lattice** is planned, in the form of short vignettes describing special use-cases and utilities not covered in the book. Such documentation ...
lmdvr.r-forge.r-project.org/

Package 'lattice'

파일 형식: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Mar 10, 2012 ... Description **Lattice** is a powerful and elegant high-level data visualization system, with an emphasis on multivariate data, that is sufficient for ...
cran.r-project.org/web/packages/lattice/lattice.pdf

R-Forge: Lattice: Project Home

Lattice: Project Home - R-Forge. Project description. R implementation of Trellis Graphics. Project Info. No tag defined for this project. Development Status : 5 ...
r-forge.r-project.org/projects/lattice/

검색결과 약 8,600,000개(0.32초)

[Introductions](#) [Task Views](#) [Support Lists](#) [Functions](#) [Books](#) [Blogs](#) [Related Tools](#)

[Importing Vector Graphics: The grImport Package for R](#)

파일 형식: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Feb 15, 2012 ... Software systems such as the **lattice** (Sarkar 2008) package in R ... Figure 1: A statistical plot produced in R using the **lattice** package.
cran.r-project.org/web/packages/grImport/vignettes/import.pdf

[Quick-R: Trellis Graphs](#)

Trellis graphs are available through the **lattice** package. A trellis graph displays a variable or the relationship between variables, conditioned on one or more ...
www.statmethods.net/advgraphs/trellis.html

[An Object-Oriented Framework for Statistical Simulation: The R ...](#)

파일 형식: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

Visualization methods for the simulation results are based on **lattice** graphics (Sarkar 2008, 2010). If the simulation study has been divided into several domains ...
cran.r-project.org/web/packages/simFrame/vignettes/simFrame-intro.pdf

[spBayes: an R package for Univariate and Multivariate Hierarchical ...](#)

파일 형식: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

a **lattice**, counties in a map, etc.), called areally referenced data, and locations that are points with coordinates (latitude-longitude, Easting-Northing, etc.), ...
cran.r-project.org/web/packages/spBayes/vignettes/spBayes-vignette.pdf

[Hexagon Binning: an Overview](#)

파일 형식: PDF/Adobe Acrobat

R 활용 툴 – User Group

- KRUG (www.r-project.kr)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is 'Home | 한국 R 사용자 모임 x'. The address bar shows 'r-project.kr'. The website has a blue header with the KRUG logo and the text '한국 R 사용자 모임 - KRUG'. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: '대문', 'KRUG 소개', '위키', '게시판', 'Meetup', '컨퍼런스', and 'README'. The main content area is titled 'Home' and features a search bar. On the left, there is a 'Navigation' section with links to 'Forums', 'Recent content', and 'Feed aggregator', and a 'User login' section with fields for 'Username' and 'Password', and links for 'Log in using OpenID', 'Create new account', and 'Request new password'. The main content area contains a post titled '제 5회 미트업 - 6 월 14일' (5th Meetup - June 14th), which is a notice for a meetup on June 14th, 2012, at 7 PM. It also mentions a '월간미트업 장소 협조안내 공지문' (Monthly Meetup Venue Cooperation Notice) and a '발표가능주제 미트업 공지문' (Notice of topics for the presentation meetup). The post is submitted by 'gnustats' on Sat, 04/21/2012 - 20:52. The bottom of the browser window shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock showing '오전 12:05'.

R을 이용한 데이터 분석의 비교

- Small Data Analytics using Native R
- Large Data Analytics using R
- Big Data Analytics using R

Small Data Analytics using Native R

In-Memory

- Classification Tree Model
- iris : 150건, 5개 변수

- R Script

```
> library(tree)
> ir.tr <- tree(Species ~., iris)
> summary(ir.tr)
```

Classification tree:

```
tree(formula = Species ~ ., data = iris)
```

Variables actually used in tree construction:

```
[1] "Petal.Length" "Petal.Width" "Sepal.Length"
```

Number of terminal nodes: 6

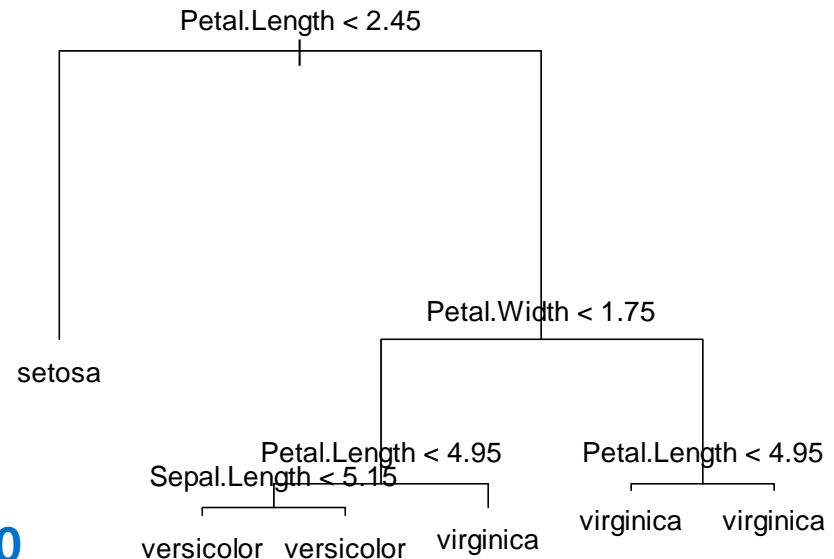
Residual mean deviance: 0.1253 = 18.05 / 144

Misclassification error rate: 0.02667 = 4 / 150

```
> plot(ir.tr)
```

```
> text(ir.tr)
```

- Tree Chart

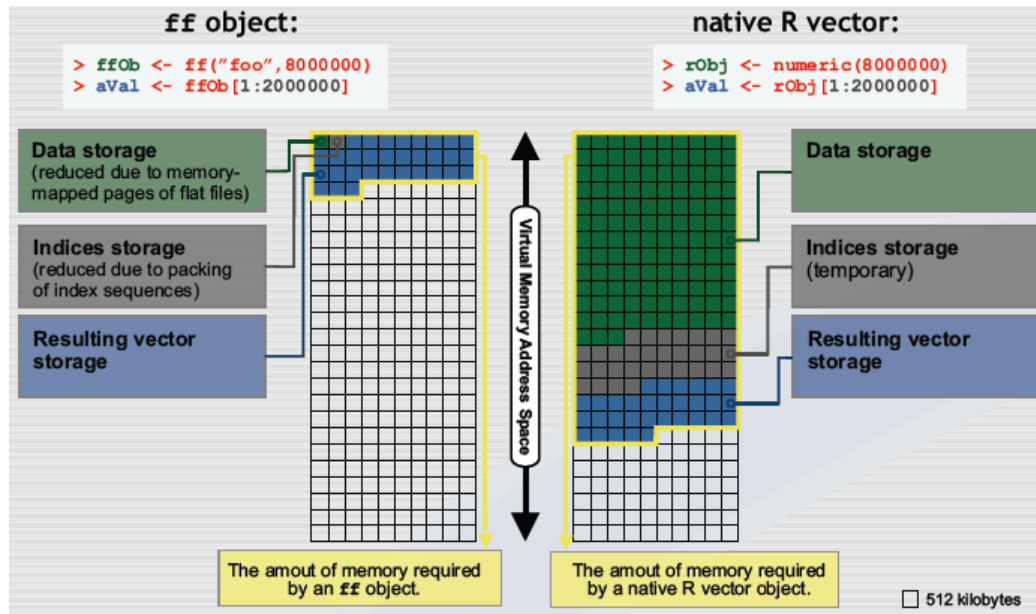


Large Data Analytics using R

In-Disk / Memory Index

- Data를 Disk에 Load
- 메모리에는 Disk의 Data영역 Index 정보가 올라감
- Data를 Loading하는 작업 필요, 별도의 분석 라이브러리 개발 필요

[개념도 (ff Package 예시)]



[대표적인 Packages]

Package 명	비고
bigmemory	분석용 Package (biganalytics)
ff	분석용 Package (ffbase)
RevoScaleR	상용 (Revolution Analytics 사)

Large Data Analytics using R

bigmemory Example Script

- airline : 123,534,959건, 29개 변수, 11GB
 - 29개 변수의 산술평균 구하기
 - Ubuntu linux 64Bit/ i7(dual) / 8G (Notebook)
- ```
> library(bigmemory)
> airline <- read.big.matrix("/home/antony/anal/airline.csv", header=T,
+ backingfile="airline.bin", descriptorfile="airline.desc", type="integer",
+ backingpath="/home/antony/anal/back/")
> library(biganalytics)
> colmean(airline, na.rm=T)
```

...

WeatherDelay  
7.883406e-01

NASDelay  
4.103548e+00

SecurityDelay  
2.670679e-02

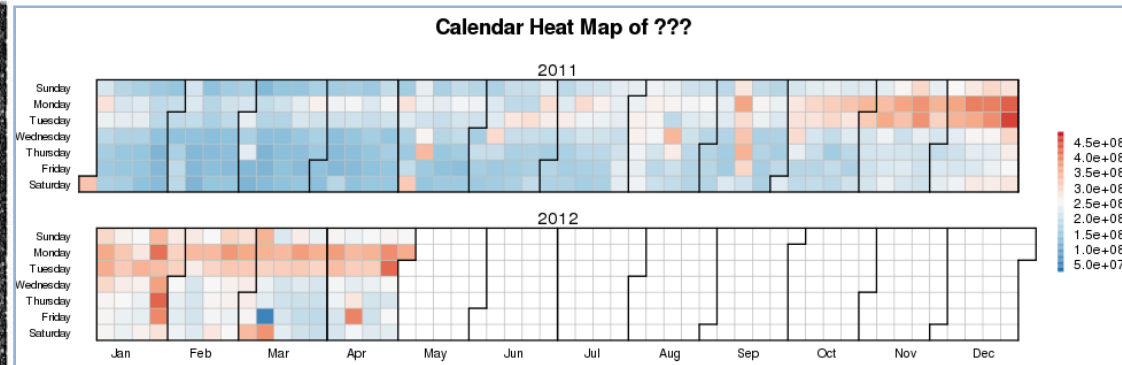
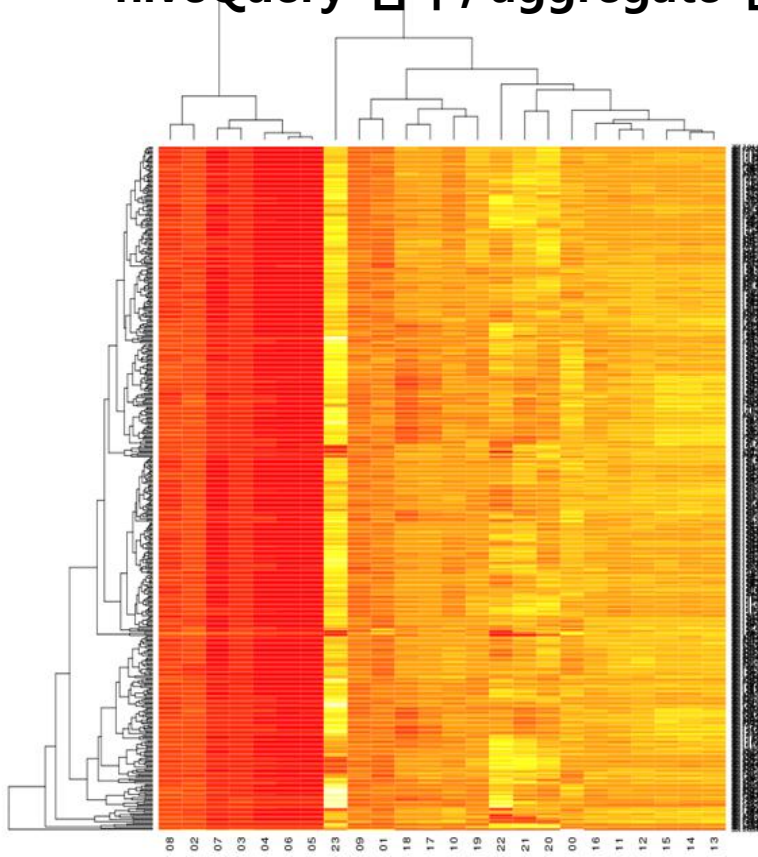
LateAircraftDelay  
4.756176e+00

| 작업     | 수행속도    |
|--------|---------|
| 데이터 로드 | 33m 17s |
| 산술평균   | 2m 38s  |

# Big Data Analytics using R

## RHive - Visualization

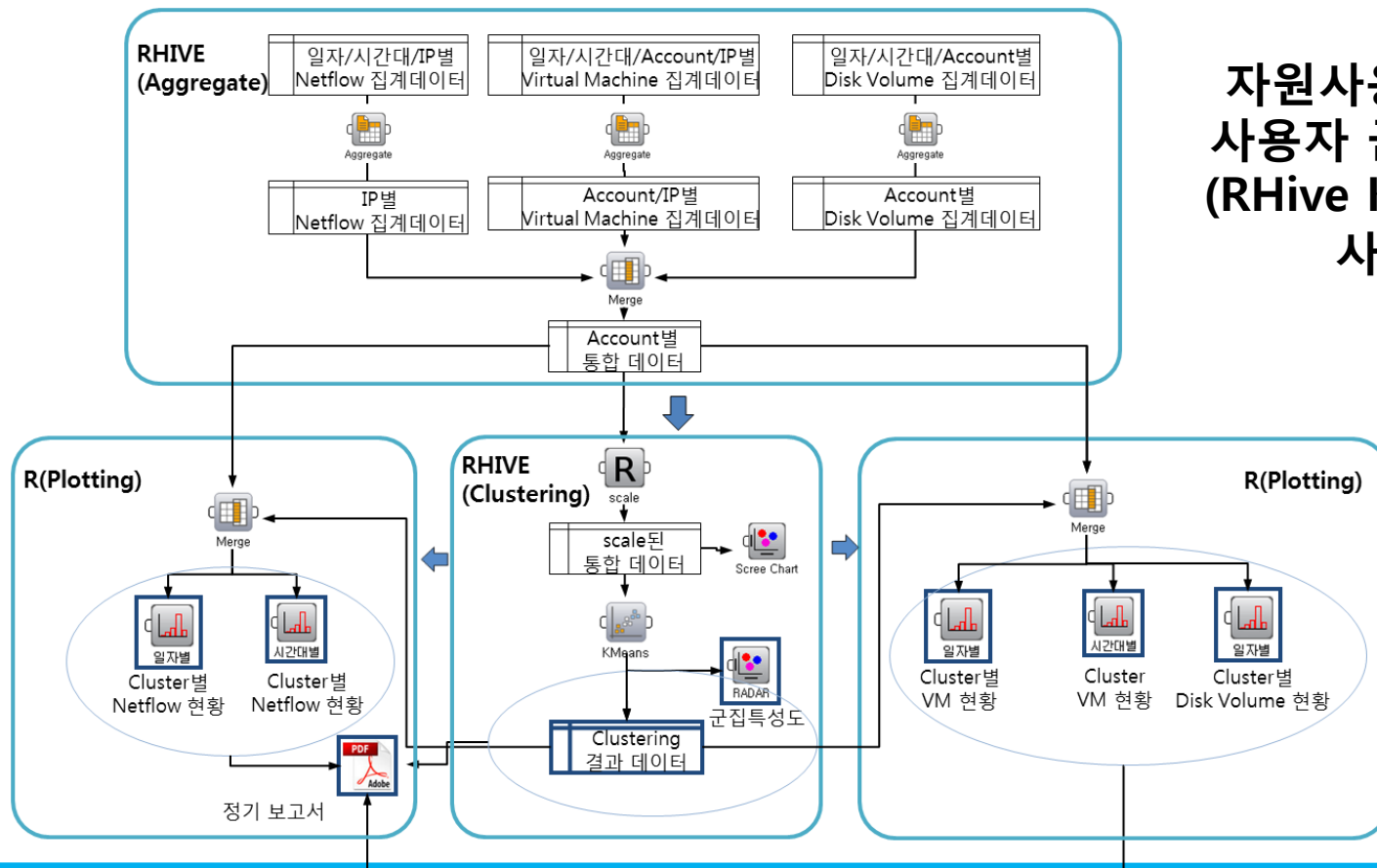
- Visualization으로 Long-Tail 파악 한다.
- XX 데이터 (2011-01-01~2012-04-30, 16개월 로그데이터)
- hiveQuery 함수, aggregate 함수, heatmap 함수 이용



# Big Data Analytics using R

## RHive – Enterprise Analytics

- RHive를 이용한 KT Cloud 로그분석의 사례
- Cloud 시스템 운영에 필요한 모니터링 정보 제공



자원사용 기반  
사용자 군집분석  
(RHive KMeans)  
사례

# Visualization

- Visualization의 필요성
- EDA
- Special Chart
- Big Data Analytics

# Visualization의 필요성 Anscombe – regression

## 원천 데이터

Anscombe, Francis J. - American Statistician - “**Graphs in statistical analysis**” - 1973

| 관측수 | I  |       | II |      | III |       | IV |      |
|-----|----|-------|----|------|-----|-------|----|------|
|     | x1 | y1    | x2 | y2   | x3  | y3    | x4 | y4   |
| 1   | 10 | 8.04  | 10 | 9.14 | 10  | 7.46  | 8  | 6.58 |
| 2   | 8  | 6.95  | 8  | 8.14 | 8   | 6.77  | 8  | 5.76 |
| 3   | 13 | 7.58  | 13 | 8.74 | 13  | 12.74 | 8  | 7.71 |
| 4   | 9  | 8.81  | 9  | 8.77 | 9   | 7.11  | 8  | 8.84 |
| 5   | 11 | 8.33  | 11 | 9.26 | 11  | 7.81  | 8  | 8.47 |
| 6   | 14 | 9.96  | 14 | 8.1  | 14  | 8.84  | 8  | 7.04 |
| 7   | 6  | 7.24  | 6  | 6.13 | 6   | 6.08  | 8  | 5.25 |
| 8   | 4  | 4.26  | 4  | 3.1  | 4   | 5.39  | 19 | 12.5 |
| 9   | 12 | 10.84 | 12 | 9.13 | 12  | 8.15  | 8  | 5.56 |
| 10  | 7  | 4.82  | 7  | 7.26 | 7   | 6.42  | 8  | 7.91 |
| 11  | 5  | 5.68  | 5  | 4.74 | 5   | 5.73  | 8  | 6.89 |

# Visualization의 필요성 Anscombe – regression

## 통계량 및 단순회귀분석

### 통계량

| 지표   | I         |        | II        |        | III       |        | IV        |        |
|------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|      | x1        | y1     | x2        | y2     | x3        | y3     | x4        | y4     |
| 평균   | 9.00      | 7.50   | 9.00      | 7.50   | 9.00      | 7.50   | 9.00      | 7.50   |
| 분산   | 11        | 4.1273 | 11        | 4.1276 | 11        | 4.1226 | 11        | 4.1232 |
| 상관계수 | 0.8164205 |        | 0.8162365 |        | 0.8162867 |        | 0.8165214 |        |

### 단순회귀분석

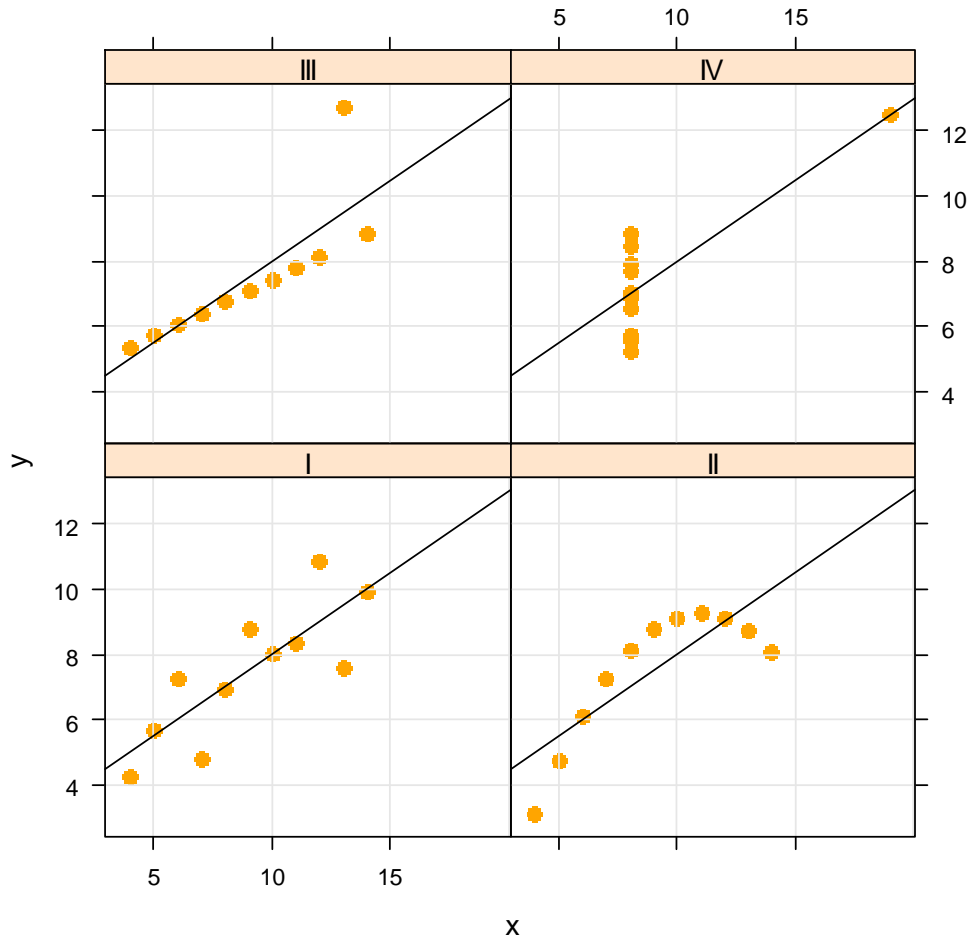
| 지표                             | I     | II    | III   | IV    |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Coefficient Intercept          | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0   | 3.0   |
| Coefficient x                  | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   |
| Regression sum of squares      | 27.51 | 27.50 | 27.47 | 27.49 |
| Residuals sum of squares       | 13.76 | 13.78 | 13.76 | 13.74 |
| Estimated standard error of b1 | 0.12  | 0.12  | 0.12  | 0.12  |
| Multiple R-square              | 0.67  | 0.67  | 0.67  | 0.67  |



# Visualization의 필요성 Anscombe – regression

## Visualization

$y \sim x \mid \text{quartet}$



통계량 및 회귀계수 등의 수치는 동일

$$\hat{y} = 3.0 + 0.5x$$

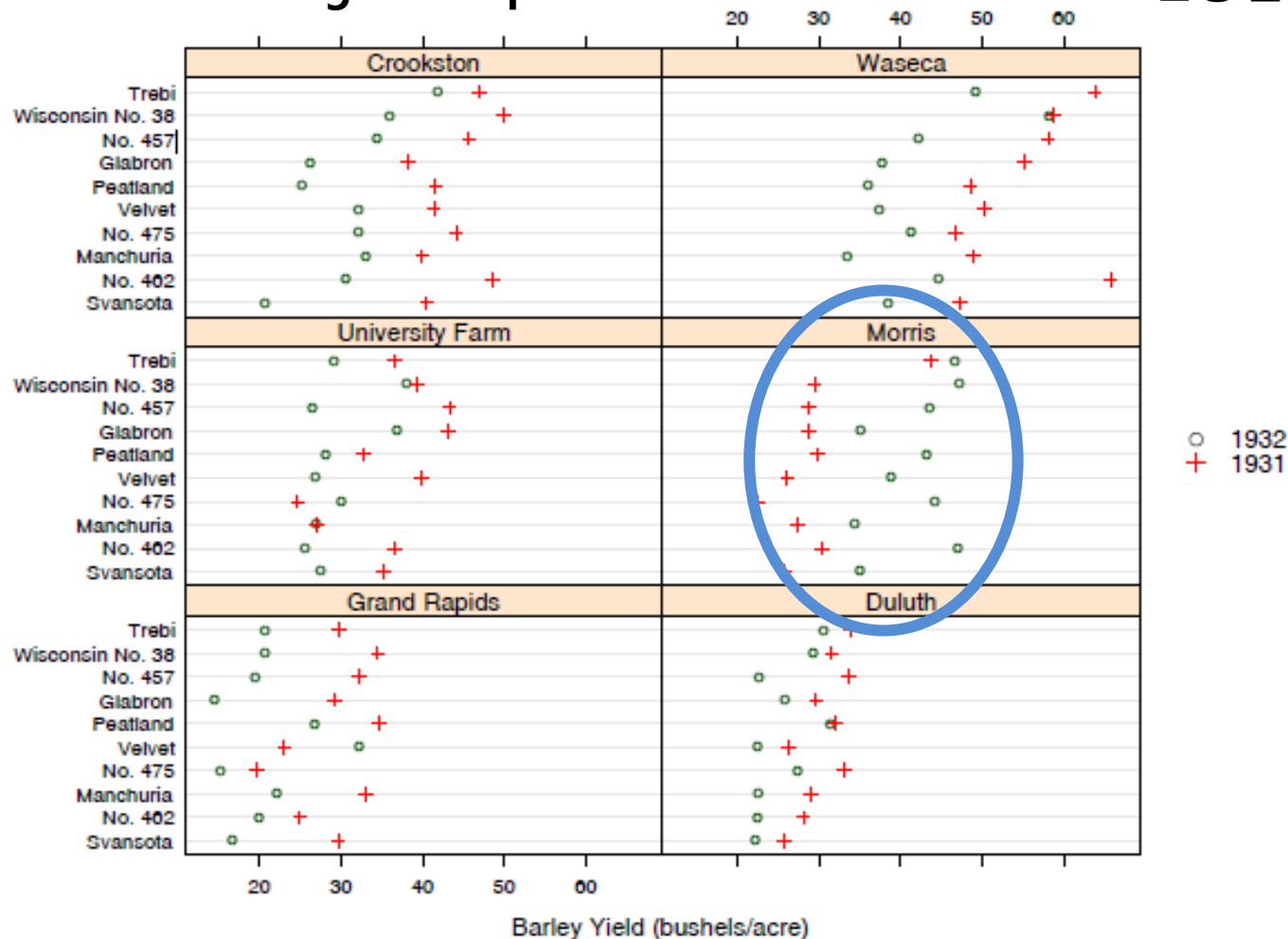
산점도 상의 네 데이터 분포는 상이

百數以不如一畫

# Visualization의 필요성 Barley Yields

## Multivariate Visualization

R. A. Fisher's "The design of experiments" 1930s ~ 1990s 인용된 자료



### 성별 합격율

1973년도 버클리 대학원의 6개 단과대학별 성별 합격여부 데이터

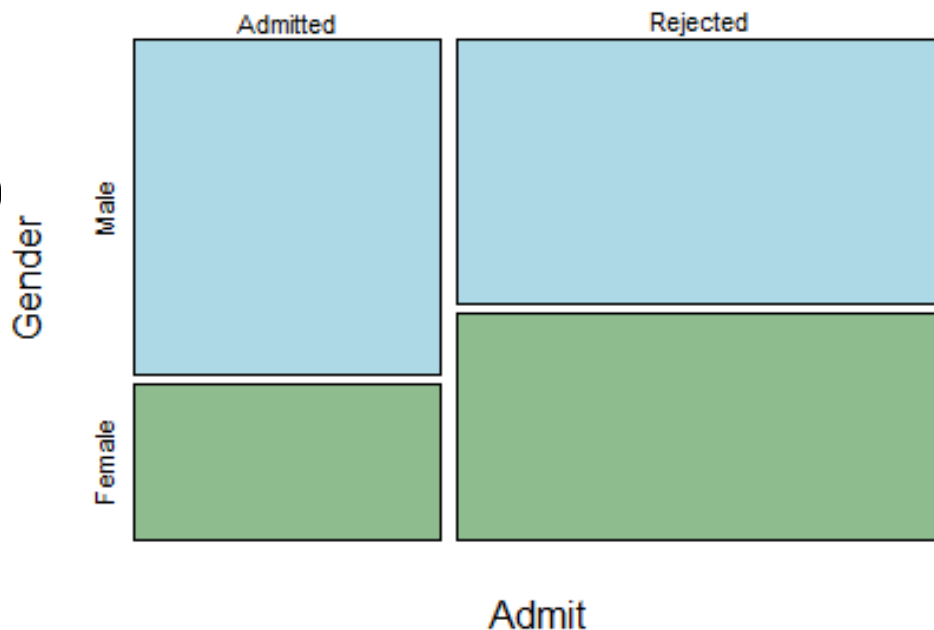
```
> apply(UCBAdmissions, c(1, 2), sum)
```

|          | Gender |        |
|----------|--------|--------|
| Admit    | Male   | Female |
| Admitted | 1198   | 557    |
| Rejected | 1493   | 1278   |

```
> prop.table(apply(UCBAdmissions, c(1, 2), sum))
```

|          | Gender    |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Admit    | Male      | Female    |
| Admitted | 0.4451877 | 0.3035422 |
| Rejected | 0.5548123 | 0.6964578 |

Student admissions at UC Berkeley



# Visualization의 필요성

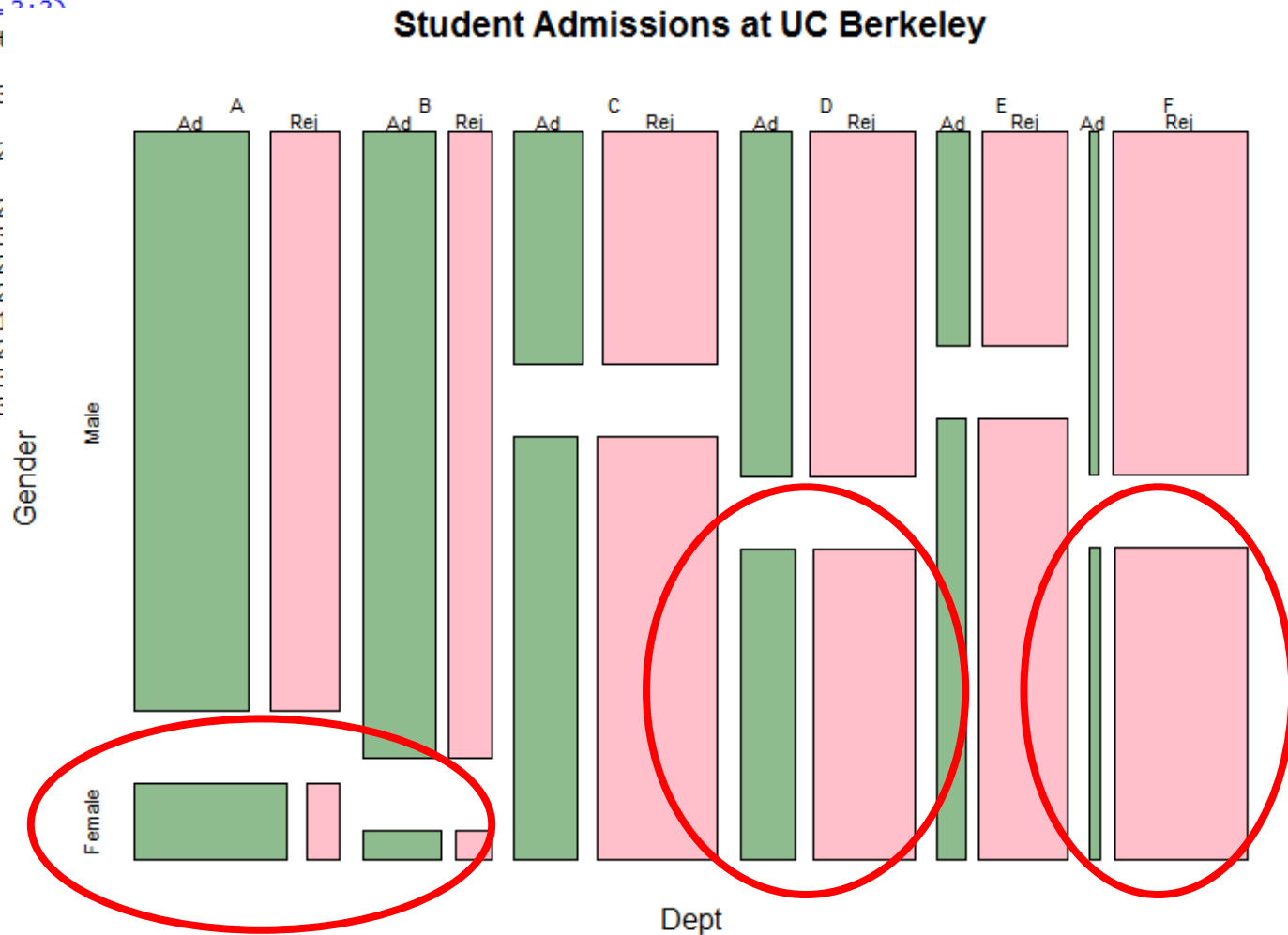
## Student Admissions at UC Berkeley

성별 단과대학별 합격율

Simpson's Paradox

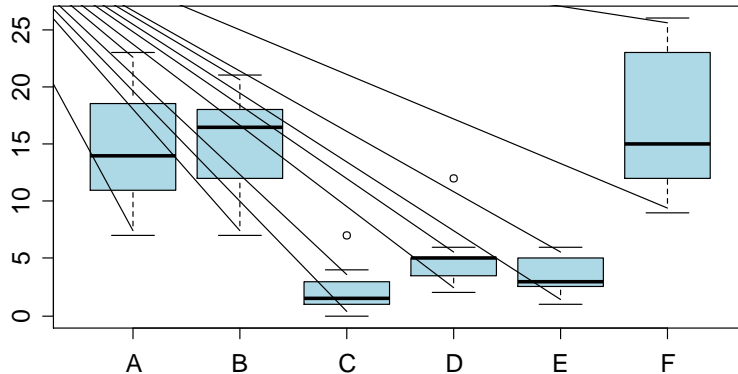
```
> ftable(UCBAdmissions, row.vars=c("Dept", "Gender"),
+ col.vars=c("Admit", "Status"))
```

| Dept | Gender | Admit | Admitted | Reject |
|------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| A    | Male   | 512   | 312      | 200    |
|      | Female | 89    | 69       | 20     |
| B    | Male   | 353   | 220      | 133    |
|      | Female | 17    | 12       | 5      |
| C    | Male   | 120   | 82       | 38     |
|      | Female | 202   | 138      | 64     |
| D    | Male   | 138   | 89       | 49     |
|      | Female | 131   | 94       | 37     |
| E    | Male   | 53    | 31       | 22     |
|      | Female | 94    | 69       | 25     |
| F    | Male   | 22    | 14       | 8      |
|      | Female | 24    | 16       | 8      |

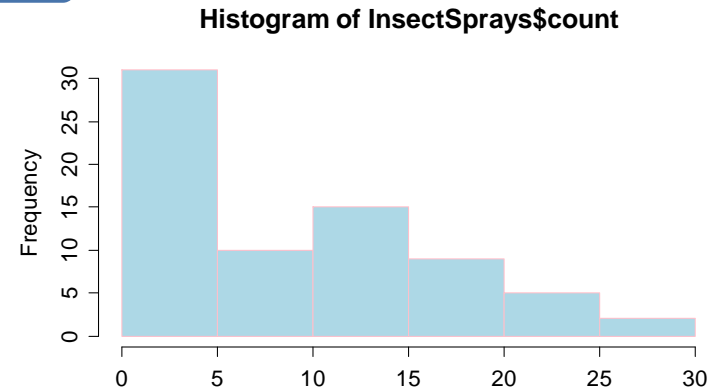


# EDA EDA(Exploratory Data Analysis)

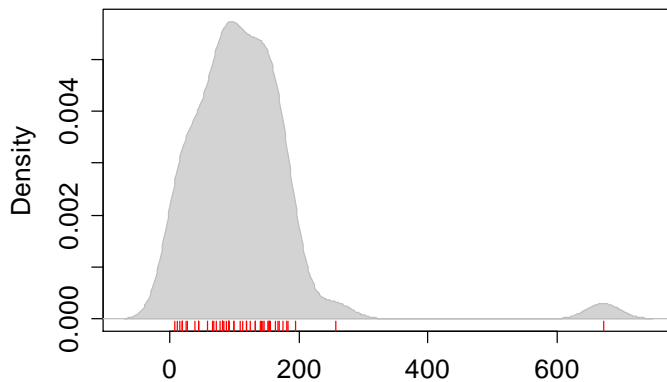
## Chart for EDA



**Box Plot**  
robbery

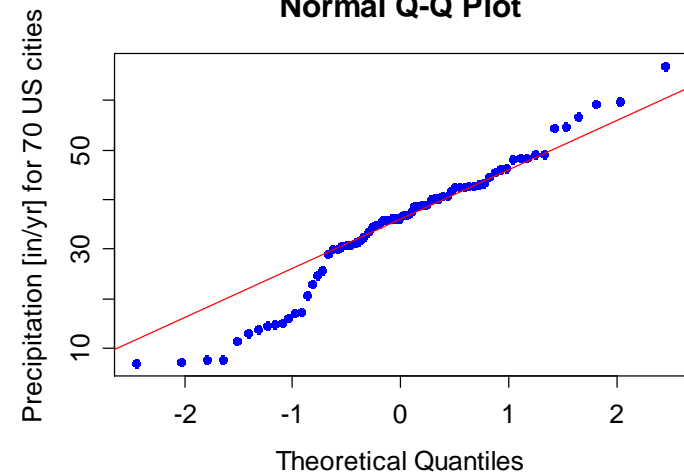


**Histogram**  
Normal Q-Q Plot



N = 52 Bandwidth = 25.89

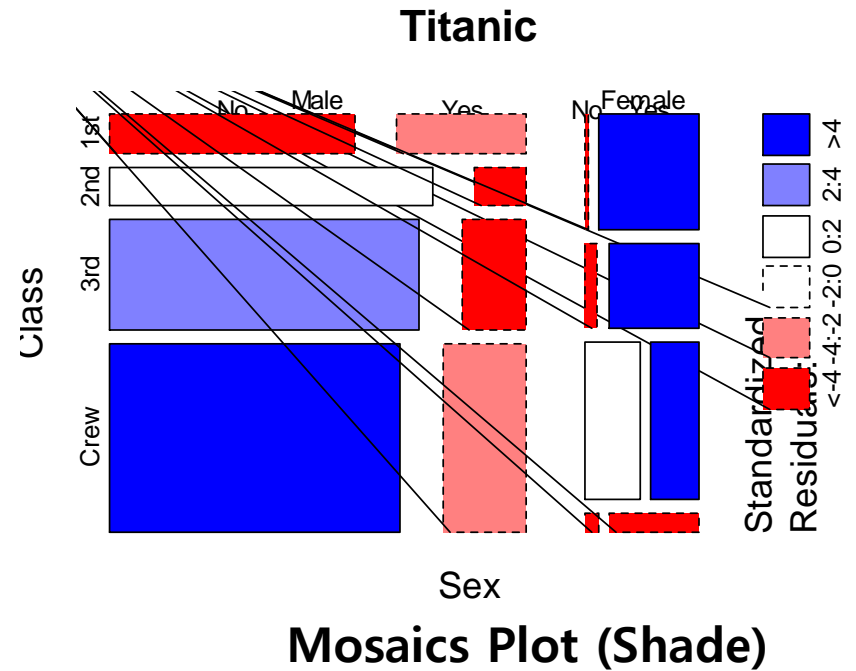
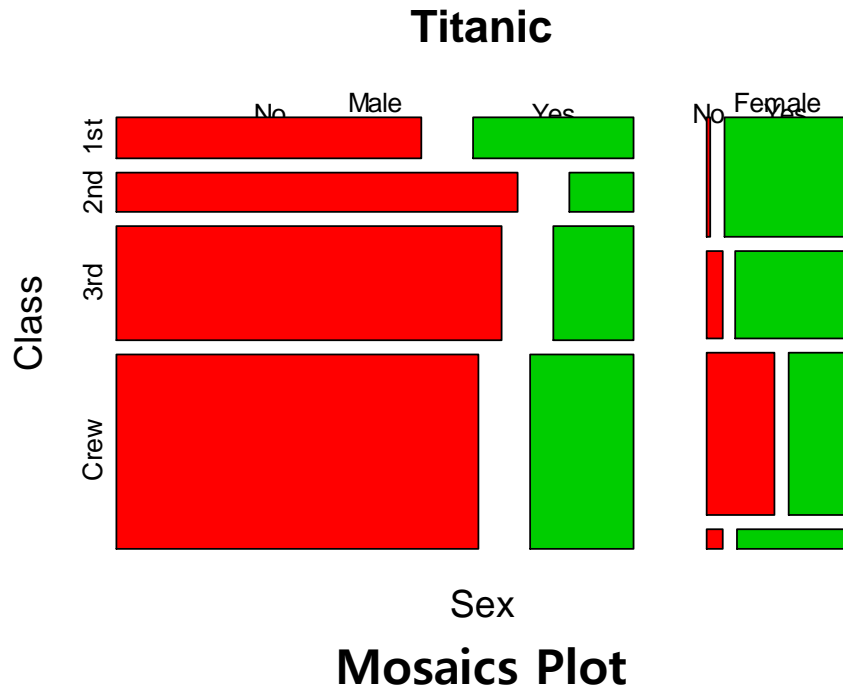
**Density Plot**



**Q-Q Plot**

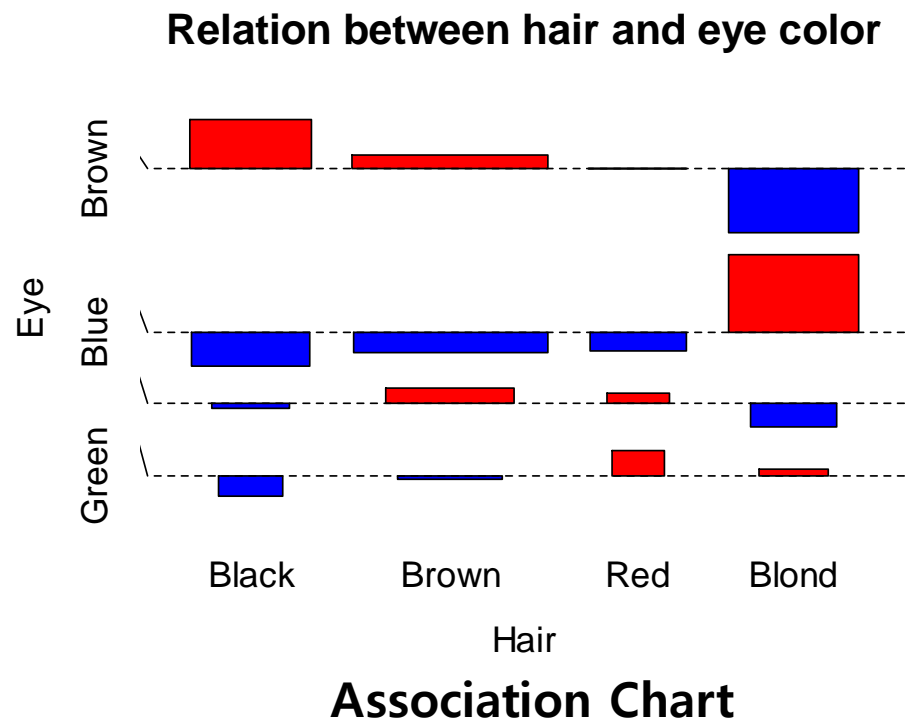
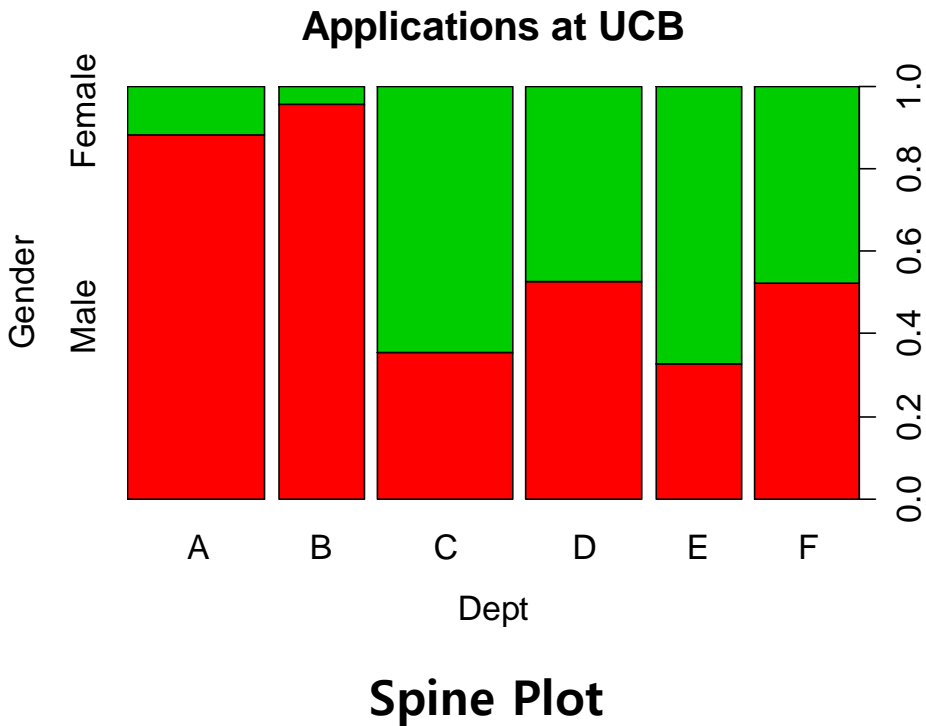
# EDA    Categorical Data Plot

## Mosaics Plot



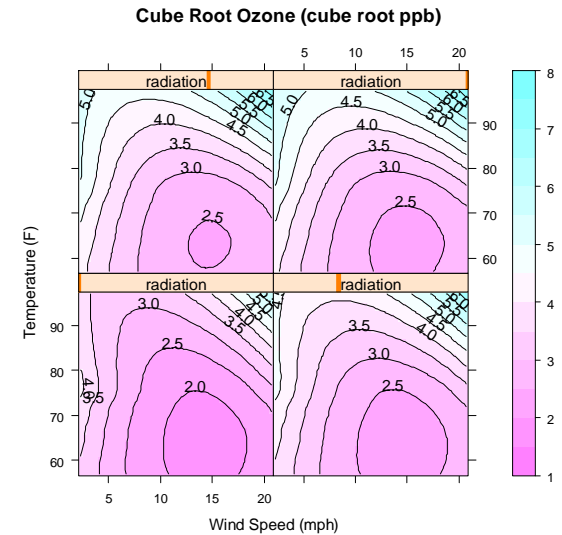
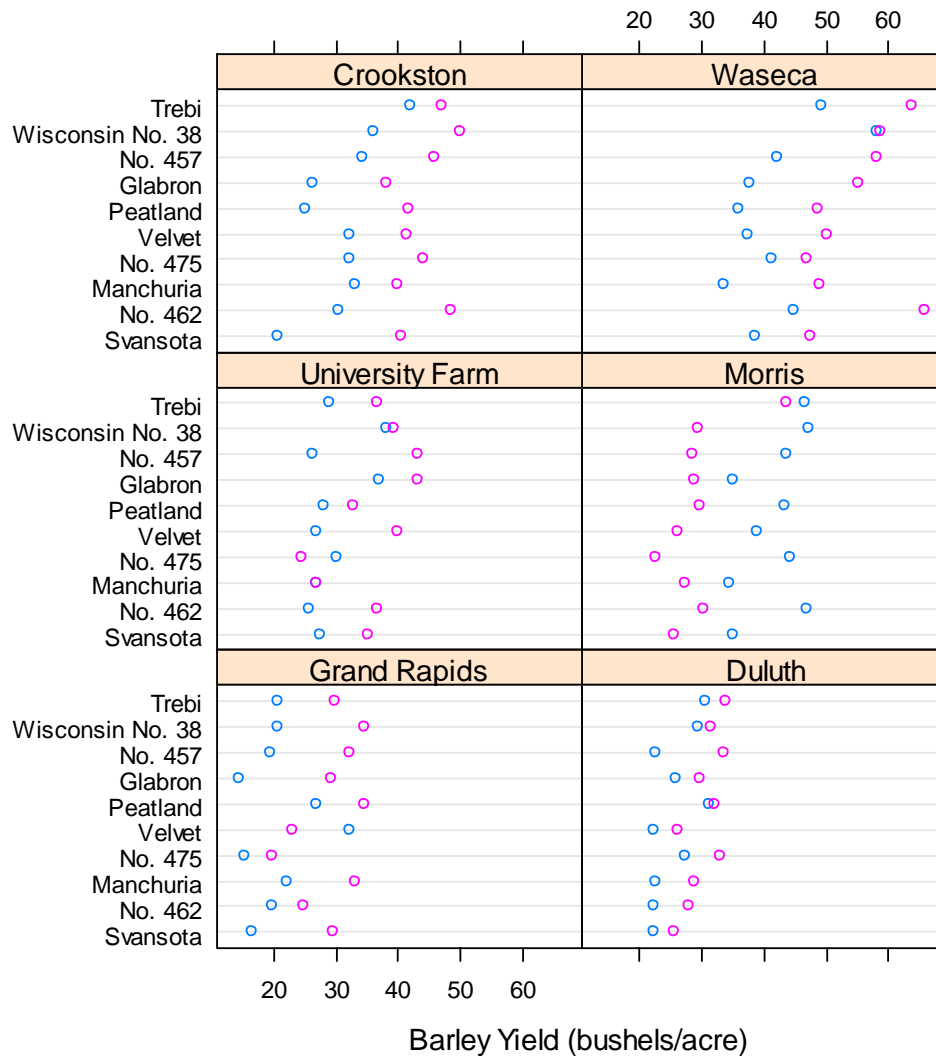
# EDA **Categorical Data Plot**

## Chart for Categorical Data

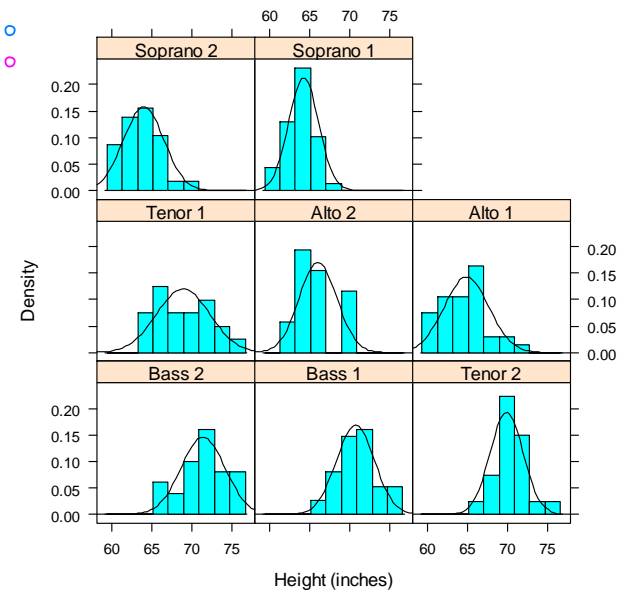


# EDA Mosaics Plot

## Trellis(Lattice)



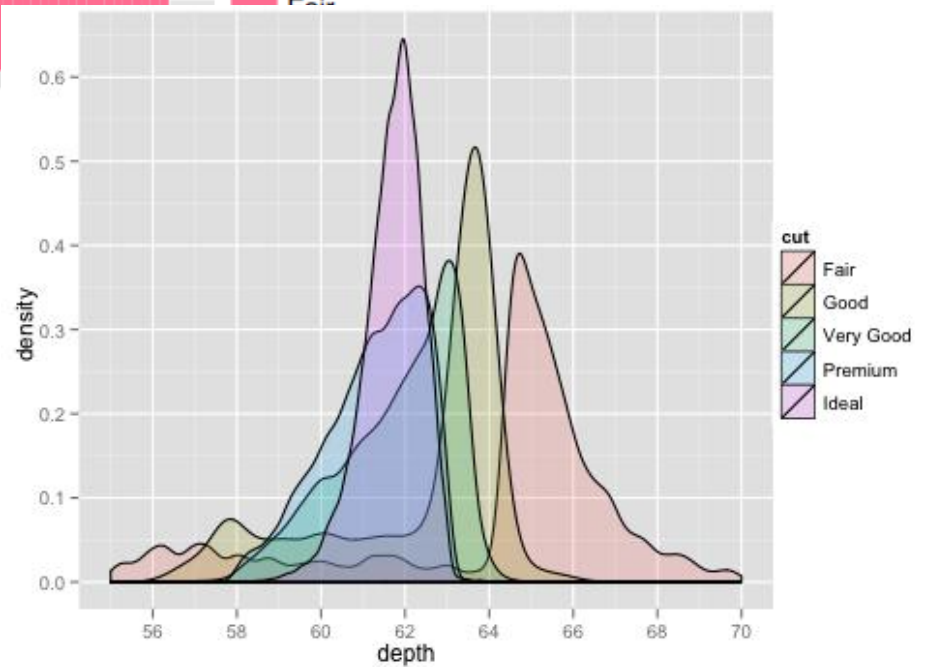
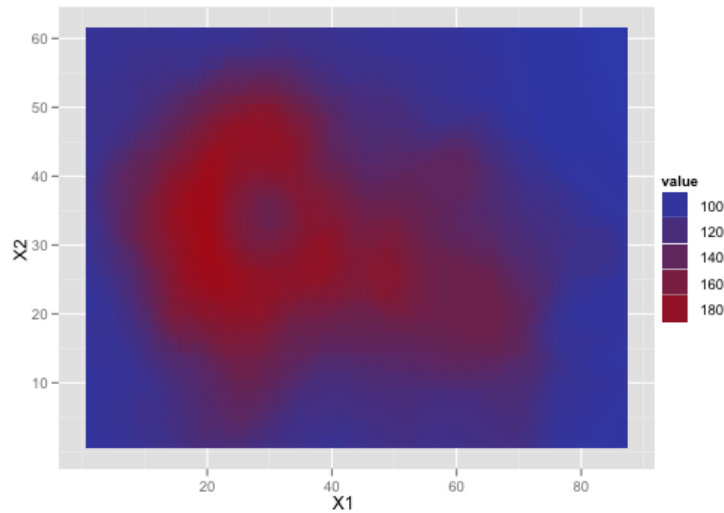
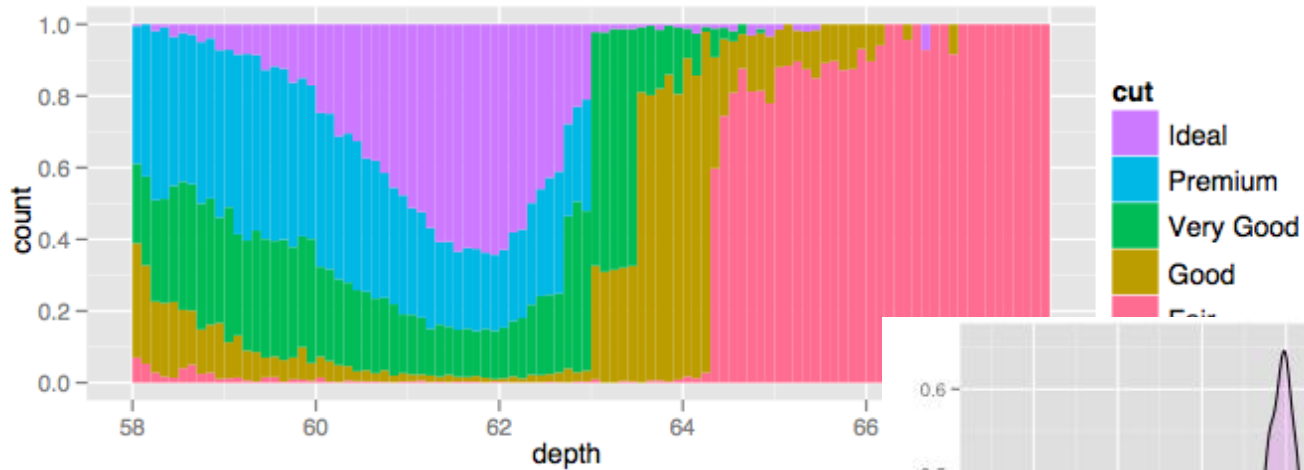
1932  
1931





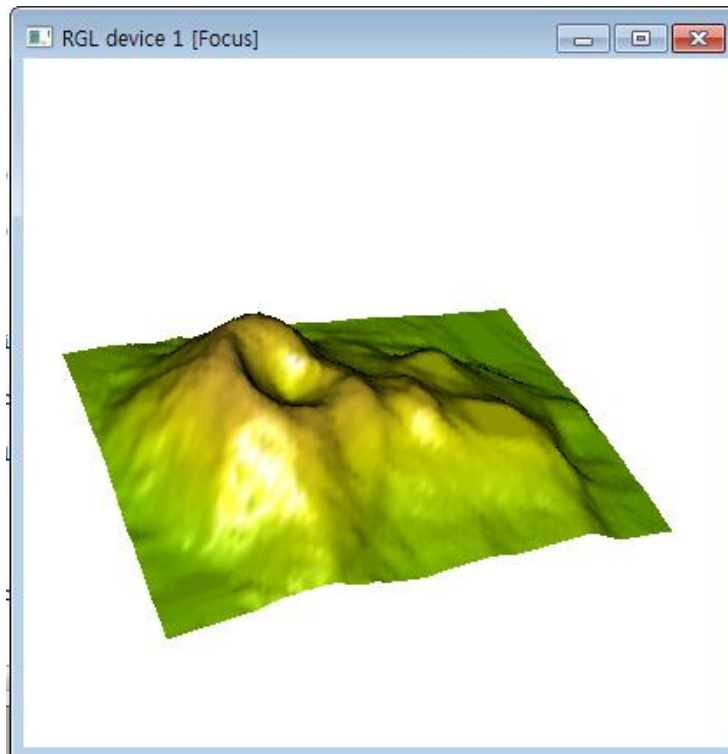
# Special Chart **ggplot2**

ggplot2



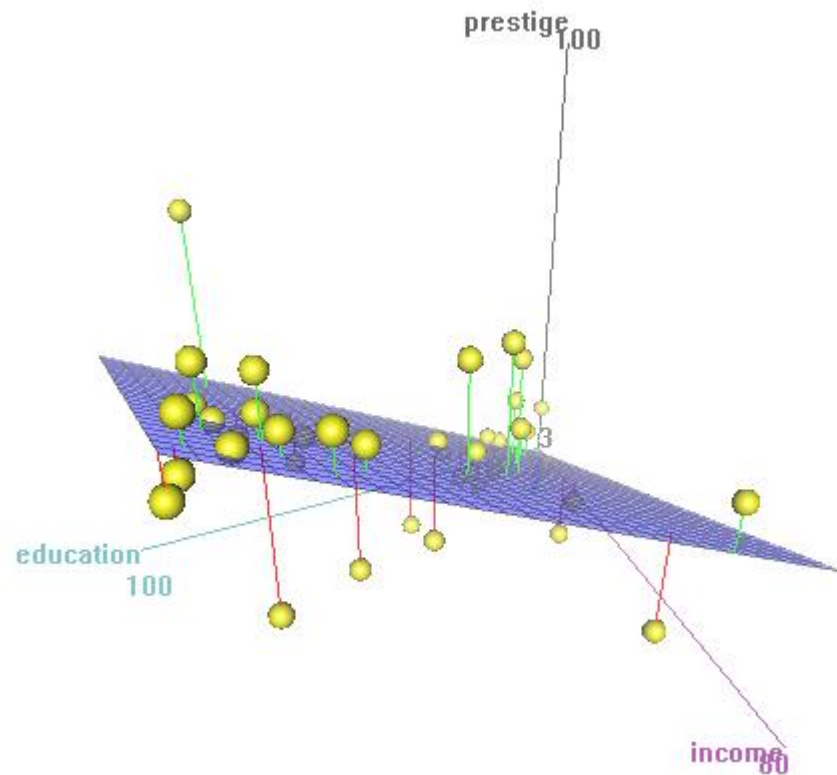
# Special Chart    Open GL Integration

## rgl Package



rgl

## scatter3d

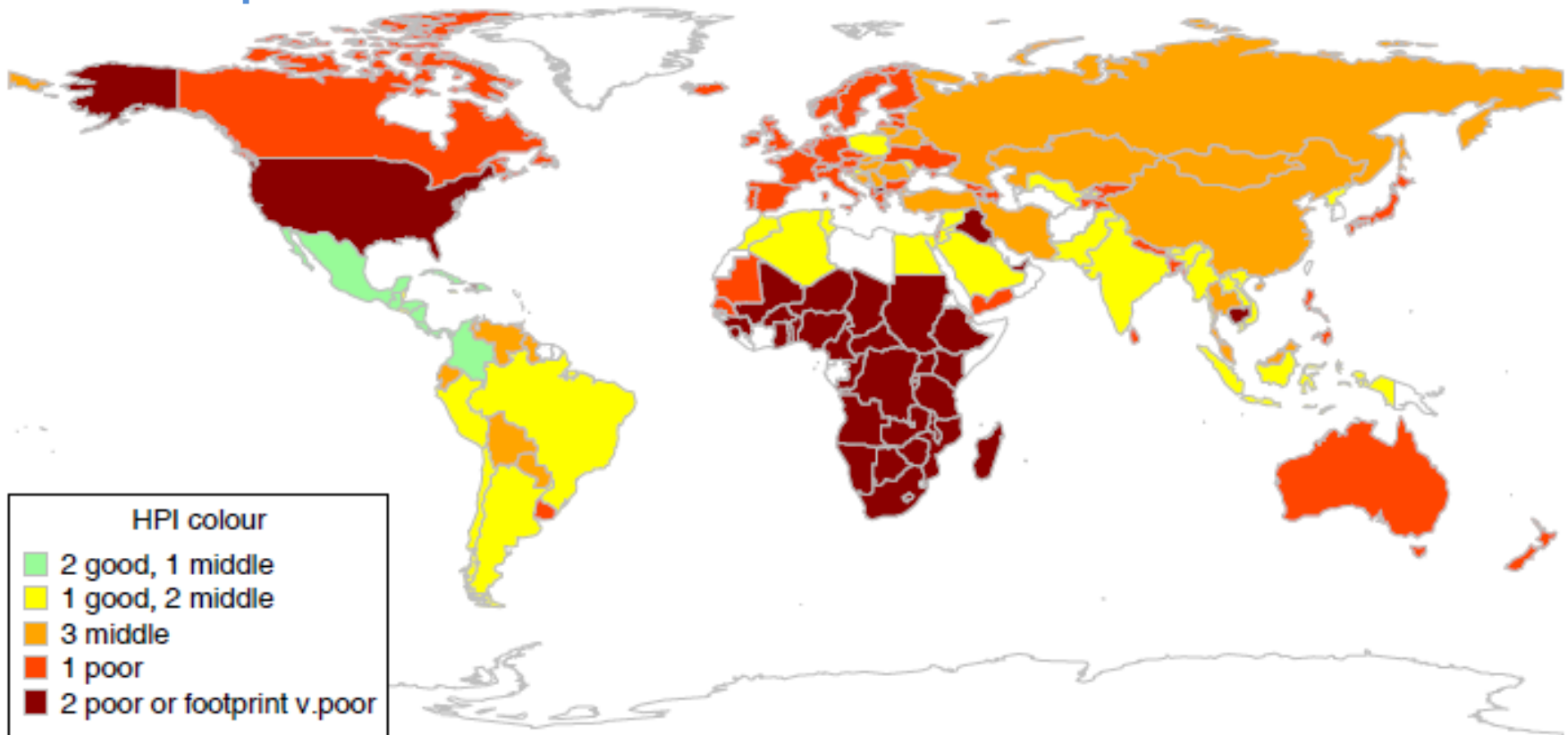


# Special Chart    Maps

주제도

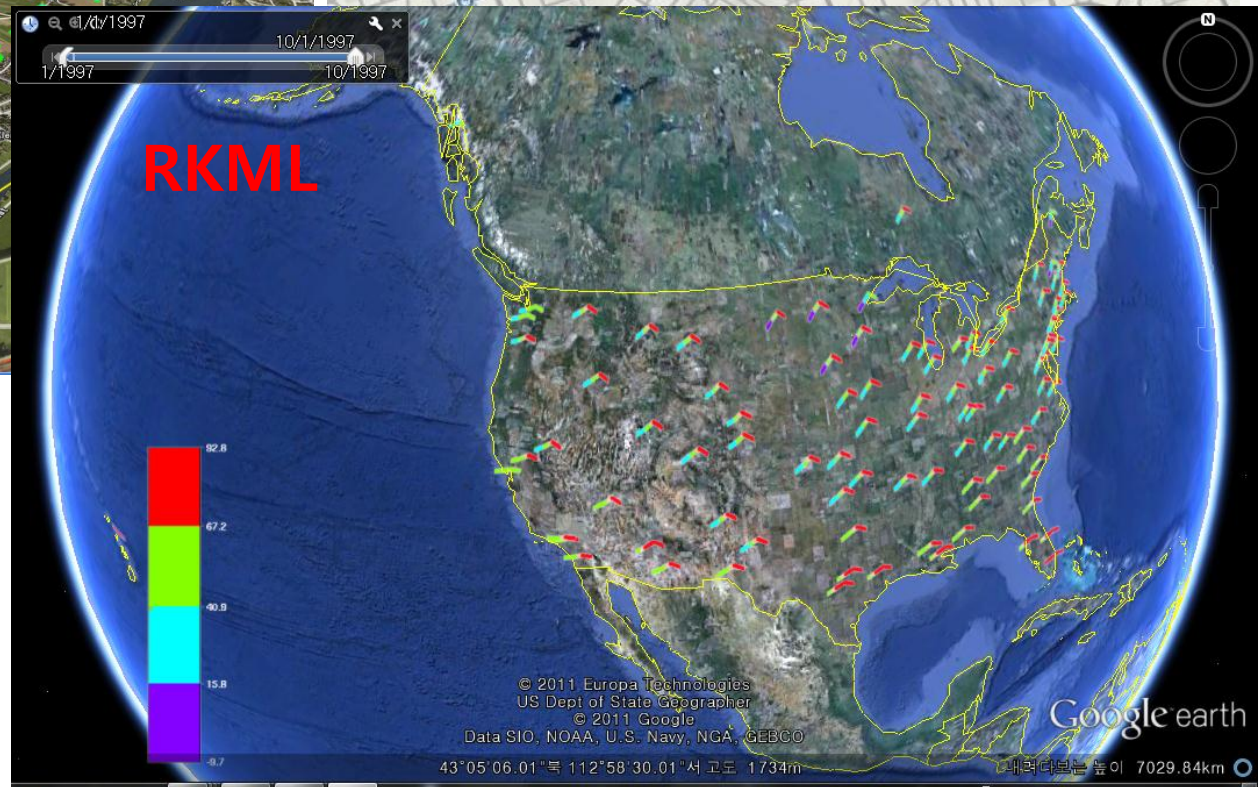
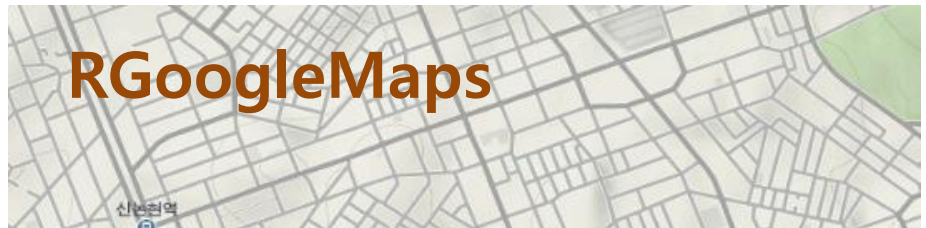
Happy Planet Index

rworldmap



# Special Chart Google Map Interface

## Google Maps & Google Earth



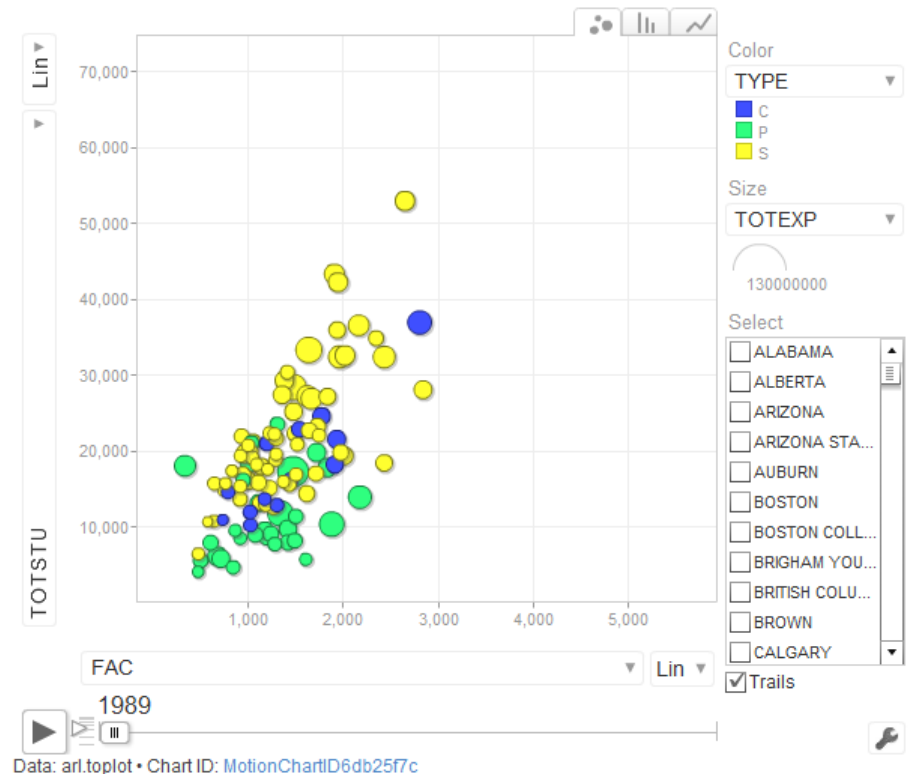


# Special Chart Google Visualization Interface

## GoogleVis package



**gvisGeoMap**



**gvisMotionChart**

# Big Data Analytics    Social Networks

Insightful Visualization

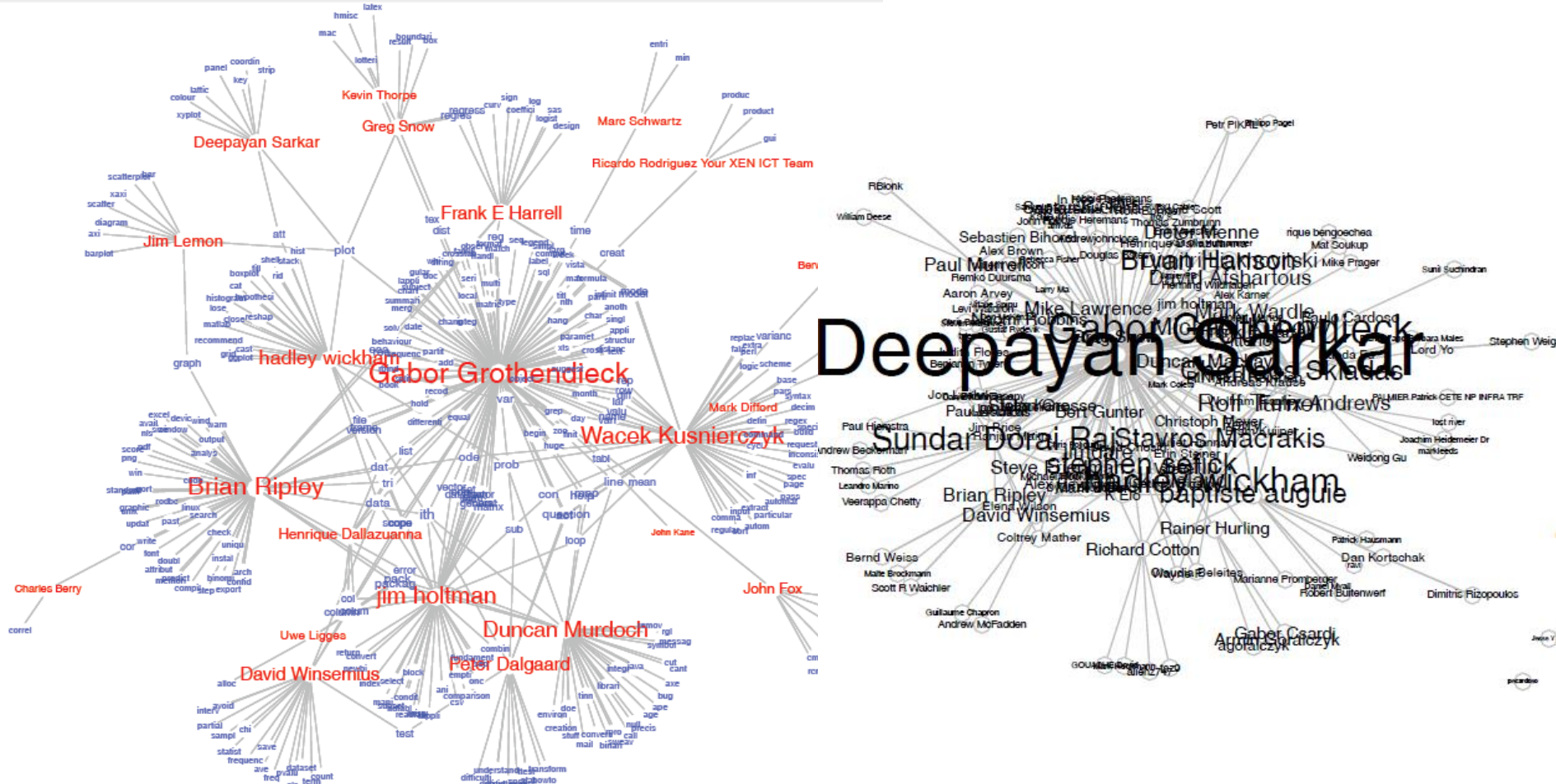




# Big Data Analytics    Social Networks

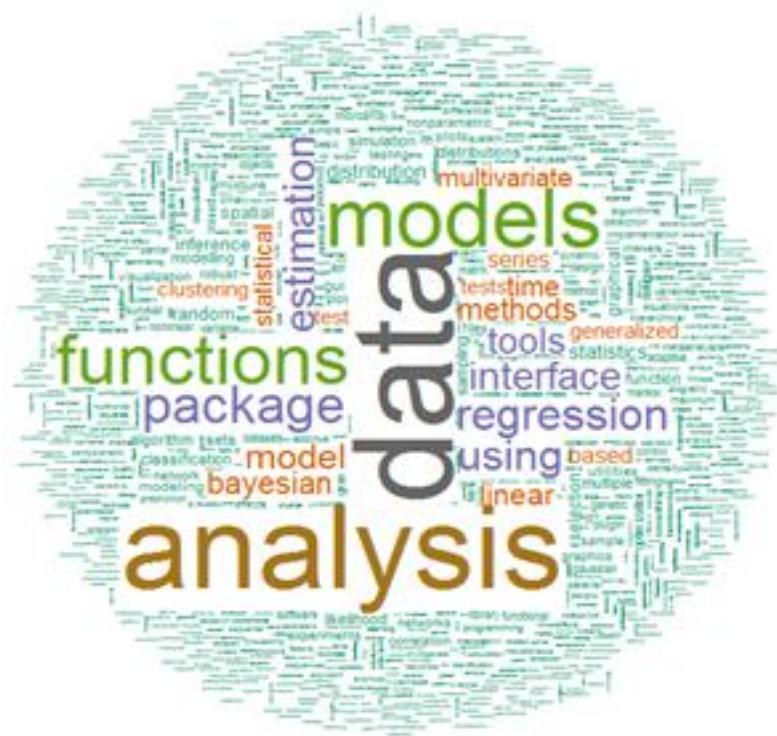
# Social Network Analysis

R Journal 2011-1의 “Content-Based Social Network Analysis of Mailing Lists” 인용



# Big Data Analytics Word Cloud

## Word Cloud Chart



# R Mailing List

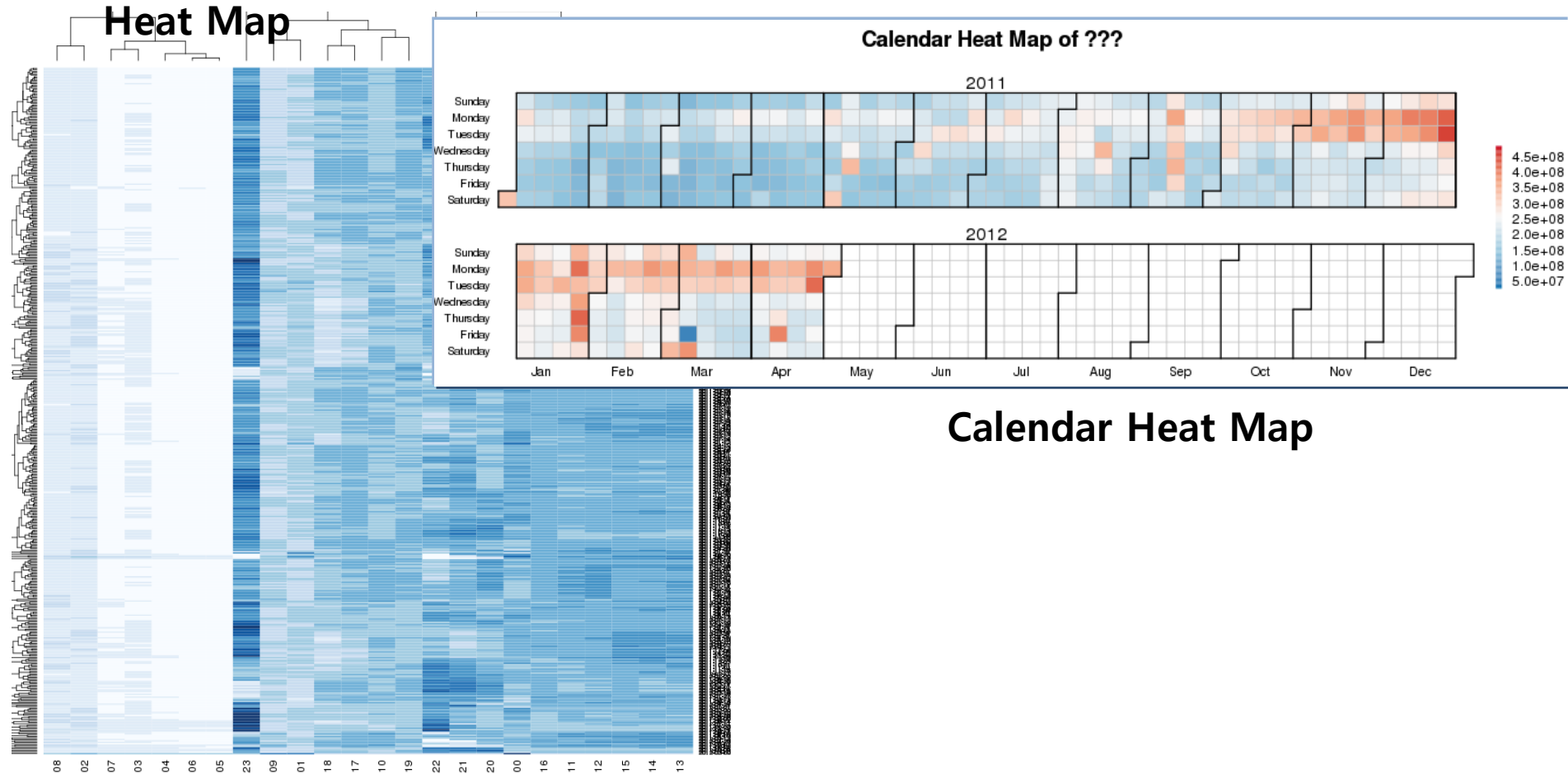


# R User Conference Survey



# Big Data Analytics ETC Chart

## Heat Map



# Q&A