# Programa de Pós-Graduação em Computação Aplicada — PPGCAP Universidade Federal do Pampa — Campus Bagé

### Séries Temporais

### Visualização de Dados

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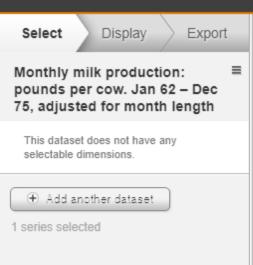
Bagé, 13 de novembro de 2017.

### Objetivo

- Aplicar técnicas de visualização de dados utilizando bases de dados orientados a tempo ou séries temporais.
  - Diversos exemplos foram gerados.
  - ▶ Dinâmica de Apresentação: Base de dados Código R Gráfico Resultante.
  - Ferramenta Utilizada: IDE RStudio 1.0.153 (linguagem R).

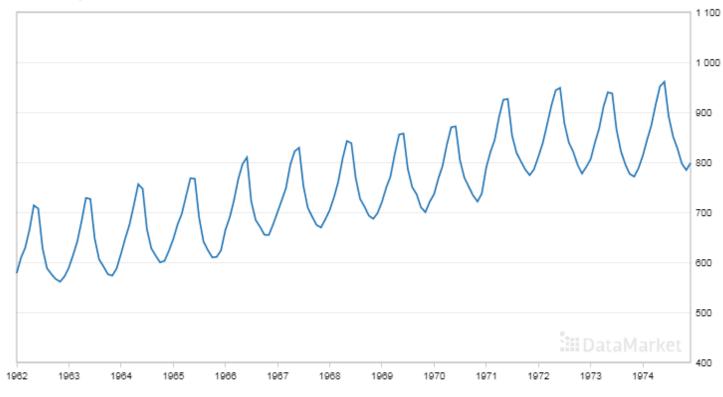


Dataset title	Monthly milk production: pounds per cow. Jan 62 – Dec 75, adjusted for month length	
Last updated	1 Feb 2014, 19:52	
Last updated by source	20 Jun 2012	
Provider	Time Series Data Library	
Provider source	Cryer (1986)	
Source URL	http://datamarket.com/data/list/?q=provider:tsdl	
Units	Pounds per cow	Fonte dos dados:
Dataset metrics	156 fact values in 1 timeseries.	https://datamarket.com/data/set/22sn/monthly-
Time granularity	Month	milk-production-pounds-per-cow-jan-62-dec-75- adjusted-for-month-length#!ds=22sn&display=line
Time range	Jan 1962 – Dec 1974	
Language	English	
License	Default open license	
License summary	This data release is licensed as follows: You may copy and redistribute the data. You may make derivative works from the data. You may use the data for commercial purposes. You may not sublicense the data when redistributing it. You may not redistribute the data under a different license. Source attribution on any use of this data: Must refer source.	
Description	Agriculture, Source: Cryer (1986), in file: data/milkadj, Description: Monthly milk production: pounds per cow. Jan 62 – Dec 75, adjusted for month length	



#### Monthly milk production: pounds per cow. Jan 62 - Dec 75, adjusted for month length



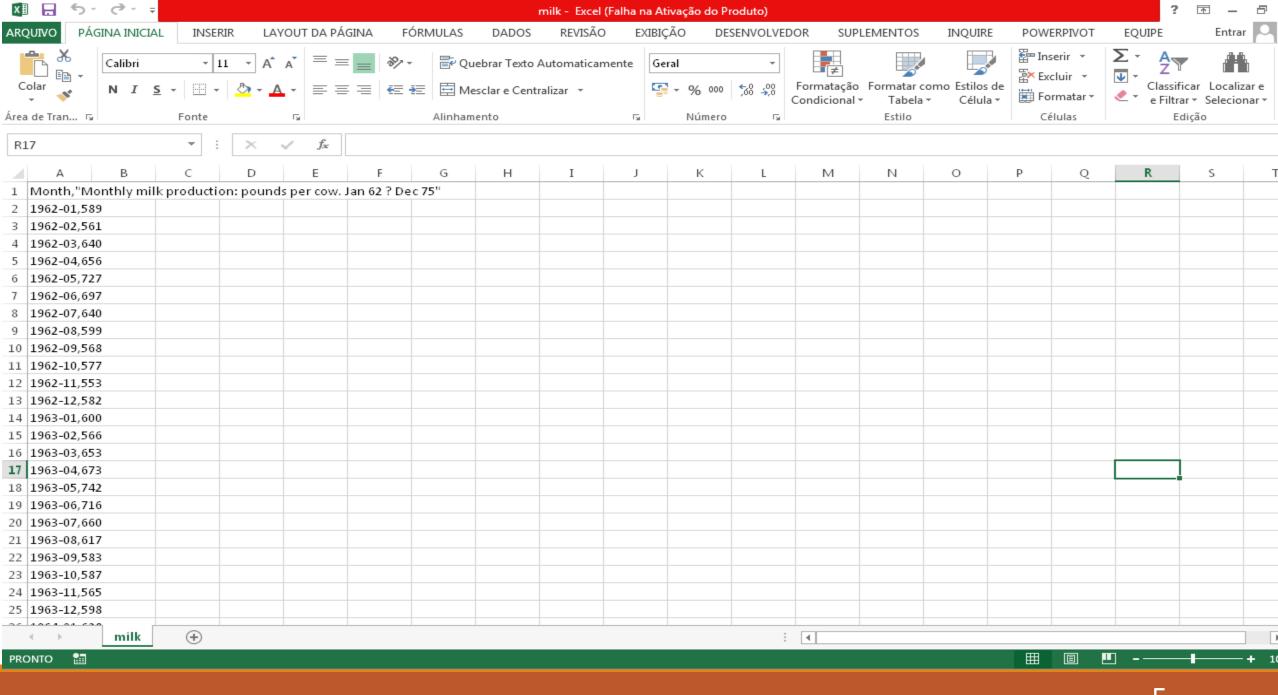


 Monthly milk production: pounds per cow. Jan 62 – Dec 75, adjusted for month length

Source: Time Series Data Library (citing: Cryer (1986))

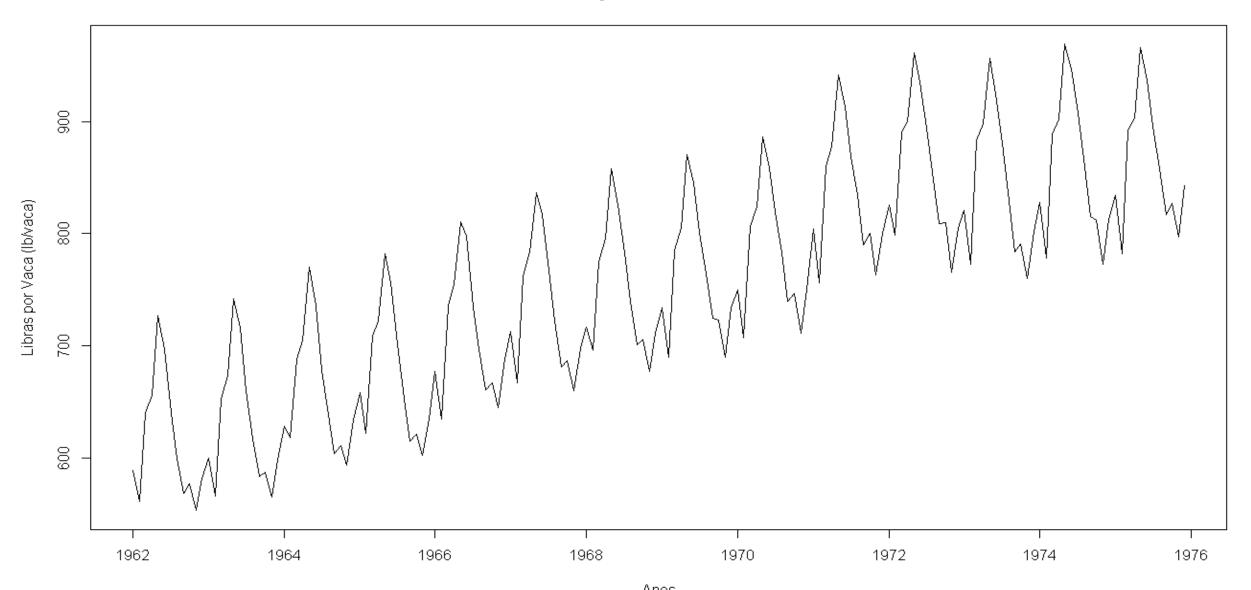
1 Show detailed information

Fonte dos dados: <a href="https://datamarket.com/data/set/22sn/monthly-milk-production-pounds-per-cow-jan-62-dec-75-adjusted-for-month-length#!ds=22sn&display=line">https://datamarket.com/data/set/22sn/monthly-milk-production-pounds-per-cow-jan-62-dec-75-adjusted-for-month-length#!ds=22sn&display=line</a>



```
install.packages("plotly")
install.packages("rattle")
install.packages("RColorBrewer")
library(plotly)
library(rattle)
library(RColorBrewer)
x = read.csv("milk.csv",sep=",", stringsAsFactors=FALSE, header=T)
x < -x[-169,]
birthstimeseries<-ts(x$Monthly.milk.production..pounds.per.cow..Jan.62...Dec.75,
frequency=12, start=c(1962,1))
plot.ts(birthstimeseries, main = "Produção Mensal de Leite", ylab = "Libras por Vaca
(lb/vaca)",xlab="Anos")
```

#### Produção Mensal de Leite



Anos Figura 1: Produção mensal de leite (em libras) por vaca entre 1962 e 1976. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

birthstimeseriescomponents <- decompose(birthstimeseries)
plot(birthstimeseriescomponents)</pre>

#### Decomposition of additive time series

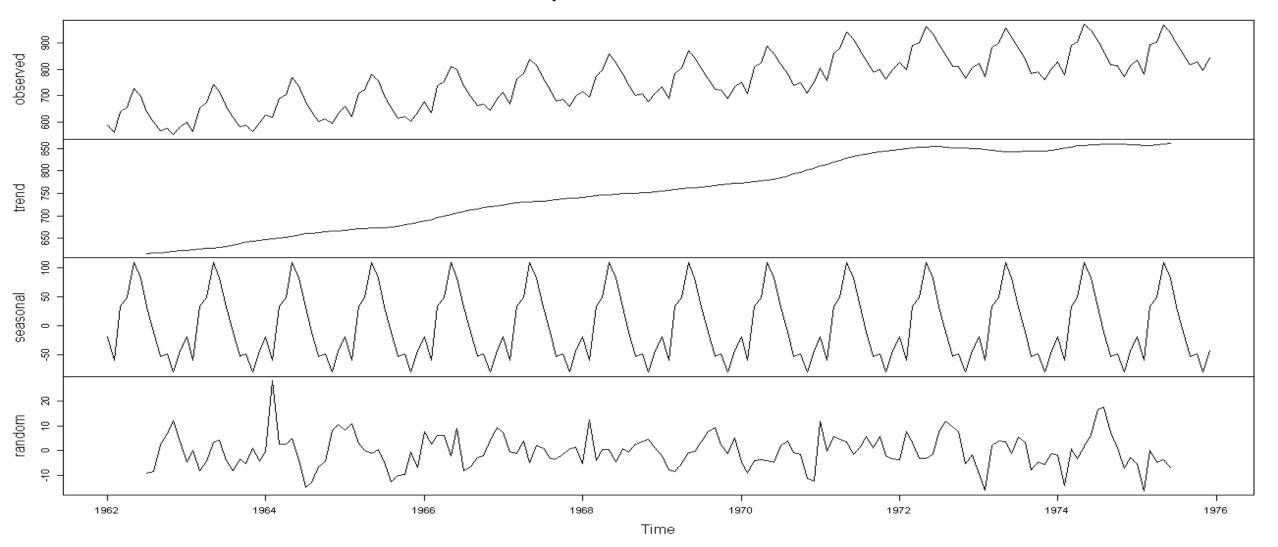


Figura 2: Gráficos de dados observados, tendência, componente temporal e resíduos. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

for(i in 1:nrow(x)){ x[i,2] = (x[i,2])\*0.45} birthstimeseries <- ts(x\$Monthly.milk.production..pounds.per.cow..Jan.62...Dec.75, frequency=12, start=c(1962,1)) plot.ts(birthstimeseries,main="Produção Mensal de Leite", ylab="Quilos Produzidos por Vaca (kg/vaca)",xlab="Anos") abline(reg=lm(birthstimeseries $^{\sim}$ time(birthstimeseries)))

#### Produção Mensal de Leite

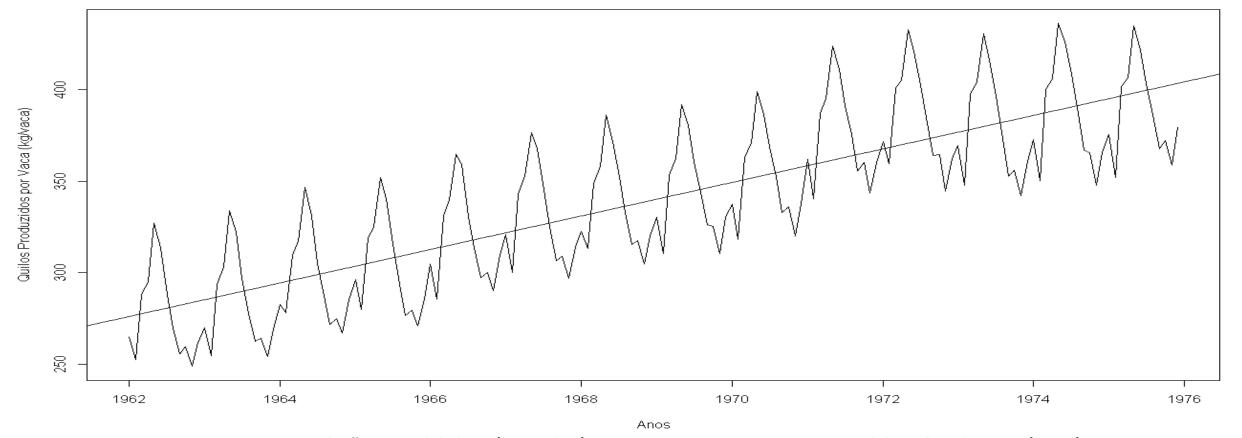


Figura 3: Produção mensal de leite (em quikos) por vaca entre 1962 e 1976. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

#### boxplot(birthstimeseries~cycle(birthstimeseries))

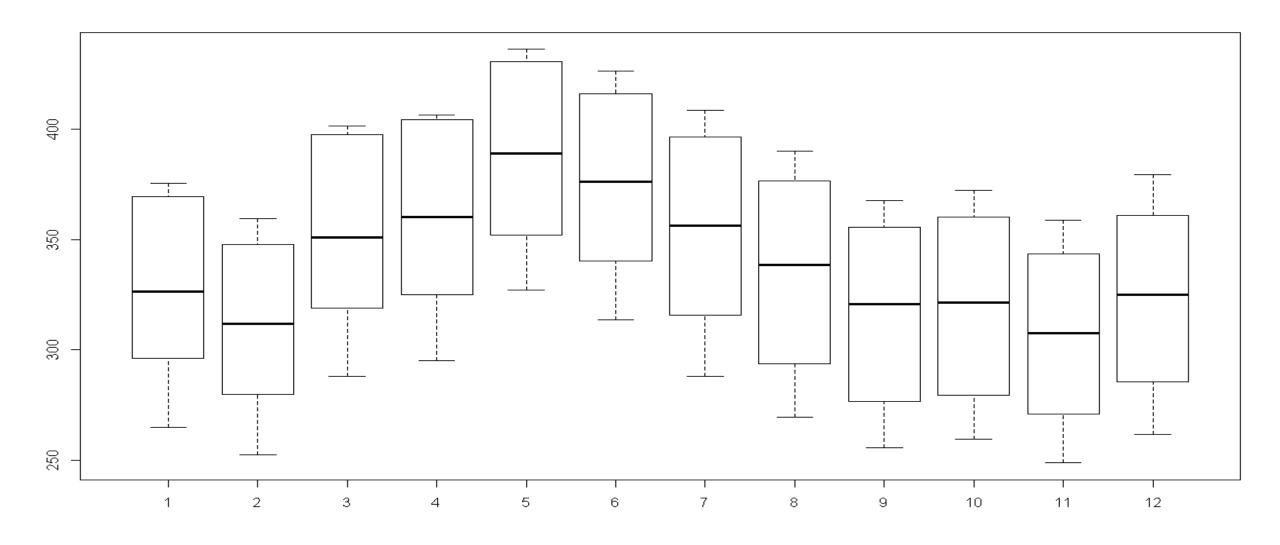


Figura 4: Gráfico de caixa da produção de leite por mês. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

```
x 1 < -
data.frame(meses=c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,1
,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,
data=c(x$Monthly.milk.production..pounds.per.cow..Jan.62...Dec.75))
x n < -x 1[,3]
m \leftarrow matrix(xn, nrow = 12, ncol = 14)
plot ly(z = m, type = "heatmap")plot ly(x =
c("1962","1963","1964","1965","1966","1967","1968","1969","1970","1971","1972","1973","1974","1975"), z = m, type
= "heatmap")
```

plot ly(x = c("1962","1963","1964","1965","1966","1967","1968","1969","1970","1971","1972","1973","1974","1975"),

z = m, type = "heatmap",colors = colorRamp(c("red", "green")))

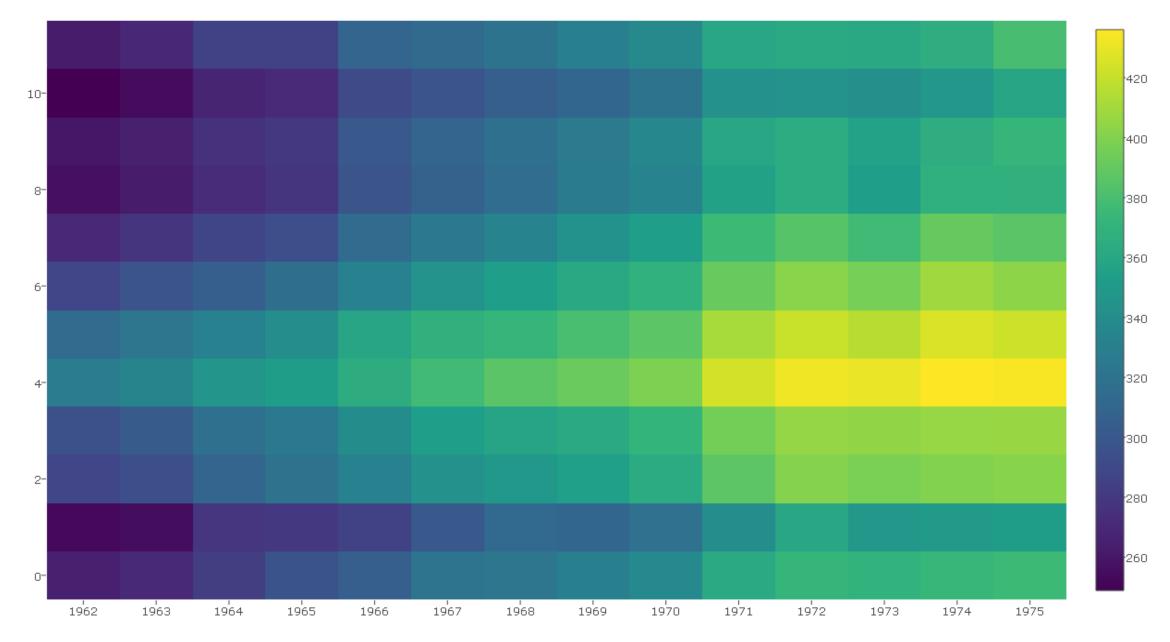


Figura 5: Mapa de calor da produção mensal de leite (em quikos) por vaca entre 1962 e 1976. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

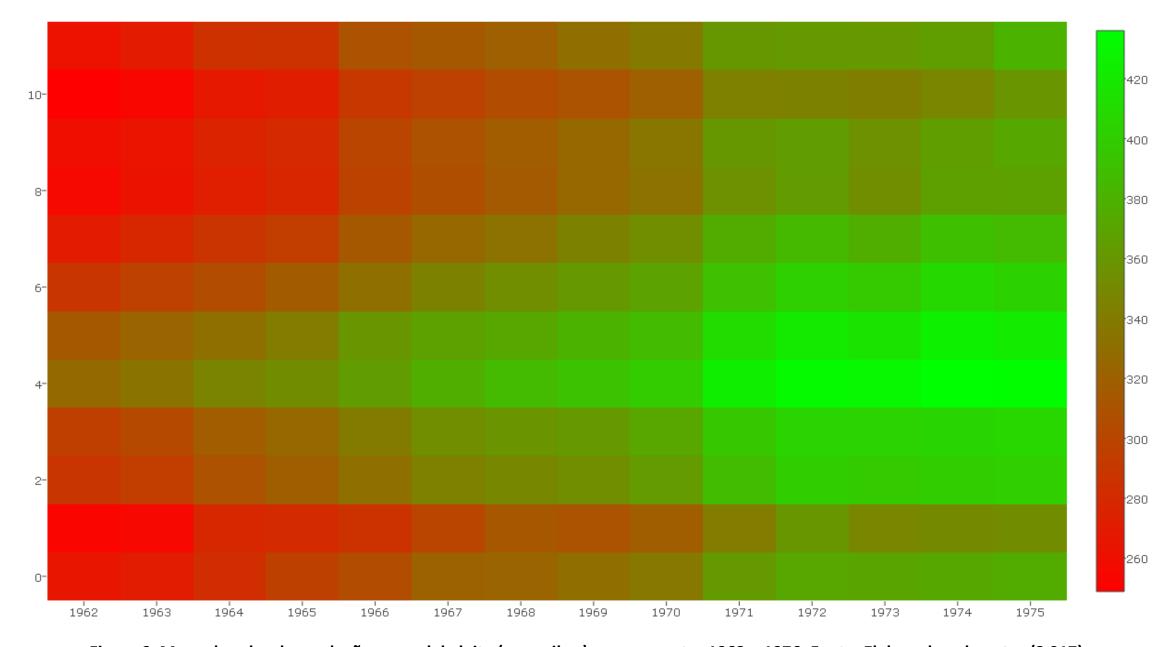


Figura 6: Mapa de calor da produção mensal de leite (em quikos) por vaca entre 1962 e 1976. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

```
clock.plot <- function (x, col = rainbow(n), ...) {
if( min(x) < 0 ) x < -x - min(x)
if( max(x)>1 ) x <-x/max(x)
n < - length(x)
if(is.null(names(x))) names(x) <-</pre>
m < -1.05
plot(0, type = 'n', xlim = c(-m,m), ylim = c(-m,m), axes = F, xlab = '', ylab = '', ...) a <-
pi/2 - 2*pi/200*0:200
polygon(cos(a), sin(a)) v < -.02 a < -pi/2 - 2*pi/n*0:n
segments((1+v)*cos(a), (1+v)*sin(a), (1-v)*cos(a), (1-v)*sin(a))
segments(cos(a), sin(a), 0, col = 'light grey', lty = 3)
ca <- -2*pi/n*(0:50)/50
for (i in 1:n) {
nn<-i
a < -pi/2 - 2*pi/n*(i-1)
b < -pi/2 - 2*pi/n*i
nn<-nn%%12
polygon( c(0, x[i]*cos(a+ca), 0), c(0, x[i]*sin(a+ca), 0), col=col[i] )
v < -.1
text((1+v)*cos(a), (1+v)*sin(a), names(x)[i]) }}
clock.plot(m, main = "Produção de Leite por Mês por Vaca (Kg)")
```

#### Produção de Leite por Mês por Vaca (Kg)

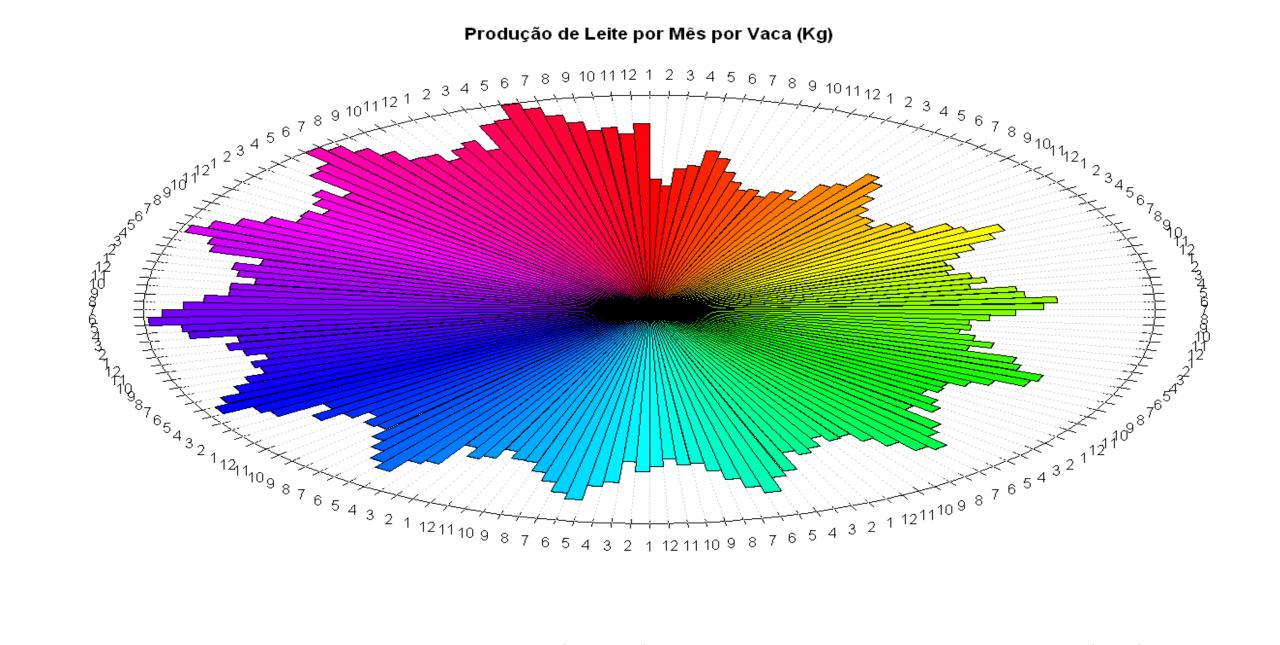


Figura 7: Gráfico polar da produção mensal de leite (em quilos) por vaca entre 1962 e 1976. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

```
clock.plot <- function (x, col = rainbow(n), ...) {</pre>
if (min(x)<0) x < -x - min(x)
if( max(x)>1 ) x <-x/max(x)
n < -length(x)
qq < c(1962,1963,1964,1965,1966,1967,1968,1969,1970,1971,1972,1973,1974,1975) m < -1.05
plot(0, type = 'n', xlim = c(-m,m), ylim = c(-m,m), axes = F, xlab = '', ylab = '', ...) a <- pi/2 -
2*pi/200*<u>0:200</u>
polygon(cos(a), sin(a))
v < -.02
a <- pi/2 - 2*pi/n*0:n
segments((1+v)*cos(a), (1+v)*sin(a), (1-v)*cos(a), (1-v)*sin(a))
segments(\cos(a), \sin(a), 0, \cos(a) = 'light grey', lty = 3)
ca < -2*pi/n*(0:50)/50
j 0 < - 1
i 1 < - 1
for (i in 1:n) {
n n < - i
a < -pi/2 - 2*pi/n*(i-1)
b < -pi/2 - 2*pi/n*i
nn<-nn%%12
if(nn==0){i1<-i1+11}
polygon( c(0, x[i]*cos(a+ca), 0), c(0, x[i]*sin(a+ca), 0), col=col[j1] )
v <- .1
text((0.95+v)*cos(a), (0.95+v)*sin(a), names(x)[i])
if(nn==6){
text((1.01+v)*cos(a), (1.01+v)*sin(a),
qq[i0]) i0=i0+1} }}
clock.plot(m, main = "Produção de Leite por Mês por Vaca")
```

#### Produção de Leite por Mês por Vaca

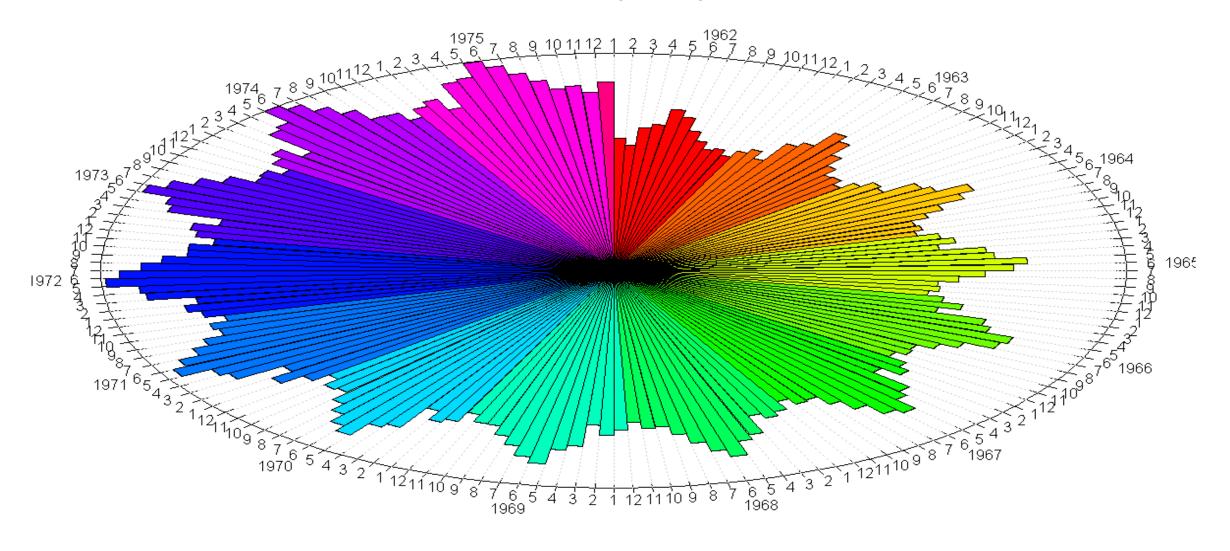


Figura 8: Gráfico polar da produção mensal de leite (em quilos) por vaca entre 1962 e 1976. Fonte: Elaborada pelo autor (2 017).

- Cryer (1986). Monthly milk production: pounds per cow. Jan 62 Dec 75, adjusted for month length.
- DataMarket. Monthly milk production: pounds per cow. Jan 62 Dec 75, adjusted for month length. Disponível em: <a href="https://datamarket.com/data/set/22sn/monthly-milk-production-pounds-per-cow-jan-62-dec-75-adjusted-for-month-length#!ds=22sn&display=line">https://datamarket.com/data/set/22sn/monthly-milk-production-pounds-per-cow-jan-62-dec-75-adjusted-for-month-length#!ds=22sn&display=line</a> >. Acesso em: 07/11/2017.
- Zoonekynd, V. From Data to Graphics. 2007. Disponível em: < <a href="http://zoonek2.free.fr/UNIX/48\_R/03.html">http://zoonek2.free.fr/UNIX/48\_R/03.html</a>>. Acesso em: 10/11/2017.
- Plotly R Library. Disponível em: <<a href="https://plot.ly/r/">https://plot.ly/r/</a>>. Acesso em: 10/11/2017.
- RDocumentation. Disponível em: <a href="https://www.rdocumentation.org/">https://www.rdocumentation.org/</a>>. Acesso em: 02/10/2017.

## Referências Bibliográficas