



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology

Department of Computer Engineering

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Experiment No. 7
Data Visualization using Hive/PIG/ <b>R</b> /Tableau
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**Aim:** Data Visualization using Hive/PIG/R/Tableau/.

### Theory:

Data visualisation is the technique used to deliver insights in data using visual cues such as graphs, charts, maps, and many others. This is useful as it helps in intuitive and easy understanding of the large quantities of data and thereby make better decisions regarding it.

The popular data visualisation tools that are available are Tableau, Plotly, R, Google Charts, Infogram, and Kibana. The various data visualisation platforms have different capabilities, functionality, and use cases. They also require a different skill set. This article discusses the use of R for data visualisation.

R is a language that is designed for statistical computing, graphical data analysis, and scientific research. It is usually preferred for data visualisation as it offers flexibility and minimum required coding through its packages.

Consider the following air quality data set for visualisation in R:

Ozone	Solar R.	Wind	Temp	Month	Day
41	190	7.4	67	5	1
36	118	8.0	72	5	2
12	149	12.6	74	5	3
18	313	11.5	62	5	4
NA	NA	14.3	56	5	5
28	NA	14.9	66	5	6

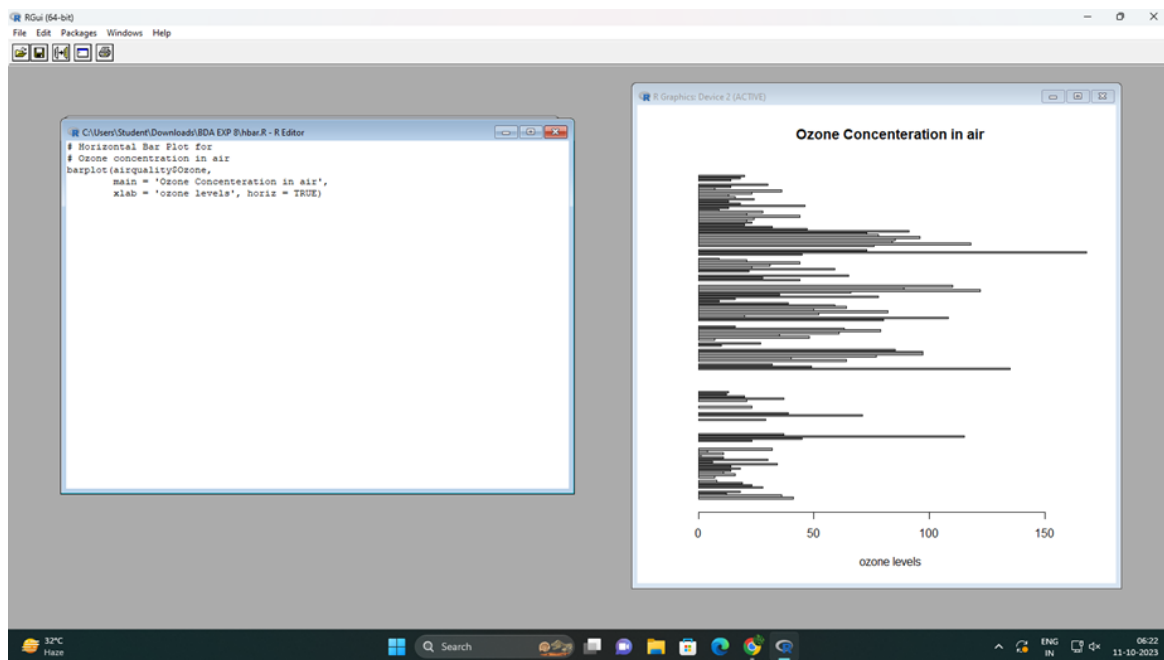


### 1. Bar Plot

There are two types of bar plots- horizontal and vertical which represent data points as horizontal or vertical bars of certain lengths proportional to the value of the data item. They are generally used for continuous and categorical variable plotting. By setting the horiz parameter to true and false, we can get horizontal and vertical bar plots respectively.

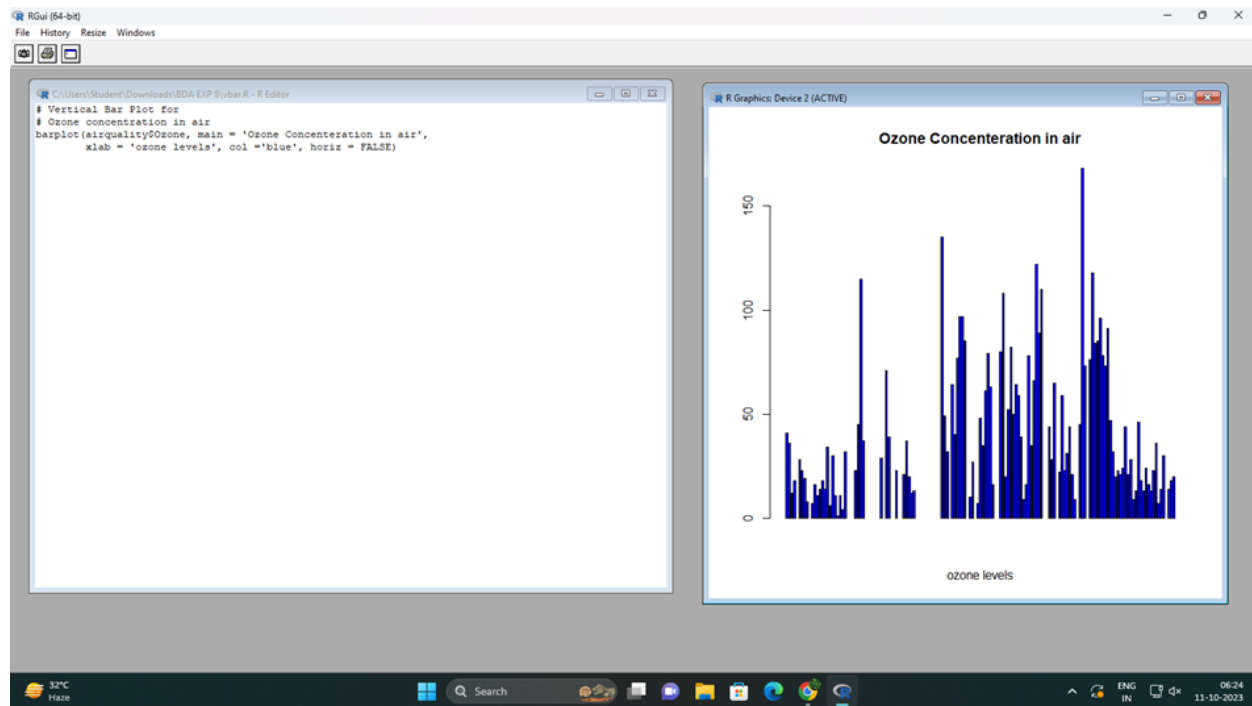
Example 1:

```
# Horizontal Bar Plot for  
# Ozone concentration in air  
barplot(airquality$Ozone,  
        main = 'Ozone Concentration in air',  
        xlab = 'ozone levels', horiz = TRUE)
```



Example 2:

```
# Vertical Bar Plot for  
# Ozone concentration in air  
barplot(airquality$Ozone, main = 'Ozone Concentration in air', xlab = 'ozone levels', col = 'blue',  
        horiz = FALSE)
```

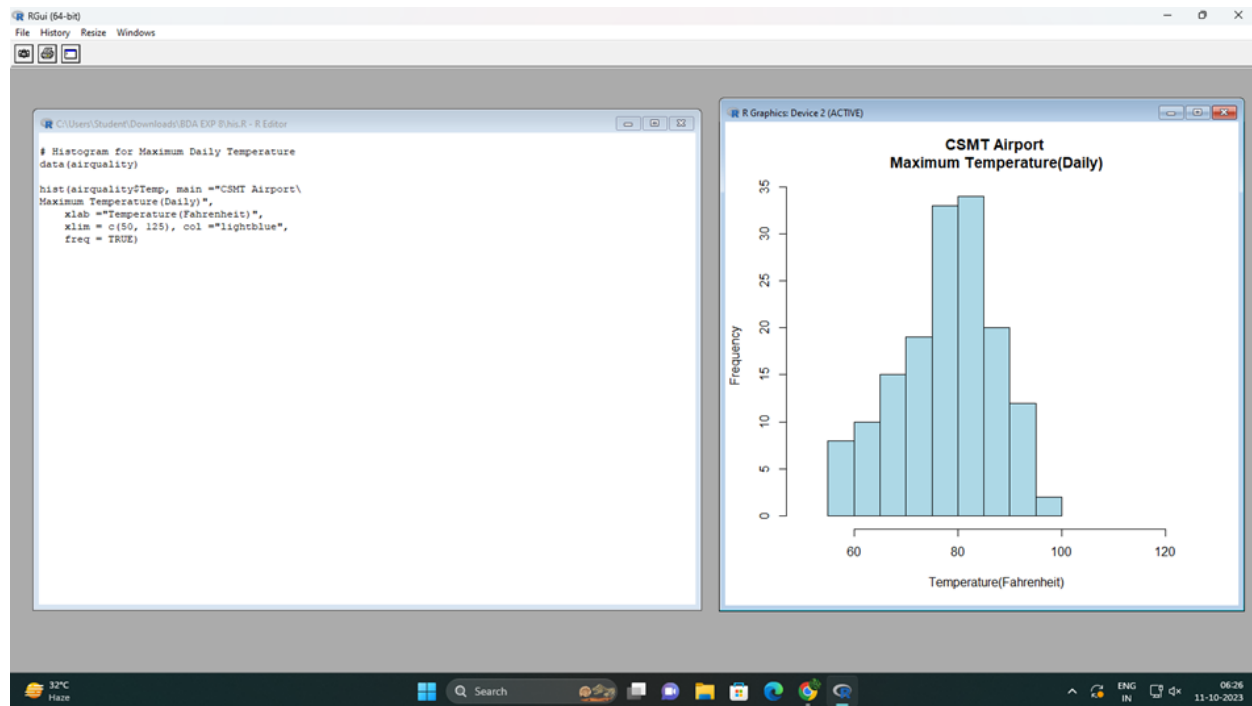


## 2. Histogram

A histogram is like a bar chart as it uses bars of varying height to represent data distribution. However, in a histogram values are grouped into consecutive intervals called bins. In a Histogram, continuous values are grouped and displayed in these bins whose size can be varied.

```
# Histogram for Maximum Daily Temperature  
data(airquality)
```

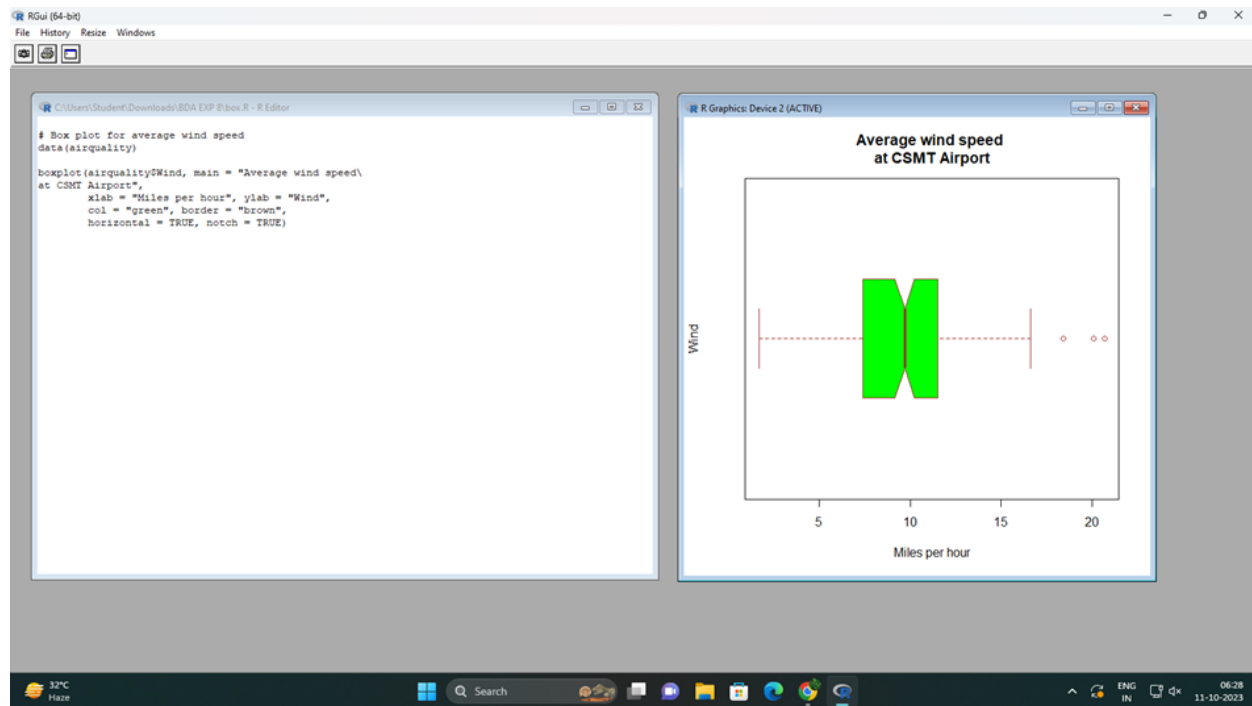
```
hist(airquality$Temp, main = "CSMT Airport\ Maximum  
Temperature(Daily)",  
     xlab = "Temperature(Fahrenheit)", xlim  
     = c(50, 125), col = "lightblue", freq =  
     TRUE)
```



### 3. Box Plot

The statistical summary of the given data is presented graphically using a boxplot. A box plot depicts information like the minimum and maximum data point, the median value, first and third quartile, and interquartile range.

```
# Box plot for average wind speed
data(airquality)
boxplot(airquality$Wind, main = "Average wind speed\
at CSMT Airport",
        xlab = "Miles per hour", ylab = "Wind", col =
        "green", border = "brown", horizontal =
        TRUE, notch = TRUE)
```

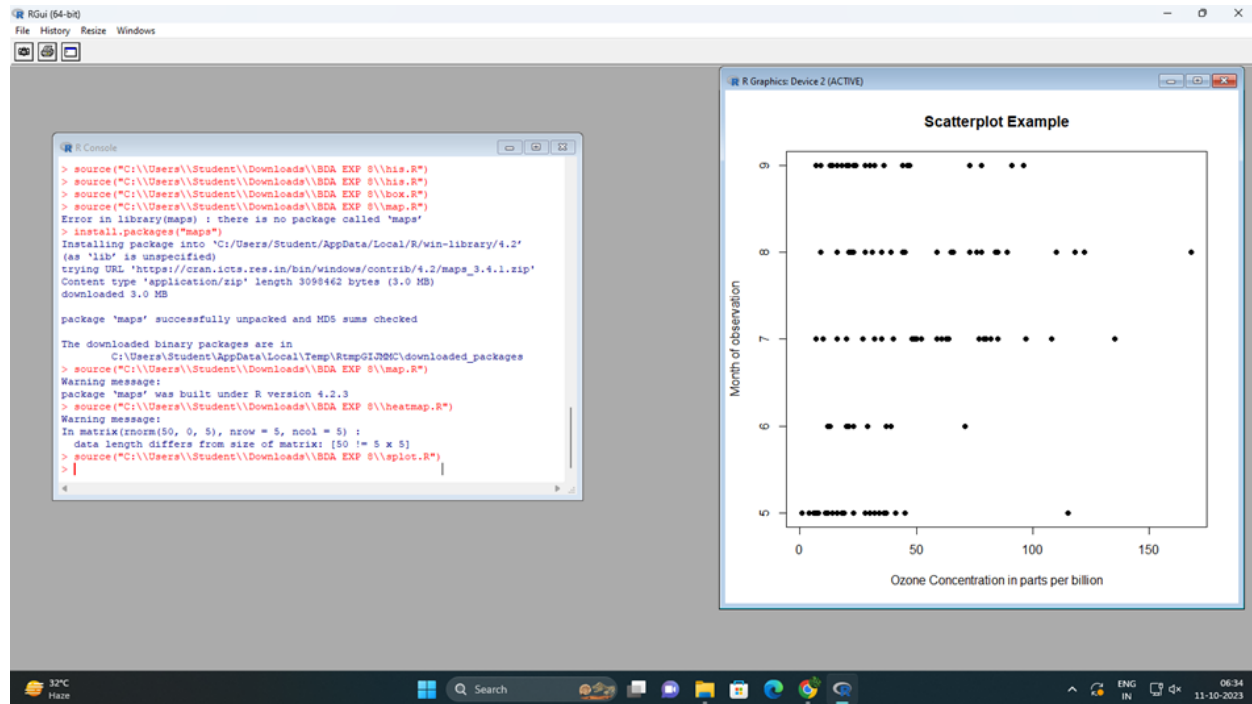


#### 4. Scatter Plot

A scatter plot is composed of many points on a Cartesian plane. Each point denotes the value taken by two parameters and helps us easily identify the relationship between them.

**Example:.**

```
# Scatter plot for Ozone Concentration per month data(airquality)
plot(airquality$Ozone,      airquality$Month,
     main="Scatterplot Example",
     xlab="Ozone Concentration in parts per billion", ylab
     =" Month of observation ", pch = 19)
```



## 5. Heat Map

Heatmap is defined as a graphical representation of data using colours to visualise the value of the matrix. `heatmap()` function is used to plot heatmap.

Syntax: `heatmap(data)`

Parameters: data: It represent matrix data, such as values of rows and columns Return: This function draws a heatmap.

# Set seed for reproducibility #

`set.seed(110)`

# Create example data

`data <- matrix(rnorm(50, 0, 5), nrow = 5, ncol = 5)`

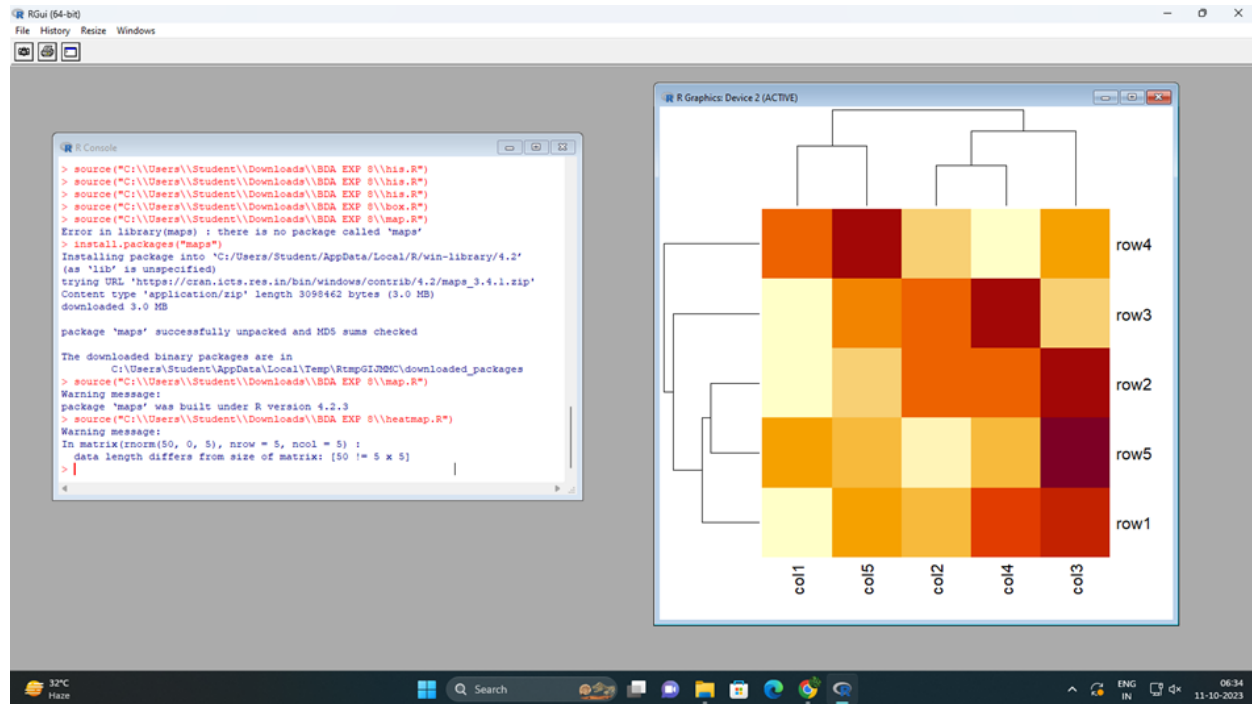
# Column names

`colnames(data) <- paste0("col", 1:5)`

`rownames(data) <- paste0("row", 1:5)`

# Draw a heatmap

`heatmap(data)`



## 6. Map visualisation in R

Here we are using maps package to visualise and display geographical maps using an R programming language.

```
install.packages("maps")
```

Link of the dataset: [worldcities.csv](#)

```
# Read dataset and convert it into #
```

```
Dataframe
```

```
data <- read.csv("worldcities.csv") df <-
```

```
data.frame(data)
```

```
# Load the required libraries
```

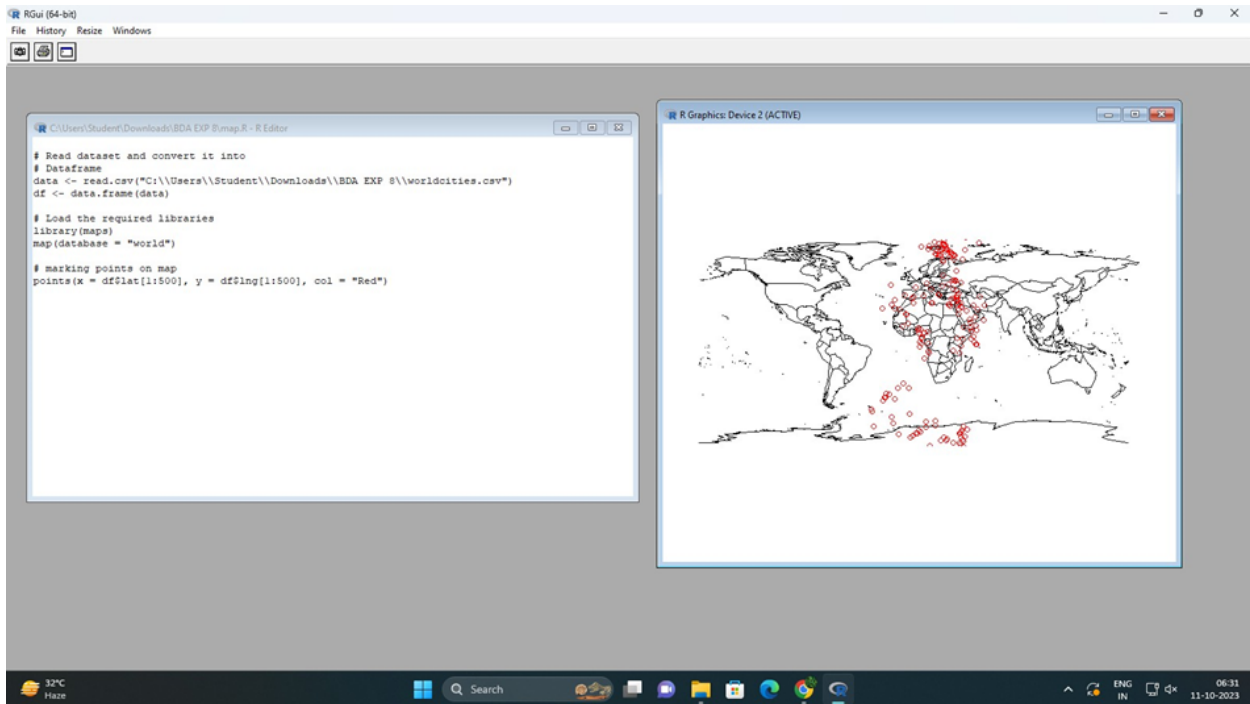
```
library(maps)
```

```
map(database = "world")
```

```
# marking points on map
```

```
points(x = df$lat[1:500], y = df$lng[1:500], col = "Red")
```





## 7. 3D Graphs in R

Here we will use the `persp()` function, This function is used to create 3D surfaces in perspective view. This function will draw perspective plots of a surface over the x–y plane.

Syntax: `persp(x, y, z)`

Parameter: This function accepts different parameters i.e. x, y and z where x and y are vectors defining the location along x- and y-axis. z-axis will be the height of the surface in the matrix z.

Return Value: `persp()` returns the viewing transformation matrix for projecting 3D coordinates (x, y, z) into the 2D plane using homogeneous 4D coordinates (x, y, z, t).

# Adding Titles and Labeling Axes to Plot

```
cone <- function(x, y){  
  sqrt(x ^ 2 + y ^ 2)  
}
```

# prepare variables.

```
x <- y <- seq(-1, 1, length = 30) z
```

```
<- outer(x, y, cone)
```

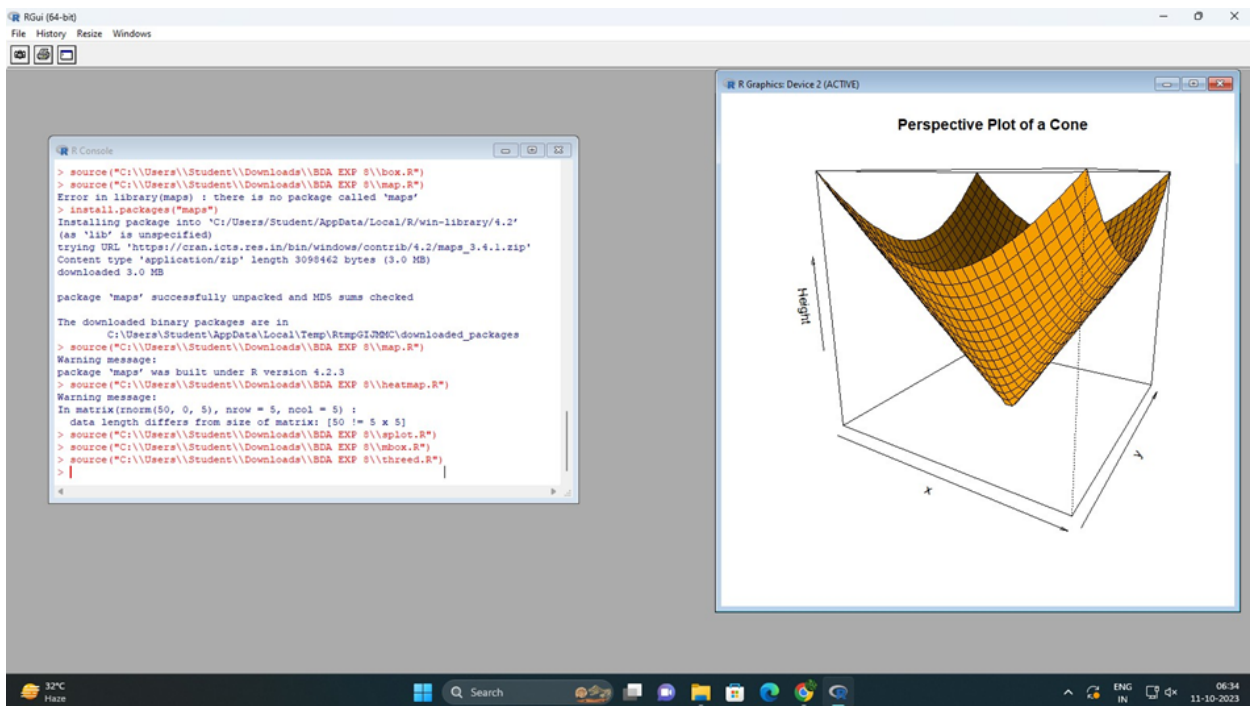
# plot the 3D surface

# Adding Titles and Labeling Axes to Plot

```
persp(x, y, z,
```



```
main="Perspective Plot of a Cone", zlab  
= "Height",  
theta = 30, phi = 15,  
col = "orange", shade = 0.4)
```



### Conclusion:

This experiment investigated data visualization techniques using R, a versatile tool for creating illuminating graphical representations of data. Heatmaps, box plots, scatter plots, bar graphs, and histograms were among the various visualization types that were displayed. For every kind, useful code samples that produced visualizations using actual datasets were given. The use of R's functions and packages allowed for efficient data exploration as well as the transmission of patterns and correlations within the data. A crucial stage in data analysis and decision-making is data visualization. R's capacity to create functional and aesthetically beautiful visualizations to aid in data understanding was shown in this experiment.