

**Department of Computer Technology****Vision of the Department***To be a well-known centre for pursuing computer education through innovative pedagogy, value-based education and industry collaboration.***Mission of the Department***To establish learning ambience for ushering in computer engineering professionals in core and multidisciplinary area by developing Problem-solving skills through emerging technologies.***Session 2025-2026**

Vision: To harness the power of artificial intelligence and data science to solve real-world problems and enhance human potential.	Mission: To acquire skills through coursework, projects, and internships, while actively engaging in research and collaboration with peers to innovate and apply AI solutions.
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Program Educational Objectives of the program (PEO): (broad statements that describe the professional and career accomplishments)

PEO1	Preparation	P: Preparation	Pep-CL abbreviation pronounce as Pep-si-IL easy to recall
PEO2	Core Competence	E: Environment (Learning Environment)	
PEO3	Breadth	P: Professionalism	
PEO4	Professionalism	C: Core Competence	
PEO5	Learning Environment	L: Breadth (Learning in diverse areas)	

Program Outcomes (PO): (statements that describe what a student should be able to do and know by the end of a program)

Keywords of POs:

Engineering knowledge, Problem analysis, Design/development of solutions, Conduct Investigations of Complex Problems, Engineering Tool Usage, The Engineer and The World, Ethics, Individual and Collaborative Team work, Communication, Project Management and Finance, Life-Long Learning

PSO Keywords: Cutting edge technologies, Research

“I am an engineer, and I know how to apply engineering knowledge to investigate, analyse and design solutions to complex problems using tools for entire world following all ethics in a collaborative way with proper management skills throughout my life.” to contribute to the development of cutting-edge technologies and Research.

Integrity: I will adhere to the Laboratory Code of Conduct and ethics in its entirety.

Prerana Bijekar 30 October 2025

Name and Signature of Student and Date

(Signature and Date in Handwritten)



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Session	2025-26 (ODD)	Course Name	BDH Lab
Semester	7	Course Code	22ADS704
Roll No	11	Name of Student	Prerana Bijekar

Practical Number	9
Course Outcome	CO1: Understand big data analytics and its business applications. CO2: Analyze the HADOOP and Map Reduce technologies associated with big data analytics. CO3: Apply Big Data Analytics Using Pig and Hive.
Aim	Analyzing Various Data Visualization Methods Using R
Theory (100 words)	R is a powerful programming language widely used for statistical computing and data visualization. It provides rich libraries like ggplot2, lattice, and plotly for creating various types of visualizations, including bar charts, histograms, scatter plots, box plots, and line graphs. Data visualization in R helps interpret complex datasets through graphical representations, revealing trends, patterns, and relationships. By analyzing different visualization methods, users can choose the most appropriate plots to effectively communicate insights and make data-driven decisions in research, analytics, and business intelligence.
Procedure and Execution (100 Words)	Steps of implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Install and open R/RStudio.• Import dataset using read.csv() or similar functions.• Use base R plots like plot(), hist(), barplot().• Install and load ggplot2 package.• Create advanced plots: ggplot(data) + geom_bar(), geom_point(), geom_boxplot().• Customize plots with titles, labels, and colors.• Optionally use interactive libraries like plotly for dynamic visualizations.
	Code: library(tidyverse) library(palmerpenguins) # Bar Plot penguins > ggplot(aes(x = species)) + geom_bar(aes(fill = species)) # Scatter Plot penguins > ggplot(aes(x = body_mass_g, y = flipper_length_mm)) + geom_point()

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Box Plot

```
penguins |> ggplot(aes(x = species, y = flipper_length_mm)) +  
geom_boxplot()
```

Line Plot

```
penguins |> ggplot(aes(x = body_mass_g, y = flipper_length_mm)) +  
geom_line()
```

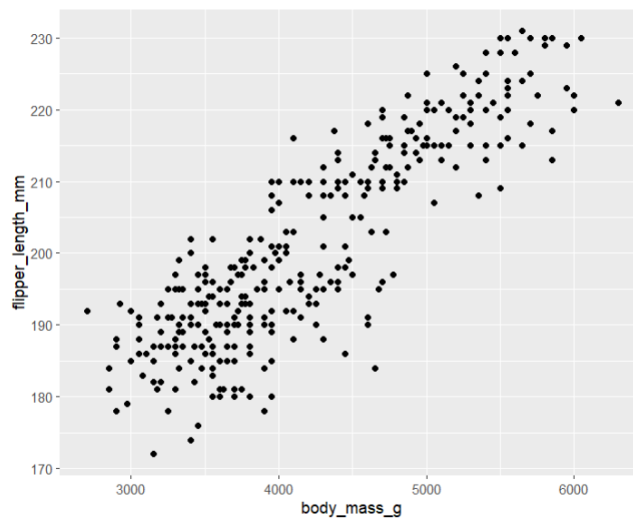
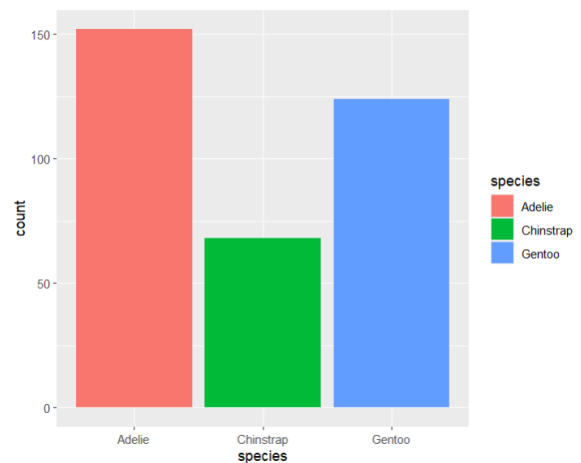
Stacked Bar Plot

```
ggplot(penguins, aes(fill=sex, y=flipper_length_mm, x=species)) +  
geom_bar(position="dodge", stat="identity")
```

Histogram Plot

```
penguins |> ggplot(aes(x = body_mass_g)) + geom_histogram()
```

Output:





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	<p>The figure consists of two vertically stacked plots. The top plot is a box plot showing the distribution of flipper length (mm) for three species: Adelie, Chinstrap, and Gentoo. The y-axis ranges from 170 to 230 mm. Adelie has a median around 190 mm, Chinstrap around 195 mm, and Gentoo around 215 mm. The bottom plot is a grouped bar chart showing the distribution of flipper length (mm) for the same three species, categorized by sex (female, male, NA). The y-axis ranges from 0 to 200 mm. For each species, there are three bars: female (red), male (teal), and NA (grey). The bars show that for each species, the male flipper length is generally higher than the female flipper length.</p>
Output Analysis	Various graphs such as bar charts, scatter plots, and histograms are successfully generated, visually representing data trends and relationships. Each plot highlights different aspects of the dataset, making analysis clearer and more insightful. The output confirms R's effectiveness in producing high-quality, customizable visualizations.
Github Link	https://github.com/Prerana-Bijekar/BDH
Conclusion	Analyzing data visualization methods in R demonstrates how visual tools enhance understanding of complex datasets. Using libraries like ggplot2 and plotly, R provides flexibility and precision in presenting data, enabling clearer insights and better decision-making through visual analytics.



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Date

30 October 2025