#### R Programming (Plotting data)

- > data() to know the RStudio datasets
- > ChickWeight

#### weight Time Chick Diet

- 1 42 0 1 1
- 2 51 2 1 1
- 3 59 4 1 1
- 4 64 6 1 1
- 5 76 8 1 1
- 6 93 10 1 1
- 7 106 12 1 1
- 8 125 14 1 1
- 9 149 16 1 1
- 10 171 18 1 1
- 11 199 20 1 1......

[reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 328 rows ]

- > class(ChickWeight)
- [1] "nfnGroupedData" "nfGroupedData" "groupedData" "data.frame"
- > chick.df <- ChickWeight
- > chick.df

#### weight Time Chick Diet

- 1 42 0 1 1
- 2 51 2 1 1
- 3 59 4 1 1
- 4 64 6 1 1
- 5 76 8 1 1
- 6 93 10 1 1
- 7 106 12 1 1
- 8 125 14 1 1
- 9 149 16 1 1

10 171 18 1 1.....

[reached 'max' / getOption("max.print") -- omitted 328 rows ]

> table(chick.df[,3])

> table(chick.df[,4])

1 2 3 4

220 120 120 118

> sort( table(chick.df[,3]))

> names(ChickWeight)

[1] "weight" "Time" "Chick" "Diet"

> summary(ChickWeight)

weight Time Chick Diet

Min.: 35.0 Min.: 0.00 13:12 1:220

1st Qu.: 63.0 1st Qu.: 4.00 9 : 12 2:120

Median:103.0 Median:10.00 20 :12 3:120

Mean :121.8 Mean :10.72 10 :12 4:118

3rd Qu.:163.8 3rd Qu.:16.00 17 :12

Max. :373.0 Max. :21.00 19 :12

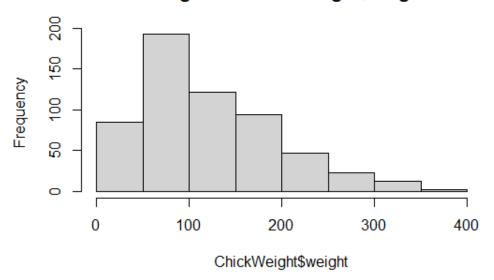
(Other):506

#### 1. Histogram

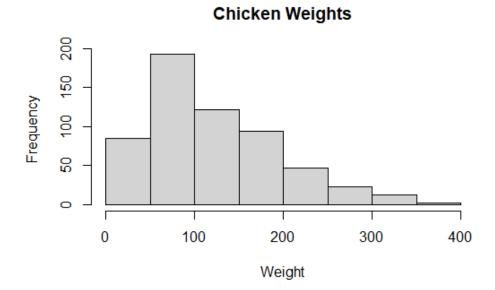
> hist(ChickWeight\$weight)

>hist(ChickWeight\$weight, xlab="Weight", ylab= "Frequency", main="Chicken Weights")

## Histogram of ChickWeight\$weight



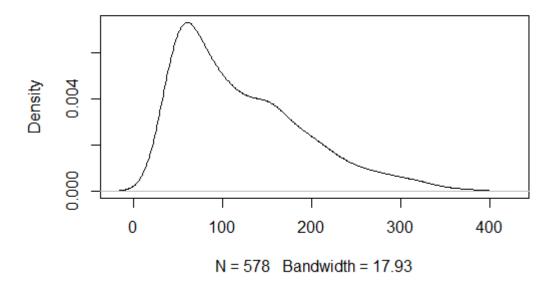
>hist(ChickWeight\$weight, xlab="Weight", ylab= "Frequency", main="Chicken
Weights")



## 2. Density Plot

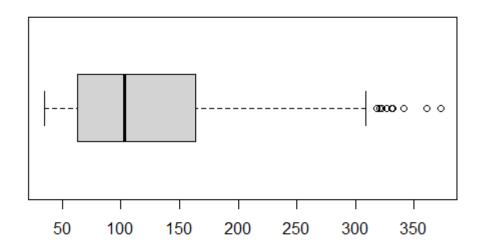
>plot(density(ChickWeight\$weight))

# density(x = ChickWeight\$weight)



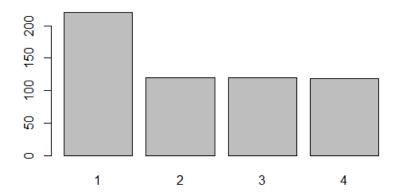
#### 3. Box Plot (for one continuous variable)

>boxplot(ChickWeight\$weight, horizontal = TRUE)



## Understanding a Single Discrete Variable

- 4. Bar Chart
- > plot(ChickWeight\$Diet)

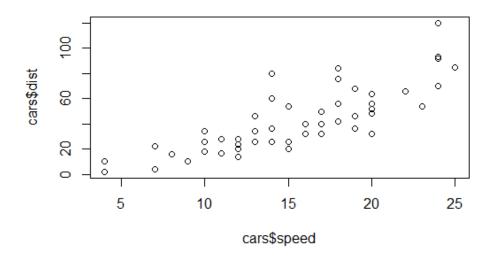


## Understanding a two Variable - Continuous X, Continuous Y

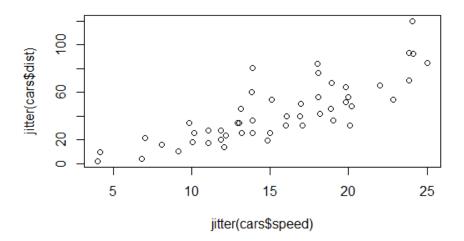
#### 5. Scatter Plot

#### Cars Dataset

> plot(cars\$speed, cars\$dist)



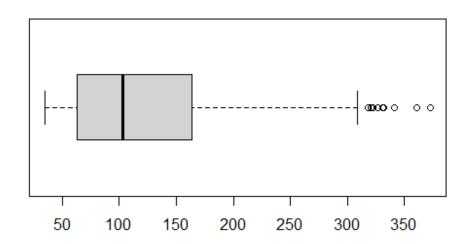
## > plot(jitter(cars\$speed), jitter(cars\$dist))



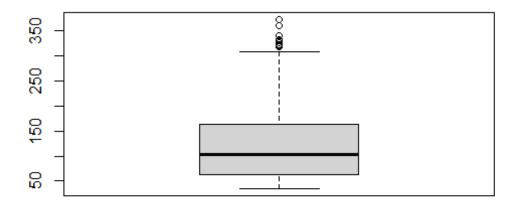
## Understanding a two Variable - One Discrete , One Continuous

#### 6. Box Plot

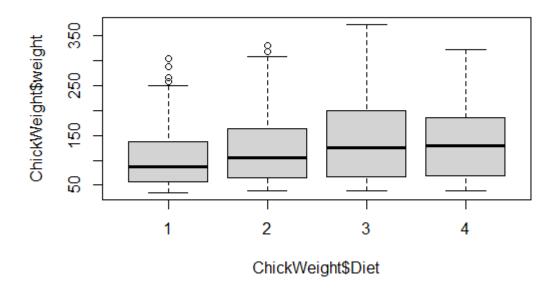
> boxplot(ChickWeight\$weight, horizontal = TRUE)



## > boxplot(ChickWeight\$weight)

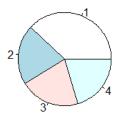


## > boxplot(ChickWeight\$weight ~ ChickWeight\$Diet)

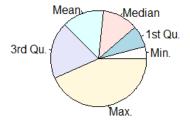


#### 7.Pie Chart

```
summary(chick.df[,4])
   1   2   3   4
220 120 120 118
> diet <- summary(chick.df[,4])
> diet
   1   2   3   4
220 120 120 118
> pie(diet)
```

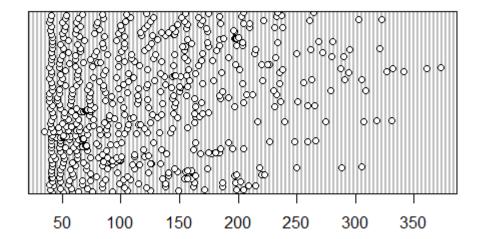


```
> weight <- summary(ChickWeight$weight)
> weight
   Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
   35.0 63.0 103.0 121.8 163.8 373.0
> pie(weight)
```



## 8. Dot Chart

# > dotchart(chickweight\$weight)



#### R Script

```
bakerysalesTable <- read.table("C://Users//Swathy//SRM//ODD_2024//Fast_Tra
ck//Datasets//sales.csv",header = FALSE, sep = ",")
bs.df_<- data.frame(bakerysalesTable)</pre>
c <- 0
for(i in 2:nrow(bs.df))
   if (bs.df[i,5] == 'CROISSANT')
     c < -c + 1
print(c)
bakerysalesTable <- read.table("C://Users//Swathy//SRM//ODD_2024//Fast_Tra
ck//Datasets//sales.csv",header = FALSE, sep = ",")</pre>
bs.df <- data.frame(bakerysalesTable)
bs1.df <- data.frame()</pre>
j <- 1
for(i in 2:nrow(bakerysalesTable))</pre>
  Q <- as.numeric(as.character(bakerysalesTable[i,6]))</pre>
  UP <- as.numeric(as.character(bakerysalesTable[i,7]))</pre>
  TP <- Q*UP
  bs1.df[j,1] <- format(TP,digits=2)</pre>
  j=j+1
write.csv(bs1.df,file="C://Users//Swathy//SRM//ODD_2024//Fast_Track//Datas
ets//Bakerysales.txt", quote = FALSE, row.names = FALSE)
```