

Analisis data bivariat dan multivariat

Data bivariat

Data bivariat mendeskripsikan hubungan antar dua buah variabel. Misalnya:

- Hubungan antara berat dan tinggi badan.
- Hubungan antara risiko penyakit jantung dengan jenis kelamin.
- dll.

Data bivariat, terdiri dari:

- 2 variabel kualitatif
- 1 variabel kualitatif dan 1 variabel kuantitatif.
- 2 variabel kuantitatif.

Data bivariat kualitatif

```
ratings <-  
factor(c(2,4,3,3,2,1,1,2,3,4,2,3,3,4,1,3,2,4,3,2,1))  
ratings
```

```
1. 2  
2. 4  
3. 3  
4. 3  
5. 2  
6. 1  
7. 1  
8. 2  
9. 3  
10. 4  
11. 2  
12. 3  
13. 3  
14. 4  
15. 1  
16. 3  
17. 2  
18. 4  
19. 3  
20. 2  
21. 1
```

► **Levels:**

```
kursus <-  
factor(c(1,1,0,0,1,1,0,0,1,0,0,0,1,0,1,0,1,1,0,1))  
kursus
```

```
1. 1  
2. 1  
3. 0  
4. 0  
5. 1
```

6. 1
7. 0
8. 0
9. 1
10. 0
11. 0
12. 0
13. 1
14. 0
15. 1
16. 0
17. 1
18. 1
19. 1
20. 0
21. 1

► **Levels:**

```
levels(kursus) <- c('R', 'Python')
```

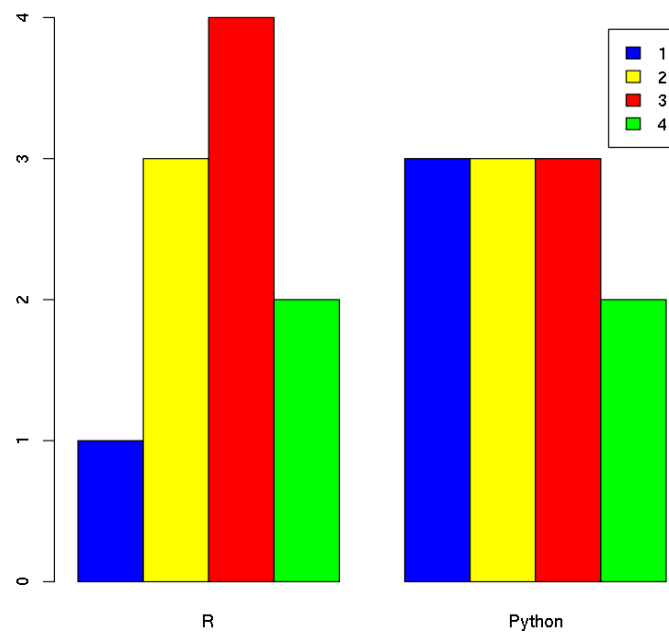
```
table(ratings, kursus)
```

	kursus			
ratings	R	Python		
1	1		3	
2	3		3	
3	4		3	
4	2		2	

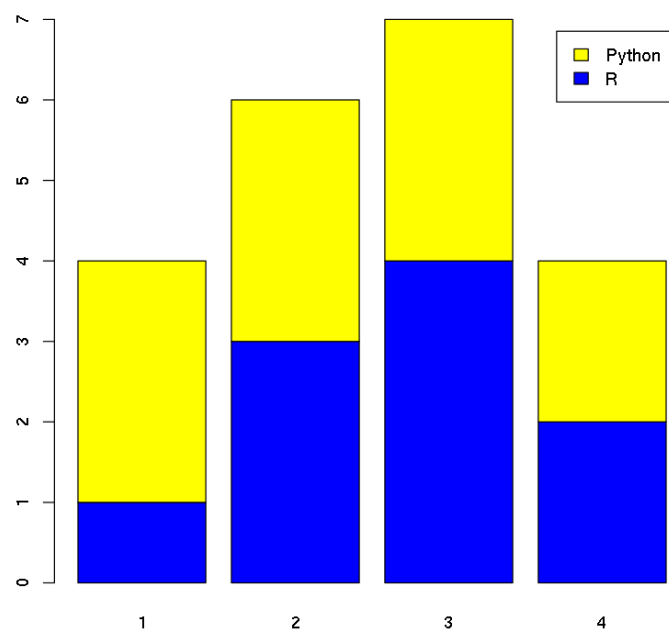
```
table(kursus, ratings)
```

	ratings			
kursus	1	2	3	4
R	1	3	4	2
Python	3	3	3	2

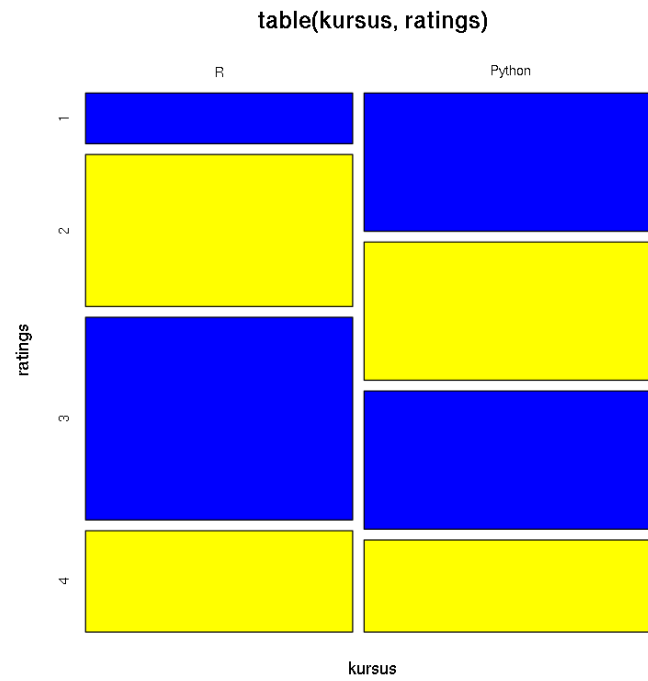
```
barplot(table(ratings, kursus),  
        col=c('blue', 'yellow', 'red', 'green'), legend=T,  
        beside=T)
```



```
barplot(table(kursus, ratings),
        col=c('blue', 'yellow', 'red', 'green'),
        legend.text=T)
```



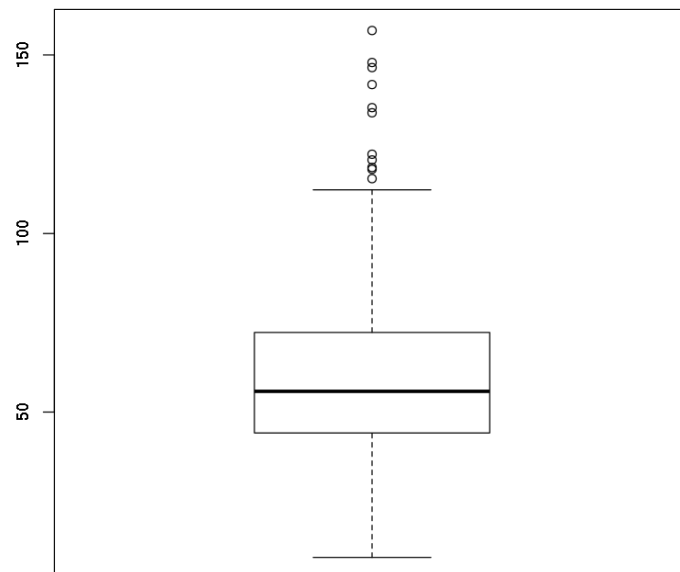
```
mosaicplot(table(kursus, ratings),
            col=c('blue', 'yellow'))
```



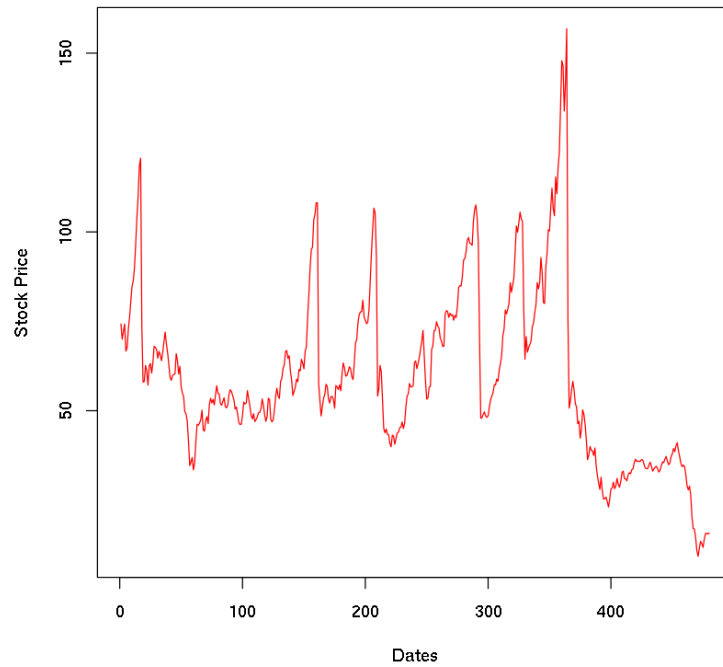
Data bivariat kuantitatif

```
library(dplyr)
df <- read.csv("../data/GESTock.csv")
dates <- select(df, Date)
price <- select(df, Price)
```

```
boxplot(price) # hanya untuk univariat
```



```
plot(df$Price,
      xlab='Dates',
      ylab='Stock Price',
      col='red',
      type='l')
```



```
max(df$Price)
```

156.8436842

```
which(df$Price == max(df$Price)) # indeks maksimum
```

364

```
df[which(df$Price == max(df$Price)),]
```

	DATE	PRICE
364	4/1/00	156.8437

Data multivariat

```
df <- read.csv("../data/murders.csv")
head(df)
```

STATE	ABB	REGION	POPULATION	POPULATIONDENSITY	MURDERS	GUNMURDERS	GUNOW
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STATE	ABB	REGION	POPULATION	POPULATIONDENSITY	MURDERS	GUNMURDERS	GUNOWNERSHIP
Alabama	AL	South	4779736	94.65	199	135	0.517
Arizona	AZ	West	6392017	57.05	352	232	0.311
California	CA	West	37253956	244.20	1811	1257	0.213
Colorado	CO	West	5029196	49.33	117	65	0.347
Connecticut	CT	Northeast	3574097	741.40	131	97	0.167
Florida	FL	South	19687653	360.20	987	669	0.245

str(df)

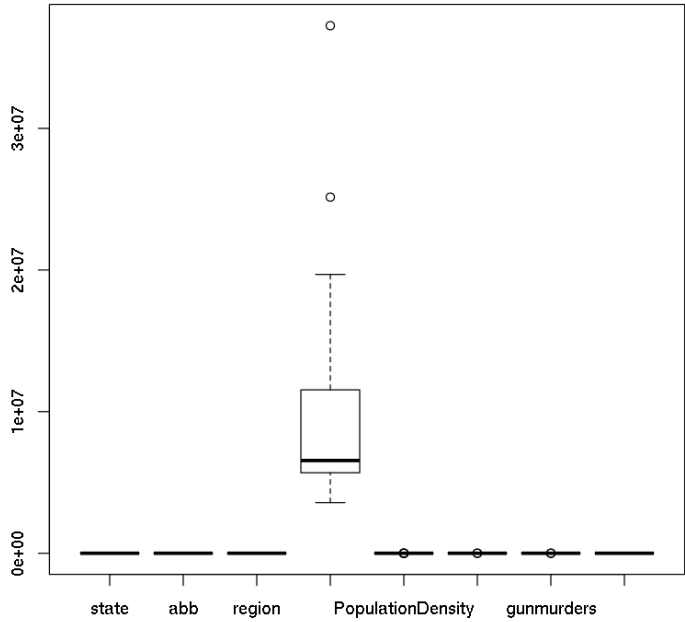
```
'data.frame':  25 obs. of  8 variables:
 $ state      : Factor w/ 25 levels
"Alabama","Arizona",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ abb        : Factor w/ 25 levels
"AL","AZ","CA",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ region     : Factor w/ 4 levels "North
Central",...: 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 1 1 3 ...
 $ population : int  4779736 6392017 37253956
5029196 3574097 19687653 9920000 12830632 6483802 4339367
...
 $ PopulationDensity: num  94.7 57 244.2 49.3 741.4 ...
 $ murders          : int  199 352 1811 117 131 987 527
453 198 180 ...
 $ gunmurders       : int  135 232 1257 65 97 669 376 364
142 116 ...
 $ gunownership     : num  0.517 0.311 0.213 0.347 0.167
0.245 0.403 0.202 0.391 0.477 ...
```

summary(df)

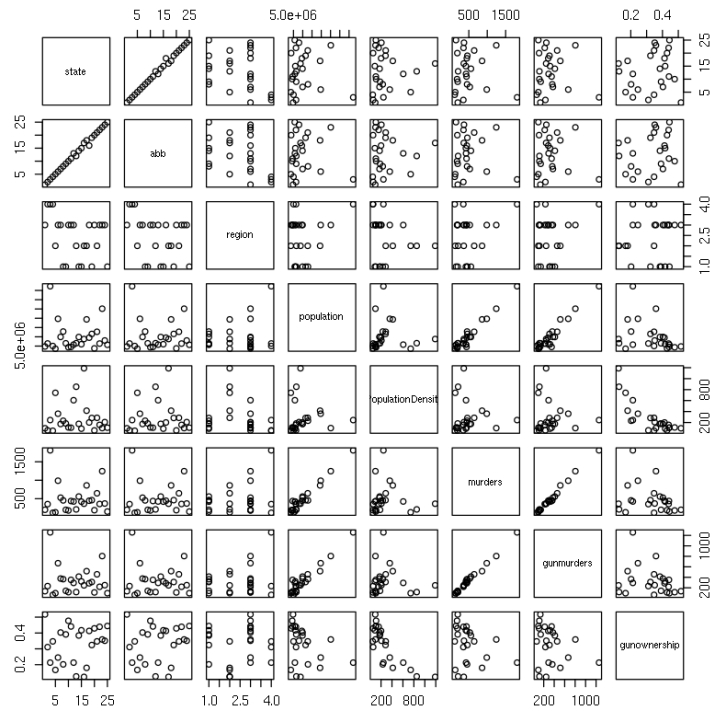
state	abb	region
population		
Alabama : 1	AL : 1	North Central: 6
Min. : 3574097		
Arizona : 1	AZ : 1	Northeast : 5
1st Qu.: 5686986		
California : 1	CA : 1	South :11
Median : 6547629		
Colorado : 1	CO : 1	West : 3
Mean :10155719		
Connecticut: 1	CT : 1	
3rd Qu.:11536504		
Florida : 1	FL : 1	
Max. :37253956		
(Other) :19	(Other):19	
PopulationDensity	murders	gunmurders
gunownership		
Min. : 49.33	Min. : 117.0	Min. : 65.0
Min. :0.1230		
1st Qu.: 105.00	1st Qu.: 199.0	1st Qu.: 135.0
1st Qu.:0.2130		

```
Median : 182.50   Median : 419.0   Median : 286.0
Median :0.3510
Mean    : 282.57   Mean    : 483.4   Mean    : 329.9   Mean
:0.3305
3rd Qu.: 285.30   3rd Qu.: 527.0   3rd Qu.: 376.0   3rd
Qu.:0.4170
Max.    :1189.00   Max.    :1811.0   Max.    :1257.0   Max.
:0.5170
```

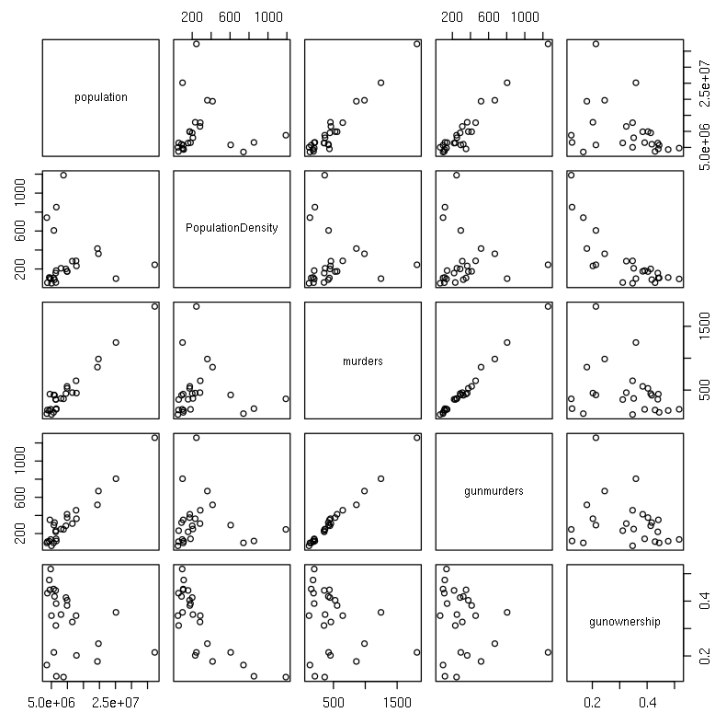
```
boxplot(df)
```



```
plot(df)
```



```
pairs(df[, -c(1,2,3)]) # tidak memasukan kolom no 1,2,3
```



```
dfsel <- df[, -c(1,2,3,4,5)] # hanya memasukan data kuantitatif
```

```
mat <- data.matrix(dfsel) # konversi data terseleksi ke matriks
mat <- t(mat)
```



```
barplot(mat,  
        col=c('red', 'yellow',  
              'green'),  
        beside=T,  
        names.arg=dfsel$state,  
        legend.text=T)
```

