










Data Analysis and Basic Plotting

How to do basic data analysis?

1. Download data
2. Load data from file to R
3. plot using different attributes

Download data

335 Data Sets

Name	Data Types	
 Abalone	Multivariate	C
 Adult	Multivariate	C
 Annealing	Multivariate	C
 Anonymous Microsoft Web Data		R
 Arrhythmia	Multivariate	C
 Artificial Characters	Multivariate	C
 Audiology (Original)	Multivariate	C
 Audiology (Standardized)	Multivariate	C
 Auto MPG	Multivariate	R
 Automobile	Multivariate	R
 Badges	Univariate, Text	C

use uci archive as an example.

<https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets.html>

335 data sets are listed, select one of the data sets for analysis.

Download data



Automobile Data Set

Download [Data Folder](#) [Data Set Description](#)

Abstract: From 1985 Ward's Automotive Yearbook

[Click to download data](#)



Data Set Characteristics:	Multivariate	Number of Instances:	205	Area:	N/A
Attribute Characteristics:	Categorical, Integer, Real	Number of Attributes:	26	Date Donated	1987-05-19
Associated Tasks:	Regression	Missing Values?	Yes	Number of Web Hits:	140517

Source:

Creator/Donor:

Jeffrey C. Schlimmer (Jeffrey.Schlimmer '@' a gp.cs.cmu.edu)

Sources:

- 1) 1985 Model Import Car and Truck Specifications, 1985 Ward's Automotive Yearbook.
- 2) Personal Auto Manuals, Insurance Services Office, 160 Water Street, New York, NY 10038
- 3) Insurance Collision Report, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, Watergate 600, Washington, DC 20037

Data Set Information:

This data set consists of three types of entities: (a) the specification of an auto in terms of various characteristics, (b) its assigned insurance risk rating, (c) its normalized loss factor symbol associated with its price. Then, if it is more risky (or less), this symbol is adjusted by moving it up (or down) the scale. Actual

The third factor is the relative average loss payment per insured vehicle year. This value is normalized for all autos within a particular size classification (two-door

Note: Several of the attributes in the database could be used as a "class" attribute.

Attribute Information:

Attribute: Attribute Range

1. symboling: -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3.
2. normalized-losses: continuous from 65 to 256.
3. make: alfa-romero, audi, bmw, chevrolet, dodge, honda,

Here we choose 'Automobile' data set as an example.

You can find information about the data set, like source, data set description, attribute information and relevant papers.

click data folder to download the data set.

Download data

Index of /ml/machine-learning-databases/autos

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
Parent Directory	-		
Index	03-Dec-1996 04:01	144	
imports-85.data	20-May-1989 13:49	25K	
imports-85.names	24-Sep-1991 08:46		
misc	21-Nov-1990 15:05		

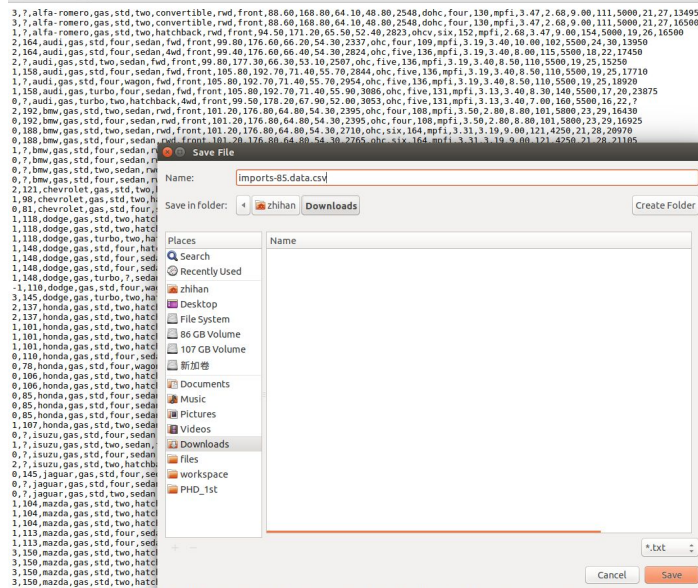
Apache/2.2.15 (CentOS) Server at archive.ics.uci.edu Port 443

When you click 'data folder', both data and data description are in the folder.

data file is always the has .data extension name and with biggest file size.

open the data file. Some browser will start to download the data file directly, others will open it in the browser.

Download data



If the data file is opened in the browser, right click on the browser and click 'save as'.

Change the file extension name from default 'txt' to 'csv' in order to be processed easily.

If attribute header information is not contained. They are in the information description on the previous data set information page.

Add attribute header

Attribute Information:

Attribute: Attribute Range

1. symboling: -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3.
2. normalized-losses: continuous from 65 to 256.
3. make: alfa-romero, audi, bmw, chevrolet, dodge, honda, isuzu, jaguar, mazda, mercedes-benz, mercury, mitsubishi, nissan, peugot, plymouth, porsche, renault, saab, subaru, toyota, volkswagen, volvo
4. fuel-type: diesel, gas.
5. aspiration: std, turbo.
6. num-of-doors: four, two.
7. body-style: hardtop, wagon, sedan, hatchback, convertible.
8. drive-wheels: 4wd, fwd, rwd.
9. engine-location: front, rear.
10. wheel-base: continuous from 86.6 to 120.9.
11. length: continuous from 141.1 to 208.1.
12. width: continuous from 60.3 to 72.3.
13. height: continuous from 47.8 to 59.8.
14. curb-weight: continuous from 1488 to 4066.
15. engine-type: dohc, dohcvt, l, ohc, ohcf, ohcvt, rotor.
16. num-of-cylinders: eight, five, four, six, three, twelve, two.
17. engine-size: continuous from 61 to 326.
18. fuel-system: 1bbl, 2bbl, 4bbl, idi, mfi, mpfi, spdi, spfi.
19. bore: continuous from 2.54 to 3.94.
20. stroke: continuous from 2.07 to 4.17.
21. compression-ratio: continuous from 7 to 23.
22. horsepower: continuous from 48 to 288.
23. peak-rpm: continuous from 4150 to 6600.
24. city-mpg: continuous from 13 to 49.
25. highway-mpg: continuous from 16 to 54.
26. price: continuous from 5118 to 45400.

Find the attribute information on the data set description page.

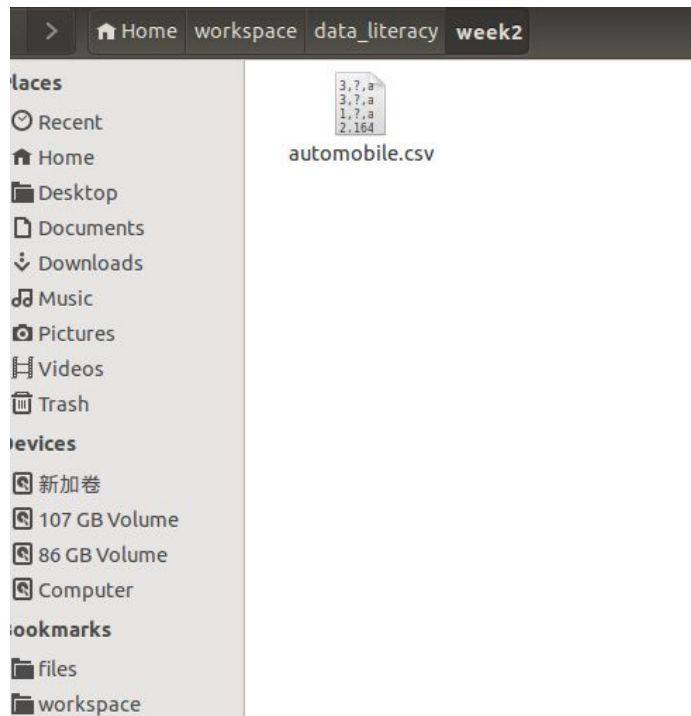
Open the data file in spreadsheet, insert a new row in the first row and add header information.

Delete all ? in the csv file, the R will treat any blank value as NA.

Add attribute header

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
	Symboling	Normalized-losses	make	fuel type	aspiration	number of doors	body style	drive wheels	engine location	wheel base	length	width	height	curb weight	engine type	number of cylind	engine size	fuel system	bore	stroke	compression ratio	horse power
1	3?		alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	64.1	48.8	2548 dohc	four	130	mpfi	3.47	2.68		9	11
2	3?		alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	64.1	48.8	2548 dohc	four	130	mpfi	3.47	2.68		9	11
3	1?		alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	171.2	65.5	52.4	2823 ohcv	six	152	mpfi	2.68	3.47		9	15
4	2		164 audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	176.6	66.2	54.3	2337 ohc	four	109	mpfi	3.19	3.4	10	10	
5	2		164 audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	99.4	176.6	66.4	54.3	2824 ohc	five	136	mpfi	3.19	3.4	8	11	
6	2?		164 audi	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	177.3	66.3	53.1	2507 ohc	five	136	mpfi	3.19	3.4	8.5	11	
7	1		164 audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	71.4	55.7	2844 ohc	five	136	mpfi	3.19	3.4	8.5	11	
8	1?		164 audi	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	71.4	55.7	2954 ohc	five	136	mpfi	3.19	3.4	8.5	11	
9	0		158 audi	gas	turbo	four	sedan	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	71.4	55.9	3086 ohc	five	131	mpfi	3.13	3.4	8.3	14	
10	1?		audi	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	4wd	front	99.5	178.2	67.9	52	3053 ohc	five	131	mpfi	3.13	3.4	7	16	
11	2		192 bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3	2395 ohc	four	108	mpfi	3.5	2.8	8.8	10	
12	3		192 bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3	2395 ohc	four	108	mpfi	3.5	2.8	8.8	10	
13	4		188 bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3	2710 ohc	six	164	mpfi	3.31	3.19	9	12	
14	5		188 bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3	2765 ohc	six	164	mpfi	3.31	3.19	9	12	
15	6		bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	103.5	189	66.9	55.7	3055 ohc	six	164	mpfi	3.31	3.19	9	12	
16	7		bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	103.5	189	66.9	55.7	3230 ohc	six	209	mpfi	3.62	3.39	8	18	
17	0?		bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	103.5	193.8	67.9	53.7	3380 ohc	six	209	mpfi	3.62	3.39	8	18	
18	0?		bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	110	197	70.9	56.3	3505 ohc	six	209	mpfi	3.62	3.39	8	18	
19	0		121 chevrolet	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	88.4	141.1	60.3	53.2	1488	three	61	2bbl	2.91	3.03	9.5	4	
20	1		98 chevrolet	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	94.5	155.9	63.6	52	1874 ohc	four	90	2bbl	3.03	3.11	9.6	7	
21	2		81 chevrolet	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	94.5	158.8	63.6	52	1909 ohc	four	90	2bbl	3.03	3.11	9.6	7	
22	3		118 dodge	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.8	1876 ohc	four	90	2bbl	2.97	3.23	9.4	6	
23	4		118 dodge	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.8	1876 ohc	four	90	2bbl	2.97	3.23	9.4	6	
24	5		118 dodge	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.8	2128 ohc	four	98	mpfi	3.03	3.39	7.6	10	
25	6		148 dodge	gas	std	four	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6	1967 ohc	four	90	2bbl	2.97	3.23	9.4	6	
26	7		148 dodge	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6	1989 ohc	four	90	2bbl	2.97	3.23	9.4	6	
27	8		148 dodge	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6	1989 ohc	four	90	2bbl	2.97	3.23	9.4	6	
28	9		148 dodge	gas	turbo	?	sedan	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6	2191 ohc	four	98	mpfi	3.03	3.39	7.6	10	
29	0		110 dodge	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd	front	103.3	174.6	64.6	59.8	2535 ohc	four	122	2bbl	3.34	3.46	8.5	8	
30	1		145 dodge	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	fwd	front	95.9	173.2	66.3	50.2	2811 ohc	four	156	mfi	3.6	3.9	7	14	
31	2		137 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	86.6	144.6	63.9	50.8	1713 ohc	four	92	1bbl	2.91	3.41	9.6	5	
32	3		137 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	86.6	144.6	63.9	50.8	1819 ohc	four	92	1bbl	2.91	3.41	9.2	7	
33	4		101 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	150	64	52.6	1837 ohc	four	79	1bbl	2.91	3.07	10.1	6	
34	5		101 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	150	64	52.6	1940 ohc	four	92	1bbl	2.91	3.41	9.2	7	
35	6		101 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	150	64	52.6	1956 ohc	four	92	1bbl	2.91	3.41	9.2	7	
36	7		110 honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	183.4	64	54.5	2010 ohc	four	92	1bbl	2.91	3.41	9.2	7	
37	8		78 honda	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd	front	96.5	157.1	63.9	58.3	2024 ohc	four	92	1bbl	2.92	3.41	9.2	7	
38	9		106 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	96.5	167.5	65.2	53.3	2236 ohc	four	110	1bbl	3.15	3.58	9	8	
39	0		106 honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	96.5	167.5	65.2	53.3	2289 ohc	four	110	1bbl	3.15	3.58	9	8	
40	1		85 honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	175.4	65.2	54.1	2304 ohc	four	110	1bbl	3.15	3.58	9	8	
41	2		85 honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	175.4	62.5	54.1	2372 ohc	four	110	1bbl	3.15	3.58	9	8	
42	3		85 honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	175.4	65.2	54.1	2465 ohc	four	110	mpfi	3.15	3.58	9	10	
43	4		107 honda	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	169.1	66	51	2293 ohc	four	110	2bbl	3.15	3.58	9.1	10	
44	5		17? suzuki	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	94.3	170.7	61.8	53.5	2337 ohc	four	111	2bbl	3.31	3.23	8.5	7	
45	6		17? suzuki	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	94.5	155.9	63.6	52	1874 ohc	four	90	2bbl	3.03	3.11	9.6	7	
46	7		17? suzuki	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	94.5	155.9	63.6	52	1909 ohc	four	90	2bbl	3.03	3.11	9.6	7	
47	8		2? suzuki	gas	std	four	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	155.9	63.6	52	2734 ohc	four	110	2bbl	3.43	3.23	9.0	9	

Read data from csv to R



copy the data in a project folder, here in my computer it's

`/home/zhihan/workspace/data_literacy/week2`

it's the directory path from root.

set the work directory to the project folder. In R or RStudio, type

```
>setwd
```

```
('/home/zhihan/workspace/data_literacy/week2')
```

Or in RStudio, click Session -> Set Working Directory -> Choose Directory

Read data from csv to R

```
automobile.data <- read.csv('automobile.csv')
```

The above line will read data from csv file and assign the data to an data frame object(you can think it as a kind of 'data container'). 'automobile.data' is the name of the data frame, the variable name is set by user.

type

```
automobile.data
```

Check the data that contains.

Directory path in computer system

absolute path

An absolute path points to the same location in the file system regardless of the current working directory. To do that, it must contain root directory. like

linux: /home/zhihan/workspace/data_literacy/week2

Windows: c:\users\zhihan

Linux use / as delimiter and windows use \ as delimiter

In a computer system, the root directory is the first or top-most directory in a hierarchy. Like

linux: /

Windows: c:\

relative path

A relative path starts from some given working directory, avoiding the need to provide full absolute path. like

if current working directory is

/home/zhihan/workspace/

And workspace contains folder data_literacy and data_literacy contains another path week2. Then the relative path for week2 is

data_literacy/week2

Besides, '.' represents **current working** directory and '..' represents **parent** directory.

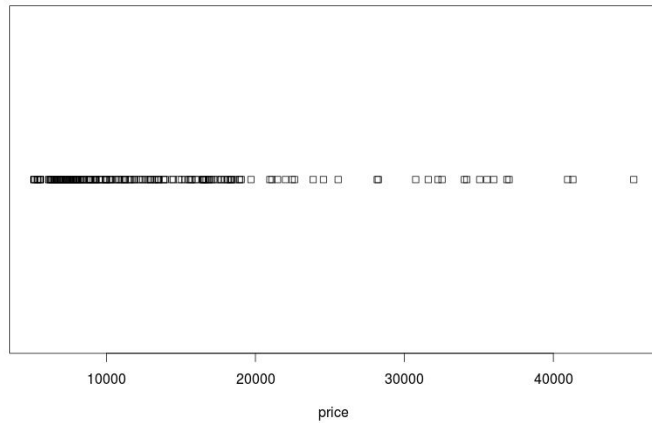
Read data from csv to R

part of the data is shown as follows.

```
> automobile.data <- read.csv('automobile.csv')
> automobile.data
```

	symboling	Normalized.losses	make	fuel.type	aspiration	number.of.doors	body.style	drive.wheels	engine.location	wheel.base	length	width	height
1	3	NA	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	64.1	48.8
2	3	NA	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	convertible	rwd	front	88.6	168.8	64.1	48.8
3	1	NA	alfa-romero	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	94.5	171.2	65.5	52.4
4	2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	176.6	66.2	54.3
5	2	164	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	4wd	front	99.4	176.6	66.4	54.3
6	2	NA	audi	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	99.8	177.3	66.3	53.1
7	1	158	audi	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	71.4	55.7
8	1	NA	audi	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	71.4	55.7
9	1	158	audi	gas	turbo	four	sedan	fwd	front	105.8	192.7	71.4	55.9
10	2	192	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3
11	0	192	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3
12	0	188	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3
13	0	188	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	101.2	176.8	64.8	54.3
14	1	NA	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	103.5	189.0	66.9	55.7
15	0	NA	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	103.5	189.0	66.9	55.7
16	0	NA	bmw	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	103.5	193.8	67.9	53.7
17	0	NA	bmw	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	110.0	197.0	70.9	56.3
18	2	121	chevrolet	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	88.4	141.1	60.3	53.2
19	1	98	chevrolet	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	94.5	155.9	63.6	52.0
20	0	81	chevrolet	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	94.5	158.8	63.6	52.0
21	1	118	dodge	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.8
22	1	118	dodge	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.8
23	1	118	dodge	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.8
24	1	148	dodge	gas	std	four	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6
25	1	148	dodge	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6
26	1	148	dodge	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	93.7	157.3	63.8	50.6
27	-1	110	dodge	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd	front	103.3	174.6	64.6	59.8
28	3	145	dodge	gas	turbo	two	hatchback	fwd	front	95.9	173.2	66.3	50.2
29	2	137	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	86.6	144.6	63.9	50.8
30	2	137	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	86.6	144.6	63.9	50.8
31	1	101	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	150.0	64.0	52.6
32	1	101	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	150.0	64.0	52.6
33	1	101	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	93.7	150.0	64.0	52.6
34	0	110	honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	163.4	64.0	54.5
35	0	78	honda	gas	std	four	wagon	fwd	front	96.5	157.1	63.9	58.3
36	0	106	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	96.5	167.5	65.2	53.3
37	0	106	honda	gas	std	two	hatchback	fwd	front	96.5	167.5	65.2	53.3
38	0	85	honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	175.4	65.2	54.1
39	0	85	honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	175.4	65.2	54.1
40	0	85	honda	gas	std	four	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	175.4	65.2	54.1
41	1	107	honda	gas	std	two	sedan	fwd	front	96.5	169.1	66.0	51.0
42	0	NA	isuzu	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	94.3	170.7	61.8	53.5
43	2	NA	isuzu	gas	std	two	hatchback	rwd	front	96.0	172.6	65.2	51.4
44	0	145	jaguar	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	113.0	199.6	69.6	52.8
45	0	NA	jaguar	gas	std	four	sedan	rwd	front	113.0	199.6	69.6	52.8
46	0	NA	jaguar	gas	std	two	sedan	rwd	front	107.0	191.7	70.6	47.8

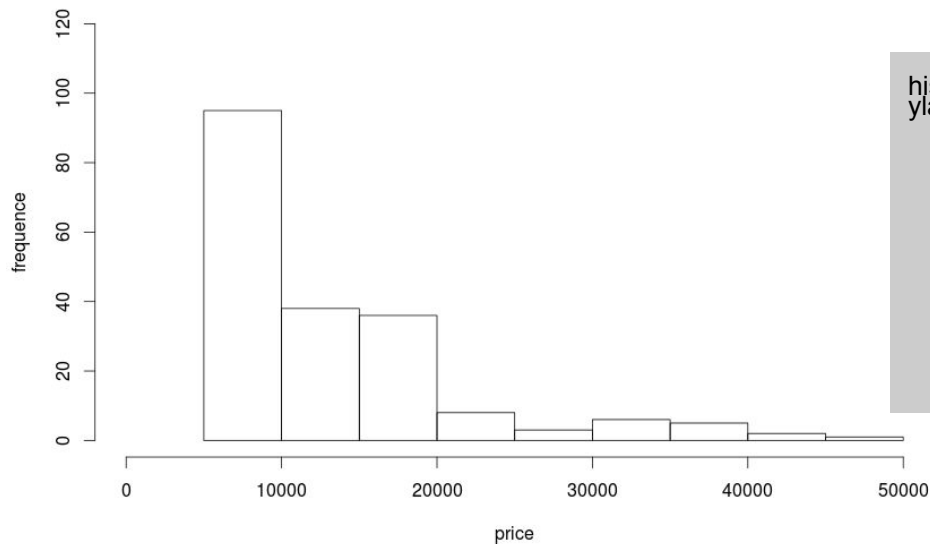
Distribution of Price



```
> stripchart(automobile.data$price,xlab = 'price')
```

Distribution of Price

Histogram of price



```
hist(price,ylim=c(0,120),xlim=c(0,50000),xlab='price',  
ylab='frequency')
```

Plot - brand and price relation

After data is loaded in R, it can be used for plotting.

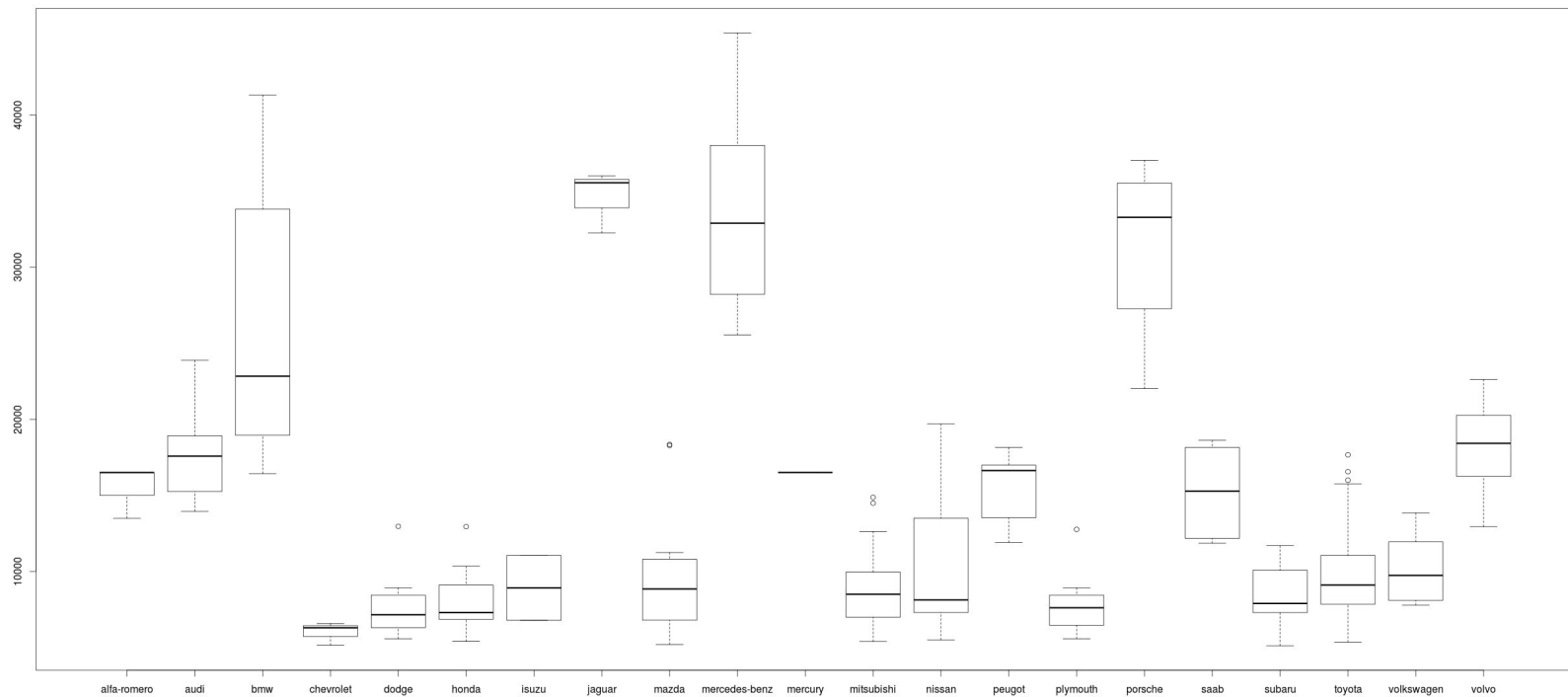
Plot the distribution of price

```
plot(automobile.data$price)
```

Plot the relation between make and price

```
plot(automobile.data$make, automobile.data$price)
```

Plot - brand and price relation



Plot - conclusion

Based on the data set, we can easily get following conclusions.

1. From the plot, if we set \$20000 as the boundary price for Luxury car, \$10000 as economy car. We can find the Luxury car maker.

BMW Janguar Benz Porche

2. And economy car makers as follows

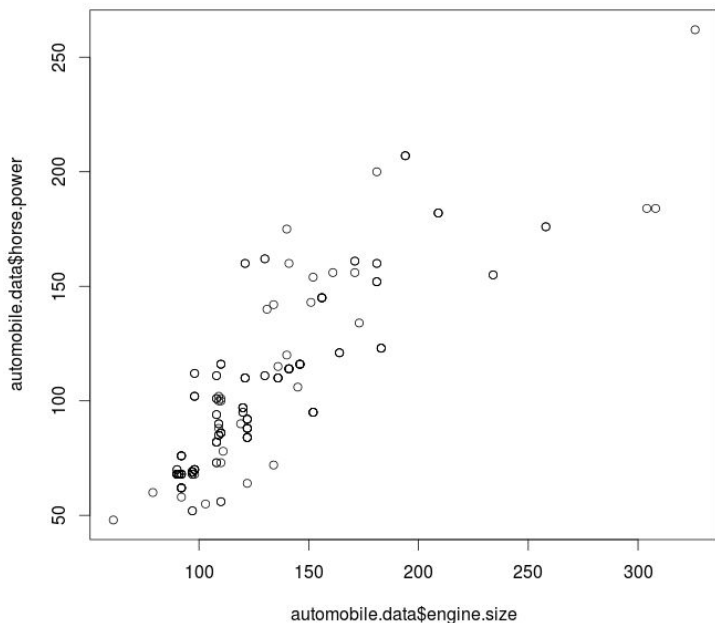
Toyota Honda Dodge Mazda and etc...

3. Those makers has big car price range: BMW, Benz, Nissan, Saab, Porsche.

4. Chevrolet produces the cheapest car among all makers

Plot - engine size and horse power

```
plot(automobile.data$engine.size,automobile.data$horse.power)
```



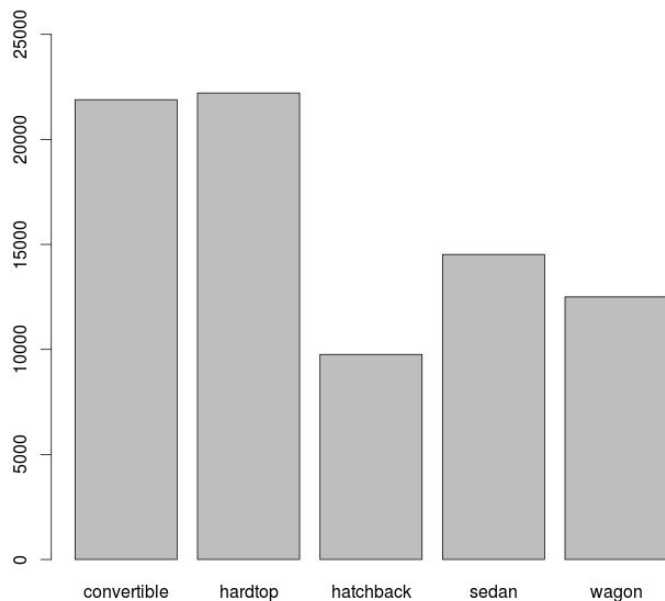
It is obvious that engine size and horse power has positive correlation.

Get more usage for plot function, use command

?plot

for help

barplot - body style and price



First, get the average price based on different car body styles.

```
tapply(automobile.data$price, automobile.data$body.style, mean)
```

Plot the relation of body style and average price

```
barplot(r, ylim = c(0, 25000))
```

other basic plot functions

<code>plot(x)</code>	plot of the values of x (on the <i>y</i> -axis) ordered on the <i>x</i> -axis
<code>plot(x, y)</code>	bivariate plot of x (on the <i>x</i> -axis) and y (on the <i>y</i> -axis)
<code>sunflowerplot(x, y)</code>	id. but the points with similar coordinates are drawn as a flower which petal number represents the number of points
<code>pie(x)</code>	circular pie-chart
<code>boxplot(x)</code>	“box-and-whiskers” plot
<code>stripchart(x)</code>	plot of the values of x on a line (an alternative to <code>boxplot()</code> for small sample sizes)
<code>coplot(x~y z)</code>	bivariate plot of x and y for each value (or interval of values) of z
<code>interaction.plot(f1, f2, y)</code>	if f1 and f2 are factors, plots the means of y (on the <i>y</i> -axis) with respect to the values of f1 (on the <i>x</i> -axis) and of f2 (different curves); the option fun allows to choose the summary statistic of y (by default fun=mean)
<code>matplot(x,y)</code>	bivariate plot of the first column of x <i>vs.</i> the first one of y , the second one of x <i>vs.</i> the second one of y , etc.
<code>dotchart(x)</code>	if x is a data frame, plots a Cleveland dot plot (stacked plots line-by-line and column-by-column)
<code>fourfoldplot(x)</code>	visualizes, with quarters of circles, the association between two dichotomous variables for different populations (x must be an array with dim=c(2, 2, k) , or a matrix with dim=c(2, 2) if k = 1)
<code>assocplot(x)</code>	Cohen–Friendly graph showing the deviations from independence of rows and columns in a two dimensional contingency table
<code>mosaicplot(x)</code>	‘mosaic’ graph of the residuals from a log-linear regression of a contingency table
<code>pairs(x)</code>	if x is a matrix or a data frame, draws all possible bivariate plots between the columns of x
<code>plot.ts(x)</code>	if x is an object of class “ ts ”, plot of x with respect to time, x may be multivariate but the series must have the same frequency and dates
<code>ts.plot(x)</code>	id. but if x is multivariate the series may have different dates and must have the same frequency
<code>hist(x)</code>	histogram of the frequencies of x
<code>barplot(x)</code>	histogram of the values of x
<code>qqnorm(x)</code>	quantiles of x with respect to the values expected under a normal law

<code>qqplot(x, y)</code>	quantiles of y with respect to the quantiles of x
<code>contour(x, y, z)</code>	contour plot (data are interpolated to draw the curves), x and y must be vectors and z must be a matrix so that dim(z)=c(length(x), length(y)) (x and y may be omitted)
<code>filled.contour(x, y, z)</code>	id. but the areas between the contours are coloured, and a legend of the colours is drawn as well
<code>image(x, y, z)</code>	id. but the actual data are represented with colours
<code>persp(x, y, z)</code>	id. but in perspective
<code>stars(x)</code>	if x is a matrix or a data frame, draws a graph with segments or a star where each row of x is represented by a star and the columns are the lengths of the segments
<code>symbols(x, y, ...)</code>	draws, at the coordinates given by x and y , symbols (circles, squares, rectangles, stars, thermometres or “boxplots”) which sizes, colours, etc, are specified by supplementary arguments
<code>termplot(mod.obj)</code>	plot of the (partial) effects of a regression model (mod.obj)