

应用数据分析与建模介绍(GE14208)



Lecture1 课程绪论

刘晨辉

邮箱: chenhuiliu@hnu.edu.cn

办公室:土木楼A422

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目录

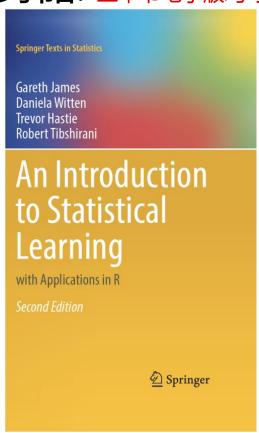
- 1. 课程简介
- 2. 数据分析背景
- 3. 统计学习简介
- 4. R/RStudio介绍
- 5. R基本知识
- 6. 实例分析

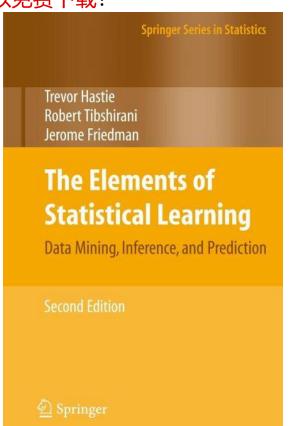
1. 课程简介

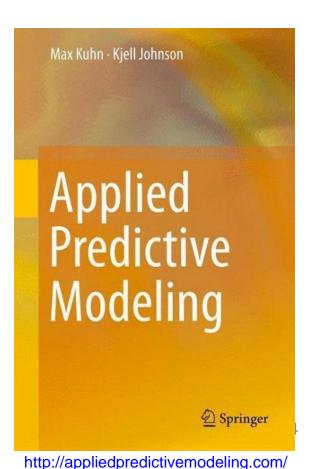
课程名称	应用数据分析与建模介绍(GE14208)
课程时间	3-13周,周二,9-11节
课程地点	复204
编程语言	R语言
课程考核	10%课堂表现+60%平时作业+30%课程项目
答疑时间	周二,下午4-6点
答疑地点	土木楼A422
联系方式	<u>chenhuiliu@hnu.edu.cn</u>
课程基础	《概率论与数理统计》,《线性代数》
课程目标	帮助大家了解基本的数据分析与建模知识,能利用R完成简单的数 据分析项目。

1. 课程简介

参考书目: 三本书电子版均可以免费下载!







https://www.statlearning.com/

https://hastie.su.domains/ElemStatLearn/



数据案例1:交通数据。从天马公寓到教室,你需要走多长时间?



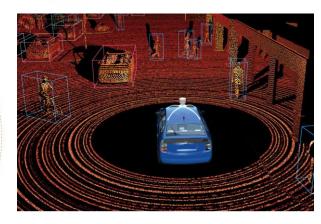










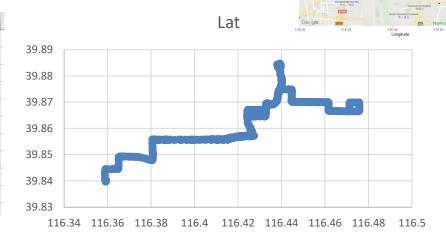




北京某电动公交车轨迹数据(ebus.csv):

时间,坐标,速度,加速度等。

	А	В	С	D	Е	F
1	vin	Time	Lon	Lat	Speed	Operation
2	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:47	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
3	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:47	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
4	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:47	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
5	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:48	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
6	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:48	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
7	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:48	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
8	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:48	116.3592	39.83979	0	1
9	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:49	116.3592	39.83979	15.7	1
10	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:49	116.3592	39.83979	4.1	1
11	LVCB4L4D3HM002839	5/20/2020 5:49	116.3592	39.83979	26.8	1



• 速度:最大值,最小值,平均值,...

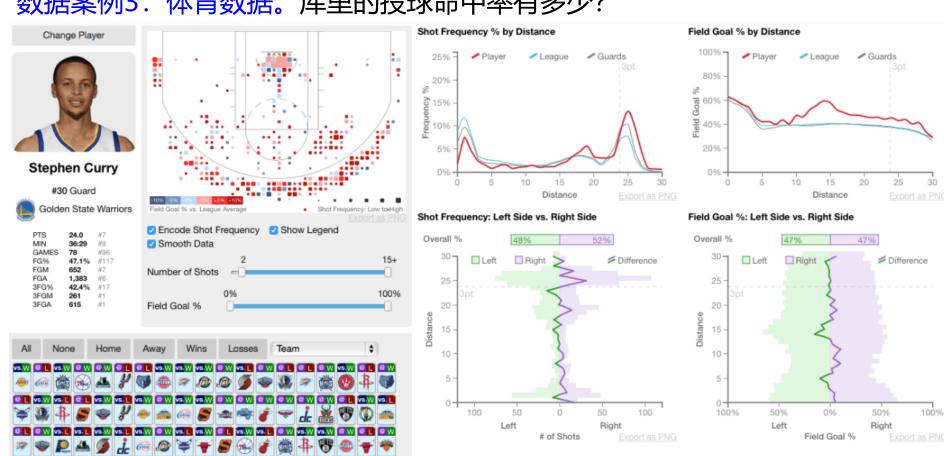
• 轨迹: 在excel中画出来

数据案例2:房价数据。房价会继续上涨吗?

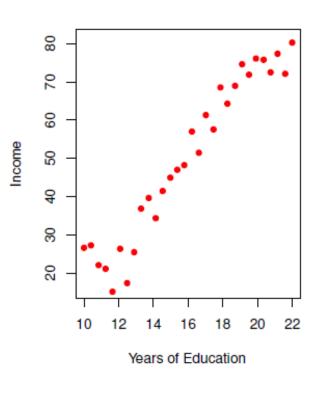




体育数据。库里的投球命中率有多少?



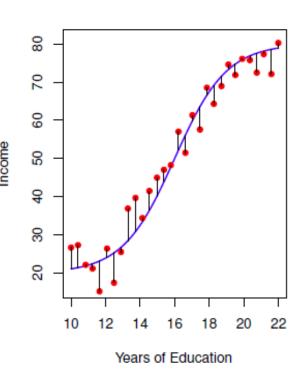
3.1 什么是统计学习?



假设观察到某个量化响应值Y,以 及一系列预测变量, X_1 , X_2 , ... X_p 。假设 $Y = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_p)$ 存在某种关系,那么可以表示成 $Y = f(X) + \epsilon$ 其中, ϵ 是一个随机误差项,与X相独立, 且平均值为0; f是一个未知的公式,代表了X提 供的关于Y的系统信息,也是我们 求解的目标。 统计学习本质上就是使用一系



- 回归(Regression)
- 分类(Classification)



3.2 为什么估算f?

预测 (Prediction)

- $\hat{Y} = \hat{f}(X)$
- f 经常被视为黑箱(Blackbox)。 只要预测精度够高,我们有时 并不关心它的精确形式。

推导

(Inference)

- $\hat{Y} = \hat{f}(X)$
- f也被视为黑箱(Blackbox), 但我们需要知道它的精确形式。

$$E\left[\left(Y-\widehat{Y}\right)^{2}\right]=E\left[\left(f(X)+\epsilon-\widehat{f}(X)\right)^{2}\right]$$

$$=\left[f(X)-\widehat{f}(X)\right]^{2}+Var(\epsilon)$$

Ŷ的预测精度取决于两个数据:

- 可减少误差(reducible error): *f*
- 不可减少误差(irreducible error): ϵ

在最小化可减少误差的前提下估算f!

问题:

哪些预测变量重要? 变量与响应值呈现什么关系? 12 用什么样的公式可以表征两者之间的关系?

3.3 怎么估算f?

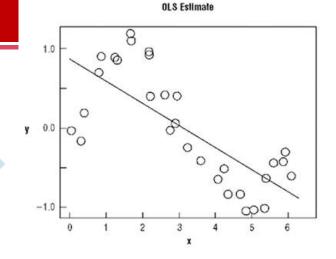
参数模型 (Parametric)

- $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \cdots + \beta_p X_p$
- 需要假设模型形式

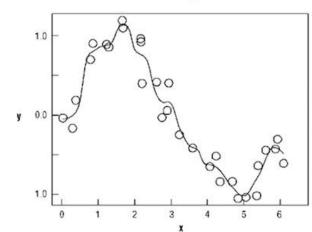
非参模型

(Non-Parametric)

- $\bullet \ Y = g(X)$
- 不需要假设模型形式,但是需要较大的数据集。







3.4 如何评价估算出的 f?

- 准确性(Accuracy)
- 可解释性 (Interpretability)
- Trade-off between prediction accuracy and model interpretability!



Flexibility

▶R是一种开源的统计计算与绘图语言,是目前最流行的数据分析语言之一。

TensorFlow

and large scale machine

learning.

- ▶R源于贝尔实验室S语言,开发者为Robert Gentleman和Ross Ihaka。
- ▶PYPL排名: Sep 2022排名7位(https://pypl.github.io/PYPL.html/)。

Worldwide, Sept 2022 compared to a year ago:						
Rank	Change	Language	Share	Trend		
1		Python	28.29 %	-1.8 %		
2		Java	17.31 %	-0.7 %		
3		JavaScript	9.44 %	-0.1 %		
4		C#	7.04 %	-0.1 %		
5		C/C++	6.27 %	-0.4 %		
6		PHP	5.34 %	-1.0 %		
7		R	4.18 %	+0.3 %		
8	ተተተ	TypeScript	3.05 %	+1.5 %		
9	ተተተ	Go	2.16 %	+0.6 %		
10		Swift	2.11 %	+0.5 %		

Languages	Best for	Features
Python	General programming, data analysis and deep learning.	Semantic way to generate complex plots. Allow to construct dynamic and interactive visualization.
R	Statistical analysis and data analysis.	Helps consider data manipulation challenges. Provides a "verbs" function to help translate the thoughts into codes.
Java	Scientific projects	Consistent usage without any disruption. Works on multiple projects at the same time.
Julia	Numerical computing with a syntax	Deep learning frameworksupports GPU operation and automatic differentiation.
Scala	Support object-oriented programming and functional languages.	Navigate the graph of related entitiesCarry out client-side validation
MATLAB	Array manipulation and specialized math functions	Allows the other modules to be loaded simultaneously
	Numerical computation	Works with mathematical expressions

efficiently. Deep neural networks and machine

learning principles are well supported.

R官方地址: https://www.r-project.org/

R下载地址: https://cran.r-project.org/mirrors.html

China

https://mirrors.tuna.tsinghua.edu.cn/CRAN/

https://mirrors.bfsu.edu.cn/CRAN/

https://mirrors.ustc.edu.cn/CRAN/

https://mirror-hk.koddos.net/CRAN/

https://mirrors.e-ducation.cn/CRAN/

https://mirror.lzu.edu.cn/CRAN/

https://mirrors.nju.edu.cn/CRAN/

https://mirrors.tongji.edu.cn/CRAN/

https://mirrors.sjtug.sjtu.edu.cn/cran/

https://mirrors.sustech.edu.cn/CRAN/

TUNA Team, Tsinghua University

Beijing Foreign Studies University

University of Science and Technology of China

KoDDoS in Hong Kong

Elite Education

Lanzhou University Open Source Society

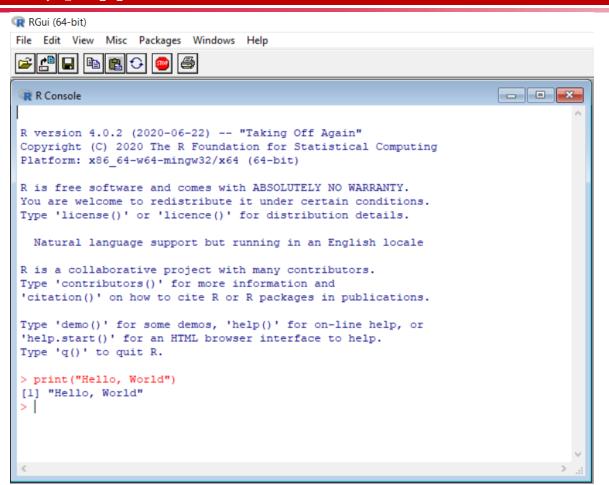
eScience Center, Nanjing University

Tongji University

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Southern University of Science and Technology (SUSTech)

R运行界面



RStudio是R的集成开发环境(IDE):界面丰富,使用方便。

https://rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download

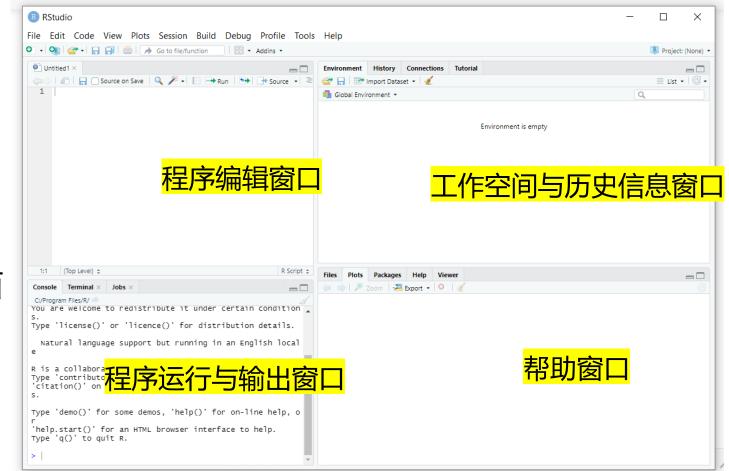
RStudio Desktop 1.4.1106 - Release Notes

- 1. Install R. RStudio requires R 3.0.1+.
- 2. Download RStudio Desktop. Recommended for your system:



Requires Windows 10/8/7 (64-bit)

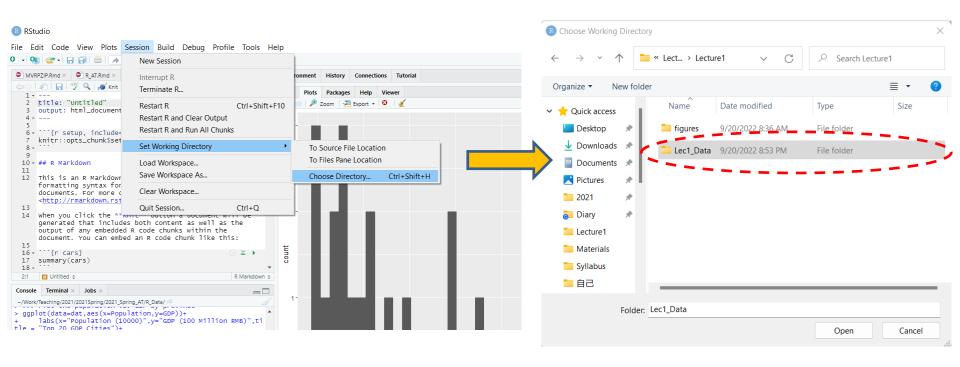




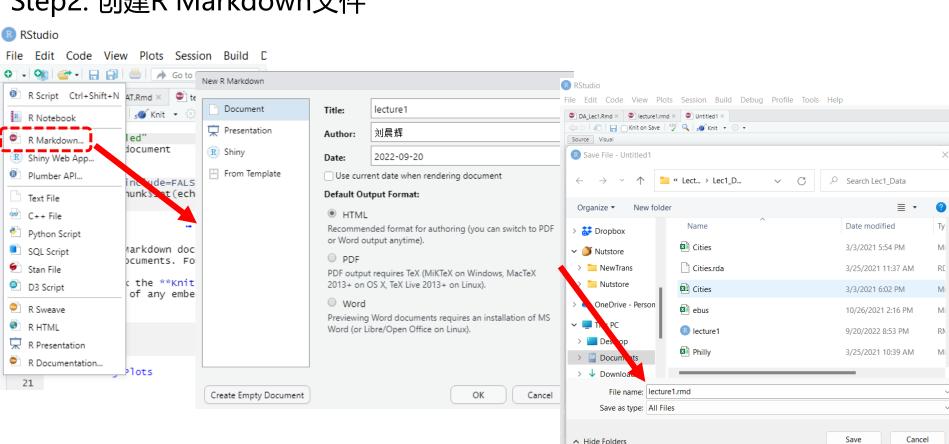
RStudio

运行界面

Step1: 设置工作目录 - 将工作目录设置为Lec1_Data文件夹



Step2: 创建R Markdown文件



5.1 常用操作 (Common Operations)

命令 (Command)	功能 (Function)	命令 (Command)	功能 (Function)	命令 (Command)	功能 (Function)
print()	显示内容	data()	上载数据	=/<-	赋值
help()/?	帮助工具	load()	上载文件	==	逻辑等于
getwd()	目前工作目录	save()	保存文件	! =	逻辑不等
setwd()	目前工作目录	format()	格式化文件	>	大于
list.files()	列出当前目录 所有内容	rm()	删除文件	<	小于
install.packag es()	安装工具包	class()	数据类型	!x	逻辑非
library()	上载工具包	ls()	列出环境所 有变量	X & Y	逻辑与

5.2 变量类型 (Variables)

- ▶数字(numeric): 数字
- ▶文本(character): 用单(双)引号包含
- ▶逻辑(TRUE/FALSE): 区分大小写
- ▶因子(factor): 分类数据, levels。
- 常用操作: class(), 判断变量类型。

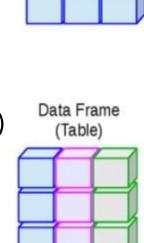
变量命名规则

- ▶由英文字母、数字、英文连接符(.,)组成
- ▶英文字母区分大小写: ab与AB不同
- ▶名称必须以英文字母为头
- ▶特殊字母不可使用: TRUE, FALSE, T, F, if, else, etc.

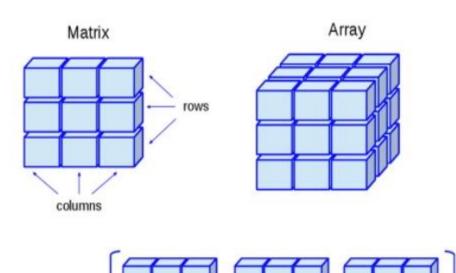
```
> a=1 > class(a)
> print(a)
             [1] "numeric"
\lceil 1 \rceil 1
> b<- "HNU"
> print(b)
[1] "HNU"
> C=TRUE
> print(c)
[1] TRUE
> d<- factor(c("HNU"))
> print(d)
[1] HNU
Levels: HNU
                         23
```

5.3 数据结构类型 (Data Structure)

- 向量(vector)
- 矩阵(matrix)
- 数组(array)
- 数据框(data frame)
- 列表(list)



Vector



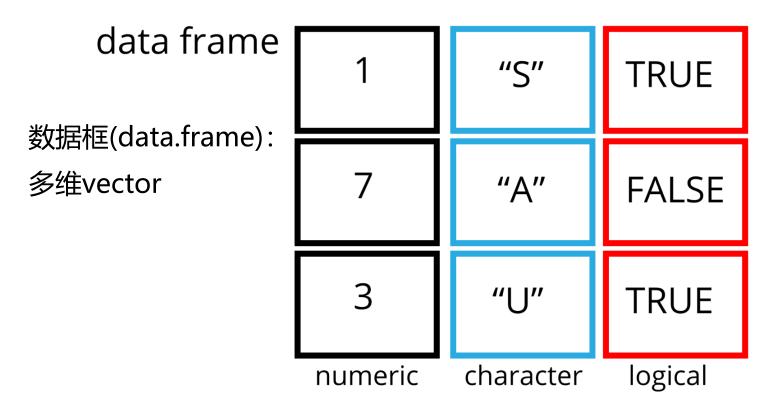
Lists

5.3 数据结构类型 (Data Structure)

```
向量(vector): 由元素(element)组成的一维数组
```

```
创造向量
                                    向量操作
                            > ### Vector Operation
> ### Vector
                            > b = c(1,100,10)
> a = 1
                            > print(class(b))
> print(a[1])
                            [1] "numeric"
[1] 1
                            > print(length(b))
                            Γ1] 3
> b = c(1,10,100)
                            > print(sort(b))
> print(b[1])
                                1 10 100
                            > print(sort(b,decreasing = TRUE))
                            [1] 100 10
> print(b[1:3])
                            > print(order(b))
      1 10 100
> print(b[c(1,3)])
                            > print(b[order(b)])
```

5.3 数据结构类型 (Data Structure)



5.3 数据结构类型 (Data Structure)

```
> ### data.frame
           > city<- c("Changsha","Wuhan")</pre>
           > province<- c("Hunan","Hubei")</pre>
           > population<- c(839.45,1121.2)</p>
           > gdp<- c(12142.52,15616.1)
           >
           > dat<- data.frame(cbind(city,province,population,qdp))</pre>
数据框:
           >
           > print(dat)
                 city province population
由列创造
           1 Changsha Hunan 839.45 12142.52
                Wuhan Hubei 1121.2 15616.1
           > print(colnames(dat))
           [1] "city" "province" "population" "gdp"
           > print(rownames(dat))
           [1] "1" "2"
           > print(nrow(dat))
           [1] 2
           > print(ncol(dat))
           [1] 4
```

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5.3 数据结构类型 (Data Structure)

```
> ### data.frame: rbind
           > city<- c("Changsha","Wuhan")</pre>
           > province<- c("Hunan","Hubei")</pre>
           > population<- c(839.45,1121.2)</pre>
           > gdp<- c(12142.52,15616.1)
           > record1<- c("Changsha","Hunan",839.45,12142.52)</pre>
           > record2<- c("Wuhan","Hubei",1121.2,15616.1)</pre>
数据框:
           > dat<- data.frame(rbind(record1,record2))</pre>
由行创造
           > print(dat)
                         X1
                               X2 X3
                                                X4
           record1 Changsha Hunan 839.45 12142.52
           record2 Wuhan Hubei 1121.2 15616.1
           > colnames(dat)<- c("city","province","population","gdp")</pre>
           > print(dat)
                        city province population
           record1 Changsha Hunan 839.45 12142.52
           record2
                      Wuhan Hubei
                                         1121.2 15616.1
```

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5.3 数据结构类型 (Data Structure)

```
> ### data.frame: operation
                 > print(class(dat))
                  [1] "data.frame"
                 > print(dim(dat))
                  [1] 2 4
                                      • 查看第一行的元素: dat[1,]
                 > print(nrow(dat))
                                      • 查看第一列的元素: dat[,1]
                  [1] 2
                 > print(ncol(dat))
                                      • 查看第一行,第一列的元素: dat[1,1]
数据框常用操作
                 [1] 4
                 > print(str(dat))
                  'data.frame': 2 obs. of 4 variables:
                  $ city : chr "Changsha" "Wuhan"
                  $ province : chr "Hunan" "Hubei"
                  $ population: chr "839.45" "1121.2"
                  $ gdp : chr "12142.52" "15616.1"
                 NULL
                 > print(names(dat))
                  [1] "city" "province" "population" "gdp"
                 > print(dat[1,1])
                  [1] "Changsha"
```

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5.4 数据输入输出 (Data Input & Output)

R支持批量的从主流的表格存储格式文件(例如CSV、XLSX/XLS、XML等)中输入数据:

- ▶CSV文件: 逗号分隔值 (comma-separated values) , 以纯文本形式存储表格数据的简单文件格式。
- ▶XLSX/XLS文件:二进制的文件。
- >.Rdata
- >XML
- >...

5.4 数据输入输出 (Data Input & Output)

- (1) CSV文件
- ▶本质为文本文件: 行为记录, 列为字段。
- ▶适合存储中小型数据

文本打开

EXCEL打开

	Cities - Notepad					
File	Edit	Format	View	Help		
Rank,City,Province,GDP,Population						
1, Shanghai, Shanghai, 38700.58, 2428.14						
2,Beijing,Beijing,36102.6,2153.6						
3, Shenzhen, Guangdong, 27670.24, 1343.88						

	Α	В	С	D	Е
1	Rank	City	Province	GDP	Population
2	1	Shanghai	Shanghai	38700.58	2428.14
3	2	Beijing	Beijing	36102.6	2153.6
4	3	Shenzhen	Guangdong	27670.24	1343.88

5.4 数据输入输出 (Data Input & Output)

```
(1) CSV文件: 直接读入, 无需任何工具包。
> ### Import CSV file
> dat<- read.csv("Cities.csv")</pre>
> print(dat)
   Rank City Province GDP Population
1 1 Shanghai Shanghai 38700.58 2428.14
2 2 Beijing Beijing 36102.60 2153.60
3 3 Shenzhen Guangdong 27670.24 1343.88
> ### csv data process
> dat<- read.csv("Cities.csv")
> print(class(dat)) #查看数据类型
                                        CSV文件输入后,数
[1] "data.frame"
> print(ncol(dat)) #列数
                                        据类型为数据框。
Γ11 5
> print(nrow(dat)) #行数
```

5.4 数据输入输出 (Data Input & Output)

(1) CSV文件: 直接读出, 无需任何工具包。

```
> #### Export CSV file
> write.csv(dat,file="Cities_New1.CSV")
> write.csv(dat,file="Cities_New2.CSV"(,row.names = FALSE)
> dat_new1<- read.csv("Cities_New1.C5V")</pre>
> dat_new2<- read.csv("Cities_New2.C5V")</pre>
> print(head(dat_new1,3))
  x /Rank
            City Province GDP Population
      1 Shanghai Shanghai 38700.58 2428.14
      2 Beijing Beijing 36102.60 2153.60
3 3
      3 Shenzhen Guangdong 27670.24 1343.88
> print(head(dat_new2,3))
          City Province GDP Population
  Rank
    1 Shanghai Shanghai 38700.58 2428.14
                                            注意行名字的设定!
    2 Beijing Beijing 36102.60 2153.60
    3 Shenzhen Guangdong 27670.24
                                    1343.88
                                                             33
```

5.4 数据输入输出 (Data Input & Output)

(2) XLSL文件 需要工具包" readxl"," writexl"。 ➤ install.packages("readxl") ➤ install.packages("writexl")

```
library(readxl)
library(writexl)

### Import xlsx file
dat<- readxl::read_xlsx(path = "Cities.xlsx",sheet = 1)
print(head(dat,3))

### Output xlsx file
writexl::write_xlsx(dat,path = "Cities_New.xlsx")</pre>
```

5.4 数据输入输出 (Data Input & Output)

(3) Rdata文件: R自带的数据存储格式, load & save

```
> load("Cities.rda")
> print(head(Cities))
 Rank City Province GDP Population
    1 Shanghai Shanghai 38700.58 2428.14
      Beijing Beijing 36102.60 2153.60
    3 Shenzhen Guangdong 27670.24 1343.88
    4 Guangzhou Guangdong 25019.11 1530.59
    5 Chongqing Chongqing 25002.79 3124.32
         Suzhou Jiangsu 20170.50
                                    1074.99
> Cities New<- Cities
> save(Cities_New,file = "Cities_New.rda")
```

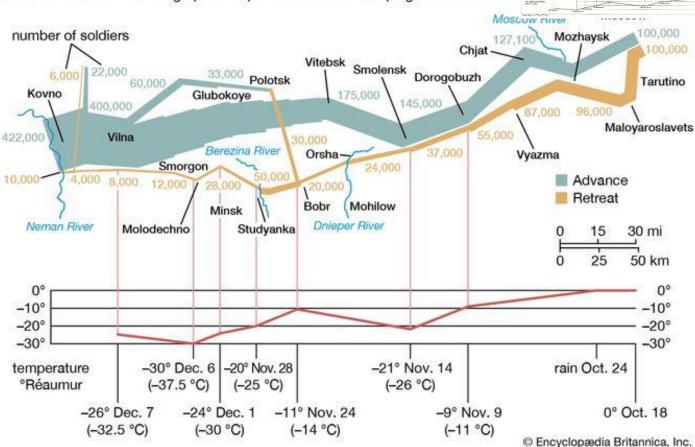
5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

国家综合交通 立体网络规划 (2021)



5.5 数据可视化 (D Based on Charles Minard's graph of Napoleon's Russian campaign of 1812.

拿破仑1812侵俄 战争 Source: Charles-Joseph Minard



5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(1) R自带画图工具: plot, line, points, hist, pie, ...

Usage

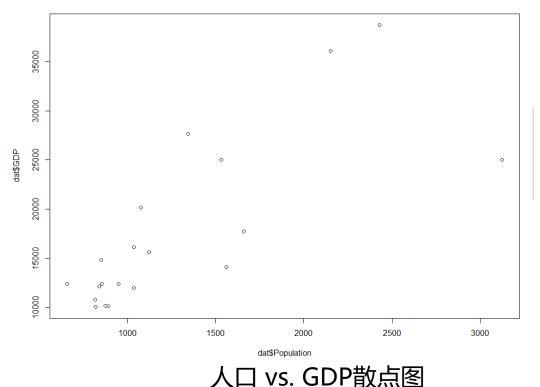
```
plot(x, y, ...)
```

Arguments

- x the coordinates of points in the plot. Alternatively, a single plotting structure, fun
- y the y coordinates of points in the plot, optional if x is an appropriate structure.
- ... Arguments to be passed to methods, such as graphical parameters (see par).

5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(1) R自带画图工具: **plot**



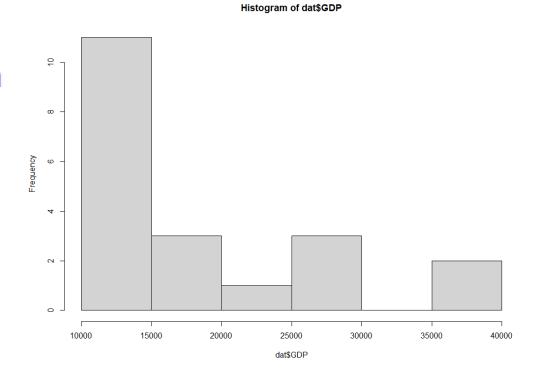
- > ### Basic plot functions
- > dat<- read.csv("Cities.csv")
- > plot(dat\$Population,dat\$GDP)

5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(1) R自带画图工具: hist

hist: 直方图

- > ### Histogram
- > hist(dat\$GDP)



5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(2) ggplot工具

ggplot2: R中最常用的画图工具包。

- install.packages("ggplot2")
- library(ggplot2)

ggplot () is used to construct the initial plot object, and is almost always followed by + to add component to the plot.

- ggplot(df, aes(x, y, other aesthetics))
- ggplot(df)
- ggplot()

5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(2) ggplot工具



Hadley Wickham

职位: Chief Scientist in RStudio, Inc.

出生:

1979/10/14

Hamilton, New Zealand

博士毕业学校:

Iowa State University

博士生导师:

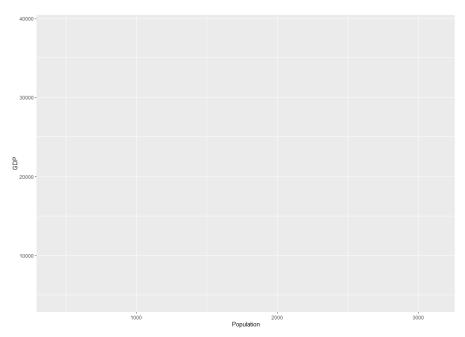
Di Cook & Heike Hofmann

奖项:

2019 COPSS Presidents' Award

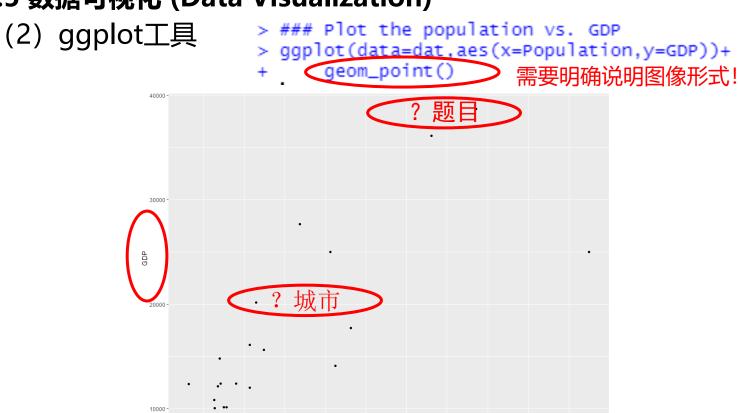
5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(2) ggplot工具 |> ### Plot the population vs. GDP |> ggplot(data=dat,aes(x=Population,y=GDP))



人口 vs. GDP散点图

5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)



Population

5.5 数据可视化 (Data Visualization)

(2) ggplot工具



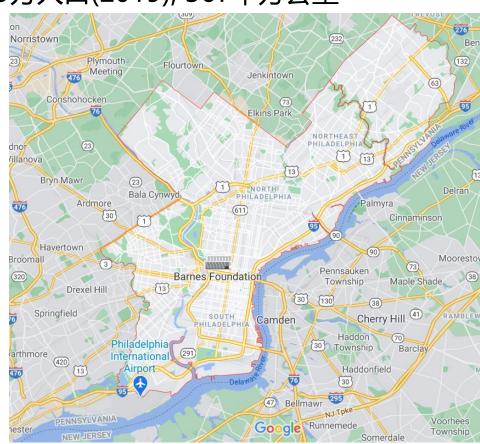
5.6 数据基本运算操作 (Operations)

- 1.求和(sum): sum(dat\$GDP)
- 2.最大值(Max): max(dat\$GDP)
- 3.最小值(Min): min(dat\$GDP)
- 4.中位值(Median): median(dat\$GDP)
- 5.百分位值(Percentile): quantile(dat\$GDP)
- 6.平均值(Average/Mean): mean(dat\$GDP)
- 7.方差(Variance): var(dat\$GDP)
- 8.标准差(Standard Deviation): sd(dat\$GDP)
- 9.汇总: summary(dat\$GDP)

```
> ### Basic Functions
> print(summary(dat$GDP))
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
  4546 5940 7811 10979 12393 38701
```

费城(Philadelphia): 157.9万人口(2019), 367平方公里





费城交通事故记录 (2008-2017)

▶一共有多少交通事故发生?造成多少死亡?多少受伤?

▶事故组成:交叉口,天气,与碰撞类型

```
### Crash composition ########
### Intersection
print(table(philly$Intersection))
print(prop.table(table(philly$Intersection)))
# 36555 49155
### Weather
print(table(philly$Weather))
print(prop.table(table(philly$Weather)))
 Good Rain Snow
# 71416 12606 1690
### Collision
print(table(philly$Collision))
print(prop.table(table(philly$Collision)))
# Angle Hit_fixed_object Hit_pedestrian
                                                  Rear_end
# 33542
                  12708
                                   14926
                                                     24536
```

- ▶发生的时间分布: 年份, 月份, 分别以表格和曲线形式画出来?
- > print(table(philly\$Year,philly\$Month))

```
2 3 4 5 6
                            7 8
                                        10
2008 620 602 690 777 777 730 666 472 669 502 661 652
                732 805 735 689 519
                                   683
2010 611 456 712 774 836 794 757 751 756 834
        542 662 740 795 758 688 743 684 762 709 763
            827 832 871 815 704 663 696 756
    618 596 761 789 870 781 712 707 775 678
2014 554 440 660 696 680 703 680 714 725 781 730 733
2015 593 582 645 737 807 861 806 788 793
                                       857 796 830
2016 729 727 777 857 892 842 761 794 786 832 853 724
2017 656 626 707 776 880 704 476 788 717 805 810 726
```

```
t1<- as.data.frame(table(philly$Year,philly$Month))
names(t1)<- c("Year", "Month", "Freq")
t1$Month<- as.numeric(as.character(t1$Month))
q1<- qqplot(data = t1)+
  geom_line(aes(x=Month,y=Freq,color=Year,linetype=Year))
print(g1)
```

谢谢!