

Lab Experiment - 1

CSE3020 - Data Visualisation

18BCE0715
SANJIT C K S
LAB - L13 + L14

Source Code

Dataset Used: AirQuality Dataset

```
#dataframes in R tool  
data()
```

```
airquality
```

```
str(airquality)
```

```
summary(airquality)
```

```
plot(airquality)
```

```
plot(airquality$Day,airquality$Temp)
```

```
#Grid chart the margin of the grid(mar),
```

```
#no of rows and columns(mfrow),
```

```
#whether a border is to be included(bty) and position of the
```

```
#labels(las: 1 for horizontal, las: 0 for vertical).
```

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2), mar=c(2,5,2,1), las=1, bty="n")
```

```
# Simple Histogram
```

```
#A histogram is very common plot.
```

```
#It plots the frequencies that data appears
```

#within certain ranges.

```
hist(airquality$Temp, main="Histogram",xlab='temperature',col="orange",ylim=c(0,30))
```

#Simple Scatterplot

#A scatter plot provides a graphical view of

#the relationship between two sets of numbers.

```
plot(airquality$Ozone, airquality$Solar.R, main="Scatterplot Airquality",  
     xlab="Ozone Level ", ylab="Solar.R level", pch=1,  
     col=c("green", "yellow"))
```

Simple Bar Plot

#Barplots are useful for comparing the distribution of

#a quantitative variable (numeric) between groups or categories.

```
counts <- table(airquality$Wind)  
barplot(counts, main="Wind Variation",  
        xlab="Wind",horiz=TRUE)
```

Stacked Bar Plot with Colors and Legend

```
counts <- table(airquality$Ozone, airquality$Temp)  
barplot(counts, main="Air Quality Distribution by Ozone and Temp",  
        xlab="Ozone Levels", col=c("darkblue","pink"),  
        legend = rownames(counts))
```

Grouped Bar Plot

```
counts <- table(airquality$Ozone, airquality$Wind)  
barplot(counts, main="Air Pollution Distribution via Ozone and Wind",  
        xlab="Ozone", col=c("darkblue","red"),  
        legend = rownames(counts), beside=TRUE)
```

Simple Pie Chart

```
slices <- c(100,106, 120,40, 16, 80)
```

```
lbls <- c("India","US", "UK", "Australia", "Germany", "Other")
```

```
pie(slices, labels = lbls, main="Pie Chart of Countries Contribution to Pollution")
```

```
# Boxplot of MPG by Car Cylinders
```

```
#A boxplot provides a graphical view of the median, quartiles,
```

```
#maximum, and minimum of a data set.
```

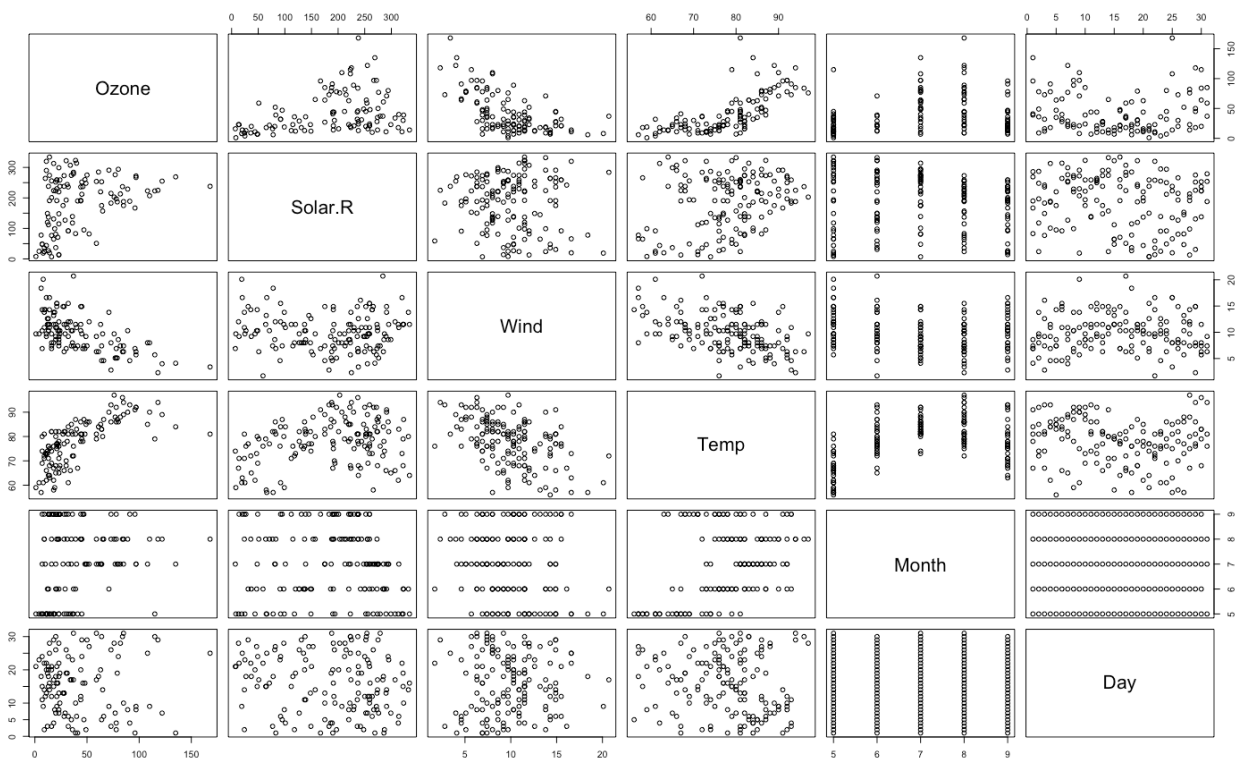
```
boxplot(Ozone~Temp,data=airquality, main="Ozone vs Temp",
```

```
       xlab="Ozone", ylab="Temperature")
```

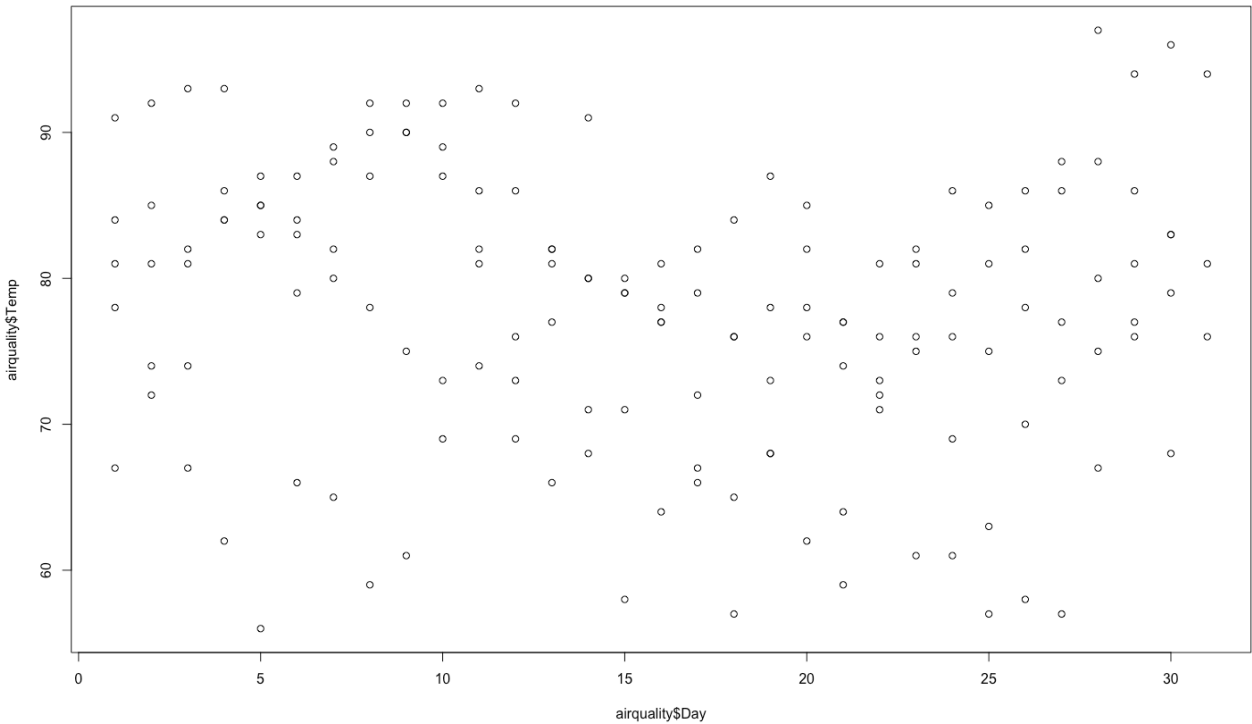
Output Plots

```
> str(airquality)
'data.frame': 153 obs. of 6 variables:
 $ Ozone : int 41 36 12 18 NA 28 23 19 8 NA ...
 $ Solar.R: int 190 118 149 313 NA NA 299 99 19 194 ...
 $ Wind : num 7.4 8 12.6 11.5 14.3 14.9 8.6 13.8 20.1 8.6 ...
 $ Temp : int 67 72 74 62 56 66 65 59 61 69 ...
 $ Month : int 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 ...
 $ Day : int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
```

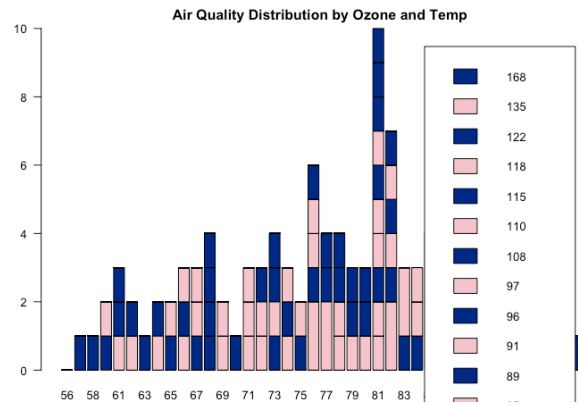
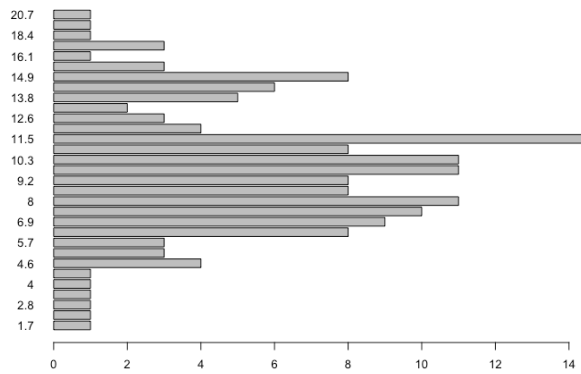
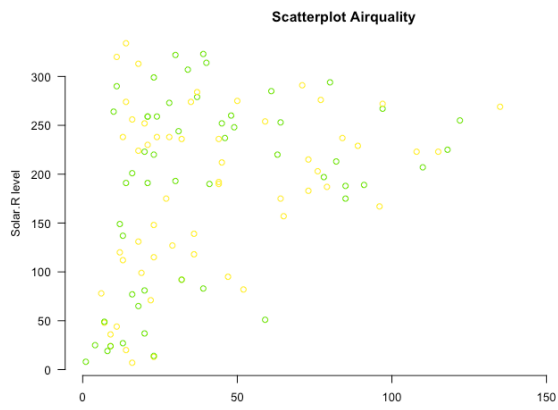
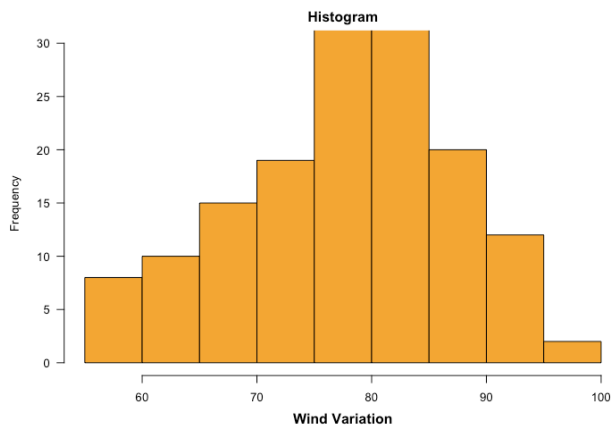
```
plot(airquality)
```



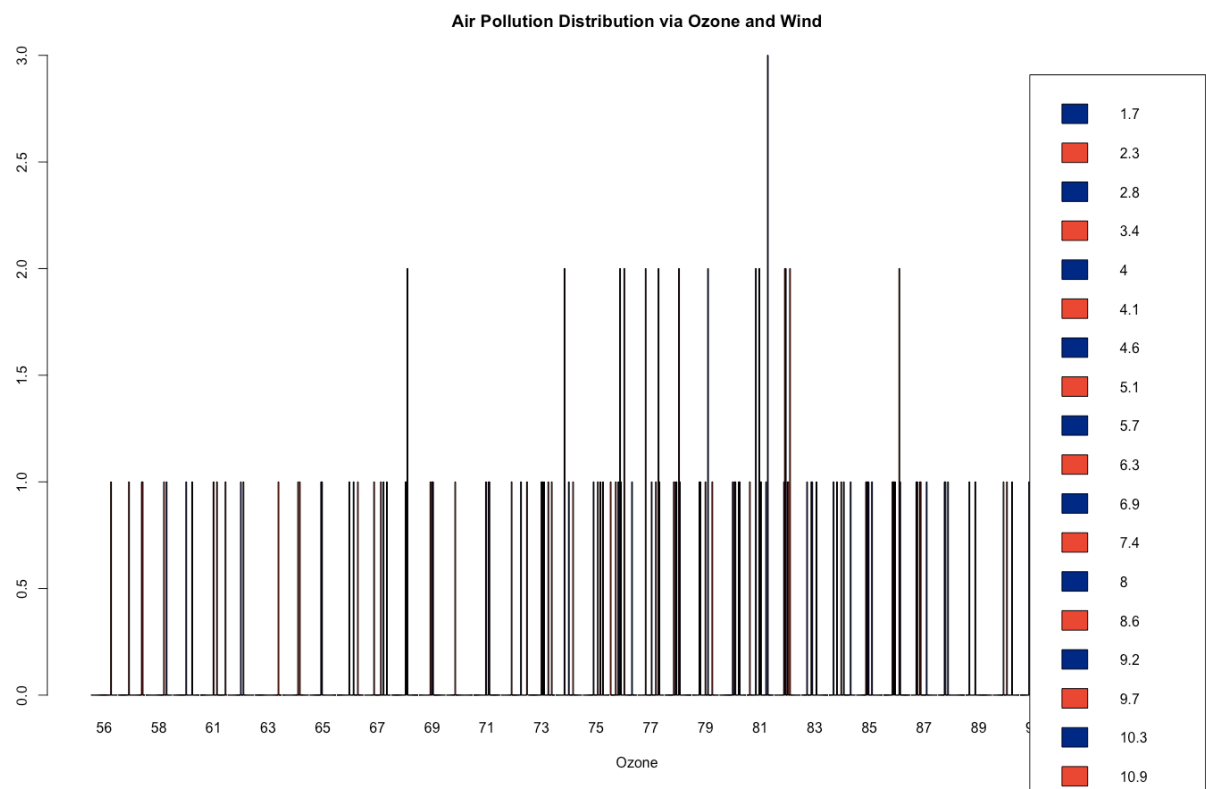
```
plot(airquality$Day,airquality$Temp)
```



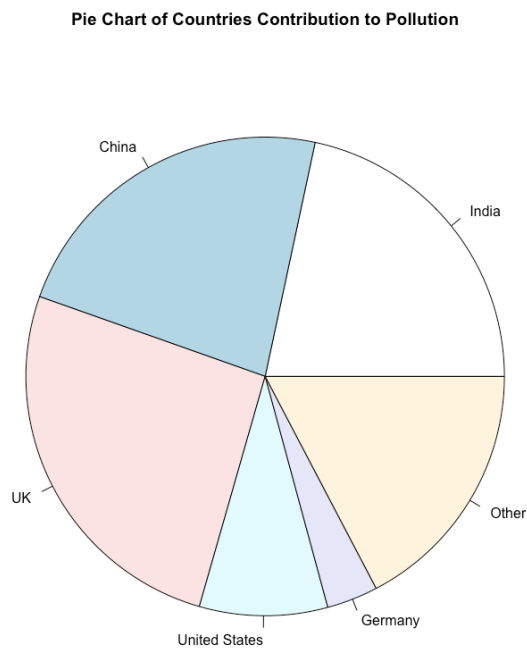
Histogram, Scatter Plot and Bar Plot



Grouped Bar Plot



Pie Chart



Box Plot

