

Some Practice for R

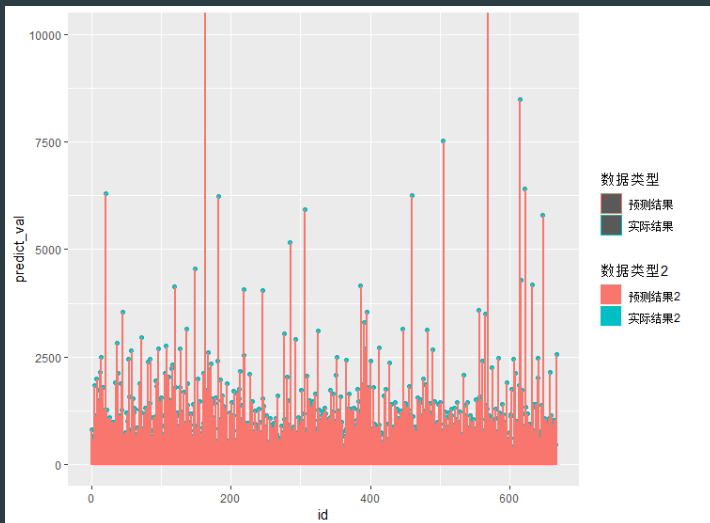
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Practice Content & Codes

- ▶ Some modification on the homework of the curriculum Bigdata, including:
 - ▶ real/predict data for the page view of Xiamen university (XMU) news
 - ▶ word cloud of those news
- ▶ Plotting the trajectory estimated by the recent work of simultaneous localization and mapping (SLAM)

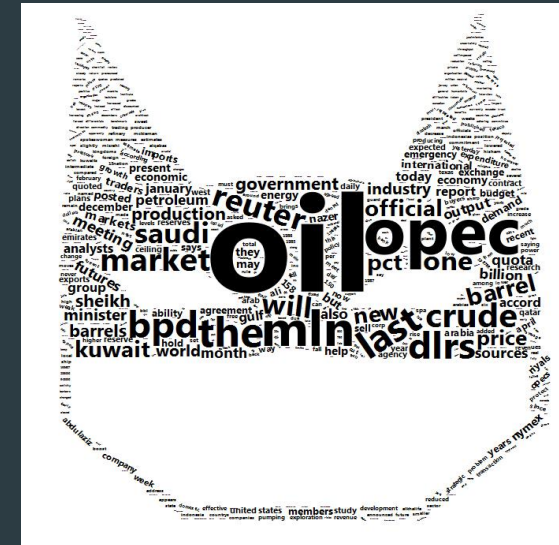
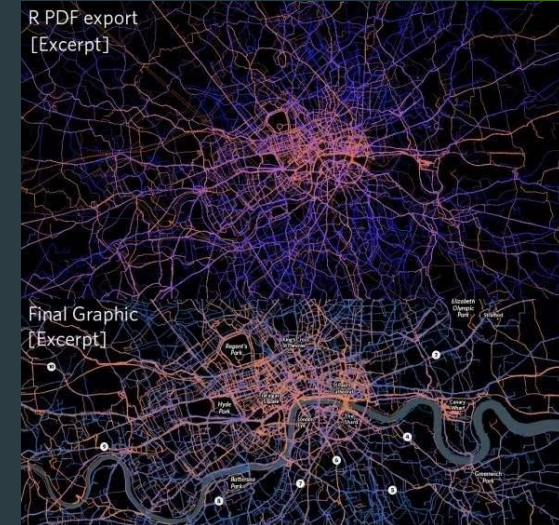
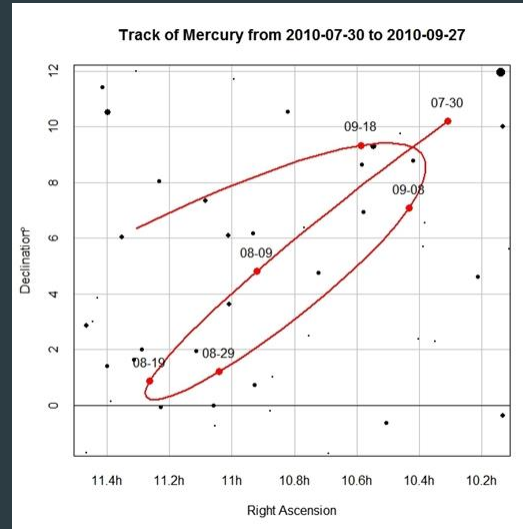


Practice Content & Codes

- ▶ Two parts of the codes
- ▶ Bigdata & data mining are in
 - ▶ https://github.com/trigger1996/R_homework
- ▶ SLAM trajectory plotting is in
 - ▶ https://github.com/trigger1996/trajectory_plotter_demo

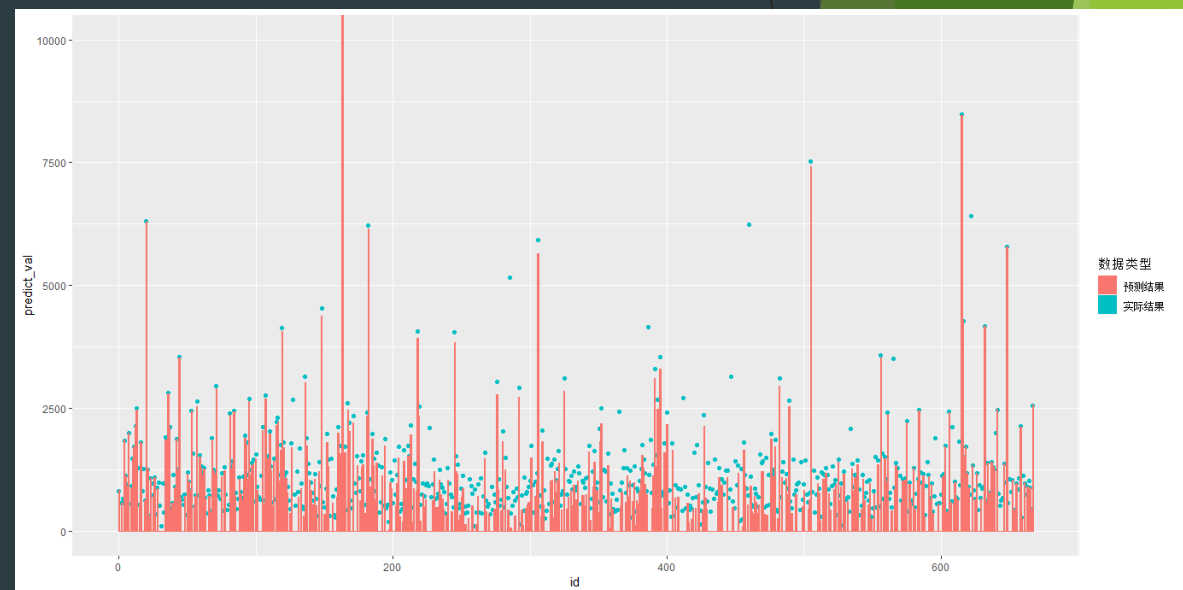
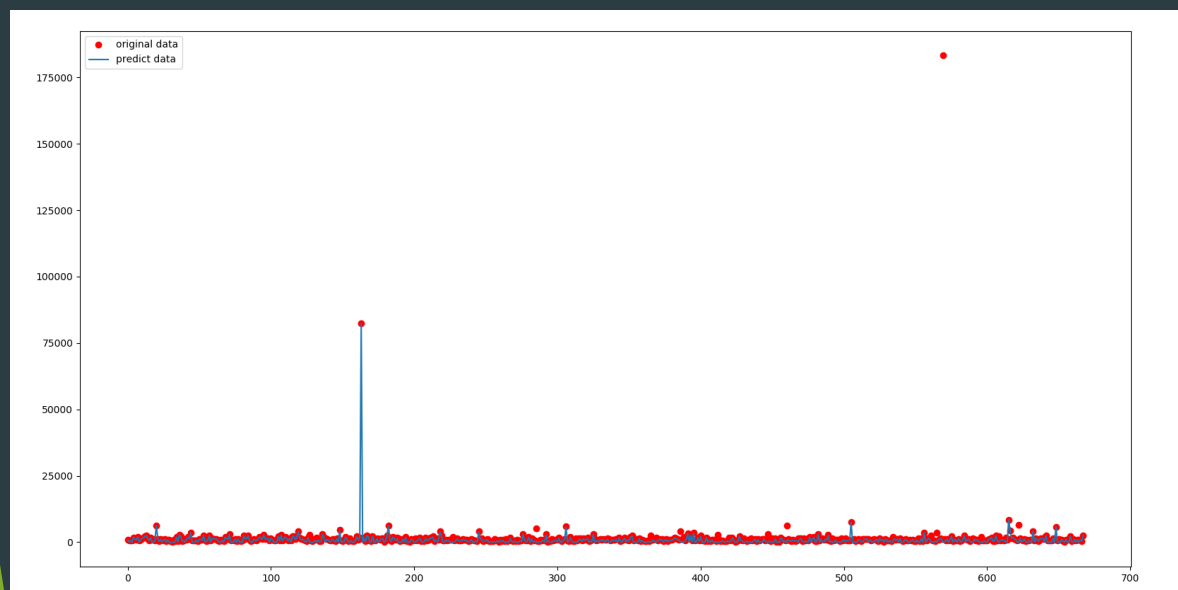
Why R plotting?

- Needs of curriculum
- Indeed beautiful



Why R plotting?

- ▶ Python result Vs R result
 - ▶ Brighter colors
 - ▶ Available cutoff



Process of Plotting

► Python & R interaction

► How to transfer data from python to R?

- MySQL RMySQL
- Text document Import data

► Known issues

- GBK to UTF8
- 1000 limits in MySQL

JUST Click your MOUSE!

```
2 load_MySQL_TableAll<-function(table_name) {
3   all_packages = .packages(all.available=T)
4   # 安装DBI
5   if (which(all_packages == 'DBI') == 0) { # 这个是因为R的数组开头是1, 而不是0, 和MATLAB一样
6     install.packages("DBI")
7   }
8   # 安装RMySQL
9   if (which(all_packages == 'RMySQL') == 0) {
10    install.packages("RMySQL")
11  }
12  library("DBI")
13  library("RMySQL")
14
15  conn <- dbConnect(MySQL(), dbname = "db", username="ghost", password="1730", host="localhost", port=3306)
16  dbSendQuery(conn, 'SET NAMES gbk') # 解决中文乱码问题, 关键
17
18  table_content <- dbReadTable(conn, table_name)
19
20
21  dbDisconnect(conn)
22  return (table_content)
23 }
24
```

```
43 ##
44 ##
45 wordlist_train <- load_MySQL_TableAll(wordlist_train_tablename) # 训练数据集基本信息
46 wordlist_test <- load_MySQL_TableAll(wordlist_test_tablename) # 测试数据集基本信息
47
48 wordindex_title <- load_MySQL_TableAll(word_index_title_tablename) # 标题索引
49 #wordindex_context <- vector(mode="data",length=3)
50 #for (i in 0:2)
51 # wordindex_context[i+1] <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(word_index_context_tablename, as.character(i)))
52 wordindex_context_0 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(word_index_context_tablename, as.character(0)))
53 wordindex_context_1 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(word_index_context_tablename, as.character(1)))
54 wordindex_context_2 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(word_index_context_tablename, as.character(2)))
55 wordindex_context_3 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(word_index_context_tablename, as.character(3)))
56 # 文字索引
57
58 ann_result_train <- load_MySQL_TableAll(result_train_tablename) # 训练集预测结果
59 ann_result_test <- load_MySQL_TableAll(result_test_tablename) # 测试集预测结果
60
61 ann_weight_0 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(ann_weight_tablename, as.character(0)))
62 ann_weight_1 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(ann_weight_tablename, as.character(1)))
63 ann_weight_2 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(ann_weight_tablename, as.character(2)))
64 ann_weight_3 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(ann_weight_tablename, as.character(3)))
65 ann_weight_4 <- load_MySQL_TableAll(paste0(ann_weight_tablename, as.character(4)))
# 训练出来权重矩阵, 这里因为单层神经网络的缘故, 是
```

Process of Plotting

► Data structure transform for words

id	seq_all	real_val	word_index
1	0	255	1941
2	1	238	539
3	2	807	373
4	3	216	878
5	4	385	549
6	5	452	633
7	6	453	1645
8	7	8	1423
9	8	437	809
10	9	622	1133
11	10	549	909
12	11	692	2794
13	12	729	5995
14	13	467	1138
15	14	274	1477
16	15	527	554
17	16	581	2757
18	17	813	224
19	18	726	1054

value	word
1	厦门大学
2	学院
3	工作
4	中国
5	我校
6	发展
7	学校
8	建设
9	对
10	学生
11	教育
12	教授
13	活动
14	新
15	研究
16	委
17	他
18	们
19	创新



word_actual_test	list [1 x 166]	List of length 166
[[1]]	character [24]	'我校' '学校' '学习' '副' '代表' '师生' ...
[[2]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '学院' '中国' '发展' '建设' '教育' ...
[[3]]	character [24]	'学院' '中国' '学生' '新' '要' '学习' ...
[[4]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '工作' '我校' '对' '学生' '2018' ...
[[5]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '建设' '以' '有' '管理' '服务' ...
[[6]]	character [24]	'工作' '学校' '活动' '以' '校区' '也' ...
[[7]]	character [24]	'发展' '学校' '建设' '对' '学生' '教育' ...
[[8]]	character [23]	'研究' '2018' '国际' '院士' '10' '协会' ...
[[9]]	character [24]	'工作' '发展' '学校' '建设' '学生' '新' ...
[[10]]	character [24]	'我校' '对' '学生' '他' '创新' '合作' ...
[[11]]	character [24]	'学院' '发展' '建设' '教授' '一流' '学科' ...
[[12]]	character [23]	'厦门大学' '学院' '学生' '他' '厦大' '同学' ...
[[13]]	character [21]	'厦门大学' '我校' '2018' '专业' '本科' '级' ...
[[14]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '对' '学生' '他' '并' '师生' ...
[[15]]	character [23]	'工作' '对' '他' '们' '大赛' '有' ...
[[16]]	character [24]	'学院' '中国' '我校' '活动' '新' '厦大' ...
[[17]]	character [22]	'教授' '研究' '以' '到' '重要' '设计' ...
[[18]]	character [24]	'工作' '要' '各' '单位' '应急' '领导' ...

Process of Plotting

► Data structure transform for words

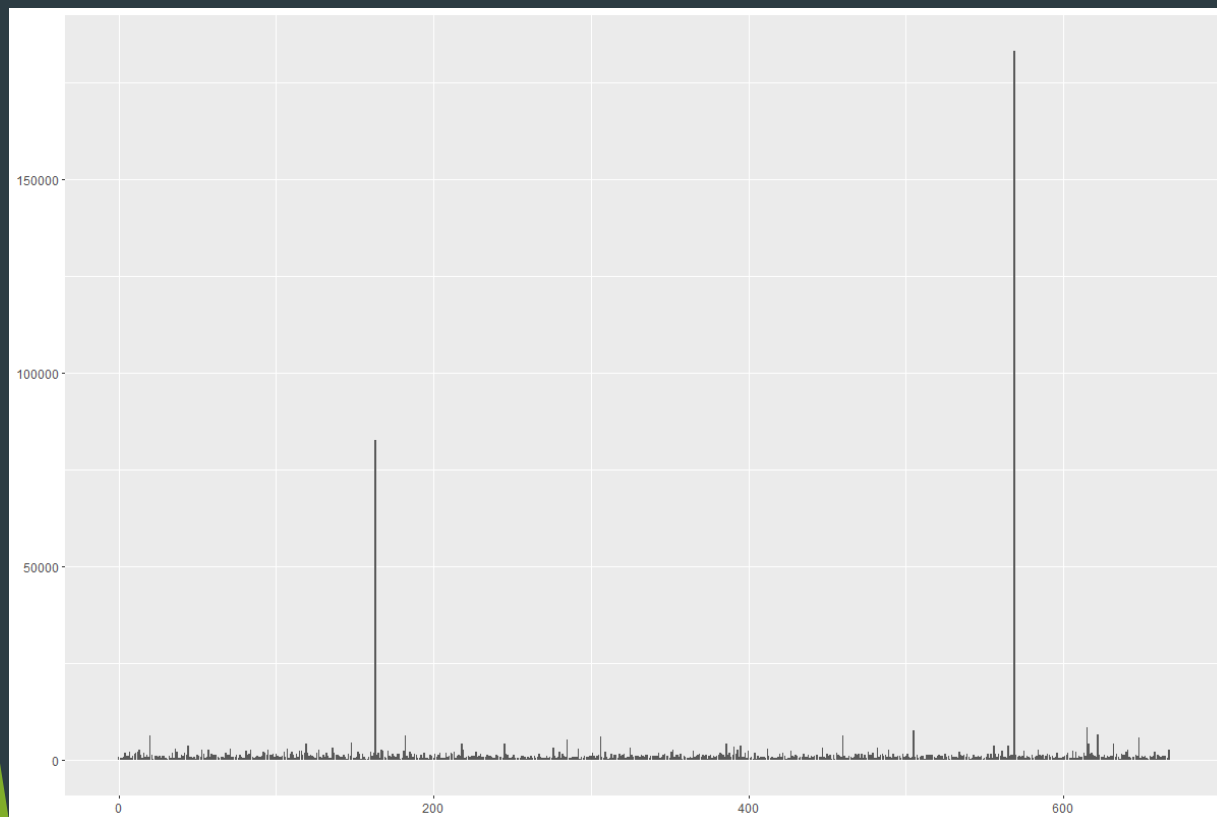
id	seq_all	real_val	word_index
1	0	255	1941
2	1	238	539
3	2	807	373
4	3	216	878
5	4	385	549
6	5	452	633
7	6	453	1645
8	7	8	1423
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14	13	467	1138
15	14	274	1477
16	15	527	554
17	16	581	2757
18	17	813	224
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value	word
1	厦门大学
2	学院
3	工作
4	中国
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11	教育
12	教授
13	活动
14	新
15	研究
16	委
17	他
18	们
19	创新

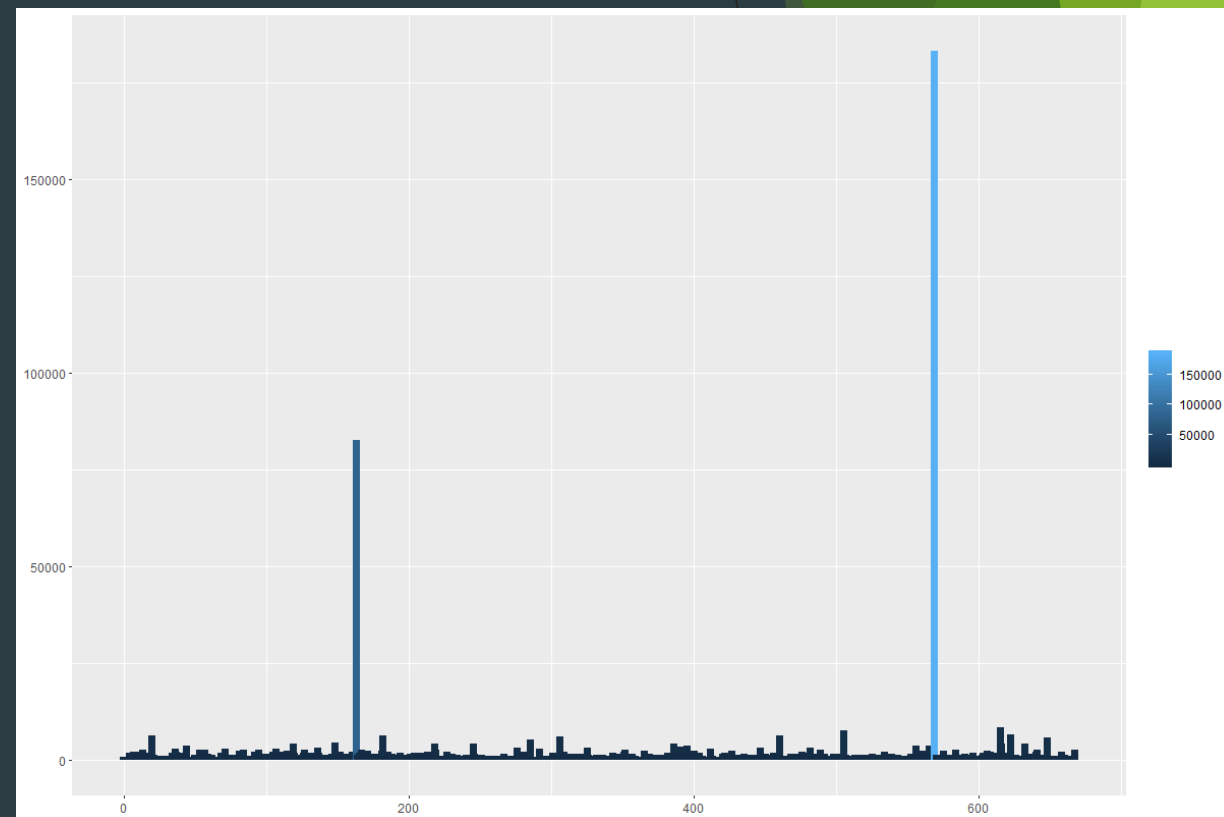


word_actual_test	list [1 x 166]	List of length 166
[[1]]	character [24]	'我校' '学校' '学习' '副' '代表' '师生' ...
[[2]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '学院' '中国' '发展' '建设' '教育' ...
[[3]]	character [24]	'学院' '中国' '学生' '新' '要' '学习' ...
[[4]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '工作' '我校' '对' '学生' '2018' ...
[[5]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '建设' '以' '有' '管理' '服务' ...
[[6]]	character [24]	'工作' '学校' '活动' '以' '校区' '也' ...
[[7]]	character [24]	'发展' '学校' '建设' '对' '学生' '教育' ...
[[8]]	character [23]	'研究' '2018' '国际' '院士' '10' '协会' ...
[[9]]	character [24]	'工作' '发展' '学校' '建设' '学生' '新' ...
[[10]]	character [24]	'我校' '对' '学生' '他' '创新' '合作' ...
[[11]]	character [24]	'学院' '发展' '建设' '教授' '一流' '学科' ...
[[12]]	character [23]	'厦门大学' '学院' '学生' '他' '厦大' '同学' ...
[[13]]	character [21]	'厦门大学' '我校' '2018' '专业' '本科' '级' ...
[[14]]	character [24]	'厦门大学' '对' '学生' '他' '并' '师生' ...
[[15]]	character [23]	'工作' '对' '他' '们' '大赛' '有' ...
[[16]]	character [24]	'学院' '中国' '我校' '活动' '新' '厦大' ...
[[17]]	character [22]	'教授' '研究' '以' '到' '重要' '设计' ...
[[18]]	character [24]	'工作' '要' '各' '单位' '应急' '领导' ...

Process of Plotting

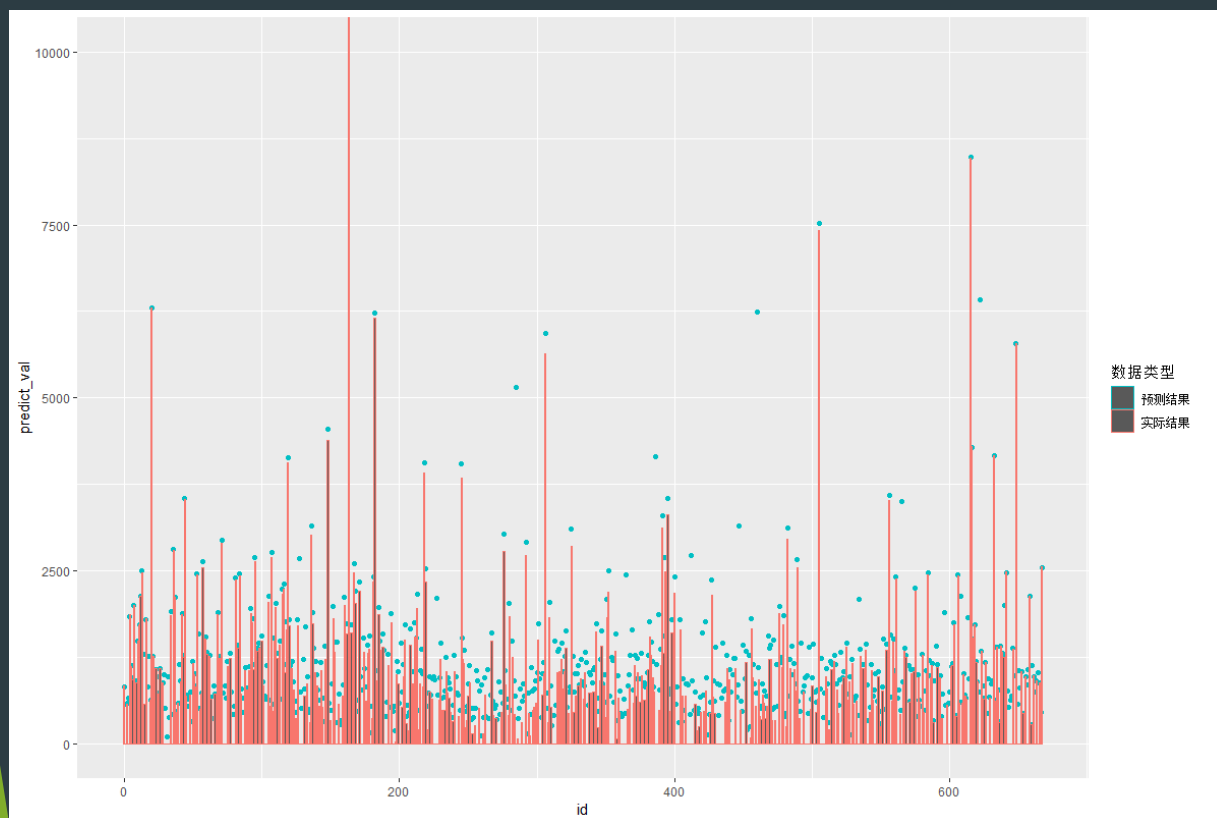


```
172 ggplot(data = ann_result_train, aes(x = id, y = predict_val)) +  
173   geom_bar(stat='identity', position=position_dodge()) +  
174   labs(x=NULL, y=NULL, fill=NULL)
```

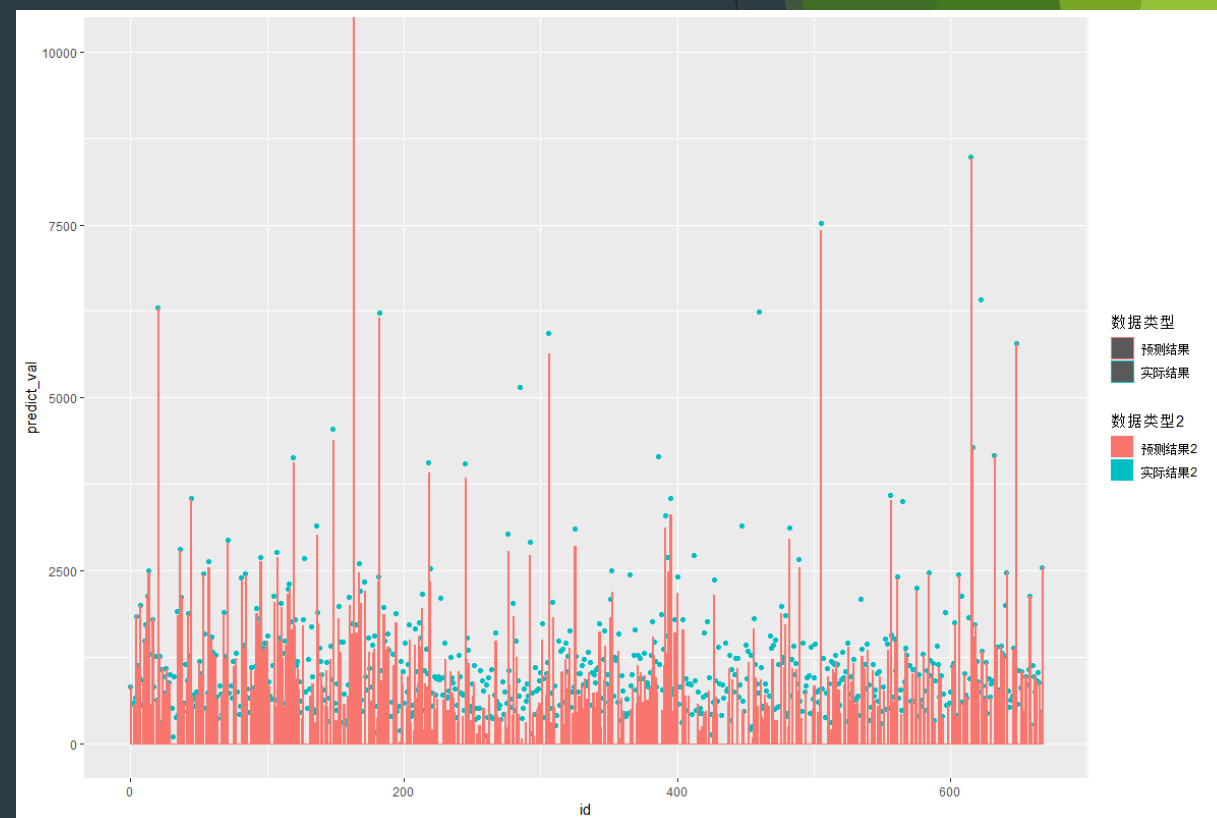


```
176 ggplot(data = ann_result_train, aes(x = id, y = predict_val, fill = predict_val)) +  
177   geom_bar(stat='identity', position=position_dodge(), width = 5) +  
178   labs(x=NULL, y=NULL, fill=NULL)
```

Process of Plotting

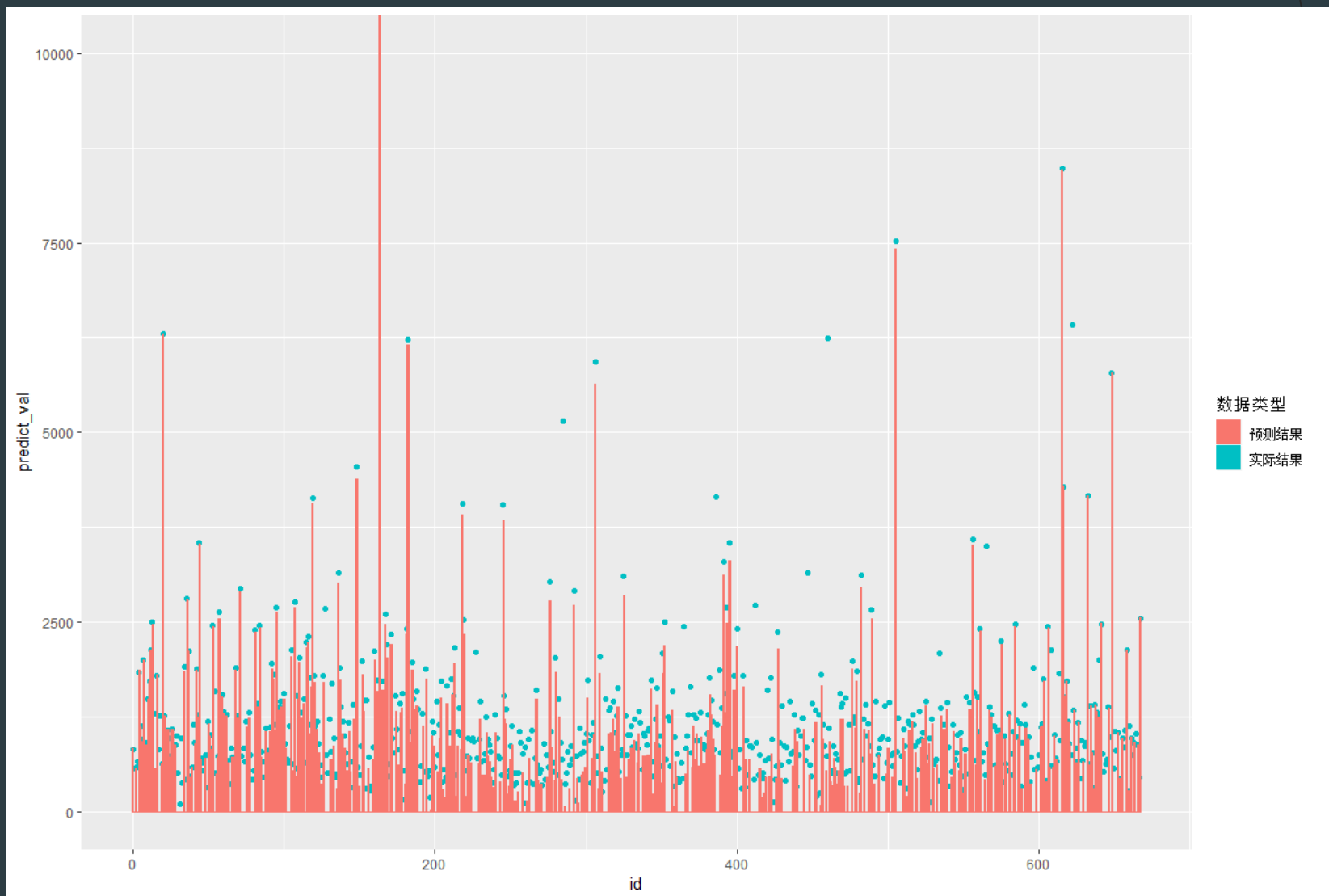


```
213 ggplot(data = ann_result_train, aes(x=id)) +  
214   geom_point(aes(y=predict_val, color=mycolors[1])) +  
215   geom_bar(stat='identity', aes(y=real_val, color=mycolors[2])) +  
216   coord_cartesian(ylim = c(0,10000)) +  
217   guides(color=guide_legend(title="数据类型")) + ## 如果是NULL, 就是对color产生的图例去掉标题  
218   scale_colour_discrete(breaks = c(mycolors[1],mycolors[2]), labels = c('预测结果','实际结果'))
```



```
230 ggplot(data = ann_result_train, aes(x=id)) +  
231   geom_point(aes(y=predict_val, fill=mycolors[1], color=mycolors[1])) +  
232   geom_bar(stat='identity', aes(y=real_val, fill=mycolors[2], color=mycolors[2])) +  
233   coord_cartesian(ylim = c(0,10000)) +  
234   guides(color=guide_legend(title="数据类型")) + ## 如果是NULL, 就是对color产生的图例去掉标题  
235   scale_colour_discrete(breaks = c(mycolors[2],mycolors[1]), labels = c('预测结果','实际结果')) +  
236   guides(fill=guide_legend(title="数据类型2")) +  
237   scale_fill_discrete(breaks = c(mycolors[2],mycolors[1]), labels = c('预测结果2','实际结果2'))
```

Process of Plotting



Word Cloud

- Content of Word Cloud
 - Word
 - Word frequency



► Individual word examinable



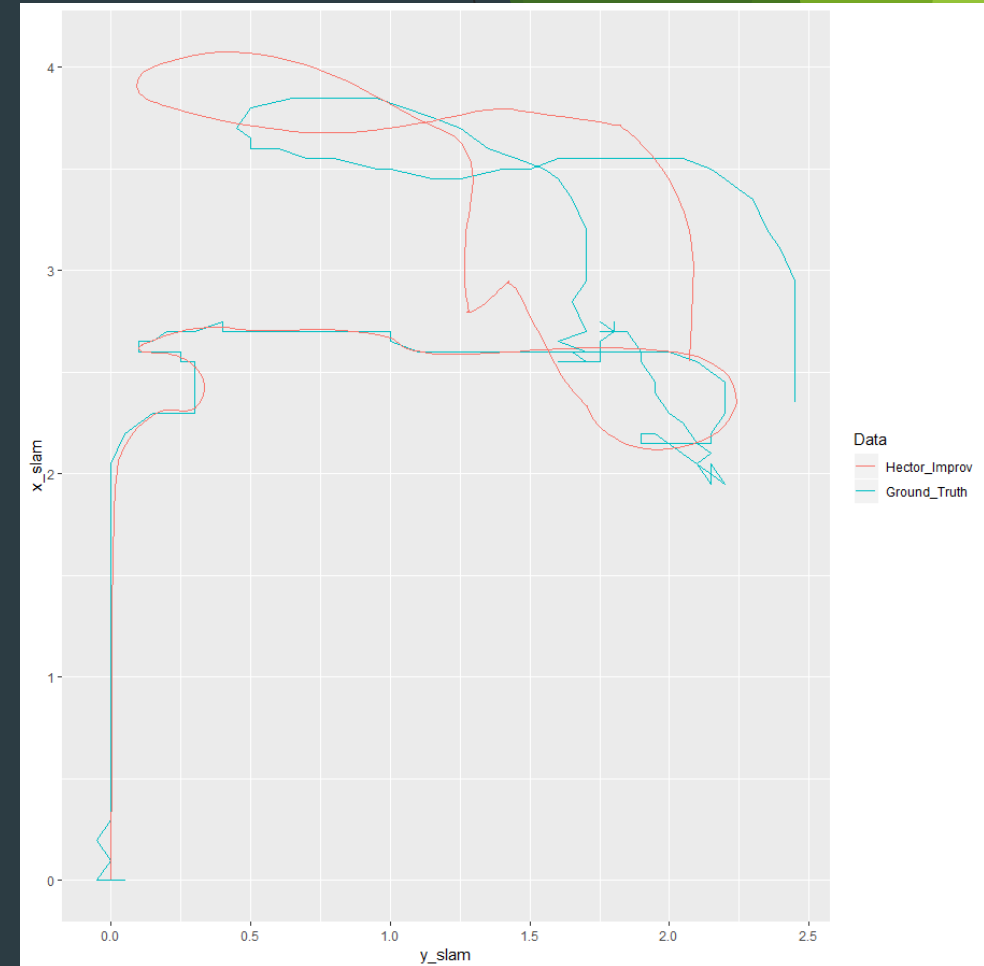
- Shape & size & font customizable



Trajectory Plotting

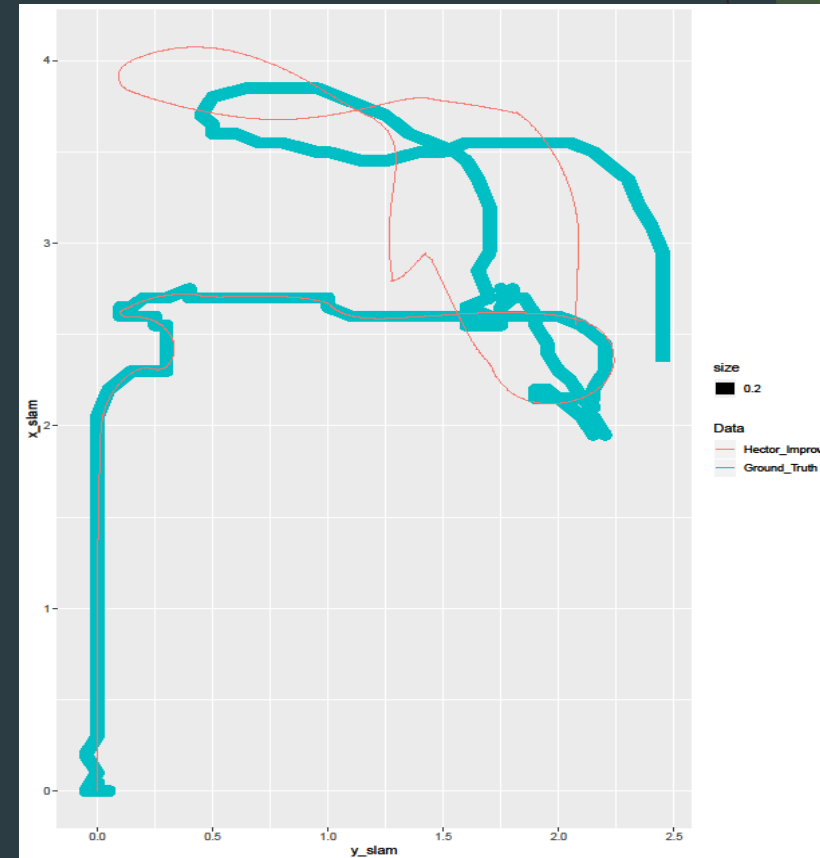
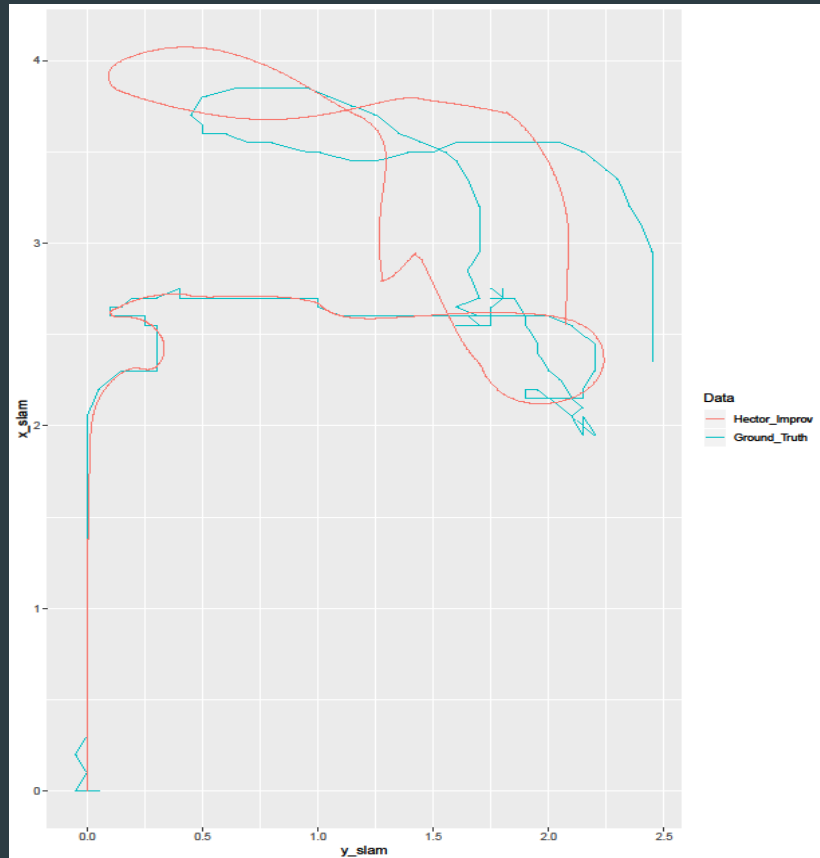
- ▶ My CURRENT work
- ▶ What is primarily needed?
 - ▶ A clear comparison between SLAM trajectory and ground truth

```
23 ggplot(dat_plot) +  
24   geom_path(aes(x = y_slam, y = x_slam, color = mycolors[5])) +  
25   geom_path(aes(x = y_odom, y = x_odom, color = mycolors[6])) +  
26   guides(color=guide_legend(title="Data")) +  
27   scale_colour_discrete(labels = c('Hector_Improv', 'Ground_Truth'))|
```

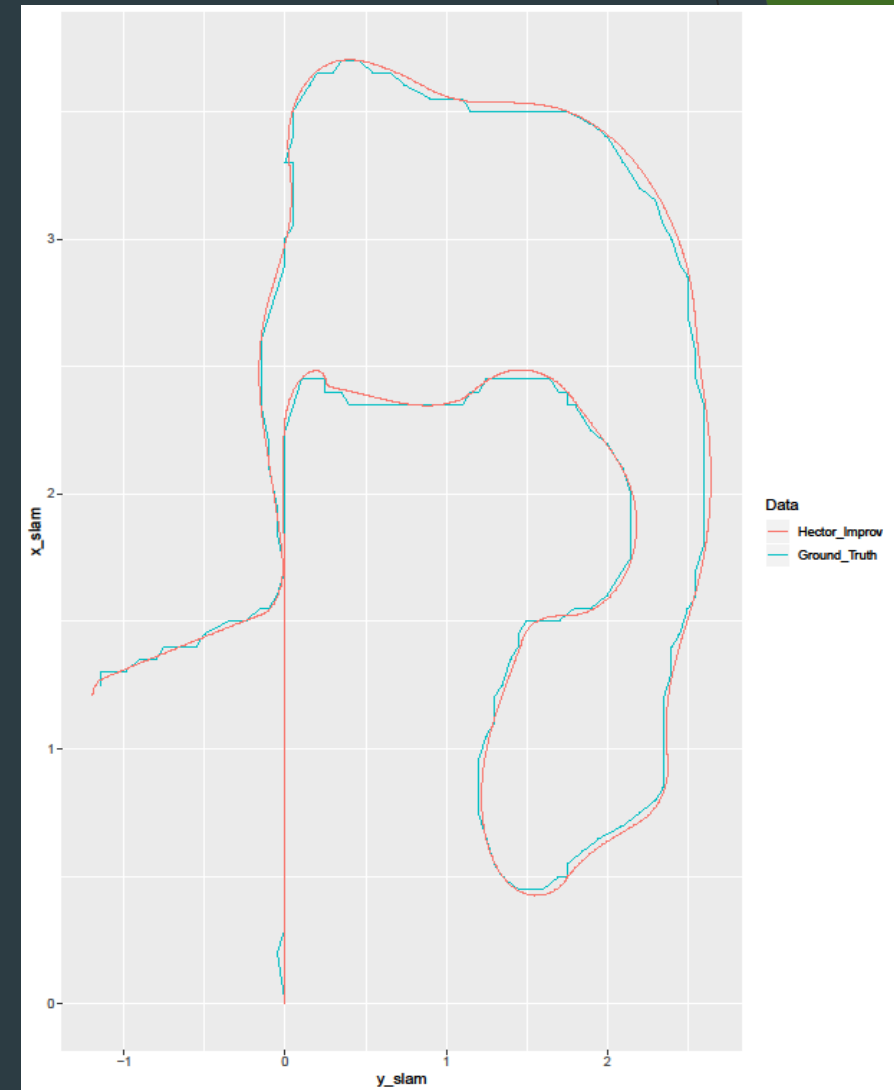
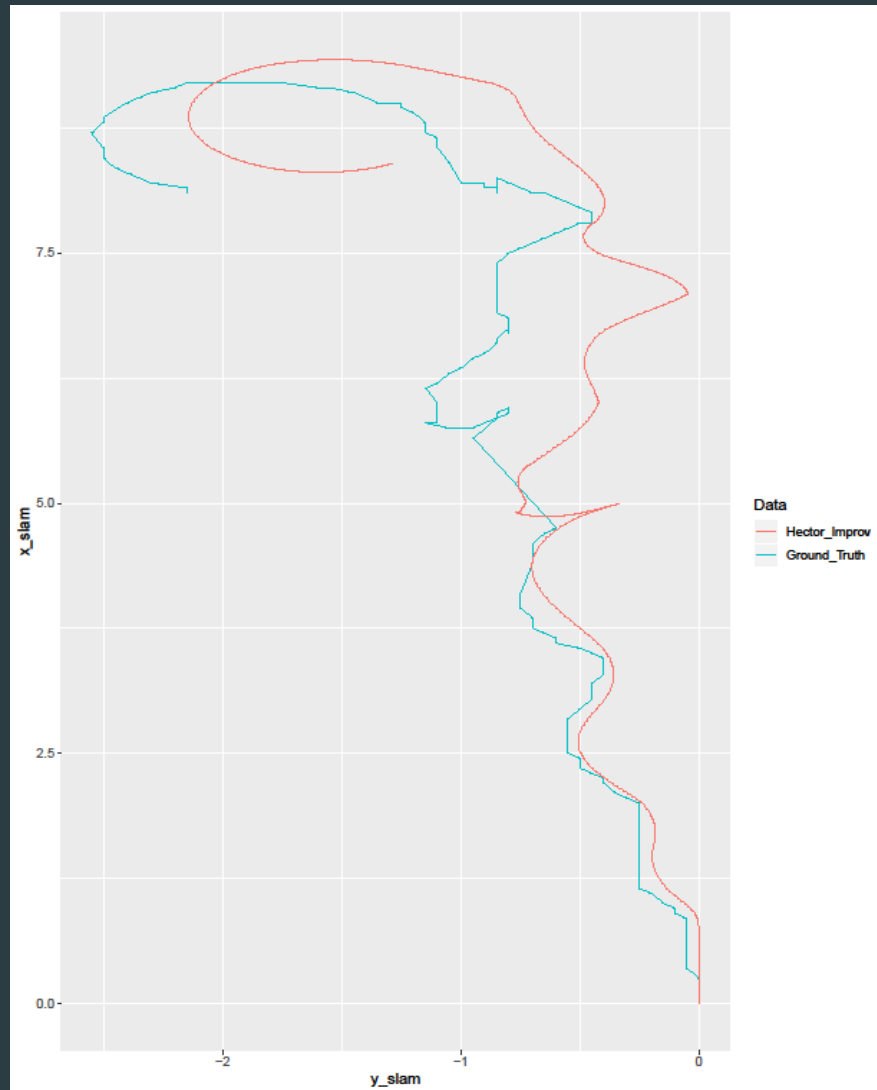


Trajectory Plotting

- Good representation but too slim

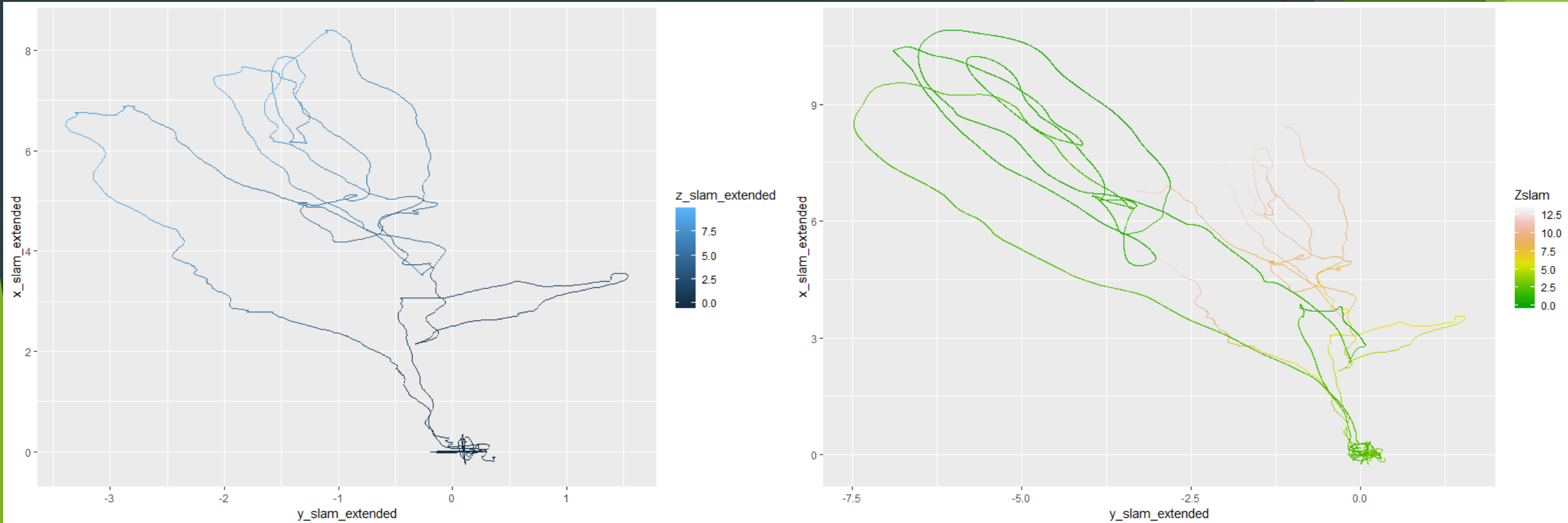


Trajectory Plotting



Trajectory Plotting

- Demonstrate flight altitude for micro aerial vehicle (MAV) SLAM



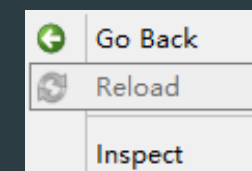
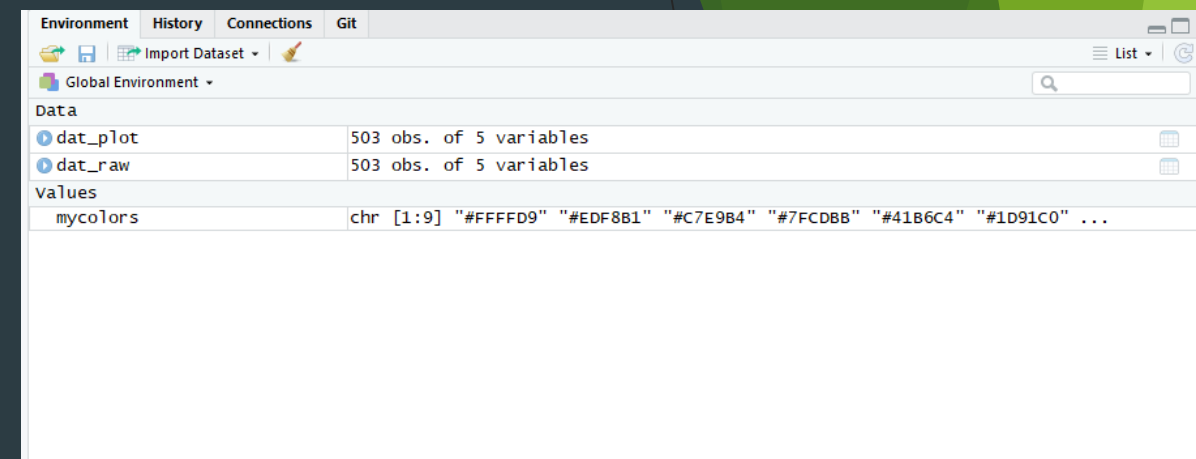
Feeling & Deep Thinking

► Advantages

- Beautiful plotting
- Good statistical functions
- “Strange” interpreter, still running after encountering errors

► Disadvantages

- Lack of string manipulation methods, especially EXTRACTION method
- Strange RStudio
- Unclear variable type
- Not as flexible as C/C++/Python/Java



```
107 # 先数据集
108 row_len = dim(wordlist_train)[1]
109 word_actual_train <- list()
110 for (i in 1 : row_len) {
111   wordlist_temp = dim(wordlist_train)[2]
112   word_index <- wordlist_train[i, wordlist_temp]
113   word_index <- gsub(",", " ", word_index, fixed = TRUE)
114   word_index <- str_extract_all(word_index, "[0-9]{1,4}")
115   table_len = lengths(word_index[1])
116
117   #rm(word_actual)
118   word_actual <- word_index
119   for (j in 1 : table_len) {
120     val = as.numeric(word_index[[1]][j])
121
122     if (val <= context_wordnum) {
123       word = wordindex_context[val, 2]
124       word_actual[[1]][j] <- as.character(word)
125       #print(word)
126     } else if (val < context_wordnum + title_wordnum) {
127       word = wordindex_title[val - context_wordnum, 2]
128       word_actual[[1]][j] <- as.character(word)
129       #print(word)
130     } else {
131
```

row_len, debug的时候可以用5
获得数据表每一行的元素个数，即列数
因为数在数据表最后一列，所以这边缓存最后一列，
把字符串中的逗号替换成空格
把单个的字符串转成列表
获取列表长度，这里注意一下，如果要用元素的话，w

他这个顺序是先正文，后标题，再是否有【
从索引里查找这个字符
把这个字符合并到列表内

Feeling & Deep Thinking

► Feelings

- In R, data is much more important than the project itself.
- Never try saving the unfinished data before.
- A good tool for after-experiment processing.

```
y_truth <- MH01_Easy_GroundTruth[,3]
z_truth <- MH01_Easy_GroundTruth[,4]

dat_truth <- data.frame(x_truth <- x_truth, y_truth <- y_truth, z_truth <- z_truth)

# 暴力画图，slam的采样率低，那就一个点复制10次
x_slam_extended = array()
y_slam_extended = array()
z_slam_extended = array()
len = length(x_slam) * 10
for (i in 1 : len) {
  x_slam_extended[i] = x_slam[i %% 10 + 1]
  y_slam_extended[i] = y_slam[i %% 10 + 1]
  z_slam_extended[i] = z_slam[i %% 10 + 1]
}
```

```
z_truth <- MH01_Easy_GroundTruth[,4]

dat_truth <- data.frame(x_truth <- x_truth, y_truth <- y_truth, z_truth <- z_truth)

# 暴力画图，slam的采样率低，那就一个点复制10次
x_slam_extended = array()
y_slam_extended = array()
z_slam_extended = array()
for (i in 1 : length(x_slam) * 10) {
  x_slam_extended[i] = x_slam[i %% 10 + 1]
  y_slam_extended[i] = y_slam[i %% 10 + 1]
  z_slam_extended[i] = z_slam[i %% 10 + 1]
}

# 这个时候应该是slam的点的数量多于ground_truth
x_truth_extended = array()
```

x_slam	num [1:3682]	0 0.000116 0.00039 0.000558 -0.000135 ...
x_slam_extended	num [1:36820]	0.000116 0.00039 0.000558 -0.000135 ...
x_truth	num [1:36382]	4.69 4.69 4.69 4.69 4.69 ...
y_slam	num [1:3682]	0 0.015 0.0339 0.0557 0.0798 ...
y_slam_extended	num [1:36820]	0.015 0.0339 0.0557 0.0798 0.1047 ...
y_truth	num [1:36382]	-1.79 -1.79 -1.79 -1.79 -1.79 ...
z_slam	num [1:3682]	0 0.00679 0.01361 0.02006 0.02697 ...
z_slam_extended	num [1:36820]	0.00679 0.01361 0.02006 0.02697 0.0339 ...

x_slam	num [1:3682]	0 0.000116 0.00039 0.000558 -0.000135 ...
x_slam_extended	num [1:36820]	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 0 ...
x_truth	num [1:36382]	4.69 4.69 4.69 4.69 4.69 ...
y_slam	num [1:3682]	0 0.015 0.0339 0.0557 0.0798 ...
y_slam_extended	num [1:36820]	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 0 ...
y_truth	num [1:36382]	-1.79 -1.79 -1.79 -1.79 -1.79 ...
z_slam	num [1:3682]	0 0.00679 0.01361 0.02006 0.02697 ...
z_slam_extended	num [1:36820]	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA 0 ...

Thanks for listening!