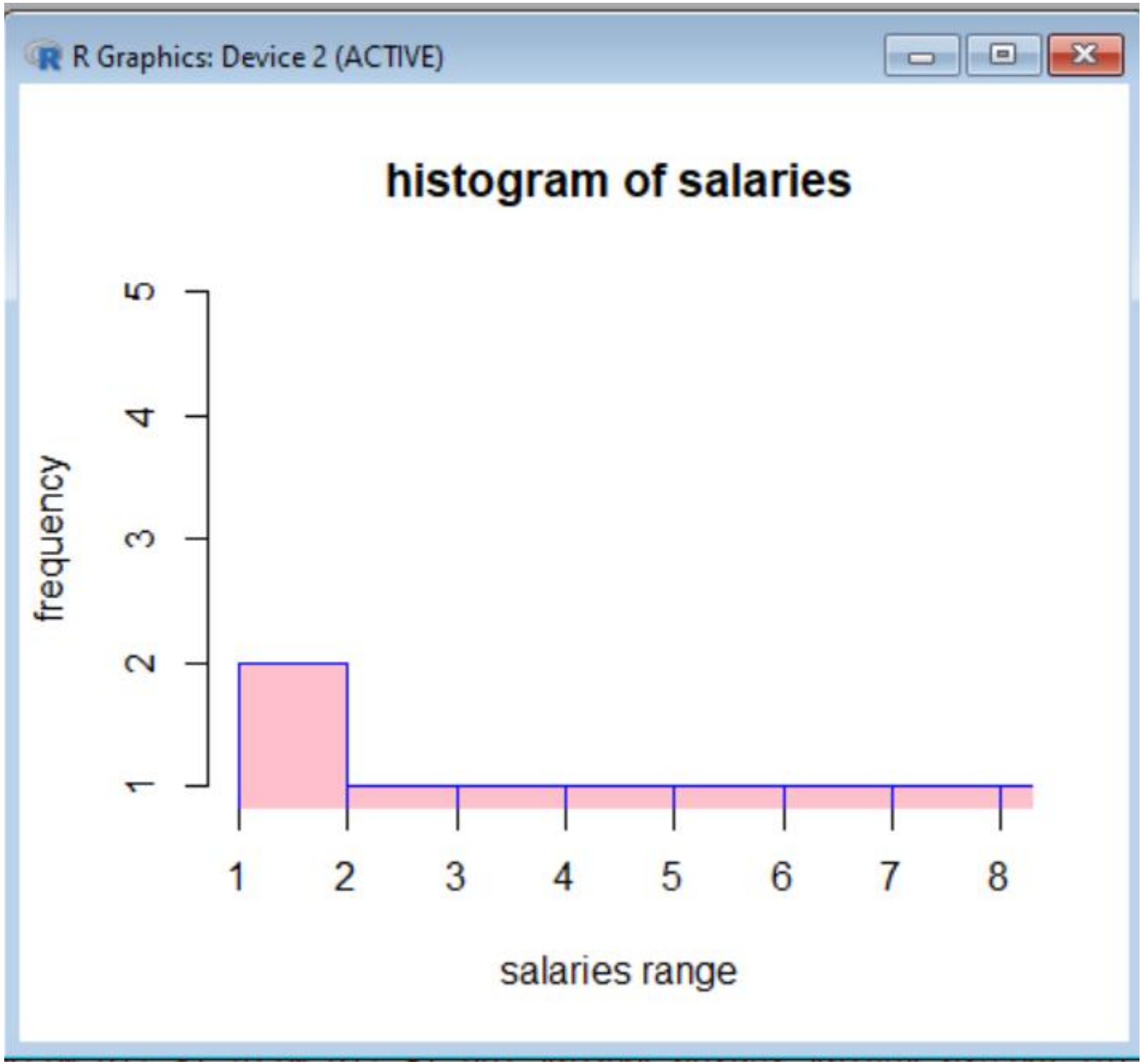
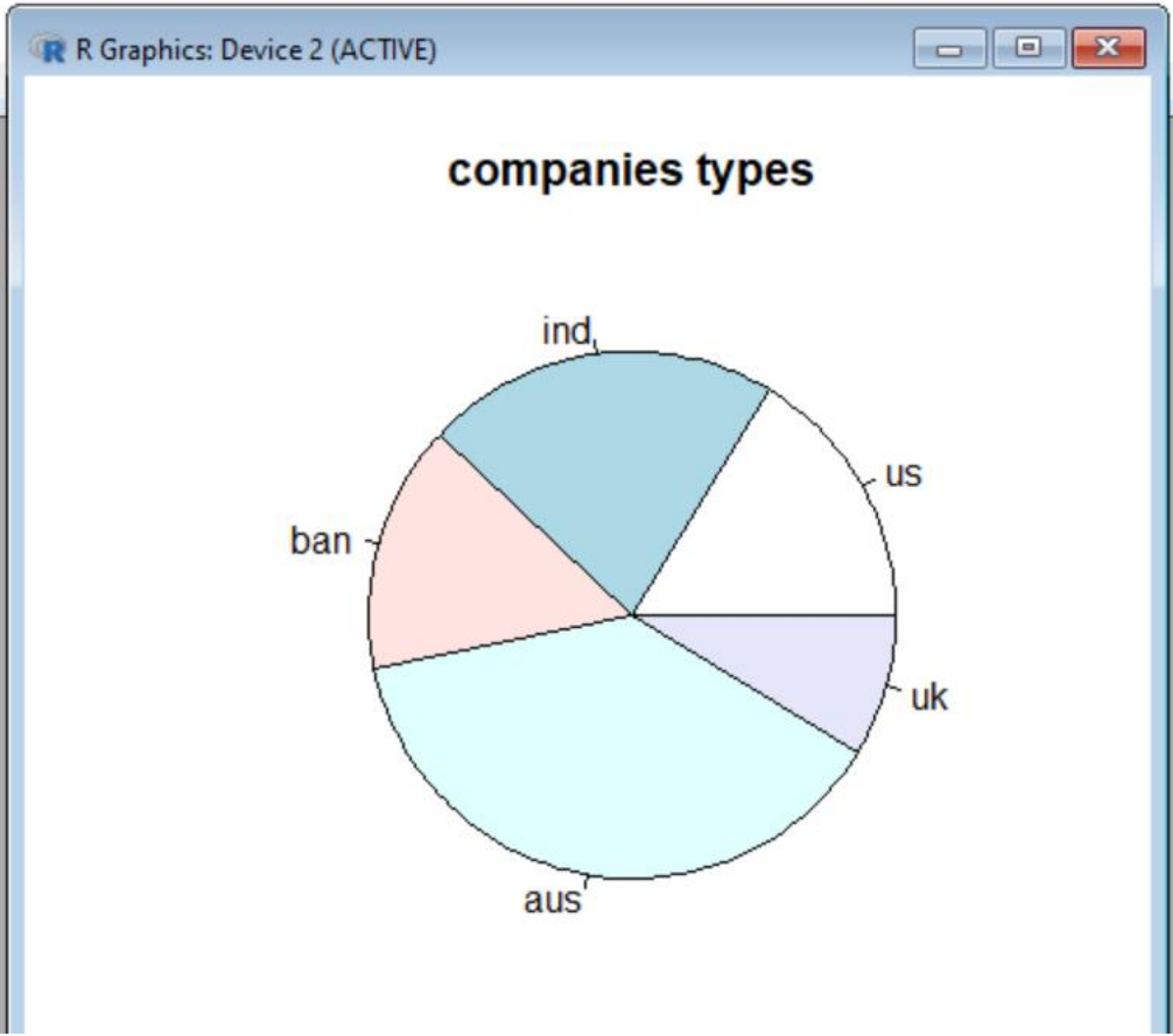
```
> salaries_data<-c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
> hist(salaries_data,main="histogram of salaries", xlab="salaries range", ylab="frequency",xlim=c(1,8),ylim=c(1,5),col="pink",border="blue",breaks=10)
>
```

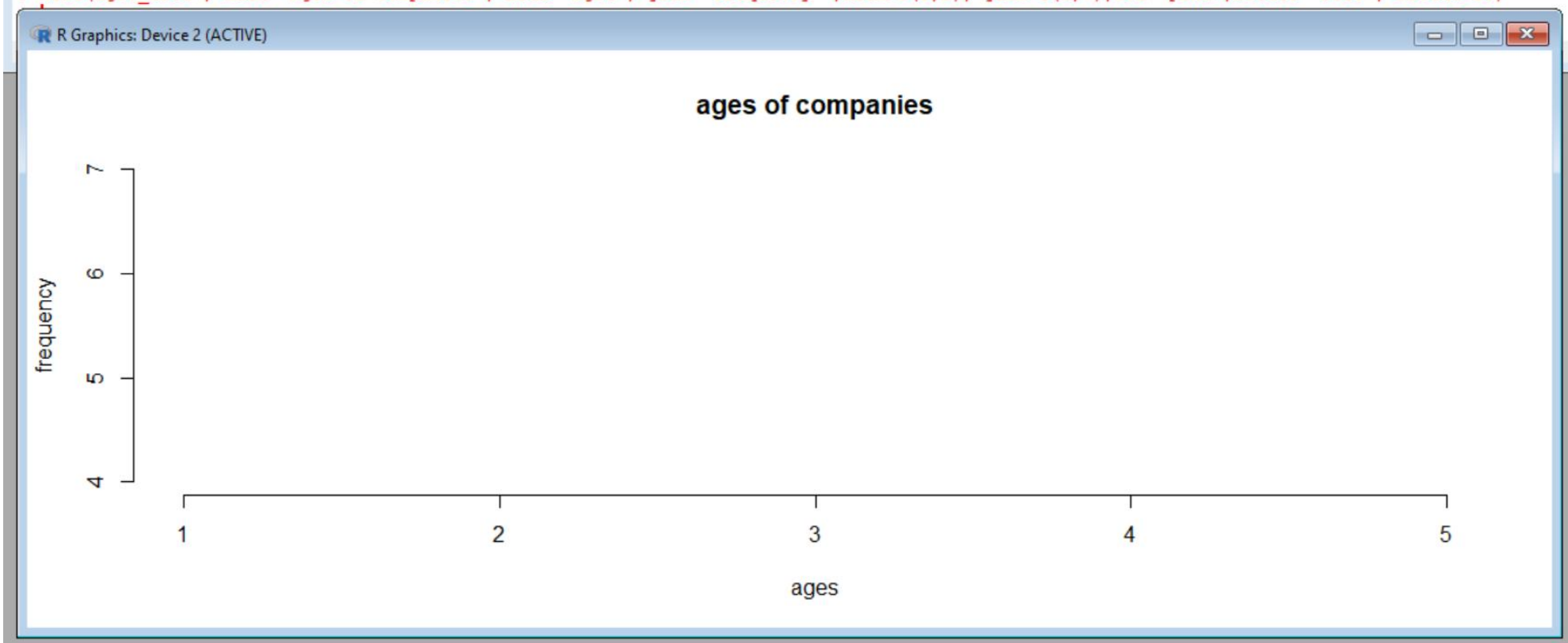

R Graphics: Device 2 (ACTIVE)
histogram of salaries
frequency
1
2
3
4
5
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
salaries range

```
> slices=c(15,20,14,35,8)
> names=c("us","ind","ban","aus","uk")
> pie(slices,labels=names,main="companies types")
>
```



R Console

```
> ages_data<-c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
> hist(ages_data , main="ages of companies", xlab="ages", ylab="frequency" ,xlim=c(1,5), ylim=c(4,7),col="pink",border="blue", breaks=10)
```

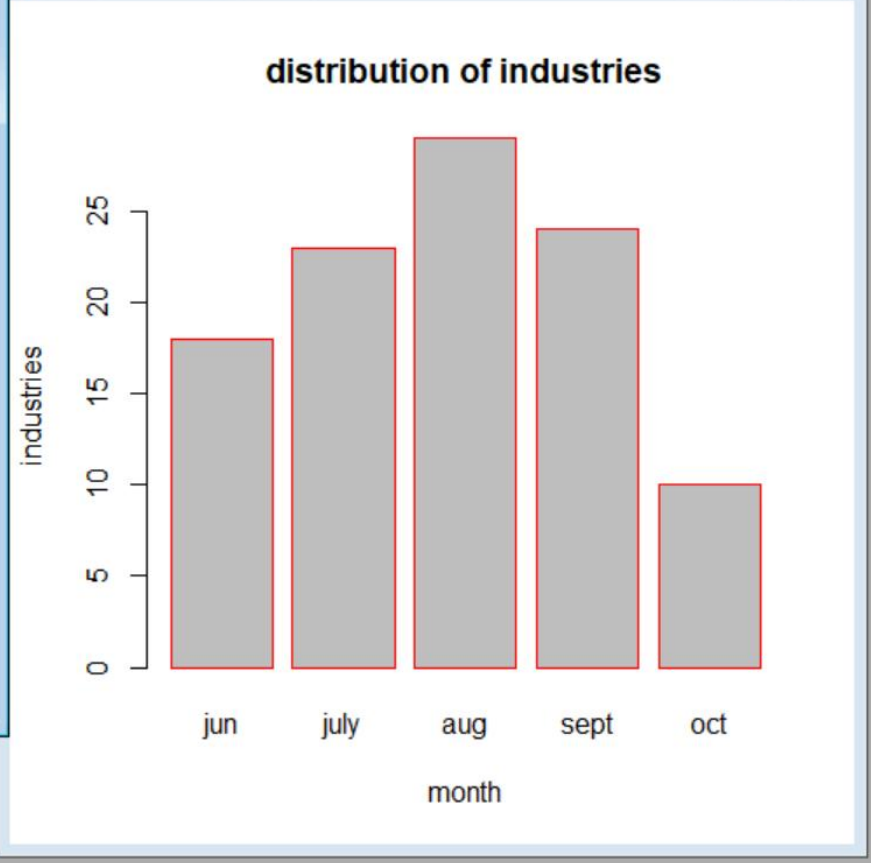


```
> salaries_data<-c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9)
> hist(salaries_data,main="histogram of salaries", xlab="salaries range", ylab="frequency",xlim=c(1,8),ylim=c(1,5),col="pink",border="blue",breaks=10)
>
```

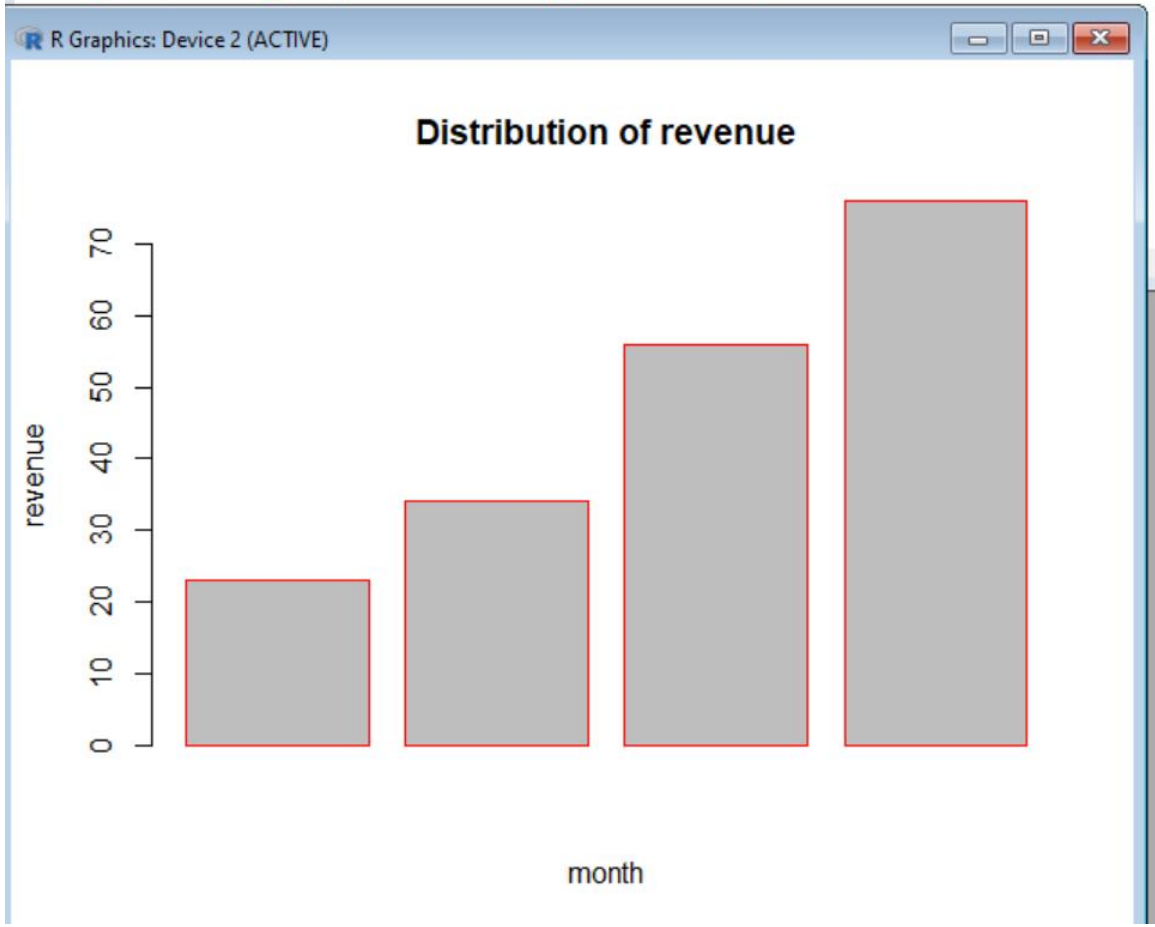
R Console

```
R version 4.2.3 (2023-03-15 ucrt) -- "Shortstop Beagle"
Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

  Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[Previously saved workspace restored]

> industries_data<-c(18,23,29,24,10)
> month<-c("jun","july","aug","sept","oct")
> barplot(industries_data, xlab="month", ylab="industries", main="distribution $
>
```

R Graphics: Device 2 (ACTIVE)



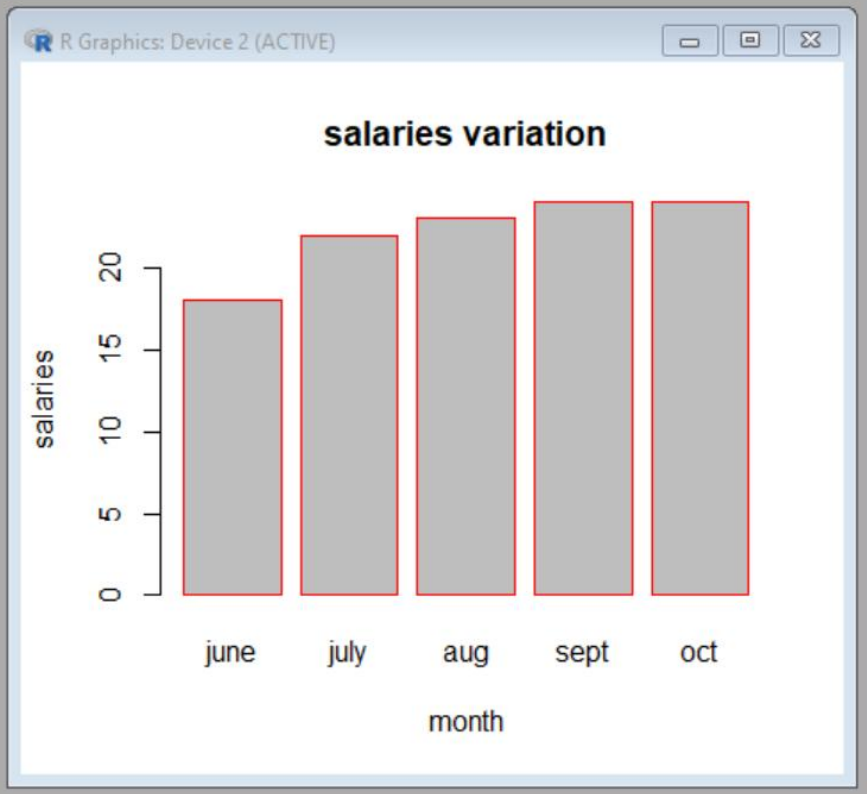
```
> revenue_data<-c(23,34,56,76)
> month<-c("jun","july","aug","sep")
> barplot(revenue_data,xlab="month" ,ylab="revenue", main="Distribution of revenue", name.arg=month, col="grey", border="red")
```



R Console

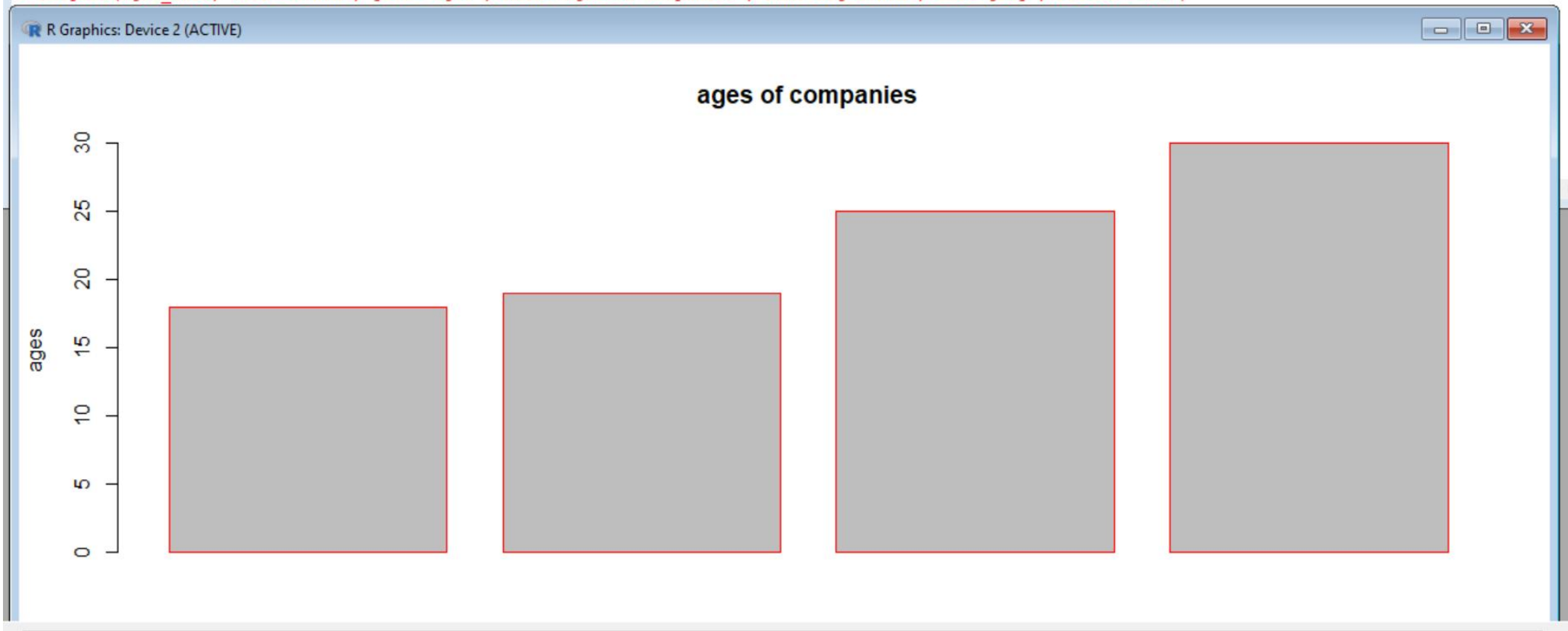
```
R version 4.2.3 (2023-03-15 ucrt) -- "Shortstop Beagle"
Copyright (C) 2023 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.

  Natural language support but running in an English locale

R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
Type 'contributors()' for more information and
'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.

Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
Type 'q()' to quit R.

[Previously saved workspace restored]

> salaries_data<-c(18,22,23,24,24)
> month<-c("june","july","aug","sept","oct")
> barplot(salaries_data,xlab="month",ylab="salaries", main="salaries variation"$
>
```

R Graphics: Device 2 (ACTIVE)

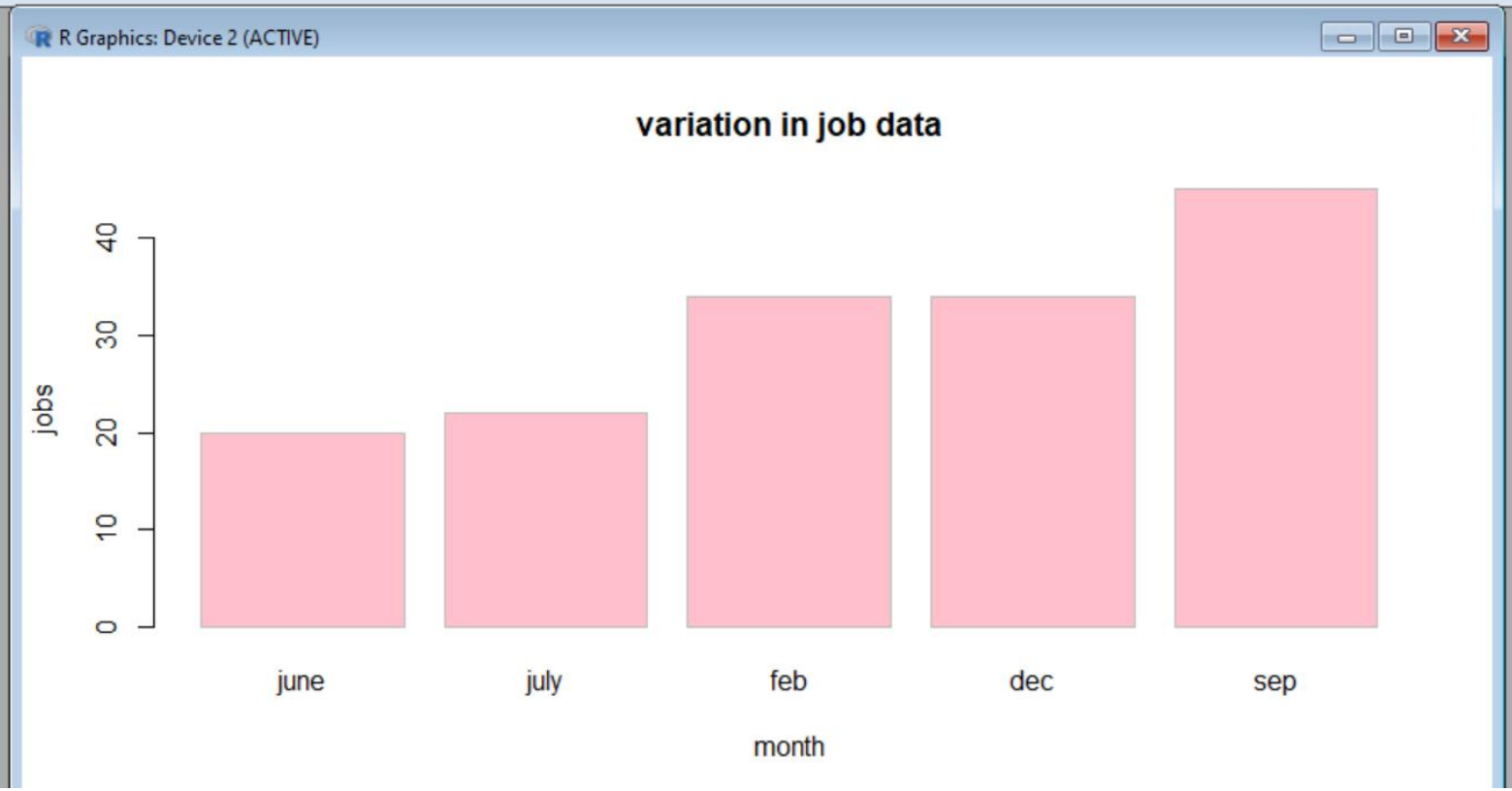
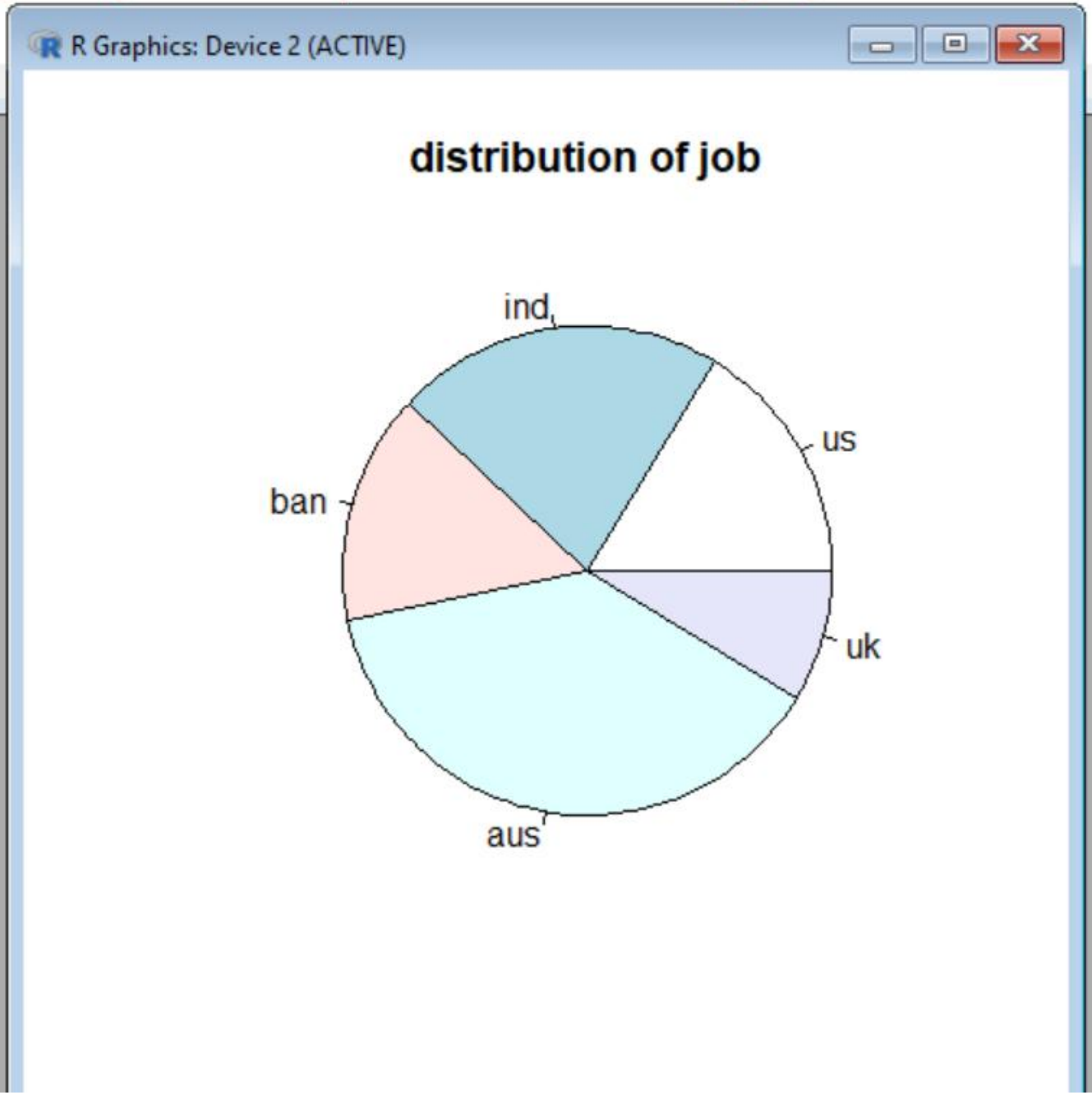


R Console

```
> ages_data<-c(18,19,25,30)
> month<-c("jun","aug","sep","july")
> barplot(ages_data, xlab="month", ylab="ages", main="ages of companies", name.arg=month , col="gray", border="red")
```



```
> job_data<-c(20,22,34,34,45)
> month<-c("june","july","feb","dec","sep")
> barplot(job_data, xlab="month", ylab="jobs", main="variation in job data", names.arg=month, col="pink", border="grey")
>
```



```
> slices=c(15,20,14,35,8)
> names=c("us","ind","ban","aus","uk")
> pie(slices,labels=names,main="distribution of job")
>
```