Graphical Representation of data

Bar plots

Pie Diagrams

Box plots

Scatter Diagrams

Histograms

Bar Plots:

- ✓ A bar chart is constructed to show frequencies of different categories of categorical variables in a given data.
- ✓ The horizontal axis represents the different categories and in vertical axis is used to show the number of cases(frequency)
- ✓ Code: barplot()

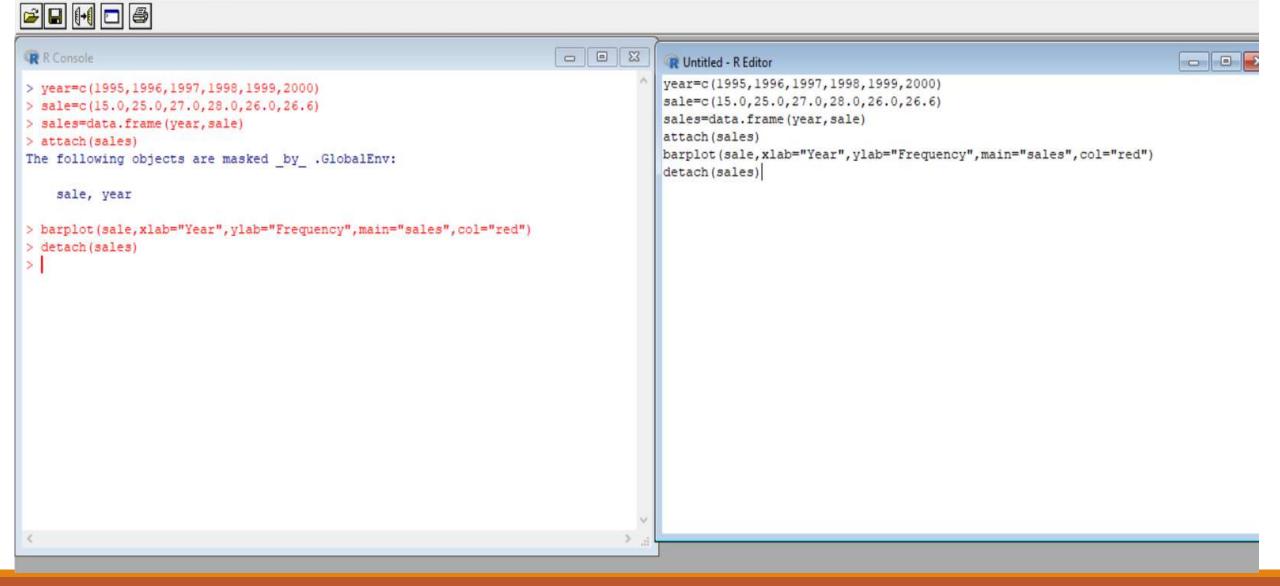
Example

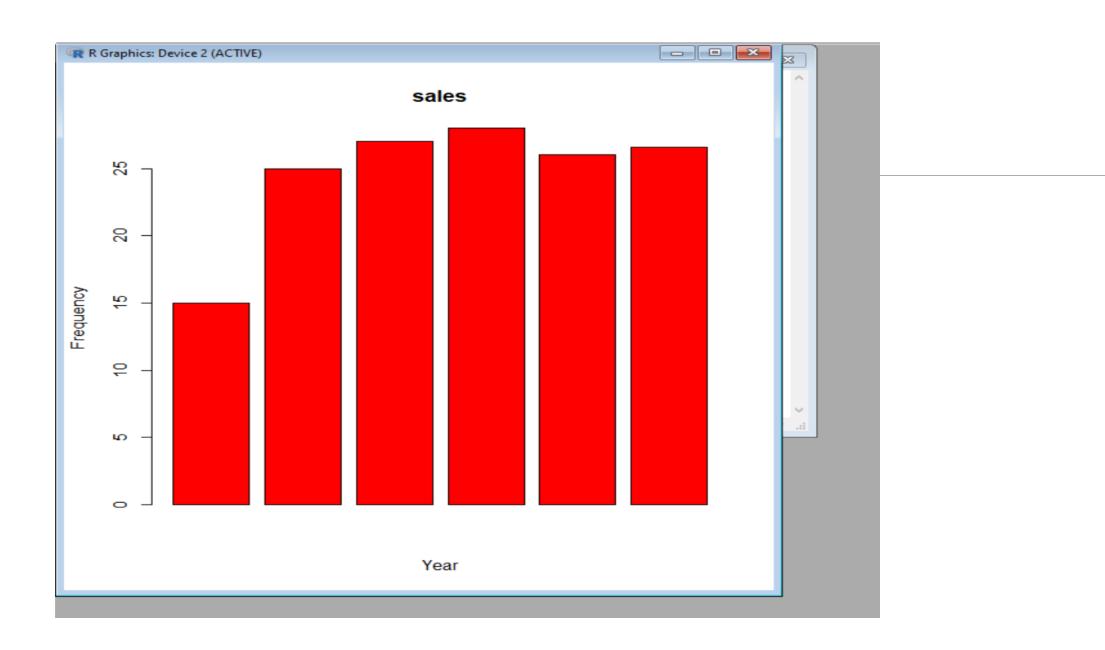
Draw Bar plot of the following data

Year	Sales
1995	15.0
1996	25.0
1997	27.0
1998	28.0
1999	26.0
2000	26.6

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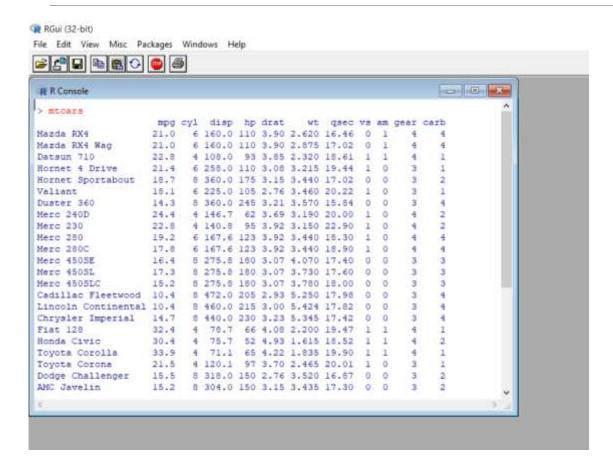




Subdivided Bar diagrams:

- ✓ It is used to represent data relating to brake up of one variable into several components.
- ✓ Here the bar is divided into segments, each segments representing a component of corresponding category.

For drawing subdivided bar diagram we explore data in R which is called mtcars



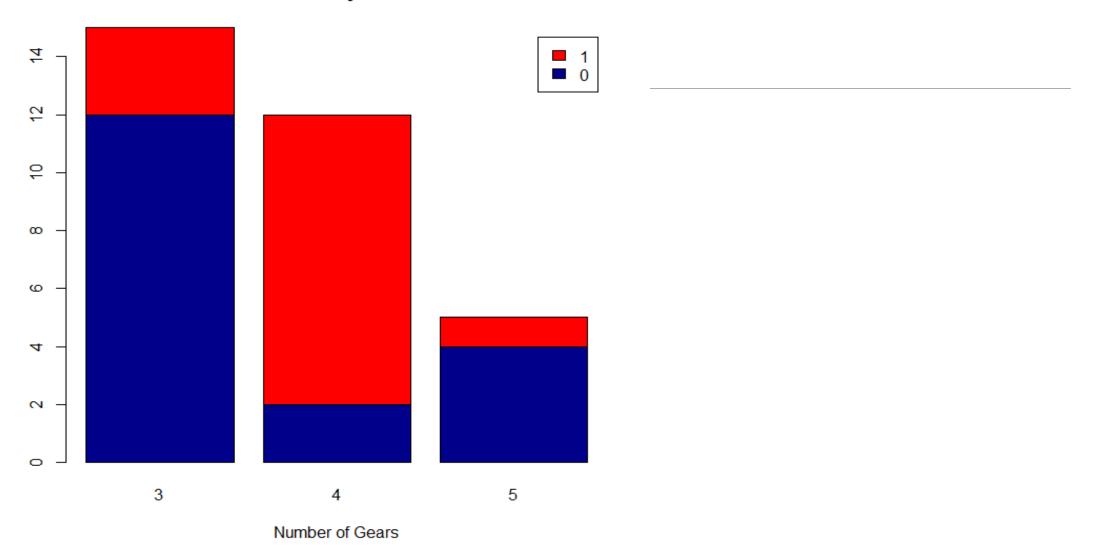
RGui (32-bit)

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```
0 0
                                                                             X
R Console
                                                                                                                                                      - - X
                                                                                   Untitled - R Editor
Merc 450SL
                   17.3
                         8 275.8 180 3.07 3.730 17.60
                                                                                   mtcars
                         8 275.8 180 3.07 3.780 18.00
Merc 450SLC
                   15.2
                                                                                   counts <- table (mtcars$vs, mtcars$gear)
Cadillac Fleetwood 10.4
                          8 472.0 205 2.93 5.250 17.98
                                                                                   barplot(counts, main="Car Distribution by Gears and VS",
Lincoln Continental 10.4
                          8 460.0 215 3.00 5.424 17.82
                                                                                     xlab="Number of Gears", col=c("darkblue", "red"),
Chrysler Imperial 14.7
                          8 440.0 230 3.23 5.345 17.42
                                                                                     legend = rownames(counts))
Fiat 128
                          4 78.7 66 4.08 2.200 19.47 1 1
                   32.4
Honda Civic
                   30.4
                          4 75.7 52 4.93 1.615 18.52
Toyota Corolla
                         4 71.1 65 4.22 1.835 19.90
                   33.9
Toyota Corona
                   21.5
                         4 120.1 97 3.70 2.465 20.01
Dodge Challenger
                   15.5
                         8 318.0 150 2.76 3.520 16.87
AMC Javelin
                         8 304.0 150 3.15 3.435 17.30
                         8 350.0 245 3.73 3.840 15.41
Camaro Z28
                   13.3
Pontiac Firebird
                   19.2
                         8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05
Fiat X1-9
                         4 79.0 66 4.08 1.935 18.90
                          4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140 16.70
Porsche 914-2
Lotus Europa
                          4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90
                   30.4
Ford Pantera L
                   15.8
                         8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.50
Ferrari Dino
                   19.7
                         6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.50
Maserati Bora
                   15.0
                         8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.60 0 1
Volvo 142E
                   21.4 4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.60 1 1
> counts <- table(mtcars$vs, mtcars$gear)
> barplot(counts, main="Car Distribution by Gears and VS",
+ xlab="Number of Gears", col=c("darkblue", "red"),
   legend = rownames(counts))
```

Car Distribution by Gears and VS



Multiple Bar diagrams:

- ✓ Used for two or three dimensional comparisons.
- ✓ chart with the group variable side by side.

Here also we use the data of mtcars

