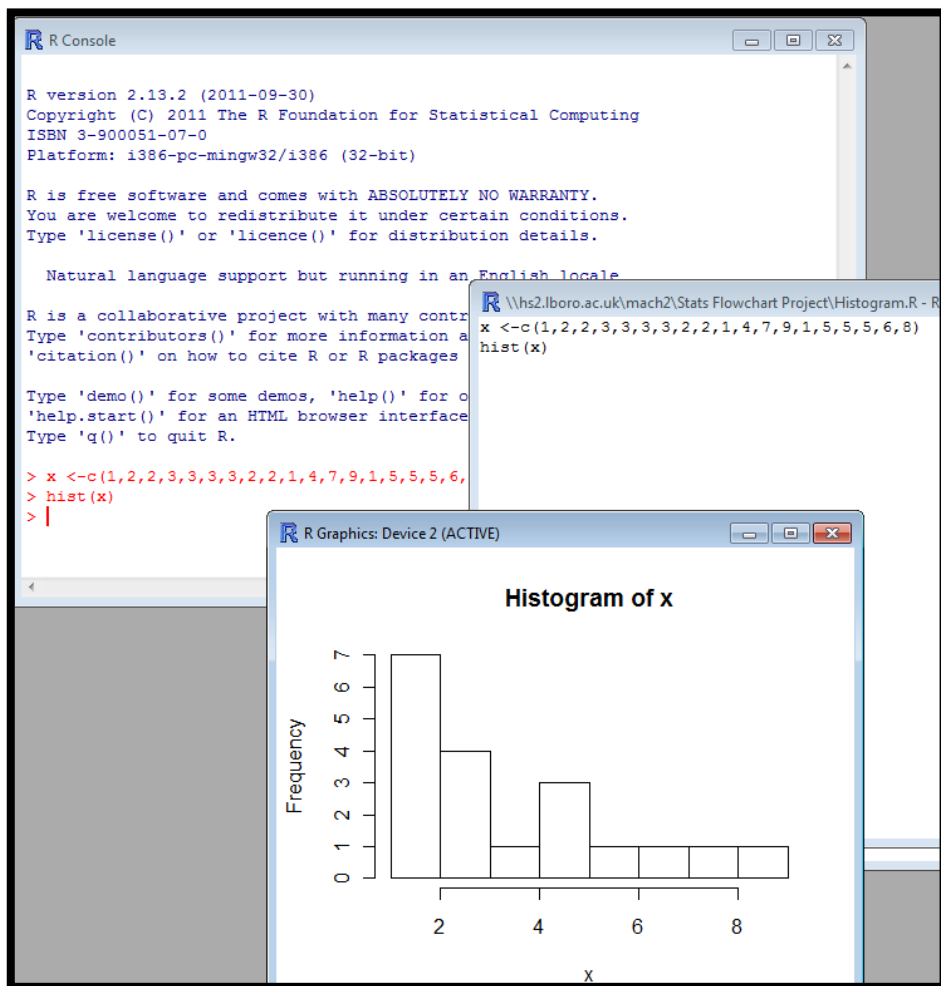


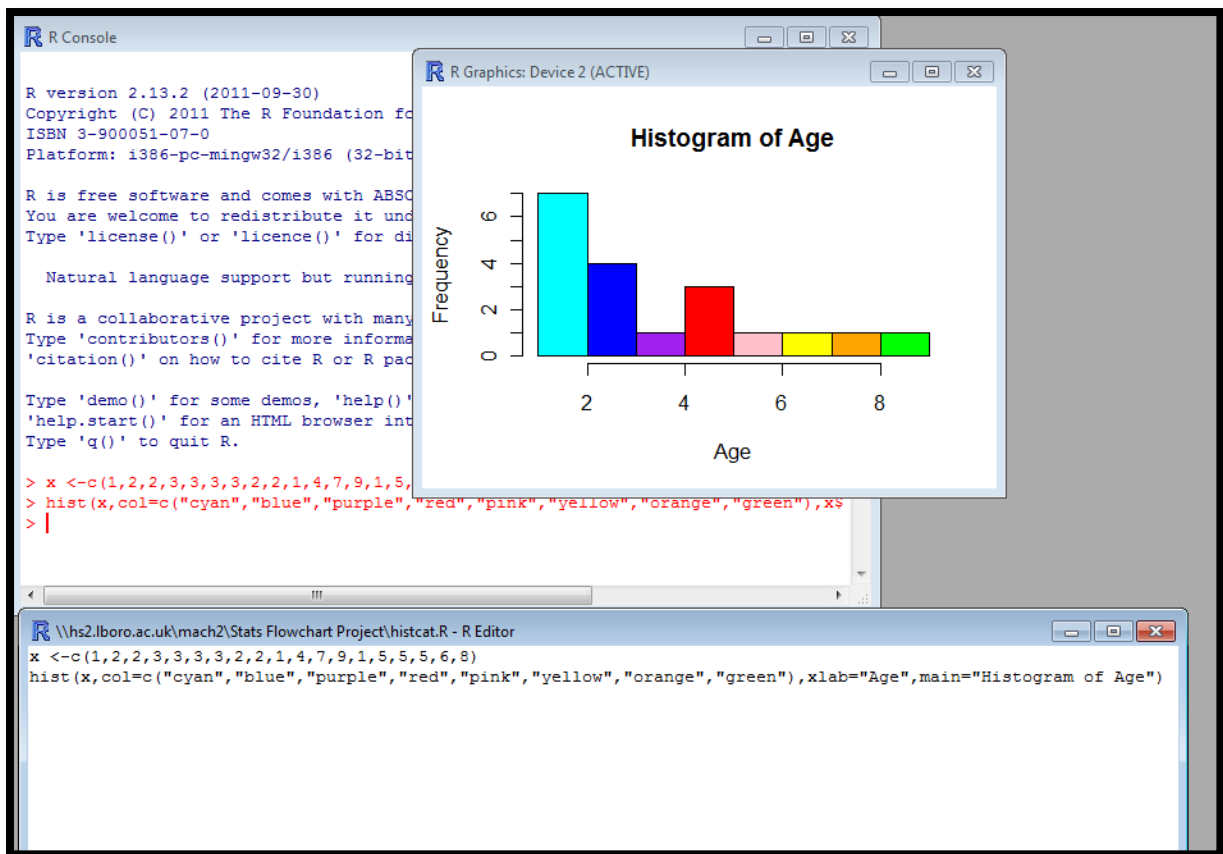
Generating a Histogram in R

- [Inputting data straight into R:](#)

When typing your data straight into R there is a simple command to generate a histogram. For example if our data is: 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 4, 7, 9, 1, 5, 5, 5, 6, 8. Then we input the data in R using the `x <- c(1,2,2,3,3,3,3,2,2,1,4,7,9,1,5,5,5,6,8)` command (where x is what you're calling the data). Then the command `hist(x)` will generate the histogram. As seen below:

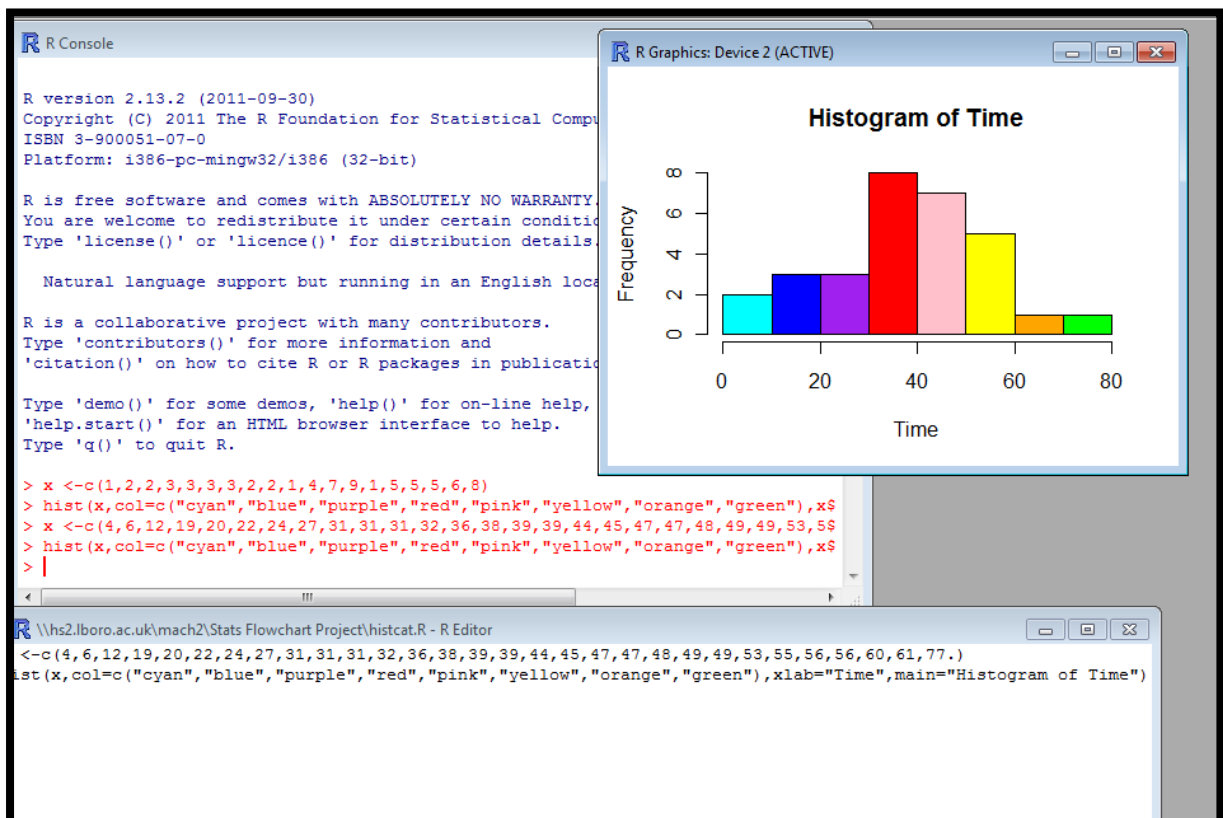


The appearance and the structure of the histogram can be manipulated by additional commands, such as the size of the bins, the colour of the histogram, the title etc. Changing some of these properties on the histogram above yields:



A more detailed example:

Data set: 4, 6, 12, 19, 20, 22, 24, 27, 31, 31, 31, 32, 36, 38, 39, 39, 44, 45, 47, 47, 48, 49, 49, 53, 55, 56, 56, 60, 61, 77.



- [Inputting data from an excel file:](#)

When importing data from R we need to use the command `read.csv` as follows:

```
sl<-read.csv("U:/Stats Flowchart Project/Dataset.csv")
```

```
sl
```

```
attach(sl)
```

The text in red is where the excel file can be found in your documents, and 'sl' is what we have called our data. The `hist(x)` command can then be used again to generate the histogram. As seen below:

