

- -
 - **-R**
 - R
 - R
- - -
 - -
 - -
-

SQLJava

Yellowfin

	100%
1-9	1-91
10	10
N	N
N	N
9-1	9-11
	-/
	2
	2
	2
%	%
%	/%
	2
	e
Null	Null
%	%
%	
%	%
%	%
%	%
	2

10	10
N	N
NN	NN
/N%	N%
	N

	2
	2
	2
	2

	10-1
Deviation	
Linear Regression	
Mean	
Median	
Mode	
Moving Average	
	22
Moving Total	N
Naïve Forecasting	1tt-1
Polynomial Regression	23
Quartile	4-1
Standard Deviation	
Standard Deviation from Mean	
Standard Score	
Stepped Regression	
Trend	
Triple Exponential Smoothing	
Variance	
Weighted Moving Average	

	2
--	---

1,000

-R

R

R

YellowfinR

<R_file_name>.RYellowfin<R_file_name>.R.input.csvR<R_file_name>.R.result.csv

Neural NetworksRR

Sample R-Script : neural-net-script.R

```
setwd("C:/R/R-3.2.3/bin/x64")
library(rattle) #
To access the weather dataset and utility commands.
library(magrittr) # For the
%>% and %<>% operators.
building <- TRUE
scoring <- ! building
# A pre-defined value is used
to reset the random seed so that results are repeatable.
crv$seed <- 42
# Load the data.
rPATH <-
Sys.getenv("RSCRIPT_PATH")
rINPUT <- paste0(rPATH , "/neural-net-script.r.input.csv")
rOUTPUT <- paste0(rPATH
,"/neural-net-script.r.result.csv")
dataset <-
read.csv(file=rINPUT, header=FALSE, sep=", ")
# Note the user
selections.
# Build the
training/validate/test datasets.
set.seed(crv$seed)
crs$nobs <- nrow(dataset) #
366 observations
crs$sample <- crs$train
<- sample(nrow(dataset), 0.7*crs$nobs) # 256 observations
crs$validate <-
sample(setdiff(seq_len(nrow(dataset)), crs$train), 0.15*crs$nobs) # 54
observations
crs$test <-
setdiff(setdiff(seq_len(nrow(dataset)), crs$train), crs$validate) # 56
observations
# The following variable
selections have been noted.
crs$input <-
c("V1", "V2", "V3", "V4","V5")
crs$target
<- "V6"
=====
# Neural Network
=====
# Build a neural network model
using the nnet package.
library(nnet, quietly=TRUE)
# Build the NNet model.

set.seed(199)
crs$nnet <-
nnet(as.factor(V6) ~ .,data=dataset[crs$sample,c(crs$input, crs$target)],size=10,
skip=TRUE, MaxNWts=10000, trace=FALSE, maxit=100)
=====
# Score a dataset.
=====
# Obtain probability scores for
the Neural Net model on weather.csv [validate].
#crs$pr <- predict(crs$nnet,
newdata=dataset[crs$validate, c(crs$input)], type="class")
#crs$pr <- predict(crs$nnet,
newdata=dataset[crs$validate, c(crs$input)], type="class")
crs$pr <- predict(crs$nnet,
newdata=dataset, type="class")
write.table(crs$pr,
file=rOUTPUT, row.names=FALSE, col.names = FALSE)
```

R

Advanced Metrics

Select Function: Rserve R

Search: Apply R-Script

Apply R-Script
This function will invoke an R-script (in an R script file) which is pointed to by a parameter. The R-script will return a result value which will be included in the report.

Attribute	Setting	User Prompt
R Script File Name	scriptName.r	Name Of The R Script to Invoke
Value For MinTemp	MinTemp	First Parameter
Value For MaxTemp	MaxTemp	Second Parameter
Value For Rainfall	Rainfall	Third Parameter
Value For Evaporation	Evaporation	Fourth Parameter
Rain Today	RainToday	Fifth Parameter
Value For RainTomorrow	RainTomorrow	Sixth Parameter

Step 1: Use 'Apply R-Script' to convert to

210

1.

a. /

カラム(列)	Year	Σ Sum Invoiced ...
行(行)		

b.

Year	Sum Invoiced Amount
2009	\$17,633,473
2010	\$8,611,470
2011	\$11,012,244
2012	\$81,690,100
2013	\$158,353,519
2014	\$152,912,577
2015	\$28,207,858
2016	\$12,522,605

2.
3.

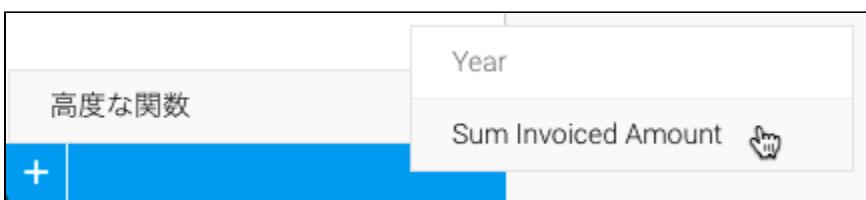


- a.
b.
c.
d. /



4.

1. +



2.
3.

- a.
b.
c.
d. /



4.

1.

国(顧客)	請求金額 の順位
日本	
アメリカ	Σ 集約
イタリア	並べかえ
オーストラリア	書式
オーストリア	高度な関数
カナダ	合計
スイス	フィールドを非表示化
スペイン	
ドイツ	7
韓国	6

2.

3.

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. /



4.

1.

2.

3.

4. Java1,000

5.

6.