Explorando Bases

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Leer archivo

```
M=read.csv("mc-donalds-menu.csv") #leer la base de datos
M$variable # para llamar una variable, aunque también la puedes leer con
corchetes cuadrados M[renglón, columna]
## NULL
```

Datos atipicos y Normalidad (Calorias/Carbohidratos)

Pruebas de Normalidad univariada de las variables

```
library(nortest)
KS_calories = lillie.test(M$Calories)
KS_calories

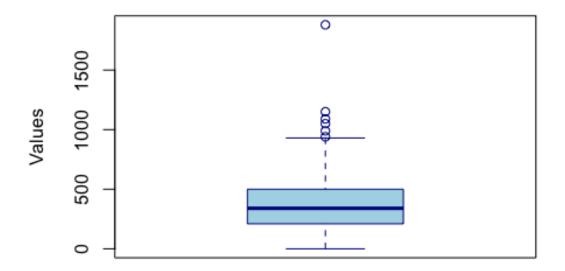
##
## Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
##
## data: M$Calories
## D = 0.073753, p-value = 0.001611

KS_carbs = lillie.test(M$Carbohydrates)
KS_carbs
##
## Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
##
## data: M$Carbohydrates
##
## D = 0.098548, p-value = 2.081e-06
```

Graficas de Caja y bigote de Calorias

```
boxplot(M$Calories,
    main = "Calories",
    ylab = "Values",
    col = "lightblue",
    border = "darkblue")
```

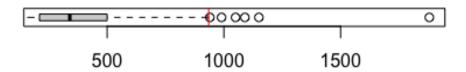
Calories



Rango intercartilico y los cuartiles de 1.5 rangos de Calorias

```
q1=quantile(M$Calories) #Cuantil 1 de la variable X
q1
##
    0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
     0 210 340 500 1880
##
ri=IQR(M$Calories) #Rango intercuartílico de X
ri
## [1] 290
par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #Matriz de gráficos de 2x1
boxplot(M$Calories, horizontal=TRUE, ylim=c(210,1880))
abline(v=500+1.5*ri,col="red") #linea vertical en el límite de los datos
atípicos o extremos
X1= M[M$Calories<500+1.5*ri,c("X")] #En la matriz M, quitar datos más allá
de 3 rangos intercuartílicos arriba de q3 de la variable X
summary(X1)
## Length Class
                  Mode
           NULL
                  NULL
summary(M$Calories)
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.0 210.0 340.0 368.3 500.0 1880.0
```



Rango intercartilico y los cuartiles de 3 rangos de Calorias

```
q1=quantile(M$Calories) #Cuantil 1 de la variable X
q1

## 0% 25% 50% 75% 100%

## 0 210 340 500 1880

ri=IQR(M$Calories) #Rango intercuartílico de X
ri

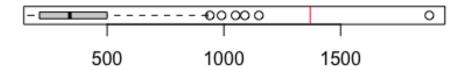
## [1] 290

par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #Matriz de gráficos de 2x1
boxplot(M$Calories, horizontal=TRUE, ylim=c(210,1880))
abline(v=500+3*ri,col="red") #linea vertical en el límite de los datos
atípicos o extremos
X1= M[M$Calories<500+3*ri,c("X")] #En la matriz M, quitar datos más allá de
3 rangos intercuartílicos arriba de q3 de la variable X
summary(X1)</pre>
```

```
## Length Class Mode
## 0 NULL NULL

summary(M$Calories)

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.0 210.0 340.0 368.3 500.0 1880.0
```



Pruebas de normalidad en Calorias

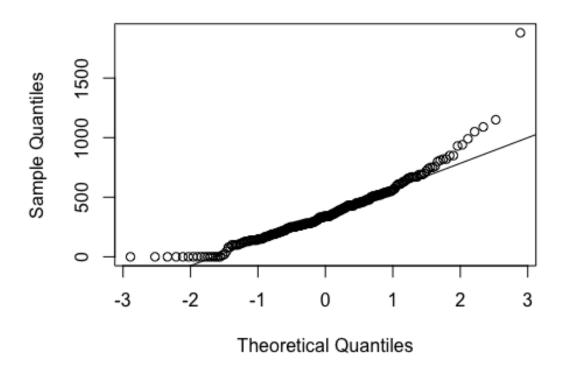
```
library(nortest)
n = lillie.test(M$Calories)
n

##
## Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
##
## data: M$Calories
## D = 0.073753, p-value = 0.001611
```

Graficas de densidad de pobabilidad de Calorias

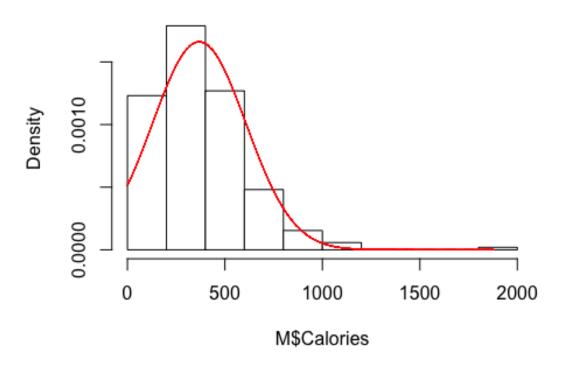
```
qqnorm(M$Calories)
qqline(M$Calories)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



```
hist(M$Calories,prob=TRUE,col=0)
x=seq(min(M$Calories),max(M$Calories),0.1)
y=dnorm(x,mean(M$Calories),sd(M$Calories))
lines(x,y,col="red")
```

Histogram of M\$Calories



Coeficiente de sesgo y curtosis de Calorias

```
mean_calories = mean(M$Calories, na.rm = TRUE)
mean_calories
## [1] 368.2692

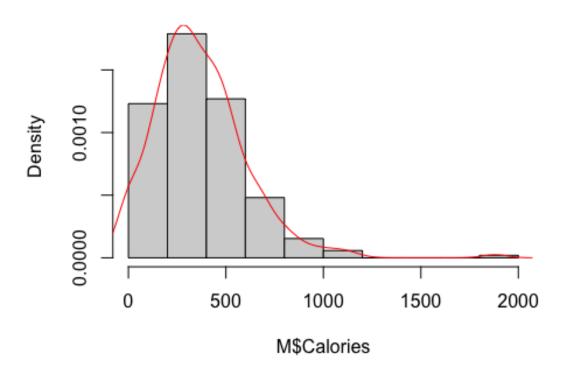
median_calories = median(M$Calories, na.rm = TRUE)
median_calories
## [1] 340

range_calories = range(M$Calories, na.rm = TRUE)
rango_m_calories = diff(range_calories)
rango_m_calories
## [1] 1880
```

Histograma de Calorias

```
hist(M$Calories,freq=FALSE)
lines(density(M$Calories),col="red")
```

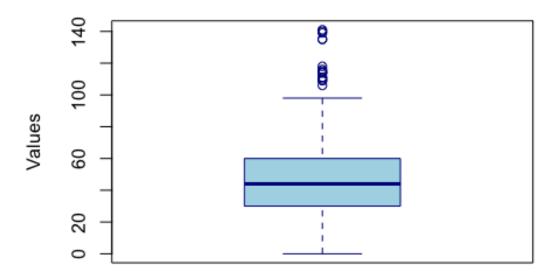
Histogram of M\$Calories



Graficas de Caja y bigote de Carbohidratos

```
boxplot(M$Carbohydrates,
    main = "Carbohydrates",
    ylab = "Values",
    col = "lightblue",
    border = "darkblue")
```

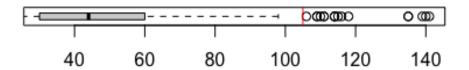
Carbohydrates



Rango intercartilico y los cuartiles de 1.5 rangos de Carbohydrates

```
q1=quantile(M$Carbohydrates) #Cuantil 1 de la variable X
q1
##
    0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
        30
              44
                   60 141
##
ri=IQR(M$Carbohydrates) #Rango intercuartílico de X
ri
## [1] 30
par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #Matriz de gráficos de 2x1
boxplot(M$Carbohydrates, horizontal=TRUE, ylim=c(30,141))
abline(v=60+1.5*ri,col="red") #linea vertical en el límite de los datos
atípicos o extremos
X1= M[M$Carbohydrates<60+1.5*ri,c("X")] #En La matriz M, quitar datos más
allá de 3 rangos intercuartílicos arriba de q3 de la variable X
summary(X1)
## Length Class
                  Mode
           NULL
                  NULL
summary(M$Carbohydrates)
```

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.00 30.00 44.00 47.35 60.00 141.00
```



Rango intercartilico y los cuartiles de 3 rangos de Carbohydrates

```
q1=quantile(M$Carbohydrates) #Cuantil 1 de la variable X
q1
##
     0% 25% 50% 75% 100%
##
     0
          30
              44
                   60 141
ri=IQR(M$Carbohydrates) #Rango intercuartílico de X
## [1] 30
par(mfrow=c(2,1)) #Matriz de gráficos de 2x1
boxplot(M$Carbohydrates, horizontal=TRUE, ylim=c(30,141))
abline(v=60+3*ri,col="red") #linea vertical en el límite de los datos
atípicos o extremos
X1= M[M$Carbohydrates<60+3*ri,c("X")] #En La matriz M, quitar datos más allá
de 3 rangos intercuartílicos arriba de q3 de la variable X
summary(X1)
```

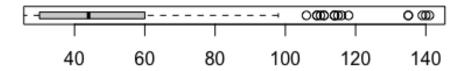
```
## Length Class Mode

## 0 NULL NULL

summary(M$Carbohydrates)

## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.

## 0.00 30.00 44.00 47.35 60.00 141.00
```



Pruebas de normalidad en Carbohydrates

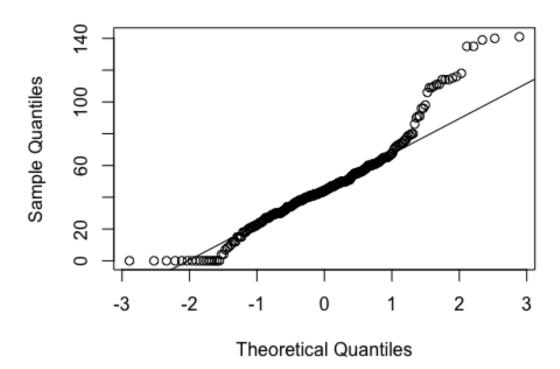
```
library(nortest)
n = lillie.test(M$Carbohydrates)
n

##
## Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
##
## data: M$Carbohydrates
## D = 0.098548, p-value = 2.081e-06
```

Graficas de densidad de pobabilidad de Carbohydrates

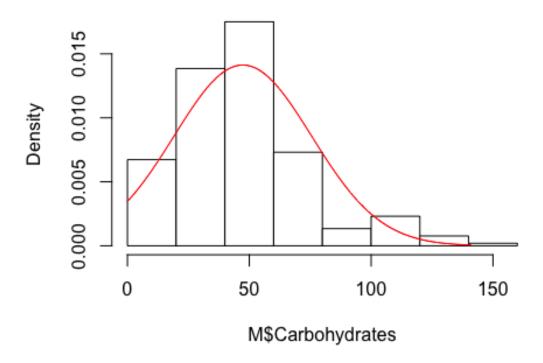
```
qqnorm(M$Carbohydrates)
qqline(M$Carbohydrates)
```

Normal Q-Q Plot



```
hist(M$Carbohydrates,prob=TRUE,col=0)
x=seq(min(M$Carbohydrates),max(M$Carbohydrates),0.1)
y=dnorm(x,mean(M$Carbohydrates),sd(M$Carbohydrates))
lines(x,y,col="red")
```

Histogram of M\$Carbohydrates



Coeficiente de sesgo y curtosis de Carbohydrates

```
mean_carbohydrates = mean(M$Carbohydrates, na.rm = TRUE)
mean_carbohydrates
## [1] 47.34615

median_carbohydrates = median(M$Carbohydrates, na.rm = TRUE)
median_carbohydrates
## [1] 44

range_carbohydrates = range(M$Carbohydrates, na.rm = TRUE)
rango_m_carbohydrates = diff(range_carbohydrates)
rango_m_carbohydrates
## [1] 141
```

Histograma de Carbohydrates

```
hist(M$Carbohydrates,freq=FALSE)
lines(density(M$Carbohydrates),col="red")
```

Histogram of M\$Carbohydrates

