

SOC4001 Procesamiento avanzado de bases de datos en R

Tarea 4

Ponderación: 12% de la nota final del curso

Entrega: Desde el momento de entrega, los estudiantes tienen plazo hasta el domingo 15 de Noviembre a las 23:59pm para completar esta tarea.

Formato: Desarrollar esta tarea en un RScript, agregando comentarios cuando sea necesario.

- 1) Carga la base de datos “Salaries” del paquete `carData` y crea un `tibble` que los contenga los datos. Llama tal objeto “datos_salarios”. Lee descripción de los datos y carga la librería `tidyverse`.

Los datos deben verse así:

```
## # A tibble: 397 x 6
##   rank      discipline yrs.since.phd yrs.service sex      salary
##   <fct>    <fct>          <int>      <int> <fct>    <int>
## 1 Prof      B              19         18 Male    139750
## 2 Prof      B              20         16 Male    173200
## 3 AsstProf  B               4           3 Male     79750
## 4 Prof      B             45         39 Male   115000
## 5 Prof      B             40         41 Male   141500
## 6 AssocProf B              6           6 Male    97000
## 7 Prof      B             30         23 Male   175000
## 8 Prof      B             45         45 Male   147765
## 9 Prof      B             21         20 Male   119250
## 10 Prof     B             18         18 Female 129000
## # ... with 387 more rows
```

- 2) Usando los comandos `group_by()` y `summarise()` produce la siguiente tabla y asígnala al objeto “tabla_1”:

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 6
## # Groups:   rank [3]
##   rank      discipline yrs.since.phd_med~ yrs.since.phd_m~ salary_media salary_max
##   <fct>    <fct>          <dbl>      <int>      <dbl>      <int>
## 1 AsstPr~ A              5.67         11       73936.      85000
## 2 AsstPr~ B              4.79         11       84594.      97032
## 3 AssocP~ A             17.8         49       83061.     108413
## 4 AssocP~ B             13.8         48      101276.     126431
## 5 Prof    A             30.5         56      119948.     205500
## 6 Prof    B             26.2         56      133394.     231545
```

- 3) La siguiente base de datos (“disciplinas”) contiene diferentes disciplinas con sus respectivos nombres.

```
disciplinas <- tibble(discipline = c("A","B","C"),
                      names = c("theoretical departments", "applied departments", "other") )
```

Usando algunos de los comandos `_join()` junta los datos en “tabla_1” y “disciplinas” preservando toda la información disponible en ambas bases de datos. El resultado debe verse así:

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 7
## # Groups:   rank [4]
##   rank discipline yrs.since.phd_m~ yrs.since.phd_m~ salary_media salary_max
##   <fct> <chr>          <dbl>          <int>          <dbl>      <int>
## 1 Asst~ A             5.67             11        73936.     85000
## 2 Asst~ B             4.79             11        84594.     97032
## 3 Asso~ A            17.8             49        83061.    108413
## 4 Asso~ B            13.8             48       101276.    126431
## 5 Prof  A            30.5             56       119948.    205500
## 6 Prof  B            26.2             56       133394.    231545
## 7 <NA>  C             NA              NA          NA          NA
## # ... with 1 more variable: names <chr>
```

4) Usando el comando `pivot_longer()` produce la siguiente tabla:

```
## # A tibble: 28 x 5
## # Groups:   rank [4]
##   rank discipline names          var_stat          value
##   <fct> <chr>      <chr>          <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 AsstProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd_media 5.67
## 2 AsstProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd_max   11
## 3 AsstProf A      theoretical departments salary_media      73936.
## 4 AsstProf A      theoretical departments salary_max       85000
## 5 AsstProf B      applied departments yrs.since.phd_media 4.79
## 6 AsstProf B      applied departments yrs.since.phd_max   11
## 7 AsstProf B      applied departments salary_media      84594.
## 8 AsstProf B      applied departments salary_max       97032
## 9 AssocProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd_media 17.8
## 10 AssocProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd_max   49
## # ... with 18 more rows
```

5) Usando el comando `separate()` modifica la tabla producida en (4) y produce la siguiente tabla:

```
## # A tibble: 28 x 6
## # Groups:   rank [4]
##   rank discipline names          variable      stat      value
##   <fct> <chr>      <chr>          <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 AsstProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd media    5.67
## 2 AsstProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd max      11
## 3 AsstProf A      theoretical departments salary      media 73936.
## 4 AsstProf A      theoretical departments salary      max   85000
## 5 AsstProf B      applied departments yrs.since.phd media    4.79
## 6 AsstProf B      applied departments yrs.since.phd max      11
## 7 AsstProf B      applied departments salary      media 84594.
## 8 AsstProf B      applied departments salary      max   97032
## 9 AssocProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd media    17.8
## 10 AssocProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd max      49
## # ... with 18 more rows
```

6) Usando el comando `pivot_wider()` modifica la tabla producida en (5) y produce la siguiente tabla:

```
## # A tibble: 14 x 6
## # Groups:   rank [4]
##   rank    discipline names      variable      media      max
##   <fct>    <chr>      <chr>      <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 AsstProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd  5.67    11
## 2 AsstProf A      theoretical departments salary      73936.  85000
## 3 AsstProf B      applied departments  yrs.since.phd  4.79    11
## 4 AsstProf B      applied departments  salary      84594.  97032
## 5 AssocProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd  17.8     49
## 6 AssocProf A      theoretical departments salary      83061. 108413
## 7 AssocProf B      applied departments  yrs.since.phd  13.8     48
## 8 AssocProf B      applied departments  salary     101276. 126431
## 9 Prof      A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd  30.5     56
## 10 Prof     A      theoretical departments salary     119948. 205500
## 11 Prof     B      applied departments  yrs.since.phd  26.2     56
## 12 Prof     B      applied departments  salary     133394. 231545
## 13 <NA>     C      other                yrs.since.phd  NA       NA
## 14 <NA>     C      other                salary        NA       NA
```

7) Usando los comando para tratar valores perdidos modifica la tabla producida en (6) y produce la siguiente tabla:

```
## # A tibble: 14 x 6
## # Groups:   rank [4]
##   rank    discipline names      variable      media      max
##   <fct>    <chr>      <chr>      <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 AsstProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd  5.67    11
## 2 AsstProf A      theoretical departments salary      73936.  85000
## 3 AsstProf B      applied departments  yrs.since.phd  4.79    11
## 4 AsstProf B      applied departments  salary      84594.  97032
## 5 AssocProf A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd  17.8     49
## 6 AssocProf A      theoretical departments salary      83061. 108413
## 7 AssocProf B      applied departments  yrs.since.phd  13.8     48
## 8 AssocProf B      applied departments  salary     101276. 126431
## 9 Prof      A      theoretical departments yrs.since.phd  30.5     56
## 10 Prof     A      theoretical departments salary     119948. 205500
## 11 Prof     B      applied departments  yrs.since.phd  26.2     56
## 12 Prof     B      applied departments  salary     133394. 231545
## 13 <NA>     C      other                yrs.since.phd  0        0
## 14 <NA>     C      other                salary        0        0
```