HandsOn 02 Code ▼ This is an R Markdown Notebook. When you execute code within the notebook, the results appear beneath the code. Try executing this chunk by clicking the *Run* button within the chunk or by placing your cursor inside it and pressing *Ctrl+Shift+Enter*. Hide Hide library(dlookr) library(kableExtra) env <- new.env()</pre> with(env, library(dlookr)) Hide Hide ## install.packages("knitr") ## install.packages("tidytext") library(ggplot2) library(vegan) Loading required package: permute Loading required package: lattice This is vegan 2.6-4 Hide Hide library(conflicted) library(dplyr) library(tidyverse) — Attaching core tidyverse packages — - tidyverse 2.0.0 — ✓ forcats 1.0.0 
✓ stringr 1.5.0  $\checkmark$  lubridate 1.9.2  $\checkmark$  tibble 3.2.1 ✓ purrr 1.0.1 ✓ tidyr 1.3.0 ✓ readr 2.1.4 Hide Hide ## with(env, knitr::knit("Hands\_On 02.Rmd", "Hands\_On 02.pdf")) Add a new chunk by clicking the *Insert Chunk* button on the toolbar or by pressing *Ctrl+Alt+I*. When you save the notebook, an HTML file containing the code and output will be saved alongside it (click the *Preview* button or press Ctrl+Shift+K to preview the HTML file). The preview shows you a rendered HTML copy of the contents of the editor. Consequently, unlike Knit, Preview does not run any R code chunks. Instead, the output of the chunk when it was last run in the editor is displayed. CALIDAD DE DATOS Y PRE-PROCESAMIENTO 1.- Evaluación de la Calidad de los Datos Cargar los siguientes paquetes dplyr, na.tools, tidyimpute (versión de github decisionpatterns/tidyimpute") Cargar el data set carInsurance que trata de las puntuaciones de riesgo de seguro de los carros basado en varias caracteristicas de cada carro a) Revisar si hay algún valor no agregado Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat ## ls() df <- carIns any(is.na(df)) [1] TRUE Hide Hide ## si hay valores NA b) Contar el numero de casos que tienen almenos un valor no agregado Hide Hide ## ls() df <- carIns df1 <- df %>% dplyr::filter(any(is.na(df)))%>% count() ## el numero de NA´s es: df1 n <int> 205 1 row c) crear un nuevo data set a partir de la remoción de todos los casos que tienen valores no agregados Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() df <- carIns</pre> new\_dataset <- df %>% drop\_na() ## de esta forma se eliminan las filas que contienen NA head(new\_dataset) sy... normLoss m... fuelType nDoors bodyStyle driveWheels wheelBase aspiration engineLocation <int> <fctr> <fctr> <int> 2 99.8 164 audi gas sedan fwd front four 99.4 164 audi gas four sedan 4wd front 1 158 audi gas std four sedan fwd front 105.8 1 105.8 158 audi gas turbo four sedan fwd front 192 bmw gas 2 two front 101.2 std sedan rwd 101.2 192 bmw gas four sedan rwd front 6 rows | 1-10 of 26 columns d) crear un nuevo dataset a partir del reemplazo de todos los valores no agregados por 0 Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() df <- carIns</pre> new\_dataset <- df %>% mutate\_all(~ifelse(is.na(.), 0, .)) ## observamos que se reemplaza todos los NA por 0 y en el caso que haya un NA en categorias, le cambia a int y la categoria se transforma en numero head(new\_dataset) bodyStyle sy... normLoss m... fuelType aspiration nDoors driveWheels engineLocation wheelBase <dbl> <int> <qpl> <dpl> <int> <int> <int> <int> 1 1 0 1 88.6 0 1 88.6 2 2 3 3 1 1 0 1 1 94.5 2 164 99.8 2 164 2 1 1 1 1 99.4 2 0 1 1 99.8 6 rows | 1-10 of 26 columns e) Crear un nuevo dataset a partir del ingreso del promedio en todas las columnas las cuales tienen sus datos de tipo double Hide Hide  $load ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.$ a") ## ls() df <- carIns</pre> new\_dataset <- df %>% mutate\_all(~ifelse(is.na(.), 0, .)) media\_doubles <- new\_dataset %>% select\_if(is.double) %>% summarize(across(everything(), mean)) media\_doubles wheelBase width normLoss nDoors length height stroke compressionRatio horsePower bore <|dp> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <dpl> 97.6 1.42439 98.75659 174.0493 53.72488 3.26478 3.191902 10.14254 103.239 65.9078 1 row | 1-10 of 12 columns Hide Hide NA f) Crear un nuevo dataset a partir del ingreso de la moda en todas las columnas con valores de tipo Integer Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() df <- carIns new\_dataset <- df %>% mutate\_all(~ifelse(is.na(.), 0, .)) Moda <- function(x) {</pre> ux <- unique(x)</pre> ux[which.max(tabulate(match(x, ux)))] moda\_integer <- new\_dataset %>% select\_if(is.integer) %>% summarize(across(everything(), Moda)) moda\_integer fuelType bodyStyle driveWheels engineLocation curbWeight sy... m... aspiration engineType <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> 20 4 1 2385 4 1 row | 1-9 of 14 columns Hide Hide f) Crear un nuevo data set a partir del ingreso de valores mas frecuentes para la columna "inDoors". Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() df <- carIns</pre> new\_dataset <- df %>% mutate\_all(~ifelse(is.na(.), 0, .)) tabla\_nDoors <- new\_dataset %>% select(nDoors) tabla\_nDoors **nDoors** <dpl> 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 1-10 of 205 rows Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 ... 21 Next Hide Hide tabla\_mas\_frecuente <- table(tabla\_nDoors)</pre> valor\_mas\_frecuente <- names(tabla\_mas\_frecuente)[tabla\_mas\_frecuente == max(tabla\_mas\_frecuente)]</pre> ## muestra el valor mas frecuente entre 0, 1, 2 valor\_mas\_frecuente [1] "1" g) Combinar los tres últimas imputaciones para obtener un dataset final, ¿hay algunos casos duplicados? Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() df <- carIns new\_dataset <- df %>% mutate\_all(~ifelse(is.na(.), 0, .)) media\_doubles <- new\_dataset %>% select\_if(is.double) %>% summarize(across(everything(), mean)) #########DATASET 1############## media\_doubles normLoss nDoors wheelBase length width height bore stroke compressionRatio horsePower <qpl> <dpl> <dpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <qpl> <dpl> <qp|> <qpl> 97.6 1.42439 98.75659 174.0493 65.9078 53.72488 3.26478 3.191902 10.14254 103.239 1 row | 1-10 of 12 columns Hide Hide Moda <- function(x) {</pre> ux <- unique(x)</pre> ux[which.max(tabulate(match(x, ux)))] moda\_integer <- new\_dataset %>% select\_if(is.integer) %>% summarize(across(everything(), Moda)) moda\_integer engineType sy... m... fuelType aspiration bodyStyle driveWheels engineLocation curbWeight <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> 2 20 1 4 1 2385 4 1 row | 1-9 of 14 columns Hide Hide tabla\_nDoors <- new\_dataset %>% select(nDoors) tabla\_nDoors **nDoors** <dpl> 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 ... 21 Next 1-10 of 205 rows Hide Hide tabla\_mas\_frecuente <- table(tabla\_nDoors)</pre> valor\_mas\_frecuente <- names(tabla\_mas\_frecuente)[tabla\_mas\_frecuente == max(tabla\_mas\_frecuente)]</pre> ## muestra el valor mas frecuente entre 0, 1, 2 ##########DATASET 3############## valor\_mas\_frecuente [1] "1" Hide Hide df\_final <- merge(media\_doubles, moda\_integer)</pre> df\_final normLoss nDoors wheelBase width height stroke compressionRatio horsePower length bore <dpl> <dbl> <qp|> <dpl> <qpl> <dpl> <dpl> <qpl> 97.6 1.42439 98.75659 174.0493 65.9078 53.72488 3.26478 3.191902 10.14254 103.239 1 row | 1-10 of 26 columns Hide Hide dup <- any(duplicated(df\_final))</pre> ## no se encontró valores duplicados [1] FALSE 2.- Pre procesamiento de datos 2. Cargar el paquete dlookr, utilizar el mismo dataset carInsurance y aplicar las siguientes transformacionespara el atrbuto precio. ser critico con los resultados obtenidos. (a) Apply range-based normalization and z-score normalization. Hide Hide  $load ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and ("C:/Users/EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.Rdata/HandsOn_Data/carInsurance.$ a") df\_1 <- carIns new\_dataset1 <- df\_1 %>% df\_rango\_base\_n <-transform(new\_dataset1\$price, method = "minmax")</pre> plot(df\_rango\_base\_n) **Original Data** Transformation with 'minmax density density 9e-05 2 6e-05 3e-05 0e+00 10000 20000 30000 0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 value value Hide Hide df\_zscore <- transform(new\_dataset1\$price, method = "zscore")</pre> plot(df\_zscore) **Original Data** Transformation with 'zscore density density 9e-05 0.4 6e-05 0.2 3e-05 0e+00 20000 30000 10000 value value Hide Hide ## el resultado no varia las gráficas b) Discretizar lo dentro del rango de 4 frecuencias iguales y dentro de 4 rango de igual amplitud Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() discretizacion <- binning(df\_2\$price, nbins = 4)</pre> ##summary(discretizacion) plot(discretizacion) Density of original data using 'quantile' method 1.0e-04 7.5e-05 5.0e-05 2.5e-05 0.0e+0040000 10000 20000 30000 Relative frequency by bins using 'quantile' method Relative Frequency 0.20 0.10 0.00 0.00 3 con la semilla 111019 obtener las siguientes muestras sobre la dataset carInsurance una muestra aleatoria del 60% de los casos con reemplazo Hide Hide  $load ("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat) and the contraction of the con$ a") ## ls() df\_3 <- carIns sampled\_df <- df\_3 %>% sample\_frac(0.6) sampled\_df sy... normLoss make fuelType aspiration nDoors bodyStyle driveWheels engineLocation <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> <int> <int> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> 2 137 honda std two hatchback fwd front gas 2 168 nissan std two hardtop fwd front gas 101 honda 1 hatchback fwd front gas std two -1 65 toyota hatchback front gas std four fwd -2 103 volvo sedan front gas std four rwd 0 85 honda std four sedan fwd front gas 2 83 subaru std hatchback 4wd front gas two 0 89 subaru std fwd front gas four wagon 0 128 nissan std four sedan fwd front gas 1 103 nissan gas std four wagon fwd front 1-10 of 123 rows | 1-9 of 26 columns Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 ... 13 Next Hide Hide ## de las 205 filas me ha tomado una muestra solo del 60% que serian 123 filas un muestreo estratificado del 60% de los casos de carros.de acuerdo al atributo tipo de combustible (fuelType) Hide Hide load("C:/Users/Edgar/Documents/GitHub/DataMining\_and\_MachineLearning\_EdgarV/data/HandsOn\_Data/carInsurance.Rdat a") ## ls() df\_4 <- carIns stratified\_sample <- df\_4 %>% group\_by(fuelType) %>% sample\_frac(0.6) ##ahora observamos que nos trae el 60% de la muestra pero agrupado por tipo de combustible stratified\_sample engineLocation normLoss make fuelType aspiration nDoors bodyStyle driveWheels sy... <int> <int> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> <fctr> -1 93 mercedes-benz diesel turbo four wagon rwd front -1 95 volvo diesel turbo four sedan rwd front 0 161 peugot diesel turbo sedan rwd front four 0 93 mercedes-benz diesel turbo hardtop rwd front two 0 161 peugot diesel turbo four sedan rwd front 0 91 toyota diesel std four sedan fwd front -1 93 mercedes-benz diesel turbo sedan four rwd front 0 161 peugot diesel turbo sedan front four rwd 0 NA peugot diesel turbo four wagon rwd front 94 volkswagen diesel std four sedan fwd front 2 3 6 ... 13 Next 1-10 of 123 rows | 1-9 of 26 columns Previous 1 4 5

Utilizar la tabla de funciones para inspeccionar la distribución en cada uno de las dos muestra de arriba.

bore stroke compressionRatio

??

? ?

?

• • ?

price ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

cityMpg highwayMpg

?

?

?

? ? • • ?

0.4

0.2

0

-0.2

-0.4

horsePower peakRpm

Warning: package 'corrplot' was built under R version 4.3.1corrplot 0.92 loaded

wheelBase length width height curbWeight engineSize

normLoss ? • ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

bore ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? • ? ?

horsePower ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? peakRpm ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

? • • •

symb • ? • • • • •

numeric\_data<- carIns[,sapply(carIns,is.numeric)]</pre>

wheelBase

curbWeight

engineSize

highwayMpg

compressionRatio

length |

cor\_matrix<- cor(numeric\_data)</pre>

corrplot(cor\_matrix, method = "circle")

library(corrplot)

Hide Hide

Hide Hide