Clase 3: Análisis exploratorio

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Analisis exploratorio de datos

Analizar datos nos permite tomar mejores decisiones para indagar en eventos de causalidad entre las variables, asi como poder ver la correlación que pudiese existir. Este proceso consiste en la identificación de valores faltantes, imputación, limpieza, y formato.

Missin Values

Son representados como **NA** (*Not Available*) en R. Es necesario identificarlos ya que interfieren con operaciones exclusivas para cada clase de objeto, ejemplo, ecuaciones o funciones númericas; si hacemos una operación con un **NA** presente, por default el resultado será **NA**.

Para evitar los **NAs**, se pueden usar las siguientes estrategias:

Nota: para estos ejemplos solo tomaremos 10 columnas del dataset que cargamos

```
starwars <- dplyr::starwars
starwars$films <- NULL
starwars$vehicles <- NULL
starwars$starships <- NULL
is.na(head(starwars))
         name height mass hair_color skin_color eye_color birth_year gender
## [1,] FALSE FALSE FALSE
                                FALSE
                                           FALSE
                                                      FALSE
                                                                 FALSE
                                                                        FALSE
## [2,] FALSE
              FALSE FALSE
                                 TRUE
                                           FALSE
                                                      FALSE
                                                                 FALSE
                                                                         TRUE
## [3,] FALSE
              FALSE FALSE
                                 TRUE
                                           FALSE
                                                      FALSE
                                                                 FALSE
                                                                         TRUE
## [4,] FALSE
              FALSE FALSE
                                FALSE
                                           FALSE
                                                      FALSE
                                                                 FALSE FALSE
## [5,] FALSE
               FALSE FALSE
                                FALSE
                                           FALSE
                                                      FALSE
                                                                 FALSE
                                                                        FALSE
##
  [6,] FALSE FALSE FALSE
                                FALSE
                                           FALSE
                                                      FALSE
                                                                 FALSE FALSE
##
        homeworld species
## [1,]
            FALSE
                    FALSE
## [2,]
            FALSE
                    FALSE
## [3,]
            FALSE
                    FALSE
## [4,]
            FALSE
                    FALSE
```

Con esta función obtenemos un vector de **logico** que podemos usar para seleccionar aquellos valores que sean **NA**.

Tambien podemos detectar los NAs mediante:

FALSE

FALSE

FALSE

FALSE

summary(starwars)

[5,]

[6,]

```
##
                            height
                                                            hair color
        name
                                              mass
                              : 66.0
##
   Length:87
                       Min.
                                                  15.00
                                                           Length:87
                                        Min.
    Class : character
                        1st Qu.:167.0
                                                   55.60
                                        1st Qu.:
                                                           Class : character
##
   Mode :character
                        Median :180.0
                                        Median:
                                                   79.00
                                                           Mode :character
##
                               :174.4
                                                   97.31
                       Mean
                                        Mean
##
                        3rd Qu.:191.0
                                        3rd Qu.:
                                                  84.50
```

```
##
                             :264.0
                                     Max.
                                             :1358.00
                      Max.
##
                             :6
                      NA's
                                     NA's
                                            :28
##
    skin color
                       eye_color
                                          birth_year
                                                            gender
                                              : 8.00
##
   Length:87
                      Length:87
                                        Min.
                                                         Length:87
##
   Class : character
                      Class :character
                                        1st Qu.: 35.00
                                                         Class : character
                                        Median : 52.00
##
   Mode :character Mode :character
                                                         Mode :character
##
                                        Mean : 87.57
##
                                         3rd Qu.: 72.00
##
                                        Max.
                                               :896.00
##
                                        NA's
                                               :44
##
    homeworld
                        species
##
   Length:87
                      Length:87
##
   Class :character
                      Class : character
                      Mode :character
##
   Mode :character
##
##
##
##
str(starwars)
## Classes 'tbl_df', 'tbl' and 'data.frame':
                                              87 obs. of 10 variables:
              : chr "Luke Skywalker" "C-3PO" "R2-D2" "Darth Vader" ...
##
   $ name
##
   $ height
               : int 172 167 96 202 150 178 165 97 183 182 ...
##
  $ mass
              : num 77 75 32 136 49 120 75 32 84 77 ...
## $ hair_color: chr
                      "blond" NA NA "none" ...
                      "fair" "gold" "white, blue" "white" \dots
##
   $ skin_color: chr
## $ eye_color : chr "blue" "yellow" "red" "yellow" ...
## $ birth year: num 19 112 33 41.9 19 52 47 NA 24 57 ...
## $ gender
              : chr
                      "male" NA NA "male" ...
##
   $ homeworld : chr
                      "Tatooine" "Tatooine" "Naboo" "Tatooine" ...
              : chr
                      "Human" "Droid" "Droid" "Human" ...
## $ species
Una vez que los detectamos, podemos limpiarlos selectivamente.
#Limpieza selectiva de los datos sin valor
#Limpiar NA de solamente la variable gender
starwars.cleaned<-starwars[!is.na(starwars$gender),]
#Filas completas para un data frame
complete.cases(starwars) #Checa en que altura de fila hay un NA
        TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE TRUE
## [12] FALSE TRUE
                   TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE
## [23]
        TRUE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
        TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [34]
                                                      TRUE FALSE
## [45] FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [56] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
## [67] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
## [78] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE
starwars.cleaned.2<- starwars[complete.cases(starwars),]
#Convertir algun valor en NA
starwars$skin_color[starwars$skin_color=="gold"]<-NA
```

Una vez que tenemos solo valores disponibles, es decir, ya no tener NA, entonces podemos hacer operaciones y obtener medidas de centralidad, como el siguiente ejemplo:

```
#Medidas de centralización y dispersión
mean(starwars$mass) #Devuelve NA porque aun tiene NA
## [1] NA
mean(starwars$mass, na.rm=TRUE) #Quita los NA y nos arroja un resultado
## [1] 97.31186
sd(starwars$mass)
## [1] NA
sd(starwars$mass,na.rm=TRUE)
## [1] 169.4572
Si no queremos perder información podriamos sustituir los NA por valores promedio. Ojo aquí pueden existir
multiples estrategias de imputacion de valores faltantes, eso no se tomara en cuenta en este capitulo
#Genera una nueva columna, reemplazando NA con el promedio de las observaciones
starwars$birth_year.mean <- ifelse(</pre>
                                   is.na(starwars$birth_year), #Si esto es verdad
                                  mean(starwars$birth_year, na.rm=TRUE), #se ejecuta esto
                                           starwars$birth_year #sino pongo el valor original
starwars$birth_year.mean
       [1]
                 19.00000 112.00000 33.00000 41.90000 19.00000 52.00000 47.00000
                 87.56512 24.00000 57.00000
##
      [8]
                                                                           41.90000
                                                                                               64.00000 200.00000 29.00000
## [15]
               44.00000 600.00000 21.00000 87.56512 896.00000 82.00000 31.50000
## [22] 15.00000 53.00000 31.00000 37.00000 41.00000 48.00000 87.56512
## [29]
                 8.00000 87.56512 92.00000 87.56512 91.00000 52.00000 87.56512
## [36] 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 62.00000 72.00000 54.00000
## [43] 87.56512 48.00000 87.56512 87.56512 72.00000 92.00000
## [50]
               87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 22.00000 87.56512
## [57] 87.56512 87.56512 82.00000 87.56512 58.00000 40.00000 87.56512
## [64] 102.00000 67.00000 66.00000 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512
## [71] 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.5
                                                                           87.56512 87.56512 87.56512 87.56512
## [78]
                87.56512 87.56512 87.56512
## [85] 87.56512 87.56512 46.00000
Para evitar datos duplicados, se puede hacer lo siguiente:
family.salary=c(40000,60000,50000,80000,60000,70000,60000)
family.size=c(4,3,2,2,3,4,3)
family.car=c("Lujo", "Compacto", "Utilitario", "Lujo", "Compacto", "Compacto", "Compacto")
family<-data.frame(family.salary,family.size,family.car)</pre>
family.unique <- unique(family)</pre>
duplicated(family)
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
family[duplicated(family),]
```

family.salary family.size family.car

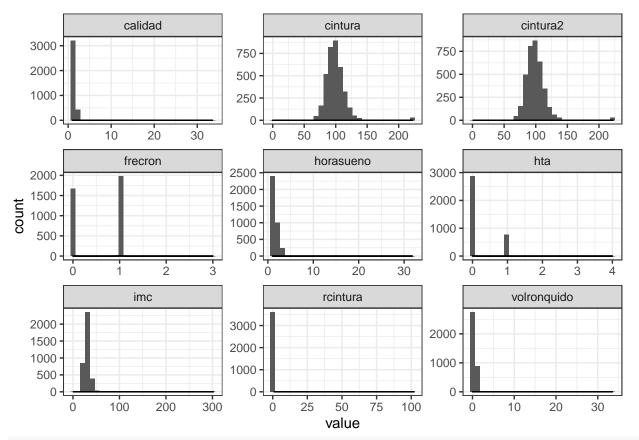
```
## 5 60000 3 Compacto
## 7 60000 3 Compacto
```

Para ver el comportamiento de los datos, podemos ver su distribución y la correlación entre las variables, para ello en este ejemplo vamos a cargar datos de desordenes de sueño en población mexicana del año 2016, esta información esta disponible en **ensanut**.

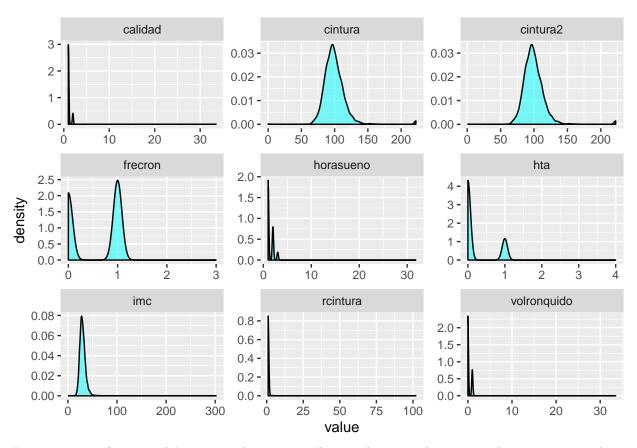
```
sleep_disorder_mx <- read.csv("/Users/erickCuevas/Documents/GitProyects/Curso-R-2019/Seccion_Nutricion/</pre>
selected <- data.frame(sleep_disorder_mx$cintura, sleep_disorder_mx$cintura2, sleep_disorder_mx$rcintur
selected <- na.omit(selected)</pre>
colnames(selected) <- c("cintura", "cintura2", "rcintura", "imc", "horasueno", "calidad",</pre>
                         "volronquido", "frecron", "hta")
selected <- unique(selected)</pre>
selected.cor<-cor(selected, method = "pearson")</pre>
round(selected.cor, digits = 2)
##
               cintura cintura2 rcintura
                                            imc horasueno calidad volronquido
                           1.00
                                    -0.05 0.43
                                                             -0.08
                                                                         -0.03
## cintura
                  1.00
                                                     -0.03
## cintura2
                  1.00
                           1.00
                                   -0.02 0.43
                                                    -0.03
                                                            -0.09
                                                                         -0.03
## rcintura
                 -0.05
                          -0.02
                                    1.00 -0.10
                                                     0.43
                                                              0.04
                                                                          0.05
## imc
                  0.43
                           0.43
                                    -0.10 1.00
                                                     -0.03
                                                              0.16
                                                                          0.17
                          -0.03
                                                                          0.09
## horasueno
                 -0.03
                                     0.43 - 0.03
                                                     1.00
                                                              0.14
## calidad
                 -0.08
                          -0.09
                                     0.04 0.16
                                                     0.14
                                                              1.00
                                                                          0.69
                          -0.03
## volronquido
                 -0.03
                                     0.05 0.17
                                                     0.09
                                                              0.69
                                                                          1.00
                                     0.02 0.09
                                                                          0.22
## frecron
                  0.07
                           0.07
                                                     0.04
                                                              0.10
## hta
                  0.15
                            0.15
                                     0.07 0.13
                                                     0.09
                                                              0.16
                                                                          0.17
##
               frecron hta
## cintura
                  0.07 0.15
                  0.07 0.15
## cintura2
## rcintura
                  0.02 0.07
## imc
                  0.09 0.13
## horasueno
                  0.04 0.09
## calidad
                  0.10 0.16
## volronquido
                  0.22 0.17
## frecron
                  1.00 0.07
                  0.07 1.00
## hta
col<-colorRampPalette(c("#BB4444","#EE9988", "#FFFFFF",</pre>
                         "#77AADD", "#4477AA"))
corrplot::corrplot(selected.cor,
                   method = "shade",
         shade.col = NA, tl.col = "black",
         tl.srt = 45, col=col(200),
         addCoef.col = "black", addcolorlabel="no",
         order="AOE")
## Warning in text.default(pos.xlabel[, 1], pos.xlabel[, 2], newcolnames, srt
## = tl.srt, : "addcolorlabel" is not a graphical parameter
## Warning in text.default(pos.ylabel[, 1], pos.ylabel[, 2], newrownames, col
## = tl.col, : "addcolorlabel" is not a graphical parameter
```

```
## Warning in title(title, ...): "addcolorlabel" is not a graphical parameter
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages -----
## v ggplot2 3.2.1
                     v purrr
                               0.3.2
## v tibble 2.1.3
                     v dplyr
                               0.8.3
          0.8.3
## v tidyr
                     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr
            1.3.1
                     v forcats 0.4.0
## -- Conflicts ------
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()
                   masks stats::lag()
 horasueno
                  0.43 -0.03-0.03-0.03 0.09 0.04 0.09 0.14
                                                                8.0
    rcintura 0.43
                       <mark>-0.05-0.02 -0.1</mark> 0.07 0.02 0.05 0.04
                                                                0.6
    cintura -0.03-0.05
                                  0.43 0.15 0.07 -0.03-0.08
                                                                0.4
   cintura2 -0.03-0.02 1
                                  0.43 0.15 0.07 -0.03-0.09
                                                                0.2
       imc -0.03 -0.1 0.43 0.43
                                        0.13 0.09 0.17 0.16
                                                                0
                                                                -0.2
        hta 0.09 0.07 0.15 0.15 0.13
                                             0.07 0.17 0.16
                                                                -0.4
    frecron 0.04 0.02 0.07 0.07 0.09 0.07
                                                  0.22 0.1
                                                                -0.6
volronquido 0.09 0.05 -0.03-0.03 0.17 0.17 0.22
                                                        0.69
                                                                -0.8
    calidad 0.14 0.04 -0.08-0.09 0.16 0.16 0.1
                                                  0.69
select.gathered <- selected %>%
 as_data_frame() %>%
 select_if(is.numeric) %>%
 gather(key = "variable", value = "value")
## Warning: `as_data_frame()` is deprecated, use `as_tibble()` (but mind the new semantics).
## This warning is displayed once per session.
ggplot(select.gathered, aes(value)) + geom_histogram() +
 facet_wrap(~variable, scales= "free") +
 geom_density() + theme_bw()
```

`stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.



ggplot(select.gathered, aes(value)) + geom_density(fill= "cyan", color= "black", alpha=0.5) +
facet_wrap(~variable, scales= "free")



Estas son unas funciones básicas para hacer un análisis exploratorio de nuestros datos, y a partir de este poder tomar decision en estadistica.