

Clase 2

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Documentos csv

comma separate values

read.csv

Funciones que leen .csv

- `read.csv(file_path)`
- `read_csv(file_path)`

Argumentos de la función

```
read.csv(file, header = TRUE, sep = ",", quote = "\"", dec = ".", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

```
read.csv2(file, header = TRUE, sep = ";", quote = "\"", dec = ",", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

Tambien podemos leer archivos separados por espacio y tabuladores:

```
read.table(file, header = FALSE, sep = " ", quote = "\"", dec = ".", numerals = c("allow.loss", "warn.loss", "no.loss"), row.names, col.names, as.is = !stringsAsFactors, na.strings = "NA", colClasses = NA, nrows = -1, skip = 0, check.names = TRUE, fill = !blank.lines.skip, strip.white = FALSE, blank.lines.skip = TRUE, comment.char = "#", allowEscapes = FALSE, flush = FALSE, stringsAsFactors = default.stringsAsFactors(), fileEncoding = "", encoding = "unknown", text, skipNul = FALSE)
```

```
read.delim(file, header = TRUE, sep = "\t", quote = "\"", dec = ".", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

```
read.delim2(file, header = TRUE, sep = "\t", quote = "\"", dec = ",", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "", ...)
```

Ejemplo para leer un archivo .csv

```
names_data <- c("age", "sex", "cp", "trestbps", "chol", "fbs", "restecg",
               "thalach", "exang", "oldpeak", "slope", "ca", "thal", "num")
data_cleveland <- read.csv("Datasets/processed.cleveland.data")
colnames(data_cleveland) <- names_data

str(data_cleveland)
```

```
## 'data.frame':   302 obs. of  14 variables:
## $ age      : num  67 67 37 41 56 62 57 63 53 57 ...
## $ sex      : num  1 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 ...
## $ cp       : num  4 4 3 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 ...
## $ trestbps : num  160 120 130 130 120 140 120 130 140 140 ...
## $ chol     : num  286 229 250 204 236 268 354 254 203 192 ...
```

```

## $ fbs      : num  0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ...
## $ restecg  : num  2 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 2 0 ...
## $ thalach  : num  108 129 187 172 178 160 163 147 155 148 ...
## $ exang    : num  1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 ...
## $ oldpeak  : num  1.5 2.6 3.5 1.4 0.8 3.6 0.6 1.4 3.1 0.4 ...
## $ slope    : num  2 2 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 2 ...
## $ ca       : Factor w/ 5 levels "?","0.0","1.0",...: 5 4 2 2 2 4 2 3 2 2 ...
## $ thal     : Factor w/ 4 levels "?","3.0","6.0",...: 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 3 ...
## $ num      : int  2 1 0 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 ...

```

Attribute Information:

- age: age in years
- sex: sex (1 = male; 0 = female)
- cp: chest pain type
 - Value 1: typical angina
 - Value 2: atypical angina
 - Value 3: non-anginal pain
 - Value 4: asymptomatic
- trestbps: resting blood pressure (in mm Hg on admission to the hospital)
- chol: serum cholestoral in mg/dl
- fbs: (fasting blood sugar > 120 mg/dl) (1 = true; 0 = false)
- restecg: resting electrocardiographic results
 - Value 0: normal
 - Value 1: having ST-T wave abnormality (T wave inversions and/or ST elevation or depression of > 0.05 mV)
 - Value 2: showing probable or definite left ventricular hypertrophy by Estes' criteria
- thalach: maximum heart rate achieved
- exang: exercise induced angina (1 = yes; 0 = no)
- oldpeak = ST depression induced by exercise relative to rest
- slope: the slope of the peak exercise ST segment
 - Value 1: upsloping
 - Value 2: flat
 - Value 3: downsloping
- ca: number of major vessels (0-3) colored by flourosopy
- thal: 3 = normal; 6 = fixed defect; 7 = reversable defect
- num: diagnosis of heart disease (angiographic disease status)
 - Value 0: < 50% diameter narrowing
 - Value 1: > 50% diameter narrowing

Source Information:

(a) Creators:

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- (c) Date: July, 1988*

Documentos json

.json

JavaScript Object Notation

El tipo de archivo con mayor uso en las bases de datos, ya que consumo muy poco espacio de memoria. La paquetería *jsonlite* nos permite leer este tipo de archivos en R.

```
library(jsonlite)
```

```
fromJSON()
```

```
id <- 681
url_chem <- paste0("https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/rest/pug_view/data/compound/"
                  ,id,
                  "/json")
```

```
response <- fromJSON(url_chem)
```

```
# str(response)
```

```
archivo_sections<-response$Record$Section$Section
```

Desde JSON obtenemos una lista o un data.frame, y ya que sabemos manejar listas, podemos empezar a obtener los datos que deseamos.

Documentos xml

Documentos txt

Documentos SPSS