# data-quality-analysis-EN

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### 1 Data Quality Analysis

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1.1 1. Data Treatment

#### 1.1.1 1.1. Importing Libraries

```
[]: install.packages("readr") # to read CSV files
  install.packages("dplyr") # for data manipulation
  library(readr)
  library(dplyr)
```

#### 1.1.2 1.2. Loading Dataset

### 1.2 2. Analysis

#### 1.2.1 2.1. Data Overview

```
[6]: dim(BBDD_Locales) # to obtain its dimensions
```

1.766 2.7

```
[7]: str(BBDD_Locales) # to see its internal structure
```

```
spc_tbl_ [766 × 7] (S3: spec_tbl_df/tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
$ municipio : chr [1:766] "Municipio29" "Municipio29" "Municipio29"
"Municipio29" ...
$ sector : chr [1:766] "Menaje" "Otros" "No alimentario" "Otros" ...
$ situacion : chr [1:766] "calle" "calle" "calle" "calle" ...
$ forma : chr [1:766] "SL" "SL" "SA" "individual" ...
$ superficie : num [1:766] 99.3 22.5 NA 24.9 21.2 ...
$ trabajadores: num [1:766] 6 3 3 1 2 5 3 4 1 4 ...
$ antiguedad : num [1:766] 36.5 14.2 9 11.4 17.1 26.9 13.3 13.5 29.6 6.4 ...
- attr(*, "spec")=
```

```
.. cols(
.. municipio = col_character(),
.. sector = col_character(),
.. situacion = col_character(),
.. forma = col_character(),
.. superficie = col_double(),
.. trabajadores = col_double(),
.. antiguedad = col_double()
..)
- attr(*, "problems")=<externalptr>
[8]: head(BBDD_Locales, n = 766) # to view its rows
```

	municipio	sector	situacion	forma	superficie	trabajado
	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
_	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	SL	99.32	6
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	22.51	3
	Municipio29	No alimentario	calle	SA	NA	3
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	individual	24.85	1
	Municipio29	Equipamientos culturales	calle	SA	21.21	2
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	SA	46.14	5
	Municipio29	No alimentario	calle	SA	44.96	3
	Municipio29	Ocio y cultura	centro comercial	SL	35.16	4
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	SA	20.48	1
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	SL	57.44	4
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	individual	7.73	1
	Municipio29	Reparaciones	calle	SL	44.75	4
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	SA	24.32	2
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	SL	33.23	2
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	individual	65.64	4
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	SA	23.01	3
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	individual	9.85	2
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	SL	40.23	5
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	SL	45.82	3
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	individual	10.30	1
	Municipio29	Equipamiento personal	calle	SL	64.58	3
	Municipio29	Enseñanza	calle	individual	43.54	3
	-		centro comercial	SA	48.11	3
	Municipio29	Menaje Menaje	calle	individual	61.69	3 2
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	SL	5.26	$\frac{2}{2}$
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	SL SA		
	Municipio29	Alimentario Enseñanza	calle	SA SL	46.44	4 3
	Municipio29		calle	SL SA	80.96 69.24	ა 3
	Municipio29 Municipio29	Restauración Alimentario		individual		
A +: lable 1766 v 7	•	Restauración	calle calle	SA	$9.98 \\ 76.62$	1
A tibble: $766 \times 7$	Municipio29	Restauracion	cane	SA	10.02	4
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	individual	12.23	1
	Municipio29	Sanidad	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	22.51	3
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	12.55	4
	Municipio29	Restauración	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	59.56	4
	Municipio29	Sanidad	calle	individual	11.51	1
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	34.74	3
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	82.15	4
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	individual	37.58	2
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	SA	27.07	3
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	SA	16.45	1
	Municipio29	Restauración	calle	SA	51.91	4
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	SA	38.09	4
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	14.30	1
	Municipio29	Menaje	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	96.53	4
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	SA	10.53	2
	Municipio29	Enseñanza	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	71.06	5
	Municipio29	Menaje 3	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	68.50	4
	Municipio29	Alimentario	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	11.86	2
	Municipio29	Restauración	calle	SA	35.91	3
	Municipio29	Otros	calle	$\operatorname{SL}$	40.58	2

- Number of records: the database contains a total of **766 records**, where each of them represents a data entry corresponding to Municipio29.
- Number of columns: the structure of the database has 7 columns, where each one of them has specific attributes related to the town under study.
- Variable typology: as for the type of variables, there are stored both numeric num (indicating decimal numbers), and character type chr (text strings).

#### 1.2.2 2.2. Detection of Duplicate Record

In this part of the study, duplicate records have been identified and stored in duplicados for display:

```
[9]: duplicados<- BBDD_Locales %>% filter(duplicated(.)) # para obtener sus duplicados
```

## [10]: head(duplicados)

A tibble: 
$$2 \times 7 = \frac{\text{municipio}}{\text{chr}}$$
 sector situacion forma superficie trabajadores antiguedad chromosome superficie trabajadores ch

As can be seen, **2** duplicate records have been detected. From this point on, they have been eliminated, leaving the current dataset without duplicates.

Then, a check is made to see if they have been deleted correctly:

```
[12]: sum(duplicated(BBDD_Locales))
```

0

#### 1.2.3 2.3. Detection of Missing Values

In Variable superficie: estimate it with the statistic mean.

TRUE

Once the "NA" values are detected, the estimation is performed, making sure to exclude the missing values in the calculation by means of the argument na.rm = TRUE:

```
[14]: BBDD_Locales <- BBDD_Locales %>%
```

```
mutate(superficie = ifelse(is.na(superficie), mean(superficie, na.rm = TRUE), usuperficie)) # para transformar las variables
```

In Variable trabajadores: estimate it with the statistic maximum.

TRUE

As for the trabajadores column, its "NA" values have been replaced by the maximum value, again excluding the missing values in the calculation:

```
[16]: BBDD_Locales <- BBDD_Locales %>%

mutate(trabajadores = ifelse(is.na(trabajadores), max(trabajadores, na.rm =

→TRUE), trabajadores)) # para transformar las variables
```

Finally, it is verified that there are no empty values:

```
[17]: sum(is.na(BBDD_Locales$superficie)) # para contar la cantidad de NA sum(is.na(BBDD_Locales$trabajadores)) # para contar la cantidad de NA
```

0

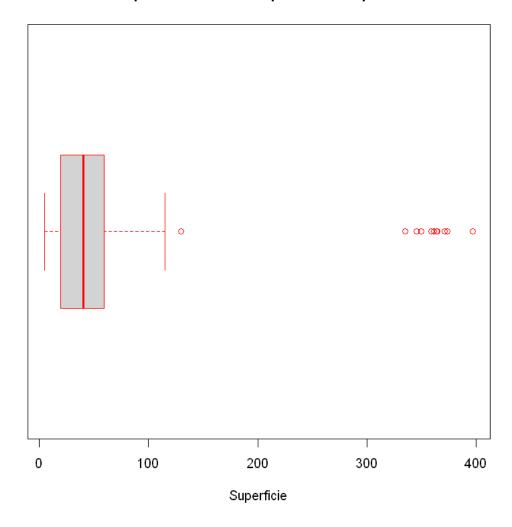
0

#### 1.2.4 2.4. Detection of Atypical Values

Box-plot

A graph of the outliers in the superficie column is created:

## Box plot de valores atípicos de Superficie



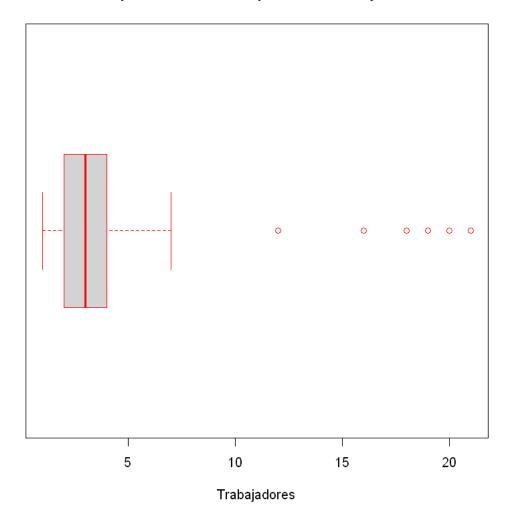
#### 12 deviations are detected:

 $1. \ 358.65 \ 2. \ 345.27 \ 3. \ 364.19 \ 4. \ 363.84 \ 5. \ 370.98 \ 6. \ 334.64 \ 7. \ 349.5 \ 8. \ 397.07 \ 9. \ 358.93 \ 10. \ 361.02 \ 11. \ 129.65 \ 12. \ 373.53$ 

12

The exact same process is then performed for the trabajadores column.

## Box plot de valores atípicos de Trabajadores



#### 14 deviations were detected:

```
[21]: atipicos_trabajadores <- boxplot_trabajadores$out # para extraer los atípicos_
del box-plot
atipicos_trabajadores
```

1. 21 2. 18 3. 21 4. 16 5. 20 6. 18 7. 19 8. 21 9. 18 10. 18 11. 21 12. 18 13. 12 14. 18

14

Z-score

Regarding the z-score method, first the scale() function is used in order to calculate the superficie deviations. Then, a threshold of 2 is set to identify outliers.

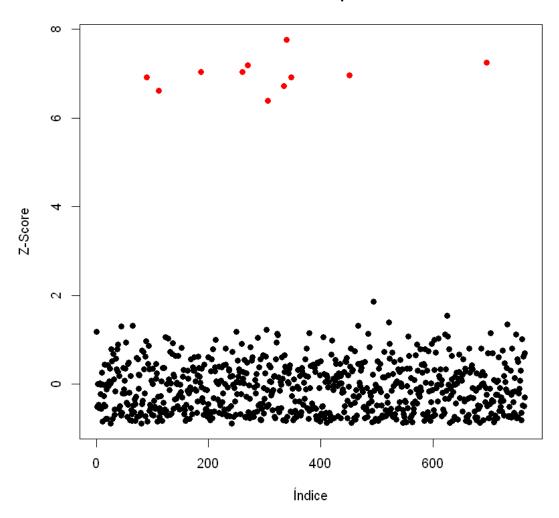
```
[22]: z_scores_superficie <- scale(BBDD_Locales$superficie) # para calcular lasudesviaciones
atipicos_z_score_superficie <- which(abs(z_scores_superficie) > 2)
atipicos_z_score_superficie
numero_atipicos_superficie2 <- length(atipicos_z_score_superficie) # paraudeconocer el número de átipicos
numero_atipicos_superficie2
```

1. 90 2. 111 3. 186 4. 260 5. 270 6. 306 7. 334 8. 339 9. 347 10. 451 11. 696

11

In view of this, it is observed that the difference in deviation between methods is 1. This is because box-plot relies on quartiles and interquartile ranges (IQR) to identify outliers, which can lead to extreme values being considered outliers only if they are far away from the majority of the data. The z-score method, on the other hand, identifies a different number of outliers; it focuses on the distance between each data point and the mean.

### Z-Scores de Superficie



Exactly the same thing is done with the trabajadores column, and this time there was no difference:

```
[24]: z_scores_trabajadores <- scale(BBDD_Locales$trabajadores) # para calcular las_
desviaciones
atipicos_z_score_trabajadores <- which(abs(z_scores_trabajadores) > 2)
atipicos_z_score_trabajadores
numeros_atipicos_trabajadores2 <- length(atipicos_z_score_trabajadores) # para_
conocer el número de átipicos
numeros_atipicos_trabajadores2
```

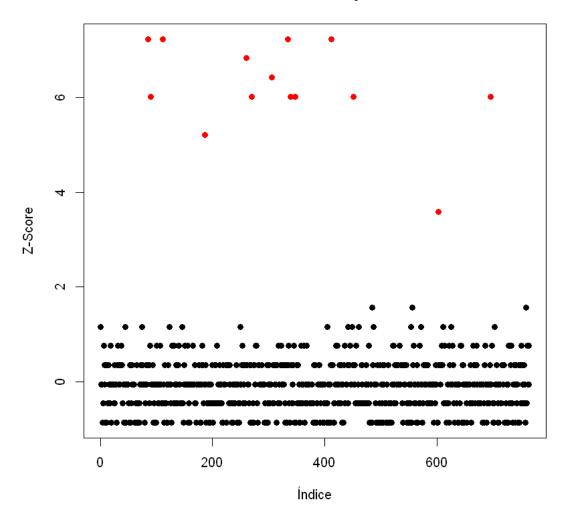
 $1.\ 85\ 2.\ 90\ 3.\ 111\ 4.\ 186\ 5.\ 260\ 6.\ 270\ 7.\ 306\ 8.\ 334\ 9.\ 339\ 10.\ 347\ 11.\ 412\ 12.\ 451\ 13.\ 602\ 14.\ 696$ 

14

In this case, it may be that the data follow a relatively symmetrical distribution and the outliers are far from the mean.

```
[25]: plot(z_scores_trabajadores, main = "Z-Scores de Trabajadores", xlab = "Índice", wylab = "Z-Score", pch = 19, col = ifelse(abs(z_scores_trabajadores) > 2, "red", "black"))
```

## Z-Scores de Trabajadores



### 1.3 3. Some Statistical Calculations...

Average area per business form

```
[26]: resultados_superficie <- BBDD_Locales %>%
    group_by(forma) %>%
```

```
summarize(superficie_media = mean(superficie, na.rm = TRUE))
resultados_superficie
```

Minimum and maximum age by local situation

```
[27]: resultados_antiguedad <- BBDD_Locales %>%
    group_by(situacion) %>%
    summarize(
    antiguedad_minima = min(antiguedad, na.rm = TRUE),
    antiguedad_maxima = max(antiguedad, na.rm = TRUE)
    )
    resultados_antiguedad
```

[]: