

12.- Exploratory Data Analysis_CU_18_20_infra_meteo_v_01

June 13, 2023

#

CU18_Infraestructuras_eventos

Citizenlab Data Science Methodology > II - Data Processing Domain *** > # 12.- EDA - Exploratory Data Analysis

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0.2 File

- Input File: CU_18_09.3_20_diario_infra
- Output File: No aplica

0.2.1 Encoding

Con la siguiente expresión se evitan problemas con el encoding al ejecutar el notebook. Es posible que deba ser eliminada o adaptada a la máquina en la que se ejecute el código.

```
[1]: Sys.setlocale(category = "LC_ALL", locale = "es_ES.UTF-8")
```

```
'LC_CTYPE=es_ES.UTF-8;LC_NUMERIC=C;LC_TIME=es_ES.UTF-8;LC_COLLATE=es_ES.UTF-8;LC_MONETARY=es_ES.UTF-8;LC_MESSAGES=en_US.UTF-8;LC_PAPER=es_ES.UTF-8;LC_NAME=C;LC_ADDRESS=C;LC_TELEPHONE=C;LC_MEASUREMENT=es_ES.UTF-8;LC_IDENTIFICATION=C'
```

0.3 Settings

0.3.1 Libraries to use

```
[2]: library(readr)
library(dplyr)
# library(sf)
library(tidyr)
library(ggplot2)
# library(summarytools)
library(GGally)
library(nortest)
library(lubridate)
```

Attaching package: ‘dplyr’

The following objects are masked from ‘package:stats’:

filter, lag

The following objects are masked from ‘package:base’:

intersect, setdiff, setequal, union

Registered S3 method overwritten by 'GGally':

method from
+.gg ggplot2

Attaching package: 'lubridate'

The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

date, intersect, setdiff, union

0.3.2 Paths

```
[3]: iPath <- "Data/Input/"
      oPath <- "Data/Output/"
```

0.4 Data Load

OPCION A: Seleccionar fichero en ventana para mayor comodidad

Data load using the {tcltk} package. Ucomment the line if using this option

```
[4]: # file_data <- tcltk::tk_choose.files(multi = FALSE)
```

OPCION B: Especificar el nombre de archivo

```
[5]: iFile <- "CU_18_09.3_20_diario_infra.csv"
      file_data <- paste0(iPath, iFile)

      if(file.exists(file_data)){
        cat("Se leerán datos del archivo: ", file_data)
      } else{
        warning("Cuidado: el archivo no existe.")
      }
```

Se leerán datos del archivo: Data/Input/CU_18_09.3_20_diario_infra.csv

Data file to dataframe Usar la función adecuada según el formato de entrada (xlsx, csv, json, ...)

```
[6]: data <- read_csv(file_data)
```

Rows: 377727 Columns: 10

Column specification

Delimiter: ","

dbl (9): id_inf, capacidad, demanda, evento_infra, evento_zona, tmed,
prec,...

date (1): fecha

Use ``spec()`` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.

Specify the column types or set ``show_col_types = FALSE`` to quiet this message.

0.5 Data Structure

Estructura de los datos:

```
[7]: data |> glimpse()
```

```
Rows: 377,727
Columns: 10
$ id_inf      <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17...
$ fecha       <date> 2019-01-01, 2019-01-01, 2019-01-01,
2019-01-01, 2019-01-...
$ capacidad   <dbl> 993, 996, 1036, 1020, 992, 1026, 1007,
976, 1037, 972, 94...
$ demanda     <dbl> 883, 888, 922, 1134, 1103, 1139, 897,
1086, 1150, 861, 83...
$ evento_infra <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,
0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, ...
$ evento_zona <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,
1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, ...
$ tmed        <dbl> 6.953211, 6.196420, 6.483569, 5.875797,
6.212680, 5.87854...
$ prec        <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
$ velmedia    <dbl> 0.6433886, 0.3417523, 0.4132169,
0.1820178, 0.2118110, 0...
$ presMax     <dbl> 952.9357, 950.2191, 950.8051, 951.6768,
953.5118, 952.168...
```

Muestra de los primeros datos:

```
[8]: data |> slice_head(n = 5)
```

	id_inf	fecha	capacidad	demanda	evento_infra	evento_zona	tmed	p
	<dbl>	<date>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<
	1	2019-01-01	993	883	1	1	6.953211	0
A spec_tbl_df: 5 × 10	2	2019-01-01	996	888	0	0	6.196420	0
	3	2019-01-01	1036	922	0	0	6.483569	0
	4	2019-01-01	1020	1134	1	0	5.875797	0
	5	2019-01-01	992	1103	1	1	6.212680	0

Tamaño de Memoria de los datos

```
[9]: object.size(data)
```

30227008 bytes

Structure of non-numerical features

```
[10]: # Display non-numerical features
# Identify non-numerical columns
non_numeric_cols <- sapply(data, function(x) !is.numeric(x))

# Get the names of non-numerical columns
non_numeric_cols <- names(data)[non_numeric_cols]

# Print the non-numerical columns
print(non_numeric_cols)
```

```
[1] "fecha"
```

Structure of numerical features

```
[11]: # Identify numerical columns
numeric_cols <- sapply(data, is.numeric)

# Subset the dataframe to include only numerical columns
numeric_data <- data[, numeric_cols]

# Display the structure of numerical features
str(numeric_data)
```

```
tibble [377,727 × 9] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
 $ id_inf      : num [1:377727] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ capacidad   : num [1:377727] 993 996 1036 1020 992 ...
 $ demanda     : num [1:377727] 883 888 922 1134 1103 ...
 $ evento_infra: num [1:377727] 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 ...
 $ evento_zona : num [1:377727] 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 ...
 $ tmed        : num [1:377727] 6.95 6.2 6.48 5.88 6.21 ...
 $ prec        : num [1:377727] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
 $ velmedia    : num [1:377727] 0.643 0.342 0.413 0.182 0.212 ...
 $ presMax     : num [1:377727] 953 950 951 952 954 ...
```

0.6 Data Types

Tipo de datos

```
[12]: sapply(data, class)
      glimpse(data)
```

```
id\__inf  'numeric' fecha  'Date' capacidad  'numeric' demanda  'numeric' evento\__infra
'numeric' evento\__zona  'numeric' tmed    'numeric' prec    'numeric' velmedia  'numeric'
presMax                                     'numeric'
```

Rows: 377,727

Columns: 10

```

$ id_inf      <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 14, 15, 16, 17...
$ fecha       <date> 2019-01-01, 2019-01-01, 2019-01-01,
2019-01-01, 2019-01-...
$ capacidad   <dbl> 993, 996, 1036, 1020, 992, 1026, 1007,
976, 1037, 972, 94...
$ demanda     <dbl> 883, 888, 922, 1134, 1103, 1139, 897,
1086, 1150, 861, 83...
$ evento_infra <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0,
0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, ...
$ evento_zona  <dbl> 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0,
1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, ...
$ tmed         <dbl> 6.953211, 6.196420, 6.483569, 5.875797,
6.212680, 5.87854...
$ prec         <dbl> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0,
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, ...
$ velmedia     <dbl> 0.6433886, 0.3417523, 0.4132169,
0.1820178, 0.2118110, 0.1...
$ presMax      <dbl> 952.9357, 950.2191, 950.8051, 951.6768,
953.5118, 952.168...

```

0.7 Statistical Measures

```

[13]: # Identify numeric columns
numeric_cols <- sapply(data, is.numeric)

# Loop through numeric columns and calculate statistics
for (column in names(data)[numeric_cols]) {
  cat("Statistical Measures for", column, ":\n")
  cat("Mean:", mean(data[[column]], na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("Median:", median(data[[column]], na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("Standard Deviation:", sd(data[[column]], na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("Minimum:", min(data[[column]], na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("Maximum:", max(data[[column]], na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("25th Percentile:", quantile(data[[column]], 0.25, na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("50th Percentile (Median):", quantile(data[[column]], 0.5, na.rm = TRUE), "\n")
  cat("75th Percentile:", quantile(data[[column]], 0.75, na.rm = TRUE), "\n\n")
}

```

```

Statistical Measures for id_inf :
Mean: 569.593
Median: 570
Standard Deviation: 328.4805
Minimum: 1
Maximum: 1138
25th Percentile: 285
50th Percentile (Median): 570

```


75th Percentile: 854

Statistical Measures for capacidad :

Mean: 999.8897

Median: 1000

Standard Deviation: 31.65462

Minimum: 851

Maximum: 1147

25th Percentile: 978

50th Percentile (Median): 1000

75th Percentile: 1021

Statistical Measures for demanda :

Mean: 999.921

Median: 999

Standard Deviation: 114.4421

Minimum: 757

Maximum: 1268

25th Percentile: 890

50th Percentile (Median): 999

75th Percentile: 1110

Statistical Measures for evento_infra :

Mean: 0.5002025

Median: 1

Standard Deviation: 0.5000006

Minimum: 0

Maximum: 1

25th Percentile: 0

50th Percentile (Median): 1

75th Percentile: 1

Statistical Measures for evento_zona :

Mean: 0.4996889

Median: 0

Standard Deviation: 0.5000006

Minimum: 0

Maximum: 1

25th Percentile: 0

50th Percentile (Median): 0

75th Percentile: 1

Statistical Measures for tmed :

Mean: 15.56518

Median: 14.56015

Standard Deviation: 7.680911

Minimum: -31.27333

Maximum: 48.0254

25th Percentile: 9.13574
 50th Percentile (Median): 14.56015
 75th Percentile: 21.60376

Statistical Measures for prec :

Mean: 1.120778
 Median: 0
 Standard Deviation: 4.047689
 Minimum: -13.34451
 Maximum: 75.77634
 25th Percentile: 0
 50th Percentile (Median): 0
 75th Percentile: 0.1142545

Statistical Measures for velmedia :

Mean: 2.740693
 Median: 2.366645
 Standard Deviation: 1.639602
 Minimum: -0.5362193
 Maximum: 14.88656
 25th Percentile: 1.600984
 50th Percentile (Median): 2.366645
 75th Percentile: 3.523233

Statistical Measures for presMax :

Mean: 935.2038
 Median: 941.5102
 Standard Deviation: 24.22767
 Minimum: 813.7271
 Maximum: 994.5682
 25th Percentile: 933.9948
 50th Percentile (Median): 941.5102
 75th Percentile: 948.1539

0.8 Uniques values

```
[14]: # Rthe number of unique values in each column.
data |> summarise(across(everything(), n_distinct))
```

	id_inf	fecha	capacidad	demanda	evento_infra	evento_zona	tmed	prec	velme
A tibble: 1 × 10	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>	<int>
	1138	332	265	483	2	2	376196	157761	3703

0.9 CrossTab

Select columns

Hacer los cruces que tengan sentido

```
[15]: # data |> select(where(~ !is.numeric(.x))) |> colnames()
# Column1 <- "presMax"
# Column2 <- "velmedia"
```

Operation

```
[16]: # Referencia cruzada de variables
# ctable(data[[Column1], data[[Column2]])
```

0.10 Analyzing Numerical Variables

0.10.1 Selecting continuous variables

```
[17]: # Numeric cols
cdata <- data |> select(where(is.numeric))
```

0.10.2 Global view of the numerical variables

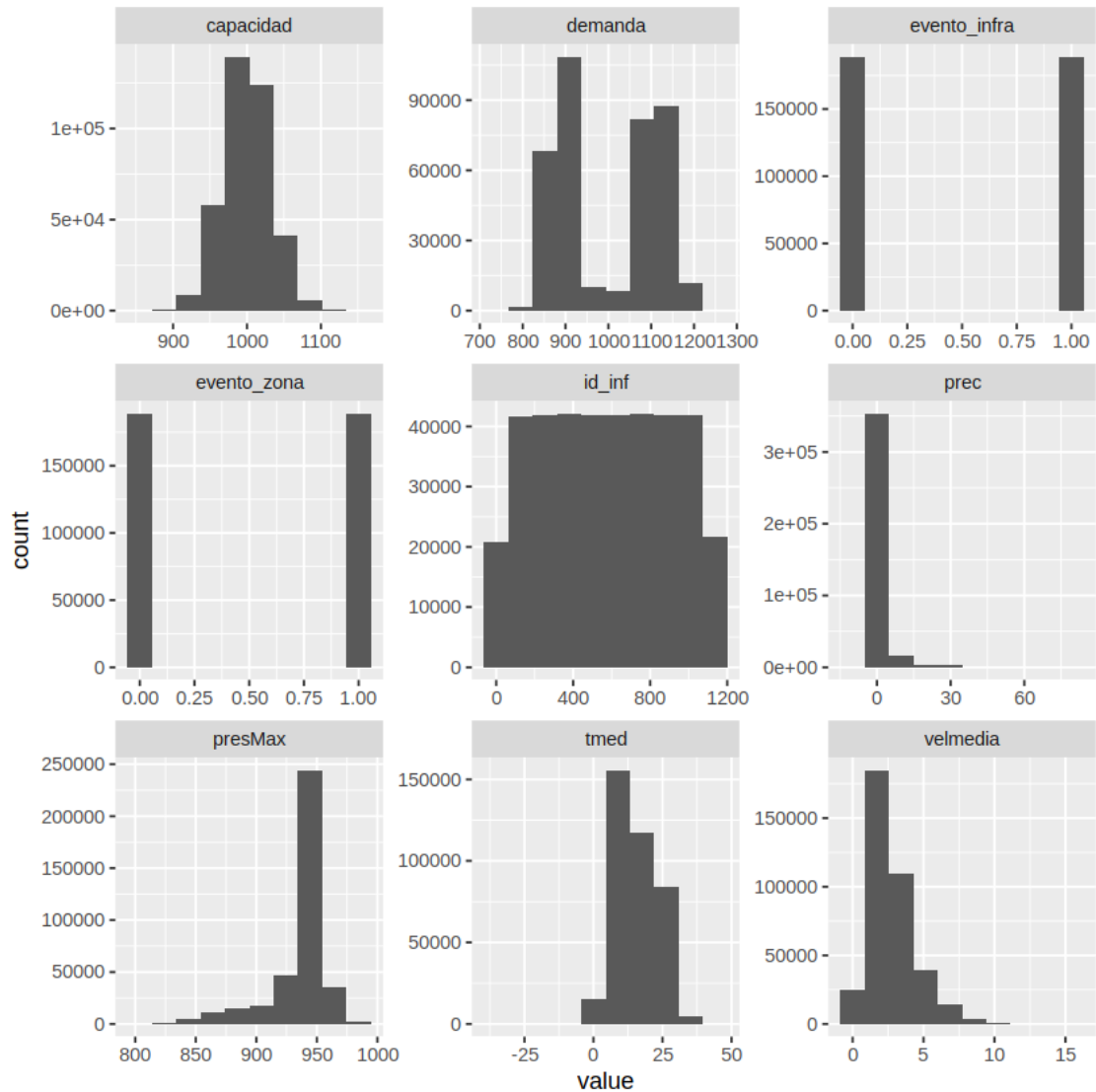
Global view on the dataset to identify some very unusual patterns.

NOTA: Esto puede tardar si hay muchas variables

```
[18]: # pairs(cdata)
# cdata |> ggpairs()
```

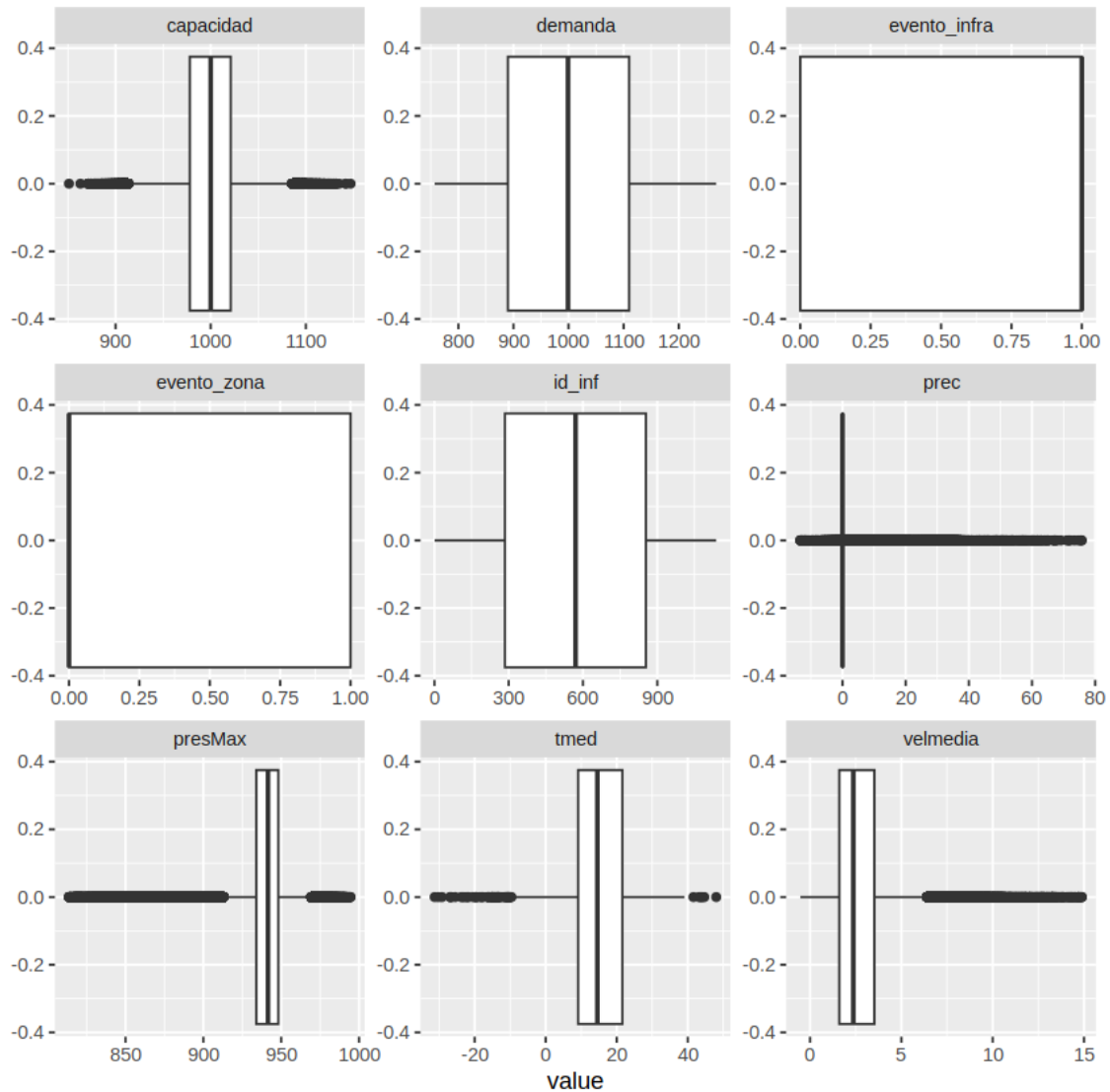
0.10.3 Histograms

```
[19]: cdata |>
  pivot_longer(cols = everything()) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 10) +
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



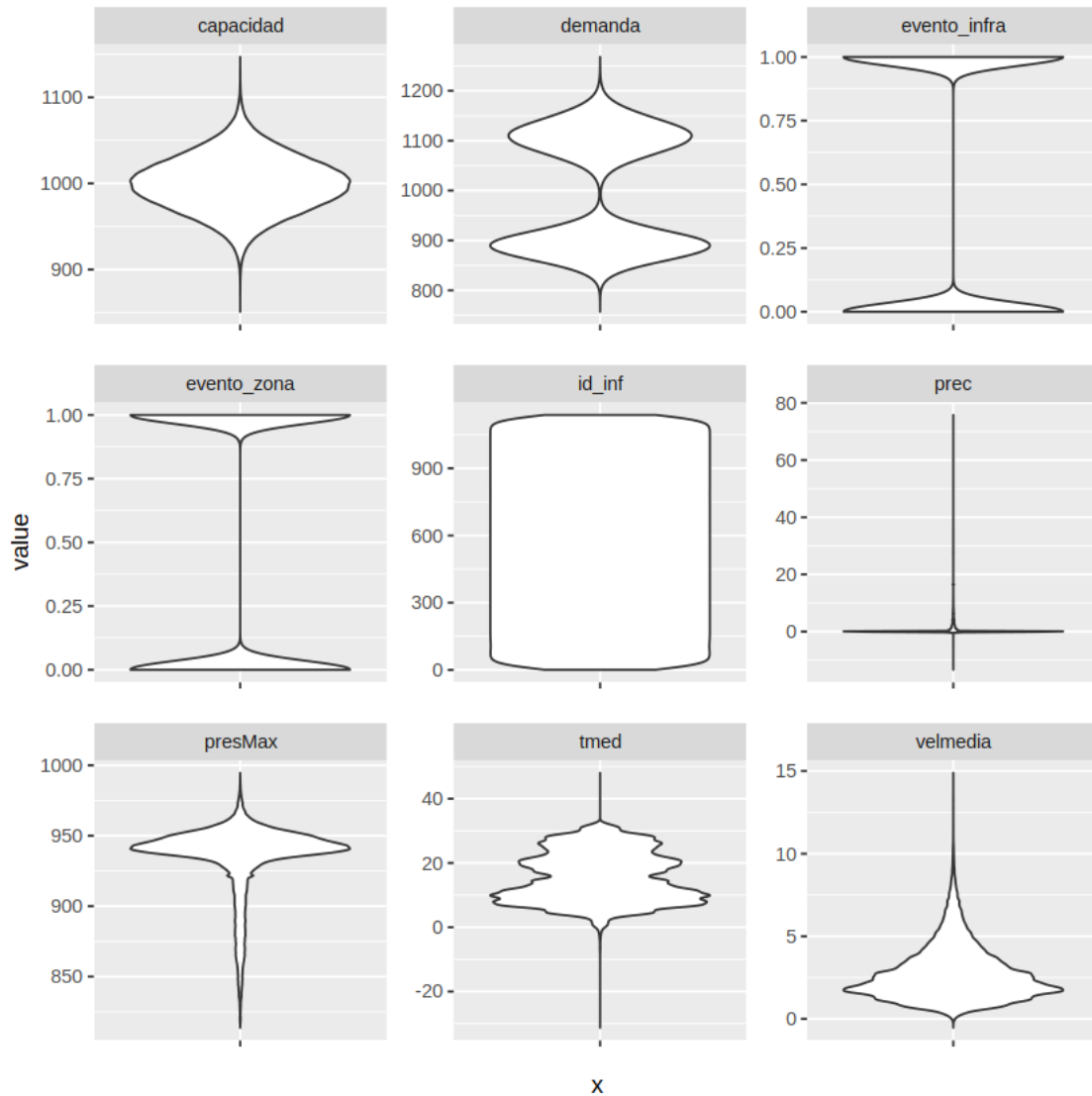
0.10.4 Box plot

```
[20]: cdata |>
  pivot_longer(cols = everything()) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



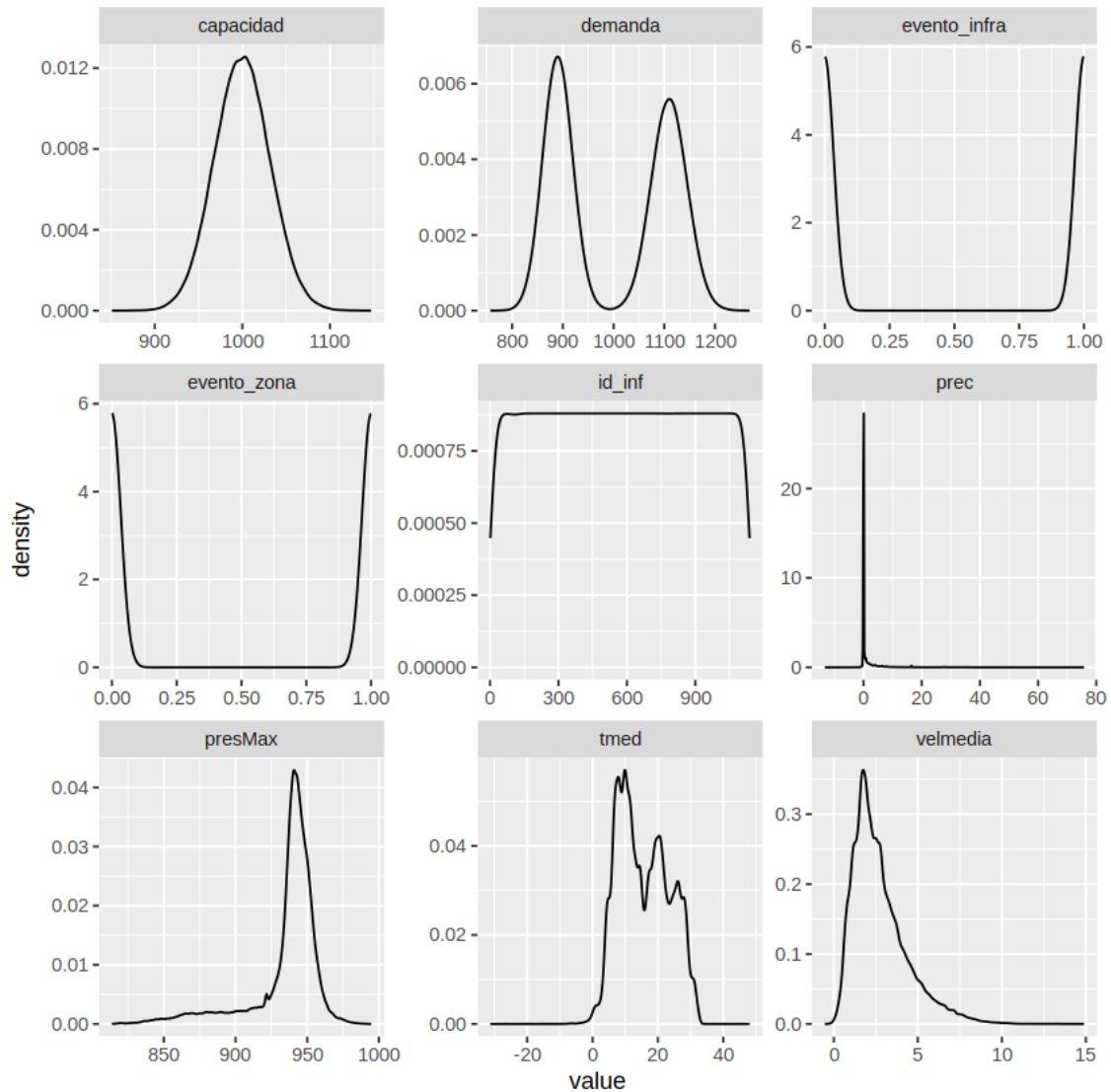
0.10.5 Violin plot

```
[21]: cdata |>
  pivot_longer(cols = everything()) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = "", y = value)) +
  geom_violin() +
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



0.10.6 Distribution plot

```
[22]: cdata |>
  pivot_longer(cols = everything()) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
  geom_density() +
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



0.11 Analyzing Categorical Variables

0.11.1 Selecting categorical variables

```
[23]: # Category columns
char_cols <- data |> select(where(~ !is.numeric(.x))) |> colnames()
char_cols
```

'fecha'

```
[24]: # Category columns
char_data <- data |> select(where(~ !is.numeric(.x)))
char_data
```

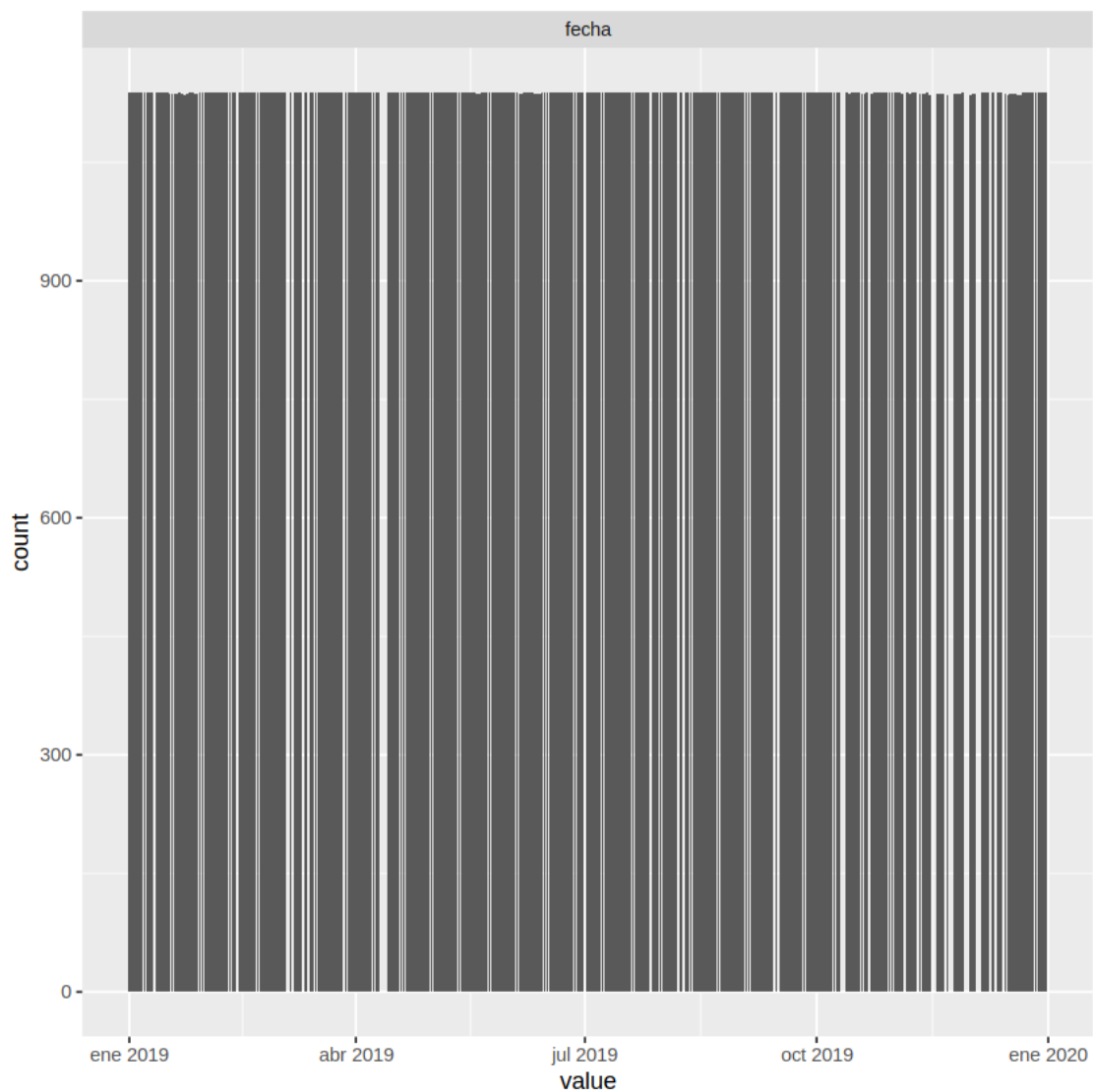

0.11.2 Most frequent entry

- Ver salida de `summarytools::freq()` arriba

```
[25]: # Calculate and visualize the ratio of the most frequent entry for each
      ↪ feature
```

0.11.3 Visualization of categorical variables

```
[26]: # returns a visualization of the number and frequency of categorical features
char_data |>
  pivot_longer(cols = everything()) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = value)) +
  geom_bar() +
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



0.12 Statistical Normality Tests

```
[27]: cdata_long <- cdata |>  
      pivot_longer(cols = everything())
```

0.12.1 Test de Shapiro-Wilk

Si hay muchos datos este no se puede hacer

```
[29]: # tapply(cdata_long$value, cdata_long$name, shapiro.test)
```

0.12.2 Test de Anderson-Darling

```
[30]: tapply(cdata_long$value, cdata_long$name, ad.test)
```

\$capacidad

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 19.676, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$demanda

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 23950, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$evento_infra

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 67855, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$evento_zona

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 67855, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$id_inf

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 4196.1, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$prec

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 95062, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$presMax

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 30902, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$tmed

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 4371.6, p-value < 2.2e-16

\$velmedia

Anderson-Darling normality test

data: X[[i]]

A = 8649.6, p-value < 2.2e-16

0.12.3 Test de Lilliefors

```
[31]: tapply(cdata_long$value, cdata_long$name, lillie.test)
```

```
$capacidad
```

```
      Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data:  X[[i]]
```

```
D = 0.0084785, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$demanda
```

```
      Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data:  X[[i]]
```

```
D = 0.18987, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$evento_infra
```

```
      Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data:  X[[i]]
```

```
D = 0.34145, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$evento_zona
```

```
      Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data:  X[[i]]
```

```
D = 0.3415, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$id_inf
```

```
      Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data:  X[[i]]
```

```
D = 0.05765, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$prec
```

```
      Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data: X[[i]]  
D = 0.36325, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$presMax
```

```
Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data: X[[i]]  
D = 0.23022, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
$tmed
```

```
Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data: X[[i]]  
D = 0.084562, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

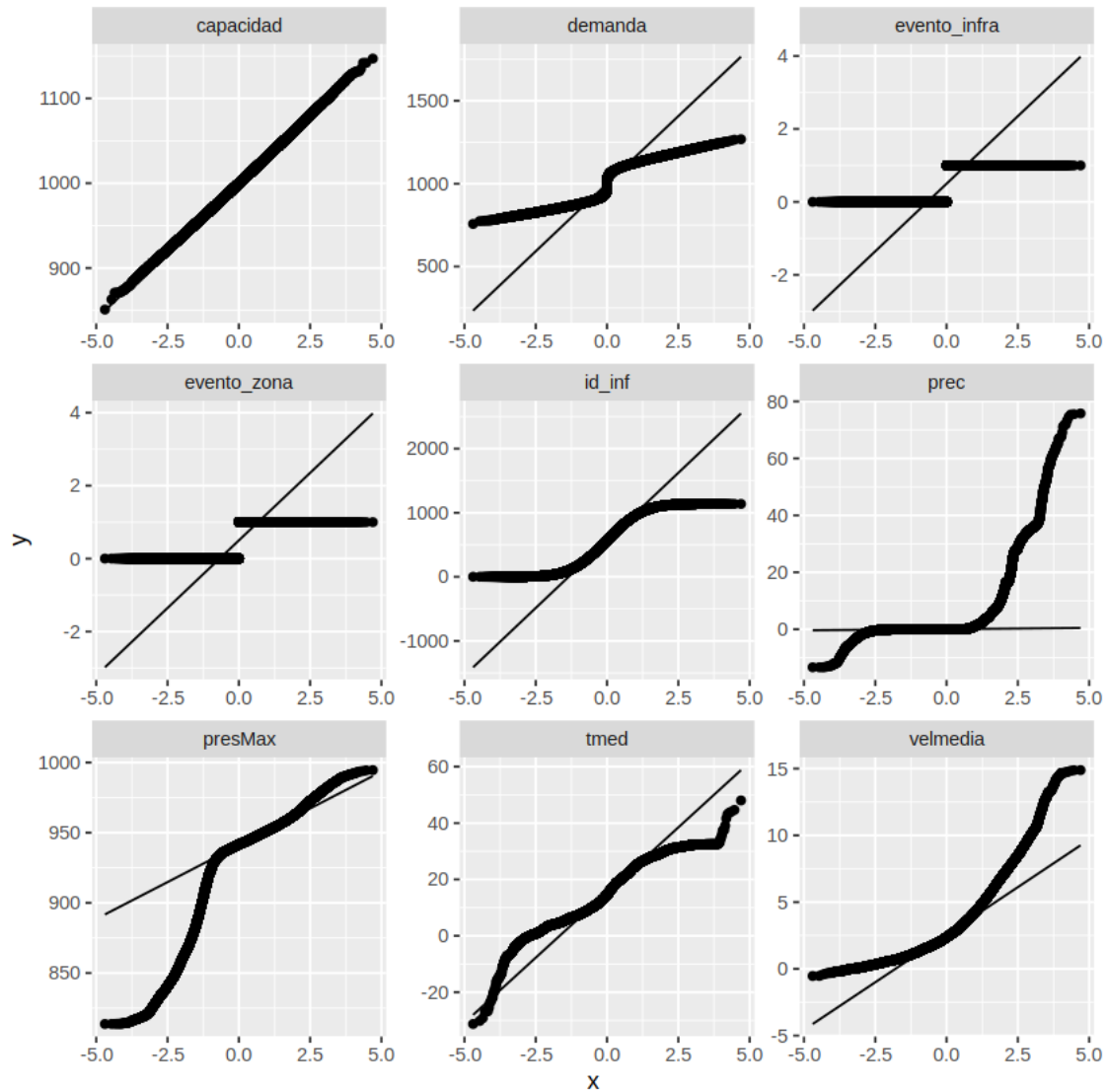
```
$velmedia
```

```
Lilliefors (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) normality test
```

```
data: X[[i]]  
D = 0.10176, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

0.12.4 QQ-plots

```
[32]: cdata |>  
      pivot_longer(cols = everything()) |>  
      ggplot(aes(sample = value)) +  
      geom_qq() +  
      geom_qq_line() +  
      facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



0.13 Bivariate analysis

- Ver gráficos de dispersión y ggpairs arriba
- Completar si es necesario con alguna comparación específica (gráfico de dispersión o boxplot por grupos)

Correlaciones

```
[33]: cor(cdata, use = "pairwise.complete.obs")
```

	id_inf	capacidad	demanda	evento_infra	evento_zona	tmed	prec	velmedia	presMax
id_inf	1.000000e+00	0.0014906717	0.0008864349	9.826877e-06	-1.080539e-03	3.465725e-02	-1.387332e-02	-5.604063e-02	1.335516e-01
capacidad	1.490672e-03	1.0000000000	0.2743227533	-4.058876e-03	0.0027927308	-0.0027198891	0.0004568889	-0.0013727245	0.0001555898
demanda	8.864349e-04	0.2743227533	1.0000000000	5.755948e-01	0.1938094276	0.0006035635	0.0009019087	0.0012846329	-0.0024259930
evento_infra	9.826877e-06	-0.0040588765	0.5755948394	1.000000e+00	1.215669e-01	1.815032e-03	7.719077e-04	1.756743e-03	-1.983719e-03
evento_zona	-1.080539e-03	0.0027927308	0.1938094276	1.215669e-01	1.000000e+00	3.940000e-02	-1.020000e-02	8.900000e-02	1.370000e-01
tmed	3.465725e-02	-0.0027198891	0.0006035635	1.815032e-03	3.940000e-02	1.000000e+00	-1.020000e-02	8.900000e-02	1.370000e-01
prec	-1.387332e-02	0.0004568889	0.0009019087	7.719077e-04	-1.020000e-02	8.900000e-02	1.000000e+00	1.370000e-01	
velmedia	-5.604063e-02	-0.0013727245	0.0012846329	1.756743e-03	8.900000e-02	1.370000e-01		1.000000e+00	
presMax	1.335516e-01	0.0001555898	-0.0024259930	-1.983719e-03	1.370000e-01			1.000000e+00	

A matrix: 9 × 9 of type dbl

0.14 Regression analysis

0.14.1 Modelo completo regresión lineal simple

```
[ ]: # modelo <- lm(yyyy ~ ., data = cdata)
# summary(modelo)
```

```
[ ]: # plot(modelo)
```

0.14.2 Selección de variables

Puede que dé error por la estructura de los datos, en ese caso dejarlo indicado

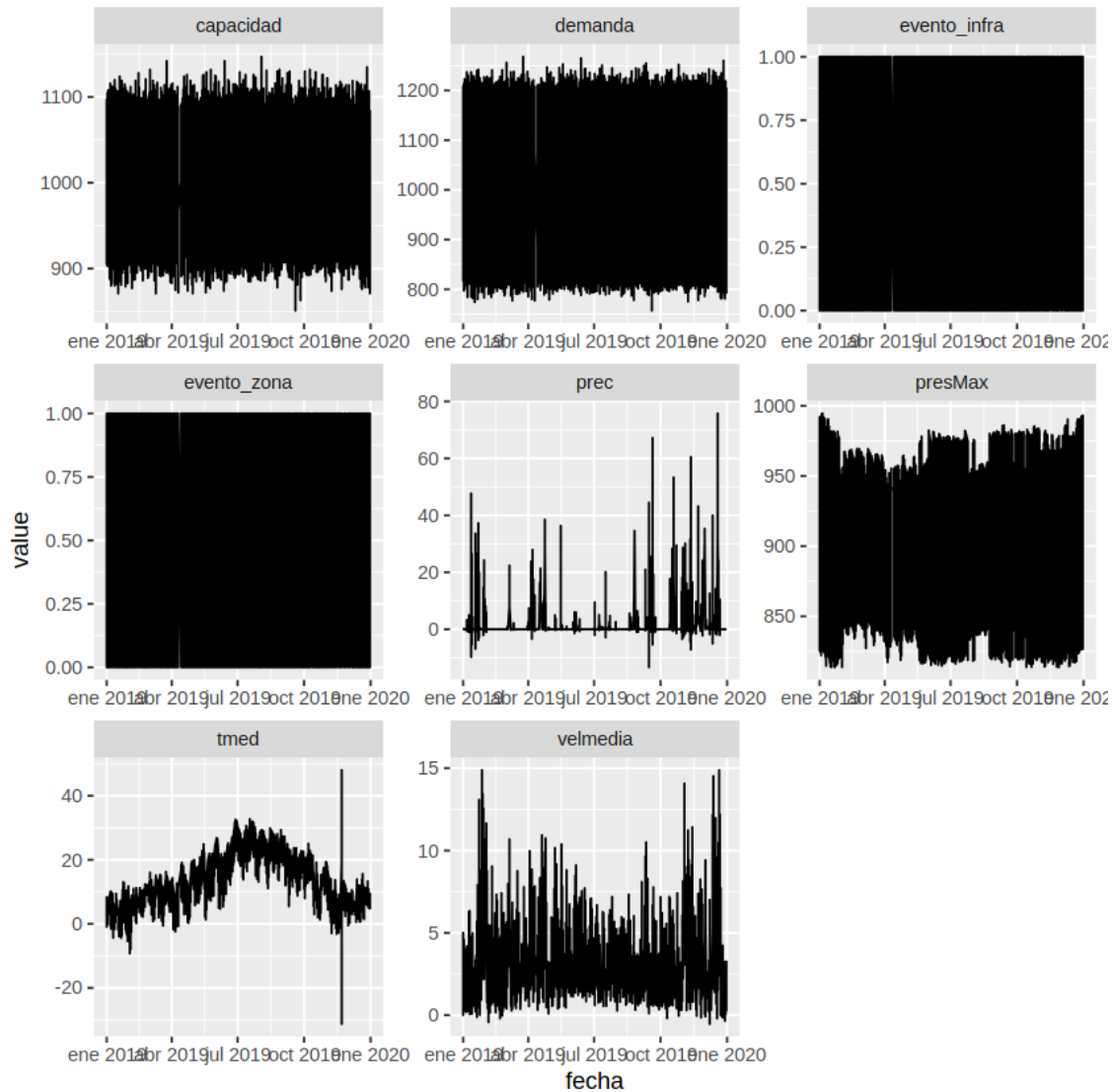
```
[ ]: # modelo2 <- step(modelo, trace = FALSE)
# summary(modelo2)
```

0.15 Stationary analysis

- Si hay una variable fecha, usarla
- Si hay mes, o semana, convertir a fecha

Todas las series, probablemente habría que filtrar por geografía

```
[39]: data |>
  pivot_longer(cols = capacidad:presMax) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = fecha, y = value)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~name, scales = "free")
```



0.16 Data Save

- Solo si se han hecho cambios
- No aplica

Identificamos los datos a guardar

```
[40]: data_to_save <- data
```

Estructura de nombre de archivos:

- Código del caso de uso, por ejemplo “CU_04”
- Número del proceso que lo genera, por ejemplo ”_06”.
- Resto del nombre del archivo de entrada

- Extensión del archivo

Ejemplo: "CU_04_06_01_01_zonasgeo.json, primer fichero que se genera en la tarea 01 del proceso 05 (Data Collection) para el caso de uso 04 (vacunas) y que se ha transformado en el proceso 06

Importante mantener los guiones bajos antes de proceso, tarea, archivo y nombre

0.16.1 Proceso 12

```
[41]: caso <- "CU_18"
      proceso <- '_12'
      tarea <- "_20"
      archivo <- ""
      proper <- "_diario_infra"
      extension <- ".csv"
```

OPCION A: Uso del paquete "tcltk" para mayor comodidad

- Buscar carpeta, escribir nombre de archivo SIN extensión (se especifica en el código)
- Especificar sufijo2 si es necesario
- Cambiar datos por datos_xx si es necesario

```
[42]: # file_save <- paste0(caso, proceso, tarea, tcltk::tkgetSaveFile(), proper,
      ↪extension)
      # path_out <- paste0(oPath, file_save)
      # write_csv(data_to_save_XXXXX, path_out)

      # cat('File saved as: ')
      # path_out
```

OPCION B: Especificar el nombre de archivo

- Los ficheros de salida del proceso van siempre a Data/Output/.

```
[43]: # file_save <- paste0(caso, proceso, tarea, archivo, proper, extension)
      # path_out <- paste0(oPath, file_save)
      # write_csv(data_to_save_XXXXX, path_out)

      # cat('File saved as: ')
      # path_out
```

Copia del fichero a Input Si el archivo se va a usar en otros notebooks, copiar a la carpeta Input

```
[44]: # path_in <- paste0(iPath, file_save)
      # file.copy(path_out, path_in, overwrite = TRUE)
```

0.17 REPORT

A continuación se realizará un informe de las acciones realizadas

0.18 Main Actions Carried Out

- Se ha realizado exploratorio de los datos del caso de uso

0.19 Main Conclusions

- Los datos son adecuados para el caso de uso

0.20 CODE TO DEPLOY (PILOT)

A continuación se incluirá el código que deba ser llevado a despliegue para producción, dado que se entiende efectúa operaciones necesarias sobre los datos en la ejecución del prototipo

Description

- No hay nada que desplegar en el piloto, ya que estos datos son estáticos o en todo caso cambian con muy poca frecuencia, altamente improbable durante el proyecto.

CODE