R_curso_R para_big_data_introductorio

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R Markdown

crear un vector

Los vectores vectores son arreglos ordenados en los cuales se puede almacenar

```
\#información de tipo numérico (variable cuantitativa), alfanumérico \# (variable cualitativa) o lógico (TRUE o FALSE), pero no mezclas de éstos
```

```
edad <- c(15, 19, 13, NA, 20)
```

edad

class(edad)

crear una lista

#Las listas son otro tipo de objeto muy usado para almacenar objetos de diferente #tipo. La instrucción para crear una lista es list()

```
x <- c(45,\,12,\,56,\,14,\,16)y<- c("Coche", "Bicicleta")z<- matrix(1:12,\,ncol=4)milista<- list(x,\,y,\,z)milista
```

class(milista) class(x) class(y) class(z)

crear un data frame

```
\begin{aligned} & \text{mimarco} < \text{- data.frame}(\text{edad} = \text{c}(15, 19, 13, \text{NA}, 20), \text{ deporte} = \text{c}(\text{TRUE}, \text{TRUE}, \text{NA}, \text{FALSE}, \text{TRUE}), \\ & \text{comic\_fav} = \text{c}(\text{NA}, \text{`Superman'}, \text{`Batman'}, \text{NA}, \text{`Batman'})) \end{aligned}
```

 \min

class(mimarco)

library(tidyverse) ??read_csv

cargar el dataset

```
df<- as.data.frame(read_csv("2008.csv", n_max = 1000))
```

visualizar el dataset

```
View(df)
```

seleccion de columnas

```
df$ArrDelay df["ArrDelay"] df[1:5,c("ArrDelay","DepDelay")]
```

Programacion Vectorial

```
delay <- df$ArrDelay delay <- delay[!is.na(delay)]
```

sumar los valores de taxin y taxout

```
dfTaxiIn + dfTaxiOut
```

con esto se puede ver cuando tax in es mayor a Taxout

```
dfTaxiIn > dfTaxiOut

a <- delay[delay > 0 ]*2 b <- delay[delay > 0 ]+ delay[delay > 0]

print(a) print(b)

a == b

all(a == b)

sum(delay)

delay %*% rep(1,length(delay))

df2 <- df[,c("CarrierDelay", "WeatherDelay", "NASDelay", "SecurityDelay", "LateAircraftDelay")]

df2 <- df2 [complete.cases(df2),]

df2 <- as.matrix(df2)

df2 %*% rep(1,ncol(df2))

resultado <- rep(1,nrow(df2)) %*% df2 resultado[5] == sum(df2[,5]) view(df2)
```

Planificar la creación de Variables

```
df<- as.data.frame(read_csv("2008.csv", n_max = 100000))
df2 <- df[,c("CarrierDelay", "WeatherDelay", "NASDelay", "SecurityDelay", "LateAircraftDelay")]
df2 <- df2 [complete.cases(df2),]
matriz <- matrix(rep(0, nrow(df2) * 5), nrow = nrow(df2)) colnames(matriz) <- c("Minimo", "Mediana", "Maximo", "Media", "Std. Dev")
```

esta funcion permite crear una matrix que computa las medidas de

tendencia central por medio de un bucle

```
\begin{split} & \text{head(matriz)} \\ & \text{for (i in 1:nrow(df2)) \{ val <- as.numeric(df2[i,]) matriz[i,] <- c(min(val), median(val), max(val), mean(val), sd(val)) \}} \\ & \text{head(matriz)} \end{split}
```

Apply . una alternativa a un Loops

```
start <- Sys.time() resultado3 <- apply(X = df2 \;,\; MARGIN = 1,\; FUN = mean,\; na.rm = TRUE) \;\#\# \; x = al \; data \; frame \;\#\# \; margin \; 1 \; (significa filas) \; margin \; 2 \; (significa que trabaja con columnas) \;\#\# \; FUN \; corresponde \; a \; la \; funcion que se desea aplicar resultado3 <math display="block">print(Sys.time()-\; start)
```

Funciones Basicas con Apply

```
df<- as.data.frame(read_csv("2008.csv", n_max = 100000))
df2 <- df[,c("CarrierDelay", "WeatherDelay", "NASDelay", "SecurityDelay", "LateAircraftDelay")]
head(df2) # se comprubea que existen valores Na o NaN
```

seleccionar solo los valores que están en el datset (omitir los vlaores nulos)

```
df_clean <- df2[complete.cases(df2),] head(df_clean)
```

Apply function

```
\label{eq:filas} $$\operatorname{df\_clean}$, MARGIN = 1, FUN = mean)$$ columnas <- apply(X = df\_clean, MARGIN = 2, FUN = mean)$$ print(filas)$$ print(columnas)$$
```

lapply function

```
resultado1 <- sapply(df_clean$CarrierDelay, factorial) resultado1
```

Crear funciones especificas para Apply

```
lapply(1:10, FUN = function(x) x^2)
apply(df_clean, 1, mean,trim = 0.01) apply(df_clean, 1, function(x) mean (x,trim = 0.01))
funcionpropia <- function(fila) { if(all(fila > 0)){ return(mean(fila)) } else { return(max(fila)) }
funcionpropia2 <- function(fila) { if(any(is.na(fila > 0))){ return("Contiene NAs") } else { if(all(fila > 0))}
return(list(a = "Media", b= mean(fila))) } else{ return(list(a = "Maximo", b= max(fila)))
              }
    }
}
resultado <- apply(df2,1,funcionpropia2) head(resultado)
Gestionar el output de las funciones Apply
como crear un TOP 3
top3 <- function(columna){ columna <- columna [!is.na(columna)] columna <- as.numeric(columna[order(-
columna)]) return(list("Primero" = columna [1], "Segundo" = columna [2], "Tercero" = columna [3])) }
resultado <- apply(df2, 2, top3) head(resultado) unlist(resultado) matriz <- matrix(unlist(resultado), byrow
= FALSE, nrow = 3) colnames(matriz) <- names(resultado) rownames(matriz) <- names(resultado$CarrierDelay)
matriz
mat = matrix (c(8,7,9,6,7,9,10,8,9), nrow = 3, ncol = 3, byrow = TRUE)
rownames(mat) <- c("estudiante1", "estudiante2", "Estudiante3") colnames(mat) <- c("mes1", "mes2", "mes3")
promedio <- apply(mat, 1, mean)
promedio
mixto <- c(4,3,TRUE)
mixto
Practica de funciones
mysum <- function(a,b){ thesum <- a+b return(thesum) }
mysum(2,8)
?paste
show.datos.vector <- function(mivector, argmodo){ print("Datos del vector. Media, Máximo, mínimo
y ordenado") print(paste("Media:",round(mean(mivector),2))) print(paste("Máximo:",max(mivector)))
print(paste("Mínimo:",min(mivector))) if (argmodo == 'A'){ print(sort(mivector, decreasing = FALSE))
} else { print(sort(mivector, decreasing = TRUE)) } }
show.datos.vector(c(3,4,5,6), 'A')
args(show.datos.vector)
myfun \leftarrow function(a,b) \{ thesum \leftarrow a*b return(thesum) \}
myfun(2,5)
```

cuando usar un bucle o un apply

```
?length
length(delay)
?rep
rep(delay)
delay<- df$ArrDelay delay <- delay[!is.na(delay)] delay <- delay[delay > 0]
variacion <- rep(0, length(delay)-1)
for (i in 1:length(delay)-1) { variacion[i] <- (delay[i+1] - delay[i])/delay[i]*100}
} round(as.numeric(variacion))
```

uso de Aggregate usango groupby en R

esto genera el valor promedio de los retrasos de vuelos para cada dia de semana

```
aggregate(x = dfArrDelay, by = list(dfDayOfWeek), FUN= mean, na.rm = TRUE) # el By siempre debe tener una lista como input aggregate(x = list(dfArrDelay, dfDepDelay), by= list(df$DayOfWeek), FUN= mean, na.rm = TRUE) aggregate(x= list("Arr"= dfArrDelay, "Dep" = dfDepDelay), by= list("Day" = df$DayOfWeek), FUN= mean, na.rm = TRUE) aggregate(x= list("Arr"= dfArrDelay, "Dep" = dfDepDelay), by= list("Origin" = dfOrigin, "Day" = dfDayOfWeek), FUN= mean, na.rm = TRUE)
```

esto genera un groupby destino y dia de la semana, permitiendo ver el valor promedio

```
aggregate(x= list("Arr"= dfArrDelay, "Dep" = dfDepDelay), by= list("Origin" = dfOrigin, "Day" = dfDayOfWeek), FUN= mean, na.rm = TRUE)
```

esto genera un groupby destino

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \operatorname{aggregate}(\mathbf{x} = \operatorname{list}(\operatorname{``Arr"} = \operatorname{df} Arr Delay, \operatorname{``Dep"} = \operatorname{df} \operatorname{DepDelay}), & \operatorname{by} = \operatorname{list}(\operatorname{``Origin"} = \operatorname{df} \operatorname{Origin}, \operatorname{``Day"} = \operatorname{df} \operatorname{DayOfWeek}), & \operatorname{FUN} = \operatorname{function}(\mathbf{x}) & \operatorname{return}(\operatorname{c}(\operatorname{mean}(\mathbf{x}, \operatorname{na.rm} = \operatorname{TRUE}), \operatorname{median}(\mathbf{x}, \operatorname{na.rm} = \operatorname{TRUE})))) \end{array}
```

parApply

```
require(parallel) nc1<- detectCores() nc1
c1 <- makeCluster(16) df2
results2 <- apply(df2,1,mean,na.rm =TRUE)
results2
```

```
\label{eq:continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous_continuous
```

Introduccion a Estructuras de datos e Introduccion a dplyr

datatable

install.packages(data.table)

```
\begin{split} & \text{install.packages(data.table)} \\ & \text{require(data.table)} \\ & \text{data.frame(1:12,1:2)} \\ & \text{data.table(1:12, 1:2)} \\ & \text{dt } <\text{- fread("2008.csv")} \\ & \text{head(dt)} \end{split}
```

opciones de filtrar con data table

```
dt[dt$Month == 2]
dt[Month==2,ArrDelay]
dt[Month ==2,.(ArrDelay,DepDelay)]
dt[Month ==2 |DayOfWeek == 1,.(ArrDelay,DepDelay)]
dt[Month == 1, .("Llegada" = ArrDelay, "Salida" = DepDelay)]
```

Group by con la modalidad de data table

```
#agrupado por meses dt[,.N, by= .(Month)]
dt[Origin == "ATL",.N, by= .(Month)]
dt[ArrDelay > 60,.N, by= .(Origin, Dest)]
dt[ArrDelay > 60,.("Retraso Salida Promedio" =mean(DepDelay)), by= .(Origin, Dest)]
dt[Origin == "ATL",.N, by= .(Month, ">1h Retraso" = ArrDelay > 60)]
dt[Origin == "ATL" & !is.na(ArrDelay),.N, by= .(Month, ">1h Retraso" = ArrDelay > 60)]
```

Dplyr R con estilo SQL

```
require(data.table)
require(dplyr)
dt <- fread("2008.csv") df3 <- dt[sample(x = 1:nrow(dt), size = 1e5)]
summary(df3) head(df3)
filter(df, Month == 1 & DayOfWeek ==1)
arrange(df, ArrDelay)
?arrange arrange(df, ArrDelay, AirTime)
select(df,ArrDelay, AirTime)
```

mutate() sirve para crear nuevas variables/columnas a partir de la existentes.

```
mutate(df, Retraso = ArrDelay > 0 )
mutate(df, Velocidad = Distance / AirTime )
transmute(df, Velocidad = Distance / AirTime )
summarise(df, "Dist. mediana" = median(Distance, na.rm = TRUE))
```

Usar dplyr para problemas complejos

```
origenes <- group_by(df, Origin)
retraso <- summarise(origenes, recuento = n(), distancia = mean(Distance, na.rm = TRUE), retraso_llegada = mean(ArrDelay, na.rm = TRUE))
retraso
retraso <- filter(retraso, retraso_llegada > 15, distancia > 500)
retraso

agrupaciones dt <- fread("2008.csv") df3 <- dt[sample(x = 1:nrow(dt), size = 1e6)]
summary(df3) head(df3)
nrow(df3)
diario <- group_by(df3, Year, Month, DayofMonth) (dias <- summarise(diario, vuelos = n ())) (meses <- summarise(dias, vuelos = sum(vuelos)))
```

paquete Bigmmemory

Create, store, access, and manipulate massive matrices. Matrices are allocated to shared memory and may use memory-mapped files. Packages 'biganalytics', 'bigtabulate', 'synchronicity', and 'bigalgebra' provide advanced functionality.

permite aprovechar la memoria en la manipulacion de grandes datos install.packages("bigmemory") library(bigmemory)

foreach and doParallel

```
install.packages("foreach") install.packages("doParallel") library(foreach) library(doParallel) df3 <- df3 [complete.cases(df3),] ncl <- detectCores() cl <-makeClusters() stopCluster(cl)
```

paquete FF

```
require(ff) require(readr) require(ffbase)

df_ff <- read.csv.ffd(file = "2008.csv")

class(df3)
```