R-PL6

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1. Visualización.

1.1. Salarios medios mensuales en Europa.

Hemos hecho un tratamiento de datos correspondiente a los salarios medios mensuales de los países europeos. Lo que buscamos es representar el conjunto de datos de estos salarios medios, para localizar, de forma clara y sencilla la posición actual de España con respecto al resto de los países de su alrededor.

Para llevar a cabo esto lo primero que realizamos es importar los datos correspondientes:

```
> install.packages("readr")
> library("readr")
> datos <- read_csv("paises.csv")
> datos <- data.frame(datos)</pre>
```

Para que el diagrama quede lo más claro posible vamos a realizar un diagrama de Pareto. Un diagrama de Pareto es un tipo especial de gráfica de barras donde los valores graficados están organizados de mayor a menor. Se utiliza para para identificar los defectos que se producen con mayor frecuencia, las causas más comunes de los defectos o las causas más frecuentes de quejas de los clientes. Por lo tanto, ordenamos los datos de mayor a menor:

> datos\$Pais <- factor(datos\$Pais,levels=datos\$Pais[order(datos\$Salario)])</pre>

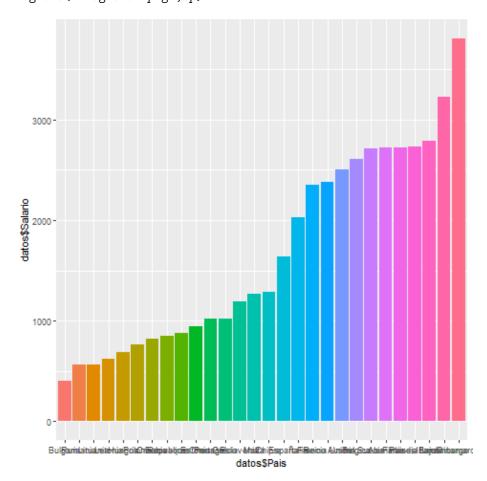
Para representar el diagrama utilizaremos el paquete **ggplot2**. Lo instalamos y lo inicializamos.

```
> install.packages("ggplot2")
> library("ggplot2")
```

Inicializamos el diagrama e introducimos los datos. Inicialmente nos saldrán los datos en barras verticales, y de diferentes colores al llamar a la función geom_bar.

```
> sp <- ggplot()
> sp <- sp + geom_bar(data=datos,aes(x=datos$Pais, y=datos$Salario,fill=datos$Pais), stat=
> source("./Funciones/diagrama.R")
```

> diagrama("diagrama1.png",sp)

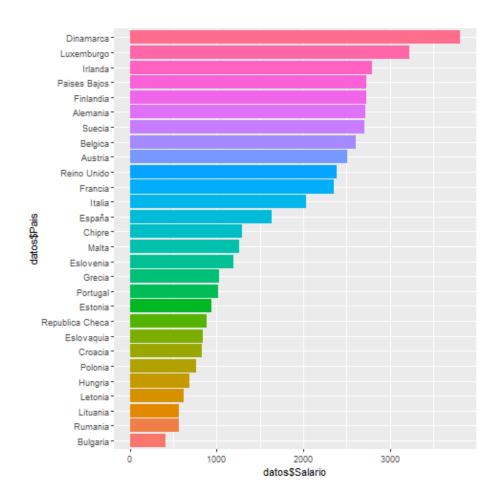


Ya que los datos son identificados por nombre, es recomendable que estos se coloquen de la forma más visible posible. Por lo tanto, lo que hacemos es rotar el diagrama para que queden los nombres en el eje y, y así sean mucho mas visibles. Pasamos las barras de vertical a horizontal.

```
> sp <- sp + coord_flip()
```

> source("./Funciones/diagrama.R")

> diagrama("diagrama2.png",sp)



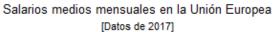
Ahora añadimos las etiquetas y los titulos de cada uno de los ejes de nuestro diagrama y el título del mismo.

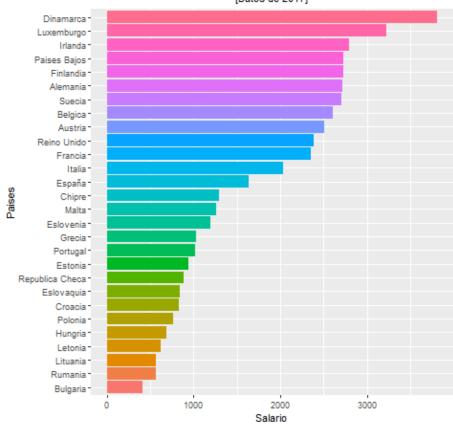
```
> sp \leftarrow sp + labs(x = "Paises", y="Salario")
```

> sp <- sp + ggtitle(label = "Salarios medios mensuales en la Unión Europea",subtitle="[Da

> source("./Funciones/diagrama.R")

> diagrama("diagrama3.png",sp)

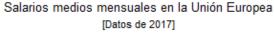


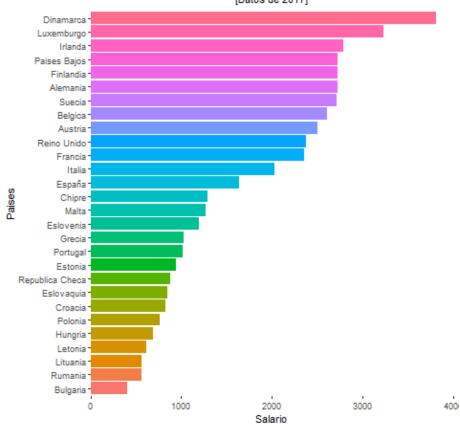


Para que quede de una forma mucho más visual hemos decidido retirar el fondo gris predeterminado y ponerlo blanco. Y además ajustamos el eje y para que no quede espacio entre el eje y, y las barras del diagrama con scale_y_continuous.

```
> sp \leftarrow sp + theme(panel.background = element_rect(fill = "white"))
> sp \leftarrow sp + scale_y\_continuous(limits = c(0,4000), expand = c(0,0))
> source("./Funciones/diagrama.R")
```

> diagrama("diagrama4.png",sp)

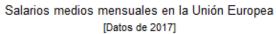


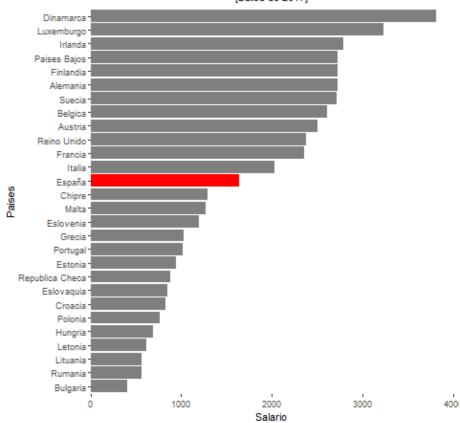


Ahora lo que hacemos es dar el mismo color a todas las barras, excepto a la barra de España. Ya que lo que nos interesa es estudiar la posición de España respecto al resto de países, por lo que solo, destacamos esta barra.

```
> sp <- sp + scale_fill_manual(values = c("grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","grey50","
```

> diagrama("diagrama5.png",sp)

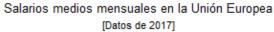


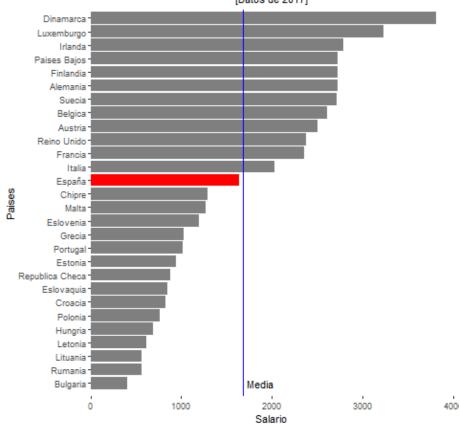


Ahora añadimos una línea que indicará en que lugar queda la media de salarios medios de los paises europeos con geom_hline.

```
> sp <- sp + geom_hline(aes(yintercept=mean(datos$Salario)),color = "blue") + geom_text(ae
> source("./Funciones/diagrama.R")
```

> diagrama("diagrama6.png",sp)





Por último añadimos al lado de cada barra cuál es el valor exacto de cada dato. Así queda mucho más claro cuales son los datos que estamos tratando con la función geom_text.

- > sp <- sp + geom_text(aes(datos\$Pais,datos\$Salario),label=sprintf("
- > source("./Funciones/diagrama.R")
- > diagrama("diagrama7.png",sp)

%d",datos\$S

Salarios medios mensuales en la Unión Europea [Datos de 2017]

