

# Sumário

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# 1. INTRODUÇÃO E OBJETIVOS

Análise exploratória de dados antigamente era chamada simplesmente de estatística descritiva. Essa abordagem consiste em apresentar dados de forma organizada para facilitar a interpretação e, por fim, retirar conclusões acerca deles. Os dados a serem analisados são coletados previamente a partir de uma população (indivíduos, objetos ou fenômenos, por exemplo, que possuem características em comum que podem ser observadas e categorizadas); gerando assim uma amostra (conjunto de dados coletados de uma parte da população). Finalmente, os dados são estruturados; expostos em forma de gráficos e tabelas; e analisados para que então conclusões possam ser feitas - ou não, nem sempre amostras são suficientemente completas - acerca da amostra.

O relatório apresenta informações retiradas de uma base de dados previamente coletada, bem como uma interpretação dela. Ela provém de uma grande empresa de seguros alemã, referente às reclamações dos segurados sobre sinistros associados à carteira de seguro automobilístico da empresa germânica. O conjunto de dados em estudo foi fornecido pelo Prof. Dr. Afrânio Vieira.

A análise desse acervo de dados foi feita utilizando a linguagem de programação R, cujo principal objetivo é, justamente, facilitar análises estatísticas, bem como a criação e manipulação de gráficos. Além disso, foi também utilizado o software Rstudio, que pode ser obtido em <https://www.rstudio.com/>. A linguagem R está disponível para download em <https://www.r-project.org/>.

Ao longo do relatório, três métodos de análise serão utilizados: resumo tabular, análise de dados a partir de tabelas; e resumo gráfico, a partir de gráficos.

Uma base de dados pode ser descrita por medidas de tendência central, como moda, média aritmética e mediana; medidas de dispersão, para identificar a variabilidade do conjunto de dados; e medidas de posição.

## **2. METODOLOGIA DE ANÁLISE**

Nesta seção serão evidenciados e explicados brevemente os métodos de análise utilizados no relatório. Eles são: resumo tabular; resumo gráfico; e resumo numérico. Os métodos de análise

### **2.1. Resumo Tabular**

Como o próprio nome diz

### 3. ANÁLISE DESCRITIVA

#### 3.1. Bibliotecas utilizadas

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.3      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.1      v dplyr  1.0.6
## v tidyr   1.1.3      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.4.0      v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(Hmisc)
```

```
## Loading required package: lattice

## Loading required package: survival

## Loading required package: Formula

##
## Attaching package: 'Hmisc'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:dplyr':
##
##      src, summarize

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##      format.pval, units
```

```
library(psych)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'psych'

## The following object is masked from 'package:Hmisc':
##
##      describe

## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
##      %+%, alpha
```

```
library(descriptor)
library(summarytools)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'pryr':
##   method      from
##   print.bytes Rcpp
```

```
## For best results, restart R session and update pander using devtools:: or remotes::install_github('r')
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'summarytools'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:Hmisc':
##
##   label, label<-
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:tibble':
##
##   view
```

### 3.2. Carregamento dos dados

```
path <- "/home/gpo/Documents/codes/trab_prob"
setwd(path)

Claim.Data <- read_csv2(file = "ClaimData.csv")
```

```
## i Using '\',\'' as decimal and '\'.\'' as grouping mark. Use 'read_delim()' for more control.
```

```
##
## -- Column specification -----
## cols(
##   Client = col_double(),
##   BLUEBOOK = col_double(),
##   RETAINED = col_double(),
##   NPOLICY = col_double(),
##   CLM_AMT = col_double(),
##   AGE = col_double(),
##   YOJ = col_double(),
##   GENDER = col_character(),
##   MARRIED = col_character(),
##   MAX_EDUC = col_character()
## )
```

```
glimpse(Claim.Data)
```

```
## Rows: 10,303
## Columns: 10
```

```
## $ Client    <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18~
## $ BLUEBOOK <dbl> 9860, 1500, 30460, 16580, 23030, 20730, 27420, 24360, 36460, ~
## $ RETAINED <dbl> 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 9, 10, 6, 1, 4, 1, 17, 6, 1, 13, 4, 4, 13, 1, ~
## $ NPOLICY   <dbl> 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1~
## $ CLM_AMT   <dbl> 3336.00, 5583.00, 39103.88, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 5342.00, 0.00, ~
## $ AGE       <dbl> 42, 35, 58, 45, 49, 38, 60, 43, 43, 43, 42, 42, 58, 27, 38, 5~
## $ YOJ       <dbl> 13, 12, 13, 14, 13, 10, 7, 11, 11, 11, 13, 13, NA, 11, 9, 12,~
## $ GENDER    <chr> "M", "M", "M", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "F", "~
## $ MARRIED   <chr> "Yes", "No", "No", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No", "No", "No", "No~
## $ MAX_EDUC  <chr> "<High School", "High School", "Masters", "High School", "Hig~
```

### 3.3. Definindo as Variáveis Qualitativas

```
Claim.Data$GENDER <- factor(
  Claim.Data$GENDER,
  levels = c("M", "F"),
  labels = c("Male", "Female")
)
Claim.Data$MARRIED <- factor(Claim.Data$MARRIED)
Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC <- ordered(
  Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC,
  levels = c("<High School", "High School", "Bachelors", "Masters", "PhD")
)
glimpse(Claim.Data)
```

```
## Rows: 10,303
## Columns: 10
## $ Client    <dbl> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18~
## $ BLUEBOOK <dbl> 9860, 1500, 30460, 16580, 23030, 20730, 27420, 24360, 36460, ~
## $ RETAINED <dbl> 6, 4, 4, 4, 4, 9, 10, 6, 1, 4, 1, 17, 6, 1, 13, 4, 4, 13, 1, ~
## $ NPOLICY   <dbl> 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1~
## $ CLM_AMT   <dbl> 3336.00, 5583.00, 39103.88, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 5342.00, 0.00, ~
## $ AGE       <dbl> 42, 35, 58, 45, 49, 38, 60, 43, 43, 43, 42, 42, 58, 27, 38, 5~
## $ YOJ       <dbl> 13, 12, 13, 14, 13, 10, 7, 11, 11, 11, 13, 13, NA, 11, 9, 12,~
## $ GENDER    <fct> Male, Male, Male, Female, Female, Female, Female, Female, Fem~
## $ MARRIED   <fct> Yes, No, No, Yes, Yes, Yes, No, No, No, No, Yes, Yes, Yes, No~
## $ MAX_EDUC  <ord> <High School, High School, Masters, High School, High School,~
```

### 3.4. Validação dos dados

```
anyNA(Claim.Data)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
Claim.Data %>% is.na() %>% sum()
```

```
## [1] 555
```

```
Claim.Data %>% is.na() %>% unique()
```

```
##      Client BLUEBOOK RETAINED NPOLICY CLM_AMT  AGE  YOJ GENDER MARRIED
## [1,] FALSE      FALSE      FALSE  FALSE  FALSE FALSE FALSE  FALSE  FALSE
## [2,] FALSE      FALSE      FALSE  FALSE  FALSE FALSE TRUE  FALSE  FALSE
## [3,] FALSE      FALSE      FALSE  FALSE  FALSE TRUE  FALSE FALSE  FALSE
##      MAX_EDUC
## [1,] FALSE
## [2,] FALSE
## [3,] FALSE
```

```
Claim.Data[is.na(Claim.Data$AGE),]
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 x 10
##      Client BLUEBOOK RETAINED NPOLICY CLM_AMT  AGE  YOJ GENDER MARRIED MAX_EDUC
##      <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <fct>  <fct>    <ord>
## 1   1089   14500         1         2   3444   NA    0 Female No      <High Sch~
## 2   1694    3100         9         4   6142   NA    8 Female No      <High Sch~
## 3   2155    2950        10         1   4798   NA    9 Female No      <High Sch~
## 4   5206    1500        10         1   3092   NA    0 Male   No      Bachelors
## 5   9449    3180        11         2   2541   NA    0 Female No      Bachelors
## 6   9742    2600        10         1     0    NA    0 Female Yes    High Scho~
## 7   9980   20770         1         1   5640   NA   12 Male   Yes    High Scho~
```

```
Claim.Data[is.na(Claim.Data$YOJ),]
```

```
## # A tibble: 548 x 10
##      Client BLUEBOOK RETAINED NPOLICY CLM_AMT  AGE  YOJ GENDER MARRIED MAX_EDUC
##      <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <fct>  <fct>    <ord>
## 1     13   11050         6         2     0   58   NA Male   Yes    Masters
## 2     55    8760         1         2     0   47   NA Male   Yes    High Sch~
## 3     56    8760         6         2     0   47   NA Male   Yes    High Sch~
## 4     97   14510         1         1     0   45   NA Male   No     Bachelors
## 5    100   25660         4         1  4487   27   NA Male   No     Bachelors
## 6    134    4700         7         1  4995   32   NA Female No     Bachelors
## 7    154   17190         1         1     0   33   NA Male   Yes    Bachelors
## 8    161   11910         7         3  7907   44   NA Female Yes    <High Sc~
## 9    165   19780         1         2     0   46   NA Male   No     <High Sc~
## 10   197   10020        17         2     0   45   NA Female No     <High Sc~
## # ... with 538 more rows
```

### 3.5. Avaliação dos dados

#### Variáveis contínuas

##### *BLUEBOOK* - Valor do Veículo

- Estatísticas básicas do R

```
mean(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)      # media
```

```
## [1] 15660.37
```

```
median(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)    # mediana
```

```
## [1] 14400
```

```
min(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)       # minimo
```

```
## [1] 1500
```

```
max(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)       # maximo
```

```
## [1] 69740
```

```
var(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)       # variancia
```

```
## [1] 71039286
```

```
sd(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)        # desvio padrao
```

```
## [1] 8428.481
```

```
IQR(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)       # distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 11690
```

```
summary(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)    # Min, Q1, Q2, media, Q3, Max
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1500    9200   14400   15660   20890   69740
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)   # Min, Q1, Q2, Q3, Max
```

```
##      0%    25%    50%    75%   100%
##      1500    9200   14400   20890   69740
```



```
quantile(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK, type = 7, probs = c(.01, .05, .10, .90, .95, .99)) # percentis
```

```
##      1%      5%     10%     90%     95%     99%  
## 1500.0 4801.0 5990.0 27430.0 30948.0 38899.4
```

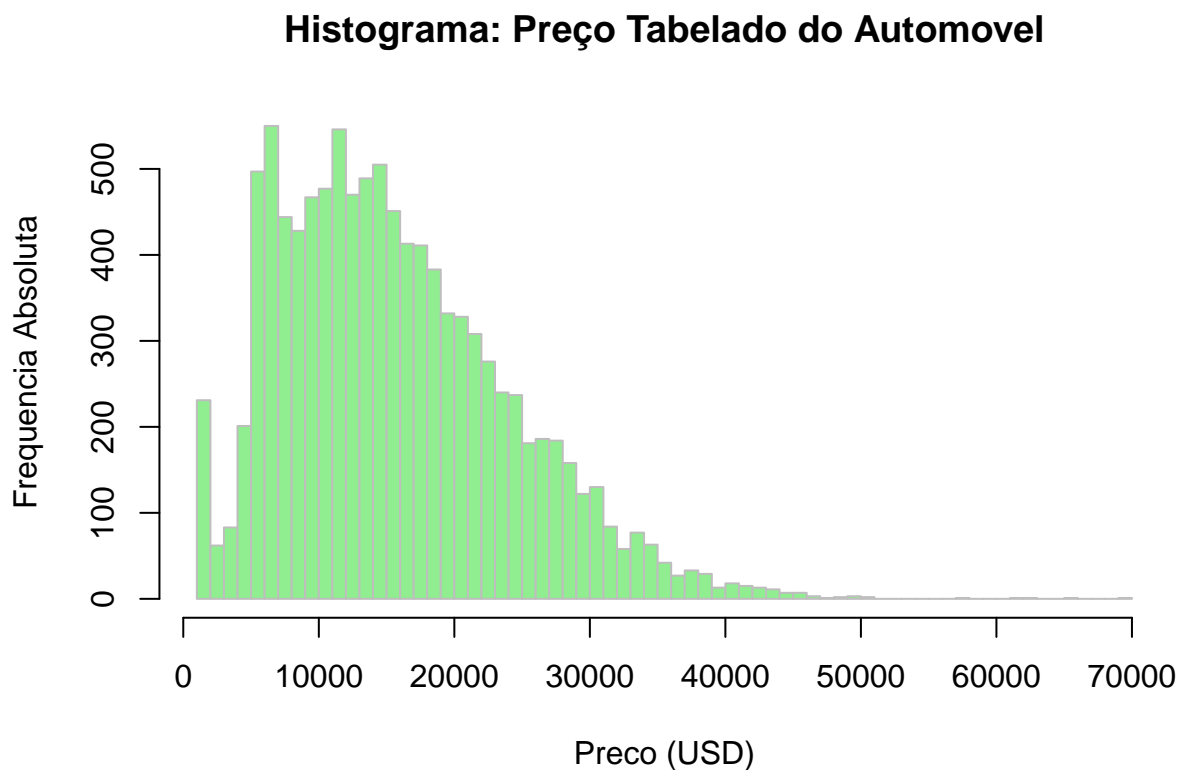
- Resumo da biblioteca Hmisc

```
describe(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK)
```

```
##   vars    n   mean    sd median trimmed   mad  min   max range skew  
## X1     1 10303 15660.37 8428.48  14400 14993.41 8539.78 1500 69740 68240 0.77  
##   kurtosis    se  
## X1        0.65 83.04
```

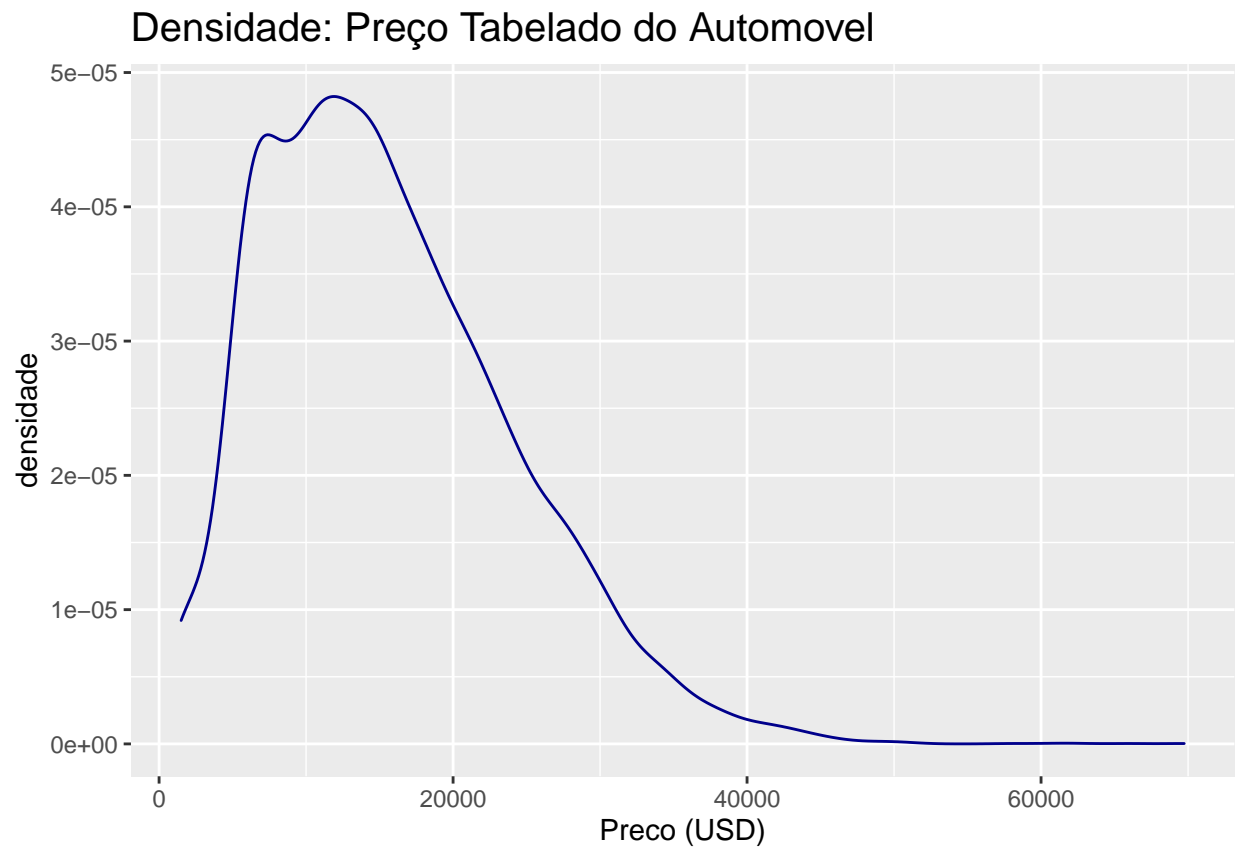
- Histograma

```
hist(Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK, breaks = "fd",  
     col = "lightgreen", border = "grey",  
     main = "Histograma: Preço Tabelado do Automovel",  
     xlab = "Preco (USD)", ylab = "Frequencia Absoluta"  
)
```



- Gráfico de densidade por Kernel

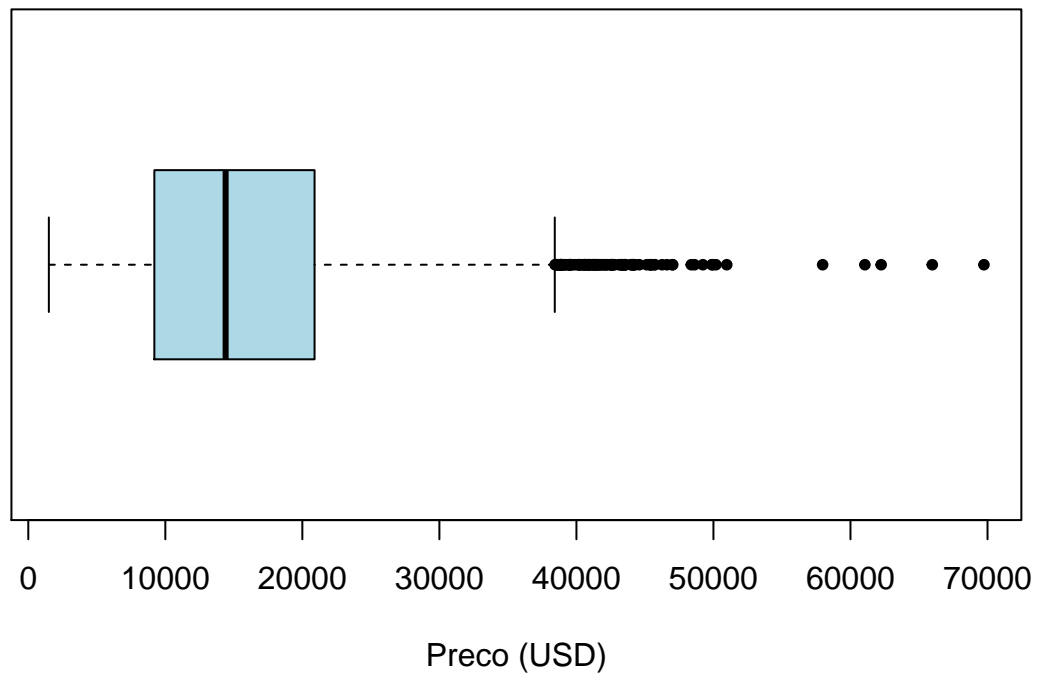
```
graf <- ggplot(data = Claim.Data, mapping = aes(x = BLUEBOOK)) +  
  geom_density(mapping = aes(x = BLUEBOOK),  
              bw = "nrd",  
              color = "darkblue") +  
  ggtitle("Densidade: Preço Tabelado do Automovel") +  
  xlab("Preço (USD)") + ylab("densidade") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size=15) )  
graf
```



- Boxplot

```
boxplot(  
  Claim.Data$BLUEBOOK, horizontal = T,  
  col = "lightblue", pch = 20,  
  main = "Boxplot: Preço Tabelado do Automovel",  
  xlab = "Preco (USD)"  
)
```

### Boxplot: Preço Tabelado do Automovel



- Resumo Tabular

```
ds_freq_table(Claim.Data, BLUEBOOK, bins = 20)
```

Variable: BLUEBOOK					
Bins	Frequency	Cum Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
1500 - 4912	545	545	5.29	5.29	
4912 - 8324	1655	2200	16.06	21.35	
8324 - 11736	1648	3848	16	37.35	
11736 - 15148	1666	5514	16.17	53.52	
15148 - 18560	1430	6944	13.88	67.4	
18560 - 21972	1123	8067	10.9	78.3	
21972 - 25384	838	8905	8.13	86.43	
25384 - 28796	609	9514	5.91	92.34	
28796 - 32208	380	9894	3.69	96.03	
32208 - 35620	206	10100	2	98.03	
35620 - 39032	109	10209	1.06	99.09	
39032 - 42444	51	10260	0.5	99.58	
42444 - 45856	33	10293	0.32	99.9	
45856 - 49268	7	10300	0.07	99.97	
49268 - 52680	4	10304	0.04	100.01	
52680 - 56092	0	10304	0	100.01	
56092 - 59504	1	10305	0.01	100.02	
59504 - 62916	2	10307	0.02	100.04	
62916 - 66328	1	10308	0.01	100.05	
66328 - 69740	1	10309	0.01	100.06	
Total	10303	-	100.00	-	

## *RETAINED* - Anos como cliente

- Estatísticas básicas do R

```
mean(Claim.Data$RETAINED)      # media
```

```
## [1] 5.329224
```

```
median(Claim.Data$RETAINED)    # mediana
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
min(Claim.Data$RETAINED)      # minimo
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
max(Claim.Data$RETAINED)      # maximo
```

```
## [1] 25
```

```
var(Claim.Data$RETAINED)      # variância
```

```
## [1] 16.89704
```

```
sd(Claim.Data$RETAINED)       # desvio padrao
```

```
## [1] 4.110601
```

```
IQR(Claim.Data$RETAINED)      # distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 6
```

```
summary(Claim.Data$RETAINED)  # Min, Q1, Q2, media, Q3, Max
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1.000   1.000   4.000   5.329   7.000  25.000
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$RETAINED) # Min, Q1, Q2, Q3, Max
```

```
##      0%  25%  50%  75% 100%
##       1    1    4    7   25
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$RETAINED, type = 7, probs = c(.01, .05, .10, .90, .95, .99)) # percentis
```

```
##      1%  5% 10% 90% 95% 99%
##       1    1    1  11  13  17
```

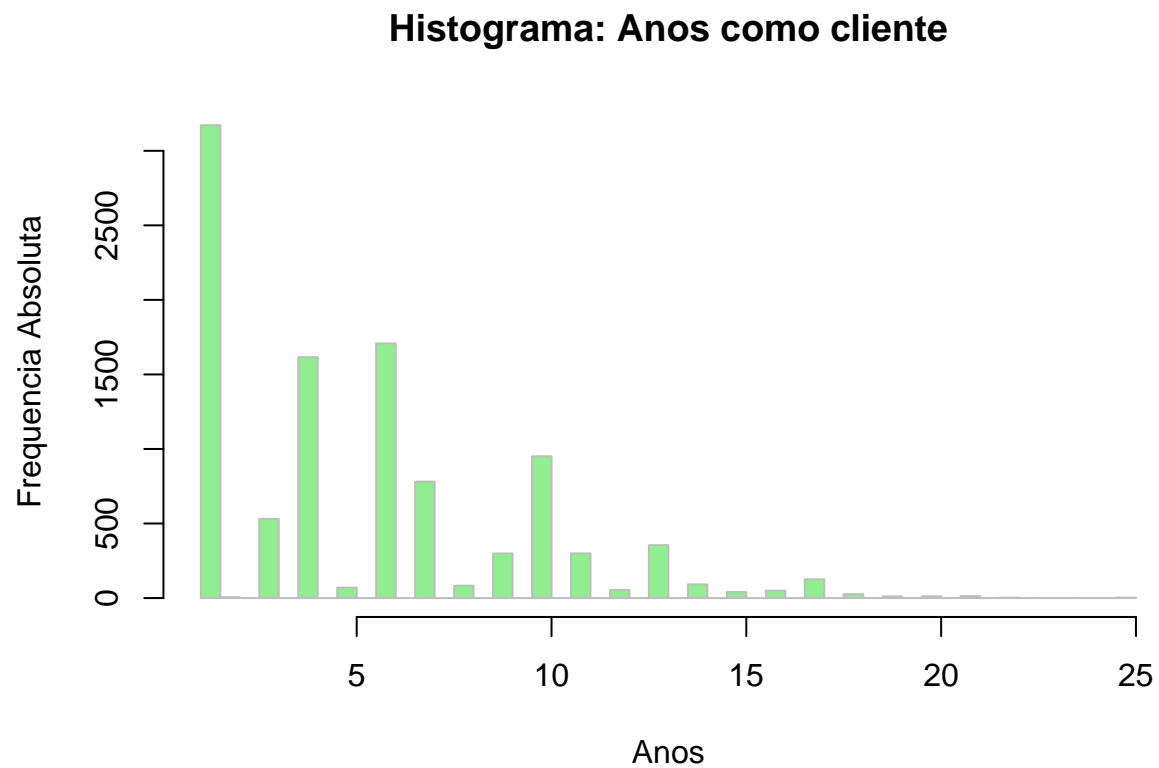
- Resumo da biblioteca Hmisc

```
describe(Claim.Data$RETAINED)
```

```
##      vars      n mean   sd median trimmed  mad min max range skew kurtosis   se
## X1      1 10303 5.33 4.11      4    4.82 4.45   1  25   24  0.9    0.48 0.04
```

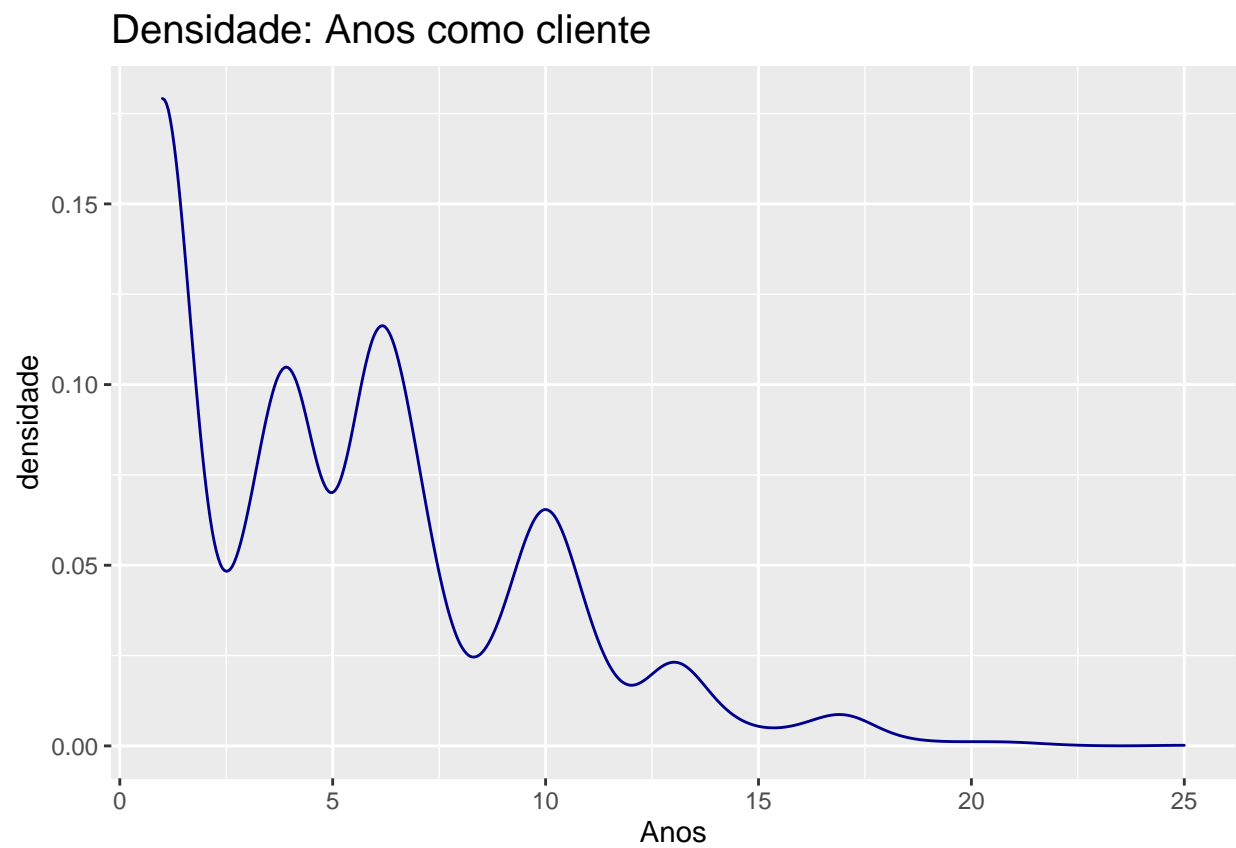
- Histograma

```
hist(Claim.Data$RETAINED, breaks = "fd",
     col = "lightgreen", border = "grey",
     main = "Histograma: Anos como cliente",
     xlab = "Anos", ylab = "Frequencia Absoluta"
)
```



- Grafico de densidade por Kernel

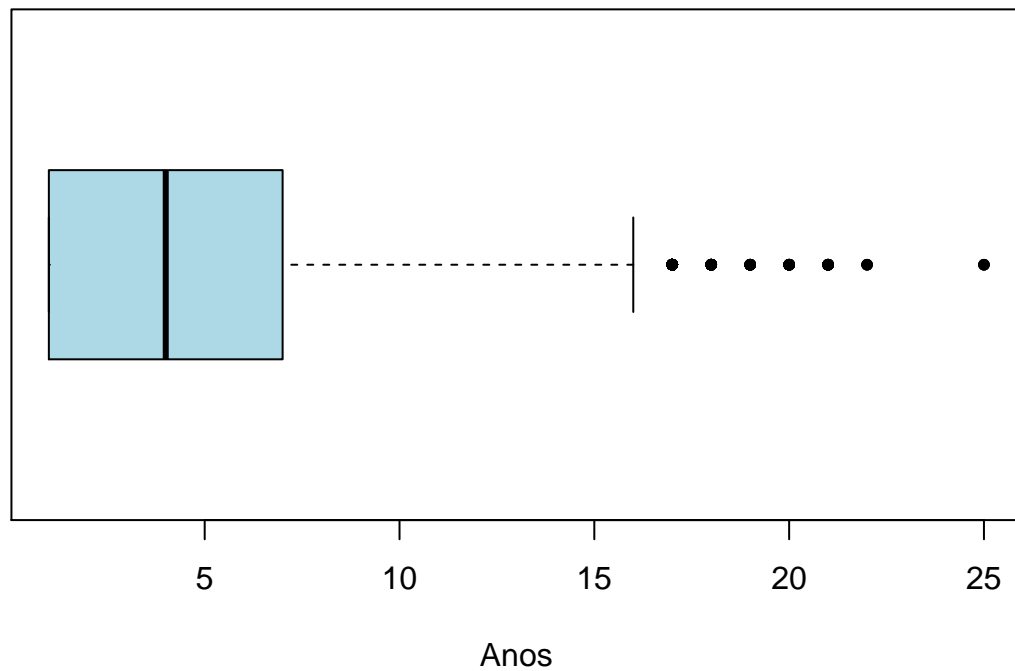
```
graf <- ggplot(data = Claim.Data, mapping = aes(x = RETAINED)) +  
  geom_density(mapping = aes(x = RETAINED),  
              bw = "nrd",  
              color = "darkblue") +  
  ggtitle("Densidade: Anos como cliente") +  
  xlab("Anos") + ylab("densidade") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size=15) )  
graf
```



- Boxplot

```
boxplot(
  Claim.Data$RETAINED, horizontal = T,
  col = "lightblue", pch = 20,
  main = "Boxplot: Anos como cliente",
  xlab = "Anos"
)
```

**Boxplot: Anos como cliente**



- Resumo Tabular

```
ds_freq_table(Claim.Data, RETAINED, bins = 12)
```

Variable: RETAINED					
Bins	Frequency	Cum Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
1 - 3	3709	3709	36	36	
3 - 5	2217	5926	21.52	57.52	
5 - 7	2559	8485	24.84	82.35	
7 - 9	1163	9648	11.29	93.64	



##		-----
##		9 - 11   1550   11198   15.04   108.69
##		-----
##		11 - 13   710   11908   6.89   115.58
##		-----
##		13 - 15   487   12395   4.73   120.3
##		-----
##		15 - 17   216   12611   2.1   122.4
##		-----
##		17 - 19   163   12774   1.58   123.98
##		-----
##		19 - 21   36   12810   0.35   124.33
##		-----
##		21 - 23   16   12826   0.16   124.49
##		-----
##		23 - 25   3   12829   0.03   124.52
##		-----
##		Total   10303   -   100.00   -
##		-----

## CLM\_AMT - Valor de cobertura solicitado

- Estatísticas básicas do R

```
mean(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)      # media

## [1] 1511.119

median(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)    # mediana

## [1] 0

min(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)      # minimo

## [1] 0

max(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)      # maximo

## [1] 123247.1

var(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)      # variancia

## [1] 22326069

sd(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)      # desvio padrao

## [1] 4725.047

IQR(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)      # distancia interquartilica

## [1] 1144.427

summary(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)  # Min, Q1, Q2, media, Q3, Max

##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##         0         0         0   1511   1144 123247

quantile(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)  # Min, Q1, Q2, Q3, Max

##          0%          25%          50%          75%          100%
##        0.000        0.000        0.000       1144.427 123247.121

quantile(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT, type = 7, probs = c(.01, .05, .10, .90, .95, .99)) # percentis

##          1%          5%          10%          90%          95%          99%
##         0.00         0.00         0.00      4891.60      6406.80     19968.13
```

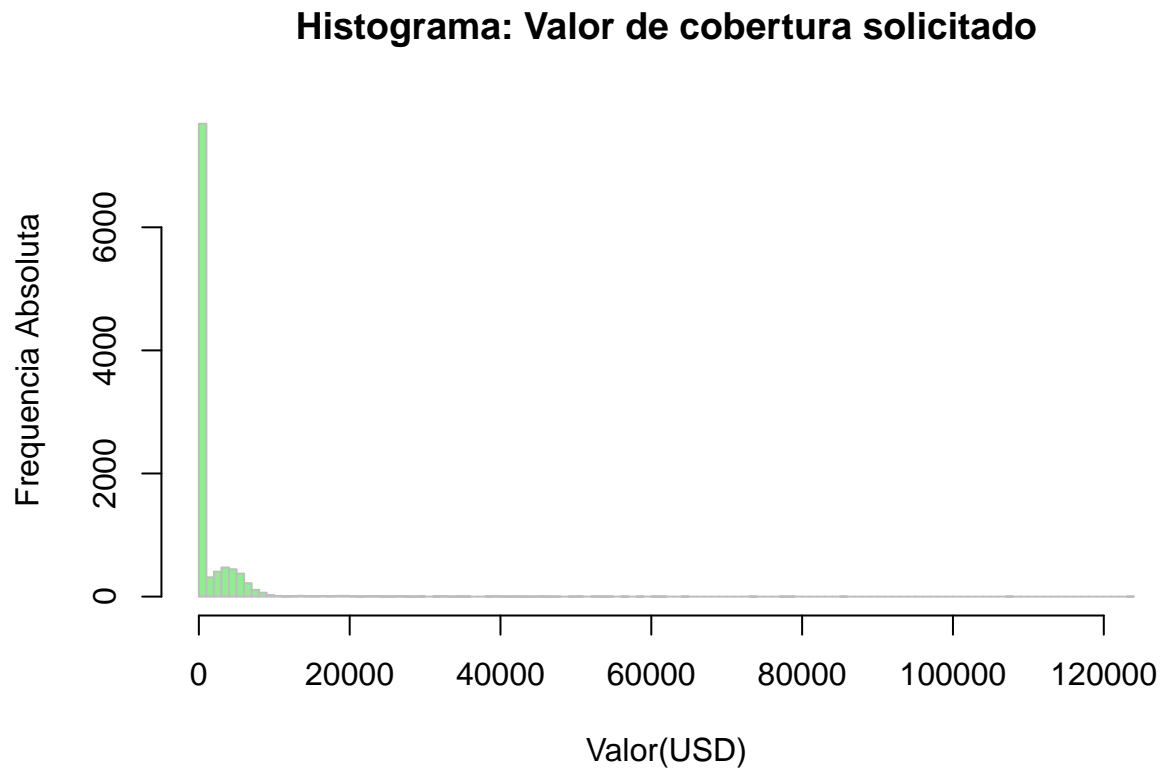
- Resumo da biblioteca Hmisc

```
describe(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT)
```

```
##      vars      n    mean      sd median trimmed mad min      max    range skew
## X1      1 10303 1511.12 4725.05      0  607.79   0   0 123247.1 123247.1 9.29
##      kurtosis    se
## X1      136.39 46.55
```

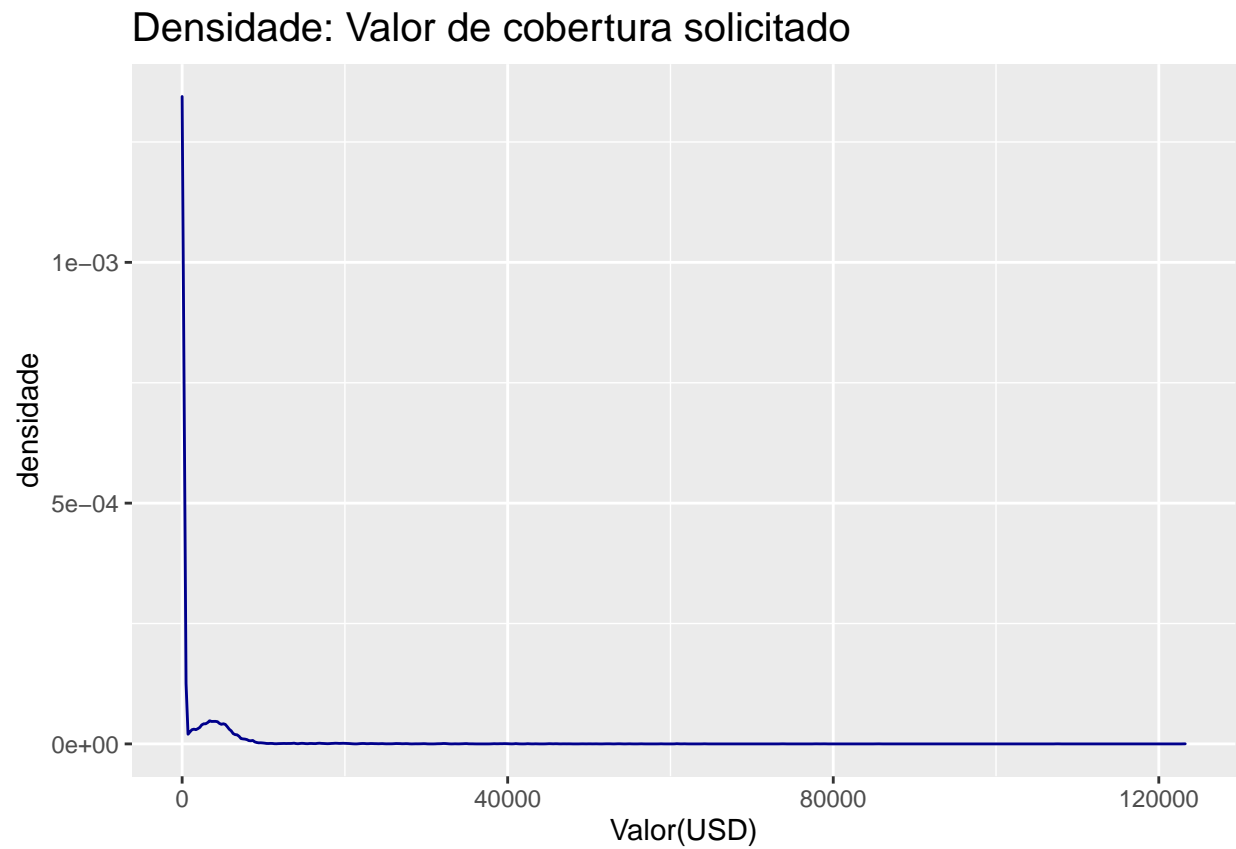
- Histograma

```
hist(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT, breaks = "scott",
     col = "lightgreen", border = "grey",
     main = "Histograma: Valor de cobertura solicitado",
     xlab = "Valor(USD)", ylab = "Frecuencia Absoluta",
     )
```



- Grafico de densidade por kernel

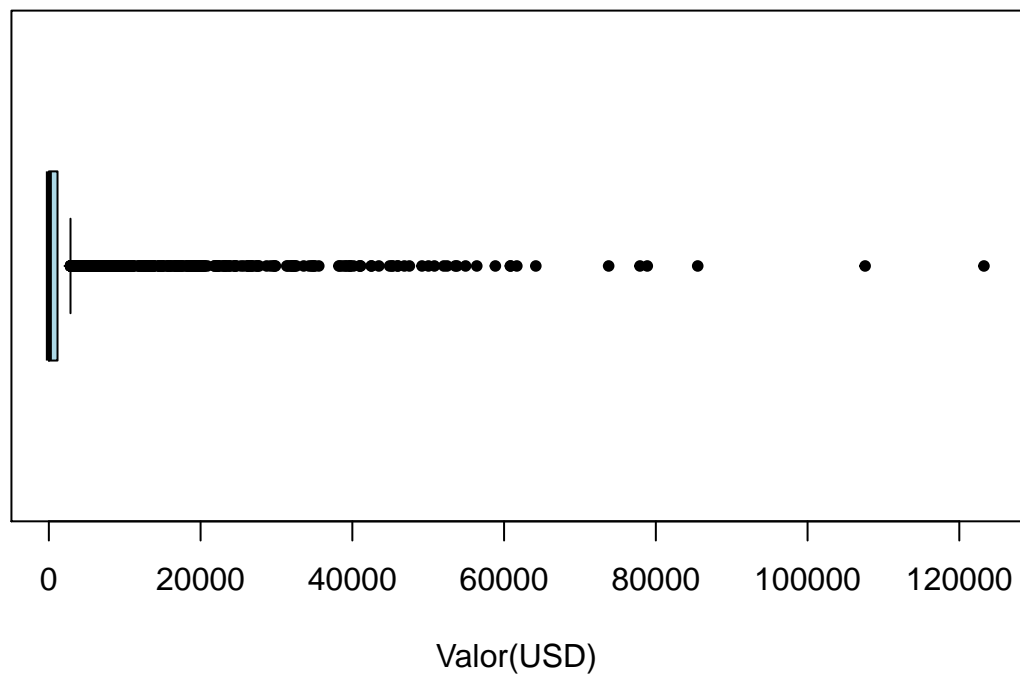
```
graf <- ggplot(data = Claim.Data, mapping = aes(x = CLM_AMT)) +  
  geom_density(mapping = aes(x = CLM_AMT),  
               bw = "nrd",  
               color = "darkblue") +  
  ggtitle("Densidade: Valor de cobertura solicitado") +  
  xlab("Valor(USD)") + ylab("densidade") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size=15) )  
graf
```



- Boxplot

```
boxplot(Claim.Data$CLM_AMT, horizontal = T,  
        col = "lightblue", pch = 20,  
        main = "Boxplot: Valor de cobertura solicitado",  
        xlab = "Valor(USD)")
```

**Boxplot: Valor de cobertura solicitado**



- Resumo Tabular

```
ds_freq_table(Claim.Data, CLM_AMT, bins = 20)
```

Variable: CLM_AMT							
Bins				Frequency	Cum Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent
0	-	6162.4		9745	9745	94.58	94.58
6162.4	-	12324.7		381	10126	3.7	98.28
12324.7	-	18487.1		55	10181	0.53	98.82
18487.1	-	24649.4		45	10226	0.44	99.25
24649.4	-	30811.8		19	10245	0.18	99.44
30811.8	-	36974.1		16	10261	0.16	99.59
36974.1	-	43136.5		14	10275	0.14	99.73
43136.5	-	49298.8		9	10284	0.09	99.82
49298.8	-	55461.2		7	10291	0.07	99.88
55461.2	-	61623.6		4	10295	0.04	99.92
61623.6	-	67785.9		2	10297	0.02	99.94
67785.9	-	73948.3		1	10298	0.01	99.95
73948.3	-	80110.6		2	10300	0.02	99.97
80110.6	-	86273		1	10301	0.01	99.98
86273	-	92435.3		0	10301	0	99.98
92435.3	-	98597.7		0	10301	0	99.98
98597.7	-	104760.1		0	10301	0	99.98
104760.1	-	110922.4		1	10302	0.01	99.99
110922.4	-	117084.8		0	10302	0	99.99
117084.8	-	123247.1		1	10303	0.01	100
Total				10303	-	100.00	-

## AGE - Idade em anos

- **Estatísticas básicas do R** Adicionado parâmetro `na.rm=TRUE` para ignorar os valores não definidos.

```
mean(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)      # media
```

```
## [1] 44.83664
```

```
median(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)    # mediana
```

```
## [1] 45
```

```
min(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)       # minimo
```

```
## [1] 16
```

```
max(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)       # maximo
```

```
## [1] 81
```

```
var(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)       # variancia
```

```
## [1] 74.06967
```

```
sd(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)        # desvio padrao
```

```
## [1] 8.606374
```

```
IQR(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)       # distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 12
```

```
summary(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)   # Min, Q1, Q2, media, Q3, Max
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.    NA's  
##      16.00   39.00   45.00   44.84   51.00   81.00        7
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE)  # Min, Q1, Q2, Q3, Max
```

```
##      0%   25%   50%   75%  100%  
##      16    39    45    51    81
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$AGE, na.rm=TRUE, type = 7, probs = c(.01, .05, .10, .90, .95, .99)) # percentis
```

```
##      1%   5%  10%  90%  95%  99%  
##      25   30   34   56   59   64
```

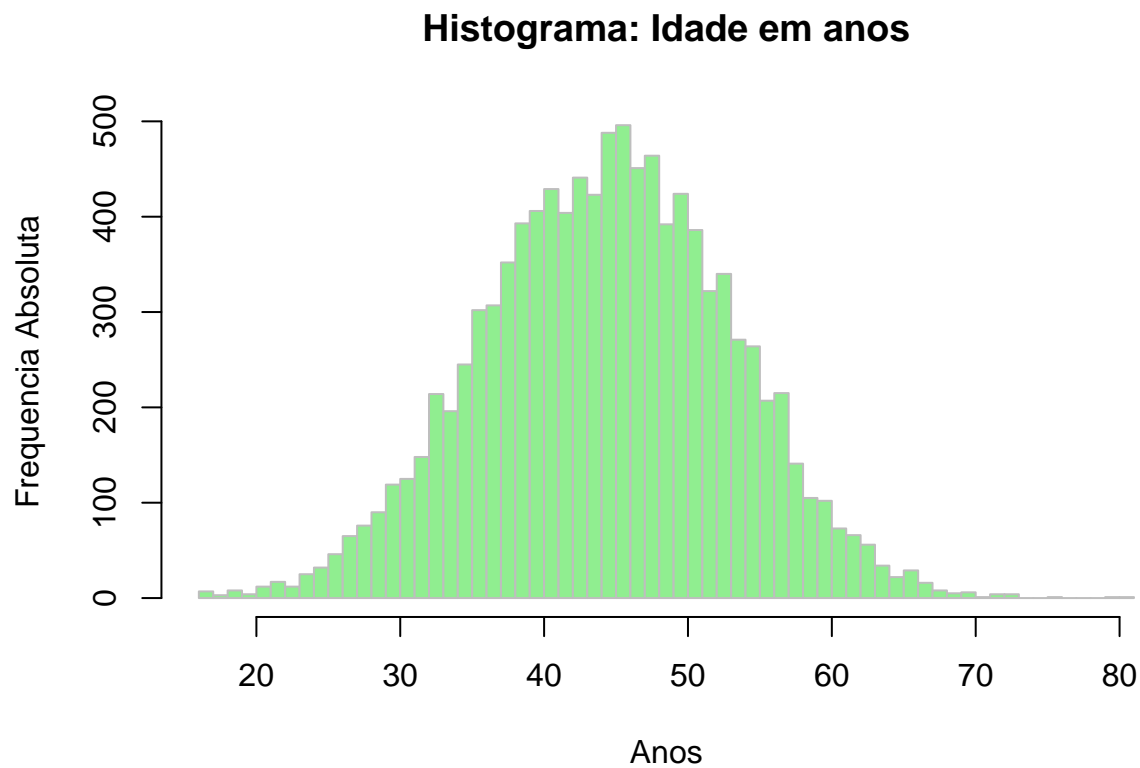
- Resumo da biblioteca Hmisc

```
describe(Claim.Data$AGE)
```

```
##      vars      n  mean   sd median trimmed mad min max range  skew kurtosis   se
## X1      1 10296 44.84 8.61    45   44.88 8.9  16  81   65 -0.03   -0.08 0.08
```

- Histograma

```
hist(Claim.Data$AGE, breaks = "fd",
     col = "lightgreen", border = "grey",
     main = "Histograma: Idade em anos",
     xlab = "Anos", ylab = "Frequencia Absoluta"
)
```

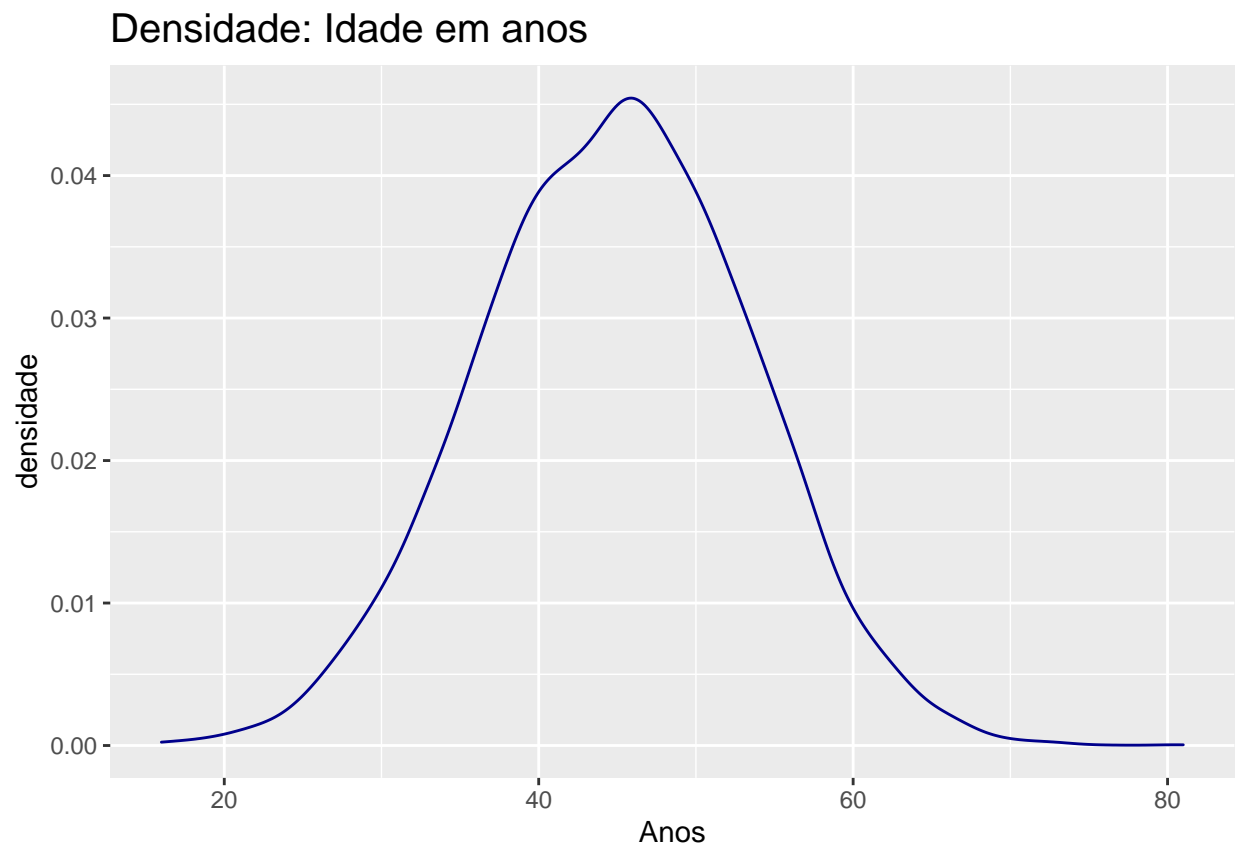




- Grafico de densidade por kernel

```
graf <- ggplot(data = Claim.Data, mapping = aes(x = AGE)) +  
  geom_density(mapping = aes(x = AGE),  
              bw = "nrd",  
              color = "darkblue") +  
  ggtitle("Densidade: Idade em anos") +  
  xlab("Anos") + ylab("densidade") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size=15) )  
graf
```

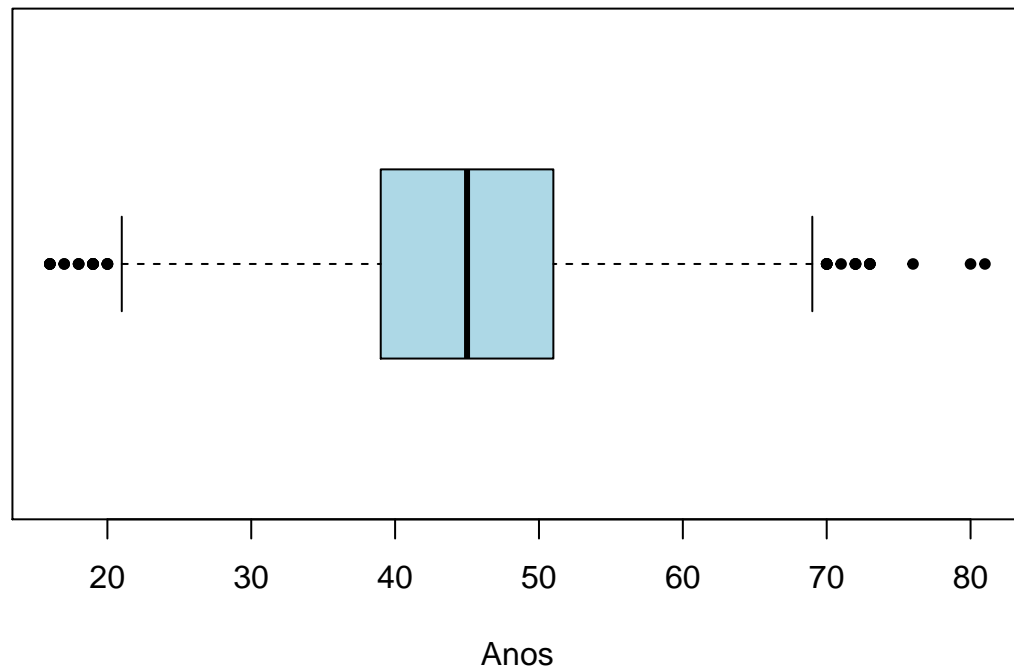
```
## Warning: Removed 7 rows containing non-finite values (stat_density).
```



- Boxplot

```
boxplot(Claim.Data$AGE, horizontal = T,
        col = "lightblue", pch = 20,
        main = "Boxplot: Idade em anos",
        xlab = "Anos")
```

**Boxplot: Idade em anos**



- Resumo Tabular

```
ds_freq_table(Claim.Data, AGE, bins = 25)
```

Variable: AGE					
Bins	Frequency	Cum Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
16 - 18.6	10	10	0.1	0.1	
18.6 - 21.2	24	34	0.23	0.33	
21.2 - 23.8	29	63	0.28	0.61	
23.8 - 26.4	103	166	1	1.61	
26.4 - 29	231	397	2.24	3.86	

##	-----					
##	29 - 31.6	244	641	2.37	6.23	
##	-----					
##	31.6 - 34.2	558	1199	5.42	11.65	
##	-----					
##	34.2 - 36.8	547	1746	5.31	16.96	
##	-----					
##	36.8 - 39.4	1052	2798	10.22	27.18	
##	-----					
##	39.4 - 42	1239	4037	12.03	39.21	
##	-----					
##	42 - 44.6	864	4901	8.39	47.6	
##	-----					
##	44.6 - 47.2	1435	6336	13.94	61.54	
##	-----					
##	47.2 - 49.8	856	7192	8.31	69.85	
##	-----					
##	49.8 - 52.4	1132	8324	10.99	80.85	
##	-----					
##	52.4 - 55	875	9199	8.5	89.35	
##	-----					
##	55 - 57.6	422	9621	4.1	93.44	
##	-----					
##	57.6 - 60.2	348	9969	3.38	96.82	
##	-----					
##	60.2 - 62.8	139	10108	1.35	98.17	
##	-----					
##	62.8 - 65.4	112	10220	1.09	99.26	
##	-----					
##	65.4 - 68	53	10273	0.51	99.78	
##	-----					
##	68 - 70.6	11	10284	0.11	99.88	
##	-----					
##	70.6 - 73.2	9	10293	0.09	99.97	
##	-----					
##	73.2 - 75.8	0	10293	0	99.97	
##	-----					
##	75.8 - 78.4	1	10294	0.01	99.98	
##	-----					
##	78.4 - 81	2	10296	0.02	100	
##	-----					
##	Missing	7	-	0.06794138	-	
##	-----					
##	Total	10303	-	100.00	-	
##	-----					

## YOJ - Anos de trabalho

- **Estatísticas básicas do R** Adicionado parâmetro *na.rm=TRUE* para ignorar os valores não definidos.

```
mean(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)      # media
```

```
## [1] 10.47391
```

```
median(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)    # mediana
```

```
## [1] 11
```

```
min(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)       # minimo
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
max(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)       # maximo
```

```
## [1] 23
```

```
var(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)       # variancia
```

```
## [1] 16.88191
```

```
sd(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)        # desvio padrao
```

```
## [1] 4.10876
```

```
IQR(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)       # distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 4
```

```
summary(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)    # Min, Q1, Q2, media, Q3, Max
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.   NA's  
##      0.00   9.00   11.00   10.47   13.00   23.00    548
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE)    # Min, Q1, Q2, Q3, Max
```

```
##      0%  25%  50%  75% 100%  
##      0    9   11   13   23
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$YOJ, na.rm=TRUE, type = 7, probs = c(.01, .05, .10, .90, .95, .99)) # percentis
```

```
##      1%  5% 10% 90% 95% 99%  
##      0    0   5  15  15  17
```

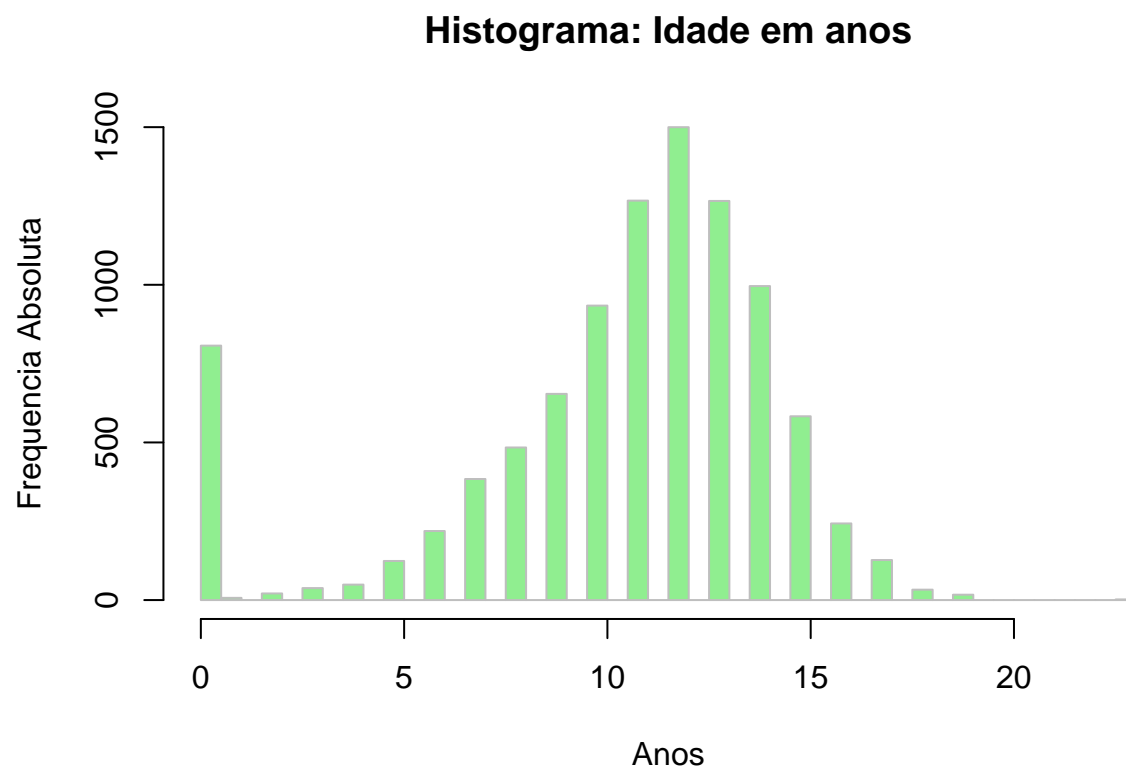
- Resumo da biblioteca Hmisc

```
describe(Claim.Data$Y0J)
```

```
##      vars      n mean   sd median trimmed  mad min max range skew kurtosis   se
## X1      1 9755 10.47 4.11     11   11.05 2.97   0  23   23 -1.2    1.14 0.04
```

- Histograma

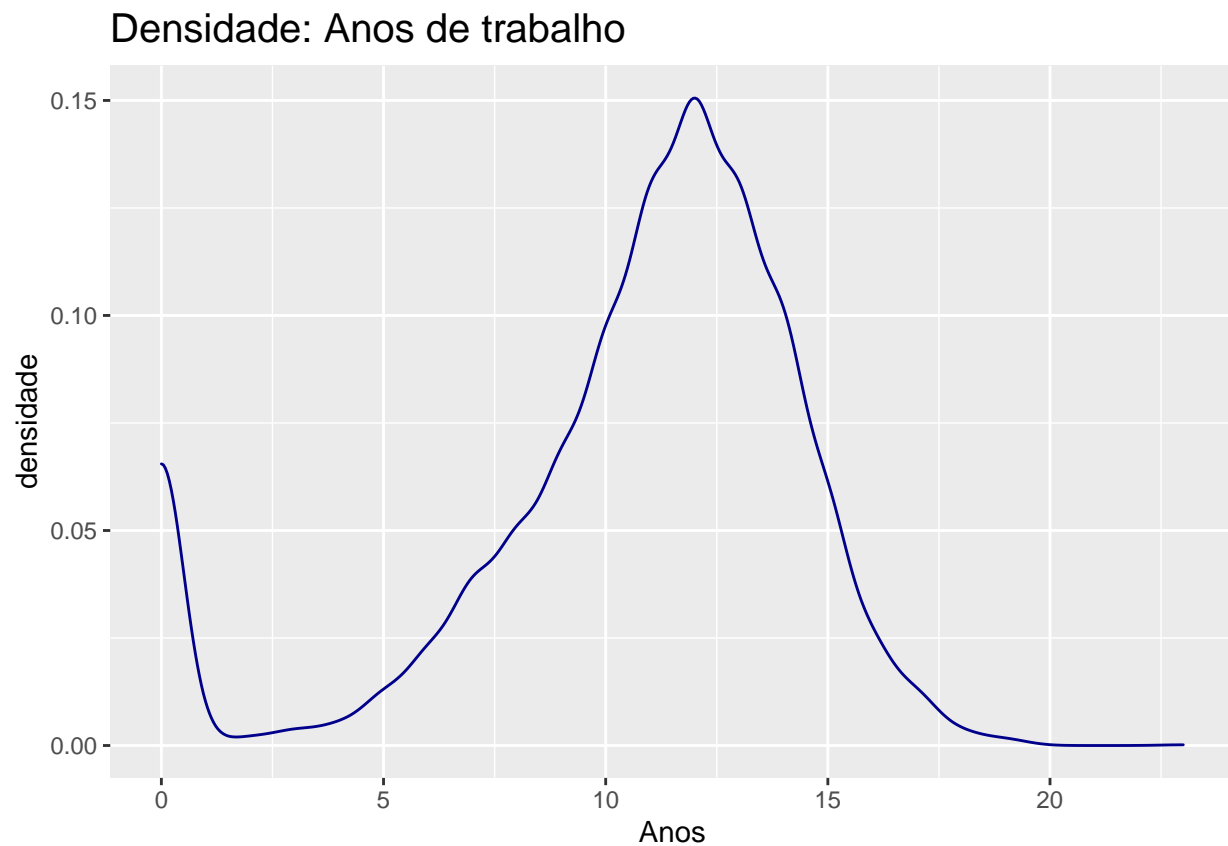
```
hist(Claim.Data$Y0J, breaks = "fd",
     col = "lightgreen", border = "grey",
     main = "Histograma: Idade em anos",
     xlab = "Anos", ylab = "Frequencia Absoluta"
)
```



- Grafico de densidade por kernel

```
graf <- ggplot(data = Claim.Data, mapping = aes(x = Y0J)) +  
  geom_density(mapping = aes(x = Y0J),  
              bw = "nrd",  
              color = "darkblue") +  
  ggtitle("Densidade: Anos de trabalho") +  
  xlab("Anos") + ylab("densidade") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size=15) )  
graf
```

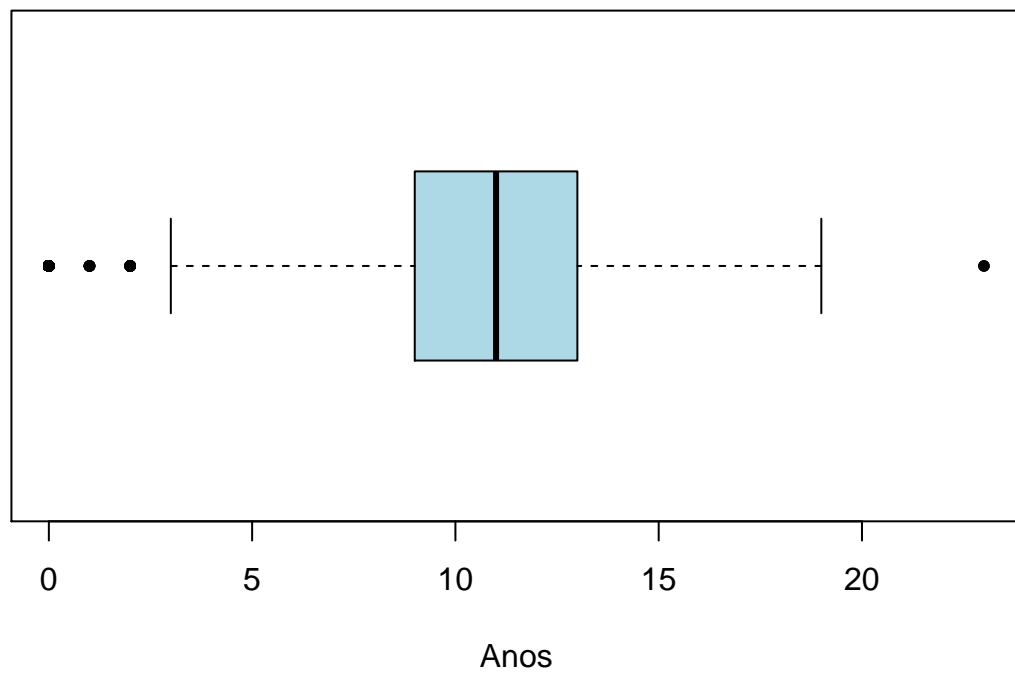
## Warning: Removed 548 rows containing non-finite values (stat\_density).



- Boxplot

```
boxplot(Claim.Data$Y0J, horizontal = T,  
        col = "lightblue", pch = 20,  
        main = "Boxplot: Anos de trabalho",  
        xlab = "Anos")
```

**Boxplot: Anos de trabalho**



- Resumo Tabular

```
ds_freq_table(Claim.Data, Y0J, bins = 23)
```

Variable: Y0J					
Bins	Frequency	Cum Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
0 - 1	814	814	8.34	8.34	
1 - 2	28	842	0.29	8.63	
2 - 3	59	901	0.6	9.24	
3 - 4	87	988	0.89	10.13	
4 - 5	173	1161	1.77	11.9	
5 - 6	343	1504	3.52	15.42	
6 - 7	603	2107	6.18	21.6	
7 - 8	868	2975	8.9	30.5	
8 - 9	1138	4113	11.67	42.16	
9 - 10	1588	5701	16.28	58.44	
10 - 11	2201	7902	22.56	81	
11 - 12	2767	10669	28.36	109.37	
12 - 13	2766	13435	28.35	137.72	
13 - 14	2262	15697	23.19	160.91	
14 - 15	1579	17276	16.19	177.1	
15 - 16	826	18102	8.47	185.57	
16 - 17	370	18472	3.79	189.36	
17 - 18	160	18632	1.64	191	
18 - 19	50	18682	0.51	191.51	
19 - 20	17	18699	0.17	191.69	
20 - 21	0	18699	0	191.69	
21 - 22	0	18699	0	191.69	
22 - 23	2	18701	0.02	191.71	



##	Missing		548		-		5.318839		-	
##	-----									
##	Total		10303		-		100.00		-	
##	-----									

## Variáveis discretas

### *NPOLICY* - Número de apólices

- Estatísticas básicas do R

```
mean(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)      # media
```

```
## [1] 1.695429
```

```
median(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)    # mediana
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
min(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)       # minimo
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
max(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)       # maximo
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
var(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)       # variancia
```

```
## [1] 0.8746122
```

```
sd(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)        # desvio padrao
```

```
## [1] 0.935207
```

```
IQR(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)       # distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
summary(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)    # Min, Q1, Q2, media, Q3, Max
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##      1.000   1.000   1.000   1.695   2.000   9.000
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)    # Min, Q1, Q2, Q3, Max
```

```
##      0%   25%   50%   75%  100%
##       1     1     1     2     9
```

```
quantile(Claim.Data$NPOLICY, type = 7, probs = c(.01, .05, .10, .90, .95, .99)) # percentis
```

```
## 1% 5% 10% 90% 95% 99%
## 1 1 1 3 3 5
```

- **Resumo da biblioteca Hmisc**

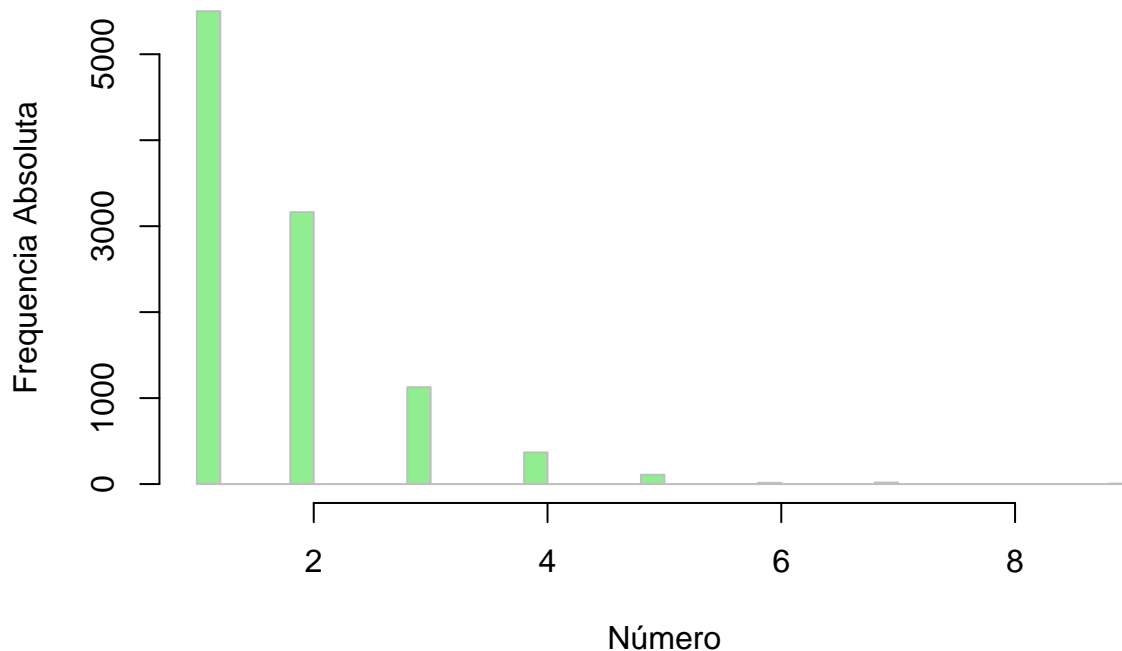
```
describe(Claim.Data$NPOLICY)
```

```
## vars n mean sd median trimmed mad min max range skew kurtosis se
## X1 1 10303 1.7 0.94 1 1.53 0 1 9 8 1.75 4.66 0.01
```

- **Histograma**

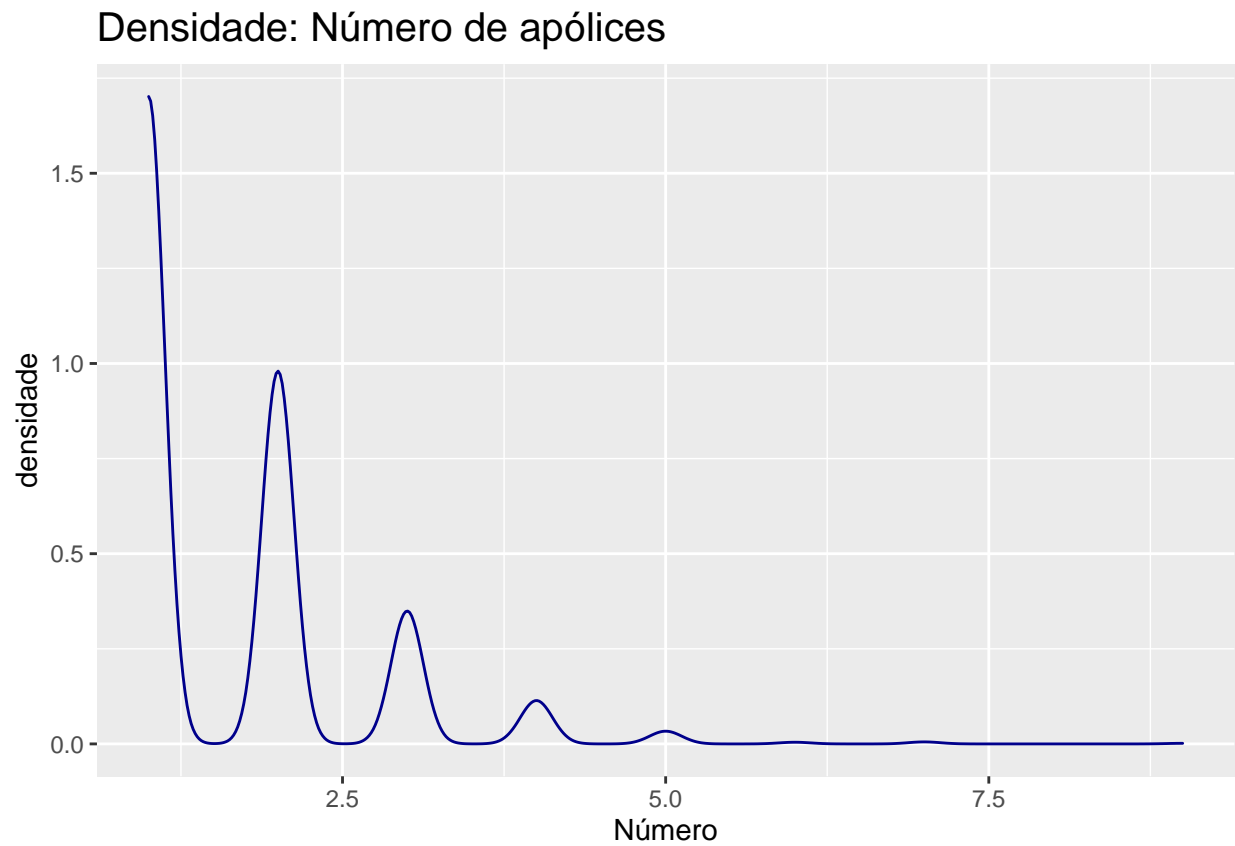
```
hist(Claim.Data$NPOLICY, breaks = "scott",
     col = "lightgreen", border = "grey",
     main = "Histograma: Número de apólices",
     xlab = "Número", ylab = "Frequencia Absoluta",
)
```

## Histograma: Número de apólices



- Grafico de densidade por kernel

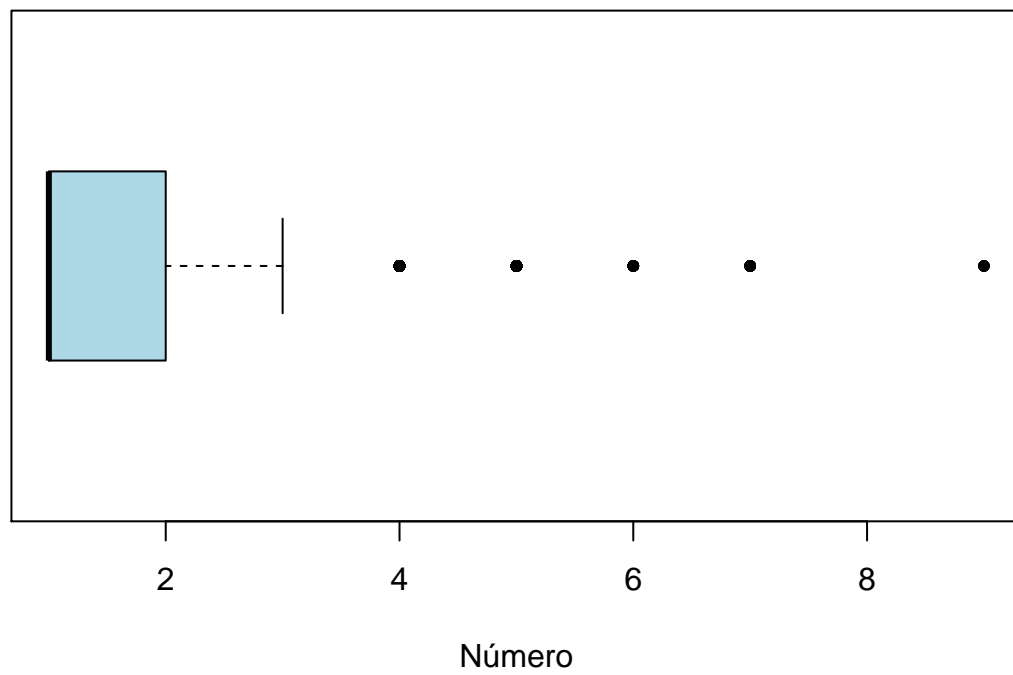
```
graf <- ggplot(data = Claim.Data, mapping = aes(x = NPOLICY)) +  
  geom_density(mapping = aes(x = NPOLICY),  
               bw = "nrd",  
               color = "darkblue") +  
  ggtitle("Densidade: Número de apólices") +  
  xlab("Número") + ylab("densidade") +  
  theme(plot.title = element_text(size=15) )  
graf
```



- Boxplot

```
boxplot(Claim.Data$NPOLICY, horizontal = T,  
        col = "lightblue", pch = 20,  
        main = "Boxplot: Número de apólices",  
        xlab = "Número")
```

**Boxplot: Número de apólices**



- **Resumo Tabular**

```
ds_freq_table(Claim.Data, NPOLICY, bins = 8)
```

Variable: NPOLICY					
Bins	Frequency	Cum Frequency	Percent	Cum Percent	
1 - 2	8664	8664	84.09	84.09	
2 - 3	4290	12954	41.64	125.73	
3 - 4	1495	14449	14.51	140.24	
4 - 5	476	14925	4.62	144.86	
5 - 6	122	15047	1.18	146.04	
6 - 7	31	15078	0.3	146.35	
7 - 8	17	15095	0.17	146.51	
8 - 9	5	15100	0.05	146.56	
Total	10303	-	100.00	-	

## Variáveis nominais

### *MAX\_EDUC* - Máximo nível educacional

- **Estatísticas básicas do R** Como esta variável é pelo menos ordinal, pode-se calcular as estatísticas de ordem e, portanto, calcular mediana, IQR e quantis.

```
median(as.numeric(Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC))           # Nível de educação Mediana
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
quantile(as.numeric(Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC), type = 2) # Quartis
```

```
##    0%   25%   50%   75%  100%  
##     1     2     3     4     5
```

```
IQR(as.numeric(Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC), type = 2)     # Distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 2
```

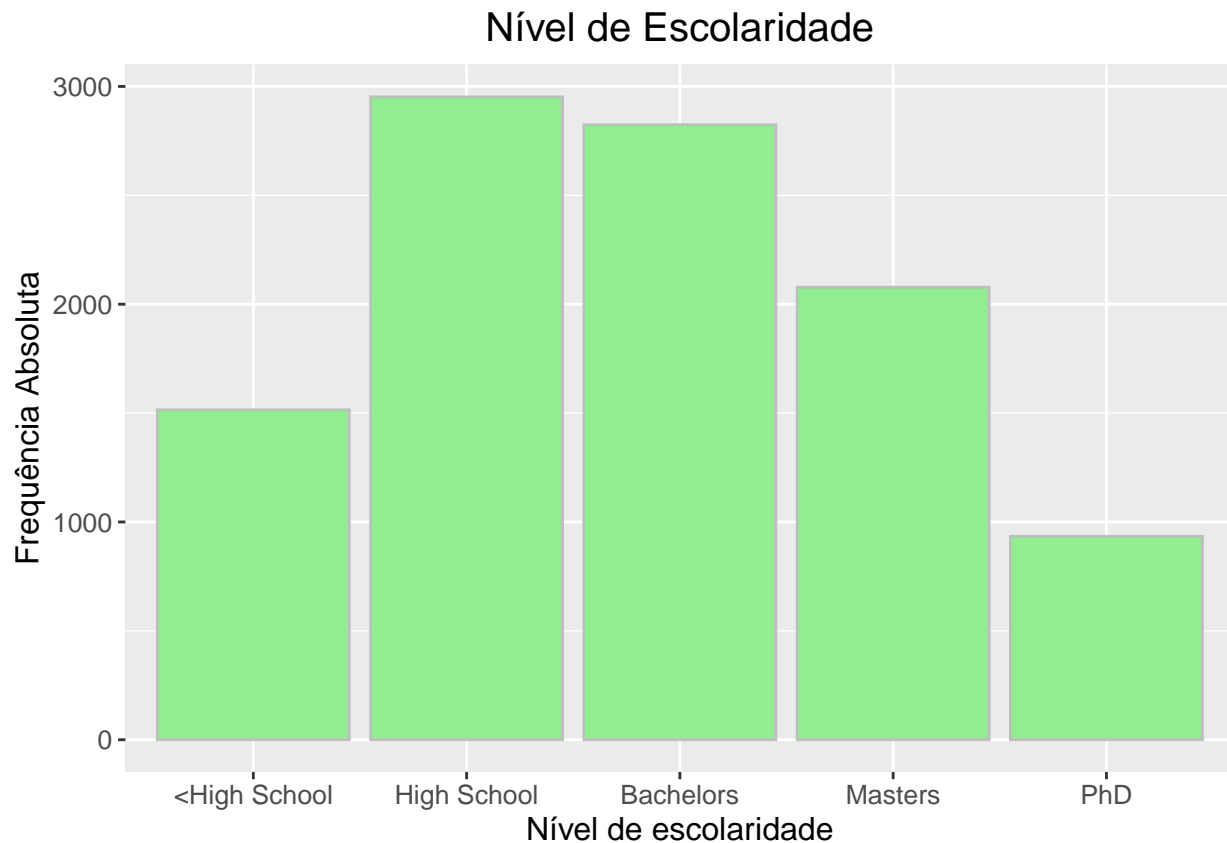
- **Resumo tabular**

```
tabela <- freq(Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE, valid = FALSE)  
tabela
```

```
## Frequencies  
## Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC  
## Type: Ordered Factor  
##  
##           Freq  % Valid  % Valid Cum.  % Total  % Total Cum.  
## -----  
##    <High School  1515    14.70      14.70    14.70    14.70  
##      High School  2952    28.65      43.36    28.65    43.36  
##      Bachelors   2824    27.41      70.77    27.41    70.77  
##      Masters     2078    20.17      90.93    20.17    90.93  
##      PhD         934     9.07     100.00     9.07   100.00  
##      <NA>         0      0.00     100.00     0.00   100.00  
##      Total     10303   100.00     100.00   100.00   100.00
```

- **Resumo gráfico**

```
ggplot(Claim.Data,  
  aes(x = MAX_EDUC )) +  
  geom_bar(color = "grey", fill = "lightgreen") +  
  ggtitle("Nível de Escolaridade") +  
  xlab("Nível de escolaridade") +  
  ylab("Frequência Absoluta") +  
  theme(legend.position="none",  
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 15),  
    axis.title = element_text(size = 12),  
    axis.text = element_text(size = 10)  
  )
```



- Tabela de frequências

```
dados.freq <- data.frame(
  name = rownames(table(Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC)),
  value = as.vector(table(Claim.Data$MAX_EDUC))
)
dados.freq
```

```
##           name value
## 1 <High School  1515
## 2 High School  2952
## 3 Bachelors    2824
## 4 Masters      2078
## 5 PhD          934
```

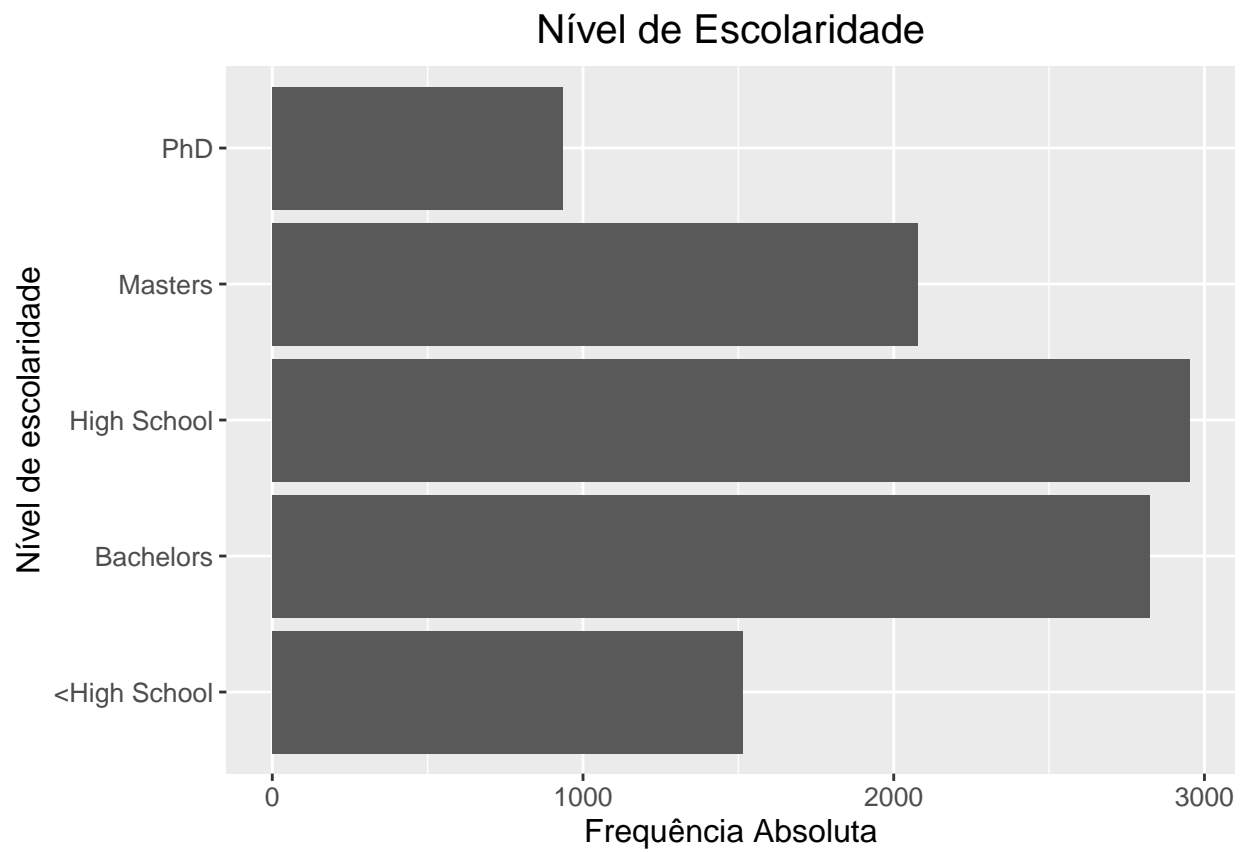
- Barplot

```
ggplot(dados.freq, aes(x=name, y=value)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  ggtitle("Nível de Escolaridade") +
  xlab("Nível de escolaridade") +
  ylab("Frequência Absoluta") +
  coord_flip() +
  theme(legend.position="none",
```

```

plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 15),
axis.title = element_text(size = 12),
axis.text = element_text(size = 10)
)

```





## *GENDER* - Sexo

- **Estatísticas básicas do R** Como esta variável é pelo menos ordinal, pode-se calcular as estatísticas de ordem e, portanto, calcular mediana, IQR e quantis.

```
median(as.numeric(Claim.Data$GENDER))           # Nível de educação Mediana
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
quantile(as.numeric(Claim.Data$GENDER), type = 2) # Quartis
```

```
##  0%  25%  50%  75% 100%  
##   1    1    2    2    2
```

```
IQR(as.numeric(Claim.Data$GENDER), type = 2)     # Distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 1
```

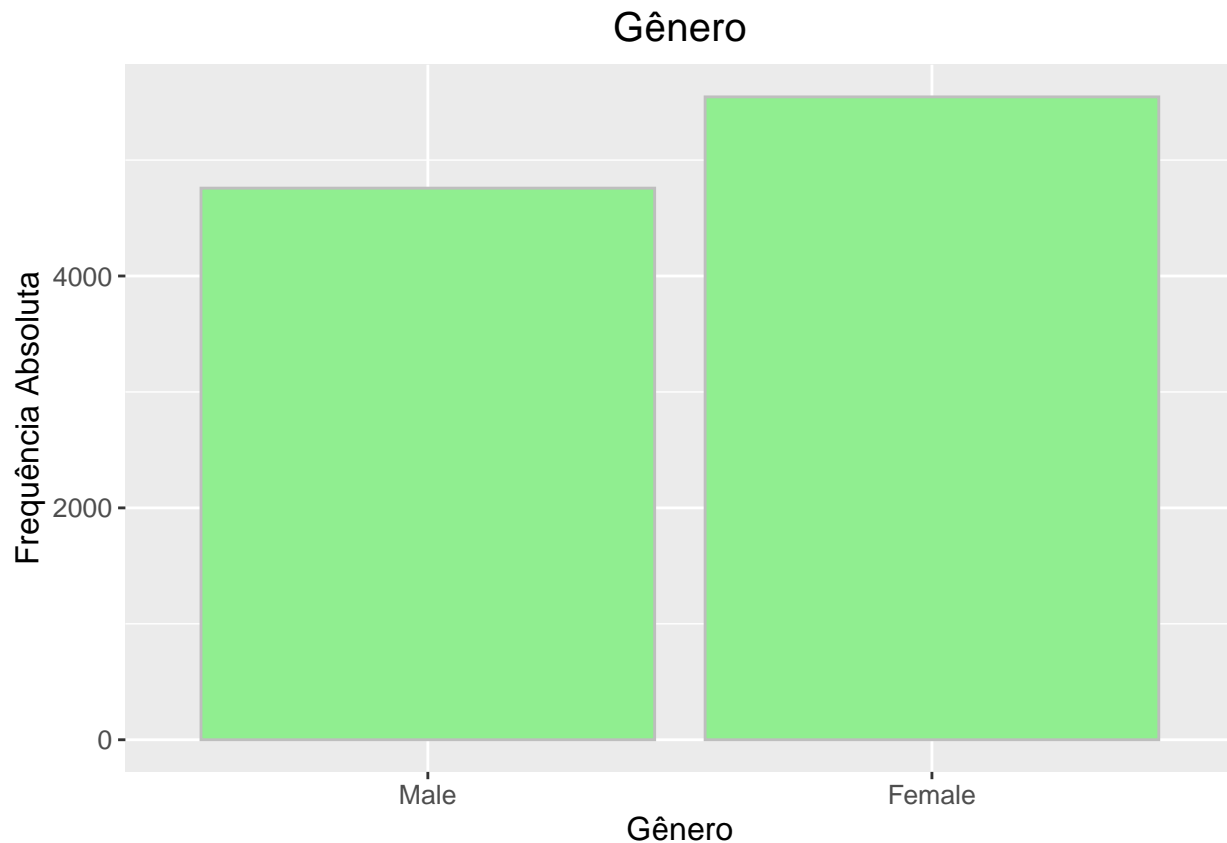
- **Resumo tabular**

```
tabela <- freq(Claim.Data$GENDER, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE, valid = FALSE)  
tabela
```

```
## Frequencies  
## Claim.Data$GENDER  
## Type: Factor  
##  
##           Freq  % Valid  % Valid Cum.  % Total  % Total Cum.  
## -----  
##      Male    4758    46.18      46.18    46.18    46.18  
##      Female   5545    53.82     100.00    53.82    100.00  
##      <NA>      0      100.00    100.00     0.00    100.00  
##      Total   10303    100.00    100.00   100.00    100.00
```

- **Resumo gráfico**

```
ggplot(Claim.Data,  
       aes(x = GENDER )) +  
  geom_bar(color = "grey", fill = "lightgreen") +  
  ggtitle("Gênero") +  
  xlab("Gênero") +  
  ylab("Frequência Absoluta") +  
  theme(legend.position="none",  
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 15),  
        axis.title = element_text(size = 12),  
        axis.text = element_text(size = 10)  
  )
```



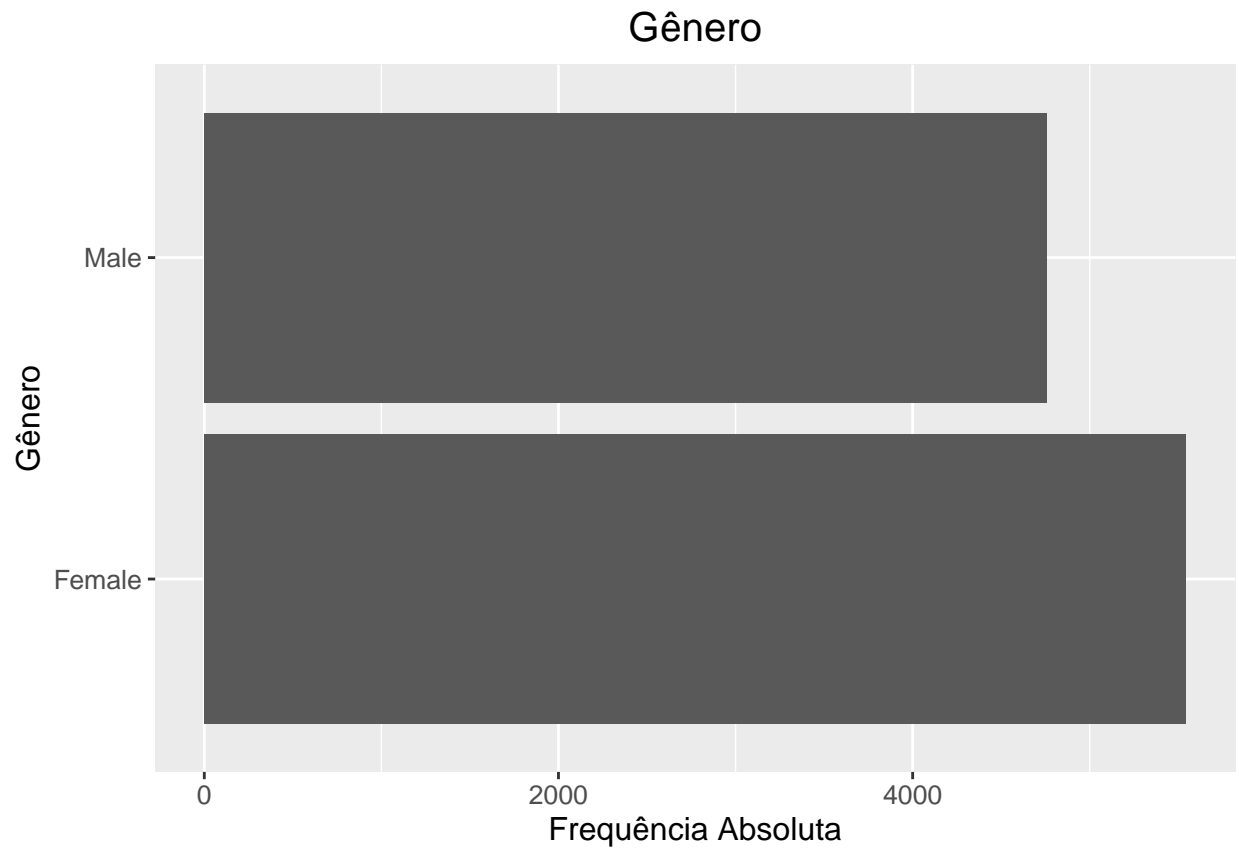
- Tabela de frequências

```
dados.freq <- data.frame(
  name = rownames(table(Claim.Data$GENDER)),
  value = as.vector(table(Claim.Data$GENDER))
)
dados.freq
```

```
##      name value
## 1   Male  4758
## 2 Female  5545
```

- Barplot

```
ggplot(dados.freq, aes(x=name, y=value)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  ggtitle("Gênero") +
  xlab("Gênero") +
  ylab("Frequência Absoluta") +
  coord_flip() +
  theme(legend.position="none",
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 15),
        axis.title = element_text(size = 12),
        axis.text = element_text(size = 10)
  )
```



## MARRIED - Casado

- **Estatísticas básicas do R** Como esta variável é pelo menos ordinal, pode-se calcular as estatísticas de ordem e, portanto, calcular mediana, IQR e quantis.

```
median(as.numeric(Claim.Data$MARRIED))           # Nível de educação Mediana
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
quantile(as.numeric(Claim.Data$MARRIED), type = 2) # Quartis
```

```
##    0%   25%   50%   75%  100%  
##     1     1     2     2     2
```

```
IQR(as.numeric(Claim.Data$MARRIED), type = 2)     # Distancia interquartilica
```

```
## [1] 1
```

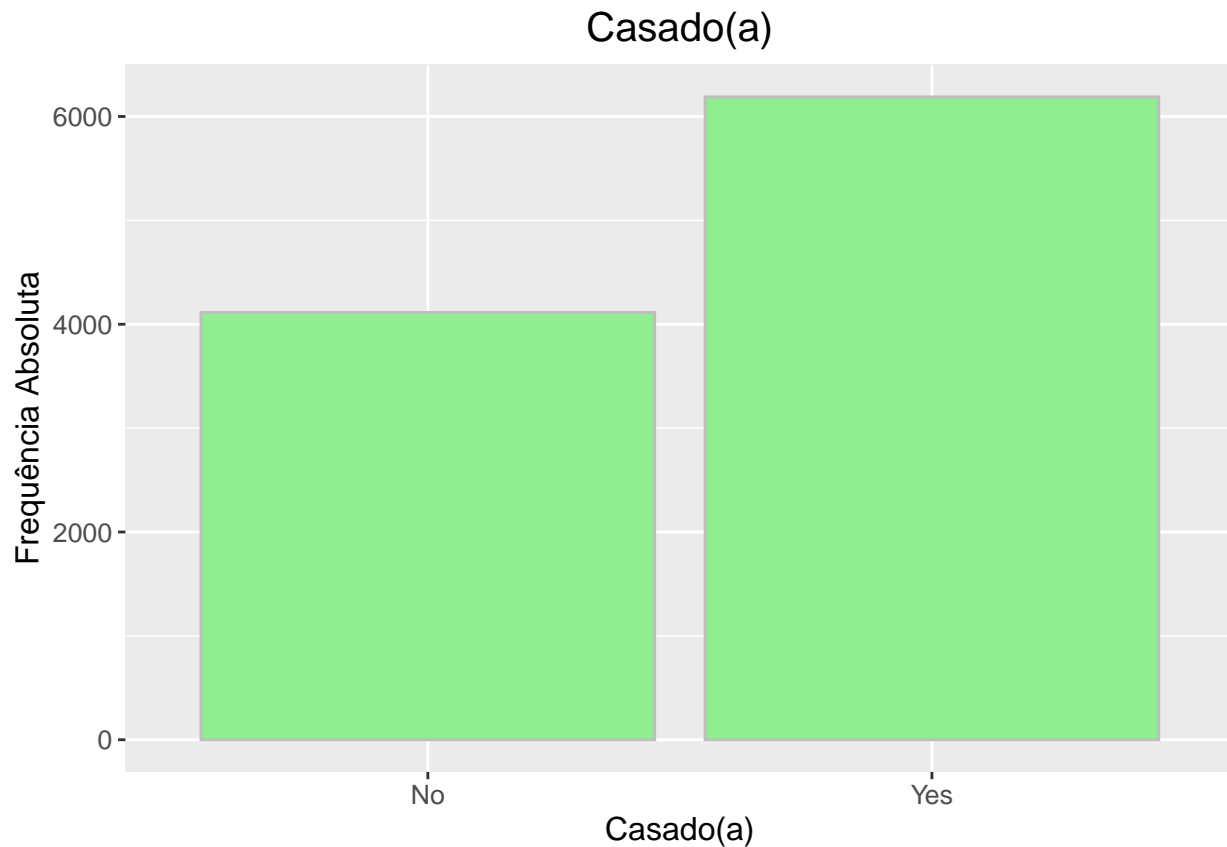
- **Resumo tabular**

```
tabela <- freq(Claim.Data$MARRIED, cum = TRUE, total = TRUE, valid = FALSE)  
tabela
```

```
## Frequencies  
## Claim.Data$MARRIED  
## Type: Factor  
##  
##           Freq  % Valid  % Valid Cum.  % Total  % Total Cum.  
## -----  
##           No   4114    39.93      39.93    39.93     39.93  
##           Yes  6189    60.07     100.00    60.07     100.00  
##           <NA>    0      100.00     100.00    0.00     100.00  
##           Total 10303    100.00     100.00   100.00     100.00
```

- **Resumo gráfico**

```
ggplot(Claim.Data,  
       aes(x = MARRIED )) +  
  geom_bar(color = "grey", fill = "lightgreen") +  
  ggtitle("Casado(a)") +  
  xlab("Casado(a)") +  
  ylab("Frequência Absoluta") +  
  theme(legend.position="none",  
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 15),  
        axis.title = element_text(size = 12),  
        axis.text = element_text(size = 10)  
  )
```



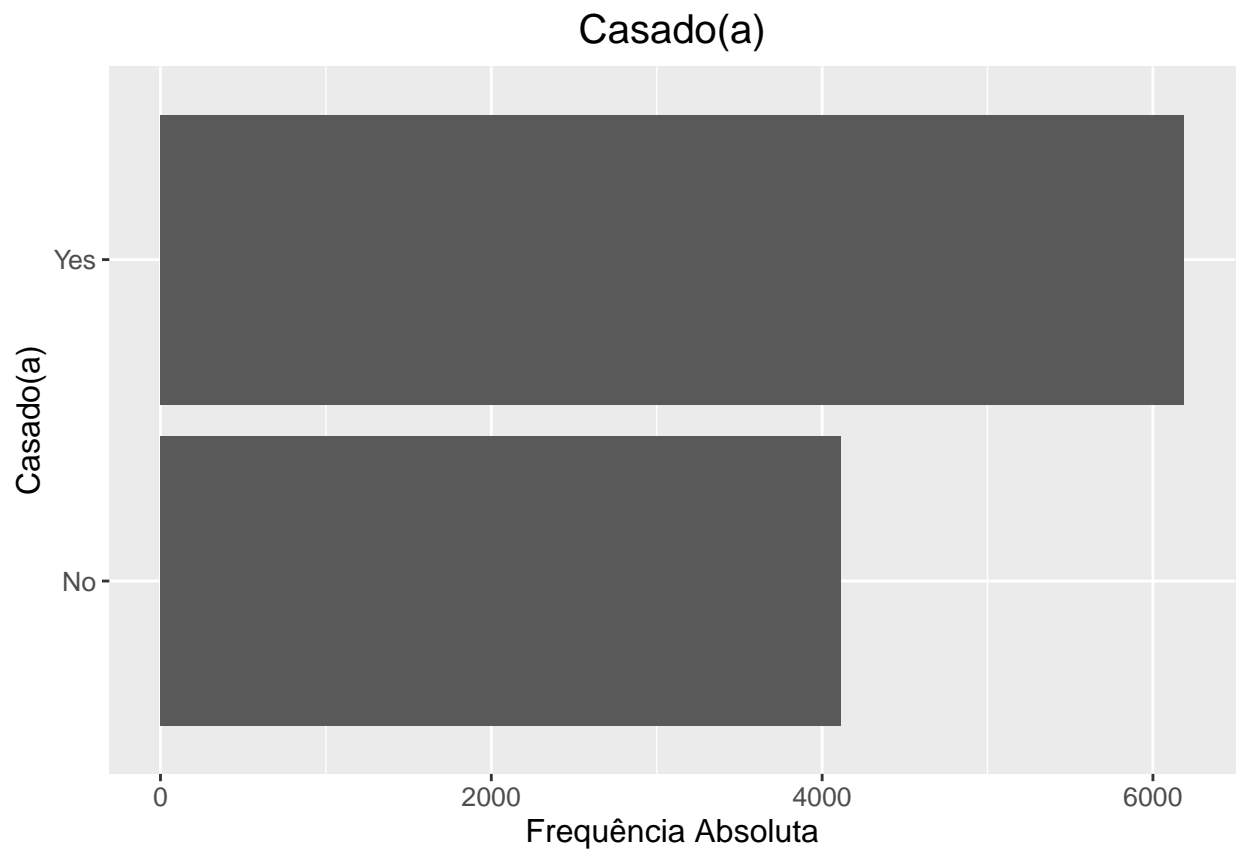
- Tabela de frequências

```
dados.freq <- data.frame(
  name = rownames(table(Claim.Data$MARRIED)),
  value = as.vector(table(Claim.Data$MARRIED))
)
dados.freq
```

```
##   name value
## 1   No  4114
## 2  Yes  6189
```

- Barplot

```
ggplot(dados.freq, aes(x=name, y=value)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  ggtitle("Casado(a)") +
  xlab("Casado(a)") +
  ylab("Frequência Absoluta") +
  coord_flip() +
  theme(legend.position="none",
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 15),
        axis.title = element_text(size = 12),
        axis.text = element_text(size = 10)
  )
```



## 4. DISCUSSÃO E CONCLUSÕES

## 5. REFERÊNCIAS

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Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. Journal of Open Source Software, 4(43), 1686, <https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686>

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