MarkdownDocument

Group 5 MD

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Here you can write the introduction of your report and include some text that will be transferred to the word file every time you re-run this Markdown

//Escriure INTRO

## [1] "data.frame"

First of all, we obtain the dimensions of our accidents dataset:

dim(dd)

## [1] 5000 23

n<-dim(dd)[1]  
K<-dim(dd)[2]  
  
n

## [1] 5000

K

## [1] 23

Next, we proceed to check the variables’ names:

names(dd)

## [1] "zona" "dat"   
## [3] "nomCom" "nomDem"   
## [5] "F\_MORTS" "F\_FERITS\_GREUS"   
## [7] "F\_FERITS\_LLEUS" "F\_UNITATS\_IMPLICADES"   
## [9] "F\_VIANANTS\_IMPLICADES" "F\_BICICLETES\_IMPLICADES"  
## [11] "VEHICLES\_MOTOR" "C\_VELOCITAT\_VIA"   
## [13] "D\_ACC\_AMB\_FUGA" "D\_CLIMATOLOGIA"   
## [15] "D\_INFLUIT\_CIRCULACIO" "D\_INFLUIT\_ESTAT\_CLIMA"   
## [17] "D\_INFLUIT\_LLUMINOSITAT" "D\_INFLUIT\_VISIBILITAT"   
## [19] "D\_INTER\_SECCIO" "D\_SUPERFICIE"   
## [21] "grupDiaLab" "grupHor"   
## [23] "tipAcc"

Decide if you need to declare some more factor or date

# descriptiva<-function(X, nom){  
# if (!(is.numeric(X) || class(X)=="Date")){   
# frecs<-table(as.factor(X), useNA="ifany")  
# proportions<-frecs/n  
# #ojo, decidir si calcular porcentages con o sin missing values  
# pie(frecs, cex=0.6, main=paste("Pie of", nom))  
# barplot(frecs, las=3, cex.names=0.7, main=paste("Barplot of", nom), col=listOfColors)  
# print(paste("Number of modalities: ", length(frecs)))  
# print("Frequency table")  
# print(frecs)  
# print("Relative frequency table (proportions)")  
# print(proportions)  
# print("Frequency table sorted")  
# print(sort(frecs, decreasing=TRUE))  
# print("Relative frequency table (proportions) sorted")  
# print(sort(proportions, decreasing=TRUE))  
# }else{  
# if(class(X)=="Date"){  
# print(summary(X))  
# print(sd(X))  
# #decide breaks: weeks, months, quarters...  
# hist(X,breaks="weeks")  
# }else{  
# hist(X, main=paste("Histogram of", nom))  
# boxplot(X, horizontal=TRUE, main=paste("Boxplot of",nom))  
# print("Extended Summary Statistics")  
# print(summary(X))  
# print(paste("sd: ", sd(X, na.rm=TRUE)))  
# print(paste("vc: ", sd(X, na.rm=TRUE)/mean(X, na.rm=TRUE)))  
# }  
# }  
# }  
#   
# dataset<-dd  
# actives<-c(1:K)  
# colDate<-1  
# if (dataset=="platjaDaro")  
# {dd[,colDate]<-as.Date(dd[, colDate], format="%d/%m/%y %h:%m:%s")  
# actives<-c(3:44)  
# }  
#   
# ```  
#   
#   
# Basic descriptive analysis for numerical variables  
#   
# (decide the maximum number of colors you can need in a graph based on your metadata file)  
# ```{r, echo=FALSE}  
# listOfColors<-rainbow(39)  
#   
# par(ask=TRUE)  
#   
# for(k in actives){  
# print(paste("variable ", k, ":", names(dd)[k] ))  
# descriptiva(dd[,k], names(dd)[k])  
# }  
# par(ask=FALSE)  
  
#per exportar figures d'R per programa  
#dev.off()  
#png(file=mypath,width = 950, height = 800, units = "px")  
#dev.off()