

PEC1

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EJERCICIO 1. Resuelve las siguientes cuestiones, mostrando las instrucciones de código utilizadas así como el resultado de la ejecución de dicho código. 1.1. Importa los datos del fichero Health_heart.csv correspondientes a la probabilidad de sufrir un ataque al corazón. Guarda estos datos en un data frame llamado health_heart y muestra los primeros y últimos registros del conjunto de datos.

```
health_heart <- read.csv("/Users/lsudu/code/r1ab/PEC1/heart.csv")
head(health_heart)
```

```
##   i..age sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal
## 1    63  1  3    145  233  1      0    150    0    2.3    0  0    1
## 2    37  1  2    130  250  0      1    187    0    3.5    0  0    2
## 3    41  0  1    130  204  0      0    172    0    1.4    2  0    2
## 4    56  1  1    120  236  0      1    178    0    0.8    2  0    2
## 5    57  0  0    120  354  0      1    163    1    0.6    2  0    2
## 6    57  1  0    140  192  0      1    148    0    0.4    1  0    1
##   target
## 1      1
## 2      1
## 3      1
## 4      1
## 5      1
## 6      1
```

```
tail(health_heart)
```

```
##   i..age sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal
## 298   59  1  0    164  176  1      0     90     0    1.0    1  2    1
## 299   57  0  0    140  241  0      1    123     1    0.2    1  0    3
## 300   45  1  3    110  264  0      1    132     0    1.2    1  0    3
## 301   68  1  0    144  193  1      1    141     0    3.4    1  2    3
## 302   57  1  0    130  131  0      1    115     1    1.2    1  1    3
## 303   57  0  1    130  236  0      0    174     0    0.0    1  1    2
##   target
## 298     0
## 299     0
## 300     0
## 301     0
## 302     0
## 303     0
```

1.2. A partir del data frame definido, `health_heart`, muestra algunas características como: a) Nombre de las variables que forman el conjunto de datos.

```
names(health_heart)
```

```
## [1] "i.age" "sex" "cp" "trestbps" "chol" "fbs"
## [7] "restecg" "thalach" "exang" "oldpeak" "slope" "ca"
## [13] "thal" "target"
```

b) Estructura del conjunto de datos

```
str(health_heart)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 303 obs. of 14 variables:
## $ i.age : int 63 37 41 56 57 57 56 44 52 57 ...
## $ sex : int 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 ...
## $ cp : int 3 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 2 ...
## $ trestbps: int 145 130 130 120 120 140 140 120 172 150 ...
## $ chol : int 233 250 204 236 354 192 294 263 199 168 ...
## $ fbs : int 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 ...
## $ restecg : int 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 ...
## $ thalach : int 150 187 172 178 163 148 153 173 162 174 ...
## $ exang : int 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ oldpeak : num 2.3 3.5 1.4 0.8 0.6 0.4 1.3 0 0.5 1.6 ...
## $ slope : int 0 0 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 ...
## $ ca : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
## $ thal : int 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 3 2 ...
## $ target : int 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
```

c) Tamaño de la muestra y número de variables

```
dim(health_heart)
```

```
## [1] 303 14
```

d) ¿Existen valores nulos en el conjunto de datos?

```
table(is.null(health_heart))
```

```
##
## FALSE
## 1
```

e) ¿Existen datos perdidos (missing values) en la tabla?

```
table(is.na(health_heart))
```

```
##
## FALSE
## 4242
```

```
#health_heart <- read.csv("/Users/lsudu/code/rlab/LAB2/PEC1/heart.csv")
health_heart$sex <- factor(health_heart$sex, levels=c("0", "1"),
                           labels=c("male", "female"))
#Hice el ejercicio pensando que 0 se le asignaba al hombre y 1 a la mujer

dataHealthHeart_w <- data.frame(subset(health_heart,
                                       health_heart$sex == "female"))
dataHealthHeart_m <- data.frame(subset(health_heart,
                                       health_heart$sex == "male"))

write.csv(dataHealthHeart_w, file=
          "/Users/lsudu/code/rlab/PEC1/HealthHeart_w.csv")

write.csv(dataHealthHeart_m, file =
          "/Users/lsudu/code/rlab/PEC1/HealthHeart_m.csv")
```

```
#health_heart <- read.csv("/Users/lsudu/code/r/rlab/LAB2/PEC1/heart.csv")

#primero voy a renombrar la columna 'i..age'
#install.packages("tidyverse")
library(plyr)
health_heart <- rename(health_heart, c("i..age" = "age" ))

age_mean <- mean(health_heart$age)
```

```
age_max_trestbps <- health_heart$age[max(health_heart$trestbps)]
```

```
high_heart_attack_prob <- health_heart$target[health_heart$trestbps >
                                              mean(health_heart$trestbps)]
high_heart_attack_prob
```

d) Definid un data frame, `heartAttack_chance_0`, que contenga los/as pacientes cuya probabilidad de sufrir un ataque al corazón sea baja (`target=0`). A partir de este data frame, definid un vector que contenga los valores máximos de las variables `edad` “age”, `colesterol` “chol” y `pulsaciones` “thalach”.

```
heartAttack_chance_0 <- subset(health_heart, health_heart$target == "0")
heartAttack_chance_0
```

##	age	sex	cp	trestbps	chol	fb	restecg	thalach	exang	oldpeak	slope	ca	thal
## 166	67	female	0	160	286	0	0	108	1	1.5	1	3	2
## 167	67	female	0	120	229	0	0	129	1	2.6	1	2	3
## 168	62	male	0	140	268	0	0	160	0	3.6	0	2	2
## 169	63	female	0	130	254	0	0	147	0	1.4	1	1	3
## 170	53	female	0	140	203	1	0	155	1	3.1	0	0	3
## 171	56	female	2	130	256	1	0	142	1	0.6	1	1	1
## 172	48	female	1	110	229	0	1	168	0	1.0	0	0	3
## 173	58	female	1	120	284	0	0	160	0	1.8	1	0	2
## 174	58	female	2	132	224	0	0	173	0	3.2	2	2	3
## 175	60	female	0	130	206	0	0	132	1	2.4	1	2	3
## 176	40	female	0	110	167	0	0	114	1	2.0	1	0	3
## 177	60	female	0	117	230	1	1	160	1	1.4	2	2	3
## 178	64	female	2	140	335	0	1	158	0	0.0	2	0	2
## 179	43	female	0	120	177	0	0	120	1	2.5	1	0	3
## 180	57	female	0	150	276	0	0	112	1	0.6	1	1	1
## 181	55	female	0	132	353	0	1	132	1	1.2	1	1	3
## 182	65	male	0	150	225	0	0	114	0	1.0	1	3	3
## 183	61	male	0	130	330	0	0	169	0	0.0	2	0	2
## 184	58	female	2	112	230	0	0	165	0	2.5	1	1	3
## 185	50	female	0	150	243	0	0	128	0	2.6	1	0	3
## 186	44	female	0	112	290	0	0	153	0	0.0	2	1	2
## 187	60	female	0	130	253	0	1	144	1	1.4	2	1	3
## 188	54	female	0	124	266	0	0	109	1	2.2	1	1	3
## 189	50	female	2	140	233	0	1	163	0	0.6	1	1	3
## 190	41	female	0	110	172	0	0	158	0	0.0	2	0	3
## 191	51	male	0	130	305	0	1	142	1	1.2	1	0	3
## 192	58	female	0	128	216	0	0	131	1	2.2	1	3	3
## 193	54	female	0	120	188	0	1	113	0	1.4	1	1	3
## 194	60	female	0	145	282	0	0	142	1	2.8	1	2	3
## 195	60	female	2	140	185	0	0	155	0	3.0	1	0	2
## 196	59	female	0	170	326	0	0	140	1	3.4	0	0	3
## 197	46	female	2	150	231	0	1	147	0	3.6	1	0	2
## 198	67	female	0	125	254	1	1	163	0	0.2	1	2	3
## 199	62	female	0	120	267	0	1	99	1	1.8	1	2	3
## 200	65	female	0	110	248	0	0	158	0	0.6	2	2	1
## 201	44	female	0	110	197	0	0	177	0	0.0	2	1	2
## 202	60	female	0	125	258	0	0	141	1	2.8	1	1	3
## 203	58	female	0	150	270	0	0	111	1	0.8	2	0	3
## 204	68	female	2	180	274	1	0	150	1	1.6	1	0	3
## 205	62	male	0	160	164	0	0	145	0	6.2	0	3	3
## 206	52	female	0	128	255	0	1	161	1	0.0	2	1	3
## 207	59	female	0	110	239	0	0	142	1	1.2	1	1	3
## 208	60	male	0	150	258	0	0	157	0	2.6	1	2	3
## 209	49	female	2	120	188	0	1	139	0	2.0	1	3	3
## 210	59	female	0	140	177	0	1	162	1	0.0	2	1	3
## 211	57	female	2	128	229	0	0	150	0	0.4	1	1	3
## 212	61	female	0	120	260	0	1	140	1	3.6	1	1	3
## 213	39	female	0	118	219	0	1	140	0	1.2	1	0	3
## 214	61	male	0	145	307	0	0	146	1	1.0	1	0	3

## 215	56 female	0	125	249	1	0	144	1	1.2	1	1	2
## 216	43 male	0	132	341	1	0	136	1	3.0	1	0	3
## 217	62 male	2	130	263	0	1	97	0	1.2	1	1	3
## 218	63 female	0	130	330	1	0	132	1	1.8	2	3	3
## 219	65 female	0	135	254	0	0	127	0	2.8	1	1	3
## 220	48 female	0	130	256	1	0	150	1	0.0	2	2	3
## 221	63 male	0	150	407	0	0	154	0	4.0	1	3	3
## 222	55 female	0	140	217	0	1	111	1	5.6	0	0	3
## 223	65 female	3	138	282	1	0	174	0	1.4	1	1	2
## 224	56 male	0	200	288	1	0	133	1	4.0	0	2	3
## 225	54 female	0	110	239	0	1	126	1	2.8	1	1	3
## 226	70 female	0	145	174	0	1	125	1	2.6	0	0	3
## 227	62 female	1	120	281	0	0	103	0	1.4	1	1	3
## 228	35 female	0	120	198	0	1	130	1	1.6	1	0	3
## 229	59 female	3	170	288	0	0	159	0	0.2	1	0	3
## 230	64 female	2	125	309	0	1	131	1	1.8	1	0	3
## 231	47 female	2	108	243	0	1	152	0	0.0	2	0	2
## 232	57 female	0	165	289	1	0	124	0	1.0	1	3	3
## 233	55 female	0	160	289	0	0	145	1	0.8	1	1	3
## 234	64 female	0	120	246	0	0	96	1	2.2	0	1	2
## 235	70 female	0	130	322	0	0	109	0	2.4	1	3	2
## 236	51 female	0	140	299	0	1	173	1	1.6	2	0	3
## 237	58 female	0	125	300	0	0	171	0	0.0	2	2	3
## 238	60 female	0	140	293	0	0	170	0	1.2	1	2	3
## 239	77 female	0	125	304	0	0	162	1	0.0	2	3	2
## 240	35 female	0	126	282	0	0	156	1	0.0	2	0	3
## 241	70 female	2	160	269	0	1	112	1	2.9	1	1	3
## 242	59 male	0	174	249	0	1	143	1	0.0	1	0	2
## 243	64 female	0	145	212	0	0	132	0	2.0	1	2	1
## 244	57 female	0	152	274	0	1	88	1	1.2	1	1	3
## 245	56 female	0	132	184	0	0	105	1	2.1	1	1	1
## 246	48 female	0	124	274	0	0	166	0	0.5	1	0	3
## 247	56 male	0	134	409	0	0	150	1	1.9	1	2	3
## 248	66 female	1	160	246	0	1	120	1	0.0	1	3	1
## 249	54 female	1	192	283	0	0	195	0	0.0	2	1	3
## 250	69 female	2	140	254	0	0	146	0	2.0	1	3	3
## 251	51 female	0	140	298	0	1	122	1	4.2	1	3	3
## 252	43 female	0	132	247	1	0	143	1	0.1	1	4	3
## 253	62 male	0	138	294	1	1	106	0	1.9	1	3	2
## 254	67 female	0	100	299	0	0	125	1	0.9	1	2	2
## 255	59 female	3	160	273	0	0	125	0	0.0	2	0	2
## 256	45 female	0	142	309	0	0	147	1	0.0	1	3	3
## 257	58 female	0	128	259	0	0	130	1	3.0	1	2	3
## 258	50 female	0	144	200	0	0	126	1	0.9	1	0	3
## 259	62 male	0	150	244	0	1	154	1	1.4	1	0	2
## 260	38 female	3	120	231	0	1	182	1	3.8	1	0	3
## 261	66 male	0	178	228	1	1	165	1	1.0	1	2	3
## 262	52 female	0	112	230	0	1	160	0	0.0	2	1	2
## 263	53 female	0	123	282	0	1	95	1	2.0	1	2	3
## 264	63 male	0	108	269	0	1	169	1	1.8	1	2	2
## 265	54 female	0	110	206	0	0	108	1	0.0	1	1	2
## 266	66 female	0	112	212	0	0	132	1	0.1	2	1	2
## 267	55 male	0	180	327	0	2	117	1	3.4	1	0	2
## 268	49 female	2	118	149	0	0	126	0	0.8	2	3	2

## 269	54 female	0	122	286	0	0	116	1	3.2	1	2	2
## 270	56 female	0	130	283	1	0	103	1	1.6	0	0	3
## 271	46 female	0	120	249	0	0	144	0	0.8	2	0	3
## 272	61 female	3	134	234	0	1	145	0	2.6	1	2	2
## 273	67 female	0	120	237	0	1	71	0	1.0	1	0	2
## 274	58 female	0	100	234	0	1	156	0	0.1	2	1	3
## 275	47 female	0	110	275	0	0	118	1	1.0	1	1	2
## 276	52 female	0	125	212	0	1	168	0	1.0	2	2	3
## 277	58 female	0	146	218	0	1	105	0	2.0	1	1	3
## 278	57 female	1	124	261	0	1	141	0	0.3	2	0	3
## 279	58 male	1	136	319	1	0	152	0	0.0	2	2	2
## 280	61 female	0	138	166	0	0	125	1	3.6	1	1	2
## 281	42 female	0	136	315	0	1	125	1	1.8	1	0	1
## 282	52 female	0	128	204	1	1	156	1	1.0	1	0	0
## 283	59 female	2	126	218	1	1	134	0	2.2	1	1	1
## 284	40 female	0	152	223	0	1	181	0	0.0	2	0	3
## 285	61 female	0	140	207	0	0	138	1	1.9	2	1	3
## 286	46 female	0	140	311	0	1	120	1	1.8	1	2	3
## 287	59 female	3	134	204	0	1	162	0	0.8	2	2	2
## 288	57 female	1	154	232	0	0	164	0	0.0	2	1	2
## 289	57 female	0	110	335	0	1	143	1	3.0	1	1	3
## 290	55 male	0	128	205	0	2	130	1	2.0	1	1	3
## 291	61 female	0	148	203	0	1	161	0	0.0	2	1	3
## 292	58 female	0	114	318	0	2	140	0	4.4	0	3	1
## 293	58 male	0	170	225	1	0	146	1	2.8	1	2	1
## 294	67 female	2	152	212	0	0	150	0	0.8	1	0	3
## 295	44 female	0	120	169	0	1	144	1	2.8	0	0	1
## 296	63 female	0	140	187	0	0	144	1	4.0	2	2	3
## 297	63 male	0	124	197	0	1	136	1	0.0	1	0	2
## 298	59 female	0	164	176	1	0	90	0	1.0	1	2	1
## 299	57 male	0	140	241	0	1	123	1	0.2	1	0	3
## 300	45 female	3	110	264	0	1	132	0	1.2	1	0	3
## 301	68 female	0	144	193	1	1	141	0	3.4	1	2	3
## 302	57 female	0	130	131	0	1	115	1	1.2	1	1	3
## 303	57 male	1	130	236	0	0	174	0	0.0	1	1	2
##	target											
## 166	0											
## 167	0											
## 168	0											
## 169	0											
## 170	0											
## 171	0											
## 172	0											
## 173	0											
## 174	0											
## 175	0											
## 176	0											
## 177	0											
## 178	0											
## 179	0											
## 180	0											
## 181	0											
## 182	0											
## 183	0											

## 184	0
## 185	0
## 186	0
## 187	0
## 188	0
## 189	0
## 190	0
## 191	0
## 192	0
## 193	0
## 194	0
## 195	0
## 196	0
## 197	0
## 198	0
## 199	0
## 200	0
## 201	0
## 202	0
## 203	0
## 204	0
## 205	0
## 206	0
## 207	0
## 208	0
## 209	0
## 210	0
## 211	0
## 212	0
## 213	0
## 214	0
## 215	0
## 216	0
## 217	0
## 218	0
## 219	0
## 220	0
## 221	0
## 222	0
## 223	0
## 224	0
## 225	0
## 226	0
## 227	0
## 228	0
## 229	0
## 230	0
## 231	0
## 232	0
## 233	0
## 234	0
## 235	0
## 236	0
## 237	0

##	238	0
##	239	0
##	240	0
##	241	0
##	242	0
##	243	0
##	244	0
##	245	0
##	246	0
##	247	0
##	248	0
##	249	0
##	250	0
##	251	0
##	252	0
##	253	0
##	254	0
##	255	0
##	256	0
##	257	0
##	258	0
##	259	0
##	260	0
##	261	0
##	262	0
##	263	0
##	264	0
##	265	0
##	266	0
##	267	0
##	268	0
##	269	0
##	270	0
##	271	0
##	272	0
##	273	0
##	274	0
##	275	0
##	276	0
##	277	0
##	278	0
##	279	0
##	280	0
##	281	0
##	282	0
##	283	0
##	284	0
##	285	0
##	286	0
##	287	0
##	288	0
##	289	0
##	290	0
##	291	0


```
## 292      0
## 293      0
## 294      0
## 295      0
## 296      0
## 297      0
## 298      0
## 299      0
## 300      0
## 301      0
## 302      0
## 303      0
```

```
vector <- c(max(heartAttack_chance_0$age), max(heartAttack_chance_0$chol),
            max(heartAttack_chance_0$thalach))
vector
```

```
## [1] 77 409 195
```

e) Definid una matriz que muestre las columnas “age” y “sex”.

```
matrix_health <- matrix(c(health_heart$age, health_heart$sex), ncol=2)
head(matrix_health)
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  63   2
## [2,]  37   2
## [3,]  41   1
## [4,]  56   2
## [5,]  57   1
## [6,]  57   2
```

```
matrix_heartAttack <- matrix(c(heartAttack_chance_0$age,
                              heartAttack_chance_0$sex), ncol=2)
head(matrix_heartAttack)
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  67   2
## [2,]  67   2
## [3,]  62   1
## [4,]  63   2
## [5,]  53   2
## [6,]  56   2
```

EJERCICIO 4. a) Realizad un resumen estadístico de health_heart que muestre los parámetros básicos más importantes.

```
health_heart_num <- read.csv("/Users/lsudu/code/rlab/PEC1/heart.csv")
head(health_heart) #observamos que columnas tenemos
```

```
##   age    sex cp trestbps chol fbs restecg thalach exang oldpeak slope ca thal
## 1  63 female 3     145   233   1       0    150     0     2.3    0  0    1
## 2  37 female 2     130   250   0       1    187     0     3.5    0  0    2
## 3  41  male 1     130   204   0       0    172     0     1.4    2  0    2
## 4  56 female 1     120   236   0       1    178     0     0.8    2  0    2
## 5  57  male 0     120   354   0       1    163     1     0.6    2  0    2
## 6  57 female 0     140   192   0       1    148     0     0.4    1  0    1
##   target
## 1       1
## 2       1
## 3       1
## 4       1
## 5       1
## 6       1
```

```
summary(health_heart) #nos da un vistazo de la descripcion estadistica
```

```
##           age           sex           cp           trestbps           chol
## Min.      :29.00   male : 96   Min.      :0.000   Min.      : 94.0   Min.      :126.0
## 1st Qu.:47.50   female:207   1st Qu.:0.000   1st Qu.:120.0   1st Qu.:211.0
## Median :55.00                      Median :1.000   Median :130.0   Median :240.0
## Mean     :54.37                      Mean     :0.967   Mean     :131.6   Mean     :246.3
## 3rd Qu.:61.00                      3rd Qu.:2.000   3rd Qu.:140.0   3rd Qu.:274.5
## Max.     :77.00                      Max.     :3.000   Max.     :200.0   Max.     :564.0
##           fbs           restecg           thalach           exang
## Min.      :0.0000   Min.      :0.0000   Min.      : 71.0   Min.      :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:133.5   1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :0.0000   Median :1.0000   Median :153.0   Median :0.0000
## Mean     :0.1485   Mean     :0.5281   Mean     :149.6   Mean     :0.3267
## 3rd Qu.:0.0000   3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:166.0   3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.     :1.0000   Max.     :2.0000   Max.     :202.0   Max.     :1.0000
##           oldpeak           slope           ca           thal
## Min.      :0.00   Min.      :0.000   Min.      :0.0000   Min.      :0.000
## 1st Qu.:0.00   1st Qu.:1.000   1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:2.000
## Median :0.80   Median :1.000   Median :0.0000   Median :2.000
## Mean     :1.04   Mean     :1.399   Mean     :0.7294   Mean     :2.314
## 3rd Qu.:1.60   3rd Qu.:2.000   3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:3.000
## Max.     :6.20   Max.     :2.000   Max.     :4.0000   Max.     :3.000
##           target
## Min.      :0.0000
## 1st Qu.:0.0000
## Median :1.0000
## Mean     :0.5446
## 3rd Qu.:1.0000
## Max.     :1.0000
```

```
cor(health_heart_num) #vemos que dependencia tienen las variables entre si. Baja
```

```
##           i..age           sex           cp           trestbps           chol
## i..age   1.00000000 -0.09844660 -0.06865302  0.27935091  0.213677957
## sex      -0.09844660  1.00000000 -0.04935288 -0.05676882 -0.197912174
## cp       -0.06865302 -0.04935288  1.00000000  0.04760776 -0.076904391
## trestbps 0.27935091 -0.05676882  0.04760776  1.00000000  0.123174207
```

```
## chol      0.21367796 -0.19791217 -0.07690439  0.12317421  1.000000000
## fbs       0.12130765  0.04503179  0.09444403  0.17753054  0.013293602
## restecg   -0.11621090 -0.05819627  0.04442059 -0.11410279 -0.151040078
## thalach   -0.39852194 -0.04401991  0.29576212 -0.04669773 -0.009939839
## exang      0.09680083  0.14166381 -0.39428027  0.06761612  0.067022783
## oldpeak   0.21001257  0.09609288 -0.14923016  0.19321647  0.053951920
## slope     -0.16881424 -0.03071057  0.11971659 -0.12147458 -0.004037770
## ca        0.27632624  0.11826141 -0.18105303  0.10138899  0.070510925
## thal      0.06800138  0.21004110 -0.16173557  0.06220989  0.098802993
## target    -0.22543872 -0.28093658  0.43379826 -0.14493113 -0.085239105
##           fbs      restecg      thalach      exang      oldpeak
## i..age    0.121307648 -0.11621090 -0.398521938  0.09680083  0.210012567
## sex       0.045031789 -0.05819627 -0.044019908  0.14166381  0.096092877
## cp        0.094444035  0.04442059  0.295762125 -0.39428027 -0.149230158
## trestbps  0.177530542 -0.11410279 -0.046697728  0.06761612  0.193216472
## chol      0.013293602 -0.15104008 -0.009939839  0.06702278  0.053951920
## fbs       1.000000000 -0.08418905 -0.008567107  0.02566515  0.005747223
## restecg   -0.084189054  1.00000000  0.044123444 -0.07073286 -0.058770226
## thalach   -0.008567107  0.04412344  1.000000000 -0.37881209 -0.344186948
## exang      0.025665147 -0.07073286 -0.378812094  1.00000000  0.288222808
## oldpeak   0.005747223 -0.05877023 -0.344186948  0.28822281  1.000000000
## slope     -0.059894178  0.09304482  0.386784410 -0.25774837 -0.577536817
## ca        0.137979327 -0.07204243 -0.213176928  0.11573938  0.222682322
## thal      -0.032019339 -0.01198140 -0.096439132  0.20675379  0.210244126
## target    -0.028045760  0.13722950  0.421740934 -0.43675708 -0.430696002
##           slope      ca      thal      target
## i..age    -0.16881424  0.27632624  0.06800138 -0.22543872
## sex       -0.03071057  0.11826141  0.21004110 -0.28093658
## cp        0.11971659 -0.18105303 -0.16173557  0.43379826
## trestbps  -0.12147458  0.10138899  0.06220989 -0.14493113
## chol      -0.00403777  0.07051093  0.09880299 -0.08523911
## fbs       -0.05989418  0.13797933 -0.03201934 -0.02804576
## restecg   0.09304482 -0.07204243 -0.01198140  0.13722950
## thalach   0.38678441 -0.21317693 -0.09643913  0.42174093
## exang     -0.25774837  0.11573938  0.20675379 -0.43675708
## oldpeak   -0.57753682  0.22268232  0.21024413 -0.43069600
## slope     1.00000000 -0.08015521 -0.10476379  0.34587708
## ca        -0.08015521  1.00000000  0.15183213 -0.39172399
## thal      -0.10476379  0.15183213  1.00000000 -0.34402927
## target    0.34587708 -0.39172399 -0.34402927  1.00000000
```

```
sapply(health_heart_num, mean) #echamos un vistazo a la media de todas las variables.
```

```
##      i..age      sex      cp      trestbps      chol      fbs
## 54.3663366  0.6831683  0.9669967 131.6237624 246.2640264  0.1485149
##      restecg      thalach      exang      oldpeak      slope      ca
## 0.5280528 149.6468647  0.3267327  1.0396040  1.3993399  0.7293729
##      thal      target
## 2.3135314  0.5445545
```

b) Definid un vector con la probabilidad de sufrir un ataque (target).

Etiquetad la variable “target” con “Menor” si el valor es 0 y “Mayor” si el valor es 1.

```
health_heart$target <- factor(health_heart$target, levels=c(0,1),
                             labels=c("Menor", "Mayor"))
prob_attack <- c(health_heart$target)
```

- c) Definid un vector con los niveles de colesterol (chol) de los/as pacientes, después ordenad dicho vector, calculad la media, la varianza y desviación estándar.

```
chol_patient <- c(health_heart$chol)
chol_patient <- sort(chol_patient)
chol_patient_mean <- mean(chol_patient)
chol_patient_var <- var(chol_patient)
chol_patient_sd <- sd(chol_patient)
```

- d) Mostrad las tablas de frecuencias relativas y absolutas de los vectores de la edad (age) y la probabilidad (target). Posteriormente representad una tabla de frecuencias relativas cruzadas, de manera que podamos visualizar cuántos/as pacientes según edad, tiene una probabilidad mayor o menor.

```
age_patient <- c(health_heart$age)
target_patient <- c(health_heart$target)

prop.table(table(age_patient, target_patient))
```

```
##           target_patient
## age_patient      1      2
##      29 0.00000000 0.00330033
##      34 0.00000000 0.00660066
##      35 0.00660066 0.00660066
##      37 0.00000000 0.00660066
##      38 0.00330033 0.00660066
##      39 0.00330033 0.00990099
##      40 0.00660066 0.00330033
##      41 0.00330033 0.02970297
##      42 0.00330033 0.02310231
##      43 0.00990099 0.01650165
##      44 0.00990099 0.02640264
##      45 0.00660066 0.01980198
##      46 0.00990099 0.01320132
##      47 0.00660066 0.00990099
##      48 0.00990099 0.01320132
##      49 0.00660066 0.00990099
##      50 0.00990099 0.01320132
##      51 0.00990099 0.02970297
##      52 0.01320132 0.02970297
##      53 0.00660066 0.01980198
##      54 0.01980198 0.03300330
##      55 0.01650165 0.00990099
##      56 0.01980198 0.01650165
##      57 0.03300330 0.02310231
##      58 0.03960396 0.02310231
##      59 0.02970297 0.01650165
##      60 0.02640264 0.00990099
```

```
##      61 0.02310231 0.00330033
##      62 0.02310231 0.01320132
##      63 0.01980198 0.00990099
##      64 0.01320132 0.01980198
##      65 0.01320132 0.01320132
##      66 0.00990099 0.01320132
##      67 0.01980198 0.00990099
##      68 0.00660066 0.00660066
##      69 0.00330033 0.00660066
##      70 0.00990099 0.00330033
##      71 0.00000000 0.00990099
##      74 0.00000000 0.00330033
##      76 0.00000000 0.00330033
##      77 0.00330033 0.00000000
```

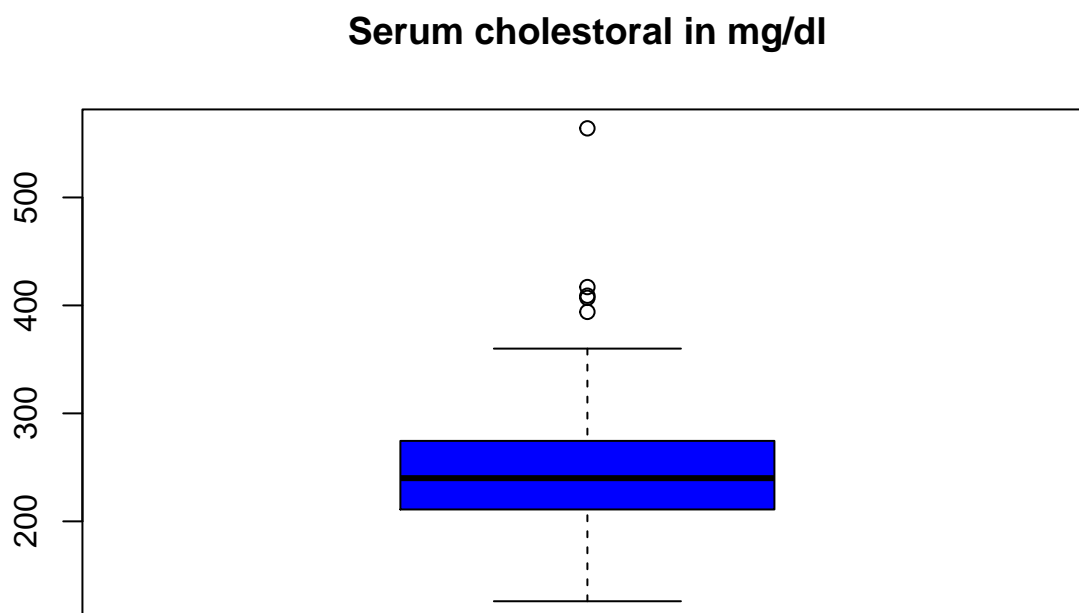
EJERCICIO 5. Realizad los siguientes gráficos: a) Diagrama de tallo y hojas de la variable “age”.

```
stem(health_heart$age, scale=1, width=80)
```

```
##
## The decimal point is at the |
##
## 28 | 0
## 30 |
## 32 |
## 34 | 000000
## 36 | 00
## 38 | 0000000
## 40 | 00000000000000
## 42 | 0000000000000000
## 44 | 000000000000000000
## 46 | 000000000000
## 48 | 000000000000
## 50 | 000000000000000000
## 52 | 000000000000000000
## 54 | 00000000000000000000
## 56 | 0000000000000000000000
## 58 | 00000000000000000000000000
## 60 | 000000000000000000
## 62 | 000000000000000000
## 64 | 000000000000000000
## 66 | 0000000000000000
## 68 | 0000000
## 70 | 0000000
## 72 |
## 74 | 0
## 76 | 00
```

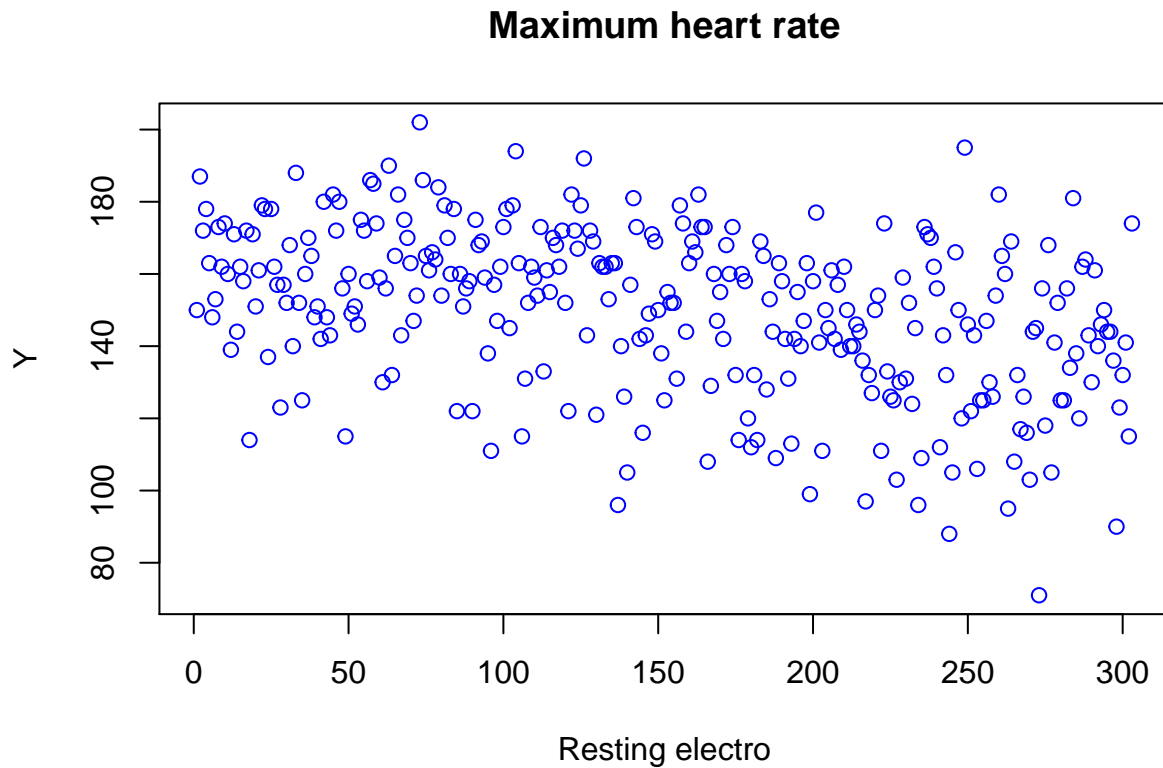
b) Diagrama de cajas y bigotes de la variable “chol”.

```
boxplot(health_heart$chol, main = "Serum cholestoral in mg/dl", col="blue")
```



d) Diagrama de puntos de la variable “thalach” (frecuencia cardíaca máxima alcanzada).

```
plot(health_heart$thalach, main= "Maximum heart rate",  
     col="blue", xlab="Resting electro", ylab ="Y")
```

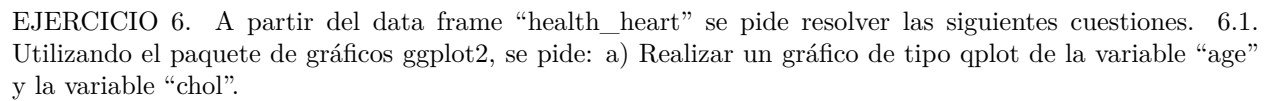


e) Combinad los gráficos anteriores en una representación gráfica común. Podéis utilizar la función `layout()` para ajustar la distribución de los gráficos si fuera necesario.

```
par(mfrow=c(1,3))
boxplot(health_heart$chol,main = "Serum cholestoral in mg/dl", col="blue")
stem(health_heart$age, scale=1, width=80)
```

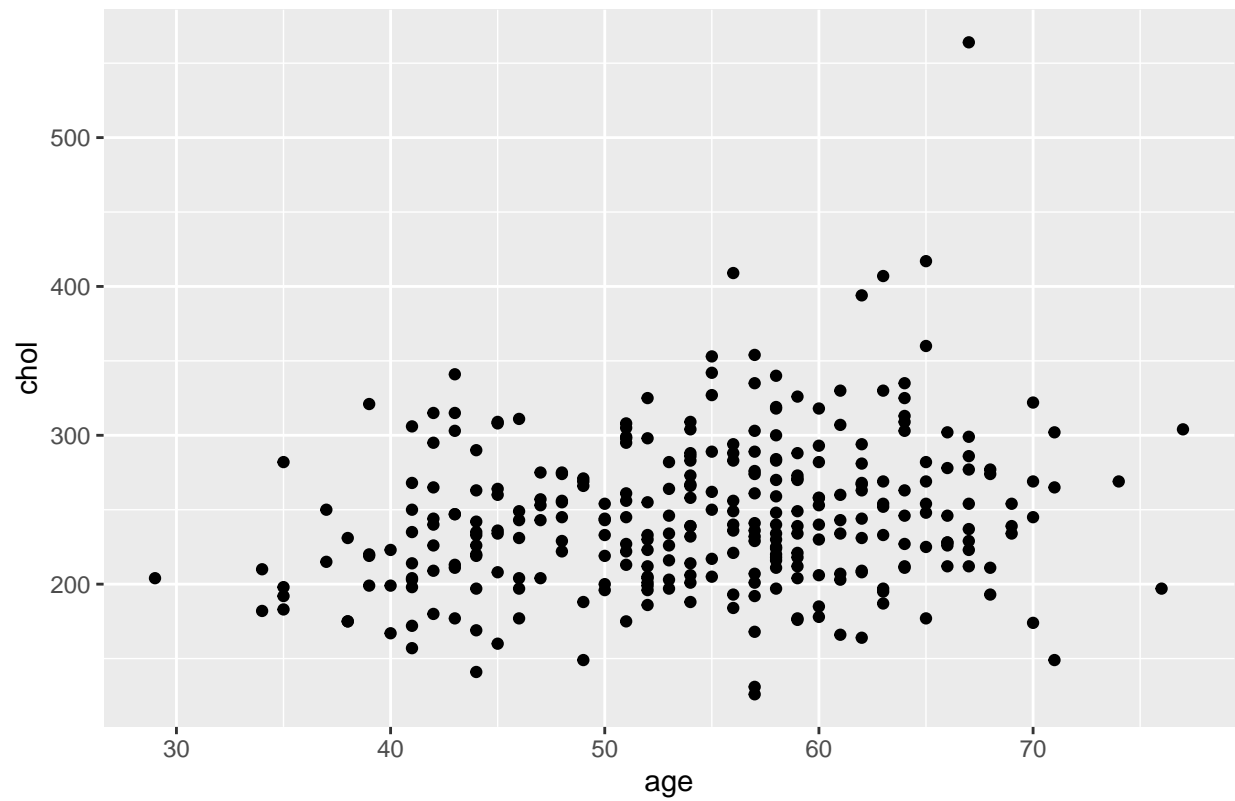
```
##
## The decimal point is at the |
##
## 28 | 0
## 30 |
## 32 |
## 34 | 000000
## 36 | 00
## 38 | 0000000
## 40 | 000000000000000
## 42 | 00000000000000000
## 44 | 00000000000000000000
## 46 | 000000000000000
## 48 | 000000000000000
## 50 | 0000000000000000000000
## 52 | 0000000000000000000000
## 54 | 000000000000000000000000
## 56 | 0000000000000000000000000000
```

```
plot(health_heart$thalach,main= "Maximum heart rate",
     col="blue", xlab="Resting electro", ylab ="Y")
```



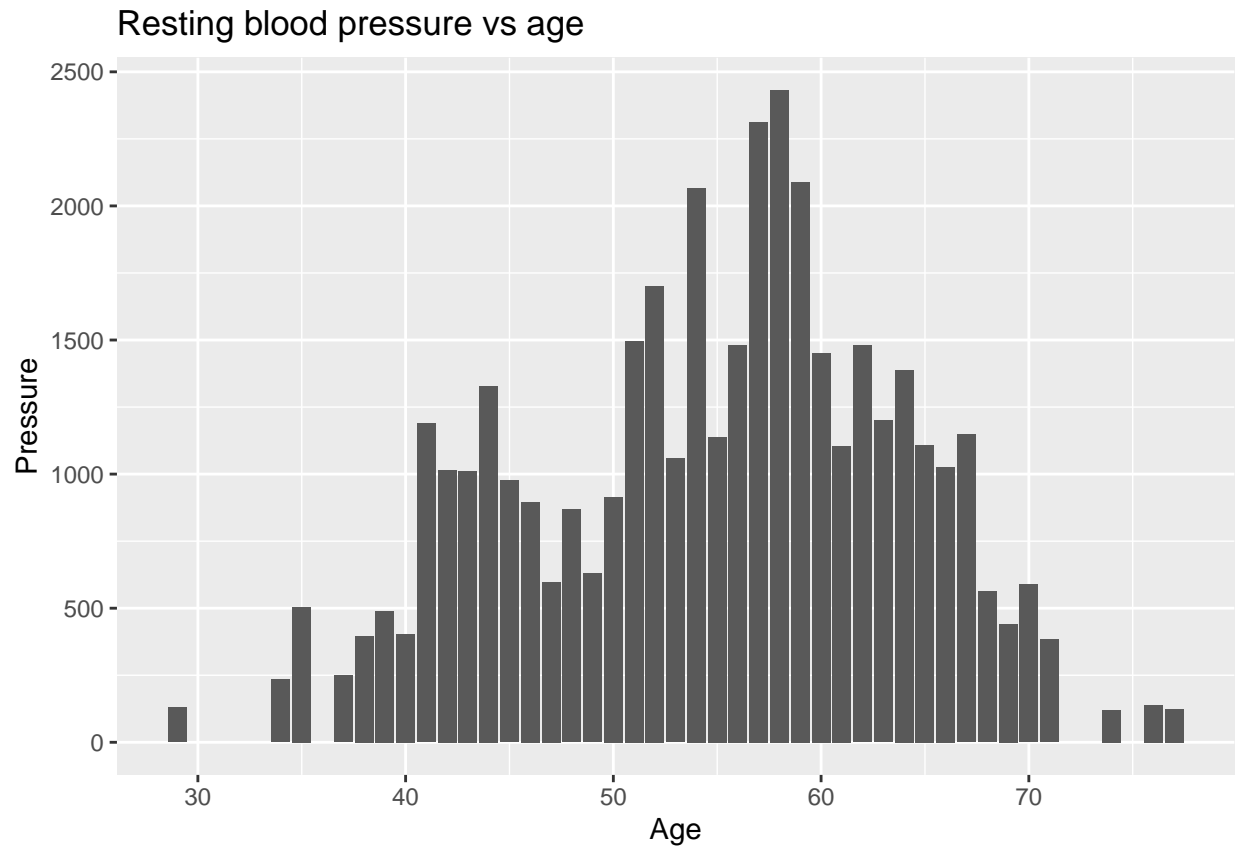
16

Serum cholestoral vs age



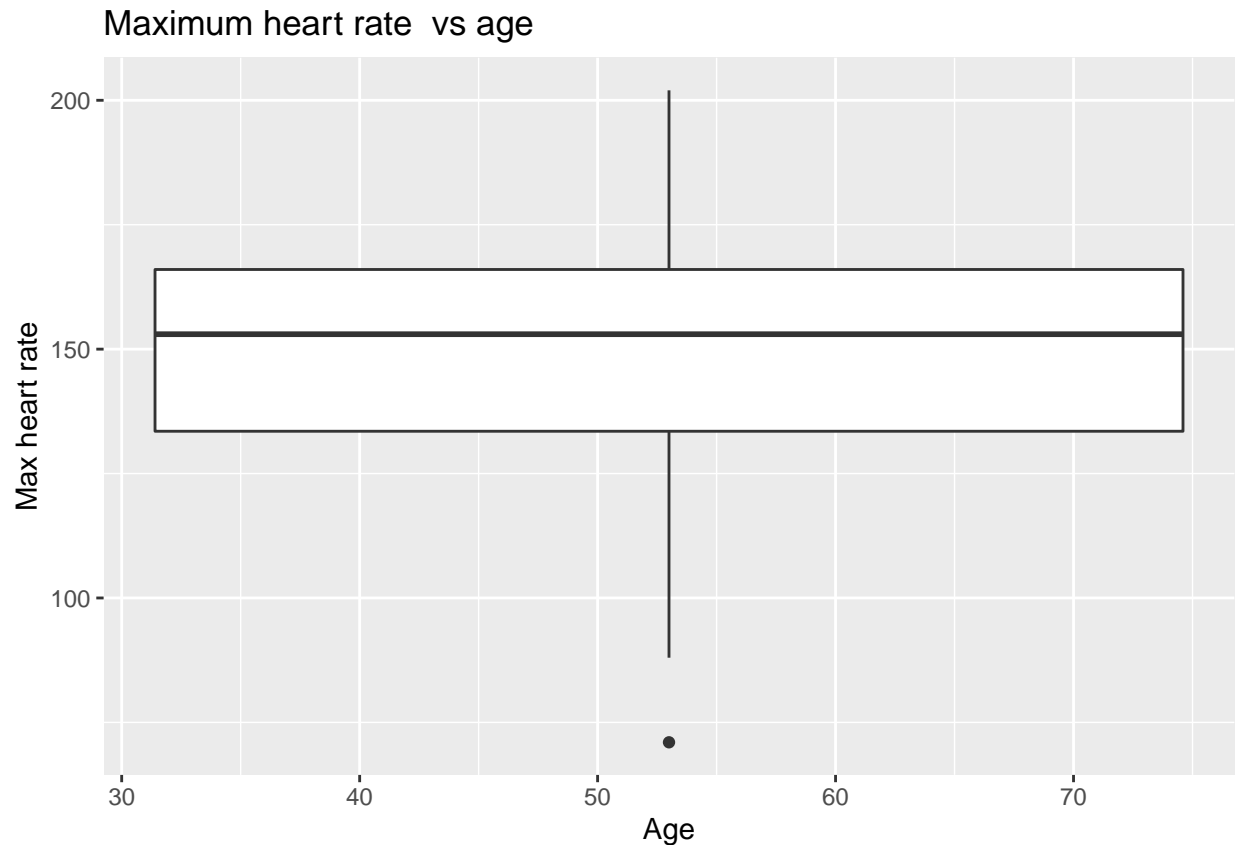
b) Realizar un gráfico de barras para las variables “age” y “trestbps”.

```
ggplot(data = health_heart, aes(x=age, y= trestbps)) +  
  labs(title= "Resting blood pressure vs age", x="Age", y="Pressure") +  
  geom_col()
```



6.2. Realizad un breve estudio de regresión y correlación lineal, resolviendo las siguientes cuestiones: a) Realizad un diagrama de cajas sobre las variables “age” y “thalach”. ¿Qué se puede extraer de este gráfico?

```
ggplot(data = health_heart, aes(x=age, y= thalach, group=1)) +
  labs(title= "Maximum heart rate vs age", x="Age", y="Max heart rate") +
  geom_boxplot()
```



El grueso de nuestros valores “heart rate” se encuentran entre 125 y 175. Tiene una dispersión equilibrada. Vemos un valor extremo también en la parte baja de la gráfica.

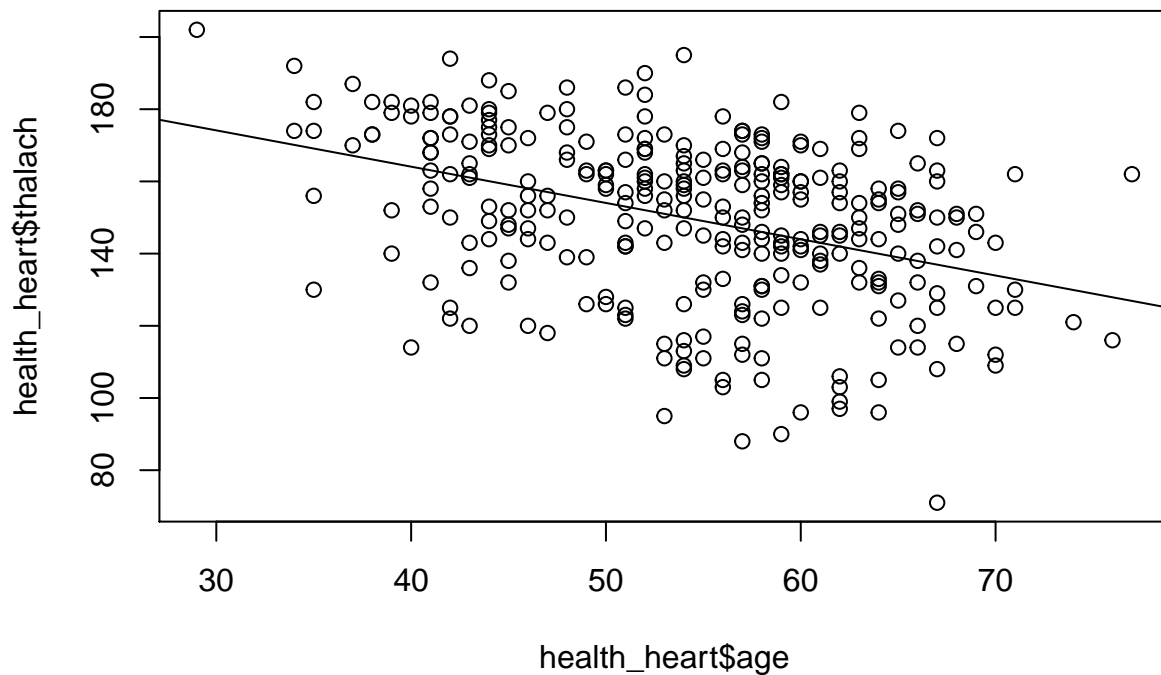
- b) Realizad un modelo de regresión para las dos variables anteriores y un diagrama de puntos que ajuste al modelo anterior. ¿Qué conclusiones pueden obtenerse?

```
modelo <- lm(health_heart$thalach~health_heart$age, data=health_heart)
summary(modelo)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_heart$thalach ~ health_heart$age, data = health_heart)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -65.949 -11.954   3.975  15.921  44.985
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    204.2892     7.3485  27.800 < 2e-16 ***
## health_heart$age -1.0051     0.1333  -7.539 5.63e-13 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 21.04 on 301 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1588, Adjusted R-squared:  0.156
```

```
## F-statistic: 56.83 on 1 and 301 DF, p-value: 5.628e-13
```

```
plot(health_heart$age, health_heart$thalach)
abline(modelo)
```



```
cor.test(health_heart$age, health_heart$thalach,
         method="pearson")
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: health_heart$age and health_heart$thalach
## t = -7.5386, df = 301, p-value = 5.628e-13
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## -0.4892312 -0.2992831
## sample estimates:
## cor
## -0.3985219
```

Podemos ver que si hay una tendencia, pero hay una correlación baja entre las variables

c) Realizad la matriz de correlación del conjunto de datos health_heart. ¿Qué se puede afirmar?

```
age <- c(health_heart$age)
thalach <- c(health_heart$thalach)
df <- data.frame(age, thalach)
cor(df)
```

```
##           age      thalach
## age      1.0000000 -0.3985219
## thalach -0.3985219  1.0000000
```

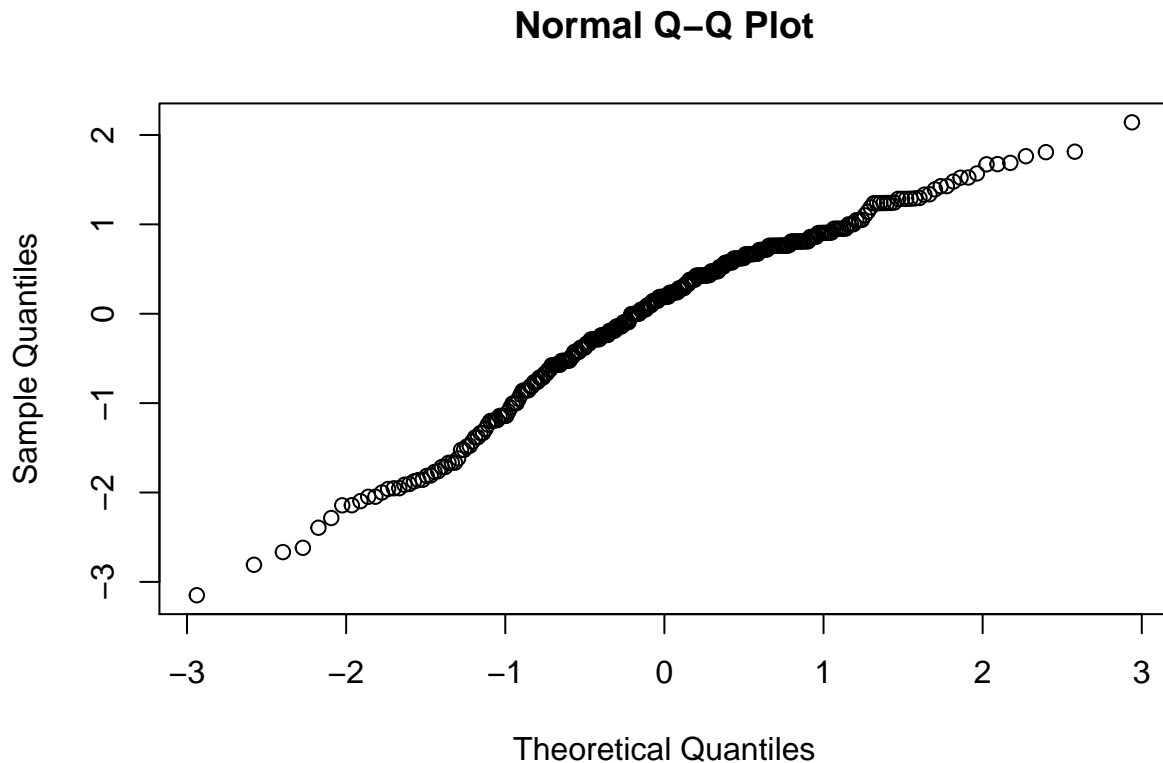
Reafirmamos en la poca dependencia de una variable respecto a la otra.

d) Calculad los residuos del modelo ajustado anterior y realizad un gráfico de normalidad.

```
summary(modelo)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = health_heart$thalach ~ health_heart$age, data = health_heart)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -65.949 -11.954   3.975  15.921  44.985
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    204.2892     7.3485  27.800 < 2e-16 ***
## health_heart$age -1.0051     0.1333  -7.539 5.63e-13 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 21.04 on 301 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.1588, Adjusted R-squared:  0.156
## F-statistic: 56.83 on 1 and 301 DF, p-value: 5.628e-13
```

```
residuos <- rstandard(modelo)
qqnorm(residuos)
```



e) De los apartados anteriores, ¿qué se puede concluir? No existe correlación directa entre las variables seleccionadas.

EJERCICIO 7. A partir del conjunto de datos “women” del paquete MASS, guardad en un vector la altura (height) de las mujeres cuyo peso (weight) es superior a 131lb e inferior a 150lb.

```
library(MASS) #cargamos el paquete
data("women")
table <- data.frame(women)

height_women <- c() #Creo el vector vacio
j <- 1 #Creo la instancia j que señala al valor 1 que me dara la posición
      #equivalente de la [i] en el vector

F_height <- function(){ #creo la función
  for(i in 1:length(women$height)) #hago el bucle
    if (women$weight[i] > 131)      #creo las condiciones
      if (women$weight[i] < 150) {
        height_women[j] <- women$height[i] #Voy añadiendo los valores al vector
        j <- j + 1 #Así voy añadiendo en la posición equivalente
      }
  return (height_women)
}
height <- F_height()
height
```

```
## [1] 64 65 66 67 68
```

Calculad la media del vector y las posiciones asociadas (del conjunto de datos “women”) a los valores incluidos en el nuevo vector creado.

```
mean(heighth)
```

```
## [1] 66
```

```
match(heighth, women$height) #para encontrar las posiciones asociadas
```

```
## [1] 7 8 9 10 11
```

EJERCICIO 8. A partir del conjunto de datos “BOD” de la librería RSQLite, realizad un breve estudio utilizando la sintaxis de SQL con R. En concreto, se pide:

- a) Una lectura de las 4 primeras líneas del conjunto de datos.

```
library(RSQLite)
```

```
## Warning: package 'RSQLite' was built under R version 4.0.3
```

```
library(sqldf)#cargamos la libreria
```

```
## Warning: package 'sqldf' was built under R version 4.0.3
```

```
## Loading required package: gsubfn
```

```
## Warning: package 'gsubfn' was built under R version 4.0.3
```

```
## Loading required package: proto
```

```
## Warning: package 'proto' was built under R version 4.0.3
```

```
db <- "RSQLite"::datasetsDb() #accedemos a las bases de datos de uno de los  
#ficheros de RSQLite  
dbReadTable(db, "BOD")#accedemos a BOD y lo guardamos en db
```

```
##   Time demand  
## 1      1    8.3  
## 2      2   10.3  
## 3      3   19.0  
## 4      4   16.0  
## 5      5   15.6  
## 6      7   19.8
```

```
sqldf("SELECT * FROM BOD LIMIT 4")
```

```
##   Time demand
## 1     1     8.3
## 2     2    10.3
## 3     3    19.0
## 4     4    16.0
```

b) La información de la tabla ordenada de forma descendente de acuerdo a la variable “Demand”.

```
sqldf("SELECT * FROM BOD ORDER BY demand DESC")
```

```
##   Time demand
## 1     7    19.8
## 2     3    19.0
## 3     4    16.0
## 4     5    15.6
## 5     2    10.3
## 6     1     8.3
```

c) Los datos de la tabla cuyos valores de la variable “Demand” se encuentran entre 12 y 25.

```
sqldf("SELECT * FROM BOD where demand > 12 AND demand < 25")
```

```
##   Time demand
## 1     3    19.0
## 2     4    16.0
## 3     5    15.6
## 4     7    19.8
```