

Procesamiento y visualización de datos en R

Sesión 05 - Tidyverse

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Septiembre 2021

Editar/generar archivo .CSS

```
h1{
  color: red;
}

h2{
  color: black;
}

body{
  font-family: 'Avenir';
  color: blue;
  font-size;
  line-height: 2em;
}
```



tidydata

Dataset: Colección de valores (tabla, malla de datos, data frame)

Variable: Contiene todos los valores que miden el mismo atributo entre todas las unidades de observación

Observación: Contiene todos los valores medidos, en todos los atributos, en la misma unidad de observación

Valor: Intersección entre la variable y la observación

nombre	edad	peso
Kevin	17	64.3
Brayan	16	61.7
Kimberly	15	51.9
Britany	16	59.3
Brandon	17	69.1
Melany	16	61.6

messydata

Los encabezados son
valores, no atributos



nombre	edad	peso	lacio	rizado	ondulado
Kevin	17	64.3	0	1	0
Brayan	16	61.7	0	0	0
Kimberly	15	51.9	1	0	0
Britany	16	59.3	0	0	0
Brandon	17	69.1	0	0	1
Melany	16	61.6	0	0	0

Datos wide y long

Site	2013	2014	2015
CAM	51.0	42.8	39.9
FAC	48.3	39.0	36.6
IZT	44.6	39.3	35.0

Site	Year	PM10
CAM	2013	51.0
FAC	2013	48.3
IZT	2013	44.6
CAM	2014	42.8
FAC	2014	39.0
IZT	2014	39.3
CAM	2015	39.9
FAC	2015	36.6
IZT	2015	35.0

Core Tidyverse

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

es equivalente a

```
install.packages("ggplot2")  
install.packages("tibble")  
install.packages("tidyr")  
install.packages("readr")  
install.packages("purrr")  
install.packages("dplyr")  
install.packages("stringr")  
install.packages("forcats")
```

```
library("tidyverse")
```

es equivalente a

```
library("ggplot2")  
library("tibble")  
library("tidyr")  
library("readr")  
library("purrr")  
library("dplyr")  
library("stringr")  
library("forcats")
```

Cargar el paquete Tidyverse a la sesión

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## — Attaching packages ————— tidyverse 1.3.1 —
```

```
## ✓ ggplot2 3.3.5      ✓ purrr   0.3.4  
## ✓ tibble  3.1.5      ✓ dplyr   1.0.7  
## ✓ tidyr   1.1.4      ✓ stringr 1.4.0  
## ✓ readr   2.0.1      ✓ forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## — Conflicts ————— tidyverse_conflicts() —
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```



Pipe

El operador `%>%` simplifica y concatena múltiples funciones

```
mi_dia <- veo_tv(paseo_perro(regreso(chamba(traslado(despierto(😊))))))
```

😊 `%>%`

despierto `%>%`

traslado `%>%`

chamba `%>%`

regreso `%>%`

paseo_perro `%>%`

veo_tv

mallá_datos `%>%`

filtro `%>%`

genero_variables `%>%`

agrupa `%>%`

paso_a_wide `%>%`

genero_variables `%>%`

selecciona_columnas

Importar datos a R



Importar
datos a R

Es posible importar datos en diferentes formatos

- .csv (comma-separated values)
- .dta (Stata-format dataset)
- .dbf (data base format)
- .xlsx (microsoft excel file format)

Su turno...

Instale los siguientes paquetes

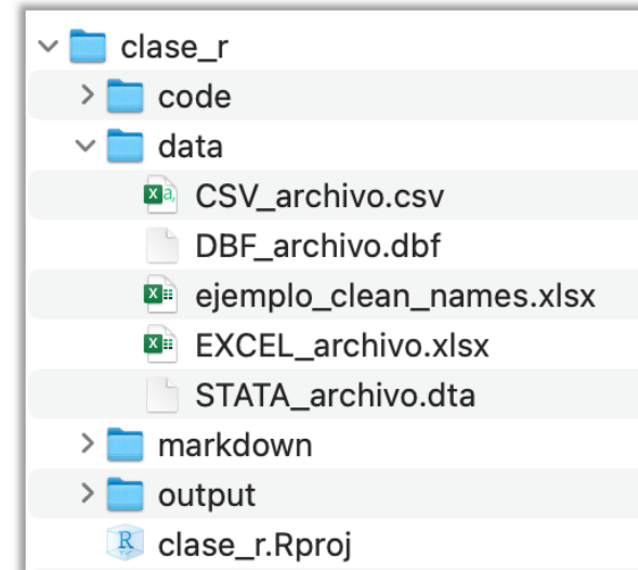
- Desde el **CRAN**:
 - tidyverse, lubridate, readxl, haven, janitor
- Desde **Github**:
 - kableExtra: "haozhu233/kableExtra"
 - pander: "Rapporter/pander"
 - summarytools: "dcomtois/summarytools"
 - visdat: "ropensci/visdat"

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

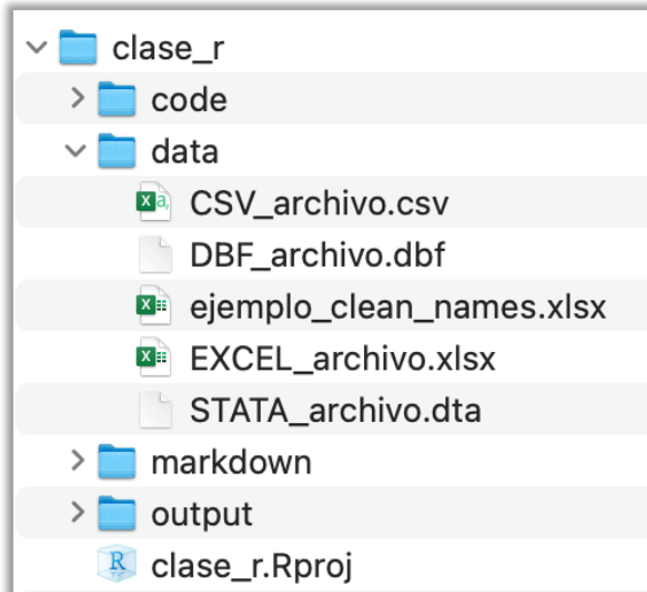
```
remotes::install_github("Rapporter/pander")
```

Su turno...

- Descargue los archivos que se le indiquen de Google Classroom
- Confirme que tiene en su carpeta **data** los siguientes archivos:
 - CSV_archivo.csv
 - DBF_archivo.dbf
 - STATA_archivo.dta
 - EXCEL_archivo.xlsx
 - ejemplo_clean_names.xlsx
- Genere un nuevo **script** de nombre “Script_05_Nombre”
- Active en su script al paquete **tidyverse**



Gestión de directorios en un proyecto



- Nuestra carpeta principal es `clase_r`
- Para acceder (en un chunk) a uno de los directorios colocamos un punto, el punto indica que todo es dentro de la carpeta principal de nuestro proyecto
`"./data"`
- Si queremos acceder a un archivo específico
`"./data/DBF_archivo.dbf"`

Importar archivos - .DBF

- El paquete **foreign** permite importar archivos con extensión **.dbf**
- El comando **read.dbf()** nos permite leer archivos con extensión **.dbf**

```
library(foreign)
tabla_dbf <- read.dbf("../data/DBF_archivo.dbf")
```

- Se guarda el objeto pero no se imprime en pantalla
- Se requiere llamar a la malla o a una parte de ella con el comando **head(x, n)**

```
head(tabla_dbf)
```

[illegible]

Revisemos el objeto *tabla-dbf*

- Veamos el tipo de objeto

```
class(tabla_dbf)
```

```
## [1] "data.frame"
```

- Reviso los nombres de columnas

```
names(tabla_dbf)
```

```
## [1] "MONTH"    "ESTACION" "ZONA"      "Y2007"     "Y2008"     "Y2009"  
## [7] "Y2010"    "Y2011"     "Y2012"     "Y2013"     "Y2014"     "Y2015"
```

```
dim(tabla_dbf)
```

```
## [1] 68 12
```

Imprimo mi objeto (*data frame*) en pantalla

```
tabla_dbf
```

##	MONTH	ESTACION	ZONA	Y2007	Y2008	Y2009	Y2010	Y2011	Y2012	Y2013	Y2014
## 1	m07	ACO	ZMVM	0.01884852	0.02532318	0.02966288	0.02261605	0.02474085	0.02520094	0.02980886	0.02510000
## 2	m07	ACO	ZMVM	0.01884852	0.02532318	0.02966288	0.02261605	0.02474085	0.02520094	0.02980886	0.02510000
## 3	m07	AGU	ZM_Gdl	0.03924623	0.02776190	0.02936694	0.02775538	0.02652604	0.02786606	0.02555833	0.02449000
## 4	m07	AJM	ZMVM	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
## 5	m07	AJU	ZMVM	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
## 6	m07	AJU	ZMVM	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
## 7	m07	AP	ZM_Toluca	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.02033721	0.02358477	0.02793113	0.01998000
## 8	m07	ATI	ZMVM	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.02652964	0.02314000
## 9	m07	ATM	ZM_Gdl	0.03733179	0.02548223	0.02757735	0.02286939	0.02916225	0.00000000	0.03041052	0.02457000
## 10	m07	ATM	ZM_Gdl	0.03733179	0.02548223	0.02757735	0.02286939	0.02916225	0.00000000	0.03041052	0.02457000
## 11	m07	AZC	ZMVM	0.02740734	0.02770051	0.02830638	0.02035509	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
## 12	m07	CAM	ZMVM	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.01873655	0.01988024	0.02338102	0.02257000
## 13	m07	CB	ZM_Toluca	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.02606044	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.02881000
## 14	m07	CCA	ZMVM	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
## 15	m07	CE_Mty	ZM_Mty	0.02246026	0.02048039	0.02405338	0.01661003	0.02260133	0.02347037	0.02669415	0.02640000
## 16	m07	CE_Tol	ZM_Toluca	0.02641941	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.01942101	0.02645037	0.01999982	0.01920000
## 17	m07	CEN	ZM_Gdl	0.03753904	0.02120899	0.03116512	0.01957423	0.02350000	0.02691667	0.02298457	0.02533000
## 18	m07	CES	ZMVM	0.02600196	0.01952489	0.02543040	0.01663381	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
## 19	m07	CHO	ZMVM	0.02126449	0.02802959	0.03111654	0.02173535	0.02148589	0.02442070	0.02757090	0.02550000
## 20	m07	COY	ZMVM	0.03554655	0.02605470	0.03203012	0.01888026	0.02161158	0.02371116	0.02655446	0.02554000
## 21	m07	CHU	ZMVM	0.02760142	0.02000102	0.02000000	0.02000000	0.02000000	0.02714100	0.02000000	0.02000000

Importando archivos .CSV

- El paquete **readr** permite importar archivos con extensión **.csv**
- El comando **read_csv()** nos permite leer archivos con extensión **.csv**

```
tabla_csv <-  
  read_csv("./data/CSV_archivo.csv") %>%  
  print(n = 3)
```

```
## Rows: 68 Columns: 12
```

```
## — Column specification —————
```

```
## Delimiter: ","
```

```
## chr (3): month, estacion, zona
```

```
## dbl (9): y2007, y2008, y2009, y2010, y2011, y2012, y2013, y2014, y2015
```

```
##
```

```
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
```

```
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
## # A tibble: 68 × 12
```

```
##   month estacion zona   y2007 y2008 y2009 y2010 y2011 y2012 y2013 y2014
```

```
##   <chr> <chr>   <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
```

```
## 1 m07    ACO      ZMVM    0.0188 0.0253 0.0297 0.0226 0.0247 0.0252 0.0298 0.0251
```

```
## 2 m07    ACO      ZMVM    0.0188 0.0253 0.0297 0.0226 0.0247 0.0252 0.0298 0.0251
```

```
## 3 m07    AGU      ZM_Gdl  0.0392 0.0278 0.0294 0.0278 0.0265 0.0279 0.0256 0.0245
```

```
## # ... with 65 more rows, and 1 more variable: y2015 <dbl>
```


Importando archivos de Stata .DTA

- El paquete **haven** permite importar archivos con extensión **.dta**
- El comando **read_dta()** nos permite leer archivos con extensión **.dta**

```
library(haven)

tabla_stata <-
  read_dta("./data/STATA_archivo.dta") %>%
  print()
```

```
## # A tibble: 68 × 12
##   month estacion zona      y2007    y2008    y2009    y2010    y2011    y2012    y2013
##   <chr> <chr>    <chr>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 m07   ACO      ZMVM    0.0188  0.0253  0.0297  0.0226  0.0247  0.0252  0.0298
## 2 m07   ACO      ZMVM    0.0188  0.0253  0.0297  0.0226  0.0247  0.0252  0.0298
## 3 m07   AGU      ZM_Gdl  0.0392  0.0278  0.0294  0.0278  0.0265  0.0279  0.0256
## 4 m07   AJM      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
## 5 m07   AJU      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
## 6 m07   AJU      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
## 7 m07   AP       ZM_To... NA      NA      NA      NA      0.0203  0.0236  0.0279
## 8 m07   ATI      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      0.0265
## 9 m07   ATM      ZM_Gdl  0.0373  0.0255  0.0276  0.0229  0.0292  NA      0.0304
## 10 m07  ATM      ZM_Gdl  0.0373  0.0255  0.0276  0.0229  0.0292  NA      0.0304
## # ... with 58 more rows, and 2 more variables: y2014 <dbl>, y2015 <dbl>
```

Importando archivos de Excel .XLSX

- El paquete `readxl` permite importar archivos con extensión `.xlsx`
- El comando `read_xlsx()` nos permite leer archivos con extensión `.xlsx`

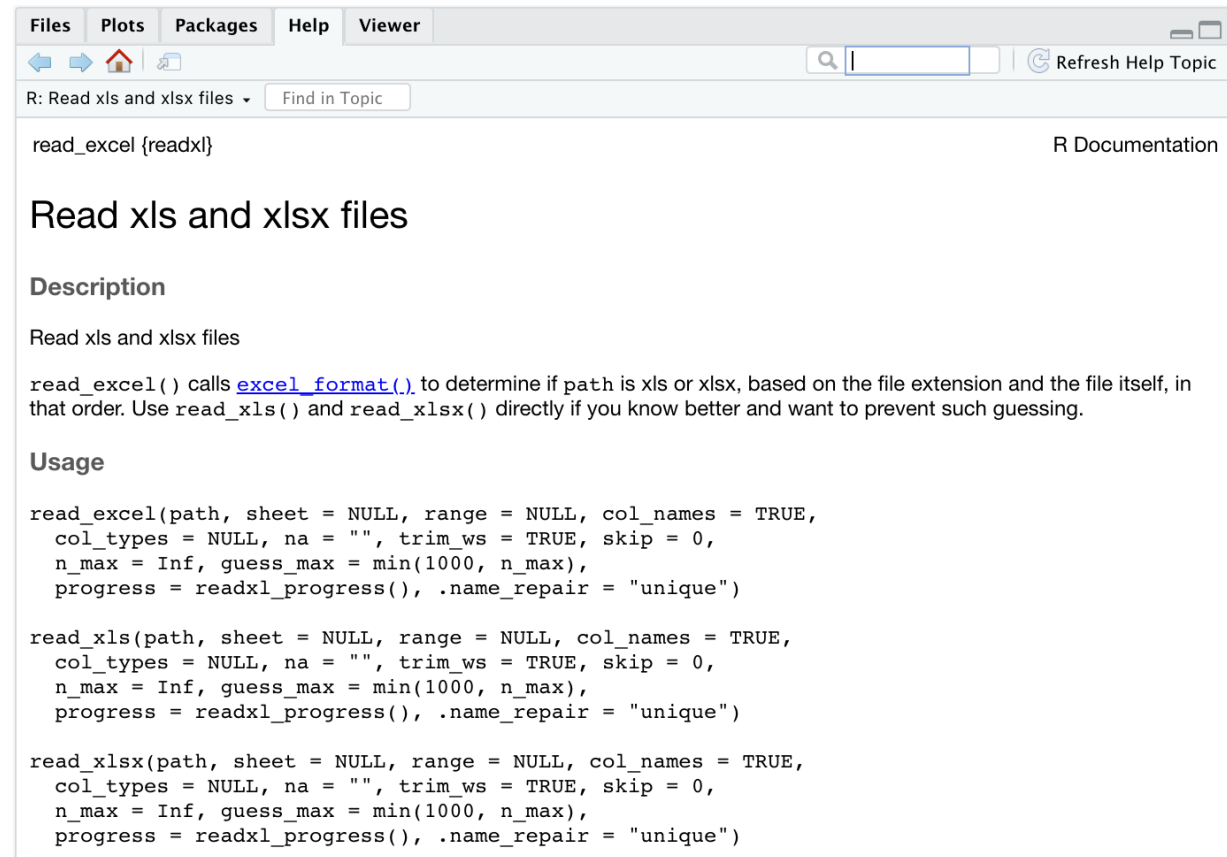
```
library(readxl)

tabla_excel <-
  read_xlsx("./data/EXCEL_archivo.xlsx", sheet = "datos_wide") %>%
  print()
```

```
## # A tibble: 68 × 12
##   month estacion zona      y2007  y2008  y2009  y2010  y2011  y2012  y2013
##   <chr> <chr>    <chr>    <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 m07   ACO      ZMVM    0.0188 0.0253 0.0297 0.0226 0.0247 0.0252 0.0298
## 2 m07   ACO      ZMVM    0.0188 0.0253 0.0297 0.0226 0.0247 0.0252 0.0298
## 3 m07   AGU      ZM_Gdl  0.0392 0.0278 0.0294 0.0278 0.0265 0.0279 0.0256
## 4 m07   AJM      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
## 5 m07   AJU      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
## 6 m07   AJU      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA
## 7 m07   AP       ZM_To... NA      NA      NA      NA      0.0203 0.0236 0.0279
## 8 m07   ATI      ZMVM    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      0.0265
## 9 m07   ATM      ZM_Gdl  0.0373 0.0255 0.0276 0.0229 0.0292 NA      0.0304
## 10 m07  ATM      ZM_Gdl  0.0373 0.0255 0.0276 0.0229 0.0292 NA      0.0304
## # ... with 58 more rows, and 2 more variables: y2014 <dbl>, y2015 <dbl>
```

Buscando ayuda de un comando

?read_xlsx



The screenshot shows the R Documentation interface for the `read_excel` function. The browser window has tabs for Files, Plots, Packages, Help, and Viewer. The address bar shows the path "R: Read xls and xlsx files" and a search bar. The page title is "R Documentation". The main heading is "Read xls and xlsx files". Below this is the "Description" section, which states that `read_excel()` calls `excel_format()` to determine the file format. The "Usage" section provides the function signatures for `read_excel`, `read_xls`, and `read_xlsx`, all with the same parameters: `path`, `sheet`, `range`, `col_names`, `col_types`, `na`, `trim_ws`, `skip`, `n_max`, `guess_max`, `progress`, and `.name_repair`.

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

R: Read xls and xlsx files Find in Topic

read_excel {readxl} R Documentation

Read xls and xlsx files

Description

Read xls and xlsx files

`read_excel()` calls [excel_format\(\)](#) to determine if path is xls or xlsx, based on the file extension and the file itself, in that order. Use `read_xls()` and `read_xlsx()` directly if you know better and want to prevent such guessing.

Usage

```
read_excel(path, sheet = NULL, range = NULL, col_names = TRUE,
  col_types = NULL, na = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0,
  n_max = Inf, guess_max = min(1000, n_max),
  progress = readxl_progress(), .name_repair = "unique")

read_xls(path, sheet = NULL, range = NULL, col_names = TRUE,
  col_types = NULL, na = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0,
  n_max = Inf, guess_max = min(1000, n_max),
  progress = readxl_progress(), .name_repair = "unique")

read_xlsx(path, sheet = NULL, range = NULL, col_names = TRUE,
  col_types = NULL, na = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0,
  n_max = Inf, guess_max = min(1000, n_max),
  progress = readxl_progress(), .name_repair = "unique")
```

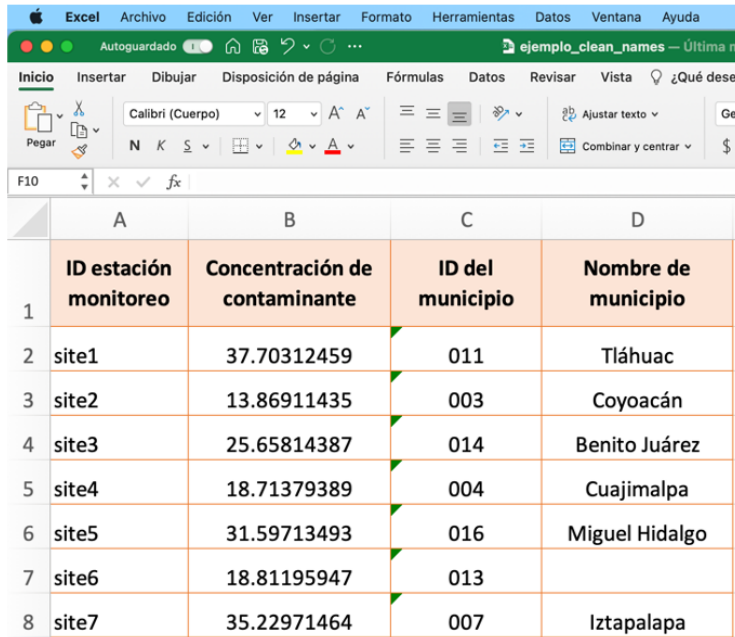
Convenciones de codificación

- Son un conjunto de normas que estandarizan el estilo de redacción de los lenguajes de programación.
- Cada lenguaje de programación tiene (más o menos) sus propias convenciones (*naming*).
- Recomiendan estilos de programación, buenas prácticas y métodos para mantener el aspecto del código fuente por ejemplo: la organización de archivos, la indentación, **nombres de columnas**, los comentarios, las declaraciones los espacios en blanco, las llaves de apertura y cerrado...

Tipo codificación	Resultado
camelCase	firstName
PascalCase	FirstName
SnakeCase	first_name
KebabCase	first-name
UpperCase + SnakeCase	FIRST_NAME
lowercase	firstname

Importancia de convenciones de codificación
Desde el CamelCase hasta el kebab-case

Ejemplo de columnas sin formato de origen



	A	B	C	D
	ID estación monitoreo	Concentración de contaminante	ID del municipio	Nombre de municipio
1	site1	37.70312459	011	Tláhuac
2	site2	13.86911435	003	Coyoacán
3	site3	25.65814387	014	Benito Juárez
4	site4	18.71379389	004	Cuajimalpa
5	site5	31.59713493	016	Miguel Hidalgo
6	site6	18.81195947	013	
7	site7	35.22971464	007	Iztapalapa

```
read_xlsx("./data/ejemplo_clean_names.xlsx") %>%  
  print()
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 × 4  
##   `ID estación monitoreo` `Concentración de ...` `ID del municipi...` `Nombre de muni...`  
##   <chr>                  <dbl> <chr>                <chr>  
## 1 site1                 37.7 011                Tláhuac  
## 2 site2                 13.9 003                Coyoacán  
## 3 site3                 25.7 014                Benito Juárez  
## 4 site4                 18.7 004                Cuajimalpa  
## 5 site5                 31.6 016                Miguel Hidalgo  
## 6 site6                 18.8 013                <NA>  
## 7 site7                 35.2 007                Iztapalapa
```

Formato snake_case usando el paquete {Janitor}

```
library(janitor)

read_xlsx("./data/ejemplo_clean_names.xlsx") %>%
  clean_names() %>%
  print()
```

```
## # A tibble: 7 × 4
##   id_estacion_monitoreo concentracion_de_con... id_del_municipio nombre_de_munici...
##   <chr>                <dbl> <chr>                <chr>
## 1 site1                37.7 011                Tláhuac
## 2 site2                13.9 003                Coyoacán
## 3 site3                25.7 014                Benito Juárez
## 4 site4                18.7 004                Cuajimalpa
## 5 site5                31.6 016                Miguel Hidalgo
## 6 site6                18.8 013                <NA>
## 7 site7                35.2 007                Iztapalapa
```

Su turno

- Importe a su sesión el archivo `pm10_2014_salamanca.csv`
- Llame a su objeto `pm10`

```
pm10 <-  
  read_csv("./data/pm10_2014_salamanca.csv") %>%  
  print()
```

```
## Rows: 8764 Columns: 5
```

```
## — Column specification —————
```

```
## Delimiter: ","
```

```
## chr (3): Fecha, Cruz Roja, Nativitas
```

```
## dbl (2): hora, DIF
```

```
##
```

```
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
```

```
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,764 × 5
```

```
##   Fecha      hora  DIF `Cruz Roja` Nativitas
```

```
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl> <chr>    <chr>
```

```
## 1 01/01/14      0    NA <NA>    <NA>
```

```
## 2 01/01/14      1    68 57      224
```

```
## 3 01/01/14      2    74 52      118
```

```
## 4 01/01/14      3    58 45       59
```

```
## 5 01/01/14      4    50 51       40
```

```
## 6 01/01/14      5    48 39       43
```

```
## 7 01/01/14      6    49 25       39
```

```
## 8 01/01/14      7    41 42       43
```

```
## 9 01/01/14      8    49 48       46
```

```
## 10 01/01/14     9    60 50       47
```

```
## # ... with 8,754 more rows
```


Revisemos la columna Fecha

- El comando unique nos muestra los valores únicos en una variable
- El resultado es un vector

```
unique(pm10$Fecha)
```

```
## [1] "01/01/14" "02/01/14" "03/01/14" "04/01/14" "05/01/14" "06/01/14" "07/01/14" "08/01/14" "09/01/14" "10/01/14"
## [23] "23/01/14" "24/01/14" "25/01/14" "26/01/14" "27/01/14" "28/01/14" "29/01/14" "30/01/14" "31/01/14" "01/02/14"
## [45] "14/02/14" "15/02/14" "16/02/14" "17/02/14" "18/02/14" "19/02/14" "20/02/14" "21/02/14" "22/02/14" "23/02/14"
## [67] "08/03/14" "09/03/14" "10/03/14" "11/03/14" "12/03/14" "13/03/14" "14/03/14" "15/03/14" "16/03/14" "17/03/14"
## [89] "30/03/14" "31/03/14" "01/04/14" "02/04/14" "03/04/14" "04/04/14" "05/04/14" "06/04/14" "07/04/14" "08/04/14"
## [111] "21/04/14" "22/04/14" "23/04/14" "24/04/14" "25/04/14" "26/04/14" "27/04/14" "28/04/14" "29/04/14" "30/04/14"
## [133] "13/05/14" "14/05/14" "15/05/14" "16/05/14" "17/05/14" "18/05/14" "19/05/14" "20/05/14" "21/05/14" "22/05/14"
## [155] "04/06/14" "05/06/14" "06/06/14" "07/06/14" "08/06/14" "09/06/14" "10/06/14" "11/06/14" "12/06/14" "13/06/14"
## [177] "26/06/14" "27/06/14" "28/06/14" "29/06/14" "30/06/14" "01/07/14" "02/07/14" "03/07/14" "04/07/14" "05/07/14"
## [199] "18/07/14" "19/07/14" "20/07/14" "21/07/14" "22/07/14" "23/07/14" "24/07/14" "25/07/14" "26/07/14" "27/07/14"
## [221] "09/08/14" "10/08/14" "11/08/14" "12/08/14" "13/08/14" "14/08/14" "15/08/14" "16/08/14" "17/08/14" "18/08/14"
## [243] "31/08/14" "01/09/14" "02/09/14" "03/09/14" "04/09/14" "05/09/14" "06/09/14" "07/09/14" "08/09/14" "09/09/14"
## [265] "22/09/14" "23/09/14" "24/09/14" "25/09/14" "26/09/14" "27/09/14" "28/09/14" "29/09/14" "30/09/14" "01/10/14"
## [287] "14/10/14" "15/10/14" "16/10/14" "17/10/14" "18/10/14" "19/10/14" "20/10/14" "21/10/14" "22/10/14" "23/10/14"
## [309] "05/11/14" "06/11/14" "07/11/14" "08/11/14" "09/11/14" "10/11/14" "11/11/14" "12/11/14" "13/11/14" "14/11/14"
## [331] "27/11/14" "28/11/14" "29/11/14" "30/11/14" "01/12/14" "02/12/14" "03/12/14" "04/12/14" "05/12/14" "06/12/14"
## [353] "19/12/14" "20/12/14" "21/12/14" "22/12/14" "23/12/14" "24/12/14" "25/12/14" "26/12/14" "27/12/14" "28/12/14"
```

Columna hora

```
unique(pm10$hora)
```

```
## [1] 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
```

Column DIF

```
unique(pm10$DIF)
```

```
## [1] NA 68 74 58 50 48 49 41 60 33 23 26 45 25 19 31 43 56
## [19] 69 34 20 22 28 44 38 30 51 61 40 37 27 16 17 12 15 14
## [37] 29 42 108 146 189 97 70 52 64 36 47 82 133 98 67 54 81 120
## [55] 149 89 88 115 75 53 59 122 87 63 109 123 55 66 72 18 21 32
## [73] 39 35 46 148 160 93 62 77 96 83 71 24 76 105 116 144 100 84
## [91] 170 159 80 65 110 129 161 114 57 90 92 126 78 85 101 73 118 113
## [109] 151 94 124 139 175 153 121 106 166 192 191 107 79 195 99 130 140 141
## [127] 135 91 174 221 331 316 154 103 134 183 162 102 86 119 206 212 95 251
## [145] 279 111 178 177 230 227 128 205 242 247 104 214 171 125 216 194 280 252
## [163] 203 209 138 225 143 132 219 249 112 193 155 187 235 150 259 312 145 156
## [181] 290 286 217 165 117 142 218 202 190 152 127 9 137 131 136 287 282 288
## [199] 222 199 158 182 261 147 186 250 169 173 208 172 168 157 318 11 268 334
## [217] 220 180 13 8 6 7 256 10 188 167 5 246 179 200 4 211 198 229
## [235] 176 234 231 309 164 332 439 308 263 423 303 201 387 365 380 265 358 213
## [253] 184 239 163 304 260
```

Columna 'Cruz Roja'

- El comando `sort()` nos permite ordenar los datos de forma ascendente

```
sort(unique(pm10$`Cruz Roja`))
```

```
## [1] "10" "100" "101" "102" "103" "104" "105" "106" "107" "108" "109" "11" "110" "111" "112" "113" "114" "115"
## [19] "116" "117" "118" "119" "12" "120" "121" "122" "123" "124" "125" "126" "127" "128" "129" "13" "130" "131"
## [37] "132" "133" "134" "135" "136" "137" "138" "139" "14" "140" "141" "142" "143" "144" "145" "146" "147" "148"
## [55] "149" "15" "150" "151" "152" "153" "155" "156" "157" "158" "159" "16" "160" "161" "163" "164" "165" "166"
## [73] "167" "168" "169" "17" "170" "171" "173" "174" "175" "176" "177" "178" "179" "18" "180" "181" "183" "184"
## [91] "187" "188" "19" "192" "196" "197" "199" "20" "200" "201" "203" "207" "209" "21" "210" "211" "215" "216"
## [109] "22" "221" "222" "226" "23" "24" "247" "25" "252" "26" "260" "27" "271" "275" "28" "29" "3" "30"
## [127] "309" "31" "32" "33" "34" "35" "36" "37" "38" "39" "4" "40" "41" "42" "43" "44" "45" "46"
## [145] "47" "48" "49" "5" "50" "51" "52" "53" "54" "55" "56" "57" "58" "59" "6" "60" "61" "62"
## [163] "63" "64" "65" "66" "67" "68" "69" "7" "70" "71" "72" "73" "74" "75" "76" "77" "78" "79"
## [181] "8" "80" "81" "82" "83" "84" "85" "86" "87" "88" "89" "9" "90" "91" "92" "93" "94" "95"
## [199] "96" "97" "98" "99" "nd" "ND"
```

Columna Nativitas

```
sort(unique(pm10$Nativitas))
```

##	[1]	"10"	"100"	"101"	"102"	"103"	"104"	"105"	"106"	"107"	"108"
##	[11]	"109"	"11"	"110"	"111"	"112"	"113"	"114"	"115"	"116"	"117"
##	[21]	"118"	"119"	"12"	"120"	"121"	"122"	"123"	"124"	"125"	"126"
##	[31]	"127"	"128"	"129"	"13"	"130"	"131"	"132"	"133"	"134"	"135"
##	[41]	"136"	"137"	"138"	"139"	"14"	"140"	"141"	"142"	"143"	"144"
##	[51]	"145"	"146"	"147"	"148"	"149"	"15"	"150"	"151"	"152"	"153"
##	[61]	"154"	"155"	"156"	"157"	"158"	"159"	"16"	"160"	"161"	"162"
##	[71]	"163"	"164"	"165"	"166"	"167"	"168"	"169"	"17"	"170"	"171"
##	[81]	"172"	"173"	"174"	"175"	"176"	"177"	"178"	"179"	"18"	"180"
##	[91]	"181"	"182"	"183"	"184"	"185"	"186"	"187"	"188"	"189"	"19"
##	[101]	"190"	"191"	"192"	"193"	"194"	"195"	"196"	"197"	"198"	"199"
##	[111]	"2"	"20"	"200"	"201"	"202"	"203"	"204"	"205"	"206"	"207"
##	[121]	"208"	"209"	"21"	"212"	"213"	"214"	"215"	"216"	"217"	"218"
##	[131]	"219"	"22"	"220"	"221"	"222"	"224"	"225"	"226"	"227"	"228"
##	[141]	"229"	"23"	"230"	"231"	"232"	"234"	"235"	"236"	"238"	"239"
##	[151]	"24"	"240"	"241"	"242"	"245"	"247"	"248"	"249"	"25"	"250"
##	[161]	"252"	"253"	"257"	"258"	"26"	"260"	"261"	"263"	"264"	"267"
##	[171]	"268"	"269"	"27"	"273"	"276"	"278"	"28"	"281"	"285"	"286"
##	[181]	"288"	"29"	"291"	"294"	"296"	"298"	"30"	"300"	"301"	"302"
##	[191]	"307"	"308"	"309"	"31"	"311"	"317"	"319"	"32"	"320"	"321"
##	[201]	"327"	"33"	"330"	"339"	"34"	"346"	"35"	"354"	"358"	"36"
##	[211]	"37"	"377"	"38"	"388"	"389"	"390"	"40"	"401"	"406"	"41"

```
pm10 <-
  read_csv("./data/pm10_2014_salamanca.csv",
    # Identifico en un vector a los valores a codificar como NA
    na = c("ND", "nd", "sin dato"),
    # Selecciono de la columna 1 a la 5
    col_select = 1:5) %>%
  clean_names() %>%
  print(n = 4)
```

```
## Rows: 8764 Columns: 5
```

```
## — Column specification
```

```
## Delimiter: ","
```

```
## chr (1): Fecha
```

```
## dbl (4): hora, DIF, Cruz Roja, Nativitas
```

```
##
```

```
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
```

```
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

```
## Warning: One or more parsing issues, see `problems()` for details
```

```
## # A tibble: 8,764 × 5
```

```
##   fecha      hora  dif cruz_roja nativitas
```

```
##   <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
```

```
## 1 01/01/14      0   NA        NA        NA
```

```
## 2 01/01/14      1   68        57       224
```

```
## 3 01/01/14      2   74        52       118
```

```
## 4 01/01/14      3   58        45        59
```

```
## # ... with 8,760 more rows
```

Análisis exploratorio de la malla de datos

```
names(pm10)
```

```
## [1] "fecha"      "hora"      "dif"      "cruz_roja" "nativitas"
```

```
glimpse(pm10)
```

```
## Rows: 8,764
## Columns: 5
## $ fecha      <chr> "01/01/14", "01/01/14", "01/01/14", "01/01/14", "01/01/14", ...
## $ hora       <dbl> 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17...
## $ dif        <dbl> NA, 68, 74, 58, 50, 48, 49, 41, 49, 60, 33, 23, 26, 45, 41, ...
## $ cruz_roja  <dbl> NA, 57, 52, 45, 51, 39, 25, 42, 48, 50, 40, 76, 47, 44, 46, ...
## $ nativitas  <dbl> NA, 224, 118, 59, 40, 43, 39, 43, 46, 47, 37, 34, 43, 48, 50...
```

```
summary(pm10)
```

##	fecha	hora	dif	cruz_roja	nativitas
##	Length:8764	Min. : 0.00	Min. : 4.00	Min. : 3.00	Min. : 2.00
##	Class :character	1st Qu.: 5.75	1st Qu.: 33.00	1st Qu.: 28.00	1st Qu.: 37.00
##	Mode :character	Median :11.50	Median : 47.00	Median : 40.00	Median : 53.00
##		Mean :11.50	Mean : 55.54	Mean : 46.81	Mean : 62.86
##		3rd Qu.:17.00	3rd Qu.: 66.00	3rd Qu.: 57.00	3rd Qu.: 76.00
##		Max. :23.00	Max. :439.00	Max. :309.00	Max. :547.00
##			NA's :18	NA's :57	NA's :62