PR8- Apply, Aggregate

조성우

2020년5월8일

1.apply

복수의데이터에 함수를 일괄적용할때사용함 apply,lapply,sapply,vapply,tapply,mapply 등이 있음* 각 apply 함수는 입력받는데이터의 형태와 출력하는 데이터의 형태에 따라 다르게 적용함

1.1. apply함수

- 형식: apply(data.margin(1또는2),function)
- margin 안수를 1 또는 2로 사용하며 1은행 2는 열을 적용
- 행이나열의합계 평균등을 일괄적으로 구할 수 있음

```
head(mtcars,1)
            mpg cyl disp hp drat wt qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4 21 6 160 110 3.9 2.62 16.46 0 1
apply(mtcars[1:3,],1,FUN=mean) #1-3 행시 평균
                                Datsun 710
##
      Mazda RX4 Mazda RX4 Wag
                    29.98136
##
       29.90727
                                  23.59818
apply(mtcars[,1:3],2,FUN=mean) #1-3 열 평균
        mpg
                 cyl
                          disp
  20.09062 6.18750 230.72188
```

1.2. lapply(list appl)

- 형식: lapply(data,function)
- 리스트형의데이터를받아리스트로 결과를 반환
- 데이터프레임이각열은라스트로구성되어있음

```
lapply(mtcars[,1:3],mean)
## $mpg
## [1] 20.09062
```

```
##
## $cyl
## [1] 6.1875
##
## $disp
## [1] 230.7219
```

1.3. sapply(simple apply)

- 형식: function(data, function, simplify=F)
- 입력값: 벡터리스트데이터프레임가능
- 출력값: 벡터리스트매트릭스 형태로 결과를 반환
- 인수simplify=F이면리스트로결과변환

```
x \leftarrow 1:5 ; y \leftarrow 11:14
z \leftarrow list(x,y)
sapply(x,function(x){x+1}) #벡터 입력, 벡터 출력
## [1] 2 3 4 5 6
sapply(z,function(x){x+1}) #라트입력, 라트 출력
## [[1]]
## [1] 2 3 4 5 6
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 12 13 14 15
sapply(mtcars[1:3,],function(x){x+1},simplify=F) #데이터프레임 압력, 라스트 출력
## $mpg
## [1] 22.0 22.0 23.8
##
## $cyl
## [1] 7 7 5
##
## $disp
## [1] 161 161 109
##
## $hp
## [1] 111 111 94
##
## $drat
## [1] 4.90 4.90 4.85
##
## $wt
## [1] 3.620 3.875 3.320
##
```

```
## $qsec
## [1] 17.46 18.02 19.61
##
## $vs
## [1] 1 1 2
##
## $am
## [1] 2 2 2
##
## $gear
## [1] 5 5 5
##
## $carb
## [1] 5 5 2
```

1.4. tapply(table apply)

• 그룹으로묶은 후함수를 적용적용 값을 벡터나 행렬로 반환

```
patient <- read.table("sample_data.txt",header=TRUE)
factor(patient$type)

## [1] Type1 Type2 Type1 Type2 Type2
## Levels: Type1 Type2

tapply(patient$type,patient$type,length) #type에 따른 그룹별 환자의 수

## Type1 Type2
## 3 3

tapply(patient$age,patient$type,mean) #type에 따른 그룹별 나의 평균

## Type1 Type2
## 35 37
```

2. aggregating

• 예제 데이터

```
seg.df <- read.csv("http://goo.gl/qw303p")</pre>
head(seg.df)
                     income kids ownHome subscribe
                                                     Segment
##
         age gender
## 1 47.31613
               Male 49482.81 2
                                   ownNo
                                            subNo Suburb mix
                               1 ownYes
## 2 31.38684
               Male 35546.29
                                             subNo Suburb mix
## 3 43.20034
               Male 44169.19
                               0 ownYes
                                             subNo Suburb mix
## 4 37.31700 Female 81041.99
                               1 ownNo
                                            subNo Suburb mix
## 5 40.95439 Female 79353.01
                            3 ownYes
                                            subNo Suburb mix
## 6 43.03387 Male 58143.36 4 ownYes
                                            subNo Suburb mix
```

2.1. mean, sd 통계함수

```
attach(seg.df)
mean(income[Segment == "Moving up"]) # Moving up 서그먼트 집단이 소득병교
## [1] 53090.97
mean(income[Segment == "Moving up" & subscribe == "subNo"]) # Moving up
서그먼트 + 서비스미사용자인소득병교
## [1] 53633.73
```

2.2. apply 함수

```
apply(seg.df[,c(1,3,4)],2,mean) #나이, 수입, 재녀 수 평균
##
                    income
                                  kids
##
                               1.27000
      41.19965 50936.53618
str(apply(seg.df[,c(1,3,4)],2,mean))
## Named num [1:3] 41.2 50936.54 1.27
## - attr(*, "names")= chr [1:3] "age" "income" "kids"
apply(seg.df[Segment =="Moving up", c(1,3,4)], 2, mean) #Moving up #Moving up #Moving up
서비스미사용자의 소득평균
                                     kids
##
                      income
            age
      36.331144 53090.965253
##
                                 1.914286
```

2.3. table함수

```
table(kids) #재수 형
## kids
##
   0
       1
          2
                      5 6 7
                  4
## 121 70 51 36 13
                    6 2
                             1
table(ownHome, subscribe) # 아무지준, 주변환
##
         subscribe
## ownHome subNo subYes
##
    ownNo
            137
                   22
            123
                   18
##
    ownYes
table(Segment, kids, subscribe) #세그먼트, 구독여부, 제수수
## , , subscribe = subNo
```

```
##
            kids
## Segment
             0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
   Moving up 12 9 15 11 5 3 0 1
##
    Suburb mix 11 35 20 17 7 3 1 0
##
    Travelers 70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
##
##
    Urban hip 16 12 7 4 1 0 0 0
##
## , , subscribe = subYes
##
            kids
##
## Segment
             0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
             1 8 3 2 0 0 0 0
##
   Moving up
   Suburb mix 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 0
##
##
   Travelers 10 0 0 0 0 0 0
##
   Urban hip 1 5 4 0 0 0 0 0
```

2.4. by 함수

- 사용방식: by(목표변수,기준변수,함수)
- by 함수는 결과 값을 리스트로 반환한다.

```
by(income, Segment, mean)
## Segment: Moving up
## [1] 53090.97
## -----
## Segment: Suburb mix
## [1] 55033.82
## Segment: Travelers
## [1] 62213.94
## -----
                -----
## Segment: Urban hip
## [1] 21681.93
by(income, list(Segment, subscribe), mean)
## : Moving up
## : subNo
## [1] 53633.73
## ------
## : Suburb mix
## : subNo
## [1] 54942.69
## : Travelers
## : subNo
## [1] 62746.11
## : Urban hip
```

```
## : subNo
## [1] 22082.11
## -----
## : Moving up
## : subYes
## [1] 50919.89
## : Suburb mix
## : subYes
## [1] 56461.41
## -----
## : Travelers
## : subYes
## [1] 58488.77
## -----
## : Urban hip
## : subYes
## [1] 20081.19
```

2.5. aggregate 함수

- 사용방식: aggregate(목표변수,기준변수,함수)
- 결과 (일 데이터 프레임으로 출력해 주는것이 가장 큰 장점임
- 기준변수가list로 입력돼야한다

• 포뮬러를 사용하면 효과적이다(변수명자정 라스트변환)

```
aggregate(income ~ Segment, data=seg.df,mean)

## Segment income
## 1 Moving up 53090.97

## 2 Suburb mix 55033.82

## 3 Travelers 62213.94

## 4 Urban hip 21681.93

aggregate(income~Segment+ownHome+subscribe,data=seg.df,mean)
```

```
##
         Segment ownHome subscribe
                                      income
## 1
       Moving up
                   ownNo
                              subNo 55402.89
     Suburb mix
                              subNo 54579.99
## 2
                   ownNo
## 3
       Travelers
                   ownNo
                              subNo 65852.54
## 4
       Urban hip
                   ownNo
                              subNo 21604.16
## 5
                              subNo 49898.85
       Moving up
                  ownYes
## 6
      Suburb mix
                  ownYes
                              subNo 55354.86
## 7
       Travelers
                  ownYes
                              subNo 61749.71
## 8
       Urban hip
                  ownYes
                              subNo 23993.93
## 9
       Moving up
                   ownNo
                             subYes 50675.70
## 10 Suburb mix
                   ownNo
                             subYes 63753.97
                             subYes 48091.75
      Travelers
                   ownNo
## 11
## 12
      Urban hip
                   ownNo
                             subYes 20271.33
## 13
      Moving up
                  ownYes
                             subYes 51359.44
## 14 Suburb mix
                  ownYes
                             subYes 52815.13
## 15
      Travelers
                  ownYes
                             subYes 62944.64
                             subYes 19320.64
## 16 Urban hip
                  ownYes
```

2.6. cut 함수

- cut 함수는 연속형 변수를 특정 구간으로 구분하여 명목형 변수로 변환한다.
- cut(데이터breaks=구간수labels=구간이름)

```
cut.data = aggregate(income ~ Segment + ownHome + subscribe, data =
seg.df,mean)
cut.data$income2 = cut(cut.data$income, breaks = seq(0,70000,10000))
cut.data$income2 = cut(cut.data$income, breaks =
c(0,20000,30000,40000,50000,60000,70000),
                       labels = c('2만 야',
'2먄3만','3먄4만','4먄5만','5먄6만','6만 이상'))
cut.data
##
         Segment ownHome subscribe
                                     income
                                             income2
                                             5만~6만
## 1
      Moving up
                  ownNo
                             subNo 55402.89
                                            5만~6만
## 2
     Suburb mix
                  ownNo
                             subNo 54579.99
                             subNo 65852.54 6만 이상
## 3
      Travelers
                  ownNo
## 4
      Urban hip
                  ownNo
                             subNo 21604.16 2먄~3만
## 5
      Moving up
                             subNo 49898.85
                                            4만~5만
                 ownYes
                             subNo 55354.86
                                            5만~6만
     Suburb mix
## 6
                 ownYes
                             subNo 61749.71 6만 이상
## 7
      Travelers
                 ownYes
                             subNo 23993.93 2만3만
## 8
      Urban hip
                 ownYes
                            subYes 50675.70 5무 6만
## 9
      Moving up
                  ownNo
                            subYes 63753.97 6만 이상
## 10 Suburb mix
                  ownNo
```

```
subYes 48091.75 4만5만
## 11
      Travelers
                 ownNo
## 12
      Urban hip
                 ownNo
                          subYes 20271.33 2만3만
## 13 Moving up
                          subYes 51359.44 5만6만
                ownYes
                          subYes 52815.13 5만,6만
## 14 Suburb mix
                ownYes
                          subYes 62944.64 6만 0상
## 15 Travelers
                ownYes
                          subYes 19320.64 2만 이하
## 16 Urban hip ownYes
```

2.7. grep 함수

```
grep("ap",c("apple","Apple","apple2","bbapple")) #ap를 포함는 원산들이 위치
## [1] 1 3 4
grep("ap", c("apple","Apple","apple2","bbapple"),value=TRUE) #ap를 포함하는 원산
## [1] "apple" "apple2" "bbapple"
grep("[1-3]", c("apple1","apple2","apple3","apple4","Apple1")) #1,2,3를 포함하는
원산
## [1] 1 2 3 5
grep1("ap",c("apple","Apple","apple2","bbapple")) #ap를 포함하는 원산들이 위치
## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE
```

• 공통되패터을 가진 자료들의 우차를 찾아서 우치 값을 활용해 데이터를 일괄 변호할 때 사용한다

```
seg.df$ownHome = as.character(seg.df$ownHome)
grep('Yes',seg.df$ownHome)
                             11 14
##
                   5
                       6 10
                                      15
                                              17
                                                  18
                                                      19
                                                          20
                                                              21
                                                                  22
                                                                      24
                                                                           25
     [1]
           2
               3
                                          16
26
##
    [19]
              37
                  39
                      40
                          41
                              43
                                  47
                                      50
                                          51
                                              52
                                                  53
                                                      55
                                                          57
                                                              68
                                                                  72
                                                                          75
          33
79
                                     92 95
                                             96 97
                                                      99 108 118 120 122 125
##
              81
                  83
                     84 87
                              90 91
    [37]
          80
130
    [55] 139 144 145 150 151 152 153 155 156 157 159 160 161 162 163 164 165
##
166
##
    [73] 167 168 169 170 171 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 187
188
    [91] 189 190 192 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 203 204 207 208 210 211
##
213
## [109] 214 215 216 220 221 223 224 225 226 228 231 232 236 238 240 241 247
252
## [127] 258 261 264 265 269 271 273 274 276 279 286 293 295 296 300
```

```
head(seg.df)
                       income kids ownHome subscribe
                                                         Segment
##
          age gender
## 1 47.31613
                Male 49482.81
                                     ownNo
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 2 31.38684
                Male 35546.29
                                    ownYes
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 3 43.20034
                Male 44169.19
                                 0 ownYes
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 4 37.31700 Female 81041.99
                                     ownNo
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 5 40.95439 Female 79353.01
                                    ownYes
                                                subNo Suburb mix
                                                subNo Suburb mix
                Male 58143.36
## 6 43.03387
                                 4 ownYes
seg.df$ownHome[grep('Yes',seg.df$ownHome)] = 'Yes'
head(seg.df)
                       income kids ownHome subscribe
                                                         Segment
##
          age gender
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 1 47.31613
                Male 49482.81
                                 2
                                     ownNo
## 2 31.38684
                Male 35546.29
                                       Yes
                                                subNo Suburb mix
                                 1
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 3 43.20034
                Male 44169.19
                                 0
                                       Yes
## 4 37.31700 Female 81041.99
                                                subNo Suburb mix
                                 1
                                     ownNo
## 5 40.95439 Female 79353.01
                                 3
                                       Yes
                                                subNo Suburb mix
## 6 43.03387 Male 58143.36
                                       Yes
                                                subNo Suburb mix
```

2.8. gsub 함수

• 현재데이터의Segment 컬럼에 한칸 "위쓰기를 없애고 싶을때, 다음과 같이 사용한다

```
seg.df$Segment <- gsub(" ","",seg.df$Segment)</pre>
head(seg.df)
          age gender
                        income kids ownHome subscribe
                                                         Segment
## 1 47.31613
                Male 49482.81
                                  2
                                      ownNo
                                                 subNo Suburbmix
## 2 31.38684
                Male 35546.29
                                        Yes
                                                 subNo Suburbmix
## 3 43.20034
                Male 44169.19
                                                 subNo Suburbmix
                                  0
                                        Yes
## 4 37.31700 Female 81041.99
                                  1
                                      ownNo
                                                 subNo Suburbmix
## 5 40.95439 Female 79353.01
                                                 subNo Suburbmix
                                  3
                                        Yes
## 6 43.03387 Male 58143.36
                                        Yes
                                                 subNo Suburbmix
```

2.9. which, which. max, which. min

```
x <-c(2,4,6,7,10)
x%%2

## [1] 0 0 0 1 0

which(x %% 2 == 0)

## [1] 1 2 3 5

x[which(x %% 2 == 0 )]

## [1] 2 4 6 10

x <- c(2,4,6,7,10)
which.min(x)</pre>
```

```
## [1] 1
x[which.min(x)]
## [1] 2
which.max(x)
## [1] 5
x[which.max(x)]
## [1] 10
```

PR8 연습문제

문제1

• 다음 문제를 grade.csv 파일을 활용해 해결하세요##### 1.grade.csv 파일을 grade 변수에 자장합니다

```
grade <- read.csv("grade.csv") #1</pre>
```

2.aggregate 함수를 활용해각 반별수학점수 평균을 출략해보세요

3.apply 함수를 활용해수학점수와컴퓨터점수의 평균을 출력해보세요

```
apply(grade[,c(4,5)],2,FUN=mean) #3
## math computer
## 55.00000 59.16667
```

문제2

- PR5 문제 에서","로인해숫자가character형으로인식되는 문제가발생했었습니다.
- 이문제를 sapply 함수를 사용하여 해결해보세요
- Hint: gsub함수이용(특정 문)열차환

PR5 문제1 불러오기

```
#불러오기 + 문제점발견
library(XML)
library(httr)
## Warning: package 'httr' was built under R version 3.6.3
url <- "https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/"</pre>
html_source <- GET(url) #html 전체 소스를 받아옴
tabs <- readHTMLTable(rawToChar(html source$content), stringsAsFactors = F)</pre>
covid yesterday <- tabs$main table countries yesterday
str(covid yesterday)
## 'data.frame':
                     222 obs. of 13 variables:
                               "Asia" "North America" "Europe" "South America"
## $ Country, Other
                        : chr
. . .
                               "634,831" "1,442,750" "1,581,256" "282,175" ...
## $ TotalCases
                        : chr
## $ NewCases
                               "+16,327" "+33,432" "+27,556" "+16,063" ...
                        : chr
                               "21,501" "87,090" "150,514" "14,577"
## $ TotalDeaths
                        : chr
                               "+296" "+2,129" "+2,053" "+994" ...
## $ NewDeaths
                        : chr
## $ TotalRecovered
                        : chr
                               "349,156" "277,874" "628,115" "99,221" ...
                               "264,174" "1,077,786" "802,627" "168,377" ...
## $ ActiveCases
                        : chr
                               "5,115" "18,147" "15,176" "10,013" ...
## $ Serious, Critical : chr
                               ... ... ... ...
    $ Tot瓷Cases/1M pop: chr
                               ... ... ... ...
## $ Deaths/1M pop
                        : chr
## $ TotalTests
                        : chr
                               ... ... ... ...
## $ Tests/1M pop
                        : chr
                               "Asia" "North America" "Europe" "South America"
## $ Continent
                        : chr
head(covid_yesterday,20)
##
      Country, Other Total Cases New Cases Total Deaths New Deaths Total Recovered
## 1
               Asia
                        634,831
                                 +16,327
                                               21,501
                                                           +296
                                                                        349,156
## 2
                      1,442,750
                                                                        277,874
      North America
                                 +33,432
                                               87,090
                                                         +2,129
## 3
                     1,581,256
                                              150,514
                                                                        628,115
             Europe
                                 +27,556
                                                         +2,053
## 4
                        282,175
                                               14,577
                                                           +994
                                                                         99,221
      South America
                                 +16,063
## 5
             Africa
                         59,050
                                  +3,731
                                                2,161
                                                            +78
                                                                         19,839
## 6
            Oceania
                          8,508
                                     +19
                                                  118
                                                                          7,522
## 7
                            721
                                                   15
                                                                            645
## 8
              World
                     4,009,291
                                 +97,128
                                              275,976
                                                         +5,550
                                                                      1,382,372
                         82,886
                                                4,633
                                                                         77,993
## 9
              China
                                      +1
## 10
                USA
                     1,321,785
                                 +29,162
                                               78,615
                                                         +1,687
                                                                        223,603
## 11
                        260,117
                                               26,299
                                                           +229
                                                                        168,408
              Spain
                                  +3,262
                                               30,201
## 12
              Italv
                        217,185
                                                           +243
                                                                         99,023
                                  +1,327
## 13
                 UK
                        211,364
                                  +4,649
                                               31,241
                                                           +626
                                                                            N/A
## 14
             Russia
                        187,859
                                 +10,699
                                                1,723
                                                            +98
                                                                         26,608
## 15
             France
                        176,079
                                  +1,288
                                               26,230
                                                            +243
                                                                         55,782
## 16
            Germany
                        170,588
                                  +1,158
                                                7,510
                                                            +118
                                                                        141,700
```

##	17	Dog 1	145 000 110	100 0 002	+804	FO 207
## ##		Brazil Turkey	145,892 +10, 135,569 +1,	199 9,992 848 3,689	+804 +48	59,297 86,396
##		Iran		556 6,541	+55	83,837
##		Canada	-	512 4,569	+161	30,406
			-	ot泉Cases/1M pop		-
##	4		-	or d cases/im pop	Deaths/im pop	iotariests
##		264,174	5,115			
##		1,077,786	18,147			
##		802,627	15,176			
## ##		168,377 37,050	10,013 223			
##		868	25			
##		61	4			
##		2,350,943	48,703	514	35.4	
##		260	18	58	3	
##		1,019,567	16,978	3,993	238	
##		65,410	2,075	5,563	562	
##	12	87,961	1,168	3,592	500	• •
##	13	179,779	1,559	3,114	460	
##	14	159,528	2,300	1,287	12	4,980,000
##	15	94,067	2,868	2,698	402	1,384,633
##	16	21,378	1,712	2,036	90	2,755,770
##	17	76,603	8,318	686	47	339,552
##		45,484	1,219	1,607	44	
##		14,313	2,711	1,246	78	-
##	20	31,459	502	1,760	121	1,032,088
##	_	Tests/1M pop	Continent			
##			Asia			
##			North America			
## ##			Europe South America			
##			Africa			
##		Δ	An ica Australia/Oceania			
##		,	asci arra, occanira	•		
##			All	_		
##			Asia			
##		26,092	North America			
##		41,332	Europe			
##	12	40,440	Europe			
##	13	24,034	Europe	<u>}</u>		
##	14	34,125	Europe	<u> </u>		
##	15	21,213	Europe	<u>.</u>		
##		32,891	Europe			
##		1,597	South America			
##		15,400	Asia			
##		6,654	Asia			
##	20	27,346	North America			

```
#해결과정
covid yesterdayL<-
sapply(covid_yesterday, function(x){gsub(",","",x)}, simplify=F) #gsub으로 ","를
""로 차환 , simplify를 F로 줌으로써 리스트로 변환
covid yesterdayL[c(2:9)] <-</pre>
sapply(covid_yesterdayL[c(2:9)],as.numeric,simplify=F) #₽₽₽ [2~9]
numeric으로 변환하여 다시 리스트로 변환
## Warning in lapply(X = X, FUN = FUN, ...): 강제형변환에 의해 생성된 NA 입니다
covid_yesterday <- data.frame(covid_yesterdayL,stringsAsFactors = F) #2\subseteq = \frac{1}{2}
변환 sapply 출력값을 데이터프레인로 재구성
str(covid_yesterday)
## 'data.frame':
                  222 obs. of 13 variables:
## $ Country.Other : chr "Asia" "North America" "Europe" "South America"
. . .
## $ TotalCases : num 634831 1442750 1581256 282175 59050 ...
## $ NewCases
                     : num 16327 33432 27556 16063 3731 ...
## $ TotalDeaths
                    : num 21501 87090 150514 14577 2161 ...
## $ NewDeaths : num 296 2129 2053 994 78 ...
## $ TotalRecovered : num 349156 277874 628115 99221 19839 ...
## $ ActiveCases
                     : num 264174 1077786 802627 168377 37050 ...
## $ Serious.Critical : num 5115 18147 15176 10013 223 ...
## $ Tot횏Cases.1M.pop: num NA NA NA NA NA ...
## $ Deaths.1M.pop : chr "" "" "" ...
                     : chr "" "" "" ""
## $ TotalTests
                            ...
## $ Tests.1M.pop
                    : chr
## $ Continent
                    : chr "Asia" "North America" "Europe" "South America"
```