Data Manipulation The dplyr way

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Motivation

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- First names given to newborns along years (par départements français)
- Link to dpt2015_txt.zip (12.24Mb, zipped 85Mb pure text)
 - It has 3405311 rows (and one header line), 5 variables

	sexe	preusuel	annais	dpt	nombre
1	2	MATHILDA	2009	33	5.00
2	2	ROSE-MARIE	1964	41	3.00
3	1	EDOUARD	1919	97	38.00
4	1	DIMITRI	1981	02	13.00
5	2	LINOA	2013	59	4.00
6	1	SÉBASTIEN	1953	97	16.00

Motivation \rightarrow How to handle this amount of data?

Some questions that may arise

- First name frequency evolves along time?
- What can we say about "Your name here" (for each state, FR)?
- Is there some sort of geographical correlation with the data?
- Which state has a larger variety of names along time?

What would be your approach to tackle this?

- Need to manipulate data in a reproducible manner
- Leading to well elaborated plots for data interpretation

The dplyr R package (part of tidyverse)

Set of functions (called verbs) to perform common data manipulation

- Requirements: tidy data (columns are variables, rows are observations)
- With magrittr (the pipe operator %>%), it becomes a true workflow
 - Pipelining data manipulation

These are the basic verbs

- select(): select columns
- filter(): filter rows
- arrange(): reorder rows
- mutate(): create new columns
- summarize(): summarize values
- group_by(): group operations using split-apply-combine

Let's see them in action now o TD5.Rmd

References

Books/articles

- R for Data Science, by Garrett Grolemund and Hadley Wickham
 - Chapter 5 on Data transformation
- Tidy Data, by Hadley Wickham
 - See Section 2, or check directly the Table 3
- The Split-Apply-Combine Strategy for Data Analysis, by H Wickham
 - See Figures 4 and 7 (note that the paper uses an old version of dplyr)

Tutorials

Introduction to dplyr 2016-06-23

Tools/packages

- magrittr
- dplyr