Introduction to dplyr

arrange()
case1
case2
filter()
case4
Variable1 Variable2 Variable3 Variable4 Variable5

summarize()

arrange(gapm, Year, Country)
arrange(gapm, desc(lifeExp), Year, continent)

	Country	Year	рор	continent	lifeExp	gdpPercap
case1						
case2						
case3						
case4						

Changes order

Ordered by first column name, then ties resolved with second etc.

Do not quote column names!

For decreasing order, use desc()

```
filter(gapm, Year >1993 , Country=="UK")
filter(gapm, gdpPercap*pop >10^7 , Year ==1993 )
```

	Country	Year	рор	continent	lifeExp	gdpPercap
case1						
case2						
case3						
case4						

Do not quote column names!

```
select(gapm, 1)
select(gapm, Country, continent)
select(gapm, Country: pop)
select(gapm, -(continent, lifeExp))
```

	Country	Year	рор	continent	lifeExp	gdpPercap
case1						
case2						
case3						
case4						

Select helpers

- •starts_with(): starts with a prefix
- •ends_with(): ends with a prefix
- •contains(): contains a literal string
- •one_of(): variables in character vector.

	Country	Year	рор	continent	lifeExp	gdpPercap
case1						
case2						
case3						
case4						

transmute()

	Country	Year	рор	continent	lifeExp	gdpPercap
case1						
case2						
case3						
case4						

summarise(gapm, min_lifeExp = min(lifeExp, na.rm = TRUE))



A function which would take a vector of values and return 1 value

min(), max(), mean(), sum(), sd(), median() n(), n_distinct(), first(x), last(x), nth(x, n)

```
By_Country <- group_by(gapm, Country)
Summarise(By_Country, max(lifeExp))</pre>
```

group_by(gapm, Year, continent)

	Country	Year	рор	continent	lifeExp	gdpPercap
case1						
case2						
case3						
case4						

Operations on groups of rows

%>%

Pass the output directly to the next function

```
A <- select(df, ...)
B <- mutate(A, ...)
C <- filter(B, ...)

filter(mutate( select(df, ...) , ...) , ...)
select(df, ...) %>% mutate(...) %>% filter(...)
```