Factors

Getting and Cleaning Data

Factors are for categorical variables

Categorical variables: there are a limited number of possible values any data point can take

Example: months

- There are 12 possible months in a calendar year
- For a factor variable containing information about month, there are only 12 possible values each data point can have



> ?fct

- fct_anon
- fct_c
- fct_collapse
- fct_count
- fct_drop
- fct_expand
- fct_explicit_na

fct_anon

Replaces factor levels with arbitary numeric identifiers. Neither the values nor the order of the levels are preserved.

Press F1 for additional help

```
# Sorting some_months -- alphabetical!
sort(some_months)
```

> sort(some_months)

[1] "Apr" "Dec" "Jan" "Jul" "Mar" Sorts alphabetically

```
# Create a new object containing the some_months data,
# but specifying the factors as those in all_months
month_factored <- factor(some_months, levels = all_months)
# Compare the data before and after factorization
month_factored
some months</pre>
```

Now when we sort the factored dataset,
it is in the order we specified in all_months!
sort(month_factored)

> sort(month_factored)

[1] Jan Mar Apr Jul Dec

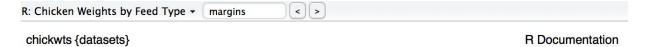
Levels: Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Sorts in order of specified levels!

```
> months_relevel <- fct_relevel(month_factored, "Jul", "Aug",</pre>
"Sep", "Oct", "Nov", "Dec", after = 0)
>
> months_relevel
[1] Mar Dec Jan Apr Jul
Levels: Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun
> sort(months_relevel)
[1] Jul Dec Jan Mar Apr
Levels: Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun
```

Sorts in order of re-ordered levels

```
> months_inorder <- fct_inorder(some_months)</pre>
> months_inorder
[1] Mar Dec Jan Apr Jul
Levels: Mar Dec Jan Apr Jul
> sort(months_inorder)
[1] Mar Dec Jan Apr Jul
Levels: Mar Dec Jan Apr Jul
 Levels match order of appearance in the
       some_months dataset
```



Chicken Weights by Feed Type

Description

An experiment was conducted to measure and compare the effectiveness of various feed supplements on the growth rate of chickens.

Usage

chickwts

Format

A data frame with 71 observations on the following 2 variables.

weight

a numeric variable giving the chick weight.

feed

a factor giving the feed type.

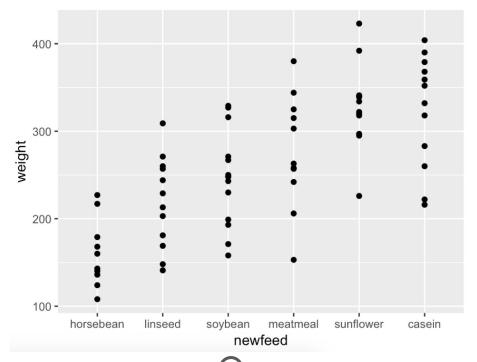
Details

Newly hatched chicks were randomly allocated into six groups, and each group was given a different feed supplement. Their weights in grams after six weeks are given along with feed types.

```
# Take a look at frequency of each level
# using tabyl() from janitor package
library(janitor)
tabyl(chickwts$feed)
    chickwts$feed n percent
           casein 12 0.1690141
                              Least frequent
        horsebean 10 0.1408451
          linseed 12 0.1690141
         meatmeal 11 0.1549296
                             Most frequent
          soybean 14 0.1971831
        sunflower 12 0.1690141
# Order levels by frequency
fct_infreq(chickwts$feed) %>% levels()
[1] "soybean" "casein" "linseed" "sunflower" "meatmeal" "horsebean"
  Most frequent
                                                               Least frequent
```

```
# Order levels by frequency
fct_infreq(chickwts$feed) %>% levels()
[1] "soybean" "casein" "linseed" "sunflower" "meatmeal" "horsebean"
  Most frequent
                                                             Least frequent
# Reverse factor level order
fct_infreq(chickwts$feed) %>%
  fct_rev() %>%
  levels()
[1] "horsebean" "meatmeal" "sunflower" "linseed" "casein"
                                                                 "soybean"
   Least frequent
                                                               Most frequent
```

```
# Order levels by a second numeric variable
chickwts %>%
   mutate(newfeed = fct_reorder(feed, weight)) %>% # Reorder feed types by chicken weight
   ggplot(aes(x = newfeed, y = weight)) + # Plot the feed type on the X and chicken weights on the Y axes
   geom_point() # Plot this data as points
```



Feed levels ordered by value of weight

```
# We can use mutate to create a new column
# and fct_recode() to:
# 1. group horsebean and soybean, and sunflower and linseed into single levels
# 2. rename all the other levels
chickwts %>%
 mutate(feed_recode = fct_recode(feed,
                                  "seed"
                                                "linseed",
                                                 "horsebean",
                                                                    Group horsebean
                                   "bean"
                                  "bean"
                                                 "soybean",
                                                                    and soybean into
                                  "meal"
                                                 "meatmeal",
                                                                         a single level
                                  "seed"
                                                "sunflower".
                                                                         called "bean"
                                  "casein"
                                                "casein"
  )) %>%
  tabyl(feed_recode)
  feed_recode n
                   percent
       casein 12 0.1690141
         bean 24 0.3380282
         seed 24 0.3380282
         meal 11 0.1549296
```

```
weight_recode n percent
high 54 0.7605634
low 17 0.2394366
```

Summarizing: Factors

Getting and Cleaning Data