

# L4: Tidyverse

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## 目录

<b>Tidyverse 数据处理</b>	<b>1</b>
1. 引言 . . . . .	1
2. Tidyverse 概述 . . . . .	1
3. dplyr 包: 数据操作 . . . . .	3
4. tidyr 包: 数据整理 . . . . .	22
5. dplyr 与 tidyr 结合使用 . . . . .	31
6. 实战练习 . . . . .	34
总结 . . . . .	36

## Tidyverse 数据处理

### 1. 引言

在上节内容中，我们学习了 Base R 中的数据结构操作方法。虽然 Base R 功能强大，但在处理复杂数据时，代码往往不够简洁和直观。**tidyverse** 是一个专为数据科学设计的 R 包集合，它提供了一套统一、优雅的语法来进行数据处理和可视化。

本节目标：掌握 **tidyverse** 生态系统中两个最核心的包——**dplyr**（数据操作）和 **tidyr**（数据整理）的基本用法。

### 2. Tidyverse 概述

#### 2.1 什么是 Tidyverse

**tidyverse** 是由 Hadley Wickham 主导开发的一系列 R 包的集合，包括：

- **dplyr**: 数据操作（筛选、排序、汇总等）
- **tidyr**: 数据整理（长宽格式转换等）
- **ggplot2**: 数据可视化
- **readr**: 数据读取

- **tibble**: 增强型数据框
- **stringr**: 字符串处理
- **purrr**: 函数式编程
- **forcats**: 因子处理

这些包共享统一的设计理念和语法风格，使得数据处理流程更加流畅。

## 2.2 安装与加载

```
# 安装整个 tidyverse
install.packages("tidyverse")

# 或单独安装
install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("tidyr")
```

加载 tidyverse 会同时加载核心包：

```
{if (!requireNamespace("tidyverse", quietly = TRUE))
  install.packages("tidyverse")}
```

## 2.3 Tibble: 增强型数据框

Tibble 是 tidyverse 中的数据框形式，相比传统 `data.frame` 有以下优势：

- 打印时更简洁，只显示前几行和适配屏幕的列
- 不自动将字符串转换为因子（默认 `stringsAsFactors==FALSE`）
- 不会自动修改列名
- 子集操作更一致

```
# 创建 tibble
library(tidyverse)
tb <- tibble(
  sample_id = paste0("S", 1:6),
  group = c("Ctrl", "Ctrl", "Treat", "Treat", "Treat", "Ctrl"),
  age = c(45, 52, 60, 58, NA, 49),
  score = c(85.5, 92.3, 78.1, 88.6, 91.2, 76.8)
)

# 查看 tibble
tb

## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   sample_id group   age score
```

```
##   <chr>      <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 S1        Ctrl    45   85.5
## 2 S2        Ctrl    52   92.3
## 3 S3        Treat    60   78.1
## 4 S4        Treat    58   88.6
## 5 S5        Treat    NA   91.2
## 6 S6        Ctrl     49   76.8
```

```
class(tb)
```

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

注意表头下方用尖括号标注了数据类型：- <chr> 表示字符型 - <dbl> 表示双精度浮点数 - <int> 表示整数型

## 2.4 管道符 |>

管道符是 tidyverse 代码的核心特征，它将前一步的结果作为下一个函数的第一个参数，使代码更具可读性。

R 4.1.0 之后，Base R 提供了原生管道符 |>。tidyverse 早期使用的是 magrittr 包的 %>%，两者在大多数情况下可以互换。

```
# 传统嵌套写法（不简洁）
```

```
round(mean(c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)), 2)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
# 管道符写法（清晰直观）
```

```
c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) |>
```

```
  mean() |>
```

```
  round(2)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

## 3. dplyr 包：数据操作

dplyr 提供了一组“动词”函数来进行数据操作。这些函数有以下共同特点：

- 第一个参数是数据框
- 后续参数使用不带引号的变量名
- 输出结果是一个新数据框

### 3.1 准备示例数据

我们使用 nycflights13 包中的航班数据作为示例：

```
# install.packages("nycflights13")
```

```
library(nycflights13)
```

```
flights
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
```

```
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>       <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     1     517           515         2     830           819
## 2  2013     1     1     533           529         4     850           830
## 3  2013     1     1     542           540         2     923           850
## 4  2013     1     1     544           545        -1    1004          1022
## 5  2013     1     1     554           600        -6     812           837
## 6  2013     1     1     554           558        -4     740           728
## 7  2013     1     1     555           600        -5     913           854
## 8  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     709           723
## 9  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     838           846
##10  2013     1     1     558           600        -2     753           745
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

该数据集包含 2013 年从纽约市出发的所有 336,776 个航班记录。

## 3.2 行操作

3.2.1 filter() - 筛选行 filter() 根据条件筛选数据框中的行:

```
# 筛选起飞延误超过 120 分钟的航班
```

```
flights |>
```

```
  filter(dep_delay > 120)
```

```
## # A tibble: 9,723 x 19
```

```
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>       <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     1     848           1835        853    1001          1950
## 2  2013     1     1     957           733        144    1056           853
## 3  2013     1     1    1114           900        134    1447          1222
## 4  2013     1     1    1540          1338        122    2020          1825
## 5  2013     1     1    1815          1325        290    2120          1542
## 6  2013     1     1    1842          1422        260    1958          1535
```

```
## 7 2013 1 1 1856 1645 131 2212 2005
## 8 2013 1 1 1934 1725 129 2126 1855
## 9 2013 1 1 1938 1703 155 2109 1823
## 10 2013 1 1 1942 1705 157 2124 1830
## # i 9,713 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

可以使用的比较运算符: > (大于)、>= (大于等于) - < (小于)、<= (小于等于) - == (等于)、!= (不等于)

多条件筛选:

# 使用 & 表示 " 与 "

```
flights |>
  filter(month == 1 & day == 1)
```

```
## # A tibble: 842 x 19
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>         <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1 2013     1     1     517           515           2     830           819
## 2 2013     1     1     533           529           4     850           830
## 3 2013     1     1     542           540           2     923           850
## 4 2013     1     1     544           545          -1    1004          1022
## 5 2013     1     1     554           600          -6     812           837
## 6 2013     1     1     554           558          -4     740           728
## 7 2013     1     1     555           600          -5     913           854
## 8 2013     1     1     557           600          -3     709           723
## 9 2013     1     1     557           600          -3     838           846
## 10 2013     1     1     558           600          -2     753           745
## # i 832 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

# 使用 | 表示 " 或 "

```
flights |>
  filter(month == 1 | month == 2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 51,955 x 19
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>         <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1 2013     1     1     517           515           2     830           819
```

```
## 2 2013 1 1 533 529 4 850 830
## 3 2013 1 1 542 540 2 923 850
## 4 2013 1 1 544 545 -1 1004 1022
## 5 2013 1 1 554 600 -6 812 837
## 6 2013 1 1 554 558 -4 740 728
## 7 2013 1 1 555 600 -5 913 854
## 8 2013 1 1 557 600 -3 709 723
## 9 2013 1 1 557 600 -3 838 846
## 10 2013 1 1 558 600 -2 753 745
## # i 51,945 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

# 使用 %in% 简化多值匹配

```
flights |>
  filter(month %in% c(1, 2)) # 保留在 1 月或 2 月的航班
```

```
## # A tibble: 51,955 x 19
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>         <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1 2013     1     1     517           515           2     830           819
## 2 2013     1     1     533           529           4     850           830
## 3 2013     1     1     542           540           2     923           850
## 4 2013     1     1     544           545          -1    1004          1022
## 5 2013     1     1     554           600          -6     812           837
## 6 2013     1     1     554           558          -4     740           728
## 7 2013     1     1     555           600          -5     913           854
## 8 2013     1     1     557           600          -3     709           723
## 9 2013     1     1     557           600          -3     838           846
## 10 2013     1     1     558           600          -2     753           745
## # i 51,945 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

常见错误：- 用 = 判断相等，而非 == - 写成 month == 1 | 2 而非 month == 1 | month == 2

### 3.2.2 arrange() - 排序 arrange() 根据列值对行进行排序：

# 按年、月、日、起飞时间排序

```
flights |>
```

```
arrange(year, month, day, dep_time) # 默认从小到大排列
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>       <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     1     517           515         2     830           819
## 2  2013     1     1     533           529         4     850           830
## 3  2013     1     1     542           540         2     923           850
## 4  2013     1     1     544           545        -1    1004          1022
## 5  2013     1     1     554           600        -6     812           837
## 6  2013     1     1     554           558        -4     740           728
## 7  2013     1     1     555           600        -5     913           854
## 8  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     709           723
## 9  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     838           846
## 10 2013     1     1     558           600        -2     753           745
## # i 336,766 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

```
# 使用 desc() 进行降序排列
```

```
flights |>
```

```
  arrange(desc(dep_delay))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>       <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     9     641           900    1301     1242          1530
## 2  2013     6    15    1432          1935    1137     1607          2120
## 3  2013     1    10    1121          1635    1126     1239          1810
## 4  2013     9    20    1139          1845    1014     1457          2210
## 5  2013     7    22     845          1600    1005     1044          1815
## 6  2013     4    10    1100          1900     960     1342          2211
## 7  2013     3    17    2321           810     911      135          1020
## 8  2013     6    27     959          1900     899     1236          2226
## 9  2013     7    22    2257           759     898      121          1026
## 10 2013    12     5     756          1700     896     1058          2020
## # i 336,766 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
```

```
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

### 3.2.3 distinct() - 去重 distinct() 查找唯一行:

```
# 删除完全重复的行
```

```
flights |>
```

```
  distinct()
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
```

```
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>       <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     1     517           515         2     830           819
## 2  2013     1     1     533           529         4     850           830
## 3  2013     1     1     542           540         2     923           850
## 4  2013     1     1     544           545        -1    1004          1022
## 5  2013     1     1     554           600        -6     812           837
## 6  2013     1     1     554           558        -4     740           728
## 7  2013     1     1     555           600        -5     913           854
## 8  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     709           723
## 9  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     838           846
## 10 2013     1     1     558           600        -2     753           745
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
```

```
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
```

```
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

```
# 获取所有起点和终点的唯一组合
```

```
flights |>
```

```
  distinct(origin, dest)
```

```
## # A tibble: 224 x 2
```

```
##   origin dest
```

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

```
## 1 EWR    IAH
```

```
## 2 LGA    IAH
```

```
## 3 JFK    MIA
```

```
## 4 JFK    BQN
```

```
## 5 LGA    ATL
```

```
## 6 EWR    ORD
```

```
## 7 EWR    FLL
```

```
## 8 LGA    IAD
```

```
## 9 JFK    MCO
```



```
## 10 LGA      ORD
## # i 214 more rows
```

# 保留其他列信息

```
flights |>
  distinct(origin, dest, .keep_all = TRUE)
```

```
## # A tibble: 224 x 19
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>       <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     1     517           515         2     830           819
## 2  2013     1     1     533           529         4     850           830
## 3  2013     1     1     542           540         2     923           850
## 4  2013     1     1     544           545        -1    1004          1022
## 5  2013     1     1     554           600        -6     812           837
## 6  2013     1     1     554           558        -4     740           728
## 7  2013     1     1     555           600        -5     913           854
## 8  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     709           723
## 9  2013     1     1     557           600        -3     838           846
## 10 2013     1     1     558           600        -2     753           745
## # i 214 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

使用 count() 统计各组合出现次数:

```
flights |>
  count(origin, dest, sort = TRUE)
```

```
## # A tibble: 224 x 3
##   origin dest      n
##   <chr>  <chr> <int>
## 1 JFK    LAX   11262
## 2 LGA    ATL   10263
## 3 LGA    ORD    8857
## 4 JFK    SFO    8204
## 5 LGA    CLT    6168
## 6 EWR    ORD    6100
## 7 JFK    BOS    5898
## 8 LGA    MIA    5781
## 9 JFK    MCO    5464
```

```
## 10 EWR    BOS    5327
## # i 214 more rows
```

### 3.3 列操作

**3.3.1 select()** - 选择列 `select()` 用于选取需要的列:

```
# 指定列名
flights |>
  select(year, month, day)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 3
##   year month   day
##   <int> <int> <int>
## 1  2013     1     1
## 2  2013     1     1
## 3  2013     1     1
## 4  2013     1     1
## 5  2013     1     1
## 6  2013     1     1
## 7  2013     1     1
## 8  2013     1     1
## 9  2013     1     1
## 10 2013     1     1
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 选择连续区间
flights |>
  select(year:day)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 3
##   year month   day
##   <int> <int> <int>
## 1  2013     1     1
## 2  2013     1     1
## 3  2013     1     1
## 4  2013     1     1
## 5  2013     1     1
## 6  2013     1     1
## 7  2013     1     1
## 8  2013     1     1
## 9  2013     1     1
```

```
## 10 2013      1      1
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 排除某些列
```

```
flights |>
  select(!year:day)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 16
```

```
##   dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time arr_delay carrier
##   <int>         <int>      <dbl>   <int>         <int>       <dbl> <chr>
## 1     517           515         2     830           819        11 UA
## 2     533           529         4     850           830        20 UA
## 3     542           540         2     923           850        33 AA
## 4     544           545        -1    1004          1022       -18 B6
## 5     554           600        -6     812           837       -25 DL
## 6     554           558        -4     740           728        12 UA
## 7     555           600        -5     913           854        19 B6
## 8     557           600        -3     709           723       -14 EV
## 9     557           600        -3     838           846        -8 B6
## 10    558           600        -2     753           745         8 AA
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
## # i 9 more variables: flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
## #   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

```
# 选择字符型列
```

```
flights |>
  select(where(is.character))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 4
```

```
##   carrier tailnum origin dest
##   <chr>   <chr>   <chr> <chr>
## 1 UA     N14228  EWR   IAH
## 2 UA     N24211  LGA   IAH
## 3 AA     N619AA   JFK   MIA
## 4 B6     N804JB   JFK   BQN
## 5 DL     N668DN   LGA   ATL
## 6 UA     N39463   EWR   ORD
## 7 B6     N516JB   EWR   FLL
## 8 EV     N829AS   LGA   IAD
## 9 B6     N593JB   JFK   MCO
## 10 AA    N3ALAA   LGA   ORD
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

辅助函数进行模式匹配:

```
# 以 "dep" 开头的列
flights |>
  select(starts_with("dep"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 2
```

```
##   dep_time dep_delay
```

```
##   <int>     <dbl>
```

```
## 1      517         2
```

```
## 2      533         4
```

```
## 3      542         2
```

```
## 4      544        -1
```

```
## 5      554        -6
```

```
## 6      554        -4
```

```
## 7      555        -5
```

```
## 8      557        -3
```

```
## 9      557        -3
```

```
## 10     558        -2
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 以 "time" 结尾的列
flights |>
  select(ends_with("time"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 5
```

```
##   dep_time sched_dep_time arr_time sched_arr_time air_time
```

```
##   <int>         <int>     <int>         <int>     <dbl>
```

```
## 1      517         515      830         819      227
```

```
## 2      533         529      850         830      227
```

```
## 3      542         540      923         850      160
```

```
## 4      544         545     1004        1022      183
```

```
## 5      554         600      812         837      116
```

```
## 6      554         558      740         728      150
```

```
## 7      555         600      913         854      158
```

```
## 8      557         600      709         723       53
```

```
## 9      557         600      838         846      140
```

```
## 10     558         600      753         745      138
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 包含 "arr" 的列
```

```
flights |>
```

```
  select(contains("arr"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 4
```

```
##   arr_time sched_arr_time arr_delay carrier
```

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

```
## 1      830           819        11 UA
```

```
## 2      850           830        20 UA
```

```
## 3      923           850        33 AA
```

```
## 4     1004          1022       -18 B6
```

```
## 5      812           837       -25 DL
```

```
## 6      740           728        12 UA
```

```
## 7      913           854        19 B6
```

```
## 8      709           723       -14 EV
```

```
## 9      838           846        -8 B6
```

```
## 10     753           745         8 AA
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

### 3.3.2 mutate() - 创建新列 mutate() 基于现有列创建新列:

```
flights |>
```

```
  mutate(
```

```
    gain = dep_delay - arr_delay,      # 延误恢复时间
```

```
    speed = distance / air_time * 60   # 飞行速度 (英里/小时)
```

```
) |>
```

```
  select(flight, gain, speed)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 3
```

```
##   flight gain speed
```

```
##   <int> <dbl> <dbl>
```

```
## 1   1545    -9  370.
```

```
## 2   1714   -16  374.
```

```
## 3   1141   -31  408.
```

```
## 4    725    17  517.
```

```
## 5    461    19  394.
```

```
## 6   1696   -16  288.
```

```
## 7    507   -24  404.
```

```
## 8   5708    11  259.
```

```
## 9     79     5  405.
```

```
## 10   301   -10  319.
```

```
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

控制新列位置:

```
# 将新列放在最前面
```

```
flights |>
  mutate(
    speed = distance / air_time * 60,
    .before = 1 # .before 控制新列位置
  ) |>
  select(1:5)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 5
```

```
##   speed year month   day dep_time
##   <dbl> <int> <int> <int>   <int>
## 1  370.  2013     1     1     517
## 2  374.  2013     1     1     533
## 3  408.  2013     1     1     542
## 4  517.  2013     1     1     544
## 5  394.  2013     1     1     554
## 6  288.  2013     1     1     554
## 7  404.  2013     1     1     555
## 8  259.  2013     1     1     557
## 9  405.  2013     1     1     557
## 10 319.  2013     1     1     558
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 只保留参与计算的列
```

```
flights |>
  mutate(
    gain = dep_delay - arr_delay,
    hours = air_time / 60,
    gain_per_hour = gain / hours,
    .keep = "used"
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 6
```

```
##   dep_delay arr_delay air_time gain hours gain_per_hour
##   <dbl>     <dbl>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1         2         11     227    -9  3.78         -2.38
## 2         4         20     227   -16  3.78         -4.23
## 3         2         33     160   -31  2.67        -11.6
```

```
## 4      -1      -18      183      17 3.05      5.57
## 5      -6      -25      116      19 1.93      9.83
## 6      -4       12      150     -16 2.5       -6.4
## 7      -5       19      158     -24 2.63      -9.11
## 8      -3      -14       53      11 0.883     12.5
## 9      -3      -8       140       5 2.33      2.14
## 10     -2       8       138     -10 2.3       -4.35
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 将 tailnum 重命名为 tail_num
flights |>
  rename(tail_num = tailnum) |>
  select(tail_num)
```

### 3.3.3 rename() - 重命名列

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 1
##   tail_num
##   <chr>
## 1 N14228
## 2 N24211
## 3 N619AA
## 4 N804JB
## 5 N668DN
## 6 N39463
## 7 N516JB
## 8 N829AS
## 9 N593JB
## 10 N3ALAA
## # i 336,766 more rows
```

```
# 将 time_hour 和 air_time 移到最前面
flights |>
  relocate(time_hour, air_time)
```

### 3.3.4 relocate() - 调整列位置

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
##   time_hour      air_time year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time
##   <dtm>          <dbl> <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>
```

```
## 1 2013-01-01 05:00:00      227 2013      1      1      517      515
## 2 2013-01-01 05:00:00      227 2013      1      1      533      529
## 3 2013-01-01 05:00:00      160 2013      1      1      542      540
## 4 2013-01-01 05:00:00      183 2013      1      1      544      545
## 5 2013-01-01 06:00:00      116 2013      1      1      554      600
## 6 2013-01-01 05:00:00      150 2013      1      1      554      558
## 7 2013-01-01 06:00:00      158 2013      1      1      555      600
## 8 2013-01-01 06:00:00       53 2013      1      1      557      600
## 9 2013-01-01 06:00:00      140 2013      1      1      557      600
## 10 2013-01-01 06:00:00     138 2013      1      1      558      600
## # i 336,766 more rows
## # i 12 more variables: dep_delay <dbl>, arr_time <int>, sched_arr_time <int>,
## #   arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>,
## #   dest <chr>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>
```

# 将 "arr" 开头的列移到 dep\_time 之前

```
flights |>
```

```
  relocate(starts_with("arr"), .before = dep_time)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
```

```
##   year month   day arr_time arr_delay dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>     <dbl>   <int>           <int>     <dbl>
## 1  2013     1     1     830        11     517             515         2
## 2  2013     1     1     850        20     533             529         4
## 3  2013     1     1     923        33     542             540         2
## 4  2013     1     1    1004       -18     544             545        -1
## 5  2013     1     1     812       -25     554             600        -6
## 6  2013     1     1     740        12     554             558        -4
## 7  2013     1     1     913        19     555             600        -5
## 8  2013     1     1     709       -14     557             600        -3
## 9  2013     1     1     838        -8     557             600        -3
## 10 2013     1     1     753         8     558             600        -2
## # i 336,766 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: sched_arr_time <int>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

### 3.4 分组与汇总

3.4.1 group\_by() - 分组 group\_by() 将数据按变量分组，后续操作将以组为单位进行：



```
flights |>
  group_by(month)
```

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 19
## # Groups:   month [12]
##   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>         <dbl>   <int>         <int>
## 1  2013     1     1     517           515           2     830           819
## 2  2013     1     1     533           529           4     850           830
## 3  2013     1     1     542           540           2     923           850
## 4  2013     1     1     544           545          -1    1004          1022
## 5  2013     1     1     554           600          -6     812           837
## 6  2013     1     1     554           558          -4     740           728
## 7  2013     1     1     555           600          -5     913           854
## 8  2013     1     1     557           600          -3     709           723
## 9  2013     1     1     557           600          -3     838           846
##10  2013     1     1     558           600          -2     753           745
## # i 336,766 more rows
## # i 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
## #   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

### 3.4.2 summarize() - 汇总统计 summarize() 计算每组的统计量:

```
flights |>
  group_by(month) |>
  summarize(
    avg_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    flight_count = n()
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 3
##   month avg_delay flight_count
##   <int>   <dbl>         <int>
## 1     1    10.0         27004
## 2     2    10.8         24951
## 3     3    13.2         28834
## 4     4    13.9         28330
## 5     5    13.0         28796
## 6     6    20.8         28243
## 7     7    21.7         29425
```

```
## 8      8      12.6      29327
## 9      9       6.72     27574
## 10     10       6.24     28889
## 11     11       5.44     27268
## 12     12      16.6     28135
```

- `na.rm = TRUE` 用于忽略缺失值
- `n()` 返回当前分组的行数

### 3.4.3 多重分组 可以按多个变量分组：

```
flights |>
  group_by(year, month, day) |>
  summarize(
    avg_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    .groups = "drop" # 取消分组
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 365 x 4
##   year month   day avg_delay
##   <int> <int> <int>     <dbl>
## 1  2013     1     1     11.5
## 2  2013     1     2     13.9
## 3  2013     1     3     11.0
## 4  2013     1     4      8.95
## 5  2013     1     5      5.73
## 6  2013     1     6      7.15
## 7  2013     1     7      5.42
## 8  2013     1     8      2.55
## 9  2013     1     9      2.28
## 10 2013     1    10      2.84
## # i 355 more rows
```

`.groups` 参数控制输出的分组状态： - `"drop_last"`：保留上层分组（默认） - `"drop"`：全部取消分组 - `"keep"`：保留所有分组

```
flights |>
  group_by(month) |>
  summarize(n = n()) |>
  ungroup() |>
  summarize(total = sum(n))
```

### 3.4.4 ungroup() - 移除分组

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   total
##   <int>
## 1 336776
```

**3.4.5 .by 参数 (dplyr 1.1.0+)** .by 参数提供了更简洁的分组语法，分组仅在当前操作中生效：

```
# 传统写法
flights |>
  group_by(month) |>
  summarize(delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE)) |>
  ungroup()
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
##   month delay
##   <int> <dbl>
## 1     1  10.0
## 2     2  10.8
## 3     3  13.2
## 4     4  13.9
## 5     5  13.0
## 6     6  20.8
## 7     7  21.7
## 8     8  12.6
## 9     9   6.72
## 10    10   6.24
## 11    11   5.44
## 12    12  16.6
```

```
# .by 简化写法
flights |>
  summarize(
    delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    .by = month
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 2
##   month delay
##   <int> <dbl>
## 1     1  10.0
```

```
## 2    10  6.24
## 3    11  5.44
## 4    12 16.6
## 5     2 10.8
## 6     3 13.2
## 7     4 13.9
## 8     5 13.0
## 9     6 20.8
## 10    7 21.7
## 11    8 12.6
## 12    9  6.72
```

# 多变量分组

```
flights |>
  summarize(
    delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    n = n(),
    .by = c(origin, dest)
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 224 x 4
##   origin dest  delay    n
##   <chr>  <chr> <dbl> <int>
## 1 EWR    IAH    11.8  3973
## 2 LGA    IAH     9.06 2951
## 3 JFK    MIA     9.34 3314
## 4 JFK    BQN     6.67  599
## 5 LGA    ATL    11.4 10263
## 6 EWR    ORD    14.6  6100
## 7 EWR    FLL    13.5  3793
## 8 LGA    IAD    16.7  1803
## 9 JFK    MCO    10.6  5464
## 10 LGA    ORD    10.7  8857
## # i 214 more rows
```

**3.4.6 slice\_\*()** 系列函数 用于提取组内特定行:

# 每个目的地到达延误最长的航班

```
flights |>
  group_by(dest) |>
  slice_max(arr_delay, n = 1) |>
```

```
relocate(dest, arr_delay)
```

```
## # A tibble: 108 x 19
## # Groups:   dest [105]
##   dest arr_delay year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time
##   <chr>   <dbl> <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>      <dbl>   <int>
## 1 ABQ      153  2013     7    22    2145         2007        98     132
## 2 ACK      221  2013     7    23    1139          800       219    1250
## 3 ALB      328  2013     1    25     123         2000       323     229
## 4 ANC       39  2013     8    17    1740         1625        75    2042
## 5 ATL      895  2013     7    22    2257          759       898     121
## 6 AUS      349  2013     7    10    2056         1505       351    2347
## 7 AVL      228  2013     8    13    1156          832       204    1417
## 8 BDL      266  2013     2    21    1728         1316       252    1839
## 9 BGR      238  2013    12     1    1504         1056       248    1628
## 10 BHM      291  2013     4    10      25         1900       325     136
## # i 98 more rows
## # i 10 more variables: sched_arr_time <int>, carrier <chr>, flight <int>,
## #   tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>,
## #   minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```

常用函数: - `slice_head(n = 1)`: 每组取最前一行 - `slice_tail(n = 1)`: 每组取最后一行 -  
`slice_max(order_by, n = 1)`: 每组取最大值 - `slice_min(order_by, n = 1)`: 每组取最小值 -  
`slice_sample(n = 1)`: 每组随机取一行

### 3.5 综合示例

找出飞往 IAH 的航班中速度最快的几架飞机:

```
flights |>
  filter(dest == "IAH") |>
  mutate(speed = distance / air_time * 60) |>
  select(year:day, dep_time, carrier, flight, speed) |>
  arrange(desc(speed)) |>
  head(10)
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 7
##   year month   day dep_time carrier flight speed
##   <int> <int> <int>   <int> <chr>   <int> <dbl>
## 1  2013     7     9     707 UA       226  522.
## 2  2013     8    27    1850 UA      1128  521.
## 3  2013     8    28     902 UA      1711  519.
```

```
## 4 2013      8    28    2122 UA      1022 519.
## 5 2013      6    11    1628 UA      1178 515.
## 6 2013      8    27    1017 UA       333 515.
## 7 2013      8    27    1205 UA      1421 515.
## 8 2013      8    27    1758 UA       302 515.
## 9 2013      9    27     521 UA       252 515.
## 10 2013     8    28     625 UA       559 515.
```

这段代码的逻辑是：1. 筛选目的地为 IAH 的航班 2. 计算飞行速度 3. 选择需要的列 4. 按速度降序排列 5. 取前 10 行

## 4. tidyr 包：数据整理

tidyr 专门用于数据的”整理”，即将数据转换为”整洁数据”（tidy data）格式。

### 4.1 整洁数据的定义

整洁数据满足以下三个条件：1. 每个变量占一列 2. 每个观测占一行 3. 每个值占一个单元格

### 4.2 长宽格式转换

在实际分析中，数据常常需要在”宽格式”和”长格式”之间转换。

#### 4.2.1 pivot\_longer() - 宽转长 将多列合并为一列，增加行数：

```
# 创建宽格式数据
df_wide <- tibble(
  gene = c("GeneA", "GeneB", "GeneC"),
  sample1 = c(10, 20, 15),
  sample2 = c(12, 18, 22),
  sample3 = c(8, 25, 19)
)
```

df\_wide

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##   gene  sample1 sample2 sample3
##   <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 GeneA     10     12      8
## 2 GeneB     20     18     25
## 3 GeneC     15     22     19
```

```
# 转换为长格式
df_long <- df_wide |>
  pivot_longer(
    cols = starts_with("sample"), # 要转换的列
    names_to = "sample",          # 列名存入的新列
    values_to = "expression"     # 值存入的新列
  )
```

```
df_long
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 3
##   gene sample expression
##   <chr> <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 GeneA sample1      10
## 2 GeneA sample2      12
## 3 GeneA sample3       8
## 4 GeneB sample1      20
## 5 GeneB sample2      18
## 6 GeneB sample3      25
## 7 GeneC sample1      15
## 8 GeneC sample2      22
## 9 GeneC sample3      19
```

更复杂的例子：

```
# 列名包含多个信息
df_complex <- tibble(
  id = 1:3,
  ctrl_day1 = c(1, 2, 3),
  ctrl_day2 = c(4, 5, 6),
  treat_day1 = c(7, 8, 9),
  treat_day2 = c(10, 11, 12)
)

df_complex |>
  pivot_longer(
    cols = -id,
    names_to = c("group", "time"),
    names_sep = "_",
    values_to = "value"
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
##       id group time  value
##   <int> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
## 1     1    1 ctrl  day1     1
## 2     2    1 ctrl  day2     4
## 3     3    1 treat day1     7
## 4     4    1 treat day2    10
## 5     5    2 ctrl  day1     2
## 6     6    2 ctrl  day2     5
## 7     7    2 treat day1     8
## 8     8    2 treat day2    11
## 9     9    3 ctrl  day1     3
## 10    10    3 ctrl  day2     6
## 11    11    3 treat day1     9
## 12    12    3 treat day2    12
```

**4.2.2 pivot\_wider()** - 长转宽 将一列拆分为多列，减少行数：

```
# 从长格式转回宽格式
df_long |>
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = sample,      # 从哪列取新的列名
    values_from = expression # 从哪列取值
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##   gene sample1 sample2 sample3
##   <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 GeneA     10     12      8
## 2 GeneB     20     18     25
## 3 GeneC     15     22     19
```

实际应用示例：

```
# 汇总数据通常是长格式
summary_data <- flights |>
  group_by(carrier, month) |>
  summarize(
    avg_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    .groups = "drop"
```



```
) |>
  filter(month <= 3)

summary_data

## # A tibble: 46 x 3
##   carrier month avg_delay
##   <chr>   <int>   <dbl>
## 1 9E         1    16.9
## 2 9E         2    16.5
## 3 9E         3    13.4
## 4 AA         1     6.93
## 5 AA         2     8.28
## 6 AA         3     8.70
## 7 AS         1     7.35
## 8 AS         2     0.722
## 9 AS         3     8.42
## 10 B6        1     9.49
## # i 36 more rows
```

# 转换为宽格式便于查看

```
summary_data |>
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = month,
    values_from = avg_delay,
    names_prefix = "month_"
  )

## # A tibble: 16 x 4
##   carrier month_1 month_2 month_3
##   <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 9E      16.9    16.5    13.4
## 2 AA       6.93     8.28     8.70
## 3 AS       7.35     0.722    8.42
## 4 B6       9.49    13.8    14.2
## 5 DL       3.85     5.54     9.93
## 6 EV      24.2    21.5    26.2
## 7 F9      10      29.8    16.8
## 8 FL       1.97     5.18    17.3
## 9 HA      54.4    17.4     1.16
## 10 MQ       6.49     8.09     7.19
```

```
## 11 00      67      NA      NA
## 12 UA      8.33    7.71    11.7
## 13 US      1.82    0.980    2.72
## 14 VX      1.06    6.61     9.68
## 15 WN      9.14   11.8     15.2
## 16 YV     15.8   10.7     31.9
```

### 4.3 分离与合并

#### 4.3.1 separate() / separate\_wider\_delim() - 拆分行 将一行拆分为多列:

```
# 创建示例数据
df_sep <- tibble(
  id = 1:3,
  date = c("2024-01-15", "2024-02-20", "2024-03-25")
)
```

```
# 使用 separate_wider_delim() 拆分
df_sep |>
  separate_wider_delim(
    cols = date,
    delim = "-",
    names = c("year", "month", "day")
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 4
##       id year month day
##   <int> <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1     1  2024   01    15
## 2     2  2024   02    20
## 3     3  2024   03    25
```

按位置拆分:

```
df_pos <- tibble(
  id = 1:3,
  code = c("AB123", "CD456", "EF789")
)
```

```
df_pos |>
  separate_wider_position(
    cols = code,
```

```
widths = c(letters = 2, numbers = 3)
)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##       id letters numbers
##   <int> <chr>   <chr>
## 1     1 AB      123
## 2     2 CD      456
## 3     3 EF      789
```

#### 4.3.2 unite() - 合并列 将多列合并为一列:

```
df_unite <- tibble(
  year = c(2024, 2024, 2024),
  month = c(1, 2, 3),
  day = c(15, 20, 25)
)
```

```
df_unite |>
  unite(
    col = "date",
    year, month, day,
    sep = "-"
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 1
##   date
##   <chr>
## 1 2024-1-15
## 2 2024-2-20
## 3 2024-3-25
```

#### 4.4 缺失值处理

```
df_na <- tibble(
  x = c(1, 2, NA, 4),
  y = c("a", NA, "c", "d")
)
```

```
# 删除任何列有 NA 的行
df_na |>
```

```
drop_na()
```

#### 4.4.1 drop\_na() - 删除含缺失值的行

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##       x y
##   <dbl> <chr>
## 1     1 a
## 2     4 d
```

```
# 只针对特定列
```

```
df_na |>
  drop_na(x)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##       x y
##   <dbl> <chr>
## 1     1 a
## 2     2 <NA>
## 3     4 d
```

#### 4.4.2 fill() - 填充缺失值 用前一个或后一个值填充 NA:

```
df_fill <- tibble(
  group = c("A", NA, NA, "B", NA, "C"),
  value = 1:6
)
```

```
# 向下填充
```

```
df_fill |>
  fill(group, .direction = "down")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   group value
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 A         1
## 2 A         2
## 3 A         3
## 4 B         4
## 5 B         5
## 6 C         6
```

```
# 向上填充
df_fill |>
  fill(group, .direction = "up")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   group value
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 A         1
## 2 B         2
## 3 B         3
## 4 B         4
## 5 C         5
## 6 C         6
```

```
df_na |>
  replace_na(list(x = 0, y = "missing"))
```

#### 4.4.3 replace\_na() - 替换缺失值

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##       x y
##   <dbl> <chr>
## 1     1 a
## 2     2 missing
## 3     0 c
## 4     4 d
```

### 4.5 嵌套与展开

#### 4.5.1 nest() - 嵌套数据 将数据按组嵌套为列表列:

```
flights_nested <- flights |>
  select(carrier, flight, origin, dest, air_time) |>
  group_by(carrier) |>
  nest()
```

```
flights_nested
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 2
## # Groups:   carrier [16]
##   carrier data
```

```
##      <chr>      <list>
##  1 UA          <tibble [58,665 x 4]>
##  2 AA          <tibble [32,729 x 4]>
##  3 B6          <tibble [54,635 x 4]>
##  4 DL          <tibble [48,110 x 4]>
##  5 EV          <tibble [54,173 x 4]>
##  6 MQ          <tibble [26,397 x 4]>
##  7 US          <tibble [20,536 x 4]>
##  8 WN          <tibble [12,275 x 4]>
##  9 VX          <tibble [5,162 x 4]>
## 10 FL          <tibble [3,260 x 4]>
## 11 AS          <tibble [714 x 4]>
## 12 9E          <tibble [18,460 x 4]>
## 13 F9          <tibble [685 x 4]>
## 14 HA          <tibble [342 x 4]>
## 15 YV          <tibble [601 x 4]>
## 16 00          <tibble [32 x 4]>
```

```
flights_nested |>
  unnest(data) |>
  head(10)
```

#### 4.5.2 unnest() - 展开嵌套

```
## # A tibble: 10 x 5
## # Groups:   carrier [1]
##   carrier flight origin dest  air_time
##   <chr>      <int> <chr>  <chr>    <dbl>
##  1 UA          1545 EWR    IAH      227
##  2 UA          1714 LGA    IAH      227
##  3 UA          1696 EWR    ORD      150
##  4 UA           194 JFK    LAX      345
##  5 UA          1124 EWR    SFO      361
##  6 UA          1187 EWR    LAS      337
##  7 UA          1077 EWR    MIA      157
##  8 UA           303 JFK    SFO      366
##  9 UA           496 LGA    IAH      229
## 10 UA          1665 EWR    LAX      366
```

## 5. dplyr 与 tidyr 结合使用

### 5.1 数据清洗完整流程

假设我们有一个基因表达数据集：

```
# 创建模拟数据
gene_expr <- tibble(
  gene_id = paste0("Gene", 1:5),
  ctrl_rep1 = c(100, 200, 150, NA, 300),
  ctrl_rep2 = c(110, 190, 160, 180, 290),
  treat_rep1 = c(150, 180, 200, 220, 350),
  treat_rep2 = c(140, 175, 210, 215, 340)
)

gene_expr

## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   gene_id ctrl_rep1 ctrl_rep2 treat_rep1 treat_rep2
##   <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Gene1         100         110         150         140
## 2 Gene2         200         190         180         175
## 3 Gene3         150         160         200         210
## 4 Gene4          NA         180         220         215
## 5 Gene5         300         290         350         340
```

完整的清洗和分析流程：

```
gene_expr |>
  # 1. 宽格式转长格式
  pivot_longer(
    cols = -gene_id,
    names_to = "sample",
    values_to = "expression"
  ) |>
  # 2. 拆分样本信息
  separate_wider_delim(
    cols = sample,
    delim = "_",
    names = c("group", "replicate")
  ) |>
  # 3. 删除缺失值
  drop_na() |>
```

```

# 4. 分组汇总
group_by(gene_id, group) |>
summarize(
  mean_expr = mean(expression),
  sd_expr = sd(expression),
  .groups = "drop"
) |>
# 5. 计算 fold change
pivot_wider(
  names_from = group,
  values_from = c(mean_expr, sd_expr)
) |>
mutate(
  fold_change = mean_expr_treat / mean_expr_ctrl,
  log2FC = log2(fold_change)
) |>
# 6. 按 fold change 排序
arrange(desc(abs(log2FC)))

```

```

## # A tibble: 5 x 7
##   gene_id mean_expr_ctrl mean_expr_treat sd_expr_ctrl sd_expr_treat fold_change
##   <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Gene1            105            145            7.07            7.07            1.38
## 2 Gene3            155            205            7.07            7.07            1.32
## 3 Gene4            180            218.          NA              3.54            1.21
## 4 Gene5            295            345            7.07            7.07            1.17
## 5 Gene2            195            178.          7.07            3.54            0.910
## # i 1 more variable: log2FC <dbl>

```

## 5.2 表格连接

dplyr 提供了多种表格连接函数，类似于 SQL 的 JOIN 操作：

```

# 创建示例表
df1 <- tibble(
  id = c(1, 2, 3, 4),
  value1 = c("a", "b", "c", "d")
)

df2 <- tibble(
  id = c(2, 3, 4, 5),

```



```
value2 = c("x", "y", "z", "w")
)
```

# 内连接：只保留两表都有的记录

```
inner_join(df1, df2, by = "id")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##       id value1 value2
##   <dbl> <chr>  <chr>
## 1     2 b      x
## 2     3 c      y
## 3     4 d      z
```

# 左连接：保留左表所有记录

```
left_join(df1, df2, by = "id")
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 3
##       id value1 value2
##   <dbl> <chr>  <chr>
## 1     1 a      <NA>
## 2     2 b      x
## 3     3 c      y
## 4     4 d      z
```

# 右连接：保留右表所有记录

```
right_join(df1, df2, by = "id")
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 3
##       id value1 value2
##   <dbl> <chr>  <chr>
## 1     2 b      x
## 2     3 c      y
## 3     4 d      z
## 4     5 <NA>  w
```

# 全连接：保留所有记录

```
full_join(df1, df2, by = "id")
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 3
##       id value1 value2
##   <dbl> <chr>  <chr>
## 1     1 a      <NA>
## 2     2 b      x
```

```
## 3      3 c      y
## 4      4 d      z
## 5      5 <NA>   w
```

当连接键名称不同时：

```
df3 <- tibble(
  sample_id = c(2, 3, 4, 5),
  value3 = c("p", "q", "r", "s")
)

left_join(df1, df3, by = c("id" = "sample_id"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 3
##       id value1 value3
##   <dbl> <chr> <chr>
## 1     1 a     <NA>
## 2     2 b      p
## 3     3 c      q
## 4     4 d      r
```

## 6. 实战练习

使用 `flights` 数据集完成以下任务：

### 练习 1：数据筛选与排序

找出 2013 年 7 月从 JFK 机场起飞、延误超过 60 分钟的航班，并按延误时间降序排列：

```
flights |>
  filter(
    month == 7,
    origin == "JFK",
    dep_delay > 60
  ) |>
  arrange(desc(dep_delay)) |>
  select(month, day, carrier, flight, dep_delay, dest)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,396 x 6
##   month  day carrier flight dep_delay dest
##   <int> <int> <chr>    <int>    <dbl> <chr>
## 1     7   22 MQ      3075    1005 CVG
## 2     7   10 VX       411     634 LAX
## 3     7    7 VX        23     629 SFO
```

```
## 4      7      6 DL      141      589 SFO
## 5      7     27 EV     5716     536 IAD
## 6      7     28 MQ     3075     486 CVG
## 7      7     10 DL     1643     471 SEA
## 8      7     10 B6      415     453 SFO
## 9      7      7 DL      503     452 SAN
## 10     7     10 VX       27     432 SFO
## # i 1,386 more rows
```

## 练习 2: 分组汇总

计算每个航空公司的平均延误时间和航班总数，并按平均延误时间排序：

```
flights |>
  group_by(carrier) |>
  summarize(
    avg_delay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
    total_flights = n(),
    pct_delayed = mean(dep_delay > 0, na.rm = TRUE) * 100
  ) |>
  arrange(desc(avg_delay))
```

```
## # A tibble: 16 x 4
##   carrier avg_delay total_flights pct_delayed
##   <chr>      <dbl>         <int>      <dbl>
## 1 F9        20.2           685        50
## 2 EV        20.0          54173       45.1
## 3 YV        19.0           601       42.8
## 4 FL        18.7          3260       51.9
## 5 WN        17.7          12275       54.3
## 6 9E        16.7          18460       40.6
## 7 B6        13.0          54635       39.6
## 8 VX        12.9          5162       43.4
## 9 00        12.6           32       31.0
## 10 UA       12.1          58665       47.0
## 11 MQ       10.6          26397       31.9
## 12 DL        9.26         48110       31.9
## 13 AA        8.59          32729       31.7
## 14 AS        5.80           714       31.7
## 15 HA        4.90           342       20.2
## 16 US        3.78          20536       24.0
```

### 练习 3：数据转换

创建一个按月份和航空公司汇总的宽格式表格：

```
flights |>
  group_by(month, carrier) |>
  summarize(n = n(), .groups = "drop") |>
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = carrier,
    values_from = n,
    values_fill = 0
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 17
##   month `9E`  AA  AS  B6  DL  EV  F9  FL  HA  MQ  OO  UA
##   <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int>
## 1     1   1573 2794   62 4427 3690 4171   59 328  31 2271   1 4637
## 2     2   1459 2517   56 4103 3444 3827   49 296  28 2044   0 4346
## 3     3   1627 2787   62 4772 4189 4726   57 316  31 2256   0 4971
## 4     4   1511 2722   60 4517 4092 4561   57 311  30 2211   0 5047
## 5     5   1462 2803   62 4576 4082 4817   58 325  31 2284   0 4960
## 6     6   1437 2757   60 4622 4126 4456   55 252  30 2178   2 4975
## 7     7   1494 2882   62 4984 4251 4641   58 263  31 2261   0 5066
## 8     8   1456 2856   62 4952 4318 4563   55 263  31 2263   4 5124
## 9     9   1540 2614   60 4291 3883 4725   58 255  25 2206  20 4694
## 10    10   1673 2715   62 4361 4093 4908   57 236  21 2228   0 5060
## 11    11   1595 2577   52 4289 3849 4471   61 202  25 2056   5 4854
## 12    12   1633 2705   54 4741 4093 4307   61 213  28 2139   0 4931
## # i 4 more variables: US <int>, VX <int>, WN <int>, YV <int>
```

### 总结

本节介绍了 tidyverse 生态系统中两个最重要的包：

1. **dplyr**: 提供了一套直观的”动词”函数进行数据操作
  - 行操作: `filter()`、`arrange()`、`distinct()`
  - 列操作: `select()`、`mutate()`、`rename()`、`relocate()`
  - 分组汇总: `group_by()`、`summarize()`、`slice_*()`
  - 表格连接: `*_join()` 系列函数
2. **tidyr**: 专注于数据整理和格式转换
  - 长宽转换: `pivot_longer()`、`pivot_wider()`

- 列的分离合并: `separate_*()`、`unite()`
- 缺失值处理: `drop_na()`、`fill()`、`replace_na()`
- 嵌套操作: `nest()`、`unnest()`