

EEEB UN3005/GR5005

Lab - Week 02 - 04 and 06 February 2019

USE YOUR NAME HERE

Data Cleaning

To practice data cleaning, in this week's lab, we'll be using published data on RNA viruses collated by Mark Woolhouse and Liam Brierley. This dataset contains trait information gathered from the scientific literature on 214 RNA viruses that are known to infect humans. See the "Data Records" section of the published paper for information on the variables included in the dataset. I've downloaded the data and converted it to a CSV file for your ease of use. Find the data on either the class CourseWorks page or the class GitHub repository as `Woolhouse_and_Brierley_RNA_virus_database.csv`.

Exercise 1: Data Import

Download the Woolhouse and Brierley data, and import it into R, assigning it to an object named `viruses`. Run `summary()` on this object. You'll get a load of information in return, but this is just to familiarize yourself broadly with the dataset.

```
setwd('D:/Codes/ClassCodes/')
viruses = read.csv('Woolhouse_and_Brierley_RNA_virus_database.csv')
summary(viruses)
```

```
##                               Species                               Genus
## African green monkey simian foamy virus: 1  Flavivirus             : 27
## Aichivirus A                               : 1  Alphavirus              : 21
## Alagoas vesiculovirus                      : 1  Orthobunyavirus: 17
## Alphacoronavirus 1                        : 1  Orthohantavirus: 14
## Andes orthohantavirus                     : 1  Mammarenavirus : 11
## Aroa virus                                : 1  Enterovirus     : 8
## (Other)                                   :208  (Other)         :116
##
##           Family      Envelope      Genome      ICTV.history.URL
## Flaviviridae   :30   Min.    :0.0000  (-)ssRNA:100  Min.    :20160985
## Picornaviridae :23   1st Qu.:1.0000  (+)ssRNA: 91  1st Qu.:20161326
## Togaviridae    :22   Median :1.0000  dsRNA   : 14  Median :20162158
## Rhabdoviridae  :18   Mean    :0.7897  ssRNA-RT: 9   Mean    :20162511
## Peribunyaviridae:17  3rd Qu.:1.0000                      3rd Qu.:20164116
## Hantaviridae   :14   Max.    :1.0000                      Max.    :20165193
## (Other)        :90
```

```

## Discovery.year          Reference..discovery.
## Min.      :1901    Available from external site: 20
## 1st Qu.:1959    13691675          : 5
## Median :1974    19033469          : 3
## Mean    :1975    1124969          : 2
## 3rd Qu.:1995    13504446          : 2
## Max.     :2015    15391667          : 2
##          (Other)          :180
## Serological.detection.only Vector    Inhalation Ingestion Sexual
## N:178          ? : 2    ? : 2    ? : 2    ? : 2
## Y: 36          0 :121    0 :145    0 :179    0:202
##          1 : 90    1 : 47    1 : 24    1: 10
##          1*: 1    1*: 20    1*: 9
##
##
##
## Iatrogenic..inc..blood. Fomites    Broken.Skin Maternal Direct.Contact
## ? : 2          ? : 2    ? : 2    ? : 2    ? : 2
## 0:203          0 :193    0 :187    0:184    0 :144
## 1: 9          1 : 17    1 : 24    1: 28    1 : 53
##          1*: 2    1*: 1          1*: 15
##
##
##
## Reference..Transmission.route.    Ref2..TR.    Transmission.level
## Min.      : 3981          Min.      : 205151    2 :123
## 1st Qu.:15610719          1st Qu.:13333377    3 : 31
## Median :21327768          Median :19033469    4a: 34
## Mean    :19032533          Mean    :18622755    4b: 26
## 3rd Qu.:24128509          3rd Qu.:24508858
## Max.     :28653496          Max.     :28302313
##          NA's      :180
## Person.to.person    Host.range    Human.only Non.human.primate Other.mammals
## ? : 2          broad :161    ? : 6    ? : 6          ? : 6
## 0:121          narrow : 47    0:182    0:147          0: 50
## 1: 91          unknown: 6    1: 26    1: 61          1:158
##
##
##
## Birds    Reptiles Fish    Reference..Host.range.    Ref2..HR.
## ? : 6    ? : 6    ? : 6    Min.      : 3981          Min.      : 1325663
## 0:171    0:201    0:207    1st Qu.:12145673          1st Qu.:15598044
## 1: 37    1: 7    1: 1    Median :19486058          Median :21106767
##          Mean    :17593006          Mean    :18692212

```

```
##          3rd Qu.:22936195      3rd Qu.:23155478
##          Max.    :28653496      Max.    :28549438
##          NA's    :160
```

Exercise 2: Code Translation

For this series of exercises, you'll be given a chunk of code that does some data manipulation in base R. Your goal is to describe what this code is doing (in text below the code) and then translate that data manipulation operation using `dplyr` functions (in the empty code chunks). The `dplyr` solution will hopefully be simpler and more intuitive to you (which is why I'm encouraging you to learn `dplyr`). However, as an R user, you'll also be seeing lots of code written with base R functions, so best to be able to understand the basics of data manipulation with these built-in functions as well.

a)

The codes below are trying to find and output rows (observations) whose `Family` column is `Coronaviridae`.

- Base R code:

```
viruses[viruses$Family == "Coronaviridae", ]
```

```
##          Species          Genus
## 21      Alphacoronavirus 1 Alphacoronavirus
## 22      Human coronavirus 229E Alphacoronavirus
## 23      Human coronavirus NL63 Alphacoronavirus
## 24      Betacoronavirus 1  Betacoronavirus
## 25      Human coronavirus HKU1 Betacoronavirus
## 26      Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus Betacoronavirus
## 27      Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus Betacoronavirus
## 28      Human torovirus      Torovirus
##          Family Envelope  Genome ICTV.history.URL Discovery.year
## 21 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161200      2007
## 22 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161203      1966
## 23 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161204      2004
## 24 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161212      1967
## 25 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161214      2005
## 26 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161215      2012
## 27 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161219      2003
## 28 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161240      1984
##          Reference..discovery. Serological.detection.only Vector Inhalation
## 21          17447647          Y          0          0
## 22          4285768          N          0          1
## 23          15073334          N          0          1
## 24          5231356          N          0          1
```

## 25	15613317	N	0	1
## 26	23075143	N	0	1
## 27	12711465	N	0	1
## 28	6143978	N	0	0
##	Ingestion Sexual Iatrogenic..inc..blood. Fomites Broken.Skin Maternal			
## 21	1* 0	0	0	0
## 22	0 0	0	1	0
## 23	0 0	0	1	0
## 24	0 0	0	1	0
## 25	0 0	0	1	0
## 26	0 0	0	0	0
## 27	0 0	0	0	0
## 28	1 0	0	0	0
##	Direct.Contact Reference..Transmission.route. Ref2..TR.			
## 21	0	22320357	NA	
## 22	0	26556276	NA	
## 23	0	21366416	NA	
## 24	0	28549438	NA	
## 25	0	23161446	NA	
## 26	1	28653496	NA	
## 27	0	15018126	NA	
## 28	0	9426455	NA	
##	Transmission.level Person.to.person Host.range Human.only			
## 21	2	0	broad	0
## 22	4b	1	narrow	1
## 23	4b	1	narrow	1
## 24	4a	1	broad	0
## 25	4b	1	narrow	1
## 26	3	1	broad	0
## 27	4a	1	broad	0
## 28	4b	1	narrow	1
##	Non.human.primate Other.mammals Birds Reptiles Fish			
## 21	0	1	0	0
## 22	0	0	0	0
## 23	0	0	0	0
## 24	0	1	0	0
## 25	0	0	0	0
## 26	0	1	0	0
## 27	0	1	0	0
## 28	0	0	0	0
##	Reference..Host.range. Ref2..HR.			
## 21	22320357 28549438			
## 22	12551991 NA			
## 23	21366416 NA			
## 24	22362949 28549438			

```
## 25          23161446      NA
## 26          28653496      NA
## 27          12939793      NA
## 28          9426455       NA
```

- dplyr equivalent:

```
filter(viruses, Family == 'Coronaviridae')
```

```
##                               Species                Genus
## 1                      Alphacoronavirus 1 Alphacoronavirus
## 2             Human coronavirus 229E Alphacoronavirus
## 3             Human coronavirus NL63 Alphacoronavirus
## 4                      Betacoronavirus 1 Betacoronavirus
## 5             Human coronavirus HKU1 Betacoronavirus
## 6 Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus Betacoronavirus
## 7 Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus Betacoronavirus
## 8                      Human torovirus      Torovirus
##      Family Envelope  Genome ICTV.history.URL Discovery.year
## 1 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161200      2007
## 2 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161203      1966
## 3 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161204      2004
## 4 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161212      1967
## 5 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161214      2005
## 6 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161215      2012
## 7 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161219      2003
## 8 Coronaviridae      1 (+)ssRNA      20161240      1984
##      Reference..discovery. Serological.detection.only Vector Inhalation
## 1          17447647                      Y      0      0
## 2          4285768                      N      0      1
## 3          15073334                      N      0      1
## 4          5231356                      N      0      1
## 5          15613317                      N      0      1
## 6          23075143                      N      0      1
## 7          12711465                      N      0      1
## 8          6143978                      N      0      0
##      Ingestion Sexual Iatrogenic..inc..blood. Fomites Broken.Skin Maternal
## 1          1*      0                      0      0      0      0
## 2          0      0                      0      1      0      0
## 3          0      0                      0      1      0      0
## 4          0      0                      0      1      0      0
## 5          0      0                      0      1      0      0
## 6          0      0                      0      0      0      0
## 7          0      0                      0      0      0      0
## 8          1      0                      0      0      0      0
##      Direct.Contact Reference..Transmission.route. Ref2..TR.
```

```

## 1      0      22320357      NA
## 2      0      26556276      NA
## 3      0      21366416      NA
## 4      0      28549438      NA
## 5      0      23161446      NA
## 6      1      28653496      NA
## 7      0      15018126      NA
## 8      0      9426455      NA
##   Transmission.level Person.to.person Host.range Human.only
## 1      2      0      broad      0
## 2     4b      1     narrow      1
## 3     4b      1     narrow      1
## 4     4a      1     broad      0
## 5     4b      1     narrow      1
## 6      3      1     broad      0
## 7     4a      1     broad      0
## 8     4b      1     narrow      1
##   Non.human.primate Other.mammals Birds Reptiles Fish
## 1      0      1      0      0      0
## 2      0      0      0      0      0
## 3      0      0      0      0      0
## 4      0      1      0      0      0
## 5      0      0      0      0      0
## 6      0      1      0      0      0
## 7      0      1      0      0      0
## 8      0      0      0      0      0
##   Reference..Host.range. Ref2..HR.
## 1      22320357  28549438
## 2      12551991      NA
## 3      21366416      NA
## 4      22362949  28549438
## 5      23161446      NA
## 6      28653496      NA
## 7      12939793      NA
## 8      9426455      NA

```

b)

The codes below are trying to slice the origin dataframe's 1-10 rows and 1, 2, 3, 7 columns, and output the result.

- Base R code:

```
viruses[1:10, c(1, 2, 3, 7)]
```

```

##           Species      Genus      Family
## 1  Chapare mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae

```

```
## 2          Guanarito mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 3          Junín mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 4          Lassa mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 5          Lujo mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 6 Lymphocytic choriomeningitis mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 7          Machupo mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 8          Mobala mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 9          Pichindé mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 10         Sabiá mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
##      Discovery.year
## 1          2008
## 2          1991
## 3          1958
## 4          1970
## 5          2009
## 6          1934
## 7          1964
## 8          1985
## 9          1974
## 10         1994
```

Hint: Look at the dplyr function called `slice()` using `?slice()`.

- dplyr equivalent:

```
select(slice(viruses, 1:10), c(1, 2, 3, 7))
```

```
##              Species          Genus      Family
## 1      Chapare mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 2      Guanarito mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 3      Junín mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 4      Lassa mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 5      Lujo mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 6 Lymphocytic choriomeningitis mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 7      Machupo mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 8      Mobala mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 9      Pichindé mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
## 10     Sabiá mammarenavirus Mammarenavirus Arenaviridae
##      Discovery.year
## 1          2008
## 2          1991
## 3          1958
## 4          1970
## 5          2009
## 6          1934
## 7          1964
```

```
## 8          1985
## 9          1974
## 10         1994
```

c)

The codes below are trying to get rows whose **Envelope** feature equal to 0 and get **Species** column from these rows, and then sort the single column Alphabetically.

- Base R code:

```
sort(viruses$Species[viruses$Envelope == 0])
```

```
## [1] Aichivirus A          Banna virus
## [3] Cardiovirus A          Cardiovirus B
## [5] Colorado tick fever virus Corriparta virus
## [7] Cosavirus A           Cosavirus B
## [9] Cosavirus D           Cosavirus E
## [11] Cosavirus F           Enterovirus A
## [13] Enterovirus B         Enterovirus C
## [15] Enterovirus D         Enterovirus E
## [17] Equine rhinitis A virus Erbovirus A
## [19] Eyach virus           Foot-and-mouth disease virus
## [21] Great Island virus    Hepatovirus A
## [23] Human picobirnavirus  Lebombo virus
## [25] Mamastrovirus 1       Mamastrovirus 6
## [27] Mamastrovirus 8       Mamastrovirus 9
## [29] Mammalian orthoreovirus Nelson Bay orthoreovirus
## [31] Norwalk virus         Orthohepevirus A
## [33] Orungo virus          Parechovirus A
## [35] Parechovirus B        Rhinovirus A
## [37] Rhinovirus B          Rhinovirus C
## [39] Rotavirus A           Rotavirus B
## [41] Rotavirus C           Rotavirus H
## [43] Salivirus A           Sapporo virus
## [45] Vesicular exanthema of swine virus
## 214 Levels: African green monkey simian foamy virus ... Zika virus
```

- dplyr equivalent:

```
viruses %>%
  filter(Envelope == 0) %>%
  arrange(Species) %>%
  select(Species)
```

```
##           Species
## 1    Aichivirus A
## 2    Banna virus
```


## 3	Cardiovirus A
## 4	Cardiovirus B
## 5	Colorado tick fever virus
## 6	Corriparta virus
## 7	Cosavirus A
## 8	Cosavirus B
## 9	Cosavirus D
## 10	Cosavirus E
## 11	Cosavirus F
## 12	Enterovirus A
## 13	Enterovirus B
## 14	Enterovirus C
## 15	Enterovirus D
## 16	Enterovirus E
## 17	Equine rhinitis A virus
## 18	Erbovirus A
## 19	Eyach virus
## 20	Foot-and-mouth disease virus
## 21	Great Island virus
## 22	Hepatovirus A
## 23	Human picobirnavirus
## 24	Lebombo virus
## 25	Mamastrovirus 1
## 26	Mamastrovirus 6
## 27	Mamastrovirus 8
## 28	Mamastrovirus 9
## 29	Mammalian orthoreovirus
## 30	Nelson Bay orthoreovirus
## 31	Norwalk virus
## 32	Orthohepevirus A
## 33	Orungo virus
## 34	Parechovirus A
## 35	Parechovirus B
## 36	Rhinovirus A
## 37	Rhinovirus B
## 38	Rhinovirus C
## 39	Rotavirus A
## 40	Rotavirus B
## 41	Rotavirus C
## 42	Rotavirus H
## 43	Salivirus A
## 44	Sapporo virus
## 45	Vesicular exanthema of swine virus

Exercise 3: Code Annotation

In the following series of exercises, you will be provided with functioning R code of `dplyr` data manipulation pipelines. Your goal is to comment these code blocks line-by-line, describing what each function is doing to create the final output. Please note, if you're not sure how a given line is functioning within the whole code block, this type of code is easily run in successively larger chunks. In other words, start by running the first line, then the first two lines, then the first three lines, etc. in order to see how the output changes. Additionally, reviewing function help files (e.g., `?some_function()`) may shed light on what's happening.

a)

```
viruses %>%  
#Input the viruses dataset using pipeline  
mutate(Envelope_mod = ifelse(Envelope == 1, "enveloped", "not enveloped")) %>%  
#Create a new column named 'Envelope_mod'. If the row's 'Envelope' feature  
#equal 1, assign its 'Envelope_mod' with 'enveloped'. Otherwise,  
#assign with 'not enveloped'.  
filter(Discovery.year >= 1990) %>%  
#Find rows with 'Discovery.year' feature larger than or equal to 1990.  
filter(Transmission.level %in% c("3", "4a", "4b")) %>%  
#Find rows with 'Transmission.level' feature equal to '3' or '4a' or '4b'.  
select(Family, Species, Envelope_mod) %>%  
#Select 'Family', 'Species', 'Envelope_mod' three columns.  
#Sort first by 'Family' column, then, by 'Species' column.  
arrange(Family, Species)
```

##	Family	Species
## 1	Arenaviridae	Guanarito mammarenavirus
## 2	Arenaviridae	Lujo mammarenavirus
## 3	Arenaviridae	Sabiá mammarenavirus
## 4	Astroviridae	Mamastrovirus 6
## 5	Astroviridae	Mamastrovirus 8
## 6	Astroviridae	Mamastrovirus 9
## 7	Coronaviridae	Human coronavirus HKU1
## 8	Coronaviridae	Human coronavirus NL63
## 9	Coronaviridae	Middle East respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus
## 10	Coronaviridae	Severe acute respiratory syndrome-related coronavirus
## 11	Filoviridae	Bundibugyo ebolavirus
## 12	Flaviviridae	Pegivirus A
## 13	Flaviviridae	Usutu virus
## 14	Hantaviridae	Andes orthohantavirus
## 15	Paramyxoviridae	Nipah henipavirus
## 16	Phenuviridae	SFTS phlebovirus
## 17	Picornaviridae	Aichivirus A
## 18	Picornaviridae	Cosavirus A

## 19	Picornaviridae	Cosavirus B
## 20	Picornaviridae	Cosavirus D
## 21	Picornaviridae	Cosavirus E
## 22	Picornaviridae	Cosavirus F
## 23	Picornaviridae	Rhinovirus C
## 24	Picornaviridae	Salivirus A
## 25	Pneumoviridae	Human metapneumovirus
## 26	Reoviridae	Nelson Bay orthoreovirus
## 27	Reoviridae	Rotavirus H
## 28	Retroviridae	Primate T-lymphotropic virus 3
## 29	Rhabdoviridae	Bas-Congo tibrovirus
##	Envelope_mod	
## 1	enveloped	
## 2	enveloped	
## 3	enveloped	
## 4	not enveloped	
## 5	not enveloped	
## 6	not enveloped	
## 7	enveloped	
## 8	enveloped	
## 9	enveloped	
## 10	enveloped	
## 11	enveloped	
## 12	enveloped	
## 13	enveloped	
## 14	enveloped	
## 15	enveloped	
## 16	enveloped	
## 17	not enveloped	
## 18	not enveloped	
## 19	not enveloped	
## 20	not enveloped	
## 21	not enveloped	
## 22	not enveloped	
## 23	not enveloped	
## 24	not enveloped	
## 25	enveloped	
## 26	not enveloped	
## 27	not enveloped	
## 28	enveloped	
## 29	enveloped	

b)

```

viruses %>%
#Input the viruses dataset using pipeline
filter(Discovery.year >= 1990) %>%
#Find rows with 'Discovery.year' larger or equal to 1990
filter(Transmission.level %in% c("3", "4a", "4b")) %>%
#Find rows with 'Transmission.level' feature equal to '3' or '4a' or '4b'.
group_by(Family) %>%
#Classify the dataset into several groups by their 'Family' column.
#Rows with same 'Family' will be in same group.
summarize(
#Create a new dataframe to store data below
  n = n(),
  #Get number of rows of each group.
  n_enveloped = sum(Envelope),
  #Get the sum of 'Envelope' of each group.
  proportion_enveloped = (n_enveloped/n)*100
  #Get the ratio of envelope species to all the species in a group
) %>%
#Sort the summary dataframe by the 'n' column,
#from the largest to the smallest.
arrange(desc(n))

```

```

## # A tibble: 13 x 4
##   Family          n n_enveloped proportion_enveloped
##   <fct>      <int>      <int>          <dbl>
## 1 Picornaviridae    8         0            0
## 2 Coronaviridae    4         4           100
## 3 Arenaviridae     3         3           100
## 4 Astroviridae     3         0            0
## 5 Flaviviridae     2         2           100
## 6 Reoviridae       2         0            0
## 7 Filoviridae      1         1           100
## 8 Hantaviridae     1         1           100
## 9 Paramyxoviridae  1         1           100
## 10 Phenuviridae    1         1           100
## 11 Pneumoviridae   1         1           100
## 12 Retroviridae    1         1           100
## 13 Rhabdoviridae   1         1           100

```

What do you notice about the `proportion_enveloped` column?

Answer: It is either 0% or 100%.

c)

```

#Input the viruses dataset using pipeline
viruses %>%
  #Classify the dataset into several groups by their 'Family' column.
  #Rows with same 'Family' will be in same group.
  group_by(Family) %>%
  #Get a summary dataset. Write it with a column named 'n_envelope_types'
  #whose values are the number of the kinds of 'enveloped'
  #or 'non-enveloped', namely, 1 or 2.
  summarize(n_envelope_types = n_distinct(Envelope)) %>%
  #Sort the summary dataset by decreasing n_envelope_types number.
  arrange(desc(n_envelope_types))

```

```

## # A tibble: 22 x 2
##   Family          n_envelope_types
##   <fct>              <int>
## 1 Arenaviridae           1
## 2 Astroviridae           1
## 3 Bornaviridae           1
## 4 Caliciviridae          1
## 5 Coronaviridae          1
## 6 Filoviridae            1
## 7 Flaviviridae           1
## 8 Hantaviridae           1
## 9 Hepeviridae            1
## 10 Nairoviridae           1
## # ... with 12 more rows

```

What do you learn from this data summary about the number of distinct envelope types per viral family?

Answer: The viruses in one family have the same enveloped feature. That is, either all are enveloped, or all are non-enveloped.

Bonus Exercise: Install **rethinking**

If you have not yet installed the **rethinking** package, now would be a good time to try to do so, using the instructions at <https://github.com/rmcelreath/rethinking>.