Data Manipulaton

Contents

Demonstrating the language of data manipulation in dplyr packages using **dsL** as an example

0.1 Five basic functions in data handling

For a more detailed discussion of basic verbs and operations consult the R-Studio guide or internal vignette

```
vignette("introduction",package="dplyr")
```

The following is a brief demonstration of dplyr syntax using **dsL** dataset as an example. I attach prefix dplyr:: to avoid possible conflicts with plyr package on which ggplot2 package relies. I recommend such practice in all dplyr expressions in sharable publications.

One of the innovations in dplyr is the ability to chain phrases in the data manipulationsentence. The operator %>% (or %.%), accomplishes this, turning x %>% f(y) into f(x, y) .

0.1.1 select()

selects variables into a smaller data set

```
ds<-dsL
dim(ds)
```

```
[1] 134745     60
```

```
ds<- dsL %>%
  dplyr::select(id,year, byear, attend, attendF)
head(ds,13)
```

```
   id year byear attend         attendF
1   1 1997  1981     NA            <NA>
2   1 1998  1981     NA            <NA>
3   1 1999  1981     NA            <NA>
4   1 2000  1981      1           Never
5   1 2001  1981      6 About once/week
6   1 2002  1981      2   Once or Twice
7   1 2003  1981      1           Never
8   1 2004  1981      1           Never
9   1 2005  1981      1           Never
10  1 2006  1981      1           Never
11  1 2007  1981      1           Never
12  1 2008  1981      1           Never
13  1 2009  1981      1           Never
```

```
dim(ds)
```

```
[1] 134745      5
```

0.1.2 filter()

Removes observations that do not meet criteria. The following code selects observation based on the type of sample

```
  sample         sampleF
1      1 Cross-Sectional
2      0      Oversample
```

and only between years 2000 and 2011, as only during those years the outcome of interest attend was recorded.

```
ds<- dsL %>%
  dplyr::filter(sample==1, year %in% c(2000:2011))%>%
  dplyr::select(id, year, attend, attendF)
head(ds,13)
```

```
   id year attend         attendF
1   1 2000      1           Never
2   1 2001      6 About once/week
3   1 2002      2   Once or Twice
4   1 2003      1           Never
5   1 2004      1           Never
6   1 2005      1           Never
7   1 2006      1           Never
8   1 2007      1           Never
9   1 2008      1           Never
10  1 2009      1           Never
11  1 2010      1           Never
12  1 2011      1           Never
13  2 2000      2   Once or Twice
```

0.1.3 arrange()

Sorts observations

```
ds<- dsL %>%
  dplyr::filter(sample==1, year %in% c(2000:2011)) %>%
  dplyr::select(id, year, attend) %>%
  dplyr::arrange(year, desc(id))
head(ds,13)
```

```
     id year attend
1  9022 2000      1
2  9021 2000      2
3  9020 2000      2
4  9018 2000      4
5  9017 2000      6
6  9012 2000      5
7  9011 2000      6
8  9010 2000      1
9  9009 2000      2
10 9008 2000      6
11 8992 2000     NA
12 8991 2000      3
13 8987 2000      6
```

```
ds<- dplyr::arrange(ds, id, year)
head(ds, 13)
```

```
   id year attend
1   1 2000      1
2   1 2001      6
3   1 2002      2
4   1 2003      1
5   1 2004      1
6   1 2005      1
7   1 2006      1
8   1 2007      1
9   1 2008      1
10  1 2009      1
11  1 2010      1
12  1 2011      1
13  2 2000      2
```

0.1.4 mutate()

Creates additional variables from the values of existing.

```
ds<- dsL %>%
  dplyr::filter(sample==1, year %in% c(2000:2011)) %>%
  dplyr::select(id, byear, year, attend) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(age = year-byear,
                timec = year-2000,
```

```
                linear= timec,
                quadratic= linear^2,
                cubic= linear^3)
head(ds,13)
```

```
   id byear year attend age timec linear quadratic cubic
1   1  1981 2000      1  19     0      0         0     0
2   1  1981 2001      6  20     1      1         1     1
3   1  1981 2002      2  21     2      2         4     8
4   1  1981 2003      1  22     3      3         9    27
5   1  1981 2004      1  23     4      4        16    64
6   1  1981 2005      1  24     5      5        25   125
7   1  1981 2006      1  25     6      6        36   216
8   1  1981 2007      1  26     7      7        49   343
9   1  1981 2008      1  27     8      8        64   512
10  1  1981 2009      1  28     9      9        81   729
11  1  1981 2010      1  29    10     10       100  1000
12  1  1981 2011      1  30    11     11       121  1331
13  2  1982 2000      2  18     0      0         0     0
```

0.1.5 summarize()

collapses data into a single value computed according to the aggregate functions.

```
require(dplyr)
ds<- dsL %>%
  dplyr::filter(sample==1) %>%
  dplyr::summarize(N= n_distinct(id))
ds
```

```
     N
1 6747
```

Other functions one could use with summarize() include:

From base

- min()
- max()
- mean()
- sum()
- sd()
- median()
- IQR()

Native to dplyr

- n() - number of observations in the current group
- n_distinct(x) - count the number of unique values in x.
- first(x) - similar to x[1] + control over NA
- last(x) - similar to x[length(x)] + control over NA
- nth(x, n) - similar to x[n] + control over NA

0.2 Grouping and Combining

The function group_by() is used to identify groups in split-apply-combine (SAC) procedure: it splits the initial data into smaller datasets (according to all possible interactions between the levels of supplied variables). It is these smaller datasets that summarize() will individually collapse into a single computed value according to its formula.

```
ds<- dsL %>%
  dplyr::filter(sample==1, year %in% c(2000:2011)) %>%
  dplyr::select(id, year, attendF) %>%
  dplyr::group_by(year,attendF) %>%
  dplyr::summarise(count = n()) %>%
  dplyr::mutate(total = sum(count),
                percent= count/total)
head(ds,10)
```

```
Source: local data frame [10 x 5]
Groups: year

   year              attendF count total  percent
1  2000                Never  1580  6747 0.234178
2  2000        Once or Twice  1304  6747 0.193271
3  2000 Less than once/month   775  6747 0.114866
4  2000     About once/month   362  6747 0.053653
5  2000    About twice/month   393  6747 0.058248
6  2000      About once/week  1101  6747 0.163184
7  2000   Several times/week   463  6747 0.068623
8  2000             Everyday    36  6747 0.005336
9  2000                   NA   733  6747 0.108641
10 2001                Never  1626  6747 0.240996
```

To verify :

```
dplyr::summarize( filter(ds, year==2000), should.be.one=sum(percent))
```

```
Source: local data frame [1 x 2]

  year should.be.one
1 2000             1
```

0.3 Base subsetting

Generally, we can compose any desired dataset by using matrix calls. The general formula is of the form: **ds**[*rowCond* , *colCond*], where **ds** is a dataframe, and *rowCond* and *colCond* are conditions for including rows and columns of the new dataset, respectively. One can also call a variable by attaching $ followed variable name to the name of the dataset: **ds**$*variableName*.

```
ds<-dsL[dsL$year %in% c(2000:2011),c('id',"byear","year","agemon","attendF","ageyearF")]
print(ds[ds$id==1,])
```

```
   id byear year agemon         attendF ageyearF
4   1  1981 2000    231           Never       19
5   1  1981 2001    243 About once/week       20
6   1  1981 2002    256   Once or Twice       21
7   1  1981 2003    266           Never       22
8   1  1981 2004    279           Never       23
9   1  1981 2005    290           Never       24
10  1  1981 2006    302           Never       25
11  1  1981 2007    313           Never       26
12  1  1981 2008    325           Never       27
13  1  1981 2009    337           Never       28
14  1  1981 2010    350           Never       29
15  1  1981 2011    360           Never       29
```

The following is a list of operatiors that can be used in these calls.

basic math operators: +, -, *, /, %%, ^

math functions: abs, acos, acosh, asin, asinh, atan, atan2, atanh, ceiling, cos, cosh, cot, coth, exp, floor, log, log10, round, sign, sin, sinh, sqrt, tan, tanh

logical comparisons: <, <=, !=, >=, >, ==, %in%

boolean operations: &, &&, |, ||, !, xor

basic aggregations: mean, sum, min, max, sd, var

dplyr can translate all of these into SQL. For more of on dplyr and SQL compatibility consult another built-in vignette

```
vignette("database",package="dplyr")
```

0.4 Base Reference

The following unary and binary operators are defined for base. They are listed in precedence groups, from highest to lowest.

- :: ::: - access variables in a namespace
- $ @ - component / slot extraction
- [[[- indexing
- ^ - exponentiation (right to left)
- - + - unary minus and plus

- : - sequence operator
- %any% - special operators (including %% and %/%)
- * / - multiply, divide
- + - - (binary) add, subtract
- < > <= >= == != - ordering and comparison
- ! - negation
- & && - and
- | || - or
- ~ - as in formulae
- -> ->> - rightwards assignment
- <- <<- - assignment (right to left)
- = - assignment (right to left)
- ? - help (unary and binary)

0.5 Read more

in ./Models/Descriptives:

- Metrics - how values of items are labeled
- Descriptives - basic stats of various items
- Attendance - focus on church attendence over time
- Databox

See also

- Deriving Data from NLYS97 extract
- Data Manipulation Guide