

Data Wrangling with dplyr

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```
# Load the cehd data
> cehd = read.csv("~/Documents/EPsy-8261/data/cehd.csv")
```

```
> head(cehd)
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Carlson, Stephanie M	Professor	ICD	2007	9.341547	131077.8
2	Cicchetti, Dante	Professor	ICD	2005	11.219713	320546.2
3	Gunnar, Megan Rosamond	Professor	ICD	1979	36.922656	200299.6
4	Maratsos, Michael P	Professor	ICD	1971	44.922656	103763.4
5	Masten, Ann S	Professor	ICD	1982	33.746749	176080.6
6	Mazzocco, Michele M	Professor	ICD	2012	4.531143	157351.4

```
> tail(cehd)
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
161	Reinardy, James Robert	Associate Professor	SSW	1993	23.006160	111499.25
162	Renner, Lynette Michelle	Associate Professor	SSW	2013	2.978782	84164.53
163	Shannon, Patricia Jean	Associate Professor	SSW	2009	7.463381	74227.44
164	VeLure Roholt, Ross R	Associate Professor	SSW	1996	19.997262	79018.94
165	Johnston-Goodstar, Caterina Marie	Assistant Professor	SSW	2009	6.965092	68983.47
166	Krentzman, Amy Ruth	Assistant Professor	SSW	2013	3.066393	73207.94

```
> summary(cehd)
```

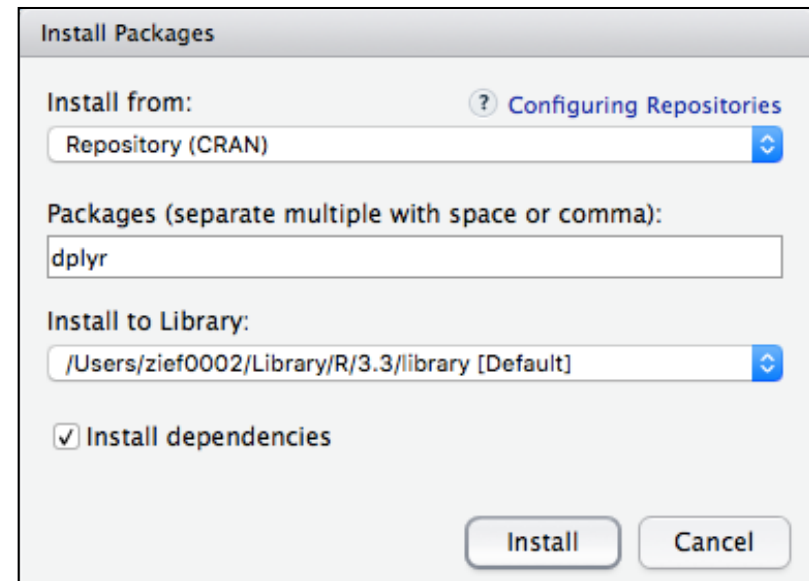
	name	title	department	hire_year
Albrecht,Lisa D	: 1	Assistant Professor:23	EPSY :33	Min. :1968
Alexander,Nicola	: 1	Associate Professor:72	C&I :28	1st Qu.:1989
Anderson,Melissa Susan	: 1	Professor :71	OLPD :26	Median :2000
Ardichvili,Alexandre Archie:	1		SSW :21	Mean :1998
Arendale,David Ray	: 1		FSoS :16	3rd Qu.:2007
Asher,Nina	: 1		ICD :15	Max. :2015
(Other)	:160		(Other):27	

years_at_u	annual_pay
Min. : 0.9665	Min. : 60750
1st Qu.: 8.9774	1st Qu.: 78266
Median :15.9726	Median : 87939
Mean :17.9151	Mean : 99119
3rd Qu.:26.8481	3rd Qu.:110052
Max. :48.0055	Max. :320546

Install and load the **dplyr** Package

Using the RStudio GUI...

- ▶ Click the **Packages** tab.
- ▶ Click **Install Packages**.
- ▶ Enter *dplyr* in the text box.
- ▶ Click **Install**.



...or directly from the R command line...

```
> install.packages("dplyr", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
# After installing the package, load the dplyr library  
> library(dplyr)
```

Understanding the Basic Syntax

We start with the data frame we want to wrangle

The `%>%` is called the pipe operator, and it pipes the output from the left side of the pipe operator into the function on the right-side of the operator.

```
> cehd %>%  
  filter(department == "EPSY") %>%  
  select(name, department, annual_pay)
```

The functions, in this case `filter()` and `select()` are dplyr functions that can be used to wrangle our data

Common dplyr Functions

Here are some common operations that we want to use with data to “wrangle” it into shape and the corresponding **dplyr** functions.

- Select a subset of rows from a data frame. Use the `filter()` function.
- Select a subset of columns from a data frame. Use the `select()` function.
- Add new columns that are functions of existing columns. Use the `mutate()` function.
- Sort and re-order data in a data frame. Use the `arrange()` function.
- Compute summaries of a data frame. Use the `summarize()` function.
- Group the data to carry out computations for each group. Use the `group_by()` function.

Select a Subset of Rows

To select a subset of rows, we will use the `filter()` function. The argument(s) for this function are expressions that filter the data frame.

```
> cehd %>% filter(department == "EPSY")
```

The `data=` argument indicates the source data frame.

The `aes=` argument sets the aesthetic mapping(s).

Here we are selecting only the rows where the department **is equal to** (`==`) the string "EPSY". In other words, we are selecting the faculty from the Educational Psychology department.

```
> cehd %>% filter(department == "EPSY")
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Bart,William M	Professor	EPSY	1969	46.9212868	83305.00
2	Christ,Theodore J	Professor	EPSY	2005	10.9705681	152850.00
3	Christenson,Sandra Lee	Professor	EPSY	1984	31.9616701	124107.00
4	Davison,Mark L	Professor	EPSY	1974	41.9219712	120906.00
5	Garfield,Joan B	Professor	EPSY	1980	35.9206023	105635.40
6	Harwell,Michael Riggs	Professor	EPSY	2000	15.9726215	101458.00
7	Hupp,Susan Candis	Professor	EPSY	1985	30.7542779	112610.00
8	Jitendra,Asha Kiron	Professor	EPSY	2008	8.6132786	143463.00
9	Lawrenz,Frances P	Professor	EPSY	1986	29.9630390	163920.00
10	McComas,Jennifer	Professor	EPSY	1999	16.9691992	95822.00
11	McConnell,Scott R	Professor	EPSY	1986	30.0068446	124529.00
12	McMaster,Kristen	Professor	EPSY	2002	13.9794661	99998.00
13	Rodriguez,Michael Clifford	Professor	EPSY	1999	16.9691992	93833.00
14	Skovholt,Thomas M	Professor	EPSY	1977	38.9212868	78863.46
15	Symons,Frank J	Professor	EPSY	2000	16.1834360	118099.30
16	Tennyson,Robert D	Professor	EPSY	1974	41.9630390	86221.00
17	Yussen,Steve	Professor	EPSY	1998	18.0041068	173367.48
18	Coddington,Robin Susan	Associate Professor	EPSY	2015	0.9664613	90000.00
19	Cook,Clayton Ray	Associate Professor	EPSY	2015	0.9664613	87000.00
20	Davenport Jr,Ernest C	Associate Professor	EPSY	1986	29.9219712	69057.00
21	Delmas,Robert Claude	Associate Professor	EPSY	1992	24.1314168	81992.00
22	Kendeou,Panayiota Andrea	Associate Professor	EPSY	2002	14.4887064	87500.00
23	Rose,Susan	Associate Professor	EPSY	1983	33.0075291	94967.73
24	Sullivan,Amanda Louise	Associate Professor	EPSY	2011	5.4592745	94070.00
25	Turner,Sherri L	Associate Professor	EPSY	2000	15.9726215	71859.12
26	Varma,Keisha	Associate Professor	EPSY	2008	7.9808350	76413.00
27	Varma,Sashank	Associate Professor	EPSY	2008	7.9808350	81592.00
28	Vukovic,Rose Kathy	Associate Professor	EPSY	2014	2.2450376	85850.00
29	Fleury,Veronica Pamparo	Assistant Professor	EPSY	2014	2.2888433	70350.00
30	Johnson,LeAnne Denise	Assistant Professor	EPSY	1999	16.9691992	70965.00
31	Kohli,Nidhi	Assistant Professor	EPSY	2012	3.9753593	70707.00
32	Miller,Faith Gwynneth	Assistant Professor	EPSY	2014	2.2888433	70350.00
33	Wolff,Jason James	Assistant Professor	EPSY	2005	10.9705681	73850.00

Note the output is just printed to the screen. If you want to keep the filtered data or operate on it further, you need to write the output into an object.

```
> epsy = cehd %>% filter(department == "EPSY")
```

```
> head(epsy)
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Bart,William M	Professor	EPSY	1969	46.9212868	83305.00
2	Christ,Theodore J	Professor	EPSY	2005	10.9705681	152850.00
3	Christenson,Sandra Lee	Professor	EPSY	1984	31.9616701	124107.00
4	Davison,Mark L	Professor	EPSY	1974	41.9219712	120906.00
5	Garfield,Joan B	Professor	EPSY	1980	35.9206023	105635.40
6	Harwell,Michael Riggs	Professor	EPSY	2000	15.9726215	101458.00

```
> mean(epsy$annual_pay)
```

```
[1] 98651.83
```

Your Turn

Find the average annual pay for Associate Professors.

```
> assoc = cehd %>% filter(title == "Associate Professor")  
> mean(assoc$annual_pay)  
[1] 84348.52
```

You can filter on multiple attributes by adding additional arguments.

```
> epsy_assoc = cehd %>%  
  filter(department == "EPSY", title == "Associate Professor")  
  
> epsy_assoc
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Coddington, Robin Susan	Associate Professor	EPSY	2015	0.9664613	90000.00
2	Cook, Clayton Ray	Associate Professor	EPSY	2015	0.9664613	87000.00
3	Davenport Jr, Ernest C	Associate Professor	EPSY	1986	29.9219712	69057.00
4	Delmas, Robert Claude	Associate Professor	EPSY	1992	24.1314168	81992.00
5	Kendeou, Panayiota Andrea	Associate Professor	EPSY	2002	14.4887064	87500.00
6	Rose, Susan	Associate Professor	EPSY	1983	33.0075291	94967.73
7	Sullivan, Amanda Louise	Associate Professor	EPSY	2011	5.4592745	94070.00
8	Turner, Sherri L	Associate Professor	EPSY	2000	15.9726215	71859.12
9	Varma, Keisha	Associate Professor	EPSY	2008	7.9808350	76413.00
10	Varma, Sashank	Associate Professor	EPSY	2008	7.9808350	81592.00
11	Vukovic, Rose Kathy	Associate Professor	EPSY	2014	2.2450376	85850.00

```
> mean(epsy_assoc$annual_pay)  
[1] 83663.71
```

Linking Expressions: AND and OR

When we include multiple expressions in the `filter()` function, they are linked using the AND (&) operator. This means that both expressions have to evaluate as TRUE to be included.

```
> cehd %>% filter(department == "EPSY" & title == "Associate Professor")
```

We can also `filter()` using the OR (|) operator. This means that if either expression evaluates as TRUE it is included.

```
> cehd %>% filter(department == "EPSY" | title == "Associate Professor")
```

```
> cehd %>% filter(department == "EPSY" | title == "Associate Professor")
```

		name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1		Karatekin,Canan	Associate Professor	ICD	1998	17.9274470	68732.93
2		Koenig,Melissa	Associate Professor	ICD	2007	8.9774127	88926.60
3		Bequette,James W	Associate Professor	C&I	2005	10.9897331	76758.99
4		Chhuon,Vichet	Associate Professor	C&I	2009	6.9650924	79740.00
5	Covington	Clarkson,Lesa Maria	Associate Professor	C&I	1998	18.1957563	74955.93
6		Cramer,Kathleen Ann	Associate Professor	C&I	2001	15.6002738	82254.40
	
90		Merighi,Joseph Richard	Associate Professor	SSW	2013	2.9787817	82537.40
91		Reinardy,James Robert	Associate Professor	SSW	1993	23.0061602	111499.25
92		Renner,Lynette Michelle	Associate Professor	SSW	2013	2.9787817	84164.53
93		Shannon,Patricia Jean	Associate Professor	SSW	2009	7.4633812	74227.44
94		VeLure Roholt,Ross R	Associate Professor	SSW	1996	19.9972622	79018.94

Here to be selected the faculty member
needs to be from the Educational
Psychology department...OR..be an
associate professor.

Your Turn

Select only the associate professors
from C&I and Educational
Psychology.

Here the key is to filter on title, then use another filter to select those associate professors from EPSY and C&I

```
> cehd %>%
  filter(title == "Associate Professor") %>%
  filter(department == "EPSY" | department == "C&I")
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Bequette,James W	Associate Professor	C&I	2005	10.9897331	76758.99
2	Chhuon,Vichet	Associate Professor	C&I	2009	6.9650924	79740.00
3	Covington Clarkson,Lesa Maria	Associate Professor	C&I	1998	18.1957563	74955.93
4	Cramer,Kathleen Ann	Associate Professor	C&I	2001	15.6002738	82254.40
5	Dahal,Bhaskar Raj	Associate Professor	C&I	2004	11.9671458	76190.36
6	Finley,Fred N	Associate Professor	C&I	1985	30.9623546	82004.91
7	Helman,Lori A	Associate Professor	C&I	2004	11.9671458	79659.57
8	Hermes,Mary Rose	Associate Professor	C&I	2000	15.9726215	80315.20
9	Lensmire,Timothy	Associate Professor	C&I	2001	15.0910335	85221.78
10	Mayo Jr,James B	Associate Professor	C&I	2005	10.9705681	77480.13
11	Miller,Charles Devaughn	Associate Professor	C&I	2003	12.9828884	79697.48
12	Ngo,Bic	Associate Professor	C&I	2004	11.9671458	83207.84
13	Oziewicz,Marek Cezary	Associate Professor	C&I	2013	3.0280630	98348.75
14	Sato,Mistilina	Associate Professor	C&I	2005	11.0472279	78253.79
15	Scharber,Cassandra Marie	Associate Professor	C&I	2002	14.1656400	80001.20
16	Tedick,Diane Jane	Associate Professor	C&I	1990	25.9630390	85490.56
17	Vagle,Mark D	Associate Professor	C&I	2002	13.9794661	78105.25
18	Codding,Robin Susan	Associate Professor	EPSY	2015	0.9664613	90000.00
19	Cook,Clayton Ray	Associate Professor	EPSY	2015	0.9664613	87000.00
20	Davenport Jr,Ernest C	Associate Professor	EPSY	1986	29.9219712	69057.00
21	Delmas,Robert Claude	Associate Professor	EPSY	1992	24.1314168	81992.00
22	Kendeou,Panayiota Andrea	Associate Professor	EPSY	2002	14.4887064	87500.00
23	Rose,Susan	Associate Professor	EPSY	1983	33.0075291	94967.73
24	Sullivan,Amanda Louise	Associate Professor	EPSY	2011	5.4592745	94070.00
25	Turner,Sherri L	Associate Professor	EPSY	2000	15.9726215	71859.12
26	Varma,Keisha	Associate Professor	EPSY	2008	7.9808350	76413.00
27	Varma,Sashank	Associate Professor	EPSY	2008	7.9808350	81592.00
28	Vukovic,Rose Kathy	Associate Professor	EPSY	2014	2.2450376	85850.00

Select a Subset of Columns

To select a subset of columns, we will use the `select()` function. The argument(s) for this function are column names of the data frame that you want to select.

```
> cehd %>% select(name, department, annual_pay)
```

	name	department	annual_pay
1	Carlson,Stephanie M	ICD	131077.80
2	Cicchetti,Dante	ICD	320546.18
3	Gunnar,Megan Rosamond	ICD	200299.60
4	Maratsos,Michael P	ICD	103763.40
5	Masten,Ann S	ICD	176080.58
6	Mazzocco,Michele M	ICD	157351.35

You can rename a column by naming it in the `select()` function. Here we rename *department* to *dept*.

```
> cehd %>% select(name, dept = department, annual_pay)
```

	name	dept	annual_pay
1	Carlson,Stephanie M	ICD	131077.80
2	Cicchetti,Dante	ICD	320546.18
3	Gunnar,Megan Rosamond	ICD	200299.60
4	Maratsos,Michael P	ICD	103763.40
5	Masten,Ann S	ICD	176080.58
6	Mazzocco,Michele M	ICD	157351.35

There are a number of helper functions you can use within `select()`. For example, `starts_with()`, `ends_with()`, and `contains()`. These let you quickly match larger blocks of variables that meet some criterion.

```
> cehd %>% select(ends_with("e"))
```

	name	title
1	Carlson, Stephanie M	Professor
2	Cicchetti, Dante	Professor
3	Gunnar, Megan Rosamond	Professor
4	Maratsos, Michael P	Professor
5	Masten, Ann S	Professor
6	Mazzocco, Michele M	Professor

Create New Columns

To create new columns, we will use the `mutate()` function.

```
> cehd %>%  
  select(name, department, annual_pay) %>%  
  mutate(pay2 = annual_pay / 100000)
```

	name	department	annual_pay	pay2
1	Carlson,Stephanie M	ICD	131077.80	1.3107780
2	Cicchetti,Dante	ICD	320546.18	3.2054618
3	Gunnar,Megan Rosamond	ICD	200299.60	2.0029960
4	Maratsos,Michael P	ICD	103763.40	1.0376340
5	Masten,Ann S	ICD	176080.58	1.7608058
6	Mazzocco,Michele M	ICD	157351.35	1.5735135

Create multiple columns by including each new column as an argument in the `mutate()` function.

```
> cehd %>%  
  select(name, department, annual_pay) %>%  
  mutate(  
    pay2 = annual_pay / 100000,  
    lastname = gsub(pattern = ",.*$", replace = "", x = as.character(name))  
  )
```

	name	department	annual_pay	pay2	lastname
1	Carlson,Stephanie M	ICD	131077.80	1.3107780	Carlson
2	Cicchetti,Dante	ICD	320546.18	3.2054618	Cicchetti
3	Gunnar,Megan Rosamond	ICD	200299.60	2.0029960	Gunnar
4	Maratsos,Michael P	ICD	103763.40	1.0376340	Maratsos
5	Masten,Ann S	ICD	176080.58	1.7608058	Masten
6	Mazzocco,Michele M	ICD	157351.35	1.5735135	Mazzocco

Don't worry about the syntax in the `gsub()` function. Here I am just illustrating how to create a two new variables using `mutate()`.

Arrange

The `arrange()` function sorts the data within a data frame. The data is ordered based on the column name provided in the argument(s).

```
> cehd %>% arrange(department)
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Asher,Nina	Professor	C&I	2011	5.2867899	112774.43
2	Avery,Patricia Grant	Professor	C&I	1987	28.9226557	94814.76
3	Bigelow,Martha	Professor	C&I	2000	16.0574949	87619.40
4	Doering,Aaron H	Professor	C&I	2000	16.5968515	110000.00
5	King,Kendall	Professor	C&I	2008	7.9808350	110068.68
6	O'Brien,David	Professor	C&I	2001	14.9760438	112927.09
162	Renner,Lynette Michelle	Associate Professor	SSW	2013	2.9787817	84164.53
163	Shannon,Patricia Jean	Associate Professor	SSW	2009	7.4633812	74227.44
164	VeLure Roholt,Ross R	Associate Professor	SSW	1996	19.9972622	79018.94
165	Johnston-Goodstar,Caterina Marie	Assistant Professor	SSW	2009	6.9650924	68983.47
166	Krentzman,Amy Ruth	Assistant Professor	SSW	2013	3.0663929	73207.94

Multiple arguments sort first by the first argument, and then by the subsequent arguments.

```
> cehd %>% arrange(department, title, hire_year)
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Brown,Julie Catherine	Assistant Professor	C&I	2014	1.9822040	68680.00
2	Chen,Bodong	Assistant Professor	C&I	2014	1.9822040	68680.00
3	Baldinger,Erin Elizabeth	Assistant Professor	C&I	2015	0.9664613	70000.00
4	Finley,Fred N	Associate Professor	C&I	1985	30.9623546	82004.91
5	Tedick,Diane Jane	Associate Professor	C&I	1990	25.9630390	85490.56
162	Umbreit,Mark S	Professor	SSW	1990	26.6283368	94570.74
163	Williams,Oliver Joseph	Professor	SSW	1990	26.6283368	103237.91
164	Gibson,Priscilla A	Professor	SSW	1999	17.1608487	93775.65
165	Lightfoot,Elizabeth Bradford	Professor	SSW	1999	17.6208077	97634.10
166	Haight,Wendy	Professor	SSW	2011	5.1635866	113108.47

Use the `desc()` function to order a column in descending order:

```
> cehd %>% arrange(department, desc(hire_year))
```

	name	title	department	hire_year	years_at_u	annual_pay
1	Baldinger,Erin Elizabeth	Assistant Professor	C&I	2015	0.9664613	70000.00
2	Brown,Julie Catherine	Assistant Professor	C&I	2014	1.9822040	68680.00
3	Chen,Bodong	Assistant Professor	C&I	2014	1.9822040	68680.00
4	Oziewicz,Marek Cezary	Associate Professor	C&I	2013	3.0280630	98348.75
5	Asher,Nina	Professor	C&I	2011	5.2867899	112774.43
162	Albrecht,Lisa D	Associate Professor	SSW	1985	31.0910335	82720.04
163	Gilgun,Jane F	Professor	SSW	1984	31.9206023	90686.02
164	Jones,Linda E	Associate Professor	SSW	1984	31.9206023	60749.70
165	Baizerman,Michael L	Professor	SSW	1972	44.2984257	103682.22
166	Hollister Jr,Clifton D	Professor	SSW	1971	44.9637235	130563.57

Summarizing

The `summarize()` function is used to compute summaries of data. It collapses a data frame to a single row.

```
> cehd %>% summarize(M = mean(annual_pay))  
  
      M  
1 99119.28
```

The output is a single row data frame with a column called *M*.

Multiple summaries can be computed by providing more than one argument to the `summarize()` function. The output is still a single row data frame, but now there will be multiple columns, one for each summary computation.

```
> cehd %>%  
  summarize(  
    M = mean(annual_pay),  
    SD = sd(annual_pay)  
  )  
  
      M      SD  
1 99119.28 33290.92
```


The `group_by()` function groups the data by a specified variable. By itself, it does nothing, but it is powerful when the grouped output is chained to other functions, such as `summarize()`.

```
> cehd %>%  
  group_by(department) %>%  
  summarize(  
    M = mean(annual_pay),  
    SD = sd(annual_pay)  
  )
```

	department <fctr>	M <dbl>	SD <dbl>
1	C&I	86034.97	13326.12
2	EPSY	98651.83	27950.81
3	FSoS	103826.84	38747.02
4	ICD	139797.10	63581.37
5	KIN	104592.61	30561.69
6	OLPD	97434.24	27747.55
7	PSTL	87613.54	16301.95
8	SSW	90217.28	16617.31

The output from `summarize` now has multiple rows, one for each level of the grouping variable. It computes the two summaries for each of those groups and outputs this in a data frame. It also includes a column for the grouping level.

Here we group by department, compute the mean salary, the standard deviation of the salaries and the departmental count. Then we use the mutate() function to compute the upper and lower limits for the 95% CI (using the formula for the SEM).

```
> dept_summaries = cehd %>%  
  group_by(department) %>%  
  summarize(  
    M = mean(annual_pay),  
    SD = sd(annual_pay),  
    n = n()  
  ) %>%  
  mutate(  
    lower_limit = M - 2 * SD / sqrt(n),  
    upper_limit = M + 2 * SD / sqrt(n)  
  )
```

```
> dept_summaries
```

	department	M	SD	n	lower_limit	upper_limit
	<fctr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	C&I	86034.97	13326.12	28	80998.17	91071.77
2	EPSY	98651.83	27950.81	33	88920.61	108383.05
3	FSoS	103826.84	38747.02	16	84453.33	123200.35
4	ICD	139797.10	63581.37	15	106963.82	172630.38
5	KIN	104592.61	30561.69	14	88256.70	120928.53
6	OLPD	97434.24	27747.55	26	86550.75	108317.72
7	PSTL	87613.54	16301.95	13	78570.84	96656.23
8	SSW	90217.28	16617.31	21	82964.89	97469.67

Since the output of any dplyr call is a data frame, we can use this in a ggplot. Typically one would save the output from dplyr into an object and then call that in the ggplot syntax.

```
> library(ggplot2)

> ggplot(data = dept_summaries, aes(x = department, y = M)) +
  geom_segment(aes(x = department, xend = department,
                  y = lower_limit, yend = upper_limit)) +
  geom_line(aes(group = 1), linetype = "dotted") +
  geom_point() +
  theme_bw() +
  xlab("") +
  ylab("Average Base Salary")
```

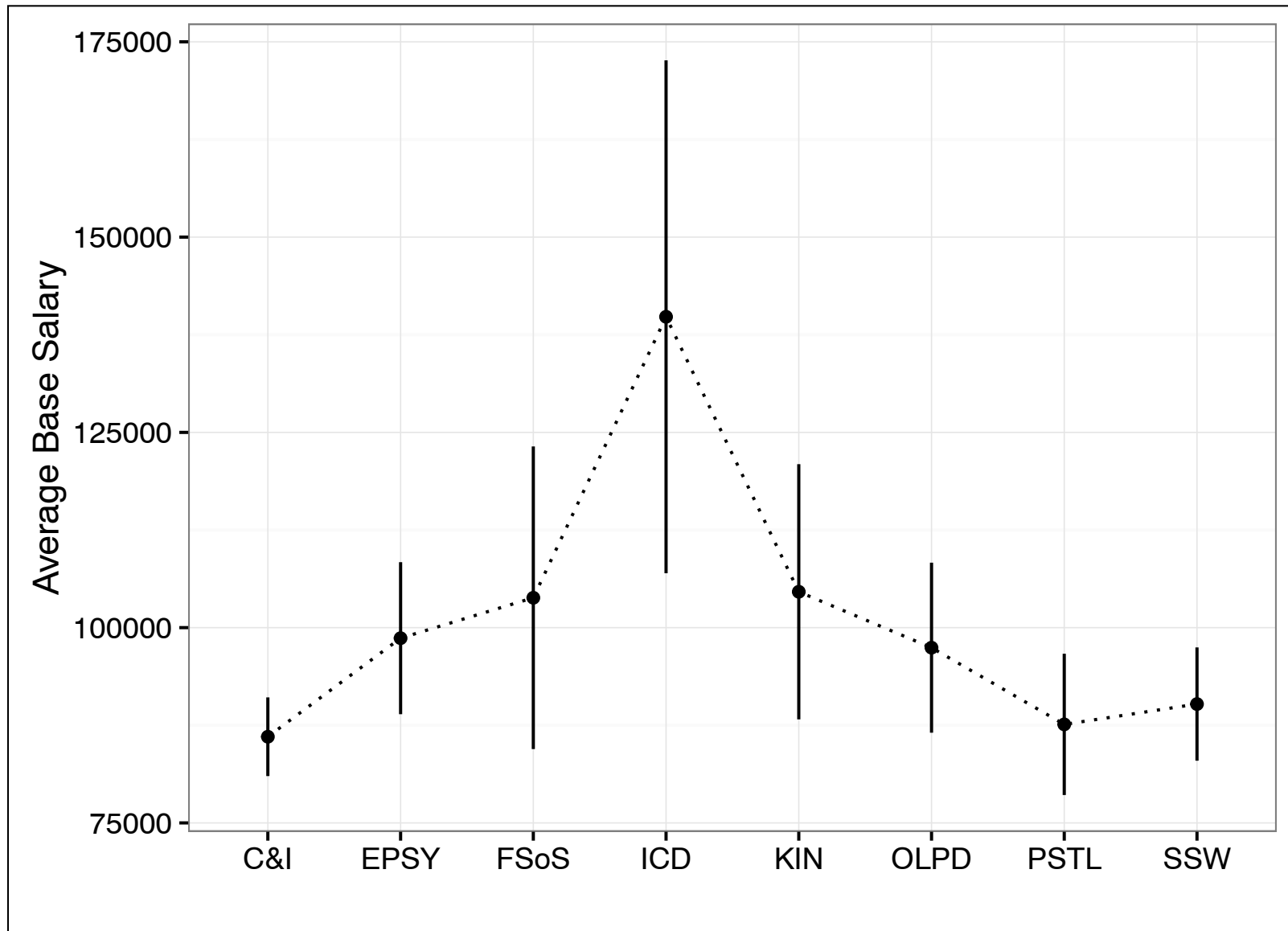


Figure 1. Average base salary for faculty in CEHD by department. The 95% CI for the mean is also included.

dplyr Resources

- **dplyr Cheatsheet:** A one-page (front and back) cheatsheet of dplyr syntax with pictures <https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/data-wrangling-cheatsheet.pdf>
- **Introduction to dplyr:** Web-based tutorial with examples <https://cran.rstudio.com/web/packages/dplyr/vignettes/introduction.html>
- **tidy data paper:** A paper that outlines how to tidy / clean data for analysis. <http://vita.had.co.nz/papers/tidy-data.html>

#protip: Use Google to find out
how to do just about anything with
dplyr.