Lecture 2: Data Frame, Matrix, List Abhijit Dasgupta September 19, 2016

Preamble

Practice makes perfect

- Start using RSeek
- Other resources on website http://www.araastat.com/BIOF339_PracticalR
- Beg, Borrow, Steal code that you need
 - R is open-source, so is meant to be shared

R coding conventions

```
# This is a comment, which doesn't get evaluated
1:3 # This is also a comment
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

Google has a style guide for how to write R code

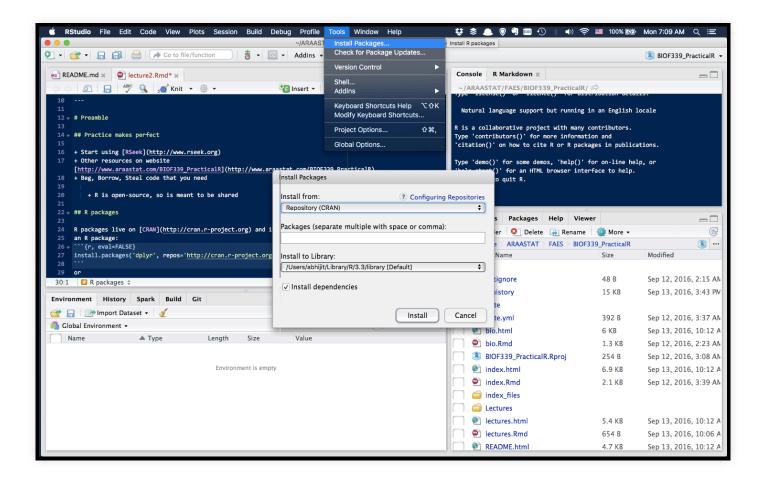
R packages

R packages live on CRAN and its mirrors. To install an R package:

```
install.packages('dplyr', repos='http://cran.r-project.org')
```

or

```
knitr::include_graphics('lecture2_img/install_package.png')
```



R Packages

To use a package, or rather, use the functions from the package, you have to load it into R

library(dplyr)

We'll talk about packages later in the semester.

We will concentrate now on what is known as **Base R**, that is, the functions that are available when R is installed

Loading data

We will usually load CSV files, since they are the easiest for R. The typical suggestion if you have Excel data is to save the sheet as a CSV and then import it into R.

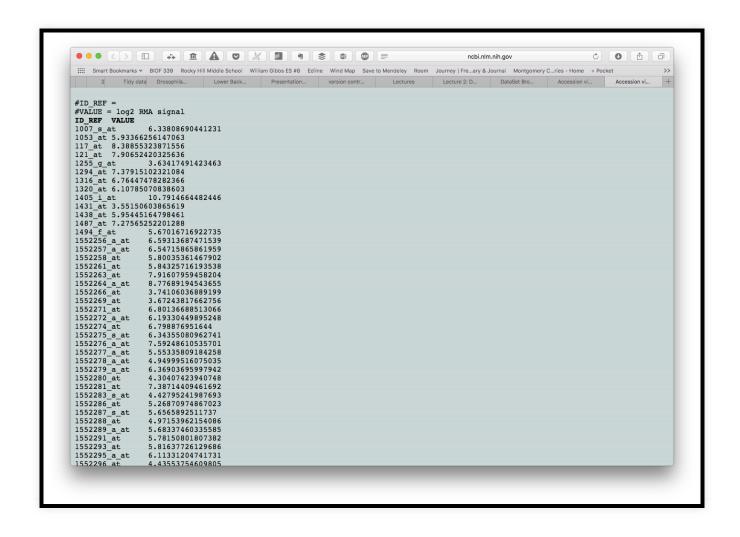
You can also load Excel files directly using either the readx1 or rio packages

The structure of data sets

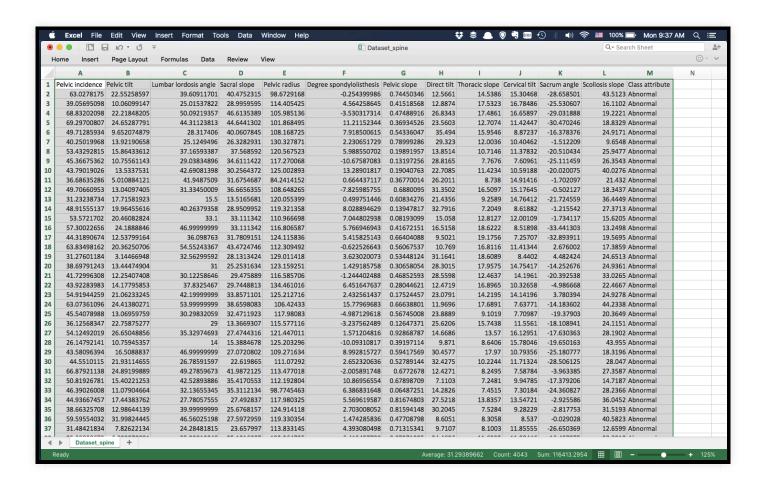
Tables

- Data is typically in a rectangular format
 - spreadsheet, database table
 - CSV (comma-separated values) or TSV (tab-separated values) files
- Characteristic
 - Rows are observations
 - Columns are variables
 - Each column has the same number of observations

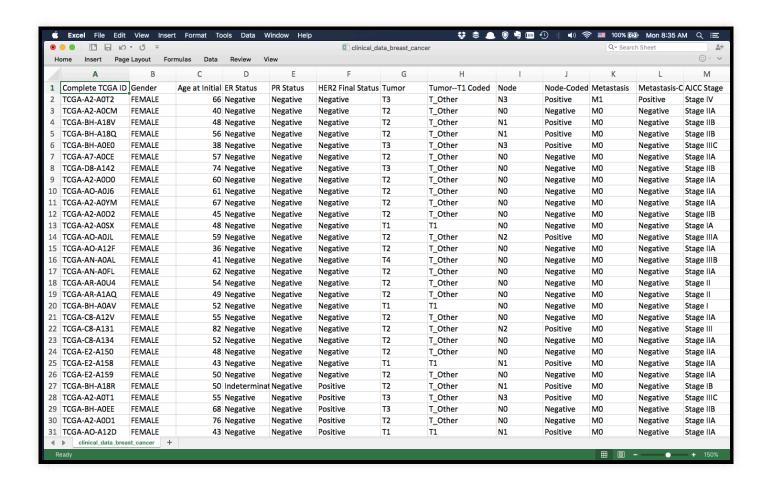
Tidy data is a particularly amenable format for data analysis.



An example GEO dataset

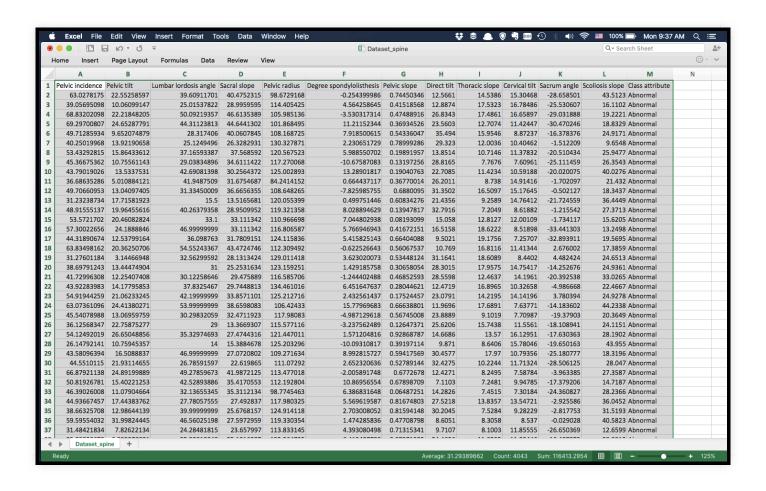


Lower back pain symptoms dataset on Kaggle.com



Breast Cancer Proteome dataset on Kaggle.com

Let's look at a dataset



Let's look at a dataset

```
data_spine <- read.csv('lecture2_data/Dataset_spine.csv')
```

```
head(data spine)
```

```
##
    Pelvic.incidence Pelvic.tilt Lumbar.lordosis.angle Sacral.slope
## 1
            63.02782
                       22.552586
                                              39.60912
                                                          40.47523
## 2
            39.05695
                       10.060991
                                              25.01538
                                                          28.99596
## 3
            68.83202
                       22.218482
                                              50.09219
                                                          46.61354
## 4
            69.29701
                       24.652878
                                             44.31124
                                                          44.64413
## 5
            49.71286
                                              28.31741
                      9.652075
                                                          40.06078
## 6
            40.25020
                       13.921907
                                              25.12495
                                                          26.32829
##
    Pelvic.radius Degree.spondylolisthesis Pelvic.slope Direct.tilt
## 1
         98.67292
                                 -0.254400
                                              0.7445035
                                                           12.5661
## 2
        114.40543
                                  4.564259 0.4151857
                                                           12.8874
                                 -3.530317 0.4748892
## 3
        105.98514
                                                           26.8343
                                             0.3693453
## 4
        101.86850
                                 11.211523
                                                           23.5603
## 5
        108.16872
                                                           35.4940
                                  7.918501
                                              0.5433605
## 6
        130.32787
                                  2,230652
                                              0.7899929
                                                           29,3230
##
    Thoracic.slope Cervical.tilt Sacrum.angle Scoliosis.slope
## 1
           14.5386
                                   -28.658501
                        15.30468
                                                     43.5123
## 2
           17,5323
                        16.78486
                                   -25.530607
                                                     16.1102
```

2 17 AOC1 16 65007 20 021000 10 2221

Ignore the first ##; it denotes that this is R output

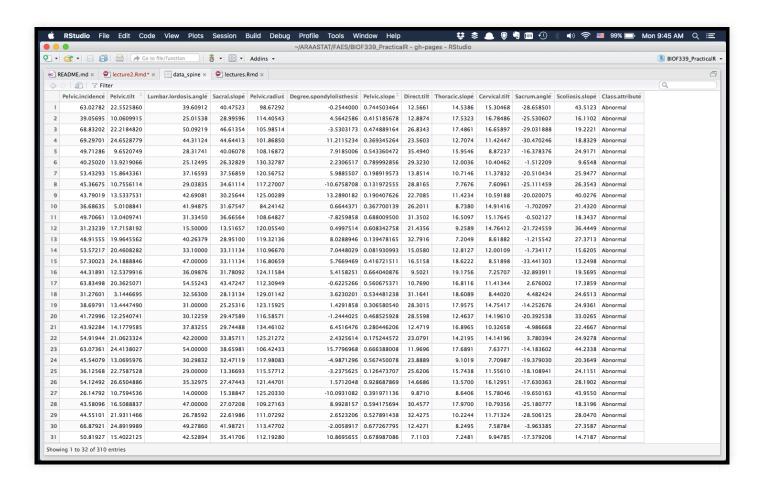
Let's look at a dataset

- Assumes that the first row has variable names
- Replaces spaces with.
- Keeps numeric and character variables together

Let's look at a dataset

View(data_spine) ## It looks like a matrix

knitr::include_graphics('lecture2_img/View.png')



Let's look at a dataset

str(data spine) ## Structure of a dataset

```
## 'data.frame':
                    310 obs. of 13 variables:
    $ Pelvic.incidence
                                     63 39.1 68.8 69.3 49.7 ...
                              : num
    $ Pelvic.tilt
##
                                    22.55 10.06 22.22 24.65 9.65 ...
                              : num
    $ Lumbar.lordosis.angle
                                    39.6 25 50.1 44.3 28.3 ...
                              : num
    $ Sacral.slope
                                    40.5 29 46.6 44.6 40.1 ...
                              : num
##
   $ Pelvic.radius
                                     98.7 114.4 106 101.9 108.2 ...
                              : num
                                     -0.254 4.564 -3.53 11.212 7.919 ...
    $ Degree.spondylolisthesis: num
                                     0.745 0.415 0.475 0.369 0.543 ...
##
   $ Pelvic.slope
                              : num
##
   $ Direct.tilt
                                    12.6 12.9 26.8 23.6 35.5 ...
                              : num
##
   $ Thoracic.slope
                                    14.5 17.5 17.5 12.7 16 ...
                              : num
##
   $ Cervical.tilt
                                    15.3 16.78 16.66 11.42 8.87 ...
                              : num
                              : num -28.7 -25.5 -29 -30.5 -16.4 ...
   $ Sacrum.angle
   $ Scoliosis.slope
                                     43.5 16.1 19.2 18.8 24.9 ...
                              : num
    $ Class.attribute
                              : Factor w/ 2 levels "Abnormal", "Normal":
```

So this is a data. frame object with 310 observations and 13 variables, of which one is a factor and the rest are numeric

It looks like a list of things

Dataframes

Dataframes are the primary mode of storing datasets in R

They were revolutionary in that they kept heterogeneous data together

They share properties of both a matrix and a list

```
class(data_spine)

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

Technically, a data.frame is a list of vectors (or objects, generally) of the same length

Matrices

A matrix is a rectangular array of data of the same type

```
matrix(0, nrow=2, ncol=4)
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 0 0 0 0
## [2,] 0 0 0 0
```

```
matrix(letters, nrow=2)
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [
## [1,] "a" "c" "e" "g" "i" "k" "m" "o" "q" "s" "u" "w" "
## [2,] "b" "d" "f" "h" "j" "l" "n" "p" "r" "t" "v" "x" "
```

```
matrix(letters, nrow=2, byrow=T)
```

[,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [
[1,] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e" "f" "g" "h" "i" "j" "k" "l" "
[2,] "n" "o" "p" "q" "r" "s" "t" "u" "v" "w" "x" "y" "

Matrices

You can create a matrix from a set of *vectors* of the same length

```
x \leftarrow c(1,2,3,4)

y \leftarrow c(10,20,30,40)
```

Put columns together

```
cbind(c(1,2,3,4), c(10,20,30,40)) ## Column bind
```

```
## [,1] [,2]

## [1,] 1 10

## [2,] 2 20

## [3,] 3 30

## [4,] 4 40
```

Matrices

You can create a matrix from a set of *vectors* of the same length

```
x \leftarrow c(1,2,3,4)

y \leftarrow c(10,20,30,40)
```

Put rows together

```
example_matrix <- \mathbf{rbind}(\mathbf{c}(1,2,3,4), \mathbf{c}(10,20,30,40)) ## Row bind example_matrix
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 10 20 30 40
```

Extracting elements

```
example_matrix
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 10 20 30 40
```

example_matrix[1,] ## Extracts 1st row

```
## [1] 1 2 3 4
```

example_matrix[,2:3] ## extracts 2nd & 3rd columns

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 2 3
## [2,] 20 30
```

example_matrix[1,4]

[1] 4

Matrix properties

```
example matrix
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 10 20 30 40
nrow(example matrix) ## Number of rows
## [1] 2
ncol(example matrix) ## Number of columns
## [1] 4
dim(example_matrix) ## shortcut for above
```

Lecture 2: Data Frame, Matrix, List

[1] 2 4

9/26/16, 11:16 AM

Matrix arithmetic

```
example_matrix
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 10 20 30 40
```

example_matrix + 5 ## Add 5 to each element

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 6 7 8 9
## [2,] 15 25 35 45
```

example_matrix * 2 ## Multiply each element by 2

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 2 4 6 8
## [2,] 20 40 60 80
```

Two matrices

```
example_matrix
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 10 20 30 40
```

```
example_matrix2 <- rbind(3:6, 9:12)
example_matrix2</pre>
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 3 4 5 6
## [2,] 9 10 11 12
```

```
example_matrix + example_matrix2
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 4 6 8 10
```

[2,] 19 30 41 52

Two matrices

example_matrix

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4
## [2,] 10 20 30 40
```

example_matrix2

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 3 4 5 6
## [2,] 9 10 11 12
```

example_matrix * example_matrix2 ## Not matrix multiplication, but eleme

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,] 3 8 15 24
## [2,] 90 200 330 480
```

Two matrices

```
rbind(example_matrix, example_matrix2)
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]

## [1,] 1 2 3 4

## [2,] 10 20 30 40

## [3,] 3 4 5 6

## [4,] 9 10 11 12
```

```
cbind(example_matrix, example_matrix2)
```

```
## [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8]
## [1,] 1 2 3 4 3 4 5 6
## [2,] 10 20 30 40 9 10 11 12
```

Two matrices

```
dim(example_matrix2)

## [1] 2 4

t(example_matrix2) ## Transpose of a matrix

## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 3 9
## [2,] 4 10
## [3,] 5 11
## [4,] 6 12
```

example_matrix %*% t(example_matrix2) ## Matrix multiplication

```
## [,1] [,2]
## [1,] 50 110
## [2,] 500 1100
```

Lists

Lists are collections of arbitrary objects in R

```
## [[1]]
## [1] "Andy" "Brian" "Harry"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 12 16 16
##
## [[3]]
## [1] TRUE TRUE FALSE
##
## [[4]]
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 1 1
## [2,] 1 1 1
```

Extracting elements from lists

```
example_list[[3]]

## [1] TRUE TRUE FALSE

example_list[1:2]

## [[1]]
## [1] "Andy" "Brian" "Harry"
##
## [[2]]
## [1] 12 16 16
```

Extracting elements from lists

```
example list[[4]]
## [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,] 1 1 1
## [2,] 1 1
class(example list[[4]])
## [1] "matrix"
example_list[[4]][1,]
## [1] 1 1 1
```

Named lists

```
example named list <- list('Names' = c('Andy', 'Brian', 'Harry'),
                     "YearsOfEducation" = c(12, 16, 16),
                     "Married" = c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE),
                     'something' = matrix(1, nrow=2, ncol=3))
example named list[['Names']]
## [1] "Andy" "Brian" "Harry"
example named list$Names
## [1] "Andy" "Brian" "Harry"
example named list$Names[3]
## [1] "Harry"
```

Back to a Data Frame

A data.frame object is a **named list** where each element is of the same length

You can use both *matrix* and *list* functions to operate on data.frame objects!!

Data Frames

head(data_spine)

```
##
     Pelvic.incidence Pelvic.tilt Lumbar.lordosis.angle Sacral.slope
## 1
             63.02782
                        22.552586
                                               39,60912
                                                             40.47523
## 2
                        10.060991
                                               25.01538
                                                            28.99596
             39.05695
## 3
             68.83202
                        22,218482
                                               50.09219
                                                             46,61354
## 4
             69.29701
                        24.652878
                                               44.31124
                                                             44.64413
## 5
             49.71286
                        9.652075
                                               28.31741
                                                             40.06078
## 6
             40,25020
                        13.921907
                                               25,12495
                                                             26,32829
##
     Pelvic.radius Degree.spondylolisthesis Pelvic.slope Direct.tilt
## 1
          98.67292
                                  -0.254400
                                               0.7445035
                                                              12.5661
## 2
         114.40543
                                   4.564259
                                               0.4151857
                                                             12.8874
## 3
                                                              26.8343
         105.98514
                                  -3.530317
                                               0.4748892
## 4
         101.86850
                                               0.3693453
                                                              23.5603
                                  11.211523
## 5
                                                              35.4940
         108.16872
                                   7.918501
                                               0.5433605
## 6
         130.32787
                                   2.230652
                                               0.7899929
                                                              29.3230
##
     Thoracic.slope Cervical.tilt Sacrum.angle Scoliosis.slope
## 1
            14.5386
                         15.30468
                                    -28.658501
                                                       43.5123
## 2
            17.5323
                         16.78486
                                    -25.530607
                                                       16.1102
## 3
            17 4961
                        16 65297
                                    19 2221
```

Data Frames

<pre>dim(data_spine)</pre>
[1] 310 13
<pre>nrow(data_spine)</pre>
[1] 310
data_spine_small <- data_spine[1:4,] ## Matrix operation

Data Frames

data_spine_small[,2] ## Matrix extraction by position

[1] 22.55259 10.06099 22.21848 24.65288

data_spine_small[[2]] ## List extraction by position

[1] 22.55259 10.06099 22.21848 24.65288

Data Frames

data spine small[['Pelvic.tilt']] ## Named list extraction

[1] 22.55259 10.06099 22.21848 24.65288

data_spine_small[,'Pelvic.tilt'] ## Data frame named column extraction

[1] 22.55259 10.06099 22.21848 24.65288

data spine small\$Pelvic.tilt ## Dollar sign extraction

[1] 22.55259 10.06099 22.21848 24.65288

Data Frames

My preference is for

- data frame named column extraction
 data_spine_small[,'Pelvic.tilt'],
- 2. named list extraction
 data_spine_small[['Pelvic.tilt']]
- 3. Dollar-based extraction data_spine_small\$Pelvic.tilt

Data Frames

```
names(data_spine_small)
```

```
data_spine_small[,c('Pelvic.tilt', 'Pelvic.slope','Class.attribute')]
```

```
##
    Pelvic.tilt Pelvic.slope Class.attribute
## 1
                                   Abnormal
       22.55259
                   0.7445035
    10.06099
## 2
                   0.4151857
                                   Abnormal
## 3 22.21848
                   0.4748892
                                   Abnormal
## 4
       24,65288
                   0.3693453
                                   Abnormal
```

Filtering data frames

Boolean operators

Operator	Meaning	
	Or	
&	And	
1	Not	

Filtering data frames

data_spine[data_spine\$Pelvic.tilt > 20,]

##		Pelvic.incidence	Pelvic.tilt	Lumbar.lordosis.angle	Sacral.slope
##	1	63.02782	22.55259	39.60912	40.47523
##	3	68.83202	22.21848	50.09219	46.61354
##	4	69.29701	24.65288	44.31124	44.64413
##	14	53.57217	20.46083	33.10000	33.11134
##	15	57.30023	24.18888	47.00000	33.11134
##	17	63.83498	20.36251	54.55243	43.47247
##	22	54.91944	21.06233	42.20000	33.85711
##	23	63.07361	24.41380	54.00000	38.65981
##	25	36.12568	22.75875	29.00000	13.36693
##	26	54.12492	26.65049	35.32975	27.47443
##	29	44.55101	21.93115	26.78592	22.61986
##	30	66.87921	24.89200	49.27860	41.98721
##	35	59.59554	31.99824	46.56025	27.59730
##	39	55.84329	28.84745	47.69054	26.99584
##	44	66.28539	26.32784	47.50000	39.95755
##	46	50.91244	23.01517	47.00000	27.89727
##	<u>4</u> 7	1 ዩ 33261	22 22778	२६ १९१००	26 10485

subset(data_spine, Pelvic.tilt > 20) ## is equivalent

Filtering data frames

data_spine[data_spine\$Pelvic.tilt > 20 & data_spine\$Pelvic.slope > 0.85,

##		Pelvic.incidence	Pelvic.tilt	Lumbar.lo	rdosis.angle	Sacral.slope
##	26	54.12492	26.65049		35.32975	27.47443
##	76	70.22145	39.82272		68.11840	30.39873
##	84	81.10410	24.79417		77.88702	56.30993
##	99	77.65512	22.43295		93.89278	55.22217
##	106	65.00796	27.60261		50.94752	37.40536
##	112	84.99896	29.61010		83.35219	55.38886
##	129	90.51396	28.27250		69.81394	62.24146
##	179	80.65432	26.34438		60.89812	54.30994
##	231	65.61180	23.13792		62.58218	42.47388
##	303	54.60032	21.48897		29.36022	33.11134
##		Pelvic.radius Dec	gree.spondylo	olisthesis	Pelvic.slope	Direct.tilt
##	26	121.4470		1.571205	0.9286879	14.6686
##	76	148.5256	1	145.378143	0.9466106	10.3840
##	84	151.8399		65.214616	0.9720056	10.5715
##	99	123.0557		61.211187	0.9249029	14.9502
##	106	116.5811		7.015978	0.8673241	12.1292
##	112	126 9130		71 321175	N 9988267	7 0551

subset(data_spine, Pelvic.tilt > 20 & Pelvic.slope > 0.85)

Filtering data frames and selecting variables

```
##
       Direct.tilt Class.attribute
## 26
           14,6686
                           Abnormal
## 76
           10.3840
                           Abnormal
## 84
           10.5715
                           Abnormal
## 99
           14.9502
                           Abnormal
## 106
           12.1292
                           Abnormal
## 112
           7.0551
                           Abnormal
## 129
          13.5739
                           Abnormal
## 179
          20.0845
                           Abnormal
## 231
           30.0422
                             Normal
## 303
           30.8554
                             Normal
```

Adding a variable

```
data_spine_small[,'bad.angle'] <- c('No','Yes','No','No')
data_spine_small</pre>
```

```
##
    Pelvic.incidence Pelvic.tilt Lumbar.lordosis.angle Sacral.slope
## 1
                                              39,60912
                                                           40.47523
            63.02782
                        22.55259
## 2
            39.05695
                     10.06099
                                              25.01538
                                                           28.99596
## 3
            68.83202
                     22.21848
                                              50.09219
                                                           46.61354
                        24.65288
## 4
            69.29701
                                              44.31124
                                                           44.64413
    Pelvic.radius Degree.spondylolisthesis Pelvic.slope Direct.tilt
##
## 1
         98,67292
                                              0.7445035
                                                           12.5661
                                 -0.254400
## 2
        114.40543
                                  4.564259
                                              0.4151857
                                                           12.8874
## 3
        105.98514
                                 -3.530317 0.4748892
                                                           26.8343
## 4
        101.86850
                                              0.3693453
                                                            23.5603
                                 11.211523
##
    Thoracic.slope Cervical.tilt Sacrum.angle Scoliosis.slope
## 1
           14.5386
                        15.30468 -28.65850
                                                      43.5123
## 2.
           17.5323
                   16.78486 -25.53061
                                                      16.1102
## 3
           17.4861
                   16.65897 -29.03189
                                                      19.2221
## 4
           12.7074
                        11.42447 -30.47025
                                                      18.8329
##
    Class.attribute bad.angle
## 1
           Abnormal
                           No
           Ahnormal
## つ
                          Vac
```

Lecture 2: Data Frame, Matrix, List

```
data_spine_small$bad.angle <- ...
data_spine_small[['bad.angle']] <- ...</pre>
```

9/26/16, 11:16 AM

Removing a variable

```
data_spine_small[, -c(13,14)]

data_spine_small[,-c('Class.attribute', 'bad.angle')]

## The next two commands change the original data set

data_spine_small[c('Class.attribute', 'bad.angle')] <- NULL

data_spine_small[['bad.angle']] <- NULL</pre>
```

Creating derived variables

Creating derived variables

For deriving multiple variables into a data frame

```
head(mtcars)
```

```
##
                      mpg cyl disp
                                     hp drat
                                                     qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4
                      21.0
                                160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46
                      21.0
                                160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02
## Mazda RX4 Waq
                     22.8
## Datsun 710
                                     93 3.85 2.320 18.61
## Hornet 4 Drive
                      21.4
                                258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44
                                360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7
## Valiant.
                      18.1
                                225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22
                                                                         1
```

For deriving multiple variables into a data frame

For deriving multiple variables into a data frame

```
str(mtcars)
```

```
## 'data.frame':
                    32 obs. of 13 variables:
                   21 21 22.8 21.4 18.7 18.1 14.3 24.4 22.8 19.2 ...
    $ mpg
             : num
    $ cyl
                    6 6 4 6 8 6 8 4 4 6 ...
             : num
    $ disp
                    160 160 108 258 360 ...
             : num
    $ hp
                    110 110 93 110 175 105 245 62 95 123 ...
             : num
                        3.9 3.85 3.08 3.15 2.76 3.21 3.69 3.92 3.92 ...
    $ drat
             : num
    $ wt
                    2.62 2.88 2.32 3.21 3.44
             : num
                    16.5 17 18.6 19.4 17 ...
    $ qsec
             : num
    $ vs
                             0 1 0 1 1 1
             : num
    $ am
             : num
    $ gear
             : num
    $ carb
             : num
                    33.6 33.6 36.5 34.2 29.9 ...
    $ kmpq
             : num
    $ low.mpg: Factor w/ 2 levels "No", "Yes": 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 ...
```

Lecture 2: Data Frame, Matrix, List

Adding new data to a data frame

You can concatenate two data frames using rbind as long as the variable names and orders are the same

```
new_data = rbind(data_spine[1:4,], data_spine[c(8,22),])
new_data
```

```
Pelvic.incidence Pelvic.tilt Lumbar.lordosis.angle Sacral.slope
##
## 1
                                                39,60912
                                                             40.47523
              63.02782
                          22,55259
## 2
              39.05695
                          10.06099
                                                25.01538
                                                             28.99596
             68.83202
                         22.21848
## 3
                                                50.09219
                                                             46.61354
## 4
                         24.65288
              69.29701
                                                44.31124
                                                             44.64413
## 8
                       10.75561
             45.36675
                                                29.03835
                                                             34.61114
## 22
              54.91944
                          21.06233
                                                42.20000
                                                             33.85711
##
     Pelvic.radius Degree.spondylolisthesis Pelvic.slope Direct.tilt
## 1
           98.67292
                                   -0.254400
                                                0.7445035
                                                              12.5661
## 2
         114.40543
                                    4.564259
                                                0.4151857
                                                              12.8874
                                                              26.8343
         105.98514
                                   -3.530317
                                                0.4748892
         101.86850
                                   11.211523
                                                0.3693453
                                                              23.5603
         117.27007
                                  -10.675871
                                                0.1319726
                                                              28.8165
## 22
          125,21272
                                    2,432561
                                                0.1752446
                                                              23.0791
```

##		Thoracic.slope	Cervical.tilt	Sacrum.angle	Scoliosis.slope	
##	1	14.5386	15.30468	-28.658501	43.5123	
##	2	17.5323	16.78486	-25.530607	16.1102	
11 11	_	a -				

Adding new data to a data frame

You can add columns of a new data frame to an existing data frame using cbind as long as the columns have no common names