

# R for toxicology

## 2. Data preprocessing 1



# Objective

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- What should we do before we start data preprocessing?

# To-do list before preprocessing

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Load your data (generally excel files)

`read_excel("")`

Explore your data

`str(~)`, `head(~)`, `tail(~)`,  
`is.factor(~)`, `is.logical(~)`, etc.

Change your object type if necessary

`as.character(~)`, `as.logical(~)`,  
`as.factor(~)`, etc.

Start data preprocessing

# Load your data (excel)

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- Use readxl package to load your data

```
library(readxl)
```

Before you use readxl, you must load it first

You can load them using 'library(readxl)'

# Load your data (excel)

- Use `read_excel("~~")` from `readxl` package

```
df <- read_excel("./Example data.xlsx")  
head(df)
```



Working directory is hidden in `'.'` part

```
getwd()
```

You can check working directory by using this

```
setwd("D:/xxxxxx")
```

If you want to change working directory, use `'setwd'`

# Load your data (excel)

■ Check if your data is loaded without problems

```
> df <- read_excel("./Example data.xlsx")
> head(df)
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  Level Name   `Attack type`    HP    ATK    DEF
  <dbl> <chr>    <chr>    <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     47 Hans    Fire      76    45    22
2     24 Choi    Wind      54    33    12
3     86 Yamaoka Ice       88    64    45
4     78 John    Wind      70    45    23
5     50 Ivan    Earth     92    23    50
6     47 Liu     Fire      74    43    26
```

# Explore your data

- Use `str(~)`, `head(~)`, and/or `tail(~)` functions to briefly explore your dataset

## Basic information of the loaded data

```
> str(df)
tibble [10 x 6] (S3: tbl_df/tbl/data.frame)
 $ Level      : num [1:10] 47 24 86 78 50 47 62 52 90 100
 $ Name       : chr  [1:10] "Hans" "Choi" "Yamaoka" "John" ...
 $ Attack type: chr  [1:10] "Fire" "Wind" "Ice" "Wind" ...
 $ HP         : num  [1:10] 76 54 88 70 92 74 63 67 86 94
 $ ATK        : num  [1:10] 45 33 64 45 23 43 45 25 85 90
 $ DEF        : num  [1:10] 22 12 45 23 50 26 33 68 38 50
```

# Explore your data

Show some of your data from the top

```
> head(df)
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  Level Name   `Attack type`   HP   ATK   DEF
  <dbl> <chr>   <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     47 Hans    Fire     76    45    22
2     24 Choi   Wind     54    33    12
3     86 Yamaoka Ice      88    64    45
4     78 John   Wind     70    45    23
5     50 Ivan   Earth    92    23    50
6     47 Liu    Fire     74    43    26
```

Show some of data from the bottom

```
> tail(df)
# A tibble: 6 x 6
  Level Name   `Attack type`   HP   ATK   DEF
  <dbl> <chr>   <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     50 Ivan   Earth    92    23    50
2     47 Liu    Fire     74    43    26
3     62 Miguel Ice      63    45    33
4     52 Andres Earth    67    25    68
5     90 Park   Ice      86    85    38
6    100 Ikeda  Fire     94    90    50
```



# Explore your data

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## ■ Five elements that are frequently used in R

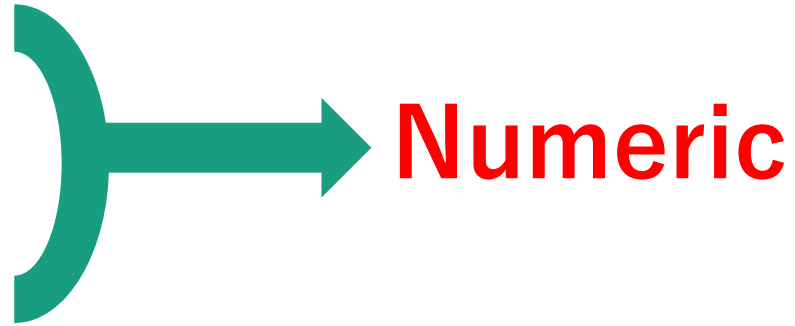
Logical: True/False

Integer

Double

Character

Factor : selective (nationality, sex, etc.)



# Explore your data

- Use `class(~$~)` to check class of selected objects

```
> class(df$Level)
[1] "numeric"
```

- `lapply` can be applied to explore your dataset at once

```
> lapply(df, class)
      Level      Name Attack type      HP      ATK      DEF
"numeric" "character" "character" "numeric" "numeric" "numeric"
```

# Change your object type

■ as.~function is used when you change object type

```
> df
# A tibble: 10 x 6
```

This column was changed to factor type  
because these data are all selective

	Level	Name	Attack type	HP	ATK	DEF
	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	47	Hans	Fire	76	45	22
2	24	Choi	Wind	54	33	12
3	86	Yamaoka	Ice	88	64	45
4	78	John	Wind	70	45	23
5	50	Ivan	Earth	92	23	50
6	47	Liu	Fire	74	43	26
7	62	Miguel	Ice	63	45	33
8	52	Andres	Earth	67	25	68
9	90	Park	Ice	86	85	38
10	100	Ikeda	Fire	94	90	50

# Change your object type

Change object type of 'Attack type' to factor and apply to 'Attack type' column

```
> df$`Attack type` <- as.factor(df$`Attack type`)  
> is.factor(df$`Attack type`)  
[1] TRUE
```

Use `is.factor()` to check if the objects were successfully changed

You can also use other functions such as `as.numeric`, `as.logical`