#### Part 1: R Foundations

(d) Data Frames and Tibbles

#### Recap - R Data Types

Homogenous	Heterogenous
Atomic Vector	List
Matrix	Data Frame/Tibble
Array	
	Atomic Vector Matrix

- ▶ The most common way of storing data in R
- ▶ Under the hood, a data frame is a list of equal-length vectors
- ▶ A two-dimensional structure, it shares properties of both a list and a matrix

```
Creating a data frame
   d \leftarrow data.frame(x=1:3, y = LETTERS[1:3], z = letters[1:3])
   d
   ## x y z
   ## 1 1 A a
   ## 2 2 B b
   ## 3 3 C c
   d$x
   ## [1] 1 2 3
   d$y
   ## [1] A B C
   ## Levels: A B C
   d$z
   ## [1] a b c
   ## Levels: a b c
```

## summary function with data frames

#### ## 2 2 B b ## 3 3 C c summary(d)

```
## x y z
## Min. :1.0 A:1 a:1
## 1st Qu.:1.5 B:1 b:1
## Median :2.0 C:1 c:1
## Mean :2.0
## 3rd Qu.:2.5
## Max. :3.0
```

#### mtcars data frame

A data frame with 32 observations on 11 variables.

- **▶ mpg** Miles/(US) gallon
- cyl Number of cylinders
- disp Displacement (cu.in.)
- **hp** Gross horsepower
- drat Rear axle ratio
- wt Weight (1000 lbs)
- ▶ qsec 1/4 mile time
- ▶ vs V/S
- **am** Transmission (0 = automatic, 1 = manual)
- gear Number of forward gears
- carb Number of carburetors

### mtcars sample data

knitr::kable(mtcars[1:10,1:6])

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440

### mtcars using str()

```
str(mtcars)
  'data.frame': 32 obs. of 11 variables:
##
   $ mpg : num 21 21 22.8 21.4 18.7 18.1 14.3 24.4 22.8
   $ cyl : num 6 6 4 6 8 6 8 4 4 6 ...
##
   $ disp: num 160 160 108 258 360 ...
##
   $ hp : num 110 110 93 110 175 105 245 62 95 123 ...
##
   $ drat: num
                3.9 3.9 3.85 3.08 3.15 2.76 3.21 3.69 3.99
##
##
   $ wt : num 2.62 2.88 2.32 3.21 3.44 ...
                16.5 17 18.6 19.4 17 ...
##
   $ qsec: num
##
   $ vs : num
                0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 ...
##
   $ am : num
                1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
   $ gear: num 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 ...
##
##
   $ carb: num 4 4 1 1 2 1 4 2 2 4 ...
```

# head() and tail() functions

#### head(mtcars[,1:6])

```
##
                    mpg cyl disp hp drat
## Mazda RX4
                   21.0
                          6 160 110 3.90 2.620
## Mazda RX4 Wag
                   21.0
                          6 160 110 3.90 2.875
                22.8
                         4 108 93 3.85 2.320
  Datsun 710
## Hornet 4 Drive 21.4
                          6 258 110 3.08 3.215
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7
                            360 175 3.15 3.440
                         8
## Valiant
                   18.1
                            225 105 2.76 3.460
```

#### tail(mtcars[,1:6])

```
## Porsche 914-2 26.0 4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140
## Lotus Europa 30.4 4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513
## Ford Pantera L 15.8 8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170
## Ferrari Dino 19.7 6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770
## Maserati Bora 15.0 8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570
## Volvo 142E 21.4 4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780
```

### Subsetting rows

##

```
mtcars[mtcars$gear == 5,]
```

```
## Porsche 914-2 26.0 4 120.3 91 4.43 2.140 16.7 0 1
## Lotus Europa 30.4 4 95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.9 1 1
## Ford Pantera L 15.8 8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.5 0 1
## Ferrari Dino 19.7 6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.5 0 1
## Maserati Bora 15.0 8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.6 0 1
```

mpg cyl disp hp drat wt qsec vs am

### Accessing rows/columns

#### mtcars[1:10,1:6]

```
##
                    mpg cyl disp hp drat
                   21.0
## Mazda RX4
                          6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620
## Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875
                22.8
                          4 108.0 93 3.85 2.320
## Datsun 710
## Hornet 4 Drive 21.4
                          6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7
                          8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440
## Valiant
                   18.1
                          6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460
## Duster 360
                   14.3
                          8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570
## Merc 240D
                   24.4
                          4 146.7 62 3.69 3.190
## Merc 230
                   22.8
                          4 140.8 95 3.92 3.150
## Merc 280
                   19.2
                          6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440
```

### Filtering rows and columns

#### Challenge 1.5

- ▶ List all the cars that have an **mpg** greater than the average
- ► List the car(s) with the greatest displacement (disp)

#### Adding new columns to a data frame

- Often the initial data set may not contain sufficient information for analysis
- Adding new variables (columns) is an important feature to have
- Data frames support this: columns can be combined or new information used

```
mtcars$name <- rownames(mtcars)
mtcars[1:5,-(1:8)]</pre>
```

##		am	gear	carb	name
##	Mazda RX4	1	4	4	Mazda RX4
##	Mazda RX4 Wag	1	4	4	Mazda RX4 Wag
##	Datsun 710	1	4	1	Datsun 710
##	Hornet 4 Drive	0	3	1	Hornet 4 Drive
##	Hornet Sportabout	0	3	2	Hornet Sportabout



Create a new column on mtcars that contains kilometers per gallon.

```
Missing data - complete.cases()
   d <- data.frame(x=1:3, y = LETTERS[1:3],</pre>
                   z = letters[1:3]
   d[2,3] <- NA
   d
   ## x y z
   ## 1 1 A a
   ## 2 2 B <NA>
   ## 3 3 C c
   complete.cases(d)
   ## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE
   d[complete.cases(d),]
```

```
## [1] TR
d[complete

## x y z

## 1 1 A a

## 3 3 C c
```

#### The tibble

- Tibbles are data frames, but they tweak some older behaviours to make life a little easier
- One of the unifying features of the tidyverse
- To coerce a data frame to a tibble, use as\_tibble()
- A tibble can be created from individual vectors using tibble()

```
t <- tibble(x=1:3, y = LETTERS[1:3], z = letters[1:3]) t
```

#### Tibble abbreviations

t

Abbreviation	Data Type
int	integers
dbl	double (numeric)
chr	character vectors
dttm	date-times
fctr	categorical
date	dates

## Summary - Part 1: R Foundations

	Homogenous	Heterogenous
	Atomic Vector <i>Matrix</i>	List Data Frame/Tibble
nd	Array	

- Atomic Vectors
- Lists
- Functions and Functionals
- Data Frames & Tibbles