

Subsetting Data in R

Introduction to R for Public Health Researchers

Overview

We showed one way to read data into R using *read.csv*. In this module, we will show you how to:

1. Select specific elements of an object by an index or logical condition
2. Renaming columns of a `data.frame`
3. Subset rows of a `data.frame`
4. Subset columns of a `data.frame`
5. Add/remove new columns to a `data.frame`
6. Order the columns of a `data.frame`
7. Order the rows of a `data.frame`

Setup

We will show you how to do each operation in base R then show you how to use the dplyr package to do the same operation (if applicable).

Many resources on how to use dplyr exist and are straightforward:

- ▶ <https://cran.rstudio.com/web/packages/dplyr/vignettes/>
- ▶ https://stat545-ubc.github.io/block009_dplyr-intro.html
- ▶ <https://www.datacamp.com/courses/dplyr-data-manipulation-r-tutorial>

Select specific elements using an index

Often you only want to look at subsets of a data set at any given time. As a review, elements of an R object are selected using the brackets ([and]).

For example, `x` is a vector of numbers and we can select the second element of `x` using the brackets and an index (2):

```
x = c(1, 4, 2, 8, 10)
x[2]
```

```
[1] 4
```

Select specific elements using an index

We can select the fifth or second AND fifth elements below:

```
x = c(1, 2, 4, 8, 10)  
x[5]
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
x[c(2,5)]
```

```
[1] 2 10
```

Subsetting by deletion of entries

You can put a minus (-) before integers inside brackets to remove these indices from the data.

```
x[-2] # all but the second
```

```
[1] 1 4 8 10
```

Note that you have to be careful with this syntax when dropping more than 1 element:

```
x[-c(1,2,3)] # drop first 3
```

```
[1] 8 10
```

```
# x[-1:3] # shorthand. R sees as -1 to 3  
x[-(1:3)] # needs parentheses
```

```
[1] 8 10
```

Select specific elements using logical operators

What about selecting rows based on the values of two variables?
We use logical statements. Here we select only elements of `x` greater than 2:

```
x
```

```
[1] 1 2 4 8 10
```

```
x > 2
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE
```

```
x[ x > 2 ]
```

```
[1] 4 8 10
```

Select specific elements using logical operators

You can have multiple logical conditions using the following:

- ▶ `&` : AND
- ▶ `|` : OR

```
x[ x > 2 & x < 5 ]
```

```
[1] 4
```

```
x[ x > 5 | x == 2 ]
```

```
[1] 2 8 10
```


which function

The `which` function takes in logical vectors and returns the index for the elements where the logical value is TRUE.

```
which(x > 5 | x == 2) # returns index
```

```
[1] 2 4 5
```

```
x[ which(x > 5 | x == 2) ]
```

```
[1] 2 8 10
```

```
x[ x > 5 | x == 2 ]
```

```
[1] 2 8 10
```

Creating a data.frame to work with

Here we create a toy data.frame named df using random data:

```
set.seed(2016) # reproducibility  
df = data.frame(x = c(1, 2, 4, 10, 10),  
                x2 = rpois(5, 10),  
                y = rnorm(5),  
                z = rpois(5, 6)  
                )
```

Renaming Columns

Renaming Columns of a data.frame: base R

We can use the `colnames` function to directly reassign column names of `df`:

```
colnames(df) = c("x", "X", "y", "z")  
head(df)
```

	x	X	y	z
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7
4	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	10	13	0.1523950	5

```
colnames(df) = c("x", "x2", "y", "z") #reset
```

Renaming Columns of a data.frame: base R

We can assign the column names, change the ones we want, and then re-assign the column names:

```
cn = colnames(df)
cn[ cn == "x2"] = "X"
colnames(df) = cn
head(df)
```

	x	X	y	z
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7
4	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	10	13	0.1523950	5

```
colnames(df) = c("x", "x2", "y", "z") #reset
```

Renaming Columns of a data.frame: dplyr

```
library(dplyr)
```

Note, when loading dplyr, it says objects can be “masked”. That means if you use a function defined in 2 places, it uses the one that is loaded in **last**.

Renaming Columns of a data.frame: dplyr

For example, if we print `filter`, then we see at the bottom `namespace:dplyr`, which means when you type `filter`, it will use the one from the `dplyr` package.

```
filter
```

```
function (.data, ...)  
{  
  filter_(.data, .dots = lazyeval::lazy_dots(...))  
}  
<environment: namespace:dplyr>
```

Renaming Columns of a data.frame: dplyr

A `filter` function exists by default in the `stats` package, however. If you want to make sure you use that one, you use `PackageName::Function` with the colon-colon ("`::`") operator.

```
head(stats::filter,2)
```

```
1 function (x, filter, method = c("convolution", "recursive"),  
2       sides = 2L, circular = FALSE, init = NULL)
```

This is important when loading many packages, and you may have some conflicts/masking:

Renaming Columns of a data.frame: dplyr

To rename columns in dplyr, you use the `rename` command

```
df = dplyr::rename(df, X = x2)  
head(df)
```

	x	X	y	z
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7
4	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	10	13	0.1523950	5

```
df = dplyr::rename(df, x2 = X) # reset
```

Subsetting Columns

Subset columns of a data.frame:

We can grab the x column using the \$ operator.

```
df$x
```

```
[1] 1 2 4 10 10
```

Subset columns of a data.frame:

We can also subset a data.frame using the bracket [,] subsetting.

For data.frames and matrices (2-dimensional objects), the brackets are [rows, columns] subsetting. We can grab the x column using the index of the column or the column name ("x")

```
df[, 1]
```

```
[1] 1 2 4 10 10
```

```
df[, "x"]
```

```
[1] 1 2 4 10 10
```

Subset columns of a data.frame:

We can select multiple columns using multiple column names:

```
df[, c("x", "y")]
```

	x	y
1	1	-0.2707606
2	2	-1.1179372
3	4	-1.3473558
4	10	0.4832675
5	10	0.1523950

Subset columns of a data.frame: dplyr

The `select` command from `dplyr` allows you to subset

```
select(df, x)
```

	x
1	1
2	2
3	4
4	10
5	10

Select columns of a data.frame: dplyr

The select command from dplyr allows you to subset columns of

```
select(df, x, x2)
```

	x	x2
1	1	7
2	2	6
3	4	10
4	10	13
5	10	13

```
select(df, starts_with("x"))
```

	x	x2
1	1	7
2	2	6
3	4	10
4	10	13
5	10	13

Subsetting Rows

Subset rows of a data.frame with indices:

Let's select **rows** 1 and 3 from df using brackets:

```
df[ c(1, 3), ]
```

	x	x2		y	z
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	

Subset rows of a data.frame:

Let's select the rows of `df` where the `x` column is greater than 5 or is equal to 2. Without any index for columns, all columns are returned:

```
df[ df$x > 5 | df$x == 2, ]
```

	x	x2	y	z
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4
4	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	10	13	0.1523950	5

Subset rows of a data.frame:

We can subset both rows and columns at the same time:

```
df[ df$x > 5 | df$x == 2, c("y", "z")]
```

	y	z
2	-1.1179372	4
4	0.4832675	10
5	0.1523950	5

Subset rows of a data.frame: dplyr

The command in dplyr for subsetting rows is `filter`. Try `?filter`

```
filter(df, x > 5 | x == 2)
```

	x	x2	y	z
1	2	6	-1.1179372	4
2	10	13	0.4832675	10
3	10	13	0.1523950	5

Note, no `$` or subsetting is necessary. R “knows” `x` refers to a column of `df`.

Subset rows of a data.frame: dplyr

By default, you can separate conditions by commas, and `filter` assumes these statements are joined by `&`

```
filter(df, x > 2 & y < 0)
```

	x	x2		y	z
1	4	10	-1.347356	7	

```
filter(df, x > 2, y < 0)
```

	x	x2		y	z
1	4	10	-1.347356	7	

Combining filter and select

You can combine `filter` and `select` to subset the rows and columns, respectively, of a `data.frame`:

```
select(filter(df, x > 2 & y < 0), y, z)
```

```
      y z  
1 -1.347356 7
```

In R, the common way to perform multiple operations is to wrap functions around each other in a nested way such as above

Assigning Temporary Objects

One can also create temporary objects and reassign them:

```
df2 = filter(df, x > 2 & y < 0)
df2 = select(df2, y, z)
```

Piping - a new concept

There is another (newer) way of performing these operations, called “piping”. It is becoming more popular as it’s easier to read:

```
df %>% filter(x > 2 & y < 0) %>% select(y, z)
```

```
      y z  
1 -1.347356 7
```

It is read: “take df, then filter the rows and then select y, z”.

Adding/Removing Columns

Adding new columns to a data.frame: base R

You can add a new column, called `newcol` to `df`, using the `$` operator:

```
df$newcol = 5:1  
df$newcol = df$x + 2
```

Removing columns to a data.frame: base R

You can remove a column by assigning to NULL:

```
df$newcol = NULL
```

or selecting only the columns that were not newcol:

```
df = df[, colnames(df) != "newcol"]
```

Adding new columns to a data.frame: base R

You can also “column **bind**” a data.frame with a vector (or series of vectors), using the `cbind` command:

```
cbind(df, newcol = 5:1)
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	5
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	3
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	2
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	1

Adding columns to a data.frame: dplyr

The mutate function in dplyr allows you to add or replace columns of a data.frame:

```
mutate(df, newcol = 5:1)
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	5
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	3
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	2
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	1

```
print({df = mutate(df, newcol = x + 2)})
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	3
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	6
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	12
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	12

Removing columns to a data.frame: dplyr

The NULL method is still very common.

The select function can remove a column with a minus (-), much like removing rows:

```
select(df, -newcol)
```

	x	x2	y	z
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7
4	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	10	13	0.1523950	5

Removing columns to a data.frame: dplyr

Remove newcol and y

```
select(df, -one_of("newcol", "y"))
```

	x	x2	z
1	1	7	6
2	2	6	4
3	4	10	7
4	10	13	10
5	10	13	5

Ordering columns

Ordering the columns of a data.frame: base R

We can use the `colnames` function to get the column names of `df` and then put `newcol` first by subsetting `df` using brackets:

```
cn = colnames(df)
df[, c("newcol", cn[cn != "newcol"])] ]
```

	newcol	x	x2	y	z
1	3	1	7	-0.2707606	6
2	4	2	6	-1.1179372	4
3	6	4	10	-1.3473558	7
4	12	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	12	10	13	0.1523950	5

Ordering the columns of a data.frame: dplyr

The `select` function can reorder columns. Put `newcol` first, then select the rest of columns:

```
select(df, newcol, everything())
```

	newcol	x	x2	y	z
1	3	1	7	-0.2707606	6
2	4	2	6	-1.1179372	4
3	6	4	10	-1.3473558	7
4	12	10	13	0.4832675	10
5	12	10	13	0.1523950	5

Ordering rows

Ordering the rows of a data.frame: base R

We use the `order` function on a vector or set of vectors, in increasing order:

```
df[ order(df$x), ]
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	3
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	6
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	12
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	12

Ordering the rows of a data.frame: base R

The decreasing argument will order it in decreasing order:

```
df[ order(df$x, decreasing = TRUE), ]
```

	x	x2		y	z	newcol
4	10	13	0.4832675	10		12
5	10	13	0.1523950		5	12
3	4	10	-1.3473558		7	6
2	2	6	-1.1179372		4	4
1	1	7	-0.2707606		6	3

Ordering the rows of a data.frame: base R

You can pass multiple vectors, and must use the negative (using -) to mix decreasing and increasing orderings (sort increasing on x and decreasing on y):

```
df[ order(df$x, -df$y), ]
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	3
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	6
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	12
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	12

Ordering the rows of a data.frame: dplyr

The arrange function can reorder rows By default, arrange orders in ascending order:

```
arrange(df, x)
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	3
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	6
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	12
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	12

Ordering the rows of a data.frame: dplyr

Use the desc to arrange the rows in descending order:

```
arrange(df, desc(x))
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	10	13	0.4832675	10	12
2	10	13	0.1523950	5	12
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	6
4	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
5	1	7	-0.2707606	6	3

Ordering the rows of a data.frame: dplyr

It is a bit more straightforward to mix increasing and decreasing orderings:

```
arrange(df, x, desc(y))
```

	x	x2	y	z	newcol
1	1	7	-0.2707606	6	3
2	2	6	-1.1179372	4	4
3	4	10	-1.3473558	7	6
4	10	13	0.4832675	10	12
5	10	13	0.1523950	5	12

Transmutation

The `transmute` function in `dplyr` combines both the `mutate` and `select` functions. One can create new columns and keep the only the columns wanted:

```
transmute(df, newcol2 = x * 3, x, y)
```

	newcol2	x	y
1	3	1	-0.2707606
2	6	2	-1.1179372
3	12	4	-1.3473558
4	30	10	0.4832675
5	30	10	0.1523950