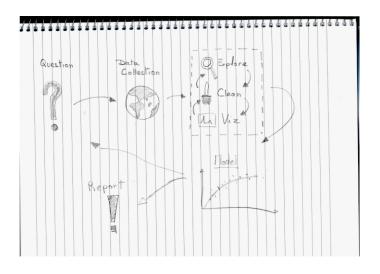
### Data manipulation with dplyr

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# Epidemiological study workflow



### Data manipulation tools



- ▶ R core function
- dplyr
- ▶ data.table
- **.**..

=> The best tool is the one you feel the most comfortable with

### Tidyverse (from www.tidyverse.org)

#### R packages for data science

The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.



pipe functions %>%

### pipe functions %>%

```
chocolate %>%
 add(butter) %>%
melt() %>%
 add(
   eggs.white %>%
     add(cream) %>%
     beat()
 ) %>%
 fold() %>%
 chill()
```

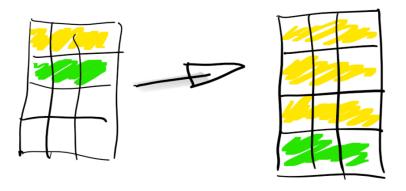
### code as you speak

Data manipulation with dplyr is done using a limited number of **verbs** corresponding to an action to be applied to a table.

- ▶ slice
- ▶ filter
- arrange
- ▶ select
- ▶ mutate
- group\_by
- summarize
- ▶ join
- **.**...

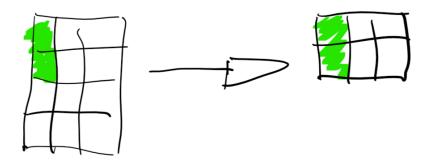
#### select rows

dat %>% slice(c(1, 1, 1, 2))



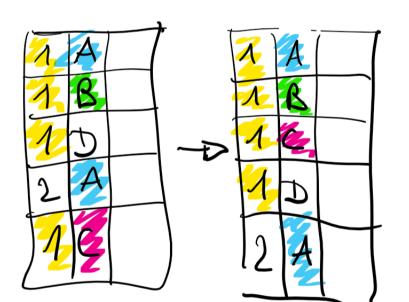
#### select columns

dat %>% filter(C1 == 'green')



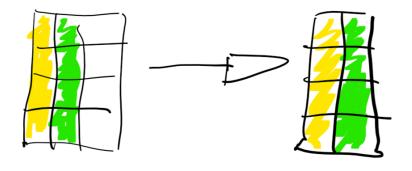
### arrange rows

dat %>% arrange(C1, C2)



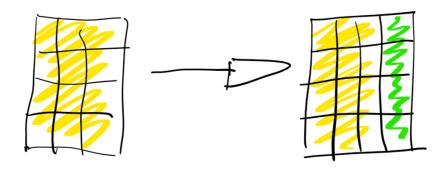
#### columns selection

dat %>% select(C1, C2)



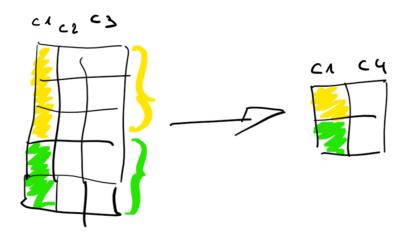
### create/modify columns

dat 
$$\%$$
>% mutate( $C4 = C1 + C2 + C3$ )



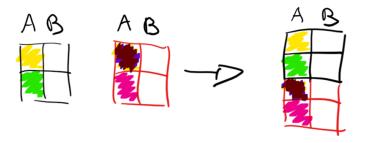
### group and summarize data

dat %>% group\_by(C1) %>% summarize(C4 = mean(C2 + C3))

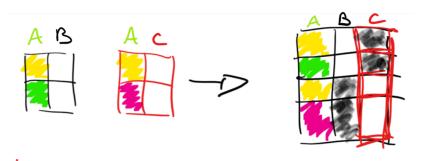


note: summarise() is an alias for summarize()

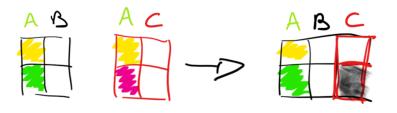
dat1 %>% bind\_rows(dat2)



dat1 %>% bind\_rows(dat2)

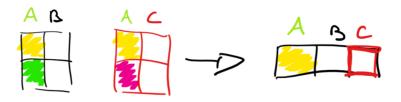


dat1 %>% left\_join(dat2)



note: right\_join will keep all rows of dat2

dat1 %>% inner\_join(dat2)



dat1 %>% full\_join(dat2)

