

# Lecture 4: Processing across rows

## EDUC 263: Managing and Manipulating Data Using R

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# 1 Introduction

## Required reading for next week:

- o Grolemund and Wickham 5.6 - 5.7 (grouped summaries and mutates)
- o Xie, Allaire, and Grolemund 4.1 (R Markdown, ioslides presentations) [LINK HERE](#) and 4.3 (R Markdown, Beamer presentations) [LINK HERE](#)
  - ▷ Why? Lectures for this class are `beamer_presentation` output type.
  - ▷ `ioslides_presentation` are the most basic presentation output format for RMarkdown, so learning about `ioslides` will help you understand `beamer`
- o Any slides from lecture we don't cover

## Explanation about `beamer_header.tex` in YAML header:

- o What does it do? Why do we include this?
- o Incorporating updates to `beamer_header.tex`

# What we will do today

1. Introduction
2. Introduce `group_by()` and `summarise()`
  - 2.1 `group_by`
  - 2.2 `summarise()`
3. Combining `group_by()` and `summarise()`
  - 3.1 `summarise()` and Counts
  - 3.2 `summarise()` and means
  - 3.3 `summarise()` and logical vectors, part II
  - 3.4 Attach aggregate measures to your data frame

# Libraries we will use today

“Load” the package we will use today (output omitted)

- **you must run this code chunk**

```
library(tidyverse)
```

If package not yet installed, then must install before you load. Install in “console” rather than .Rmd file

- Generic syntax: `install.packages("package_name")`
- Install “tidyverse”: `install.packages("tidyverse")`

Note: when we load package, name of package is not in quotes; but when we install package, name of package is in quotes:

- `install.packages("tidyverse")`
- `library(tidyverse)`

# Data we will use today

Data on off-campus recruiting events by public universities

- Object `df_event`

- ▶ One observation per university, recruiting event

```
rm(list = ls()) # remove all objects

#load dataset with one obs per recruiting event
load(url("https://github.com/ozanj/rclass/raw/master/data/recruiting/recruit_event_allvars.Rdata"))
```

# Processing across observations, introduction

Creation of analysis datasets often requires calculations across obs

Examples:

- You have a dataset with one observation per student-term and want to create a variable of credits attempted per term
- You have a dataset with one observation per student-term and want to create a variable of GPA for the semester or cumulative GPA for all semesters
- Number of off-campus recruiting events university makes to each state
- Average household income at visited versus non-visited high schools

## **Note**

- in today's lecture, I'll use the terms "observations" and "rows" interchangeably

# Processing across variables vs. processing across observations

Visits by UC Berkeley to public high schools

```
#> # A tibble: 5 x 6
#>   school_id    state tot_stu_pub fr_lunch pct_fr_lunch med_inc
#>   <chr>        <chr>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
#> 1 340882002126 NJ          1846      29      0.0157 178732
#> 2 340147000250 NJ          1044      50      0.0479  62288
#> 3 340561003796 NJ          1505     298      0.198  100684.
#> 4 340165005124 NJ          1900      43      0.0226 160476.
#> 5 341341003182 NJ          1519     130      0.0856 144346
```

- So far, we have focused on “processing across variables”
  - ▷ Performing calculations across columns (i.e., vars), typically within a row (i.e., observation)
  - ▷ Example: percent free-reduced lunch (above)
- Processing across obs (focus of today’s lecture)
  - ▷ Performing calculations across rows (i.e., obs), often within a column (i.e., variable)
  - ▷ Example: Average household income of visited high schools, by state



## 2 Introduce group\_by() and summarise()

# Strategy for teaching processing across obs

In `tidyverse` the `group_by()` and `summarise()` functions are the primary means of performing calculations across observations

- Usually, processing across observations requires using `group_by()` and `summarise()` together
- `group_by()` and `summarise()` usually aren't very useful by themselves (like peanut butter and jelly)

How we'll teach:

- introduce `group_by()` and `summarise()` separately
  - ▷ goal: you understand what each function does
- then we'll combine them

## 2.1 group\_by

## group\_by()

`group_by()` converts a data frame object into groups. After grouping, functions performed on data frame are performed “by group”

- part of **dplyr** package within **tidyverse**; not part of **Base R**
- works best with pipes `%>%` and `summarise()` function [described below]

Basic syntax:

- `group_by(object, vars to group by separated by commas)`

Typically, “group\_by” variables are character, factor, or integer variables

- Possible “group by” variables in `df_event` data:
  - university name/id; event type (e.g., public HS, private HS); state

**Example:** in `df_event`, create frequency count of `event_type`

```
#without group_by()  
df_event %>% count(event_type)  
#group_by() university  
df_event %>% group_by(instnm) %>% count(event_type)
```

## group\_by()

By itself `group_by()` doesn't do much; it just prints data

- Below, group `df_event` data by university, event type, and event state

*#without pipes*

```
group_by(df_event, univ_id, event_type, event_state)
```

*#with pipes*

```
df_event %>% group_by(univ_id, event_type, event_state)
```

But once an object is grouped, all subsequent functions are run separately “by group”

```
df_event %>% group_by(univ_id, event_type, event_state) %>% count()
```

## Grouping not retained unless you **assign** it

Below, we'll use `class()` function to show whether data frame is grouped

- o will talk more about `class()` next week, but for now, just think of it as a function that provides information about an object
- o similar to `typeof()`, but `class()` provides different info about object

Grouping is not retained unless you **assign** it

```
class(df_event)
#> [1] "tbl_df"      "tbl"        "data.frame"
df_event_grp <- df_event %>% group_by(univ_id, event_type, event_state) # using
class(df_event_grp)
#> [1] "grouped_df" "tbl_df"     "tbl"        "data.frame"
```

Use `ungroup(object)` to un-group grouped data

```
df_event_grp <- ungroup(df_event_grp)
class(df_event_grp)
#> [1] "tbl_df"      "tbl"        "data.frame"
rm(df_event_grp)
```

## `group_by()` student exercise

1. Group by “instnm” and get a frequency count.
  - ▶ How many rows and columns do you have? What do the number of rows mean?
2. Now group by “instnm” **and** “event\_type” and get a frequency count.
  - ▶ How many rows and columns do you have? What do the number of rows mean?
3. **Bonus:** In the same code chunk, group by “instnm” and “event\_type”, but this time filter for observations where “med\_inc” is greater than 75000 and get a frequency count.

## group\_by() student exercise solutions

1. Group by "instnm" and get a frequency count.

▷ How many rows and columns do you have? What do the number of rows mean?

```
df_event %>%  
  group_by(instnm) %>%  
  count()  
#> # A tibble: 16 x 2  
#> # Groups:   instnm [16]  
#>   instnm      n  
#>   <chr>    <int>  
#> 1 Arkansas    994  
#> 2 Bama      4258  
#> 3 Cinci      679  
#> 4 CU Boulder 1439  
#> 5 Kansas    1014  
#> 6 NC State    640  
#> 7 Pitt      1225  
#> 8 Rutgers    1135  
#> 9 S Illinois  549  
#> 10 Stony Brook 730  
#> 11 UC Berkeley 879  
#> 12 UC Irvine   539  
#> 13 UGA        827  
#> 14 UM Amherst  908  
#> 15 UNL        1397  
#> 16 USCC       1467
```



## group\_by() student exercise solutions

2. Now group by “instnm” **and** “event\_type” and get a frequency count.

▷ How many rows and columns do you have? What do the number of rows mean?

```
df_event %>%  
  group_by(instnm, event_type) %>%  
  count()  
#> # A tibble: 80 x 3  
#> # Groups:   instnm, event_type [80]  
#>   instnm event_type      n  
#>   <chr>   <chr>      <int>  
#> 1 Arkansas 2yr college    32  
#> 2 Arkansas 4yr college    14  
#> 3 Arkansas other         112  
#> 4 Arkansas private hs    222  
#> 5 Arkansas public hs    614  
#> 6 Bama     2yr college    127  
#> 7 Bama     4yr college    158  
#> 8 Bama     other         608  
#> 9 Bama     private hs    963  
#> 10 Bama    public hs    2402  
#> # ... with 70 more rows
```

## group\_by() student exercise solutions

3. **Bonus:** Group by “instnm” and “event\_type”, but this time filter for observations where “med\_inc” is greater than 75000 and get a frequency count.

```
df_event %>%  
  group_by(instnm, event_type) %>%  
  filter(med_inc > 75000) %>%  
  count()  
  
#> # A tibble: 80 x 3  
#> # Groups:   instnm, event_type [80]  
#>   instnm event_type      n  
#>   <chr>   <chr>      <int>  
#> 1 Arkansas 2yr college      7  
#> 2 Arkansas 4yr college      3  
#> 3 Arkansas other          30  
#> 4 Arkansas private hs     99  
#> 5 Arkansas public hs    303  
#> 6 Bama     2yr college     21  
#> 7 Bama     4yr college     42  
#> 8 Bama     other         249  
#> 9 Bama     private hs    477  
#> 10 Bama    public hs    1478  
#> # ... with 70 more rows
```

## 2.2 summarise()

## summarise() function

summarise() does calculations across rows; then collapses into single row

**Usage (i.e., syntax):** `summarise(.data, ...)`

### Arguments

- `.data`: a data frame; omit if using `summarise()` after pipe `%>%`
- `...`: Name-value pairs of summary functions.
  - ▷ The name will be the name of the variable in the result.
  - ▷ Value should be expression that returns a single value like `min(x)`, `n()`

**Value** (what `summarise()` returns/creates)

- Object of same class as `.data`; object will have one obs per “by group”

### Useful functions (i.e., “helper functions”)

- Standalone functions called *within* `summarise()`, e.g., `mean()`, `n()`
- Count function `n()` takes no arguments; returns number of rows in group

**Example:** Count total number of events

```
summarise(df_event, num_events=n()) # without pipes
df_event %>% summarise(num_events=n()) # using pipes
```

## Investigate objects created by `summarise()`

**Example:** Count total number of events

```
df_event %>% summarise(num_events=n())  
df_event %>% summarise(num_events=n()) %>% str()
```

**Example:** What is max value of `med_inc` across all events

```
df_event %>% summarise(mean_inc=max(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE))  
df_event %>% summarise(mean_inc=max(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE)) %>% str()
```

**Example:** Count total number of events AND max value of median income

```
df_event %>% summarise(num_events=n(),  
                       mean_inc=max(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE))  
df_event %>% summarise(num_events=n(),  
                       mean_inc=max(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE)) %>% str()
```

### Takeaway

- by default, objects created by `summarise()` are data frames that contain variables created within `summarise()` and one observation [per “by group”]

## Retaining objects created by summarise()

Object created by summarise() not retained unless you **assign** it

```
event_temp <- df_event %>% summarise(num_events=n(),  
  mean_inc=mean(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
event_temp  
#> # A tibble: 1 x 2  
#>   num_events mean_inc  
#>   <int>     <dbl>  
#> 1     18680  89089.  
rm(event_temp)
```

## `summarise()` student exercise

1. What is the min value of `med_inc` across all events?
2. What is the mean value of `fr_lunch` across all events?

▶ Hint: Use `mean()`

## summarise() student exercise

1. What is min value of `med_inc` across all events?

```
df_event %>%  
  summarise(min_med_income = min(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE))  
#> # A tibble: 1 x 1  
#>   min_med_income  
#>       <dbl>  
#> 1       12894.
```



2. What is the mean value of `fr_lunch` across all events?

▶ Hint: Use `mean()`

```
df_event %>%  
  summarise(mean_fr_lunch = mean(fr_lunch, na.rm = TRUE))  
#> # A tibble: 1 x 1  
#>   mean_fr_lunch  
#>           <dbl>  
#> 1           475.
```

### 3 Combining group\_by() and summarise()

## Combining summarise() and group\_by

summarise() on ungrouped vs. grouped data:

- By itself, summarise() performs calculations across all rows of data frame then collapses the data frame to a single row
- When data frame is grouped, summarise() performs calculations across rows within a group and then collapses to a single row for each group

**Example:** Count the number of events for each university

```
df_event %>% group_by(instnm) %>% summarise(num_events=n())
```

- Investigate the object created above

```
df_event %>% group_by(instnm) %>% summarise(num_events=n()) %>% str()
```

- Or we could retain object for later use

```
event_by_univ <- df_event %>% group_by(instnm) %>% summarise(num_events=n())  
str(event_by_univ)  
event_by_univ # print  
rm(event_by_univ)
```

## Combining summarise() and group\_by

### Task

- Count number of recruiting events by event\_type for each university

```
df_event %>% group_by(instnm, event_type) %>%  
  summarise(num_events=n())
```

*#investigate object created*

```
df_event %>% group_by(instnm, event_type) %>%  
  summarise(num_events=n()) %>% str()
```

### Task

- By university and event type, count the number of events and calculate the avg. pct white in the zip-code

```
df_event %>% group_by(instnm, event_type) %>%  
  summarise(num_events=n(),  
    mean_pct_white=mean(pct_white_zip, na.rm = TRUE)  
  )
```

*#investigate object you created*

```
df_event %>% group_by(instnm, event_type) %>%  
  summarise(num_events=n(),  
    mean_pct_white=mean(pct_white_zip, na.rm = TRUE)  
  ) %>% str()
```

## Combining summarise() and group\_by

Recruiting events by UC Berkeley

```
df_event %>% filter(univ_id == 110635) %>%  
  group_by(event_type) %>% summarise(num_events=n())
```

Let's create a dataset of recruiting events at UC Berkeley

```
event_berk <- df_event %>% filter(univ_id == 110635)  
  
event_berk %>% count(event_type)
```

The 0/1 variable event\_inst equals 1 if event is in same state as the university

```
event_berk %>% arrange(event_date) %>%  
  select(pid, event_date, event_type, event_state, event_inst) %>%  
  slice(1:8)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 8 x 5
```

```
#>   pid event_date event_type event_state event_inst  
#>   <int> <date>      <chr>      <chr>      <chr>  
#> 1 13100 2017-04-11 other      HI          Out-State  
#> 2 13089 2017-04-14 public hs   GA          Out-State  
#> 3 13088 2017-04-23 private hs  CT          Out-State  
#> 4 13086 2017-04-23 other      CA          In-State  
#> 5 13091 2017-04-24 private hs  NY          Out-State  
#> 6 13087 2017-04-24 public hs   CA          In-State  
#> 7 13092 2017-04-25 other      NY          Out-State  
#> 8 13099 2017-04-25 2yr college CA          In-State
```

### 3.1 summarise() and Counts

## summarise() : Counts

The count function `n()` takes no arguments and returns the size of the current group

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_type, event_inst) %>%  
  summarise(num_events=n())
```

Object not retained unless we **assign**

```
berk_temp <- event_berk %>% group_by(event_type, event_inst) %>%  
  summarise(num_events=n())  
berk_temp  
typeof(berk_temp)  
str(berk_temp)
```

Because counts are so important, `dplyr` package includes separate `count()` function that can be called outside `summarise()` function

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_type, event_inst) %>% count()  
  
berk_temp2 <- event_berk %>% group_by(event_type, event_inst) %>% count()  
  
berk_temp == berk_temp2 # TAKEAWAY: these two objects are identical!  
rm(berk_temp,berk_temp2)
```

## summarise() : count with logical vectors and sum()

Logical vectors have values `TRUE` and `FALSE`.

- When used with numeric functions, `TRUE` converted to 1 and `FALSE` to 0.

`sum()` is a numeric function that returns the sum of values

```
sum(c(5,10))  
sum(c(TRUE,TRUE,FALSE,FALSE))
```

`is.na()` returns `TRUE` if value is `NA` and otherwise returns `FALSE`

```
is.na(c(5,NA,4,NA))  
#> [1] FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE
```

```
sum(is.na(c(5,NA,4,NA,5)))  
#> [1] 2  
sum(!is.na(c(5,NA,4,NA,5)))  
#> [1] 3
```

Application: How many missing/non-missing obs in variable **[very important]**

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_type) %>%  
  summarise(  
    n_events = n(),  
    n_miss_inc = sum(is.na(med_inc)),  
    n_nonmiss_inc = sum(!is.na(med_inc)),  
    n_nonmiss_fr_lunch = sum(!is.na(fr_lunch))  
  )
```



## `summarise()` and count student exercises

Use one code chunk for this exercise. You could tackle this a step at a time and run the entire code chunk when you have answered all parts of this question. Create your own variable names.

1. Using the `event_berk` object, filter observations where `event_state` is VA and group by `event_type`.
  - 1.1 Using the `summarise` function to create a variable that represents the count for each `event_type`.
  - 1.2 Now get the sum of missing obs for `med_inc`.
  - 1.3 Now get the sum of non-missing obs for `med_inc`.
  - 1.4 **Bonus:** Arrange variable you created representing the count of each `event_type` in descending order.

## summarise() and count student exercises

1. Using the `event_berk` object filter observations where `event_state` is VA and group by `event_type`.
  - 1.1 Using the `summarise` function, create a variable that represents the count for each `event_type`.
  - 1.2 Now get the sum of missing obs for `med_inc`.
  - 1.3 Now get the sum of non-missing obs for `med_inc`.

```
event_berk %>%  
  filter(event_state == "VA") %>%  
  group_by(event_type) %>%  
  summarise(  
    n_events = n(),  
    n_miss_inc = sum(is.na(med_inc)),  
    n_nonmiss_inc = sum(!is.na(med_inc))) %>%  
  arrange(desc(n_events))  
#> # A tibble: 3 x 4  
#>   event_type n_events n_miss_inc n_nonmiss_inc  
#>   <chr>      <int>      <int>      <int>  
#> 1 public hs         20          0          20  
#> 2 private hs        13          0          13  
#> 3 other           3          0           3
```

## 3.2 summarise() and means

## summarise() : means

The `mean()` function within `summarise()` calculates means, separately for each group

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_inst, event_type) %>% summarise(  
  n_events=n(),  
  mean_inc=mean(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE),  
  mean_pct_white=mean(pct_white_zip, na.rm = TRUE)) %>% head(5)
```

#> # A tibble: 5 x 5

#> # Groups: event\_inst [1]

#>	event_inst	event_type	n_events	mean_inc	mean_pct_white
#>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>
#> 1	In-State	2yr college	111	78486.	40.1
#> 2	In-State	4yr college	14	131691.	58.0
#> 3	In-State	other	49	75040.	37.6
#> 4	In-State	private hs	35	95229.	48.4
#> 5	In-State	public hs	259	87097.	39.6

## summarise() : means and na.rm argument

Default behavior of “aggregation functions” (e.g., summarise() )

- if *input* has any missing values ( NA ), then output will be missing.

Many functions have argument `na.rm` (means “remove NAs ”)

- `na.rm = FALSE` [the default for `mean()` ]
  - ▷ Do not remove missing values from input before calculating
  - ▷ Therefore, missing values in input will cause output to be missing
- `na.rm = TRUE`
  - ▷ Remove missing values from input before calculating
  - ▷ Therefore, missing values in input will not cause output to be missing

*#na.rm = FALSE; the default setting*

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_inst, event_type) %>% summarise(
  n_events=n(),
  n_miss_inc = sum(is.na(med_inc)),
  mean_inc=mean(med_inc, na.rm = FALSE),
  n_miss_frlunch = sum(is.na(fr_lunch)),
  mean_fr_lunch=mean(fr_lunch, na.rm = FALSE))
```

*#na.rm = TRUE*

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_inst, event_type) %>% summarise(
  n_events=n(),
  n_miss_inc = sum(is.na(med_inc)),
  mean_inc=mean(med_inc, na.rm = TRUE),
  n_miss_frlunch = sum(is.na(fr_lunch)),
  mean_fr_lunch=mean(fr_lunch, na.rm = TRUE))
```

# Student exercise

1. Using the `event_berk` object, group by `instnm`, `event_inst`, & `event_type`.
  - 1.1 Create vars for number non\_missing for these racial/ethnic groups (`pct_white_zip`, `pct_black_zip`, `pct_asian_zip`, `pct_hispanic_zip`, `pct_amerindian_zip`, `pct_nativehawaii_zip`)
  - 1.2 Create vars for mean percent for each racial/ethnic group

## Student exercise solutions

```
event_berk %>% group_by(instnm, event_inst, event_type) %>%
  summarise(
    n_events=n(),
    n_miss_white = sum(!is.na(pct_white_zip)),
    mean_white = mean(pct_white_zip, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_miss_black = sum(!is.na(pct_black_zip)),
    mean_black = mean(pct_black_zip, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_miss_asian = sum(!is.na(pct_asian_zip)),
    mean_asian = mean(pct_asian_zip, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_miss_lat = sum(!is.na(pct_hispanic_zip)),
    mean_lat = mean(pct_hispanic_zip, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_miss_na = sum(!is.na(pct_amerindian_zip)),
    mean_na = mean(pct_amerindian_zip, na.rm = TRUE),
    n_miss_nh = sum(!is.na(pct_nativehawaii_zip)),
    mean_nh = mean(pct_nativehawaii_zip, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  head(6)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 6 x 16
```

```
#> # Groups:   instnm, event_inst [2]
```

```
#>   instnm event_inst event_type n_events n_miss_white mean_white
#>   <chr>  <chr>      <chr>      <int>      <int>      <dbl>
#> 1 UC Be~ In-State 2yr colle~    111        106        40.1
#> 2 UC Be~ In-State 4yr colle~     14         12        58.0
#> 3 UC Be~ In-State other          49         48        37.6
#> 4 UC Be~ In-State private hs     35         35        48.4
#> 5 UC Be~ In-State public hs    259        258        39.6
#> 6 UC Be~ Out-State 2yr colle~      1          1        89.7
```

```
#> # ... with 10 more variables: n_miss_black <int>, mean_black <dbl>.
```

### 3.3 summarise() and logical vectors, part II



## summarise() : counts with logical vectors, part II

Logical vectors (e.g., `is.na()`) useful for counting obs that satisfy some condition

```
is.na(c(5,NA,4,NA))  
#> [1] FALSE TRUE FALSE TRUE  
typeof(is.na(c(5,NA,4,NA)))  
#> [1] "logical"  
sum(is.na(c(5,NA,4,NA)))  
#> [1] 2
```

**Task:** Using object `event_berk`, create object `gt50p_lat_b1` with the following measures for each combination of `event_type` and `event_inst`:

- count of number of rows for each group
- count of rows non-missing for both `pct_black_zip` and `pct_hispanic_zip`
- count of number of visits to communities where the sum of Black and Latinx people comprise more than 50% of the total population

```
gt50p_lat_b1 <- event_berk %>% group_by (event_inst, event_type) %>%  
  summarise(  
    n_events=n(),  
    n_nonmiss_latbl = sum(!is.na(pct_black_zip) & !is.na(pct_hispanic_zip)),  
    n_majority_latbl= sum(pct_black_zip+ pct_hispanic_zip>50, na.rm = TRUE)  
  )  
gt50p_lat_b1 # print object  
str(gt50p_lat_b1)
```

## summarise() : logical vectors to count *proportions*

Syntax: `group_by(vars) %>% summarise(prop = mean(TRUE/FALSE condition))`

**Task:** separately for in-state/out-of-state, what proportion of visits to public high schools are to communities with median income greater than \$100,000?

Steps:

1. Filter public HS visits
2. group by in-state vs. out-of-state
3. Create measure

```
event_berk %>% filter(event_type == "public hs") %>% # filter public hs visits
  group_by (event_inst) %>% # group by in-state vs. out-of-state
  summarise(
    n_events=n(), # number of events by group
    n_nonmiss_inc = sum(!is.na(med_inc)), # w/ nonmissings values median inc,
    p_incgt100k = mean(med_inc>100000, na.rm=TRUE)) # proportion visits to $100K
#> # A tibble: 2 x 4
#>   event_inst n_events n_nonmiss_inc p_incgt100k
#>   <chr>      <int>      <int>      <dbl>
#> 1 In-State      259        256        0.273
#> 2 Out-State     183        183        0.519
```

## summarise() : logical vectors to count *proportions*

**What if we forgot to put** `na.rm=TRUE` **in the above task?**

**Task:** separately for in-state/out-of-state, what proportion of visits to public high schools are to communities with median income greater than \$100,000?

```
event_berk %>% filter(event_type == "public hs") %>% # filter public hs visits
  group_by (event_inst) %>% # group by in-state vs. out-of-state
  summarise(
    n_events=n(), # number of events by group
    n_nonmiss_inc = sum(!is.na(med_inc)), # w/ nonmissings values median inc,
    p_incgt100k = mean(med_inc>100000)) # proportion visits to $100K+ communities
#> # A tibble: 2 x 4
#>   event_inst n_events n_nonmiss_inc p_incgt100k
#>   <chr>      <int>      <int>      <dbl>
#> 1 In-State      259        256        NA
#> 2 Out-State     183        183        0.519
```

## `summarise()` : Other “helper” functions

Lots of other functions we can use within `summarise()`

Common functions to use with `summarise()` :

Function	Description
<code>n</code>	count
<code>n_distinct</code>	count unique values
<code>mean</code>	mean
<code>median</code>	median
<code>max</code>	largest value
<code>min</code>	smallest value
<code>sd</code>	standard deviation
<code>sum</code>	sum of values
<code>first</code>	first value
<code>last</code>	last value
<code>nth</code>	nth value
<code>any</code>	condition true for at least one value

*Note: These functions can also be used on their own or with `mutate()`*

## summarise() : Other functions

Maximum value in a group

```
max(c(10,50,8))  
#> [1] 50
```

**Task:** For each combination of in-state/out-of-state and event type, what is the maximum value of `med_inc`?

```
event_berk %>% group_by(event_type, event_inst) %>%  
  summarise(max_inc = max(med_inc))  
#> # A tibble: 10 x 3  
#> # Groups:   event_type [?]  
#>   event_type event_inst max_inc  
#>   <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>  
#> 1 2yr college In-State      NA  
#> 2 2yr college Out-State 153070.  
#> 3 4yr college In-State      NA  
#> 4 4yr college Out-State      NA  
#> 5 other      In-State      NA  
#> 6 other      Out-State      NA  
#> 7 private hs In-State 250001  
#> 8 private hs Out-State      NA  
#> 9 public hs  In-State      NA  
#> 10 public hs Out-State 223556.
```

What did we do wrong here?

## summarise() : Other functions

Isolate first/last/nth observation in a group

```
x <- c(10,15,20,25,30)
first(x)
last(x)
nth(x,1)
nth(x,3)
nth(x,10)
```

**Task:** after sorting object `event_berk` by `event_type` and `event_datetime_start`, what is the value of `event_date` for:

- first event for each event type?
- the last event for each event type?
- the 50th event for each event type?

```
event_berk %>% arrange(event_type, event_datetime_start) %>%
  group_by(event_type) %>%
  summarise(
    n_events = n(),
    date_first= first(event_date),
    date_last= last(event_date),
    date_50th= nth(event_date, 50)
  )
```

# Student exercise

Identify value of `event_date` for the *nth* event in each by group

## Specific task:

- arrange (i.e., sort) by `event_type` and `event_datetime_start`, then group by `event_type`, and then identify the value of `event_date` for:
  - ▷ the first event in each by group ( `event_type` )
  - ▷ the second event in each by group
  - ▷ the third event in each by group
  - ▷ the fourth event in each by group
  - ▷ the fifth event in each by group

## Student exercise solution

```
event_berk %>% arrange(event_type, event_datetime_start) %>%
  group_by(event_type) %>%
  summarise(
    n_events = n(),
    date_1st= first(event_date),
    date_2nd= nth(event_date,2),
    date_3rd= nth(event_date,3),
    date_4th= nth(event_date,4),
    date_5th= nth(event_date,5))
#> # A tibble: 5 x 7
#>   event_type n_events date_1st   date_2nd   date_3rd   date_4th
#>   <chr>      <int> <date>     <date>     <date>     <date>
#> 1 2yr colle~    112 2017-04-25 2017-09-05 2017-09-05 2017-09-06
#> 2 4yr colle~     18 2017-04-30 2017-05-01 2017-05-06 2017-09-13
#> 3 other       138 2017-04-11 2017-04-23 2017-04-25 2017-04-29
#> 4 private hs   169 2017-04-23 2017-04-24 2017-04-29 2017-04-30
#> 5 public hs    442 2017-04-14 2017-04-24 2017-04-26 2017-04-27
#> # ... with 1 more variable: date_5th <date>
```



### 3.4 Attach aggregate measures to your data frame

# Attach aggregate measures to your data frame

We can attach aggregate measures to a data frame by using `group_by` without `summarise()`

What do I mean by “attaching aggregate measures to a data frame”?

- Calculate measures at the `by_group` level, but attach them to original object rather than creating an object with one row for each `by_group`

**Task:** Using `event_berk` data frame, create (1) a measure of average income across all events and (2) a measure of average income for each event type

- resulting object should have same number of observations as `event_berk`

Steps:

1. create measure of avg. income across all events without using `group_by()` or `summarise()` and assign as (new) object
2. Using object from previous step, create measure of avg. income across by event type using `group_by()` without `summarise()` and assign as new object

# Attach aggregate measures to your data frame

**Task:** Using `event_berk` data frame, create (1) a measure of average income across all events and (2) a measure of average income for each event type

## 1. Create measure of average income across all events

```
event_berk_temp <- event_berk %>%  
  arrange(event_date) %>% # sort by event_date (optional)  
  select(event_date, event_type, med_inc) %>% # select vars to be retained (optional)  
  mutate(avg_inc = mean(med_inc, na.rm=TRUE)) # create avg. inc measure  
  
dim(event_berk_temp)  
event_berk_temp %>% head(5)
```

## 2. Create measure of average income by event type

```
event_berk_temp <- event_berk_temp %>%  
  group_by(event_type) %>% # grouping by event type  
  mutate(avg_inc_type = mean(med_inc, na.rm=TRUE)) # create avg. inc measure  
  
str(event_berk_temp)  
event_berk_temp %>% head(5)
```

## Attach aggregate measures to your data frame

**Task:** Using `event_berk_temp` from previous question, create a measure that identifies whether `med_inc` associated with the event is higher/lower than average income for all events of that type

Steps:

1. Create measure of average income for each event type [already done]
2. Create 0/1 indicator that identifies whether median income at event location is higher than average median income for events of that type

```
# average income at recruiting events across all universities
event_berk_tempv2 <- event_berk_temp %>%
  mutate(gt_avg_inc_type = med_inc > avg_inc_type) %>%
  select(-(avg_inc)) # drop avg_inc (optional)
event_berk_tempv2 # note how med_ic = NA are treated
```

Same as above, but this time create integer indicator rather than logical

```
event_berk_tempv2 <- event_berk_tempv2 %>%
  mutate(gt_avg_inc_type = as.integer(med_inc > avg_inc_type))
event_berk_tempv2 %>% head(4)
```

## Student exercise

Task: is `pct_white_zip` at a particular event higher or lower than the average `pct_white_zip` for that `event_type` ?

- Note: all events attached to a particular `zip_code`
- `pct_white_zip` : pct of people in that `zip_code` who identify as white

Steps in task:

- Create measure of average pct white for each `event_type`
- Compare whether `pct_white_zip` is higher or lower than this average

## Student exercise solution

Task: is `pct_white_zip` at a particular event higher or lower than the average `pct_white_zip` for that `event_type` ?

```
event_berk_tempv3 <- event_berk %>%  
  arrange(event_date) %>% # sort by event_date (optional)  
  select(event_date, event_type, pct_white_zip) %>% #optional  
  group_by(event_type) %>% # grouping by event type  
  mutate(avg_pct_white = mean(pct_white_zip, na.rm=TRUE),  
         gt_avg_pctwhite_type = as.integer(pct_white_zip > avg_pct_white))  
event_berk_tempv3 %>% head(4)  
#> # A tibble: 4 x 5  
#> # Groups:   event_type [3]  
#>   event_date event_type pct_white_zip avg_pct_white gt_avg_pctwhite_type  
#>   <date>      <chr>          <dbl>         <dbl>         <int>  
#> 1 2017-04-11 other           37.2          49.7           0  
#> 2 2017-04-14 public hs          78.3          48.9           1  
#> 3 2017-04-23 private hs          84.7          61.0           1  
#> 4 2017-04-23 other           20.9          49.7           0
```