Data Transformation I

Introduction

- Read Chapter 3
- Goal: Their Data ➡ Your Data
- Covers:
  - Data Subsetting
  - Data Ordering
  - Variable Selecting
  - Variable Creating
- Help: dplyr Package in R

NYC Flights Meta Data

- Requirements:

```
> install.packages(nycflights13)
> library(nycflights13)
```

- All 2013 Flights from NYC
  - US Bureau of Trans. Statistics
- To View all Data, Use `> View(flights)`
- For more information, `> ?flights`

NYC Flights Meta Data

- Preview Data: `> flights`

```
> flights
# A tibble: 336,776 x 19
    year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
   <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>     <dbl>    <int>          <int>
 1  2013     1     1      517            515         2      830            819
 2  2013     1     1      533            529         4      850            830
 3  2013     1     1      542            540         2      923            850
 4  2013     1     1      544            545        -1     1004           1022
 5  2013     1     1      554            600        -6      812            837
 6  2013     1     1      554            558        -4      740            728
 7  2013     1     1      555            600        -5      913            854
 8  2013     1     1      557            600        -3      709            723
 9  2013     1     1      557            600        -3      838            846
10  2013     1     1      558            600        -2      753            745
# ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>,
#   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
#   air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

- Four Different Types of Variables
  - int = integer
  - dbl = double
  - chr = character
  - dttm = date and times

- Other Types of Variables
  - lgl = logical (TRUE or FALSE)
  - fctr = factor
  - date = dates

Basics of dplyr

- 5 Key Functions
  - filter() = Chooses Observations Based on Values
  - arrange() = Sorts Observations
  - select() = Chooses Variables
  - mutate() = Creates New Variables
  - summarize() = Generates Statistics From Data

Basics of dplyr

- Function Usage
  - First, Specify the Dataset
  - Next, Specify What to Do with the Data
  - Result is a New Dataset
- Powerful When Used With group_by() Function

Comparisons

- Important Operators
  - Less Than (<)
  - Greater Than (>)
  - Not Equal (!=)
  - Equal (==)

- Returns TRUE or FALSE

```r
x=3
y=4
x<y
x>y
x!=y
x==y
```

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

Comparisons

- Numerical Precision
  - Problem

```
> x=1/49
> y=49
> x*y==1
[1] FALSE
> near(x*y,1)
[1] TRUE
```

  - Solution

```
> x*y
[1] 1
> near(x*y,1)
[1] TRUE
```

Logical Operators

- Boolean Logic
  - And (&)
  - Or (|)
  - Not (!)

- Example

```
> #Basic
> x&y
[1] FALSE
> x|y
[1] TRUE
> !x
[1] FALSE
>
> #Combined
> !x|!y
[1] TRUE
> !(x&y)
[1] TRUE
> !x&!y
[1] FALSE
```

Missing Values

- Represented by NA
  - Enduring Questions
    - To Impute or Not Impute
    - To Ignore or Not Ignore
  - Handling Should Be Explained
  - Be Careful When Performing Operations on Missing Data

Missing Values

```
> male.age=c(NA,20,21,35,22,NA)
> female.age=c(21,NA,23,33,22,NA)
> age.data=tibble(ma=male.age,fa=female.age)
> age.data
# A tibble: 6 x 2
     ma    fa
  <dbl> <dbl>
1    NA    21
2    20    NA
3    21    23
4    35    33
5    22    22
6    NA    NA
>
> is.na(male.age)
[1]  TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
> na.omit(age.data)
# A tibble: 3 x 2
     ma    fa
  <dbl> <dbl>
1    21    23
2    35    33
3    22    22
> mean(male.age)
[1] NA
> mean(male.age,na.rm=T)
[1] 24.5
```

filter()

- Used to Subset Observations Based on Their Values
  - Selects Row if TRUE
  - Removes Row if FALSE
- Examples:
  - All Flights from 9/13/2018 Out of LaGuardia Airport

```
> filter(flights,month==9,day==13,origin ==“LGA”)
```

  - All Dec. or Nov. Flights

```
> filter(flights,month==11|month==12)
```

```
> filter(flights,month %in% c(11,12))
```

filter()

- Examples:
  - Don’t Want Flights with Unusual Delays (> 120 min.)

```
> filter(flights, !(arr_delay>120 | dep_delay>120) )
```

```
> filter(flights, arr_delay <= 120, dep_delay <= 120)
```

  - Want Flights with No Delays

```
> filter(flights, dep_delay==0, arr_delay==0)
```

```
> filter(flights, dep_delay==0 & arr_delay==0)
```

filter()

- Examples:
  - Want Flights Missing Air Time

```
> filter(flights, is.na(air_time) )
```

  - Do not Want Flights Missing Air Time

```
> filter(flights, !is.na(air_time) )
```

  - Remove All Cases with Missing Values

```
> na.omit(flights)
```

arrange()

- Used to Sort Observations
- Raw Flight Data

```{r}
head(flights)
```

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	dep_time <int>	sched_dep_time <int>	dep_delay <dbl>	arr_time <int>	sched_arr_time <int>
2013	1	1	517	515	2	830	819
2013	1	1	533	529	4	850	830
2013	1	1	542	540	2	923	850
2013	1	1	544	545	-1	1004	1022
2013	1	1	554	600	-6	812	837
2013	1	1	554	558	-4	740	728

6 rows | 1-8 of 19 columns

- Sorted by Day, Month, Year (Time)

arrange()

- Sorting Experiment

```r
head(arrange(flights,day,dep_time))
```

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	dep_time <int>	sched_dep_time <int>	dep_delay <dbl>	arr_time <int>	sched_arr_time <int>
2013	7	1	1	2029	212	236	2359
2013	6	1	2	2359	3	341	350
2013	7	1	2	2359	3	344	344
2013	3	1	4	2159	125	318	56
2013	11	1	5	2359	6	352	345
2013	5	1	9	1655	434	308	2020

6 rows | 1-8 of 19 columns

```r
head(arrange(flights,desc(day),dep_time))
```

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	dep_time <int>	sched_dep_time <int>	dep_delay <dbl>	arr_time <int>	sched_arr_time <int>
2013	1	31	1	2100	181	124	2225
2013	1	31	4	2359	5	455	444
2013	1	31	7	2359	8	453	437
2013	7	31	10	2359	11	344	340
2013	1	31	12	2250	82	132	7
2013	12	31	13	2359	14	439	437

6 rows | 1-8 of 19 columns

arrange()

- Handling NA

```r
miss.data=tibble(x=c(1,1,NA,3,3,NA),
                 y=c(NA,4,NA,5,NA,7))
miss.data
```

x <dbl>	y <dbl>
1	NA
1	4
NA	NA
3	5
3	NA
NA	7

6 rows

```r
arrange(miss.data,x)
```

x <dbl>	y <dbl>
1	NA
1	4
3	5
3	NA
NA	NA
NA	7

```r
arrange(miss.data,desc(x))
```

x <dbl>	y <dbl>
3	5
3	NA
1	NA
1	4
NA	NA
NA	7

```
> order(miss.data$x)
[1] 1 2 4 5 3 6
> order(desc(miss.data$x))
[1] 4 5 1 2 3 6
> is.na(miss.data$x)
[1] FALSE FALSE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
[6]  TRUE
> order(is.na(miss.data$x))
[1] 1 2 4 5 3 6
> order(is.na(miss.data$x),
+       decreasing=T)
[1] 3 6 1 2 4 5
```

select()

- Used to Select Variables
- Why? Not All Variables are Created Equal
- Need to Know Variable Names

```
> names(flights)
 [1] "year"           "month"          "day"
 [4] "dep_time"       "sched_dep_time" "dep_delay"
 [7] "arr_time"       "sched_arr_time" "arr_delay"
[10] "carrier"        "flight"         "tailnum"
[13] "origin"         "dest"           "air_time"
[16] "distance"       "hour"           "minute"
[19] "time_hour"
```

select()

- Basic Examples
  - Select Only Year, Month, Day

```
> data1=select(flights,year,month,day)
> names(data1)
[1] "year"  "month" "day"
```

  - Select All Variables Between dep_time to arr_delay

```
> data2=select(flights,dep_time:arr_delay)
> names(data2)
[1] "dep_time"       "sched_dep_time"
[3] "dep_delay"      "arr_time"
[5] "sched_arr_time" "arr_delay"
```

  - Deselect Year, Month, and Day

```
> data3=select(flights,-(dep_time:arr_delay))
> names(data3)
 [1] "year"      "month"     "day"
 [4] "carrier"   "flight"    "tailnum"
 [7] "origin"    "dest"      "air_time"
[10] "distance"  "hour"      "minute"
[13] "time_hour"
```

select()

- Select Based on Column Index

```
> length(names(flights))
[1] 19
> data4=select(flights,c(1,3,8,12))
> names(data4)
[1] "year"
[2] "day"
[3] "sched_arr_time"
[4] "tailnum"
```

- Deselect Based on Column Index

```
> length(names(flights))
[1] 19
> data5=select(flights,-c(1,3,8,12))
> names(data5)
 [1] "month"
 [2] "dep_time"
 [3] "sched_dep_time"
 [4] "dep_delay"
 [5] "arr_time"
 [6] "arr_delay"
 [7] "carrier"
 [8] "flight"
 [9] "origin"
[10] "dest"
[11] "air_time"
[12] "distance"
[13] "hour"
[14] "minute"
[15] "time_hour"
```

select()

- Select Based on Text
  - starts_with("TEXT")

```
> data6=select(flights,starts_with("dep"))
> names(data6)
[1] "dep_time"  "dep_delay"
```

  - ends_with("TEXT")

```
> data7=select(flights,ends_with("delay"))
> names(data7)
[1] "dep_delay" "arr_delay"
```

  - contains("TEXT")

```
> data8=select(flights,contains("ar"))
> names(data8)
[1] "year"           "arr_time"
[3] "sched_arr_time" "arr_delay"
[5] "carrier"
```

  - Etc. AKA Others Exist

select()

- Renaming Variables
  - Can Use select()

```
> data9=select(flights,yr=year)
> names(data9)
[1] "yr"
```

  - But Use rename()

```
> data10=rename(flights,yr=year)
> names(data10)
 [1] "yr"             "month"
 [3] "day"            "dep_time"
 [5] "sched_dep_time" "dep_delay"
 [7] "arr_time"       "sched_arr_time"
 [9] "arr_delay"      "carrier"
[11] "flight"         "tailnum"
[13] "origin"         "dest"
[15] "air_time"       "distance"
[17] "hour"           "minute"
[19] "time_hour"
```

select()

- Reordering Variables

```
> head(flights)
# A tibble: 6 x 19
   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time
  <int> <int> <int>    <int>          <int>
1  2013     1     1      517            515
2  2013     1     1      533            529
3  2013     1     1      542            540
4  2013     1     1      544            545
5  2013     1     1      554            600
6  2013     1     1      554            558
# ... with 14 more variables: dep_delay <dbl>,
#   arr_time <int>, sched_arr_time <int>,
#   arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>,
#   flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>,
#   dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>, distance <dbl>,
#   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
> data11=select(flights,dep_time,arr_time,
+               air_time,everything())
> head(data11)
# A tibble: 6 x 19
  dep_time arr_time air_time  year month   day
     <int>    <int>    <dbl> <int> <int> <int>
1      517      830      227  2013     1     1
2      533      850      227  2013     1     1
3      542      923      160  2013     1     1
4      544     1004      183  2013     1     1
5      554      812      116  2013     1     1
6      554      740      150  2013     1     1
# ... with 13 more variables:
#   sched_dep_time <int>, dep_delay <dbl>,
#   sched_arr_time <int>, arr_delay <dbl>,
#   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>,
#   origin <chr>, dest <chr>, distance <dbl>,
#   hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
```

mutate()

- Used to Create New Variables
  - Creative New Metrics
  - Modify Units
  - Transform Variables
  - Unique Identifiers
  - Numeric to Categorical
  - Categorical to Numeric

- Reduced Dataset

```{r}
flights_sml<-select(flights,year:day,
                    starts_with("dep"),
                    starts_with("arr"),
                    distance,air_time)
head(flights_sml)
```

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	dep_time <int>	dep_delay <dbl>	arr_time <int>	arr_delay <dbl>	distance <dbl>	air_time <dbl>
2013	1	1	517	2	830	11	1400	227
2013	1	1	533	4	850	20	1416	227
2013	1	1	542	2	923	33	1089	160
2013	1	1	544	-1	1004	-18	1576	183
2013	1	1	554	-6	812	-25	762	116
2013	1	1	554	-4	740	12	719	150

mutate()

- Example of mutate()

```r
mutate_flights_sml<-mutate(flights_sml,
                           gain=arr_delay-dep_delay,
                           speed=distance/air_time*60)
head(select(mutate_flights_sml,gain,speed,everything()))
```

gain <dbl>	speed <dbl>	year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	dep_time <int>	dep_delay <dbl>	arr_time <int>	arr_delay <dbl>
9	370.0441	2013	1	1	517	2	830	11
16	374.2731	2013	1	1	533	4	850	20
31	408.3750	2013	1	1	542	2	923	33
-17	516.7213	2013	1	1	544	-1	1004	-18
-19	394.1379	2013	1	1	554	-6	812	-25
16	287.6000	2013	1	1	554	-4	740	12

- Example of transmute()

```r
transmute_flights_sml<-transmute(flights_sml,
                           gain=arr_delay-dep_delay,
                           speed=distance/air_time*60)
head(select(transmute_flights_sml,gain,speed,everything()))
```

gain <dbl>	speed <dbl>
9	370.0441
16	374.2731
31	408.3750
-17	516.7213
-19	394.1379
16	287.6000

mutate()

- Plethora of Examples
  - Basic and Modular Arithmetic

```r
flights1=transmute(flights,
          dep_time,
          hour=dep_time%/%100,
          minute=dep_time%%100)
flights1
```

dep_time <int>	hour <dbl>	minute <dbl>
517	5	17
533	5	33
542	5	42

$$517 = 100 * 5 + 17$$
$$= 100 * (517\ \%/\%\ 100) + (517\ \%\%\ 100)$$

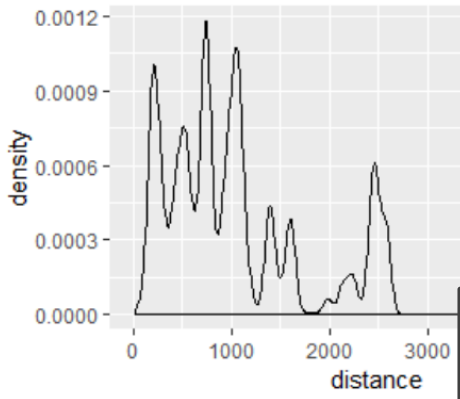
```r
flights2=transmute(flights1,
          dep_time,
          hour,
          minute,
          hrs_since_midnight=hour+minute/60)
flights2
```

dep_time <int>	hour <dbl>	minute <dbl>	hrs_since_midnight <dbl>
517	5	17	5.283333
533	5	33	5.550000
542	5	42	5.700000

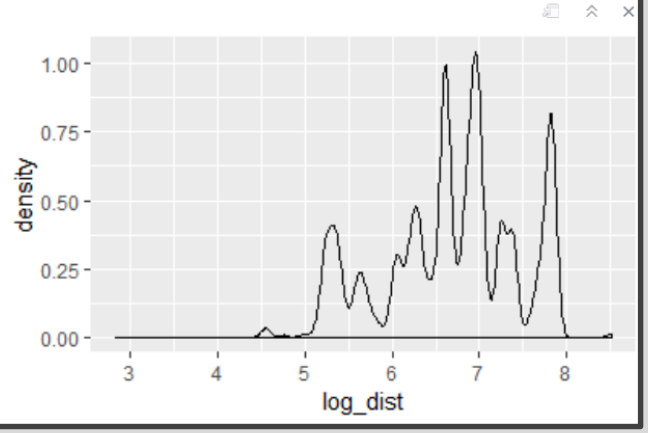
mutate()

- Plethora of Examples
  - Nonlinear Transformation

```r
flights3=select(flights,distance)
ggplot(flights3) +
  geom_density(aes(x=distance))
```




```r
flights4=transmute(flights3,
                   logdist=log(distance))
ggplot(flights4) +
  geom_density(aes(x=logdist))
```

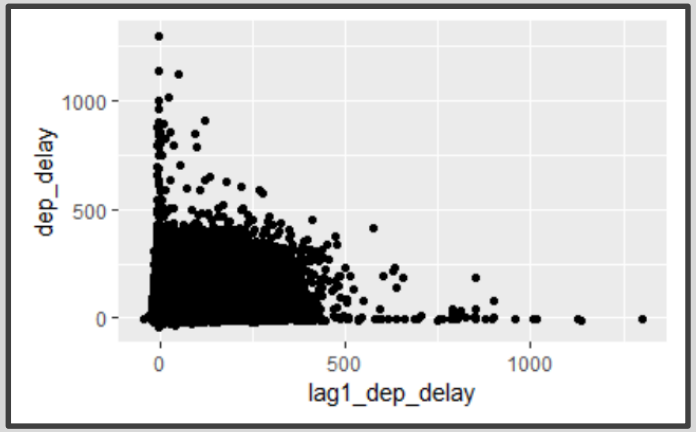


mutate()

- Plethora of Examples
  - Offsets

```r
flights5=transmute(flights,
                   dep_delay,
                   lag1_dep_delay=lag(dep_delay))
flights5
```

dep_delay <dbl>	lag1_dep_delay <dbl>
2	*NA*
4	2
2	4
-1	2
-6	-1
-4	-6

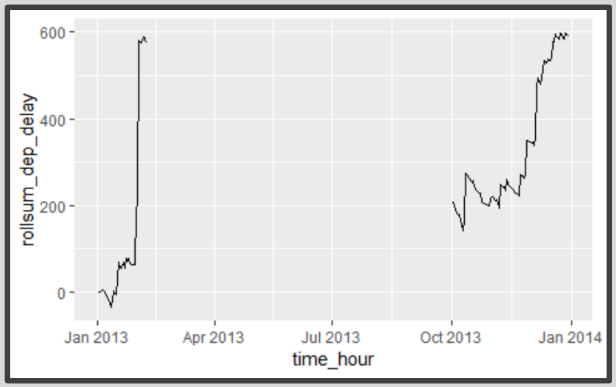


mutate()

- Plethora of Examples
  - Cumulative and Rolling Aggregates

```r
flights6<-transmute(filter(flights,origin=="LGA",
            dest=="CLE",carrier=="UA"),dep_delay,
            rollsum_dep_delay=cumsum(dep_delay))
flights6
```

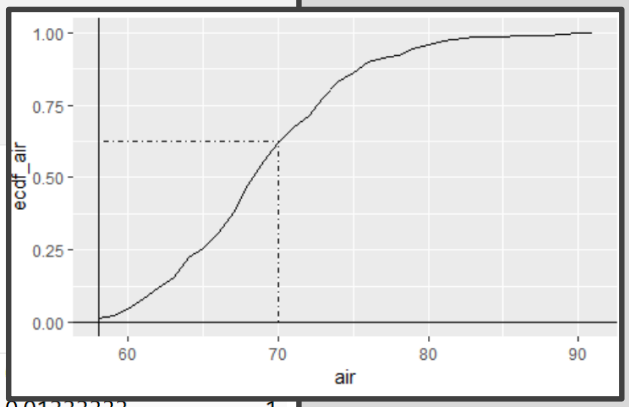
dep_delay <dbl>	rollsum_dep_delay <dbl>
0	0
-1	-1
4	3
3	6
-6	0
-5	-5



mutate()

- Plethora of Examples
  - Ranking

```r
options(scipen=999)
flights7<-arrange(transmute(filter(flights,
            origin=="LGA",dest=="CLE",
            carrier=="UA"),air=air_time,
              rank_air=min_rank(air_time),
              percentile=percent_rank(air_time),
              ecdf_air=cume_dist(air_time),
              airtile5=ntile(air,5)),
              air)
flights7
ggplot(data=flights7) +
  geom_line(aes(x=air,y=ecdf_air)) +
  geom_segment(mapping=aes(x=70,y=0,
                xend=70,yend=0.625),
                linetype=4)+
  geom_segment(mapping=aes(x=58,y=.625,
                xend=70,yend=0.625),
                linetype=4)+
  geom_vline(xintercept=58) +
  geom_hline(yintercept=0)
```



.01337793
.01337793
tbl_df
305 x 5

air <dbl>	rank_air <int>	percentile <dbl>		
58	1	0.00000000		
58	1	0.00000000	0.01333333	1
58	1	0.00000000	0.01333333	1
58	1	0.00000000	0.01333333	1
59	5	0.01337793	0.02333333	1
59	5	0.01337793	0.02333333	1

Closing

Disperse and Make Reasonable Decisions