

# Lecture 12: Wrangling Data with `dplyr` for single data frames



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BSDS 100 - Intro to Data Science with R



- New Features from `dplyr`
- Doing old things a new way with `dplyr`

# New Features from `dplyr`



- Much like traditional subsetting, `dplyr` can be used to output individual columns
- First, import the library with `library(dplyr)`
- Then use `select(data frame, columns)`
- e.g., `select(mtcars, mpg, cyl)`



# `dplyr::select()` provides more control

- `select(iris, contains("."))`  
select columns whose name contain a particular string
- `select(iris, ends_with("Length"))`  
select columns whose name ends with a particular string
- `select(iris, num_range("x", 1:5))`  
select columns whose named x1, x2, x3, x4, x5
- `select(iris, one_of(c("Species", "Genus")))`  
select columns whose names are in a group of possible names
- `select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"))`  
select columns whose name starts with a particular string
- `select(iris, "Sepal.Length":"Petal.Width")`  
select columns between two named columns (inclusive)
- `select(iris, -Species)`  
select columns except those with the minus



The main `dplyr` functions used to summarize data are:

- `summarise()`, which summarizes data into a single row of values
- `summarise_all()`, which applies multiple summary functions to each column



- Load the `ggplot2` library to gain access to the `msleep` data set
- `summarise(msleep, avg_sleep = mean(sleep_total))` outputs a tibble with one column, "avg\_sleep" reporting the mean of "sleep\_total" from the `msleep` dataset
- `summarise(msleep, avg_sleep = mean(sleep_total), med_sleep = median(sleep_total))` outputs a tibble with two columns, one for the mean total sleep and one for the median total sleep
- `summarise(msleep, avg_sleep = mean(sleep_total), avg_rem = mean(sleep_rem, na.rm = T))` outputs a tibble with two columns, one for mean total sleep and one for mean REM sleep



- Applies the same function(s) to all columns of data
- `summarise_all(iris, funs(mean))` reports the mean of each column of the iris data set, in a tibble
- You can also pass arguments like `na.rm = T` using the `.` placeholder

```
summarise_all(msleep, funs(mean(., na.rm = T)))
```

- You can also pass more than one function, e.g.,  
`summarise_all(select(iris, -Species), funs(mean, median, sd))`

note also how we removed the "Species" column since it is not numeric!





## group\_by()

- The real power of `summarise()` and `summarise_all()` comes when we add a `group_by()` clause
- This makes one row for each of the groups
- Example with `summarise()`

```
summarise(group_by(msleep, vore), mean_sleep =  
mean(sleep_total))
```

gives the mean sleep total for each of the groups in vore from msleep

- Example with `summarise_all()`

```
summarise_all(group_by(iris, Species),  
fun(mean))
```

gives the mean of all columns for each species in the iris data set



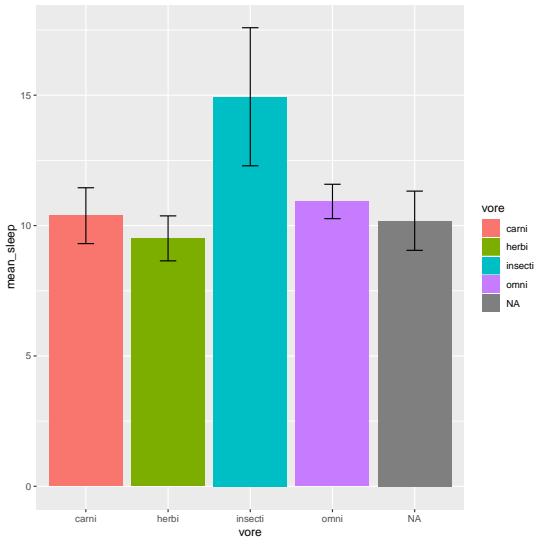
- We wish to make a barplot with bars for each of the animal group's mean sleep times with standard deviation error bars
- First, make a useful table with `summarise()`:

```
sum_sleep <- summarise(group_by(msleep, vore), mean_sleep =  
mean(sleep_total), se_sleep =  
sd(sleep_total)/sqrt(length(sleep_total)))
```

- Then, we use our new table to make a plot:

```
ggplot(sum_sleep, aes(x = vore, y = mean_sleep, fill = vore)) +  
geom_bar(stat = "identity") + geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = mean_sleep  
- se_sleep, ymax = mean_sleep + se_sleep), width = 0.2)
```

# The resulting plot:





- The function `count()` counts the number of rows containing each unique value of a variable
- For example, `(count(msleep, vore))` provides a count for each unique value of `vore`
- You can also combine this with `interaction()` to provide a count of each unique combination of 2 or more variables  
e.g., `count(mtcars, interaction(cyl, vs))`



- When you use `summarise` with a `group_by` clause it also breaks up your rows by unique values of a variable, but it then applies whichever function you choose to those groups
- `count()` breaks the column down into unique values, but the only "function" it performs is a count of how many observations (rows) have each value



- Find how many diamonds there are for each cut by filling in the blanks:

```
count(____, ____)
```

(hint, one blank is the name of the dataset, and the other is a name of a column in that data set, if you don't remember the names of the columns, try `colnames(diamonds)` or `str(diamonds)`)

- Find the mean price for each cut of diamond by filling in the blanks:

```
summarise(group_by(____, ____), mean_price =  
____(____))
```

(hint, the first blank is a dataset, the second is a column, the third is a function, and the fourth is a column!)

# Doing old things a new way with `dplyr`



- `dplyr` provides syntax for a lot of our traditional data frame operations
- Examples include conditional subsetting and adding new columns
- While you don't need to do these functions with `dplyr` some of you may find you prefer the `dplyr` syntax
- The `dplyr` syntax also plays nicely with pipes (`%>%`) from `magrittr`





- `slice()` is a way to select rows from a data frame
- `slice(iris, 3:5)` is equivalent to `iris[3:5, ]`



- `filter()` is a way to conditional subset
- `filter(mtcars, mpg > 32)` is equivalent to  
`mtcars[mtcars$mpg > 32, ]`
- As with traditional conditional subsetting, you can have multiple conditions. With `filter()` you can separate these by commas  
e.g., `filter(mtcars, mpg > 30, mpg < 33, wt < 2)`
- To use the "or" operator you must still use the `|`,  
e.g., `filter(mtcars, mpg < 30 | mpg > 33, wt < 2)`



- `mutate()` can be used to add a column to the data frame
- first, make a new copy of the data frame we can modify with

```
my_msleep <- msleep
```

- `my_msleep <- mutate(msleep, rem_per_sleep = sleep_rem/sleep_total)`

is equivalent to

```
my_msleep$rem_per_sleep <-
```

```
my_msleep$sleep_rem/my_msleep$sleep_total
```



- Find the data wrangling lab on the github page  
<https://www.github.com/abbiepopa/bsds100>
- Complete and upload to canvas for today's participation
- You can complete together, but everyone must upload something