Four Page dplyr

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Contents

1 Background

`dplyr` is a very powerful R library for managing and processing data.

While `dplyr` is very powerful, learning to use `dplyr` can be very confusing. This guide aims to present some of the most common `dplyr` functions and commands in the form of a brief cheatsheet.

```
library(dplyr)
```

2 Sample Data

year	x	y	z
2005	NA	Group B	89.48
2009	54.51	Group A	110.3
2010	41.54	Group B	94.54
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7
2007	46.99	Group B	89.39

3 Piping

Pipes `%>%` connect pieces of a command e.g. *data* to *data wrangling* to a *graph command*.

4 Select A Subset of Variables: `select()`

```
mynewdata <- mydata %>% select(x, y)  # select only x and y
```

x	y
NA	Group B
54.51	Group A
41.54	Group B
38.86	Group A
46.99	Group B

5 Filter A Subset of Rows: `filter()`

```
mynewdata <- mydata %>% filter(year > 2010)  # filter on year
```

year	x	y	z
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7

6 Create New Variables: `mutate()`

```
mynewdata <- mydata %>% mutate(myscale = x + z)  # create a new variable e.g. a scale
```

year	x	y	z	myscale
2005	NA	Group B	89.48	NA
2009	54.51	Group A	110.3	164.8
2010	41.54	Group B	94.54	136.1
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7	145.6
2007	46.99	Group B	89.39	136.4

7 Recode Variables: `mutate()`

7.1 Continuous Into Categorical: `mutate()` & `cut()`

```
mynewdata <- mydata %>%
  mutate(zcategorical = cut(z, # cut at breaks
                            breaks=c(-Inf, 100, Inf),
               labels = c("low", "high")))
```

year	x	y	z	zcategorical
2005	NA	Group B	89.48	low
2009	54.51	Group A	110.3	high
2010	41.54	Group B	94.54	low
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7	high
2007	46.99	Group B	89.39	low

7.2 Categorical Into Categorical: `mutate()` & `recode()`

```
mynewdata <- mydata %>%
  mutate(yrecoded = dplyr::recode(y, # recode values
                         "Group A" = "Red Group",
                         "Group B" = "Blue Group"))
```

year	x	y	z	yrecoded
2005	NA	Group B	89.48	Blue Group
2009	54.51	Group A	110.3	Red Group
2010	41.54	Group B	94.54	Blue Group
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7	Red Group
2007	46.99	Group B	89.39	Blue Group

8 Rename Variables: `rename()`

```
newdata <- mydata %>%
  rename(age = x, # rename
         mental_health = z)
```

year	age	y	mental_health
2005	NA	Group B	89.48
2009	54.51	Group A	110.3
2010	41.54	Group B	94.54

year	age	y	mental_health
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7
2007	46.99	Group B	89.39

9 Drop Missing Values: `filter()`

```
newdata <- mydata %>% filter(!is.na(x))  # filter by x is not missing
```

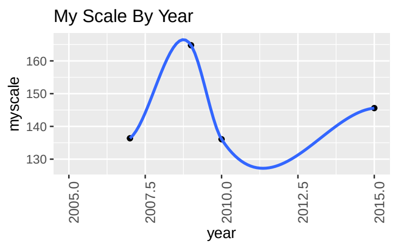
year	x	y	z
2009	54.51	Group A	110.3
2010	41.54	Group B	94.54
2015	38.86	Group A	106.7
2007	46.99	Group B	89.39

10 Connecting To Other Packages Like `ggplot`

Notice how, in the code below, I never actually create the new data set `mynewdata`. I simply pipe `mydata` into a `dplyr` command, and pipe the result directly to `ggplot2`.

```
library(ggplot2)

mydata %>% # my data
  mutate(myscale = x + z) %>% # dplyr command to make new variable
  ggplot(aes(x = year, # the rest is ggplot
             y = myscale)) +
  geom_point() + # points
  geom_smooth(se = FALSE) + # smoother without confidence interval
  labs(title = "My Scale By Year") + # labels
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(size = 10, # tweak theme
                                   angle = 90))
```


My Scale By Year
myscale
year