

Data Wrangling with dplyr and tidyr

Cheat Sheet



Syntax - Helpful conventions for wrangling

`dplyr::tbl_df(iris)`

Converts data to tbl class. tbl's are easier to examine than data frames. R displays only the data that fits onscreen:

```
Source: local data frame [150 x 5]
  Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length
1           5.1           3.5           1.4
2           4.9           3.0           1.4
3           4.7           3.2           1.3
4           4.6           3.1           1.5
5           5.0           3.6           1.4
..          ...           ...           ...
Variables not shown: Petal.Width (dbl),
Species (fctr)
```

`dplyr::glimpse(iris)`

Information dense summary of tbl data.

`utils::View(iris)`

View data set in spreadsheet-like display (note capital V).

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa

`dplyr::%>%`

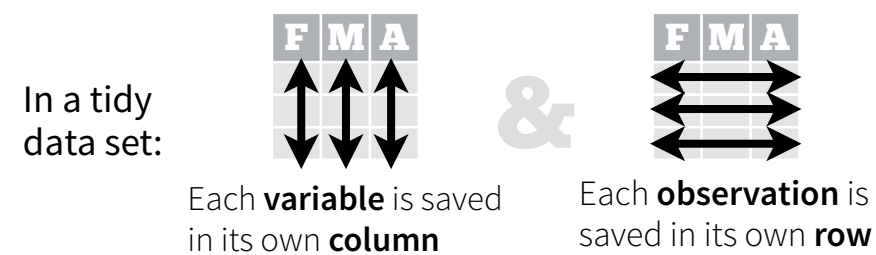
Passes object on left hand side as first argument (or . argument) of function on righthand side.

`x %>% f(y)` is the same as `f(x, y)`
`y %>% f(x, ., z)` is the same as `f(x, y, z)`

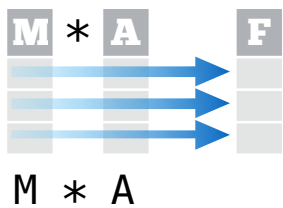
"Piping" with `%>%` makes code more readable, e.g.

```
iris %>%
  group_by(Species) %>%
  summarise(avg = mean(Sepal.Width)) %>%
  arrange(avg)
```

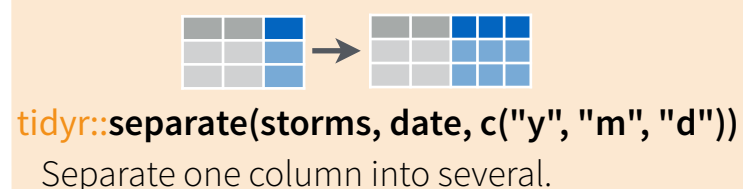
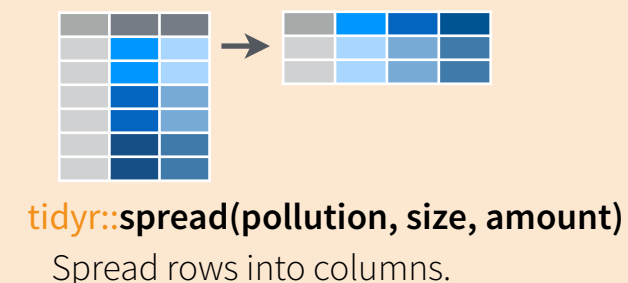
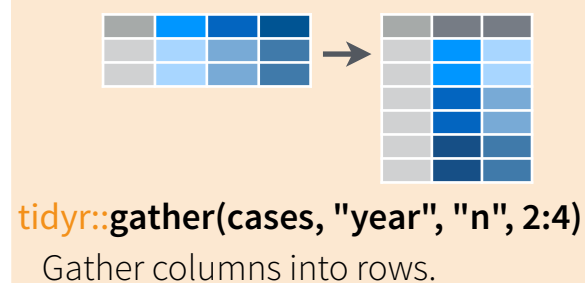
Tidy Data - A foundation for wrangling in R



Tidy data complements R's **vectorized operations**. R will automatically preserve observations as you manipulate variables. No other format works as intuitively with R.



Reshaping Data - Change the layout of a data set



`dplyr::data_frame(a = 1:3, b = 4:6)`
Combine vectors into data frame (optimized).

`dplyr::arrange(mtcars, mpg)`
Order rows by values of a column (low to high).

`dplyr::arrange(mtcars, desc(mpg))`
Order rows by values of a column (high to low).

`dplyr::rename(tb, y = year)`
Rename the columns of a data frame.

Subset Observations (Rows)



`dplyr::filter(iris, Sepal.Length > 7)`
Extract rows that meet logical criteria.

`dplyr::distinct(iris)`
Remove duplicate rows.

`dplyr::sample_frac(iris, 0.5, replace = TRUE)`
Randomly select fraction of rows.

`dplyr::sample_n(iris, 10, replace = TRUE)`
Randomly select n rows.

`dplyr::slice(iris, 10:15)`
Select rows by position.

`dplyr::top_n(storms, 2, date)`
Select and order top n entries (by group if grouped data).

Subset Variables (Columns)



`dplyr::select(iris, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Species)`
Select columns by name or helper function.

Helper functions for select - ?select

`select(iris, contains("."))`
Select columns whose name contains a character string.

`select(iris, ends_with("Length"))`
Select columns whose name ends with a character string.

`select(iris, everything())`
Select every column.

`select(iris, matches(".t."))`
Select columns whose name matches a regular expression.

`select(iris, num_range("x", 1:5))`
Select columns named x1, x2, x3, x4, x5.

`select(iris, one_of(c("Species", "Genus")))`
Select columns whose names are in a group of names.

`select(iris, starts_with("Sepal"))`
Select columns whose name starts with a character string.

`select(iris, Sepal.Length:Petal.Width)`
Select all columns between Sepal.Length and Petal.Width (inclusive).

`select(iris, -Species)`
Select all columns except Species.

Logic in R - ?Comparison, ?base::Logic

<	Less than	!=	Not equal to
>	Greater than	%in%	Group membership
==	Equal to	is.na	Is NA
<=	Less than or equal to	!is.na	Is not NA
>=	Greater than or equal to	&, , !, xor, any, all	Boolean operators

Summarise Data



dplyr::summarise(iris, avg = mean(Sepal.Length))

Summarise data into single row of values.

dplyr::summarise_each(iris, funs(mean))

Apply summary function to each column.

dplyr::count(iris, Species, wt = Sepal.Length)

Count number of rows with each unique value of variable (with or without weights).



Summarise uses **summary functions**, functions that take a vector of values and return a single value, such as:

dplyr::first

First value of a vector.

dplyr::last

Last value of a vector.

dplyr::nth

Nth value of a vector.

dplyr::n

of values in a vector.

dplyr::n_distinct

of distinct values in a vector.

IQR

IQR of a vector.

min

Minimum value in a vector.

max

Maximum value in a vector.

mean

Mean value of a vector.

median

Median value of a vector.

var

Variance of a vector.

sd

Standard deviation of a vector.

Group Data

dplyr::group_by(iris, Species)

Group data into rows with the same value of Species.

dplyr::ungroup(iris)

Remove grouping information from data frame.

iris %>% group_by(Species) %>% summarise(...)

Compute separate summary row for each group.



Make New Variables



dplyr::mutate(iris, sepal = Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width)

Compute and append one or more new columns.

dplyr::mutate_each(iris, funs(min_rank))

Apply window function to each column.

dplyr::transmute(iris, sepal = Sepal.Length + Sepal.Width)

Compute one or more new columns. Drop original columns.



Mutate uses **window functions**, functions that take a vector of values and return another vector of values, such as:

dplyr::lead

Copy with values shifted by 1.

dplyr::lag

Copy with values lagged by 1.

dplyr::dense_rank

Ranks with no gaps.

dplyr::min_rank

Ranks. Ties get min rank.

dplyr::percent_rank

Ranks rescaled to [0, 1].

dplyr::row_number

Ranks. Ties got to first value.

dplyr::ntile

Bin vector into n buckets.

dplyr::between

Are values between a and b?

dplyr::cume_dist

Cumulative distribution.

dplyr::cumall

Cumulative **all**

dplyr::cumany

Cumulative **any**

dplyr::cummean

Cumulative **mean**

cumsum

Cumulative **sum**

cummax

Cumulative **max**

cummin

Cumulative **min**

cumprod

Cumulative **prod**

pmax

Element-wise **max**

pmin

Element-wise **min**

Combine Data Sets

a		b		
x1	x2	x1	x3	
A	1	A	T	+
B	2	B	F	
C	3	D	T	

Mutating Joins

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F
C	3	NA

dplyr::left_join(a, b, by = "x1")

Join matching rows from b to a.

x1	x3	x2
A	T	1
B	F	2
D	T	NA

dplyr::right_join(a, b, by = "x1")

Join matching rows from a to b.

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F

dplyr::inner_join(a, b, by = "x1")

Join data. Retain only rows in both sets.

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F
C	3	NA
D	NA	T

dplyr::full_join(a, b, by = "x1")

Join data. Retain all values, all rows.

Filtering Joins

x1	x2
A	1
B	2

dplyr::semi_join(a, b, by = "x1")

All rows in a that have a match in b.

x1	x2
C	3

dplyr::anti_join(a, b, by = "x1")

All rows in a that do not have a match in b.

y		z		
x1	x2	x1	x2	
A	1	B	2	+
B	2	C	3	
C	3	D	4	

Set Operations

x1	x2
B	2
C	3

dplyr::intersect(y, z)

Rows that appear in both y and z.

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4

dplyr::union(y, z)

Rows that appear in either or both y and z.

x1	x2
A	1

dplyr::setdiff(y, z)

Rows that appear in y but not z.

Binding

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	3
B	2
C	3
D	4

dplyr::bind_rows(y, z)

Append z to y as new rows.

x1	x2	x1	x2
A	1	B	2
B	2	C	3
C	3	D	4

dplyr::bind_cols(y, z)

Append z to y as new columns.

Caution: matches rows by position.