

# Objects



# Where we left off:

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



*Output = new data frame!*

# Next step: Visualise

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



*Output = new data frame!*

# Piecing together

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



*Output = new data frame!*

```
ggplot(data = )
```

# Piecing together

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

*Output = new data frame!*

```
ggplot(data = )
```

# We could do this:

```
ggplot(data = gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp)))+  
geom_whatever(aes(x = this, y = that))
```

## But...

# It's often better to:

Keep wrangling separate

It's always better to:

Keep your code readable



# Solution:

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



name

# Replace this:

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

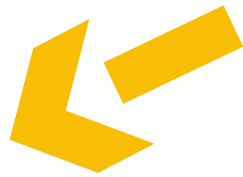
With this:



*name*

# Naming

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



*naming = hard*

# Naming

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



Grace

# Naming

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```



Grace

# Good (object) names are:

1. Descriptive
2. Short(ish)
3. Consistent with other names

# Naming?

```
gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

life\_africa



# Assignment

Name objects with the assignment operator:

*assignment operator*



```
life_africa <- gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

# Assignment operator



*Shortcut: Alt -*

# Assignment operator:

*Assigns the result  
of this code...*

```
life_africa <- gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

# Assignment operator:


*to this name*



```
life_africa <- gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

# Objects

```
life_africa <- gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))
```

`life_africa`  *running this line  
recalls data frame  
above*

# Objects

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface. In the top-left pane, a script file named 'Untitled1\*' contains the following R code:

```
1 life_exp_afr <- gapminder %>%  
2   filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
3   group_by(year) %>%  
4   summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))  
5  
6
```

A red arrow points from the variable name 'life\_exp\_afr' in the code to the Environment pane. The Environment pane, located in the top-right, shows the 'Global Environment' with a search bar and a 'Data' section. Under 'Data', the object 'life\_exp\_afr' is listed with the description '12 obs. of 2 variables'. This entry is circled in red. Another red arrow points from the handwritten text below to this entry.

Below the Environment pane, the Console pane shows the execution of the code:

```
x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()  
> life_exp_afr <- gapminder %>%  
+   filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
+   group_by(year) %>%  
+   summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp))  
>
```

Handwritten red text at the bottom right of the Environment pane reads: "Objects you have created can be seen in the Environment pane".

# Returning to the plot:

```
ggplot(data = gapminder %>%  
  filter(continent == "Africa") %>%  
  group_by(year) %>%  
  summarise(mean_life = mean(lifeExp)))+  
geom_whatever(aes(x = this, y = that))
```

# Returning to the plot

```
ggplot(data = life_africa)+  
  geom_whatever(aes(x = this, y = that))
```



# Or, in shorthand:

```
ggplot(life_africa)+  
  geom_whatever(aes(this, that))
```

# Your turn (1)

If you haven't already, follow the steps we've just covered to create the object **life\_africa**.

# Your turn (2)

Plot the trend in mean life expectancy for Africa.  
You will require `ggplot()+` the following layers:

`geom_line()`

`geom_point()`

`ylim()`



*To get help with this  
(or any) function type  
?ylim*

# Your turn (3)

Assign the plot to an object: `graph_life`



# To summarise

Assign something (data frame, plot, value) to an object when you may need that something later in your analysis.

If you won't need it later, print to the console (as we did in the wrangling session).

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# End