

DATA SCIENCE WITH R

Class 4 – Data Manipulation in R

Topic 2

★ Using dplyr to Manipulate Data ★

INDEX



Manipulating data using base R

Using dplyr to manipulate data

Working with date objects

Merging tables

Missing value treatment

Using reshape2() to transpose data

Manipulating Character Strings

Using sqldf

Data Manipulation: dplyr

Manipulating data: dplyr

- dplyr: Whats and Whys
- Sub-setting data using filter()
- Selecting columns using select()
- Adding new columns using mutate()
- Ordering data using arrange()
- Summarizing using summarize() and group_by()
- Using functional pipelines to do more than one manipulation task

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Base R: Good for Medium sized data sets, Awkward Syntax
- dplyr: Faster and elegant syntax
- dplyr: Dataframes
- `install.packages("dplyr")`
- `library(dplyr)`

Sub-setting: filter()

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Sub-setting the data using filter(), base R equivalents: logical subsets and which()
- Only that portion of data such that brand bought is “tropicana”

```
> library(dplyr)
> head(filter(oj, brand=="tropicana"))
```

	store	brand	week	logmove	feat	price	AGE60	EDUC	ETHNIC	INCOME	HHLARGE	WORKWOM
1	2	tropicana	40	9.018695	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853
2	2	tropicana	46	8.723231	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853
3	2	tropicana	47	8.253228	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853
4	2	tropicana	48	8.987197	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853
5	2	tropicana	50	9.093357	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853
6	2	tropicana	51	8.877382	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853

	HVAL150	SSTRDIST	SSTRVOL	CPDIST5	CPWVOL5
1	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
2	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
3	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
4	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
5	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
6	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Sub-setting the data using filter(), base R equivalents: logical subsets and which()
- Only that portion of data such that brand bought is “tropicana” or “dominicks”

```
> head(filter(oj,brand=="tropicana"|brand=="dominicks"))
```

	store	brand	week	logmove	feat	price	AGE60	EDUC	ETHNIC	INCOME	HHLARGE	WORKWOM	HVAL150	SSTRDIST
1	2	tropicana	40	9.018695	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122
2	2	tropicana	46	8.723231	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122
3	2	tropicana	47	8.253228	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122
4	2	tropicana	48	8.987197	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122
5	2	tropicana	50	9.093357	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122
6	2	tropicana	51	8.877382	0	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	10.55321	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122

	SSTRVOL	CPDIST5	CPWVOL5
1	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
2	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
3	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
4	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
5	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
6	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266

Selecting Columns: `select()`

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Selecting columns from data using select(), base R equivalents: index subsets
- Selecting columns brand and income

```
> head(select(oj, brand, INCOME, feat))
```

	brand	INCOME	feat
1	tropicana	10.55321	0
2	tropicana	10.55321	0
3	tropicana	10.55321	0
4	tropicana	10.55321	0
5	tropicana	10.55321	0
6	tropicana	10.55321	0

```
> |
```

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Selecting columns from data using select(), base R equivalents: index subsets
- Dropping columns brand and income

```
> head(select(oj,-brand,-INCOME,-feat))
```

	store	week	logmove	price	AGE60	EDUC	ETHNIC	HHLARGE	WORKWOM	HVAL150	SSTRDIST	SSTRVOL	CPDIST5	CPWVOL5
1	2	40	9.018695	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
2	2	46	8.723231	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
3	2	47	8.253228	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
4	2	48	8.987197	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
5	2	50	9.093357	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266
6	2	51	8.877382	3.87	0.2328647	0.2489349	0.1142799	0.1039534	0.3035853	0.4638871	2.110122	1.142857	1.92728	0.3769266

Creating New Columns: mutate()

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Adding columns to data using mutate(),
- Adding a new column, log(income)

```
> dim(oj)
[1] 28947    17
> head(mutate(oj, logIncome=log(INCOME)))#Changes not made in oj but its copy
  store brand week logmove feat price AGE60 EDUC ETHNIC INCOME HHLARGE WORKWOM
1     2 tropicana  40 9.018695    0  3.87 0.2328647 0.2489349 0.1142799 10.55321 0.1039534 0.3035853
2     2 tropicana  46 8.723231    0  3.87 0.2328647 0.2489349 0.1142799 10.55321 0.1039534 0.3035853
3     2 tropicana  47 8.253228    0  3.87 0.2328647 0.2489349 0.1142799 10.55321 0.1039534 0.3035853
4     2 tropicana  48 8.987197    0  3.87 0.2328647 0.2489349 0.1142799 10.55321 0.1039534 0.3035853
5     2 tropicana  50 9.093357    0  3.87 0.2328647 0.2489349 0.1142799 10.55321 0.1039534 0.3035853
6     2 tropicana  51 8.877382    0  3.87 0.2328647 0.2489349 0.1142799 10.55321 0.1039534 0.3035853
  HVAL150 SSTRDIST SSTRVOL CPDIST5 CPWVOL5 logIncome
1 0.4638871 2.110122 1.142857 1.92728 0.3769266 2.35643
2 0.4638871 2.110122 1.142857 1.92728 0.3769266 2.35643
3 0.4638871 2.110122 1.142857 1.92728 0.3769266 2.35643
4 0.4638871 2.110122 1.142857 1.92728 0.3769266 2.35643
5 0.4638871 2.110122 1.142857 1.92728 0.3769266 2.35643
6 0.4638871 2.110122 1.142857 1.92728 0.3769266 2.35643
> dim(oj)
[1] 28947    17
```

Ordering data: `arrange()`

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Ordering data using `order_by()`,
- Order whole data by income in ascending order

```
> head(arrange(oj, INCOME))
```

	store	brand	week	logmove	feat	price	AGE60	EDUC	ETHNIC	INCOME	HHLARGE	WORKWOM
1	75	tropicana	40	8.971067	0	3.87	0.2076995	0.2195485	0.4159995	9.867083	0.06396471	0.3155833
2	75	tropicana	41	8.392990	0	3.87	0.2076995	0.2195485	0.4159995	9.867083	0.06396471	0.3155833
3	75	tropicana	42	9.018695	0	3.87	0.2076995	0.2195485	0.4159995	9.867083	0.06396471	0.3155833
4	75	tropicana	43	8.624791	0	3.87	0.2076995	0.2195485	0.4159995	9.867083	0.06396471	0.3155833
5	75	tropicana	44	8.476371	0	3.87	0.2076995	0.2195485	0.4159995	9.867083	0.06396471	0.3155833
6	75	tropicana	45	8.877382	0	3.87	0.2076995	0.2195485	0.4159995	9.867083	0.06396471	0.3155833
	HVAL150	SSTRDIST	SSTRVOL	CPDIST5	CPWVOL5							
1	0.496	7.192667	2.230769	1.375126	0.7031819							
2	0.496	7.192667	2.230769	1.375126	0.7031819							
3	0.496	7.192667	2.230769	1.375126	0.7031819							
4	0.496	7.192667	2.230769	1.375126	0.7031819							
5	0.496	7.192667	2.230769	1.375126	0.7031819							
6	0.496	7.192667	2.230769	1.375126	0.7031819							

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Ordering data using `order_by()`,
- Order whole data by income in descending order

```
> head(arrange(oj, -INCOME)
+ )
```

	store	brand	week	logmove	feat	price	AGE60	EDUC	ETHNIC	INCOME	HHLARGE	WORKWOM
1	62	tropicana	40	9.373819	0	3.87	0.2225343	0.5177603	0.0265109	11.2362	0.1039793	0.3227652
2	62	tropicana	41	9.368369	0	3.87	0.2225343	0.5177603	0.0265109	11.2362	0.1039793	0.3227652
3	62	tropicana	42	9.570529	0	3.87	0.2225343	0.5177603	0.0265109	11.2362	0.1039793	0.3227652
4	62	tropicana	43	9.400630	0	3.87	0.2225343	0.5177603	0.0265109	11.2362	0.1039793	0.3227652
5	62	tropicana	44	9.329367	0	3.87	0.2225343	0.5177603	0.0265109	11.2362	0.1039793	0.3227652
6	62	tropicana	45	9.631154	0	3.87	0.2225343	0.5177603	0.0265109	11.2362	0.1039793	0.3227652
	HVAL150	SSTRDIST	SSTRVOL	CPDIST5	CPWVOL5							
1	0.9166995	5.452685	0.7058824	2.18405	0.2017224							
2	0.9166995	5.452685	0.7058824	2.18405	0.2017224							
3	0.9166995	5.452685	0.7058824	2.18405	0.2017224							
4	0.9166995	5.452685	0.7058824	2.18405	0.2017224							
5	0.9166995	5.452685	0.7058824	2.18405	0.2017224							
6	0.9166995	5.452685	0.7058824	2.18405	0.2017224							

Summarizing data: summarize() and group_by()

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Summarizing data using summarize() and group_by()
- group_by() makes grouped table, summarize() can take this grouped table and produce summaries for different columns
- Mean level of income and standard deviation of income for each brand of orange juice

```
> gr_brand<-group_by(oj,brand)
> summarize(gr_brand,mean(INCOME),sd(INCOME))
Source: local data frame [3 x 3]
```

	brand	mean(INCOME)	sd(INCOME)
1	dominicks	10.61673	0.2823234
2	minute.maid	10.61673	0.2823234
3	tropicana	10.61673	0.2823234

Functional Pipelines: %>%

Manipulating data: dplyr

- dplyr becomes a powerful tool when combined with %>% (pipe) operator
- Several data manipulation tasks can be accomplished in just one line of code
- Traditionally functional composition is achieved by using nested function calls
- For example, Find the mean price for all people whose income is ≥ 10.5

```
> #Base R code
> mean(oj[oj$INCOME>=10.5,"price"])
[1] 2.270229
> #dplyr code
> summarize(filter(oj, INCOME>=10.5), mean(price))
  mean(price)
1      2.270229
```

Manipulating data: dplyr

```
> oj%>%filter(INCOME>=10.5)%>%summarize(mean(price))
```



filter(oj, INCOME>=10.5)

Manipulating data: dplyr

```
> oj%>%filter(INCOME>=10.5)%>%summarize(mean(price))
```

filter(oj, INCOME >= 10.5)

Subsetted data, input for
summarize()

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Clearly the code looks very messy, using a %>% operator, we can make it more readable

```
> oj%>%filter(INCOME>=10.5)%>%summarize(mean(price))  
  mean(price)  
1      2.270229
```

- This can be easily read as:
- Take data oj, filter it based on income
- Take this filtered data frame and compute the mean of price

Manipulating data: dplyr

- Subset the data based on `price >= 2.5`, create a column `logIncome`, compute the mean, standard deviation and median of column `logIncome`

```
> oj %>% filter(price >= 2.5) %>% mutate(logIncome = log(INCOME)) %>% summarize(mean(logIncome), median(logIncome), sd(logIncome))
# A tibble: 1 x 3
  mean(logIncome) median(logIncome) sd(logIncome)
  <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>
1 2.360997        2.363903        0.02800802
```

RECAP

- dplyr: better manipulation functionality
- Sub-setting data using `filter()`
- Selecting columns using `select()`
- Adding new columns using `mutate()`
- Ordering data using `arrange()`
- Summarizing using `summarize()` and `group_by()`
- Using functional pipelines to do more than one manipulation task