R and the tidyverse
Winter Institute in Data Science

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2023-01-04

R + RTM

- $\approx$ 20th anniversaRy

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- Author of 3.5 R packages

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  - Experimental design (`blockTools`)

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  - Web-scraping, mapping, mail-merging (`muRL`)

R + RTM

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- Author of 3.5 R packages
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  - Web-scraping, mapping, mail-merging (`muRL`)
- Research in R, teach with R, teach R, consult with R, run family gift exchange with R, War, …

What is R?

What is R?

“R is a language and environment
for statistical computing and graphics”

What is R?

"R is a language and environment
for statistical computing and graphics"

- Software for calculation, computation, data analysis

What is R?

“R is a language and environment
for statistical computing and graphics”

- Software for calculation, computation, data analysis
- Well-developed graphical facilities
- A programming language

Why use R (and Python)?

- R: standard for data analysis, modeling, graphics
- High-quality, powerful, flexible, extensible
- International community (including here!)
- Platform independent (Mac OSX, Windows, Linux/Unix)
- Free + Open Source
- Reads `.xlsx`, `.dta`, `.csv`, `.txt`, `.json`, ...
- Interfaces with C, C++, Ruby, Java, Python, Unix, ...
- Command line (Mac OS Terminal prompt), Windows/Mac/Linux GUIs
- RStudio: excellent IDE (code, plots, etc. 1 window; GitHub)
- Let R teach you R: `swirl`

How does R Work?

How does R Work?

```r
5 + 2
```

How does R Work?

```r
5 + 2
```

```
## [1] 7
```

How does R Work?

```r
5 + 2
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```r
sum(5, 2)
```

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But not just printing:

How does R Work?

```r
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```

```
## [1] 7
```

```r
sum(5, 2)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

But not just printing:

```r
a <- sum(5, 2)
b <- median(1:10)
a + b # (Hi -- Notes after the `#' R ignores)
```

How does R Work?

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5 + 2
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```r
sum(5, 2)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

But not just printing:

```r
a <- sum(5, 2)
b <- median(1:10)
a + b # (Hi -- Notes after the `#' R ignores)
```

```
## [1] 12.5
```

How does R Work?

```
5 + 2
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
sum(5, 2)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

But not just printing:

```
a <- sum(5, 2)
b <- median(1:10)
a + b # (Hi -- Notes after the `#' R ignores)
```

```
## [1] 12.5
```

```
difftime("2023-07-04", "2023-01-04")
```

How does R Work?

```
5 + 2
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
sum(5, 2)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

But not just printing:

```
a <- sum(5, 2)
b <- median(1:10)
a + b # (Hi -- Notes after the `#' R ignores)
```

```
## [1] 12.5
```

```
difftime("2023-07-04", "2023-01-04")
```

```
## Time difference of 180.9583 days
```

How to Work in R

- Open R/RStudio

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- Create a `.R` file

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- Add code and comments to the `.R` file

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- Run them to get output, results, graphics, ...

How to Work in R

- Open R/RStudio
- Create a `.R` file
- Add code and comments to the `.R` file
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  ⇝ Mac: Cmd-Return to execute a line
  (better than copy-paste)

  ⇝ At `>`, [Up Arrow] recalls previous command

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- Open R/RStudio
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How to Work in R

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- Create a `.R` file
- Add code and comments to the `.R` file
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- Save `.R` file
- Quit (do not save workspace)

How to Work in R

- Open R/RStudio
- Create a `.R` file
- Add code and comments to the `.R` file
- Run them to get output, results, graphics, ...

  $\rightsquigarrow$ Mac: Cmd-Return to execute a line
  (better than copy-paste)

  $\rightsquigarrow$ At `>`, [Up Arrow] recalls previous command
- Save `.R` file
- Quit (do not save workspace)

Later, ...

- Open `.R` file
- Add more code and comments ...

How do I get help?

Within R:

```r
help(mean)
help.search("median")
```

How do I get help?

Within R:

```r
help(mean)
help.search("median")
```

```r
example(mean)
```

```
##
## mean> x <- c(0:10, 50)
##
## mean> xm <- mean(x)
##
## mean> c(xm, mean(x, trim = 0.10))
## [1] 8.75 5.50
```

How do I get help?

Outside of R:

- Q & A
  - Stack Overflow (tags `r`, `rstats`)
  - DATASCIENCE-L@listserv.american.edu (info here)

How do I get help?

Outside of R:

- Q & A
  - Stack Overflow (tags `r`, `rstats`)
  - DATASCIENCE-L@listserv.american.edu (info here)
- Courses and references
  - `rseek.org` (custom Google search)
  - `CRANsearcher` (RStudio add-in for pkgs)
  - Lynda.com video courses through AU Portal
  - Many good books and documents: Cookbook, Intro Statistics, Student Companion, Graphics, Mapping, Programming, Short Ref Card, ...
  - Wickham and Grolemund (2017)

R Functions

Functions

```
function(arg1, arg2, ...){
  <the function code here...>
}
```

Functions

```r
function(arg1, arg2, ...){
  <the function code here...>
}
```

```r
sum(5, 2)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

Functions

```
function(arg1, arg2, ...){
  <the function code here...>
}
```

```
sum(5, 2)
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
mean(1:4)
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

Functions

```
## [1] "(Ready, Michael?)"
```

Functions

```
## [1] "(Ready, Michael?)"
```

```
nchar("greetings")
```

Functions

```
## [1] "(Ready, Michael?)"
```

```
nchar("greetings")
```

```
## [1] 9
```

Functions

```
## [1] "(Ready, Michael?)"
```

```
nchar("greetings")
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
## [1] "(Ready, John?)"
```

Functions

```
## [1] "(Ready, Michael?)"
```

```
nchar("greetings")
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
## [1] "(Ready, John?)"
```

```
length(us)
```

Functions

```
## [1] "(Ready, Michael?)"
```

```
nchar("greetings")
```

```
## [1] 9
```

```
## [1] "(Ready, John?)"
```

```
length(us)
```

```
## [1] 9
```

A Useful Function: `c()`

To concatenate objects into a vector, use `c()`:

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```r
c(1, 3, 8, 20)
```

```
## [1]  1  3  8 20
```

A Useful Function: `c()`

To concatenate objects into a vector, use `c()`:

```r
c(1, 3, 8, 20)
```

```
## [1]  1  3  8 20
```

```r
c("a", "merican", "u")
```

A Useful Function: `c()`

To concatenate objects into a vector, use `c()`:

```
c(1, 3, 8, 20)
```

```
## [1]  1  3  8 20
```

```
c("a", "merican", "u")
```

```
## [1] "a"        "merican" "u"
```

A Useful Function: `c()`

To concatenate objects into a vector, use `c()`:

```r
c(1, 3, 8, 20)
```

```
## [1]  1  3  8 20
```

```r
c("a", "merican", "u")
```

```
## [1] "a"       "merican" "u"
```

```r
c(1, 2, "hello")
```

A Useful Function: `c()`

To concatenate objects into a vector, use `c()`:

```
c(1, 3, 8, 20)
```

```
## [1]  1  3  8 20
```

```
c("a", "merican", "u")
```

```
## [1] "a"        "merican" "u"
```

```
c(1, 2, "hello")
```

```
## [1] "1"     "2"     "hello"
```

Functions' Arguments

What arguments does a function have?

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What arguments does a function have?

```
help(median)
args(median)
```

Functions' Arguments

What arguments does a function have?

```
help(median)
args(median)
```

```
## function (x, na.rm = FALSE, ...)
## NULL
```

Functions' Arguments

```r
median(1:3)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Functions' Arguments

```r
median(1:3)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
x <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
median(x)
```

Functions' Arguments

```r
median(1:3)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
x <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
median(x)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

Functions' Arguments

```r
median(1:3)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
x <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
median(x)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```r
median(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Functions' Arguments

```r
median(1:3)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
x <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
median(x)
```

```
## [1] NA
```

```r
median(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Functions' Arguments

You can specify arguments in order or by name:

Functions' Arguments

You can specify arguments in order or by name:

```
median(x, TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Functions' Arguments

You can specify arguments in order or by name:

```r
median(x, TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
median(na.rm = TRUE, x)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Functions' Arguments

You can specify arguments in order or by name:

```
median(x, TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
median(na.rm = TRUE, x)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
median(TRUE, x)
```

Functions' Arguments

You can specify arguments in order or by name:

```
median(x, TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
median(na.rm = TRUE, x)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```
median(TRUE, x)
```

```
## Error in if (na.rm) x <- x[!is.na(x)] else if (any(i
```

Some Useful Functions

Managing the workspace:

```
# Get the working directory ("Where am I?"):
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst/01-intr
```

Some Useful Functions

Managing the workspace:

```
# Get the working directory ("Where am I?"):
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst/01-intr
```

```
# Set the working directory:
setwd("~/Desktop/")
```

Some Useful Functions

Managing the workspace:

```
# Get the working directory ("Where am I?"):
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst/01-intr
```

```
# Set the working directory:
setwd("~/Desktop/")
```

Better, use the `here` package:

```
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-
```

Some Useful Functions

Managing the workspace:

```r
# Get the working directory ("Where am I?"):
getwd()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst/01-intr
```

```r
# Set the working directory:
setwd("~/Desktop/")
```

Better, use the **here** package:

```r
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-
```

```r
here()
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst"
```

Some Useful Functions

Managing the workspace:

```
# List objects in working dir:
ls()
```

```
## [1] "a"   "b"   "tmp" "us"  "x"   "xm"
```

```
# Remove `x' from working dir:
rm(x)
# Remove everything from working dir:
# rm(list = ls())
```

Some Useful Functions

Managing the workspace:

```
# List objects in working dir:
ls()
```

```
## [1] "a"   "b"   "tmp" "us"  "x"   "xm"
```

```
# Remove `x' from working dir:
rm(x)
# Remove everything from working dir:
# rm(list = ls())
```

Better, start a fresh session to *really* reset environment:

`RStudio` - `Session` - `Restart R`

Mac: Shift - Cmd - 0

Some Useful Mathematical Functions

```
5 + 2
```

```
## [1] 7
```

```
5 - 2
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
5 * 2
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
5 / 2
```

```
## [1] 2.5
```

Some Useful Mathematical Functions

```r
5 ^ 2
```

```
## [1] 25
```

```r
sqrt(25)
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```r
20 %% 3
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Some Useful Mathematical Functions and Values

```r
pi
```

```
## [1] 3.141593
```

```r
abs(-3)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```r
exp(1)
```

```
## [1] 2.718282
```

```r
log(exp(2))
```

```
## [1] 2
```

```r
sin(pi / 2)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

Logicals

```r
TRUE
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
FALSE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Logicals

```
TRUE
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
FALSE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
TRUE == FALSE
```

Logicals

```r
TRUE
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
FALSE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```r
TRUE == FALSE
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

Logicals

```r
c(1, 2) == c(1, 3)
```

Logicals

```r
c(1, 2) == c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

Logicals

```r
c(1, 2) == c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

```r
c(1, 2) != c(1, 3)
```

Logicals

```
c(1, 2) == c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

```
c(1, 2) != c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1] FALSE  TRUE
```

Logicals

```
c(1, 2) == c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

```
c(1, 2) != c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1] FALSE  TRUE
```

```
c(1, 2) < c(1, 3)
```

Logicals

```r
c(1, 2) == c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

```r
c(1, 2) != c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1] FALSE  TRUE
```

```r
c(1, 2) < c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1] FALSE  TRUE
```

Logicals

```r
c(1, 2) > c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE
```

```r
c(1, 2) <= c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1] TRUE TRUE
```

```r
c(1, 2) >= c(1, 3)
```

```
## [1]  TRUE FALSE
```

How to Write a New Function

```r
sumDiff <- function(num1 = 3, num2 = 5){

  sum <- num1 + num2

  diff <- num1 - num2

  return(c(sum, diff))
}
```

How to Write a New Function

```
sumDiff <- function(num1 = 3, num2 = 5){

  sum <- num1 + num2

  diff <- num1 - num2

  return(c(sum, diff))
}
```

Now, cut and paste function into R prompt.

How to Write a New Function

```r
sumDiff <- function(num1 = 3, num2 = 5){

  sum <- num1 + num2

  diff <- num1 - num2

  return(c(sum, diff))
}
```

Now, cut and paste function into R prompt.
(R will tell you if syntax error.)

My New Function

```
sumDiff()
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(3, 5)
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(3, 5)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

My New Function

```
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```
sumDiff(3, 5)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```
sumDiff(num2 = 5, num1 = 3)
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(3, 5)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(num2 = 5, num1 = 3)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(3, 5)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(num2 = 5, num1 = 3)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(5, 3)
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff()
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(3, 5)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(num2 = 5, num1 = 3)
```

```
## [1]  8 -2
```

```r
sumDiff(5, 3)
```

```
## [1] 8 2
```

My New Function

```
sumDiff(2, 20)
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff(2, 20)
```

```
## [1]  22 -18
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff(2, 20)
```

```
## [1]  22 -18
```

```r
sumDiff(1, "yes")
```

My New Function

```r
sumDiff(2, 20)
```

```
## [1]  22 -18
```

```r
sumDiff(1, "yes")
```

```
## Error in num1 + num2: non-numeric argument
```

Data Structures

Data Types

- Numeric
- Integer
- Complex
- Logical
- Character
- Factor

Data Types

- Numeric
- Integer
- Complex
- Logical
- Character
- Factor

  $\rightsquigarrow$ categorical vars: stored as numeric, but w/ char label

  $\rightsquigarrow$ great for statistical modeling, graphics (auto indicators, e.g.)

Data Structures

- Scalar
- Vector
- Matrix

Data Structures

- Scalar
- Vector
- Matrix
- Data frame (like matrix, w/ attributes)

Data Structures

- Scalar
- Vector
- Matrix
- Data frame (like matrix, w/ attributes)
- Tibble (tidyverse dataframe)

Data Structures

- Scalar
- Vector
- Matrix
- Data frame (like matrix, w/ attributes)
- Tibble (tidyverse dataframe)
- List (flexible storage; regression output)

What is this thing?

```r
x <- 1:4
is.vector(x)
```

What is this thing?

```r
x <- 1:4
is.vector(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

What is this thing?

```r
x <- 1:4
is.vector(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(x)
```

What is this thing?

```r
x <- 1:4
is.vector(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

What is this thing?

```r
x <- 1:4
is.vector(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.character(x)
```

What is this thing?

```r
x <- 1:4
is.vector(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(x)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.character(x)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

What is this thing?

```r
y <- c("a", "hello")
is.vector(y)
```

What is this thing?

```r
y <- c("a", "hello")
is.vector(y)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

What is this thing?

```
y <- c("a", "hello")
is.vector(y)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
is.numeric(y)
```

What is this thing?

```r
y <- c("a", "hello")
is.vector(y)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(y)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

What is this thing?

```r
y <- c("a", "hello")
is.vector(y)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(y)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```r
is.character(y)
```

What is this thing?

```r
y <- c("a", "hello")
is.vector(y)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```r
is.numeric(y)
```

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```r
is.character(y)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

What is this thing?

```
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

What is this thing?

```r
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

```r
isNAz
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

What is this thing?

```r
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

```r
isNAz
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

```r
sum(isNAz)
```

What is this thing?

```r
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

```r
isNAz
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

```r
sum(isNAz)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

What is this thing?

```r
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

```r
isNAz
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

```r
sum(isNAz)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```r
mean(isNAz)
```

What is this thing?

```
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

```
isNAz
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

```
sum(isNAz)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
mean(isNAz)
```

```
## [1] 0.25
```

What is this thing?

```
z <- c(1, 2, 3, NA)
isNAz <- is.na(z)
```

```
isNAz
```

```
## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE
```

```
sum(isNAz)
```

```
## [1] 1
```

```
mean(isNAz)
```

```
## [1] 0.25
```

("coercion")

Data from Where?

- From the keyboard
- From within a package
- From `.RData` file
- From a local `.txt`, `.csv`, `.dta`, `.xlsx`, etc. file
- From a remote file on the web
- From remote HTML

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```r
y[3:5]
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```r
y[3:5]
```

```
## [1] 30 70 10
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```
y[3:5]
```

```
## [1] 30 70 10
```

```
x[c(1, 5)]
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```r
y[3:5]
```

```
## [1] 30 70 10
```

```r
x[c(1, 5)]
```

```
## [1] 10 25
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```
y[3:5]
```

```
## [1] 30 70 10
```

```
x[c(1, 5)]
```

```
## [1] 10 25
```

```
x[3] <- 100
x
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Vector Elements

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
x[2]
```

```
## [1] 20
```

```r
y[3:5]
```

```
## [1] 30 70 10
```

```r
x[c(1, 5)]
```

```
## [1] 10 25
```

```r
x[3] <- 100
x
```

```
## [1]  10  20 100  40  25
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Matrix Elements

```
m <- matrix(c(20, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30), 3, 2)
m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   20   10
## [2,]   20   20
## [3,]   30   30
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Matrix Elements

```
m <- matrix(c(20, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30), 3, 2)
m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   20   10
## [2,]   20   20
## [3,]   30   30
```

```
m[1, 2]
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Matrix Elements

```r
m <- matrix(c(20, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30), 3, 2)
m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   20   10
## [2,]   20   20
## [3,]   30   30
```

```r
m[1, 2]
```

```
## [1] 10
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Matrix Elements

```
m <- matrix(c(20, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30), 3, 2)
m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   20   10
## [2,]   20   20
## [3,]   30   30
```

```
m[1, 2]
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```
m[2, 2] <- NA
m
```

Data: Extracting and Assigning Matrix Elements

```r
m <- matrix(c(20, 20, 30, 10, 20, 30), 3, 2)
m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   20   10
## [2,]   20   20
## [3,]   30   30
```

```r
m[1, 2]
```

```
## [1] 10
```

```r
m[2, 2] <- NA
m
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]   20   10
## [2,]   20   NA
## [3,]   30   30
```

Data from Keyboard, into a Data Frame

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
df <- data.frame(age = y, score = x)
```

Data from Keyboard, into a Data Frame

```r
y <- c(20, 20, 30, 70, 10)
x <- c(10, 20, 30, 40, 25)
df <- data.frame(age = y, score = x)
```

```r
df
```

```
##   age score
## 1  20    10
## 2  20    20
## 3  30    30
## 4  70    40
## 5  10    25
```

Data from Keyboard, into a Data Frame

```
df$age
```

```
## [1] 20 20 30 70 10
```

Data from Keyboard, into a Data Frame

```
df$age
```

```
## [1] 20 20 30 70 10
```

```
rownames(df)
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5"
```

Data from Keyboard, into a Data Frame

```
df$age
```

```
## [1] 20 20 30 70 10
```

```
rownames(df)
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5"
```

```
colnames(df)
```

```
## [1] "age"   "score"
```

Data: From Keyboard, into a List

```
my_list <- list(x = 1:3, y = letters[1:5],
                final = matrix(1:4, 2, 2))
```

Data: From Keyboard, into a List

```
my_list <- list(x = 1:3, y = letters[1:5],
                final = matrix(1:4, 2, 2))
```

```
my_list
```

```
## $x
## [1] 1 2 3
##
## $y
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e"
##
## $final
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]    1    3
## [2,]    2    4
```

Data: From Keyboard, into a List

```
my_list[[1]]
```

Data: From Keyboard, into a List

```r
my_list[[1]]
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

Data: From Keyboard, into a List

```r
my_list[[1]]
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

```r
my_list[["final"]]
```

Data: From Keyboard, into a List

```
my_list[[1]]
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

```
my_list[["final"]]
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]    1    3
## [2,]    2    4
```

Data: Lists

```
my_list$x
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

```
my_list$y
```

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e"
```

Data: Lists

```
my_list$x
```

```
## [1] 1 2 3
```

```
my_list$y
```

```
## [1] "a" "b" "c" "d" "e"
```

A data frame is a list.

Data from a Package

```
library(car)
data(Chile)
```

Data from a Package

```
library(car)
data(Chile)
```

```
head(Chile)
```

```
##   region population sex age education income statusc
## 1      N     175000   M  65         P  35000   1.008
## 2      N     175000   M  29        PS   7500  -1.296
## 3      N     175000   F  38         P  15000   1.230
## 4      N     175000   F  49         P  35000  -1.031
## 5      N     175000   F  23         S  35000  -1.104
## 6      N     175000   F  28         P   7500  -1.046
```

Core tidyverse Transformation Functions

What is a Package?

An R package is an extension of R that includes

- a set of functions for users
- datasets
- demonstration code
- “background” code (in R or a compiled language)
- documentation
- metadata (authors, license, e.g.)

How do I get package `thispackage`?

How do I get package `thispackage`?

```r
install.packages("thispackage")
```

(Once, per R version, at the Console.)

How do I get package `thispackage`?

```
install.packages("thispackage")
```

(Once, per R version, at the Console.)

Then, in my R file,

```
library(thispackage)
```

What is the tidyverse?

Coherent, consistent *set* of R packages for data import, manipulation, visualization, etc.

What is the tidyverse?

Coherent, consistent *set* of R packages for data import, manipulation, visualization, etc.

How do I get the tidyverse?

```
## [1] "(Ready, Aarushi?)"
```

What is the tidyverse?

Coherent, consistent *set* of R packages for data import, manipulation, visualization, etc.

How do I get the tidyverse?

```
## [1] "(Ready, Aarushi?)"
```

What is the tidyverse?

Coherent, consistent *set* of R packages for data import, manipulation, visualization, etc.

How do I get the tidyverse?

```
## [1] "(Ready, Aarushi?)"
```

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

What is the tidyverse?

Coherent, consistent *set* of R packages for data import, manipulation, visualization, etc.

How do I get the tidyverse?

```
## [1] "(Ready, Aarushi?)"
```

```r
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

```r
library(tidyverse)
```

The Core Transformation Functions

- `filter()`
- `arrange()`
- `group_by()` (and `ungroup()`)
- `select()` (and `rename()`)
- `mutate()`
- `transmute()`
- `summarise()`

Core Transformation Funcs: Social Pressure Experiment

```r
# URL is "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kosukeimai/
#           qss/master/CAUSALITY/social.csv"
url <- "http://j.mp/2Et71U0"
social <- read_csv(url)
dim(social)
```

```
## [1] 305866      6
```

Core Transformation Funcs: Social Pressure Experiment

```r
# URL is "https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kosukeimai/
#          qss/master/CAUSALITY/social.csv"
url <- "http://j.mp/2Et71U0"
social <- read_csv(url)
dim(social)
```

```
## [1] 305866      6
```

```r
head(social, 4)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 6
##   sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages   primary2006 hhsize
##   <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>            <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 male          1941           0 Civic Duty           0      2
## 2 female        1947           0 Civic Duty           0      2
## 3 male          1951           0 Hawthorne            1      3
## 4 female        1950           0 Hawthorne            1      3
```

`filter()`

Keep only voters in households that might have interference:

filter()

Keep only voters in households that might have interference:

```
table(social$hhsize)
```

```
##
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
##  42524 190294  51057  18596   2955    390     42
```

filter()

Keep only voters in households that might have interference:

```
table(social$hhsize)
```

```
##
##      1      2      3      4      5      6      7
##  42524 190294  51057  18596   2955    390     42
```

```
df_interf <- filter(social, hhsize > 1)
dim(df_interf)
```

```
## [1] 263342      6
```

`filter()`

Keep only non-voters who might be subject to interference:

filter()

Keep only non-voters who might be subject to interference:

```
filter(social, (hhsize > 1) & (primary 2004 == 0))
```

filter()

Keep only non-voters who might be subject to interference:

```r
filter(social, (hhsize > 1) & (primary 2004 == 0))
```

```
## Error: <text>:1:40: unexpected numeric constant
## 1: filter(social, (hhsize > 1) & (primary 2004
##                                             ^
```

filter()

Keep only non-voters who might be subject to interference:

```
filter(social, (hhsize > 1) & (primary 2004 == 0))
```

```
## Error: <text>:1:40: unexpected numeric constant
## 1: filter(social, (hhsize > 1) & (primary 2004
##                                           ^
```

```
filter(social, (hhsize > 1) & (primary2004 == 0))
```

```
## # A tibble: 161,275 x 6
##    sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages   primary2006 hhsi
##    <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>            <dbl>  <db
##  1 male          1941           0 Civic Duty           0
##  2 female        1947           0 Civic Duty           0
##  3 male          1951           0 Hawthorne            1
##  4 female        1950           0 Hawthorne            1
##  5 female        1982           0 Hawthorne            1
##  6 male          1981           0 Control              0
##  7 female        1959           0 Control              1
```

arrange()

Sort by birth year, then household size

arrange()

Sort by birth year, then household size

```r
arrange(social, yearofbirth, hhsize)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 6
##    sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages  primary2006 hhsize
##    <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>           <dbl>  <dbl>
##  1 female        1900           0 Control             0      1
##  2 female        1900           0 Control             0      2
##  3 male          1900           1 Control             0      2
##  4 male          1900           1 Control             1      2
##  5 female        1900           0 Hawthorne           0      2
##  6 female        1900           1 Control             1      3
##  7 female        1902           1 Control             0      1
##  8 female        1902           1 Control             0      3
##  9 male          1903           1 Control             0      1
## 10 female        1904           0 Control             0      1
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

```r
# social %>% arrange(yearofbirth, hhsize)
```

`mutate()`

Create new variable (`under_30`), `TRUE`/`FALSE`

mutate()

Create new variable (`under_30`), `TRUE`/`FALSE`

```r
social %>% mutate(under_30 = yearofbirth > 1976)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 7
##    sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages   primary2006 hhsize under_30
##    <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>            <dbl>  <dbl> <lgl>
##  1 male          1941           0 Civic Duty           0      2 FALSE
##  2 female        1947           0 Civic Duty           0      2 FALSE
##  3 male          1951           0 Hawthorne            1      3 FALSE
##  4 female        1950           0 Hawthorne            1      3 FALSE
##  5 female        1982           0 Hawthorne            1      3 TRUE
##  6 male          1981           0 Control              0      3 TRUE
##  7 female        1959           0 Control              1      3 FALSE
##  8 male          1956           0 Control              1      3 FALSE
##  9 female        1968           0 Control              0      2 FALSE
## 10 male          1967           0 Control              0      2 FALSE
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

mutate()

Create new variable (under_30), TRUE/FALSE

```
social %>% mutate(under_30 = yearofbirth > 1976)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 7
##    sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages    primary2006 hhsize under_30
##    <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>             <dbl>  <dbl> <lgl>
##  1 male          1941           0 Civic Duty            0      2 FALSE
##  2 female        1947           0 Civic Duty            0      2 FALSE
##  3 male          1951           0 Hawthorne             1      3 FALSE
##  4 female        1950           0 Hawthorne             1      3 FALSE
##  5 female        1982           0 Hawthorne             1      3 TRUE
##  6 male          1981           0 Control               0      3 TRUE
##  7 female        1959           0 Control               1      3 FALSE
##  8 male          1956           0 Control               1      3 FALSE
##  9 female        1968           0 Control               0      2 FALSE
## 10 male          1967           0 Control               0      2 FALSE
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

(There is also recode().)

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

```r
soc_numeric <- select(social, -sex, -messages)
```

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

```r
soc_numeric <- select(social, -sex, -messages)
```

```r
# Halve every column's values:
divide_by_two <- function(x){x / 2}
mutate_all(soc_numeric, divide_by_two)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 4
##    yearofbirth primary2004 primary2006 hhsize
##          <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>  <dbl>
##  1        970.           0         0      1
##  2        974.           0         0      1
##  3        976.           0         0.5    1.5
##  4        975            0         0.5    1.5
##  5        991            0         0.5    1.5
##  6        990.           0         0      1.5
##  7        980.           0         0.5    1.5
##  8        978            0         0.5    1.5
##  9        984            0         0      1
```

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

```r
# Double values of columns:
mult_by_two <- function(x){x * 2}
mutate_at(soc_numeric, c(2, 3), mult_by_two)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 4
##    yearofbirth primary2004 primary2006 hhsize
##          <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>  <dbl>
##  1        1941           0           0      2
##  2        1947           0           0      2
##  3        1951           0           2      3
##  4        1950           0           2      3
##  5        1982           0           2      3
##  6        1981           0           0      3
##  7        1959           0           2      3
##  8        1956           0           2      3
##  9        1968           0           0      2
## 10        1967           0           0      2
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

What does this do?

```r
mutate_at(soc_numeric, vars(matches("primary")),
          mult_by_two)
```

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

What does this do?

```r
mutate_at(soc_numeric, vars(matches("primary")),
          mult_by_two)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 4
##    yearofbirth primary2004 primary2006 hhsize
##          <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>  <dbl>
##  1        1941           0           0      2
##  2        1947           0           0      2
##  3        1951           0           2      3
##  4        1950           0           2      3
##  5        1982           0           2      3
##  6        1981           0           0      3
##  7        1959           0           2      3
##  8        1956           0           2      3
##  9        1968           0           0      2
## 10        1967           0           0      2
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

What does this do?

```
mutate_if(social, is.numeric, mean)
```

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

What does this do?

```
mutate_if(social, is.numeric, mean)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 6
##    sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages   primary2006
##    <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>            <dbl>
##  1 male         1956.       0.401 Civic Duty       0.312
##  2 female       1956.       0.401 Civic Duty       0.312
##  3 male         1956.       0.401 Hawthorne        0.312
##  4 female       1956.       0.401 Hawthorne        0.312
##  5 female       1956.       0.401 Hawthorne        0.312
##  6 male         1956.       0.401 Control          0.312
##  7 female       1956.       0.401 Control          0.312
##  8 male         1956.       0.401 Control          0.312
##  9 female       1956.       0.401 Control          0.312
## 10 male         1956.       0.401 Control          0.312
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

`mutate_all()`, `mutate_at()`, `mutate_if()`

Warning: `mutate_all()`, `_at()`, `_if()` **overwrite** columns that are processed.

`mutate_all()`, `mutate_at()`, `mutate_if()`

Warning: `mutate_all()`, `_at()`, `_if()` **overwrite** columns that are processed.

Do **not** append new columns to the end.

mutate_all(), mutate_at(), mutate_if()

Warning: `mutate_all()`, `_at()`, `_if()` **overwrite** columns that are processed.

Do **not** append new columns to the end.

Useful for recoding, if want values of a function:

```
is_CD <- function(x){ x == "Civic Duty"}
mutate_at(social, vars(matches("messages")), is_CD)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 6
##    sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages primary2006 h
##    <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <lgl>          <dbl>
##  1 male          1941           0 TRUE               0
##  2 female        1947           0 TRUE               0
##  3 male          1951           0 FALSE              1
##  4 female        1950           0 FALSE              1
##  5 female        1982           0 FALSE              1
##  6 male          1981           0 FALSE              0
##  7 female        1959           0 FALSE              1
```

transmute() for new variables, summaries

```
transmute(social, age = 2006 - yearofbirth)
```

transmute() for new variables, summaries

```
transmute(social, age = 2006 - yearofbirth)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 1
##       age
##     <dbl>
##  1     65
##  2     59
##  3     55
##  4     56
##  5     24
##  6     25
##  7     47
##  8     50
##  9     38
## 10     39
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

transmute() for new vars, summaries as new vars

```
social_msg_grps <- group_by(social, messages)
```

`transmute()` for new vars, summaries as new vars

```
social_msg_grps <- group_by(social, messages)
```

```
transmute(social_msg_grps,
          avg_age = mean(2006 - yearofbirth))
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 2
## # Groups:   messages [4]
##    messages   avg_age
##    <chr>        <dbl>
##  1 Civic Duty    49.7
##  2 Civic Duty    49.7
##  3 Hawthorne     49.7
##  4 Hawthorne     49.7
##  5 Hawthorne     49.7
##  6 Control       49.8
##  7 Control       49.8
##  8 Control       49.8
##  9 Control       49.8
```

What if I wanted just mean age per message?

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```
summarise(social_msg_grps,
          avg_age = mean(2006 - yearofbirth))
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   messages   avg_age
##   <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 Civic Duty    49.7
## 2 Control       49.8
## 3 Hawthorne     49.7
## 4 Neighbors     49.9
```

What if I wanted just mean age per message?

```
summarise(social_msg_grps,
          avg_age = mean(2006 - yearofbirth))
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 2
##   messages   avg_age
##   <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 Civic Duty    49.7
## 2 Control       49.8
## 3 Hawthorne     49.7
## 4 Neighbors     49.9
```

What information does this provide about the experiment?

select()

```
select(social, yearofbirth, messages, primary2006) # or
social %>% select(yearofbirth, messages, primary2006)
```

select()

```r
select(social, yearofbirth, messages, primary2006) # or
social %>% select(yearofbirth, messages, primary2006)
```

```
## # A tibble: 305,866 x 3
##    yearofbirth messages   primary2006
##          <dbl> <chr>            <dbl>
##  1        1941 Civic Duty           0
##  2        1947 Civic Duty           0
##  3        1951 Hawthorne            1
##  4        1950 Hawthorne            1
##  5        1982 Hawthorne            1
##  6        1981 Control              0
##  7        1959 Control              1
##  8        1956 Control              1
##  9        1968 Control              0
## 10        1967 Control              0
## # ... with 305,856 more rows
```

Other Common Transformation Functions

Other Common Transformation Functions: `slice()`

```
slice(social, 1000:1004)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 6
##   sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages  primary2006 h
##   <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 male          1955           1 Neighbors           1
## 2 female        1952           0 Control             1
## 3 male          1947           1 Control             1
## 4 female        1985           0 Hawthorne           0
## 5 male          1956           0 Hawthorne           0
```

Other Common Transformation Functions: `slice()`

```r
slice(social, n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages primary2006 hh
##   <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>          <dbl>  <
## 1 female        1949           1 Control            1
```

Other Common Transformation Functions: `sample_n()`, `sample_frac()`

```
sample_n(social, 4)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 6
##   sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages   primary2006
##   <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>            <dbl>
## 1 female        1955           0 Control              0
## 2 female        1985           0 Control              0
## 3 male          1949           1 Civic Duty           0
## 4 female        1975           0 Control              0
```

Other Common Transformation Functions: `sample_n()`, `sample_frac()`

```
sample_frac(social, 0.00001)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 6
##   sex    yearofbirth primary2004 messages  primary2006 h
##   <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl> <chr>           <dbl>
## 1 female        1955           1 Control             0
## 2 male          1960           0 Hawthorne           1
## 3 male          1938           1 Control             1
```

Other Common Transformation Functions: `distinct()`

```r
social_distinct <- distinct(social)
dim(social_distinct)
```

```
## [1] 9235    6
```

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```r
social_distinct <- distinct(social)
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```

```
## [1] 9235    6
```

$$(100 \text{ yrs}) \cdot (4 \text{ msgs}) \cdot (4 \text{ votes}) \cdot (2 \text{ sex}) \cdot (3 \text{ HHsize}) = 9600$$

Common Structure

```
verb(df, <conditions or calculations>)
```

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```

Value: a dataframe

Common Structure

This structure:

$$\text{dataframe in} \rightsquigarrow \text{dataframe out}$$

enables the pipe: `%>%`

The pipe inserts the previous result as the first argument of the subsequent function.

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```
x %>% f(y)
```

is the same as

```
f(x, y)
```

The Pipe

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- `y <- f(x)`

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  h()
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The Pipe

The pipe (%>%) allows us to write

`x %>% f() %>% g() %>% h()`

Likely better,

```
x %>%
  f() %>%
  g() %>%
  h()
```

To be able to reorder *depends* on functions all

- taking same first input
- producing output of same type as input

The Pipe

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(Unlike $h(g(f(x)))$ or $(h \circ g \circ f)(x)$)
Read "then".

The Pipe

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```r
h(g(f(x, arg1 = value_here), arg2 = another_val),
  arg3 = 5, arg4 = TRUE)
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x %>%
  f(arg1 = value_here) %>%
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```

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Suppose each function takes more than 1 argument:

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x %>%
  f(arg1 = value_here) %>%
  g(arg2 = another_val) %>%
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```

Better.

The Pipe

Fun note: The pipe is defined in package `magrittr`

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(For similar missing data example, see Amelia.)

The Pipe

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So, for `f(x, y)`, we can write

```
x %>% f(y)
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or

```
x |> f(y)
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The Pipe

Since R 4.1.0, there is also the native pipe: `|>`

So, for `f(x, y)`, we can write

```
x %>% f(y)
```

or

```
x |> f(y)
```

They are not identical implementations, but same for `f(x, y)`.

Helper Functions

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

- `contains()`
- `starts_with()`, `ends_with()`
- `matches()`
- `num_range()`
- `one_of()`
- `everything()`

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(contains("s")) %>% slice(1:2) # literal s
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   sex    messages    hhsize
##   <chr>  <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 male   Civic Duty       2
## 2 female Civic Duty       2
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(contains("s")) %>% slice(1:2) # literal s
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   sex    messages    hhsize
##   <chr>  <chr>        <dbl>
## 1 male   Civic Duty       2
## 2 female Civic Duty       2
```

```
social %>% select(starts_with("primary")) %>% slice(1:2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   primary2004 primary2006
##         <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1           0           0
## 2           0           0
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(ends_with("size")) %>% slice(1:2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 1
##   hhsize
##    <dbl>
## 1      2
## 2      2
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(ends_with("size")) %>% slice(1:2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 1
##   hhsize
##    <dbl>
## 1      2
## 2      2
```

```
social %>% select(matches(".00.")) %>% slice(1:2) # regex
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   primary2004 primary2006
##         <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1           0           0
## 2           0           0
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(num_range("primary", 2000:2008)) %>% slic
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   primary2004 primary2006
##         <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1           0           0
## 2           0           0
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(num_range("primary", 2000:2008)) %>% slic
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   primary2004 primary2006
##         <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1           0           0
## 2           0           0
```

But

```
social %>% select(num_range("primary", 2000:2005)) %>% slic
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 1
##   primary2004
##         <dbl>
## 1           0
## 2           0
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(one_of(c("sex", "hhsize"))) %>% slice(1:2
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   sex    hhsize
##   <chr>   <dbl>
## 1 male        2
## 2 female      2
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(primary2006, messages, everything()) %>%
  slice(1:9)
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 6
##   primary2006 messages   sex    yearofbirth primary2004
##         <dbl> <chr>      <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1           0 Civic Duty male          1941           0
## 2           0 Civic Duty female        1947           0
## 3           1 Hawthorne  male          1951           0
## 4           1 Hawthorne  female        1950           0
## 5           1 Hawthorne  female        1982           0
## 6           0 Control    male          1981           0
## 7           1 Control    female        1959           0
## 8           1 Control    male          1956           0
## 9           0 Control    female        1968           0
```

Helpers for `select()`-ing Variables

```
social %>% select(primary2006, messages, everything()) %>%
  slice(1:9)
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 6
##   primary2006 messages    sex    yearofbirth primary2004
##         <dbl> <chr>       <chr>        <dbl>       <dbl>
## 1           0 Civic Duty  male          1941           0
## 2           0 Civic Duty  female        1947           0
## 3           1 Hawthorne   male          1951           0
## 4           1 Hawthorne   female        1950           0
## 5           1 Hawthorne   female        1982           0
## 6           0 Control     male          1981           0
## 7           1 Control     female        1959           0
## 8           1 Control     male          1956           0
## 9           0 Control     female        1968           0
```

(Use `select()` as the `arrange()` of columns.)

Helpers for `mutate()`

- Offsets
- Cumulative aggregates
- Ranking functions

Viewing the Data

- `df`
- `View(df)`
- `as.data.frame(tbl)`
- `tbl %>% as.data.frame()`

Recently, at The Lab… preprocessing

```
df_outcomes <- df_outcomes %>%
  rename(ic_case_id = "IC# (Household)",
         pdc_number = "TANF PDC Case #",
         pdc_status = "PDC Current Status",
         renewal_date = "Renewal Date",
         )
```

Recently, at The Lab…

```r
df_arrest <- df_arrest %>%
  rename(age = Age,
         race = `Defendant Race`)

df_stop <- df_stop %>%
  rename(age = `Subject Age`,
         race = `Subject_Race`)
```

Recently, at The Lab. . .

```r
df_stop$sex <- recode(df_stop$sex,
                      Female = "F", Male = "M")

df_stop$sex <- na_if(df_stop$sex, "Unknown")
```

Recently, at The Lab… deduplication

```
final_baseline_data <- final_baseline_data %>%
  filter(!((ic_case_id == 1234) & (pdc_number == 2))) %>%
  filter(!((ic_case_id == 5678) &
             (address == "1600 Pennsylvania Ave NW"))) %>%
  filter(!((ic_case_id == 6961) & (pdc_number == 9))) %>%
  filter(!((ic_case_id == 2087) & (pdc_number == 7)))
```

Recently, at The Lab. . .

```r
df_only_dup_months <- df_only_duplicated %>%
  group_by(ic_case_id) %>%
  summarise(month_count = n_distinct(recert_month)) %>%
  filter(month_count > 1) %>%
  select(ic_case_id)
```

Comparing Base R vs. the Tidyverse

Which do you prefer?

```r
df[1, 3]
```

vs.

```r
df %>%
  slice(1) %>%
  select(3)
```

Comparing Base R vs. the Tidyverse

Which do you prefer?

```
select(df, x1, x2)
```

vs.

```
df %>% select(x1, x2)
```

vs.

```
df[, c("x1", "x2")]
```

Core Transformation Functions Quiz

Suppose we have dataframe `df` with 100 rows, continuous variable `x` and categorical `y`.

Hand-write code[1] to

1. sort `df` by the values of `x`? (largest first)
2. create a new variable `x_sq` – the square of each row's `x` value – and attach it as a column of `df`?
3. create `df2`, which has only the rows of `df` where `x > 5`?
4. calculate the median value of `x` within categories of `y`?

[1] `filter()`, `arrange()`, `group_by()`, `ungroup()`, `select()`, `rename()`, `mutate()`, `transmute()`, `summarise()`

References

Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. 2017. *R for Data Science: Import, Tidy, Transform, Visualize, and Model Data*. O'Reilly Media. http://r4ds.had.co.nz/.