This took me a while to figure out and so I thought I would post this as future reference. Let's say I have the mtcars data and I want to filter for just the rows with cyl = 6. I would do something like this:

```
library(tidyverse)
data(mtcars)
mtcars %>% filter(cyl == 6)
               mpg cyl disp hp drat
                                     wt qsec vs am gear carb
# Mazda RX4
              21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0 1 4
# Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0 6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0 1
# Hornet 4 Drive 21.4 6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1 0
# Valiant 18.1 6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1 0
# Merc 280
             19.2 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.30 1 0 4
# Merc 280C
             17.8 6 167.6 123 3.92 3.440 18.90 1 0
                                                      4
# Ferrari Dino 19.7 6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.50 0 1 5 6
```

## What if I had the filter condition as a string instead? The code below doesn't work:

```
filter_string <- "cyl == 6"
mtcars %>% filter(filter_string)

# Error: Problem with `filter()` input `..1`.
# x Input `..1` must be a logical vector, not a character.
# Input `..1` is `filter_string`.
# Run `rlang::last_error()` to see where the error occurred.
```

## This is one possible solution:

```
mtcars %>% filter(!! rlang::parse_expr(filter_string))
```

This can be useful if you are trying to running several different filters automatically. In the following contrived example, I want to compute the mean MPG for two different slices of the data: