Editing text variables

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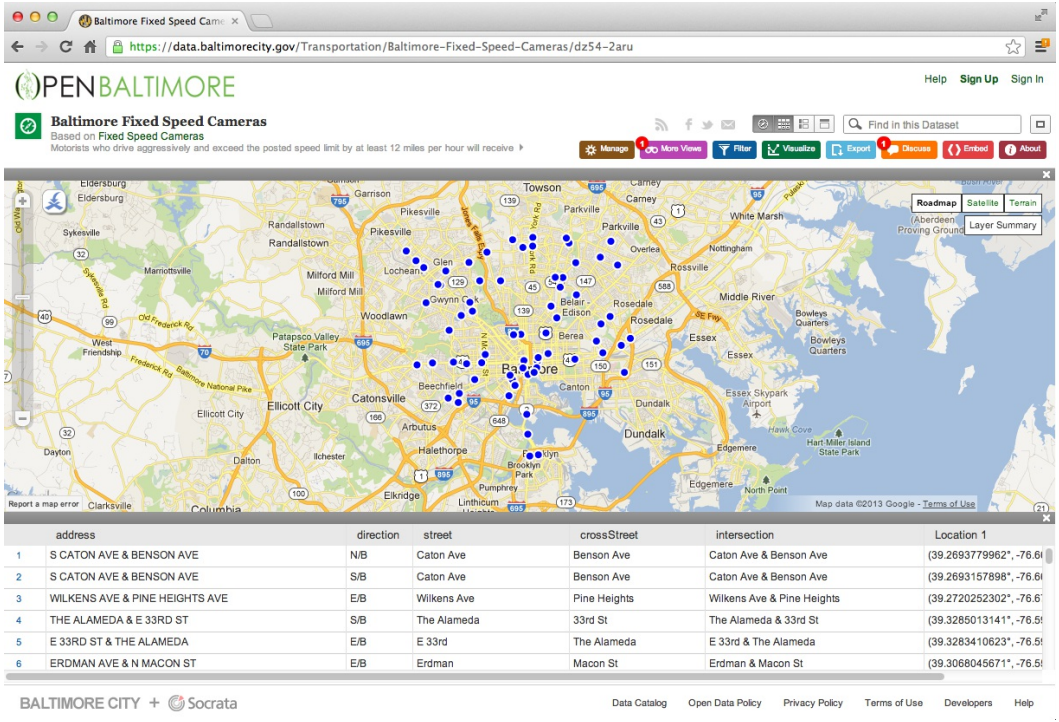
Example - Baltimore camera data



https://data.baltimorecity.gov/Transportation/Baltimore-Fixed-Speed-Cameras/dz54-2aru

Fixing character vectors - tolower(), toupper()

```
if(!file.exists("./data")){dir.create("./data")}
fileUrl <- "https://data.baltimorecity.gov/api/views/dz54-2aru/rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD"
download.file(fileUrl,destfile="./data/cameras.csv",method="curl")
cameraData <- read.csv("./data/cameras.csv")
names(cameraData)
```

```
[1] "address"      "direction"    "street"       "crossStreet"  "intersection" "Location.1"
```

```
tolower(names(cameraData))
```

```
[1] "address"      "direction"    "street"       "crossstreet"  "intersection" "location.1"
```

Fixing character vectors - strsplit()

- Good for automatically splitting variable names
- Important parameters: *x*, *split*

```
splitNames = strsplit(names(cameraData),"\\.")
splitNames[[5]]
```

```
[1] "intersection"
```

```
splitNames[[6]]
```

```
[1] "Location" "1"
```

Quick aside - lists

```
mylist <- list(letters = c("A", "b", "c"), numbers = 1:3, matrix(1:25, ncol = 5))
head(mylist)
```

```
$letters
[1] "A" "b" "c"

$numbers
[1] 1 2 3

[[3]]
     [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5]
[1,]    1    6   11   16   21
[2,]    2    7   12   17   22
[3,]    3    8   13   18   23
[4,]    4    9   14   19   24
[5,]    5   10   15   20   25
```

http://www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~ajaffe/lec_winterR/Lecture%203.pdf

Quick aside - lists

```
mylist[1]
```

```
$letters
[1] "A" "b" "c"
```

```
mylist$letters
```

```
[1] "A" "b" "c"
```

```
mylist[[1]]
```

```
[1] "A" "b" "c"
```

http://www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~ajaffe/lec_winterR/Lecture%203.pdf

Fixing character vectors - sapply()

- Applies a function to each element in a vector or list
- Important parameters: *X*,*FUN*

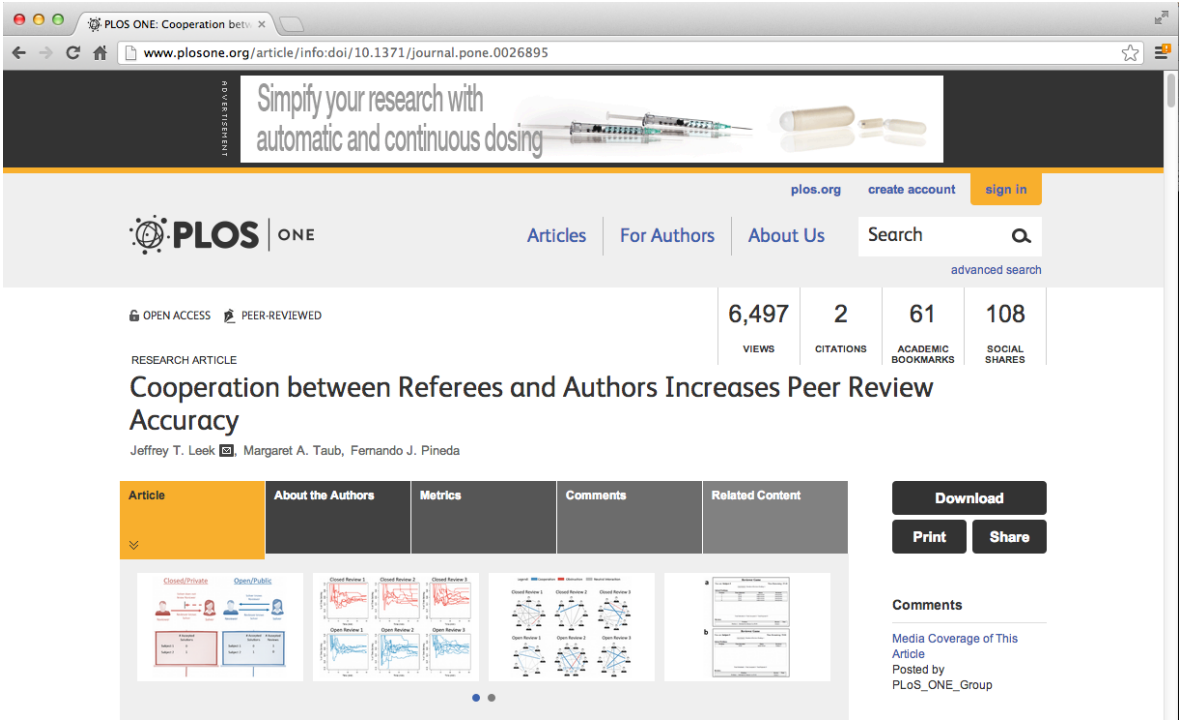
```
splitNames[[6]][1]
```

```
[1] "Location"
```

```
firstElement <- function(x){x[1]}
sapply(splitNames,firstElement)
```

```
[1] "address"      "direction"    "street"       "crossStreet"  "intersection" "Location"
```

Peer review experiment data



http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0026895

Peer review data

```
fileUrl1 <- "https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/7710864/data/reviews-apr29.csv"
fileUrl2 <- "https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/7710864/data/solutions-apr29.csv"
download.file(fileUrl1,destfile="./data/reviews.csv",method="curl")
download.file(fileUrl2,destfile="./data/solutions.csv",method="curl")
reviews <- read.csv("./data/reviews.csv"); solutions <- read.csv("./data/solutions.csv")
head(reviews,2)
```

```
  id solution_id reviewer_id      start       stop time_left accept
1  1           3          27 1304095698 1304095758      1754      1
2  2           4          22 1304095188 1304095206      2306      1
```

```
head(solutions,2)
```

```
  id problem_id subject_id      start       stop time_left answer
1  1        156         29 1304095119 1304095169      2343      B
2  2        269         25 1304095119 1304095183      2329      C
```

Fixing character vectors - sub()

- Important parameters: *pattern*, *replacement*, *x*

```
names(reviews)
```

```
[1] "id"          "solution_id" "reviewer_id" "start"       "stop"        "time_left"
[7] "accept"
```

```
sub("_","",names(reviews),)
```

```
[1] "id"         "solutionid" "reviewerid" "start"      "stop"       "timeleft"   "accept"
```

Fixing character vectors - gsub()

```
testName <- "this_is_a_test"
sub("_","",testName)
```

```
[1] "thisis_a_test"
```

```
gsub("_","",testName)
```

```
[1] "thisisatest"
```

Finding values - grep(),grepl()

```
grep("Alameda",cameraData$intersection)
```

```
[1]  4  5 36
```

```
table(grepl("Alameda",cameraData$intersection))
```

```
FALSE  TRUE 
   77     3 
```

```
cameraData2 <- cameraData[!grepl("Alameda",cameraData$intersection),]
```

More on grep()

```
grep("Alameda",cameraData$intersection,value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "The Alameda  & 33rd St"   "E 33rd  & The Alameda"    "Harford \n & The Alameda"
```

```
grep("JeffStreet",cameraData$intersection)
```

```
integer(0)
```

```
length(grep("JeffStreet",cameraData$intersection))
```

```
[1] 0
```

http://www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~ajaffe/lec_winterR/Lecture%203.pdf

More useful string functions

```
library(stringr)
nchar("Jeffrey Leek")
```

```
[1] 12
```

```
substr("Jeffrey Leek",1,7)
```

```
[1] "Jeffrey"
```

```
paste("Jeffrey","Leek")
```

```
[1] "Jeffrey Leek"
```

More useful string functions

```
paste0("Jeffrey","Leek")
```

```
[1] "JeffreyLeek"
```

```
str_trim("Jeff      ")
```

```
[1] "Jeff"
```

Important points about text in data sets

- Names of variables should be
  - All lower case when possible
  - Descriptive (Diagnosis versus Dx)
  - Not duplicated
  - Not have underscores or dots or white spaces
- Variables with character values
  - Should usually be made into factor variables (depends on application)
  - Should be descriptive (use TRUE/FALSE instead of 0/1 and Male/Female versus 0/1 or M/F)

Regular Expressions

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Regular expressions

- Regular expressions can be thought of as a combination of literals and *metacharacters*
- To draw an analogy with natural language, think of literal text forming the words of this language, and the metacharacters defining its grammar
- Regular expressions have a rich set of metacharacters

Literals

Simplest pattern consists only of literals. The literal “nuclear” would match to the following lines:

```
Ooh. I just learned that to keep myself alive after a
nuclear blast! All I have to do is milk some rats
then drink the milk. Aweosme. :}

Laozi says nuclear weapons are mas macho

Chaos in a country that has nuclear weapons -- not good.

my nephew is trying to teach me nuclear physics, or
possibly just trying to show me how smart he is
so I'll be proud of him [which I am].

lol if you ever say "nuclear" people immediately think
DEATH by radiation LOL
```

Literals

The literal “Obama” would match to the following lines

```
Politics r dum. Not 2 long ago Clinton was sayin Obama
was crap n now she sez vote 4 him n unite? WTF?
Screw em both + Mcain. Go Ron Paul!

Clinton conceeds to Obama but will her followers listen??

Are we sure Chelsea didn’t vote for Obama?

thinking ... Michelle Obama is terrific!

jetlag..no sleep...early mornig to starbux..Ms. Obama
was moving
```

Regular Expressions

- Simplest pattern consists only of literals; a match occurs if the sequence of literals occurs anywhere in the text being tested
- What if we only want the word “Obama”? or sentences that end in the word “Clinton”, or “clinton” or “clinto”?

Regular Expressions

We need a way to express

- whitespace word boundaries
- sets of literals
- the beginning and end of a line
- alternatives (“war” or “peace”) Metacharacters to the rescue!

Metacharacters

Some metacharacters represent the start of a line

```
^i think
```

will match the lines

```
i think we all rule for participating
i think i have been outed
i think this will be quite fun actually
i think i need to go to work
i think i first saw zombo in 1999.
```

Metacharacters

$ represents the end of a line

```
morning$
```

will match the lines

```
well they had something this morning
then had to catch a tram home in the morning
dog obedience school in the morning
and yes happy birthday i forgot to say it earlier this morning
I walked in the rain this morning
good morning
```

Character Classes with []

We can list a set of characters we will accept at a given point in the match

```
[Bb][Uu][Ss][Hh]
```

will match the lines

```
The democrats are playing, "Name the worst thing about Bush!"
I smelled the desert creosote bush, brownies, BBQ chicken
BBQ and bushwalking at Molonglo Gorge
Bush TOLD you that North Korea is part of the Axis of Evil
I'm listening to Bush - Hurricane (Album Version)
```

Character Classes with []

```
^[Ii] am
```

will match

```
i am so angry at my boyfriend i can't even bear to
look at him

i am boycotting the apple store

I am twittering from iPhone

I am a very vengeful person when you ruin my sweetheart.

I am so over this. I need food. Mmmm bacon...
```

Character Classes with []

Similarly, you can specify a range of letters [a-z] or [a-zA-Z]; notice that the order doesn't matter

```
^[0-9][a-zA-Z]
```

will match the lines

```
7th inning stretch
2nd half soon to begin. OSU did just win something
3am - cant sleep - too hot still.. :(
5ft 7 sent from heaven
1st sign of starvagtion
```

Character Classes with []

When used at the beginning of a character class, the “” is also a metacharacter and indicates matching characters NOT in the indicated class

```
[^?.]$
```

will match the lines

```
i like basketballs
6 and 9
dont worry... we all die anyway!
Not in Baghdad
helicopter under water? hmmm
```

Regular Expressions II

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More Metacharacters

“.” is used to refer to any character. So

```
9.11
```

will match the lines

```
its stupid the post 9-11 rules
if any 1 of us did 9/11 we would have been caught in days.
NetBios: scanning ip 203.169.114.66
Front Door 9:11:46 AM
Sings: 0118999881999119725...3 !
```

More Metacharacters: |

This does not mean “pipe” in the context of regular expressions; instead it translates to “or”; we can use it to combine two expressions, the subexpressions being called alternatives

```
flood|fire
```

will match the lines

```
is firewire like usb on none macs?
the global flood makes sense within the context of the bible
yeah ive had the fire on tonight
... and the floods, hurricanes, killer heatwaves, rednecks, gun nuts, etc.
```

More Metacharacters: |

We can include any number of alternatives...

```
flood|earthquake|hurricane|coldfire
```

will match the lines

```
Not a whole lot of hurricanes in the Arctic.
We do have earthquakes nearly every day somewhere in our State
hurricanes swirl in the other direction
coldfire is STRAIGHT!
'cause we keep getting earthquakes
```

More Metacharacters: |

The alternatives can be real expressions and not just literals

```
^[Gg]ood|[Bb]ad
```

will match the lines

```
good to hear some good knews from someone here
Good afternoon fellow american infidels!
good on you-what do you drive?
Katie... guess they had bad experiences...
my middle name is trouble, Miss Bad News
```

More Metacharacters: (and)

Subexpressions are often contained in parentheses to constrain the alternatives

```
^([Gg]ood|[Bb]ad)
```

will match the lines

```
bad habbit
bad coordination today
good, becuase there is nothing worse than a man in kinky underwear
Badcop, its because people want to use drugs
Good Monday Holiday
Good riddance to Limey
```

More Metacharacters: ?

The question mark indicates that the indicated expression is optional

```
[Gg]eorge( [Ww]\.)? [Bb]ush
```

will match the lines

```
i bet i can spell better than you and george bush combined
BBC reported that President George W. Bush claimed God told him to invade I
a bird in the hand is worth two george bushes
```

One thing to note...

In the following

```
[Gg]eorge( [Ww]\.)? [Bb]ush
```

we wanted to match a “.” as a literal period; to do that, we had to “escape” the metacharacter, preceding it with a backslash In general, we have to do this for any metacharacter we want to include in our match

More metacharacters: * and +

The * and + signs are metacharacters used to indicate repetition; * means “any number, including none, of the item” and + means “at least one of the item”

```
(.*)
```

will match the lines

```
anyone wanna chat? (24, m, germany)
hello, 20.m here... ( east area + drives + webcam )
(he means older men)
()
```

More metacharacters: * and +

The * and + signs are metacharacters used to indicate repetition; * means “any number, including none, of the item” and + means “at least one of the item”

```
[0-9]+ (.*)[0-9]+
```

will match the lines

```
working as MP here 720 MP battallion, 42nd birgade
so say 2 or 3 years at colleage and 4 at uni makes us 23 when and if we fin
it went down on several occasions for like, 3 or 4 *days*
Mmmm its time 4 me 2 go 2 bed
```

More metacharacters: { and }

{ and } are referred to as interval quantifiers; the let us specify the minimum and maximum number of matches of an expression

```
[Bb]ush( +[^ ]+ +){1,5} debate
```

will match the lines

```
Bush has historically won all major debates he's done.
in my view, Bush doesn't need these debates..
bush doesn't need the debates? maybe you are right
That's what Bush supporters are doing about the debate.
Felix, I don't disagree that Bush was poorly prepared for the debate.
indeed, but still, Bush should have taken the debate more seriously.
Keep repeating that Bush smirked and scowled during the debate
```

More metacharacters: and

- m,n means at least m but not more than n matches
- m means exactly m matches
- m, means at least m matches

More metacharacters: (and) revisited

- In most implementations of regular expressions, the parentheses not only limit the scope of alternatives divided by a “|”, but also can be used to “remember” text matched by the subexpression enclosed
- We refer to the matched text with \1, \2, etc.

More metacharacters: (and) revisited

So the expression

```
+([a-zA-Z]+) +\1 +
```

will match the lines

```
time for bed, night night twitter!
blah blah blah blah
my tattoo is so so itchy today
i was standing all all alone against the world outside...
hi anybody anybody at home
estudiando css css css css.... que desastritooooo
```

More metacharacters: (and) revisited

The * is “greedy” so it always matches the *longest* possible string that satisfies the regular expression. So

```
^s(.*)s
```

matches

```
sitting at starbucks
setting up mysql and rails
studying stuff for the exams
spaghetti with marshmallows
stop fighting with crackers
sore shoulders, stupid ergonomics
```

More metacharacters: (and) revisited

The greediness of * can be turned off with the ?, as in

```
^s(.*?)s$
```

Summary

- Regular expressions are used in many different languages; not unique to R.
- Regular expressions are composed of literals and metacharacters that represent sets or classes of characters/words
- Text processing via regular expressions is a very powerful way to extract data from “unfriendly” sources (not all data comes as a CSV file)
- Used with the functions `grep`,`grepl`,`sub`,`gsub` and others that involve searching for text strings (Thanks to Mark Hansen for some material in this lecture.)

Working with dates

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Starting simple

```
d1 = date()
d1
```

```
[1] "Sun Jan 12 17:48:33 2014"
```

```
class(d1)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

Date class

```
d2 = Sys.Date()
d2
```

```
[1] "2014-01-12"
```

```
class(d2)
```

```
[1] "Date"
```

Formatting dates

`%d` = day as number (0-31), `%a` = abbreviated weekday,`%A` = unabbreviated weekday, `%m` = month (00-12), `%b` = abbreviated month, `%B` = unabbrevidated month, `%y` = 2 digit year, `%Y` = four digit year

```
format(d2,"%a %b %d")
```

```
[1] "Sun Jan 12"
```

Creating dates

```
x = c("1jan1960", "2jan1960", "31mar1960", "30jul1960"); z = as.Date(x, "%d%b%Y")
z
```

```
[1] "1960-01-01" "1960-01-02" "1960-03-31" "1960-07-30"
```

```
z[1] - z[2]
```

```
Time difference of -1 days
```

```
as.numeric(z[1]-z[2])
```

```
[1] -1
```

Converting to Julian

```
weekdays(d2)
```

```
[1] "Sunday"
```

```
months(d2)
```

```
[1] "January"
```

```
julian(d2)
```

```
[1] 16082
attr(,"origin")
[1] "1970-01-01"
```

Lubridate

```
library(lubridate); ymd("20140108")
```

```
[1] "2014-01-08 UTC"
```

```
mdy("08/04/2013")
```

```
[1] "2013-08-04 UTC"
```

```
dmy("03-04-2013")
```

```
[1] "2013-04-03 UTC"
```

http://www.r-statistics.com/2012/03/do-more-with-dates-and-times-in-r-with-lubridate-1-1-0/

Dealing with times

```
ymd_hms("2011-08-03 10:15:03")
```

```
[1] "2011-08-03 10:15:03 UTC"
```

```
ymd_hms("2011-08-03 10:15:03",tz="Pacific/Auckland")
```

```
[1] "2011-08-03 10:15:03 NZST"
```

```
?Sys.timezone
```

http://www.r-statistics.com/2012/03/do-more-with-dates-and-times-in-r-with-lubridate-1-1-0/

Some functions have slightly different syntax

```
x = dmy(c("1jan2013", "2jan2013", "31mar2013", "30jul2013"))
wday(x[1])
```

```
[1] 3
```

```
wday(x[1],label=TRUE)
```

```
[1] Tues
Levels: Sun < Mon < Tues < Wed < Thurs < Fri < Sat
```

Notes and further resources

- More information in this nice lubridate tutorial http://www.r-statistics.com/2012/03/do-more-with-dates-and-times-in-r-with-lubridate-1-1-0/
- The lubridate vignette is the same content http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/lubridate/vignettes/lubridate.html
- Ultimately you want your dates and times as class "Date" or the classes "POSIXct", "POSIXlt". For more information type `?POSIXlt`

Data resources

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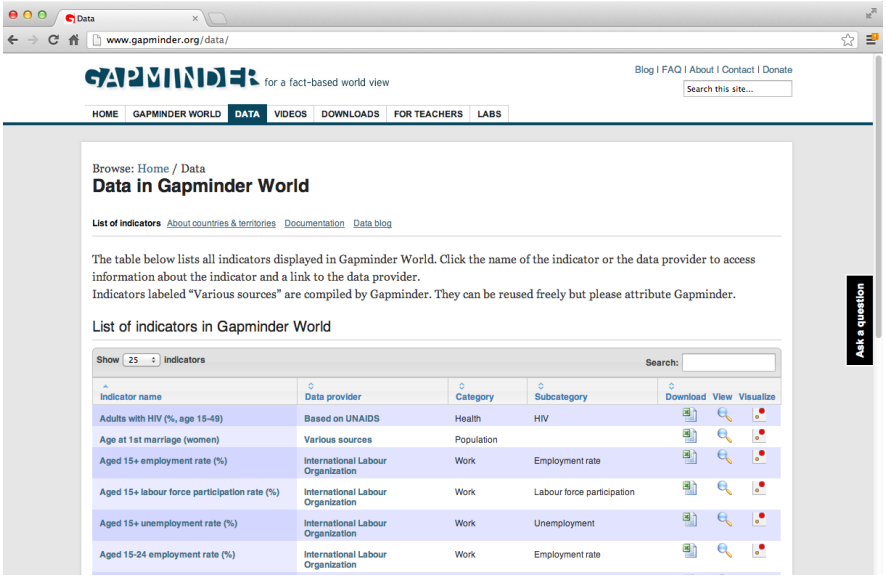
Open Government Sites

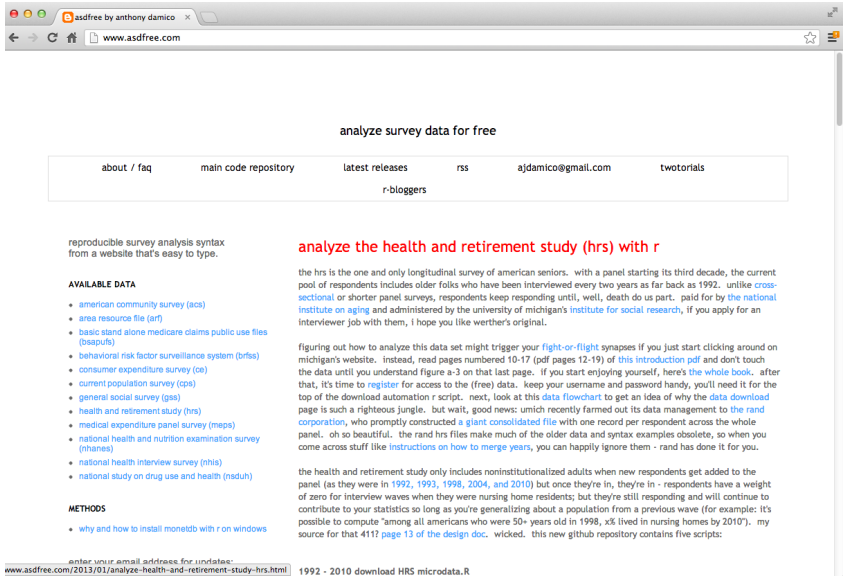
- United Nations http://data.un.org/
- U.S. http://www.data.gov/
  - List of cities/states with open data
- United Kingdom http://data.gov.uk/
- France http://www.data.gouv.fr/
- Ghana http://data.gov.gh/
- Australia http://data.gov.au/
- Germany https://www.govdata.de/
- Hong Kong http://www.gov.hk/en/theme/psi/datasets/
- Japan http://www.data.go.jp/
- Many more http://www.data.gov/opendatasites

Gapminder



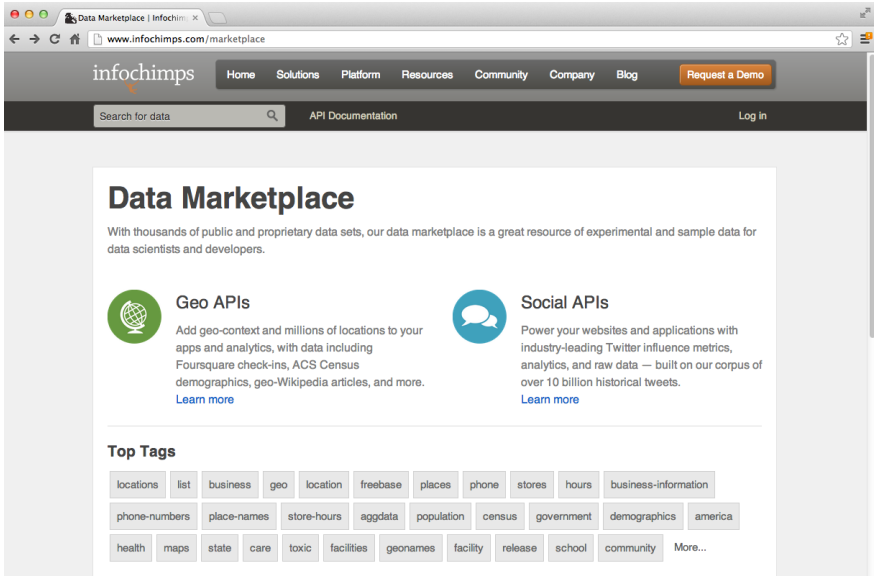
http://www.gapminder.org/

Survey data from the United States



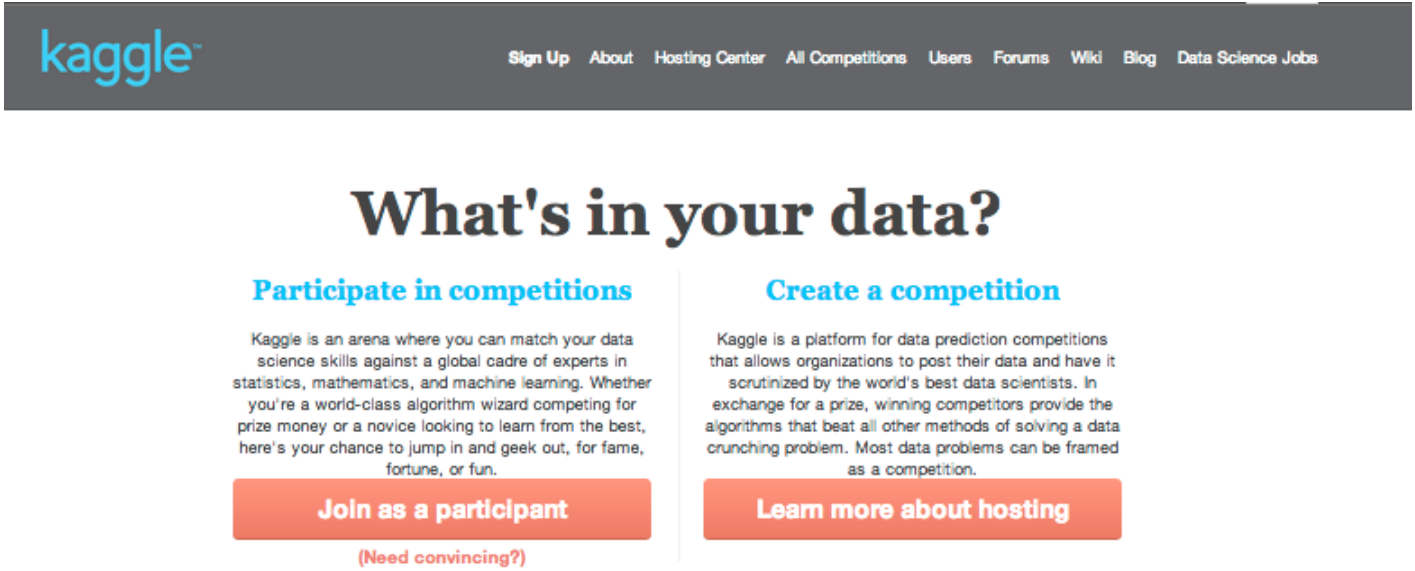
http://www.asdfree.com/

Infochimps Marketplace



http://www.infochimps.com/marketplace

Kaggle



http://www.kaggle.com/

Collections by data scientists

- Hilary Mason http://bitly.com/bundles/hmason/1
- Peter Skomoroch https://delicious.com/pskomoroch/dataset
- Jeff Hammerbacher http://www.quora.com/Jeff-Hammerbacher/Introduction-to-Data-Science-Data-Sets
- Gregory Piatetsky-Shapiro http://www.kdnuggets.com/gps.html
- http://blog.mortardata.com/post/67652898761/6-dataset-lists-curated-by-data-scientists

More specialized collections

- Stanford Large Newtork Data
- UCI Machine Learning
- KDD Nugets Datasets
- CMU Statlib
- Gene expression omnibus
- ArXiv Data
- Public Data Sets on Amazon Web Services

Some API's with R interfaces

- twitter and twitteR package
- figshare and rfigshare
- PLoS and rplos
- rOpenSci
- Facebook and RFacebook
- Google maps and RGoogleMaps

Load the dplyr package

This step is important!

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter
##
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

select

```
chicago <- readRDS("chicago.rds")
dim(chicago)
```

```
## [1] 6940    8
```

```
head(select(chicago, 1:5))
```

```
##    city tmpd   dptp       date pm25tmean2
## 1 chic 31.5 31.500 1987-01-01          NA
## 2 chic 33.0 29.875 1987-01-02          NA
## 3 chic 33.0 27.375 1987-01-03          NA
## 4 chic 29.0 28.625 1987-01-04          NA
## 5 chic 32.0 28.875 1987-01-05          NA
## 6 chic 40.0 35.125 1987-01-06          NA
```

select

```
names(chicago)[1:3]
```

```
## [1] "city" "tmpd" "dptp"
```

```
head(select(chicago, city:dptp))
```

```
##   city tmpd   dptp
## 1 chic 31.5 31.500
## 2 chic 33.0 29.875
## 3 chic 33.0 27.375
## 4 chic 29.0 28.625
## 5 chic 32.0 28.875
## 6 chic 40.0 35.125
```

select

In dplyr you can do

```
head(select(chicago, -(city:dptp)))
```

Equivalent base R

```
i <- match("city", names(chicago))
j <- match("dptp", names(chicago))
head(chicago[, -(i:j)])
```

filter

```
chic.f <- filter(chicago, pm25tmean2 > 30)
head(select(chic.f, 1:3, pm25tmean2), 10)
```

```
##     city tmpd dptp pm25tmean2
## 1   chic   23 21.9      38.10
## 2   chic   28 25.8      33.95
## 3   chic   55 51.3      39.40
## 4   chic   59 53.7      35.40
## 5   chic   57 52.0      33.30
## 6   chic   57 56.0      32.10
## 7   chic   75 65.8      56.50
## 8   chic   61 59.0      33.80
## 9   chic   73 60.3      30.30
## 10 chic   78 67.1      41.40
```

filter

```
chic.f <- filter(chicago, pm25tmean2 > 30 & tmpd > 80)
head(select(chic.f, 1:3, pm25tmean2, tmpd), 10)
```

```
##     city tmpd dptp pm25tmean2
## 1   chic   81 71.2    39.6000
## 2   chic   81 70.4    31.5000
## 3   chic   82 72.2    32.3000
## 4   chic   84 72.9    43.7000
## 5   chic   85 72.6    38.8375
## 6   chic   84 72.6    38.2000
## 7   chic   82 67.4    33.0000
## 8   chic   82 63.5    42.5000
## 9   chic   81 70.4    33.1000
## 10 chic   82 66.2    38.8500
```

arrange

Reordering rows of a data frame (while preserving corresponding order of other columns) is normally a pain to do in R.

```
chicago <- arrange(chicago, date)
head(select(chicago, date, pm25tmean2), 3)
```

```
##         date pm25tmean2
## 1 1987-01-01          NA
## 2 1987-01-02          NA
## 3 1987-01-03          NA
```

```
tail(select(chicago, date, pm25tmean2), 3)
```

```
##            date pm25tmean2
## 6938 2005-12-29    7.45000
## 6939 2005-12-30   15.05714
## 6940 2005-12-31   15.00000
```

arrange

Columns can be arranged in descending order too.

```
chicago <- arrange(chicago, desc(date))
head(select(chicago, date, pm25tmean2), 3)
```

```
##         date pm25tmean2
## 1 2005-12-31   15.00000
## 2 2005-12-30   15.05714
## 3 2005-12-29    7.45000
```

```
tail(select(chicago, date, pm25tmean2), 3)
```

```
##             date pm25tmean2
## 6938 1987-01-03         NA
## 6939 1987-01-02         NA
## 6940 1987-01-01         NA
```

rename

Renaming a variable in a data frame in R is surprising hard to do!

```
head(chicago[, 1:5], 3)
```

```
##    city tmpd dptp       date pm25tmean2
## 1 chic   35 30.1 2005-12-31   15.00000
## 2 chic   36 31.0 2005-12-30   15.05714
## 3 chic   35 29.4 2005-12-29    7.45000
```

```
chicago <- rename(chicago, dewpoint = dptp,
                  pm25 = pm25tmean2)
head(chicago[, 1:5], 3)
```

```
##    city tmpd dewpoint       date     pm25
## 1 chic   35     30.1 2005-12-31 15.00000
## 2 chic   36     31.0 2005-12-30 15.05714
## 3 chic   35     29.4 2005-12-29  7.45000
```

mutate

```
chicago <- mutate(chicago,
                  pm25detrend=pm25-mean(pm25, na.rm=TRUE))
head(select(chicago, pm25, pm25detrend))
```

```
##       pm25 pm25detrend
## 1 15.00000   -1.230958
## 2 15.05714   -1.173815
## 3  7.45000   -8.780958
## 4 17.75000    1.519042
## 5 23.56000    7.329042
## 6  8.40000   -7.830958
```

group_by

Generating summary statistics by stratum

```
chicago <- mutate(chicago,
                  tempcat = factor(1 * (tmpd > 80),
                                   labels = c("cold", "hot"
hotcold <- group_by(chicago, tempcat)
summarize(hotcold, pm25 = mean(pm25, na.rm = TRUE),
          o3 = max(o3tmean2),
          no2 = median(no2tmean2))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [3 x 4]
##
##   tempcat     pm25        o3      no2
## 1    cold 15.97807 66.587500 24.54924
## 2     hot 26.48118 62.969656 24.93870
## 3      NA 47.73750  9.416667 37.44444
```

group_by

Generating summary statistics by stratum

```
chicago <- mutate(chicago,
                  year = as.POSIXlt(date)$year + 1900)
years <- group_by(chicago, year)
summarize(years, pm25 = mean(pm25, na.rm = TRUE),
          o3 = max(o3tmean2, na.rm = TRUE),
          no2 = median(no2tmean2, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [19 x 4]
##
##    year     pm25       o3      no2
## 1  1987      NaN 62.96966 23.49369
## 2  1988      NaN 61.67708 24.52296
## 3  1989      NaN 59.72727 26.14062
## 4  1990      NaN 52.22917 22.59583
## 5  1991      NaN 63.10417 21.38194
## 6  1992      NaN 50.82870 24.78921
## 7  1993      NaN 44.30093 25.76993
```

%>%

```
chicago %>% mutate(month = as.POSIXlt(date)$mon + 1)
    %>% group_by(month)
    %>% summarize(pm25 = mean(pm25, na.rm = TRUE),
          o3 = max(o3tmean2, na.rm = TRUE),
          no2 = median(no2tmean2, na.rm = TRUE))

## Source: local data frame [12 x 4]
##
##    month     pm25       o3      no2
## 1      1 17.76996 28.22222 25.35417
## 2      2 20.37513 37.37500 26.78034
## 3      3 17.40818 39.05000 26.76984
## 4      4 13.85879 47.94907 25.03125
## 5      5 14.07420 52.75000 24.22222
## 6      6 15.86461 66.58750 25.01140
## 7      7 16.57087 59.54167 22.38442
## 8      8 16.93380 53.96701 22.98333
## 9      9 15.91279 57.48864 24.47917
```

dplyr

Once you learn the dplyr "grammar" there are a few additional benefits

- dplyr can work with other data frame "backends"
- `data.table` for large fast tables
- SQL interface for relational databases via the DBI package

Managing Data Frames with `dplyr`

December 30, 2014

dplyr

The data frame is a key data structure in statistics and in R.

- There is one observation per row
- Each column represents a variable or measure or characteristic
- Primary implementation that you will use is the default R implementation
- Other implementations, particularly relational databases systems

dplyr

- Developed by Hadley Wickham of RStudio
- An optimized and distilled version of `plyr` package (also by Hadley)
- Does not provide any "new" functionality per se, but **greatly** simplifies existing functionality in R
- Provides a "grammar" (in particular, verbs) for data manipulation
- Is **very** fast, as many key operations are coded in C++

dplyr Verbs

- `select`: return a subset of the columns of a data frame
- `filter`: extract a subset of rows from a data frame based on logical conditions
- `arrange`: reorder rows of a data frame
- `rename`: rename variables in a data frame
- `mutate`: add new variables/columns or transform existing variables
- `summarise` / `summarize`: generate summary statistics of different variables in the data frame, possibly within strata

There is also a handy `print` method that prevents you from printing a lot of data to the console.

dplyr Properties

- The first argument is a data frame.
- The subsequent arguments describe what to do with it, and you can refer to columns in the data frame directly without using the $ operator (just use the names).
- The result is a new data frame
- Data frames must be properly formatted and annotated for this to all be useful