

## Manipulación de datos

..vamos a necesitar habilidades de programación

# Revisión

- Escribir y guardar scripts en R & Rstudio
- Cómo cargar datos en R # `read.csv()`
- Tipos y estructuras de datos comunes en R
- Tipos de datos: numeric, logical, factors, etc.
- Estructuras de datos: vectors, lists, matrices, data frames, etc.
- Cómo coaccionar datos y tipos de objetos # `factor()`, `data.frame()`, `list()`



- Organizar los datos
  - Indexar
  - Pruebas lógicas
  - Otros trucos



## Por qué??

¡Los conjuntos de datos vienen en  
muchos formatos!

¡Las funciones requieren un formato  
específico!



## Objetivo:

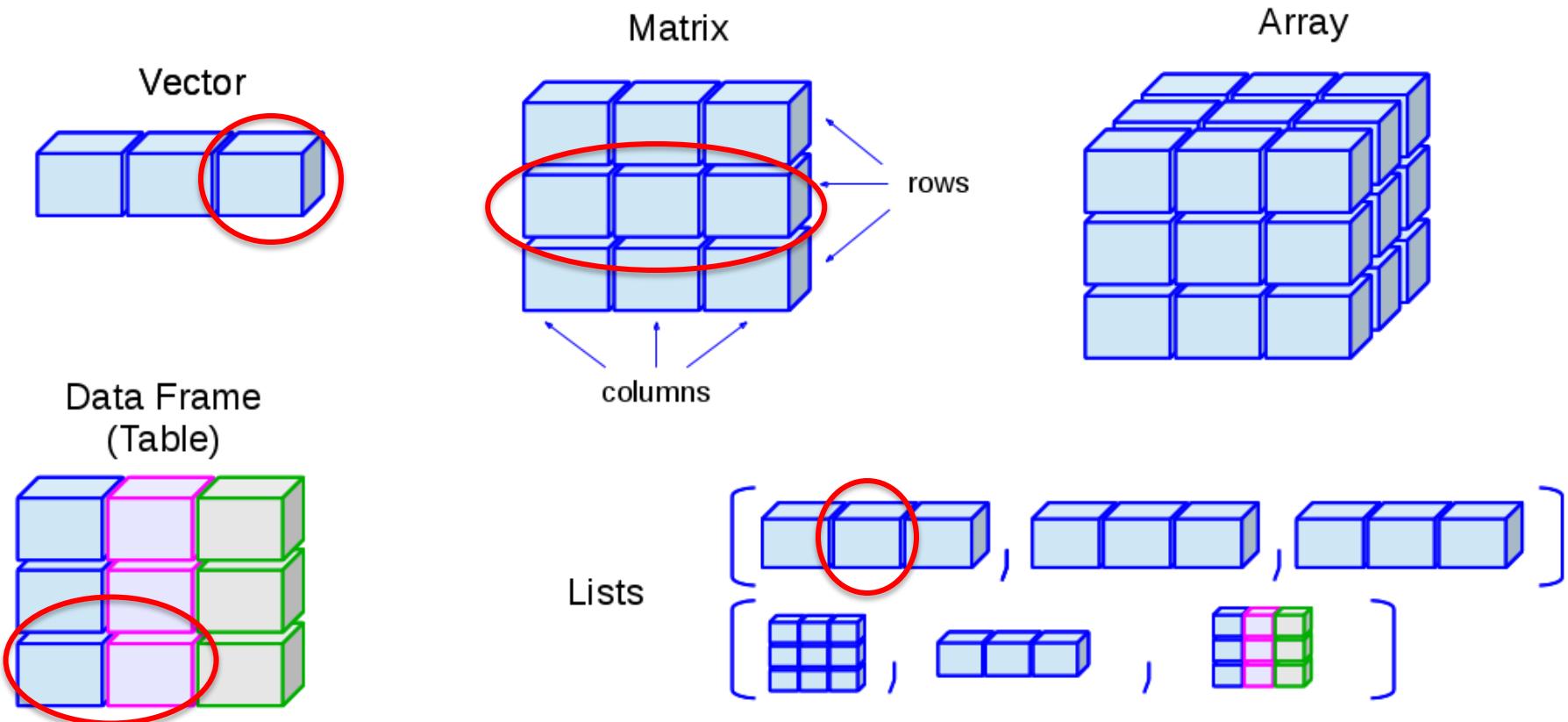
¡Hacer que los datos sean útiles para su análisis!

- Manipular y trabajar con los datos en R!
- Cosas que quizás quieras hacer: Limpia tus datos eliminando ciertas filas o columnas.
- Seleccionar subconjuntos de datos que cumplan con algunos criterios.
- Crear nuevas columnas basadas en los datos.
- Toma tiempo (50-80%)

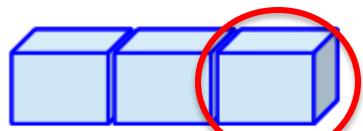
- Organizar los datos
  - Indexar
  - Pruebas lógicas
  - Otros trucos



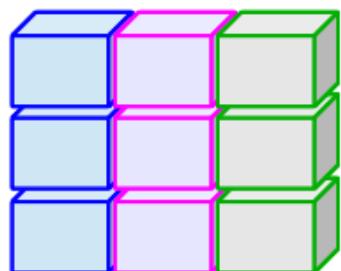
# Indexación: subconjunto de un conjunto particular de valores



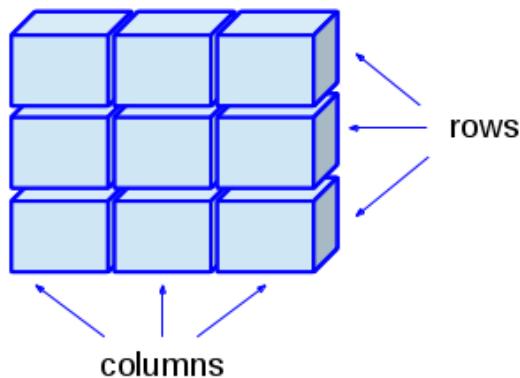
Vector



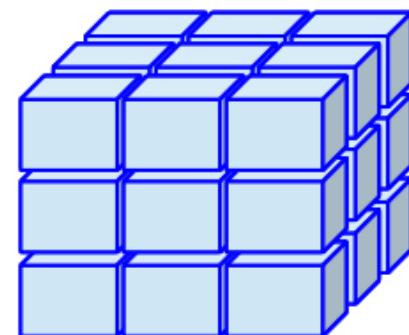
Data Frame  
(Table)



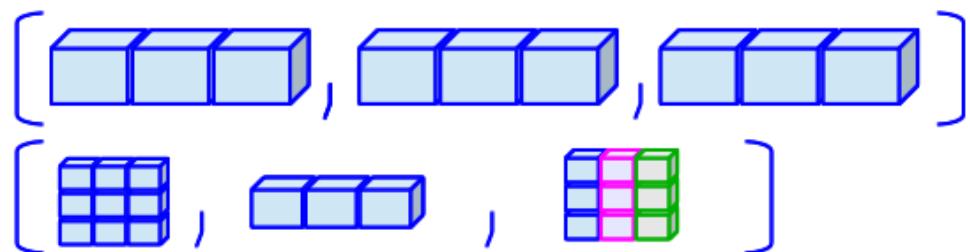
Matrix



Array

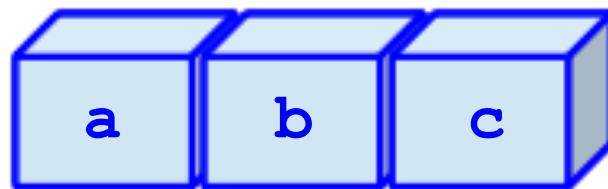


Lists



1. Haz un vector

```
test <- c("a", "b", "c")
```



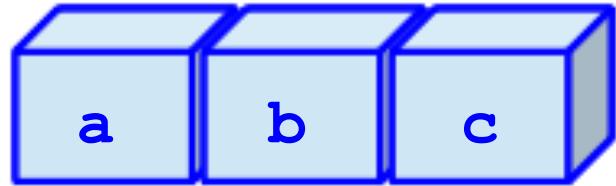
2. Para extraer el elemento **x** de vector, usar [**x**]

```
test[2]  
[1] "b"
```

Como extraer c??



Prueben estos:



test[4]

test[-2]

test[1:2]

test[1] <- "d"

```
test[4]
```

```
NA
```

```
test[-2]
```

```
"a" "c"
```

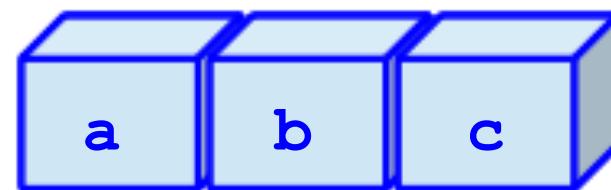
```
test[1:2]
```

```
"a" "b"
```

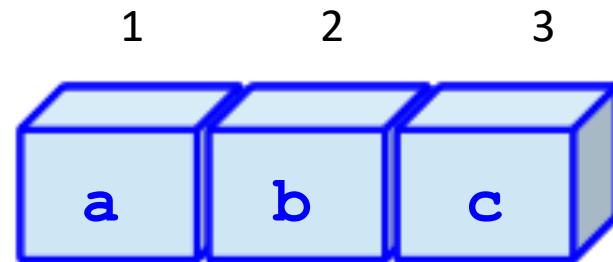
```
test[1] <- "d"
```

```
test
```

```
[1] "d" "b" "c"
```



¡Puede usar la indexación para reorganizar el orden de sus datos!



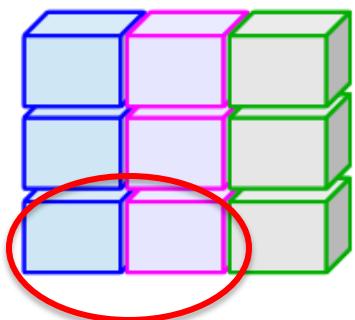
```
test[c(1,3,2)]
```

```
[1] a c b
```

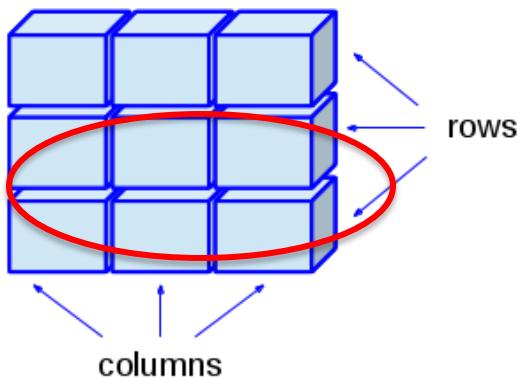
Vector



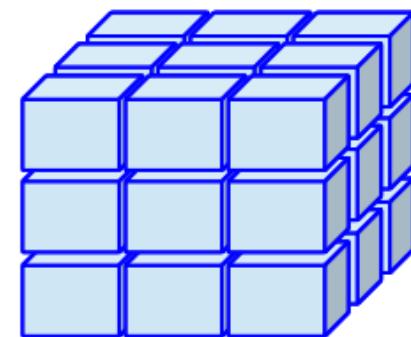
Data Frame  
(Table)



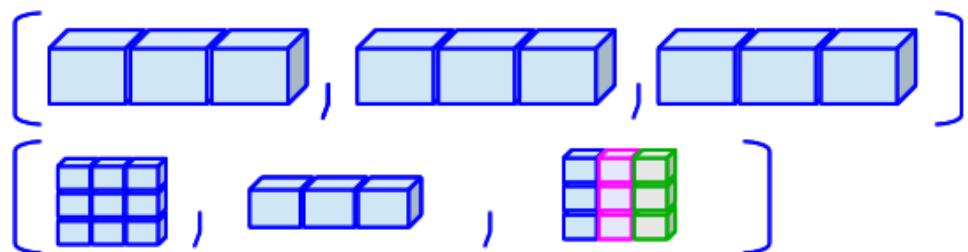
Matrix



Array



Lists



# Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento especifique el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

object[row, column]

mtcars

dim(mtcars)

[1] 32 11

mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2

mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)

mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2

# Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento especifique el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

object[row, column]

```
mtcars
```

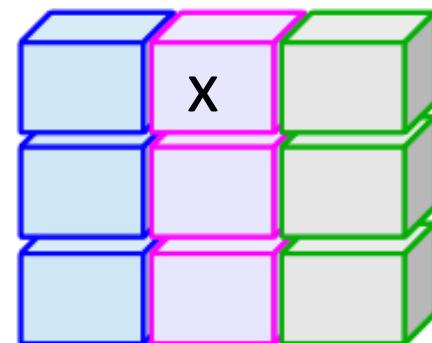
```
dim(mtcars)
```

```
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```



# Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento especifique el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

object[row, column]

```
mtcars
```

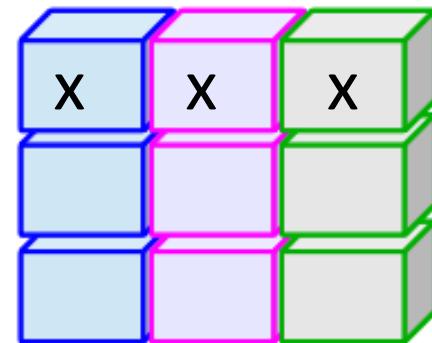
```
dim(mtcars)
```

```
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```



# Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento especifique el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

object[row, column]

```
mtcars
```

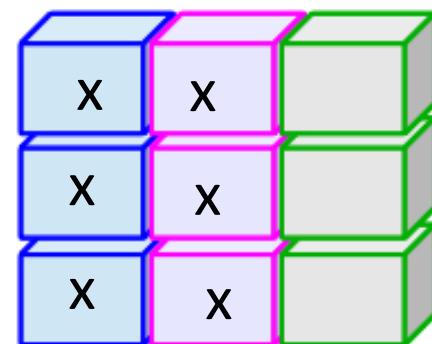
```
dim(mtcars)
```

```
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```

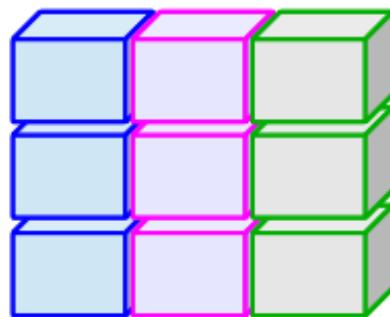
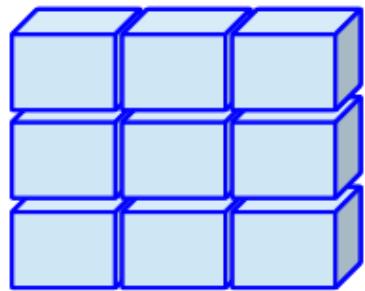


```
> mtcars[,2:3]
```

	cyl	disp
Mazda RX4	6	160.0
Mazda RX4 Wag	6	160.0
Datsun 710	4	108.0
Hornet 4 Drive	6	258.0 ...

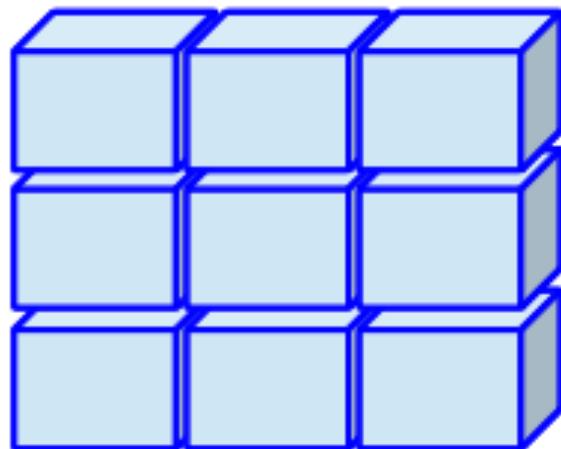
```
> mtcars[,c('cyl', 'disp')]
```

	cyl	disp
Mazda RX4	6	160.0
Mazda RX4 Wag	6	160.0
Datsun 710	4	108.0
Hornet 4 Drive	6	258.0 ...



Es conveniente  
almacenar datos como  
una colección de  
variables.

```
> x<- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)  
> y<- c("a", "b", "c")  
> z<- c(4, 5, 7)
```



```
> my_matrix<-rbind(x, y, z)  
          [,1]      [,2]      [,3]  
x  "TRUE"   "FALSE"   "TRUE"  
y  "a"        "b"        "c"  
z  "4"        "5"        "7"
```

```
> my_matrix<-cbind(x, y, z)  
           x          y          z  
[1, ] "TRUE"    "a"    "4"  
[2, ] "FALSE"   "b"    "5"  
[3, ] "TRUE"    "c"    "7"
```

```
> my_dataframe<- data.frame(x, y, z)
```

# Los nombres son muy utiles!

- Extraer nombres

```
> colnames(my_matrix) [1] "x" "y" "z"
```

- Modificar los nombres

```
> rownames(my_matrix) <- c("monkey", "bear", "cow")  
> colnames(my_matrix) <- c("scary", "y", "height")
```

		scary	y	height
monkey	TRUE	a		4
bear	FALSE	b		5
cow	TRUE	c		7

\*Lo mismo para dataframe

```
> my_matrix[, "height"]
```

Extraer la columna “height”

```
> my_matrix["bear", ]
```

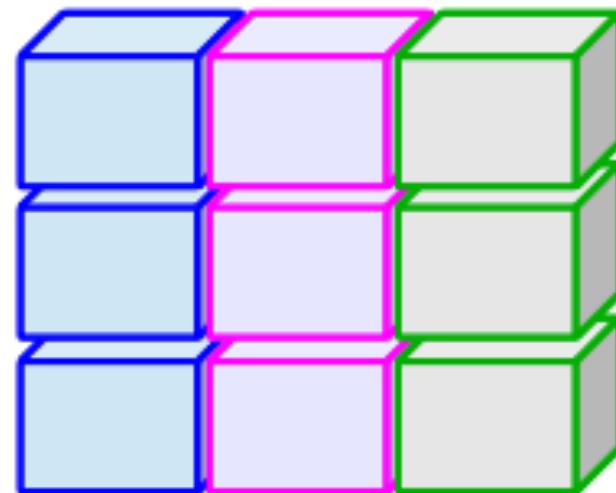
Extraer la fila “bear”

```
> my_matrix["bear", "height" ]
```

	scary	y	height
monkey	TRUE	a	4
bear	FALSE	b	5
cow	TRUE	c	7

\*Lo mismo para dataframe

# Data frames son mas especiales!



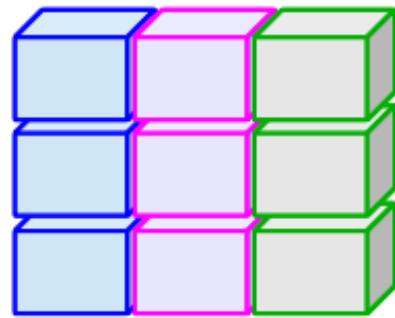
# Extraer columnas de dataframe usando \$



```
my_dataframe$|
```



```
> my_dataframe$height  
[1] 4 5 7
```



Para extraer la información (matrix o dataframe) especificar la fila y/o columna

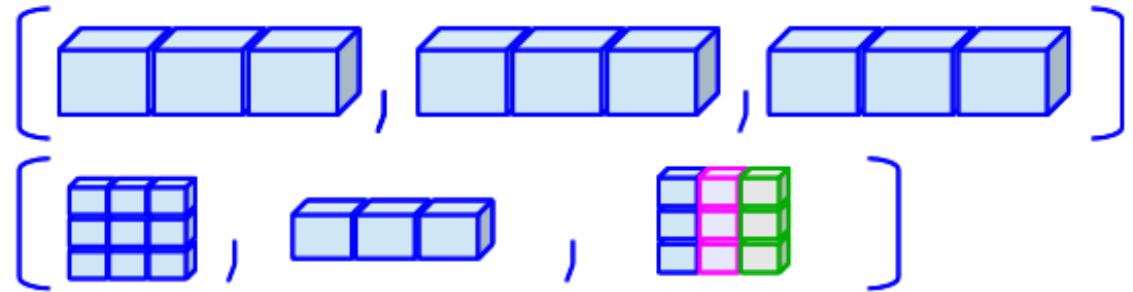
```
object[row, column]
```

Puede delimitar filas y columnas usando un vector de números o un vector con los nombres

```
object[1, 2] or object["bear", "height"]
```

Si es un dataframe pueden usar \$

```
object$height or object$height[1]
```



Para extraer datos de una lista usamos: [[ ]]

`my_list`

`my_list[[1]]`

Extrae el primer  
objeto de la lista

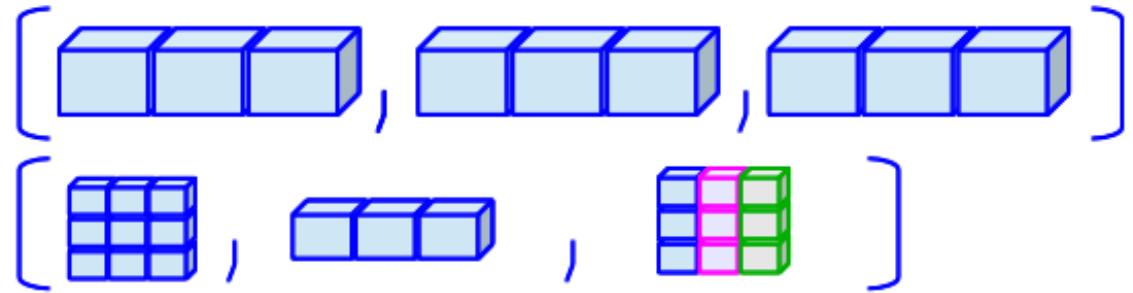
```
[[1]]
  x y z
1 TRUE a 4
2 FALSE b 5
3 TRUE c 7
```

`[[2]]`

`[1] "universe"`

`[[3]]`

	<code>[,1]</code>	<code>[,2]</code>
<code>[1,]</code>	1	4
<code>[2,]</code>	2	5
<code>[3,]</code>	3	6



Para extraer datos de una lista usamos: [[ ]]

`my_list`

`my_list[[1]]`

Extrae el primer  
objeto de la lista

`my_list[[1]][2,1]`

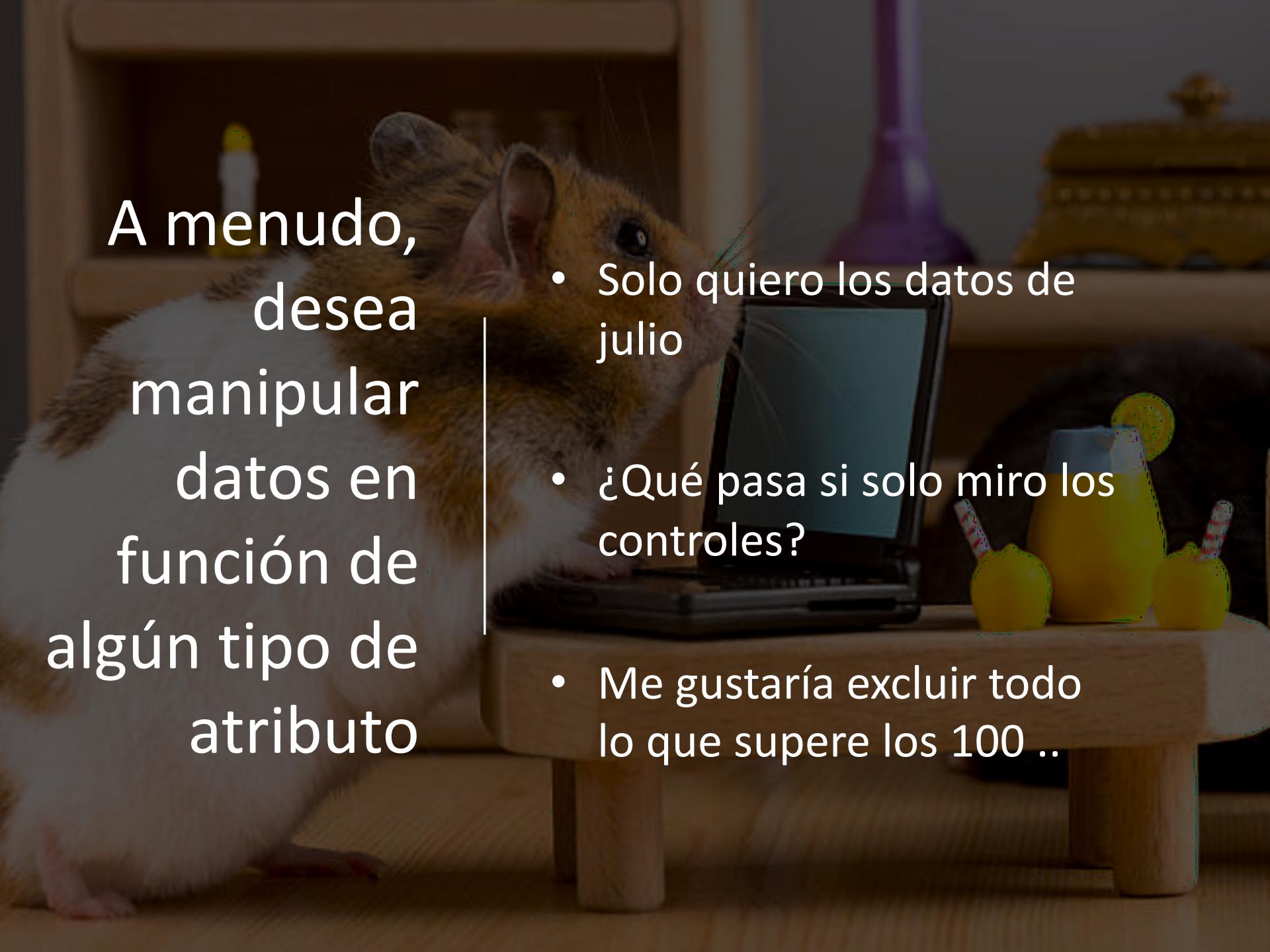
`[[1]]`  
 1 TRUE a 4  
 2 FALSE b 5  
 3 TRUE c 7

`[[2]]`  
`[1]` "universe"

`[[3]]`  
`[,1] [,2]`  
 [1,] 1 4  
 [2,] 2 5  
 [3,] 3 6

- Organizar los datos
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A close-up photograph of a brown hamster sitting on a wooden surface. The hamster is facing towards the right side of the frame. In front of it is a black smartphone displaying a histogram with several bars of varying heights. To the right of the phone, there are three small, colorful plastic bottles with yellow and blue caps. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the wooden surface and some out-of-focus objects.

A menudo,  
desea  
manipular  
datos en  
función de  
algún tipo de  
atributo

- Solo quiero los datos de julio
- ¿Qué pasa si solo miro los controles?
- Me gustaría excluir todo lo que supere los 100 ...

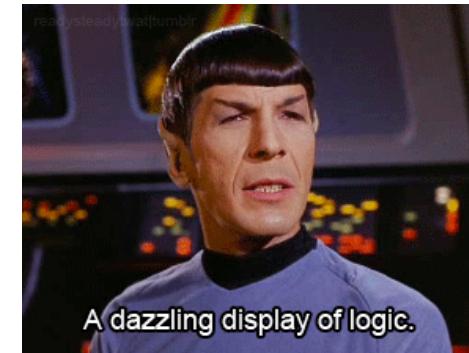
# Usa la lógica!

Podemos usar operadores de comparación para crear vectores lógicos.

```
a <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

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

```
b <- a>3
```



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

Ahora los puedes usar como índices!

```
a[b] #solo los valores >3
```

```
[1] 4 5
```

# Comparaciones

< menor que

> mayor que

<= menor o igual

>= mayor o igual

== igual ←————

= != ==

= == <-

! no

!= no es igual

& y

| o



# Intenten esto!

```
> x <- 3
```

```
> x == 3
```

```
> x < 10
```

```
> x < -1
```

```
> x > 0 & x < 10
```

```
> x <- 3
```

```
> x == 3
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> x < 10
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> x < -1
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> x > 0 & x < 10
```



Combinar comparaciones: y ( $\&$ ) o ( $|$ )

```
[1] TRUE
```

Así se pregunta si x está entre 0 y 10



# Ahora intenten esto:

```
> x <- 1:5
```

```
> x == 3
```

```
> x < 10
```

```
> x > 2 & x <= 4
```

```
> x != 2
```

```
> x <- 1:5
```

```
> x == 3
```

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

```
> x < 10
```

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

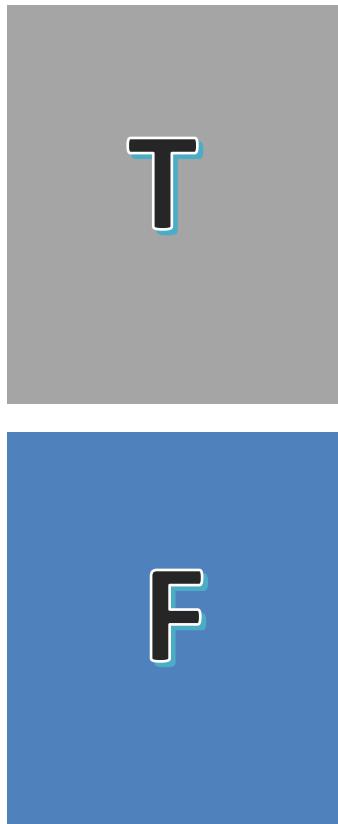
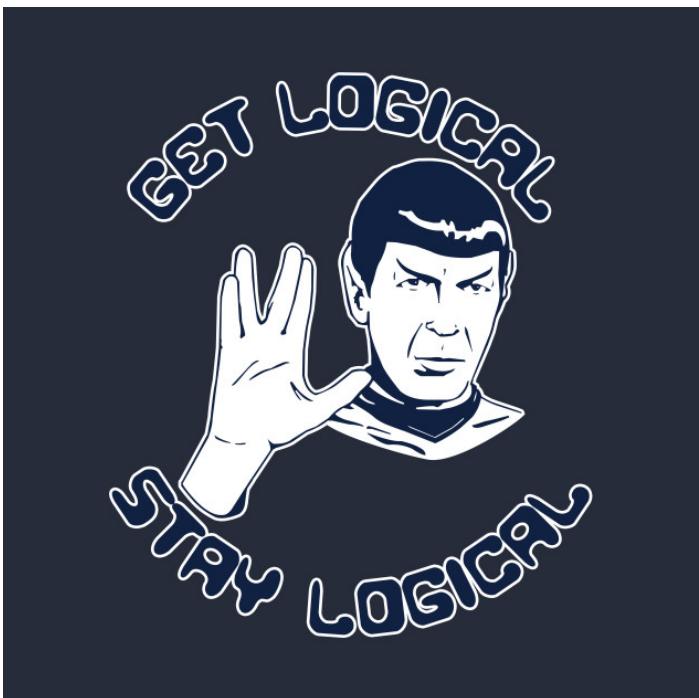
```
> x > 2 & x <= 4
```

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

```
> x != 2
```

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

# Pro tips: TRUE and FALSE



**tip 1:**

En R, F es equivalente a False y T es equivalente a TRUE.

**tip 2:**

La representación de TRUE y FALSE es 0 y 1

**TRUE == T == 1**

**FALSE == F == 0**

> T+T

[1] 2

```
> T+T  
[1] 2
```

**TRUE == T == 1**  
**FALSE == F == 0**

```
> rain <- c("Yes","Yes","Yes","Yes","Yes","Yes","No")
```

Cuantos días llovió?

```
> sum(rain=="Yes")  
[1] 6
```

```
> any(rain=="Yes")  
[1] TRUE
```

# Otros trucos con operadores lógicos

```
> rain <- c("Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No")
```

Todos los elementos == “Yes”?

```
> all(rain=="Yes")  
[1] FALSE
```

Cuales elementos == “Yes”?

```
> which(rain=="Yes")  
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

Cuantos días llovió?

```
> sum(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
> any(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Todos los elementos == “Yes”?

```
> all(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

Cuales elementos == “Yes”?

```
> which(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

- Organizar los datos
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# Función sort( )

- A menudo queremos reorganizar un conjunto de datos por una sola variable

```
sort()
```

```
cards <- sample(1:10)
[1] 6 5 3 10 7 9 1 8 4 2
```

```
sort(cards)
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
rev(sort(cards))
```

```
[1] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

# Manipulación de datos

## Datos perdidos (NA)

```
humidity <- c(63.33, NA, 64.63, 68.38, NA,  
79.1, 77.46) NA = not available
```

Muchas funciones no funcionan con NA

```
mean(humidity)  
[1] NA
```

```
mean(humidity, na.rm=T)  
[1] 70.58
```



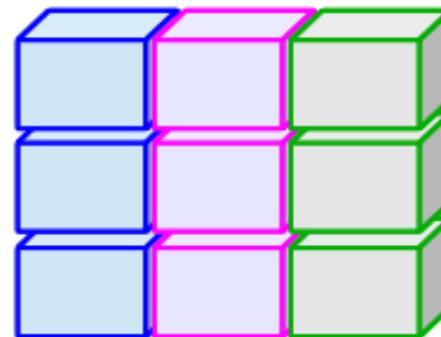
Argumento para remover NAs antes de usar la función

# Manipulación de datos – t()

- Use t() para transponer (cambiar columnas y filas)

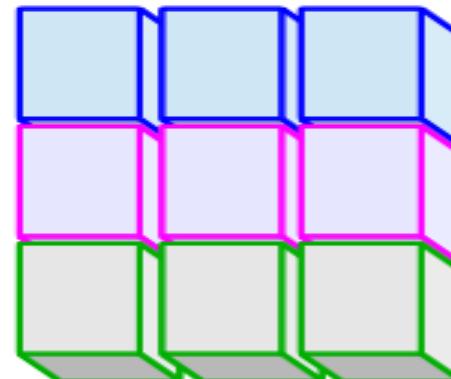
```
> my_dataframe
```

	[,1]	[,2]
[1, ]	1	4
[2, ]	2	5
[3, ]	3	6



```
> t(my_dataframe)
```

	[,1]	[,2]	[,3]
[1, ]	1	2	3
[2, ]	4	5	6



# Manipulación de datos – unique()

```
> plates <- c("WA", "WA", "OR", "RI", "WA", "WA", "CA")
```

Valores únicos

```
> unique(plates)  
[1] "WA" "OR" "RI" "CA"
```

Cuales elementos están duplicados

```
> duplicated(plates)  
[1] FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE
```

# Manipulación de datos – **length()**

Esta función devuelve el número de elementos en un vector.

```
> length(islands)
```

```
[1] 48
```

```
> nislands <- length(islands)
```

```
> 1:nislands
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31  
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46  
47 48
```

# Manipulación de datos – **subset()**

```
> myDataFrame <-  
  data.frame(a=c(11,13,12,15,17,20),  
             b=c(8,NA, 6, 4,NA,15))  
  
> subset(x=myDataFrame, subset=b>5)  
   a   b  
1 11   8  
3 12   6  
6 20  15  
  
> subset(x=myDataFrame, subset=b>7, select=a)  
   a  
1 11  
6 20
```

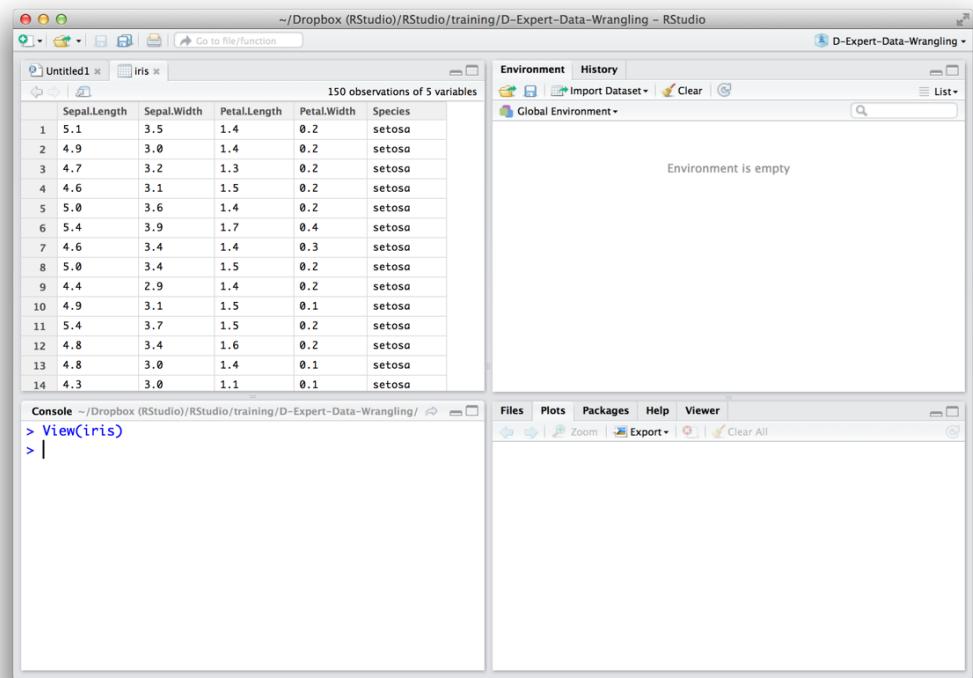
# Manipulación de datos

## View( )

`View(iris)`

`View(mtcars)`

`View(pressure)`



# Lo que aprendimos!

- Como indexar diferentes tipos de objetos
- Usar lógica para indexar
- Remover NA para los análisis.
- Cómo ordenar, transponer, eliminar duplicados, etc.

