

# All dplyr verbs work similarly

- The first argument is a data frame (or tibble)
- The remaining arguments describe what to do with the data frame
- The result is a new data frame (or tibble)

# `filter()` picks rows by their values

```
filter(flights, month == 1, day == 1)
#> # A tibble: 842 x 19
#>   year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
#>   <int> <int> <int>   <int>         <int>         <dbl>   <int>         <int>
#> 1  2013     1     1     517           515           2     830           819
#> 2  2013     1     1     533           529           4     850           830
#> 3  2013     1     1     542           540           2     923           850
#> 4  2013     1     1     544           545          -1    1004          1022
#> 5  2013     1     1     554           600          -6     812           837
#> 6  2013     1     1     554           558          -4     740           728
#> # ... with 836 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <dbl>, carrier <chr>,
#> #   flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>,
#> #   distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dtm>
```