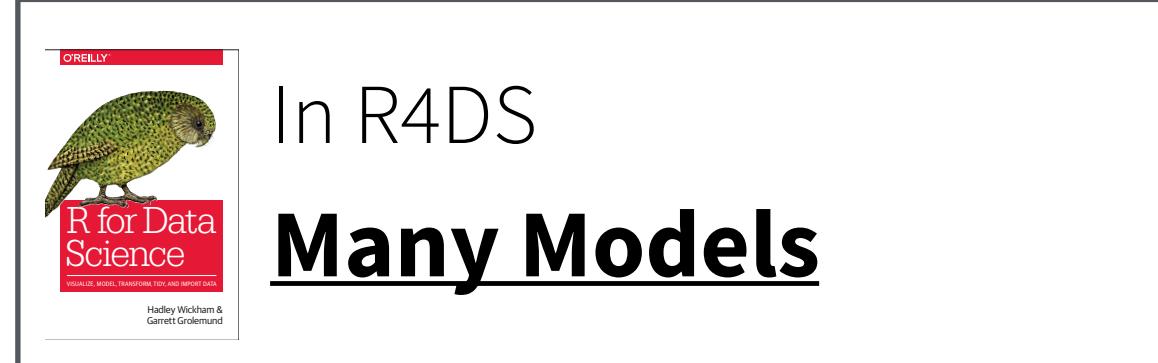
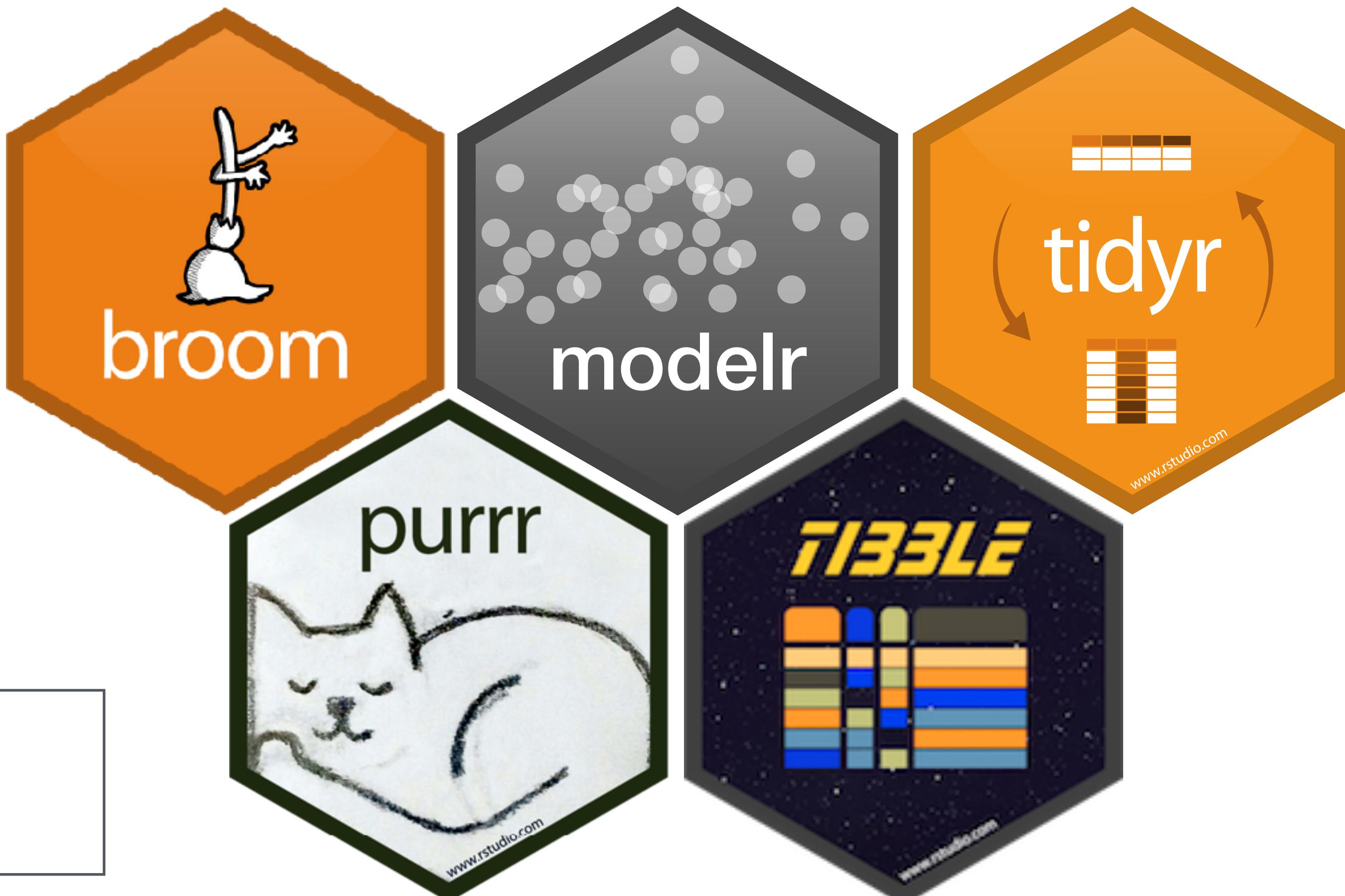


Organize with list columns



In R4DS

Many Models

Your Turn

Open 08-Organize.Rmd

gapminder



A subset of the data available at Hans Rosling's gapminder.org

```
# install.packages("gapminder")  
library(gapminder)
```

gapminder

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPerCap <dbl>
Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.80100	8425333	779.4453
Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.33200	9240934	820.8530
Afghanistan	Asia	1962	31.99700	10267083	853.1007
Afghanistan	Asia	1967	34.02000	11537966	836.1971
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Afghanistan	Asia	1977	38.43800	14880372	786.1134
Afghanistan	Asia	1982	39.85400	12881816	978.0114
Afghanistan	Asia	1987	40.82200	13867957	852.3959
Afghanistan	Asia	1992	41.67400	16317921	649.3414
Afghanistan	Asia	1997	41.76300	22227415	635.3414

1-10 of 1,704 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next

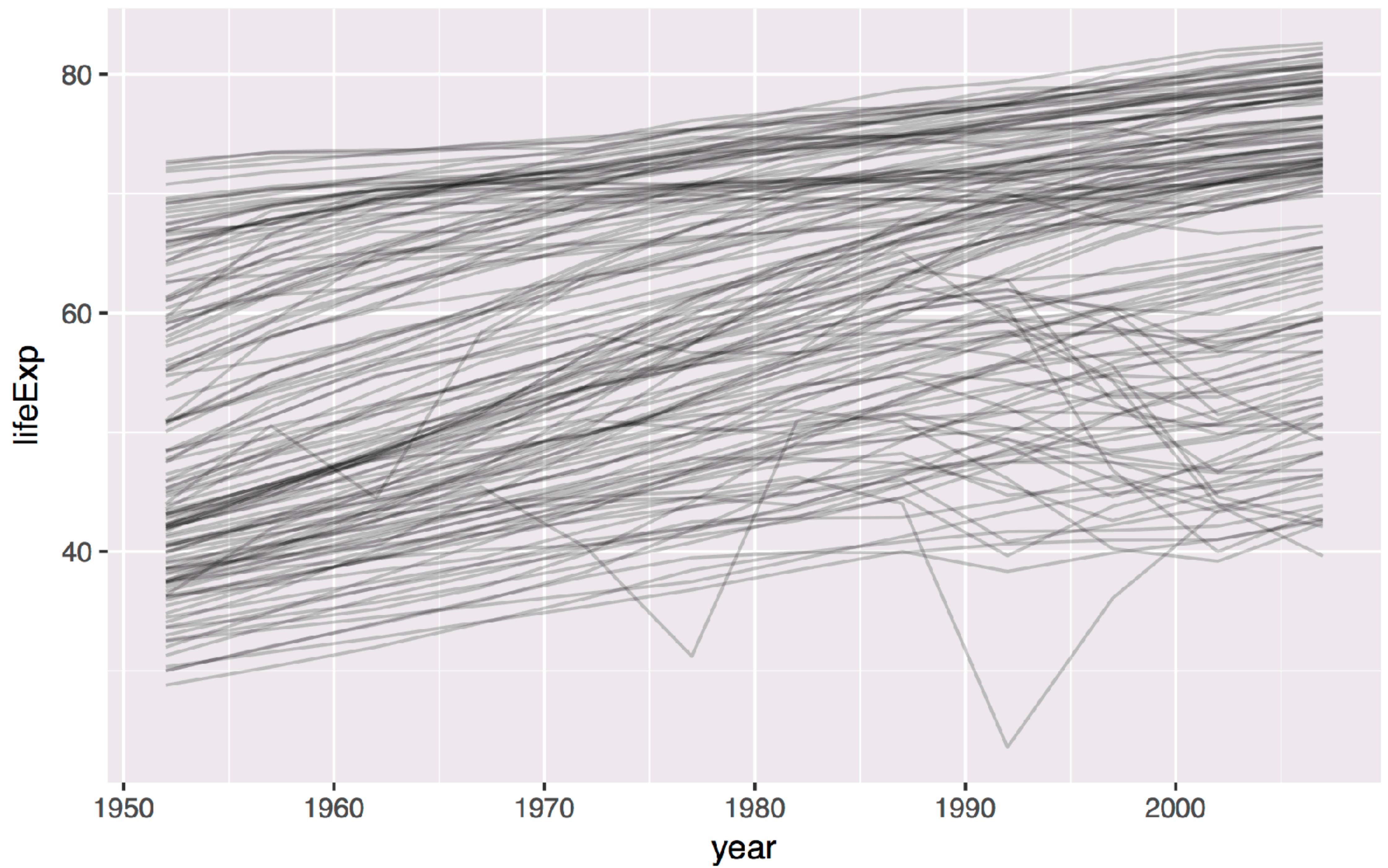
Your Turn 1

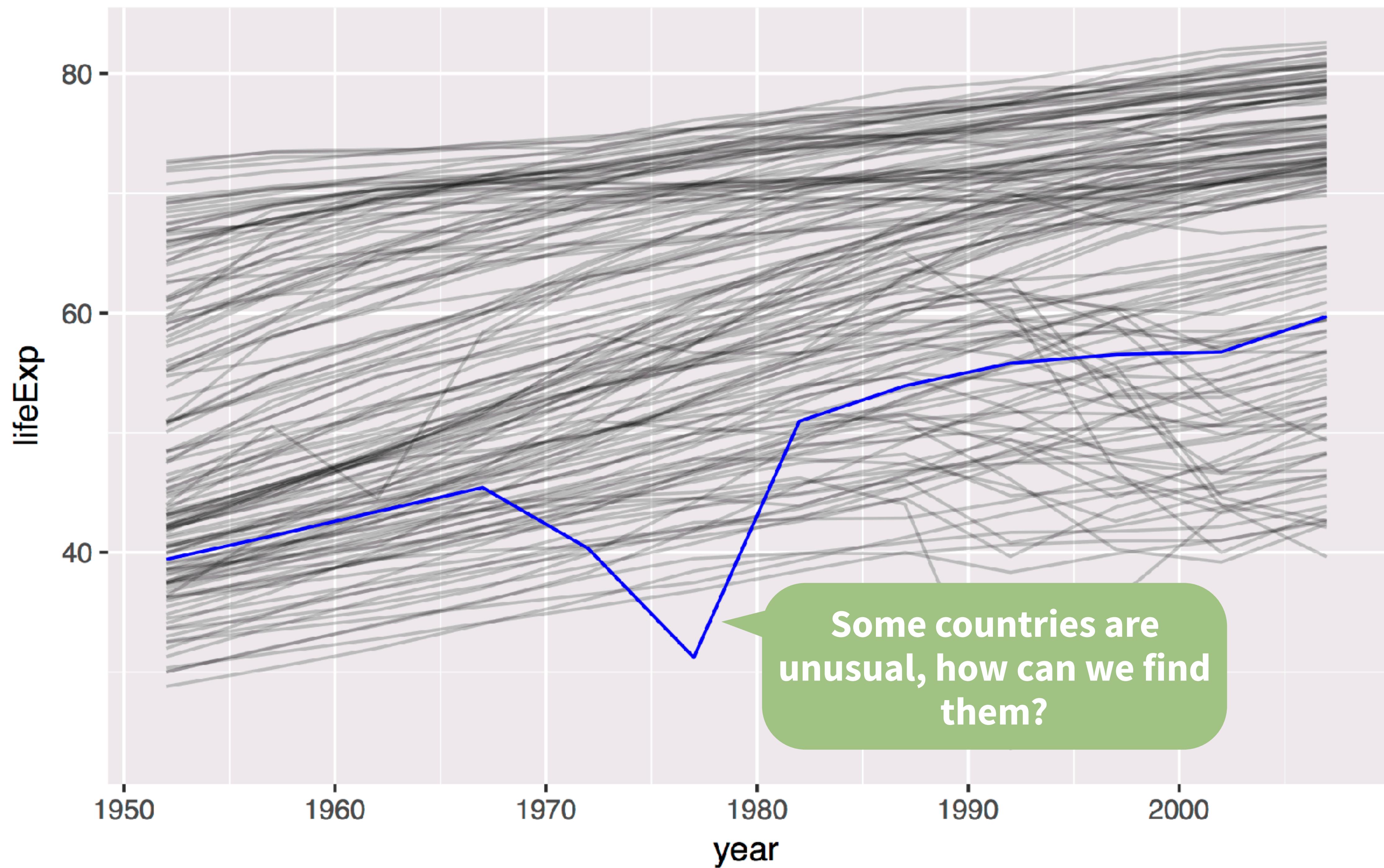
How has life expectancy changed over time?

Make a line plot of **lifeExp** vs. **year** grouped by **country**. Set alpha to 0.2, to see the results better.



```
gapminder %>%  
  ggplot(mapping = aes(x = year, y = lifeExp, group = country)) +  
  geom_line(alpha = 0.2)
```

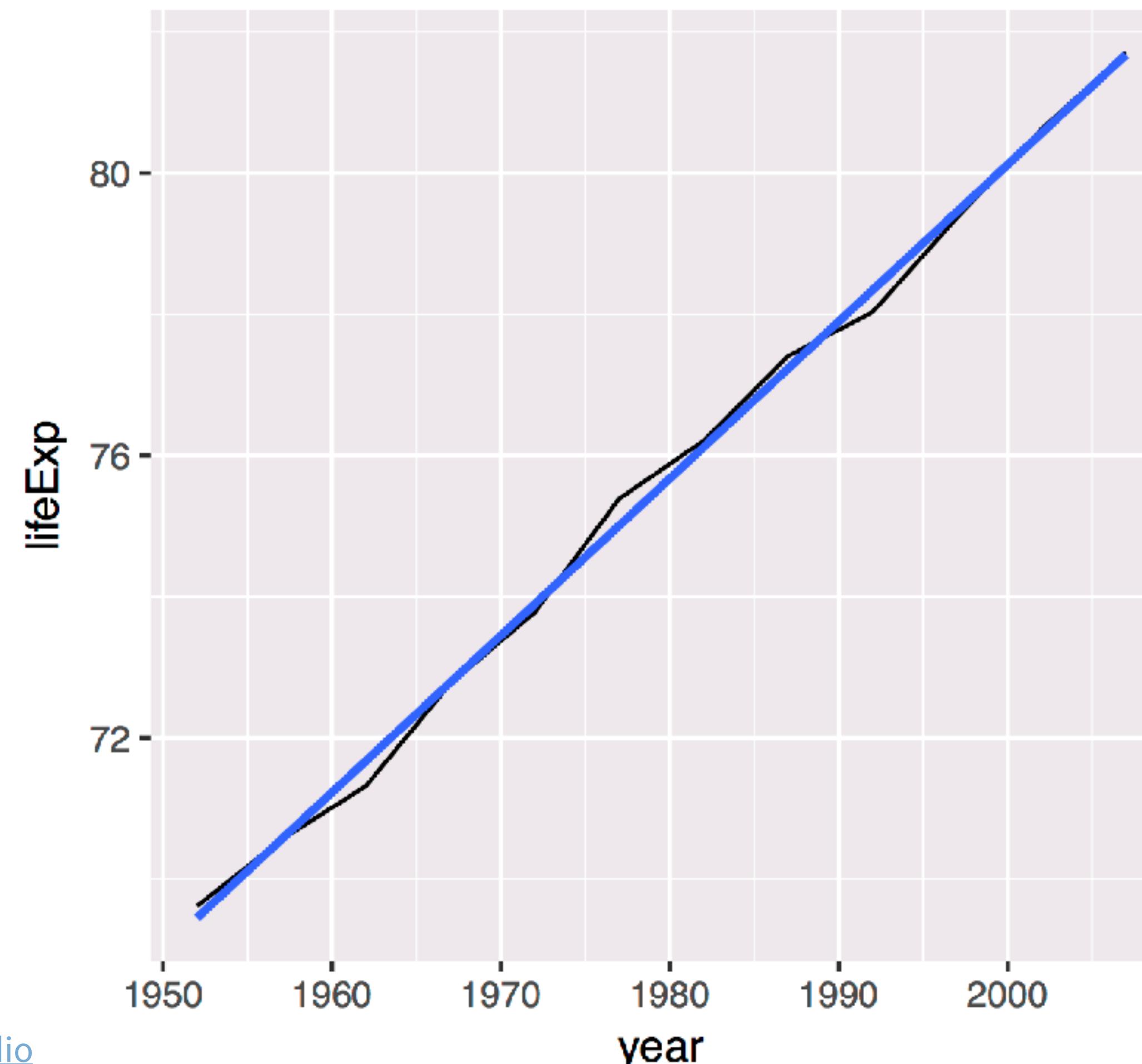




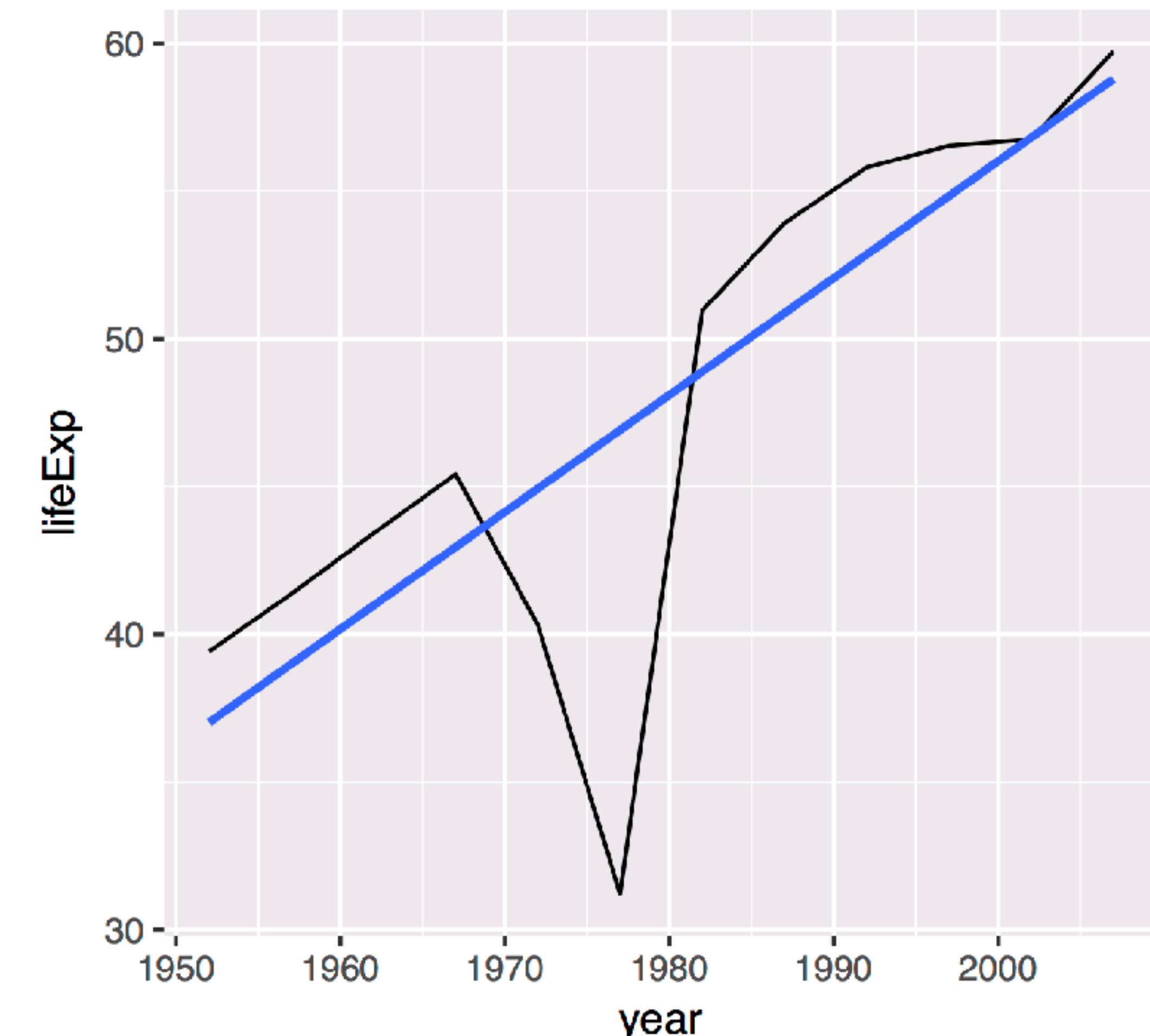
Idea 1

To quantify "linearity," fit a linear model, compare **r-squared**.

Switzerland, R Squared = 0.99



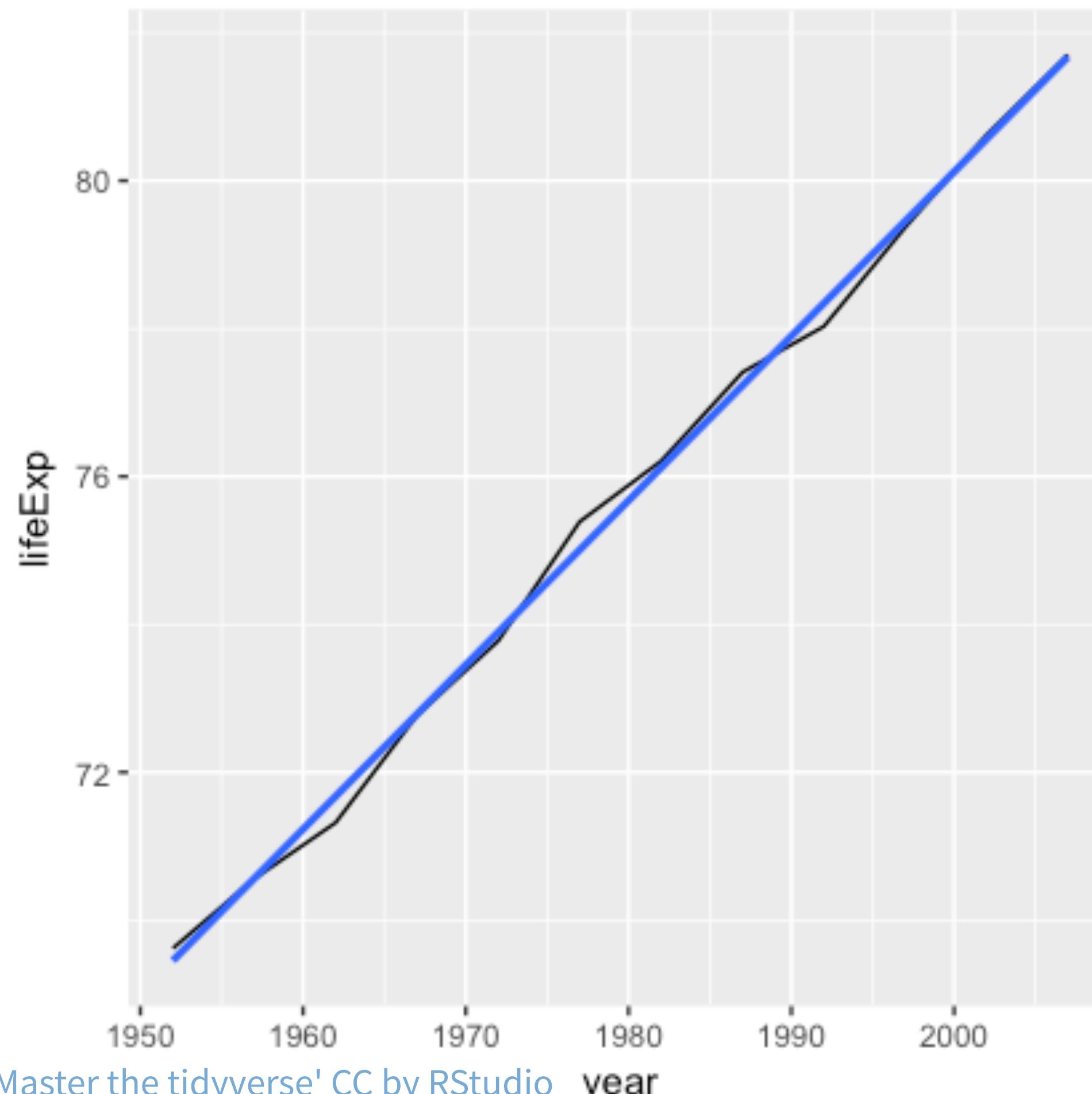
Cambodia, R Squared = 0.63



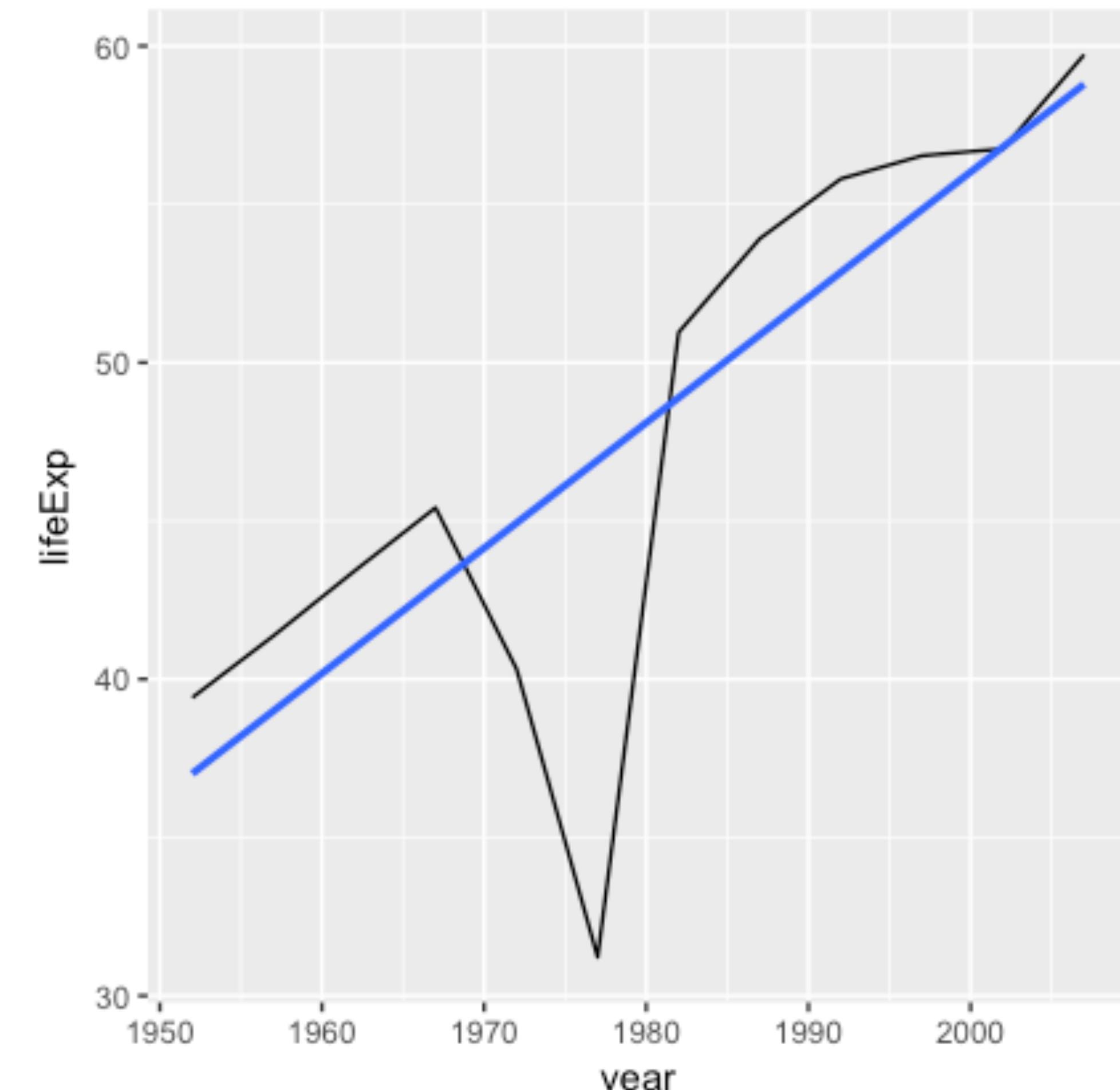
Idea 2

To quantify rate of change fit a linear model, extract **coefficient on year**.

Switzerland = 0.22 years/year



Cambodia = 0.40 years/year



Goal

Fit model, compute r.squared, collect coefficient ***for every country.***

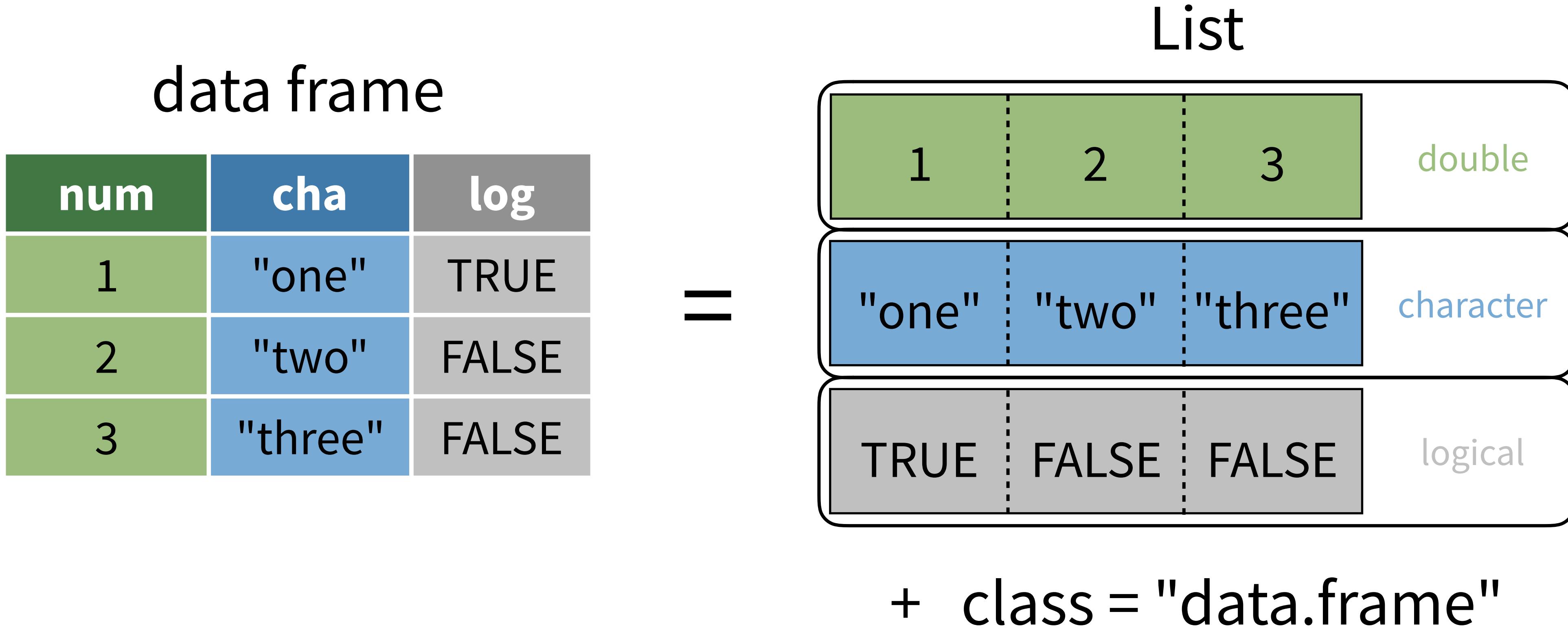
1. **dplyr + tidyverse** grouping toolkit
2. **purrr** toolkit and list columns

List columns

Quiz

How is a data frame/tibble similar to a list?

A data frame / tibble is a list



A data frame / tibble is a list

data frame

num	cha	log
1	"one"	TRUE
2	"two"	FALSE
3	"three"	FALSE

`df["num"]`

num
1
2
3

`df[["num"]]`

`df$num`

`c(1, 2, 3)`

A data frame / tibble is a list

data frame

num	cha	log
1	"one"	TRUE
2	"two"	FALSE
3	"three"	FALSE

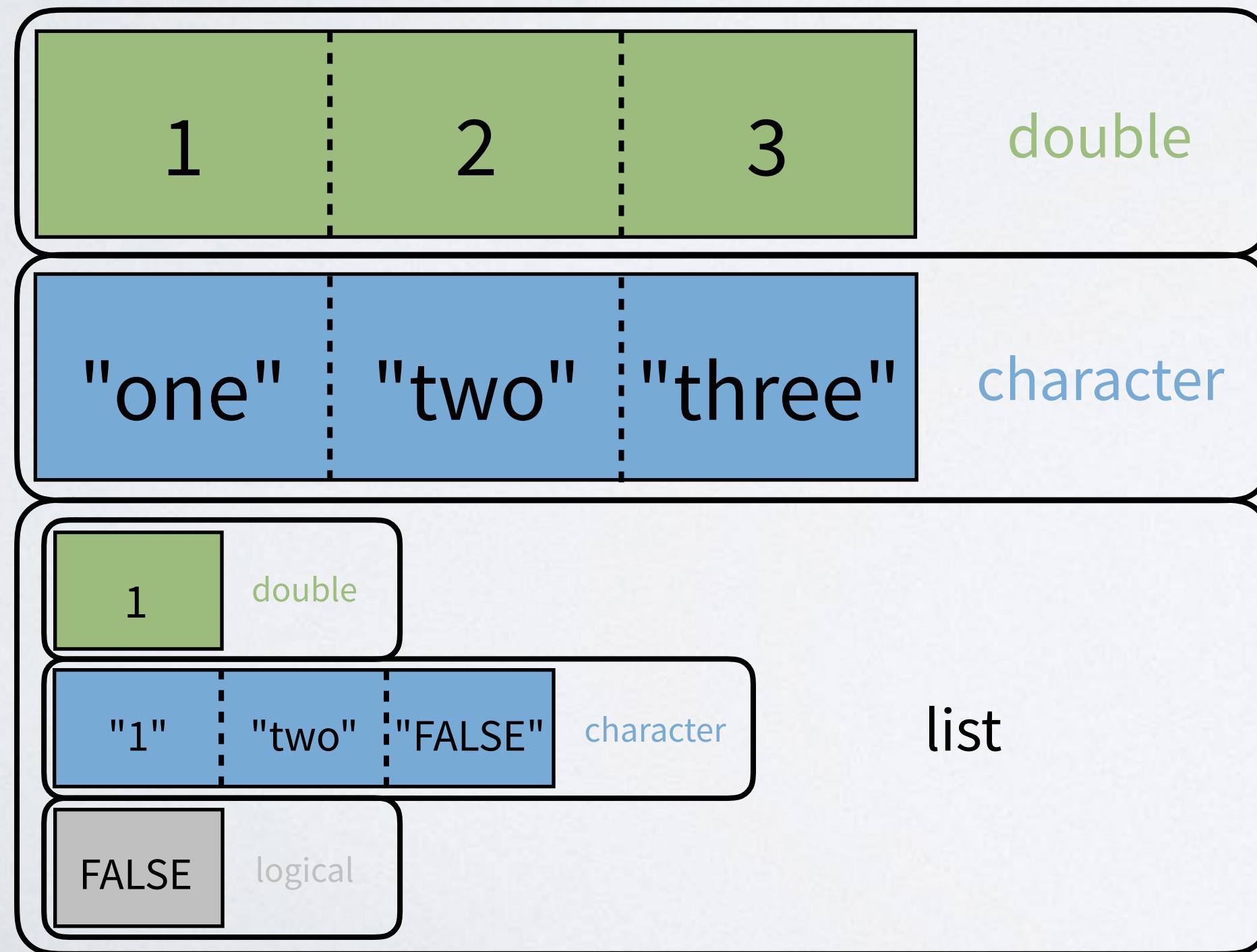
df %>% select(num)

num
1
2
3

Quiz

If one of the elements of a list can be another list,
can one of the columns of a data frame be another list?

List



?
=

num	cha	listcol
1	"one"	1
2	"two"	c("1", "two", "FALSE")
3	"three"	FALSE

Yes.

```
tibble(  
  num = c(1, 2, 3),  
  cha = c("one", "two", "three"),  
  listcol = list(1, c("1", "two", "FALSE"), FALSE)  
)
```

num <code><dbl></code>	cha <code><chr></code>	listcol <code><list></code>
1	one	<code><dbl [1]></code>
2	two	<code><chr [3]></code>
3	three	<code><lgl [1]></code>

3 rows



Goal

country	data					model																																																																	
Afghanistan	<p>Each element in this column is a tibble</p> <table><thead><tr><th>continent</th><th>year</th><th>lifeExp</th><th>pop</th><th>gdpPerCap</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Asia</td><td>1952</td><td>28.801</td><td>8425333</td><td>779.4453</td></tr><tr><td>Asia</td><td>1957</td><td>30.832</td><td>9240934</td><td>820.8530</td></tr><tr><td>Asia</td><td>1962</td><td>31.97</td><td>10267083</td><td>853.1007</td></tr><tr><td>Asia</td><td>1967</td><td>34.20</td><td>11537966</td><td>836.1971</td></tr><tr><td>Asia</td><td>1972</td><td>36.88</td><td>13079460</td><td>739.9811</td></tr><tr><td>Asia</td><td>1977</td><td>38.38</td><td>14880372</td><td>786.1134</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>12881816</td><td>978.0114</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>13867957</td><td>852.3959</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>16317921</td><td>649.3414</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>22227415</td><td>635.3414</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>25268405</td><td>726.7341</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>31889923</td><td>974.5803</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>					continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPerCap	Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.4453	Asia	1957	30.832	9240934	820.8530	Asia	1962	31.97	10267083	853.1007	Asia	1967	34.20	11537966	836.1971	Asia	1972	36.88	13079460	739.9811	Asia	1977	38.38	14880372	786.1134			12881816	978.0114				13867957	852.3959				16317921	649.3414				22227415	635.3414				25268405	726.7341				31889923	974.5803		<pre>Call: lm(formula = lifeExp ~ year, data = .x) Coefficients: (Intercept) year -594.0725 0.3347</pre>
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Why?

country	data	model	r.squared																																																																	
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continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPerCap
Africa	1952	43.077	9279525	2449.008

Call:

Nesting

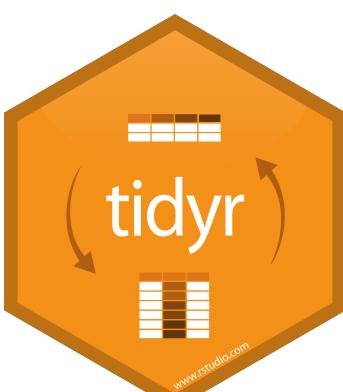
nest()

Nest rows into a list column by group.

```
nest(data, .key = "data")
```

A grouped
data frame

name for the new
list column



Places grouped cases into a list column.

```
gapminder %>%  
  group_by(country) %>%  
  nest()
```

country	data				
continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap	
Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.4453	
Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.8530	
Asia	1962	31.997	10267083	853.1007	
Asia	1967	34.020	11537966	836.1971	
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Asia	2007	43.828	31889923	974.5803	

continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
Europe	1952	55.230	1282697	1601.056
Europe	1957	59.280	1476505	1942.284
Europe	1962	64.820	1728137	2312.889
Europe	1967	66.220	1984060	2760.197
Europe	1972	67.690	2263554	3313.422
Europe	1977	68.930	2509048	3533.004
Europe	1982	70.420	2780097	3630.881
Europe	1987	72.000	3075321	3738.933
Europe	1992	71.581	3326498	2497.438
Europe	1997	72.950	3428038	3193.055
Europe	2002	75.651	3508512	4604.212
Europe	2007	76.423	3600523	5937.030

gapminder

country <fctr>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>	gdpPercap <dbl>
Afghanistan	Asia	1952	28.80100	8425333	779.4453
Afghanistan	Asia	1957	30.33200	9240934	820.8530
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Afghanistan	Asia	1997	41.76300	22227415	635.3414

1-10 of 1,704 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next

```
gapminder_nested <- gapminder %>%  
  group_by(country) %>%  
  nest()
```



country	data
<fctr>	<list>
Afghanistan	<tibble>
Albania	<tibble>
Algeria	<tibble>
Angola	<tibble>
Argentina	<tibble>
Australia	<tibble>
Austria	<tibble>
Bahrain	<tibble>
Bangladesh	<tibble>
Belgium	<tibble>

1-10 of 142 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 15 Next

gapminder_nested\$data[[1]]

country
<fctr>

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

Angola

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Belgium

data
<list>

<tibble>

continent	year	lifeExp	pop	gdpPercap
<fctr>	<int>	<dbl>	<int>	<dbl>
Asia	1952	28.801	8425333	779.4453
Asia	1957	30.332	9240934	820.8530
Asia	1962	31.997	10267083	853.1007
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Asia	1987	40.822	13867957	852.3959
Asia	1992	41.674	16317921	649.3414
Asia	1997	41.763	22227415	635.3414

1-10 of 12 rows

Previous 1 2 Next

1-10 of 142 rows

Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 ... 15 Next

```
fit_model <- function(df) lm(lifeExp ~ year, data = df)

gapminder_nested <- gapminder_nested %>%
  mutate(model = map(data, fit_model))
```

country
<fctr>

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria

Angola

Argentina

Australia

Austria

Bahrain

Bangladesh

Belgium

map()
takes a list

data
<list>

<tibble>

model
<list>

<S3: lm>

**...and
returns a list**

gapminder_nested\$model[[1]]

country	data	model
<fctr>	<list>	<list>
Afghanistan	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Albania	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Algeria	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Angola	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Argentina	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Australia	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Austria	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Bahrain	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Bangladesh	<tibble>	<S3: lm>
Belgium	<tibble>	<S3: lm>

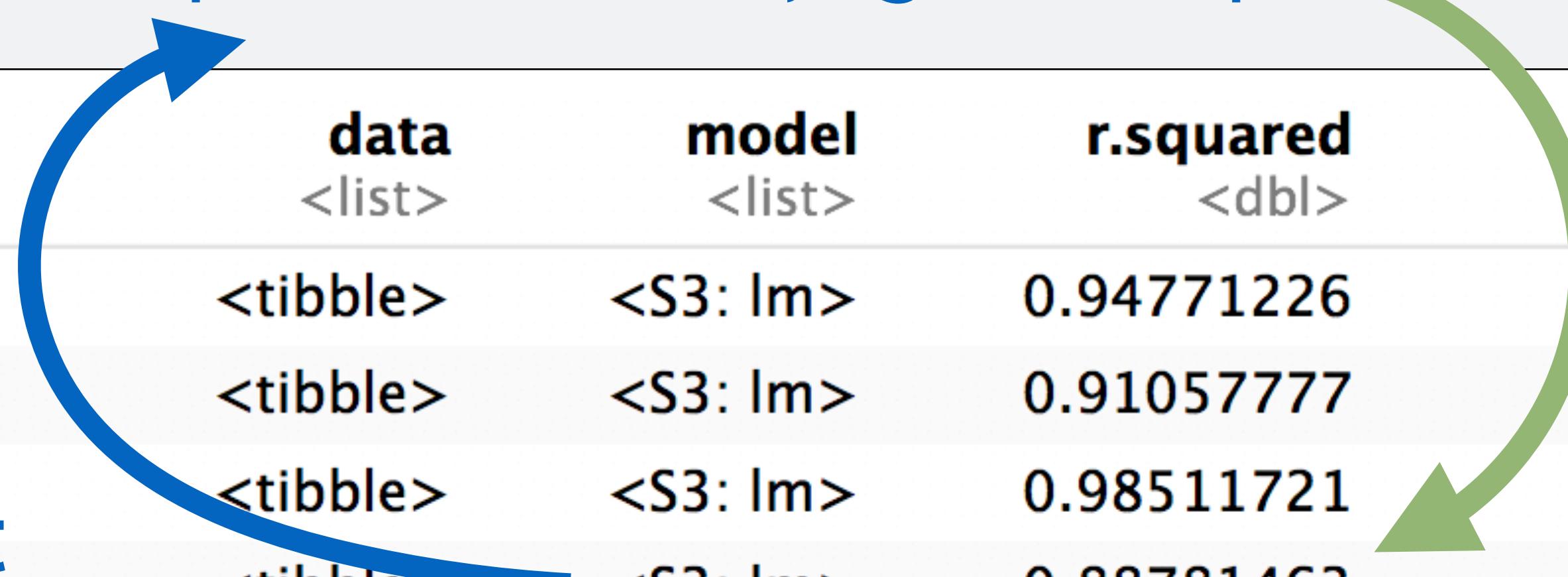
```
Call:  
lm(formula = lifeExp ~ year, data = x)  
  
Coefficients:  
(Intercept)          year  
-507.5343           0.2753
```

```
get_rsq <- function(mod) glance(mod)$r.squared
```

```
gapminder_nested <- gapminder_nested %>%  
  mutate(r.squared = map dbl(model, get_rsq))
```

country	data	model	r.squared
Afghanistan	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.94771226
Albania	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.91057777
Algeria	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.98511721
Angola	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.88781463
Argentina	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.99556810
Australia	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.97964774
Austria	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.99213401
Bahrain	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.96673981
Bangladesh	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.98936087
Belgium	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.99454056

map dbl()
takes a list



...and
returns a
number

Your Turn 2

Run the chunk then,
filter `gapminder_nested` to find the countries with
`r.squared` less than 0.5.

```
gapminder_nested %>%  
  filter(r.squared < 0.5)
```

But how can we plot
these?

country	data	model	r.squared
Botswana	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.03402340
Central African Republic	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.49324448
Congo, Dem. Rep.	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.34820278
Cote d'Ivoire	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.28337240
Kenya	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.44255729
Lesotho	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.08485635
Namibia	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.43702163
Rwanda	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.01715964
South Africa	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.31246865
Swaziland	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.06821087

1-10 of 13 rows

Previous 1 2 Next

unnest()

```
poor_fit <- gapminder_nested %>%  
  filter(r.squared < 0.5)
```

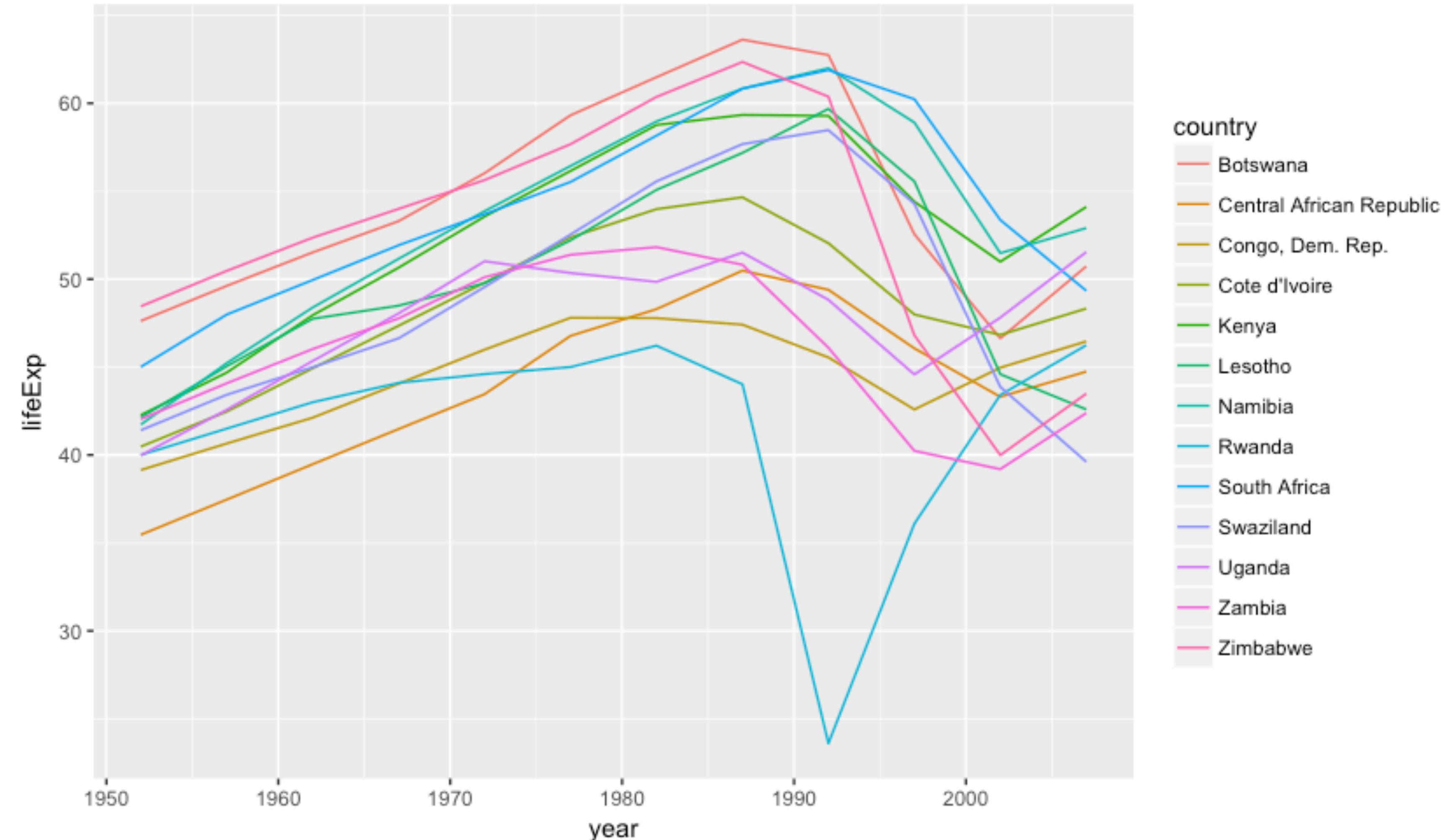
Column to unnest

```
gapminder_nested %>% unnest(data)
```

country <fctr>	r.squared <dbl>	continent <fctr>	year <int>	lifeExp <dbl>	pop <int>
Botswana	0.03402340	Africa	1952	47.622	442308
Botswana	0.03402340	Africa	1957	49.618	474639
Botswana	0.03402340	Africa	1962	51.520	512764
Botswana	0.03402340	Africa	1967	53.298	553541
Botswana	0.03402340	Africa	1972	56.024	619351

Columns from
inside data

```
unnest(poor_fit, data) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = lifeExp)) +  
  geom_line(aes(color = country))
```



Your Turn 3

Edit the code in the chunk provided to instead find and plot countries with a slope above 0.6 years/year.

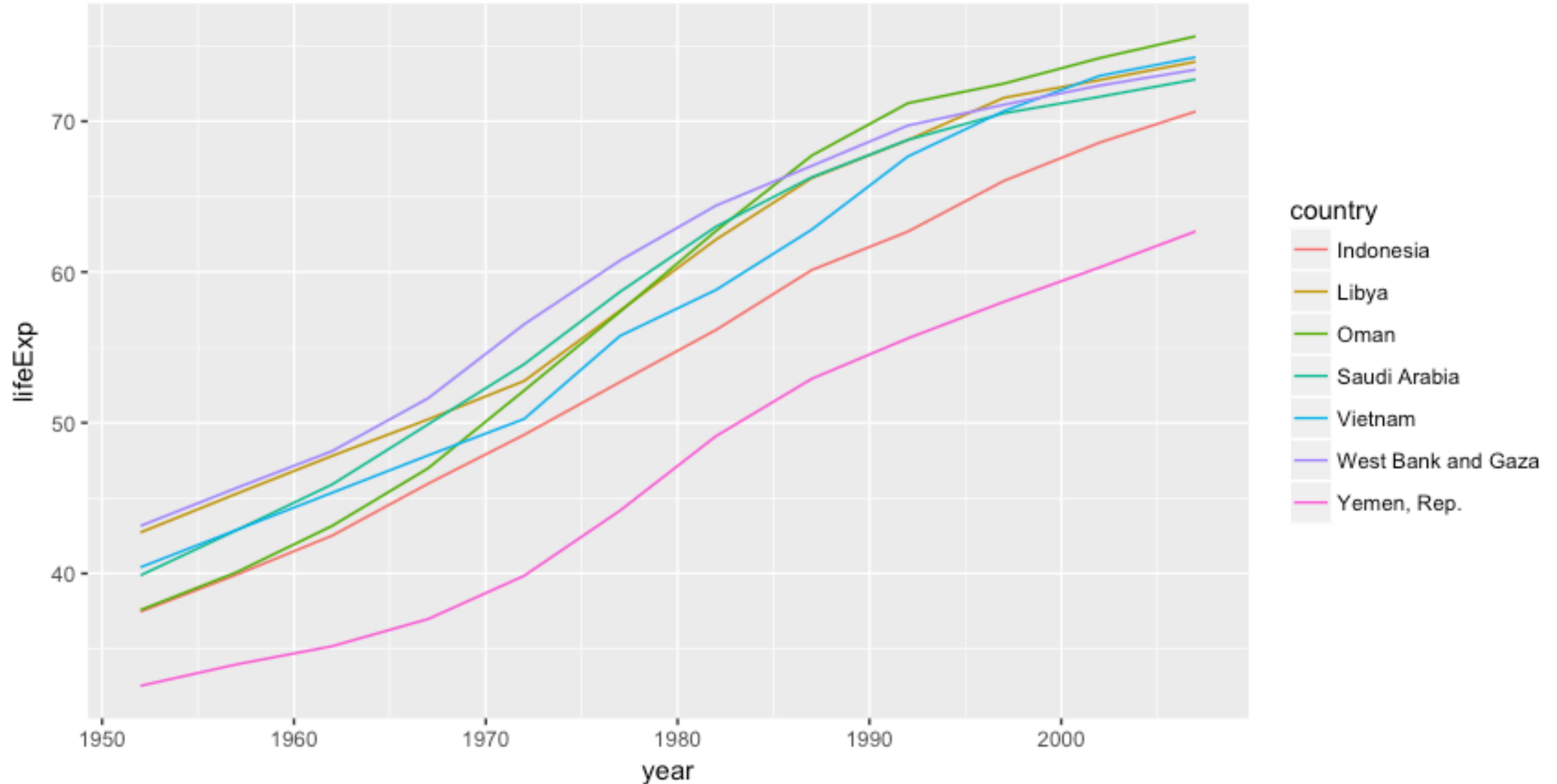
I've provided a `get_slope()` function:

```
get_slope <- function(mod) {  
  tidy(mod) %>% filter(term == "year") %>% pull(estimate)  
}
```

```
gapminder_nested <- gapminder_nested %>%  
  mutate(slope = map dbl(model, get_slope))
```

```
big_slope <- gapminder_nested %>%  
  filter(slope > 0.6)
```

```
unnest(big_slope, data) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = lifeExp)) +  
    geom_line(aes(color = country))
```



Take Away

A table is ...an organizational structure ...that you can manipulate.

country	r.squared	data	model																														
Botswana	0.03	<table><thead><tr><th>year</th><th>.resid</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1952</td><td>-5.3071154</td></tr><tr><td>1957</td><td>-3.6144580</td></tr><tr><td>1962</td><td>-2.0158007</td></tr><tr><td>1967</td><td>-0.5411434</td></tr><tr><td>1972</td><td>1.8815140</td></tr><tr><td>1977</td><td>4.8731713</td></tr><tr><td>1982</td><td>6.7348287</td></tr><tr><td>1987</td><td>8.5694860</td></tr><tr><td>1992</td><td>7.3891434</td></tr><tr><td>1997</td><td>-3.1031993</td></tr><tr><td>2002</td><td>-9.3285420</td></tr><tr><td>2007</td><td>-5.5378846</td></tr></tbody></table>	year	.resid	1952	-5.3071154	1957	-3.6144580	1962	-2.0158007	1967	-0.5411434	1972	1.8815140	1977	4.8731713	1982	6.7348287	1987	8.5694860	1992	7.3891434	1997	-3.1031993	2002	-9.3285420	2007	-5.5378846	<p>Call: lm(formula = lifeExp ~ year, data = .)</p> <p>Coefficients:</p> <table><thead><tr><th>(Intercept)</th><th>year</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>-65.49586</td><td>0.06067</td></tr></tbody></table>	(Intercept)	year	-65.49586	0.06067
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(Intercept)	year																																
-139.16529	0.09557																																

Benefits

Data and models stay in correspondence across manipulations

```
gapminder_nested %>% filter(str_sub(country, 1, 1) == "P")
```

country	data	model	r.squared	slope
Pakistan	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9972497	0.4057923
Panama	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9511952	0.3542091
Paraguay	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9829865	0.1573545
Peru	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9884740	0.5276979
Philippines	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9914226	0.4204692
Poland	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.8396631	0.1962189
Portugal	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9690351	0.3372014
Puerto Rico	<tibble>	<S3: lm>	0.9078191	0.2105748

8 rows

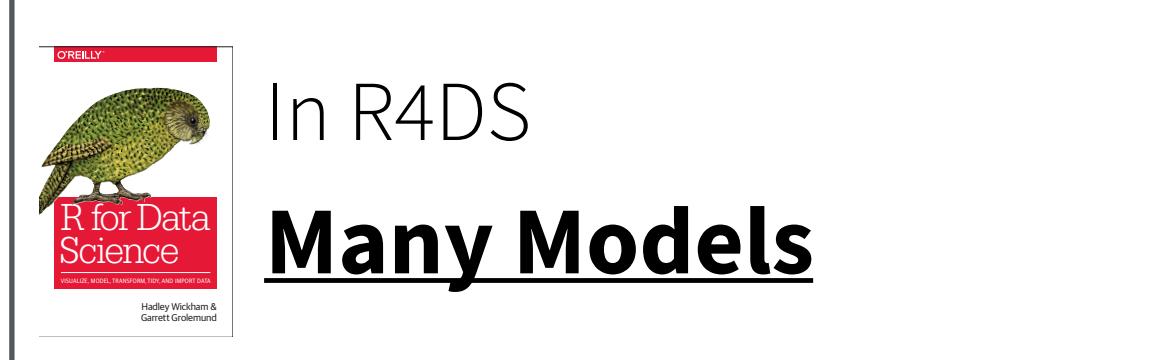
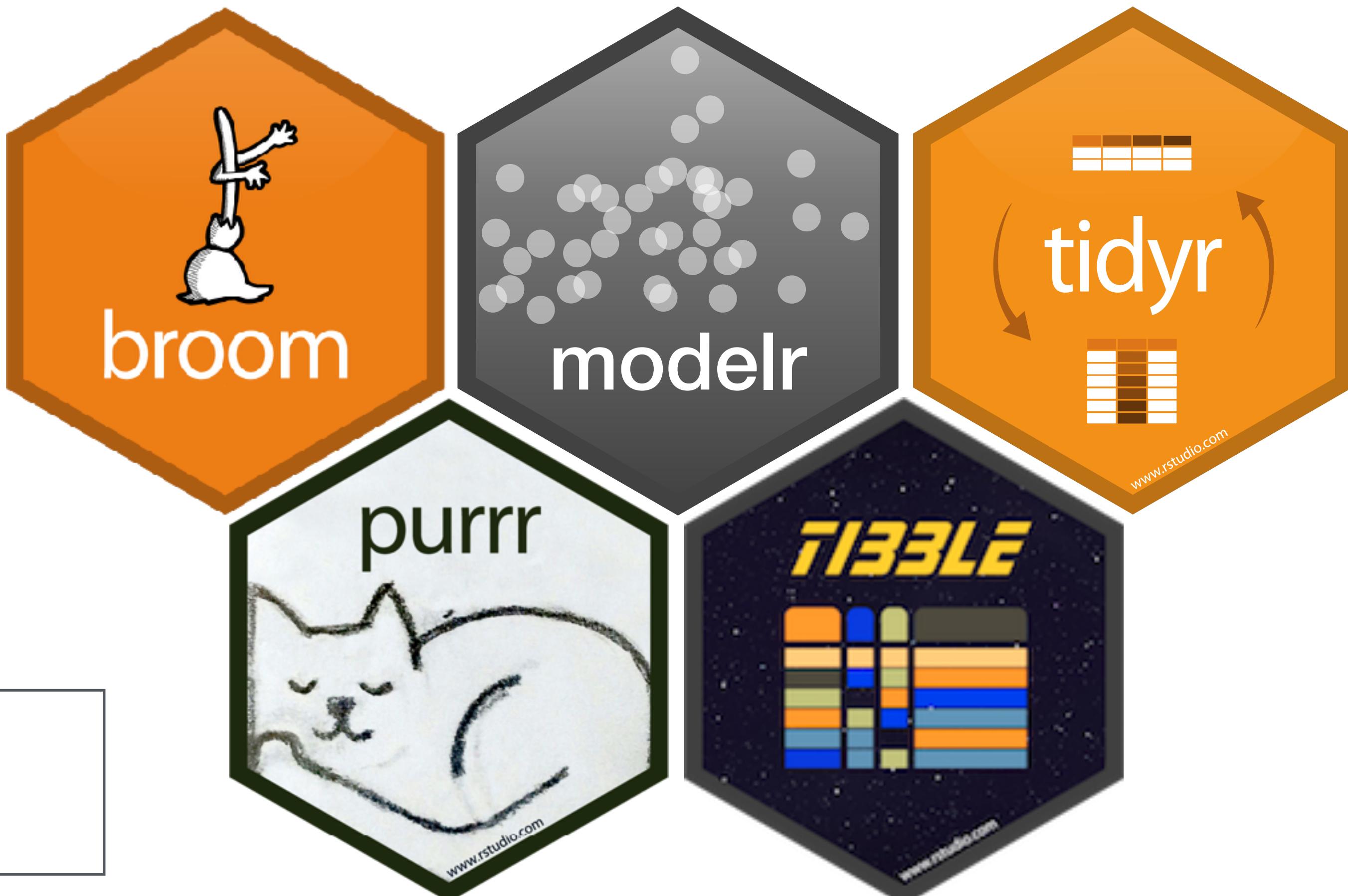
Your Turn 4

Challenge:

1. Create your own copy of `gapminder_nested` and then add one more list column: **output** which contains the output of **augment()** for each model.
2. Plot the residuals against time for the countries with large r-squared.



Organize with list columns



In R4DS

Many Models