**#INTRODUCTION TO DATA TABLE**

**-DT[i(row), j(column), by(group)]**

-Creating data.table :

1.data.table()

2.as.data.table()

3.fread()

-Example create data.table :

**\*x\_dt <- data.table(id = 1:2, name = c(“a”, “b”))**

-to convert existing R Object to data.table :

**\*as.data.table(y)**

-cek jumlah row : nrow(x)

-cek jumlah column : ncol(x)

-cek dimensi data :dim(x)

-data table doesn’t automatically convert to a factor

-data table never sets or used rownames()

-Creating a data table :

# Load data.table

library(data.table)

# Create the data.table X

X <- data.table(id = c("a", "b", "c"), value = c(0.5, 1.0, 1.5))

# View X

X

-get the number of column :

# Get number of columns in batrips

col\_number <- ncol(batrips)

-print top 8 rows :

# Print the first 8 rows

head(batrips, 8)

-print the last 8 row :

# Print the last 8 rows

tail(batrips, 8)

-print the structure :

# Print the structure of batrips

str(batrips)

-Filter and subset

-filter : **batrips[3:4] or batrips[3:4,]**

-subset everything except : **batrips[-1(1:5)] or batrips[!(1:5)]**

-to get the last row : **batrips[.N]**

-Jumlah row dikurang 10 : batrips[1:(.N-10)]

-Subset logical expression : batrips[subscription\_type==”Subscriber”]

-if batrips was only a data frame : batrips[batrips$subscription\_type ==”Subscriber”,]

-Another subset : batrips[start\_terminal == 58 & end\_terminal !=65]

-filter 3rd row :

# Filter third row

row\_3 <- batrips[3]

row\_3

\*tidak usah pakai koma seperti data.frame

-Filter row 10:20

# Filter rows 10 through 20

rows\_10\_20 <- batrips[10:20]

rows\_10\_20

-filter row ke 1, 6 , and 10 :

# Filter the 1st, 6th and 10th rows

rows\_1\_6\_10 <- batrips[c(1,6,10)]

rows\_1\_6\_10

-select all rows, except :

# Select all rows except the first two

not\_first\_two <- batrips[-(1:2)]

not\_first\_two

# Select all rows except 1 through 5 and 10 through 15

exclude\_some <- batrips[-c(1:5, 10:15)]

exclude\_some

# Select all rows except the first and last

not\_first\_last <- batrips[-c(1, .N)] # Or batrips[-c(1, nrow(batrips))]

not\_first\_last

# Filter all rows where start\_station is "MLK Library"

trips\_mlk <- batrips[start\_station == "MLK Library"]

trips\_mlk

# Filter all rows where start\_station is "MLK Library" AND duration > 1600

trips\_mlk\_1600 <- batrips[start\_station == "MLK Library" & duration > 1600]

trips\_mlk\_1600

# Filter all rows where `subscription\_type` is not `"Subscriber"`

customers <- batrips[!(subscription\_type=="Subscriber")]

customers

# Filter all rows where start\_station is "Ryland Park" AND subscription\_type is not "Customer"

ryland\_park\_subscribers <- batrips[start\_station=="Ryland Park" &!(subscription\_type=="Customer")]

ryland\_park\_subscribers

-Helpers for filtering

-batrips[start\_station %like% “^San Francisco”] -> data.table

-batrips[grepl(“^San Francisco”, start\_station)] -> data,frame

-batrips[duration %between% c(2000,3000)] -> data.table

-batrips[duration >= 2000 & duration <= 3000] -> data.frame

-batrips[start\_station %chin% c(“Japantown”, “Mezes Park”, “MLK Library”)]

-batrips[start\_station %in% c(“Japantown”, “Mezes Park”, “MLK Library”)]

# Filter all rows where end\_station contains "Market"

any\_markets <- batrips[end\_station %like% "Market"]

any\_markets

# Filter all rows where end\_station ends with "Market"

end\_markets <- batrips[end\_station %like% "Market$"]

end\_markets

# Filter all rows where trip\_id is 588841, 139560, or 139562

filter\_trip\_ids <- batrips[trip\_id %in% c(588841, 139560, 139562)]

filter\_trip\_ids

# Filter all rows where duration is between [5000, 6000]

duration\_5k\_6k <- batrips[duration %between% c(5000, 6000)]

duration\_5k\_6k

# Filter all rows with specific start stations

two\_stations <- batrips[start\_station %chin% c("San Francisco City Hall", "Embarcadero at Sansome")]

two\_stations

**#SELECTING COLUMNS FROM A DATA.TABLE**

-Select Column :

**\*ans <- batrips[, c(“trip\_id”, “duration”)]** -> select column “trip\_id” and “duration”

-the difference between data frame and data table : when subset data.frame, type of data no longer data.frame, but vector. Meanwhile in data.table consistency in data.table format.

-Using number when subsetting column is not recommended because column can change in the future.

-Deselecting column with character vectors :

**\*batrips[, -c(“start\_date”, “end\_date”, “end\_station”)] or**

**\*batrips[, !c(“start\_date”, “end\_date”, “end\_station”)]**

-Selecting column using a list and rename the column :

**\*batrips[, list(trip\_id, dur = duration)]** -> rename duration column to dur

-when selecting single column if you used list the result will return to data.table. when do not used list, the result will be a vector.

**-batrips[, list(trip\_id)]** : result will be data.table

**-batrips[, trip\_id]** : the result will be in vector

-another format writing for list

**-batrips[, list(trip\_id, duration)] = -batrips[, .(trip\_id, duration)]**

# Select bike\_id and trip\_id using a character vector

df\_way <- batrips[, c("bike\_id", "trip\_id")]

# Select start\_station and end\_station cols without a character vector

dt\_way <- batrips[, .(start\_station, end\_station)]

# Deselect start\_terminal and end\_terminal columns

drop\_terminal\_cols <- batrips[, -c("start\_terminal", "end\_terminal")]