STAT 118: Notes B

Wrangling data with `dplyr`:: `filter`, `select`, `arrange`

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Importing Data

In this class, we are going to be working with a dataset relating to the languages spoken at home by Canadian residents. Many Indigenous peoples exist in Canada with their own languages and cultures. Sadly, colonization has led to the loss of many of these languages. This data is a subset of data collected during the 2016 census.

What is a .csv file?

How do we import it into R?

Use `read.csv()`! Note that your data file (`.csv`) needs to be saved in the same folder as your notes template document (`.qmd`).

```
can_lang <- read.csv("can_lang.csv")
```

Alternatively, you can download it directly from the internet. Github user `ttimbers` hosts this file to share with the public at the link: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ttimbers/canlang/master/inst/extdata/can_lang.csv

```
can_lang <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ttimbers/canlang/master/inst/extda
```

Let's take a look at this data for a minute to see what information has been recorded.

```
head(can_lang)
```

```
                                category                         language
1                     Aboriginal languages   Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.
2 Non-Official & Non-Aboriginal languages                      Afrikaans
3 Non-Official & Non-Aboriginal languages Afro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.
4 Non-Official & Non-Aboriginal languages                    Akan (Twi)
5 Non-Official & Non-Aboriginal languages                      Albanian
6                     Aboriginal languages   Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
  mother_tongue most_at_home most_at_work lang_known
1           590          235           30        665
2         10260         4785           85      23415
3          1150          445           10       2775
4         13460         5985           25      22150
5         26895        13135          345      31930
6            45           10            0        120
```

Installing and Using Packages

Sometimes everything we need (data, functions, etc) are not available in base R. In R, expert users will package up useful things like data and functions into packages that be download and used.

First, you need to download the package from the right hand menu –> You only need to do this once.

In each new .Rmd document, you need to call any packages you want to use but adding the code `library(packagename)` inside an R chunk.

For example, in this class we will use the `tidyverse` package a lot.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

dplyr

There are actually many commonly used packages wrapped up inside one `tidyverse` package.

Today we are specifically going to be talking about the package `dplyr` which is useful to manipulating data sets.

filter

We can use the `filter` function to extract ***rows*** from the data that have a particular characteristic.

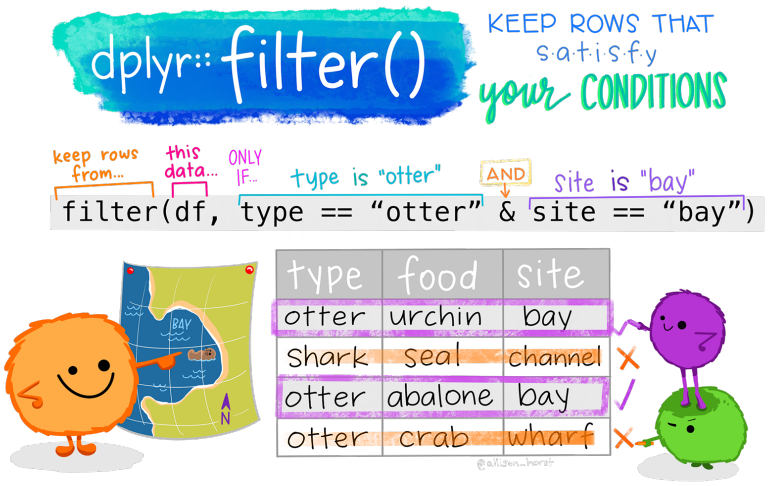

Figure 1: Artwork by @allisonhorst

For example, we may be interested in only looking at only the languages in this dataset that are Aboriginal languages.

Start with the `can_lang dataset`, the pipe "%" means apply the action on the following line to the previous line. In this case, pick out only the rows were the category variable is "Aboriginal languages"

```
can_lang  %>%
  filter(category == "Aboriginal languages")
```

```
                category                          language mother_tongue most_at_home
1  Aboriginal languages Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.               590          235
2  Aboriginal languages Algonquian languages, n.i.e.                45           10
3  Aboriginal languages                      Algonquin             1260          370
4  Aboriginal languages Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.                50           10
5  Aboriginal languages                      Atikamekw             6150         5465
6  Aboriginal languages          Babine (Wetsuwet'en)               110           20
7  Aboriginal languages                        Beaver               190           50
8  Aboriginal languages                      Blackfoot             2815         1110
9  Aboriginal languages                       Carrier              1025          250
```

10	Aboriginal languages	Cayuga	45	10
11	Aboriginal languages	Chilcotin	655	255
12	Aboriginal languages	Comox	85	0
13	Aboriginal languages	Cree, n.o.s.	64050	37950
14	Aboriginal languages	Dakota	1210	255
15	Aboriginal languages	Dene	10700	7710
16	Aboriginal languages	Dogrib (Tlicho)	1650	1020
17	Aboriginal languages	Gitxsan (Gitksan)	880	315
18	Aboriginal languages	Gwich'in	255	50
19	Aboriginal languages	Haida	80	10
20	Aboriginal languages	Haisla	90	20
21	Aboriginal languages	Halkomelem	480	50
22	Aboriginal languages	Heiltsuk	100	5
23	Aboriginal languages	Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	1020	165
24	Aboriginal languages	Inuit languages, n.i.e.	310	90
25	Aboriginal languages	Inuktitut	35210	29230
26	Aboriginal languages	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	35	5
27	Aboriginal languages	Kaska (Nahani)	180	20
28	Aboriginal languages	Kutenai	110	10
29	Aboriginal languages	Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	325	25
30	Aboriginal languages	Lillooet	315	25
31	Aboriginal languages	Malecite	300	55
32	Aboriginal languages	Mi'kmaq	6690	3565
33	Aboriginal languages	Michif	465	80
34	Aboriginal languages	Mohawk	985	255
35	Aboriginal languages	Montagnais (Innu)	10235	8585
36	Aboriginal languages	Moose Cree	105	10
37	Aboriginal languages	Naskapi	1205	1195
38	Aboriginal languages	Nisga'a	400	75
39	Aboriginal languages	North Slavey (Hare)	765	340
40	Aboriginal languages	Northern East Cree	315	110
41	Aboriginal languages	Northern Tutchone	220	30
42	Aboriginal languages	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	280	30
43	Aboriginal languages	Oji-Cree	12855	7905
44	Aboriginal languages	Ojibway	17885	6175
45	Aboriginal languages	Okanagan	275	80
46	Aboriginal languages	Oneida	60	15
47	Aboriginal languages	Ottawa (Odawa)	150	75
48	Aboriginal languages	Plains Cree	3065	1345
49	Aboriginal languages	Salish languages, n.i.e.	260	25
50	Aboriginal languages	Sarsi (Sarcee)	80	10
51	Aboriginal languages	Sekani	85	15
52	Aboriginal languages	Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	445	50

53	Aboriginal languages	Siouan languages, n.i.e.	55	20	
54	Aboriginal languages	Slavey, n.o.s.	280	105	
55	Aboriginal languages	South Slavey	945	370	
56	Aboriginal languages	Southern East Cree	45	15	
57	Aboriginal languages	Southern Tutchone	70	5	
58	Aboriginal languages	Squamish	40	5	
59	Aboriginal languages	Stoney	3025	1950	
60	Aboriginal languages	Straits	80	25	
61	Aboriginal languages	Swampy Cree	1440	330	
62	Aboriginal languages	Tahltan	95	5	
63	Aboriginal languages	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	335	20	
64	Aboriginal languages	Tlingit	95	0	
65	Aboriginal languages	Tsimshian	200	30	
66	Aboriginal languages	Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	10	0	
67	Aboriginal languages	Woods Cree	1840	800	

	most_at_work	lang_known
1	30	665
2	0	120
3	40	2480
4	0	85
5	1100	6645
6	10	210
7	0	340
8	85	5645
9	15	2100
10	10	125
11	15	1150
12	0	185
13	7800	86115
14	20	1760
15	770	13060
16	165	2375
17	10	1305
18	10	360
19	0	465
20	0	175
21	20	1060
22	10	125
23	30	1975
24	15	470
25	8795	40620
26	0	115
27	10	365

28	0	170
29	15	605
30	15	790
31	10	760
32	915	9025
33	10	1210
34	30	2415
35	2055	11445
36	0	195
37	370	1465
38	10	1055
39	95	1005
40	35	550
41	0	280
42	10	560
43	1080	15605
44	765	28580
45	20	820
46	0	185
47	0	205
48	95	5905
49	0	560
50	0	145
51	0	185
52	35	1305
53	0	140
54	10	675
55	35	1365
56	0	40
57	0	145
58	10	285
59	240	3675
60	15	365
61	10	2350
62	0	265
63	0	450
64	10	260
65	10	410
66	0	25
67	75	2665

Some notes:

- the aboriginal languages is text/categorical and so quotation marks are needed.
- R doesn't care about whether they are double quotation marks (") or single ('). They work the same.
- If we don't assign it to an object, then it just prints out for us to see!

Oftentimes, we want to take our subset and give it a new name. This takes our subset and assigns it to a new dataset called `aboriginal_lang`.

```
aboriginal_lang <- can_lang  %>%
  filter(category == "Aboriginal languages")
```

Notes:

- Notice if you assign it to an object that it doesn't print out the contents.
- You'll see the new object in your environment on the top right —>
- If you click on the word `aboriginal languages` (not the blue play button) it will open the object so you can see what is saved inside.

It can also be used with numeric criteria.

Suppose we want a list of all the languages in Canada that are spoken by less than 100 people as their mother tongue.

```
rare_lang <- can_lang  %>%
  filter(mother_tongue < 100)
```

The logical operators are given below:

Operator	Description
<	Less than
>	Greater than
<=	Less than or equal to
>=	Greater than or equal to
==	Equal to
!=	Not equal to
!x	Not x
x | y	x OR y
x & y	x AND y

select

`select` is used to extract only certain ***columns***. For example, perhaps we only want to print out a list names of the aboriginal languages (language column).

```
aboriginal_lang %>%
  select(language)
```

```
                      language
1  Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.
2  Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
3                      Algonquin
4  Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.
5                      Atikamekw
6          Babine (Wetsuwet'en)
7                        Beaver
8                     Blackfoot
9                       Carrier
10                       Cayuga
11                    Chilcotin
12                        Comox
13                Cree, n.o.s.
14                       Dakota
15                         Dene
16             Dogrib (Tlicho)
17            Gitxsan (Gitksan)
18                     Gwich'in
19                        Haida
20                       Haisla
21                    Halkomelem
22                      Heiltsuk
23   Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)
24      Inuit languages, n.i.e.
25                     Inuktitut
26 Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.
27               Kaska (Nahani)
28                      Kutenai
29         Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)
30                     Lillooet
31                     Malecite
32                      Mi'kmaq
33                        Michif
```

```
34                      Mohawk
35            Montagnais (Innu)
36                   Moose Cree
37                      Naskapi
38                      Nisga'a
39           North Slavey (Hare)
40            Northern East Cree
41             Northern Tutchone
42       Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)
43                     Oji-Cree
44                      Ojibway
45                     Okanagan
46                       Oneida
47                Ottawa (Odawa)
48                   Plains Cree
49      Salish languages, n.i.e.
50                Sarsi (Sarcee)
51                       Sekani
52       Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)
53      Siouan languages, n.i.e.
54                Slavey, n.o.s.
55                  South Slavey
56            Southern East Cree
57             Southern Tutchone
58                      Squamish
59                        Stoney
60                      Straits
61                   Swampy Cree
62                       Tahltan
63        Thompson (Ntlakapamux)
64                      Tlingit
65                     Tsimshian
66     Wakashan languages, n.i.e.
67                    Woods Cree
```

We can combine criteria together as well in one command with multiple pipes:

```
can_lang %>%
  filter(category == "Aboriginal languages") %>%
  select(language)
```

```
                      language
```

```
1  Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.
2  Algonquian languages, n.i.e.
3                      Algonquin
4  Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.
5                      Atikamekw
6           Babine (Wetsuwet'en)
7                        Beaver
8                      Blackfoot
9                        Carrier
10                       Cayuga
11                     Chilcotin
12                         Comox
13                 Cree, n.o.s.
14                        Dakota
15                          Dene
16               Dogrib (Tlicho)
17             Gitxsan (Gitksan)
18                       Gwich'in
19                          Haida
20                        Haisla
21                     Halkomelem
22                       Heiltsuk
23   Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)
24      Inuit languages, n.i.e.
25                     Inuktitut
26  Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.
27                Kaska (Nahani)
28                       Kutenai
29          Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)
30                      Lillooet
31                      Malecite
32                       Mi'kmaq
33                         Michif
34                         Mohawk
35             Montagnais (Innu)
36                    Moose Cree
37                       Naskapi
38                       Nisga'a
39           North Slavey (Hare)
40            Northern East Cree
41             Northern Tutchone
42       Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)
43                     Oji-Cree
```

```
44                     Ojibway
45                    Okanagan
46                      Oneida
47               Ottawa (Odawa)
48                  Plains Cree
49     Salish languages, n.i.e.
50               Sarsi (Sarcee)
51                      Sekani
52      Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)
53     Siouan languages, n.i.e.
54               Slavey, n.o.s.
55                 South Slavey
56           Southern East Cree
57            Southern Tutchone
58                     Squamish
59                      Stoney
60                      Straits
61                  Swampy Cree
62                      Tahltan
63       Thompson (Ntlakapamux)
64                     Tlingit
65                    Tsimshian
66   Wakashan languages, n.i.e.
67                   Woods Cree
```

arrange

The `arrange` function allows us to order the rows of the data frame by the values of a particular column.

For example, arrange all the aboriginal languages in canada by from most to least spoken as mother tongue.

```
aboriginal_lang %>%
  arrange(desc(mother_tongue))
```

```
              category                  language mother_tongue most_at_home
1  Aboriginal languages          Cree, n.o.s.         64050        37950
2  Aboriginal languages             Inuktitut         35210        29230
3  Aboriginal languages               Ojibway         17885         6175
4  Aboriginal languages              Oji-Cree         12855         7905
```

5	Aboriginal languages	Dene	10700	7710
6	Aboriginal languages	Montagnais (Innu)	10235	8585
7	Aboriginal languages	Mi'kmaq	6690	3565
8	Aboriginal languages	Atikamekw	6150	5465
9	Aboriginal languages	Plains Cree	3065	1345
10	Aboriginal languages	Stoney	3025	1950
11	Aboriginal languages	Blackfoot	2815	1110
12	Aboriginal languages	Woods Cree	1840	800
13	Aboriginal languages	Dogrib (Tlicho)	1650	1020
14	Aboriginal languages	Swampy Cree	1440	330
15	Aboriginal languages	Algonquin	1260	370
16	Aboriginal languages	Dakota	1210	255
17	Aboriginal languages	Naskapi	1205	1195
18	Aboriginal languages	Carrier	1025	250
19	Aboriginal languages	Inuinnaqtun (Inuvialuktun)	1020	165
20	Aboriginal languages	Mohawk	985	255
21	Aboriginal languages	South Slavey	945	370
22	Aboriginal languages	Gitxsan (Gitksan)	880	315
23	Aboriginal languages	North Slavey (Hare)	765	340
24	Aboriginal languages	Chilcotin	655	255
25	Aboriginal languages	Aboriginal languages, n.o.s.	590	235
26	Aboriginal languages	Halkomelem	480	50
27	Aboriginal languages	Michif	465	80
28	Aboriginal languages	Shuswap (Secwepemctsin)	445	50
29	Aboriginal languages	Nisga'a	400	75
30	Aboriginal languages	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	335	20
31	Aboriginal languages	Kwakiutl (Kwak'wala)	325	25
32	Aboriginal languages	Lillooet	315	25
33	Aboriginal languages	Northern East Cree	315	110
34	Aboriginal languages	Inuit languages, n.i.e.	310	90
35	Aboriginal languages	Malecite	300	55
36	Aboriginal languages	Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka)	280	30
37	Aboriginal languages	Slavey, n.o.s.	280	105
38	Aboriginal languages	Okanagan	275	80
39	Aboriginal languages	Salish languages, n.i.e.	260	25
40	Aboriginal languages	Gwich'in	255	50
41	Aboriginal languages	Northern Tutchone	220	30
42	Aboriginal languages	Tsimshian	200	30
43	Aboriginal languages	Beaver	190	50
44	Aboriginal languages	Kaska (Nahani)	180	20
45	Aboriginal languages	Ottawa (Odawa)	150	75
46	Aboriginal languages	Babine (Wetsuwet'en)	110	20
47	Aboriginal languages	Kutenai	110	10

```
48 Aboriginal languages                   Moose Cree          105          10
49 Aboriginal languages                     Heiltsuk          100           5
50 Aboriginal languages                      Tahltan           95           5
51 Aboriginal languages                      Tlingit           95           0
52 Aboriginal languages                       Haisla           90          20
53 Aboriginal languages                        Comox           85           0
54 Aboriginal languages                       Sekani           85          15
55 Aboriginal languages                        Haida           80          10
56 Aboriginal languages                Sarsi (Sarcee)          80          10
57 Aboriginal languages                      Straits           80          25
58 Aboriginal languages             Southern Tutchone          70           5
59 Aboriginal languages                       Oneida           60          15
60 Aboriginal languages     Siouan languages, n.i.e.           55          20
61 Aboriginal languages Athabaskan languages, n.i.e.           50          10
62 Aboriginal languages Algonquian languages, n.i.e.           45          10
63 Aboriginal languages                       Cayuga           45          10
64 Aboriginal languages           Southern East Cree           45          15
65 Aboriginal languages                      Squamish          40           5
66 Aboriginal languages  Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.           35           5
67 Aboriginal languages   Wakashan languages, n.i.e.           10           0
   most_at_work lang_known
1          7800      86115
2          8795      40620
3           765      28580
4          1080      15605
5           770      13060
6          2055      11445
7           915       9025
8          1100       6645
9            95       5905
10          240       3675
11           85       5645
12           75       2665
13          165       2375
14           10       2350
15           40       2480
16           20       1760
17          370       1465
18           15       2100
19           30       1975
20           30       2415
21           35       1365
22           10       1305
```

23	95	1005
24	15	1150
25	30	665
26	20	1060
27	10	1210
28	35	1305
29	10	1055
30	0	450
31	15	605
32	15	790
33	35	550
34	15	470
35	10	760
36	10	560
37	10	675
38	20	820
39	0	560
40	10	360
41	0	280
42	10	410
43	0	340
44	10	365
45	0	205
46	10	210
47	0	170
48	0	195
49	10	125
50	0	265
51	10	260
52	0	175
53	0	185
54	0	185
55	0	465
56	0	145
57	15	365
58	0	145
59	0	185
60	0	140
61	0	85
62	0	120
63	10	125
64	0	40
65	10	285

```
66             0         115
67             0          25
```

Note:

- use arrange(variable) to go from least to most
- use arrange(desc(variable)) to go from most to least, arrange(-variable) also works

slice

The slice function will allow us to pick only a subset of the rows based on their numeric order (1st through last).

For example, if I want a list of the 10 most commonly spoken aboriginal languages.

```
aboriginal_lang %>%
  arrange(desc(mother_tongue)) %>%
  slice(1:10) %>%
  select(language, mother_tongue) #optional
```

```
            language mother_tongue
1       Cree, n.o.s.         64050
2          Inuktitut         35210
3            Ojibway         17885
4           Oji-Cree         12855
5               Dene         10700
6  Montagnais (Innu)         10235
7            Mi'kmaq          6690
8           Atikamekw          6150
9         Plains Cree          3065
10             Stoney          3025
```

Brain Break

Students at Allison Bernard Memorial High School in Eskasoni, Cape Breton recorded Paul McCartney's Blackbird in their native Mi'kmaq language. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=99-LoEkAA3w