Week 12: *Data Wrangling*

EMSE 4574: Intro to Programming for Analytics

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Week 12: *Data Wrangling*

1. Selecting & filtering
2. Sequences with pipes
3. Creating new variables
4. Grouped operations

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Before we start

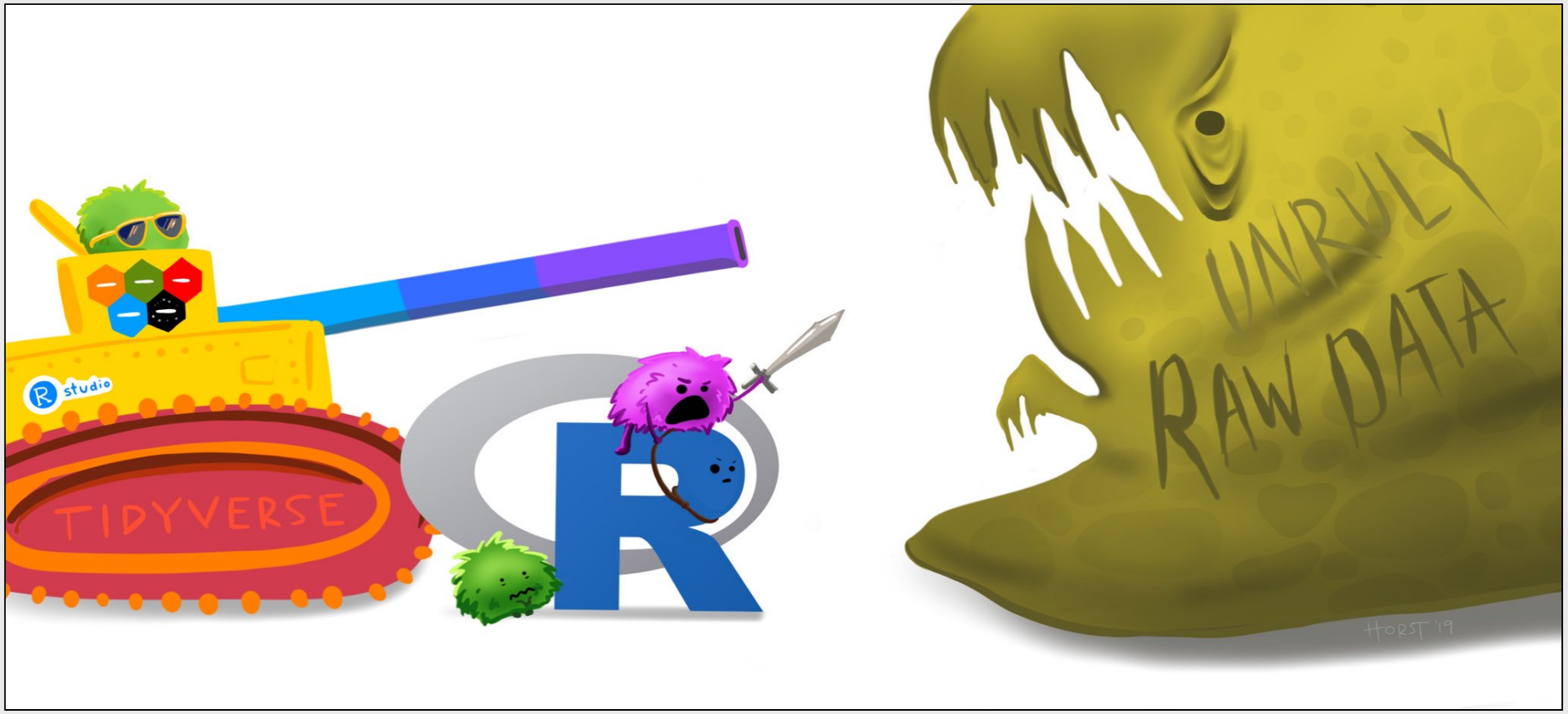
Make sure you have the "tidyverse" installed

```
install.packages('tidyverse')
```

(this is at the top of the notes.R file)

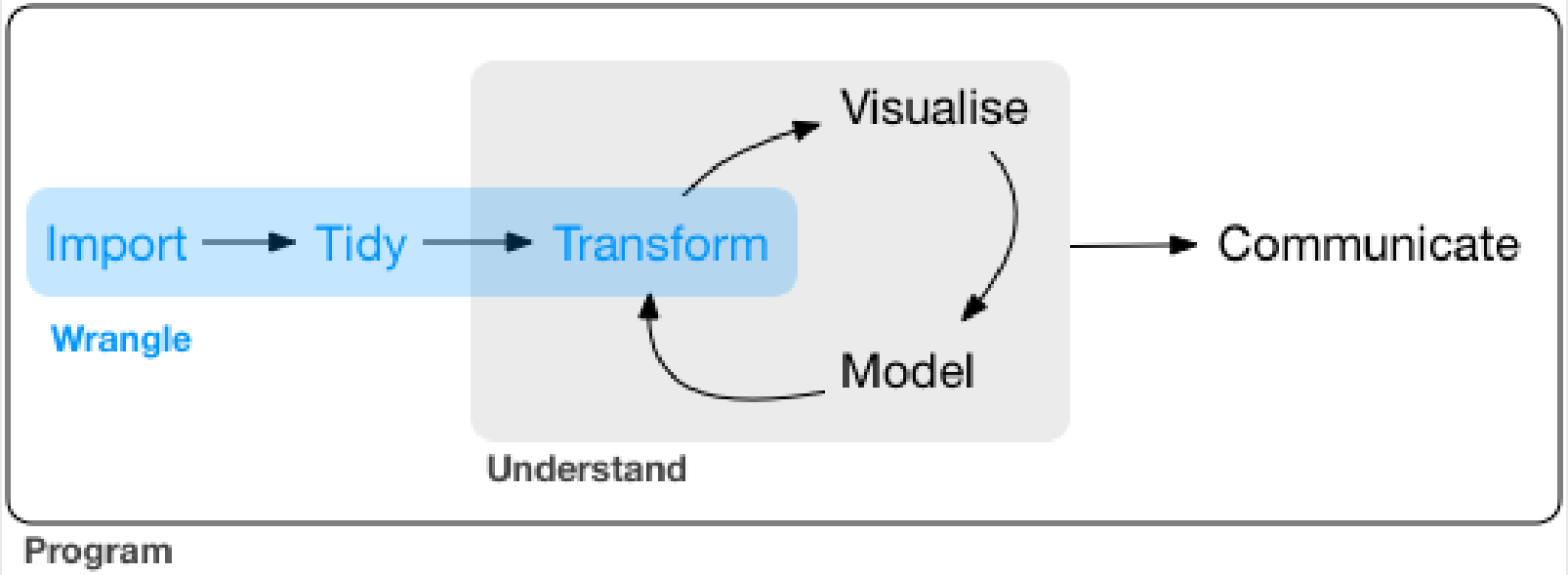
Remember: you only need to install packages once!

The tidyverse: `stringr` + `dplyr` + `readr` + `ggplot2` + ...



Today: better data wrangling with **dplyr**

80% of the job is data wrangling



The main `dplyr` verbs

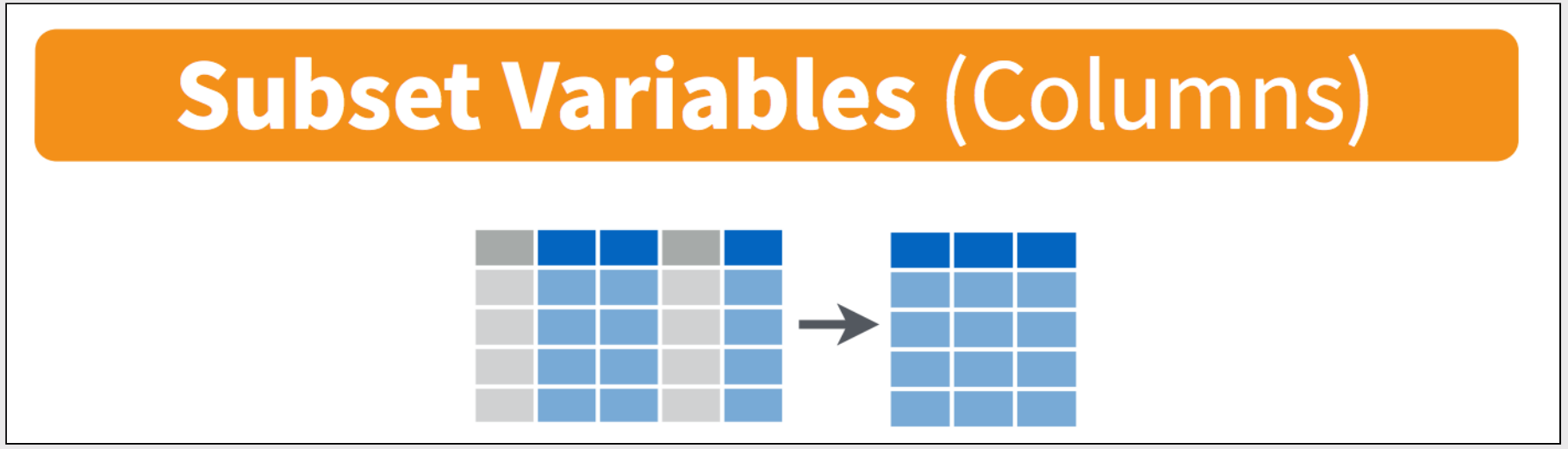
- `select()`: subset columns
- `filter()`: subset rows on conditions
- `arrange()`: sort data frame
- `mutate()`: create new columns by using information from other columns
- `group_by()`: group data to perform grouped operations
- `summarize()`: create summary statistics (usually on grouped data)
- `count()`: count discrete rows

This week's British Band: **The Spice Girls**

```
spicegirls <- tibble(
    firstName   = c("Melanie", "Melanie", "Emma", "Geri", "Victoria"),
    lastName    = c("Brown", "Chisholm", "Bunton", "Halliwell", "Beckham"),
    spice       = c("Scary", "Sporty", "Baby", "Ginger", "Posh"),
    yearOfBirth = c(1975, 1974, 1976, 1972, 1974),
    deceased    = c(FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE, FALSE)
)
spicegirls
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   firstName lastName  spice  yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>     <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown     Scary         1975 FALSE
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm  Sporty        1974 FALSE
## 3 Emma      Bunton    Baby          1976 FALSE
## 4 Geri      Halliwell Ginger        1972 FALSE
## 5 Victoria  Beckham   Posh          1974 FALSE
```

Select columns with `select()`



Select columns with `select()`

Example: Select the columns `firstName` & `lastName`

Base R:

```
spicegirls[c('firstName', 'lastName')]
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   firstName lastName
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm
## 3 Emma      Bunton
## 4 Geri      Halliwell
## 5 Victoria  Beckham
```

Select columns with `select()`

Example: Select the columns `firstName` & `lastName`

dplyr: (note that you don't need `""` around names)

```
select(spicegirls, firstName, lastName)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   firstName lastName
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm
## 3 Emma      Bunton
## 4 Geri      Halliwell
## 5 Victoria  Beckham
```

Select columns with `select()`

Use the `-` sign to drop columns:

```
select(spicegirls, -firstName, -lastName)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 3
##   spice  yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Scary         1975 FALSE
## 2 Sporty        1974 FALSE
## 3 Baby          1976 FALSE
## 4 Ginger        1972 FALSE
## 5 Posh          1974 FALSE
```

Select columns with `select()`

Select columns based on name criteria:

- `ends_with()` = Select columns that end with a character string
- `contains()` = Select columns that contain a character string
- `matches()` = Select columns that match a regular expression
- `one_of()` = Select column names that are from a group of names

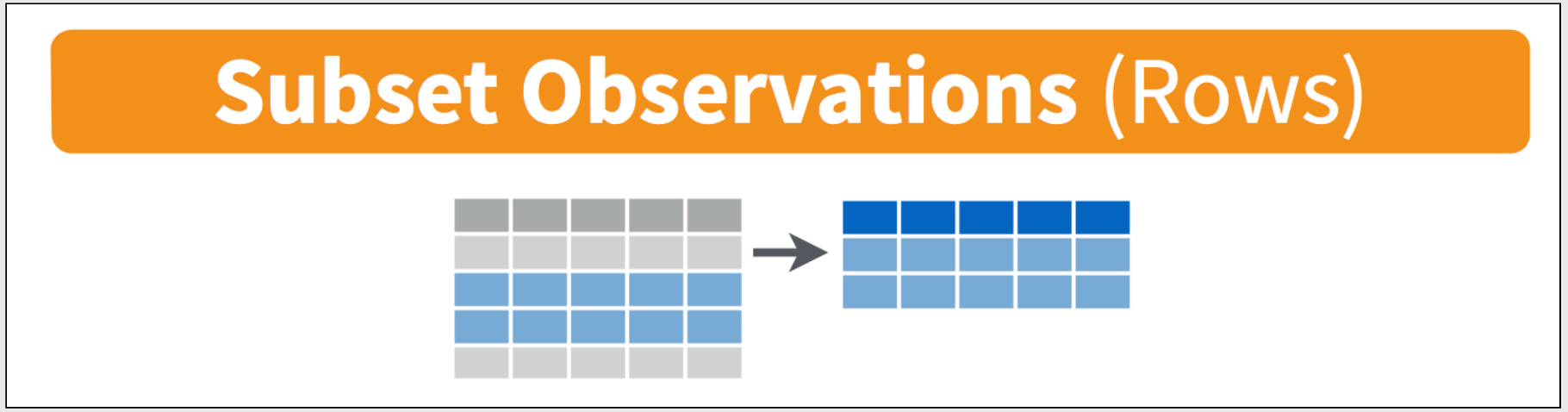
Select columns with `select()`

Select only the "name" columns

```
select(spicegirls, ends_with('name'))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   firstName lastName
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm
## 3 Emma      Bunton
## 4 Geri      Halliwell
## 5 Victoria  Beckham
```

Select rows with `filter()`



Select rows with `filter()`

Example: Filter the band members born after 1974

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   firstName lastName  spice  yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>     <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown     Scary         1975 FALSE
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm  Sporty        1974 FALSE
## 3 Emma      Bunton    Baby          1976 FALSE
## 4 Geri      Halliwell Ginger        1972 FALSE
## 5 Victoria  Beckham   Posh          1974 FALSE
```

Select rows with `filter()`

Example: Filter the band members born after 1974

Base R:

```
spicegirls[spicegirls$yearOfBirth > 1974,]
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
##   firstName lastName spice yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>    <chr>       <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown    Scary        1975 FALSE
## 2 Emma      Bunton   Baby         1976 FALSE
```

Select rows with `filter()`

Example: Filter the band members born after 1974

dplyr:

```
filter(spicegirls, yearOfBirth > 1974)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
##   firstName lastName spice yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>    <chr>       <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown    Scary        1975 FALSE
## 2 Emma      Bunton   Baby         1976 FALSE
```

Select rows with `filter()`

Example: Filter the band members named "Melanie"

```
filter(spicegirls, firstName == "Melanie")
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
##   firstName lastName spice  yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>    <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown    Scary         1975 FALSE
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm Sporty        1974 FALSE
```

Think pair share: wildlife impacts data

10:00

1) Create the data frame object `df` by using `here()` and `read_csv()` to load the `wildlife_impacts.csv` file in the `data` folder.

2) Use the `df` object and the `select()` and `filter()` functions to answer the following questions:

- Create a new data frame, `df_birds`, that contains only the variables (columns) about the species of bird.
- Create a new data frame, `dc`, that contains only the observations (rows) from DC airports.
- Create a new data frame, `dc_birds_known`, that contains only the observations (rows) from DC airports and those where the species of bird is known.
- How many *known* unique species of birds have been involved in accidents at DC airports?

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Create sequences of operations with "pipes"

The Treachery of Images, René Magritte

Think of %>% as the words "...and then..."

Without Pipes (read from inside-out):

```
leave_house(get_dressed(get_out_of_bed(wake_up(me))))
```

With Pipes:

```
me %>%
    wake_up %>%
    get_out_of_bed %>%
    get_dressed %>%
    leave_house
```

Sequence operations with pipes: %>%

Example:

1. Filter the band members born after 1974
2. Select only the columns `firstName` & `lastName`

Without Pipes:

```
select(filter(spicegirls, yearOfBirth > 1974), firstName, lastName)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   firstName lastName
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown
## 2 Emma      Bunton
```

Sequence operations with pipes: %>%

Example:

1. Filter the band members born after 1974
2. Select only the columns `firstName` & `lastName`

With Pipes:

```
spicegirls %>%
    filter(yearOfBirth > 1974) %>%
    select(firstName, lastName)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   firstName lastName
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown
## 2 Emma      Bunton
```

Think of the words "...and then..."

Without Pipes:

```
select(filter(spicegirls, yearOfBirth > 1974), firstName, lastName)
```

With Pipes: Note that you don't need to repeat the dataframe name

```
spicegirls %>%
    filter(yearOfBirth > 1974) %>%
    select(firstName, lastName)
```

Sort rows with `arrange()`

Sort the data frame by year of birth:

```
spicegirls %>%
    arrange(yearOfBirth)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   firstName lastName  spice  yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>     <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Geri      Halliwell Ginger        1972 FALSE
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm  Sporty        1974 FALSE
## 3 Victoria  Beckham   Posh          1974 FALSE
## 4 Melanie   Brown     Scary         1975 FALSE
## 5 Emma      Bunton    Baby          1976 FALSE
```

Sort rows with `arrange()`

Use the `desc()` function to sort in descending order:

```
spicegirls %>%
    arrange(desc(yearOfBirth))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   firstName lastName  spice  yearOfBirth deceased
##   <chr>     <chr>     <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>
## 1 Emma      Bunton    Baby          1976 FALSE
## 2 Melanie   Brown     Scary         1975 FALSE
## 3 Melanie   Chisholm  Sporty        1974 FALSE
## 4 Victoria  Beckham   Posh          1974 FALSE
## 5 Geri      Halliwell Ginger        1972 FALSE
```

Sort rows with `arrange()`

Example of filtering, arranging, and selecting:

```
spicegirls %>%
    filter(yearOfBirth < 1975) %>%
    arrange(desc(yearOfBirth)) %>%
    select(ends_with('name'))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   firstName lastName
##   <chr>     <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Chisholm
## 2 Victoria  Beckham
## 3 Geri      Halliwell
```

Think pair share

10:00

1) Create the data frame object `df` by using `here()` and `read_csv()` to load the `wildlife_impacts.csv` file in the `data` folder.

2) Use the `df` object and `select()`, `filter()`, and `%>%` to answer the following questions:

- Create a new data frame, `dc_dawn`, that contains only the observations (rows) from DC airports that occurred at dawn.
- Create a new data frame, `dc_dawn_birds`, that contains only the observations (rows) from DC airports that occurred at dawn and only the variables (columns) about the species of bird.
- Create a new data frame, `dc_dawn_birds_known`, that contains only the observations (rows) from DC airports that occurred at dawn and only the variables (columns) about the KNOWN species of bird.
- How many *known* unique species of birds have been involved in accidents at DC airports at dawn?

Break

05:00

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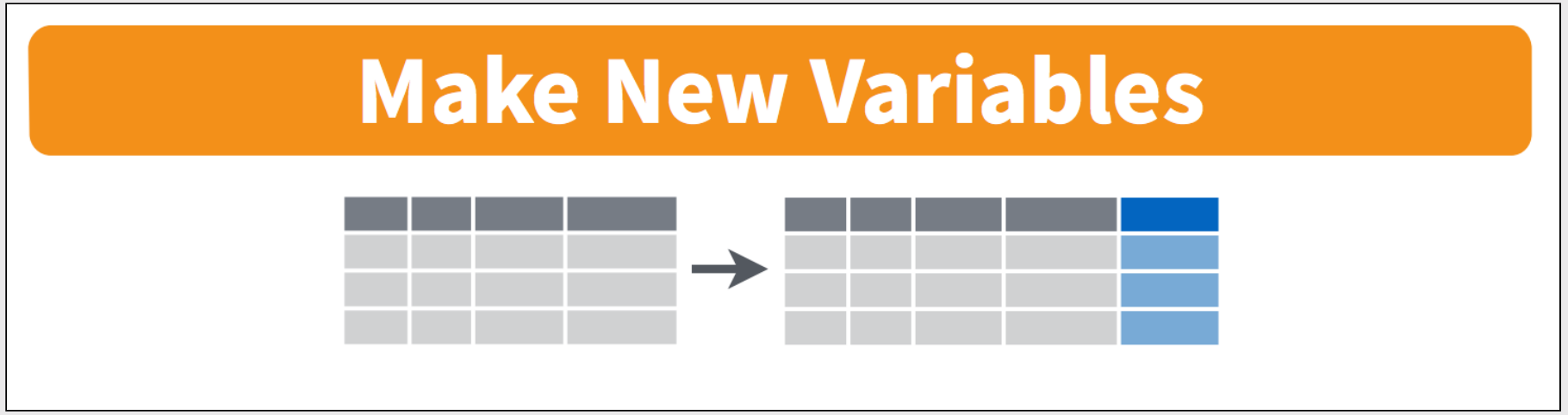
Create new variables with `mutate()`



Create new variables with `mutate()`

Create new variables with `mutate()`

Example: Use the `yearOfBirth` variable to compute the age of each band member

Base R:

```
spicegirls$age <- 2019 - spicegirls$yearOfBirth
```

dplyr:

```
spicegirls %>%
    mutate(age = 2019 - yearOfBirth)
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 6
##   firstName lastName  spice  yearOfBirth deceased   age
##   <chr>     <chr>     <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>    <dbl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown     Scary         1975 FALSE       44
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm  Sporty        1974 FALSE       45
```

You can *immediately* use new variables

```
spicegirls %>%
    select(firstName, lastName, yearOfBirth) %>%
    mutate(
        age = 2019 - yearOfBirth,
        meanAge  = mean(age)) # Immediately using the "age" variable
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 5
##   firstName lastName  yearOfBirth   age meanAge
##   <chr>     <chr>           <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown            1975    44    44.8
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm         1974    45    44.8
## 3 Emma      Bunton           1976    43    44.8
## 4 Geri      Halliwell        1972    47    44.8
## 5 Victoria  Beckham          1974    45    44.8
```

Handle if/else conditions with `ifelse()`

`ifelse(<condition>, <if TRUE>, <else>)`

```
spicegirls %>%
    mutate(
        yobEvenOdd = ifelse(yearOfBirth %% 2 == 0, 'even', 'odd'))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 6
##   firstName lastName  spice  yearOfBirth deceased yobEvenOdd
##   <chr>     <chr>     <chr>        <dbl> <lgl>    <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown     Scary         1975 FALSE    odd
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm  Sporty        1974 FALSE    even
## 3 Emma      Bunton    Baby          1976 FALSE    even
## 4 Geri      Halliwell Ginger        1972 FALSE    even
## 5 Victoria  Beckham   Posh          1974 FALSE    even
```

Think pair share

10:00

1) Create the data frame object `df` by using `here()` and `read_csv()` to load the `wildlife_impacts.csv` file in the `data` folder.

2) Use the `df` object with `%>%` and `mutate()` to create the following new variables:

- `height_miles`: The `height` variable converted to miles (Hint: there are 5,280 feet in a mile).
- `cost_mil`: Is `TRUE` if the repair costs was greater or equal to $1 million, `FALSE` otherwise.
- `season`: One of four seasons based on the `incident_month` variable:
  - `spring`: March, April, May
  - `summer`: June, July, August
  - `fall`: September, October, November
  - `winter`: December, January, February

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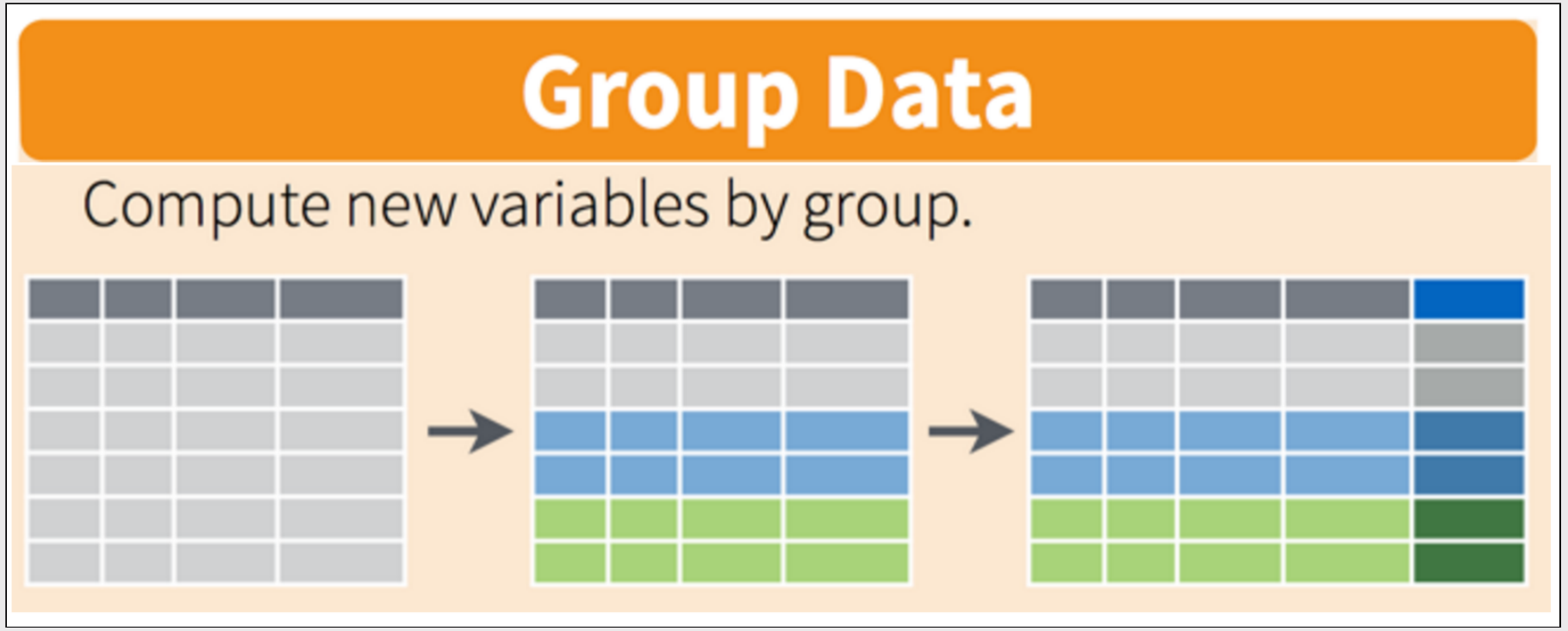
Split-apply-combine with `group_by`

1. **Split** the data into groups

2. **Apply** some analysis to each group

3. **Combine** the results

Split-apply-combine with `group_by`



Split-apply-combine with `group_by`

```
bands
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 5
##   firstName lastName  yearOfBirth deceased band
##   <chr>     <chr>           <dbl> <lgl>    <chr>
## 1 Melanie   Brown            1975 FALSE    spicegirls
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm         1974 FALSE    spicegirls
## 3 Emma      Bunton           1976 FALSE    spicegirls
## 4 Geri      Halliwell        1972 FALSE    spicegirls
## 5 Victoria  Beckham          1974 FALSE    spicegirls
## 6 John      Lennon           1940 TRUE     beatles
## 7 Paul      McCartney        1942 FALSE    beatles
## 8 Ringo     Starr            1940 FALSE    beatles
## 9 George    Harrison         1943 TRUE     beatles
```

Split-apply-combine with `group_by`

Compute the mean band member age for **each band**

```
bands %>%
    mutate(
        age = 2019 - yearOfBirth,
        mean_age = mean(age)) # This is the mean across both bands
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 7
##   firstName lastName  yearOfBirth deceased band         age mean_age
##   <chr>     <chr>           <dbl> <lgl>    <chr>      <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown            1975 FALSE    spicegirls    44     59.4
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm         1974 FALSE    spicegirls    45     59.4
## 3 Emma      Bunton           1976 FALSE    spicegirls    43     59.4
## 4 Geri      Halliwell        1972 FALSE    spicegirls    47     59.4
## 5 Victoria  Beckham          1974 FALSE    spicegirls    45     59.4
## 6 John      Lennon           1940 TRUE     beatles       79     59.4
## 7 Paul      McCartney        1942 FALSE    beatles       77     59.4
## 8 Ringo     Starr            1940 FALSE    beatles       79     59.4
## 9 George    Harrison         1943 TRUE     beatles       76     59.4
```

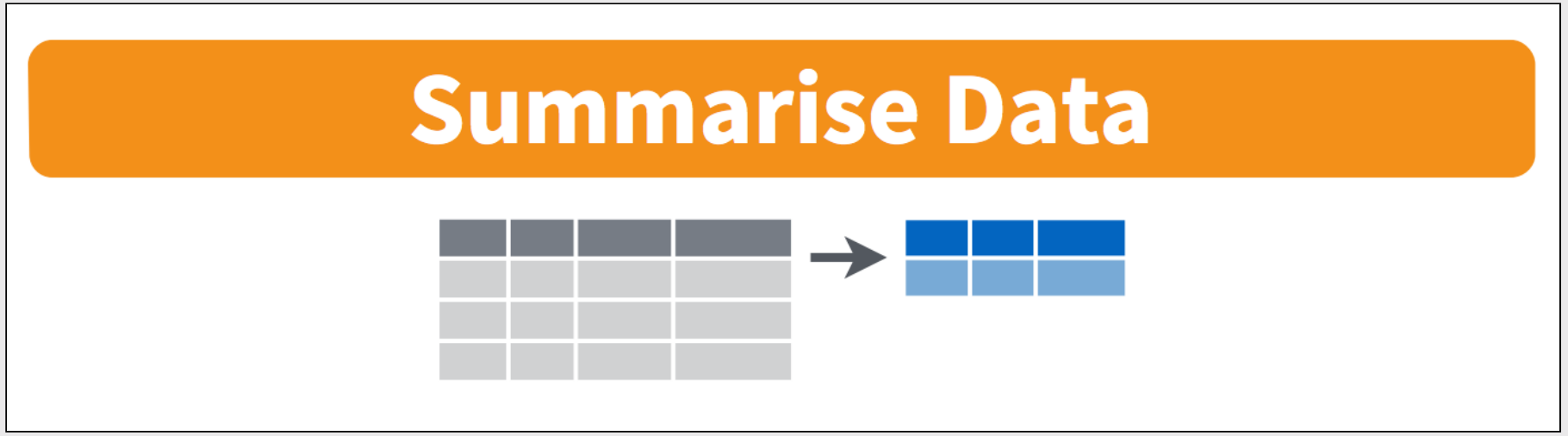
Split-apply-combine with `group_by`

Compute the mean band member age for each band

```
bands %>%
    mutate(age = 2019 - yearOfBirth) %>%
    group_by(band) %>% # Everything after this will be done each band
    mutate(mean_age = mean(age))
```

```
## # A tibble: 9 x 7
## # Groups:   band [2]
##   firstName lastName  yearOfBirth deceased band         age mean_age
##   <chr>     <chr>           <dbl> <lgl>    <chr>      <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Melanie   Brown            1975 FALSE    spicegirls    44     44.8
## 2 Melanie   Chisholm         1974 FALSE    spicegirls    45     44.8
## 3 Emma      Bunton           1976 FALSE    spicegirls    43     44.8
## 4 Geri      Halliwell        1972 FALSE    spicegirls    47     44.8
## 5 Victoria  Beckham          1974 FALSE    spicegirls    45     44.8
## 6 John      Lennon           1940 TRUE     beatles       79     77.8
## 7 Paul      McCartney        1942 FALSE    beatles       77     77.8
## 8 Ringo     Starr            1940 FALSE    beatles       79     77.8
```

Summarize data frames with `summarise()`



Summarize data frames with `summarise()`

Compute the mean band member age for **each band**

```
bands %>%
    mutate(age = 2019 - yearOfBirth) %>%
    group_by(band) %>%
    summarise(mean_age = mean(age)) # Drops all variables except for group
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   band       mean_age
##   <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 beatles        77.8
## 2 spicegirls     44.8
```

Summarize data frames with `summarise()`

Compute the mean, min, and max band member age for **each band**

```
bands %>%
    mutate(age = 2019 - yearOfBirth) %>%
    group_by(band) %>%
    summarise(
        mean_age = mean(age),
        min_age = min(age),
        max_age = max(age))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 4
##   band       mean_age min_age max_age
##   <chr>         <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 beatles        77.8      76      79
## 2 spicegirls     44.8      43      47
```

Computing counts of observations with n( )

How many members are in each band?

```
bands %>%
    mutate(age = 2019 - yearOfBirth) %>%
    group_by(band) %>%
    summarise(
        mean_age = mean(age),
        min_age = min(age),
        max_age = max(age),
        numMembers = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
##   band       mean_age min_age max_age numMembers
##   <chr>         <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>      <int>
## 1 beatles        77.8      76      79          4
## 2 spicegirls     44.8      43      47          5
```

If you only want a quick count, use `count()`

These do the same thing:

```
bands %>%
    group_by(band) %>%
    summarise(n = n())
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   band           n
##   <chr>      <int>
## 1 beatles        4
## 2 spicegirls     5
```

```
bands %>%
    count(band)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
##   band           n
##   <chr>      <int>
## 1 beatles        4
## 2 spicegirls     5
```

If you only want a quick count, use `count()`

You can count multiple combinations

```
bands %>%
    mutate(nameStartsWithG = str_detect(firstName, '^G')) %>%
    count(band, nameStartsWithG)
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 3
##   band       nameStartsWithG     n
##   <chr>      <lgl>           <int>
## 1 beatles    FALSE               3
## 2 beatles    TRUE                1
## 3 spicegirls FALSE               4
## 4 spicegirls TRUE                1
```

Think pair share

10:00

1) Create the data frame object `df` by using `here()` and `read_csv()` to load the `wildlife_impacts.csv` file in the `data` folder.

2) Use the `df` object and `group_by()`, `summarise()`, `count()`, and `%>%` to answer the following questions:

- Create a summary data frame that contains the mean `height` for each different time of day.
- Create a summary data frame that contains the maximum `cost_repairs_infl_adj` for each year.
- Which *month* has had the greatest number of reported incidents?
- Which *year* has had the greatest number of reported incidents?

Exporting data

```
ageSummary <- bands %>%
    mutate(age = 2019 - yearOfBirth) %>%
    group_by(band) %>%
    summarise(
        mean_age = mean(age),
        min_age = min(age),
        max_age = max(age),
        numMembers = n())
ageSummary
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
##   band       mean_age min_age max_age numMembers
##   <chr>         <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>      <int>
## 1 beatles        77.8      76      79          4
## 2 spicegirls     44.8      43      47          5
```

Exporting data: `here()` + `write_csv()`

Save the `ageSummary` data frame in your "data" folder:

1) Create a path to where you want to save the data

```
library(here)
savePath <- here('data', 'ageSummary.csv')
```

2) Export the data

```
library(readr)
write_csv(ageSummary, savePath)
```

HW 10

Make sure you install the package `nycflights13`

```
install.packages('nycflights13')
```

This package includes **5 data frames**:

```
airlines
airports
flights
planes
weather
```