Subsetting Data in R

Overview

In this module, we will show you how to:

1. Look at your data in different ways
2. Create a data frame and a tibble
3. Create new variables/make rownames a column
4. Rename columns of a data frame
5. Subset rows of a data frame
6. Subset columns of a data frame
7. Add/remove new columns to a data frame
8. Order the columns of a data frame
9. Order the rows of a data frame

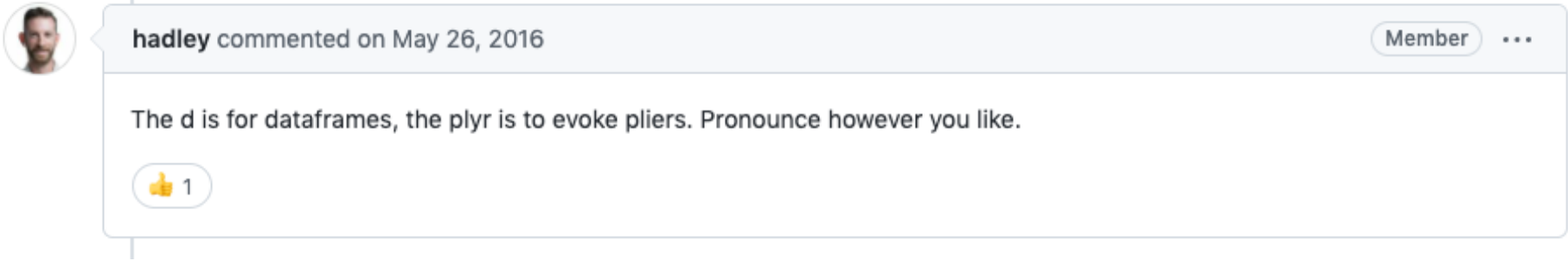
Setup

We will largely focus on the `dplyr` package which is part of the `tidyverse`.

Some resources on how to use `dplyr`:

- https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/
- https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/dplyr/vignettes/dplyr.html
- https://www.opencasestudies.org/

Why dplyr?



The `dplyr` package is one of the most helpful packages for altering your data to get it into a form that is useful for creating visualizations, summarizing, or more deeply analyzing.

So you can imagine using pliers on your data.

Loading in dplyr and tidyverse

See this website for a list of the packages included in the `tidyverse`: https://www.tidyverse.org/packages/

```
library(tidyverse) # loads dplyr and other packages!
```

Getting data to work with

Here we use one of the datasets that comes with base R called `mtcars`. We will now create a toy data frame named `df` using this data. This way we can alter `df` without worrying about changing `mtcars`.

```
df <- mtcars # df is a copy of mtcars
head(df) # changing df does **not** change mtcars!
```

```
                   mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
```

Checking the data `dim()`

The `dim()`, `nrow()`, and `ncol()` functions are good options to check the dimensions of your data before moving forward.

```
dim(df) # rows, columns
```

```
[1] 32 11
```

```
nrow(df) # number of rows
```

```
[1] 32
```

```
ncol(df) # number of columns
```

```
[1] 11
```

Checking the data: `glimpse()`

In addition to `head()` and `tail()`, the `glimpse()`function of the `dplyr` package is another great function to look at your data.

```
glimpse(df)
```

```
Rows: 32
Columns: 11
$ mpg  <dbl> 21.0, 21.0, 22.8, 21.4, 18.7, 18.1, 14.3, 24.4, 22.8, 19.2, 17.8,…
$ cyl  <dbl> 6, 6, 4, 6, 8, 6, 8, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 8, 4, 4, 4, 4, 8,…
$ disp <dbl> 160.0, 160.0, 108.0, 258.0, 360.0, 225.0, 360.0, 146.7, 140.8, 16…
$ hp   <dbl> 110, 110, 93, 110, 175, 105, 245, 62, 95, 123, 123, 180, 180, 180…
$ drat <dbl> 3.90, 3.90, 3.85, 3.08, 3.15, 2.76, 3.21, 3.69, 3.92, 3.92, 3.92,…
$ wt   <dbl> 2.620, 2.875, 2.320, 3.215, 3.440, 3.460, 3.570, 3.190, 3.150, 3.…
$ qsec <dbl> 16.46, 17.02, 18.61, 19.44, 17.02, 20.22, 15.84, 20.00, 22.90, 18…
$ vs   <dbl> 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0,…
$ am   <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0,…
$ gear <dbl> 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 3, 3,…
$ carb <dbl> 4, 4, 1, 1, 2, 1, 4, 2, 2, 4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2,…
```

Checking your data: `slice_sample()`

What if you want to see the middle of your data? You can use the `slice_sample()` function of the `dplyr` package to see a random set of rows. You can specify the number of rows with the `n` argument or use a proportion with the `prop` argument.

```
slice_sample(df, n = 3)
```

```
                  mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Hornet 4 Drive   21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Honda Civic      30.4   4  75.7  52 4.93 1.615 18.52  1  1    4    2
Pontiac Firebird 19.2   8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05  0  0    3    2
```

```
slice_sample(df, prop = .2)
```

```
                   mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Datsun 710        22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Porsche 914-2     26.0   4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.70  0  1    5    2
Chrysler Imperial 14.7   8 440.0 230 3.23 5.345 17.42  0  0    3    4
Cadillac Fleetwood 10.4  8 472.0 205 2.93 5.250 17.98  0  0    3    4
Merc 450SLC       15.2   8 275.8 180 3.07 3.780 18.00  0  0    3    3
Dodge Challenger  15.5   8 318.0 150 2.76 3.520 16.87  0  0    3    2
```

Making data frames(base R) and tibbles (tidyverse)

Creating data frames using base R data frame function

```
data.frame(df)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1

Keep in mind…

Need to assign the output of the function to keep the result!

```
df_updated <-data.frame(df)
# this would overwrite the existing df object
df<-data.frame(df)
```

Or create a data frame when reading in the file

Or directly when reading in a csv with the `read.csv()` function (also base R)

```
# function comes from base R - no package loading required
df_example_readr <- read.csv("documents/data_analysis/data_file.csv")
```

tibble

We can create a **fancier** version of the previous data frame which can be really helpful.

Creating a `tibble`

If we would like to create a `tibble` ("fancy" data frame), we can using the `tibble()` function.

```
tbl <- dplyr::tibble(df)
tbl
```

```
# A tibble: 32 × 11
     mpg   cyl  disp    hp  drat    wt  qsec    vs    am  gear  carb
   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
 1  21       6  160    110  3.9   2.62  16.5     0     1     4     4
 2  21       6  160    110  3.9   2.88  17.0     0     1     4     4
 3  22.8     4  108     93  3.85  2.32  18.6     1     1     4     1
 4  21.4     6  258    110  3.08  3.22  19.4     1     0     3     1
 5  18.7     8  360    175  3.15  3.44  17.0     0     0     3     2
 6  18.1     6  225    105  2.76  3.46  20.2     1     0     3     1
 7  14.3     8  360    245  3.21  3.57  15.8     0     0     3     4
 8  24.4     4  147.    62  3.69  3.19  20       1     0     4     2
 9  22.8     4  141.    95  3.92  3.15  22.9     1     0     4     2
10  19.2     6  168.   123  3.92  3.44  18.3     1     0     4     4
# … with 22 more rows
```

Note don't necessarily need to use `head()`- tibbles conveniently print a portion of the data.

tibbles form read_csv()

Alternatively we can read data files using the tidyverse with the `read_csv()` function of the `readr` package from the `tidyverse` to make a tibble.

```
df_example_readr <- read_csv("documents/data_analysis/data_file.csv")
```

You may start to notice how the tidyverse package work well together!

Summary of tibbles and data frames

Base R:
Using `read.csv()` and `data.frame()` you can make data frames

Tidyverse (fancier version):
Using `read_csv()` and `tibble()` you can make tibbles

We generally recommend using tibbles, but you can do a lot with tibbles too.

Data frames vs tibbles

In the "tidy" data format, rownames are removed. For example, `df` has each car name as a row name. Here we use the `head()` function to see the first 2 rows of each. In this case we would want to make the rownames a new column first before making into a tibble.

```
head(df, 2)
```

```
              mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4      21   6  160 110  3.9 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag  21   6  160 110  3.9 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
```

```
head(tibble(df), 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 11
    mpg   cyl  disp    hp  drat    wt  qsec    vs    am  gear  carb
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1    21     6   160   110   3.9  2.62  16.5     0     1     4     4
2    21     6   160   110   3.9  2.88  17.0     0     1     4     4
```

rownames_to_column function

If you run into losing a variable contained in your row names, you can also use `rownames_to_column` to add it before turning it into a `tibble` to keep them:

```
head(rownames_to_column(df, var = "car"),  2)
```

```
            car mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
1     Mazda RX4  21   6  160 110  3.9 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
2 Mazda RX4 Wag  21   6  160 110  3.9 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
```

```
head(tibble(rownames_to_column(df, var = "car")),  2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 12
  car            mpg   cyl  disp    hp  drat    wt  qsec    vs    am  gear  carb
  <chr>        <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 Mazda RX4       21     6   160   110   3.9  2.62  16.5     0     1     4     4
2 Mazda RX4 W…    21     6   160   110   3.9  2.88  17.0     0     1     4     4
```

Renaming Columns

Renaming Columns of a data frame or tibble

To rename columns in `dplyr`, you can use the `rename` function.

For example, let's rename mpg to MPG. Notice the new name is listed **first**!

```
# general format! not code!
{data you are creating or changing} <- rename({data you are using},
                                              {New Name} = {Old name})
```

```
df <- dplyr::rename(df, MPG = mpg)
head(df)
```

```
                   MPG cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
```

Renaming All Columns of a data frame: dplyr

To rename all columns you use the `rename_all()`. In this case we will use `toupper()` to make all letters upper case. Could also use `tolower()` function.

```
df_upper <- dplyr::rename_all(df, toupper)
head(df_upper, 3)
```

```
               MPG CYL DISP  HP DRAT    WT  QSEC VS AM GEAR CARB
Mazda RX4     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710    22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
```

```
df <- dplyr::rename_all(df, tolower)
head(df, 3)
```

```
               mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710    22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
```

Lab Part 1

Website

Subsetting Columns

Subset columns of a data frame:

We can grab the `carb` column using the `$` operator. This is the base R way to do this:

```
df$carb
```

```
 [1] 4 4 1 1 2 1 4 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 1 2 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 6 8 2
```

Subset columns of a data frame - `tidyverse` way:

To grab the `carb` column the `tidyverse` way we can use the `pull` function:

```
pull(df, carb)
```

```
 [1] 4 4 1 1 2 1 4 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 1 2 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 6 8 2
```

Subset columns of a data frame: dplyr

The `select` command from `dplyr` allows you to subset (gives a `tibble`!)

```
select(df, mpg)
```

```
                   mpg
Mazda RX4         21.0
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0
Datsun 710        22.8
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4
Hornet Sportabout 18.7
Valiant           18.1
Duster 360        14.3
Merc 240D         24.4
Merc 230          22.8
Merc 280          19.2
Merc 280C         17.8
Merc 450SE        16.4
Merc 450SL        17.3
Merc 450SLC       15.2
Cadillac Fleetwood  10.4
Lincoln Continental 10.4
Chrysler Imperial   14.7
Fiat 128          32.4
Honda Civic       30.4
```

Subset columns of a data frame: dplyr

Note that if you want a single vector (not a `tibble`), use `pull` or `$`:

```
pull(df, mpg)
```

```
 [1] 21.0 21.0 22.8 21.4 18.7 18.1 14.3 24.4 22.8 19.2 17.8 16.4 17.3 15.2 10.4
[16] 10.4 14.7 32.4 30.4 33.9 21.5 15.5 15.2 13.3 19.2 27.3 26.0 30.4 15.8 19.7
[31] 15.0 21.4
```

```
# pull with select works too!

pull(select(df,mpg))
```

```
 [1] 21.0 21.0 22.8 21.4 18.7 18.1 14.3 24.4 22.8 19.2 17.8 16.4 17.3 15.2 10.4
[16] 10.4 14.7 32.4 30.4 33.9 21.5 15.5 15.2 13.3 19.2 27.3 26.0 30.4 15.8 19.7
[31] 15.0 21.4
```

Select columns of a data frame: dplyr

The `select` command from `dplyr` allows you to subset columns matching strings:

```
select(df, mpg, cyl)
```

```
                   mpg cyl
Mazda RX4         21.0   6
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6
Datsun 710        22.8   4
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8
Valiant           18.1   6
Duster 360        14.3   8
Merc 240D         24.4   4
Merc 230          22.8   4
Merc 280          19.2   6
Merc 280C         17.8   6
Merc 450SE        16.4   8
Merc 450SL        17.3   8
Merc 450SLC       15.2   8
Cadillac Fleetwood  10.4   8
Lincoln Continental 10.4   8
Chrysler Imperial   14.7   8
Fiat 128          32.4   4
```

See the Select "helpers"

Here are a few:

```
one_of() # if they exist
last_col()
ends_with()
contains() # like searching
```

Type `tidyselect::` in the console and see what RStudio suggests:

```
tidyslect::
```

Lab Part 2

Website

Subsetting Rows

Subset rows of a data frame: dplyr

The command in `dplyr` for subsetting rows is `filter`.

```
filter(df, mpg > 20)
```

```
                mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4      21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive 21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Merc 240D      24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230       22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
Fiat 128       32.4   4  78.7  66 4.08 2.200 19.47  1  1    4    1
Honda Civic    30.4   4  75.7  52 4.93 1.615 18.52  1  1    4    2
Toyota Corolla 33.9   4  71.1  65 4.22 1.835 19.90  1  1    4    1
Toyota Corona  21.5   4 120.1  97 3.70 2.465 20.01  1  0    3    1
Fiat X1-9      27.3   4  79.0  66 4.08 1.935 18.90  1  1    4    1
Porsche 914-2  26.0   4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.70  0  1    5    2
Lotus Europa   30.4   4  95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90  1  1    5    2
Volvo 142E     21.4   4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.60  1  1    4    2
```

Note, no `$` or subsetting is necessary. R "knows" `mpg` refers to a column of `df`.

Subset rows of a data frame: dplyr

You can have multiple logical conditions using the following:

- `==` : equals to
- `!=`: not equal to (`!` : not/negation)
- `>` / `<`: greater than / less than
- `>=` or `<=`: greater than or equal to / less than or equal to
- `&` : AND
- `|` : OR

Subset rows of a data frame: dplyr

The `%in%` operator can be used find values from a pre-made list (using `c()`):

```
filter(df, mpg %in% c(20,21,22))
```

```
              mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4      21   6  160 110  3.9 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag  21   6  160 110  3.9 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
```

Subset rows of a data frame: dplyr

You can filter by two conditions using & or commas:

```
filter(df, mpg > 20 & cyl == 4)
```

```
                mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Merc 240D      24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230       22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
Fiat 128       32.4   4  78.7  66 4.08 2.200 19.47  1  1    4    1
Honda Civic    30.4   4  75.7  52 4.93 1.615 18.52  1  1    4    2
Toyota Corolla 33.9   4  71.1  65 4.22 1.835 19.90  1  1    4    1
Toyota Corona  21.5   4 120.1  97 3.70 2.465 20.01  1  0    3    1
Fiat X1-9      27.3   4  79.0  66 4.08 1.935 18.90  1  1    4    1
Porsche 914-2  26.0   4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.70  0  1    5    2
Lotus Europa   30.4   4  95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90  1  1    5    2
Volvo 142E     21.4   4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.60  1  1    4    2
```

```
filter(df, mpg > 20, cyl == 4)
```

```
                mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Merc 240D      24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230       22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
```

Subset rows of a data frame: dplyr

If you want OR statements (meaning the data can meet either condition does not need to meet both), you need to use the pipe | between conditions:

```
filter(df, mpg > 20 | cyl == 4)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
Porsche 914-2	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2

Lab Part 3

Website

Combining `filter` and `select`

You can combine `filter` and `select` to subset the rows and columns, respectively, of a data frame:

```
select(filter(df, mpg > 20 & cyl == 4), cyl, hp)
```

```
               cyl  hp
Datsun 710       4  93
Merc 240D        4  62
Merc 230         4  95
Fiat 128         4  66
Honda Civic      4  52
Toyota Corolla   4  65
Toyota Corona    4  97
Fiat X1-9        4  66
Porsche 914-2    4  91
Lotus Europa     4 113
Volvo 142E       4 109
```

In `R`, the common way to perform multiple operations is to wrap functions around each other in a nested way such as above.

Assigning Temporary Objects

One can also create temporary objects and reassign them:

```
df2 <- filter(df, mpg > 20 & cyl == 4)
df2 <- select(df2, cyl, hp)

head(df2,4)
```

```
           cyl hp
Datsun 710   4 93
Merc 240D    4 62
Merc 230     4 95
Fiat 128     4 66
```

Using the **`pipe`** (comes with **`dplyr`**):

Recently, the pipe `%>%` makes things such as this much more readable. It reads left side "pipes" into right side. RStudio `CMD/Ctrl + Shift + M` shortcut. Pipe `df` into `filter`, then pipe that into `select`:

```
df %>% filter(mpg > 20 & cyl == 4) %>% select(cyl, hp)
```

```
               cyl  hp
Datsun 710       4  93
Merc 240D        4  62
Merc 230         4  95
Fiat 128         4  66
Honda Civic      4  52
Toyota Corolla   4  65
Toyota Corona    4  97
Fiat X1-9        4  66
Porsche 914-2    4  91
Lotus Europa     4 113
Volvo 142E       4 109
```

Adding/Removing Columns

Adding new columns to a data frame: base R

You can add a new column, called `newcol` to `df`, using the `$` operator:

```
df$newcol <- df$wt/2.2
head(df,3)
```

```
               mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb   newcol
Mazda RX4     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4 1.190909
Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4 1.306818
Datsun 710    22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1 1.054545
```

Adding columns to a data frame: dplyr (`tidyverse` way)

The `$` method is very common.

The `mutate` function in `dplyr` allows you to add or modify columns of a data frame.

```
# General format - Not the code!
{data object to update} <- mutate({data to use},
                                  {new variable name} = {new variable source})


df <- mutate(df, newcol = wt/2.2)
```

Removing columns of a data frame: base R

You can remove a column by assigning to `NULL`:

```
df$newcol <- NULL
```

Removing columns of a data frame: dplyr

The `NULL` method is still very common.

The `select` function can remove a column with minus (`-`):

```
select(df, - newcol)
```

```
                  mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
```

Or, you can simply select the columns you want to keep, ignoring the ones you want to remove.

Removing columns to a data frame: dplyr

You can use `c()` to list the columns to remove.

Remove `newcol` and `drat`:

```
select(df, -c("newcol", "drat"))
```

```
                   mpg cyl  disp  hp    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4         21.0   6 160.0 110 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6 160.0 110 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710        22.8   4 108.0  93 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6 258.0 110 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8 360.0 175 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6 225.0 105 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
Duster 360        14.3   8 360.0 245 3.570 15.84  0  0    3    4
Merc 240D         24.4   4 146.7  62 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230          22.8   4 140.8  95 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
Merc 280          19.2   6 167.6 123 3.440 18.30  1  0    4    4
Merc 280C         17.8   6 167.6 123 3.440 18.90  1  0    4    4
Merc 450SE        16.4   8 275.8 180 4.070 17.40  0  0    3    3
Merc 450SL        17.3   8 275.8 180 3.730 17.60  0  0    3    3
Merc 450SLC       15.2   8 275.8 180 3.780 18.00  0  0    3    3
Cadillac Fleetwood  10.4   8 472.0 205 5.250 17.98  0  0    3    4
Lincoln Continental 10.4   8 460.0 215 5.424 17.82  0  0    3    4
Chrysler Imperial   14.7   8 440.0 230 5.345 17.42  0  0    3    4
```

Ordering columns

Ordering the columns of a data frame: dplyr

The `select` function can reorder columns.

```
head(df)
select(df, cyl, mpg, wt, car) %>%
head()
```

Ordering the columns of a data frame: dplyr

We can also use the `relocate()` function of dplyr to rearrange the columns.

For example, let say we just wanted `wt` to be first.

```
head(df)
```

```
                  mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb   newcol
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4 1.190909
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4 1.306818
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1 1.054545
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1 1.461364
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2 1.563636
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1 1.572727
```

```
df_carb <- relocate(.data = df, wt,
                    .before = mpg)
```

```
df_carb
```

```
                     wt  mpg cyl  disp  hp drat  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4         2.620 21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag     2.875 21.0   6 160.0 110 3.90 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710        2.320 22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 18.61  1  1    4    1
```

Ordering rows

Ordering the rows of a data frame: dplyr

The `arrange` function can reorder rows By default, `arrange` orders in ascending order:

```
arrange(df, mpg)
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	8
Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6

Ordering the rows of a data frame: dplyr

Use the `desc` to arrange the rows in descending order:

```
arrange(df, desc(mpg))
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Toyota Corolla	33.9	4	71.1	65	4.22	1.835	19.90	1	1	4	1
Fiat 128	32.4	4	78.7	66	4.08	2.200	19.47	1	1	4	1
Honda Civic	30.4	4	75.7	52	4.93	1.615	18.52	1	1	4	2
Lotus Europa	30.4	4	95.1	113	3.77	1.513	16.90	1	1	5	2
Fiat X1-9	27.3	4	79.0	66	4.08	1.935	18.90	1	1	4	1
Porsche 914-2	26.0	4	120.3	91	4.43	2.140	16.70	0	1	5	2
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1	0	4	2
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1	1	4	1
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1	0	4	2
Toyota Corona	21.5	4	120.1	97	3.70	2.465	20.01	1	0	3	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1	0	3	1
Volvo 142E	21.4	4	121.0	109	4.11	2.780	18.60	1	1	4	2
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0	1	4	4
Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1

Ordering the rows of a data frame: dplyr

Increasing and decreasing orderings:

```
arrange(df, mpg, desc(hp))
```

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Lincoln Continental	10.4	8	460.0	215	3.00	5.424	17.82	0	0	3	4
Cadillac Fleetwood	10.4	8	472.0	205	2.93	5.250	17.98	0	0	3	4
Camaro Z28	13.3	8	350.0	245	3.73	3.840	15.41	0	0	3	4
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0	0	3	4
Chrysler Imperial	14.7	8	440.0	230	3.23	5.345	17.42	0	0	3	4
Maserati Bora	15.0	8	301.0	335	3.54	3.570	14.60	0	1	5	8
Merc 450SLC	15.2	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.780	18.00	0	0	3	3
AMC Javelin	15.2	8	304.0	150	3.15	3.435	17.30	0	0	3	2
Dodge Challenger	15.5	8	318.0	150	2.76	3.520	16.87	0	0	3	2
Ford Pantera L	15.8	8	351.0	264	4.22	3.170	14.50	0	1	5	4
Merc 450SE	16.4	8	275.8	180	3.07	4.070	17.40	0	0	3	3
Merc 450SL	17.3	8	275.8	180	3.07	3.730	17.60	0	0	3	3
Merc 280C	17.8	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.90	1	0	4	4
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1	0	3	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0	0	3	2
Pontiac Firebird	19.2	8	400.0	175	3.08	3.845	17.05	0	0	3	2
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1	0	4	4
Ferrari Dino	19.7	6	145.0	175	3.62	2.770	15.50	0	1	5	6
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0	1	4	4

Lab Part 4

Website

Extra Slides

Creating conditional variables

One frequently-used tool is creating variables with conditions.

A general function for creating new variables based on existing variables is the `ifelse()` function, which "returns a value depending on whether the element of test is `TRUE` or `FALSE`."

```
ifelse(test, yes, no)

# test: an object which can be coerced
    to logical mode.
# yes: return values for true elements of test.
# no: return values for false elements of test.
```

ifelse example

```
df$disp
```

```
 [1] 160.0 160.0 108.0 258.0 360.0 225.0 360.0 146.7 140.8 167.6 167.6 275.8
[13] 275.8 275.8 472.0 460.0 440.0  78.7  75.7  71.1 120.1 318.0 304.0 350.0
[25] 400.0  79.0 120.3  95.1 351.0 145.0 301.0 121.0
```

Now with `ifelse()`

```
#ifelse(test, yes, no)
ifelse(df$disp <= 200, "low", "high")
```

```
 [1] "low"  "low"  "low"  "high" "high" "high" "high" "low"  "low"  "low"
[11] "low"  "high" "high" "high" "high" "high" "high" "low"  "low"  "low"
[21] "low"  "high" "high" "high" "high" "low"  "low"  "low"  "high" "low"
[31] "high" "low"
```

Adding columns to a data frame: dplyr

Combined with `ifelse(condition, TRUE, FALSE)`, it can give you:

```
df = mutate(df,
            disp_cat = ifelse(disp <= 200, "Low","High")
            )

head(df,2)
```

```
              mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb   newcol
Mazda RX4      21   6  160 110  3.9 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4 1.190909
Mazda RX4 Wag  21   6  160 110  3.9 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4 1.306818
              disp_cat
Mazda RX4          Low
Mazda RX4 Wag      Low
```

Adding columns to a data frame: dplyr

Alternatively, `case_when` provides a clean syntax as well:

```
df = mutate(df,
            disp_cat2 = case_when(
              disp <= 200 ~ "Low",
              disp > 200 ~ "High",
            ))
head(df$disp_cat2)
```

```
[1] "Low"  "Low"  "Low"  "High" "High" "High"
```

Renaming Columns of a data frame: base R

We can use the `colnames` function to extract and/or directly reassign column names of `df`:

```
colnames(df) # just prints
```

```
 [1] "mpg"       "cyl"       "disp"      "hp"        "drat"      "wt"
 [7] "qsec"      "vs"        "am"        "gear"      "carb"      "newcol"
[13] "disp_cat"  "disp_cat2"
```

```
colnames(df)[1:3] = c("MPG", "CYL", "DISP") # reassigns
head(df)
```

```
                   MPG CYL DISP  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb   newcol
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4 1.190909
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4 1.306818
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1 1.054545
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1 1.461364
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2 1.563636
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1 1.572727
                  disp_cat disp_cat2
Mazda RX4              Low       Low
Mazda RX4 Wag          Low       Low
Datsun 710             Low       Low
```

Renaming Columns of a data frame: base R

We can assign the column names, change the ones we want, and then re-assign the column names:

```
cn = colnames(df)
cn[ cn == "drat"] = "DRAT"
colnames(df) = cn
head(df)
```

```
                   mpg cyl disp  hp DRAT    wt  qsec vs am gear carb   newcol
Mazda RX4         21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4 1.190909
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4 1.306818
Datsun 710        22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1 1.054545
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1 1.461364
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2 1.563636
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1 1.572727
                  disp_cat disp_cat2
Mazda RX4              Low       Low
Mazda RX4 Wag          Low       Low
Datsun 710             Low       Low
Hornet 4 Drive        High      High
Hornet Sportabout     High      High
Valiant               High      High
```

Subset rows of a data frame with indices:

Let's select **rows** 1 and 3 from `df` using brackets:

```
df[ c(1, 3), ]
```

```
           mpg cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb   newcol disp_cat
Mazda RX4  21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.62 16.46  0  1    4    4 1.190909      Low
Datsun 710 22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.32 18.61  1  1    4    1 1.054545      Low
           disp_cat2
Mazda RX4        Low
Datsun 710       Low
```

Subset columns of a data frame:

We can also subset a data frame using the bracket `[, ]` subsetting.

For data frames and matrices (2-dimensional objects), the brackets are `[rows, columns]` subsetting. We can grab the `x` column using the index of the column or the column name ("`carb`")

```
df[, 11]
```

```
 [1] 4 4 1 1 2 1 4 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 1 2 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 6 8 2
```

```
df[, "carb"]
```

```
 [1] 4 4 1 1 2 1 4 2 2 4 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 1 2 1 1 2 2 4 2 1 2 2 4 6 8 2
```

Biggest difference between `tbl` and data frame:

Mostly, `tbl` (tibbles) are the same as data frames, except they don't print all lines. When subsetting only one column using brackets, a data frame will return a vector, but a `tbl` will return a `tbl`

```
df[, 1]
```

```
 [1] 21.0 21.0 22.8 21.4 18.7 18.1 14.3 24.4 22.8 19.2 17.8 16.4 17.3 15.2 10.4
[16] 10.4 14.7 32.4 30.4 33.9 21.5 15.5 15.2 13.3 19.2 27.3 26.0 30.4 15.8 19.7
[31] 15.0 21.4
```

```
tbl[, 1]
```

```
# A tibble: 32 × 1
     mpg
   <dbl>
 1  21
 2  21
 3  22.8
 4  21.4
 5  18.7
 6  18.1
 7  14.3
```

Subset columns of a data frame:

We can select multiple columns using multiple column names:

```
df[, c("mpg", "cyl")]
```

```
                   mpg cyl
Mazda RX4         21.0   6
Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0   6
Datsun 710        22.8   4
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8
Valiant           18.1   6
Duster 360        14.3   8
Merc 240D         24.4   4
Merc 230          22.8   4
Merc 280          19.2   6
Merc 280C         17.8   6
Merc 450SE        16.4   8
Merc 450SL        17.3   8
Merc 450SLC       15.2   8
Cadillac Fleetwood  10.4   8
Lincoln Continental 10.4   8
Chrysler Imperial   14.7   8
Fiat 128          32.4   4
Honda Civic       30.4   4
```