

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?



hadley commented on May 26, 2016

Member ...

The d is for dataframes, the plyr is to evoke pliers. Pronounce however you like.



The `dp1yr` 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, 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 from 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:

```
tidyselect::
```

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(displacement <= 200, "Low", "High")  
             )
```

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

		mpg	cyl	displacement	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
				displacement									
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