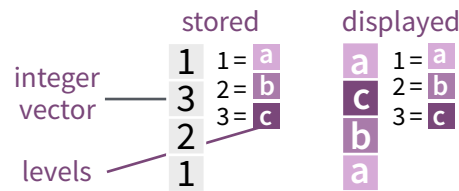


# Factors with forcats : : CHEAT SHEET

The **forcats** package provides tools for working with factors, which are R's data structure for categorical data.

## Factors

R represents categorical data with factors. A **factor** is an integer vector with a **levels** attribute that stores a set of mappings between integers and categorical values. When you view a factor, R displays not the integers, but the values associated with them.



Create a factor with `factor()`  
**factor**(x = character(), levels, labels = levels, exclude = NA, ordered = is.ordered(x), nmax = NA) Convert a vector to a factor. Also **as\_factor**.  
`f <- factor(c("a", "c", "b", "a"), levels = c("a", "b", "c"))`

Return its levels with `levels()`  
**levels**(x) Return/set the levels of a factor. `levels(f)`; `levels(f) <- c("x", "y", "z")`

Use `unclass()` to see its structure

## Inspect Factors

**fct\_count**(f, sort = FALSE) Count the number of values with each level. `fct_count(f)`

**fct\_unique**(f) Return the unique values, removing duplicates. `fct_unique(f)`

## Combine Factors

**fct\_c**(...) Combine factors with different levels.  
`f1 <- factor(c("a", "c"))`  
`f2 <- factor(c("b", "a"))`  
`fct_c(f1, f2)`

**fct\_unify**(fs, levels = lvs\_union(fs)) Standardize levels across a list of factors. `fct_unify(list(f2, f1))`

## Change the order of levels

**fct\_relevel**(.f, ..., after = 0L) Manually reorder factor levels.  
`fct_relevel(f, c("b", "c", "a"))`

**fct\_infreq**(f, ordered = NA) Reorder levels by the frequency in which they appear in the data (highest frequency first).  
`f3 <- factor(c("c", "c", "a"))`  
`fct_infreq(f3)`

**fct\_inorder**(f, ordered = NA) Reorder levels by order in which they appear in the data.  
`fct_inorder(f2)`

**fct\_rev**(f) Reverse level order.  
`f4 <- factor(c("a", "b", "c"))`  
`fct_rev(f4)`

**fct\_shift**(f) Shift levels to left or right, wrapping around end.  
`fct_shift(f4)`

**fct\_shuffle**(f, n = 1L) Randomly permute order of factor levels.  
`fct_shuffle(f4)`

**fct\_reorder**(.f, .x, .fun=median, ..., .desc = FALSE) Reorder levels by their relationship with another variable.  
`boxplot(data = iris, Sepal.Width ~ fct_reorder(Species, Sepal.Width))`

**fct\_reorder2**(.f, .x, .y, .fun = last2, ..., .desc = TRUE) Reorder levels by their final values when plotted with two other variables.  
`ggplot(data = iris, aes(Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length, color = fct_reorder2(Species, Sepal.Width, Sepal.Length))) + geom_smooth()`

## Change the value of levels

**fct\_recode**(.f, ...) Manually change levels. Also **fct\_relabel** which obeys `purrr::map` syntax to apply a function or expression to each level.  
`fct_recode(f, v = "a", x = "b", z = "c")`  
`fct_relabel(f, ~ paste0("x", .x))`

**fct\_anon**(f, prefix = "") Anonymize levels with random integers. `fct_anon(f)`

**fct\_collapse**(.f, ...) Collapse levels into manually defined groups.  
`fct_collapse(f, x = c("a", "b"))`

**fct\_lump**(f, n, prop, w = NULL, other\_level = "Other", ties.method = c("min", "average", "first", "last", "random", "max")) Lump together least/most common levels into a single level. Also **fct\_lump\_min**.  
`fct_lump(f, n = 1)`

**fct\_other**(f, keep, drop, other\_level = "Other") Replace levels with "other."  
`fct_other(f, keep = c("a", "b"))`

## Add or drop levels

**fct\_drop**(f, only) Drop unused levels.  
`f5 <- factor(c("a", "b"), c("a", "b", "x"))`  
`f6 <- fct_drop(f5)`

**fct\_expand**(f, ...) Add levels to a factor. `fct_expand(f6, "x")`

**fct\_explicit\_na**(f, na\_level = "(Missing)") Assigns a level to NAs to ensure they appear in plots, etc.  
`fct_explicit_na(factor(c("a", "b", NA)))`