

Chapter 4: 4.1~4.6

Chapter 4 The tidyverse

Up to now we have been manipulating vectors by reordering and subsetting them through indexing. However, once we start more advanced analyses, the preferred unit for data storage is not the vector but the data frame. In this chapter we learn to work directly with data frames, which greatly facilitate the organization of information. We will be using data frames for the majority of this book. We will focus on a specific data format referred to as tidy and on specific collection of packages that are particularly helpful for working with tidy data referred to as the tidyverse.

We can load all the tidyverse packages at once by installing and loading the tidyverse package:

```
library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5      v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.3      v dplyr  1.0.7
## v tidyr   1.1.3      v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.0.1      v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

We will learn how to implement the tidyverse approach throughout the book, but before delving into the details, in this chapter we introduce some of the most widely used tidyverse functionality, starting with the dplyr package for manipulating data frames and the purrr package for working with functions. Note that the tidyverse also includes a graphing package, ggplot2, which we introduce later in Chapter 7 in the Data Visualization part of the book; the readr package discussed in Chapter 5; and many others. In this chapter, we first introduce the concept of tidy data and then demonstrate how we use the tidyverse to work with data frames in this format.

4.1 Tidy data

We say that a data table is in tidy format if each row represents one observation and columns represent the different variables available for each of these observations. The murders dataset is an example of a tidy data frame.

```
#>      state abb region population total
#> 1  Alabama AL  South    4779736   135
#> 2  Alaska  AK   West     710231    19
#> 3  Arizona AZ   West    6392017   232
#> 4  Arkansas AR  South    2915918    93
#> 5 California CA  West   37253956  1257
#> 6  Colorado CO   West    5029196    65
```

Each row represent a state with each of the five columns providing a different variable related to these states: name, abbreviation, region, population, and total murders.

To see how the same information can be provided in different formats, consider the following example:

```
#>      country year fertility
#> 1    Germany 1960      2.41
#> 2 South Korea 1960      6.16
#> 3    Germany 1961      2.44
#> 4 South Korea 1961      5.99
#> 5    Germany 1962      2.47
#> 6 South Korea 1962      5.79
```

This tidy dataset provides fertility rates for two countries across the years. This is a tidy dataset because each row presents one observation with the three variables being country, year, and fertility rate. However, this dataset originally came in another format and was reshaped for the dslabs package. Originally, the data was in the following format:

```
#>      country 1960 1961 1962
#> 1    Germany 2.41 2.44 2.47
#> 2 South Korea 6.16 5.99 5.79
```

The same information is provided, but there are two important differences in the format: 1) each row includes several observations and 2) one of the variables, year, is stored in the header. For the tidyverse packages to be optimally used, data need to be reshaped into tidy format, which you will learn to do in the Data Wrangling part of the book. Until then, we will use example datasets that are already in tidy format.

Although not immediately obvious, as you go through the book you will start to appreciate the advantages of working in a framework in which functions use tidy formats for both inputs and outputs. You will see how this permits the data analyst to focus on more important aspects of the analysis rather than the format of the data.

4.2 Exercises

1. Examine the built-in dataset `co2`. Which of the following is true:

```
#The answer is d. co2 is not tidy: to be tidy we would have to wrangle it to have three columns (year, country, co2)
```

```
##      Jan   Feb   Mar   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct
## 1959 315.42 316.31 316.50 317.56 318.13 318.00 316.39 314.65 313.68 313.18
## 1960 316.27 316.81 317.42 318.87 319.87 319.43 318.01 315.74 314.00 313.68
## 1961 316.73 317.54 318.38 319.31 320.42 319.61 318.42 316.63 314.83 315.16
## 1962 317.78 318.40 319.53 320.42 320.85 320.45 319.45 317.25 316.11 315.27
## 1963 318.58 318.92 319.70 321.22 322.08 321.31 319.58 317.61 316.05 315.83
## 1964 319.41 320.07 320.74 321.40 322.06 321.73 320.27 318.54 316.54 316.71
## 1965 319.27 320.28 320.73 321.97 322.00 321.71 321.05 318.71 317.66 317.14
## 1966 320.46 321.43 322.23 323.54 323.91 323.59 322.24 320.20 318.48 317.94
## 1967 322.17 322.34 322.88 324.25 324.83 323.93 322.38 320.76 319.10 319.24
## 1968 322.40 322.99 323.73 324.86 325.40 325.20 323.98 321.95 320.18 320.09
## 1969 323.83 324.26 325.47 326.50 327.21 326.54 325.72 323.50 322.22 321.62
## 1970 324.89 325.82 326.77 327.97 327.91 327.50 326.18 324.53 322.93 322.90
## 1971 326.01 326.51 327.01 327.62 328.76 328.40 327.20 325.27 323.20 323.40
```

```

## 1972 326.60 327.47 327.58 329.56 329.90 328.92 327.88 326.16 324.68 325.04
## 1973 328.37 329.40 330.14 331.33 332.31 331.90 330.70 329.15 327.35 327.02
## 1974 329.18 330.55 331.32 332.48 332.92 332.08 331.01 329.23 327.27 327.21
## 1975 330.23 331.25 331.87 333.14 333.80 333.43 331.73 329.90 328.40 328.17
## 1976 331.58 332.39 333.33 334.41 334.71 334.17 332.89 330.77 329.14 328.78
## 1977 332.75 333.24 334.53 335.90 336.57 336.10 334.76 332.59 331.42 330.98
## 1978 334.80 335.22 336.47 337.59 337.84 337.72 336.37 334.51 332.60 332.38
## 1979 336.05 336.59 337.79 338.71 339.30 339.12 337.56 335.92 333.75 333.70
## 1980 337.84 338.19 339.91 340.60 341.29 341.00 339.39 337.43 335.72 335.84
## 1981 339.06 340.30 341.21 342.33 342.74 342.08 340.32 338.26 336.52 336.68
## 1982 340.57 341.44 342.53 343.39 343.96 343.18 341.88 339.65 337.81 337.69
## 1983 341.20 342.35 342.93 344.77 345.58 345.14 343.81 342.21 339.69 339.82
## 1984 343.52 344.33 345.11 346.88 347.25 346.62 345.22 343.11 340.90 341.18
## 1985 344.79 345.82 347.25 348.17 348.74 348.07 346.38 344.51 342.92 342.62
## 1986 346.11 346.78 347.68 349.37 350.03 349.37 347.76 345.73 344.68 343.99
## 1987 347.84 348.29 349.23 350.80 351.66 351.07 349.33 347.92 346.27 346.18
## 1988 350.25 351.54 352.05 353.41 354.04 353.62 352.22 350.27 348.55 348.72
## 1989 352.60 352.92 353.53 355.26 355.52 354.97 353.75 351.52 349.64 349.83
## 1990 353.50 354.55 355.23 356.04 357.00 356.07 354.67 352.76 350.82 351.04
## 1991 354.59 355.63 357.03 358.48 359.22 358.12 356.06 353.92 352.05 352.11
## 1992 355.88 356.63 357.72 359.07 359.58 359.17 356.94 354.92 352.94 353.23
## 1993 356.63 357.10 358.32 359.41 360.23 359.55 357.53 355.48 353.67 353.95
## 1994 358.34 358.89 359.95 361.25 361.67 360.94 359.55 357.49 355.84 356.00
## 1995 359.98 361.03 361.66 363.48 363.82 363.30 361.94 359.50 358.11 357.80
## 1996 362.09 363.29 364.06 364.76 365.45 365.01 363.70 361.54 359.51 359.65
## 1997 363.23 364.06 364.61 366.40 366.84 365.68 364.52 362.57 360.24 360.83
##      Nov      Dec
## 1959 314.66 315.43
## 1960 314.84 316.03
## 1961 315.94 316.85
## 1962 316.53 317.53
## 1963 316.91 318.20
## 1964 317.53 318.55
## 1965 318.70 319.25
## 1966 319.63 320.87
## 1967 320.56 321.80
## 1968 321.16 322.74
## 1969 322.69 323.95
## 1970 323.85 324.96
## 1971 324.63 325.85
## 1972 326.34 327.39
## 1973 327.99 328.48
## 1974 328.29 329.41
## 1975 329.32 330.59
## 1976 330.14 331.52
## 1977 332.24 333.68
## 1978 333.75 334.78
## 1979 335.12 336.56
## 1980 336.93 338.04
## 1981 338.19 339.44
## 1982 339.09 340.32
## 1983 340.98 342.82
## 1984 342.80 344.04
## 1985 344.06 345.38

```

```
## 1986 345.48 346.72
## 1987 347.64 348.78
## 1988 349.91 351.18
## 1989 351.14 352.37
## 1990 352.69 354.07
## 1991 353.64 354.89
## 1992 354.09 355.33
## 1993 355.30 356.78
## 1994 357.59 359.05
## 1995 359.61 360.74
## 1996 360.80 362.38
## 1997 362.49 364.34
```

2. Examine the built-in dataset ChickWeight. Which of the following is true:

ChickWeight

```
##      weight Time Chick Diet
## 1       42    0     1     1
## 2       51    2     1     1
## 3       59    4     1     1
## 4       64    6     1     1
## 5       76    8     1     1
## 6       93   10     1     1
## 7      106   12     1     1
## 8      125   14     1     1
## 9      149   16     1     1
## 10     171   18     1     1
## 11     199   20     1     1
## 12     205   21     1     1
## 13       40    0     2     1
## 14       49    2     2     1
## 15       58    4     2     1
## 16       72    6     2     1
## 17       84    8     2     1
## 18      103   10     2     1
## 19      122   12     2     1
## 20      138   14     2     1
## 21      162   16     2     1
## 22      187   18     2     1
## 23      209   20     2     1
## 24      215   21     2     1
## 25       43    0     3     1
## 26       39    2     3     1
## 27       55    4     3     1
## 28       67    6     3     1
## 29       84    8     3     1
## 30       99   10     3     1
## 31      115   12     3     1
## 32      138   14     3     1
## 33      163   16     3     1
## 34      187   18     3     1
## 35      198   20     3     1
```

## 36	202	21	3	1
## 37	42	0	4	1
## 38	49	2	4	1
## 39	56	4	4	1
## 40	67	6	4	1
## 41	74	8	4	1
## 42	87	10	4	1
## 43	102	12	4	1
## 44	108	14	4	1
## 45	136	16	4	1
## 46	154	18	4	1
## 47	160	20	4	1
## 48	157	21	4	1
## 49	41	0	5	1
## 50	42	2	5	1
## 51	48	4	5	1
## 52	60	6	5	1
## 53	79	8	5	1
## 54	106	10	5	1
## 55	141	12	5	1
## 56	164	14	5	1
## 57	197	16	5	1
## 58	199	18	5	1
## 59	220	20	5	1
## 60	223	21	5	1
## 61	41	0	6	1
## 62	49	2	6	1
## 63	59	4	6	1
## 64	74	6	6	1
## 65	97	8	6	1
## 66	124	10	6	1
## 67	141	12	6	1
## 68	148	14	6	1
## 69	155	16	6	1
## 70	160	18	6	1
## 71	160	20	6	1
## 72	157	21	6	1
## 73	41	0	7	1
## 74	49	2	7	1
## 75	57	4	7	1
## 76	71	6	7	1
## 77	89	8	7	1
## 78	112	10	7	1
## 79	146	12	7	1
## 80	174	14	7	1
## 81	218	16	7	1
## 82	250	18	7	1
## 83	288	20	7	1
## 84	305	21	7	1
## 85	42	0	8	1
## 86	50	2	8	1
## 87	61	4	8	1
## 88	71	6	8	1
## 89	84	8	8	1

## 90	93	10	8	1
## 91	110	12	8	1
## 92	116	14	8	1
## 93	126	16	8	1
## 94	134	18	8	1
## 95	125	20	8	1
## 96	42	0	9	1
## 97	51	2	9	1
## 98	59	4	9	1
## 99	68	6	9	1
## 100	85	8	9	1
## 101	96	10	9	1
## 102	90	12	9	1
## 103	92	14	9	1
## 104	93	16	9	1
## 105	100	18	9	1
## 106	100	20	9	1
## 107	98	21	9	1
## 108	41	0	10	1
## 109	44	2	10	1
## 110	52	4	10	1
## 111	63	6	10	1
## 112	74	8	10	1
## 113	81	10	10	1
## 114	89	12	10	1
## 115	96	14	10	1
## 116	101	16	10	1
## 117	112	18	10	1
## 118	120	20	10	1
## 119	124	21	10	1
## 120	43	0	11	1
## 121	51	2	11	1
## 122	63	4	11	1
## 123	84	6	11	1
## 124	112	8	11	1
## 125	139	10	11	1
## 126	168	12	11	1
## 127	177	14	11	1
## 128	182	16	11	1
## 129	184	18	11	1
## 130	181	20	11	1
## 131	175	21	11	1
## 132	41	0	12	1
## 133	49	2	12	1
## 134	56	4	12	1
## 135	62	6	12	1
## 136	72	8	12	1
## 137	88	10	12	1
## 138	119	12	12	1
## 139	135	14	12	1
## 140	162	16	12	1
## 141	185	18	12	1
## 142	195	20	12	1
## 143	205	21	12	1

## 144	41	0	13	1
## 145	48	2	13	1
## 146	53	4	13	1
## 147	60	6	13	1
## 148	65	8	13	1
## 149	67	10	13	1
## 150	71	12	13	1
## 151	70	14	13	1
## 152	71	16	13	1
## 153	81	18	13	1
## 154	91	20	13	1
## 155	96	21	13	1
## 156	41	0	14	1
## 157	49	2	14	1
## 158	62	4	14	1
## 159	79	6	14	1
## 160	101	8	14	1
## 161	128	10	14	1
## 162	164	12	14	1
## 163	192	14	14	1
## 164	227	16	14	1
## 165	248	18	14	1
## 166	259	20	14	1
## 167	266	21	14	1
## 168	41	0	15	1
## 169	49	2	15	1
## 170	56	4	15	1
## 171	64	6	15	1
## 172	68	8	15	1
## 173	68	10	15	1
## 174	67	12	15	1
## 175	68	14	15	1
## 176	41	0	16	1
## 177	45	2	16	1
## 178	49	4	16	1
## 179	51	6	16	1
## 180	57	8	16	1
## 181	51	10	16	1
## 182	54	12	16	1
## 183	42	0	17	1
## 184	51	2	17	1
## 185	61	4	17	1
## 186	72	6	17	1
## 187	83	8	17	1
## 188	89	10	17	1
## 189	98	12	17	1
## 190	103	14	17	1
## 191	113	16	17	1
## 192	123	18	17	1
## 193	133	20	17	1
## 194	142	21	17	1
## 195	39	0	18	1
## 196	35	2	18	1
## 197	43	0	19	1

## 198	48	2	19	1
## 199	55	4	19	1
## 200	62	6	19	1
## 201	65	8	19	1
## 202	71	10	19	1
## 203	82	12	19	1
## 204	88	14	19	1
## 205	106	16	19	1
## 206	120	18	19	1
## 207	144	20	19	1
## 208	157	21	19	1
## 209	41	0	20	1
## 210	47	2	20	1
## 211	54	4	20	1
## 212	58	6	20	1
## 213	65	8	20	1
## 214	73	10	20	1
## 215	77	12	20	1
## 216	89	14	20	1
## 217	98	16	20	1
## 218	107	18	20	1
## 219	115	20	20	1
## 220	117	21	20	1
## 221	40	0	21	2
## 222	50	2	21	2
## 223	62	4	21	2
## 224	86	6	21	2
## 225	125	8	21	2
## 226	163	10	21	2
## 227	217	12	21	2
## 228	240	14	21	2
## 229	275	16	21	2
## 230	307	18	21	2
## 231	318	20	21	2
## 232	331	21	21	2
## 233	41	0	22	2
## 234	55	2	22	2
## 235	64	4	22	2
## 236	77	6	22	2
## 237	90	8	22	2
## 238	95	10	22	2
## 239	108	12	22	2
## 240	111	14	22	2
## 241	131	16	22	2
## 242	148	18	22	2
## 243	164	20	22	2
## 244	167	21	22	2
## 245	43	0	23	2
## 246	52	2	23	2
## 247	61	4	23	2
## 248	73	6	23	2
## 249	90	8	23	2
## 250	103	10	23	2
## 251	127	12	23	2

## 252	135	14	23	2
## 253	145	16	23	2
## 254	163	18	23	2
## 255	170	20	23	2
## 256	175	21	23	2
## 257	42	0	24	2
## 258	52	2	24	2
## 259	58	4	24	2
## 260	74	6	24	2
## 261	66	8	24	2
## 262	68	10	24	2
## 263	70	12	24	2
## 264	71	14	24	2
## 265	72	16	24	2
## 266	72	18	24	2
## 267	76	20	24	2
## 268	74	21	24	2
## 269	40	0	25	2
## 270	49	2	25	2
## 271	62	4	25	2
## 272	78	6	25	2
## 273	102	8	25	2
## 274	124	10	25	2
## 275	146	12	25	2
## 276	164	14	25	2
## 277	197	16	25	2
## 278	231	18	25	2
## 279	259	20	25	2
## 280	265	21	25	2
## 281	42	0	26	2
## 282	48	2	26	2
## 283	57	4	26	2
## 284	74	6	26	2
## 285	93	8	26	2
## 286	114	10	26	2
## 287	136	12	26	2
## 288	147	14	26	2
## 289	169	16	26	2
## 290	205	18	26	2
## 291	236	20	26	2
## 292	251	21	26	2
## 293	39	0	27	2
## 294	46	2	27	2
## 295	58	4	27	2
## 296	73	6	27	2
## 297	87	8	27	2
## 298	100	10	27	2
## 299	115	12	27	2
## 300	123	14	27	2
## 301	144	16	27	2
## 302	163	18	27	2
## 303	185	20	27	2
## 304	192	21	27	2
## 305	39	0	28	2

## 306	46	2	28	2
## 307	58	4	28	2
## 308	73	6	28	2
## 309	92	8	28	2
## 310	114	10	28	2
## 311	145	12	28	2
## 312	156	14	28	2
## 313	184	16	28	2
## 314	207	18	28	2
## 315	212	20	28	2
## 316	233	21	28	2
## 317	39	0	29	2
## 318	48	2	29	2
## 319	59	4	29	2
## 320	74	6	29	2
## 321	87	8	29	2
## 322	106	10	29	2
## 323	134	12	29	2
## 324	150	14	29	2
## 325	187	16	29	2
## 326	230	18	29	2
## 327	279	20	29	2
## 328	309	21	29	2
## 329	42	0	30	2
## 330	48	2	30	2
## 331	59	4	30	2
## 332	72	6	30	2
## 333	85	8	30	2
## 334	98	10	30	2
## 335	115	12	30	2
## 336	122	14	30	2
## 337	143	16	30	2
## 338	151	18	30	2
## 339	157	20	30	2
## 340	150	21	30	2
## 341	42	0	31	3
## 342	53	2	31	3
## 343	62	4	31	3
## 344	73	6	31	3
## 345	85	8	31	3
## 346	102	10	31	3
## 347	123	12	31	3
## 348	138	14	31	3
## 349	170	16	31	3
## 350	204	18	31	3
## 351	235	20	31	3
## 352	256	21	31	3
## 353	41	0	32	3
## 354	49	2	32	3
## 355	65	4	32	3
## 356	82	6	32	3
## 357	107	8	32	3
## 358	129	10	32	3
## 359	159	12	32	3

## 360	179	14	32	3
## 361	221	16	32	3
## 362	263	18	32	3
## 363	291	20	32	3
## 364	305	21	32	3
## 365	39	0	33	3
## 366	50	2	33	3
## 367	63	4	33	3
## 368	77	6	33	3
## 369	96	8	33	3
## 370	111	10	33	3
## 371	137	12	33	3
## 372	144	14	33	3
## 373	151	16	33	3
## 374	146	18	33	3
## 375	156	20	33	3
## 376	147	21	33	3
## 377	41	0	34	3
## 378	49	2	34	3
## 379	63	4	34	3
## 380	85	6	34	3
## 381	107	8	34	3
## 382	134	10	34	3
## 383	164	12	34	3
## 384	186	14	34	3
## 385	235	16	34	3
## 386	294	18	34	3
## 387	327	20	34	3
## 388	341	21	34	3
## 389	41	0	35	3
## 390	53	2	35	3
## 391	64	4	35	3
## 392	87	6	35	3
## 393	123	8	35	3
## 394	158	10	35	3
## 395	201	12	35	3
## 396	238	14	35	3
## 397	287	16	35	3
## 398	332	18	35	3
## 399	361	20	35	3
## 400	373	21	35	3
## 401	39	0	36	3
## 402	48	2	36	3
## 403	61	4	36	3
## 404	76	6	36	3
## 405	98	8	36	3
## 406	116	10	36	3
## 407	145	12	36	3
## 408	166	14	36	3
## 409	198	16	36	3
## 410	227	18	36	3
## 411	225	20	36	3
## 412	220	21	36	3
## 413	41	0	37	3

## 414	48	2	37	3
## 415	56	4	37	3
## 416	68	6	37	3
## 417	80	8	37	3
## 418	83	10	37	3
## 419	103	12	37	3
## 420	112	14	37	3
## 421	135	16	37	3
## 422	157	18	37	3
## 423	169	20	37	3
## 424	178	21	37	3
## 425	41	0	38	3
## 426	49	2	38	3
## 427	61	4	38	3
## 428	74	6	38	3
## 429	98	8	38	3
## 430	109	10	38	3
## 431	128	12	38	3
## 432	154	14	38	3
## 433	192	16	38	3
## 434	232	18	38	3
## 435	280	20	38	3
## 436	290	21	38	3
## 437	42	0	39	3
## 438	50	2	39	3
## 439	61	4	39	3
## 440	78	6	39	3
## 441	89	8	39	3
## 442	109	10	39	3
## 443	130	12	39	3
## 444	146	14	39	3
## 445	170	16	39	3
## 446	214	18	39	3
## 447	250	20	39	3
## 448	272	21	39	3
## 449	41	0	40	3
## 450	55	2	40	3
## 451	66	4	40	3
## 452	79	6	40	3
## 453	101	8	40	3
## 454	120	10	40	3
## 455	154	12	40	3
## 456	182	14	40	3
## 457	215	16	40	3
## 458	262	18	40	3
## 459	295	20	40	3
## 460	321	21	40	3
## 461	42	0	41	4
## 462	51	2	41	4
## 463	66	4	41	4
## 464	85	6	41	4
## 465	103	8	41	4
## 466	124	10	41	4
## 467	155	12	41	4

## 468	153	14	41	4
## 469	175	16	41	4
## 470	184	18	41	4
## 471	199	20	41	4
## 472	204	21	41	4
## 473	42	0	42	4
## 474	49	2	42	4
## 475	63	4	42	4
## 476	84	6	42	4
## 477	103	8	42	4
## 478	126	10	42	4
## 479	160	12	42	4
## 480	174	14	42	4
## 481	204	16	42	4
## 482	234	18	42	4
## 483	269	20	42	4
## 484	281	21	42	4
## 485	42	0	43	4
## 486	55	2	43	4
## 487	69	4	43	4
## 488	96	6	43	4
## 489	131	8	43	4
## 490	157	10	43	4
## 491	184	12	43	4
## 492	188	14	43	4
## 493	197	16	43	4
## 494	198	18	43	4
## 495	199	20	43	4
## 496	200	21	43	4
## 497	42	0	44	4
## 498	51	2	44	4
## 499	65	4	44	4
## 500	86	6	44	4
## 501	103	8	44	4
## 502	118	10	44	4
## 503	127	12	44	4
## 504	138	14	44	4
## 505	145	16	44	4
## 506	146	18	44	4
## 507	41	0	45	4
## 508	50	2	45	4
## 509	61	4	45	4
## 510	78	6	45	4
## 511	98	8	45	4
## 512	117	10	45	4
## 513	135	12	45	4
## 514	141	14	45	4
## 515	147	16	45	4
## 516	174	18	45	4
## 517	197	20	45	4
## 518	196	21	45	4
## 519	40	0	46	4
## 520	52	2	46	4
## 521	62	4	46	4

## 522	82	6	46	4
## 523	101	8	46	4
## 524	120	10	46	4
## 525	144	12	46	4
## 526	156	14	46	4
## 527	173	16	46	4
## 528	210	18	46	4
## 529	231	20	46	4
## 530	238	21	46	4
## 531	41	0	47	4
## 532	53	2	47	4
## 533	66	4	47	4
## 534	79	6	47	4
## 535	100	8	47	4
## 536	123	10	47	4
## 537	148	12	47	4
## 538	157	14	47	4
## 539	168	16	47	4
## 540	185	18	47	4
## 541	210	20	47	4
## 542	205	21	47	4
## 543	39	0	48	4
## 544	50	2	48	4
## 545	62	4	48	4
## 546	80	6	48	4
## 547	104	8	48	4
## 548	125	10	48	4
## 549	154	12	48	4
## 550	170	14	48	4
## 551	222	16	48	4
## 552	261	18	48	4
## 553	303	20	48	4
## 554	322	21	48	4
## 555	40	0	49	4
## 556	53	2	49	4
## 557	64	4	49	4
## 558	85	6	49	4
## 559	108	8	49	4
## 560	128	10	49	4
## 561	152	12	49	4
## 562	166	14	49	4
## 563	184	16	49	4
## 564	203	18	49	4
## 565	233	20	49	4
## 566	237	21	49	4
## 567	41	0	50	4
## 568	54	2	50	4
## 569	67	4	50	4
## 570	84	6	50	4
## 571	105	8	50	4
## 572	122	10	50	4
## 573	155	12	50	4
## 574	175	14	50	4
## 575	205	16	50	4

```
## 576    234    18    50    4
## 577    264    20    50    4
## 578    264    21    50    4
```

The answer is d. ChickWeight is tidy: it is stored in a data frame.

3. Examine the built-in dataset BOD. Which of the following is true:

BOD

```
##   Time demand
## 1     1     8.3
## 2     2    10.3
## 3     3    19.0
## 4     4    16.0
## 5     5    15.6
## 6     7    19.8
```

The answer is c. BOD is tidy: each row is an observation with two values (time and demand)

4. Which of the following built-in datasets is tidy (you can pick more than one):

```
# DNase
# Formaldehyde
# Orange
```

4.3 Manipulating data frames

The dplyr package from the tidyverse introduces functions that perform some of the most common operations when working with data frames and uses names for these functions that are relatively easy to remember. For instance, to change the data table by adding a new column, we use mutate. To filter the data table to a subset of rows, we use filter. Finally, to subset the data by selecting specific columns, we use select.

4.3.1 Adding a column with mutate

We want all the necessary information for our analysis to be included in the data table. So the first task is to add the murder rates to our murders data frame. The function mutate takes the data frame as a first argument and the name and values of the variable as a second argument using the convention name = values. So, to add murder rates, we use:

```
library(dslabs)
data("murders")
murders <- mutate(murders, rate=total/population*100000)
```

This is one of dplyr's main features. Functions in this package, such as mutate, know to look for variables in the data frame provided in the first argument. In the call to mutate above, total will have the values in murders\$total. This approach makes the code much more readable.

We can see that the new column is added:

```
head(murders)
```

```
##      state abb region population total    rate
## 1  Alabama AL  South   4779736   135 2.824424
## 2  Alaska  AK   West    710231    19 2.675186
## 3  Arizona AZ   West   6392017   232 3.629527
## 4  Arkansas AR  South   2915918    93 3.189390
## 5 California CA   West  37253956  1257 3.374138
## 6  Colorado CO   West   5029196    65 1.292453
```

Although we have overwritten the original murders object, this does not change the object that loaded with `data(murders)`. If we load the murders data again, the original will overwrite our mutated version.

4.3.2 Subsetting with filter

Now suppose that we want to filter the data table to only show the entries for which the murder rate is lower than 0.71. To do this we use the filter function, which takes the data table as the first argument and then the conditional statement as the second. Like mutate, we can use the unquoted variable names from murders inside the function and it will know we mean the columns and not objects in the workspace.

```
filter(murders, rate<=0.71)
```

```
##      state abb      region population total    rate
## 1  Hawaii  HI        West   1360301     7 0.5145920
## 2   Iowa  IA North Central  3046355    21 0.6893484
## 3 New Hampshire NH    Northeast  1316470     5 0.3798036
## 4 North Dakota ND North Central   672591     4 0.5947151
## 5  Vermont VT    Northeast   625741     2 0.3196211
```

4.3.3 Selecting columns with select

Although our data table only has six columns, some data tables include hundreds. If we want to view just a few, we can use the dplyr select function. In the code below we select three columns, assign this to a new object and then filter the new object:

```
new_table <- select(murders, state, region, rate)
filter(new_table, rate<=0.71)
```

```
##      state      region    rate
## 1  Hawaii        West 0.5145920
## 2   Iowa North Central 0.6893484
## 3 New Hampshire Northeast 0.3798036
## 4 North Dakota North Central 0.5947151
## 5  Vermont    Northeast 0.3196211
```

In the call to select, the first argument murders is an object, but state, region, and rate are variable names.

4.4 Exercises

1. Load the dplyr package and the murders dataset.

```
library(dplyr)
library(dslabs)
data(murders)
```

You can add columns using the dplyr function mutate. This function is aware of the column names and inside the function you can call them unquoted:

```
murders <- mutate(murders, population_in_millions = population / 10^6)
```

We can write population rather than murders\$population. The function mutate knows we are grabbing columns from murders.

Use the function mutate to add a murders column named rate with the per 100,000 murder rate as in the example code above. Make sure you redefine murders as done in the example code above (murders <- [your code]) so we can keep using this variable.

```
murders<-mutate(murders,rate=total/ population*100000)
```

2. If rank(x) gives you the ranks of x from lowest to highest, rank(-x) gives you the ranks from highest to lowest. Use the function mutate to add a column rank containing the rank, from highest to lowest murder rate. Make sure you redefine murders so we can keep using this variable.

```
murders<-mutate(murders, rank=rank(-rate))
```

3. With dplyr, we can use select to show only certain columns. For example, with this code we would only show the states and population sizes:

```
select(murders, state, population) %>% head()
```

```
##      state population
## 1  Alabama    4779736
## 2   Alaska     710231
## 3  Arizona    6392017
## 4 Arkansas    2915918
## 5 California  37253956
## 6  Colorado    5029196
```

Use select to show the state names and abbreviations in murders. Do not redefine murders, just show the results.

```
select(murders, state, abb)
```

```
##      state abb
## 1  Alabama  AL
## 2   Alaska  AK
## 3  Arizona  AZ
```

```

## 4      Arkansas AR
## 5      California CA
## 6      Colorado CO
## 7      Connecticut CT
## 8      Delaware DE
## 9 District of Columbia DC
## 10     Florida FL
## 11     Georgia GA
## 12     Hawaii HI
## 13     Idaho ID
## 14     Illinois IL
## 15     Indiana IN
## 16     Iowa IA
## 17     Kansas KS
## 18     Kentucky KY
## 19     Louisiana LA
## 20     Maine ME
## 21     Maryland MD
## 22     Massachusetts MA
## 23     Michigan MI
## 24     Minnesota MN
## 25     Mississippi MS
## 26     Missouri MO
## 27     Montana MT
## 28     Nebraska NE
## 29     Nevada NV
## 30     New Hampshire NH
## 31     New Jersey NJ
## 32     New Mexico NM
## 33     New York NY
## 34     North Carolina NC
## 35     North Dakota ND
## 36     Ohio OH
## 37     Oklahoma OK
## 38     Oregon OR
## 39     Pennsylvania PA
## 40     Rhode Island RI
## 41     South Carolina SC
## 42     South Dakota SD
## 43     Tennessee TN
## 44     Texas TX
## 45     Utah UT
## 46     Vermont VT
## 47     Virginia VA
## 48     Washington WA
## 49     West Virginia WV
## 50     Wisconsin WI
## 51     Wyoming WY

```

4. The `dplyr` function `filter` is used to choose specific rows of the data frame to keep. Unlike `select` which is for columns, `filter` is for rows. For example, you can show just the New York row like this:

```
filter(murders, state == "New York")
```

```
##      state abb      region population total population_in_millions    rate rank
## 1 New York  NY Northeast   19378102    517                19.3781 2.66796    29
```

You can use other logical vectors to filter rows.

Use filter to show the top 5 states with the highest murder rates. After we add murder rate and rank, do not change the murders dataset, just show the result. Remember that you can filter based on the rank column.

```
filter(murders, rank<=5)
```

```
##      state abb      region population total
## 1 District of Columbia DC      South    601723    99
## 2      Louisiana LA      South   4533372   351
## 3      Maryland MD      South   5773552   293
## 4      Missouri MO North Central   5988927   321
## 5      South Carolina SC      South   4625364   207
##      population_in_millions    rate rank
## 1      0.601723 16.452753    1
## 2      4.533372  7.742581    2
## 3      5.773552  5.074866    4
## 4      5.988927  5.359892    3
## 5      4.625364  4.475323    5
```

5. We can remove rows using the `!=` operator. For example, to remove Florida, we would do this:

```
no_florida <- filter(murders, state != "Florida")
```

Create a new data frame called `no_south` that removes states from the South region. How many states are in this category? You can use the function `nrow` for this.

```
no_south <- filter(murders, region!="South")
nrow(no_south)
```

```
## [1] 34
```

6. We can also use `%in%` to filter with `dplyr`. You can therefore see the data from New York and Texas like this:

```
filter(murders, state %in% c("New York", "Texas"))
```

```
##      state abb      region population total population_in_millions    rate rank
## 1 New York  NY Northeast   19378102    517                19.3781 2.66796    29
## 2      Texas TX      South   25145561    805                25.14556 3.20136    16
```

Create a new data frame called `murders_nw` with only the states from the Northeast and the West. How many states are in this category?

```
murders_nw <- filter(murders, region %in% c("Northeast", "West"))
nrow(murders_nw)
```

```
## [1] 22
```

7. Suppose you want to live in the Northeast or West and want the murder rate to be less than 1. We want to see the data for the states satisfying these options. Note that you can use logical operators with filter. Here is an example in which we filter to keep only small states in the Northeast region.

```
filter(murders, population < 5000000 & region == "Northeast")
```

```
##           state abb    region population total population_in_millions    rate
## 1    Connecticut  CT Northeast   3574097    97             3.574097 2.7139722
## 2           Maine  ME Northeast   1328361    11             1.328361 0.8280881
## 3 New Hampshire  NH Northeast   1316470     5             1.316470 0.3798036
## 4   Rhode Island  RI Northeast   1052567    16             1.052567 1.5200933
## 5      Vermont   VT Northeast    625741     2             0.625741 0.3196211
##    rank
## 1    25
## 2    44
## 3    50
## 4    35
## 5    51
```

Make sure murders has been defined with rate and rank and still has all states. Create a table called my_states that contains rows for states satisfying both the conditions: it is in the Northeast or West and the murder rate is less than 1. Use select to show only the state name, the rate, and the rank.

```
my_states <- filter(murders, region %in% c("Northeast", "West") & rate < 1)
select(my_states, state, rate, rank)
```

```
##           state    rate rank
## 1      Hawaii 0.5145920   49
## 2      Idaho 0.7655102   46
## 3      Maine 0.8280881   44
## 4 New Hampshire 0.3798036   50
## 5      Oregon 0.9396843   42
## 6      Utah 0.7959810   45
## 7      Vermont 0.3196211   51
## 8      Wyoming 0.8871131   43
```

4.5 The pipe: %>%

With dplyr we can perform a series of operations, for example select and then filter, by sending the results of one function to another using what is called the pipe operator: %>%. Some details are included below.

We wrote code above to show three variables (state, region, rate) for states that have murder rates below 0.71. To do this, we defined the intermediate object new_table. In dplyr we can write code that looks more like a description of what we want to do without intermediate objects:

original data -> select -> filter

For such an operation, we can use the pipe %>%. The code looks like this:

```
murders %>% select(state, region, rate) %>% filter(rate <= 0.71)
```

```
##           state           region      rate
## 1      Hawaii             West 0.5145920
## 2      Iowa North Central 0.6893484
## 3 New Hampshire      Northeast 0.3798036
## 4 North Dakota North Central 0.5947151
## 5      Vermont      Northeast 0.3196211
```

This line of code is equivalent to the two lines of code above. What is going on here?

In general, the pipe sends the result of the left side of the pipe to be the first argument of the function on the right side of the pipe. Here is a very simple example:

```
16 %>% sqrt()
```

```
## [1] 4
```

We can continue to pipe values along:

```
16 %>% sqrt() %>% log2()
```

```
## [1] 2
```

The above statement is equivalent to `log2(sqrt(16))`.

Remember that the pipe sends values to the first argument, so we can define other arguments as if the first argument is already defined:

```
16 %>% sqrt() %>% log(base = 2)
```

```
## [1] 2
```

Therefore, when using the pipe with data frames and dplyr, we no longer need to specify the required first argument since the dplyr functions we have described all take the data as the first argument. In the code we wrote:

```
murders %>% select(state,region,rate) %>% filter(rate <= 0.71)
```

```
##           state           region      rate
## 1      Hawaii             West 0.5145920
## 2      Iowa North Central 0.6893484
## 3 New Hampshire      Northeast 0.3798036
## 4 North Dakota North Central 0.5947151
## 5      Vermont      Northeast 0.3196211
```

`murders` is the first argument of the `select` function, and the new data frame (formerly `new_table`) is the first argument of the `filter` function.

Note that the pipe works well with functions where the first argument is the input data. Functions in tidyverse packages like dplyr have this format and can be used easily with the pipe.

4.6 Exercises

1. The pipe `%>%` can be used to perform operations sequentially without having to define intermediate objects. Start by redefining `murders` to include `rate` and `rank`.

```
data(murders)
murders <- mutate(murders, rate = total / population * 100000,
                  rank = rank(-rate))
```

In the solution to the previous exercise, we did the following:

```
my_states <- filter(murders, region %in% c("Northeast", "West") &
                  rate < 1)

select(my_states, state, rate, rank)
```

##	state	rate	rank
## 1	Hawaii	0.5145920	49
## 2	Idaho	0.7655102	46
## 3	Maine	0.8280881	44
## 4	New Hampshire	0.3798036	50
## 5	Oregon	0.9396843	42
## 6	Utah	0.7959810	45
## 7	Vermont	0.3196211	51
## 8	Wyoming	0.8871131	43

The pipe `%>%` permits us to perform both operations sequentially without having to define an intermediate variable `my_states`. We therefore could have mutated and selected in the same line like this:

```
mutate(murders, rate = total / population * 100000,
      rank = rank(-rate)) %>%
  select(state, rate, rank)
```

##	state	rate	rank
## 1	Alabama	2.8244238	23
## 2	Alaska	2.6751860	27
## 3	Arizona	3.6295273	10
## 4	Arkansas	3.1893901	17
## 5	California	3.3741383	14
## 6	Colorado	1.2924531	38
## 7	Connecticut	2.7139722	25
## 8	Delaware	4.2319369	6
## 9	District of Columbia	16.4527532	1
## 10	Florida	3.3980688	13
## 11	Georgia	3.7903226	9
## 12	Hawaii	0.5145920	49
## 13	Idaho	0.7655102	46
## 14	Illinois	2.8369608	22
## 15	Indiana	2.1900730	31
## 16	Iowa	0.6893484	47
## 17	Kansas	2.2081106	30
## 18	Kentucky	2.6732010	28

## 19	Louisiana	7.7425810	2
## 20	Maine	0.8280881	44
## 21	Maryland	5.0748655	4
## 22	Massachusetts	1.8021791	32
## 23	Michigan	4.1786225	7
## 24	Minnesota	0.9992600	40
## 25	Mississippi	4.0440846	8
## 26	Missouri	5.3598917	3
## 27	Montana	1.2128379	39
## 28	Nebraska	1.7521372	33
## 29	Nevada	3.1104763	19
## 30	New Hampshire	0.3798036	50
## 31	New Jersey	2.7980319	24
## 32	New Mexico	3.2537239	15
## 33	New York	2.6679599	29
## 34	North Carolina	2.9993237	20
## 35	North Dakota	0.5947151	48
## 36	Ohio	2.6871225	26
## 37	Oklahoma	2.9589340	21
## 38	Oregon	0.9396843	42
## 39	Pennsylvania	3.5977513	11
## 40	Rhode Island	1.5200933	35
## 41	South Carolina	4.4753235	5
## 42	South Dakota	0.9825837	41
## 43	Tennessee	3.4509357	12
## 44	Texas	3.2013603	16
## 45	Utah	0.7959810	45
## 46	Vermont	0.3196211	51
## 47	Virginia	3.1246001	18
## 48	Washington	1.3829942	37
## 49	West Virginia	1.4571013	36
## 50	Wisconsin	1.7056487	34
## 51	Wyoming	0.8871131	43

Notice that `select` no longer has a data frame as the first argument. The first argument is assumed to be the result of the operation conducted right before the `%>%`.

Repeat the previous exercise, but now instead of creating a new object, show the result and only include the state, rate, and rank columns. Use a pipe `%>%` to do this in just one line.

```
murders %>% filter(region %in% c("Northeast", "West") & rate < 1) %>% select(state, rate, rank)
```

##	state	rate	rank
## 1	Hawaii	0.5145920	49
## 2	Idaho	0.7655102	46
## 3	Maine	0.8280881	44
## 4	New Hampshire	0.3798036	50
## 5	Oregon	0.9396843	42
## 6	Utah	0.7959810	45
## 7	Vermont	0.3196211	51
## 8	Wyoming	0.8871131	43

2. Reset `murders` to the original table by using `data(murders)`. Use a pipe to create a new data frame called `my_states` that considers only states in the Northeast or West which have a murder rate lower

than 1, and contains only the state, rate and rank columns. The pipe should also have four components separated by three %>%. The code should look something like this:

```
# my_states <- murders %>%  
# mutate SOMETHING %>%  
# filter SOMETHING %>%  
# select SOMETHING
```

The answer is below.

```
data(murders)  
my_states <- murders %>% mutate(rate=total/population*100000, rank=rank(-rate)) %>% filter(region %in% c("New England", "Midwest", "South", "West"))  
my_states
```

##	state	rate	rank
## 1	Hawaii	0.5145920	49
## 2	Idaho	0.7655102	46
## 3	Maine	0.8280881	44
## 4	New Hampshire	0.3798036	50
## 5	Oregon	0.9396843	42
## 6	Utah	0.7959810	45
## 7	Vermont	0.3196211	51
## 8	Wyoming	0.8871131	43