

Data Structures in R: Data Frames part 2

Stat 133 with Gaston Sanchez

Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 4.0 International CC BY-SA

Basic manipulation of Data Frames

Working with data frames

There are many ways in which the elements of a `data.frame` can be accessed (i.e. retrieved, selected)

Accessing Rows

one single
row

consecutive
rows

separate
rows

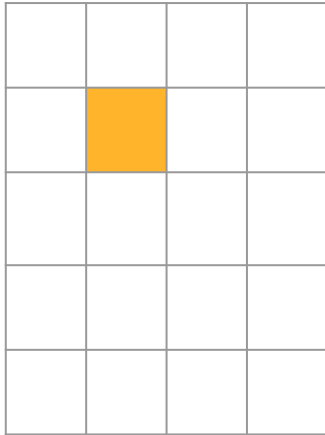
Accessing Columns

one single
column

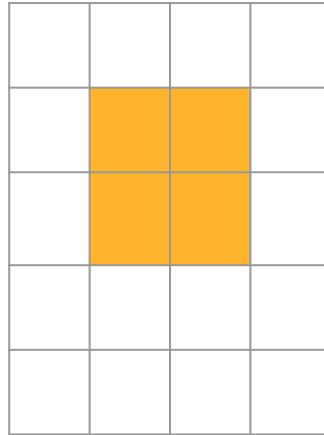
consecutive
columns

separate
columns

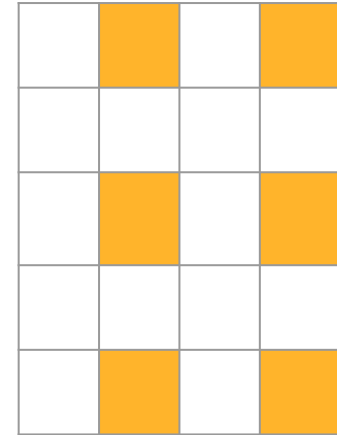
Accessing Cells



one single
cell



consecutive
cells



separate
cells

Data frame `airquality` (*first 10 rows*)

	Ozone	Solar.R	Wind	Temp	Month	Day
1	41	190	7.4	67	5	1
2	36	118	8.0	72	5	2
3	12	149	12.6	74	5	3
4	18	313	11.5	62	5	4
5	NA	NA	14.3	56	5	5
6	28	NA	14.9	66	5	6
7	23	299	8.6	65	5	7
8	19	99	13.8	59	5	8
9	8	19	20.1	61	5	9
10	NA	194	8.6	69	5	10

Retrieving elements via Index Values

Numeric Indices in a data frame

columns

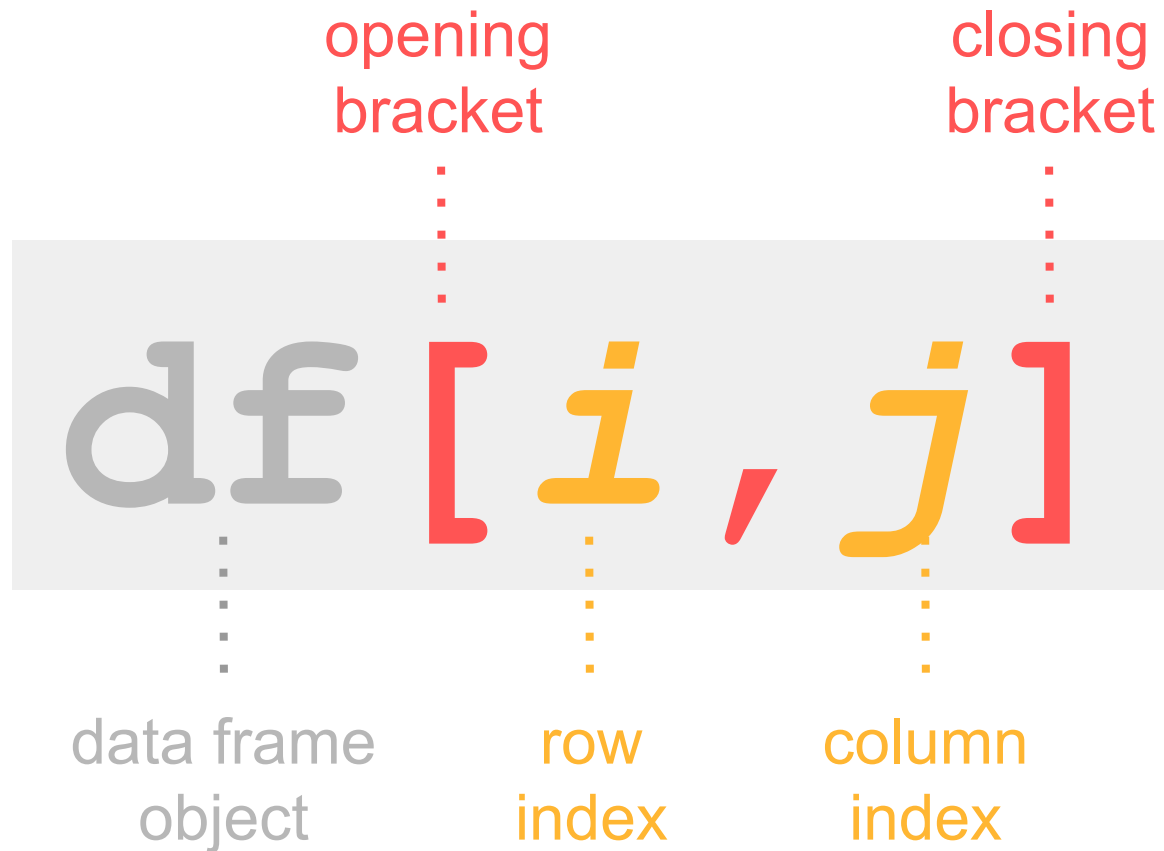
rows

$n = \text{nrow}(\text{df})$

$p = \text{ncol}(\text{df})$

	1	2	3	...	p-1	p
1						
2						
⋮						
n-1						
n						

Bracket Notation



Retrieving Cells

df [2, 2]

one single
cell

df [2:3, 2:3]

consecutive
cells

df [c(1, 3, 5),
c(2, 4)]

separated
cells

Retrieving Cells

first cell 1,1

airquality[1,1]

cell 9,6

airquality[9,6]

last cell

airquality[153,6]

Retrieving Cells

various adjacent cells

airquality[1:5,4:6]

various adjacent cells

(permuted order)

airquality[5:1,6:4]

non-adjacent cells

airquality[c(1,50,100),c(3,5)]

Retrieving Cells (excluding indices)

`df[-2, -2]`

orange	white	orange	orange
white	white	white	white
orange	white	orange	orange
orange	white	orange	orange
orange	white	orange	orange

one single
cell

`df[-(2:3),
-(2:3)]`

orange	white	white	orange
white	white	white	white
white	white	white	white
orange	white	white	orange
orange	white	white	orange

consecutive
cells

`df[-c(1, 3),
-c(2, 4)]`

white	white	white	white
orange	white	orange	white
white	white	white	white
orange	white	orange	white
orange	white	orange	white

separated
cells

Retrieving Cells (excluding indices)

various adjacent cells

airquality[-(1:5) , -(4:6)]

non-adjacent cells

airquality[-c(1,50,100) , -c(3,5)]

Accessing Cells via Logical Subscripts

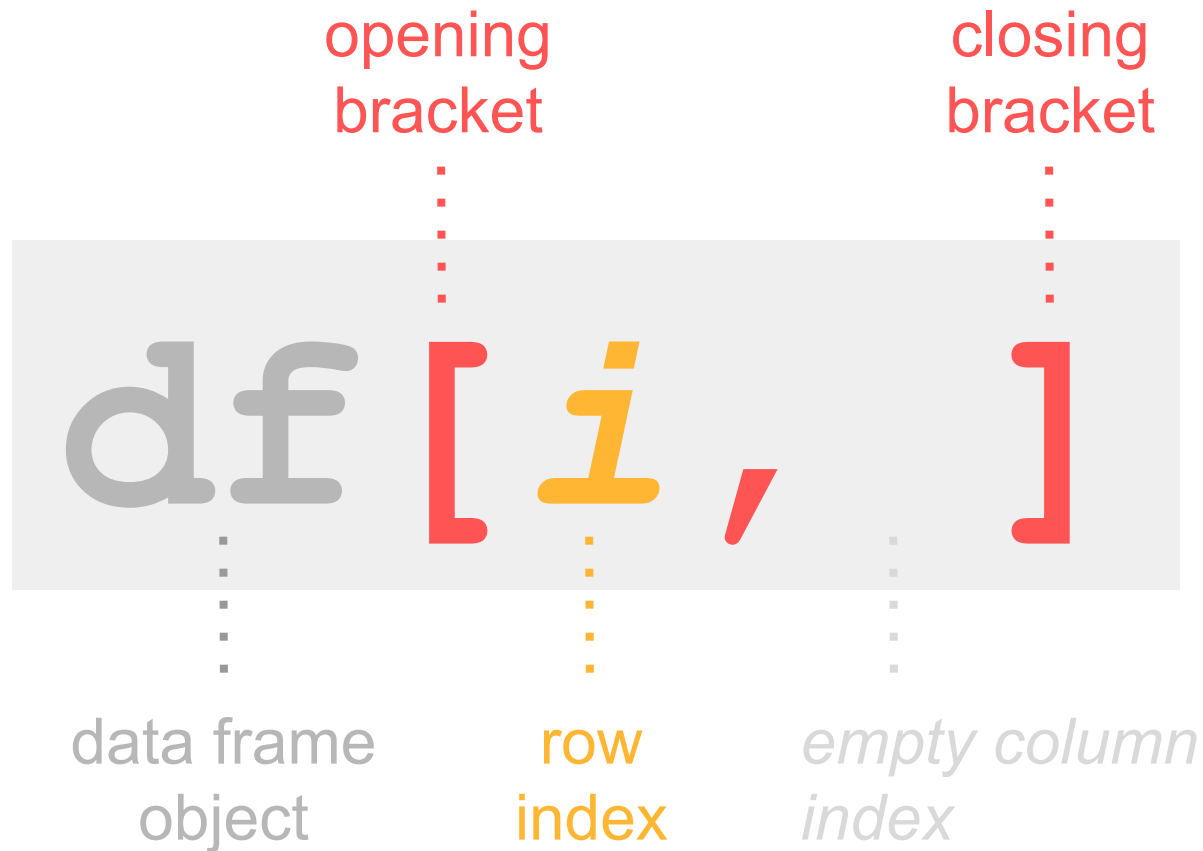
`df[i<log, j<log]`

	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	FALSE
FALSE				
TRUE				
FALSE				
FALSE				
FALSE				

	FALSE	TRUE	TRUE	FALSE
FALSE				
TRUE				
TRUE				
FALSE				
FALSE				

	FALSE	TRUE	FALSE	TRUE
TRUE				
FALSE				
TRUE				
FALSE				
TRUE				

Bracket Notation: retrieving rows



Retrieving Rows

`df[1,]`

one single
row

`df[2:4,]`

consecutive
rows

`df[c(2,5),]`

separate
rows

Retrieving Rows (excluding indices)

`df[-1,]`

one single
row

`df[-(2:4),]`

consecutive
rows

`df[-c(2,5),]`

separate
rows

Retrieving Rows

first row

airquality[1,]

rows from 3 to 7

airquality[3:7,]

rows 1, 3, 5, 7

airquality[c(1,3,5,7),]

Retrieving Rows (excluding indices)

all rows except first one

airquality[-1,]

rows except from 3 to 7

airquality[-(3:7),]

all rows but 1, 3, 5, 7

airquality[-c(1,3,5,7),]

Accessing Rows via Logical Subscripts

`df[logical,]`

TRUE				
FALSE				
FALSE				
FALSE				
FALSE				

FALSE				
TRUE				
TRUE				
TRUE				
FALSE				

TRUE				
FALSE				
FALSE				
TRUE				
FALSE				

Retrieving Rows (logical indexing)

records with Month 5

airquality[airquality\$Month==5,]

records of 1st day of month

airquality[airquality\$Day==1,]

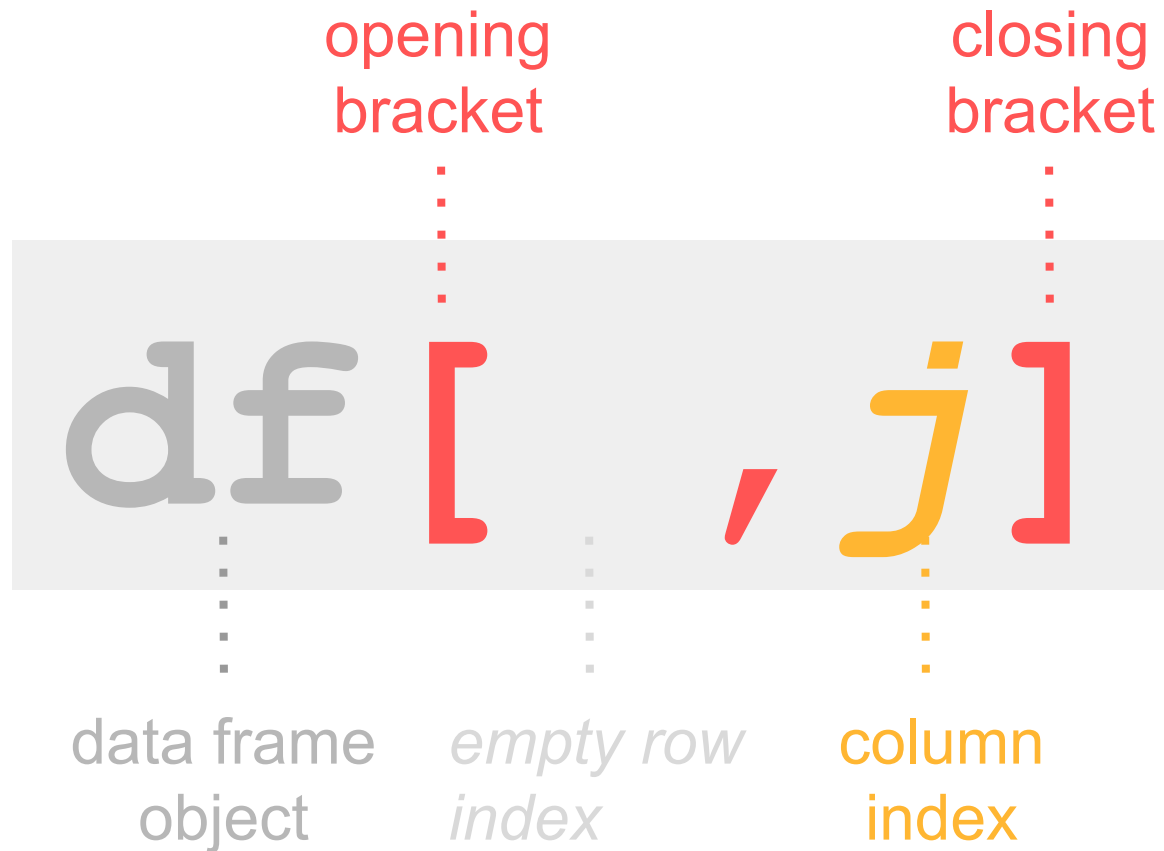
Retrieving Rows (logical indexing)

```
# vector matching odd numbers  
odds = rep(c(TRUE, FALSE),  
  length = nrow(airquality))
```

```
# odd rows  
airquality[odds, ]
```

```
# even rows (logical negation)  
airquality[!odds, ]
```


Bracket Notation: retrieving columns



Retrieving Columns

`df[, 3]`

one single
column

`df[, 1:3]`

consecutive
columns

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

separate
columns

Retrieving Columns

first column

airquality[,1]

columns from 1 to 3

airquality[,1:3]

columns 2, 4, 6

airquality[,c(2,4,6)]

Retrieving Columns (excluding indices)

`df[, -3]`

orange	orange	white	orange
orange	orange	white	orange
orange	orange	white	orange
orange	orange	white	orange
orange	orange	white	orange

one single
column

`df[, -(1:3)]`

white	white	white	orange
white	white	white	orange
white	white	white	orange
white	white	white	orange
white	white	white	orange

consecutive
columns

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

white	orange	white	orange
white	orange	white	orange
white	orange	white	orange
white	orange	white	orange
white	orange	white	orange

separate
columns

Retrieving Columns (excluding indices)

excluding first column

airquality[, -1]

columns except 1 to 3

airquality[, -(1:3)]

all columns but 2, 4, 6

airquality[, -c(2, 4, 6)]

Accessing Columns via Logical Subscripts

`df[, logical]`

<i>FALSE</i>	<i>FALSE</i>	<i>TRUE</i>	<i>FALSE</i>

<i>TRUE</i>	<i>TRUE</i>	<i>TRUE</i>	<i>FALSE</i>

<i>TRUE</i>	<i>FALSE</i>	<i>TRUE</i>	<i>FALSE</i>

Retrieving Columns (logical indexing)

```
# look for these names
```

```
these = c('Day', 'Wind', 'Rain',  
          'Temp', 'XY', 'Snow')
```

```
# query logical selection
```

```
Q = names(airquality) %in% these
```

```
# selecting corresponding columns
```

```
airquality[,Q]
```

Retrieving Columns (logical indexing)

```
# logical vector
```

```
cols3 = c(rep(TRUE, 3),  
           rep(FALSE, 3))
```

```
# first 3 columns
```

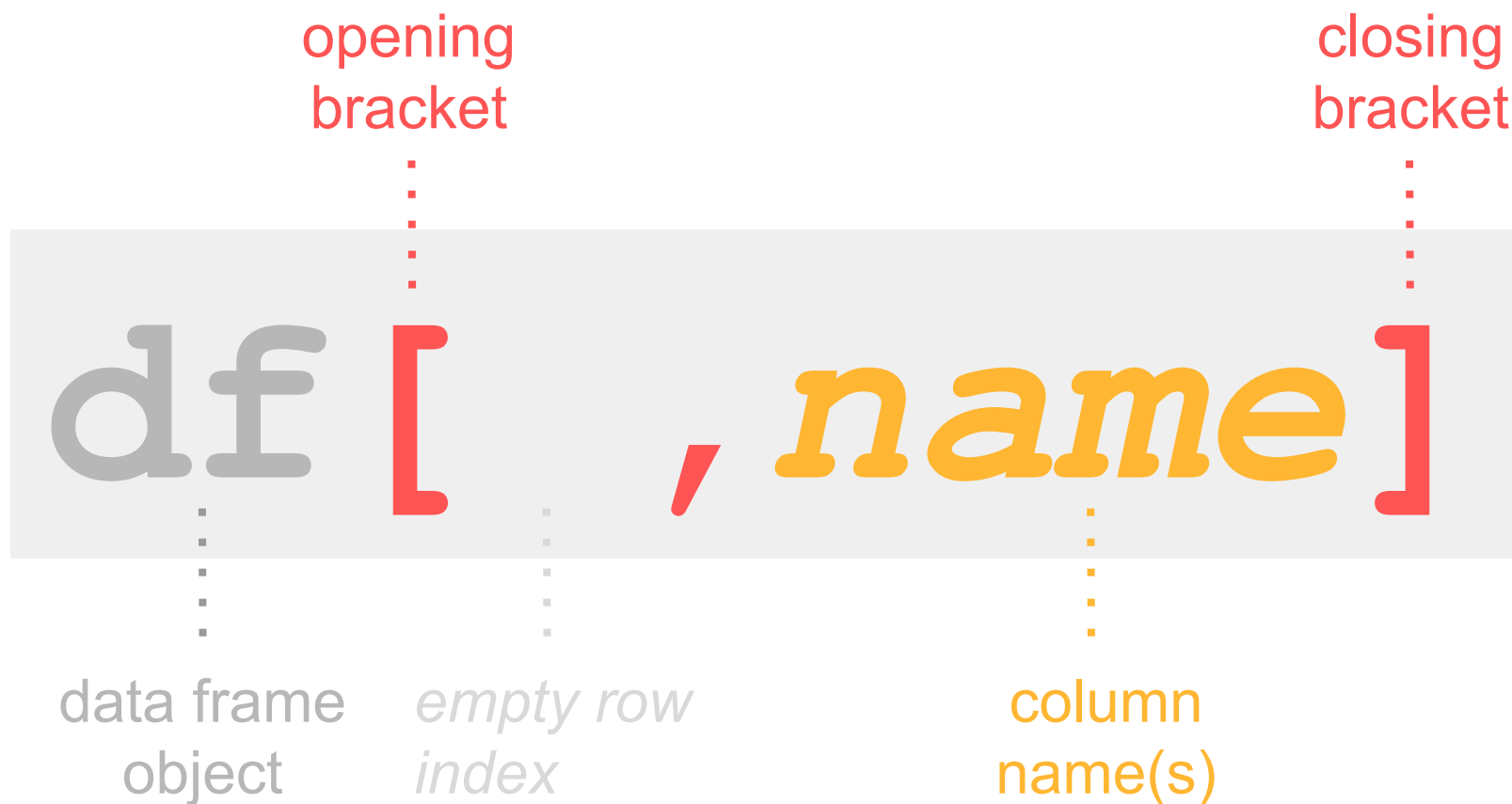
```
airquality[, cols3]
```

```
# last 3 columns (logical neg)
```

```
airquality[, !cols3]
```


More options to access columns

Bracket Notation: retrieving columns via names



Retrieving Columns (using names)

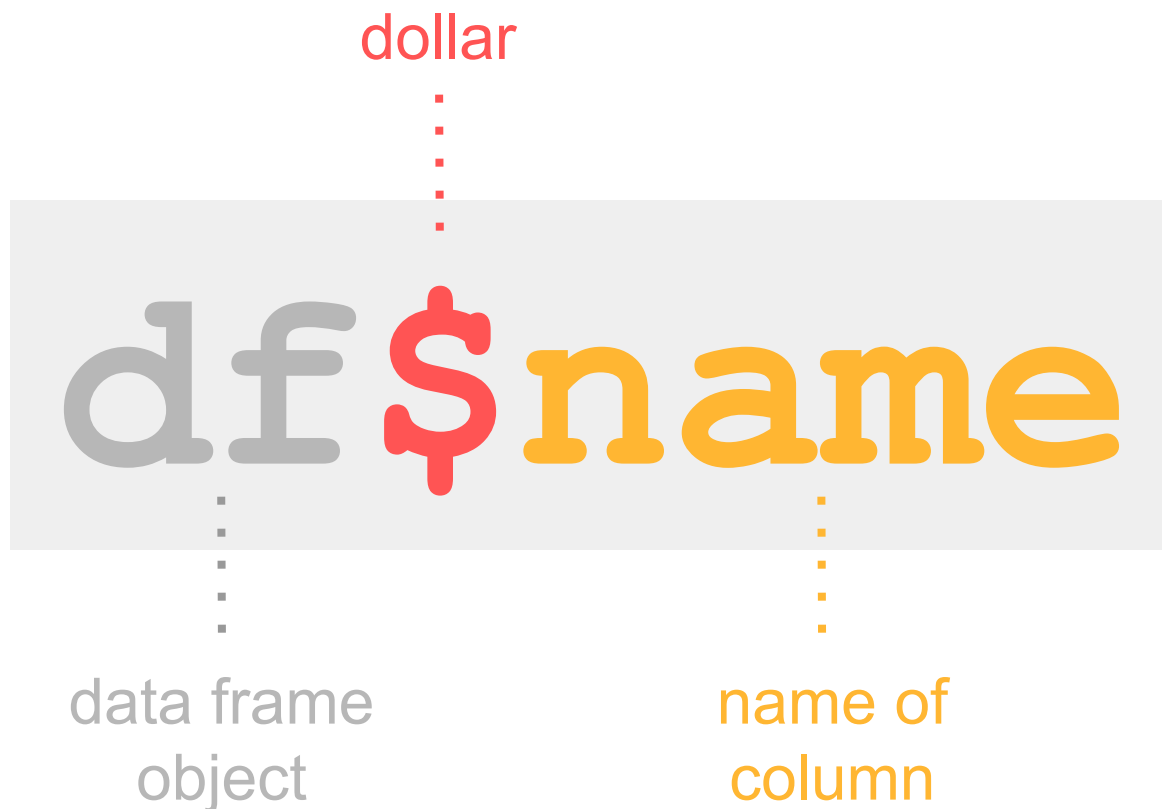
```
# column Ozone
```

```
airquality[ , "Ozone"]
```

```
# columns Wind and Temp
```

```
airquality[ , c("Wind", "Temp")]
```

Dollar Notation: retrieving columns via names



Accessing One Column

column Ozone

airquality\$Ozone

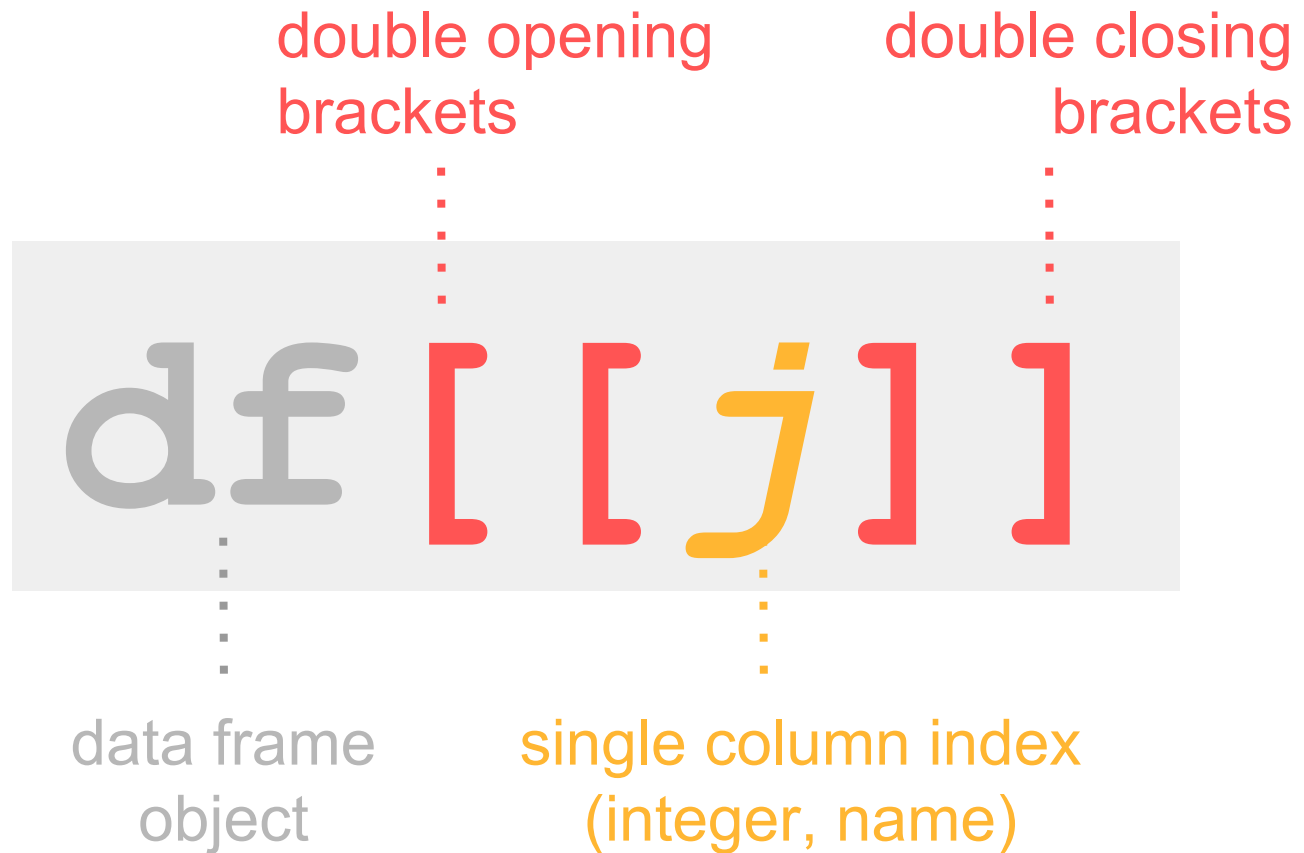
equivalently

airquality\$"Ozone"

equivalently

airquality\$"Ozone"

Selecting columns with double brackets



Accessing One Column

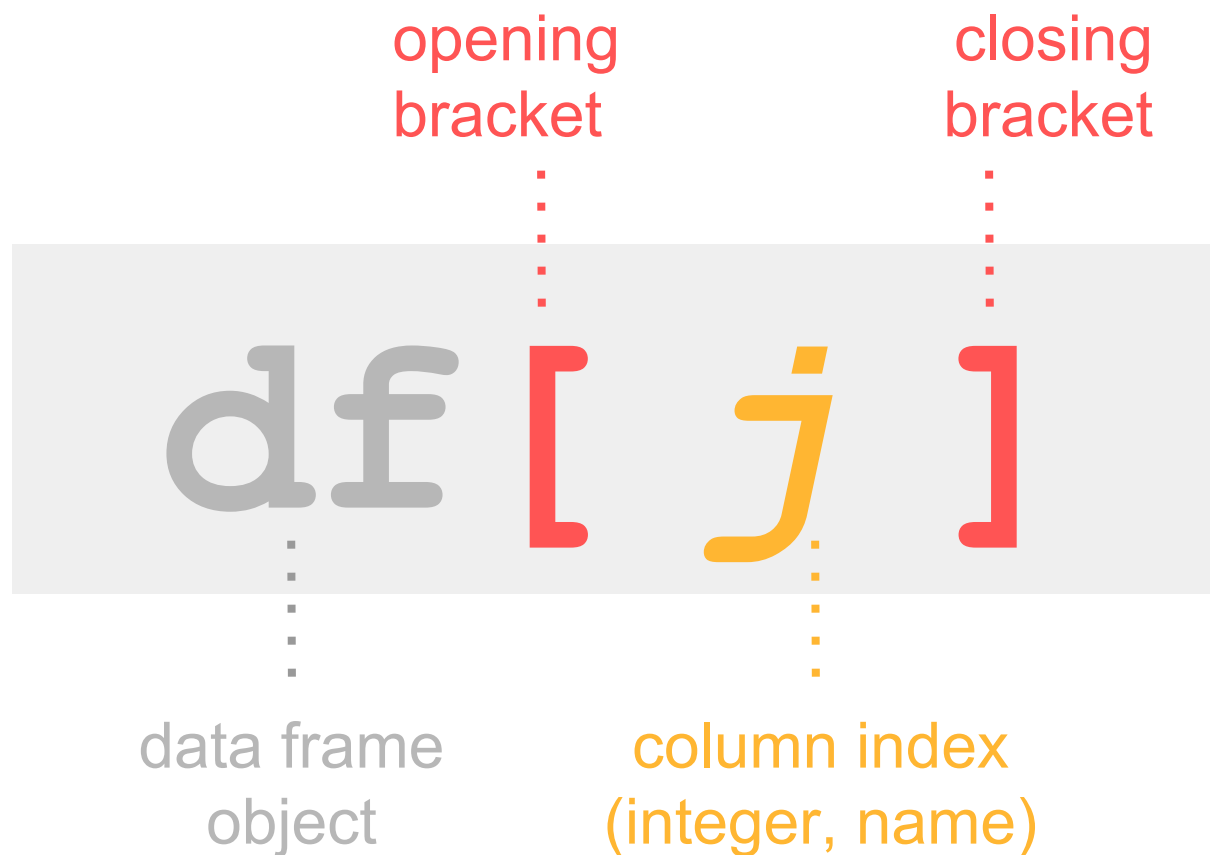
```
# first column
```

```
airquality[[1]]
```

```
# column Wind
```

```
airquality[["Wind"]]
```

Selecting columns with vector notation



Accessing Columns with vector notation

```
# first column
```

```
airquality[1]
```

```
# columns from 1 to 3
```

```
airquality[1:3]
```

```
# columns 2, 4, 6
```

```
airquality[c(2,4,6)]
```

Be careful when using this type of syntax since it may create confusion for other users reading your code

Accessing Columns with `list` syntax

```
# column Ozone
```

```
airquality["Ozone"]
```

```
# columns Ozone and Wind
```

```
airquality[c("Ozone", "Wind")]
```

Be careful when using this type of syntax since it may create confusion for other users reading your code

Argument **drop** when selecting one column

`df` `[` *`i`* `,` *`j`* `,` *`drop`* `=` `TRUE`
`FALSE` `]`



drop

TRUE (default) returns result into a vector

FALSE keeps values as a column

Use **drop** to keep result as a column

```
# first column
```

```
airquality[ ,1,drop=FALSE]
```

```
# column Ozone
```

```
airquality[ ,"Ozone",drop=FALSE]
```