STOR 320.1 Data Transformation I

Introduction

- Read Chapter 3 (5 on-line)
- Goal: Their Data

 Your Data
- Covers:
 - Data Subsetting
 - Data Ordering
 - Variable Selecting
 - Variable Creating
- Help: dplyr Package in R

NYC Flights Meta Data

- Requirements:
 - > install.packages(nycflights13)
 - > library(nycflights13)
- All 2013 Flights from NYC
 - US Bureau of Trans. Statistics
- To View all Data, Use > View(flights)
- For more information, > ?flights

```
flights
# A tibble: 336,776 x 19
    year month
                  day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
   <int> <int> <int>
                          <int>
                                          <int>
                                                     \langle db 1 \rangle
                                                               <int>
                                                                                <int>
    2013
                            517
                                             515
                                                                 830
                                                                                  819
    2013
                            533
                                             529
                                                                 850
                                                                                  830
    2013
                            542
                                            540
                                                                 923
                                                                                  850
    2013
                            544
                                            545
                                                                1004
                                                                                 1022
    2013
                            554
                                            600
                                                                 812
                                                                                  837
    2013
                            554
                                             558
                                                                 740
                                                                                  728
    2013
                                            600
                            555
                                                                 913
                                                                                  854
    2013
                            557
                                            600
                                                                 709
                                                                                  723
    2013
                            557
                                            600
                                                                 838
                                                                                  846
                            558
                                            600
                                                                 753
    2013
                                                                                  745
  ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay <db1>,
    carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
    air_time <db1>, distance <db1>, hour <db1>, minute <db1>, time_hour <dttm>
```

- Four Different Types of Variables
 - int = integer
 - dbl = double
 - chr = character
 - dttm = date and times

- Other Types of Variables
 - Igl = logical (TRUE or FALSE)
 - fctr = factor
 - date = dates

Basics of dplyr

- 5 Key Functions
 - filter() = Chooses Observations
 Based on Values
 - arrange() = Sorts Observations
 - select() = Chooses Variables
 - mutate() = Creates New Variables
 - summarise() = Generates
 Statistics From Data

Basics of dplyr

- Function Usage
 - First, Specify the Dataset
 - Next, Specify What to Do with the Data
 - Result is a New Dataset
- Powerful When Used With group_by() Function

Comparisons

- Important Operators
 - Less Than (<)
 - Greater Than (>)
 - Not Equal (!=)
 - Equal (==)
- Returns TRUE or FALSE

Comparisons

- Numerical Precision
 - Problem

```
> x=1/49
> y=49
> x*y==1
[1] FALSE
> near(x*y,1)
[1] TRUE
```

Solution

```
> x*y
[1] 1
> near(x*y,1)
[1] TRUE
```

Logical Operators

- Boolean Logic
 - And (&)
 - Or (|)
 - Not (!)
- Example

```
> x = TRUE
> y = FALSE
> # Basic
> x&y
[1] FALSE
> x|y
[1] TRUE
> !x
[1] FALSE
> # Combined
> |x||y
[1] TRUE
> !(x&y)
[1] TRUE
> !x&!y
[1] FALSE
```

Missing Values

- Represented by NA
 - Enduring Questions
 - To Impute or Not Impute
 - To Ignore or Not Ignore
 - Handling Should Be Explained
 - Be Careful When Performing Operations on Missing Data

```
NA > 5

#> [1] NA

10 == NA

#> [1] NA

NA + 10

#> [1] NA

NA / 2

#> [1] NA
```

```
> male.age=c(NA, 20, 21, 35, 22, NA)
> female.age=c(21,NA,23,33,22,NA)
> age.data=tibble(ma=male.age,fa=female.age)
> age.data
# A tibble: 6 x 2
           fa
     ma
  <db1> <db1>
           21
     NA
     20
           NA
     21
           23
     35
           33
     22
           22
     NA
           NA
> is.na(male.age)
     TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
> na.omit(age.data)
# A tibble: 3 x 2
           fa
     ma
  <db1> <db1>
     21
           23
     35
           33
     22
           22
> mean(male.age)
[1] NA
> mean(male.age,na.rm=T)
Γ1] 24.5
```

filter()

- Used to Subset Observations Based on Their Values
 - Selects Row if TRUE
 - Removes Row if FALSE
- Examples:
 - All Flights from 9/13/2018 Out of LaGuardia Airport
- > filter(flights, month==9,day==13,origin =="LGA")
 - All Dec. or Nov. Flights
 - > filter(flights, month==11|month==12)
 - > filter(flights, month %in% c(11,12))

filter()

- Examples:
 - Don't Want Flights with Unusual Delays (> 120 min.)
- > filter(flights, !(arr_delay>120 | dep_delay>120))
- > filter(flights, arr_delay <= 120, dep_delay <= 120)</pre>
 - Want Flights with No Delays
- > filter(flights, dep_delay==0, arr_delay==0)
- > filter(flights, dep_delay==0 & arr_delay==0)

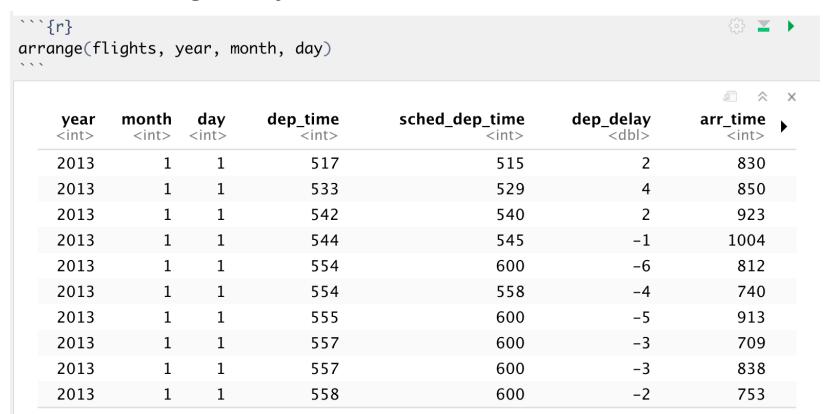
!(x & y) = !x | !y

filter()

- Examples:
 - Want Flights Missing Air Time
 - > filter(flights, is.na(air_time))
 - Do not Want Flights Missing Air Time
 - > filter(flights, !is.na(air_time))
 - Remove All Cases with Missing Values
 - > na.omit(flights)

arrange()

- Used to Sort Observations
- Sort flights by date

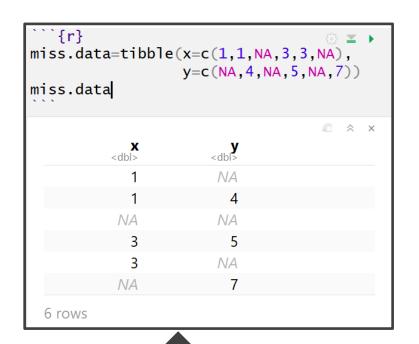


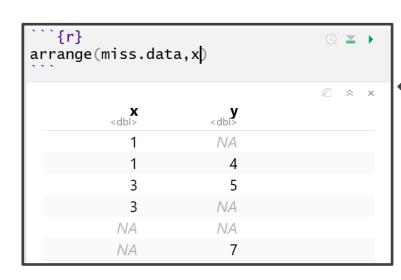
year <int></int>	month <int></int>	day <int></int>	dep_time <int></int>	sched_dep_time <int></int>	dep_delay «dbl»	arr_time	sched_arr_time
2013	7	1	1	2029	212	236	2359
2013	6	1	2	2359	3	341	350
2013	7	1	2	2359	3	344	344
2013	3	1	4	2159	125	318	56
2013	11	1	5	2359	6	352	345
2013	5	1	9	1655	434	308	2020

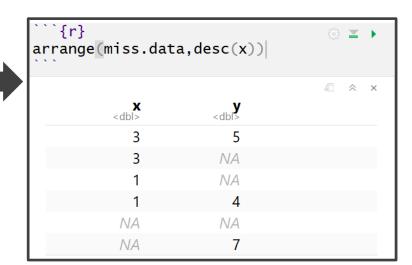
							<i>□</i>
year <int></int>	month <int></int>	day <int></int>	dep_time <int></int>	sched_dep_time <int></int>	dep_delay <dbl></dbl>	arr_time <int></int>	sched_arr_time
2013	1	31	1	2100	181	124	2225
2013	1	31	4	2359	5	455	444
2013	1	31	7	2359	8	453	437
2013	7	31	10	2359	11	344	340
2013	1	31	12	2250	82	132	7
2013	12	31	13	2359	14	439	437

arrange()

Handling NA







select()

- Used to Select Variables
- Why? Not All Variables are Created Equal
- Need to Know Variable Names

```
names(flights)
   "year"
                                       "day"
                     "month"
   "dep_time"
                     "sched_dep_time" "dep_delay"
                     "sched_arr_time" "arr_delay"
   "arr_time"
                                       "tailnum"
   "carrier"
                     "flight"
   "origin"
                     "dest"
                                       "air_time"
                                       "minute"
   "distance"
                     "hour"
   "time_hour"
```

Basic Examples

select()

Select Only Year, Month, Day

```
> data1=select(flights,year,month,day)
> names(data1)
[1] "year" "month" "day"
```

 Select All Variables Between dep_time to arr_delay

 Deselect All Variables Between dep_time to arr delay

```
> data3=select(flights,-(dep_time:arr_delay))
> names(data3)
  [1] "year" "month" "day"
  [4] "carrier" "flight" "tailnum"
  [7] "origin" "dest" "air_time"
  [10] "distance" "hour" "minute"
  [13] "time_hour"
```

select()

Select Based on Column Index

```
> length(names(flights))
[1] 19
> data4=select(flights,c(1,3,8,12))
> names(data4)
[1] "year"
[2] "day"
[3] "sched_arr_time"
[4] "tailnum"
```

Deselect Based on Column Index

```
> length(names(flights))
[1] 19
> data5=select(flights,-c(1,3,8,12))
> names(data5)
     "month"
     "dep_time"
    "sched_dep_time"
     "dep_delay"
 [5]
     "arr_time"
 [6]
     "arr_delay"
     "carrier"
 [7]
     "flight"
 [8]
 ۲9٦
     "origin"
[10]
     "dest"
[11]
     "air_time"
[12]
     "distance"
     "hour"
[13]
[14]
     "minute"
     "time_hour"
```

Select Based on Text

select()

starts_with("TEXT")

```
> data6=select(flights,starts_with("dep"))
> names(data6)
[1] "dep_time" "dep_delay"
```

ends_with("TEXT")

```
> data7=select(flights,ends_with("delay"))
> names(data7)
[1] "dep_delay" "arr_delay"
```

contains("TEXT")

```
> data8=select(flights,contains("ar"))
> names(data8)
[1] "year" "arr_time"
[3] "sched_arr_time" "arr_delay"
[5] "carrier"
```

Others

select()

- Renaming Variables
 - Can Use select()

```
> data9=select(flights,yr=year)
> names(data9)
[1] "yr"
```

But Use rename()

```
data10=rename(flights,yr=year)
names(data10)
   "yr"
                      "month"
   "day"
                      "dep_time"
   "sched_dep_time" "dep_delay"
   "arr_time"
                      "sched_arr_time"
   "arr_delay"
                     "carrier"
   "flight"
                      "tailnum"
   "origin"
                     "dest"
    "air_time"
                      "distance"
    "hour"
                      "minute"
   "time_hour"
```

select()

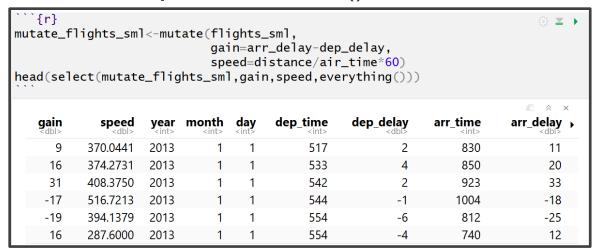
Reordering Variables

```
head(flights)
# A tibble: 6 x 19
  year month
                day dep_time sched_dep_time
  <int> <int> <int>
                       <int>
                                       <int>
  2013
                         517
                                         515
  2013
                         533
                                         529
  2013
                         542
                                         540
  2013
                         544
                                         545
  2013
                         554
                                         600
  2013
                         554
                                         558
  ... with 14 more variables: dep_delay <db1>,
    arr_time <int>, sched_arr_time <int>,
   arr_delay <db1>, carrier <chr>,
   flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>,
    dest <chr>, air_time <db1>, distance <db1>,
   hour <db1>, minute <db1>, time_hour <dttm>
 data11=select(flights,dep_time,arr_time,
                air_time,everything())
 head(data11)
# A tibble: 6 x 19
  dep_time arr_time air_time vear month
     <int>
              <int>
                       <db1> <int> <int> <int>
       517
                830
                         227
                              2013
                850
       533
                         227
                              2013
       542
                923
                         160
                              2013
       544
               1004
                         183
                              2013
       554
                812
                         116
                              2013
                                              1
                740
                                              1
       554
                         150 2013
  ... with 13 more variables:
    sched_dep_time <int>, dep_delay <db1>,
    sched_arr_time <int>, arr_delay <dbl>,
    carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>,
    origin <chr>, dest <chr>, distance <db1>,
    hour <db1>, minute <db1>, time_hour <dttm>
```

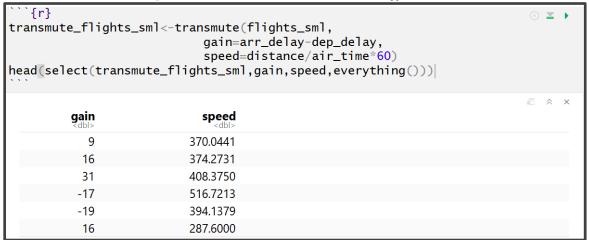
- Used to Create New Variables
 - Creative New Metrics
 - Modify Units
 - Transform Variables
 - Unique Identifiers
 - Numeric to Categorical
 - Categorical to Numeric
- Reduced Dataset

```
{r}
                                                                                     # ≥
flights_sml<-select(flights,year:day,
                       starts_with("dep"),
                       starts_with("arr"),
                       distance, air_time)
head(flights_sml)
                                                                                     √ ×
                       dep time
                                   dep delay
                                                arr_time
                                                            arr delay
                                                                                   air time
   year month day
                                                                        distance
                            517
                                                                                        227
   2013
                                                    830
                                                                  11
                                                                           1400
   2013
                            533
                                                    850
                                                                  20
                                                                           1416
                                                                                        227
   2013
                            542
                                                    923
                                                                  33
                                                                           1089
                                                                                        160
   2013
                            544
                                                                           1576
                                                   1004
                                                                 -18
                                                                                        183
   2013
                            554
                                                    812
                                                                 -25
                                          -6
                                                                            762
                                                                                        116
   2013
                            554
                                                    740
                                                                  12
                                                                            719
                                                                                        150
              1
                                          -4
```

Example of mutate()



Example of transmute()

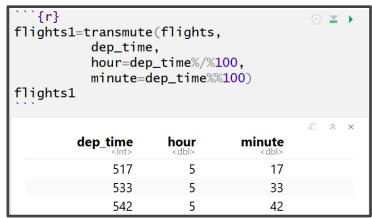


dep_time, arr_time

Actual departure and arrival times (format HHMM or HMM), local tz.

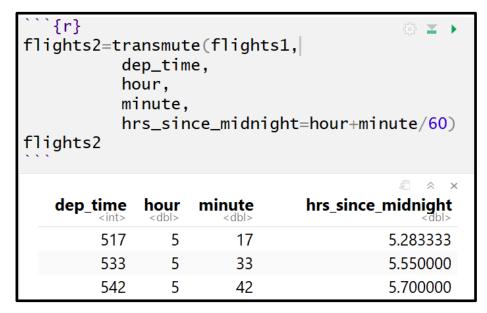
Plethora of Examples

Basic and Modular Arithmetic

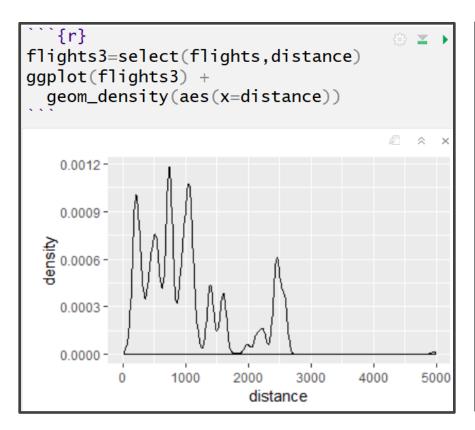


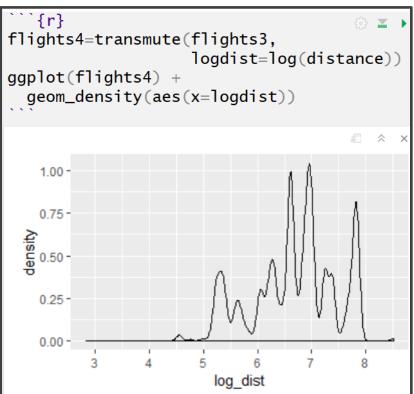
$$517 = 100 * 5 + 17$$

= $100 * (517 \%/\% 100) + (517 \%\% 100)$

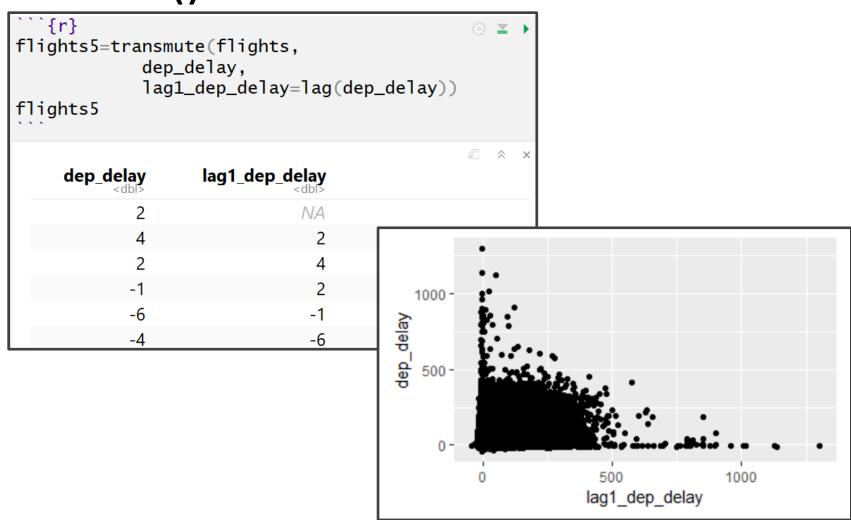


- Plethora of Examples
 - Nonlinear Transformation



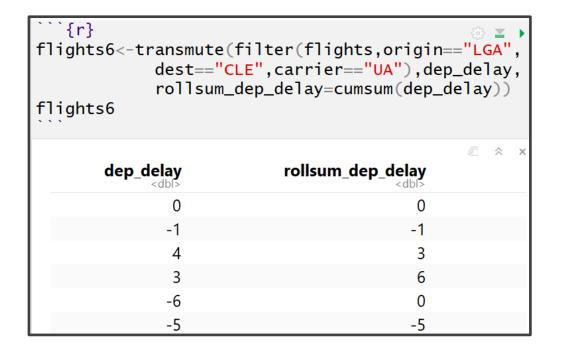


- Plethora of Examples
 - Offsets: lead() and lag()

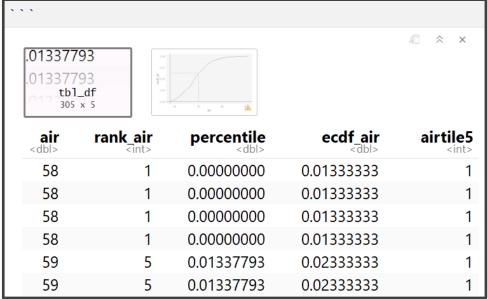


- Plethora of Examples
 - Cumulative and Rolling Aggregates

- cumsum()
- cumprod()
- cummin()
- cummax()
- cummean()



- Plethora of Examples
 - Ranking
 - min_rank()
 - percent_rank()
 - cume_dist()
 - ntile()



Information

- Tutorial 3
 - Practice
 - filter()
 - arrange()
 - select()
 - mutate()
 - Introduced
 - Piping %>%
 - group_by()
 - summarize()