

Lab 3: Advanced data wrangling and graphing

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First, we need to load packages!

```
library(tidyverse)
library(palmerpenguins) #for practice data :)
library(patchwork)
library(ggsci)
```

1 1.) How to combine functions together and build data science pipelines using Pipe syntax and Tidyverse

1.1 What is a pipe?

The pipe, denoted as ‘|’ in most programming languages but as ‘%>%’ in R, is used to link functions together. This is an oversimplification, but it works for our needs.

A pipe (%>% OR |>) is useful when we want to do a sequence of actions to an original data frame. For example, maybe we want to select() some columns and then filter() the resulting

selection before finally calculating an average (or something). We can do all of those steps individually or we can use pipes to do them all at once and create one output.

We can think of the pipe as the phrase “and then.” I will show examples in the next section.

When not to use a pipe: 1.) When you want to do manipulate multiple data frames at the same time 2.) When there are meaningful intermediate objects (aka we want an intermediate step to produce a named data frame)

1.2 How to use the pipe

The pipe is coded as ‘%>%’ or ‘|>’ and should have a single space on either side of it at all times.

Let’s do an example with penguins. Here we will select only species and bill length and then we will filter so that we only have chinstrap penguins.

Remember that we think of pipe as the phrase ‘**and then**’

```
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>         <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>         <int>
1 Adelie Torgersen      39.1           18.7             181          3750
2 Adelie Torgersen      39.5           17.4             186          3800
3 Adelie Torgersen      40.3           18              195          3250
4 Adelie Torgersen      NA              NA              NA           NA
5 Adelie Torgersen      36.7           19.3             193          3450
6 Adelie Torgersen      39.3           20.6             190          3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

```
#pseudocode / logic: look at dataframe penguins AND THEN (%>%) select() species and bill l
```

```
pipepen<- penguins %>% #first step of the pipe is to call the original dataframe so we can
  select(species, bill_length_mm)%>% #selected our columns
  filter(species == 'Chinstrap') #filtered for chinstrap
```

```
head(pipepen) #it worked! We didn't have to mess with intermediate dataframes and we got e
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2
  species    bill_length_mm
  <fct>          <dbl>
1 Chinstrap    46.5
2 Chinstrap    50
3 Chinstrap    51.3
4 Chinstrap    45.4
5 Chinstrap    52.7
6 Chinstrap    45.2
```

Now we will learn how to use the pipe to do calculations that are more meaningful for us!

2 2.) Grouping and summarize (average + error calculations)

The pipe becomes especially useful when we are interesting in calculating averages. This is something you'll almost certainly be doing at some point for graphs and statistics! Pipes make this pretty easy.

When thinking about scientific hypotheses and data analysis, we often consider how groups or populations vary (both within the group and between groups). As such, a simple statistical analysis that is common is called analysis of variance (ANOVA). We often also use linear models to assess differences between groups. We will get into statistical theory later, but this does mean that it is often meaningful to graph population and group level means (with error) for the sake of comparison. So let's learn how to calculate those!

There are three steps: 1.) Manipulate the data as needed (correct format, select what you need, filter if necessary, etc)

2.) Group the data as needed (so R know how to calculate the averages)

3.) Do your calculations!

2.1 Example 1

Here's what that looks like in code form:

Let's use mtcars and calculate the mean miles per gallon (mpg) of cars by cylinder.

```
mpgpercyl<-mtcars%>%
  group_by(cyl)%>% #group = cylinder
```

```

    summarize(mean=mean(mpg),error=sd(mpg)) # a simple summarize with just mean and standard
head(mpgpercyl)

```

```

# A tibble: 3 x 3
  cyl  mean error
<dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     4  26.7  4.51
2     6  19.7  1.45
3     8  15.1  2.56

```

Now, maybe we want something more complex. Let's say we want to look only at 4 cylinder cars that have more than 100 horsepower. Then we want to see the min, max, and mean mpg in addition to some error.

```

mpgdf<-mtcars%>%
  filter(cyl=='4' , hp >100) %>% #filters mtcars to only include cars w/ 4 cylinders and h
  summarize(min = min(mpg), max = max(mpg), mean = mean(mpg), error=sd(mpg))

head(mpgdf)

```

```

  min  max mean  error
1 21.4 30.4 25.9 6.363961

```

2.2 Example 2

Let's do one more using penguins. This time, I want to know how bill length varies between species, islands, and sex. I also prefer to use standard error of the mean in my error bars over standard deviation. So I want to calculate that in my summarize function.

```

head(penguins)

```

```

# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island  bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <int>          <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen         39.1           18.7           181           3750
2 Adelie  Torgersen         39.5           17.4           186           3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen         40.3           18            195           3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen         NA            NA            NA            NA

```

```

5 Adelie Torgersen      36.7      19.3      193      3450
6 Adelie Torgersen      39.3      20.6      190      3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>

```

```

sumpens<- penguins %>%
  group_by(species, island, sex) %>%
  summarize(meanbill=mean(bill_length_mm), sd=sd(bill_length_mm), n=n(), se=sd/sqrt(n))%>%
  na.omit() #removes rows with NA values (a few rows would otherwise have NA in 'sex' due

```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'species', 'island'. You can override using the `.groups` argument.

```
sumpens
```

```

# A tibble: 10 x 7
# Groups:   species, island [5]
  species island sex meanbill sd n se
  <fct>   <fct> <fct>   <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1 Adelie Biscoe female    37.4  1.76  22 0.376
2 Adelie Biscoe male     40.6  2.01  22 0.428
3 Adelie Dream  female    36.9  2.09  27 0.402
4 Adelie Dream  male     40.1  1.75  28 0.330
5 Adelie Torgersen female    37.6  2.21  24 0.451
6 Adelie Torgersen male     40.6  3.03  23 0.631
7 Chinstrap Dream  female    46.6  3.11  34 0.533
8 Chinstrap Dream  male     51.1  1.56  34 0.268
9 Gentoo Biscoe female    45.6  2.05  58 0.269
10 Gentoo Biscoe male     49.5  2.72  61 0.348

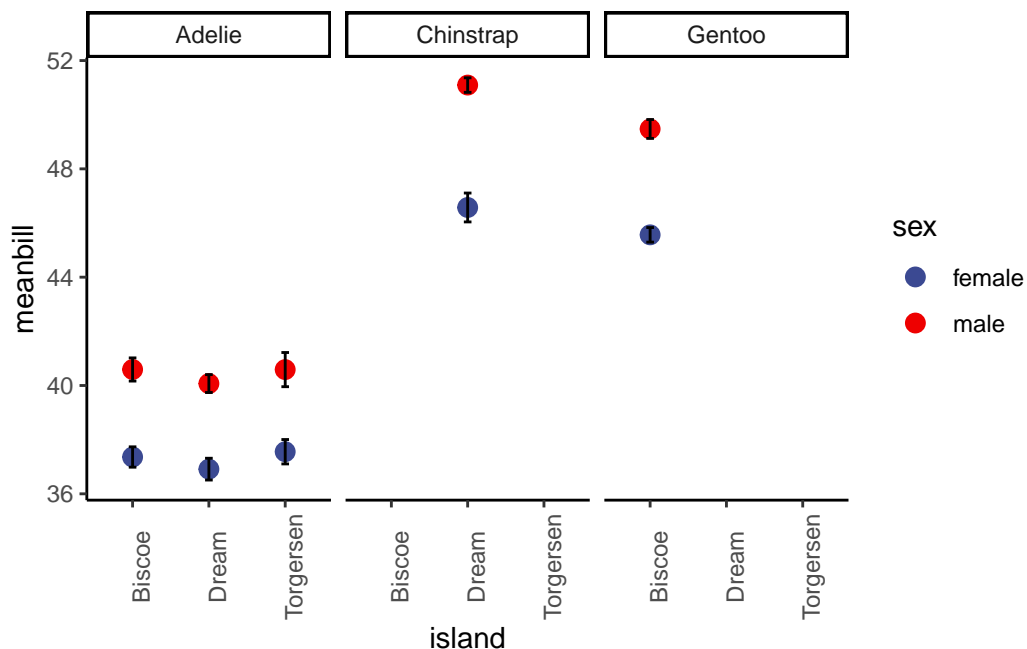
```

As you can see, this is complex but with just a few lines we have all of the info we might need to make some pretty cool plots and visually inspect for differences.

Some notes on the pieces of the summarize function I used up there: meanbill is just a mean() calculation. sd is just a standard deviation calculation- sd(). n=n() calculate the sample size for each group. Standard error cannot be calculated with a built in function in R (without packages that we aren't using here) so I wrote the formula for it myself. Standard Error = standard deviation / squareroot(sample size) in other words: se=sd/sqrt(n)

2.3 A more complex example

PS: here's the payoff... we can use the dataframe we just made to build a really nice plot, like the one below. You will be learning ggplot next time! NOTE: this plot is about as complex as we'd ever expect you to get. So don't worry, we aren't starting with this kind of plot.



3 3.) Lab 3 Assignment

- 1.) Using your dataframe 'pens' from Lab 1, do lab 1 steps 4-6 in one step (using pipe). So, take pens, filter so we only have Adelie from Dream and only have the columns species, island, and bill length.
- 2.) Summarize! Calculate mean flipper_length_mm by species and sex. Make sure you calculate mean and standard error.
- 3.) Graph your summarized data! Include your error bars. Ensure you use a "good" graph format (this should not be a bar graph)
- 4.) Add the raw data as geom_point() to your graph for 3. Make these geom_point() smaller than the means you've plotted and make them somewhat transparent ('greyed out') out using

alpha=.

5.) Render your document and submit the .html on moodle!