

# R-intro - Session 4 (part 1 - dplyr) exercise solutions

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## Objectives of session 4 (*dplyr*)

- 
- A brief tour to the `tidyverse`
  - Data manipulation with the `dplyr` package
    - Main `dplyr` verbs
    - The pipe `%>%` operator

## The *dplyr* package

---

```
library(dplyr)
```

Selecting columns using `select()`

### QUICK EXERCISE 1

Using the `select` verb from the `dplyr` package and the `airquality` dataset, answer to the following questions:

1a.

```
select(airquality, 1:3)
```

```
##      Ozone Solar.R Wind
## 1      41      190  7.4
## 2      36      118  8.0
```

```
## 3      12      149 12.6
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 150 rows ]
```

1b.

```
select(airquality, -Ozone, -Temp)
```

```
##      Solar.R Wind Month Day
## 1      190  7.4      5  1
## 2      118  8.0      5  2
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 151 rows ]
```

1c.

```
select(airquality, Solar.R:Day)
```

```
##      Solar.R Wind Temp Month Day
## 1      190  7.4  67      5  1
## 2      118  8.0  72      5  2
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 151 rows ]
```

Selecting rows with filter()

## QUICK EXERCISE 2

2a.

```
filter(iris, Petal.Length > 5)
```

```
## Warning: package 'bindrcpp' was built under R version 3.4.4
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 1           6.0         2.7         5.1         1.6 versicolor
## 2           6.3         3.3         6.0         2.5 virginica
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 40 rows ]
```

2b.

```
filter(iris, Petal.Length >= 3 & (Petal.Width < 1.2 | Sepal.Width < 2.8))
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 1           5.5         2.3         4.0         1.3 versicolor
## 2           4.9         2.4         3.3         1.0 versicolor
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 30 rows ]
```

2c.

```
filter(iris, Species == "versicolor")
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 1           7.0         3.2         4.7         1.4 versicolor
## 2           6.4         3.2         4.5         1.5 versicolor
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 48 rows ]
```

# OR

```
filter(iris, Species %in% "versicolor")
```

```
##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 1           7.0         3.2         4.7         1.4 versicolor
## 2           6.4         3.2         4.5         1.5 versicolor
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 48 rows ]
```

The pipe operator: %>%

Sorting rows with arrange()

### QUICK EXERCISE 3

Using the arrange verb from the dplyr package and the iris dataset, answer to the following question:

3a.

```
iris %>% arrange(desc(Petal.Length), Sepal.Length)

##      Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width  Species
## 1           7.7         2.6           6.9          2.3  virginica
## 2           7.7         3.8           6.7          2.2  virginica
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 148 rows ]
```

Adding new columns with mutate()

### QUICK EXERCISE 4

4a.

```
trees %>% mutate(Girth_cm = Girth * 2.54,
                 Height_mt = Height / 3.2808399)

##      Girth Height Volume Girth_cm Height_mt
## 1    8.3     70   10.3   21.082   21.3360
## 2    8.6     65   10.3   21.844   19.8120
## [ reached getOption("max.print") -- omitted 29 rows ]
```

4b.

```
trees %>%
  mutate(hvr = Height / Volume) %>%
  filter(hvr >= 3, hvr < 5) %>%
  nrow

## [1] 14
```

Creating data summaries using summarise() and group\_by()

### QUICK EXERCISE 5

5a.

```
PlantGrowth %>%
  group_by(group) %>%
  summarise(min = min(weight),
            max = max(weight),
            q25 = quantile(weight, probs=0.25),
            q50 = quantile(weight, probs=0.50),
            q75 = quantile(weight, probs=0.75),
            Nobs = n())

## # A tibble: 3 x 7
##   group  min  max  q25  q50  q75  Nobs
##   <fct> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <int>
```

## 1 ctrl	4.17	6.11	4.55	5.15	5.29	10
## 2 trt1	3.59	6.03	4.21	4.55	4.87	10
## 3 trt2	4.92	6.31	5.27	5.44	5.74	10