# # [ Data Manipulation with dplyr ] {CheatSheet}

# **Basic Operations:**

- Select Columns: select(df, col1, col2)
- Rename Columns: rename(df, new\_col = old\_col)
- Filter Rows: filter(df, col > 10)
- Arrange Rows: arrange(df, col1, desc(col2))
- Mutate (Create/Modify Columns): mutate(df, new\_col = col1 + col2)
- Summarize Data: summarize(df, avg\_col = mean(col))
- **Group by**: group\_by(df, col)
- **Ungroup Data**: ungroup(df)

# Filtering and Selecting Rows:

- Filter Rows by Multiple Conditions: filter(df, col1 > 10, col2 == "A")
- Filter Rows with %in%: filter(df, col %in% c("A", "B"))
- Top N Rows per Group: top\_n(df, n = 1, wt = col)
- **Distinct Rows**: distinct(df, col1, col2)

# **Selecting Columns:**

- Select Columns with Starts With: select(df, starts\_with("prefix"))
- Select Columns with Contains: select(df, contains("text"))
- Select Columns with Matches Regex: select(df, matches("^col[0-9]\$"))

# Sorting and Arranging:

- Order Rows by Specific Column: arrange(df, desc(col))
- Order Rows by Multiple Columns: arrange(df, col1, col2)

# **Creating New Variables:**

• Create a New Variable with ifelse: mutate(df, new\_col = ifelse(col > 10, "High", "Low"))

- Case When: mutate(df, category = case\_when(col > 10 ~ "High", TRUE ~ "Low"))
- Recoding Values: mutate(df, new\_col = recode(col, "A" = 1, "B" = 2, "C" = 3))

# Data Aggregation:

- Summarize by Group: group\_by(df, col) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(val))
- Count by Group: group\_by(df, col) %>% tally()
- Group by Multiple Columns: group\_by(df, col1, col2) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(val))
- Count Missing Values: summarize(df, missing\_count = sum(is.na(col)))

## Joining Data:

- Inner Join: inner\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")
- **Left Join**: left\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")
- Right Join: right\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")
- Full Join: full\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")

#### Reshaping Data:

- Pivot Longer: pivot\_longer(df, cols = starts\_with("X"), names\_to = "Variable", values\_to = "Value")
- Pivot Wider: pivot\_wider(df, names\_from = "Variable", values\_from = "Value")
- **Spread**: spread(df, key = "Variable", value = "Value")
- Gαther: gather(df, key = "Variable", value = "Value", -id)

#### Window Functions:

- Ranking Rows: mutate(df, rank = min\_rank(col))
- Running Total: mutate(df, run\_total = cumsum(col))
- Lag and Lead: mutate(df, lag\_col = lag(col), lead\_col = lead(col))

#### Handling Missing Data:

- Remove Missing Values: filter(df, !is.na(col))
- Impute Missing Values with Mean: mutate(df, col = ifelse(is.na(col), mean(col, na.rm = TRUE), col))

#### **Conditional Operations:**

- Conditional Mutate: mutate(df, new\_col = ifelse(col1 > 10, col2 \*
  2, col2 / 2))
- Conditional Filter: filter(df, col1 > 10 & col2 == "A")

# String Operations:

- Substring: mutate(df, sub\_str = substr(col, start = 1, stop = 3))
- Concatenate Strings: mutate(df, new\_col = paste(col1, col2, sep =
  "\_"))
- String Matching: filter(df, str\_detect(col, "pattern"))

#### Statistical Functions:

- Mean and Standard Deviation: summarize(df, mean\_val = mean(col), sd\_val = sd(col))
- Quantiles: summarize(df, q25 = quantile(col, 0.25), q75 = quantile(col, 0.75))

## Date and Time Operations:

- Convert to Date: mutate(df, date\_col = as.Date(date\_col, format =
   "%Y-%m-%d"))
- Extract Year, Month, Day: mutate(df, year\_col = year(date\_col),
  month\_col = month(date\_col), day\_col = day(date\_col))
- Time Difference: mutate(df, time\_diff = difftime(end\_time, start\_time, units = "mins"))

#### Miscellaneous:

- Sampling Rows: sample\_n(df, size = 10)
- Random Sampling by Proportion: sample\_frac(df, 0.1)

- Set Operations Union: bind\_rows(df1, df2)
- Set Operations Intersection: semi\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")
- Set Operations Set Difference: anti\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")

#### Conditional Joins:

- Conditional Inner Join: inner\_join(df1, df2, by = "key") %>% filter(condition)
- Conditional Left Join: left\_join(df1, df2, by = "key") %>% filter(condition)

#### Advanced Joins:

- Cross Join: crossing(df1, df2)
- **Self Join**: inner\_join(df, df, by = "key")

#### Advanced Mutate Operations:

- Cumulative Operations: mutate(df, cum\_sum = cumsum(col), cum\_prod = cumprod(col))
- Rolling Mean: mutate(df, roll\_mean = zoo::rollmean(col, k = 3, fill = NA)

#### **Group-wise Operations:**

- Group-wise Maximum and Minimum: group\_by(df, group\_col) %>% summarize(max\_val = max(col), min\_val = min(col))
- Group-wise Lag: group\_by(df, group\_col) %>% mutate(lag\_val = lag(col))

# Combining Multiple Operations:

- Chaining Multiple Operations: df %>% filter(col1 > 10) %>% arrange(col2) %>% select(col1, col2)
- Group-wise Summarize and Filter: group\_by(df, group\_col) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(val)) %>% filter(avg\_val > 10)

#### Advanced Window Functions:

- Moving Average: mutate(df, moving\_avg = zoo::rollmean(col, k = 3, fill = NA, align = "right"))
- Rank by Group: group\_by(df, group\_col) %>% mutate(rank = dense\_rank(col))

# Advanced Mutate with Row-wise Operations:

- Row-wise Maximum and Minimum: mutate(df, row\_max = pmax(col1, col2), row\_min = pmin(col1, col2))
- Row-wise Cumulative Sum: mutate(df, row\_cumsum = cumsum(c(0, col)))

# Advanced Filtering:

- Filter by Row Number: filter(df, row\_number() <= 10)
- Filter by Percentile: filter(df, quantile(col) > 0.75)

#### **Advanced Selecting:**

- Select Random Sample of Columns: select(df, sample(names(df), size = 3))
- Select Columns Matching Criteria: select(df, starts\_with("X"), ends\_with("Y"))

## Handling Duplicate Data:

- Remove Duplicate Rows: distinct(df)
- Count Duplicate Rows: df %>% group\_by\_all() %>% tally() %>% filter(n > 1)

# Pivoting and Unpivoting:

- Pivot Longer with Multiple Columns: pivot\_longer(df, cols = starts\_with("X"), names\_to = c(".value", "variable"), names\_sep = "\_")
- Pivot Wider with Multiple Values: pivot\_wider(df, names\_from = "variable", values\_from = c("value1", "value2"))

# Advanced Grouping and Aggregation:

- Group-wise Summary with Custom Function: group\_by(df, group\_col)
  %>% summarize(custom\_stat = my\_function(col))
- Cumulative Sum by Group: group\_by(df, group\_col) %>% mutate(cum\_sum = cumsum(col))

# Handling Time Series Data:

- Time-based Filtering: filter(df, date\_col > "2022-01-01")
- Rolling Mean by Time: mutate(df, rolling\_mean = zoo::rollmean(col, k = 3, fill = NA, align = "right"))

#### **Combining Data Frames:**

- Stacking Data Frames Vertically: bind\_rows(df1, df2)
- Stacking Data Frames Horizontally: bind\_cols(df1, df2)

#### Advanced Set Operations:

- Set Union with Duplicates: bind\_rows(df1, df2)
- Set Intersection with Duplicates: inner\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")
- Set Difference with Duplicates: anti\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")

#### Handling Factors:

- Convert Factor to Character: mutate(df, col = as.character(col))
- Convert Character to Factor: mutate(df, col = as.factor(col))

#### Advanced Filtering and Selecting:

- Filter Rows by Pattern Matching: filter(df, grepl("pattern", col))
- Select Columns by Pattern Matching: select(df, matches("pattern"))

#### Handling List Columns:

- Explode List Column: df %>% unnest(col)
- Creating List Column: mutate(df, list\_col = list(1:5))

# Handling Nested Data Frames:

- Explode Nested Data Frame: df %>% unnest(nested\_df)
- Creating Nested Data Frame: mutate(df, nested\_df = list(data = df2))

#### **Advanced Data Imputation:**

• Impute Missing Values with Linear Interpolation: mutate(df, col = approx(seq\_along(col), col, method = "linear", rule = 2)\$y)

## Handling Spatial Data:

- Filtering Spatial Data: filter(sf, st\_intersects(geometry, bounding\_box))
- Aggregating Spatial Data: st\_buffer(sf, dist = 100) %>% summarise(total\_population = sum(population))

## Handling JSON Data:

- Extracting Values from JSON Column: mutate(df, value = fromJSON(col)\$key)
- Flattening Nested JSON Column: bind\_cols(df, map\_df(df\$col, as\_tibble))

## Handling XML Data:

• Parsing XML Column: mutate(df, value = xml\_find\_first(col, "//path") %>% xml\_text())

# Handling Data Types:

- Coerce to Numeric: mutate(df, col = as.numeric(col))
- Coerce to Character: mutate(df, col = as.character(col))

## Handling Large Data Sets:

• Sampling Rows: sample\_n(df, size = 1000)

• Lazy Evaluation: df %>% filter(col1 > 10) %>% arrange(col2) %>% select(col1, col2) %>% glimpse()

# Advanced Operations on Data Frames:

- Nested Joins: left\_join(df1, df2 %>% group\_by(key) %>%
  summarise(new\_val = mean(val)), by = "key")
- Conditional Aggregation: group\_by(df, col1) %>% summarize\_if(is.numeric, mean)
- Conditional Imputation: mutate(df, col = ifelse(is.na(col), mean(col, na.rm = TRUE), col))

## Handling Time Series Data:

- Time-based Aggregation: df %>% group\_by(floor\_date(date\_col, "week")) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(val))
- Rolling Window Aggregation: df %>% arrange(date\_col) %>%
  mutate(rolling\_sum = zoo::rollapply(val, width = 5, FUN = sum, fill = NA))

# Advanced Set Operations:

- Set Union without Duplicates: distinct(bind\_rows(df1, df2))
- Set Intersection without Duplicates: inner\_join(df1, df2, by = "key") %>% distinct()
- Set Difference without Duplicates: anti\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")%>% distinct()

#### Advanced Window Functions:

- Lag and Lead by Group: group\_by(df, group\_col) %>% mutate(lag\_col = lag(col), lead\_col = lead(col))
- Conditional Cumulative Sum: mutate(df, cum\_sum = cumsum(ifelse(condition, col, 0)))

#### Advanced Joins:

• Fuzzy Matching: stringdist::stringdist\_join(df1, df2, by =
 c("col1", "col2"), method = "jaccard", max\_dist = 0.2)

• **Spatial Join**: sf::st\_join(sf1, sf2, left = FALSE, join = st\_intersects)

# Data Frame Reshaping:

- Reshape from Wide to Long Format: gather(df, key = "variable", value = "value", -id)
- Reshape from Long to Wide Format: spread(df, key = "variable", value = "value")

#### Advanced Mutate Operations:

- Impute Missing Values Using K-Nearest Neighbors:
  - impute::impute\_knn(as.matrix(df), k = 3)
- Conditional Mutate with Row-wise Operations: mutate(df, new\_col = ifelse(rowSums(df[, c("col1", "col2")]) > 10, "High", "Low"))

# Advanced Filtering:

- Filter Rows Based on Row-wise Conditions: filter(df, rowSums(df[, c("col1", "col2")]) > 10)
- Filter Rows with Anti-join: anti\_join(df1, df2, by = "key")

# **Conditional Operations:**

• Conditional Aggregation Using Case When: df %>% group\_by(col1) %>%  $summarize(new\_col = case\_when(all(col2 > 0) \sim sum(col3), TRUE \sim$ NA\_real\_))

# Advanced Selecting:

- Select Columns by Type: select(df, where(is.numeric))
- Select Random Sample of Columns by Percentage: select(df,  $sample_frac(0.5)$

# Advanced Grouping and Aggregation:

- Aggregating by Time Intervals and Groups: df %>% group\_by(group\_col, floor\_date(date\_col, "month")) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(val))
- Aggregating Using Rolling Time Window: df %>% group\_by(group\_col, roll\_time = rollapply(date\_col, width = "1 week", by = "1 week", FUN = mean)) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(val))

# Data Manipulation with List Columns:

- Working with List Columns: mutate(df, list\_col = list(1:5))
- Exploding List Columns and Aggregating: df %>% unnest(list\_col) %>% group\_by(group\_col) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(value))

# Data Manipulation with Nested Data Frames:

- Working with Nested Data Frames: mutate(df, nested\_df = list(data = df2))
- Exploding Nested Data Frames and Aggregating: df %>% unnest(nested\_df) %>% group\_by(group\_col) %>% summarize(avg\_val = mean(value))

# Handling Data Types:

- Coerce to Date: mutate(df, date\_col = as.Date(date\_col, format = "%Y-%m-%d"))
- Convert Numeric to Factor with Custom Labels: mutate(df, factor\_col = factor(num\_col, labels = c("Low", "Medium", "High")))

# Combining Multiple Operations:

• Chaining Multiple Operations with Magrittr Pipe Operator: df %>% filter(col1 > 10) %>% arrange(col2) %>% select(col1, col2) %>% glimpse()

# Advanced Filtering and Selecting:

• Filter Rows by Multiple Patterns: filter(df, grepl("pattern1", col1) | grepl("pattern2", col2))

• Select Columns by Pattern and Type: select(df, matches("pattern"), where(is.numeric))

#### Advanced Mutate with Row-wise Operations:

- Row-wise Operations with Across: mutate(df, across(c(col1, col2), ~ . \* 2))
- Row-wise Operations with Case When and Across: mutate(df,  $across(c(col1, col2), \sim case\_when(. > 0 \sim . * 2, TRUE \sim .)))$

## Handling Spatial Data:

• Spatial Operations with sf Package: st\_intersection(sf1, sf2)

#### Handling JSON Data:

• Parsing Nested JSON Columns: df %>% mutate(parsed\_json = purrr::map(json\_col, jsonlite::fromJSON))

## Handling XML Data:

• Parsing XML Columns: df %>% mutate(parsed\_xml = xml2::read\_xml(xml\_col) %>% xml2::as\_list())

#### Combining Data Frames:

• Full Outer Join: bind\_rows(df1 %>% anti\_join(df2, by = "key"), df2 %>% anti\_join(df1, by = "key"))

#### Advanced Set Operations:

• Set Union with Custom Logic for Duplicates: df1 %>% union(df2) %>% distinct()