Data III – Week 2 notes

# Pipe operator

%>% - uses the return of one statement as the input for the following input. Removes need for nesting

* structures the sequence of data operations from left to right, as opposed to from inside and out;
* avoids nested function calls;
* minimizes the need for local variables and function definitions;
* makes it easy to add steps anywhere in the sequence of operation

# Initialize `x`

x <- c(0.109, 0.359, 0.63, 0.996, 0.515, 0.142, 0.017, 0.829, 0.907)

# Compute the logarithm of `x`, return suitably lagged and iterated differences,

# Compute the exponential function and round the result

round(exp(diff(log(x))), 1)

# Initiate Magrittr package

library(magrittr)

# When using pipe operator %>%, this becomes

x %>% log() %>%

diff() %>%

exp() %>%

round(1)

filter() - Return rows with matching conditions. find rows/cases where conditions are true. Unlike base subsetting, rows where the condition evaluates to NA are dropped.

select() – Selects variables defined by name

arrange() – Arranges rows by variables

mutate() – Adds new variables and preserves the existing

group\_by() – Groups by one or more variables

summarize() – Reduces multiple values down to a single value