

Manipulating tables with dplyr

Data Wrangling, Session 3 (contd)

Kieran Healy

Code Horizons

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Manipulating Tables with dplyr (contd)

Window functions and moving averages

Load our libraries

```
library(here)      # manage file paths  
library(socviz)    # data and some useful functions  
library(tidyverse) # your friend and mine
```

dplyr's window functions

Ranking and cumulation within groups.

```
## Data on COVID-19
```

```
library(covdata)
```

```
covnat_weekly
```

```
# A tibble: 4,966 × 11
```

	date	year_week	cname	iso3	pop	cases	deaths	cu_cases	cu_deaths
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	2019-12-30	2020-01	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	2020-01-06	2020-02	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	2020-01-13	2020-03	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	2020-01-20	2020-04	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	2020-01-27	2020-05	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	2020-02-03	2020-06	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	2020-02-10	2020-07	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	2020-02-17	2020-08	Austria	AUT	8932664	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	2020-02-24	2020-09	Austria	AUT	8932664	12	0	12	0
10	2020-03-02	2020-10	Austria	AUT	8932664	115	0	127	0

```
# i 4,956 more rows
```

```
# i 2 more variables: r14_cases <dbl>, r14_deaths <dbl>
```

dplyr's window functions

`cumsum()` gives cumulative sums

```
covnat_weekly >
  filter(iso3 == "FRA") >
  select(date, cname, iso3, cases) >
  mutate(cases = ifelse(is.na(cases), 0, cases), # convert NA vals in `cases` to 0
         cumulative = cumsum(cases))
```

A tibble: 159 × 5

	date	cname	iso3	cases	cumulative
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	2019-12-30	France	FRA	0	0
2	2020-01-06	France	FRA	0	0
3	2020-01-13	France	FRA	0	0
4	2020-01-20	France	FRA	3	3
5	2020-01-27	France	FRA	3	6
6	2020-02-03	France	FRA	6	12
7	2020-02-10	France	FRA	0	12
8	2020-02-17	France	FRA	4	16
9	2020-02-24	France	FRA	133	149
10	2020-03-02	France	FRA	981	1130

i 149 more rows

dplyr's window functions

`cume_dist()` gives the proportion of values \leq to the current value.

```
covnat_weekly >
  select(date, cname, iso3, deaths) >
  filter(iso3 = "FRA") >
  filter(cume_dist(desc(deaths)) < 0.1) # i.e. Top 10%
```

```
# A tibble: 15 × 4
  date      cname iso3  deaths
  <date>    <chr> <chr> <dbl>
1 2020-04-06 France FRA    3348
2 2020-10-26 France FRA    3517
3 2020-11-02 France FRA    5281
4 2020-11-09 France FRA    6018
5 2020-11-16 France FRA    6208
6 2020-11-23 France FRA    5215
7 2020-11-30 France FRA    4450
8 2020-12-07 France FRA    4257
9 2020-12-14 France FRA    3786
10 2020-12-21 France FRA    3560
11 2021-01-04 France FRA    3851
12 2021-01-11 France FRA    3833
13 2021-01-18 France FRA    3754
14 2021-01-25 France FRA    3535
15 2021-02-01 France FRA    3431
```

The `dplyr` vignette on Window functions is good.

An application

```
covus >
  filter(measure = "death") >
  group_by(state) >
  arrange(state, desc(date)) >
  filter(state %in% "NY")
```

```
# A tibble: 371 × 7
```

```
# Groups:   state [1]
```

	date	state	fips	data_quality_grade	measure	count	measure_label
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<lgl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>
1	2021-03-07	NY	36	NA	death	39029	Deaths
2	2021-03-06	NY	36	NA	death	38970	Deaths
3	2021-03-05	NY	36	NA	death	38891	Deaths
4	2021-03-04	NY	36	NA	death	38796	Deaths
5	2021-03-03	NY	36	NA	death	38735	Deaths
6	2021-03-02	NY	36	NA	death	38660	Deaths
7	2021-03-01	NY	36	NA	death	38577	Deaths
8	2021-02-28	NY	36	NA	death	38497	Deaths
9	2021-02-27	NY	36	NA	death	38407	Deaths
10	2021-02-26	NY	36	NA	death	38321	Deaths

```
# i 361 more rows
```

Here the **count** measure is *cumulative* deaths. What if we want to recover the daily count for all the states in the data?

An application

`dplyr` has `lead()` and `lag()` functions. These allow you to access the previous and next values in a vector. You can calculate offsets this way.

```
my_vec ← c(1:20)
my_vec
```

```
[1]  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
```

```
lag(my_vec) # first element has no lag
```

```
[1] NA  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
```

```
my_vec - lag(my_vec)
```

```
[1] NA  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1  1
```

An application

We can write the expression directly:

```
covus >
  select(-data_quality_grade) >
  filter(measure == "death") >
  group_by(state) >
  arrange(date) >
  mutate(deaths_daily = count - lag(count, order_by = date)) >
  arrange(state, desc(date)) >
  filter(state %in% "NY")
```

A tibble: 371 × 7

Groups: state [1]

	date	state	fips	measure	count	measure_label	deaths_daily
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	2021-03-07	NY	36	death	39029	Deaths	59
2	2021-03-06	NY	36	death	38970	Deaths	79
3	2021-03-05	NY	36	death	38891	Deaths	95
4	2021-03-04	NY	36	death	38796	Deaths	61
5	2021-03-03	NY	36	death	38735	Deaths	75
6	2021-03-02	NY	36	death	38660	Deaths	83
7	2021-03-01	NY	36	death	38577	Deaths	80
8	2021-02-28	NY	36	death	38497	Deaths	90
9	2021-02-27	NY	36	death	38407	Deaths	86
10	2021-02-26	NY	36	death	38321	Deaths	94

i 361 more rows

Writing our own functions

We write functions using the special `function()` function.*

```
my_fun ← function(x) {  
  x + 1  
}
```

```
my_fun # we've created the function; it's just an object
```

```
function(x) {  
  x + 1  
}
```

```
my_fun(x = 1) # But we can supply it with an input!
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
my_fun(10)
```

```
[1] 11
```

*Nerds love this sort of stuff.

Writing our own functions

We write our function. It's just the expression we originally wrote, wrapped up.

```
get_daily_count ← function(count, date){  
  count - lag(count, order_by = date)  
}
```

This function has no generality, error-handling, or anything else. It's a once-off.

Writing our own functions

Now we can use it like any other:

```
covus >
  filter(measure = "death") >
  select(-data_quality_grade) >
  group_by(state) >
  arrange(date) >
  mutate(deaths_daily = get_daily_count(count, date)) >
  arrange(state, desc(date)) >
  filter(state %in% "NY")
```

A tibble: 371 × 7

Groups: state [1]

	date	state	fips	measure	count	measure_label	deaths_daily
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	2021-03-07	NY	36	death	39029	Deaths	59
2	2021-03-06	NY	36	death	38970	Deaths	79
3	2021-03-05	NY	36	death	38891	Deaths	95
4	2021-03-04	NY	36	death	38796	Deaths	61
5	2021-03-03	NY	36	death	38735	Deaths	75
6	2021-03-02	NY	36	death	38660	Deaths	83
7	2021-03-01	NY	36	death	38577	Deaths	80
8	2021-02-28	NY	36	death	38497	Deaths	90
9	2021-02-27	NY	36	death	38407	Deaths	86
10	2021-02-26	NY	36	death	38321	Deaths	94

i 361 more rows

Not super-useful quite yet, but if our task had more steps ...

The slider package

Tidy moving averages with **slider**

dplyr's window functions don't include moving averages.

There are several options, notably **RcppRoll**

We'll use the **slider** package.

```
# install.packages("slider")  
library(slider)
```

Tidy moving averages with **slider**

```
covus >
  filter(measure == "death") >
  select(-data_quality_grade) >
  group_by(state) >
  arrange(date) >
  mutate(
    deaths_daily = get_daily_count(count, date),
    deaths7 = slide_mean(deaths_daily,
                        before = 7,
                        na_rm = TRUE)) >
  arrange(state, desc(date)) >
  filter(state %in% "NY")
```

A tibble: 371 × 8

Groups: state [1]

	date	state	fips	measure	count	measure_label	deaths_daily	deaths7
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	2021-03-07	NY	36	death	39029	Deaths	59	77.8
2	2021-03-06	NY	36	death	38970	Deaths	79	81.1
3	2021-03-05	NY	36	death	38891	Deaths	95	83
4	2021-03-04	NY	36	death	38796	Deaths	61	82.6
5	2021-03-03	NY	36	death	38735	Deaths	75	88
6	2021-03-02	NY	36	death	38660	Deaths	83	89.9
7	2021-03-01	NY	36	death	38577	Deaths	80	90.8
8	2021-02-28	NY	36	death	38497	Deaths	90	90.1
9	2021-02-27	NY	36	death	38407	Deaths	86	91.5
10	2021-02-26	NY	36	death	38321	Deaths	94	95.6

i 361 more rows

Tidy moving averages with **slider**

```
deaths7 = slide_mean(deaths_daily,  
                     before = 7,  
                     na_rm = TRUE)) ▶
```

Notice the Tidyverse-style **na_rm** argument rather than the usual base **na.rm**

The package provides a lot of different functions, from general-purpose **slide_max()**, **slide_min()** to more specialized sliding functions. In particular note e.g. **slide_index_mean()** that addresses some subtleties in averaging over dates with gaps.

Move columns with `relocate()`

gss_sm

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 32
  year   id ballot    age childs sibs  degree race  sex  region income16
  <dbl> <dbl> <labelled> <dbl>  <dbl> <labe> <fct>  <fct> <fct> <fct>  <fct>
1  2016     1 1      47      3 2    Bache... White Male  New E... $170000...
2  2016     2 2      61      0 3    High ... White Male  New E... $50000 ...
3  2016     3 3      72      2 3    Bache... White Male  New E... $75000 ...
4  2016     4 1      43      4 3    High ... White Fema... New E... $170000...
5  2016     5 3      55      2 2    Gradu... White Fema... New E... $170000...
6  2016     6 2      53      2 2    Junio... White Fema... New E... $60000 ...
7  2016     7 1      50      2 2    High ... White Male  New E... $170000...
8  2016     8 3      23      3 6    High ... Other Fema... Middl... $30000 ...
9  2016     9 1      45      3 5    High ... Black Male  Middl... $60000 ...
10 2016    10 3      71      4 1    Junio... White Male  Middl... $60000 ...

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 21 more variables: relig <fct>, marital <fct>, padeg <fct>, madeg <fct>,
# partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>, happy <fct>, partners <fct>, grass <fct>,
# zodiac <fct>, pres12 <labelled>, wtssall <dbl>, income_rc <fct>,
# agegrp <fct>, ageq <fct>, siblings <fct>, kids <fct>, religion <fct>,
# bigregion <fct>, partners_rc <fct>, obama <dbl>
```

Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 32
  year   id ballot    age childs sibs  degree race  sex  region income16
  <dbl> <dbl> <labelled> <dbl>  <dbl> <labe> <fct>  <fct> <fct> <fct>  <fct>
1  2016     1 1      47      3 2  Bache... White Male  New E... $170000...
2  2016     2 2      61      0 3  High ... White Male  New E... $50000 ...
3  2016     3 3      72      2 3  Bache... White Male  New E... $75000 ...
4  2016     4 1      43      4 3  High ... White Fema... New E... $170000...
5  2016     5 3      55      2 2  Gradu... White Fema... New E... $170000...
6  2016     6 2      53      2 2  Junio... White Fema... New E... $60000 ...
7  2016     7 1      50      2 2  High ... White Male  New E... $170000...
8  2016     8 3      23      3 6  High ... Other Fema... Middl... $30000 ...
9  2016     9 1      45      3 5  High ... Black Male  Middl... $60000 ...
10 2016    10 3      71      4 1  Junio... White Male  Middl... $60000 ...

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 21 more variables: relig <fct>, marital <fct>, padeg <fct>, madeg <fct>,
# partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>, happy <fct>, partners <fct>, grass <fct>,
# zodiac <fct>, pres12 <labelled>, wtssall <dbl>, income_rc <fct>,
# agegrp <fct>, ageq <fct>, siblings <fct>, kids <fct>, religion <fct>,
# bigregion <fct>, partners_rc <fct>, obama <dbl>
```

Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm >
  select(region, bigregion, year,
         id:region,
         starts_with("p"),
         contains("income"))
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 19
  region    bigregion year   id ballot  age childs sibs degree race  sex
  <fct>      <fct>   <dbl> <dbl> <lab>  <dbl> <dbl> <lab> <fct>  <fct> <fct>
1 New Engla... Northeast 2016     1 1      47     3 2    Bache... White Male
2 New Engla... Northeast 2016     2 2      61     0 3    High ... White Male
3 New Engla... Northeast 2016     3 3      72     2 3    Bache... White Male
4 New Engla... Northeast 2016     4 1      43     4 3    High ... White Fema...
5 New Engla... Northeast 2016     5 3      55     2 2    Gradu... White Fema...
6 New Engla... Northeast 2016     6 2      53     2 2    Junio... White Fema...
7 New Engla... Northeast 2016     7 1      50     2 2    High ... White Male
8 Middle At... Northeast 2016     8 3      23     3 6    High ... Other Fema...
9 Middle At... Northeast 2016     9 1      45     3 5    High ... Black Male
10 Middle At... Northeast 2016    10 3      71     4 1    Junio... White Male

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 8 more variables: padeg <fct>, partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>,
#   partners <fct>, pres12 <labelled>, partners_rc <fct>, income16 <fct>,
#   income_rc <fct>
```

Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm >
  select(region, bigregion, year,
         id:region,
         starts_with("p"),
         contains("income")) >
  rename(children = child,
         siblings = sib)
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 19
  region    bigregion year   id ballot  age children siblings degree race
  <fct>      <fct>    <dbl> <dbl> <labe> <dbl>    <dbl> <labell> <fct> <fct>
1 New England Northeast 2016     1 1      47         3 2    Bache... White
2 New England Northeast 2016     2 2      61         0 3    High ... White
3 New England Northeast 2016     3 3      72         2 3    Bache... White
4 New England Northeast 2016     4 1      43         4 3    High ... White
5 New England Northeast 2016     5 3      55         2 2    Gradu... White
6 New England Northeast 2016     6 2      53         2 2    Junio... White
7 New England Northeast 2016     7 1      50         2 2    High ... White
8 Middle Atl... Northeast 2016     8 3      23         3 6    High ... Other
9 Middle Atl... Northeast 2016     9 1      45         3 5    High ... Black
10 Middle Atl... Northeast 2016    10 3      71         4 1    Junio... White

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 9 more variables: sex <fct>, padeg <fct>, partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>,
#   partners <fct>, pres12 <labelled>, partners_rc <fct>, income16 <fct>,
#   income_rc <fct>
```

Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm >
  select(region, bigregion, year,
         id:region,
         starts_with("p"),
         contains("income")) >
  rename(children = childs,
         siblings = sibs) >
  relocate(id)
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 19
   id region      bigregion year ballot age children siblings degree race
<dbl> <fct>      <fct>      <dbl> <labl> <dbl>    <dbl> <labell> <fct> <fct>
1     1 New England Northeast  2016 1     47         3 2    Bache... White
2     2 New England Northeast  2016 2     61         0 3    High ... White
3     3 New England Northeast  2016 3     72         2 3    Bache... White
4     4 New England Northeast  2016 1     43         4 3    High ... White
5     5 New England Northeast  2016 3     55         2 2    Gradu... White
6     6 New England Northeast  2016 2     53         2 2    Junio... White
7     7 New England Northeast  2016 1     50         2 2    High ... White
8     8 Middle Atl... Northeast  2016 3     23         3 6    High ... Other
9     9 Middle Atl... Northeast  2016 1     45         3 5    High ... Black
10    10 Middle Atl... Northeast  2016 3     71         4 1    Junio... White

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 9 more variables: sex <fct>, padeg <fct>, partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>,
#   partners <fct>, pres12 <labelled>, partners_rc <fct>, income16 <fct>,
#   income_rc <fct>
```

Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm >
  select(region, bigregion, year,
         id:region,
         starts_with("p"),
         contains("income")) >
  rename(children = childs,
         siblings = sibs) >
  relocate(id) >
  select(-ballot)
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 18
   id region bigregion year age children siblings degree race sex padeg
<dbl> <fct> <fct>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl> <labell> <fct> <fct> <fct> <fct>
1     1 New E... Northeast 2016  47         3 2    Bache... White Male Grad...
2     2 New E... Northeast 2016  61         0 3    High ... White Male Lt H...
3     3 New E... Northeast 2016  72         2 3    Bache... White Male High...
4     4 New E... Northeast 2016  43         4 3    High ... White Fema... <NA>
5     5 New E... Northeast 2016  55         2 2    Gradu... White Fema... Bach...
6     6 New E... Northeast 2016  53         2 2    Junio... White Fema... <NA>
7     7 New E... Northeast 2016  50         2 2    High ... White Male High...
8     8 Middl... Northeast 2016  23         3 6    High ... Other Fema... Lt H...
9     9 Middl... Northeast 2016  45         3 5    High ... Black Male Lt H...
10    10 Middl... Northeast 2016  71         4 1    Junio... White Male High...

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 7 more variables: partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>, partners <fct>,
#   pres12 <labelled>, partners_rc <fct>, income16 <fct>, income_rc <fct>
```

Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm >
  select(region, bigregion, year,
         id:region,
         starts_with("p"),
         contains("income")) >
  rename(children = childs,
         siblings = sibs) >
  relocate(id) >
  select(-ballot) >
  relocate(where(is.numeric),
         .before = where(is.factor))
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 18
   id year age children siblings pres12 region bigregion degree race
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <labelled> <labelle> <fct> <fct>   <fct> <fct>
1     1  2016  47       3 2         3   New E... Northeast Bache... White
2     2  2016  61       0 3         1   New E... Northeast High ... White
3     3  2016  72       2 3         2   New E... Northeast Bache... White
4     4  2016  43       4 3         2   New E... Northeast High ... White
5     5  2016  55       2 2         1   New E... Northeast Gradu... White
6     6  2016  53       2 2         1   New E... Northeast Junio... White
7     7  2016  50       2 2        NA   New E... Northeast High ... White
8     8  2016  23       3 6        NA   Middl... Northeast High ... Other
9     9  2016  45       3 5        NA   Middl... Northeast High ... Black
10    10  2016  71       4 1         2   Middl... Northeast Junio... White

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 8 more variables: sex <fct>, padeg <fct>, partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>,
#   partners <fct>, partners_rc <fct>, income16 <fct>, income_rc <fct>
```


Shuffle columns around

```
gss_sm >
  select(region, bigregion, year,
         id:region,
         starts_with("p"),
         contains("income")) >
  rename(children = child_s,
         siblings = sib_s) >
  relocate(id) >
  select(-ballot) >
  relocate(where(is.numeric),
           .before = where(is.factor)) >
  relocate(contains("region"),
           .after = year)
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 18
   id year region    bigregion age children siblings pres12 degree race
<dbl> <dbl> <fct>      <fct>      <dbl>   <dbl> <label> <label> <fct> <fct>
1     1  2016 New England Northeast    47     3 2      3  Bache... White
2     2  2016 New England Northeast    61     0 3      1  High ... White
3     3  2016 New England Northeast    72     2 3      2  Bache... White
4     4  2016 New England Northeast    43     4 3      2  High ... White
5     5  2016 New England Northeast    55     2 2      1  Gradu... White
6     6  2016 New England Northeast    53     2 2      1  Junio... White
7     7  2016 New England Northeast    50     2 2      NA  High ... White
8     8  2016 Middle Atl... Northeast    23     3 6      NA  High ... Other
9     9  2016 Middle Atl... Northeast    45     3 5      NA  High ... Black
10    10  2016 Middle Atl... Northeast    71     4 1      2  Junio... White

# i 2,857 more rows
# i 8 more variables: sex <fct>, padeg <fct>, partyid <fct>, polviews <fct>,
#   partners <fct>, partners_rc <fct>, income16 <fct>, income_rc <fct>
```

Example: UK Election Data

```
library(ukelection2019)
```

```
ukvote2019
```

```
# A tibble: 3,320 × 13
```

	cid	constituency	electorate	party_name	candidate	votes	vote_share_percent
	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>
1	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	Labour	Stephen ...	17008	53.8
2	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	Conservat...	Charlott...	6518	20.6
3	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	The Brexi...	Glenda D...	3108	9.8
4	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	Plaid Cym...	Nigel Hu...	2711	8.6
5	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	Liberal D...	Sheila K...	1072	3.4
6	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	Independe...	Captain ...	731	2.3
7	W07000...	Aberavon	50747	Green	Giorgia ...	450	1.4
8	W07000...	Aberconwy	44699	Conservat...	Robin Mi...	14687	46.1
9	W07000...	Aberconwy	44699	Labour	Emily Ow...	12653	39.7
10	W07000...	Aberconwy	44699	Plaid Cym...	Lisa Goo...	2704	8.5

```
# i 3,310 more rows
```

```
# i 6 more variables: vote_share_change <dbl>, total_votes_cast <int>,
```

```
#   vrank <int>, turnout <dbl>, fname <chr>, lname <chr>
```

Example: UK Election Data

Use `sample_n()` to sample `n` rows of your tibble.

```
library(ukelection2019)
```

```
ukvote2019 >  
  sample_n(10)
```

```
# A tibble: 10 × 13
```

	cid	constituency	electorate	party_name	candidate	votes	vote_share_percent
	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>
1	E14001...	Wythenshawe...	76313	Labour	Mike Kane	23855	53.3
2	E14000...	Mole Valley	74665	Independe...	Robin Ho...	536	0.9
3	W07000...	Clwyd South	53919	Liberal D...	Calum Da...	1496	4.1
4	E14000...	Kettering	73187	Labour	Clare Pa...	13022	26.4
5	E14001...	Truro & Fal...	76719	Green	Tom Scott	1714	2.9
6	E14000...	Knowsley	84060	Green	Paul Woo...	1262	2.3
7	W07000...	Merthyr Tyd...	56322	Plaid Cym...	Mark Eva...	2446	7.6
8	E14000...	Chelsea & F...	67110	Labour	Matt Ube...	10872	23.2
9	E14000...	Romsey & So...	68228	Liberal D...	Craig Fl...	16990	33.1
10	E14000...	Leigh	77417	The Brexi...	James Me...	3161	6.7

```
# i 6 more variables: vote_share_change <dbl>, total_votes_cast <int>,  
#   vrank <int>, turnout <dbl>, fname <chr>, lname <chr>
```

Example: UK Election Data

A vector of unique constituency names

```
ukvote2019 >  
  distinct(constituency)
```

```
# A tibble: 650 × 1  
  constituency  
  <chr>  
1 Aberavon  
2 Aberconwy  
3 Aberdeen North  
4 Aberdeen South  
5 Aberdeenshire West & Kincardine  
6 Airdrie & Shotts  
7 Aldershot  
8 Aldridge-Brownhills  
9 Altrincham & Sale West  
10 Alyn & Deeside  
# i 640 more rows
```

Example: UK Election Data

Tally them up

```
ukvote2019 >  
  distinct(constituency) >  
  tally()
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 1  
      n  
  <int>  
1   650
```

```
# Base R / non-pipeline version
```

```
length(unique(ukvote2019$constituency))
```

```
[1] 650
```

Example: UK Election Data

Which parties fielded the most candidates?

```
ukvote2019 >  
  count(party_name) >  
  arrange(desc(n))
```

```
# A tibble: 69 × 2  
  party_name      n  
  <chr>      <int>  
1 Conservative    636  
2 Labour          631  
3 Liberal Democrat 611  
4 Green           497  
5 The Brexit Party 275  
6 Independent      224  
7 Scottish National Party 59  
8 UKIP             44  
9 Plaid Cymru      36  
10 Christian Peoples Alliance 29  
# i 59 more rows
```

Example: UK Election Data

Top 5

```
ukvote2019 >  
  count(party_name) >  
  slice_max(order_by = n, n = 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 2  
  party_name      n  
  <chr>      <int>  
1 Conservative    636  
2 Labour          631  
3 Liberal Democrat 611  
4 Green           497  
5 The Brexit Party 275
```

Example: UK Election Data

Top 5

```
ukvote2019 >
  count(party_name) >
  slice_max(order_by = n, n = 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 2
  party_name      n
  <chr>      <int>
1 Conservative    636
2 Labour          631
3 Liberal Democrat 611
4 Green           497
5 The Brexit Party 275
```

Bottom 5

```
ukvote2019 >
  count(party_name) >
  slice_min(order_by = n, n = 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 25 × 2
  party_name      n
  <chr>      <int>
1 Ashfield Independents    1
2 Best for Luton           1
3 Birkenhead Social Justice Party    1
4 British National Party    1
5 Burnley & Padiham Independent Party 1
6 Church of the Militant Elvis Party  1
7 Citizens Movement Party UK    1
8 CumbriaFirst              1
9 Heavy Woollen District Independents 1
10 Independent Network        1
# i 15 more rows
```


Example: UK Election Data

How many constituencies are there?

```
ukvote2019 >  
  count(constituency)
```

```
# A tibble: 650 × 2  
  constituency      n  
  <chr>          <int>  
1 Aberavon        7  
2 Aberconwy        4  
3 Aberdeen North   6  
4 Aberdeen South   4  
5 Aberdeenshire West & Kincardine 4  
6 Airdrie & Shotts  5  
7 Aldershot        4  
8 Aldridge-Brownhills 5  
9 Altrincham & Sale West 6  
10 Alyn & Deeside   5  
# i 640 more rows
```

```
ukvote2019 >  
  distinct(constituency) >  
  count()
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 1  
  n  
  <int>  
1  650
```

```
# Base R style ...  
length(unique(ukvote2019$constituency))
```

```
[1] 650
```

Counting Twice Over

```
ukvote2019 >  
  count(constituency) >  
  count(n)
```

```
# A tibble: 8 × 2
```

	n	nn
	<int>	<int>
1	3	21
2	4	194
3	5	226
4	6	139
5	7	49
6	8	18
7	9	2
8	12	1

Counting Twice Over

ukvote2019

```
# A tibble: 3,320 × 13
  cid constituency electorate party_name candidate votes
<dbl> <chr> <chr> <int> <chr> <chr> <int>
1 W07000... Aberavon 50747 Labour Stephen ... 17008
53.8
2 W07000... Aberavon 50747 Conservat... Charlott... 6518
20.6
3 W07000... Aberavon 50747 The Brexi... Glenda D... 3108
9.8
4 W07000... Aberavon 50747 Plaid Cym... Nigel Hu... 2711
8.6
5 W07000... Aberavon 50747 Liberal D... Sheila K... 1072
3.4
6 W07000... Aberavon 50747 Independe... Captain ... 731
2.3
7 W07000... Aberavon 50747 Green Giorgia ... 450
1.4
8 W07000... Aberconwy 44699 Conservat... Robin Mi... 14687
46.1
9 W07000... Aberconwy 44699 Labour Emily Ow... 12653
39.7
10 W07000... Aberconwy 44699 Plaid Cym... Lisa Goo... 2704
8.5
```

Counting Twice Over

```
ukvote2019 >  
count(constituency, name = "n_cands")
```

```
# A tibble: 650 × 2  
  constituency n_cands  
  <chr>        <int>  
1 Aberavon      7  
2 Aberconwy     4  
3 Aberdeen North 6  
4 Aberdeen South 4  
5 Aberdeenshire West & Kincardine 4  
6 Airdrie & Shotts 5  
7 Aldershot     4  
8 Aldridge-Brownhills 5  
9 Altrincham & Sale West 6  
10 Alyn & Deeside 5  
# i 640 more rows
```

Counting Twice Over

```
ukvote2019 >  
count(constituency, name = "n_cands") >  
count(n_cands, name = "n_const")
```

```
# A tibble: 8 × 2  
  n_cands n_const  
    <int>   <int>  
1       3      21  
2       4     194  
3       5     226  
4       6     139  
5       7      49  
6       8      18  
7       9       2  
8      12       1
```

Recap and Looking Ahead

Recap and Looking Ahead

Coding as gardening

Working in RStudio with RMarkdown documents

Core `dplyr` verbs

Subset your table: `filter()` rows, `select()` columns

Logically `group_by()` one or more columns

Add columns with `mutate()`

Summarize (by group, or the whole table) with `summarize()`

Expand your `dplyr` actions

Count up rows with `n()`, `tally()` or `count()`

Calculate quantities with `sum()`, `mean()`, `min()`, etc

Subset rows with logical expressions or `slice` functions

Conditionally select columns by name directly, with `%in%` or `%nin%`, or with tidy selectors like `starts_with()`, `ends_with()`, `contains()`

Conditionally select columns by *type* with `where()` and some criterion, e.g. `where(is.numeric)`

Conditionally select and then *act* on columns with `across(where(<condition>), <action>)`

Expand your `dplyr` actions

Tidy up columns with `relocate()` and `rename()`

Tidy up rows with `arrange()`

A dplyr shortcut

A dplyr shortcut

So far we have been writing, e.g.,

```
gss_sm ►  
  group_by(bigregion, religion) ►  
  summarize(total = n())
```

```
# A tibble: 24 × 3  
# Groups:   bigregion [4]  
  bigregion religion  total  
  <fct>      <fct>    <int>  
1 Northeast Protestant  158  
2 Northeast Catholic   162  
3 Northeast Jewish     27  
4 Northeast None      112  
5 Northeast Other      28  
6 Northeast <NA>        1  
7 Midwest   Protestant  325  
8 Midwest   Catholic    172  
9 Midwest   Jewish       3  
10 Midwest  None       157  
# i 14 more rows
```

A dplyr shortcut

Or

```
gss_sm ►  
  group_by(bigregion, religion) ►  
  tally()
```

```
# A tibble: 24 × 3  
# Groups:   bigregion [4]  
  bigregion religion      n  
  <fct>      <fct>    <int>  
1 Northeast Protestant  158  
2 Northeast Catholic    162  
3 Northeast Jewish      27  
4 Northeast None       112  
5 Northeast Other       28  
6 Northeast <NA>         1  
7 Midwest   Protestant  325  
8 Midwest   Catholic    172  
9 Midwest   Jewish       3  
10 Midwest  None       157  
# i 14 more rows
```

A dplyr shortcut

Or

```
gss_sm ►  
  count(bigregion, religion)
```

```
# A tibble: 24 × 3  
  bigregion religion      n  
  <fct>      <fct>    <int>  
1 Northeast Protestant  158  
2 Northeast Catholic   162  
3 Northeast Jewish     27  
4 Northeast None      112  
5 Northeast Other      28  
6 Northeast <NA>        1  
7 Midwest   Protestant  325  
8 Midwest   Catholic   172  
9 Midwest   Jewish      3  
10 Midwest  None      157  
# i 14 more rows
```

With this last one the final result is *ungrouped*, no matter how many levels of grouping there are going in.

A dplyr shortcut

But we can also write this:

```
gss_sm ►  
  summarize(total = n(), .by = c(bigregion, religion))
```

```
# A tibble: 24 × 3  
  bigregion religion  total  
  <fct>      <fct>    <int>  
1 Northeast None      112  
2 Northeast Catholic   162  
3 Northeast Protestant 158  
4 Northeast Other      28  
5 Northeast Jewish     27  
6 West      Jewish     10  
7 West      None     180  
8 West      Other      48  
9 West      Protestant 238  
10 West     Catholic   155  
# i 14 more rows
```

By default the result is an *ungrouped* tibble, whereas with `group_by() ... summarize()` the result would still be grouped by `bigregion` at the end. To prevent unexpected results, you can't use `.by` on tibble that's already grouped.

Data as implicitly first

This code:

```
gss_sm ►  
  summarize(total = n(), .by = c(bigregion, religion))
```

```
# A tibble: 24 × 3  
  bigregion religion  total  
  <fct>      <fct>    <int>  
1 Northeast None      112  
2 Northeast Catholic   162  
3 Northeast Protestant 158  
4 Northeast Other      28  
5 Northeast Jewish     27  
6 West      Jewish     10  
7 West      None      180  
8 West      Other      48  
9 West      Protestant 238  
10 West     Catholic   155  
# i 14 more rows
```


Data as implicitly first

... is equivalent to this:

```
summarize(gss_sm, total = n(), .by = c(bigregion, religion))
```

```
# A tibble: 24 × 3
  bigregion religion  total
  <fct>      <fct>    <int>
1 Northeast None      112
2 Northeast Catholic   162
3 Northeast Protestant 158
4 Northeast Other      28
5 Northeast Jewish     27
6 West      Jewish     10
7 West      None     180
8 West      Other      48
9 West      Protestant 238
10 West     Catholic   155
# i 14 more rows
```

This is true of Tidyverse pipelines in general. Let's look at the help for `summarize()` to see why.

Two dplyr gotchas

Comparisons filtering on proportions

Let's say you are working with proportions ...

```
df
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  id    prop1 prop2  
  <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 A      0.1   0.2  
2 B      0.1   0.21  
3 C      0.11  0.2  
4 D      0.1   0.1
```

Comparisons filtering on proportions

And you want to focus on cases where *prop1* plus *prop2* is greater than 0.3:

```
df >
  filter(prop1 + prop2 > 0.3)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  id    prop1 prop2
<chr> <dbl> <dbl>
1 A      0.1   0.2
2 B      0.1   0.21
3 C      0.11  0.2
```

Comparisons filtering on proportions

```
df >  
  filter(prop1 + prop2 == 0.3)
```

```
# A tibble: 0 × 3  
#   id prop1 prop2  
#   <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
```

The row with **id A** *should* have been included here!

Comparisons filtering on proportions

This won't give the right behavior either:

```
df ▷  
  mutate(prop3 = prop1 + prop2) ▷  
  filter(prop3 == 0.3)
```

```
# A tibble: 0 × 4  
#   id      prop1 prop2 prop3  
#   <chr>   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
```

Comparisons filtering on proportions

So, beware.

```
df >
  filter(prop1*100 + prop2*100 == 0.3*100)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 3
  id    prop1 prop2
<chr> <dbl> <dbl>
1 A      0.1   0.2
```

Better:

```
df >
  filter(near(prop1 + prop2, 0.3))
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 3
  id    prop1 prop2
<chr> <dbl> <dbl>
1 A      0.1   0.2
```

Zero Counts in dplyr

```
df ← read_csv(here("data", "first_terms.csv"))
```

```
df
```

```
# A tibble: 280 × 4
```

	pid	start_year	party	sex
	<dbl>	<date>	<chr>	<chr>
1	3160	2013-01-03	Republican	M
2	3161	2013-01-03	Democrat	F
3	3162	2013-01-03	Democrat	M
4	3163	2013-01-03	Republican	M
5	3164	2013-01-03	Democrat	M
6	3165	2013-01-03	Republican	M
7	3166	2013-01-03	Republican	M
8	3167	2013-01-03	Democrat	F
9	3168	2013-01-03	Republican	M
10	3169	2013-01-03	Democrat	M

```
# i 270 more rows
```


Zero Counts in dplyr

```
df >
  group_by(start_year, party, sex) >
  summarize(N = n()) >
  mutate(freq = N / sum(N))
```

```
# A tibble: 14 × 5
```

```
# Groups:   start_year, party [8]
```

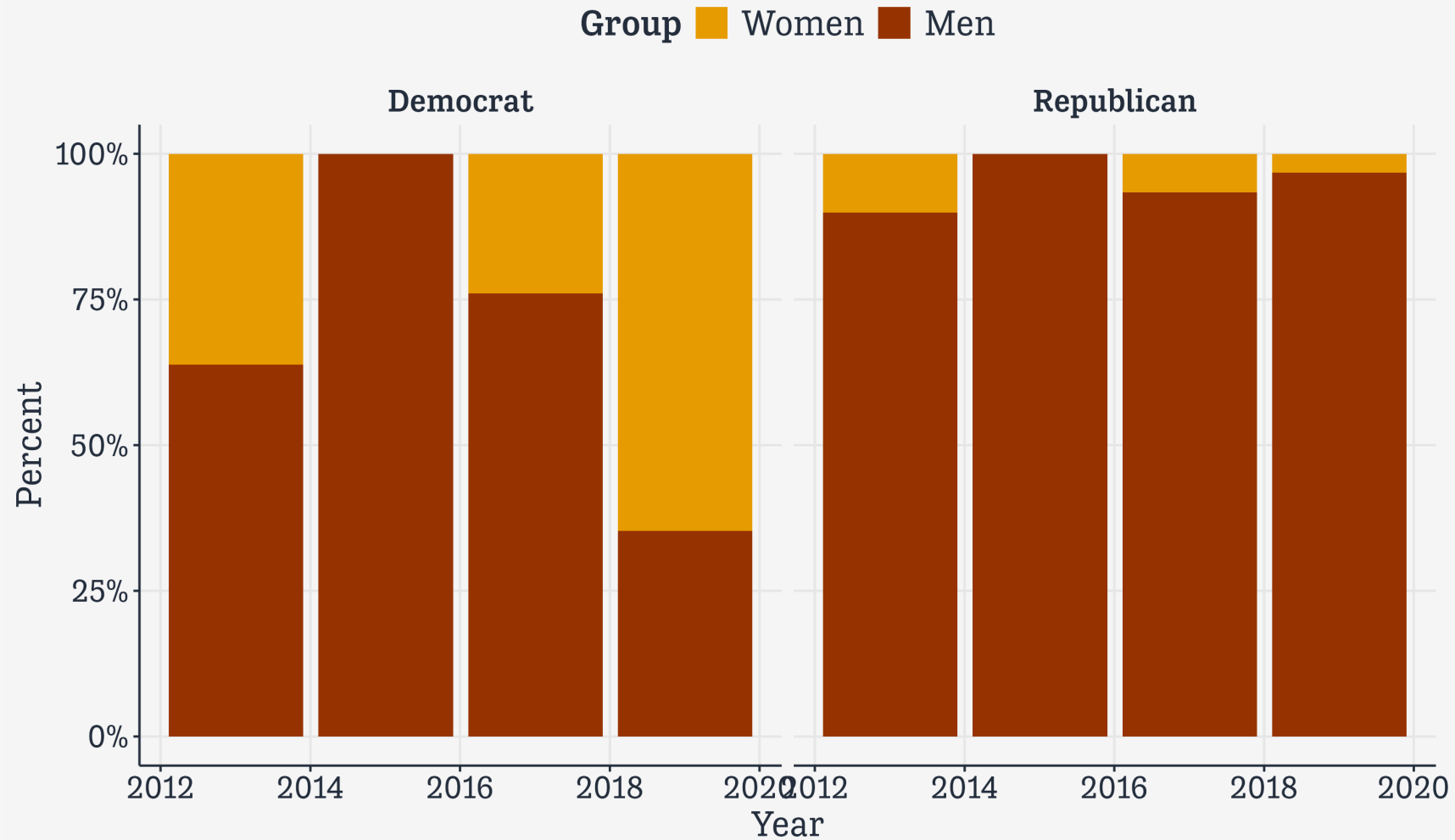
	start_year	party	sex	N	freq
	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>
1	2013-01-03	Democrat	F	21	0.362
2	2013-01-03	Democrat	M	37	0.638
3	2013-01-03	Republican	F	8	0.101
4	2013-01-03	Republican	M	71	0.899
5	2015-01-03	Democrat	M	1	1
6	2015-01-03	Republican	M	5	1
7	2017-01-03	Democrat	F	6	0.24
8	2017-01-03	Democrat	M	19	0.76
9	2017-01-03	Republican	F	2	0.0667
10	2017-01-03	Republican	M	28	0.933
11	2019-01-03	Democrat	F	33	0.647
12	2019-01-03	Democrat	M	18	0.353
13	2019-01-03	Republican	F	1	0.0323
14	2019-01-03	Republican	M	30	0.968

Zero Counts in dplyr

```
p_col ← df ▷  
  group_by(start_year, party, sex) ▷  
  summarize(N = n()) ▷  
  mutate(freq = N / sum(N)) ▷  
  ggplot(aes(x = start_year,  
            y = freq,  
            fill = sex)) +  
  geom_col() +  
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent) +  
  scale_fill_manual(values = sex_colors, labels = c("Women", "Men")) +  
  labs(x = "Year", y = "Percent", fill = "Group") +  
  facet_wrap(~ party)
```

Zero Counts in dplyr

p_col

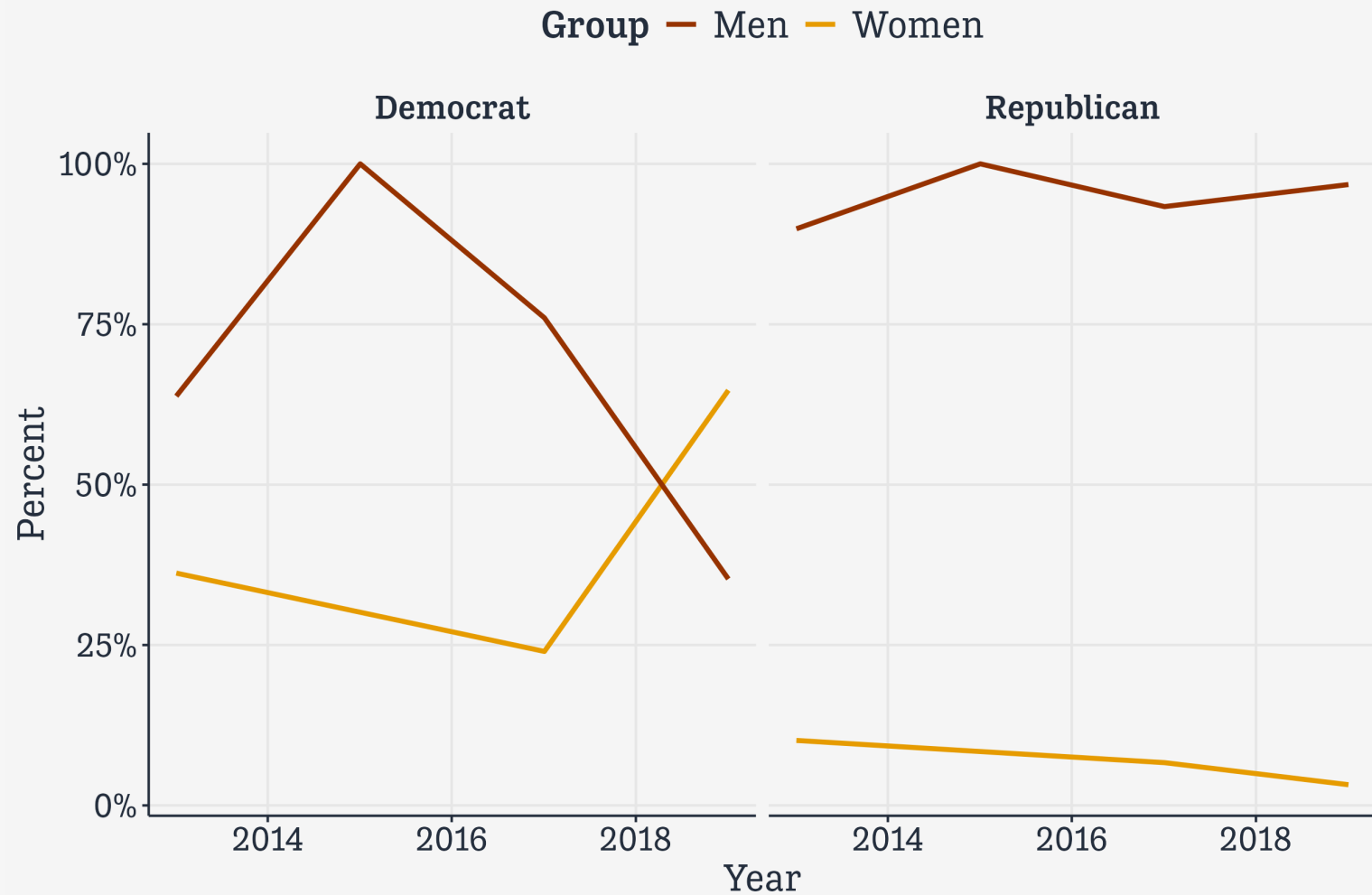


2. Zero Counts in dplyr

```
p_line <- df >
  group_by(start_year, party, sex) >
  summarize(N = n()) >
  mutate(freq = N / sum(N)) >
  ggplot(aes(x = start_year,
             y = freq,
             color = sex)) +
  geom_line(size = 1.1) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent) +
  scale_color_manual(values = sex_colors, labels = c("Women", "Men")) +
  guides(color = guide_legend(reverse = TRUE)) +
  labs(x = "Year", y = "Percent", color = "Group") +
  facet_wrap(~ party)
```

Zero Counts in dplyr

p_line



Option 1: factors and `.drop`

Factors are for categorical variables and are stored differently from characters. This can matter when modeling, and also now.

```
df_f <- df >
  mutate(party_f = factor(party))
```

```
df_f
```

```
# A tibble: 280 × 5
```

	pid	start_year	party	sex	party_f
	<dbl>	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<fct>
1	3160	2013-01-03	Republican	M	Republican
2	3161	2013-01-03	Democrat	F	Democrat
3	3162	2013-01-03	Democrat	M	Democrat
4	3163	2013-01-03	Republican	M	Republican
5	3164	2013-01-03	Democrat	M	Democrat
6	3165	2013-01-03	Republican	M	Republican
7	3166	2013-01-03	Republican	M	Republican
8	3167	2013-01-03	Democrat	F	Democrat
9	3168	2013-01-03	Republican	M	Republican
10	3169	2013-01-03	Democrat	M	Democrat

```
# i 270 more rows
```

Option 1: **factors** and **.drop**

```
df_f >
  group_by(party_f) >
  tally()
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  party_f      n
  <fct>    <int>
1 Democrat    135
2 Republican  145
```

Factors are integer values with named labels, or *levels*:

```
typeof(df_f$party_f)
```

```
[1] "integer"
```

```
levels(df_f$party_f)
```

```
[1] "Democrat"  "Republican"
```

Option 1: factors and `.drop`

By default, unused levels won't display:

```
df_f <- df >
  mutate(party_f = factor(party,
                          levels = c("Democrat",
                                      "Republican",
                                      "Libertarian")))

df_f >
  group_by(party_f) >
  tally()
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  party_f      n
  <fct>    <int>
1 Democrat    135
2 Republican  145
```

```
levels(df_f$party_f)
```

```
[1] "Democrat" "Republican" "Libertarian"
```


Option 1: factors and .drop

By default, unused levels won't display:

```
df >
  mutate(across(where(is.character), as_factor)) >
  group_by(start_year, party, sex) >
  summarize(N = n()) >
  mutate(freq = N / sum(N))
```

```
# A tibble: 14 × 5
```

```
# Groups:   start_year, party [8]
```

	start_year	party	sex	N	freq
	<date>	<fct>	<fct>	<int>	<dbl>
1	2013-01-03	Republican	M	71	0.899
2	2013-01-03	Republican	F	8	0.101
3	2013-01-03	Democrat	M	37	0.638
4	2013-01-03	Democrat	F	21	0.362
5	2015-01-03	Republican	M	5	1
6	2015-01-03	Democrat	M	1	1
7	2017-01-03	Republican	M	28	0.933
8	2017-01-03	Republican	F	2	0.0667
9	2017-01-03	Democrat	M	19	0.76
10	2017-01-03	Democrat	F	6	0.24
11	2019-01-03	Republican	M	30	0.968
12	2019-01-03	Republican	F	1	0.0323
13	2019-01-03	Democrat	M	18	0.353
14	2019-01-03	Democrat	F	33	0.647

Option 1: factors and `.drop`

You can make `dplyr` keep empty factor levels though:

```
df >
  mutate(across(where(is.character), as_factor)) >
  group_by(start_year, party, sex, .drop = FALSE) >
  summarize(N = n()) >
  mutate(freq = N / sum(N))
```

```
# A tibble: 16 × 5
```

```
# Groups:   start_year, party [8]
```

	start_year	party	sex	N	freq
	<date>	<fct>	<fct>	<int>	<dbl>
1	2013-01-03	Republican	M	71	0.899
2	2013-01-03	Republican	F	8	0.101
3	2013-01-03	Democrat	M	37	0.638
4	2013-01-03	Democrat	F	21	0.362
5	2015-01-03	Republican	M	5	1
6	2015-01-03	Republican	F	0	0
7	2015-01-03	Democrat	M	1	1
8	2015-01-03	Democrat	F	0	0
9	2017-01-03	Republican	M	28	0.933
10	2017-01-03	Republican	F	2	0.0667
11	2017-01-03	Democrat	M	19	0.76
12	2017-01-03	Democrat	F	6	0.24
13	2019-01-03	Republican	M	30	0.968
14	2019-01-03	Republican	F	1	0.0323
15	2019-01-03	Democrat	M	18	0.353

Option 2: **ungroup()** and **complete()**

Maybe you don't want to deal with factors.

```
df_c <- df >
  group_by(start_year, party, sex) >
  summarize(N = n()) >
  mutate(freq = N / sum(N)) >
  ungroup() >
  complete(start_year, party, sex,
           fill = list(N = 0, freq = 0))
```

Option 2: `ungroup()` and `complete()`

```
df_c
```

```
# A tibble: 16 × 5
  start_year party    sex      N  freq
  <date>      <chr>  <chr> <int> <dbl>
1 2013-01-03 Democrat  F      21 0.362
2 2013-01-03 Democrat  M      37 0.638
3 2013-01-03 Republican F       8 0.101
4 2013-01-03 Republican M      71 0.899
5 2015-01-03 Democrat  F       0 0
6 2015-01-03 Democrat  M       1 1
7 2015-01-03 Republican F       0 0
8 2015-01-03 Republican M       5 1
9 2017-01-03 Democrat  F       6 0.24
10 2017-01-03 Democrat  M      19 0.76
11 2017-01-03 Republican F       2 0.0667
12 2017-01-03 Republican M      28 0.933
13 2019-01-03 Democrat  F      33 0.647
14 2019-01-03 Democrat  M      18 0.353
15 2019-01-03 Republican F       1 0.0323
16 2019-01-03 Republican M      30 0.968
```

Option 2: `ungroup()` and `complete()`

```
p_out <- df_c >
  ggplot(aes(x = start_year,
             y = freq,
             color = sex)) +
  geom_line(size = 1.1) +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent) +
  scale_color_manual(values = sex_colors, labels = c("Women", "Men")) +
  guides(color = guide_legend(reverse = TRUE)) +
  labs(x = "Year", y = "Percent", color = "Group") +
  facet_wrap(~ party)
```

Option 2: `ungroup()` and `complete()`

p_out

