

# STOR 320 Data Transformation I

Lecture 4

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## UNC CANCER CARE

#### Introduction

- Read Chapter 5
- Goal: Their Data Your Data
- Covers:
  - Data Subsetting
  - Data Ordering
  - Variable Selecting
  - Variable Creating
- Help: dplyr Package in R



### NYC Flights Meta Data

- Requirements:
  - > install.packages(nycflights13)
  - > library(nycflights13)
- All 2013 Flights from NYC
  - US Bureau of Trans. Statistics
- To View all Data, Use > View(flights)
- For more information, > ?flights

#### **NYC Flights Data**

```
flights
# A tibble: 336,776 x 19
   year month
                 day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time
   <int> <int> <int>
                                                   <db7>
                         <int>
                                         <int>
                                                             <int>
                                                                             <int>
   2013
                           517
                                           515
                                                               830
                                                                               819
   2013
                           533
                                           529
                                                               850
                                                                               830
   2013
                           542
                                           540
                                                               923
                                                                               850
                                                          <u>1</u>004
   2013
                           544
                                           545
                                                                              1022
                                           600
                                                       <del>-6</del> 812
   2013
                           554
                                                                               837
   2013
                           554
                                           558
                                                       -4 740
                                                                               728
   2013
                           555
                                           600
                                                               913
                                                                               854
               1
                                                      -3 709
   2013
                           557
                                           600
                                                                               723
   2013
                           557
                                           600
                                                               838
                                                                               846
   2013
                           558
                                           600
                                                               753
                                                                               745
  ... with 336,766 more rows, and 11 more variables: arr_delay \langle dbl \rangle,
   carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>,
    air_time <db1>, distance <db1>, hour <db1>, minute <db1>, time_hour <dttm>
```

- Four Different Types of Variables
  - \int = integer
  - dbl = double
  - chr = character
  - dttm = date and times

- Other Types of Variables
  - Igl = logical (TRUE or FALSE)
  - fctr = factor
  - date/= dates



### Basics of dplyr: 5 Key Functions

- 5 Key Functions
  - filter() = Chooses Observations Based on Values
  - arrange() = Sorts Observations
  - select() = Chooses Variables
  - mutate() = Creates New Variables
  - summarise() = Generates Statistics From Data



### Basics of dplyr

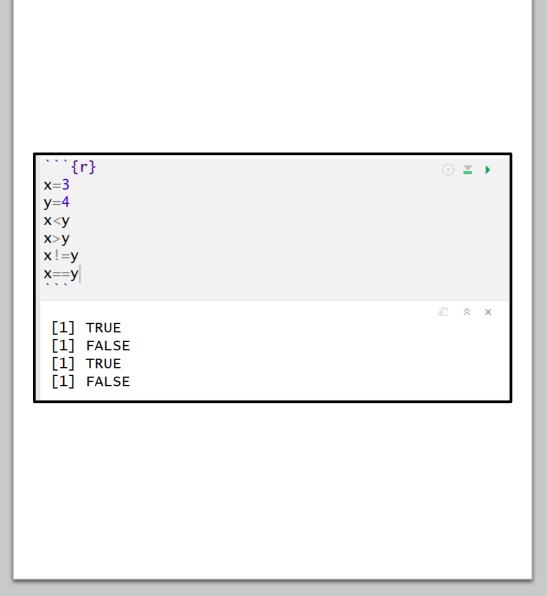
- Function Usage
  - First, Specify the Dataset
  - Next, Specify What to Do with the Data
  - Result is a New Dataset

#### > filter(flights, month==9)

year <int></int>	month <int></int>	day <int></int>	dep_time <int></int>	sched_dep_time <int></int>	dep_delay <dbl></dbl>	arr_time <int></int>	sched_arr_time <int></int>
2013	9	1	9	2359	10	343	340
2013	9	1	117	2245	152	218	2359
2013	9	1	508	516	-8	717	800
2013	9	1	537	545	-8	849	855
2013	9	1	537	545	-8	906	921
2013	9	1	549	600	-11	815	850
2013	9	1	552	600	-8	843	905
2013	9	1	553	600	-7	809	834
2013	9	1	554	600	-6	700	716
2013	9	1	554	600	-6	803	823
1-10 of 2	1–10 of 27,574 rows   1–8 of 19 columns Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 100 Nex						

#### Comparisons

- Important Operators
  - Less Than (<)</li>
  - Greater Than (>)
  - Not Equal (!=)
  - Equal (==)
- Returns TRUE or FALSE





#### **Numerical Precision**

Problem

```
> x=1/49
> y=49
> x*y==1
[1] FALSE
> near(x*y,1)
[1] TRUE
```

Solution

```
> x*y
[1] 1
> near(x*y,1)
[1] TRUE
```

### **Logical Operators**

- Boolean Logic
  - And (&)
  - Or (|)
  - Not (!)
- Example
  - > filter(flights, month==9&day==1)
  - > filter(flights, month==9|day==1)
  - > filter(flights, month==9&!(day==1))

```
> x = TRUE
> y = FALSE
> # Basic
> x&y
[1] FALSE
> x | y
[1] TRUE
[1] FALSE
> # Combined
> |x||y
[1] TRUE
> !(x&y)
[1] TRUE
> !x&!y
[1] FALSE
```



### Missing Values

- Represented by NA
  - Enduring Questions
    - To Impute or Not Impute
    - To Ignore or Not Ignore
  - Handling Should Be Explained
  - Be Careful When Performing Operations on Missing Data

```
NA > 5

#> [1] NA

10 == NA

#> [1] NA

NA + 10

#> [1] NA

NA / 2

#> [1] NA
```

# Missing Values

```
> male.age=c(NA, 20, 21, 35, 22, NA)
                                                RE
> female.age=c(21,NA,23,33,22,NA)
 age.data=tibble(ma=male.age,fa=female.age)
 age.data
 A tibble: 6 x 2
           fa
     ma
  <db1> <db1>
           21
     NA
     20
           NA
     21
           23
     35
           33
     22
           22
     NA
           NA
> is.na(male.age)
     TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
> na.omit(age.data)
# A tibble: 3 x 2
           fa
     ma
  <db1> <db1>
     21
           23
     35
           33
     22
           22
> mean(male.age)
[1] NA
> mean(male.age,na.rm=T)
[1] 24.5
```



### filter()

- Used to Subset Observations Based on Their Values
  - Selects Row if TRUE
  - Removes Row if FALSE
- Examples:
  - All Flights from 9/13/2013 Out of LaGuardia Airport
- > filter(flights, month==9,day==13,origin =="LGA")
  - All Dec. or Nov. Flights
  - > filter(flights, month==11|month==12)
  - > filter(flights, month %in% c(11,12))





- Examples:
  - Keep Only Flights with Short Delays(< 120 min.)</li>
- > filter(flights, !(arr\_delay>120 | dep\_delay>120) )
- > filter(flights, arr\_delay <= 120, dep\_delay <= 120)</pre>
  - Keep Flights with No Delays
- > filter(flights, dep\_delay==0, arr\_delay==0)
- > filter(flights, dep\_delay==0 & arr\_delay==0)

$$!(x | y) = !x \& !y$$



### filter()

- Examples:
  - Keep Flights Missing Air Time
    - > filter(flights, is.na(air\_time) )
  - Do not Keep Flights Missing Air Time
    - > filter(flights, !is.na(air\_time))
  - Remove All Cases with Missing Values
    - > na.omit(flights)



### arrange()

- Used to Sort Observations
- Sort flights by date

						<i>□</i>
year <int></int>	month <int></int>	day <int></int>	dep_time <int></int>	sched_dep_time <int></int>	dep_delay <dbl></dbl>	arr_time <int></int>
2013	1	1	517	515	2	830
2013	1	1	533	529	4	850
2013	1	1	542	540	2	923
2013	1	1	544	545	-1	1004
2013	1	1	554	600	-6	812
2013	1	1	554	558	-4	740
2013	1	1	555	600	-5	913
2013	1	1	557	600	-3	709
2013	1	1	557	600	-3	838
2013	1	1	558	600	-2	753



### arrange()

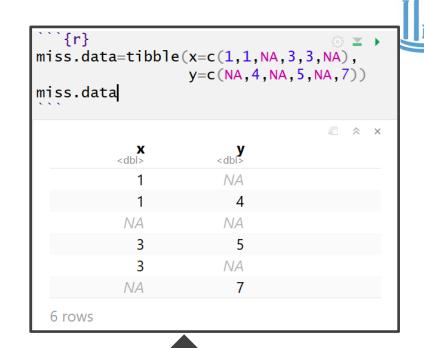
#### Sorting Experiment

year <int></int>	month <int></int>	day <int></int>	dep_time <int></int>	sched_dep_time <int></int>	dep_delay «dbl»	arr_time	sched_arr_time
2013	7	1	1	2029	212	236	2359
2013	6	1	2	2359	3	341	350
2013	7	1	2	2359	3	344	344
2013	3	1	4	2159	125	318	56
2013	11	1	5	2359	6	352	345
2013	5	1	9	1655	434	308	2020

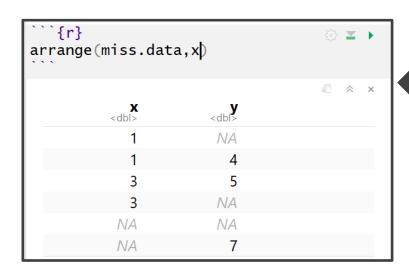
year <int></int>	month <int></int>	day <int></int>	dep_time <int></int>	sched_dep_time <int></int>	dep_delay <dbl></dbl>	arr_time <int></int>	sched_arr_time <int></int>
2013	1	31	1	2100	181	124	2225
2013	1	31	4	2359	5	455	444
2013	1	31	7	2359	8	453	437
2013	7	31	10	2359	11	344	340
2013	1	31	12	2250	82	132	7
2013	12	31	13	2359	14	439	437

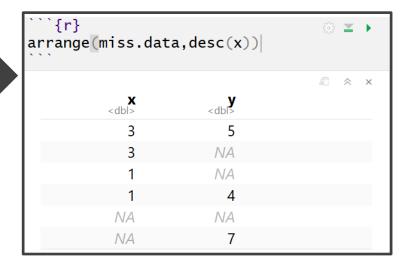


Handling NA











### select()

Used to Select Variables

Need to Know Variable Names

```
names(flights)
                     "month"
                                       "day"
                     "sched_dep_time" "dep_delay"
   "dep_time"
   "arr_time"
                     "sched_arr_time" "arr_delay"
   "carrier"
                     "flight"
                                       "tailnum"
   "origin"
                     "dest"
                                       "air_time"
   "distance"
                     "hour"
                                       "minute"
   "time_hour"
```

Basic Examples





select()

Select Only Year, Month, Day

```
> data1=select(flights,year,month,day)
> names(data1)
[1] "year" "month" "day"
```

 Select All Variables Between dep\_time to arr\_delay

 Deselect All Variables Between dep\_time to arr delay

```
> data3=select(flights,-(dep_time:arr_delay))
> names(data3)
  [1] "year" "month" "day"
  [4] "carrier" "flight" "tailnum"
  [7] "origin" "dest" "air_time"
  [10] "distance" "hour" "minute"
  [13] "time_hour"
```

#### Select Based on Column Index





### select()

```
> length(names(flights))
[1] 19
> data4=select(flights,c(1,3,8,12))
> names(data4)
[1] "year"
[2] "day"
[3] "sched_arr_time"
[4] "tailnum"
```

Deselect Based on Column Index

```
> length(names(flights))
[1] 19
 data5=select(flights, -c(1,3,8,12))
> names(data5)
     "month"
     "dep_time"
     "sched_dep_time"
     "dep_delay"
 [5]
     "arr_time"
 [6]
     "arr_delay"
     "carrier"
 [7]
     "flight"
 [8]
 Г91
     "origin"
     "dest"
[10]
[11]
     "air_time"
     "distance"
     "hour"
[13]
[14]
     "minute"
     "time_hour"
```



### select()

- Select Based on Text
  - starts\_with("TEXT")

```
> data6=select(flights,starts_with("dep"))
> names(data6)
[1] "dep_time" "dep_delay"
```

ends\_with("TEXT")

```
> data7=select(flights,ends_with("delay"))
> names(data7)
[1] "dep_delay" "arr_delay"
```

contains("TEXT")



### select()

- Renaming Variables
  - Can Use select()

```
> data9=select(flights,yr=year)
> names(data9)
[1] "yr"
```

But Use rename()

```
data10=rename(flights,yr=year)
names(data10)
   "yr"
                      "month"
   "day"
                      "dep_time"
   "sched_dep_time" "dep_delay"
   "arr_time"
                      "sched_arr_time"
   "arr_delay"
                      "carrier"
   "flight"
                      "tailnum"
   "origin"
                      "dest"
    "air_time"
                      "distance"
   "hour"
                      "minute"
   "time_hour"
```



#### Reordering Variables





```
head(flights)
# A tibble: 6 x 19
  year month
                day dep_time sched_dep_time
  <int> <int> <int>
                        <int>
                                       <int>
  2013
                          517
                                         515
  2013
                         533
                                         529
  2013
            1
                         542
                                         540
  2013
                          544
                                         545
  2013
                          554
                                         600
  2013
                          554
                                         558
  ... with 14 more variables: dep_delay <db1>,
    arr_time <int>, sched_arr_time <int>,
   arr_delay <db1>, carrier <chr>,
   flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>,
    dest <chr>, air_time <db1>, distance <db1>,
    hour <db1>, minute <db1>, time_hour <dttm>
 data11=select(flights,dep_time,arr_time,
                air_time,everything())
 head(data11)
# A tibble: 6 x 19
  dep_time arr_time air_time year month
                        <db1> <int> <int> <int>
     <int>
              <int>
       517
                830
                          227
                              2013
                850
       533
                         227
                              2013
       542
                923
                         160
                              2013
       544
               1004
                         183
                              2013
                                              1
       554
                812
                         116
                              2013
                                              1
                740
                         150
                              2013
                                              1
       554
  ... with 13 more variables:
    sched_dep_time <int>, dep_delay <db1>,
    sched_arr_time <int>, arr_delay <dbl>,
    carrier <chr>, flight <int>, tailnum <chr>,
    origin <chr>, dest <chr>, distance <db1>,
    hour <db1>, minute <db1>, time_hour <dttm>
```

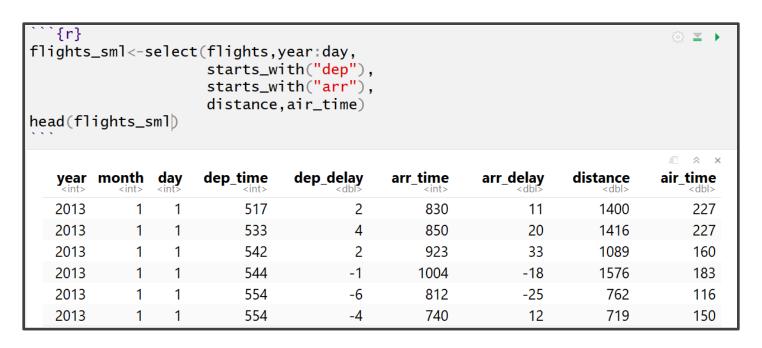
#### Used to Create New Variables





### mutate()

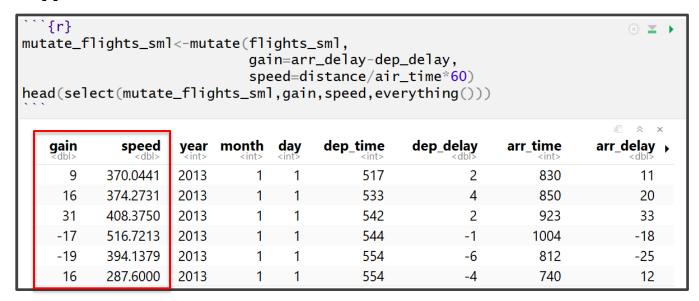
- Creative New Metrics
- Modify Units
- Transform Variables
- Unique Identifiers
- Numeric to Categorical
- Categorical to Numeric
- Reduced Dataset







#### Example of mutate()



Example of transmute()

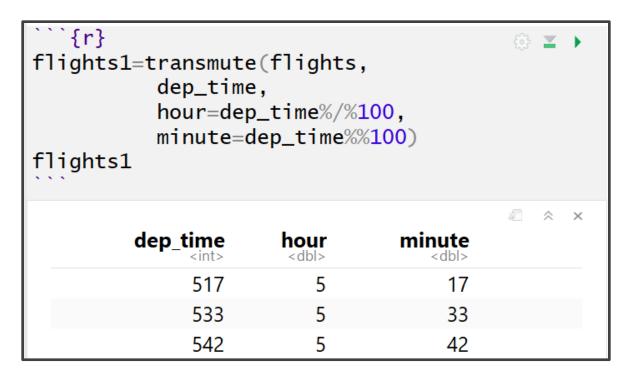
<pre>transmute_flights_s head(select(transmu))</pre>	gain=arr_de speed=dista	ts_sml, lay-dep_delay, nce/air_time*60) ,speed,everything()))	⊕ ≚ ▶
gain <dbl></dbl>	speed <dbl></dbl>		æ ∻ ×
9	370.0441		
16	374.2731		
31	408.3750		
-17	516.7213		
-19	394.1379		
16	287.6000		



dep\_time, arr\_time

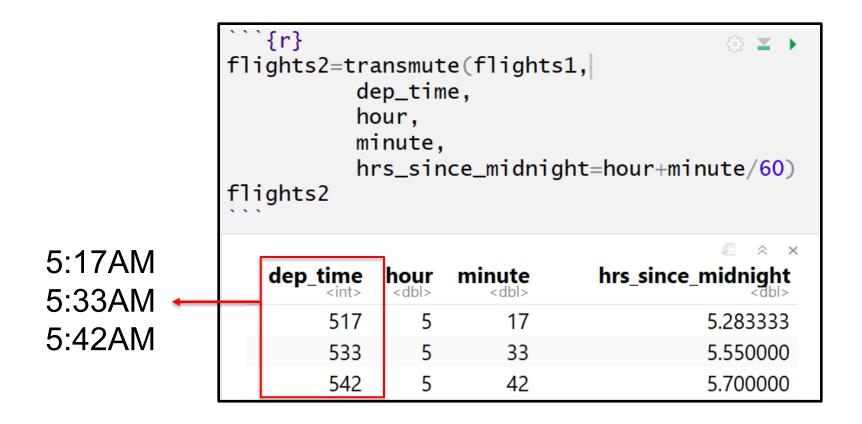
Actual departure and arrival times (format HHMM or HMM), local tz.

- Plethora of Examples
  - Basic and Modular Arithmetic



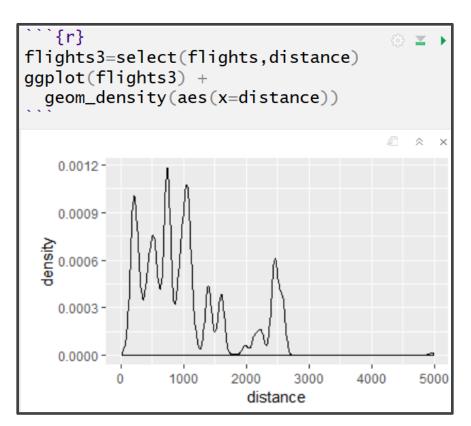
$$517 = 100 * 5 + 17$$
  
=  $100 * (517 \%/\% 100) + (517 \%\% 100)$ 

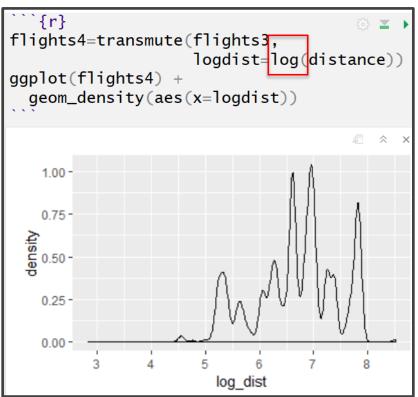






- Plethora of Examples
  - Nonlinear Transformation

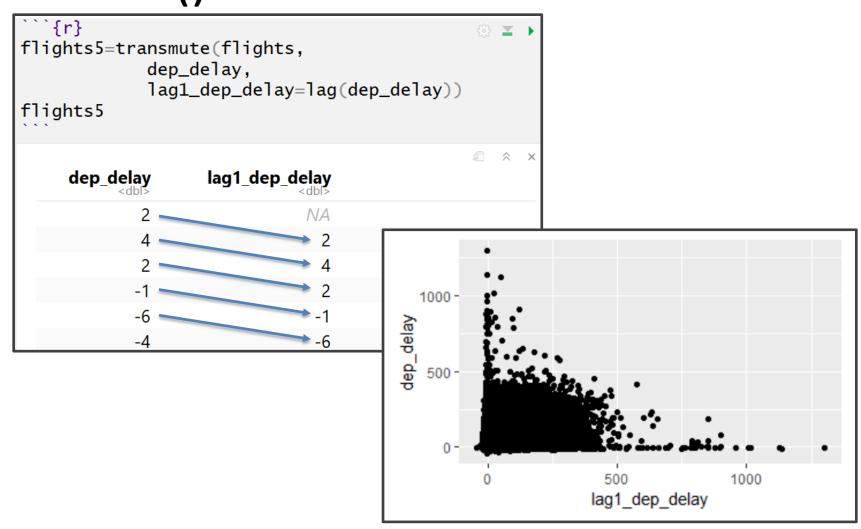




#### Plethora of Examples









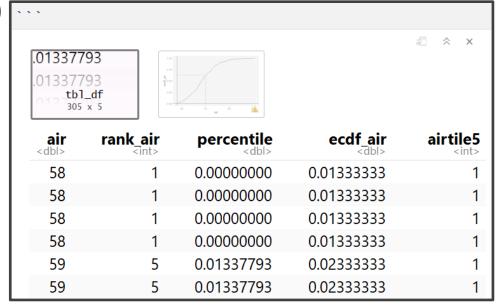
- Plethora of Examples
  - Cumulative and Rolling Aggregates

- cumsum()
- cumprod()
- cummin()
- cummax()
- cummean()

dest=="C	filter(flights,origin=="LGA", LE",carrier=="UA"),dep_delay, dep_delay=cumsum(dep_delay))
dep_delay «dbl>	<i>®</i>
0	0
-1	-1
4	3
3	6
-6	0
-5	-5



- Plethora of Examples
  - Ranking
    - min\_rank()
    - percent\_rank()
    - cume\_dist()
    - ntile()





#### Information

- Tutorial 3
  - Practice
    - filter()
    - arrange()
    - select()
    - mutate()
  - Introduced
    - Piping %>%
    - group\_by()
    - summarize()