

Data manipulation with dplyr

Data Transformation

Package

- `dplyr`

Goals

We will learn how to:

- select desired variables – `select()`
- rename your variables – `rename()`
- order them from lowest to highest values (or vice versa) – `arrange()`
- filter your data based on different conditions – `filter()`
- calculate different summary statistics such as mean or count – `summarise()`
- add new variables such as percentage – `mutate()`
- work with different functions more effectively – `%>%`
- save your results as comma separated file

Before we begin

- load packages `here` and `dplyr` (don't forget to install them firstly, if you haven't done so yet)
- open the project from last lecture (or create a new one if you don't have it)
- create a new script
- load data `dartpoints.csv` into your script
- if you are loading data with `here` function don't forget to check whether your data and script are in the **same folder** as your project
- create an object called “*sipky*” from the loaded database (with `<-`)

```
library(here)
library(dplyr)
sipky <- read.csv(here("dartpoints.csv"))
```

Selecting variables

- `select(dataframe, variable1, variable2)`
- sometimes you will need to remove variables you don't need in your work, to have your database more user friendly
- for example, you need only variables dealing with major proportions of the dartpoints, but your database have plenty of other variables which are making it difficult to observe, like here:

```
head(sipky)
```

	Name	Catalog	TARL	Quad	Length	Width	Thickness	B.Width	J.Width	H.Length
1	Darl	41-0322	41CV0536	26/59	42.8	15.8	5.8	11.3	10.6	11.6
2	Darl	35-2946	41CV0235	21/63	40.5	17.4	5.8	NA	13.7	12.9
3	Darl	35-2921	41CV0132	20/63	37.5	16.3	6.1	12.1	11.3	8.2
4	Darl	36-3487	41CV0594	10/54	40.3	16.1	6.3	13.5	11.7	8.3
5	Darl	36-3321	41CV1023	12/58	30.6	17.1	4.0	12.6	11.2	8.9
6	Darl	35-2959	41CV0235	21/63	41.8	16.8	4.1	12.7	11.5	11.0
	Weight	Blade.Sh	Base.Sh	Should.Sh	Should.Or	Haft.Sh	Haft.Or			
1	3.6	S	I	S	T	S	E			
2	4.5	S	I	S	T	S	E			
3	3.6	S	I	S	T	S	E			
4	4.0	S	I	S	T	S	E			
5	2.3	S	I	S	T	S	E			
6	3.0	S	E	I	T	I	C			

Selecting variables

- to create a new dataframe, simply use function `select` and define which variables you want to keep

```
sipky <- select(sipky, Name, Length, Width, Weight)
head(sipky)
```

	Name	Length	Width	Weight
1	Darl	42.8	15.8	3.6
2	Darl	40.5	17.4	4.5
3	Darl	37.5	16.3	3.6
4	Darl	40.3	16.1	4.0
5	Darl	30.6	17.1	2.3
6	Darl	41.8	16.8	3.0

Renaming variables

- renaming your variables with function `rename(data, new_name = old_name)` can be useful when dealing with complicated code names or different languages
- Hint: don't forget to save object with new variable names by `<-`

```
sipky <- rename(sipky,
  typ = Name,
  delka = Length,
  sirka = Width,
  hmotnost = Weight)

head(sipky)
```

	typ	delka	sirka	hmotnost
1	Darl	42.8	15.8	3.6
2	Darl	40.5	17.4	4.5
3	Darl	37.5	16.3	3.6
4	Darl	40.3	16.1	4.0
5	Darl	30.6	17.1	2.3
6	Darl	41.8	16.8	3.0

Arranging values in ascending order...

- here you can order your observations from the lowest to highest (or vice versa). To do so, use function `arrange(data, variable)`

```
head(arrange(sipky, delka))
```

```

typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Darl  30.6  17.1      2.3
2 Darl  31.2  15.6      2.5
3 Darl  32.0  16.0      3.3
4 Darl  32.4  14.5      2.5
5 Darl  33.1  17.4      4.2
6 Darl  33.5  16.6      3.2

```

...and in descending order

- if you want to order the values from higher to smaller just add `desc()`

```
head(arrange(sipky, desc(delka)))
```

```

typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Pedernales 109.5  49.3      28.8
2 Pedernales  84.0   21.2      9.3
3 Pedernales  78.3   28.1     14.8
4 Pedernales  70.4   30.4     13.1
5 Travis       69.0   20.9     11.4
6 Pedernales  67.2   27.1     15.3

```

Task: What will happen if you will try to order non-numerical variable, but a categorical variable (such as type of the dartpoint)?

Filtering

- function `filter(data, variable <operator> value)` allows you to filter your data based on different conditions, for example minimal weight, type of the dartpoint, etc
- logical and mathematical operators: `==`, `!=`, `<`, `>`, `>=`, `<=`, `&`, `|`, etc (use `?dplyr::filter` for more details)
- here we use `>` to get only dartpoints with the length higher than 80 cm

```
filter(sipky, delka > 80)
```

```

typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Pedernales 109.5  49.3      28.8
2 Pedernales  84.0   21.2      9.3

```

- and here we use `==` to choose only those dartpoints which are of type “Travis”

```
filter(sipky, typ == "Travis")
```

	typ	delka	sirka	hmotnost
1	Travis	56.5	21.1	9.5
2	Travis	54.6	22.4	10.4
3	Travis	46.3	21.3	7.5
4	Travis	57.6	18.9	8.7
5	Travis	49.1	21.4	6.9
6	Travis	64.6	21.5	15.0
7	Travis	69.0	20.9	11.4
8	Travis	40.1	18.4	6.3
9	Travis	41.5	19.2	7.5
10	Travis	46.3	17.9	5.9
11	Travis	39.6	21.5	5.4

- alternatively, you can exclude all points of a type “Travis” by negation `!=`

```
head(filter(sipky, typ != "Travis"))
```

	typ	delka	sirka	hmotnost
1	Darl	42.8	15.8	3.6
2	Darl	40.5	17.4	4.5
3	Darl	37.5	16.3	3.6
4	Darl	40.3	16.1	4.0
5	Darl	30.6	17.1	2.3
6	Darl	41.8	16.8	3.0

- add `&` if you want to filter with more than one condition, for example here we will filter all points which are type “Wells” **AND** are heavier than 10 grams

```
filter(sipky, typ == "Wells" & hmotnost > 10)
```

	typ	delka	sirka	hmotnost
1	Wells	65.4	25.1	12.6
2	Wells	58.9	24.4	10.5
3	Wells	63.1	24.7	16.3

- Task: instead of `&` try operator `|` (**OR**) and see how the result differs

Filtering based on a vector

- you can make your code less complicated when you create vector from desired values and then filter all observations which fall into that vector by using operator `%in%`

```
vyber <- c("Pedernales", "Ensor")  
  
head(filter(sipky, typ %in% vyber))
```

```
typ delka sirka hmotnost  
1 Ensor 43.5 20.1 4.6  
2 Ensor 42.1 20.8 5.4  
3 Ensor 42.1 25.1 5.9  
4 Ensor 43.1 20.0 5.1  
5 Ensor 37.5 21.8 4.7  
6 Ensor 55.2 22.5 7.2
```

Summaries

- we already know some functions to calculate basic summaries, for example function `mean`

```
mean(sipky$delka)
```

```
[1] 49.33077
```

- but if you want to create a new dataframe from calculated statistics, function `summarise(data, new_variable = summary_statistics)` is much more helpfull
- for summary statistics you can use different functions: `mean()`, `median()`, `sd()`, `min()`..., (use `?summarise` for more details)

```
summarise(sipky, delka_prumer = mean(delka))
```

```
delka_prumer  
1 49.33077
```

- you can also calculate more summaries:

```
summarise(sipky,
  delka_prumer = mean(delka),
  delka_sd = sd(delka),
  delka_min = min(delka),
  delka_max = max(delka),
  pocet = n())
```

```
delka_prumer delka_sd delka_min delka_max pocet
1      49.33077 12.73619      30.6     109.5     91
```

Grouping

- summaries above were applied on whole dataframe. Here we will learn how to calculate summaries for each type of the dartpoint by using `group_by(data, variable_to_be_grouped_by)`

```
sipky_typ <- group_by(sipky, typ)
```

- at first sight, you don't see any differences, but they will be visible after applying function `summarise`

```
summarise(sipky_typ, delka_prumer = mean(delka))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 2
  typ        delka_prumer
  <fct>     <dbl>
1 Darl       39.8
2 Ensor      42.7
3 Pedernales 57.9
4 Travis     51.4
5 Wells      53.1
```

- you can also calculate more summaries at once and use `round` to remove unnecessary decimals:

```
summarise(sipky_typ,
  delka_prumer = round(mean(delka), 1),
  pocet = n())
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
  typ      delka_prumer pocet
  <fct>      <dbl>   <int>
1 Darl       39.8     28
2 Ensor     42.7     10
3 Pedernales 57.9     32
4 Travis    51.4     11
5 Wells     53.1     10
```

- Task: save the result as a new dataframe “sipky_sum” for later work

```
sipky_sum <- summarise(sipky_typ,
  delka_prumer = round(mean(delka), 1),
  pocet = n())
```

Mutate

- function `mutate` creates a new variable, here we will show how to add variable with percentages
- note: `sum` calculates a **total sum** of values from chosen variable (in this case - “pocet”)

```
mutate(sipky_sum,
  procento = pocet/sum(pocet)*100)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
  typ      delka_prumer pocet procento
  <fct>      <dbl>   <int>     <dbl>
1 Darl       39.8     28     30.8
2 Ensor     42.7     10     11.0
3 Pedernales 57.9     32     35.2
4 Travis    51.4     11     12.1
5 Wells     53.1     10     11.0
```

- Hint: you can again remove unnecessary decimals by adding `round` but be careful with the right number of the brackets ()!

```
mutate(sipky_sum,
  procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 0))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
  typ      delka_prumer pocet procento
  <fct>     <dbl>   <int>    <dbl>
1 Darl       39.8     28      31
2 Ensor     42.7     10      11
3 Pedernales 57.9     32      35
4 Travis     51.4     11      12
5 Wells      53.1     10      11
```

Pipe operator

- when applying plenty of transformation on one dataset “pipe operator” (`%>%`) could make your work easier and code shorter and more readable
- notice you don't need to repeat the name of the dataframe into every function arguments, since you already specified it in the begining of the “pipe”

```
1 sipky %>%
  filter(delka > 70) %>%
  arrange(delka)
```

```
typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Pedernales 70.4 30.4    13.1
2 Pedernales 78.3 28.1    14.8
3 Pedernales 84.0 21.2     9.3
4 Pedernales 109.5 49.3    28.8
```

More complex summarising with dplyr and pipe

```
1 sipky %>%
  group_by(typ) %>%
  summarise(
  4   delka_prum = round(mean(delka), 1),
  5   hmotnost_prum = round(mean(hmotnost), 1),
  6   pocet = n()) %>%
  7   mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
  8   arrange(desc(pocet))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5
  typ      delka_prum hmotnost_prum pocet procento
  <fct>     <dbl>        <dbl> <int>    <dbl>
1 Pedernales   57.9       10.6    32     35.2
2 Darl         39.8        4.4    28     30.8
3 Travis        51.4       8.6    11     12.1
4 Ensor        42.7        5.1    10     11
5 Wells         53.1       8.7    10     11
```

Visualising your summaries

```
1 sipky %>%
2   group_by(typ) %>%
3   summarise(
4     delka_prum = mean(delka),
5     hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
6     pocet = n()) %>%
7     mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
8     arrange(desc(pocet))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5
  typ      delka_prum hmotnost_prum pocet procento
  <fct>     <dbl>        <dbl> <int>    <dbl>
1 Pedernales   57.9       10.6    32     35.2
2 Darl         39.8        4.41   28     30.8
3 Travis        51.4       8.59   11     12.1
4 Ensor        42.7        5.06   10     11
5 Wells         53.1       8.68   10     11
```

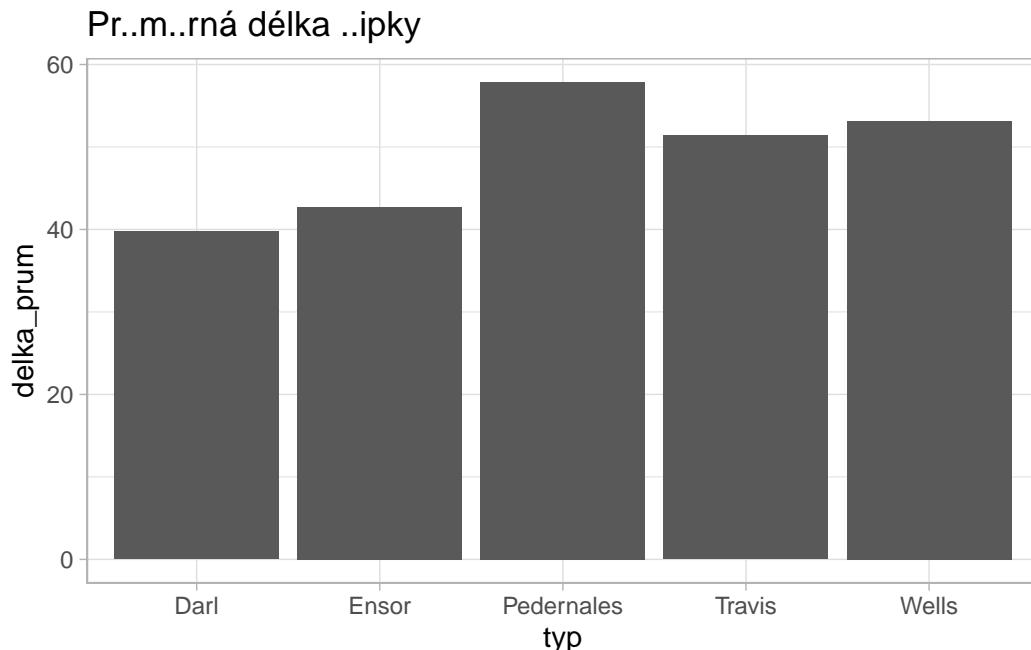
Visualising your summaries

```
1 sipky %>%
2   group_by(typ) %>%
3   summarise(
4     delka_prum = mean(delka),
5     hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
6     pocet = n()) %>%
7     mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
```

```

8   arrange(desc(pocet)) %>%
9     ggplot() +
10    aes(x = typ, y = delka_prum) +
11    geom_col() +
12    labs(title = "Průměrná délka šipky") +
13    theme_light()

```



Saving your results

- use `write.csv` for saving your results as a comma separated file

```

sipky %>%
  group_by(typ) %>%
  summarise(
    delka_prum = mean(delka),
    hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
    pocet = n()) %>%
  mutate(prociento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
  arrange(desc(pocet)) %>%
  write.csv(here("sipky_result.csv"))

```

- or save your summarised data frame as an object and save it later

```

1  sipky_result <- sipky %>%
2    group_by(typ) %>%
3    summarise(
4      delka_prum = mean(delka),
5      hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
6      pocet = n()) %>%
7    mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
8    arrange(desc(pocet))
9
10 write.csv(sipky_result, here("sipky_result.csv"))

```

Exercise

1. Create new a script in your project folder and save.
2. Load packages necessary for: (a) loading, (b) transformation, and (c) visualization of data.
3. Load database **bacups.csv** and save it as an object.
4. Create a new dataframe having only variables H, RD and Phase.
5. Try to use pipes **%>%**.
6. Rename the variables to **height**, **rimdiameter** and **phase**.
7. For each phase calculate following summary statistics:
 - **mean** and **median** vessel height,
 - **standard deviation** of vessel height,
 - **correlation** between height and rim diameter, and
 - **number** of vessels.
8. Calculate percentage of vessels in each phase.
9. Arrange the results from highest to lowest mean values.
10. Save your result as a CSV file
11. Are height of vessels or rim diameter normally distributed? Why/why not?