

# Tables in R - Data frames and Tibbles

Day 1 - Introduction to Data Analysis with R

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# Data frames

The built-in data structure for tables in R is a **data frame**.

Vectors in R can't represent data table where values are connected via rows

Data frames are one of the **biggest and most important ideas** in R, and one of the things that make R different from other programming languages.

(H. Wickham, [Advanced R](#))

| cities           | population | area_km2 |
|------------------|------------|----------|
| Istanbul         | 15100000   | 2576     |
| Moscow           | 12500000   | 2561     |
| London           | 9000000    | 1572     |
| Saint Petersburg | 5400000    | 1439     |
| Berlin           | 3800000    | 891      |
| Madrid           | 3200000    | 604      |
| Kyiv             | 3000000    | 839      |
| Rome             | 2800000    | 1285     |
| Bucharest        | 2200000    | 228      |
| Paris            | 2100000    | 105      |

# Data frames

A data frame is a **named list of vectors** of the same length.

## Basic properties of a data frame

- every **column is a vector**
- columns have a **header**
  - this is the name of the vector in the list
- within one column, all values are of the **same data type**
- every column has the same length

The diagram shows a table with three columns: 'cities', 'population', and 'area\_km2'. A pink arrow labeled 'character' points to the 'cities' column. A pink arrow labeled 'numeric' points to both the 'population' and 'area\_km2' columns. A green arrow points downwards along the 'cities' column, indicating the length of the vector. The table is enclosed in a yellow border.

| cities           | population | area_km2 |
|------------------|------------|----------|
| Istanbul         | 15100000   | 2576     |
| Moscow           | 12500000   | 2561     |
| London           | 9000000    | 1572     |
| Saint Petersburg | 5400000    | 1439     |
| Berlin           | 3800000    | 891      |
| Madrid           | 3200000    | 604      |
| Kyiv             | 3000000    | 839      |
| Rome             | 2800000    | 1285     |
| Bucharest        | 2200000    | 228      |
| Paris            | 2100000    | 105      |

# Data frames

Data frames are created with the function `data.frame()`:

```
cities <- c(
  "Istanbul", "Moscow", "London",
  "Saint Petersburg", "Berlin", "Madrid",
  "Kyiv", "Rome", "Bucharest", "Paris")

population <- c(
  15.1e6, 12.5e6, 9e6, 5.4e6, 3.8e6,
  3.2e6, 3e6, 2.8e6, 2.2e6, 2.1e6)

area_km2 <- c(2576, 2561, 1572, 1439,
  891, 604, 839, 1285, 228, 105)

data.frame(
  cities = cities,
  population = population,
  area_km2 = area_km2
)
```

```
#>           cities population area_km2
#> 1      Istanbul  15100000    2576
#> 2         Moscow  12500000    2561
#> 3          London   9000000    1572
#> 4 Saint Petersburg   5400000    1439
#> 5          Berlin   3800000     891
#> 6          Madrid   3200000     604
#> 7           Kyiv   3000000     839
#> 8           Rome   2800000    1285
#> 9        Bucharest   2200000     228
#> 10          Paris   2100000     105
```

# Tibbles

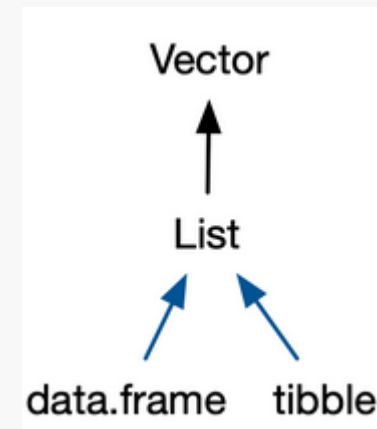
Tibbles are

a **modern reimagining of the data frame**. Tibbles are designed to be (as much as possible) **drop-in replacements** for data frames.

(Wickham, [Advanced R](#))

Have a look at [this book chapter](#) for a full list of the differences between data frames and tibbles and the advantages of using tibbles.

- Tibbles have the same basic properties as data frames (named list of vectors)
- Everything that you can do with data frames, you can do with tibbles



# Tibbles



Tibbles are available from the **tibble** package.

Before we use tibbles, we need to install the package once using the function **install.packages**:

```
# This has to be done only once (in the console, not in the script)
install.packages("tibble")
```

Then, we need to load the package into our current R session using **library**:

```
# This has to be done every time R restarts
# Put it at the top of your script
library(tibble)
```

# Tibbles

Create a tibble using the `tibble()` function:

```
library(tibble)

tibble(
  cities = cities,
  population = population,
  area_km2 = area_km2
)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 10 × 3
#>   cities                population area_km2
#>   <chr>                <dbl>     <dbl>
#> 1 Istanbul            15100000    2576
#> 2 Moscow              12500000    2561
#> 3 London               9000000    1572
#> 4 Saint Petersburg    5400000    1439
#> 5 Berlin              3800000     891
#> 6 Madrid              3200000     604
#> 7 Kyiv                3000000     839
#> 8 Rome                2800000    1285
#> 9 Bucharest          2200000     228
#> 10 Paris              2100000     105
```

# Exploring tibbles

How many rows?

```
nrow(cities_tbl)
#> [1] 10
```

How many columns?

```
ncol(cities_tbl)
#> [1] 3
```

What are the column headers?

```
names(cities_tbl)
#> [1] "cities"      "population" "area_km2"
```

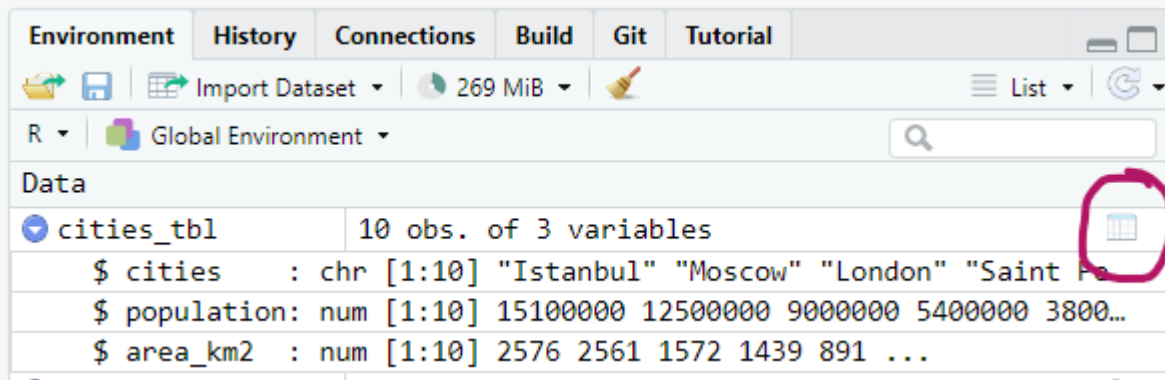


# Exploring tibbles

Look at the entire table in a separate window with `view()`:

```
view(cities_tbl)
```

Or click on the little table sign in the Environment pane:



# Exploring tibbles

Get a quick summary of all columns:

```
summary(cities_tbl)
#>      cities      population      area_km2
#> Length:10      Min.       : 2100000      Min.       : 105.0
#> Class :character 1st Qu.: 2850000      1st Qu.: 662.8
#> Mode  :character Median    : 3500000      Median    :1088.0
#>              Mean      : 5910000      Mean      :1210.0
#>              3rd Qu.: 8100000      3rd Qu.:1538.8
#>              Max.      :15100000      Max.      :2576.0
```

# Indexing tibbles

Indexing tibbles works similar to indexing vectors but with 2 dimensions instead of 1:

`tibble [ row_index, col_index or col_name ]`

- Missing `row_index` or `col_index` means *all rows* or *all columns* respectively.
- Indexing a tibble using `[ ]` always returns another tibble.

# Indexing tibbles

```
# First row and first column
cities_tbl[1, 1]
#> # A tibble: 1 × 1
#>   cities
#>   <chr>
#> 1 Istanbul
```

This is the same as

```
cities_tbl[1, "cities"]
```

# Indexing tibbles: rows

```
# rows 1 & 5, all columns:  
cities_tbl[c(1, 5), ]  
#> # A tibble: 2 × 3  
#>   cities      population area_km2  
#>   <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>  
#> 1 Istanbul    15100000    2576  
#> 2 Berlin      3800000     891
```

# Indexing tibbles: columns

```
# All rows, first 2 columns
cities_tbl[,1:2] # same as cities_tbl[, c(1, 2)]
# same as
cities_tbl[,c("cities", "population")]
```

```
#> # A tibble: 10 × 2
#>   cities      population
#>   <chr>         <dbl>
#> 1 Istanbul    15100000
#> 2 Moscow      12500000
#> 3 London       9000000
#> # i 7 more rows
```

# Indexing tibbles: columns

Indexing columns by name is usually preferred to indexing by position

```
cities_tbl[,1:2] # okay  
cities_tbl[,c("cities", "population")] # better
```

## Why?

- Code is much easier to read
- Code is more robust against
  - changes in column order
  - mistakes in the code (e.g. typos)

```
cities_tbl[,c(1,3)] # 3 instead of 2 -> wrong but no error  
cities_tbl[,c("cities", "popluation")] # typo -> wrong and error
```

### General rule

Good code produces errors when something unintended or wrong happens

# Tibbles: Select columns with \$

Select an entire column from a tibble using `$` (this returns a vector instead of a tibble):

```
cities_tbl$city
#> [1] "Istanbul" "Moscow" "London" "Saint Petersburg"
#> [5] "Berlin" "Madrid" "Kyiv" "Rome"
#> [9] "Bucharest" "Paris"
```



# Adding new columns

New columns can be added as vectors using the **\$** operator. The vectors need to have the same length as the tibble has rows.

```
# add a country column
cities_tbl$country <- c(
  "Turkey", "Russia", "UK", "Russia", "Germany", "Spain",
  "Ukraine", "Italy", "Romania", "France"
)
```

```
#> # A tibble: 10 × 4
#>   cities      population area_km2 country
#>   <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl> <chr>
#> 1 Istanbul      15100000      2576 Turkey
#> 2 Moscow         12500000      2561 Russia
#> 3 London          9000000      1572 UK
#> 4 Saint Petersburg 5400000      1439 Russia
#> 5 Berlin          3800000       891 Germany
#> 6 Madrid          3200000       604 Spain
#> 7 Kyiv           3000000       839 Ukraine
#> 8 Rome           2800000      1285 Italy
#> 9 Bucharest      2200000       228 Romania
#> 10 Paris          2100000       105 France
```

# Summary

Tables in R: Data frames and tibbles

# Summary I

## data frames and tibbles

- can be used to represent tables in R
- are pretty similar, however tibbles are slightly convenient and modern
- are **named lists of vectors of the same length**
  - every column is a vector
  - columns have a header which is the name of the vector in the list
  - within one column, values are of same data type
  - every column has the same length

## tibbles

- to use tibbles, install the package once with `install.packages("tibble")`
- put `library(tibble)` at the beginning of your script to load package

# Summary II

## Creating tibbles and data frames

```
# data frame
data.frame(
  a = 1:3,
  b = c("a", "b", "c"),
  c = c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
)
# tibble
tibble(
  a = 1:3,
  b = c("a", "b", "c"),
  c = c(TRUE, FALSE, FALSE)
)
# convert data frame to tibble
as_tibble(df)
```

# Summary III

## Looking at tibble structure

```
# structure of tibble and data types of columns
str(tbl)
# number of rows
nrow(tbl)
# number of columns
ncol(tbl)
# column headers
names(tbl)
# look at the data in a new window
tibble::view(tbl)
# summary of values from each column
summary(tbl)
```

# Summary IV

## Indexing tibbles and selecting columns

Return result as tibble:

```
# rows and columns by position
tbl[1:3, c(1, 3)]
tbl[1:3, ] # all columns
tbl[, 3] # column 3, all rows
tbl[3] # same as above

# columns by name
tbl[, c("colA", "colB")]
tbl[c("colA", "colB")]
```

Return result as vector:

```
tbl$colA # select colA
```

# Now you

Task (15 min)

Tibbles

Find the task description [here](#)

