

Pipe operator

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Necessary packages

```
library(magrittr)
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.0 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.0    v purrr  0.3.4
## v tibble  3.0.1    v dplyr  0.8.5
## v tidyr   1.0.3    v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   1.3.1    v forcats 0.5.0
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x tidyr::extract() masks magrittr::extract()
## x dplyr::filter()  masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
## x purrr::set_names() masks magrittr::set_names()
```

```
library(stringr)
```

1. Explore the outputs of the following functions.

```
x <- c(1,2)
sum(x, 3)
x %>% sum(3)
sum(x, 3) == x %>% sum(3)
```

```
seq(3, 10, 2)
3 %>% seq(10, 2)
10 %>% seq(3, ., 2)
```

```
# method 1
filter(iris, Sepal.Length >= 7.0)
# method 2 - using pipe
iris %>% filter(Sepal.Length >= 7.0)
```

```
# method 1
ir <- as_tibble(iris)
select(ir, Species)
# method 2 - using pipe
iris %>% as_tibble() %>% select(Species)
```

2. Write the following code using the pipe operator.

```
str_c("good", sample(c("health", "food", "work", "day"), 1))
```

```
[1] "goodhealth"
```

3. Write the following code using the pipe operator.

```
summarize(filter(iris, Species=="setosa"), median(Sepal.Length))
```

```
      median(Sepal.Length)
1                5
```