

Modifying and adding to data frames for the infrequent userR

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May 19-20, 2022

Remember how we found and
identified parts of data frames

df[row, column]

Leave one blank to select *everything*

Selecting Columns

Base: `df$column_name`

Tidyverse: `df %>% select(column_name)`

Logical conditions

- We use `==` to specify an exact condition (is equal to)
 - < less than
 - <= less than or equal to
 - == equals
 - != *not* equal to
 - >= greater than or equal to
 - > greater than

Now to do things

Add a column

	date	time	depth_m	temp_c	temp_f
1	1/24/2022	11:45:00	0.542	9.167	48.5006
2	1/24/2022	12:00:00	0.530	9.411	48.9398
3	1/24/2022	12:15:00	0.548	9.784	49.6112

- Example: You have water temp in degrees C, and want degrees F
- Base R: \$\$\$\$
 - Create your new column on the left side of the arrow, and perform operations on the right
 - `bcwq$temp_f <- (bcwq$temp_c * 9/5) + 32`
- dplyr: mutate
 - `bcwq <- bcwq %>%
 mutate(temp_f = (temp_c * 9/5) + 32)`

Add multiple columns

- Temp F, and also Depth in ft
- Base R:
 - `bcwq$temp_f <- (bcwq$temp_c * 9/5) + 32`
 - `bcwq$depth_ft <- bcwq$depth_m * 3.281`
- dplyr:
 - `bcwq <- bcwq %>%
 mutate(temp_f = (temp_c * 9/5) + 32,
 depth_ft = depth_m * 3.281)`

	date	time	depth_m	temp_c	temp_f	depth_ft
1	1/24/2022	11:45:00	0.542	9.167	48.5006	1.778302
2	1/24/2022	12:00:00	0.530	9.411	48.9398	1.738930
3	1/24/2022	12:15:00	0.548	9.784	49.6112	1.797988
4	1/24/2022	12:30:00	0.557	9.745	49.5410	1.827517
5	1/24/2022	12:45:00	0.553	9.608	49.2944	1.814393

With mutate(), you can use a column immediately after creating it!

- bcwq %>%

```
mutate( temp_f = (temp_c * 9/5) + 32,  
        depth_ft = depth_m * 3.281,  
        depth_miles = depth_ft / 5280  
        )
```



Credit: Allison Horst