
Filtering rows

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Intro

Onward with the {dplyr} package, discovering the `filter` verb. Last time we saw how to `select` variables (columns) and today we will see how to keep or drop data entries, rows, using `filter`. Dropping abnormal data entries or keeping subsets of your data points is another essential aspect of data wrangling.

Let's go !



Learning objectives

1. You can use `dplyr::filter()` to keep or drop rows from a dataframe.
2. You can filter rows by specifying conditions on numbers or strings using relational operators like greater than (`>`), less than (`<`), equal to (`==`), and not equal to (`!=`).
3. You can filter rows by combining conditions using logical operators like the ampersand (`&`) and the vertical bar (`|`).
4. You can filter rows by negating conditions using the exclamation mark (`!`) logical operator.

5. You can filter rows with missing values using the `is.na()` function.

The Yaounde COVID-19 dataset

In this lesson, we will again use the data from the COVID-19 serological survey conducted in Yaounde, Cameroon.

```
yaounde <- read_csv(here::here('data/yaounde_data.csv'))
## a smaller subset of variables
yao <- yaounde %>%
  select(age, sex, weight_kg, highest_education, neighborhood,
         occupation, is_smoker, is_pregnant,
         igg_result, igm_result)
yao
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>
## 1    45 Female        95 Secondary      Briqueterie
## 2    55 Male         96 University    Briqueterie
## 3    23 Male         74 University    Briqueterie
## 4    20 Female        70 Secondary    Briqueterie
## 5    55 Female        67 Primary      Briqueterie
## # ... with 5 more variables: occupation <chr>, is_smoker <chr>,
## #   is_pregnant <chr>, igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

Introducing `filter()`

We use `filter()` to keep rows that satisfy a set of conditions. Let's take a look at a simple example. If we want to keep just the male records, we run:

```
yao %>% filter(sex == "Male")
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood occupation
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>      <chr>
## 1    55 Male         96 University    Briqueterie Salaried worker
## 2    23 Male         74 University    Briqueterie Student
## 3    28 Male         62 Doctorate     Briqueterie Student
## 4    30 Male         73 Secondary    Briqueterie Trader
## 5    42 Male         71 Secondary    Briqueterie Trader
```

```
## # ... with 4 more variables: is_smoker <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>,  
## #   igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

Note the use of the double equal sign `==` rather than the single equal sign `=`. The `==` sign tests for equality, as demonstrated below:

```
## create the object `sex_vector` with three elements  
sex_vector <- c("Male", "Female", "Female")  
## test which elements are equal to "Male"  
sex_vector == "Male"
```

```
## [1] TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

So the code `yao %>% filter(sex == "Male")` will keep all rows where the equality test `sex == "Male"` evaluates to `TRUE`.

It is often useful to chain `filter()` with `nrow()` to get the number of rows fulfilling a condition.

```
## how many respondents were male?  
yao %>%  
  filter(sex == "Male") %>%  
  nrow()
```

```
## [1] 422
```

KEY POINT



The double equal sign, `==`, tests for equality, while the single equals sign, `=`, is used for specifying values to arguments inside functions.

PRACTICE



(in RMD)

Filter the `yao` data frame to respondents who were pregnant during the survey.

How many respondents were female? (Use `filter()` and `nrow()`)

Relational operators

The `==` operator introduced above is an example of a “relational” operator, as it tests the relation between two values. Here is a list of some of these operators:

Operator is TRUE if

<code>A < B</code>	A is less than B
<code>A <= B</code>	A is less than or equal to B
<code>A > B</code>	A is greater than B
<code>A >= B</code>	A is greater than or equal to B
<code>A == B</code>	A is equal to B
<code>A != B</code>	A is not equal to B
<code>A %in% B</code>	A is an element of B

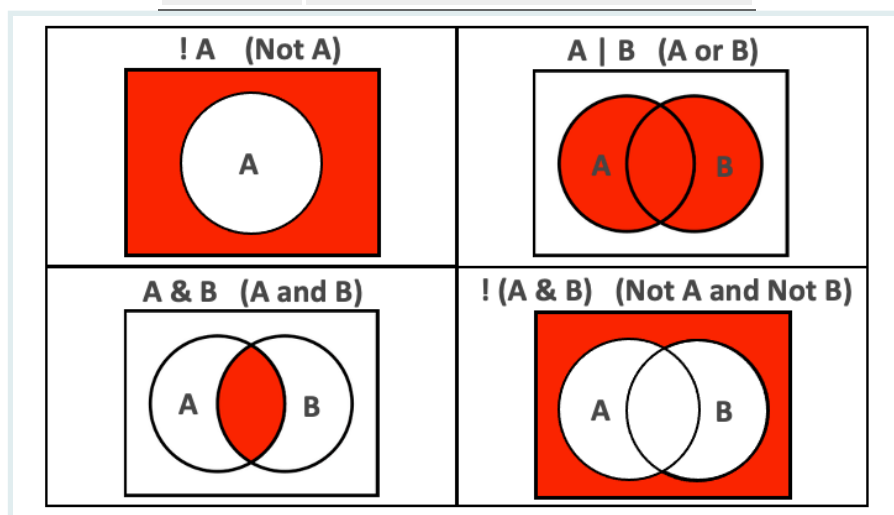


Fig: AND and OR operators visualized.

Let's see how to use these within `filter()`:

```
yao %>% filter(sex != "Male") ## keep rows where `sex` is not "Male"
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>
## 1   45 Female        95 Secondary      Briqueterie
## 2   20 Female        70 Secondary      Briqueterie
## 3   55 Female        67 Primary        Briqueterie
## 4   17 Female        65 Secondary      Briqueterie
## 5   13 Female        65 Secondary      Briqueterie
## # ... with 5 more variables: occupation <chr>, is_smoker <chr>,
## # is_pregnant <chr>, igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

```
yao %>% filter(age < 6) ## keep respondents under 6
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood occupation
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>          <chr>
## 1     5 Female        19 Primary              Carriere       Student
## 2     5 Female        26 Primary              Carriere       No response
## 3     5 Male         16 Primary              Cité Verte     Student
## 4     5 Female        21 Primary              Ekoudou        Student
## 5     5 Male         15 Primary              Ekoudou        Student
## # ... with 4 more variables: is_smoker <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>,
## #   igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

```
yao %>% filter(age >= 70) ## keep respondents aged at least 70
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>
## 1    78 Male        95 Secondary          Briqueterie
## 2    79 Female       40 Primary            Briqueterie
## 3    78 Female       60 Primary            Briqueterie
## 4    75 Male        74 Primary            Briqueterie
## 5    72 Male        65 Secondary          Carriere
## # ... with 5 more variables: occupation <chr>, is_smoker <chr>,
## #   is_pregnant <chr>, igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

```
## keep respondents whose highest education is "Primary" or "Secondary"
yao %>% filter(highest_education %in% c("Primary", "Secondary"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>
## 1    45 Female       95 Secondary          Briqueterie
## 2    20 Female       70 Secondary          Briqueterie
## 3    55 Female       67 Primary            Briqueterie
## 4    17 Female       65 Secondary          Briqueterie
## 5    13 Female       65 Secondary          Briqueterie
## # ... with 5 more variables: occupation <chr>, is_smoker <chr>,
## #   is_pregnant <chr>, igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

PRACTICE



(in RMD)

From `yao`, keep only respondents who were children (under 18).

With `%in%`, keep only respondents who live in the “Tsinga” or “Messa” neighborhoods.

Combining conditions with & and |

We can pass multiple conditions to a single `filter()` statement separated by commas:

```
## keep respondents who are pregnant and are ex-smokers
yao %>% filter(is_pregnant == "Yes", is_smoker == "Ex-smoker") ## only one row
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood occupation
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>          <chr>
## 1    25 Female        90 Secondary          Carriere      Home-maker
## # ... with 4 more variables: is_smoker <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>,
## #   igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

When multiple conditions are separated by a comma, they are implicitly combined with an **and** (&).

It is best to replace the comma with & to make this more explicit.

```
## same result as before, but `&` is more explicit
yao %>% filter(is_pregnant == "Yes" & is_smoker == "Ex-smoker")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood occupation
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>          <chr>
## 1    25 Female        90 Secondary          Carriere      Home-maker
## # ... with 4 more variables: is_smoker <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>,
## #   igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

Don't confuse:

SIDE NOTE



- the “,” in listing several conditions in filter `filter(A,B)` i.e. filter based on condition A and (&) condition B
- the “,” in lists `c(A,B)` which is listing different components of the list (and has nothing to do with the & operator)

If we want to combine conditions with an **or**, we use the vertical bar symbol, |.


```
## respondents who are pregnant OR who are ex-smokers
yao %>% filter(is_pregnant == "Yes" | is_smoker == "Ex-smoker")
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood occupation
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>          <chr>
## 1    55 Male        96 University          Briqueterie    Salaried worker
## 2    42 Male        71 Secondary          Briqueterie    Trader
## 3    38 Male        71 University          Briqueterie    Informal worker
## 4    69 Male       108 University          Briqueterie    Retired
## 5    65 Male        93 Secondary          Briqueterie    Retired
## # ... with 4 more variables: is_smoker <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>,
## #   igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

PRACTICE



Filter `yao` to only keep men who tested IgG positive.

Filter `yao` to keep both children (under 18) and anyone whose highest education is primary school.

Negating conditions with !

To negate conditions, we wrap them in `!()`.

Below, we drop respondents who are children (less than 18 years) or who weigh less than 30kg:

```
## drop respondents < 18 years OR < 30 kg
yao %>% filter(!(age < 18 | weight_kg < 30))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>
## 1    45 Female        95 Secondary          Briqueterie
## 2    55 Male        96 University          Briqueterie
## 3    23 Male        74 University          Briqueterie
## 4    20 Female        70 Secondary          Briqueterie
## 5    55 Female        67 Primary            Briqueterie
## # ... with 5 more variables: occupation <chr>, is_smoker <chr>,
## #   is_pregnant <chr>, igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

The `!` operator is also used to negate `%in%` since R does not have an operator for **NOT in**.

```
## drop respondents whose highest education is NOT "Primary" or "Secondary"
yao %>% filter(!(highest_education %in% c("Primary", "Secondary")))
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 × 10
##   age sex    weight_kg highest_education neighborhood occupation
##   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <chr>                <chr>          <chr>
## 1    55 Male         96 University          Briqueterie    Salaried worker
## 2    23 Male         74 University          Briqueterie    Student
## 3    28 Male         62 Doctorate           Briqueterie    Student
## 4    38 Male         71 University          Briqueterie    Informal worker
## 5    54 Male         71 University          Briqueterie    Salaried worker
## # ... with 4 more variables: is_smoker <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>,
## #   igg_result <chr>, igm_result <chr>
```

It is easier to read `filter()` statements as **keep** statements, to avoid confusion over whether we are filtering **in** or filtering **out**!

So the code below would read: “**keep** respondents who are under 18 or who weigh less than 30kg”.

KEY POINT



```
yao %>% filter(age < 18 | weight_kg < 30)
```

And when we wrap conditions in `!()`, we can then read `filter()` statements as **drop** statements.

So the code below would read: “**drop** respondents who are under 18 or who weigh less than 30kg”.

```
yao %>% filter(!(age < 18 | weight_kg < 30))
```

PRACTICE



(in RMD)

From `yao`, drop respondents who live in the Tsinga or Messa neighborhoods.

NA values

The relational operators introduced so far do not work with NA.

Let's make a data subset to illustrate this.

```
yao_mini <- yao %>%
  select(sex, is_pregnant) %>%
  slice(1,11,50,2) ## custom row order

yao_mini
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 × 2
##   sex    is_pregnant
##   <chr>  <chr>
## 1 Female No
## 2 Female No response
## 3 Female Yes
## 4 Male   <NA>
```

In `yao_mini`, the last respondent has an NA for the `is_pregnant` column, because he is male.

Trying to select this row using `== NA` will not work.

```
yao_mini %>% filter(is_pregnant == NA) ## does not work
```

```
## # A tibble: 0 × 2
## # ... with 2 variables: sex <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>
```

```
yao_mini %>% filter(is_pregnant == "NA") ## does not work
```

```
## # A tibble: 0 × 2
## # ... with 2 variables: sex <chr>, is_pregnant <chr>
```

This is because `NA` is a non-existent value. So R cannot evaluate whether it is “equal to” or “not equal to” anything.

The special function `is.na()` is therefore necessary:

```
## keep rows where `is_pregnant` is NA
yao_mini %>% filter(is.na(is_pregnant))
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 2
##   sex    is_pregnant
##   <chr>  <chr>
## 1 Male   <NA>
```

This function can be negated with `!`:

```
## drop rows where `is_pregnant` is NA
yao_mini %>% filter(!is.na(is_pregnant))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 2
##   sex    is_pregnant
##   <chr>   <chr>
## 1 Female No
## 2 Female No response
## 3 Female Yes
```

For tibbles, RStudio will highlight NA values bright red to distinguish them from other values:

SIDE NOTE



```
# A tibble: 5 × 3
  age sex    is_pregnant
<dbl> <chr>   <chr>
1    32 Male    NA
2    23 Female Yes
3    35 Male    NA
4    31 Female No
5    17 Female No response
```

A common error with NA

SIDE NOTE



NA values can be identified but any other encoding such as "NA" or "NaN", which are encoded as strings, will be imperceptible to the functions (they are strings, like any others).

PRACTICE



(in RMD)

From the `yao` dataset, keep all the respondents who had missing records for the report of their smoking status.

PRACTICE



(in RMD)

For some respondents the respiration rate, in breaths per minute, was recorded in the `respiration_frequency` column.

PRACTICE



From `yaounde`, drop those with a respiration frequency under 20. Think about NAs while doing this! You should avoid also dropping the NA values.

Wrap Up !

Now you know the two essential verbs to `select()` columns and to `filter()` rows. This way you keep the variables you are interested in by selecting your columns and you keep the data entries you judge relevant by filtering your rows.

But what about modifying, transforming your data? We will learn about this in the next lesson. See you there!

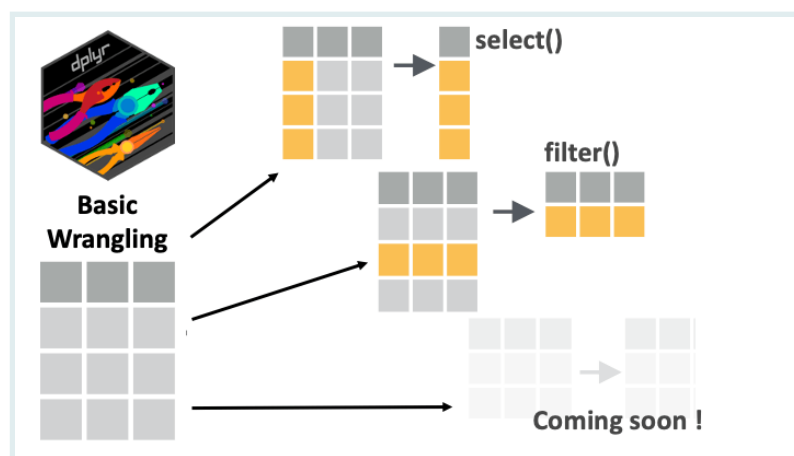


Fig: Basic Data Wrangling: `select()` and `filter()`.

Contributors

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References

Some material in this lesson was adapted from the following sources:

- Horst, A. (2021). *Dplyr-learnr*. <https://github.com/allisonhorst/dplyr-learnr> (Original work published 2020)
- *Subset rows using column values—Filter*. (n.d.). Retrieved 12 January 2022, from <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/reference/filter.html>

Artwork was adapted from:

- Horst, A. (2021). *R & stats illustrations by Allison Horst*. <https://github.com/allisonhorst/stats-illustrations> (Original work published 2018)

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