

# Bill's Drills Book

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# Chapter 1

## Drills: Part of Every Healthy Intellectual Diet

The goal of this book is to organize my R drills into reasonable chunks, the better to understand my strengths and weaknesses, and to plan new forays into data science.

Notes on **bookdown**:

- the `_bookdown.yml` file contains a snippet that is important to inserting the word “Chapter” before the chapter number in each of the Rmd files.
- packages are indicated in bold, like **dplyr**
- inline code and filenames are indicated in typewriter face, like `_bookdown.yml`
- `_output.yml` is modified from that used by Xie in his `bookdown-demo` (Xie, 2020)



## Chapter 2

# Data Exploration

Data exploration is one of the most important aspects of data science and forms the cornerstone of my drills. Nonetheless, I have lots of room for improvement.

I like Hadely Wickham's writing and find his approach exceptionally clear. Therefore, I'll use the *tidyverse*.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Warning: package 'tibble' was built under R version 3.6.2
```

### 2.1 Counting things. The naming of parts.

```
starwars %>%  
  filter(!is.na(species)) %>%  
  count(species = fct_lump(species, 5), sort = TRUE) %>%  
  mutate(species = fct_reorder(species, n)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(species, n)) +  
  geom_col() + coord_flip()
```

I like stacked bars for their economy, but it's easy to over do it. Supperimposing gender onto the columns seems easy...

```
starwars %>%  
  filter(!is.na(species)) %>%  
  count(species = fct_lump(species, 5), gender = fct_lump(gender, 2), sort = TRUE) %>%  
  mutate(species = fct_reorder(species, n)) %>%
```

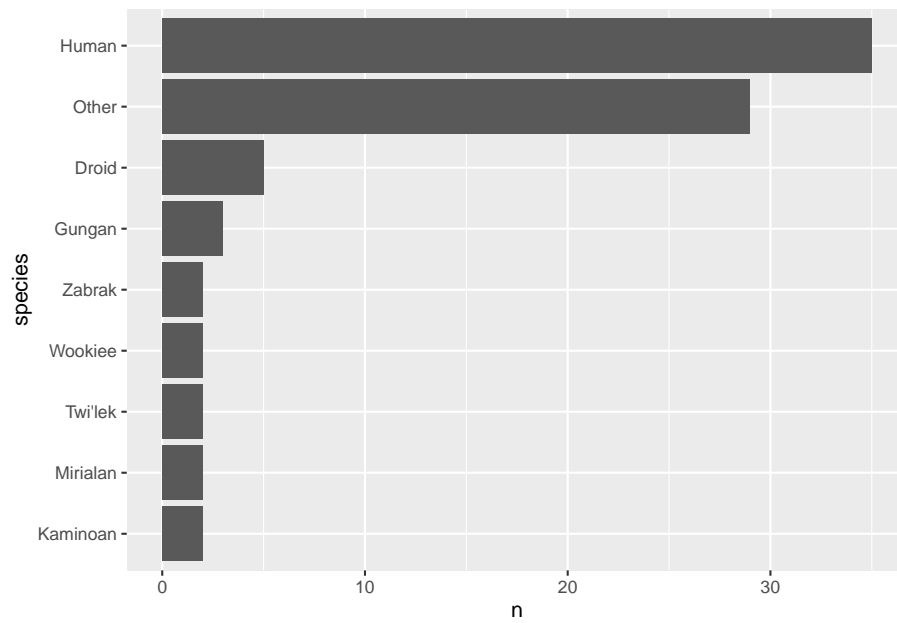
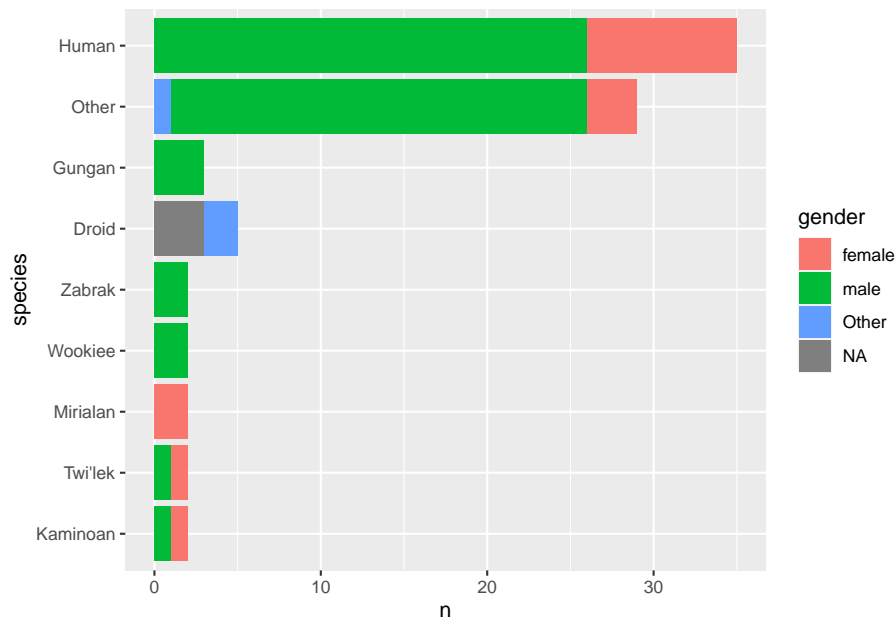


Figure 2.1: Starwars Figure 1

```
ggplot(aes(species, n, fill = gender)) +  
geom_col() + coord_flip()
```

```
## Warning: Factor `gender` contains implicit NA, consider using  
## `forcats::fct_explicit_na`
```



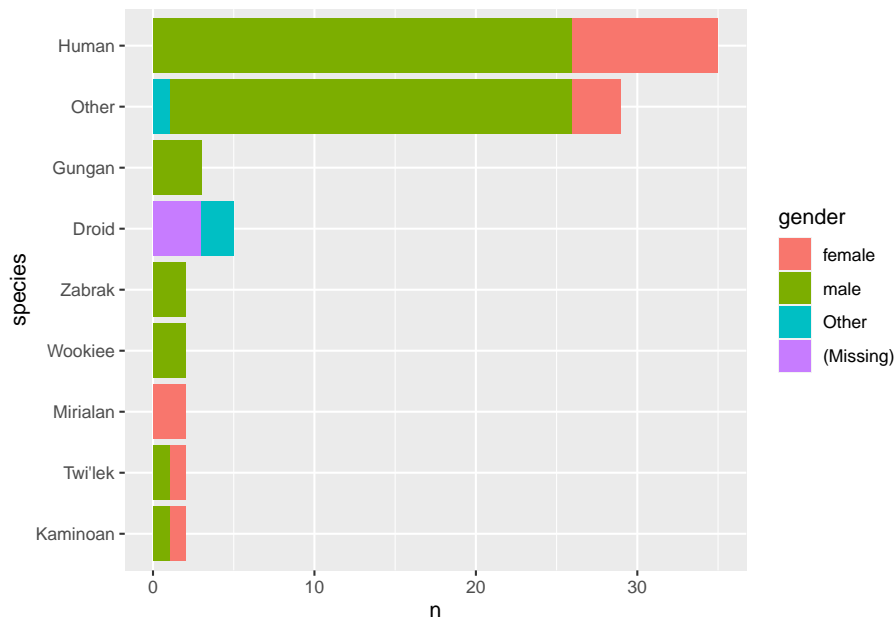


But note that I've got a problem: the Droids, which outnumber the Gungans, are now reordered to *after* the Gungans. This happens because the  $n$  that we're counting comprises subcategories of species *and* gender. Only three Gungan males exist (and no females), but that is enough to tie the Droid NA category. The Droid NA category comes after the Gungan category, presumably because *male* comes before *NA*, or because *NA* comes last (more likely).

Exploring this, I see that I'm getting warning messages about the implicit NA's in gender. Note that the following renders a slightly different plot. I *still* have not fixed the order of the species.

```
starwars %>%
  filter(!is.na(species)) %>%
  count(species = fct_lump(species, 5), gender = fct_lump(gender, 2), sort = TRUE) %>%
  mutate(gender = fct_explicit_na(gender),
         species = fct_reorder(species, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(species, n, fill = gender)) +
  geom_col() + coord_flip()
```

```
## Warning: Factor `gender` contains implicit NA, consider using
## `forcats::fct_explicit_na`
```



## 2.2 Summarize is another very useful function:

```
starwars %>%
  filter(!is.na(species)) %>%
  group_by(species) %>%
  summarize(n=n(), mean = mean(height, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  arrange(desc(n))
```

```
## # A tibble: 37 x 3
##   species      n mean
##   <chr>    <int> <dbl>
## 1 Human      35 177.
## 2 Droid       5 140
## 3 Gungan      3 209.
## 4 Kaminoan    2 221
## 5 Mirialan    2 168
## 6 Twi'lek     2 179
## 7 Wookiee     2 231
## 8 Zabrak       2 173
## 9 Aleena      1  79
## 10 Besalisk   1 198
## # ... with 27 more rows
```

## 2.3 Referencing other parts of the document

This is a good place to practice referencing figures. Say that I want to refer the reader back to my first starwars figure. See Figure 2.1.

I can reference other pages in a similar fashion. See Chapter 9. Note that this works by referencing a `{#label}` placed in the chapter title.

See Chapter 1

See Chapter 2

Note that the `{#label}` uses a single run-together word. It does not tolerate spaces and this cannot be overcome by ‘quoting’ it.

## 2.4 Referencing citations:

In order to insert citations, one needs a `.bib` file in the project. I’ve included one in this project as *book.bib*. The yml header in Chapter 1 needs to have a *bibliography* : and *biblio — style* : line added.

To insert a citation, use the **cit** Addin from RStudio. **bookdown**, for instance, is cited thusly (Xie, 2020). Note that I need to figure out an adequate workflow of references. The convenience of Endnote in MS Word will not be available. Nonetheless, if I populate the *book.bib* and *packages.bib* files carefully, with `.txt` files generated in Endnote, I should be OK.

For instance, a recent dump of my Endnote library is in *bookFromEndnote.txt*. This can be opened in RStudio, and I can copy-and-paste references from the `.txt` file to my *book.bib*. For instance, if I have a breast paper that I want to cite here (Stevens and Parekh, 2016), I’d copy-and-paste the reference from *bookFromEndnot.txt* to *book.bib*.

Of note, Yihui Xie includes a nifty bit of code to automatically generate a *bib* database for R packages:

```
knitr::write_bib(c(.packages(), 'bookdown', 'knitr', 'rmarkdown', 'tidyverse', 'ComplexHeatmap'),
```

References appear automatically at the end of a chapter.



## Chapter 3

# Sampling

### 3.1 Think about throwing a bunch of dice.

```
sample(1:6, size=100, replace=TRUE)
```

```
##      [1] 4 6 6 5 6 2 1 3 3 3 2 5 6 1 4 6 5 5 3 4 1 5 5 1 1 1 6 6 6 6 5 4 2 2 5 6 3
##     [38] 6 6 5 1 5 3 3 5 6 4 6 3 3 2 5 1 3 3 5 1 1 2 3 5 5 2 3 2 3 6 3 1 1 3 6 1 3
##     [75] 4 3 1 2 4 6 2 1 6 4 3 3 6 4 4 1 1 1 6 2 4 3 4 6 5 5
```

```
sample(1:6, size=100, replace=TRUE) %>% table()
```

```
##      .
##      1  2  3  4  5  6
##     18 18 14 15 16 19
```

```
sample(1:6, size=100, replace=TRUE) %>% table() %>% prop.table()
```

```
##      .
##      1    2    3    4    5    6
##     0.17 0.19 0.15 0.13 0.14 0.22
```

### 3.2 A keen way to divide up a dataset into testing and training components.

```
x <- 1:50
y <- 51:100

df <- data.frame(x,y)
df
```

```
##      x  y
## 1    1 51
## 2    2 52
## 3    3 53
## 4    4 54
## 5    5 55
## 6    6 56
## 7    7 57
## 8    8 58
## 9    9 59
## 10   10 60
## 11   11 61
## 12   12 62
## 13   13 63
## 14   14 64
## 15   15 65
## 16   16 66
## 17   17 67
## 18   18 68
## 19   19 69
## 20   20 70
## 21   21 71
## 22   22 72
## 23   23 73
## 24   24 74
## 25   25 75
## 26   26 76
## 27   27 77
## 28   28 78
## 29   29 79
## 30   30 80
## 31   31 81
## 32   32 82
## 33   33 83
## 34   34 84
## 35   35 85
## 36   36 86
## 37   37 87
## 38   38 88
```

### 3.2. A KEEN WAY TO DIVIDE UP A DATASET INTO TESTING AND TRAINING COMPONENTS.15

```
## 39 39 89
## 40 40 90
## 41 41 91
## 42 42 92
## 43 43 93
## 44 44 94
## 45 45 95
## 46 46 96
## 47 47 97
## 48 48 98
## 49 49 99
## 50 50 100
```

```
set.seed(0)
train_indexes = sample(1:nrow(df), .7 * nrow(df))

train_set <- df[train_indexes,]
test_set <- df[-train_indexes,]
```





## Chapter 4

# Factor Practice

```
cups <- c("small", "medium", "large")
manyCups <- sample(cups, size = 100, replace = TRUE)
sizesCups <- factor(manyCups, levels = c("small", "medium", "large"))
sizesCups
```

```
## [1] medium small large medium small small large medium medium large
## [11] large medium medium medium medium small medium medium medium medium
## [21] small large large medium large large medium large large small
## [31] small small small large medium large small small medium small
## [41] small small small large medium small small large large large
## [51] medium medium medium large medium medium large large large small
## [61] medium medium small large large medium large medium small medium
## [71] small large large small medium small large medium large large
## [81] small small medium medium medium small small small medium small
## [91] large medium large large medium large large small small medium
## Levels: small medium large
```



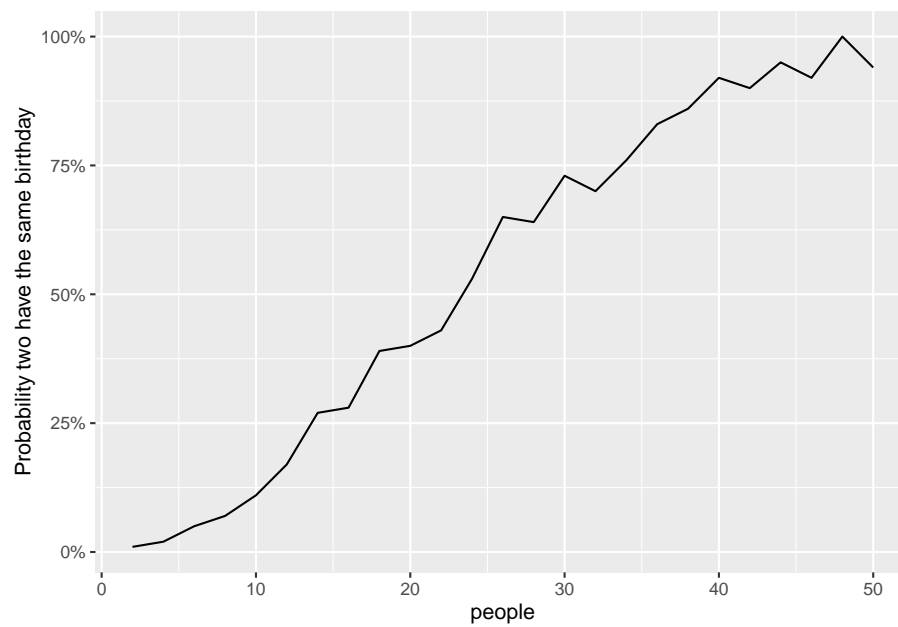
## Chapter 5

# Crossing Trial

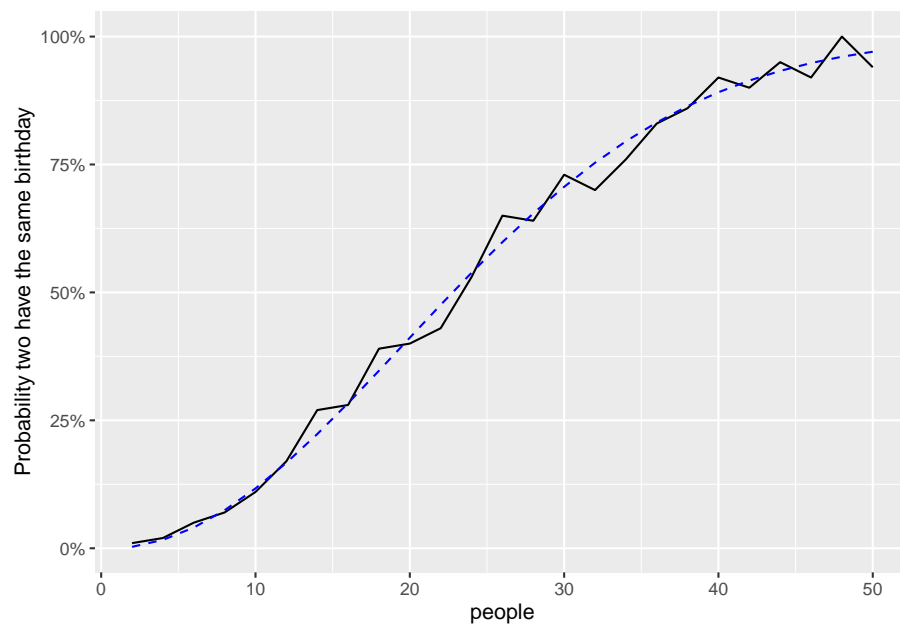
From David Robinson birthday paradox Rblogger at <https://www.r-bloggers.com/the-birthday-paradox-puzzle-tidy-simulation-in-r/>

```
summarized <- crossing(people = seq(2, 50, 2),
                      trial = 1:100) %>%
  mutate(birthday = map(people, ~ sample(365, .x, replace = TRUE)),
         multiple = map_lgl(birthday, ~ any(duplicated(.x)))) %>%
  group_by(people) %>%
  summarize(chance = mean(multiple))

ggplot(summarized, aes(people, chance)) +
  geom_line() +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent_format()) +
  labs(y = "Probability two have the same birthday")
```



```
# Checking the work with pbirthday function
summarized %>%
  mutate(exact = map_dbl(people, pbirthday)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(people, chance)) +
  geom_line() +
  geom_line(aes(y = exact), lty = 2, color = "blue") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = scales::percent_format()) +
  labs(y = "Probability two have the same birthday")
```





## Chapter 6

# By Any Other Name

This deceptively simple-seeming idea gets complex quickly. The following YouTube was a nice description of the process: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Okc0IL5uTnA>

```
my.data <- data.frame(colOne=1:3, column2=4:6, column_3=7:9)
rownames(my.data) <- c("ant", "bee", "cat")
names(my.data)
```

```
## [1] "colOne" "column2" "column_3"
```

```
colnames(my.data)
```

```
## [1] "colOne" "column2" "column_3"
```

```
#make some changes
names(my.data) <- c("col_1", "col_2", "col_3")
my.data
```

```
##      col_1 col_2 col_3
## ant      1     4     7
## bee      2     5     8
## cat      3     6     9
```

```
names(my.data)[3] <- "col.3"
my.data
```

```
##      col_1 col_2 col.3
## ant      1      4      7
## bee      2      5      8
## cat      3      6      9
```

```
names(my.data)[names(my.data)=="col_2"]
```

```
## [1] "col_2"
```

```
my.data["col_2"]
```

```
##      col_2
## ant      4
## bee      5
## cat      6
```

```
my.data$col_2
```

```
## [1] 4 5 6
```

```
my.data[,2]
```

```
## [1] 4 5 6
```

```
names(my.data)[names(my.data)=="col_2"] <- "col.2"
my.data
```

```
##      col_1 col.2 col.3
## ant      1      4      7
## bee      2      5      8
## cat      3      6      9
```

```
names(my.data) <- gsub("_", ".", names(my.data))
my.data
```

```
##      col.1 col.2 col.3
## ant      1      4      7
## bee      2      5      8
## cat      3      6      9
```



```
rownames(my.data)
```

```
## [1] "ant" "bee" "cat"
```

```
my.data$species <- rownames(my.data)
my.data
```

```
##      col.1 col.2 col.3 species
## ant      1     4     7     ant
## bee      2     5     8     bee
## cat      3     6     9     cat
```

```
rownames(my.data) <- NULL
my.data
```

```
##      col.1 col.2 col.3 species
## 1         1     4     7     ant
## 2         2     5     8     bee
## 3         3     6     9     cat
```

```
colnames(my.data) <- c("good", "better", "best", "species")
my.data
```

```
##      good better best species
## 1         1     4     7     ant
## 2         2     5     8     bee
## 3         3     6     9     cat
```

```
keep <- 2:ncol(my.data)
my.data[,keep]
```

```
##      better best species
## 1         4     7     ant
## 2         5     8     bee
## 3         6     9     cat
```



## Chapter 7

# Correlation Plots

```
iris
```

##	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
## 1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
## 7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 8	5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 11	5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 12	4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 13	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 14	4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
## 15	5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 16	5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 17	5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
## 18	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 19	5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
## 20	5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
## 21	5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
## 22	5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 23	4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
## 24	5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
## 25	4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa

## 26	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 27	5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
## 28	5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 29	5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 30	4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 31	4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 32	5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
## 33	5.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
## 34	5.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 35	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 36	5.0	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
## 37	5.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 38	4.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
## 39	4.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 40	5.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 41	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 42	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
## 43	4.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
## 44	5.0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
## 45	5.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
## 46	4.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
## 47	5.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
## 48	4.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 49	5.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
## 50	5.0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
## 51	7.0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 52	6.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 53	6.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
## 54	5.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
## 55	6.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
## 56	5.7	2.8	4.5	1.3	versicolor
## 57	6.3	3.3	4.7	1.6	versicolor
## 58	4.9	2.4	3.3	1.0	versicolor
## 59	6.6	2.9	4.6	1.3	versicolor
## 60	5.2	2.7	3.9	1.4	versicolor
## 61	5.0	2.0	3.5	1.0	versicolor
## 62	5.9	3.0	4.2	1.5	versicolor
## 63	6.0	2.2	4.0	1.0	versicolor
## 64	6.1	2.9	4.7	1.4	versicolor
## 65	5.6	2.9	3.6	1.3	versicolor
## 66	6.7	3.1	4.4	1.4	versicolor
## 67	5.6	3.0	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 68	5.8	2.7	4.1	1.0	versicolor
## 69	6.2	2.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
## 70	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	versicolor
## 71	5.9	3.2	4.8	1.8	versicolor

## 72	6.1	2.8	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 73	6.3	2.5	4.9	1.5 versicolor
## 74	6.1	2.8	4.7	1.2 versicolor
## 75	6.4	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 76	6.6	3.0	4.4	1.4 versicolor
## 77	6.8	2.8	4.8	1.4 versicolor
## 78	6.7	3.0	5.0	1.7 versicolor
## 79	6.0	2.9	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 80	5.7	2.6	3.5	1.0 versicolor
## 81	5.5	2.4	3.8	1.1 versicolor
## 82	5.5	2.4	3.7	1.0 versicolor
## 83	5.8	2.7	3.9	1.2 versicolor
## 84	6.0	2.7	5.1	1.6 versicolor
## 85	5.4	3.0	4.5	1.5 versicolor
## 86	6.0	3.4	4.5	1.6 versicolor
## 87	6.7	3.1	4.7	1.5 versicolor
## 88	6.3	2.3	4.4	1.3 versicolor
## 89	5.6	3.0	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 90	5.5	2.5	4.0	1.3 versicolor
## 91	5.5	2.6	4.4	1.2 versicolor
## 92	6.1	3.0	4.6	1.4 versicolor
## 93	5.8	2.6	4.0	1.2 versicolor
## 94	5.0	2.3	3.3	1.0 versicolor
## 95	5.6	2.7	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 96	5.7	3.0	4.2	1.2 versicolor
## 97	5.7	2.9	4.2	1.3 versicolor
## 98	6.2	2.9	4.3	1.3 versicolor
## 99	5.1	2.5	3.0	1.1 versicolor
## 100	5.7	2.8	4.1	1.3 versicolor
## 101	6.3	3.3	6.0	2.5 virginica
## 102	5.8	2.7	5.1	1.9 virginica
## 103	7.1	3.0	5.9	2.1 virginica
## 104	6.3	2.9	5.6	1.8 virginica
## 105	6.5	3.0	5.8	2.2 virginica
## 106	7.6	3.0	6.6	2.1 virginica
## 107	4.9	2.5	4.5	1.7 virginica
## 108	7.3	2.9	6.3	1.8 virginica
## 109	6.7	2.5	5.8	1.8 virginica
## 110	7.2	3.6	6.1	2.5 virginica
## 111	6.5	3.2	5.1	2.0 virginica
## 112	6.4	2.7	5.3	1.9 virginica
## 113	6.8	3.0	5.5	2.1 virginica
## 114	5.7	2.5	5.0	2.0 virginica
## 115	5.8	2.8	5.1	2.4 virginica
## 116	6.4	3.2	5.3	2.3 virginica
## 117	6.5	3.0	5.5	1.8 virginica

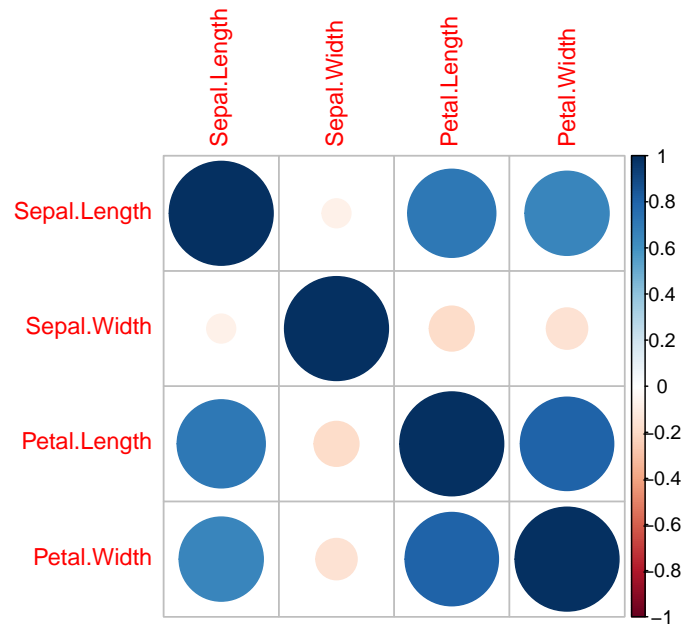
```
## 118      7.7      3.8      6.7      2.2 virginica
## 119      7.7      2.6      6.9      2.3 virginica
## 120      6.0      2.2      5.0      1.5 virginica
## 121      6.9      3.2      5.7      2.3 virginica
## 122      5.6      2.8      4.9      2.0 virginica
## 123      7.7      2.8      6.7      2.0 virginica
## 124      6.3      2.7      4.9      1.8 virginica
## 125      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.1 virginica
## 126      7.2      3.2      6.0      1.8 virginica
## 127      6.2      2.8      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 128      6.1      3.0      4.9      1.8 virginica
## 129      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.1 virginica
## 130      7.2      3.0      5.8      1.6 virginica
## 131      7.4      2.8      6.1      1.9 virginica
## 132      7.9      3.8      6.4      2.0 virginica
## 133      6.4      2.8      5.6      2.2 virginica
## 134      6.3      2.8      5.1      1.5 virginica
## 135      6.1      2.6      5.6      1.4 virginica
## 136      7.7      3.0      6.1      2.3 virginica
## 137      6.3      3.4      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 138      6.4      3.1      5.5      1.8 virginica
## 139      6.0      3.0      4.8      1.8 virginica
## 140      6.9      3.1      5.4      2.1 virginica
## 141      6.7      3.1      5.6      2.4 virginica
## 142      6.9      3.1      5.1      2.3 virginica
## 143      5.8      2.7      5.1      1.9 virginica
## 144      6.8      3.2      5.9      2.3 virginica
## 145      6.7      3.3      5.7      2.5 virginica
## 146      6.7      3.0      5.2      2.3 virginica
## 147      6.3      2.5      5.0      1.9 virginica
## 148      6.5      3.0      5.2      2.0 virginica
## 149      6.2      3.4      5.4      2.3 virginica
## 150      5.9      3.0      5.1      1.8 virginica
```

```
iris %>% select(-Species) %>% cor()
```

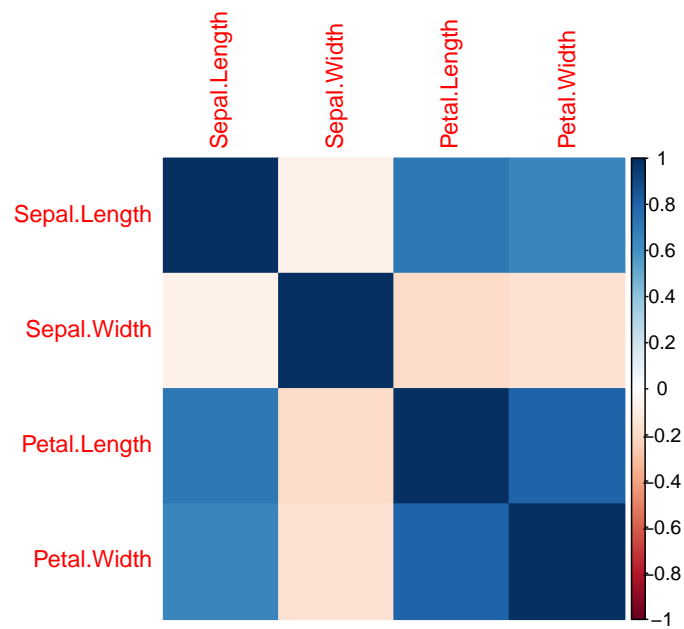
```
##           Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
## Sepal.Length      1.0000000 -0.1175698   0.8717538   0.8179411
## Sepal.Width      -0.1175698   1.0000000  -0.4284401  -0.3661259
## Petal.Length      0.8717538 -0.4284401   1.0000000   0.9628654
## Petal.Width      0.8179411 -0.3661259   0.9628654   1.0000000
```

```
M <- iris %>% select(-Species) %>% cor(method = "kendall")
```

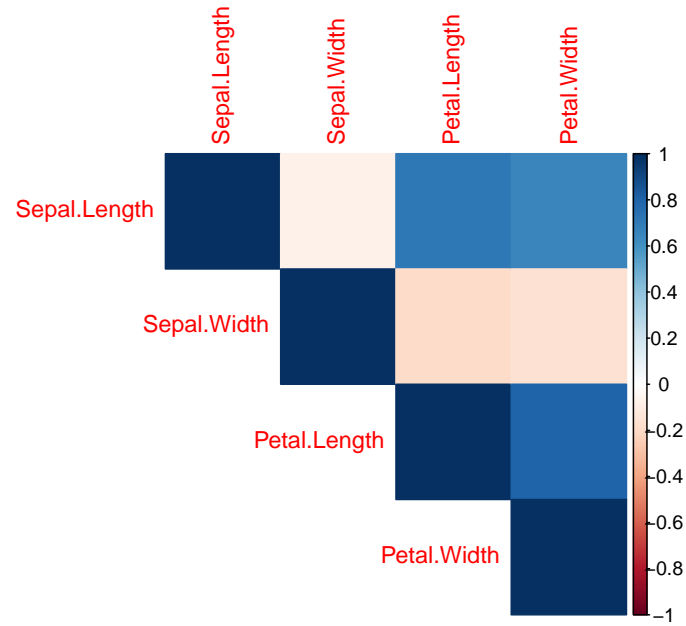
```
corrplot::corrplot(M)
```



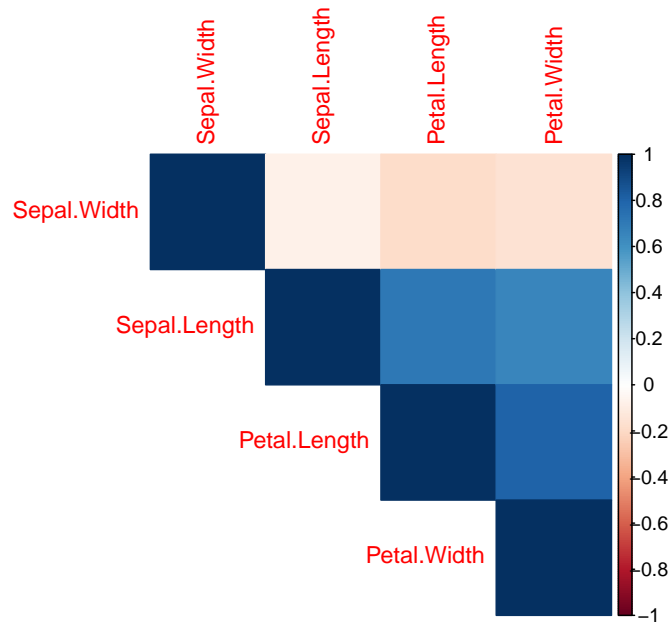
```
corrplot::corrplot(M, method = "color")
```



```
corrplot::corrplot(M, method = "color", type = "upper")
```

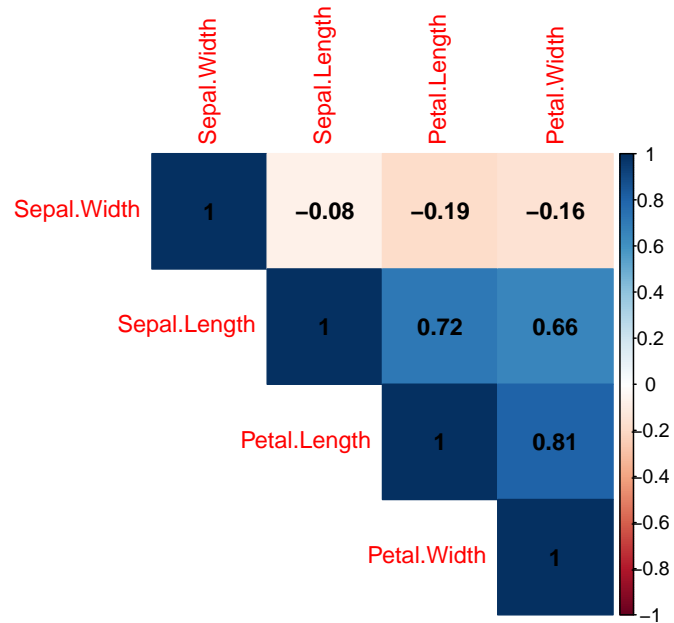


```
corrplot::corrplot(M, method = "color", type = "upper", order = "hclust")
```

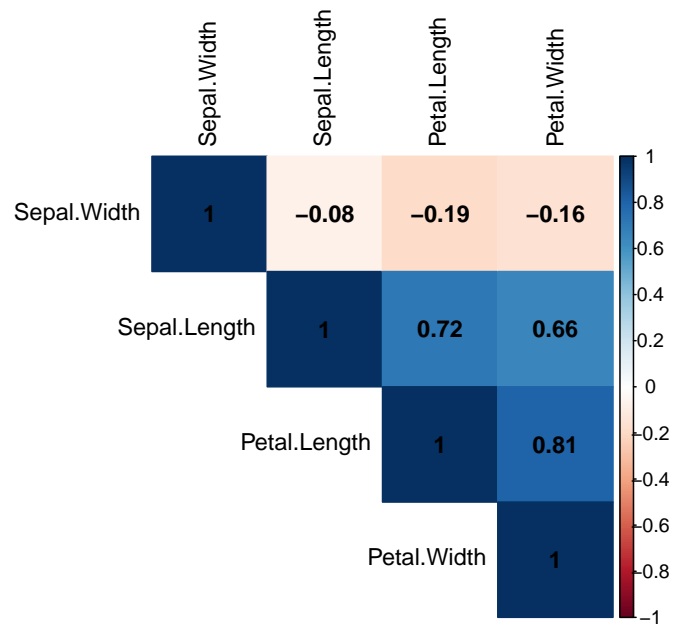




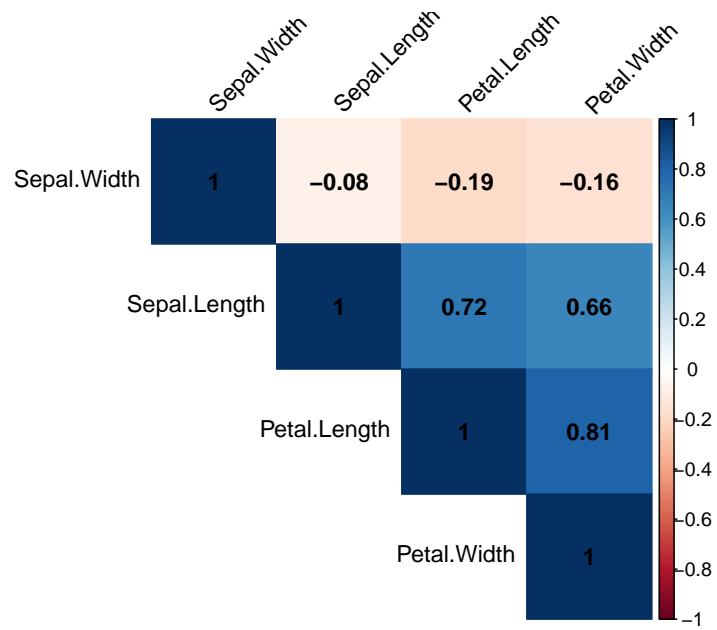
```
corrplot::corrplot(M, method = "color", type = "upper", order = "hclust", addCoef.col = "black")
```



```
corrplot::corrplot(M, method = "color", type = "upper", order = "hclust", addCoef.col = "black",
```



```
corrplot::corrplot(M, method = "color", type = "upper", order = "hclust", addCoef.col = "t",
```



## Chapter 8

# if\_else() and case\_when(): Comparison

### 8.1 case\_when()

case\_when() from [https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/dplyr/versions/0.7.8/topics/case\\_when](https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/dplyr/versions/0.7.8/topics/case_when)

```
x <- 1:50  
y <- 51:100  
  
df <- data.frame(x,y)  
df
```

```
##      x  y  
## 1    1 51  
## 2    2 52  
## 3    3 53  
## 4    4 54  
## 5    5 55  
## 6    6 56  
## 7    7 57  
## 8    8 58  
## 9    9 59  
## 10 10 60  
## 11 11 61  
## 12 12 62  
## 13 13 63  
## 14 14 64
```

```
## 15 15 65
## 16 16 66
## 17 17 67
## 18 18 68
## 19 19 69
## 20 20 70
## 21 21 71
## 22 22 72
## 23 23 73
## 24 24 74
## 25 25 75
## 26 26 76
## 27 27 77
## 28 28 78
## 29 29 79
## 30 30 80
## 31 31 81
## 32 32 82
## 33 33 83
## 34 34 84
## 35 35 85
## 36 36 86
## 37 37 87
## 38 38 88
## 39 39 89
## 40 40 90
## 41 41 91
## 42 42 92
## 43 43 93
## 44 44 94
## 45 45 95
## 46 46 96
## 47 47 97
## 48 48 98
## 49 49 99
## 50 50 100
```

```
case_when(
  x %% 35 == 0 ~ "fizz buzz",
  x %% 5 == 0 ~ "fizz",
  x %% 7 == 0 ~ "buzz",
  TRUE ~ as.character(x)
)
```

```
## [1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "fizz" "6"
```

```
## [7] "buzz"      "8"          "9"          "fizz"       "11"         "12"
## [13] "13"         "buzz"       "fizz"       "16"         "17"         "18"
## [19] "19"         "fizz"       "buzz"       "22"         "23"         "24"
## [25] "fizz"       "26"         "27"         "buzz"       "29"         "fizz"
## [31] "31"         "32"         "33"         "34"         "fizz buzz"  "36"
## [37] "37"         "38"         "39"         "fizz"       "41"         "buzz"
## [43] "43"         "44"         "fizz"       "46"         "47"         "48"
## [49] "buzz"       "fizz"
```

## 8.2 Compare this with if\_else()

```
if_else(x %% 2 == 0, "even", "odd")
```

```
## [1] "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even"
## [11] "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even"
## [21] "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even"
## [31] "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even"
## [41] "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even" "odd" "even"
```



## Chapter 9

# Subsetting

From <https://www.r-bloggers.com/5-ways-to-subset-a-data-frame-in-r/>

Note: since this is down for maintenance, I will turn off evaluation on these chunks:

```
education <- read.csv("https://vincentarelbundock.github.io/Rdatasets/csv/robustbase/education.csv")
colnames(education) <- c("X", "State", "Region", "Urban.Population", "Per.Capita.Income", "Minor.Population")
glimpse(education)
```

### 9.1 Subsetting using brackets

```
ed_exp1 <- education[c(10:21), c(2, 6:7)]
```

### 9.2 Subset using brackets by omitting the rows and columns we don't want

```
ed_exp2 <- education[-c(1:9, 22:50), -c(1, 3:5)]
```

### 9.3 Subset using brackets in combination with the `which()` function and the `%in%` operator

```
ed_exp3 <- education[which(education$Region == 2),names(education) %in% c("State","Minor.Population","Education.Expenditure")]
```

### 9.4 Subset using the `subset()` function

```
ed_exp4 <- subset(education, Region == 2, select = c("State","Minor.Population","Education.Expenditure"))
```

### 9.5 Subset using `dyplyr`'s `filter()` and `select()`

```
ed_exp5 <- select(filter(education, Region == 2),c(State,Minor.Population:Education.Expenditure))
```



# Bibliography

Stevens, T. M. and Parekh, V. (2016). Mammary analogue secretory carcinoma. *Arch Pathol Lab Med.*, 140(9):997–1001. doi: 10.5858/arpa.2015-0075-RS.

Xie, Y. (2020). *bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown*. R package version 0.18.