

# Data manipulation with dplyr

## Data Transformation

### Package

- dplyr

### Goals

We will learn how to:

- select desired variables – `select()`
- rename your variables – `rename()`
- order them from lowest to highest values (or vice versa) – `arrange()`
- filter your data based on different conditions – `filter()`
- calculate different summary statistics such as mean or count – `summarise()`
- add new variables such as percentage – `mutate()`
- work with different functions more effectively – `%>%`
- save your results as comma separated file

### Before we begin

- load packages `here` and `dplyr` (don't forget to install them firstly, if you haven't done so yet)
- open the project from last lecture (or create a new one if you don't have it)
- create a new script
- load data [dartpoints.csv](#) into your script
- if you are loading data with `here` function don't forget to check whether your data and script are in the **same folder** as your project
- create an object called "*sipky*" from the loaded database (with `<-`)

```
library(here)
library(dplyr)
sipky <- read.csv(here("dartpoints.csv"))
```

## Selecting variables

- `select(dataframe, variable1, variable2)`
- sometimes you will need to remove variables you don't need in your work, to have your database more user friendly
- for example, you need only variables dealing with major proportions of the dartpoints, but your database have plenty of other variables which are making it difficult to observe, like here:

```
head(sipky)
```

	Name	Catalog	TARL	Quad	Length	Width	Thickness	B.Width	J.Width	H.Length
1	Darl	41-0322	41CV0536	26/59	42.8	15.8	5.8	11.3	10.6	11.6
2	Darl	35-2946	41CV0235	21/63	40.5	17.4	5.8	NA	13.7	12.9
3	Darl	35-2921	41CV0132	20/63	37.5	16.3	6.1	12.1	11.3	8.2
4	Darl	36-3487	41CV0594	10/54	40.3	16.1	6.3	13.5	11.7	8.3
5	Darl	36-3321	41CV1023	12/58	30.6	17.1	4.0	12.6	11.2	8.9
6	Darl	35-2959	41CV0235	21/63	41.8	16.8	4.1	12.7	11.5	11.0
	Weight	Blade.Sh	Base.Sh	Should.Sh	Should.Or	Haft.Sh	Haft.Or			
1	3.6	S	I	S	T	S	E			
2	4.5	S	I	S	T	S	E			
3	3.6	S	I	S	T	S	E			
4	4.0	S	I	S	T	S	E			
5	2.3	S	I	S	T	S	E			
6	3.0	S	E	I	T	I	C			

## Selecting variables

- to create a new dataframe, simply use function `select` and define which variables you want to keep

```
sipky <- select(sipky, Name, Length, Width, Weight)
head(sipky)
```

	Name	Length	Width	Weight
1	Darl	42.8	15.8	3.6
2	Darl	40.5	17.4	4.5
3	Darl	37.5	16.3	3.6
4	Darl	40.3	16.1	4.0
5	Darl	30.6	17.1	2.3
6	Darl	41.8	16.8	3.0

## Renaming variables

- renaming your variables with function `rename(data, new_name = old_name)` can be useful when dealing with complicated code names or different languages
- Hint: don't forget to save object with new variable names by `<-`

```

sipky <- rename(sipky,
  typ = Name,
  delka = Length,
  sirka = Width,
  hmotnost = Weight)

```

```
head(sipky)
```

	typ	delka	sirka	hmotnost
1	Darl	42.8	15.8	3.6
2	Darl	40.5	17.4	4.5
3	Darl	37.5	16.3	3.6
4	Darl	40.3	16.1	4.0
5	Darl	30.6	17.1	2.3
6	Darl	41.8	16.8	3.0

## Arranging values in ascending order...

- here you can order your observations from the lowest to highest (or vice versa). To do so, use function `arrange(data, variable)`

```
head(arrange(sipky, delka))
```

```

      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Darl  30.6  17.1     2.3
2 Darl  31.2  15.6     2.5
3 Darl  32.0  16.0     3.3
4 Darl  32.4  14.5     2.5
5 Darl  33.1  17.4     4.2
6 Darl  33.5  16.6     3.2

```

### ...and in descending order

- if you want to order the values from higher to smaller just add `desc()`

```
head(arrange(sipky, desc(delka)))
```

```

      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Pedernales 109.5  49.3     28.8
2 Pedernales  84.0  21.2      9.3
3 Pedernales  78.3  28.1    14.8
4 Pedernales  70.4  30.4    13.1
5   Travis   69.0  20.9    11.4
6 Pedernales  67.2  27.1    15.3

```

Task: What will happen if you will try to order non-numerical variable, but a categorical variable (such as type of the dartpoint)?

### Filtering

- function `filter(data, variable <operator> value)` allows you to filter your data based on different conditions, for example minimal weight, type of the dartpoint, etc
- logical and mathematical operators: `==`, `!=`, `<`, `>`, `>=`, `<=`, `&`, `|`, etc (use `?dplyr::filter` for more details)
- here we use `>` to get only dartpoints with the length higher than 80 cm

```
filter(sipky, delka > 80)
```

```

      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Pedernales 109.5  49.3     28.8
2 Pedernales  84.0  21.2      9.3

```

- and here we use == to choose only those dartpoints which are of type “Travis”

```
filter(sipky, typ == "Travis")
```

```
      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Travis  56.5  21.1     9.5
2 Travis  54.6  22.4    10.4
3 Travis  46.3  21.3     7.5
4 Travis  57.6  18.9     8.7
5 Travis  49.1  21.4     6.9
6 Travis  64.6  21.5    15.0
7 Travis  69.0  20.9    11.4
8 Travis  40.1  18.4     6.3
9 Travis  41.5  19.2     7.5
10 Travis 46.3  17.9     5.9
11 Travis 39.6  21.5     5.4
```

- alternatively, you can exclude all points of a type “Travis” by negation !=

```
head(filter(sipky, typ != "Travis"))
```

```
      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Darl  42.8  15.8     3.6
2 Darl  40.5  17.4     4.5
3 Darl  37.5  16.3     3.6
4 Darl  40.3  16.1     4.0
5 Darl  30.6  17.1     2.3
6 Darl  41.8  16.8     3.0
```

- add & if you want to filter with more than one condition, for example here we will filter all points which are type “Wells” **AND** are heavier than 10 grams

```
filter(sipky, typ == "Wells" & hmotnost > 10)
```

```
      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Wells  65.4  25.1    12.6
2 Wells  58.9  24.4    10.5
3 Wells  63.1  24.7    16.3
```

- Task: instead of & try operator | (**OR**) and see how the result differs

## Filtering based on a vector

- you can make your code less complicated when you create vector from desired values and then filter all observations which fall into that vector by using operator `%in%`

```
vyber <- c("Pedernales", "Enzor")  
  
head(filter(sipky, typ %in% vyber))
```

```
      typ delka sirka hmotnost  
1 Enzor  43.5  20.1      4.6  
2 Enzor  42.1  20.8      5.4  
3 Enzor  42.1  25.1      5.9  
4 Enzor  43.1  20.0      5.1  
5 Enzor  37.5  21.8      4.7  
6 Enzor  55.2  22.5      7.2
```

## Summaries

- we already know some functions to calculate basic summaries, for example function `mean`

```
mean(sipky$delka)
```

```
[1] 49.33077
```

- but if you want to create a new dataframe from calculated statistics, function `summarise(data, new_variable = summary_statistics)` is much more helpfull
- for summary statistics you can use different functions: `mean()`, `median()`, `sd()`, `min()`..., (use `?summarise` for more details)

```
summarise(sipky, delka_prumer = mean(delka))
```

```
delka_prumer  
1      49.33077
```

- you can also calculate more summaries:

```
summarise(sipky,
  delka_prumer = mean(delka),
  delka_sd = sd(delka),
  delka_min = min(delka),
  delka_max = max(delka),
  pocet = n())
```

```
delka_prumer delka_sd delka_min delka_max pocet
1      49.33077 12.73619      30.6      109.5     91
```

## Grouping

- summaries above were applied on whole dataframe. Here we will learn how to calculate summaries for each type of the dartpoint by using `group_by(data, variable_to_be_grouped_by)`

```
sipky_typ <- group_by(sipky, typ)
```

- at first sight, you don't see any differences, but they will be visible after applying function `summarise`

```
summarise(sipky_typ, delka_prumer = mean(delka))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 2
  typ      delka_prumer
<fct>      <dbl>
1 Darl          39.8
2 Ensor         42.7
3 Pedernales    57.9
4 Travis        51.4
5 Wells         53.1
```

- you can also calculate more summaries at once and use `round` to remove unnecessary decimals:

```
summarise(sipky_typ,
  delka_prumer = round(mean(delka), 1),
  pocet = n())
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
  typ      delka_prumer pocet
<fct>      <dbl> <int>
1 Darl      39.8     28
2 Ensor     42.7     10
3 Pedernales 57.9     32
4 Travis    51.4     11
5 Wells     53.1     10
```

- Task: save the result as a new dataframe “sipky\_sum” for later work

```
sipky_sum <- summarise(sipky_typ,
  delka_prumer = round(mean(delka), 1),
  pocet = n())
```

## Mutate

- function `mutate` creates a new variable, here we will show how to add variable with percentages
- note: `sum` calculates a **total sum** of values from chosen variable (in this case - “pocet”)

```
mutate(sipky_sum,
  procento = pocet/sum(pocet)*100)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
  typ      delka_prumer pocet procento
<fct>      <dbl> <int>   <dbl>
1 Darl      39.8     28    30.8
2 Ensor     42.7     10    11.0
3 Pedernales 57.9     32    35.2
4 Travis    51.4     11    12.1
5 Wells     53.1     10    11.0
```

- Hint: you can again remove unnecessary decimals by adding `round` but be careful with the right number of the brackets ()!

```
mutate(sipky_sum,
  procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 0))
```



```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
  typ      delka_prumer pocet procento
  <fct>      <dbl> <int>   <dbl>
1 Darl          39.8    28     31
2 Ensor          42.7    10     11
3 Pedernales    57.9    32     35
4 Travis        51.4    11     12
5 Wells         53.1    10     11
```

## Pipe operator

- when applying plenty of transformation on one dataset “pipe operator” (%>%) could make your work easier and code shorter and more readable
- notice you don’t need to repeat the name of the dataframe into every function arguments, since you already specified it in the beginning of the “pipe”

```
sipky %>%
  filter(delka > 70) %>%
  arrange(delka)
```

```
      typ delka sirka hmotnost
1 Pedernales 70.4 30.4    13.1
2 Pedernales 78.3 28.1    14.8
3 Pedernales 84.0 21.2     9.3
4 Pedernales 109.5 49.3    28.8
```

## More complex summarising with dplyr and pipe

```
1 sipky %>%
2   group_by(typ) %>%
3   summarise(
4     delka_prum = round(mean(delka), 1),
5     hmotnost_prum = round(mean(hmotnost), 1),
6     pocet = n()) %>%
7   mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
8   arrange(desc(pocet))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5
  typ          delka_prum hmotnost_prum pocet procento
<fct>         <dbl>         <dbl> <int>    <dbl>
1 Pedernales    57.9             10.6    32     35.2
2 Darl          39.8             4.4     28     30.8
3 Travis        51.4             8.6     11     12.1
4 Ensor         42.7             5.1     10      11
5 Wells         53.1             8.7     10      11
```

## Visualising your summaries

```
sipky %>%
  group_by(typ) %>%
  summarise(
    delka_prum = mean(delka),
    hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
    pocet = n()) %>%
  mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
  arrange(desc(pocet))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5
  typ          delka_prum hmotnost_prum pocet procento
<fct>         <dbl>         <dbl> <int>    <dbl>
1 Pedernales    57.9             10.6    32     35.2
2 Darl          39.8             4.41    28     30.8
3 Travis        51.4             8.59    11     12.1
4 Ensor         42.7             5.06    10      11
5 Wells         53.1             8.68    10      11
```

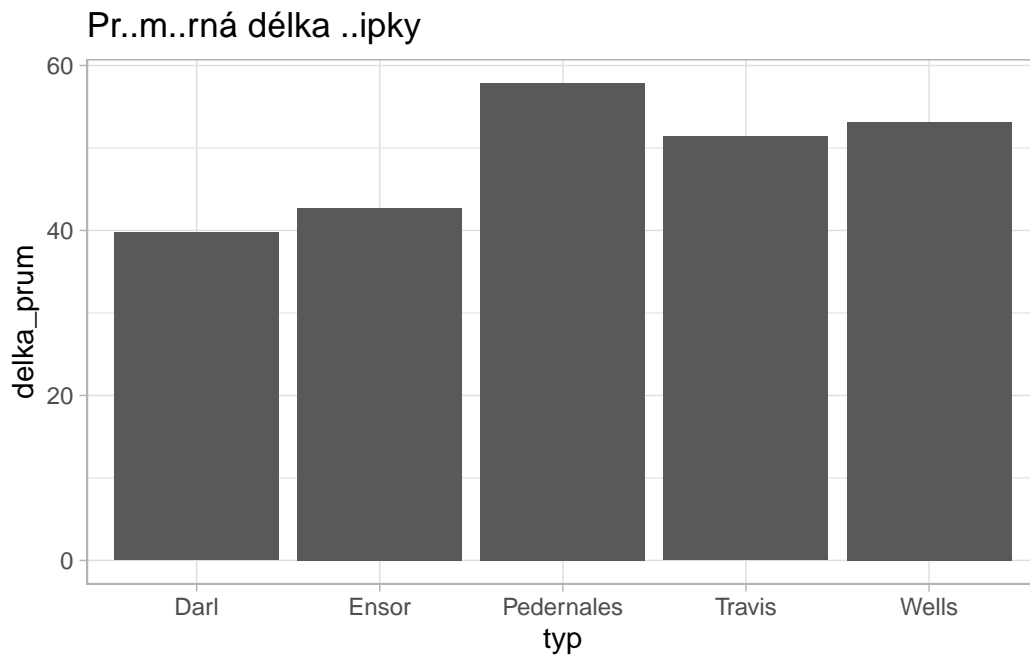
## Visualising your summaries

```
1 sipky %>%
2   group_by(typ) %>%
3   summarise(
4     delka_prum = mean(delka),
5     hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
6     pocet = n()) %>%
7   mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
```

```

8 arrange(desc(pocet)) %>%
9 ggplot() +
10 aes(x = typ, y = delka_prum) +
11 geom_col() +
12 labs(title = "Průměrná délka šipky") +
13 theme_light()

```



## Saving your results

- use `write.csv` for saving your results as a comma separated file

```

sipky %>%
  group_by(typ) %>%
  summarise(
    delka_prum = mean(delka),
    hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
    pocet = n()) %>%
  mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
  arrange(desc(pocet)) %>%
  write.csv(here("sipky_result.csv"))

```

- or save your summarised data frame as an object and save it later

```
1 sipky_result <- sipky %>%
2   group_by(typ) %>%
3   summarise(
4     delka_prum = mean(delka),
5     hmotnost_prum = mean(hmotnost),
6     pocet = n()) %>%
7   mutate(procento = round(pocet/sum(pocet)*100, 1)) %>%
8   arrange(desc(pocet))
9
10 write.csv(sipky_result, here("sipky_result.csv"))
```

## Exercise

1. Create new a script in your project folder and save.
2. Load packages necessary for: (a) loading, (b) transformation, and (c) visualization of data.
3. Load database `bacups.csv` and save it as an object.
4. Create a new dataframe having only variables H, RD and Phase.
5. Try to use pipes `%>%`.
6. Rename the variables to `height`, `rimdiameter` and `phase`.
7. For each phase calculate following summary statistics:
  - **mean** and **median** vessel height,
  - **standard deviation** of vessel height,
  - **correlation** between height and rim diameter, and
  - **number** of vessels.
8. Calculate percentage of vessels in each phase.
9. Arrange the results from highest to lowest mean values.
10. Save your result as a CSV file
11. Are height of vessels or rim diameter normally distributed? Why/why not?