



Manipulación de datos

..vamos a necesitar habilidades de programación

Revisión

- Escribir y guardar scripts en R & Rstudio
- Cómo cargar datos en R # `read.csv ()`
- Tipos y estructuras de datos comunes en R
- Tipos de datos: numeric, logical, factors, etc.
- Estructuras de datos: vectors, lists, matrices, data frames, etc.
- Cómo coaccionar datos y tipos de objetos # `factor ()`, `data.frame ()`, `list ()`



- Organizar los datos
 - Indexar
 - Pruebas lógicas
 - Otros trucos



Por qué??

¡Los conjuntos de datos vienen en muchos formatos!

¡Las funciones requieren un formato específico!



Objetivo:

¡Hacer que los datos sean útiles para su análisis!

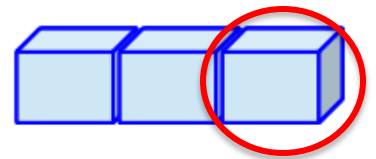
- Manipular y trabajar con los datos en R!
- Cosas que quizás quieras hacer: Limpia tus datos eliminando ciertas filas o columnas.
- Seleccionar subconjuntos de datos que cumplan con algunos criterios.
- Crear nuevas columnas basadas en los datos.
- Toma tiempo (50-80%?)

- Organizar los datos
 - Indexar
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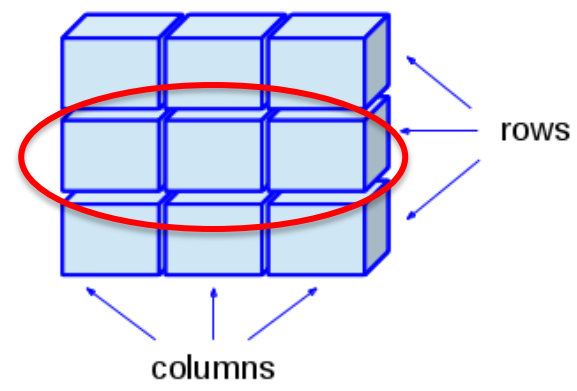


Indexación: subconjunto de un conjunto particular de valores

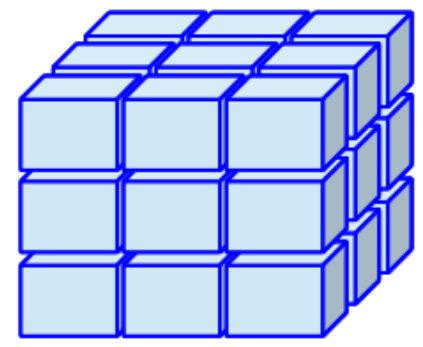
Vector



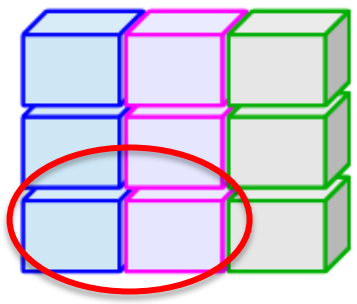
Matrix



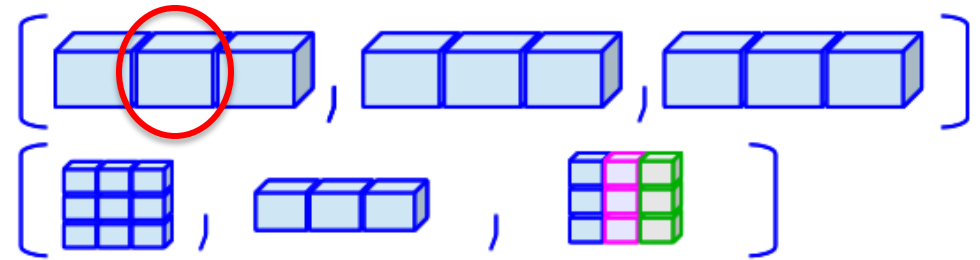
Array



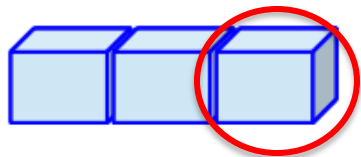
Data Frame
(Table)



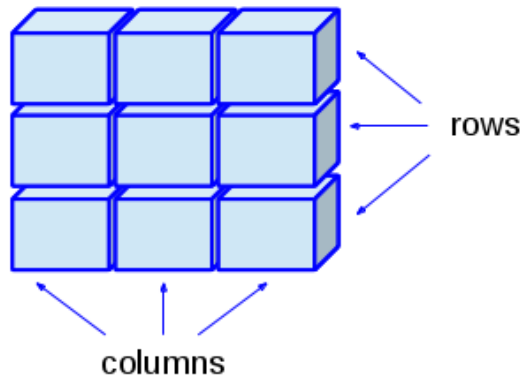
Lists



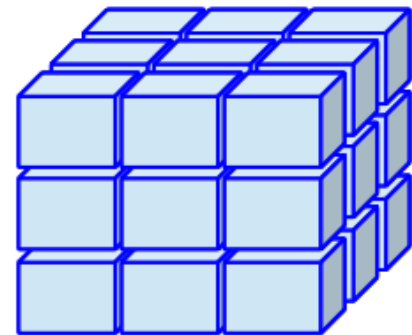
Vector



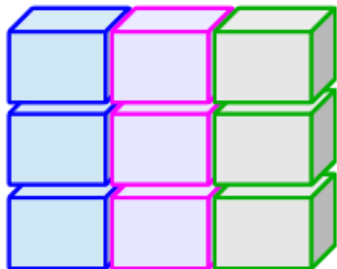
Matrix



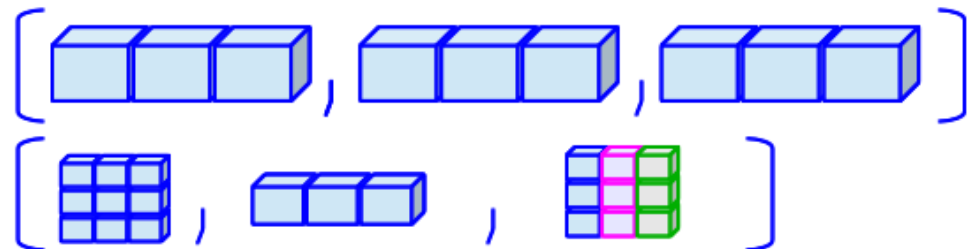
Array



Data Frame
(Table)

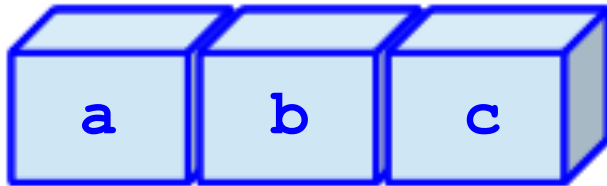


Lists



1. Haz un vector

```
test <- c("a", "b", "c")
```



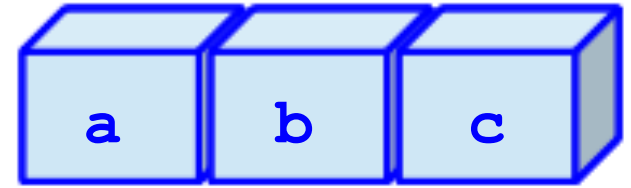
2. Para extraer el elemento **x** de vector, usar [**x**]

```
test[2]  
[1] "b"
```

Como extraer c??



Prueben estos:



```
test[4]
```

```
test[-2]
```

```
test[1:2]
```

```
test[1]<- "d"
```

```
test[4]
```

```
NA
```

```
test[-2]
```

```
"a" "c"
```

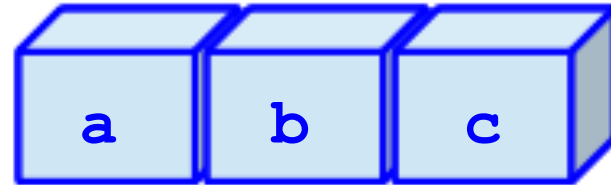
```
test[1:2]
```

```
"a" "b"
```

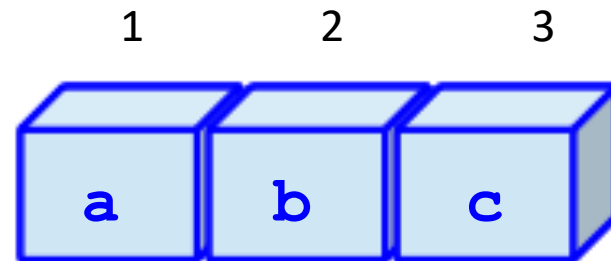
```
test[1]<- "d"
```

```
test
```

```
[1] "d" "b" "c"
```



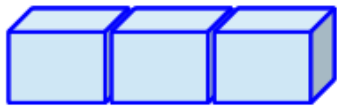
¡Puede usar la indexación para reorganizar el orden de sus datos!



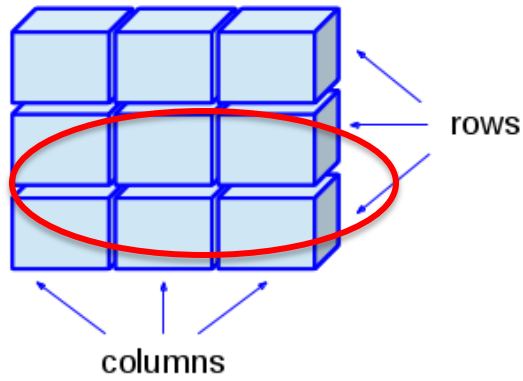
```
test[c(1, 3, 2)]
```

```
[1] a c b
```

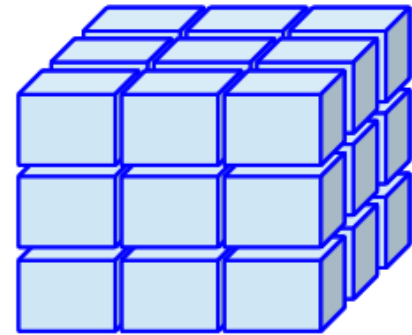

Vector



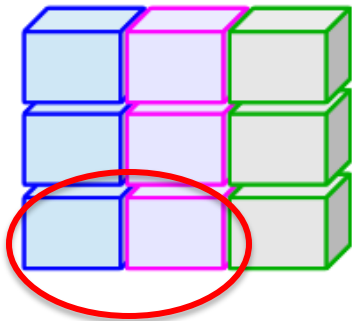
Matrix



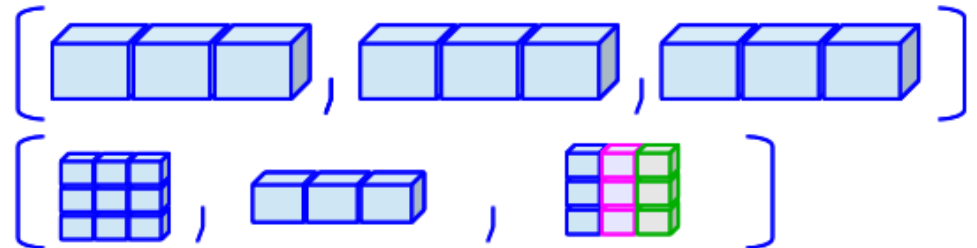
Array



Data Frame
(Table)



Lists



Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento específico el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

```
object[row, column]
```

```
mtcars
```

```
dim(mtcars)
```

```
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```

Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento específico el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

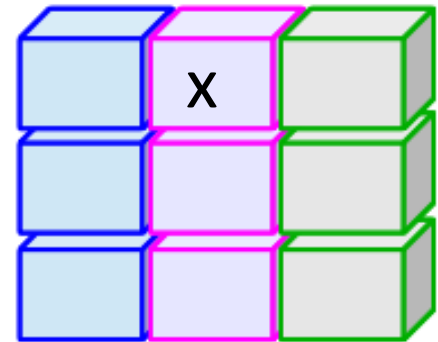
`object[row, column]`

```
mtcars  
dim(mtcars)  
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```



Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento específico el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

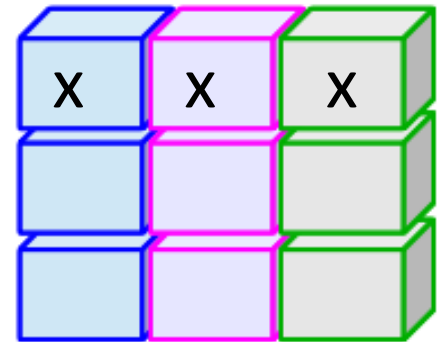
`object[row, column]`

```
mtcars  
dim(mtcars)  
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```



Matrix or dataframe

- Para extraer un elemento específico el índice de fila, el índice de columna o ambos

`object[row, column]`

```
mtcars
```

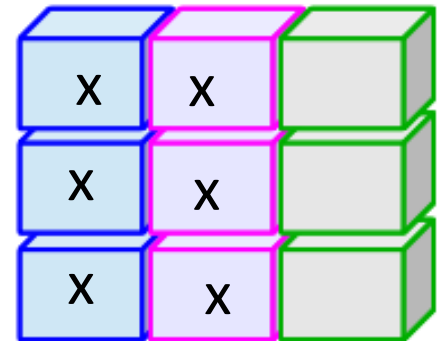
```
dim(mtcars)
```

```
[1] 32 11
```

```
mtcars[1, 2] Extract row 1 column 2
```

```
mtcars[1, ] Extract first row, all columns (the whole first row)
```

```
mtcars[, 1:2] Extract all rows, columns 1 through 2
```

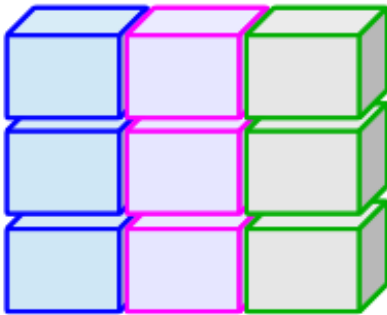
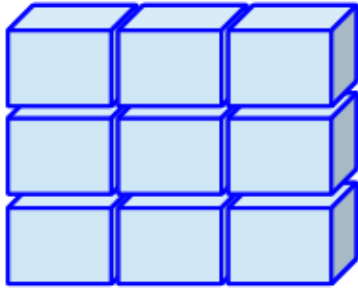


```
> mtcars[ ,2:3]
```

	cyl	disp	
Mazda RX4	6	160.0	
Mazda RX4 Wag	6	160.0	
Datsun 710	4	108.0	
Hornet 4 Drive	6	258.0	...

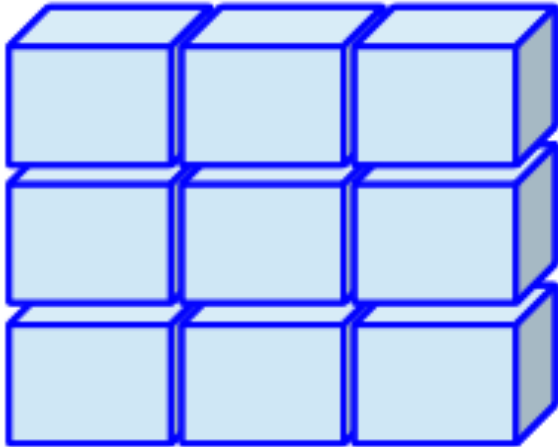
```
> mtcars[,c('cyl', 'disp')]
```

	cyl	disp	
Mazda RX4	6	160.0	
Mazda RX4 Wag	6	160.0	
Datsun 710	4	108.0	
Hornet 4 Drive	6	258.0	...



Es conveniente almacenar datos como una colección de variables.

```
> x<- c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE)
> y<- c("a", "b", "c")
> z<- c(4, 5, 7)
```



```
> my_matrix<-rbind(x, y, z)
  [,1] [,2] [,3]
x "TRUE" "FALSE" "TRUE"
y "a"    "b"    "c"
z "4"    "5"    "7"
```

```
> my_matrix<-cbind(x, y, z)
      x      y      z
[1,] "TRUE" "a"  "4"
[2,] "FALSE" "b" "5"
[3,] "TRUE" "c" "7"
```

```
> my_dataframe<- data.frame(x, y, z)
```


Los nombres son muy utiles!

- Extraer nombres

```
> colnames(my_matrix) [1] "x" "y" "z"
```

- Modificar los nombres

```
> rownames(my_matrix) <- c("monkey", "bear", "cow")
```

```
> colnames(my_matrix) <- c("scary", "y", "height")
```

```
      scary y height
monkey  TRUE a      4
bear   FALSE b      5
cow     TRUE c      7
```

*Lo mismo para dataframe

```
> my_matrix[ , "height"]
```

Extraer la columna **"height"**

```
> my_matrix["bear", ]
```

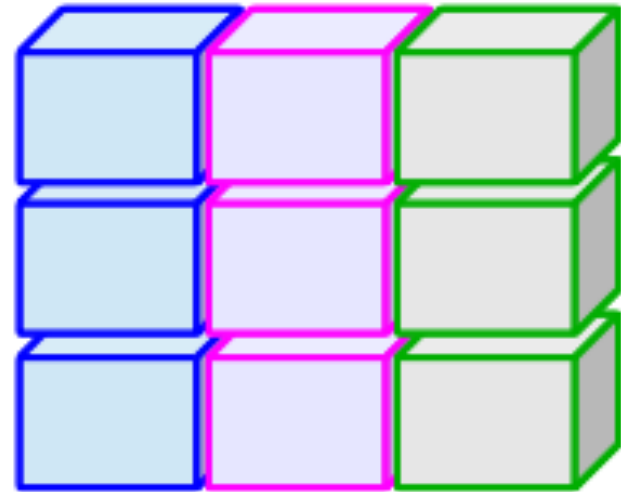
Extraer la fila **"bear"**

```
> my_matrix["bear", "height" ]
```

	scary	y	height
monkey	TRUE	a	4
bear	FALSE	b	5
cow	TRUE	c	7

*Lo mismo para dataframe

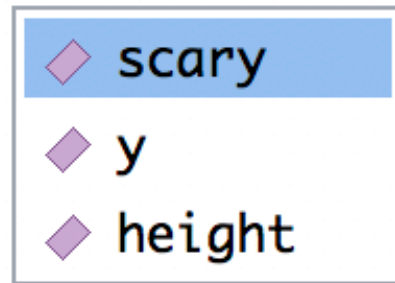
Data frames son mas especiales!



Extraer columnas de dataframe usando \$

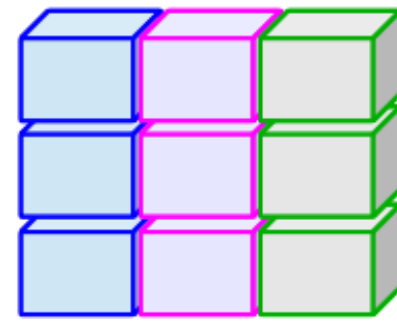


```
my_dataframe$|
```



```
> my_dataframe$height
```

```
[1] 4 5 7
```



Para extraer la información (matrix o dataframe) especificar la fila y/o columna

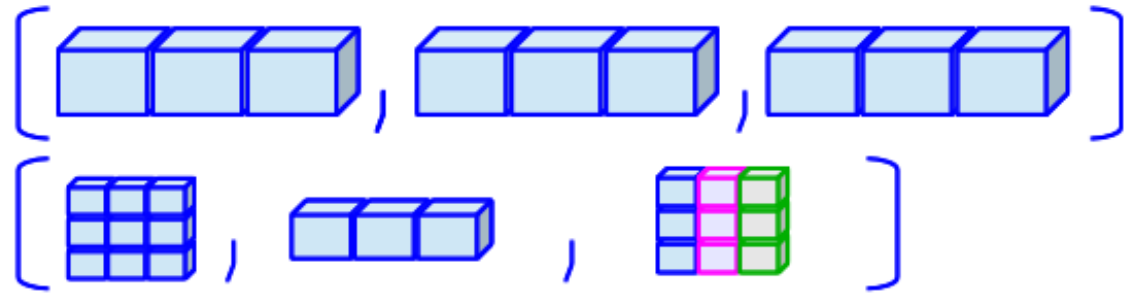
```
object[row, column]
```

Puede delimitar filas y columnas usando un vector de números o un vector con los nombres

```
object[1, 2] or object["bear", "height"]
```

Si es un dataframe pueden usar \$

```
object$height or object$height[1]
```



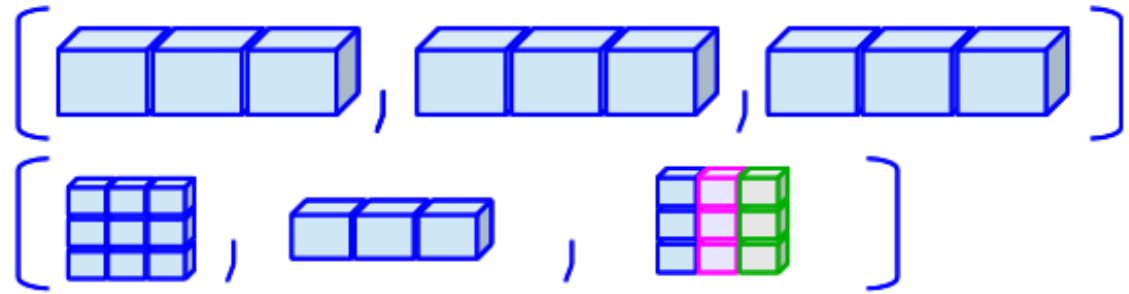
Para extraer datos de una lista usamos: `[[]]`

`my_list`

`my_list[[1]]`

Extrae el primer
objeto de la lista

{	[[1]]		
		x	y z
	1	TRUE	a 4
	2	FALSE	b 5
	3	TRUE	c 7
	[[2]]		
	[1]	"universe"	
	[[3]]		
		[,1]	[,2]
	[1,]	1	4
	[2,]	2	5
	[3,]	3	6



Para extraer datos de una lista usamos: `[[]]`

`my_list`

`my_list[[1]]`

Extrae el primer objeto de la lista

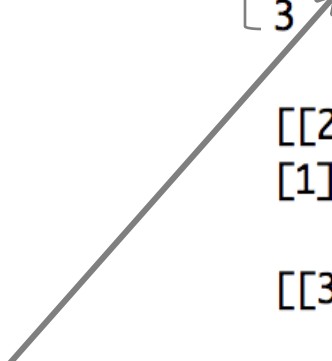
	x	y	z
1	TRUE	a	4
2	FALSE	b	5
3	TRUE	c	7

`[[2]]`
`[1] "universe"`

`[[3]]`

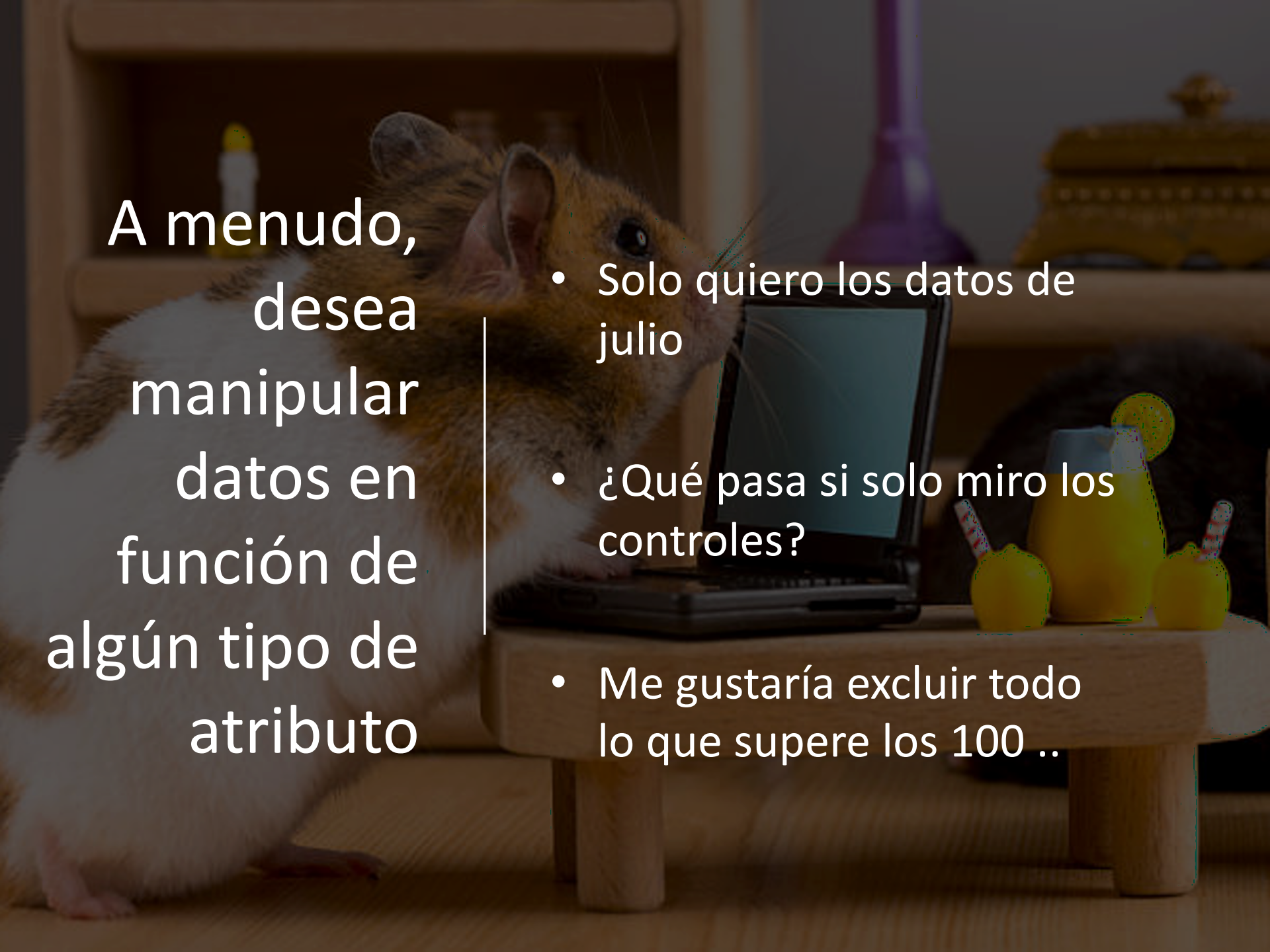
	[,1]	[,2]
<code>[1,]</code>	1	4
<code>[2,]</code>	2	5
<code>[3,]</code>	3	6

`my_list[[1]][2,1]`



- Organizar los datos
 - Indexar
 - **Pruebas lógicas**
 - Otros trucos



A hamster is sitting on a small wooden table, looking at a laptop. There are two yellow drinks with lemon slices on the table. The background is a wooden shelf with various items.

A menudo,
desea
manipular
datos en
función de
algún tipo de
atributo

- Solo quiero los datos de julio
- ¿Qué pasa si solo miro los controles?
- Me gustaría excluir todo lo que supere los 100 ..

Usa la lógica!

Podemos usar operadores de comparación para crear vectores lógicos.

```
a <- c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5
```

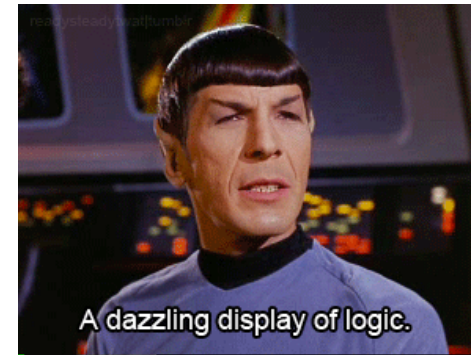
```
b <- a > 3
```

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

Ahora los puedes usar como índices!

```
a[b] #solo los valores >3
```

```
[1] 4 5
```



Comparaciones

< menor que

> mayor que

<= menor o igual

>= mayor o igual

== igual ←

= != ==

= == <-

! no

!= no es igual

& y

| o



Intenten esto!

```
> x <- 3
```

```
> x == 3
```

```
> x < 10
```

```
> x < -1
```

```
> x > 0 & x < 10
```

```
> x <- 3
```

```
> x == 3
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> x < 10
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

```
> x < -1
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

```
> x > 0 & x < 10
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

← Combinar comparaciones: y (&) o (|)

Así se pregunta si x está entre 0 y 10



Ahora intenten esto:

```
> x <- 1:5
```

```
> x == 3
```

```
> x < 10
```

```
> x > 2 & x <= 4
```

```
> x != 2
```

```
> x <- 1:5
```

```
> x == 3
```

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

```
> x < 10
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
> x > 2 & x <= 4
```

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

```
> x != 2
```

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

Pro tips: TRUE and FALSE



T

F

tip 1:

En R, F es equivalente a False y T es equivalente a TRUE.

tip 2:

La representación de TRUE y FALSE es 0 y 1

```
TRUE == T == 1
```

```
FALSE == F == 0
```

```
> T+T
```

```
[1] 2
```



```
> T+T  
[1] 2
```

```
TRUE == T == 1  
FALSE == F == 0
```

```
> rain <- c("Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No")
```

Cuantos días llovió?

```
> sum(rain=="Yes")  
[1] 6
```

```
> any(rain=="Yes")  
[1] TRUE
```

Otros trucos con operadores lógicos

```
> rain <- c("Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "Yes", "No")
```

Todos los elementos == "Yes"?

```
> all(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

Cuales elementos == "Yes"?

```
> which(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

Cuantos días llovió?

```
> sum(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] 6
```

```
> any(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Todos los elementos == "Yes"?

```
> all(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

Cuales elementos == "Yes"?

```
> which(rain=="Yes")
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

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Función `sort()`

- A menudo queremos reorganizar un conjunto de datos por una sola variable

```
sort()
```

```
cards <- sample(1:10)
```

```
[1] 6 5 3 10 7 9 1 8 4 2
```

```
sort(cards)
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
```

```
rev(sort(cards))
```

```
[1] 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
```

Manipulación de datos

Datos perdidos (NA)

```
humidity <- c(63.33, NA, 64.63, 68.38, NA,  
79.1, 77.46)
```

NA = not available

Muchas funciones no funcionan con NA

```
mean(humidity)
```

```
[1] NA
```

```
mean(humidity, na.rm=T)
```

```
[1] 70.58
```

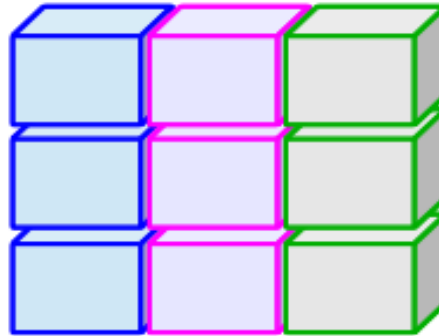
← Argumento para remover NAs antes de usar la función

Manipulación de datos – t()

- Use `t()` para transponer (cambiar columnas y filas)

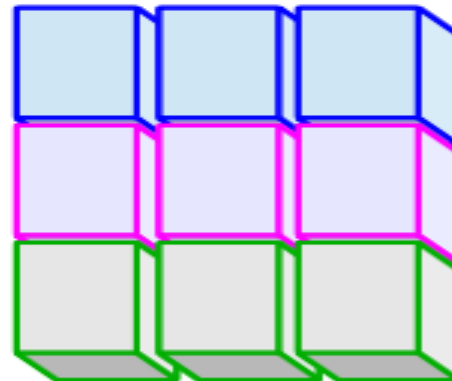
```
> my_dataframe
```

```
  [,1] [,2]  
[1,]  1  4  
[2,]  2  5  
[3,]  3  6
```



```
> t(my_dataframe)
```

```
      [,1] [,2] [,3]  
[1,]  1  2  3  
[2,]  4  5  6
```



Manipulación de datos – `unique()`

```
> plates <- c("WA", "WA", "OR", "RI", "WA", "WA", "CA")
```

Valores únicos

```
> unique(plates)
```

```
[1] "WA" "OR" "RI" "CA"
```

Cuales elementos están duplicados

```
> duplicated(plates)
```

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


Manipulación de datos – `length()`

Esta función devuelve el número de elementos en un vector.

```
> length(islands)
```

```
[1] 48
```

```
> nislands <- length(islands)
```

```
> 1:nislands
```

```
[1] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16  
17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31  
32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46  
47 48
```

Manipulación de datos – subset()

```
> myDataFrame <-  
  data.frame(a=c(11,13,12,15,17,20),  
            b=c(8,NA, 6, 4,NA,15))
```

```
> subset(x=myDataFrame, subset=b>5)
```

	a	b
1	11	8
3	12	6
6	20	15

```
> subset(x=myDataFrame, subset=b>7, select=a)
```

	a
1	11
6	20

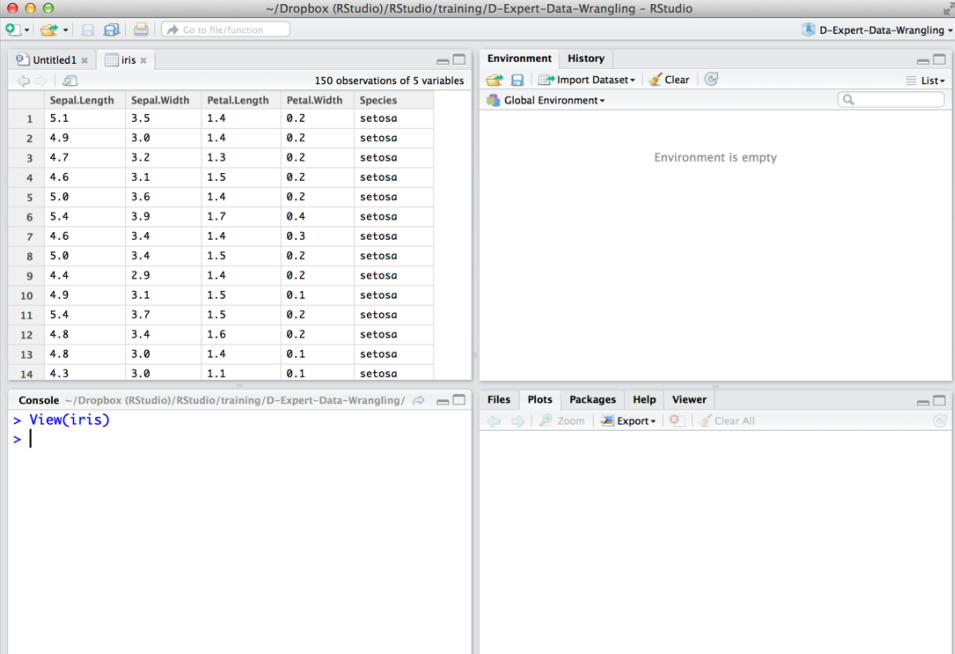
Manipulación de datos

View()

`View(iris)`

`View(mtcars)`

`View(pressure)`



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the 'View' window open for the 'iris' dataset. The window displays a table with 150 observations of 5 variables: Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width, and Species. The first 14 rows are visible, showing data for the 'setosa' species. The console at the bottom shows the command `> View(iris)` being executed.

	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

Lo que aprendimos!

- Como indexar diferentes tipos de objetos
- Usar lógica para indexar
- Remover NA para los análisis.
- Cómo ordenar, transponer, eliminar duplicados, etc.

