

Transformations

Hadley Wickham

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Baby names

Top 1000 male and female baby names in the US, from 1880 to 2008.

258,000 records ($1000 * 2 * 129$)

But only four variables: year, name, sex and prop.

Getting started

```
library(plyr)
bnames <- read.csv("baby-names.csv",
  stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

library(ggplot2)
qplot(year, prop, colour = sex,
  data = subset(bnames, name == "Hadley"),
  geom = "line")
```

```
> head(bnames, 15)
```

	year	name	percent	sex
1	1880	John	0.081541	boy
2	1880	William	0.080511	boy
3	1880	James	0.050057	boy
4	1880	Charles	0.045167	boy
5	1880	George	0.043292	boy
6	1880	Frank	0.027380	boy
7	1880	Joseph	0.022229	boy
8	1880	Thomas	0.021401	boy
9	1880	Henry	0.020641	boy
10	1880	Robert	0.020404	boy
11	1880	Edward	0.019965	boy
12	1880	Harry	0.018175	boy
13	1880	Walter	0.014822	boy
14	1880	Arthur	0.013504	boy
15	1880	Fred	0.013251	boy

```
> tail(bnames, 15)
```

	year	name	percent	sex
257986	2008	Neveah	0.000130	girl
257987	2008	Amaris	0.000129	girl
257988	2008	Hadassah	0.000129	girl
257989	2008	Dania	0.000129	girl
257990	2008	Hailie	0.000129	girl
257991	2008	Jamiya	0.000129	girl
257992	2008	Kathy	0.000129	girl
257993	2008	Laylah	0.000129	girl
257994	2008	Riya	0.000129	girl
257995	2008	Diya	0.000128	girl
257996	2008	Carleigh	0.000128	girl
257997	2008	Iyana	0.000128	girl
257998	2008	Kenley	0.000127	girl
257999	2008	Sloane	0.000127	girl
258000	2008	Elianna	0.000127	girl

Brainstorm

Thinking about the data, what are some of the trends that you might want to explore? What additional variables would you need to create? What other data sources might you want to use?

Pair up and brainstorm for 2 minutes.

Some of my ideas

- First/last letter
- Length
- Number/percent of vowels
- Biblical names?
- Hurricanes?
- Rank
- Ecdf (how many babies have a name in the top 2, 3, 5, 100 etc)

```
letter <- function(x, n = 1) {  
  if (n < 0) {  
    nc <- nchar(x)  
    n <- nc + n + 1  
  }  
  tolower(substr(x, n, n))  
}  
vowels <- function(x) {  
  nchar(gsub("[^aeiou]", "", x))  
}
```

```
bnames$length <- nchar(bnames$name)  
table(bnames$length)  
bnames[bnames$length == 2, ]  
bnames[bnames$length == 10, ]
```

```
bnames$first <- letter(bnames$name, 1)  
bnames$last <- letter(bnames$name, -1)  
bnames$vowels <- vowels(bnames$name)
```

Very verbose!

Transform, summarise & subset

```
subset(df, subset)
```

```
transform(df, var1 = expr1, ...)
```

```
summarize(df, var1 = expr1, ...)
```

Subset selects rows from a data frame.

Transform modifies an existing data frame.

Summarise creates a new data frame. All evaluate arguments in scope of df.

```
bnames <- transform(bnames,  
  first = letter(name, 1),  
  last = letter(name, -1),  
  vowels = vowels(name),  
  length = nchar(name)  
)
```

```
summarise(bnames,  
  min_length = min(length),  
  max_length = max(length)  
)
```

```
subset(bnames, length == 2)  
subset(bnames, length == 10)
```

Aside: never use attach!

Non-local effects; not symmetric; implicit, not explicit.

Makes it very easy to make mistakes.
Use `with()` instead.

```
with(bnames, table(year, length))
```

Your turn

Extract your name from the dataset. Plot the trend over time (hint: use `geom="line"`).

Create a new variable that contains the first three (or four, or five) letters of each name. How many names start the same as yours? Plot the trend over time.

```
dian <- subset(bnames, substr(name, 1, 4) == "Dian")
qplot(year, prop, data = dian, geom = "line")
qplot(year, prop, data = dian, geom = "line",
      group = name)
qplot(year, prop, data = dian, geom = "line",
      group = interaction(name, sex))

qplot(year, prop, data = dian, geom = "line",
      colour = sex) + facet_wrap(~ name)
last_plot() + geom_point()
```

Group-wise

What about group-wise **transformations** or **summaries**? e.g. what if we want to compute the rank of a name within a sex and year?

This task is easy if we have a single year & sex, but hard otherwise.

Take two minutes to sketch out an approach

```
one <- subset(bnames, sex == "boy" & year == 2008)
one$rank <- rank(-one$prop,
  ties.method = "first")
```

or

```
one <- transform(one,
  rank = rank(-prop, ties.method = "first"))
head(one)
```

What if we want to transform every sex and year?

```
# Split
pieces <- split(bnames,
  list(bnames$sex, bnames$year))

# Apply
results <- vector("list", length(pieces))
for(i in seq_along(pieces)) {
  piece <- pieces[[i]]
  piece <- transform(piece,
    rank = rank(-prop, ties.method = "first"))
  results[[i]] <- piece
}

# Combine
result <- do.call("rbind", results)
```

```
# Or equivalently
```

```
bnames <- ddply(bnames, c("sex", "year"), transform,  
  rank = rank(-prop, ties.method = "first"))
```

Or equivalent

Input data

Way to split
up input

Function to apply to
each piece

```
bnames <- ddpoly(bnames, c("sex", "year"), transform,  
rank = rank(-prop, ties.method = "first"))
```

2nd argument
to transform()

Summaries

In a similar way, we can use `ddply()` for group-wise summaries.

There are many base R functions for special cases. Where available, these are often much faster; but you have to know they exist, and have to remember how to use them.

```
# Explore average length
```

```
wtd.mean <- function(x, weights)  
  sum(weights * x) / sum(weights)
```

```
sy <- ddply(bnames, c("sex", "year"), summarise,  
  avg_length = wtd.mean(length, prop))
```

```
qplot(year, avg_length, data = sy, colour = sex,  
  geom = "line")
```

```
# Explore number of names of each length

syl <- ddply(bnames, c("sex", "length", "year"),
  summarise, prop = sum(prop))
qplot(year, prop, data = syl, colour = sex,
  geom = "line") + facet_wrap(~ length)

twoletters <- subset(bnames, length == 2)
unique(twoletters$name)
qplot(year, prop, data = twoletters, colour = sex,
  geom = "line") + facet_wrap(~ name)
```

Your turn

Use these tools to explore how the following have changed over time:

The total proportion of babies with names in the top 1000.

The number of vowels in a name.

The distribution of first (or last) letters.

```
sy <- ddply(bnames, c("year", "sex"), summarise,  
  prop = sum(prop),  
  npop = sum(prop > 1/1000))
```

```
qplot(year, prop, data = sy, colour = sex,  
  geom = "line")  
qplot(year, npop, data = sy, colour = sex,  
  geom = "line")
```

```
syl <- ddply(bnames, c("sex", "last", "year"),  
  summarise, prop = sum(prop))  
qplot(year, prop, data = syl, colour = sex,  
  geom = "line") + facet_wrap(~ last)
```

More about plyr

Many problems involve splitting up a large data structure, operating on each piece and joining the results back together:

split-apply-combine

How you split up depends on the type of input: **arrays, data frames, lists**

How you combine depends on the type of output: **arrays, data frames, lists, nothing**

	array	data frame	list	nothing
array	aapply	adply	alply	a_ply
data frame	dapply	ddply	dlply	d_ply
list	lapply	ldply	llply	l_ply
n replicates	rapply	rdply	rlply	r_ply
function arguments	maply	mdply	mplply	m_ply

	array	data frame	list	nothing
array	apply	adply	alply	a_ply
data frame	dapply	<i>aggregate</i>	by	d_ply
list	sapply	ldply	lapply	l_ply
n replicates	replicate	rdply	replicate	r_ply
function arguments	mapply	mdply	mapply	m_ply

Fiddly details

Labelling

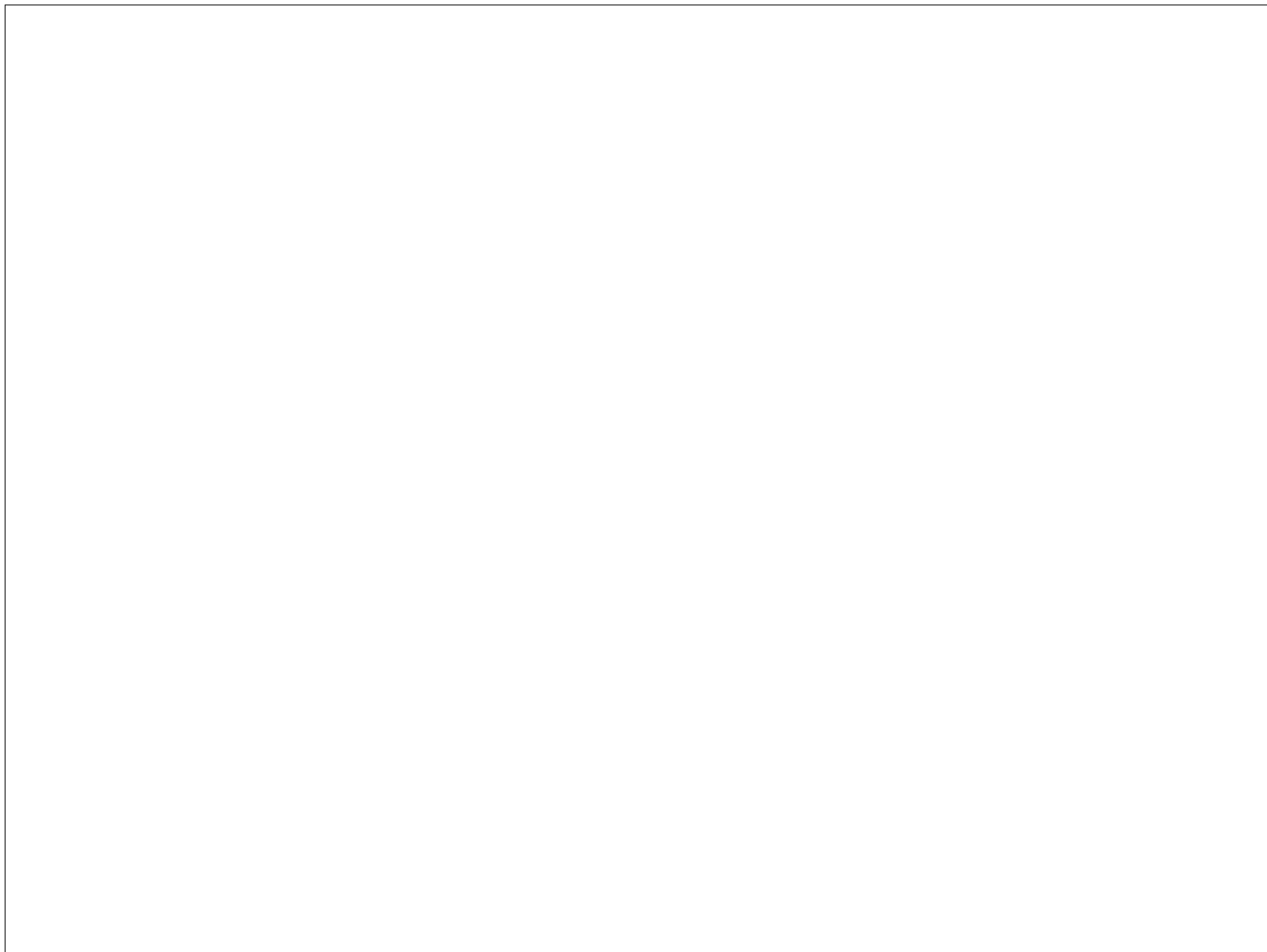
Progress bars

Consistent argument names

Missing values / Nulls



<http://had.co.nz/plyr>



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