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Left join r dplyr

Related Functions Learn more about R for data relation data gganimate data type x % inner_join (y, by key) used by the author to create a motion map <- tribble(= ~key,= ~val_x,= 1.= x1,= 2.= x2,= 3.= x3)= y=></-> <- tribble(= ~key,= ~val_y,= 1.= y1,= 2.= y2,= 4.= y3)= y1=></-> <- tribble(= ~key,= ~val_y,= 1.= y1,= 2.= y2,= 4.= y4,= 2含键.= y5)= image.png= 合并连接= 内连的结果是大个据框数 我们使用= by= 参数告诉= dplyr= 哪个变量是键:= x= %=>is A tibble: 2 x 3 val_x val_y <dbl> <chr> <chr>1 1 x 1 x y1 2 2 x y2 inner_join.gif the connection retains observations that exist in both tables at the same time, while external connections remain in at least one table. There are 3 types of external connections. Left connection: Keep all observations in x. Correct connection: Keep all observations in y - Full connection: Keep all observations in x and y. > left_join(x, y, by = key) # A tibble: 3 x 3 key val_x val_y <dbl> <chr> <chr>1 1 x1 y1 2 2 x2 y2 3 x3 NA left-join.gif > left_join(x, y1, by = key) # A tibble: 4 x 3 key val_x val_y <dbl> <chr> <chr>1 1 x1 y1 2 2 x2 y2 3 2 x2 y5 4 3 x3 NA left-join-extra.gif > right_join (x, y, by = key) # A tible : 3 x 3 keys val_x val_y <dbl> <chr> <chr>1 1 x1 y1 2 2 x2 y2 3 4 NA y3 must participate.gif > full_join (x。 , y, by s key) s A tibble: 4 x 3 val_x val_y <dbl> <chr> <chr>1 1 x 1 y1 2 2 x y2 3 x3 NA 4 NA y3 full-join.gif image.png image.png image.png filter connection connection matching observations in the same way as the merged connection, but the former affects observations rather than variables. There are two types of filter connections. The semi_join (x, y): Keep all observations in table x in line with the observations in the y-table. The anti_join (x, y): Remove all observations in table x in accordance with the observations in the y table. > semi_join (x, y, by key), One tibble: 2 x 2 keys val_x <dbl> <chr>1 1 x 1 2 x 2 semi-participants.gif remove all observations in table x in accordance with the observations in the y table. > anti_join (x, y, by skey) s a tibble: 1 x 2 key val_x 1 3 x3 anti-join.gif gif file source, tiwtter on the topic of srstat (like Weibo topic) see the operation of the god image.png reference book English version : R for data science Chinese Edition: R Data Science The use of the rbind and cbind functions has been described earlier, as follows: rbind: Rows that are united by row, that is, the overlay of rows s, the matrix <dbl> <chr>of the m-row and n-rows of the robind() matrix eventually becomes the row m-n, and the erthr is: the number of columns must be equal; cbind: Rows are finished by column, i.e. all columns are overlapped and the matrix of m and cbind() matrix of column n ends in column m-n, with the presmedoth that the number of rows must match. However, when two data frames contain the number of rows, the number of columns is not equal, how do I integrate rows between rows? The inner_join, semi_join, left_join, anti_join,</chr> </dbl> </chr> </dbl> </chr> </dbl> </chr> </chr> </chr> </chr> </dbl> </chr> </chr> </dbl> </chr> </dbl> Functional values must be learned. install.packages('tidyverse') superheroes <- tibble::tribble(~ name, ~ alignment, ~ gender, ~ publishing, Magneto, bad, male, Marvel, Storm, good, female, Marvel, Mystique, bad, female, Marvel, Batman, good, male, DC, Joker, bad, male, DC, Catwoman, bad, female, DC, Hellboy, good, male, Dark Horse Comics) publishing house <-tibbles:: tribble (-publishing house, s yr_founded, DC, 1934L, Marvel, 1939L, Image, 1992L) (ijsp <-inner_join inner_join image-201911817344447 inner_join (x, x, y): Choose x that contains the same element in y, combine rows of two rows in order x (ijps <-inner_join) image-20191118175539522 inner_join (x, y): select x that contains the same elements in y Rows of both are united , in order x (sjsp <-semi_join) image-2019118174031977 semi_join (x, y): Take half, choose from y line corresponding to the elements in x without y (publishing) (sjps <-semi_join (x s, publishing, y s superheroes)) image-20191118175648452 semi_join (x, y): Take half, choose from y line corresponding to the elements in x without y (ljsp <-left_join (superheres, publishers)) image-2019111817505455 left_join (x, y): based on x, if y does not contain elements in x (Hellboy), also mostly x, which is counted as NA (ljps <-left_join (publishing house) , superhero) image-201911118175853715 left_join (x, y): based on x, if y does not contain elements in x (Image), also based on x, is counted as NA (ajsp <-anti_join (superhero, image-201911118175245433 anti_join (x, y): Vote x not in y (ajps <-anti_join (publishing, superhero) images-20191118175929515 anti_join (x, y) : Vote x not in y (image) (fjsp <-full_join(superhero, publishing)) image-2019118180010757 full_join (x, y): x, y all edily, if both do not contain each other, both count as NA. In this R programming tutorial, I'll show you how to integrate data with dplyr package connector functions. More precisely, I will explain the following functions: inner_join left_join right_join full_join semi_join anti_join First, I will explain the basic concepts of functions and their differences (including simple examples). Then I'll show some more complex examples: Join multiple data frames joined by multiple data join columns & delete IDs So without adding ado, let's get started! Simple example data Before we can start with introductory examples, we need to create some data in R: data1 <- data.frame(ID = 1:2, # Create data frame first example X1 = c(a1, a2), stringsAsFactors = FALSE) data2 <- data.frame(ID = 2:3, # Create data frame second example X2 = c(b1, b2), stringsAsFactors = <- data.frame(ID =。 =。 # Create the first example data frame X1 = c(a1, a2), stringsAsFactors = FALSE) data2 <- data.frame(ID = 2:3, # Create a second example data frame X2 = c(b1, b2), stringsAsFactors = FALSE) Figure 1 illustrates how our two data frames look and how we can integrate them based on the different joined functions of the dplyr package. Figure 1: An overview of the dplyr Join function. At the top of Figure 1, you can see the structure of our example data frames. Both data frames contain two columns: ID and one variable. Note that both data frames have in common ID number 2. In the bottom row of Figure 1, you can see how each function combines our two example data frames. However, I will show you that in more detail in the following examples ... By the way: I also shot the video where I'm explaining the following examples. If you want to learn based on a video, you can check out the following videos of my YouTube channel: Example 1: inner_join dplyr R Function Before we can apply dplyr function, we need to install and download the dplyr package to RStudio: install.packages(dplyr) # Install the dplyr package library (dplyr) # Download the package dplyrinstall.packages(dplyr) # Install the dplyr package library (dplyr) # Load dplyr package In this first example, I will apply the inner_join of our example data. To integrate our data based on inner_join, we only need to specify the names of our two data frames (i.e. data1 and data2) and the column on which we want to integrate (i.e. column ID): inner_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply inner_join dplyr functioninner_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply inner_join dplyr function Figure 2: dplyr inner_join Function. Figure 2 illustrates the internal connector's input that we just made. As you can see, the inner_join combines variables of both data frames, but retains only rows with shared IDs (i.e. ID number 2). More precisely, here's what the R document is saying: So what's the difference with other dplyr join functions? Let's move on to the next command. Example 2: left_join function dplyr R function left_join can be applied as follows: left_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply left_join dplyr functionleft_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply dplyr function left_join Figure 3: dplyr function left_join. The difference with the inner_join is left_join retains all rows of the data table, which are inserted first into the function (i.e. data X). Have a look at the R document for an accurate definition: Example 3: right_join dplyr R function must join is brother reversal of left join: right_join (data1, data2, by = ID) # right_join dplyr functionright_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # right_join dplyr function Figure 4: dplyr right_join Function. Figure 4 shows the right_join retained rows of data on the right side (i.e. data Y). If you compare the left-to-right connector, you may find that both functions are holding rows of data in reverse. This behavior is also recorded in the definition right_join below: So what if we want to keep all rows of our data table? That's exactly what I'll show you next! Example 4: Full_join dplyr R A fully external join retains the most data of all participating functions. Let's see: full_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply full_join dplyr functionfull_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply full_join dplyr function Figure 5: dplyr full_join Function. As Figure 5 illustrates, full_join retains all rows of both input data set and NA insertion when an ID is missing in one of the data frames. You can find full_join's help documentation below: Example 5: Semi_join dplyr R Function Four previously involved functions (i.e. inner_join, left_join, right_join, and full_join) are called participating mutations. Mutating joins a combination of variables from two data sources. The next two functions (i.e. semi_join and anti_join) are called filtered connections. Filtering keeps cases from the left data table (i.e. data X) and uses the correct data (i.e. Y data) as filters. Let's take a look at semi join first: semi_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply semi_join dplyr functionsemi_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply semi_join dplyr function Figure 6: dplyr semi_join Function. Figure 6 illustrates what's happening here: semi_join retains only rows that both data frames have in common, and only columns of the left data frame. You can find an exact definition of semi join below: Example 6: anti_join dplyr R Function Anti join opposite semi join: anti_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply anti_join dplyr functionanti_join(data1, data2, by = ID) # Apply anti_join dplyr function Figure 7: dplyr anti_join Function. As you can see, the anti_join keep only nonexistent rows in the right data and keep only the columns of the data on the left. The help document R of anti-participation is shown below: At this point you have learned the basic principles of six dplyr join functions. However, in practice data is the cause much more complex than previous examples. In the remaining tutorial, I will therefore apply the functions involved in more complex data situations. Let's dive in! Example 7: Join multiple data frames To make the remaining examples a little more complicated, I'll create a third data frame: data3 <- data.frame(ID = c(2, 4), # Create a third example data frame X2 = c(c1, c2), X3 = c(d1, d2), stringsAsFactors = FALSE) data3 # Print the data to the RStudio dashboard # ID X2 X3 # 2 c1 d1 #4 c2 d2data3 <- data.frame(ID = c(2, 4), # Framing data for the third example X2 = c(c1, c2), X3 = c(d1, c(d1, stringsAsFactors = FALSE) data3 # Print data to the dashboard RStudio # ID X2 X3 # 2 c1 d1 #4 c2 d2 Data frame third data3 also contains a column ID as well as variables X2 and X3. Note that X2 variables also exist in data2. In this example, I'll explain how to best integrate multiple data sources into a single data set. For the following examples, I'm using full_join capabilities, but we can use every other join function in the same way: full_join(data1, data2, by = ID) %>% # Join the full exterior of multiple data frames full_join(., data3, by = ID) # ID X2.x X2.y X3 #1 a1 <NA> <NA> <NA># 2 a2 b1 c1 d1 #3 <NA>b2 <NA> <NA># 4 <NA> <NA>c2 d2full_join (data2, by = ID) %>% # Full outer appconnection of multiple data

frames full_join(., data3, by = ID) # ID X1 X2.x2.y X3 #1 a1 &1 <NA> <NA> <NA># 2 a2 b1 c1 d1 #3 <NA>b2 # <NA> <NA>4 <NA> <NA>c2 d2 As you can see based on the previous code and the RStudio console input: We first integrated data1 and data2 and then, in the second line of code, we added data3. Note that X2 has been doubled, as it exists in data1 and data2 at the same time. In the next example, I'll show you how you can deal with that. Example 8: Joined by as many columns as you saw in Example 7, data2, and data3 share several variables (i.e. ID and X2). If we want to combine two data frames based on multiple columns, we can select several join variables for the option at the same time: full_join(data2, data3, by = c(ID, X2)) # Joined by multiple columns # ID X2 X3 #2 b1 <NA># 3 b2 <NA># 2 c1 d1 #4 c2 d2full_join (data2, data3, by = c(ID, X2)) # Joined by multiple columns # ID X2 X3 #2 b1 <NA># 3 b2 <NA># 2 c1 d1 #4 c2 d2 Note: Row ID No. 2 has been copied, since rows with this ID contain different values in data2 and data3. Example 9: Join Data & Delete ID In the last example, I want to show you a simple tip, which can be useful in practice. Usually you won't need an ID, based on the data framework you've joined, anymore. To remove the ID effectively, you only need to use the following code: inner_join(data1, data2, by = ID) %>% # Automatically delete ID select(- ID) # X1 X2 # a2 b1inner_join(data1, data2, by = ID) %>% # Automatically delete ID select(- ID) # X1 X2 # a2 b1 It's it, clean and simple! Now it's your Turn In this R tutorial, I showed you everything I know about the function of taking dplyr. Now I want to hear from you! What is your favorite join function? Do you want to keep all data fully connected, or do you use join filters more often? Let me know in the comments about your experience. The question is very welcome cause! Read more Read</NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA> </NA>

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