

*## Loading required package: doBy*

# Groupwise computations and other utilities in the doBy package

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## 1 Introduction

The **doBy** package contains a variety of utility functions. This working document describes some of these functions. The package originally grew out of a need to calculate groupwise summary statistics (much in the spirit of `PROC SUMMARY` of the SAS system), but today the package contains many different utilities.

## 2 Data used for illustration

The description of the `doBy` package is based on the `mtcars` dataset.

```
> head(mtcars)

##           mpg cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0 1   4   4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0 1   4   4
## Datsun 710      22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1 1   4   1
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1 0   3   1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0 0   3   2
## Valiant         18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1 0   3   1

> tail(mtcars)

##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Porsche 914-2  26.0   4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.7  0 1   5   2
## Lotus Europa   30.4   4  95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.9  1 1   5   2
## Ford Pantera L 15.8   8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.5  0 1   5   4
## Ferrari Dino   19.7   6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.5  0 1   5   6
## Maserati Bora   15.0   8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.6  0 1   5   8
## Volvo 142E     21.4   4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.6  1 1   4   2
```

A description of the variable names can be found here: [https://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/61800\\_faea93548c6b49cc91cd0c5ef5059894.html](https://rstudio-pubs-static.s3.amazonaws.com/61800_faea93548c6b49cc91cd0c5ef5059894.html); see also <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2529336?seq=12>.

## 3 Groupwise computations

### 3.1 The `summaryBy` and `summary_by` functions

The `summaryBy` function is used for calculating quantities like “the mean and variance of numerical variables  $x$  and  $y$  for each combination of two factors  $A$  and  $B$ ”. Notice: A functionality similar to `summaryBy` is provided by `aggregate()` from base R.

```
> myfun1 <- function(x){
+   c(m=mean(x), s=sd(x))
+ }
> summaryBy(cbind(mpg, cyl, lh=log(hp)) ~ vs,
+   data=mtcars, FUN=myfun1)

##   vs mpg.m mpg.s cyl.m  cyl.s lh.m  lh.s
## 1  0 16.62 3.861 7.444 1.1490 5.196 0.3299
## 2  1 24.56 5.379 4.571 0.9376 4.478 0.2894
```

A simpler call is

```
> summaryBy(mpg ~ vs, data=mtcars, FUN=mean)

##   vs mpg.mean
## 1  0    16.62
## 2  1    24.56
```

Instead of formula we may specify a list containing the left hand side and the right hand side

of a formula<sup>1</sup> but that is possible only for variables already in the dataframe:

```
> summaryBy(list(c("mpg", "cyl"), "vs"),
             data=mtcars, FUN=myfun1)

##   vs mpg.m mpg.s cyl.m  cyl.s
## 1  0 16.62 3.861 7.444 1.1490
## 2  1 24.56 5.379 4.571 0.9376
```

Inspired by the **dplyr** package, there is a `summary_by` function which does the same as `summaryBy` but with the `data` argument being the first so that one may write

```
> mtcars %>% summary_by(cbind(mpg, cyl, lh=log(hp)) ~ vs,
                       FUN=myfun1)

##   vs mpg.m mpg.s cyl.m  cyl.s lh.m  lh.s
## 1  0 16.62 3.861 7.444 1.1490 5.196 0.3299
## 2  1 24.56 5.379 4.571 0.9376 4.478 0.2894
```

### 3.2 The orderBy function and order\_by functions

Ordering (or sorting) a data frame is possible with the `orderBy` function. For example, we order the rows according to `gear` and `carb` (within `gear`):

```
> x1 <- orderBy(~ gear + carb, data=mtcars)
> head(x1, 4)

##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Hornet 4 Drive 21.4  6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1 0   3   1
## Valiant        18.1  6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1 0   3   1
## Toyota Corona  21.5  4 120.1  97 3.70 2.465 20.01 1 0   3   1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7  8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0 0   3   2

> tail(x1, 4)

##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Lotus Europa  30.4  4  95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.9  1 1   5   2
## Ford Pantera L 15.8  8 351.0 264 4.22 3.170 14.5  0 1   5   4
## Ferrari Dino   19.7  6 145.0 175 3.62 2.770 15.5  0 1   5   6
## Maserati Bora  15.0  8 301.0 335 3.54 3.570 14.6  0 1   5   8
```

If we want the ordering to be by decreasing values of one of the variables, we can do

```
> x2 <- orderBy(~ -gear + carb, data=mtcars)
```

Alternative forms are:

```
> x3 <- orderBy(c("gear", "carb"), data=mtcars)
> x4 <- orderBy(c("-gear", "carb"), data=mtcars)
> x5 <- mtcars %>% order_by(c("gear", "carb"))
> x6 <- mtcars %>% order_by(~ -gear + carb)
```

### 3.3 The splitBy and split\_by functions

Suppose we want to split the `airquality` data into a list of dataframes, e.g. one dataframe for each month. This can be achieved by:

---

<sup>1</sup>This is a feature of `summaryBy` and it does not work with `aggregate`.

```

> x <- splitBy(~ Month, data=airquality)
> x <- splitBy(~ vs, data=mtcars)
> lapply(x, head, 4)

## $'0'
##           mpg cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0  1   4   4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0  1   4   4
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0  0   3   2
## Duster 360     14.3   8  360 245 3.21 3.570 15.84 0  0   3   4
##
## $'1'
##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61 1  1   4   1
## Hornet 4 Drive 21.4   6 258.0 110 3.08 3.215 19.44 1  0   3   1
## Valiant        18.1   6 225.0 105 2.76 3.460 20.22 1  0   3   1
## Merc 240D     24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00 1  0   4   2

> attributes(x)

## $names
## [1] "0" "1"
##
## $groupid
##   vs
## 1  0
## 2  1
##
## $idxvec
## $idxvec$'0'
## [1]  1  2  5  7 12 13 14 15 16 17 22 23 24 25 27 29 30 31
##
## $idxvec$'1'
## [1]  3  4  6  8  9 10 11 18 19 20 21 26 28 32
##
##
## $grps
## [1] "0" "0" "1" "1" "0" "1" "0" "1" "1" "1" "1" "0" "0" "0" "0" "0" "1" "1" "1" "1"
## [22] "0" "0" "0" "0" "1" "0" "1" "0" "0" "0" "1"
##
## $class
## [1] "splitByData" "list"

```

Alternative forms are:

```

> splitBy("vs", data=mtcars)

## listentry vs
## 1          0  0
## 2          1  1

> mtcars %>% split_by(~ vs)

## listentry vs
## 1          0  0
## 2          1  1

```

### 3.4 The subsetBy and subset\_by functions

Suppose we want to select those rows within each month for which the the wind speed is larger than the mean wind speed (within the month). This is achieved by:

```
> x <- subsetBy(~am, subset=mpg > mean(mpg), data=mtcars)
> head(x)

##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## 1.Fiat 128   32.4  4  78.7  66 4.08 2.200 19.47 1 1  4  1
## 1.Honda Civic 30.4  4  75.7  52 4.93 1.615 18.52 1 1  4  2
## 1.Toyota Corolla 33.9  4  71.1  65 4.22 1.835 19.90 1 1  4  1
## 1.Fiat X1-9   27.3  4  79.0  66 4.08 1.935 18.90 1 1  4  1
## 1.Porsche 914-2 26.0  4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.70 0 1  5  2
## 1.Lotus Europa 30.4  4  95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90 1 1  5  2
```

Note that the statement `Wind > mean(Wind)` is evaluated within each month.

Alternative forms are

```
> x <- subsetBy("am", subset=mpg > mean(mpg), data=mtcars)
> x <- mtcars %>% subset_by("vs", subset=mpg > mean(mpg))
> x <- mtcars %>% subset_by(~vs, subset=mpg > mean(mpg))
```

### 3.5 The transformBy and transform\_by functions

The `transformBy` function is analogous to the `transform` function except that it works within groups. For example:

```
> head(x)

##           mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb
## 0.Mazda RX4      21.0  6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0 1  4  4
## 0.Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0  6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0 1  4  4
## 0.Hornet Sportabout 18.7  8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0 0  3  2
## 0.Merc 450SL     17.3  8 275.8 180 3.07 3.730 17.60 0 0  3  3
## 0.Pontiac Firebird 19.2  8 400.0 175 3.08 3.845 17.05 0 0  3  2
## 0.Porsche 914-2  26.0  4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.70 0 1  5  2

> x <- transformBy(~vs, data=mtcars,
                   min.mpg=min(mpg), max.mpg=max(mpg))
> head(x)

##   mpg cyl  disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear carb min.mpg max.mpg
## 1 21.0  6 160.0 110 3.90 2.620 16.46 0 1  4  4  10.4  26
## 2 21.0  6 160.0 110 3.90 2.875 17.02 0 1  4  4  10.4  26
## 3 18.7  8 360.0 175 3.15 3.440 17.02 0 0  3  2  10.4  26
## 4 14.3  8 360.0 245 3.21 3.570 15.84 0 0  3  4  10.4  26
## 5 16.4  8 275.8 180 3.07 4.070 17.40 0 0  3  3  10.4  26
## 6 17.3  8 275.8 180 3.07 3.730 17.60 0 0  3  3  10.4  26
```

Alternative forms:

```
> x <- transformBy("vs", data=mtcars,
                   min.mpg=min(mpg), max.mpg=max(mpg))
> x <- mtcars %>% transform_by("vs",
                               min.mpg=min(mpg), max.mpg=max(mpg))
```

### 3.6 The lapplyBy and lapply\_by function

This lapplyBy function is a wrapper for first splitting data into a list according to the formula (using splitBy) and then applying a function to each element of the list (using lapply).

```
> lapplyBy(~vs, data=mtcars,
           FUN=function(d) lm(mpg~cyl, data=d) %>% summary %>% coef)

## $'0'
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  36.927     3.6908  10.005 2.728e-08
## cyl          -2.728     0.4903  -5.564 4.273e-05
##
## $'1'
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  41.940     5.778   7.258 1.004e-05
## cyl          -3.803     1.240  -3.066 9.782e-03
```

## 4 Miscellaneous utilities

### 4.1 The firstobs() / lastobs() functions

To obtain the indices of the first/last occurrences of an item in a vector do:

```
> x <- c(1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 3)
> firstobs(x)

## [1] 1 4 10

> lastobs(x)

## [1] 6 9 10
```

The same can be done on variables in a data frame, e.g.

```
> firstobs(~vs, data=mtcars)

## [1] 1 3

> lastobs(~vs, data=mtcars)

## [1] 31 32
```

### 4.2 The which.maxn() and which.minn() functions

The location of the  $n$  largest / smallest entries in a numeric vector can be obtained with

```
> x <- c(1:4, 0:5, 11, NA, NA)
> which.maxn(x, 3)

## [1] 11 10 4

> which.minn(x, 5)

## [1] 5 1 6 2 7
```

### 4.3 Subsequences - subSeq()

Find (sub) sequences in a vector:

```
> x <- c(1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1, 1, 1)
> subSeq(x)
```

```
##   first last slength midpoint value
## 1     1   2     2         2       1
## 2     3   5     3         4       2
## 3     6   7     2         7       1
## 4     8  11     4        10       3
## 5    12  14     3        13       1
```

```
> subSeq(x, item=1)
```

```
##   first last slength midpoint value
## 1     1   2     2         2       1
## 2     6   7     2         7       1
## 3    12  14     3        13       1
```

```
> subSeq(letters[x])
```

```
##   first last slength midpoint value
## 1     1   2     2         2       a
## 2     3   5     3         4       b
## 3     6   7     2         7       a
## 4     8  11     4        10       c
## 5    12  14     3        13       a
```

```
> subSeq(letters[x], item="a")
```

```
##   first last slength midpoint value
## 1     1   2     2         2       a
## 2     6   7     2         7       a
## 3    12  14     3        13       a
```

### 4.4 Recoding values of a vector - recodeVar()

```
> x <- c("dec", "jan", "feb", "mar", "apr", "may")
> src1 <- list(c("dec", "jan", "feb"), c("mar", "apr", "may"))
> tgt1 <- list("winter", "spring")
> recodeVar(x, src=src1, tgt=tgt1)
```

```
## [1] "winter" "winter" "winter" "spring" "spring" "spring"
```

### 4.5 Renaming columns of a dataframe or matrix – renameCol()

```
> head(renameCol(mtcars, c("vs", "mpg"), c("vs_", "mpg_")))
```

```
##           mpg_ cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs_ am gear carb
## Mazda RX4    21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1   4   4
## Mazda RX4 Wag 21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1   4   4
## Datsun 710    22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1   4   1
## Hornet 4 Drive 21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0   3   1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0   3   2
## Valiant      18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0   3   1
```



## 4.6 Time since an event - timeSinceEvent()

Consider the vector

```
> yvar <- c(0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)
```

Imagine that "1" indicates an event of some kind which takes place at a certain time point. By default time points are assumed equidistant but for illustration we define time time variable

```
> tvar <- seq_along(yvar) + c(0.1, 0.2)
```

Now we find time since event as

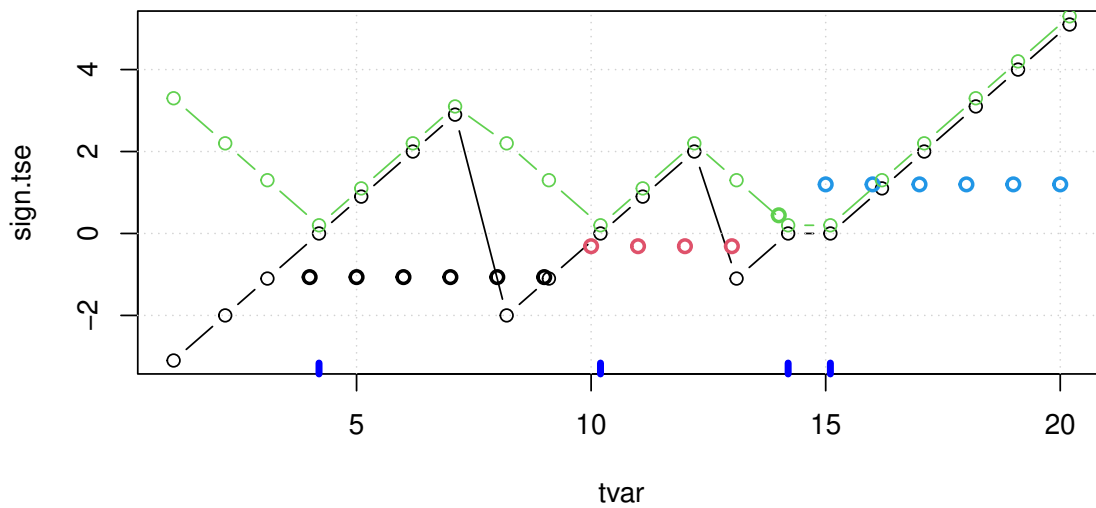
```
> tse <- timeSinceEvent(yvar, tvar)
> tse

##   yvar tvar abs.tse sign.tse ewin run tae tbe
## 1    0  1.1   3.1   -3.1    1  NA  NA -3.1
## 2    0  2.2   2.0   -2.0    1  NA  NA -2.0
## 3    0  3.1   1.1   -1.1    1  NA  NA -1.1
## 4    1  4.2   0.0    0.0    1  1  0.0  0.0
## 5    0  5.1   0.9    0.9    1  1  0.9 -5.1
## 6    0  6.2   2.0    2.0    1  1  2.0 -4.0
## 7    0  7.1   2.9    2.9    1  1  2.9 -3.1
## 8    0  8.2   2.0   -2.0    2  1  4.0 -2.0
## 9    0  9.1   1.1   -1.1    2  1  4.9 -1.1
## 10   1 10.2   0.0    0.0    2  2  0.0  0.0
## 11   0 11.1   0.9    0.9    2  2  0.9 -3.1
## 12   0 12.2   2.0    2.0    2  2  2.0 -2.0
## 13   0 13.1   1.1   -1.1    3  2  2.9 -1.1
## 14   1 14.2   0.0    0.0    3  3  0.0  0.0
## 15   1 15.1   0.0    0.0    4  4  0.0  0.0
## 16   0 16.2   1.1    1.1    4  4  1.1  NA
## 17   0 17.1   2.0    2.0    4  4  2.0  NA
## 18   0 18.2   3.1    3.1    4  4  3.1  NA
## 19   0 19.1   4.0    4.0    4  4  4.0  NA
## 20   0 20.2   5.1    5.1    4  4  5.1  NA
```

The output reads as follows:

- **abs.tse**: Absolute time since (nearest) event.
- **sign.tse**: Signed time since (nearest) event.
- **ewin**: Event window: Gives a symmetric window around each event.
- **run**: The value of **run** is set to 1 when the first event occurs and is increased by 1 at each subsequent event.
- **tae**: Time after event.
- **tbe**: Time before event.

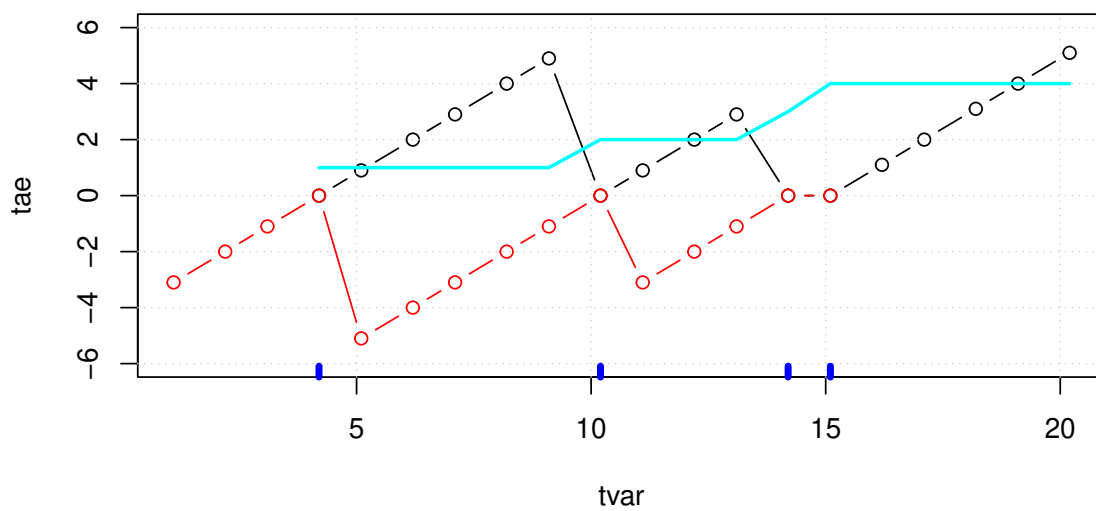
```
> plot(sign.tse ~ tvar, data=tse, type="b")
> grid()
> rug(tse$tvar[tse$yvar == 1], col="blue", lwd=4)
> points(scale(tse$run), col=tse$run, lwd=2)
> lines(abs.tse + .2 ~ tvar, data=tse, type="b", col=3)
```



```

> plot(tae ~ tvar, data=tse, ylim=c(-6,6), type="b")
> grid()
> lines(tbe ~ tvar, data=tse, type="b", col="red")
> rug(tse$tvar[tse$yvar==1], col="blue", lwd=4)
> lines(run ~ tvar, data=tse, col="cyan", lwd=2)

```

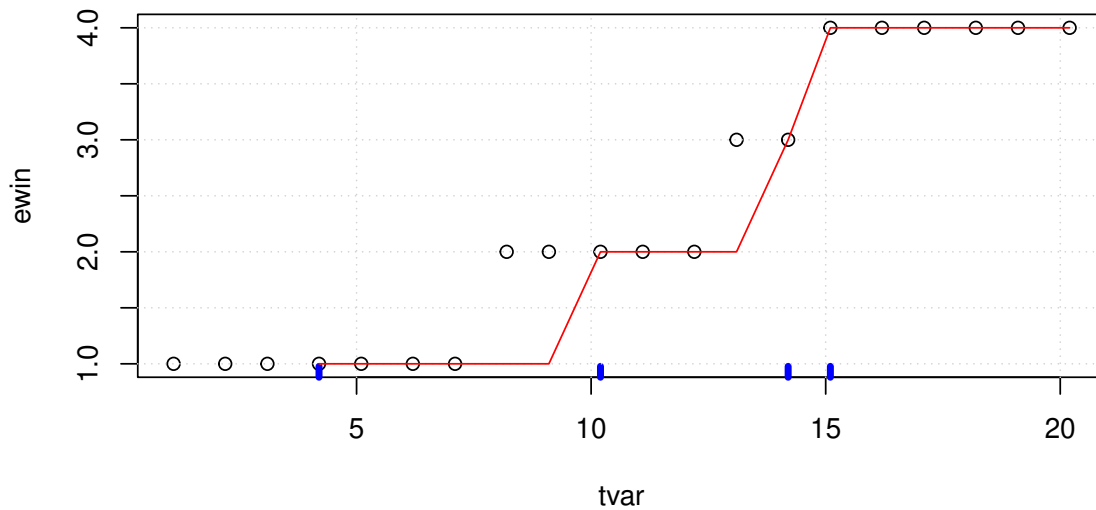


```

> plot(ewin ~ tvar, data=tse, ylim=c(1, 4))
> rug(tse$tvar[tse$yvar==1], col="blue", lwd=4)

```

```
> grid()
> lines(run ~ tvar, data=tse, col="red")
```



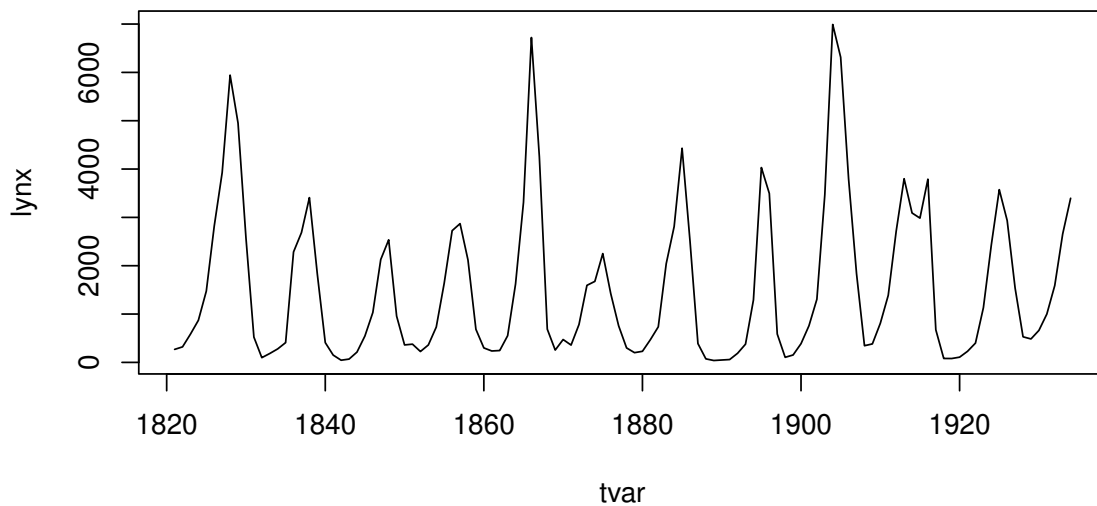
We may now find times for which time since an event is at most 1 as

```
> tse$tvar[tse$abs <= 1]
## [1] 4.2 5.1 10.2 11.1 14.2 15.1
```

#### 4.7 Example: Using subSeq() and timeSinceEvent()

Consider the lynx data:

```
> lynx <- as.numeric(lynx)
> tvar <- 1821:1934
> plot(tvar, lynx, type="l")
```



Suppose we want to estimate the cycle lengths. One way of doing this is as follows:

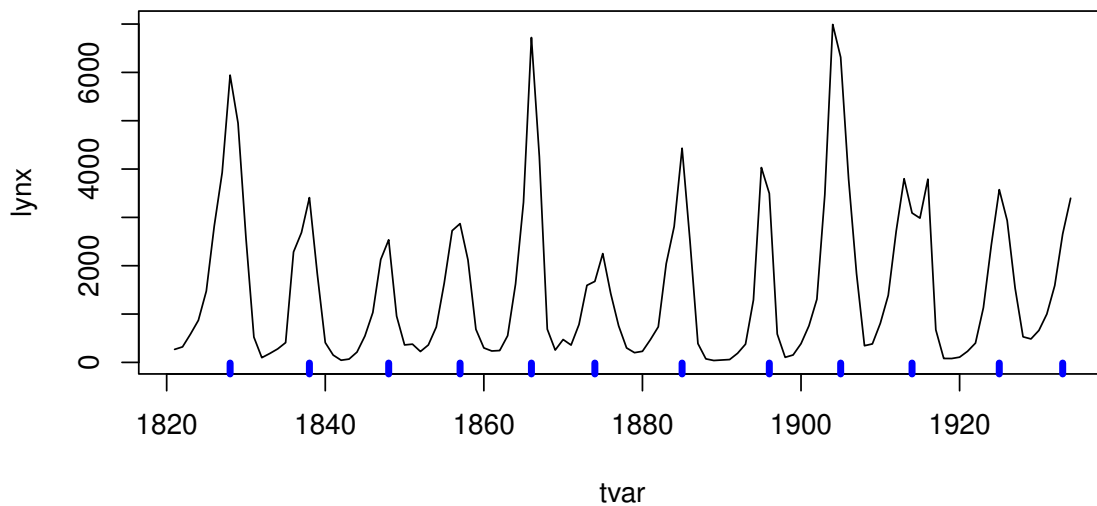
```
> yyy <- lynx > mean(lynx)
> head(yyy)

## [1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE TRUE

> sss <- subSeq(yyy, TRUE)
> sss

##   first last  slength midpoint value
## 1     6  10     5         8  TRUE
## 2    16  19     4        18  TRUE
## 3    27  28     2        28  TRUE
## 4    35  38     4        37  TRUE
## 5    44  47     4        46  TRUE
## 6    53  55     3        54  TRUE
## 7    63  66     4        65  TRUE
## 8    75  76     2        76  TRUE
## 9    83  87     5        85  TRUE
## 10   92  96     5        94  TRUE
## 11  104 106     3       105  TRUE
## 12  112 114     3       113  TRUE

> plot(tvar, lynx, type="l")
> rug(tvar[sss$midpoint], col="blue", lwd=4)
```



Create the "event vector"

```
> yvar <- rep(0, length(lynx))
> yvar[ss$midpoint] <- 1
> str(yvar)
```

```
## num [1:114] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 ...
```

```
> tse <- timeSinceEvent(yvar,tvar)
> head(tse, 20)
```

```
##   yvar tvar abs.tse sign.tse ewin run tae tbe
## 1    0 1821     7     -7    1 NA NA  -7
## 2    0 1822     6     -6    1 NA NA  -6
## 3    0 1823     5     -5    1 NA NA  -5
## 4    0 1824     4     -4    1 NA NA  -4
## 5    0 1825     3     -3    1 NA NA  -3
## 6    0 1826     2     -2    1 NA NA  -2
## 7    0 1827     1     -1    1 NA NA  -1
## 8    1 1828     0      0    1  1  0  0
## 9    0 1829     1      1    1  1  1 -9
## 10   0 1830     2      2    1  1  2 -8
## 11   0 1831     3      3    1  1  3 -7
## 12   0 1832     4      4    1  1  4 -6
## 13   0 1833     5      5    1  1  5 -5
## 14   0 1834     4     -4    2  1  6 -4
## 15   0 1835     3     -3    2  1  7 -3
## 16   0 1836     2     -2    2  1  8 -2
## 17   0 1837     1     -1    2  1  9 -1
## 18   1 1838     0      0    2  2  0  0
## 19   0 1839     1      1    2  2  1 -9
## 20   0 1840     2      2    2  2  2 -8
```

We get two different (not that different) estimates of period lengths:

```

> len1 <- tapply(tse$sewin, tse$sewin, length)
> len2 <- tapply(tse$run, tse$run, length)
> c(median(len1), median(len2), mean(len1), mean(len2))

## [1] 9.500 9.000 9.500 8.917

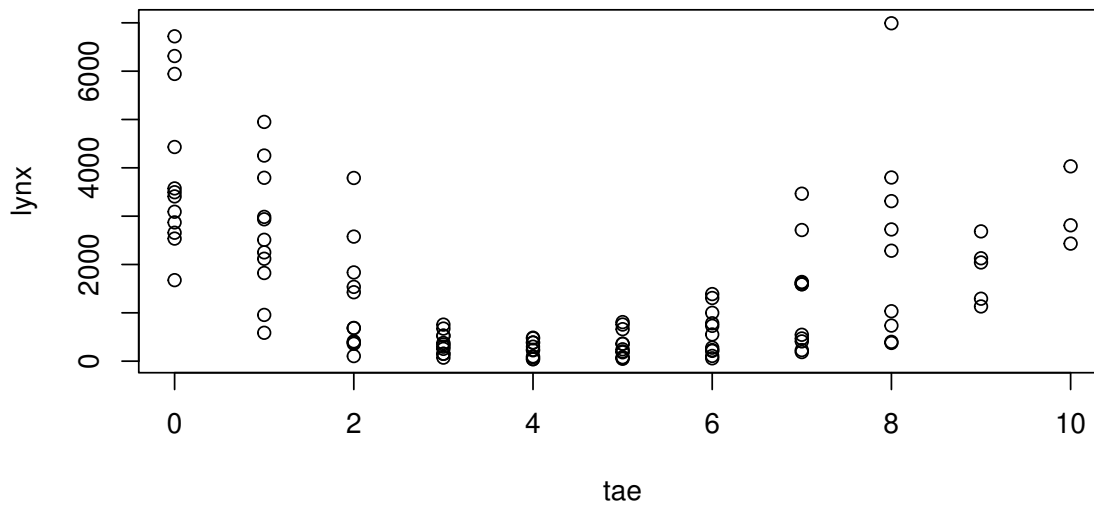
```

We can overlay the cycles as:

```

> tse$lynx <- lynx
> tse2 <- na.omit(tse)
> plot(lynx ~ tae, data=tse2)

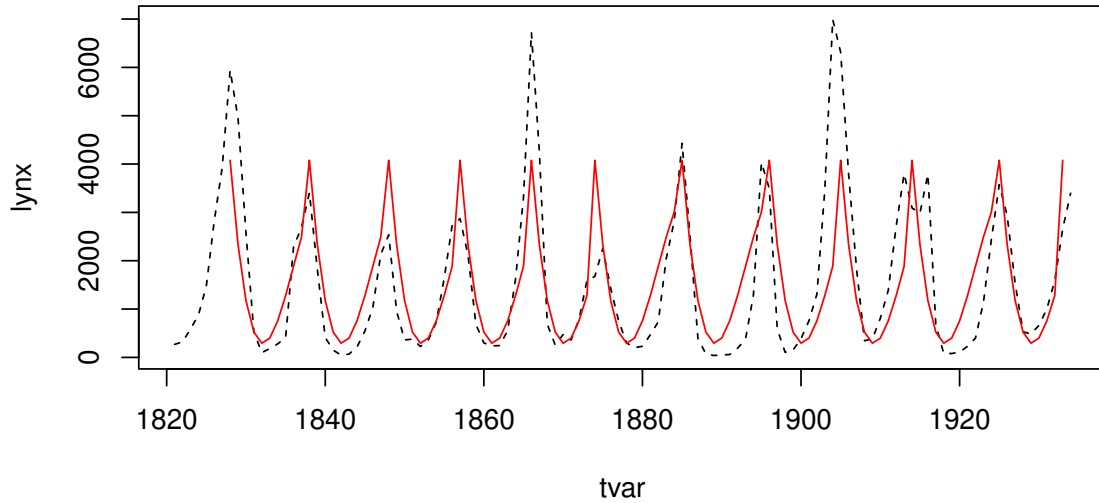
```



```

> plot(tvar, lynx, type="l", lty=2)
> mm <- lm(lynx ~ tae + I(tae^2) + I(tae^3), data=tse2)
> lines(fitted(mm) ~ tvar, data=tse2, col="red")

```



## 5 Acknowledgements

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