

# How can I use dplyr to select specific rows from a data frame by their names?"

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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Dplyr is a popular R package that provides a set of tools for data manipulation. Among its many functions, dplyr also allows users to select specific rows from a data frame by their names. This can be achieved by using the "select" function and specifying the desired row names as arguments. This feature is particularly useful for filtering data and performing targeted analyses on specific rows within a data frame. By utilizing dplyr's efficient and user-friendly syntax, users can easily extract and work with specific rows of data in a more organized and streamlined manner.

## Select Rows of Data Frame by Name Using dplyr

You can use the following syntax to select rows of a data frame by name using dplyr:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#select rows by name
```

```
df %>%
```

```
filter(row.names(df) %in% c('name1', 'name2', 'name3'))
```

The following example shows how to use this syntax in practice.

Example: Select Rows by Name Using dplyr

Suppose we have the following data frame in R:

```
#create data frame
```

```
df <- data.frame(points=c(99, 90, 86, 88, 95),
```

```
assists=c(33, 28, 31, 39, 34),
```

```
rebounds=c(30, 28, 24, 24, 28))
```

```
#set row names
```

```
row.names(df) <- c('Mavs', 'Hawks', 'Cavs', 'Lakers',  
'Heat')
```

```
#view data frame
```

```
df
```

```
points assists rebounds
```

```
Mavs 99 33 30
```

```
Hawks 90 28 28
```

```
Cavs 86 31 24
```

```
Lakers 88 39 24
```

```
Heat 95 34 28
```

We can use the following code to select the rows where the row name is equal to Hawks, Cavs, or Heat:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#select specific rows by name
```

```
df %>%
```

```
filter(row.names(df) %in% c('Hawks', 'Cavs', 'Heat'))
```

```
points assists rebounds
```

**Hawks 90 28 28**

**Cavs 86 31 24**

**Heat 95 34 28**

Notice that dplyr returns only the rows whose names are in the vector we supplied to the filter() function.

Also note that you can use an exclamation point ( ! ) to select all rows whose names are not in a vector:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#select rows that do not have Hawks, Cavs, or Heat in the row name
```

```
df %>%
```

```
filter(!(row.names(df) %in% c('Hawks', 'Cavs', 'Heat')))
```

```
points assists rebounds
```

**Mavs 99 33 30**

**Lakers 88 39 24**

Notice that dplyr returns only the rows whose names are not in the vector we supplied to the filter() function.