

# How can I use the dplyr transmute function in R to manipulate data? Can you provide some examples of how to use it?

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION

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The dplyr transmute function in R is a useful tool for manipulating data by creating new columns or modifying existing ones. It allows users to apply functions or transformations to multiple columns at once, resulting in a new data frame.

To use the transmute function, first, load the dplyr package and create a data frame. Then, specify the columns to be transformed and the desired operation using the mutate() function. The result can be saved as a new variable or used directly in further data analysis.

For example, if we have a data frame with columns for height and weight, we can use the transmute function to create a new column for BMI (body mass index) by dividing weight by height squared. This can be done as follows:

```
transmute(data_frame, BMI = weight / (height^2))
```

This will create a new data frame with the original columns and a new "BMI" column. Other common operations that can be performed using the transmute function include changing data types, creating new calculated columns, or filtering data based on certain conditions.

In summary, the dplyr transmute function in R is a powerful tool for manipulating data by creating new columns or modifying existing ones. Its versatility and efficiency make it a valuable tool for data analysis and manipulation.

## Use dplyr transmute Function in R (With Examples)

**You can use the transmute() function in R to add new calculated variables to a data frame and drop all existing variables.**

**This function uses the following basic syntax:**

```
df %>% transmute(var_new = var1 * 2)
```

**In this example, a new variable called var\_new will be created by multiplying an existing variable called var1**

by 2.

The following examples show how to use the `transmute()` function with the following data frame in R:

```
#create data frame
```

```
df <- data.frame(team=c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'),  
points=c(99, 90, 86, 88, 95),  
assists=c(33, 28, 31, 39, 34),  
rebounds=c(30, 28, 24, 24, 28))
```

```
#view data frame
```

```
df
```

```
team points assists rebounds
```

```
1 A 99 33 30
```

```
2 B 90 28 28
```

```
3 C 86 31 24
```

```
4 D 88 39 24
```

```
5 E 95 34 28
```

Example 1: Use `transmute()` to Create One New Variable

The following code shows how to use `transmute()` to create one new variable:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#create new variable called points2
```

```
df %>% transmute(points2 = points * 2)
```

```
points2
```

```
1 198
```

```
2 180
```

```
3 172
```

```
4 176
```

```
5 190
```

The values of points2 are equal to the original values in the points column multiplied by two.

Note that the transmute() function doesn't actually modify the original data frame.

To save the results of the transmute() function in a new data frame, you must store them in a variable:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#store results of transmute in variable
```

```
df_points2 <- df %>% transmute(points2 = points * 2)
```

```
#view results
```

```
df_points2
```

```
points2
```

```
1 198
```

```
2 180
```

```
3 172
```

```
4 176
```

```
5 190
```

The results of transmute() are now stored in a new data frame.

Example 2: Use transmute() to Create Multiple New Variables

The following code shows how to use transmute() to create multiple new variables from existing variables:

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
#create multiple new variables
```

```
df %>%
```

```
transmute(
```

```
points2 = points * 2,
```

```
rebounds_squared = rebounds^2,
```

```
assists_half = assists / 2,
```

```
team_name= paste0('team_', team)
)
```

```
points2 rebounds_squared assists_half team_name
1 198 900 16.5 team_A
2 180 784 14.0 team_B
3 172 576 15.5 team_C
4 176 576 19.5 team_D
5 190 784 17.0 team_E
```

**Additional Resources**

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