

Handling Data in R

readr, dplyr, tidyr, haven

Marcel Ramos
CUNY School of Public Health
Hunter College

Department of Biostatistics

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Introduction

- Tips/Resources for learning R
- Installing packages
- Importing in data
 - readr, haven
- Manipulating data
 - dplyr, tidyr
- Mathematical Notation

Tips for learning R (general)

- Learning R may become frustrating at times
- Learning a language
- It's a matter of practice

Useful tips for learning R (stand-alone)

Pseudo code	Example code
<code>install.packages(packagename)</code>	<code>install.packages("dplyr")</code>
<code>library(packagename)</code>	<code>library(dplyr)</code>
<code>?functionname</code>	<code>?select</code>
<code>?package::functionname</code>	<code>?dplyr::select</code>
<code>? 'Reserved keyword or symbol' (or backticks)</code>	<code>? '%>%'</code>
<code>??searchforpossiblyexistingfunctionandortopic</code>	<code>??simulate</code>
<code>help(package = "loadedpackage")</code>	<code>help("dplyr")</code>
<code>browseVignettes("packagename")</code>	<code>browseVignettes("dplyr")</code>

Learning R via online courses

- Coursera
- edX
- RStudio tutorials
- Quick-R - Mostly for basic and base functions
- RStudio Cheatsheets

Installing packages

- Depends on source of package
- GitHub, CRAN, Bioconductor
- Packages
 - `utils`
 - `devtools`
 - `BiocInstaller`

Functions for installing packages

```
utils::install.packages("packagename")  
devtools::install_github("githubuser/repository")
```

Bioconductor Packages

- See the [Bioconductor](#) site for more info

```
source("https://bioconductor.org/biocLite.R")
packages <- c("packagename", "githubuser/repository", "bioconductorpackagename")
BiocInstaller::biocLite()
```

- Works for CRAN, GitHub, and Bioconductor packages!

Note about installing devtools

- Useful for building packages
- Download and install from GitHub
- Installation dependent on OS (**Rtools** for Windows)

Functions for handling files

- File management

```
dir()  
file.path()  
list.files()  
untar(); unzip()
```

Using R for data importing and manipulation

```
BiocInstaller::biocLite("hadley/readr")  
browseVignettes("readr")
```

- Fast way to read in large files

Available functions in readr

- `read_delim()`
- `read_tsv()`
- `read_fwf()`
- `read_table()`
- `read_lines()`
- `read_file()`

Demo

- session1script.Rmd

Results are in...

1.33 Gb file

Function	Elapsed Time (seconds)
utils::read.csv	~ 137.83
readr::read_csv	~ 38.99

Using *data.table*

- Consider using `data.table::fread()` for max performance
- `data.table` syntax although `data.table = FALSE`

```
library(data.table)  
?fread
```

The haven package

- Great for reading in foreign data formats
- SAS, SPSS, Stata
- sas7bdat

```
devtools::install_github("hadley/haven")  
library(haven)  
?read_sas  
?read_sav  
?read_dta
```


Principles of Tidy Data

- Often said: 80% of data analysis is cleaning/munging
 - Provide a standard way of organizing data¹
- 1 Each variable forms a column
 - 2 Each observation forms a row
 - 3 Each type of observational unit forms a table

Dataset	Variable	Variable
Observation	Value	Value
Observation	Value	Value

¹ <http://vita.had.co.nz/papers/tidy-data.pdf>

Principles of Tidy Data (2)

- Why is tidy data important?
- Easier for the analyst and the computer to extract knowledge from a set of values
- Saves a *lot* of time

Data Munging using *tidyr*

- *tidyr* facilitates reshaping of data
- ① spread vs. gather **most likely to use*
- ② extract/separate vs. unite
- ③ nest vs. unnest

Data Manipulation using *dplyr*

- *dplyr* convention aims to ease cognitive burden
- Function names are easy to remember

- 1 select (Y)
- 2 mutate/transmute (add Ys / new Y)
- 3 filter (get Xs based on condition)
- 4 slice (get Xs specified)
- 5 summarise (reduce to single observation)
- 6 arrange (re-order observations)

The `tbl_df` class and `show` method

- Data frame print is messy
- `tbl_df` provides same functionality (i.e. `data.frame` methods work)
- Output is neat and descriptive
- See: `?tbl_df`

```
library(dplyr)
tbl_df(mtcars)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [32 x 11]
```

```
##
```

```
##      mpg    cyl  disp    hp  drat    wt   qsec    vs    am  gear  c
##      (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (c
## 1    21.0      6 160.0   110   3.90  2.620 16.46    0     1     4
## 2    21.0      6 160.0   110   3.90  2.875 17.02    0     1     4
## 3    22.8      4 108.0    93   3.85  2.320 18.61    1     1     4
## 4    21.4      6 258.0   110   3.08  3.215 19.44    1     0     3
## 5    18.7      8 360.0   175   3.15  3.440 17.02    0     0     3
## 6    18.1      6 225.0   105   2.76  3.460 20.22    1     0     3
## 7    14.3      8 360.0   245   3.21  3.570 15.84    0     0     3
```

Examples of use

- Create an example of messy data:

```
library(tidyr)
data("mtcars")
mtcars <- tbl_df(mtcars)
mtcars <- select(mtcars, c(mpg:hp, wt, vs:carb))
mtcars <- unite(mtcars, cylgear, cyl, gear)
separate(mtcars, cylgear, c("cyl0", "gear0"))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [32 x 9]
```

```
##
```

```
##      mpg  cyl0 gear0  disp    hp    wt    vs    am  carb
##      (dbl) (chr) (chr) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl)
## 1    21.0     6     4 160.0   110 2.620     0     1     4
## 2    21.0     6     4 160.0   110 2.875     0     1     4
## 3    22.8     4     4 108.0    93 2.320     1     1     1
## 4    21.4     6     3 258.0   110 3.215     1     0     1
## 5    18.7     8     3 360.0   175 3.440     0     0     2
## 6    18.1     6     3 225.0   105 3.460     1     0     1
```

Mutate & Transmute

```
head(mutate(mtcars, displ_1 = disp/61.0237), 2)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [2 x 9]
```

```
##
```

```
##      mpg  cyl gear  disp    hp    wt    vs    am  carb  displ_1
##   (dbl)  (chr) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl) (dbl)   (dbl)
## 1    21     6_4  160   110 2.620     0     1     4 2.621932
## 2    21     6_4  160   110 2.875     0     1     4 2.621932
```

```
head(transmute(mtcars, displ_1 = disp/61.0237), 2)
```

```
## Source: local data frame [2 x 1]
```

```
##
```

```
##      displ_1
##      (dbl)
## 1 2.621932
## 2 2.621932
```

Example with base functions

```
data("mtcars")
mtcars <- mtcars[,c("mpg", "cyl", "disp", "hp",
                   "wt", "vs", "am", "gear", "carb")]
mtcars$cylgear <- with(mtcars, paste(cyl, gear, sep = "."))
mtcars[, c("cyl1", "gear1")] <- NA
mtcars[, c("cyl1", "gear1")] <-
  t(sapply(strsplit(mtcars$cylgear, "."), fixed = TRUE), FUN = "[", c
head(mtcars, 3)
```

##		mpg	cyl	disp	hp	wt	vs	am	gear	carb	cylgear	cyl
##	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	2.620	0	1	4	4	6.4	
##	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	2.875	0	1	4	4	6.4	
##	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	2.320	1	1	4	1	4.4	

Considerations

Be careful of loss of information!

- Row names were lost when converting to `table_df`
- Solution: add rownames as variable

```
data(mtcars)
carrows <- rownames(mtcars)
mtcars <- tbl_df(mtcars)
mtcars <- mutate(mtcars, models = carrows)
```

Functional programming example

```
hourly_delay <- filter(  
  summarise(  
    group_by(  
      filter(  
        flights,  
        !is.na(dep_delay)  
      ),  
      date, hour  
    ),  
    delay = mean(dep_delay),  
    n = n()  
  ),  
  n > 10  
)
```

Pipes for fluid and readable programming

- Piping operator: `%>%`
- Consider the previous example with pipes:

```
hourly_delay <- flights %>%  
  filter(!is.na(dep_delay)) %>%  
  group_by(date, hour) %>%  
  summarise(delay = mean(dep_delay), n = n()) %>%  
  filter(n > 10)
```

More piping

```
library(nycflights13)
flights %>% group_by(carrier) %>%
  summarise(avg_depdelay = mean(dep_delay, na.rm = TRUE),
            count = n()) %>% left_join(airlines) %>%
  arrange(avg_depdelay) %>% head
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 4]
```

```
##
```

```
##   carrier avg_depdelay count      name
##   (chr)      (dbl) (int)      (fctr)
## 1      US      3.782418 20536   US Airways Inc.
## 2      HA      4.900585   342   Hawaiian Airlines Inc.
## 3      AS      5.804775   714   Alaska Airlines Inc.
## 4      AA      8.586016 32729   American Airlines Inc.
## 5      DL      9.264505 48110   Delta Air Lines Inc.
## 6      MQ     10.552041 26397   Envoy Air
```

Using separate

```
data(iris)
longdata <- gather(tbl_df(iris), key = measure, n,
  Sepal.Length:Petal.Width) %>% separate(measure, c("type",
  "dimension"))
longdata %>% group_by(Species, type, dimension) %>%
  summarise(avg_dim = mean(n, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [12 x 4]
## Groups: Species, type [?]
##
##      Species  type dimension avg_dim
##      (fctr) (chr)      (chr)   (dbl)
## 1      setosa Petal   Length    1.462
## 2      setosa Petal   Width     0.246
## 3      setosa Sepal   Length    5.006
## 4      setosa Sepal   Width     3.428
## 5 versicolor Petal   Length    4.260
## 6 versicolor Petal   Width     1.326
```

Piping with *tidyr*

```
library(readr)
(pew <- read_csv("./data/pew.csv"))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [18 x 11]
```

```
##
```

	religion	<\$10k	\$10-20k	\$20-30k	\$30-40k	\$40-50k
	(chr)	(int)	(int)	(int)	(int)	(int)
## 1	Agnostic	27	34	60	81	76
## 2	Atheist	12	27	37	52	35
## 3	Buddhist	27	21	30	34	33
## 4	Catholic	418	617	732	670	638
## 5	Don't know/refused	15	14	15	11	10
## 6	Evangelical Prot	575	869	1064	982	881
## 7	Hindu	1	9	7	9	11
## 8	Historically Black Prot	228	244	236	238	197
## 9	Jehovah's Witness	20	27	24	24	21
## 10	Jewish	19	19	25	25	30
## 11	Mainline Prot	289	495	619	655	651

Using gather

```
pew %>% gather(income, n, -religion) %>% head
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 3]
##
##           religion income      n
##           (chr) (fctr) (int)
## 1      Agnostic  <$10k     27
## 2      Atheist   <$10k     12
## 3      Buddhist  <$10k     27
## 4      Catholic  <$10k    418
## 5 Don't know/refused <$10k     15
## 6 Evangelical Prot <$10k    575
```

income, religion : variables to gather n : variable in cells -religion means all except religion

Using `group_by`

```
pew %>% gather(income, n, -religion) %>%  
  group_by(income) %>% summarise(totals = sum(n))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [10 x 2]
```

```
##
```

```
##           income totals
```

```
##           (fctr)  (int)
```

```
## 1      <$10k      1930
```

```
## 2      $10-20k     2781
```

```
## 3      $20-30k     3357
```

```
## 4      $30-40k     3302
```

```
## 5      $40-50k     3085
```

```
## 6      $50-75k     5185
```

```
## 7      $75-100k    3990
```

```
## 8     $100-150k    3197
```

```
## 9           >150k    2608
```

```
## 10 Don't know/refused 6121
```


Using `group_by` (2)

```
pew %>% gather(income, n, -religion) %>%  
  group_by(religion) %>% summarise(totals = sum(n))
```

```
## Source: local data frame [18 x 2]
```

```
##
```

```
##           religion totals
```

```
##           (chr)   (int)
```

```
## 1           Agnostic      826
```

```
## 2           Atheist      515
```

```
## 3           Buddhist     411
```

```
## 4           Catholic    8054
```

```
## 5      Don't know/refused    272
```

```
## 6      Evangelical Prot    9472
```

```
## 7                Hindu     257
```

```
## 8  Historically Black Prot    1995
```

```
## 9      Jehovah's Witness     215
```

```
## 10              Jewish     682
```

```
## 11      Mainline Prot    7470
```