Data Cleaning

Introduction to R for Public Health Researchers

Data Cleaning

In general, data cleaning is a process of investigating your data for inaccuracies, or recoding it in a way that makes it more manageable.

MOST IMPORTANT RULE - LOOK AT YOUR DATA!

Useful checking functions

- `is.na` - is `TRUE` if the data is `FALSE` otherwise
- `!` - negation (NOT)
  - if `is.na(x)` is `TRUE`, then `!is.na(x)` is `FALSE`
- `all` takes in a `logical` and will be `TRUE` if ALL are `TRUE`
  - `all(!is.na(x))` - are all values of `x` NOT NA
- `any` will be `TRUE` if ANY are true
  - `any(is.na(x))` - do we have any `NA`'s in `x`?
- `complete.cases` - returns `TRUE` if EVERY value of a row is NOT `NA`
  - very stringent condition
  - `FALSE` missing one value (even if not important)

Dealing with Missing Data

Missing data types

One of the most important aspects of data cleaning is missing values.

Types of "missing" data:

- `NA` - general missing data
- `NaN` - stands for "**N**ot **a** **N**umber", happens when you do 0/0.
- `Inf` and `-Inf` - Infinity, happens when you take a positive number (or negative number) by 0.

Finding Missing data

Each missing data type has a function that returns `TRUE` if the data is missing:

- `NA` - `is.na`
- `NaN` - `is.nan`
- `Inf` and `-Inf` - `is.infinite`
- `is.finite` returns `FALSE` for all missing data and `TRUE` for non-missing

Missing Data with Logicals

One important aspect (esp with subsetting) is that logical operations return `NA` for `NA` values. Think about it, the data could be `> 2` or not we don't know, so `R` says there is no `TRUE` or `FALSE`, so that is missing:

```
x = c(0, NA, 2, 3, 4)
x > 2
```

```
[1] FALSE    NA FALSE  TRUE  TRUE
```

Missing Data with Logicals

What to do? What if we want if `x > 2` and `x` isn't `NA`?
Don't do `x != NA`, do `x > 2` and `x` is NOT `NA`:

```
x != NA
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA NA
```

```
x > 2 & !is.na(x)
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE  TRUE  TRUE
```

Missing Data with Logicals

What about seeing if a value is equal to multiple values? You can do `(x == 1 | x == 2) & !is.na(x)`, but that is not efficient.

```
(x == 0 | x == 2) # has NA
```

```
[1]  TRUE    NA  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
(x == 0 | x == 2) & !is.na(x) # No NA
```

```
[1]  TRUE FALSE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

what to do?

Missing Data with Logicals: `%in%`

NEVER has NA, even if you put it there (BUT DON'T DO THIS):

```
x %in% c(0, 2, NA) # NEVER has NA and returns logical
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

```
x %in% c(0, 2) | is.na(x)
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

Missing Data with Operations

Similarly with logicals, operations/arithmetic with `NA` will result in `NA`s:

```
x + 2
```

```
[1]  2 NA  4  5  6
```

```
x * 2
```

```
[1]  0 NA  4  6  8
```

Lab Part 1

Website

Tables and Tabulations

Useful checking functions

- `unique` - gives you the unique values of a variable
- `table(x)` - will give a one-way table of `x`
  - `table(x, useNA = "ifany")` - will have row NA
- `table(x, y)` - will give a cross-tab of `x` and `y`

Creating One-way Tables

Here we will use `table` to make tabulations of the data. Look at `?table` to see options for missing data.

```
unique(x)
```

```
[1]  0 NA  2  3  4
```

```
table(x)
```

```
x
0 2 3 4 
1 1 1 1 
```

```
table(x, useNA = "ifany") # will not
```

```
x
   0    2    3    4 <NA> 
   1    1    1    1    1 
```

Creating One-way Tables

`useNA = "ifany"` will not have NA in table heading if no `NA`:

```
table(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2,2, 3),
         useNA = "ifany")
```

```
0 1 2 3
1 1 4 4
```

Creating One-way Tables

You can set `useNA = "always"` to have it always have a column for `NA`

```
table(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2,2, 3),
          useNA = "always")
```

```
    0     1     2     3 <NA>
    1     1     4     4    0
```

Tables with Factors

If you use a `factor`, all levels will be given even if no exist! - (May be wanted or not):

```
fac = factor(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2,2, 3),
             levels = 1:4)
tab = table(fac)
tab
```

```
fac
1 2 3 4
1 4 4 0
```

```
tab[ tab > 0 ]
```

```
fac
1 2 3
1 4 4
```

Creating Two-way Tables

A two-way table. If you pass in 2 vectors, `table` creates a 2-dimensional table.

```
tab <- table(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2,2, 3),
             c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3),
              useNA = "always")
tab
```

```
      
        0 1 2 3 4 <NA>
  0     1 0 0 0 0    0
  1     0 1 0 0 0    0
  2     0 0 2 0 2    0
  3     0 0 0 4 0    0
  <NA>  0 0 0 0 0    0
```

Finding Row or Column Totals

`margin.table` finds the marginal sums of the table. `margin` is 1 for rows, 2 for columns in general in `R`. Here is the column sums of the table:

```
margin.table(tab, 2)
```

```
   0    1    2    3    4 <NA>
   1    1    2    4    2    0
```

Proportion Tables

`prop.table` finds the marginal proportions of the table. Think of it dividing the table by it's respective marginal totals. If `margin` not set, divides by overall total.

```
prop.table(tab)
```

```
         0   1   2   3   4 <NA>
  0    0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  0.0
  1    0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0  0.0
  2    0.0 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.2  0.0
  3    0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0  0.0
  <NA> 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0  0.0
```

```
prop.table(tab,1) * 100
```

```
         0   1   2   3   4 <NA>
  0    100   0   0   0   0    0
  1      0 100   0   0   0    0
  2      0   0  50   0  50    0
  3      0   0   0 100   0    0
  <NA>
```

Lab Part 2

[Website]

Download Salary FY2014 Data

From https://data.baltimorecity.gov/City-Government/Baltimore-City-Employee-Salaries-FY2015/nsfe-bg53 https://data.baltimorecity.gov/api/views/nsfe-bg53/rows.csv

Read the CSV into R `Sal`:

```
Sal = read_csv("http://data.baltimorecity.gov/api/views/nsfe-bg53/rows.csv")
Sal = rename(Sal, Name = name)
```

Checking for logical conditions

- `any()` - checks if there are any `TRUES`
- `all()` - checks if ALL are true

```
head(Sal,2)
```

```
                Name                        JobTitle AgencyID
1 Aaron,Patricia G Facilities/Office Services II   A03031
2    Aaron,Petra L    ASSISTANT STATE'S ATTORNEY   A29045
                          Agency   HireDate AnnualSalary  GrossPay
1      OED-Employment Dev (031) 10/24/1979    $55314.00 $53626.04
2 States Attorneys Office (045) 09/25/2006    $74000.00 $73000.08
```

```
any(is.na(Sal$Name)) # are there any NAs?
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

Recoding Variables

Example of Recoding

For example, let's say gender was coded as Male, M, m, Female, F, f. Using Excel to find all of these would be a matter of filtering and changing all by hand or using if statements.

In R, you can simply do something like:

```
data$gender[data$gender %in%
    c("Male", "M", "m")] <- "Male"
```

or use `ifelse`

```
data %>%
  mutate(gender = ifelse(gender %in% c("Male", "M", "m"),
                                "Male", gender))
```

Example of Cleaning: more complicated

Sometimes though, it's not so simple. That's where functions that find patterns come in very useful.

```
table(gender)
```

```
gender
     F FeMAle FEMALE     Fm      M     Ma   mAle   Male   MaLe   MALE
    75     82     74     89     89     79     87     89     88     95
   Man  Woman
    73     80
```

String functions

Pasting strings with `paste` and `paste0`

Paste can be very useful for joining vectors together:

```
paste("Visit", 1:5, sep = "_")
```

```
[1] "Visit_1" "Visit_2" "Visit_3" "Visit_4" "Visit_5"
```

```
paste("Visit", 1:5, sep = "_", collapse = " ")
```

```
[1] "Visit_1 Visit_2 Visit_3 Visit_4 Visit_5"
```

```
paste("To", "is going be the ", "we go to the store!", sep = "day ")
```

```
[1] "Today is going be the day we go to the store!"
```

```
# and paste0 can be even simpler see ?paste0
paste0("Visit",1:5)
```

```
[1] "Visit1" "Visit2" "Visit3" "Visit4" "Visit5"
```

Paste Depicting How Collapse Works

```r
paste(1:5)
```

```
[1] "1" "2" "3" "4" "5"
```

```r
paste(1:5, collapse = " ")
```

```
[1] "1 2 3 4 5"
```

Useful String Functions

Useful String functions

- `toupper()`, `tolower()` - uppercase or lowercase your data:
- `str_trim()` (in the `stringr` package) or `trimws` in base
    - will trim whitespace
- `nchar` - get the number of characters in a string

The `stringr` package

Like `dplyr`, the `stringr` package:

- Makes some things more intuitive
- Is different than base R
- Is used on forums for answers
- Has a standard format for most functions
  - the first argument is a string like first argument is a `data.frame` in `dplyr`

Splitting/Find/Replace and Regular Expressions

- R can do much more than find exact matches for a whole string
- Like Perl and other languages, it can use regular expressions.
- What are regular expressions?
  - Ways to search for specific strings
  - Can be very complicated or simple
  - Highly Useful - think "Find" on steroids

A bit on Regular Expressions

- http://www.regular-expressions.info/reference.html
- They can use to match a large number of strings in one statement
- `.` matches any single character
- `*` means repeat as many (even if 0) more times the last character
- `?` makes the last thing optional
- `^` matches start of vector `^a` - starts with "a"
- `$` matches end of vector `b$` - ends with "b"

Splitting Strings

Substringing

Very similar:

Base R

- `substr(x, start, stop)` - substrings from position start to position stop
- `strsplit(x, split)` - splits strings up - returns list!

`stringr`

- `str_sub(x, start, end)` - substrings from position start to position end
- `str_split(string, pattern)` - splits strings up - returns list!

Splitting String: base R

In base R, `strsplit` splits a vector on a string into a `list`

```
x <- c("I really", "like writing", "R code programs")
y <- strsplit(x, split = " ") # returns a list
y
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "I"      "really"

[[2]]
[1] "like"    "writing"

[[3]]
[1] "R"        "code"     "programs"
```

Splitting String: **`stringr`**

`stringr::str_split` does the same thing:

```
library(stringr)
y2 <- str_split(x, " ") # returns a list
y2
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "I"      "really"

[[2]]
[1] "like"    "writing"

[[3]]
[1] "R"        "code"     "programs"
```

Using a fixed expression

One example case is when you want to split on a period "`.`". In regular expressions `.` means **ANY** character, so

```
str_split("I.like.strings", ".")
```

```
[[1]]
 [1] "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""
```

```
str_split("I.like.strings", fixed("."))
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "I"       "like"    "strings"
```

Let's extract from `y`

```
suppressPackageStartupMessages(library(dplyr)) # must be loaded AFTER plyr
y[[2]]
```

```
[1] "like"    "writing"
```

```
sapply(y, dplyr::first) # on the fly
```

```
[1] "I"    "like" "R"
```

```
sapply(y, nth, 2) # on the fly
```

```
[1] "really"  "writing" "code"
```

```
sapply(y, last) # on the fly
```

```
[1] "really"   "writing"  "programs"
```

'Find' functions: **`stringr`**

`str_detect`, `str_subset`, `str_replace`, and `str_replace_all` search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector: they differ in the format of and amount of detail in the results.

- `str_detect` - returns `TRUE` if `pattern` is found
- `str_subset` - returns only the strings which pattern were detected
  - convenient wrapper around `x[str_detect(x, pattern)]`
- `str_extract` - returns only strings which pattern were detected, but ONLY the pattern
- `str_replace` - replaces `pattern` with `replacement` the first time
- `str_replace_all` - replaces `pattern` with `replacement` as many times matched

Let's look at modifier for `stringr`

```
?modifiers
```

- `fixed` - match everything exactly
- `regexp` - default - uses **reg**ular **exp**ressions
- `ignore_case` is an option to not have to use `tolower`

'Find' functions: finding values, **stringr** and **dplyr**

```
str_subset(Sal$Name, "Rawlings")
```

```
[1] "Rawlings,Kellye A"           "Rawlings,Paula M"
[3] "Rawlings-Blake,Stephanie C"
```

```
Sal %>% filter(str_detect(Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
                        Name              JobTitle AgencyID
1          Rawlings,Kellye A EMERGENCY DISPATCHER   A40302
2           Rawlings,Paula M       COMMUNITY AIDE   A04015
3 Rawlings-Blake,Stephanie C                MAYOR   A01001
                     Agency   HireDate AnnualSalary   GrossPay
1 M-R Info Technology (302) 01/06/2003    $48940.00  $73356.42
2      R&P-Recreation (015) 12/10/2007    $19802.00  $10443.70
3       Mayors Office (001) 12/07/1995   $167449.00 $165249.86
```

Replacing and subbing: `stringr`

We can do the same thing (with 2 piping operations!) in dplyr

```
dplyr_sal = Sal
dplyr_sal = dplyr_sal %>% mutate(
  AnnualSalary = AnnualSalary %>%
    str_replace(fixed("$"), "") %>%
    as.numeric) %>%
  arrange(desc(AnnualSalary))
```

Showing differnce in `str_extract` and `str_extract_all`

`str_extract_all` extracts all the matched strings - `\\d` searches for DIGITS/numbers

```
head(str_extract(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"))
```

```
[1] "0" "2" "6" "9" "4" "9"
```

```
head(str_extract_all(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"), 2)
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "0" "3" "0" "3" "1"

[[2]]
[1] "2" "9" "0" "4" "5"
```

Sorting characters

- `sort` - reorders the data - characters work, but not
- `rank` - gives the rank of the data - ties are split
- `order` - gives the indices, if subset, would give the data sorted
  - `x[order(x)]` is the same as sorting

```
sort(c("1", "2", "10")) #  not sort correctly (order simply ranks the data)
```

```
[1] "1"  "10" "2"
```

```
order(c("1", "2", "10"))
```

```
[1] 1 3 2
```

```
x = rnorm(10)
x[1] = x[2] # create a tie
rank(x)
```

```
 [1]  3.5  3.5  1.0  8.0  5.0  7.0  6.0  9.0  2.0 10.0
```

Lab Part 3

[Website]

Website

[Website]

'Find' functions: base R

`grep`: `grep`, `grepl`, `regexpr` and `gregexpr` search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector: they differ in the format of and amount of detail in the results.

`grep(pattern, x, fixed=FALSE)`, where:

- pattern = character string containing a regular expression to be matched in the given character vector.
- x = a character vector where matches are sought, or an object which can be coerced by as.character to a character vector.
- If fixed=TRUE, it will do exact matching for the phrase anywhere in the vector (regular find)

'Find' functions: stringr compared to base R

Base R does not use these functions. Here is a "translator" of the `stringr` function to base R functions

- `str_detect` - similar to `grepl` (return logical)
- `grep(value = FALSE)` is similar to `which(str_detect())`
- `str_subset` - similar to `grep(value = TRUE)` - return value of matched
- `str_replace` - similar to `sub` - replace one time
- `str_replace_all` - similar to `gsub` - replace many times

Important Comparisons

Base R:

- Argument order is `(pattern, x)`
- Uses option `(fixed = TRUE)`

`stringr`

- Argument order is `(string, pattern)` aka `(x, pattern)`
- Uses function `fixed(pattern)`

'Find' functions: Finding Indices

These are the indices where the pattern match occurs:

```
grep("Rawlings",Sal$Name)
```

```
[1] 10256 10257 10258
```

```
which(grepl("Rawlings", Sal$Name))
```

```
[1] 10256 10257 10258
```

```
which(str_detect(Sal$Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
[1] 10256 10257 10258
```

'Find' functions: Finding Logicals

These are the indices where the pattern match occurs:

```r
head(grepl("Rawlings",Sal$Name))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```r
head(str_detect(Sal$Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

'Find' functions: finding values, base R

```r
grep("Rawlings",Sal$Name,value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "Rawlings,Kellye A"          "Rawlings,Paula M"
[3] "Rawlings-Blake,Stephanie C"
```

```r
Sal[grep("Rawlings",Sal$Name),]
```

```
                            Name                  JobTitle AgencyID
10256          Rawlings,Kellye A EMERGENCY DISPATCHER   A40302
10257           Rawlings,Paula M       COMMUNITY AIDE   A04015
10258 Rawlings-Blake,Stephanie C                MAYOR   A01001
                         Agency   HireDate AnnualSalary   GrossPay
10256 M-R Info Technology (302) 01/06/2003    $48940.00  $73356.42
10257      R&P-Recreation (015) 12/10/2007    $19802.00  $10443.70
10258       Mayors Office (001) 12/07/1995   $167449.00 $165249.86
```

Showing differnce in `str_extract`

`str_extract` extracts just the matched string

```
ss = str_extract(Sal$Name, "Rawling")
head(ss)
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA NA NA
```

```
ss[ !is.na(ss)]
```

```
[1] "Rawling" "Rawling" "Rawling"
```

Showing differnce in `str_extract` and `str_extract_all`

`str_extract_all` extracts all the matched strings

```
head(str_extract(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"))
```

```
[1] "0" "2" "6" "9" "4" "9"
```

```
head(str_extract_all(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"), 2)
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "0" "3" "0" "3" "1"

[[2]]
[1] "2" "9" "0" "4" "5"
```

Using Regular Expressions

- Look for any name that starts with:
  - Payne at the beginning,
  - Leonard and then an S
  - Spence then capital C

```r
head(grep("^Payne.*", x = Sal$Name, value = TRUE), 3)
```

```
[1] "Payne El,Boaz L"             "Payne El,Jackie"
[3] "Payne Johnson,Nickole A"
```

```r
head(grep("Leonard.?S", x = Sal$Name, value = TRUE))
```

```
[1] "Payne,Leonard S"      "Szumlanski,Leonard S"
```

```r
head(grep("Spence.*C.*", x = Sal$Name, value = TRUE))
```

```
[1] "Spencer,Charles A"  "Spencer,Clarence W" "Spencer,Michael C"
```

Using Regular Expressions: **stringr**

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "^Payne.*"), 3)
```

```
[1] "Payne El,Boaz L"          "Payne El,Jackie"
[3] "Payne Johnson,Nickole A"
```

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "Leonard.?S"))
```

```
[1] "Payne,Leonard S"      "Szumlanski,Leonard S"
```

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "Spence.*C.*"))
```

```
[1] "Spencer,Charles A"  "Spencer,Clarence W" "Spencer,Michael C"
```

Replace

Let's say we wanted to sort the data set by Annual Salary:

```
class(Sal$AnnualSalary)
```

```
[1] "factor"
```

```
sort(c("1", "2", "10")) #  not sort correctly (order simply ranks the data)
```

```
[1] "1"  "10" "2"
```

```
order(c("1", "2", "10"))
```

```
[1] 1 3 2
```

Replace

So we must change the annual pay into a numeric:

```
head(Sal$AnnualSalary, 4)
```

```
[1] $55314.00 $74000.00 $64500.00 $46309.00
1654 Levels: $10000.00 $100000.00 $100013.00 $100200.00 ... $99994.00
```

```
head(as.numeric(Sal$AnnualSalary), 4)
```

```
[1]  908 1302 1094  722
```

R didn't like the `$` so it thought turned them all to `NA`.

`sub()` and `gsub()` can do the replacing part in base R.

Replacing and subbing

Now we can replace the `$` with nothing (used `fixed=TRUE` because `$` means ending):

```
Sal$AnnualSalary <- as.numeric(gsub(pattern = "$", replacement="",
                              Sal$AnnualSalary, fixed=TRUE))
Sal <- Sal[order(Sal$AnnualSalary, decreasing=TRUE), ]
Sal[1:5, c("Name", "AnnualSalary", "JobTitle")]
```

```
                 Name AnnualSalary                 JobTitle
8983  Mosby,Marilyn J       238772         STATE'S ATTORNEY
732   Batts,Anthony W       211785     Police Commissioner
13223       Wen,Leana       200000 Executive Director III
10274 Raymond,Henry J       192500 Executive Director III
12118   Swift,Michael       187200  CONTRACT SERV SPEC II
```

Replacing and subbing: `stringr`

We can do the same thing (with 2 piping operations!) in dplyr

```
dplyr_sal = Sal
dplyr_sal = dplyr_sal %>% mutate(
  AnnualSalary = AnnualSalary %>%
    str_replace(
      fixed("$"),
      "") %>%
    as.numeric) %>%
  arrange(desc(AnnualSalary))
check_Sal = Sal
rownames(check_Sal) = NULL
all.equal(check_Sal, dplyr_sal)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

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[Website]