



# Conclusion to Tidyverse

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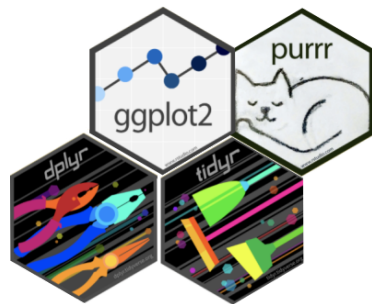
LCBC

LIFESPAN CHANGES  
*in brain and cognition*

- **Introduction to tidyverse concepts** (15 minutes)
- **Tidy data wrangling** - with translations to base-R (~ 2 hours)
  - plotting data with `ggplot2` (~25 min)
  - sub-setting data with `dplyr` (~25 min)
  - chaining commands with the pipe `%>%` (~10 min)
  - adding and altering variables with `dplyr` (~25 min)
- **Lunch break** (30 min)
- **Tidy data reshaping & summaries** - avoiding loops (~ 1.5 hours)
  - pivoting data with `tidyr` (~25 min)
  - grouped summaries with `dplyr` (~25 min)
  - working with nested data using `purrr` (~25 min)

# The packages

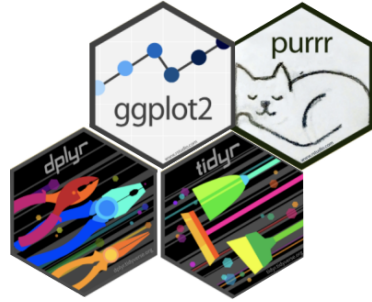
Covered here



Package	Functions
dplyr	data manipulation - altering and adding variables in a dataset
tidyr	data tidying - changing data shape and structure
ggplot2	data visualisation
purrr	Enhancements on functional programming

# The packages

## Covered here



Package	Functions
dplyr	data manipulation - altering and adding variables in a dataset
tidyr	data tidying - changing data shape and structure
ggplot2	data visualisation
purrr	Enhancements on functional programming

## Not covered



Package	Functions
readr	easy and fast importing of data
tibble	variations on the R data.frame
forcats	working with factors/categorical data
stringr	working with strings/characters

# grammar of data manipulation



provides a consistent set of verbs that help you solve the most common data manipulation challenges:

- `select()` picks variables based on their names.
- `filter()` picks cases based on their values.
- `mutate()` - adds or alters variables that are functions of existing variables
- `summarise()` reduces multiple values down to a single summary.
- `arrange()` changes the ordering of the rows.

## Combined with functions like

- `group_by()` - Group the data set by variables
- `nest_by()` - Nest data by columns
- `across` - Apply functions across multiple columns

## Tidy-selectors like:

- `contains()` - select by variables containing a string
- `starts_with()` - select by variables starting with a string
- `ends_with()` - select by variables ending with a string

# Fin

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