MBA ESALO

Data Wrangling

Prof. Wilson Tarantin Jr.

Data Preparation in R

Diego Kazadi Kan



Data wrangling

- We will mainly use the dplyr.
 - Dplyr is a package contained in the tidyverse
 - It contains useful functions for the manipulation/preparation of databases
 - Material for reference:
 - https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/
 - https://github.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/blob/master/data-transformation.pdf
 - Wickham, H. & Grolemund, G. R for Data Science: Wtps://r4ds.had.conz/index.html



Data wrangling

- Pipe: chaining of several functions in sequence
- Rename: change of variable names
- Mutate: change of variables content and creation of new variables
- Filter: selection of observations based on logical criteria
- **Select**: selection of variables
- Summarise: creation of tables with summary statistics (descriptive statistics)
- Group by: to group observations based on criteria
- **Join**: to join (*merge*) databases



Projects creation and Scripts R Markdown

Diego Kazadi P



R Markdown

- Introduction to R Markdown
- Basic formatting of the text
- Formulas insertion
- Chunks
- To generate outputs (HTML; PDF, DOC)
- Material for reference:
 - https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/index.html



Data Science & Analytics Projects in the GitHub

Diego Kazadi.



Git

Useful software for version control

• It records changes made in the files

- We will use it in conjunction with the Github
- To install the Git on the computer (https://git-scm.com/downloads)
 - It's just to pass all steps in the suggested configurations



Github

- Website used to keep the files
 - https://github.com/
- It's organized in repositories (folders) that can be shared, and they can be published.
 - It's useful to store and share portfolio of projects
- Computer files can be sent to Github (via Git)



- Add and Commit
 - Create a folder on the desktop of your computer.
 - In RStudio, create a new scrip and write # Versão 1
 - Save this file in the folder with the name Versão Exemplo.R
 - Inside the folder, click using the mouse right button and choose Git Bash Here
 - In Git, write git init (it initializes Git in the selected folder)
 - Write git add "Versão Exemplo.R" (it adds the file to the index)
 - Use git commit -m "título" to generate versions (it is the versions)

The commit name, example: "First Version"

Git: initial settings

• The first time that Git is used, there is an initial sign up.

```
Author identity unknown

*** Please tell me who you are.

Run

git config --global user.email "you@example.com"

git config --global user.name "Your Name"

to set your account's default identity.

Omit --global to set the identity only in this repository.
```

- After this message, type a command and then the other
 - git config -global user.email "your email"
 - git config -global user.name "your name"

Usually, it arises after the first commit. After registering, remake the commit



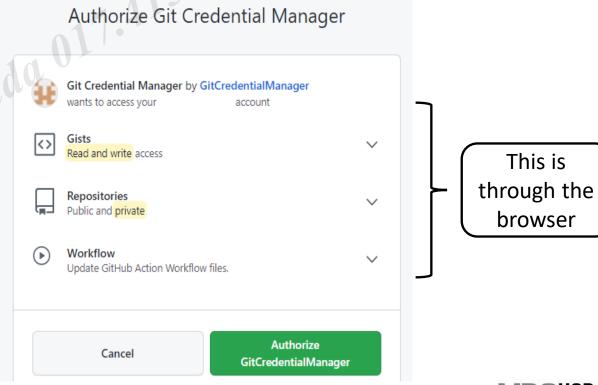
- Push
 - In your Github, create a new repository and name it as you like.
 - Copy the link from the created repository
 - In Git, write git remote add origin(folder link).......
 - Finally, type git push u origin master (it sends the file to the repository, remaining on the main branch)
 - It will request login into Github on the first time
 - After update, it is possible to verify that the file is already in your Github!



Git and Github: initial connection

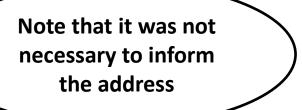
• If it is the first time using Git, there is a login







- Versions creation and comparison
 - Open the file Example Version and write another line: # Versão 2
 - After saving, close it, and open the Git Bash Here in the folder pressing the mouse right button
 - Use the same procedures:
 - git add "Versão Exemplo.R"
 - git commit -m "Segunda Versão"
 - git push –u origin master



The new version is already available in Github and we can compare them!

- Creating branches in the repository
 - In the previous command, we change the main branching of the repository
 - We could create new branches in Github
 - git checkout -b "nome da nova branch"
 - In Git, there is already the indication of the change from "master" to "new"
 - The same add and commit procedures
 - git push -u origin "nome da nova branch"

- Importing repositories (Clone and Pull)
 - It can be useful to save files on your computer that are in the Github
 - A way of "downloading" these files is through the clone function
 - Create a folder on your computer
 - Inside the folder, open the Git Bash Here pressing the mouse right button
 - In the Github, click on code and copy the link in the repository chosen
 - In Git, type git clone(repository link)......
 - After changes in Github, indicate cd "repository" to download again
 - Then, type git pull (the file was updated on the computer)



- Copying public repository (Fork)
 - It is possible to copy repositories that are published in the Github
 - Search for some theme of interest
 - Access the repository
 - On the top right corner, there is the Fork button
 - After clicking it, you can see the repository on your list (on your profile)

Git, Github and RStudio

• It is possible to integrate Git, Github and RStudio

- In RStudio, click on File → New Project → Version Control → Git
 - In "Repository URL" indicate the link of the repository in Github
- After creating a document (R Script, R Markdown), click on Git and make commit and then push
 - It is also possible create pull of the files of the repository that was indicated

Functions and Iterations with Purrr Package

Diego Kazadi I



Functions, Purrr

- Creating functions in R
- Assign conditions ("IF")
- Iterations with Purrr (map functions)
- Material for reference:
 - Wickham, H. & Grolemund, G. R for Data Science: Wtps://r4ds.had.conz/index.html
 - https://github.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/blob/master/purrr.pdf

