

## Tidy Data with R

`unite()`

- ▶ `unite()` does the opposite of `separate()`: it combines multiple columns into a single column.
- ▶ We can use `unite()` to rejoin the century and year columns that we created in the last example.

## Tidy Data with R

```
table6
```

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

```
##
```

```
##      country century year      rate
## 1 Afghanistan     19   99  745/19987071
## 2 Afghanistan     20   00  2666/20595360
## 3      Brazil      19   99  37737/172006362
## 4      Brazil      20   00  80488/174504898
## 5      China      19   99 212258/1272915272
## 6      China      20   00 213766/1280428583
```

## Tidy Data with R

```
unite(table6, "new", century, year, sep = "")
```

```
## Source: local data frame [6 x 3]
```

```
##
```

```
##      country new      rate
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745/19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666/20595360
## 3      Brazil 1999 37737/172006362
## 4      Brazil 2000 80488/174504898
## 5        China 1999 212258/1272915272
## 6        China 2000 213766/1280428583
```

## Tidy Data with R

- ▶ Give `unite()` the name of the data frame to reshape, the name of the new column to create (as a character string), and the names of the columns to unite.
- ▶ `unite()` will place an underscore (`_`) between values from separate columns.

## Tidy Data with R

- ▶ If you would like to use a different separator, or no separator at all, pass the separator as a character string to `sep`.
- ▶ `unite()` returns a copy of the data frame that includes the new column, but not the columns used to build the new column.
- ▶ If you would like to retain these columns, add the argument `remove = FALSE`.