readxl (1)

INTRODUCTION TO IMPORTING DATA IN R

Filip Schouwenaars
Instructor, DataCamp

DataCamp

Microsoft Excel

- Common data analysis tool

- Many R packages to interact with Excel

- readxl - Hadley Wickham

Typical Structure Excel Data

- Different sheets with tabular data

Capital	Population
New York	16044000
Berlin	3433695
Madrid	3010492
Stockholm	1683713

year_1990

	Population
	17800000
Berlin	3382169
Madrid	2938723
Stockholm	1942362

readxl

- excel_sheets()
  - list different sheets

- read_excel()
  - actually import data into R

```
install.packages("readxl")
library(readxl)
```

excel_sheets()

```r
dir()
```

```
"cities.xlsx"   "the_rest_is_secret.txt"
```

```r
excel_sheets("cities.xlsx")
```

```
"year_1990" "year_2000"
```

read_excel()

```
read_excel("cities.xlsx")
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
    Capital Population
      <chr>      <dbl>
1  New York   16044000
2    Berlin    3433695
3    Madrid    3010492
4 Stockholm    1683713
```

```
read_excel("cities.xlsx", sheet = 2)
read_excel("cities.xlsx", sheet = "year_2000")
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
    Capital Population
      <chr>      <dbl>
1  New York   17800000
2    Berlin    3382169
3    Madrid    2938723
4 Stockholm    1942362
```

Let's practice!

INTRODUCTION TO IMPORTING DATA IN R

readxl (2)

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read_excel()

```
read_excel(path, sheet = 1,
           col_names = TRUE,
           col_types = NULL,
           skip = 0)
```

Capital	Population
New York	16044000
Berlin	3433695
Madrid	3010492
Stockholm	1683713

year_1990

	Population
	17800000
Berlin	3382169
Madrid	2938723
Stockholm	1942362

year_2000

read_excel() - col_names

```
read_excel(path, sheet = 1,
           col_names = TRUE,
           col_types = NULL,
           skip = 0)
```

- col_names = FALSE: R assigns names itself

- col_names = character vector: manually specify

read_excel() - col_types

```r
read_excel(path, sheet = 1,
           col_names = TRUE,
           col_types = NULL,
           skip = 0)
```

```r
read_excel("cities.xlsx", col_types = c("text", "text"))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
    Capital Population
      <chr>      <chr>
1  New York   16044000
2    Berlin    3433695
3    Madrid    3010492
4 Stockholm    1683713
```

read_excel() - col_types

```
read_excel(path, sheet = 1,
           col_names = TRUE,
           col_types = NULL,
           skip = 0)`
```

```
read_excel("cities.xlsx",
           col_types = c("text", "blank"))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 1
    Capital
      <chr>
1  New York
2    Berlin
3    Madrid
4 Stockholm
```

read_excel() - skip

```
read_excel(path, sheet = 1,
           col_names = TRUE,
           col_types = NULL,
           skip = 0)
```

```
read_excel("cities.xlsx",
           col_names = c("Capital", "Population"),
           skip = 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 2
    Capital Population
      <chr>      <dbl>
1    Berlin    3433695
2    Madrid    3010492
3 Stockholm    1683713
```

- n_max not (yet) available

Wrap-up

- excel_sheets()

- read_excel()

- Everything you need!

- Fast

- Same arguments as in readr package

- Consistency

Let's practice!

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gdata

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gdata

- Gregory Warnes

- Entire suite of tools for data manipulation

- Supercharges basic R

- read.xls()

- Support for XLS

- Support for XLSX with additional driver

- No readxl::excel_sheets() equivalent
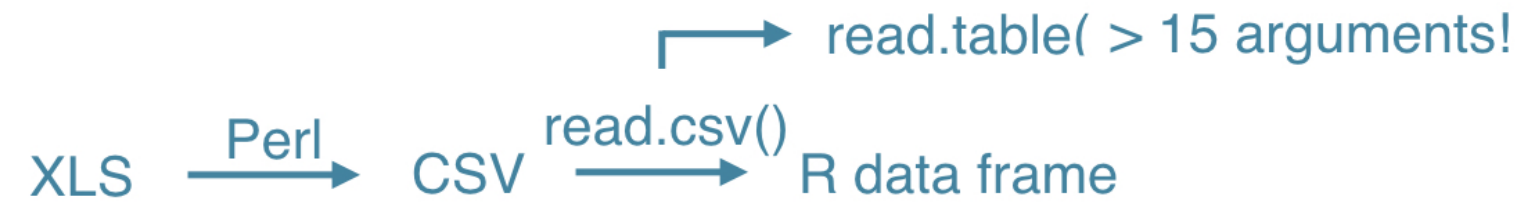
gdata

XLS $\xrightarrow{\text{Perl}}$ CSV

gdata

$$\text{XLS} \xrightarrow{\text{Perl}} \text{CSV} \xrightarrow{\text{read.csv()}} \text{R data frame}$$

gdata

read.table(

XLS —Perl→ CSV —read.csv()→ R data frame

gdata

read.table(> 15 arguments!

XLS →Perl→ CSV →read.csv()→ R data frame

- Elegant extension of utils package

- Easy if familiar with utils

- Extremely inefficient

- readxl < v1.x

cities.xls

Capital	Population
New York	16044000
Berlin	3433695
Madrid	3010492
Stockholm	1683713

year_1990

	Population
	17800000
Berlin	3382169
Madrid	2938723
Stockholm	1942362

year_2000

read.xls()

```
install.packages("gdata")
library(gdata)
```

```
read.xls("cities.xls")
```

```
  Capital Population
1  New York   16044000
2    Berlin    3433695
3    Madrid    3010492
4 Stockholm   1683713
```

```
read.xls("cities.xls", sheet = "year_2000")
```

```
  Capital Population
1  New York   17800000
2    Berlin    3382169
3    Madrid    2938723
4 Stockholm   1942362
```

Let's practice!

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