## TIDYR Pivot Wider and Pivot Longer Examples

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## Expand Row Values to Columns: Pivot Wider

Go back to fan's REconTools Package, R4Econ Repository, or Intro Stats with R Repository.

Using the pivot wider function in tidyr to reshape panel or other data structures

```
rm(list = ls(all.names = TRUE))
options(knitr.duplicate.label = 'allow')

library(tidyr)
library(dplyr)
library(tibble)
library(kableExtra)
# file name
st_file_name = 'fs_pivotwider'
# Generate R File
try(purl(pasteO(st_file_name, ".Rmd"), output=pasteO(st_file_name, ".R"), documentation = 2))
# Generate PDF and HTML
# rmarkdown::render("C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/panel/widelong/fs_pivotwider.Rmd", "pdf_document")
# rmarkdown::render("C:/Users/fan/R4Econ/panel/widelong/fs_pivotwider.Rmd", "html_document")
```

## Panel Long Attendance Roster to Wide

There are N students in class, but only a subset of them attend class each day. If student  $id_i$  is in class on day Q, the teacher records on a sheet the date and the student ID. So if the student has been in class 10 times, the teacher has ten rows of recorded data for the student with two columns: column one is the student ID, and column two is the date on which the student was in class. Suppose there were 50 students, who on average attended exactly 10 classes each during the semester, this means we have  $10 \cdot 50$  rows of data, with differing numbers of rows for each student. This is shown as  $df_panel_attend_date$  generated below.

Now we want to generate a new dataframe, where each row is a date, and each column is a student. The values in the new dataframe shows, at the  $Q^{th}$  day, how many classes student i has attended so far. The following results is also in a REconTools Function. This is shown as  $df\_attend\_cumu\_by\_day$  generated below

**First**, generate the raw data structure, df panel attend date:

```
# Define
it_N <- 3
it_M <- 5
svr_id <- 'student_id'

# from : support/rand/fs_rand_draws.Rmd
set.seed(222)
df_panel_attend_date <- as_tibble(matrix(it_M, nrow=it_N, ncol=1)) %>%
```

```
rowid_to_column(var = svr_id) %>%
uncount(V1) %>%
group_by(!!sym(svr_id)) %>% mutate(date = row_number()) %>%
ungroup() %>% mutate(in_class = case_when(rnorm(n(),mean=0,sd=1) < 0 ~ 1, TRUE ~ 0)) %>%
filter(in_class == 1) %>% select(!!sym(svr_id), date) %>%
rename(date_in_class = date)
```

## Warning: `as\_tibble.matrix()` requires a matrix with column names or a `.name\_repair` argument. Using
## This warning is displayed once per session.

```
# Print
kable(df_panel_attend_date) %>%
  kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover", "responsive"))
```

$student\_id$	$date_in_class$
1	2
1	4
2	1
2	2
2	5
3	2
3	3
3	5

**Second**, generate wider data structure, df\_attend\_cumu\_by\_day:

```
# Define
svr_id <- 'student_id'
svr_date <- 'date_in_class'
st_idcol_prefix <- 'sid_'

# Generate cumulative enrollment counts by date
df_panel_attend_date <- df_panel_attend_date %>% mutate(attended = 1)
kable(df_panel_attend_date) %>%
    kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover", "responsive"))
```

student_id	$date\_in\_class$	attended
1	2	1
1	4	1
2	1	1
2	2	1
2	5	1
3	2	1
3	3	1
3	5	1

date_in_class	1	2	3
2	1	1	1
4	1	NA	NA
1	NA	1	NA
5	NA	1	1
3	NA	NA	1

date in class	sid 1	sid 2	sid 3
datem_class	siu_i	siu_z	sid_5
1	NA	1	NA
2	1	1	1
3	NA	NA	1
4	1	NA	NA
5	NA	1	1

```
# replace NA and cumusum again
# see: R4Econ/support/function/fs_func_multivar for renaming and replacing
ar_unique_ids <- sort(unique(df_panel_attend_date %>% pull(!!sym(svr_id))))
df_attend_cumu_by_day <- df_panel_attend_date_wider_sort %>%
    mutate_at(vars(contains(st_idcol_prefix)), list(~replace_na(., 0))) %>%
    mutate_at(vars(contains(st_idcol_prefix)), list(~cumsum(.)))

kable(df_attend_cumu_by_day) %>%
    kable_styling(bootstrap_options = c("striped", "hover", "responsive"))
```

date_in_class	$sid_1$	$sid_2$	$sid_3$
1	0	1	0
2	1	2	1
3	1	2	2
4	2	2	2
5	2	3	3