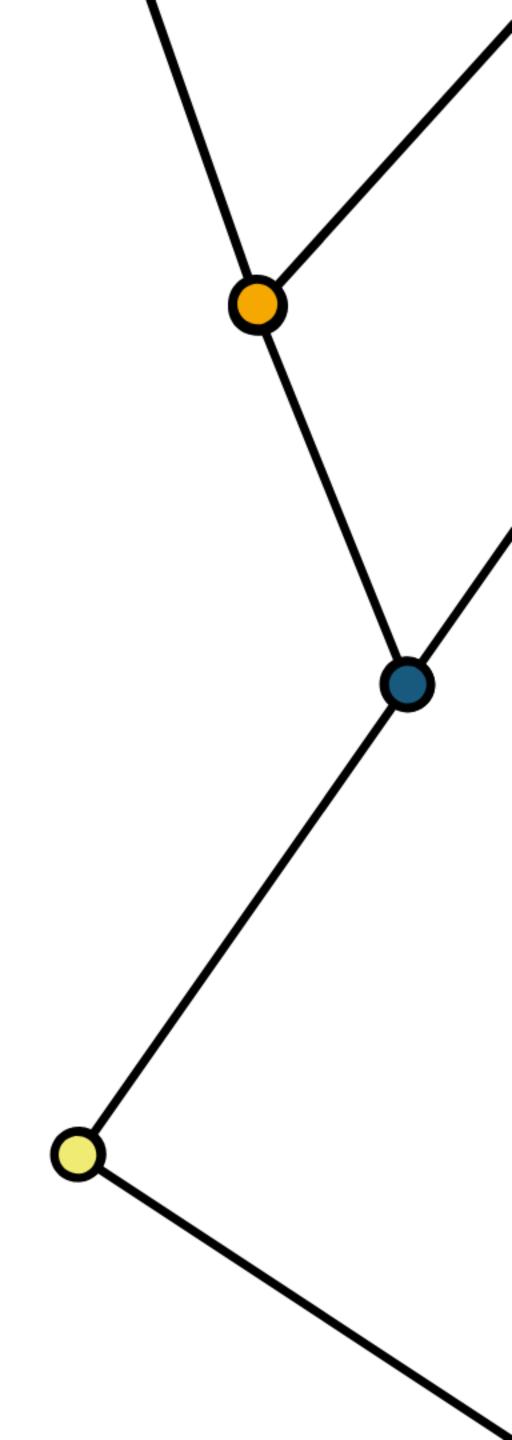


Tidy Data

Jake Thompson

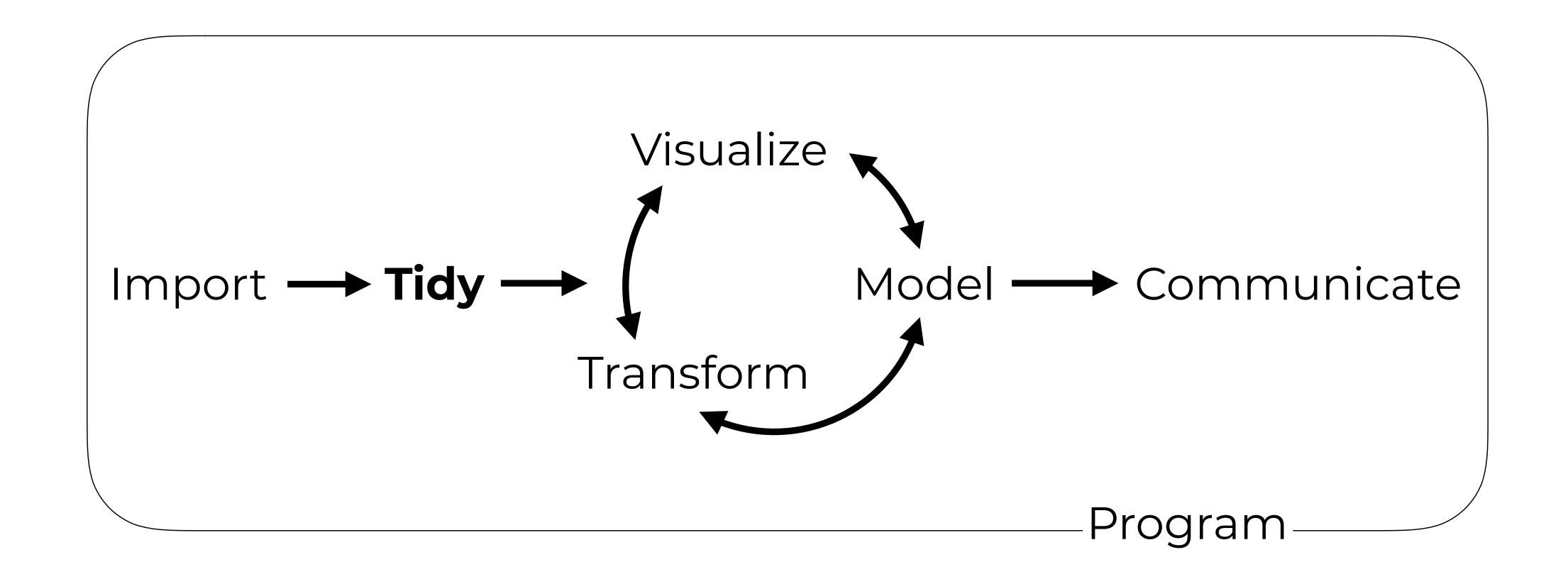
wjakethompson.com
% @wjakethompson

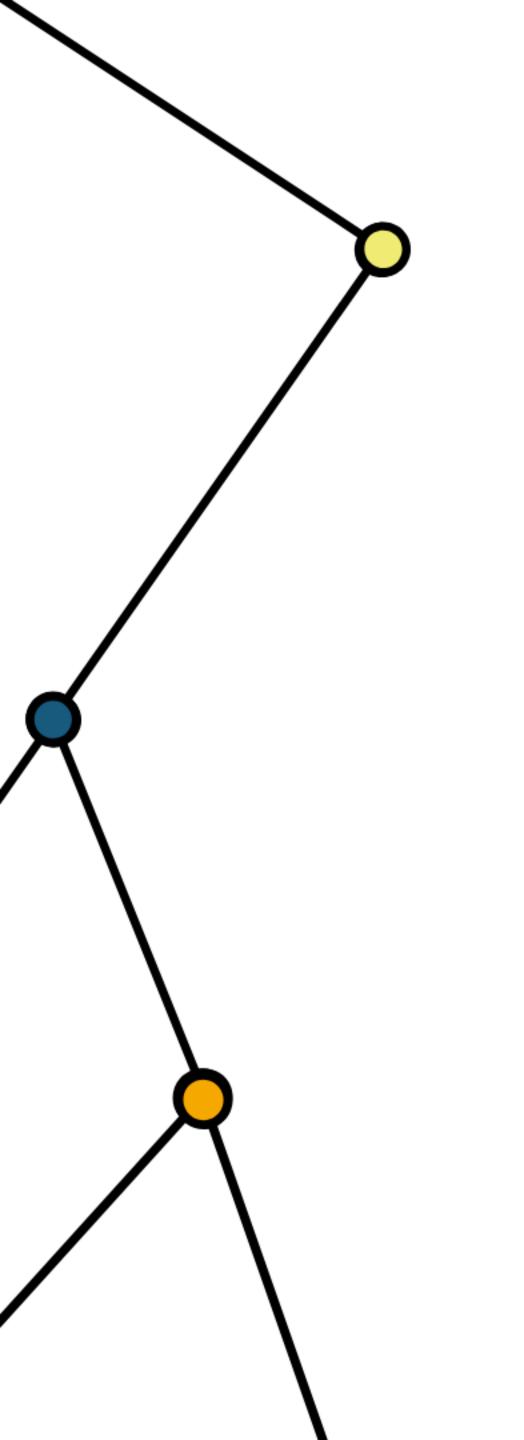




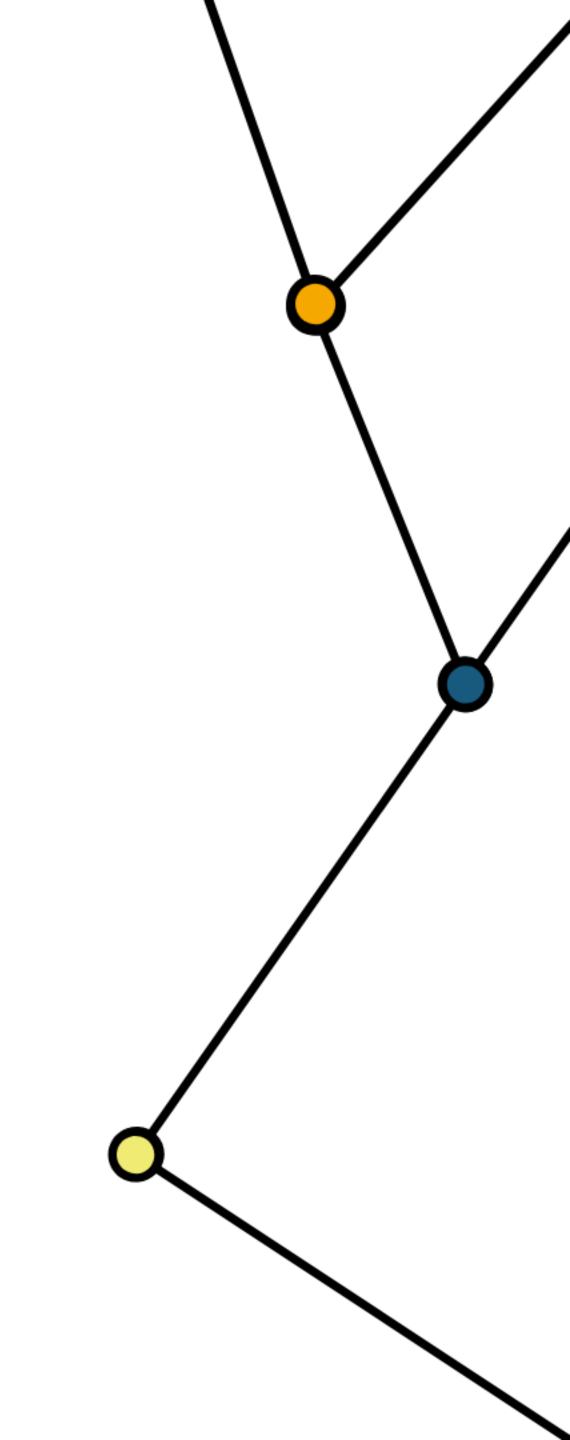
Your Turn 0

- Open 05-Tidy.Rmd
- Run the setup chunk





Tidy Tools



Tidy tools

Functions are easiest to use when they are:

- 1. Simple They do one thing, and they do it well
- 2. **Composable** They can be combined with other functions for multi-step operations
- 3. Smart They can use R objects as input

Tidy functions do these things in a specific way.

Tidy tools

Functions are easiest to use when they are:

- 1. Simple They do one thing, and they do it well
- 2. **Composable** They can be combined with other functions for multi-step operations
- 3. Smart They can use R objects as input

Tidy functions do these things in a specific way.

Simple

They do one thing, and they do it well

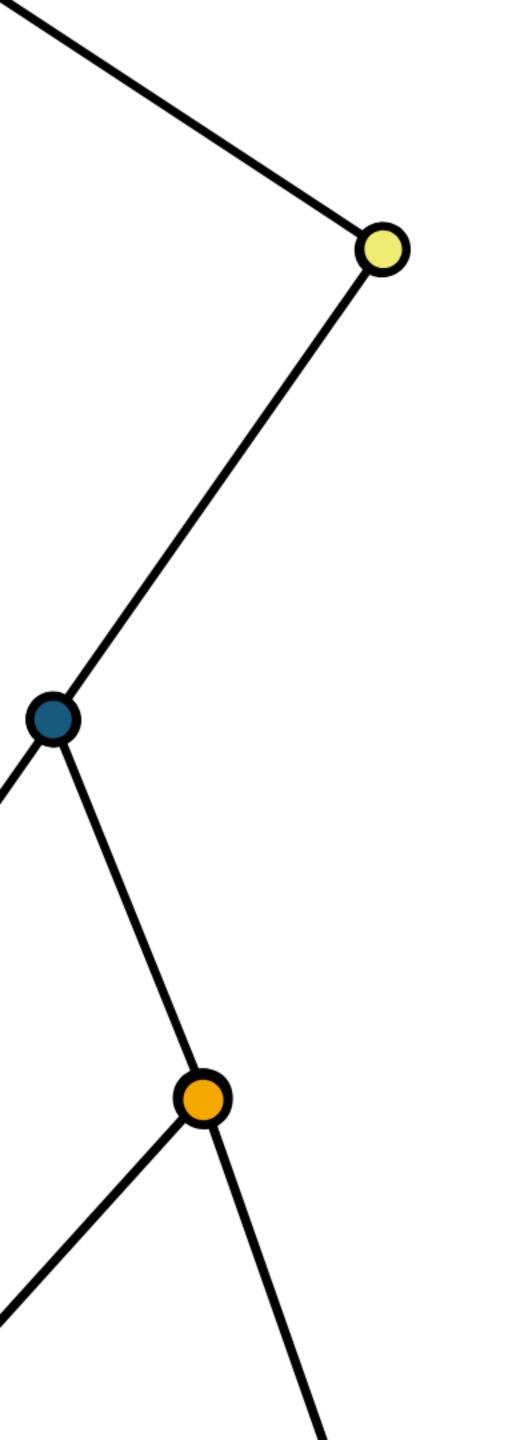
```
filter() - extract cases
arrange() - reorder cases
group_by() - group cases
select() - extract variables
mutate() - create new variables
summarize() - summarize variables / create cases
```

Composable

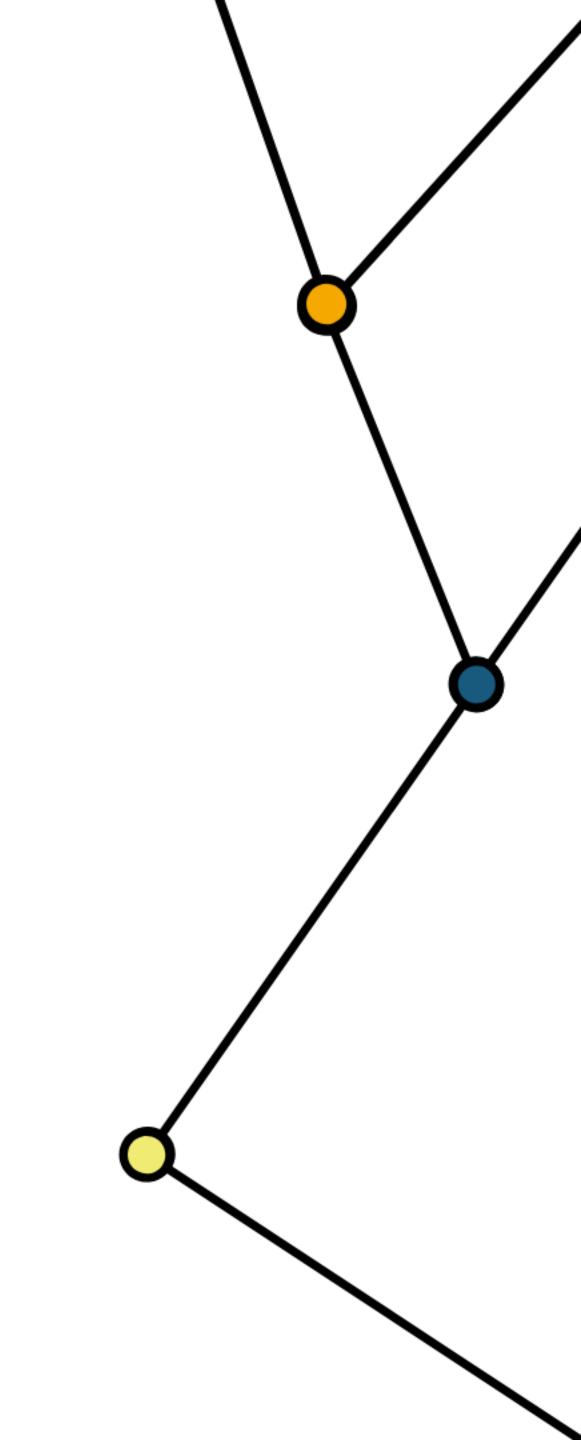
They can be combined with other functions for multi-step operations



Each dplyr function takes a data frame as its first argument and returns a data frame. As a result, you can directly pipe the output of one function into the next.



Tidy Data



"Data are not just number, they are numbers with a context."

-George Cobb and David Moore (1997)

Consider

What are the variables in this data set?

<pre>country <chr></chr></pre>	yrar <irt></irt>	ca es <int></int>	popuation <int></int>	
Afghanistan	1999	745	19987071	
Afghanistan	2000	2666	20595360	
Brazl	1999	37737	172006362	
Brazl	2000	80488	1745(4898	
China	1999	212258	1272915272	
China	2000	213766	1280478583	

Consider

What are the variables in this data set?

country <chr< th=""><th></th><th>ype <chr></chr></th><th>count <int></int></th></chr<>		ype <chr></chr>	count <int></int>
Afghanistan	1999 c	ases	745
Afghanistan	1999 p	opulation	19987071
Afghanistan	2000 c	ases	2666
Afghanistan	2000 p	opulation	20595360
Brazil	1999 c	ases	> 37737
Brazil	1999 p	opulation	172006362
Brazil	2000 c	ases	80488
Brazil	2000 p	opulation	174504898
China	1999 c	ases	212258
China	1 00 9 p	opulation	1272915272

This isn't tidy

What are the variables in this data set?

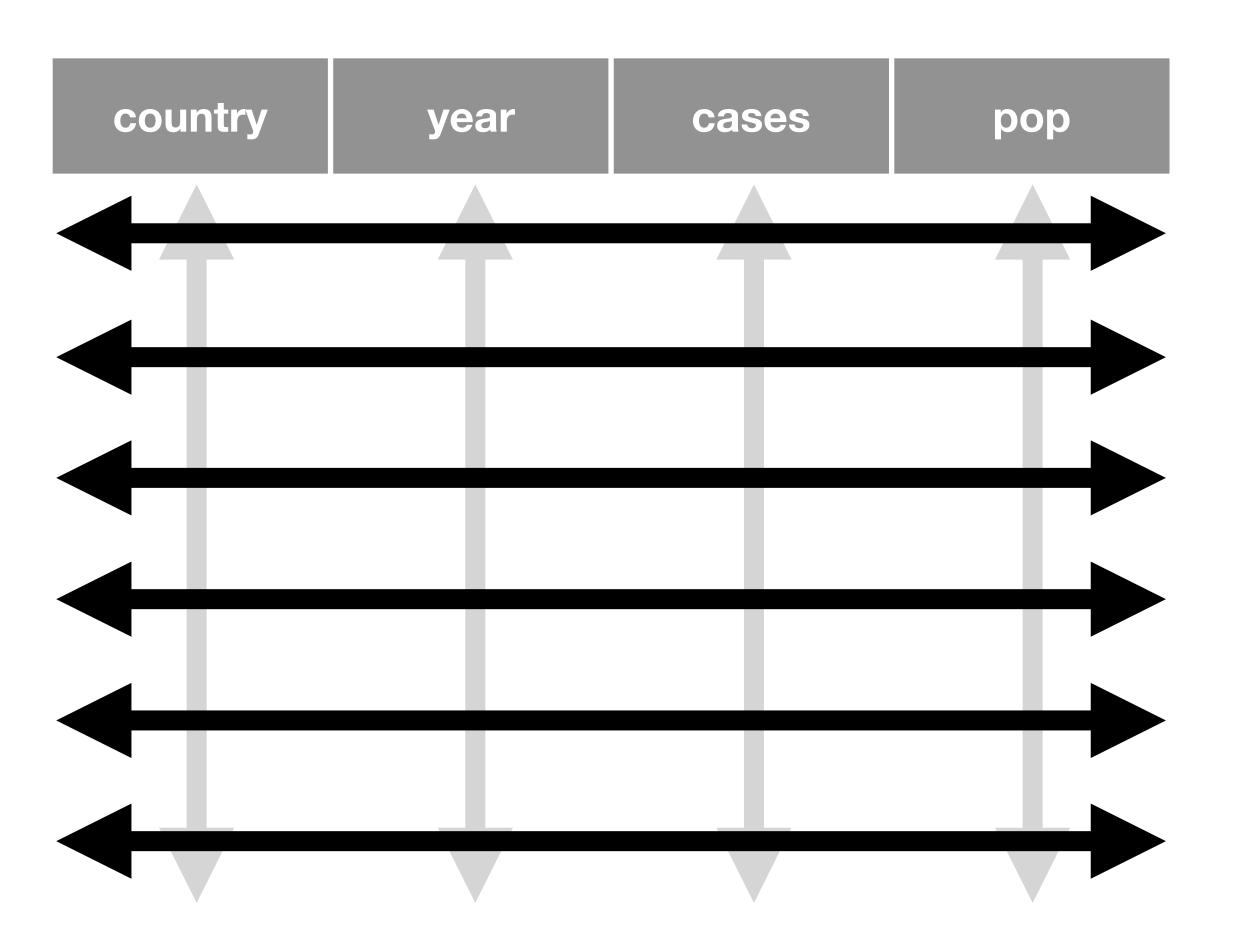
Contains two variables

country <chr></chr>	year <int></int>	type <chr></chr>	count <int></int>
Afghanistan	1999	cases	745
Afghanistan	1999	population	19987071
Afghanistan	2000	cases	2666
Afghanistan	2000	population	20595360
Brazil	1999	cases	> 37737
Brazil	1999	population	172006362
Brazil	2000	cases	> 80488
Brazil	2000	population	174504898
China	1999	cases	212258
China	1999	population	1272915272
1-10 of 12 rows			Previous 1 2 Next

"Data comes in many formats, but R prefers just one: tidy data."

-Garrett Grolemund

Tidy data



A data set is **tidy** if:

- 1. Each variable is in its own column
- 2. Each case is in its own row
- 3. Each value is in its own cell

Your Turn 1

Is **bp_systolic** tidy? What are the variables?



Subject

Systolic blood pressure

bp_systolic2

Your Turn 2

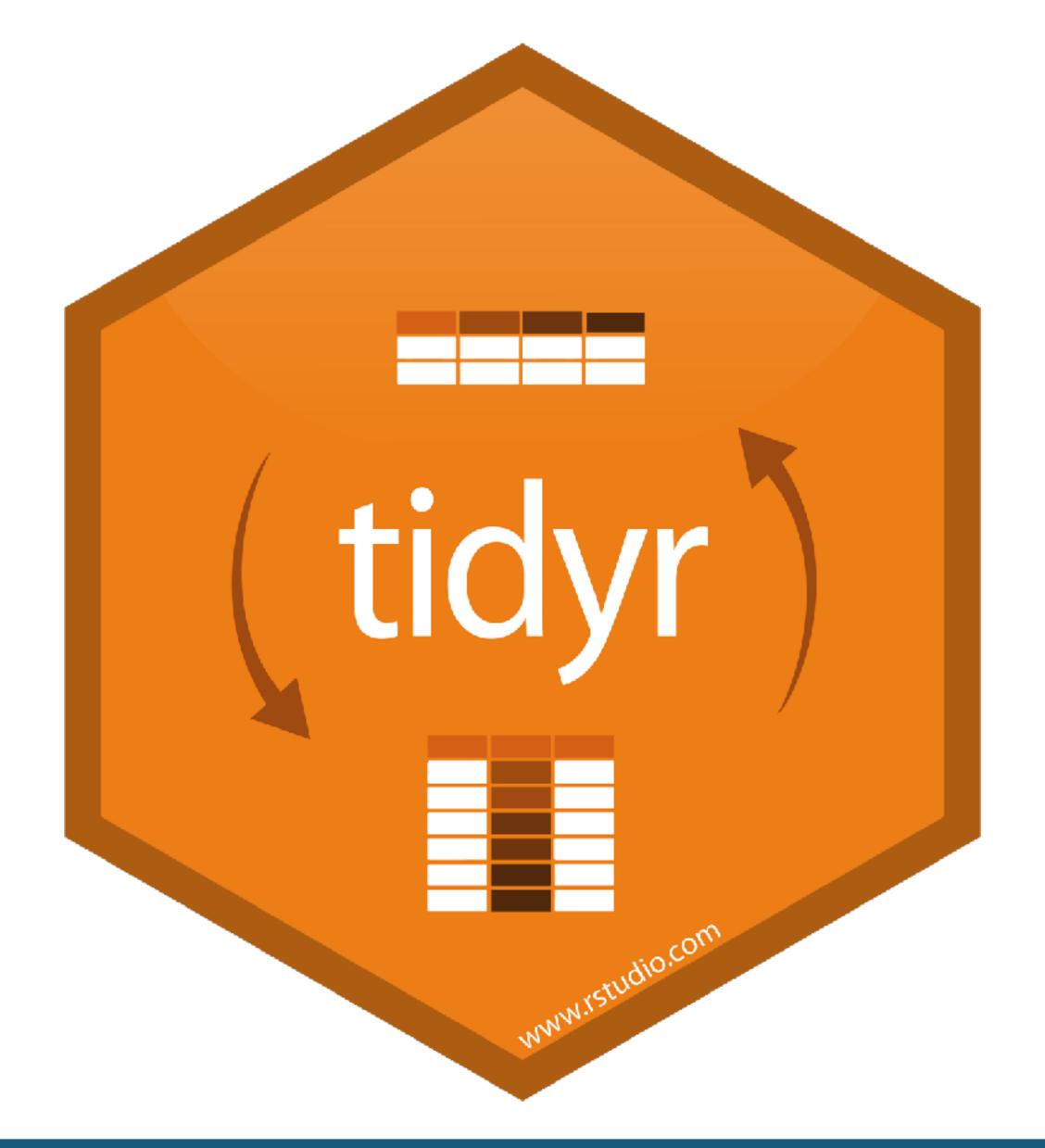
Using bp_systolic2 with group_by() and summarize():

- Find the average systolic blood pressure for each subject
- Find the last time each subject was measured



"Tidy data sets aree all alike; but every messy data set is messy in its own way."

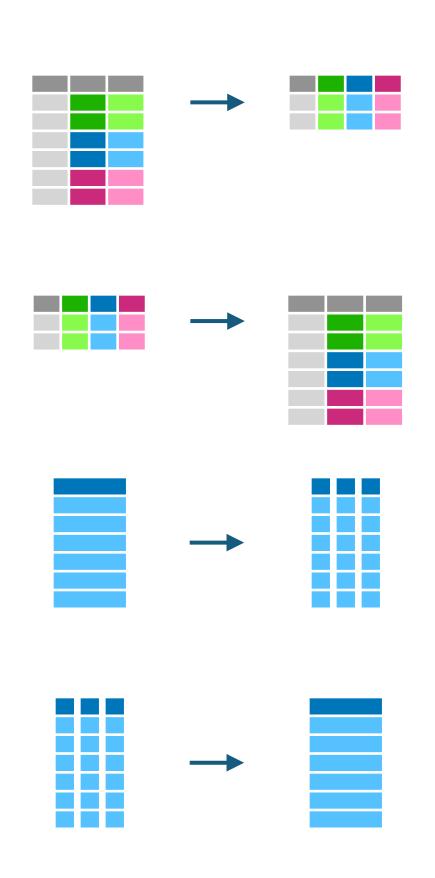
-Hadley Wickham







tidyr verbs



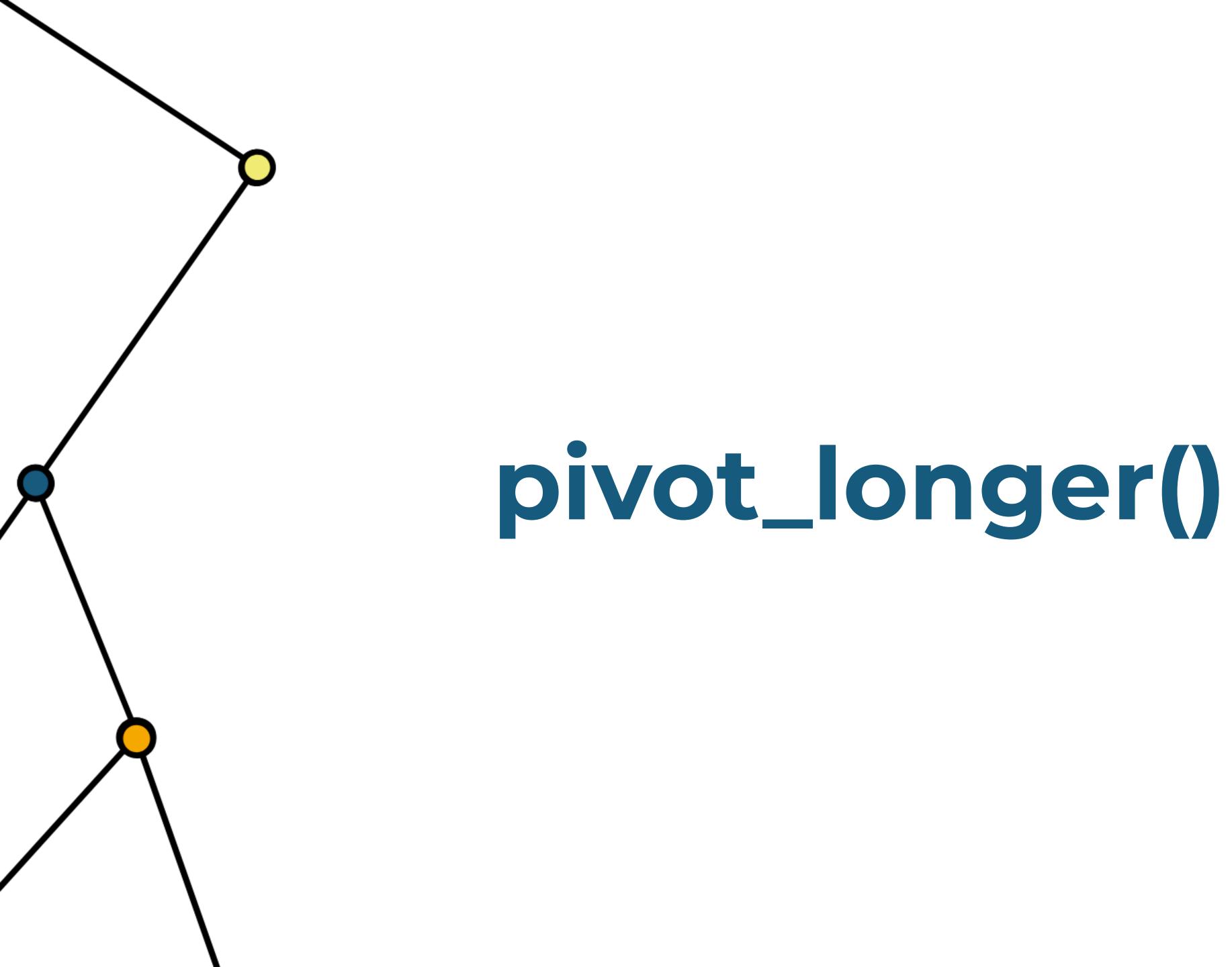
Move values into column names with pivot_wider()

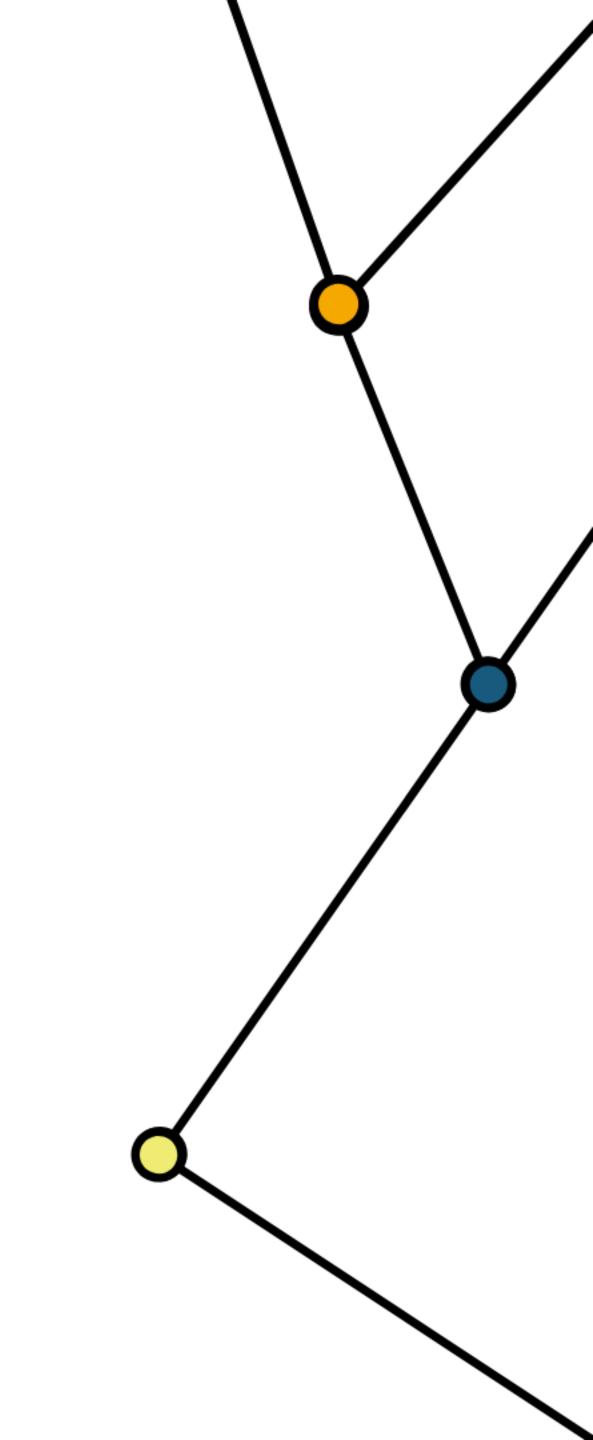
Move column names into values with pivot_longer()

Split a column with separate()

Unite columns with unite()







Toy data for practice

```
● 05-Tidy.Rmd
\langle - - \rangle | = | ABC | R Preview <math> \leftarrow  
                                         Insert → A - Run → - - - =
  1 - ---
  2 title: "Tidy Data"
  3 output: html_notebook
  4 editor_options:
  5 chunk_output_type: inline
   8 <!-- This file by Jake Thompson is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution
                                                                       cases <- tribble(</pre>
     4.0 International License, adapted from the original work at
     https://github.com/rstudio/master-the-tidyverse by RStudio. -->
  9
                                                                           ~Country, ~"2011", ~"2012", ~"2013",
  10 ~ ```{r setup}
  11 library(tidyverse)
                                                                                    "FR", 7000, 6900,
  12 library(babynames)
                                                                                                                                             7000,
  13
  14 # Toy data
                                                                                   "DE",
                                                                                                      5800,
                                                                                                                         6000,
                                                                                                                                            6200,
     cases <- tribble(
       ~Country, ~"2011",
                                                                                   "US",
                                                                                                    15000,
                                                                                                                        14000,
                                                                                                                                           13000
                        6000,
                 5800.
                                6200,
          "US", 15000,
                        14000, 13000
  20
  21
     pollution <- tribble(</pre>
          ~city, ~size, ~amount,
       "New York", "large",
       "New York", "small",
                            14,
       "London", "large",
                            22,
       "London", "small",
                            16,
       "Beijing", "large",
                           121,
  29
        "Beijing", "small",
  30
  31
  33 bp_systolic <- tribble(</pre>
      ~ subject_id, ~ time_1, ~ time_2, ~ time_3,
92:1 # Your Turn 3 $
                                                              R Markdown $
```





Consider

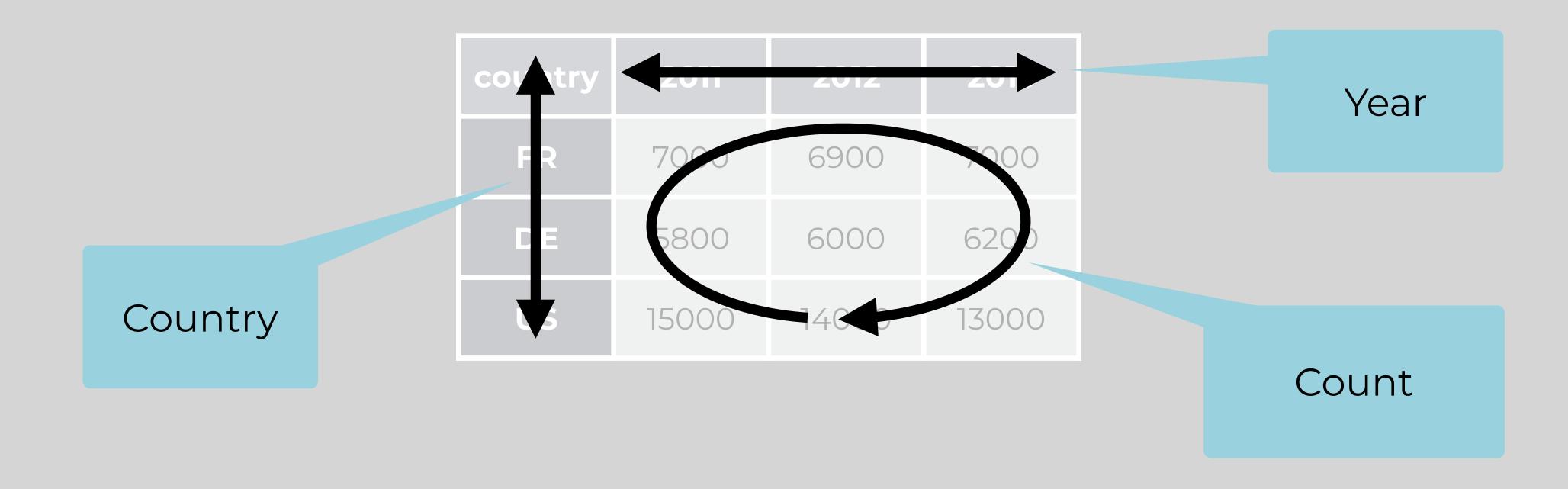
What are the variables in this cases?

country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000



Consider

What are the variables in this cases?







Your Turn 3

On a sheet of paper, draw how the **cases** data set would look if it had the same values grouped into three columns: *country*, *year*, and *n*.

country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000







country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n



country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800



country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000



country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000



country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000
DE	2013	6200





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000
DE	2013	6200
US	2013	13000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	Yar	
IR	2011	70)0
E	2011	58)0
US	2(11	15000
IR	2012	69)0
E	2012	60)0
US	2012	14000
IR	2013	7000
E	2013	62)0
5	2013	13000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

pivot_longer()

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000
DE	2013	6200
US	2013	13000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000
DE	2013	6200
US	2013	13000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

names_to

former column names

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000
DE	2013	6200
US	2013	13000





country	2011	2012	2013
FR	7000	6900	7000
DE	5800	6000	6200
US	15000	14000	13000

names_to values_to

country	year	n
FR	2011	7000
DE	2011	5800
US	2011	15000
FR	2012	6900
DE	2012	6000
US	2012	14000
FR	2013	7000
DE	2013	6200
US	2013	13000

former cells





pivot_longer()

cases %>% pivot_longer(-country, names_to = "year", values_to = "n")

Data frame to reshape

names of columns to collapse (or numeric indices) name of the the new key column (a character string) name of the new value column
(a character string)





Your Turn 4

Use **pivot_longer()** to reorganize **table4a** into three columns: country, year, and cases.

country	1999	2000
Afghanistan	745	2666
Brazil	37737	80488
China	212258	213766







```
table4a %>%
  pivot_longer(-country, names_to = "year", values_to = "n")
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  country
            year
                    <int>
 <chr>
                     745
1 Afghanistan 1999
2 Afghanistan 2000
                  2666
            1999 37737
3 Brazil
        2000 80488
4 Brazil
            1999
5 China
                  212258
6 China
             2000
                   213766
```

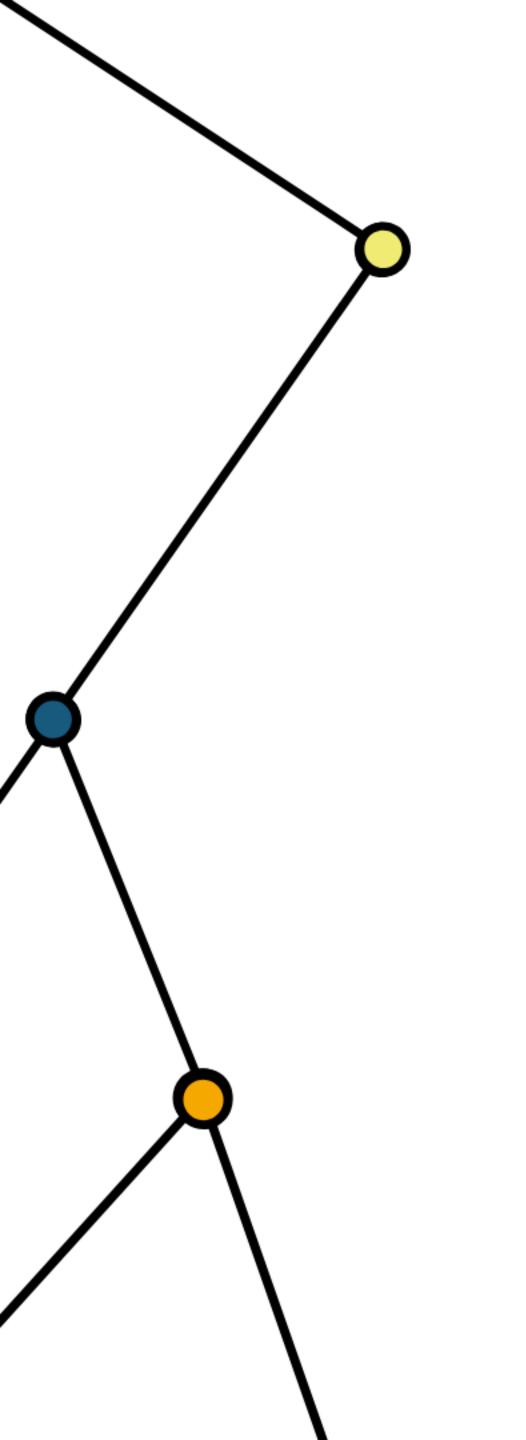




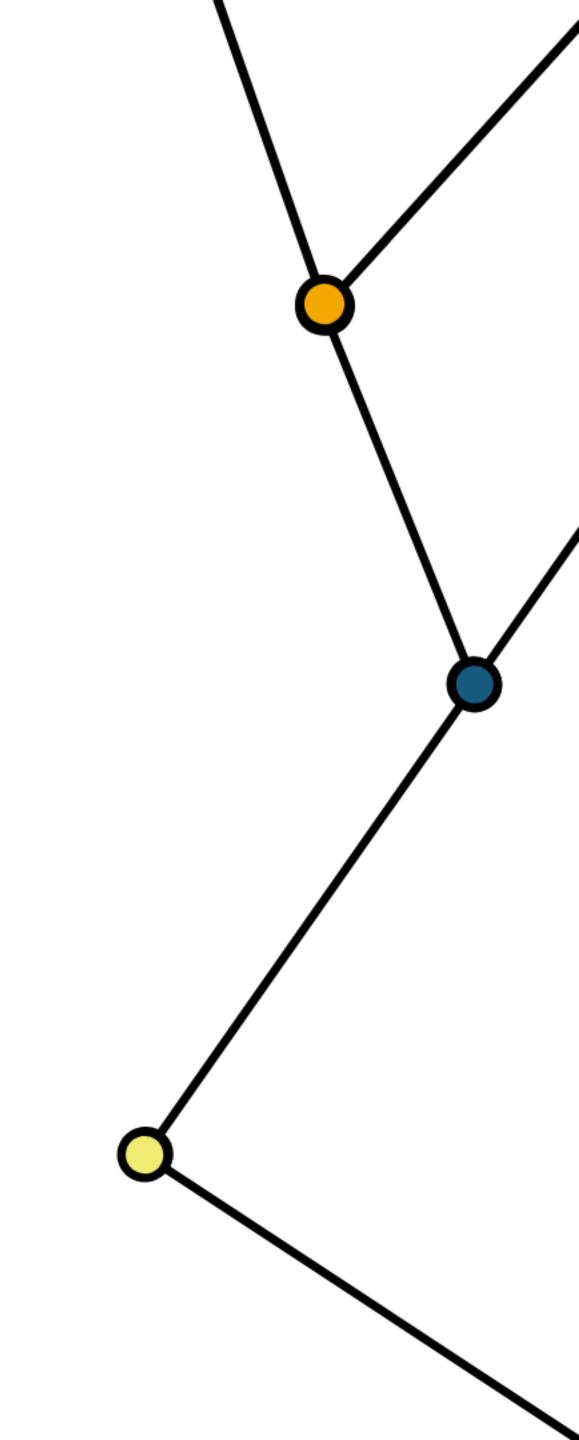
```
table4a %>%
 pivot_longer(-country, names_to = "year", values_to = "n",
             col_ptypes = list(year = integer()))
# A tibble: 6 x 3
 country year
 <chr> <int> <int>
1 Afghanistan 1999 745
2 Afghanistan 2000 2666
3 Brazil
        1999 37737
4 Brazil 2000 80488
5 China
            1999 212258
6 China
           2000 213766
```







pivot_wider()



Toy data for practice

```
● 05-Tidy.Rmd
\langle - - \rangle | = | ABC | R Preview <math> \leftarrow  
                                     1 - ---
  2 title: "Tidy Data"
  3 output: html_notebook
  4 editor_options:
  5 chunk_output_type: inline
  8 <!-- This file by Jake Thompson is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution
    4.0 International License, adapted from the original work at
     https://github.com/rstudio/master-the-tidyverse by RStudio. -->
                                                               pollution <- tribble(</pre>
  10 ~ ```{r setup}
  11 library(tidyverse)
                                                                             ~city, ~size, ~amount,
 12 library(babynames)
 13
 14 # Toy data
                                                                    "New York", "large",
  15 cases <- tribble(</pre>
     ~Country, ~"2011", ~"2012", ~"2013"
                                                                    "New York", "small",
         "DE", 5800,
                      6000,
                             6200
 19
                     14000, 13000
                                                                       "London", "large",
 20 )
 21
     pollution <- tribble(</pre>
                                                                       "London", "small",
                                                                                                                      16,
          ~city, ~size, ~amount,
      "New York", "large",
      "New York", "small",
                                                                      "Beijing", "large",
                                                                                                                    121,
                                                                      "Beijing", "small",
                                                                                                                    56
                         121,
 30
 31
 33 bp_systolic <- tribble(</pre>
      ~ subject_id, ~ time_1, ~ time_2, ~ time_3,
92:1 # Your Turn 3 $
                                                        R Markdown $
```





Consider

What are the variables in this pollution?

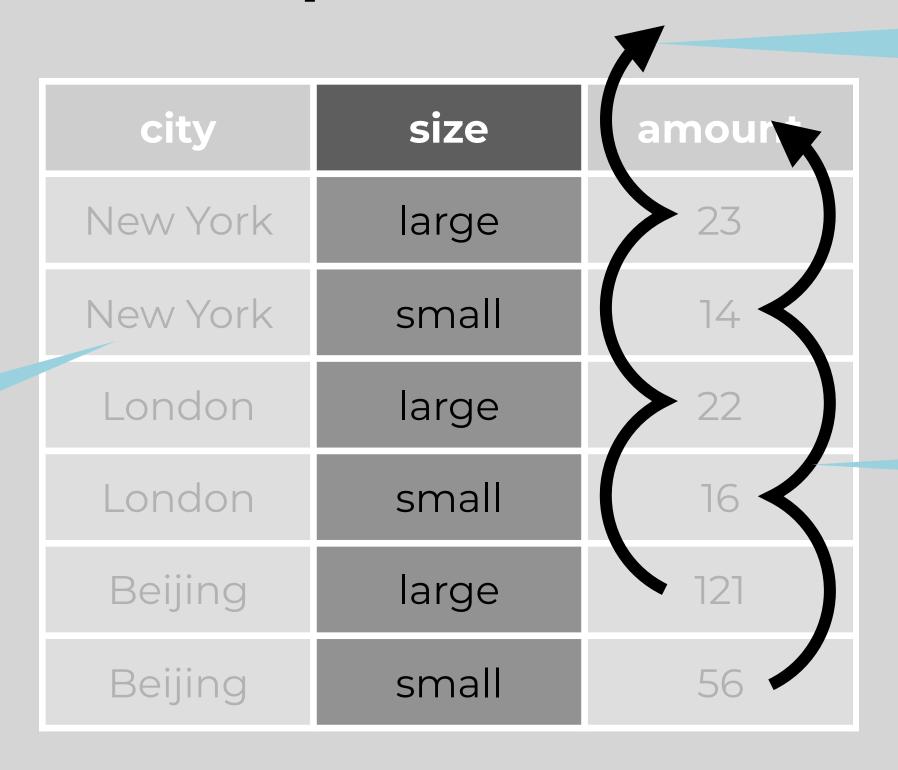
city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56





Consider

What are the variables in this pollution?



Amount of large particulate

Amount of small particulate





City

Your Turn 5

On a sheet of paper, draw how this data set would look if it had the same values grouped into three columns: *city*, *large*, and *small*.

city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56







city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56





city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	arge	small
------	------	-------



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	large	small
New York	23	



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	large	small
New York	23	14



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	16



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	16
Beijing	121	



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	16
Beijing	121	56



city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56





city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

pivot_wider()

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	16
Beijing	121	56



1 2

city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

city		large	small
New Yor	<	23	14
Londor		22	16
Beijing		121	56



names_from

city	size	amoun
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

new column names

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	16
Beijing	121	56



names_from values_from

city	size	amount
New York	large	23
New York	small	14
London	large	22
London	small	16
Beijing	large	121
Beijing	small	56

new cells

city	large	small
New York	23	14
London	22	16
Beijing	121	56



pivot_wider()

pollution %>% pivot_wider(names_from = size, values_from = amount)

Data frame to reshape

column to use for keys (becomes new column names) column to use for values (becomes new column cells)





Your Turn 6

Use **pivot_wider()** to reorganize **table2** into four columns: *country*, *year*, *cases*, and *population*.

			Į.	^	×
country <chr></chr>	year <int></int>	type <chr></chr>	count <int></int>		
Afghanistan	1999	cases	745		
Afghanistan	1999	population	19987071		
Afghanistan	2000	cases	2666		
Afghanistan	2000	population	20595360		
Brazil	1999	cases	37737		
Brazil	1999	population	172006362		
Brazil	2000	cases	80488		
Brazil	2000	population	174504898		
China	1999	cases	212258		
China	1999	population	1272915272		
1-10 of 12 rows			Previous 1 2	Ne	xt







```
table2 %>%
 pivot_wider(names_from = "type", values_from = "count")
# A tibble: 6 x 4
 country year cases population
 <chr> <int> <int> <int>
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
```







Toy data for practice

```
📦 05–Tidy.Rmd
to Insert → | ↑ → Run → | 5 → | 3
  10 - ```{r setup}
                                                                             £$
  11 library(tidyverse)
  12 library(babynames)
  14 # Toy data
  15 cases <- tribble(</pre>
        ~country, ~"2011", ~"2012", ~"2013",
  20 )
      pollution <- tribble(</pre>
             ~city, ~size, ~amount,
        "New York", "large",
        "New York", "small",
          "London", "large",
          "London", "small"
         "Beijing", "large",
         "Beijing", "small",
  30
      scores <- tribble(</pre>
                "Ronald Weasley", "Gryffindor"
                "Harry Potter", "Gryffindor"
        "Justin Finch-Fletchley", "Hufflepuff"
                  "Hannah Abbot", "Hufflepuff"
                  "Susan Bones", "Hufflepuff"
             "Anthony Goldstein",
                 "Padma Patil", "Ravenclaw"
                "Vincent Crabbe", "Slytherin"
                 "Gregory Goyle", "Slytherin"
                  "Draco Malfoy", "Slytherin"
  47
  10 hn systolic - tribblac
```

```
scores <- tribble(</pre>
                                  ~house, ~score,
                     ~name,
          "Ronald Weasley", "Gryffindor",
            "Harry Potter", "Gryffindor",
                                               85,
        "Hermione Granger", "Gryffindor",
                                              100,
  "Justin Finch-Fletchley", "Hufflepuff",
                                               87,
            "Hannah Abbot", "Hufflepuff",
                                               92,
             "Susan Bones", "Hufflepuff",
                                               93,
       "Anthony Goldstein", "Ravenclaw",
                                               84,
          "Michael Corner", "Ravenclaw",
                                               93,
             "Padma Patil", "Ravenclaw",
                                               97,
          "Vincent Crabbe", "Slytherin",
                                               61,
           "Gregory Goyle", "Slytherin",
                                               61,
            "Draco Malfoy", "Slytherin",
```





Consider

What are the variables in this **scores**?

name	code	score
Ronald Weasley	Gryffindor	78
Harry Potter	Gryffindor	85
Hermione Granger	Gryffindor	100
Justin Finch-Fletchley	Hufflepuff	87
Hannah Abbot	Hufflepuff	92
Susan Bones	Hufflepuff	93
Anthony Goldstein	Ravenclaw	84
Michael Corner	Ravenclaw	93
Padma Patil	Ravenclaw	97
Vincent Crabbe	Slytherin	61
Gregory Goyle	Slytherin	61
Draco Malfoy	Slytherin	92





Consider

What are the variables in this scores?

1 variable? or 2?

name	house	score
Ronald Weasley	Gryffindor	78
Harry Potter	Gryffindor	85
Hermione Granger	Gryffindor	100
Justin Finch-Fletchley	Hufflepuff	87
Hannah Abbot	Hufflepuff	92
Susan Bones	Hufflepuff	93
Anthony Goldstein	Ravenclaw	84
Michael Corner	Ravenclaw	93
Padma Patil	Ravenclaw	97
Vincent Crabbe	Slytherin	61
Gregory Goyle	Slytherin	61
Draco Malfoy	Slytherin	92





separate()

```
separate(data, col, into, sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", ...)
```

Data frame to tidy

column to separate

new columns to be created

what divides the pieces of information





```
scores %>%
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"))
# A tibble: 12 x 4
   first
                      house
           last
                                 score
   <chr> <chr>
                      <chr>
                               <dbl>
 1 Ronald
           Weasley
                      Gryffindor
                                    78
           Potter
                      Gryffindor
                                    85
 2 Harry
 3 Hermione Granger
                      Gryffindor
                                   100
 4 Justin
                                    87
                      Hufflepuff
           Finch
                                    92
           Abbot
                      Hufflepuff
 5 Hannah
                                    93
                      Hufflepuff
          Bones
 6 Susan
 7 Anthony Goldstein Ravenclaw
                                    84
 8 Michael Corner
                                    93
                      Ravenclaw
                                    97
 9 Padma
           Patil
                      Ravenclaw
10 Vincent Crabbe
                                    61
                      Slytherin
11 Gregory
                      Slytherin
                                    61
          Goyle
12 Draco
                      Slytherin
            Malfoy
                                    92
Warning message:
Expected 2 pieces. Additional pieces discarded in 1 rows [4].
```





```
scores %>%
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"))
# A tibble: 12 x 4
   first
                      house
           last
                                 score
           <chr>
   <chr>
                      <chr>
                                 <dbl>
 1 Ronald
            Weasley
                      Gryffindor
                                    78
                      Gryffindor
            Potter
                                    85
 2 Harry
                      Gryffindor
 3 Hermione Granger
                                   100
 4 Justin (Finch)
                    Hufflepuff
                                    87
                                    92
 5 Hannah
            Abbot
                      Hufflepuis
                      Hufflepuff
 6 Susan
            Bones
                                    84
 7 Anthony Goldstein Ravenclaw
                                    93
 8 Michael
          Corner
                      Ravenclaw
                                    97
 9 Padma
            Patil
                      Ravenclaw
10 Vincent Crabbe
                                    61
                      Slytherin
                      Slytherin
                                    61
11 Gregory
            Goyle
                      Slytherin
            Malfoy
                                    92
12 Draco
Warning message:
Expected 2 pieces. Additional pieces discarded in 1 rows [4].
```





```
scores %>%
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"), sep = " ")
# A tibble: 12 x 4
   first
          last
                          house
                                 score
   <chr> <chr>
                         <chr>
                                <dbl>
 1 Ronald
          Weasley
                          Gryffindor
                                       78
                          Gryffindor
                                       85
          Potter
 2 Harry
                   Gryffindor
 3 Hermione Granger
                                    100
 4 Justin
          Finch-Fletchley Hufflepuff
                                       87
                          Hufflepuff
                                       92
 5 Hannah
          Abbot
 6 Susan Bones
                                       93
                          Hufflepuff
                          Ravenclaw
 7 Anthony Goldstein
                                       84
 8 Michael Corner
                                       93
                          Ravenclaw
                                       97
 9 Padma Patil
                          Ravenclaw
                                       61
10 Vincent Crabbe
                          Slytherin
                          Slytherin
                                       61
11 Gregory
           Goyle
12 Draco
                          Slytherin
                                       92
           Malfoy
```





separate()

```
separate(data, col, into, sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", ...,
    extra = "warn", fill = "warn")
```

What to do with too many pieces:

- warn emit warning, drop extra values
- drop drop extra values
 without warning
- merge splint at most length (into) times

What to do with not enough pieces:

- warn emit warning, fill with NA from right
- right fill with missing values from the right
- left fill with missing values from the left





unite()

Opposite of separate() - merges columns together

```
unite(data, col, ..., sep = "_")
```

Data frame to tidy

name of new column

columns to be united

what divides the pieces of information





```
sep_scores <- scores %>%
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"))
sep_scores %>%
  unite("full_name", first, last)
# A tibble: 12 x 3
  full_name
            house
                            score
  <chr>
         <chr>
                           <dbl>
 1 Ronald_Weasley Gryffindor 78
 2 Harry_Potter Gryffindor 85
 3 Hermione_Granger Gryffindor
                             100
 4 Justin_Finch Hufflepuff
                              87
 5 Hannah_Abbot Hufflepuff
                              92
 6 Susan_Bones Hufflepuff
                               93
 7 Anthony_Goldstein Ravenclaw
                               84
 8 Michael_Corner
                              93
                Ravenclaw
                               97
 9 Padma_Patil Ravenclaw
10 Vincent_Crabbe Slytherin
                               61
                Slytherin
11 Gregory_Goyle
                               61
12 Draco_Malfoy Slytherin
```



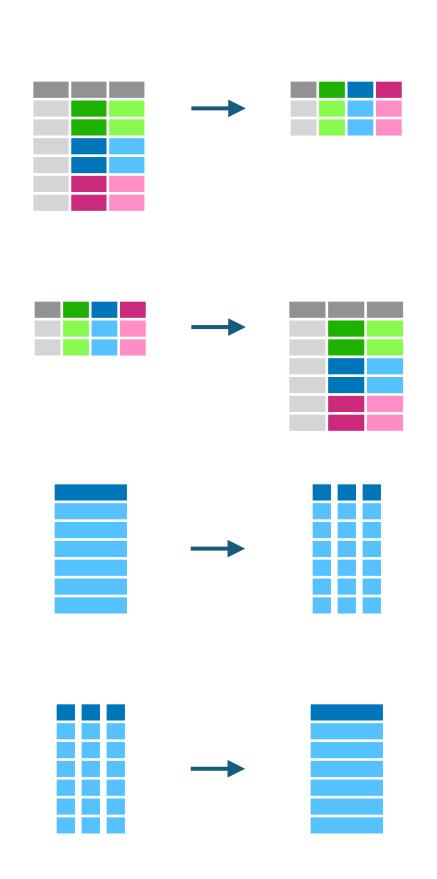


```
sep_scores <- scores %>%
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"))
sep_scores %>%
  unite("full_name", first, last, sep = " ")
# A tibble: 12 x 3
  full_name
            house
                            score
  <chr>
          <chr>
                            <dbl>
 1 Ronald Weasley Gryffindor 78
 2 Harry Potter Gryffindor 85
 3 Hermione Granger Gryffindor
                              100
 4 Justin Finch Hufflepuff
                              87
 5 Hannah Abbot Hufflepuff
                               92
 6 Susan Bones Hufflepuff
                               93
 7 Anthony Goldstein Ravenclaw
                               84
 8 Michael Corner
                Ravenclaw
                               93
                               97
 9 Padma Patil Ravenclaw
10 Vincent Crabbe Slytherin
                               61
               Slytherin
                               61
11 Gregory Goyle
12 Draco Malfoy Slytherin
```





Recap: tidyr verbs



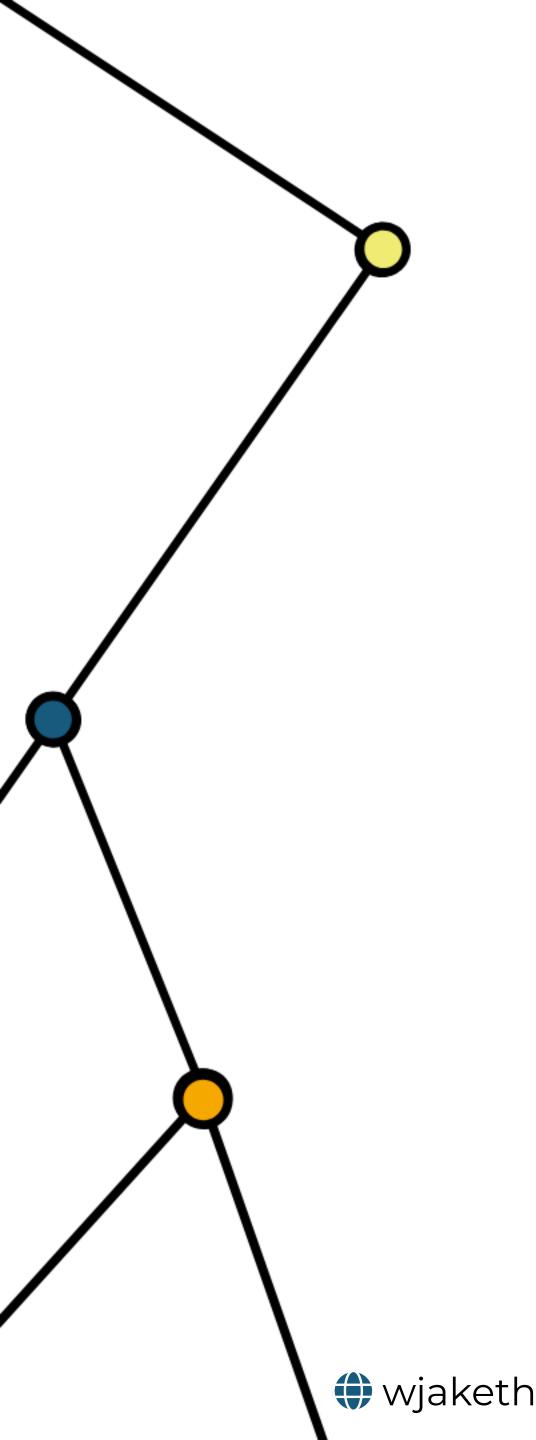
Move values into column names with pivot_wider()

Move column names into values with pivot_longer()

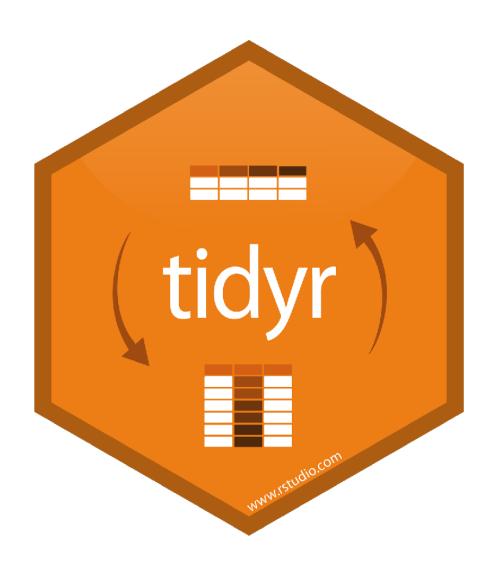
Split a column with separate()

Unite columns with unite()





Tidy Data







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