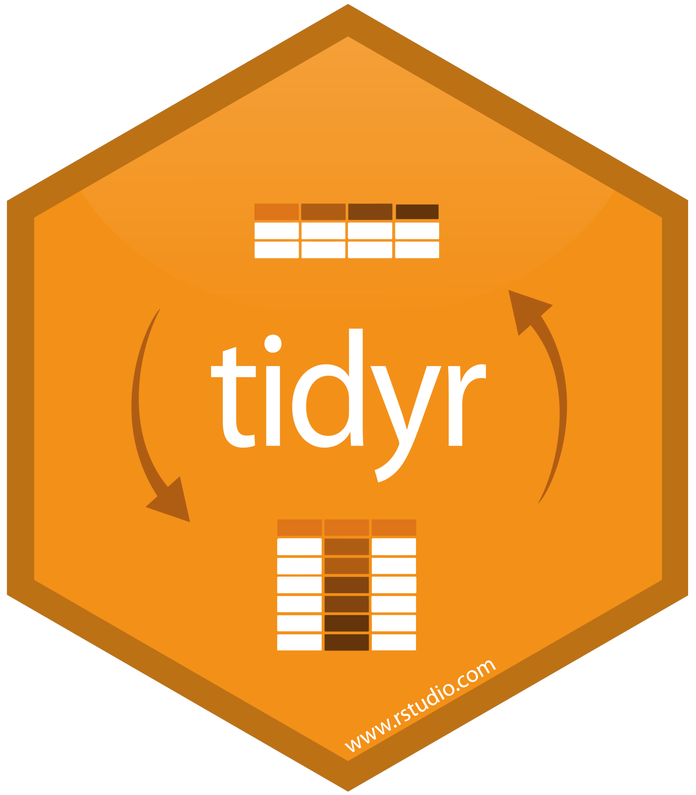
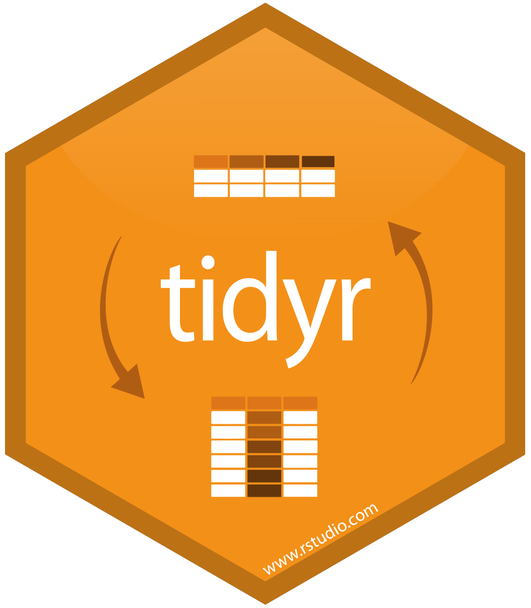
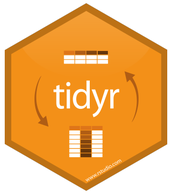
Tidy Data with



tidyr



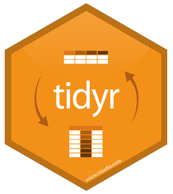
A package that reshapes the layout of tabular data.



spread()
and gather()

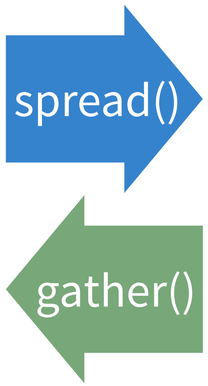
You can represent any group of values as **key:value pairs**

key		value
2011	:	7000
2011	:	5800
2011	:	15000
2012	:	6900
2012	:	6000
2012	:	14000
2013	:	7000
2013	:	6200
2013	:	13000

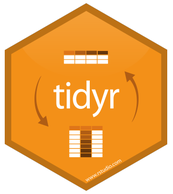


You can represent any group of values as **key:value pairs** or a **group of columns** with column names.

key	value
2011	7000
2011	5800
2011	15000
2012	6900
2012	6000
2012	14000
2013	7000
2013	6200
2013	13000



2011	2012	2013
7000	6900	7000
5800	6000	6200
15000	14000	13000



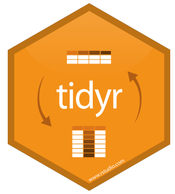
spread()

```
pollution %>% spread(key = size, value = amount)
```

data frame to reshape

column to use for keys (becomes new column names)

column to use for values (becomes new column cells)



gather()

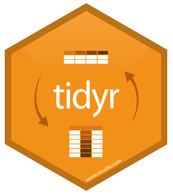
```
cases %>% gather(key = "year", value = "n", 2:4)
```

data frame to reshape

name of the new key column (a character string)

name of the new value column (a character string)

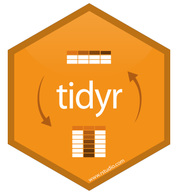
numeric indexes of columns to collapse (or names)



gather()

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", 2:4)
```

numeric indexes

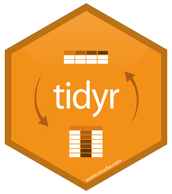


gather()

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", 2:4)
```

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", `2011`, `2012`, `2013`)
```

names



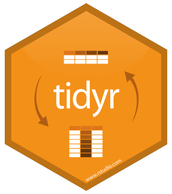
gather()

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", 2:4)
```

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", `2011`, `2012`, `2013`)
```

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", starts_with("201"))
```

select helper functions



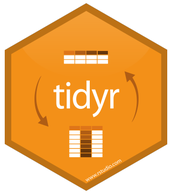
gather()

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", 2:4)
```

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", `2011`, `2012`, `2013`)
```

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", starts_with("201"))
```

```
cases %>% gather("year","n", -Country)
```

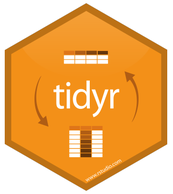


Toy data

```
cases <- tribble(
  ~Country, ~"2011", ~"2012", ~"2013",
       "FR",    7000,    6900,    7000,
       "DE",    5800,    6000,    6200,
       "US",   15000,   14000,   13000
)
```

cases

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



Your Turn

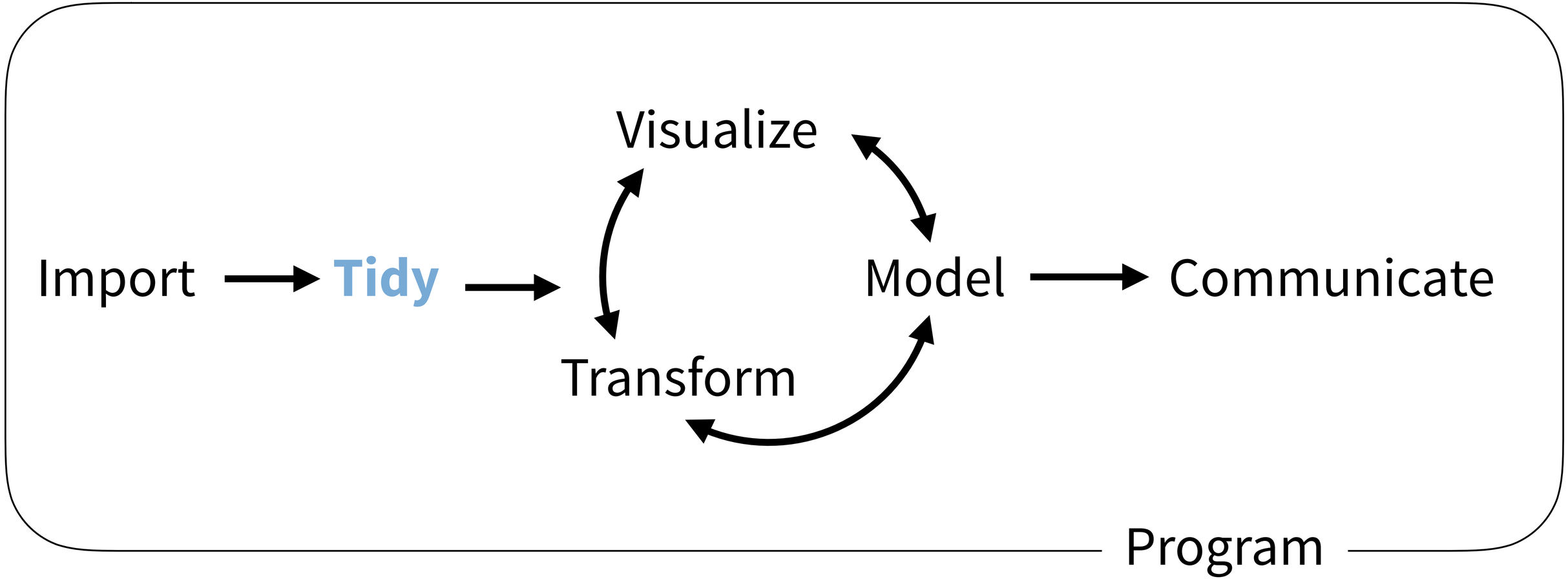
Use gather() and then spread() to make cases look first like this and then like this. Connect everything with the pipe operator.

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

Count	year	cases
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

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

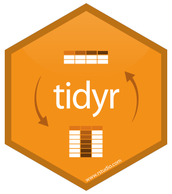
(Applied) **Data Science**



Reshaping tables

spread() is one of a family of functions for reshaping tables.

- **spread()** - move values into column names
- **gather()** - move column names into values
- **separate()** - separate variables that share a column
- **unite()** - unite a variable that is split across several columns

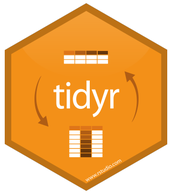


Tidy Data

Tidy data

Tidy functions all expect and return the same data structure, known as **tidy data**:

1. A **data frame** that contains
2. **variables** in the **columns** and
3. **cases** in the **rows**.

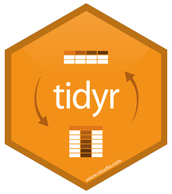


```
View(table1)
```

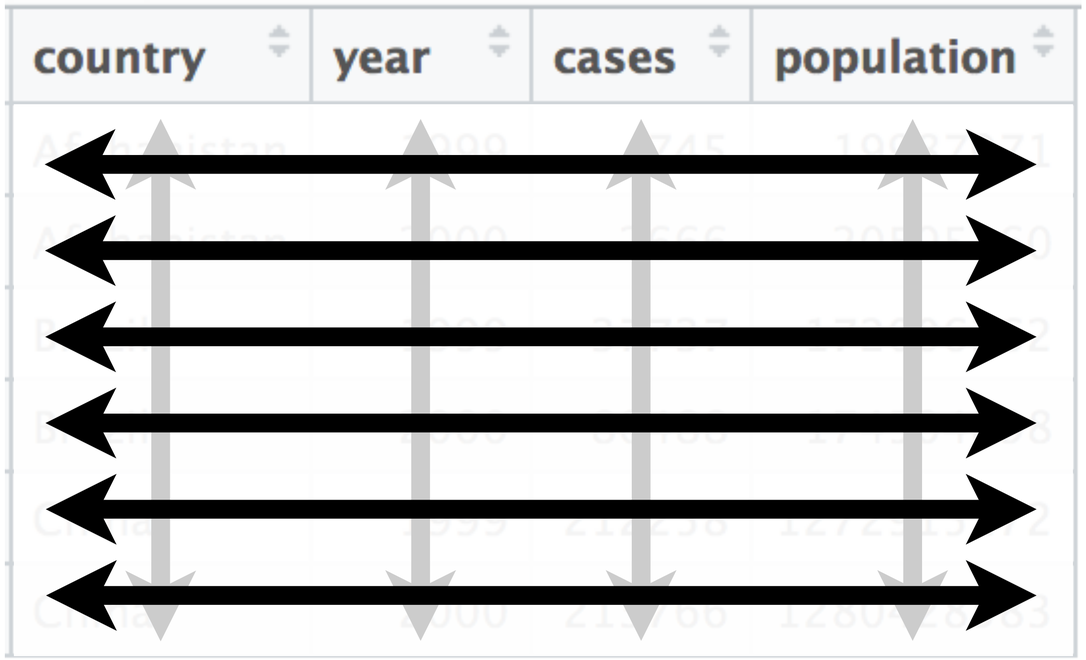
columns

country	year	cases	population
Afghanistan	1999	745	19987071
Afghanistan	2000	2666	20595360
Brazil	1999	37737	172006362
Brazil	2000	80488	174504898
China	1999	212258	1272915272
China	2000	213766	1280428583

rows



Tidy data

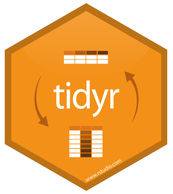


A data set is **tidy** iff:

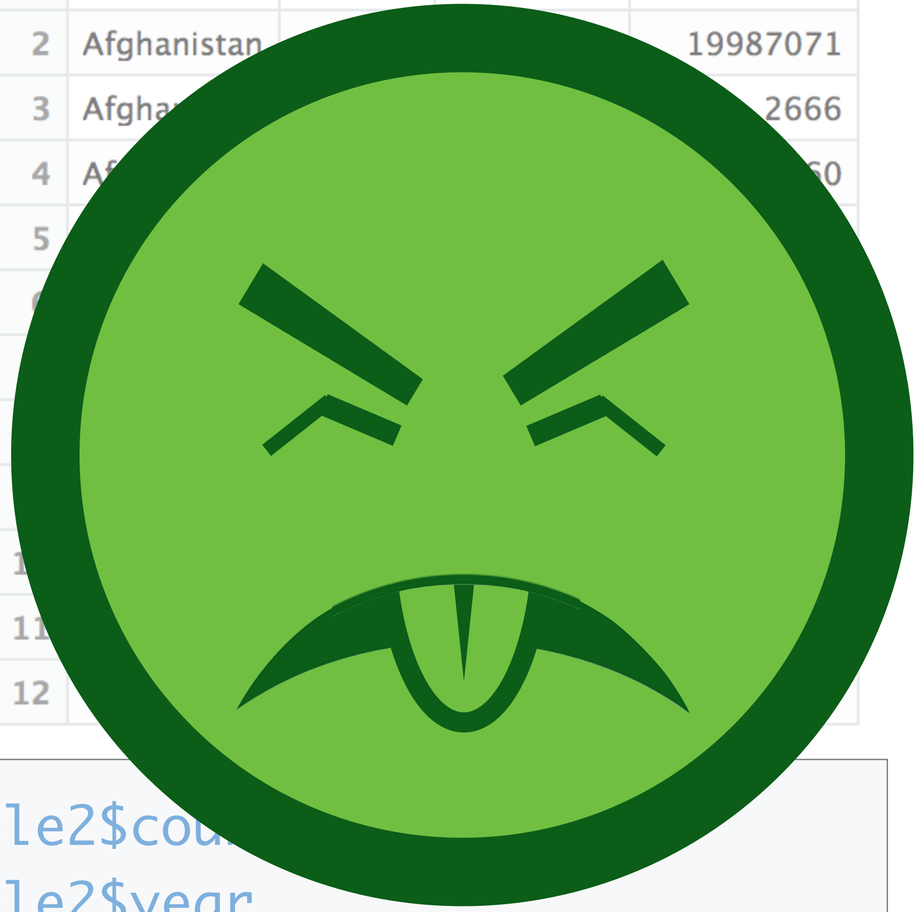
1. Each **variable** is in its own **column**
2. Each **case** is in its own **row**

	country	year	cases	population
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

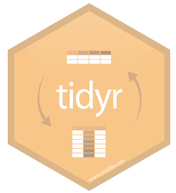
```
table1$country
table1$year
table1$cases
table1$population
```



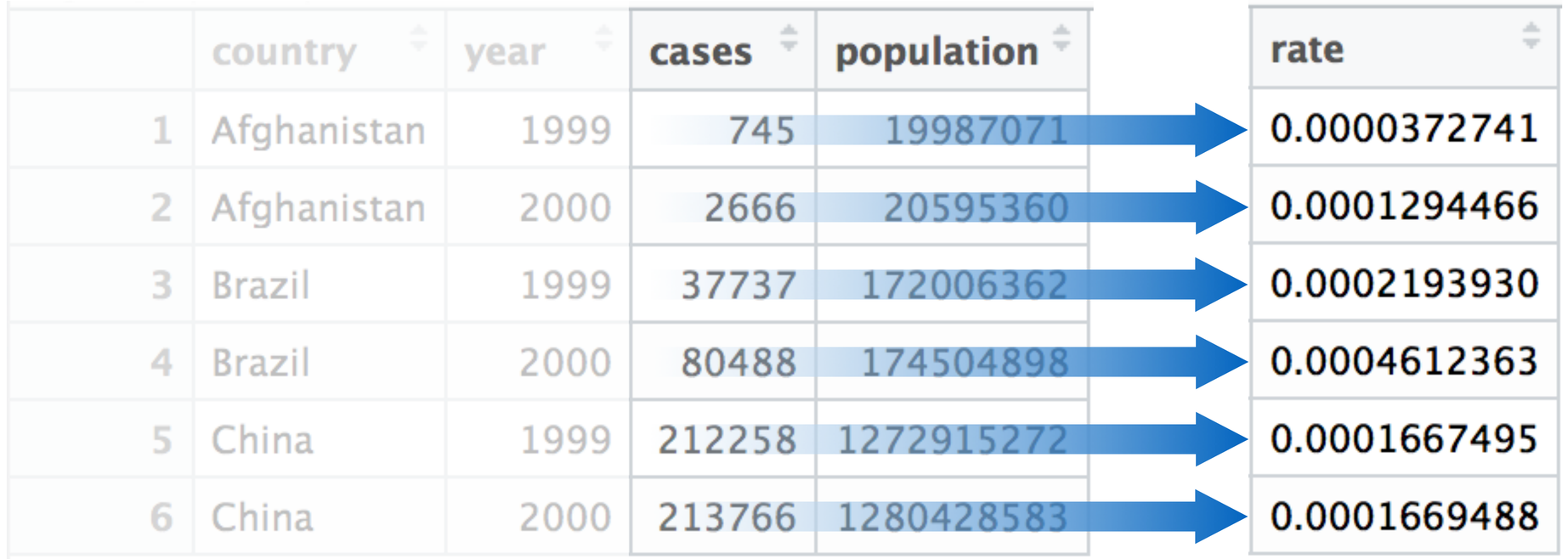
	country	year	type	count
1	Afghanistan	1999	cases	745
2	Afghanistan			19987071
3	Afgha			2666
4	Af			60
5				
1				
11				
12				



```
table2$cou
table2$year
table2$count[c(1,3,5,7,9,11)]
table2$count[c(2,4,6,8,10,12)]
```



	country	year	cases	population	rate
1	Afghanistan	1999	745	19987071	0.0000372741
2	Afghanistan	2000	2666	20595360	0.0001294466
3	Brazil	1999	37737	172006362	0.0002193930
4	Brazil	2000	80488	174504898	0.0004612363
5	China	1999	212258	1272915272	0.0001667495
6	China	2000	213766	1280428583	0.0001669488



```
table1$cases / table1$population -> table1$rate
```

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

- Garrett Grolemund

table2

	country	year	type	count
1	Afghanistan	1999	cases	745
2	Afghanistan	1999	population	19987071
3	Afghanistan	2000	cases	2666
4	Afghanistan	2000	population	20595360
5	Brazil	1999	cases	37737
6	Brazil	1999	population	172006362
7	Brazil	2000	cases	80488
8	Brazil	2000	population	174504898
9	China	1999	cases	212258
10	China	1999	population	1272915272
11	China	2000	cases	213766

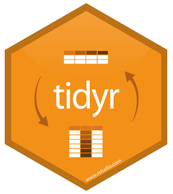


table3

	country	year	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

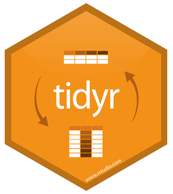


table4a and table4b

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

	country	1999	2000
1	Afghanistan	19987071	20595360
2	Brazil	172006362	174504898
3	China	1272915272	1280428583

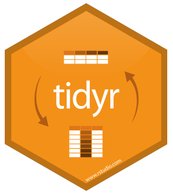
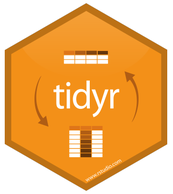
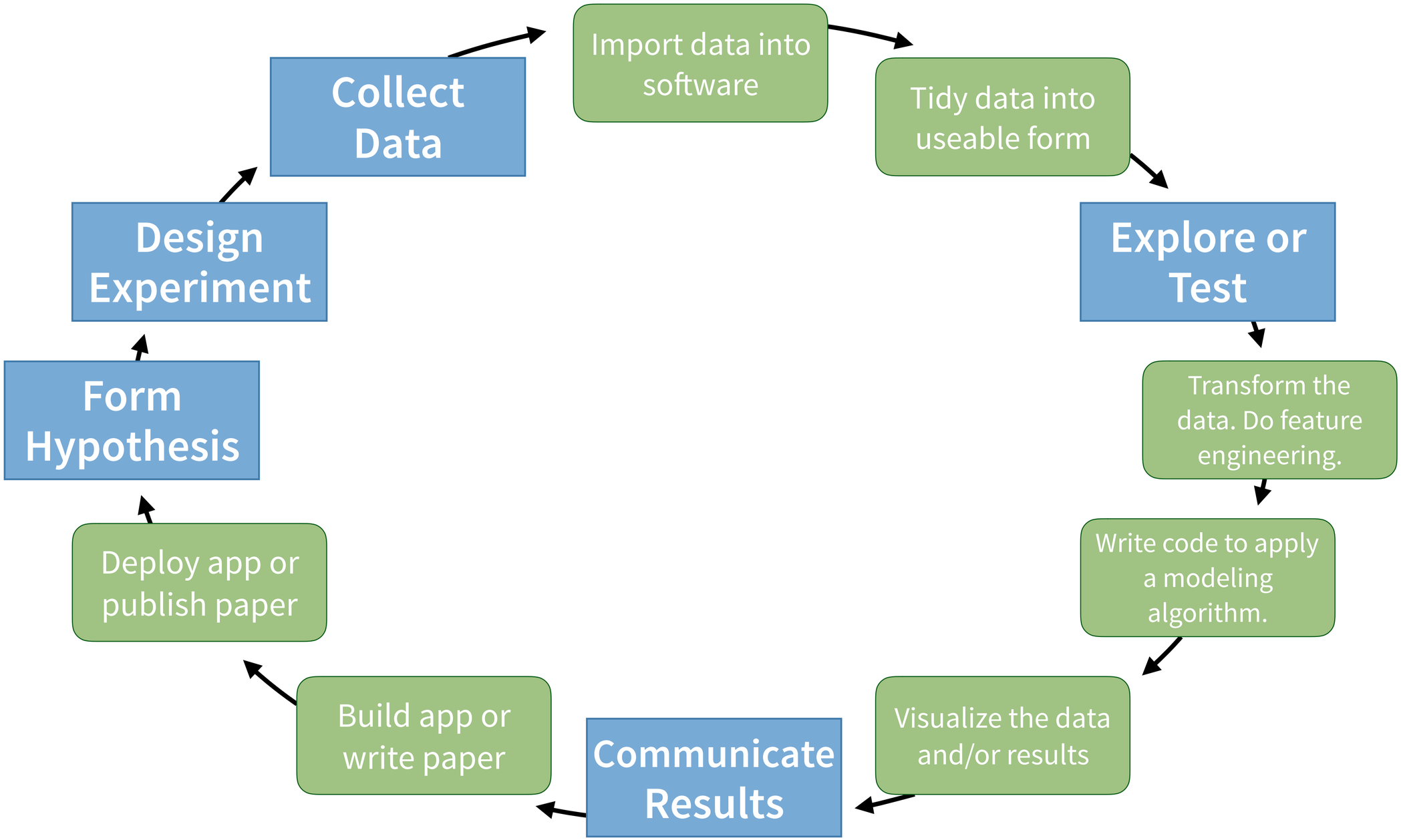
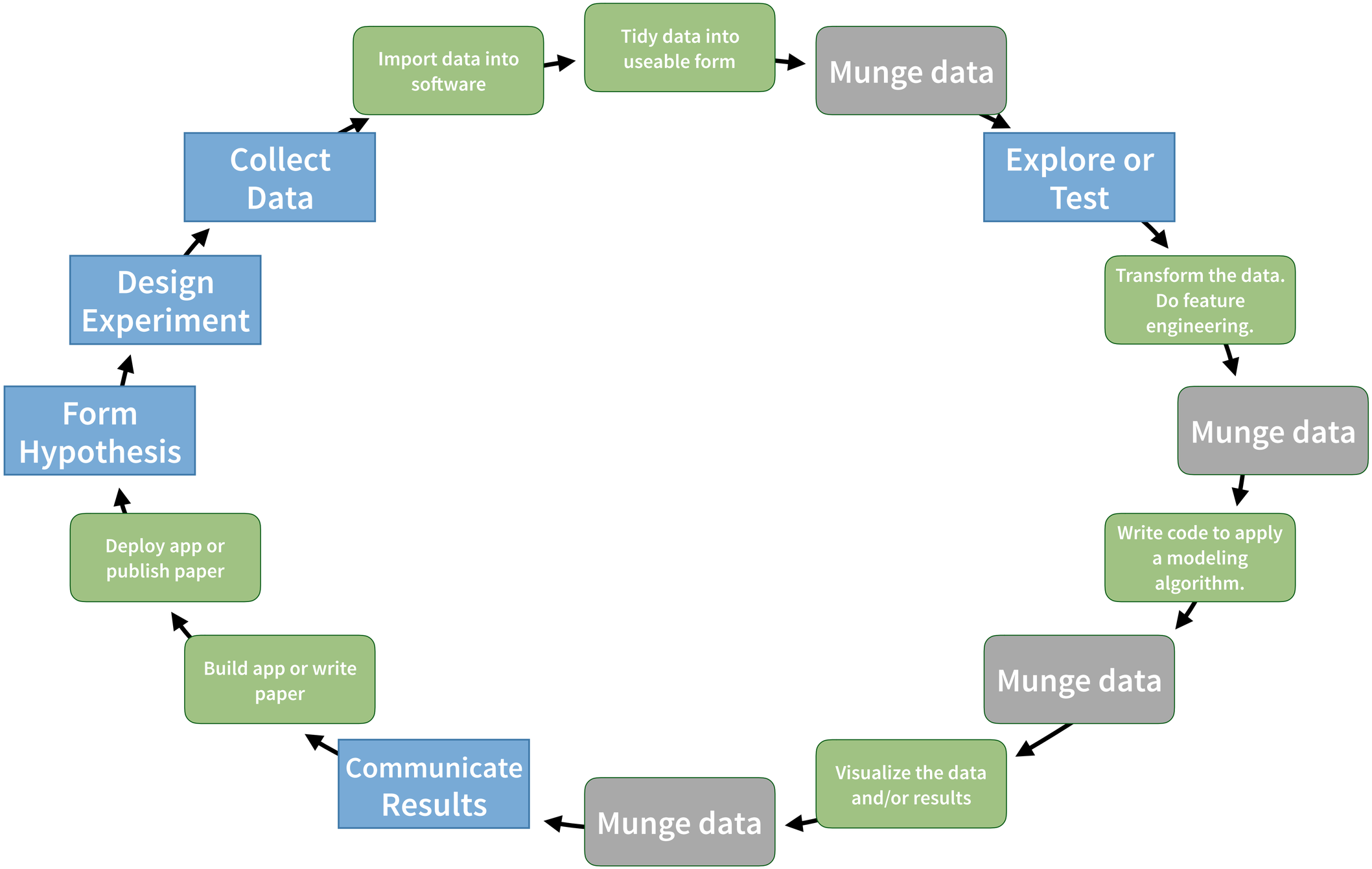


table5

	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




Collect Data
Import data into software
Tidy data into useable form
Explore or Test
Transform the data. Do feature engineering.
Write code to apply a modeling algorithm.
Visualize the data and/or results
Communicate Results
Build app or write paper
Deploy app or publish paper
Form Hypothesis
Design Experiment


Collect Data
Import data into software
Tidy data into useable form
Munge data
Explore or Test
Transform the data. Do feature engineering.
Munge data
Write code to apply a modeling algorithm.
Munge data
Visualize the data and/or results
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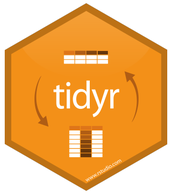
Design Experiment

Tidy data

Tidy functions all expect and return the same data structure, known as **tidy data**:

1. A **data frame** that contains
2. **variables** in the **columns** and
3. **cases** in the **rows**.



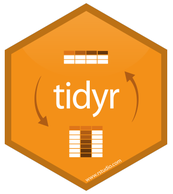
Which is tidy? What is a variable?

```
layout1 %>%
  ggplot(aes(year, n)) +
  geom_line(aes(color = sex))
```

year	sex	n
<dbl>	<chr>	<int>
1880	F	90993
1880	M	110491
1881	F	91954
1881	M	100745
1882	F	107850
1882	M	113688

```
layout2 %>%
  mutate(pmale = M / (M + F))
```

	year	F	M
*	<dbl>	<int>	<int>
1	1880	90993	110491
2	1881	91954	100745
3	1882	107850	113688
4	1883	112321	104629
5	1884	129022	114445
6	1885	133055	107800

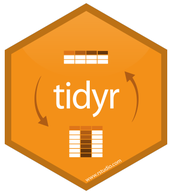


General advice

Describe what you want to do in an **equation**. Each variable in the equation should correspond to a variable in your data:

- "color by sex"
  color = sex

- "calculate the proportion of males"
  prop male = number of males / number of females + number of males



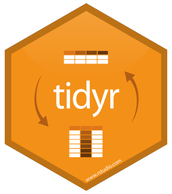
who

(Untidy Data)

who

Tuberculosis (TB) cases broken down by year, country, age, gender, and diagnosis method from the *2014 World Health Organization Global Tuberculosis Report*

```
View(who)
```



~/Dropbox (RStudio)/RStudio/training/U-Master-the-tidyverse - RStudio Source Editor

who

Filter

	country	iso2	iso3	year	new_sp_m014	new_sp_m1524	new_sp_m2534	new_sp_m3544	new_sp_m4554	new_sp_m5564	new_sp_m65	new_sp_f014	new_sp_f1524	new_sp_f2534	new_sp_f3544
1	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1982	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1983	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1984	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1985	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1986	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1987								NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1988								NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1989								NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1990								NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1991								NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1992								NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1993								NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1997	0	10	6	3	5	2	0	5	38	36	14
19	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1998	30	129	128	90	89	64	41	45	350	419	194
20	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1999	8	55	55	47	34	21	8	25	139	160	110
21	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	2000	52	228	183	149	129	94	80	93	414	565	339
22	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	2001	129	379	349	274	204	139	103	146	799	888	586

Showing 1 to 22 of 7,240 entries

What variables does this data set contain?

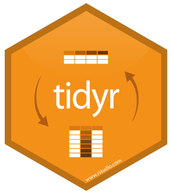
who variables

country	iso2	iso3	year	new_sp_m014

country, **iso2**, **iso3** - country identifiers

year - year

other columns names - encode **type** of TB case, **sex**, and **age**



who codes

Type of TB case

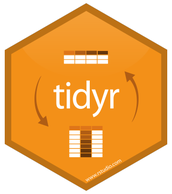
- **rel** - relapse
- **ep** - extra-pulmonary
- **sn**- pulmonary, smear negative
- **sp** -pulmonary, smear positive

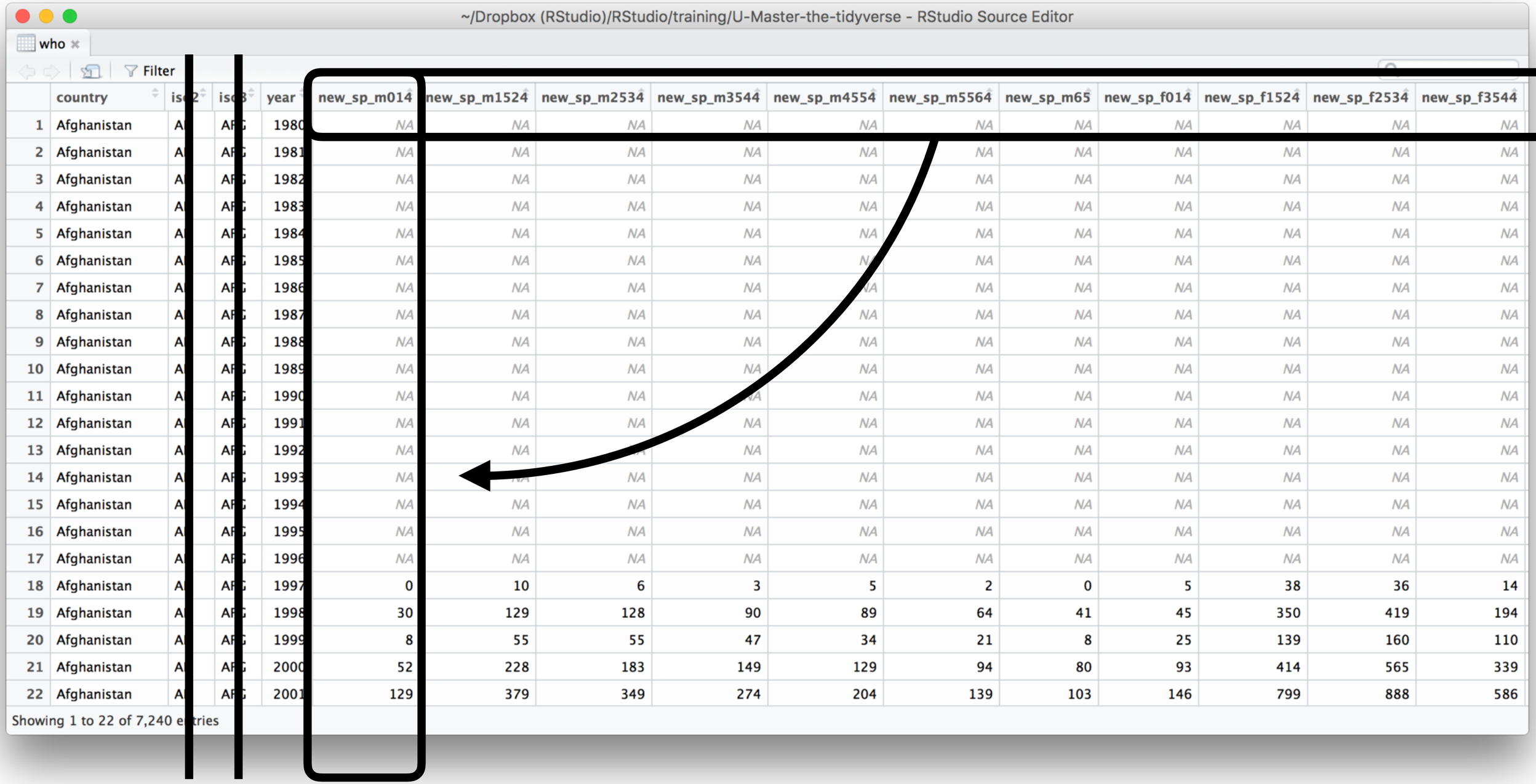
Gender

- **m** - male
- **f** - female

Age group

- **014** - 0 to 14 years old
- **1524** - 15 to 24 years old
- **2534** - 25 to 34 years old
- **3544** - 35 to 44 years old
- **4554** - 45 to 54 years old
- **5564** - 55 to 64 years old
- **65** - 65 and older





	country	iso2	iso3	year	new_sp_m014	new_sp_m1524	new_sp_m2534	new_sp_m3544	new_sp_m4554	new_sp_m5564	new_sp_m65	new_sp_f014	new_sp_f1524	new_sp_f2534	new_sp_f3544
1	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1980	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1981	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1982	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1983	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1984	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1985	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1986	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1987	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1989	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1990	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
13	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
14	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1996	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
18	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1997	0	10	6	3	5	2	0	5	38	36	14
19	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1998	30	129	128	90	89	64	41	45	350	419	194
20	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	1999	8	55	55	47	34	21	8	25	139	160	110
21	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	2000	52	228	183	149	129	94	80	93	414	565	339
22	Afghanistan	AF	AFG	2001	129	379	349	274	204	139	103	146	799	888	586

Showing 1 to 22 of 7,240 entries

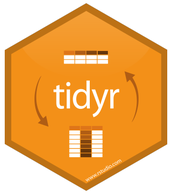
Your Turn

Gather the 5th through 60th columns of who into a key column: value column pair named codes and n.

Then select just the county, year, codes and n variables.

```
who %>%
   gather("codes", "n", 5:60) %>%
   select(-iso2, -iso3)
```

	country	year	codes	n
1	Afghanistan	1980	new_sp_m014	NA
2	Afghanistan	1981	new_sp_m014	NA
3	Afghanistan	1982	new_sp_m014	NA
4	Afghanistan	1983	new_sp_m014	NA
5	Afghanistan	1984	new_sp_m014	NA
6	Afghanistan	1985	new_sp_m014	NA
7	Afghanistan	1986	new_sp_m014	NA
8	Afghanistan	1987	new_sp_m014	NA
9	Afghanistan	1988	new_sp_m014	NA
10	Afghanistan	1989	new_sp_m014	NA
11	Afghanistan	1990	new_sp_m014	NA
12	Afghanistan	1991	new_sp_m014	NA



separate()

Quiz

What variables are "hidden" here in plain sight?

storms

storm	wind	pressure	date
Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-12
Alex	45	1009	1998-07-30
Allison	65	1005	1995-06-04
Ana	40	1013	1997-07-01
Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-13
Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-21

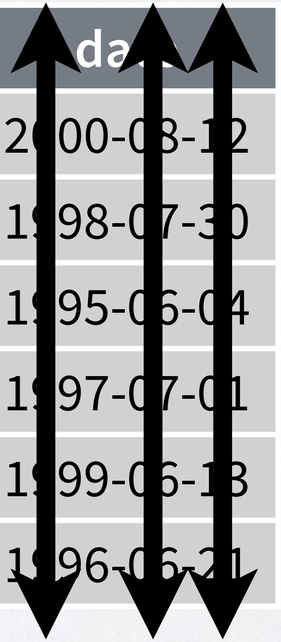
Quiz

What variables are "hidden" here in plain sight?

- year
- month
- day

storms

storm	wind	pressure	da
Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-12
Alex	45	1009	1998-07-30
Allison	65	1005	1995-06-04
Ana	40	1013	1997-07-01
Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-13
Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-21



separate()

Splits a column by dividing values at a specific character.

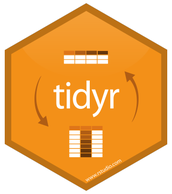
```
separate(storms, date, c("year","month","day"), sep = "-")
```

data frame to reshape

a column to split

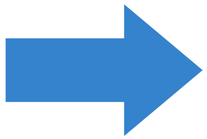
names of new columns to make

string to split on
(Defaults to any non_alpha-numeric character)

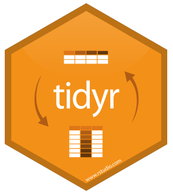


```
separate(storms, date, c("year","month","day"), sep = "-")
```

	storm	wind	pressure	date
1	Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-03
2	Alex	45	1009	1998-07-27
3	Allison	65	1005	1995-06-03
4	Ana	40	1013	1997-06-30
5	Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-11
6	Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-17

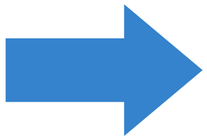


	storm	wind	pressure	year	month	day
1	Alberto	110	1007	2000	08	03
2	Alex	45	1009	1998	07	27
3	Allison	65	1005	1995	06	03
4	Ana	40	1013	1997	06	30
5	Arlene	50	1010	1999	06	11
6	Arthur	45	1010	1996	06	17



```
separate(storms, date, c("year","month","day"), sep = "-")
```

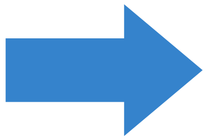
	storm	wind	pressure	date
1	Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-03
2	Alex	45	1009	1998-07-27
3	Allison	65	1005	1995-06-03
4	Ana	40	1013	1997-06-30
5	Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-11
6	Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-17



	storm	wind	pressure	year	month	day
1	Alberto	110	1007	"2000"	"08"	"03"
2	Alex	45	1009	"1998"	"07"	"27"
3	Allison	65	1005	"1995"	"06"	"03"
4	Ana	40	1013	"1997"	"06"	"30"
5	Arlene	50	1010	"1999"	"06"	"11"
6	Arthur	45	1010	"1996"	"06"	"17"

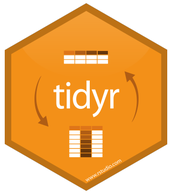
```
separate(storms, date, c("year","month","day"), sep = "-",
  convert = TRUE)
```

	storm	wind	pressure	date
1	Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-03
2	Alex	45	1009	1998-07-27
3	Allison	65	1005	1995-06-03
4	Ana	40	1013	1997-06-30
5	Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-11
6	Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-17



	storm	wind	pressure	year	month	day
1	Alberto	110	1007	2000	08	03
2	Alex	45	1009	1998	07	27
3	Allison	65	1005	1995	06	03
4	Ana	40	1013	1997	06	30
5	Arlene	50	1010	1999	06	11
6	Arthur	45	1010	1996	06	17

Converts numeric column names to numbers

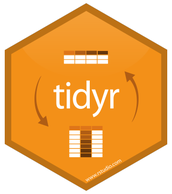


Your Turn

Separate the codes column into three columns at the underscores. Use the column names "new", "type", "sexage". Then select everything but the "new" column.

```
who %>%
  gather("codes", "n", 5:60) %>%
  select(-iso2, -iso3) %>%
  separate(codes, c("new", "type", "sexage"), sep = "_") %>%
  select(-new)
```

	country	year	type	sexage	n
1	Afghanistan	1980	sp	m014	NA
2	Afghanistan	1981	sp	m014	NA
3	Afghanistan	1982	sp	m014	NA
4	Afghanistan	1983	sp	m014	NA
5	Afghanistan	1984	sp	m014	NA
6	Afghanistan	1985	sp	m014	NA
7	Afghanistan	1986	sp	m014	NA
8	Afghanistan	1987	sp	m014	NA
9	Afghanistan	1988	sp	m014	NA
10	Afghanistan	1989	sp	m014	NA

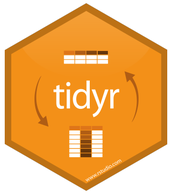


separate()

Splits a column by dividing values at a specific character.

```
separate(storms, date, c("year","rest"), sep = c(4,8))
```

locations to split at
(Split after 4th and 8th characters)

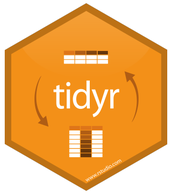


Your Turn

Separate the sexage column into sex and age columns.

```
who %>%
  gather("codes", "n", 5:60) %>%
  select(-iso2, -iso3) %>%
  separate(codes, c("new", "type", "sexage"), sep = "_") %>%
  select(-new) %>%
  separate(sexage, c("sex", "age"), sep = 2)
```

	country	year	type	sex	age	n
1	Afghanistan	1980	sp	m	014	*NA*
2	Afghanistan	1981	sp	m	014	*NA*
3	Afghanistan	1982	sp	m	014	*NA*
4	Afghanistan	1983	sp	m	014	*NA*
5	Afghanistan	1984	sp	m	014	*NA*
6	Afghanistan	1985	sp	m	014	*NA*
7	Afghanistan	1986	sp	m	014	*NA*
8	Afghanistan	1987	sp	m	014	*NA*
9	Afghanistan	1988	sp	m	014	*NA*
10	Afghanistan	1989	sp	m	014	*NA*



separate_rows()

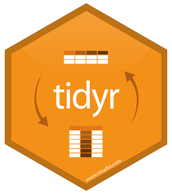
Splits a column. Creates a new row for each result.

```
separate_rows(storms, date, sep = "-", convert = TRUE)
```

storms

storm	wind	pressure	date
Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-12
Alex	45	1009	1998-07-30
Allison	65	1005	1995-06-04
Ana	40	1013	1997-07-01
Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-13
Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-21

	storm	wind	pressure	date
1	Alberto	110	1007	2000
2	Alberto	110	1007	8
3	Alberto	110	1007	3
4	Alex	45	1009	1998
5	Alex	45	1009	7
6	Alex	45	1009	27
7	Allison	65	1005	1995
8	Allison	65	1005	6
9	Allison	65	1005	3



unite()

unite()

Unites columns into single column by combining cells.

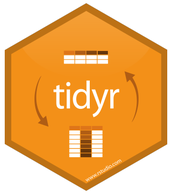
```
unite(data, col, …, sep = "")
```

data frame to reshape

name of new column to make (in quotes)

two or more columns to combine

separator to place between elements in new column (Defaults to an underscore)



Your Turn

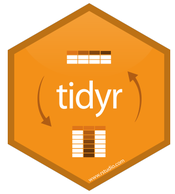
Use separate() and then unite() to change how storms codes date, as below.

storms

storm	wind	pressure	date
Alberto	110	1007	2000-08-12
Alex	45	1009	1998-07-30
Allison	65	1005	1995-06-04
Ana	40	1013	1997-07-01
Arlene	50	1010	1999-06-13
Arthur	45	1010	1996-06-21

storm	wind	pressure	date
Alberto	110	1007	08/12/2000
Alex	45	1009	07/30/1998
Allison	65	1005	06/04/1995
Ana	40	1013	07/01/1997
Arlene	50	1010	06/13/1999
Arthur	45	1010	06/21/1996

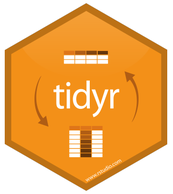
```
storms %>%
  separate(date, c("year", "month", "day"), sep = "-") %>%
  unite("date", month, day, year, sep = "/")
```



Missing Values

Can we clean up the missing values?

	country	year	type	sex	age	n
1	Afghanistan	1980	sp	m	014	*NA*
2	Afghanistan	1981	sp	m	014	*NA*
3	Afghanistan	1982	sp	m	014	*NA*
4	Afghanistan	1983	sp	m	014	*NA*
5	Afghanistan	1984	sp	m	014	*NA*
6	Afghanistan	1985	sp	m	014	*NA*
7	Afghanistan	1986	sp	m	014	*NA*
8	Afghanistan	1987	sp	m	014	*NA*
9	Afghanistan	1988	sp	m	014	*NA*
10	Afghanistan	1989	sp	m	014	*NA*
11	Afghanistan	1990	sp	m	014	*NA*
12	Afghanistan	1991	sp	m	014	*NA*
13	Afghanistan	1992	sp	m	014	*NA*

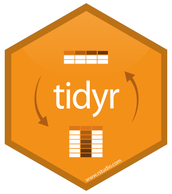


Toy data

```
x <- tribble(
  ~x1, ~x2,
  "A",   1,
  "B",  NA,
  "C",  NA,
  "D",   3,
  "E",  NA
)
```

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA



fill()

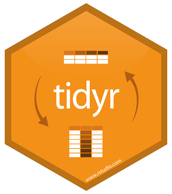
Fills in NA's with preceding (or following) values.

```
fill(x, x2, .direction = "down")
```

data frame to transform

column(s) with NA's to replace

"down" fills each NA with the preceding value, "up" with the following value



fill()

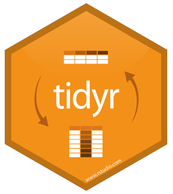
Fills in NA's with preceding (or following) values.

```
fill(x, x2, .direction = "down")
```

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

x1	x2
A	1
B	1
C	1
D	3
E	3



fill()

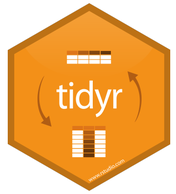
Fills in NA's with preceding (or following) values.

```
fill(x, x2, .direction = "up")
```

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

x1	x2
A	1
B	3
C	3
D	3
E	NA



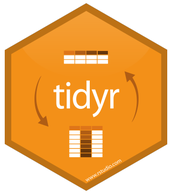
replace_na()

Replace NA's by column.

```
replace_na(x, replace = list(x2 = 2))
```

data frame to transform

A named list of column names paired with values to replace NA's with.



replace_na()

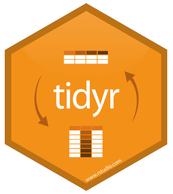
Replace NA's by column.

```
replace_na(x, replace = list(x2 = 2))
```

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	2
D	3
E	2



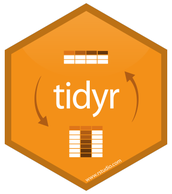
drop()

Drops rows that contain NA's in the specified columns.

```
drop_na(x, x2)
```

data frame to transform

column(s) to screen for NA's



drop_na()

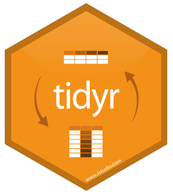
Drops rows that contain NA's in the specified columns.

```
drop_na(x, x2)
```

x

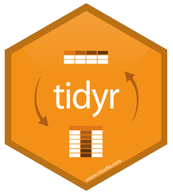
x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

x1	x2
A	1
D	3

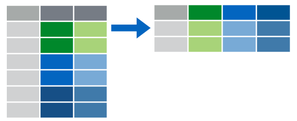


```
who %>%
  gather("codes", "n", 5:60) %>%
  separate(codes, c("new", "type", "sexage"), sep = "_") %>%
  select(-new, -iso2, -iso3) %>%
  separate(sexage, c("sex", "age"), sep = 2) %>%
  drop_na(n)
```

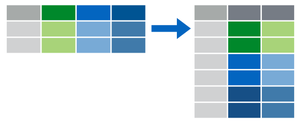
	country	year	type	sex	age	n
1	Afghanistan	1997	sp	m0	14	0
2	Afghanistan	1998	sp	m0	14	30
3	Afghanistan	1999	sp	m0	14	8
4	Afghanistan	2000	sp	m0	14	52
5	Afghanistan	2001	sp	m0	14	129
6	Afghanistan	2002	sp	m0	14	90
7	Afghanistan	2003	sp	m0	14	127
8	Afghanistan	2004	sp	m0	14	139
9	Afghanistan	2005	sp	m0	14	151



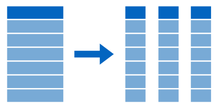
Recap



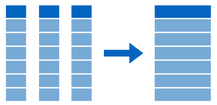
Move values into column names with **spread()**



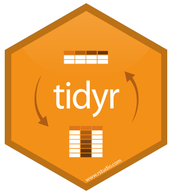
Move column names into values with **gather()**



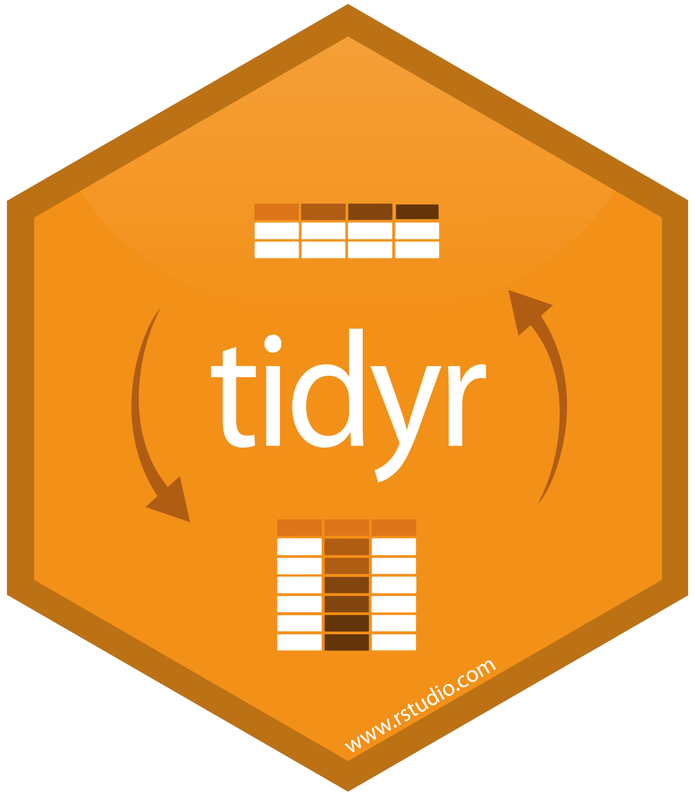
Split a column with **separate()** or **separate_rows()**



Unite columns with **unite()**



Tidy Data with



Reshaping Final Exam

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

- Hadley Wickham

Your Turn

In your grous, use **spread()**, **gather()**, **separate()**, and/or **unite()** to tidy each of the following tables:

- table2
- table3
- table4a - does not contain population
- table4b - does not contain cases
- table5

Unless otherwise specified, each contains a country, year, cases, and population variable.

```
table2 %>%
  spread(type, count)
```

```
table3 %>%
  separate(rate, c("cases", "population"), sep = "/",
    convert = TRUE)
```

```
table4a %>%
  gather("year", "cases", 2:3, convert = TRUE)
```

```
table4b %>%
  gather("year", "population", 2:3, convert = TRUE)
```

```
table5 %>%
  unite("year", century, year, sep = "") %>%
  separate(rate, c("cases", "population"), sep = "/",
    convert = TRUE)
```