

# Manipulating Data in R

Data Wrangling in R

# Reshaping Data

In this module, we will show you how to:

1. Reshaping data from wide (fat) to long (tall)
2. Reshaping data from long (tall) to wide (fat)

# Setup

We will show you how to do each operation in base R then show you how to use the `dplyr` or `tidyr` package to do the same operation (if applicable).

See the “Data Wrangling Cheat Sheet using `dplyr` and `tidyr`”:

- ▶ <https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/data-wrangling-cheatsheet.pdf>

# What is wide/long data?

See [http://www.cookbook-r.com/Manipulating\\_data/Converting\\_data\\_between\\_wide\\_and\\_long\\_format/](http://www.cookbook-r.com/Manipulating_data/Converting_data_between_wide_and_long_format/)

- ▶ Wide - multiple columns per observation
  - ▶ e.g. visit1, visit2, visit3

```
# A tibble: 2 x 4
      id visit1 visit2 visit3
  <int> <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>
1     1     10      4      3
2     2      5      6     NA
```

- ▶ Long - multiple rows per observation

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
      id visit value
  <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1     1     1    10
2     1     2     4
3     1     3     3
4     5     1     5
5     5     2     5
```

# What is wide/long data?

More accurately, data is wide or long **with respect** to certain variables.

## Data used: Charm City Circulator

```
circ = read_csv("../data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv")  
head(circ, 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 15
```

	day	date	orangeBoardings	orangeAlightings	orangeAverage
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Mond~	01/1~	877	1027	95
2	Tues~	01/1~	777	815	79

```
# ... with 9 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>, purpleBoardings <dbl>,  
#   greenBoardings <dbl>, greenAlightings <dbl>, greenAverage <dbl>,  
#   bannerBoardings <dbl>, bannerAlightings <dbl>, bannerAverage <dbl>,  
#   daily <dbl>
```

```
class(circ$date)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

## Creating a Date class from a character date

```
library(lubridate) # great for dates!
```

```
sum(is.na(circ$date))
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
sum( circ$date == "")
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
circ = mutate(circ, date = mdy(date))
```

```
sum( is.na(circ$date) ) # all converted correctly
```

```
[1] 0
```

```
head(circ$date, 3)
```

```
[1] "2010-01-11" "2010-01-12" "2010-01-13"
```

```
class(circ$date)
```

```
[1] "Date"
```

## Reshaping data from wide (fat) to long (tall): base R

The `reshape` command exists. It is a **confusing** function. Don't use it.



# tidyr package

tidyr allows you to “tidy” your data. We will be talking about:

- ▶ `gather` - make multiple columns into variables, (wide to long)
- ▶ `spread` - make a variable into multiple columns, (long to wide)
- ▶ `separate` - string into multiple columns
- ▶ `unite` - multiple columns into one string

## Reshaping data from wide (fat) to long (tall): tidyr

`tidyr::gather` - puts column data into rows.

We want the column names into “var” variable in the output dataset and the value in “number” variable. We then describe which columns we want to “gather:”

```
long = gather(circ, key = "var", value = "number",  
              -day, -date, -daily)  
head(long, 4)
```

# A tibble: 4 x 5

	day <chr>	date <date>	daily <dbl>	var <chr>	number <dbl>
1	Monday	2010-01-11	952	orangeBoardings	877
2	Tuesday	2010-01-12	796	orangeBoardings	777
3	Wednesday	2010-01-13	1212.	orangeBoardings	1203
4	Thursday	2010-01-14	1214.	orangeBoardings	1194

## Reshaping data from wide (fat) to long (tall): tidy

- Could be explicit on what we want to gather

```
long = gather(circ, key = "var", value = "number",  
              starts_with("orange"), starts_with("purple"),  
              starts_with("green"), starts_with("banner"))  
long
```

# A tibble: 13,752 x 5

	day	date	daily	var	number
	<chr>	<date>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Monday	2010-01-11	952	orangeBoardings	877
2	Tuesday	2010-01-12	796	orangeBoardings	777
3	Wednesday	2010-01-13	1212.	orangeBoardings	1203
4	Thursday	2010-01-14	1214.	orangeBoardings	1194
5	Friday	2010-01-15	1644	orangeBoardings	1645
6	Saturday	2010-01-16	1490.	orangeBoardings	1457
7	Sunday	2010-01-17	888.	orangeBoardings	839
8	Monday	2010-01-18	999.	orangeBoardings	999
9	Tuesday	2010-01-19	1035	orangeBoardings	1023

## Reshaping data from wide (fat) to long (tall): tidy

```
long %>% count(var)
```

```
# A tibble: 12 x 2
```

	var	n
	<chr>	<int>
1	bannerAlightings	1146
2	bannerAverage	1146
3	bannerBoardings	1146
4	greenAlightings	1146
5	greenAverage	1146
6	greenBoardings	1146
7	orangeAlightings	1146
8	orangeAverage	1146
9	orangeBoardings	1146
10	purpleAlightings	1146
11	purpleAverage	1146
12	purpleBoardings	1146

# Lab Part 1

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## Making a separator

We will use `str_replace` from `stringr` to put periods in the names (periods are **not** special when in a replacement)

```
long = long %>% mutate(  
  var = var %>%  
    str_replace("Board", ".Board") %>%  
    str_replace("Alight", ".Alight") %>%  
    str_replace("Average", ".Average")  
)  
long %>% count(var)
```

# A tibble: 12 x 2

	var	n
	<chr>	<int>
1	banner.Alightings	1146
2	banner.Average	1146
3	banner.Boardings	1146
4	green.Alightings	1146
5	green.Average	1146

## Reshaping data from wide (fat) to long (tall): tidy

Now each var is boardings, averages, or alightings. We want to separate these so we can have these by line. Remember "." is special character:

```
long = separate(long, var, into = c("line", "type"),
                 sep = "[.]")
head(long, 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 6
```

	day	date	daily	line	type	number
	<chr>	<date>	<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Monday	2010-01-11	952	orange	Boardings	877
2	Tuesday	2010-01-12	796	orange	Boardings	777

```
unique(long$line)
```

```
[1] "orange" "purple" "green"  "banner"
```

```
unique(long$type)
```

```
[1] "Boardings" "Alightings" "Averages"
```

## Re-uniting all the lines

If we had the opposite problem, we could use the `unite` function:

```
reunited = long %>%  
  unite(col = var, line, type, sep = ".")  
reunited %>% select(day, var) %>% head(3) %>% print
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 2  
  day      var  
  <chr>    <chr>  
1 Monday  orange.Boardings  
2 Tuesday orange.Boardings  
3 Wednesday orange.Boardings
```

We could also use `paste/paste0`.



## Lab Part 2

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## Reshaping data from long (tall) to wide (fat): tidyr

In tidyr, the spread function spreads rows into columns. Now we have a long data set, but we want to separate the Average, Alightings and Boardings into different columns:

```
# have to remove missing days
wide = long %>% filter(!is.na(date))
wide = wide %>% spread(type, number)
head(wide)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 7
```

	day	date	daily	line	Alightings	Average	Boarding
	<chr>	<date>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Friday	2010-01-15	1644	banner	NA	NA	
2	Friday	2010-01-15	1644	green	NA	NA	
3	Friday	2010-01-15	1644	orange	1643	1644	1644
4	Friday	2010-01-15	1644	purple	NA	NA	
5	Friday	2010-01-22	1394.	banner	NA	NA	
6	Friday	2010-01-22	1394.	green	NA	NA	

# Lab Part 3

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