# DATA CLEANING TUTORIAL

PETRA ISENBERG

Information

### TIDY DATA PRINCIPLES

#### Tidy Data

Hadley Wickham RStudio

#### Abstract

A huge amount of effort is spent cleaning data to get it ready for analysis, but there has been little research on how to make data cleaning as easy and effective as possible. This paper tackles a small, but important, component of data cleaning: data tidying. Tidy datasets are easy to manipulate, model and visualise, and have a specific structure: each variable is a column, each observation is a row, and each type of observational unit is a table. This framework makes it easy to tidy messy datasets because only a small set of tools are needed to deal with a wide range of un-tidy datasets. This structure also makes it easier to develop tidy tools for data analysis, tools that both input and output tidy datasets. The advantages of a consistent data structure and matching tools are demonstrated with a case study free from mundane data manipulation chores.

Keywords: data cleaning, data tidying, relational databases, R.

### TIDY DATA

= data structured to facilitate analysis

#### labelled columns

labelled rows

|              | ${\it treatmenta}$ | ${\it treatmentb}$ |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| John Smith   | _                  | 2                  |
| Jane Doe     | 16                 | 11                 |
| Mary Johnson | 3                  | 1                  |

### = data structure

### TIDY DATA

Data semantics

Attributes, variables

= column names

Items, observations = rows

| name         | $\operatorname{trt}$ | result |
|--------------|----------------------|--------|
| John Smith   | а                    |        |
| Jane Doe     | a                    | 16     |
| Mary Johnson | a                    | 3      |
| John Smith   | b                    | 2      |
| Jane Doe     | b                    | 11     |
| Mary Johnson | b                    | 1      |

values

### TIDY DATA

- Variables are columns
- Observations are rows
- Each observational unit in one table

In addition: put fixed variables first and then measured variables last

If you order, do so by the first variable

### **MESSY DATA - EXAMPLES**

### Column headers = values, not variables

| religion                | <\$10k | \$10-20k | \$20-30k | \$30-40k | \$40-50k | \$50-75k |
|-------------------------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Agnostic                | 27     | 34       | 60       | 81       | 76       | 137      |
| Atheist                 | 12     | 27       | 37       | 52       | 35       | 70       |
| Buddhist                | 27     | 21       | 30       | 34       | 33       | 58       |
| Catholic                | 418    | 617      | 732      | 670      | 638      | 1116     |
| Don't know/refused      | 15     | 14       | 15       | 11       | 10       | 35       |
| Evangelical Prot        | 575    | 869      | 1064     | 982      | 881      | 1486     |
| Hindu                   | 1      | 9        | 7        | 9        | 11       | 34       |
| Historically Black Prot | 228    | 244      | 236      | 238      | 197      | 223      |
| Jehovah's Witness       | 20     | 27       | 24       | 24       | 21       | 30       |
| Jewish                  | 19     | 19       | 25       | 25       | 30       | 95       |

### **MESSY DATA - EXAMPLES**

Better (most of the time)

Process to produce this = melting

| religion | income             | $\operatorname{freq}$ |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Agnostic | <\$10k             | 27                    |
| Agnostic | \$10-20k           | 34                    |
| Agnostic | \$20-30k           | 60                    |
| Agnostic | \$30-40k           | 81                    |
| Agnostic | \$40-50k           | 76                    |
| Agnostic | \$50-75k           | 137                   |
| Agnostic | \$75-100k          | 122                   |
| Agnostic | \$100-150k         | 109                   |
| Agnostic | > 150 k            | 84                    |
| Agnostic | Don't know/refused | 96                    |

### YOU!

This table is good for data entry but not analysis. How do we tidy it up?

| year | artist         | track                | time | date.entered   | wk1 | wk2 | wk3 |
|------|----------------|----------------------|------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 2000 | 2 Pac          | Baby Don't Cry       | 4:22 | 2000-02-26     | 87  | 82  | 72  |
| 2000 | 2Ge+her        | The Hardest Part Of  | 3:15 | 2000-09-02     | 91  | 87  | 92  |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down   | Kryptonite           | 3:53 | 2000-04-08     | 81  | 70  | 68  |
| 2000 | 98^0           | Give Me Just One Nig | 3:24 | 2000-08-19     | 51  | 39  | 34  |
| 2000 | A*Teens        | Dancing Queen        | 3:44 | 2000-07-08     | 97  | 97  | 96  |
| 2000 | Aaliyah        | I Don't Wanna        | 4:15 | 2000-01-29     | 84  | 62  | 51  |
| 2000 | Aaliyah        | Try Again            | 4:03 | 2000 - 03 - 18 | 59  | 53  | 38  |
| 2000 | Adams, Yolanda | Open My Heart        | 5:30 | 2000-08-26     | 76  | 76  | 74  |

| year | artist       | $_{ m time}$ | track                       | date           | week | rank |
|------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------|------|
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000-02-26     | 1    | 87   |
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000-03-04     | 2    | 82   |
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000-03-11     | 3    | 72   |
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000-03-18     | 4    | 77   |
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000 - 03 - 25 | 5    | 87   |
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000-04-01     | 6    | 94   |
| 2000 | 2 Pac        | 4:22         | Baby Don't Cry              | 2000-04-08     | 7    | 99   |
| 2000 | 2Ge+her      | 3:15         | The Hardest Part Of $\dots$ | 2000-09-02     | 1    | 91   |
| 2000 | 2Ge+her      | 3:15         | The Hardest Part Of $\dots$ | 2000-09-09     | 2    | 87   |
| 2000 | 2Ge+her      | 3:15         | The Hardest Part Of $\dots$ | 2000-09-16     | 3    | 92   |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down | 3:53         | Kryptonite                  | 2000-04-08     | 1    | 81   |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down | 3:53         | Kryptonite                  | 2000-04-15     | 2    | 70   |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down | 3:53         | Kryptonite                  | 2000-04-22     | 3    | 68   |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down | 3:53         | Kryptonite                  | 2000-04-29     | 4    | 67   |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down | 3:53         | Kryptonite                  | 2000-05-06     | 5    | 66   |

### **MESSY DATA - EXAMPLES**

### Multiple variables in one column

| country             | year | m014 | m1524 | m2534 | m3544 | m4554 | m5564 | m65 | mu | f014 |
|---------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|------|
| AD                  | 2000 | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0   |    | _    |
| ${ m AE}$           | 2000 | 2    | 4     | 4     | 6     | 5     | 12    | 10  |    | 3    |
| $\operatorname{AF}$ | 2000 | 52   | 228   | 183   | 149   | 129   | 94    | 80  |    | 93   |
| $\overline{AG}$     | 2000 | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1   |    | 1    |
| AL                  | 2000 | 2    | 19    | 21    | 14    | 24    | 19    | 16  |    | 3    |
| AM                  | 2000 | 2    | 152   | 130   | 131   | 63    | 26    | 21  |    | 1    |
| AN                  | 2000 | 0    | 0     | 1     | 2     | 0     | 0     | 0   | —  | 0    |
| AO                  | 2000 | 186  | 999   | 1003  | 912   | 482   | 312   | 194 | —  | 247  |
| AR                  | 2000 | 97   | 278   | 594   | 402   | 419   | 368   | 330 |    | 121  |
| AS                  | 2000 | _    |       |       |       | 1     | 1     |     |    |      |

### FIRST WE MELT

How do we do this...?

| country             | year | m014 | m1524 | m2534 | m3544 | m4554 | m5564 | m65 | mu | f014 |
|---------------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|----|------|
| AD                  | 2000 | 0    | 0     | 1     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0   |    | _    |
| AE                  | 2000 | 2    | 4     | 4     | 6     | 5     | 12    | 10  | _  | 3    |
| $\operatorname{AF}$ | 2000 | 52   | 228   | 183   | 149   | 129   | 94    | 80  |    | 93   |
| $\overline{AG}$     | 2000 | 0    | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 0     | 1   |    | 1    |
| $\operatorname{AL}$ | 2000 | 2    | 19    | 21    | 14    | 24    | 19    | 16  |    | 3    |
| AM                  | 2000 | 2    | 152   | 130   | 131   | 63    | 26    | 21  |    | 1    |
| AN                  | 2000 | 0    | 0     | 1     | 2     | 0     | 0     | 0   | —  | 0    |
| AO                  | 2000 | 186  | 999   | 1003  | 912   | 482   | 312   | 194 | —  | 247  |
| AR                  | 2000 | 97   | 278   | 594   | 402   | 419   | 368   | 330 | —  | 121  |
| AS                  | 2000 |      |       |       |       | 1     | 1     |     | —  |      |

| country             | year | column | cases |
|---------------------|------|--------|-------|
| AD                  | 2000 | m014   | 0     |
| AD                  | 2000 | m1524  | 0     |
| AD                  | 2000 | m2534  | 1     |
| AD                  | 2000 | m3544  | 0     |
| AD                  | 2000 | m4554  | 0     |
| AD                  | 2000 | m5564  | 0     |
| AD                  | 2000 | m65    | 0     |
| AE                  | 2000 | m014   | 2     |
| AE                  | 2000 | m1524  | 4     |
| AE                  | 2000 | m2534  | 4     |
| AE                  | 2000 | m3544  | 6     |
| AE                  | 2000 | m4554  | 5     |
| AE                  | 2000 | m5564  | 12    |
| AE                  | 2000 | m65    | 10    |
| $\Delta \mathbf{E}$ | 2000 | f014   | 3     |

### **NEXT: SPLIT COLUMNS**

| country | year | sex          | age     | cases |
|---------|------|--------------|---------|-------|
| AD      | 2000 | m            | 0-14    | 0     |
| AD      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 15 - 24 | 0     |
| AD      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 25 - 34 | 1     |
| AD      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 35 - 44 | 0     |
| AD      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 45-54   | 0     |
| AD      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 55-64   | 0     |
| AD      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 65 +    | 0     |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 0 - 14  | 2     |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 15-24   | 4     |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 25 - 34 | 4     |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 35 - 44 | 6     |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 45-54   | 5     |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 55 - 64 | 12    |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{m}$ | 65 +    | 10    |
| AE      | 2000 | $\mathbf{f}$ | 0 - 14  | 3     |

### **MESSY DATA - EXAMPLES**

#### Multi observational units in the same table

| year | artist         | track                | time | date.entered   | wk1 | wk2 | wk3 |
|------|----------------|----------------------|------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 2000 | 2 Pac          | Baby Don't Cry       | 4:22 | 2000-02-26     | 87  | 82  | 72  |
| 2000 | 2Ge+her        | The Hardest Part Of  | 3:15 | 2000-09-02     | 91  | 87  | 92  |
| 2000 | 3 Doors Down   | Kryptonite           | 3:53 | 2000-04-08     | 81  | 70  | 68  |
| 2000 | 98^0           | Give Me Just One Nig | 3:24 | 2000-08-19     | 51  | 39  | 34  |
| 2000 | A*Teens        | Dancing Queen        | 3:44 | 2000-07-08     | 97  | 97  | 96  |
| 2000 | Aaliyah        | I Don't Wanna        | 4:15 | 2000-01-29     | 84  | 62  | 51  |
| 2000 | Aaliyah        | Try Again            | 4:03 | 2000 - 03 - 18 | 59  | 53  | 38  |
| 2000 | Adams, Yolanda | Open My Heart        | 5:30 | 2000-08-26     | 76  | 76  | 74  |

### **TIDYER & MORE SPACE EFFICIENT**

| $\overline{id}$ | artist       | track                       | time | id | date       | rank |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------|----|------------|------|
| 1               | 2 Pac        | Baby Don't Cry              | 4:22 | 1  | 2000-02-26 | 87   |
| 2               | 2Ge+her      | The Hardest Part Of $\dots$ | 3:15 | 1  | 2000-03-04 | 82   |
| 3               | 3 Doors Down | Kryptonite                  | 3:53 | 1  | 2000-03-11 | 72   |
| 4               | 3 Doors Down | Loser                       | 4:24 | 1  | 2000-03-18 | 77   |
| 5               | 504  Boyz    | Wobble Wobble               | 3:35 | 1  | 2000-03-25 | 87   |
|                 |              |                             |      |    |            |      |

#### BUT not all tools work well across multiple tables

| 8  | Aaliyah             | I Don't Wanna     | 4:15 | 2 | 2000-09-02 | 91 |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|------|---|------------|----|
| 9  | Aaliyah             | Try Again         | 4:03 | 2 | 2000-09-09 | 87 |
| 10 | Adams, Yolanda      | Open My Heart     | 5:30 | 2 | 2000-09-16 | 92 |
| 11 | Adkins, Trace       | More              | 3:05 | 3 | 2000-04-08 | 81 |
| 12 | Aguilera, Christina | Come On Over Baby | 3:38 | 3 | 2000-04-15 | 70 |
| 13 | Aguilera, Christina | I Turn To You     | 4:00 | 3 | 2000-04-22 | 68 |
| 14 | Aguilera, Christina | What A Girl Wants | 3:18 | 3 | 2000-04-29 | 67 |
| 15 | Alice Deejay        | Better Off Alone  | 6:50 | 3 | 2000-05-06 | 66 |

### MORE EXAMPLES HERE

#### Tidy Data

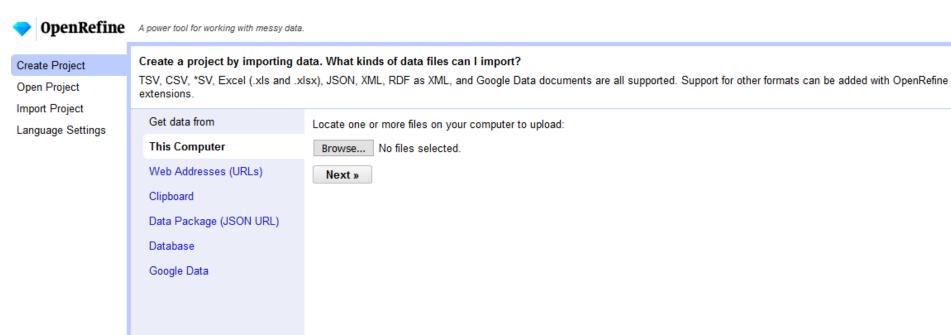
Hadley Wickham RStudio

#### Abstract

A huge amount of effort is spent cleaning data to get it ready for analysis, but there has been little research on how to make data cleaning as easy and effective as possible. This paper tackles a small, but important, component of data cleaning: data tidying. Tidy datasets are easy to manipulate, model and visualise, and have a specific structure: each variable is a column, each observation is a row, and each type of observational unit is a table. This framework makes it easy to tidy messy datasets because only a small set of tools are needed to deal with a wide range of un-tidy datasets. This structure also makes it easier to develop tidy tools for data analysis, tools that both input and output tidy datasets. The advantages of a consistent data structure and matching tools are demonstrated with a case study free from mundane data manipulation chores.

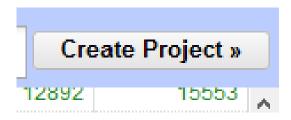
Keywords: data cleaning, data tidying, relational databases, R.

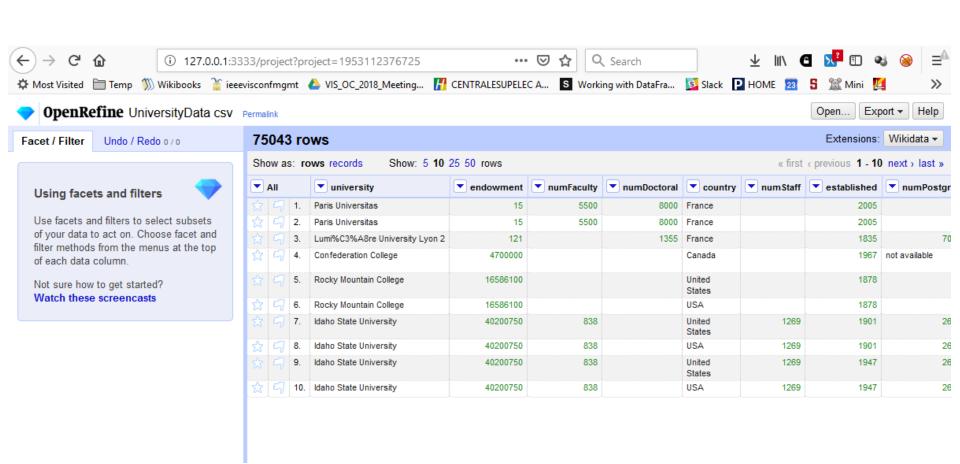
### LOADING DATA



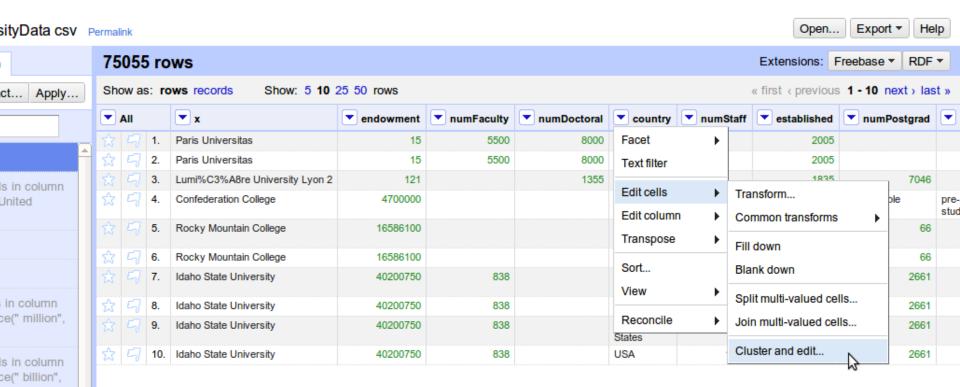
### **CONFIGURE PARSING OPTIONS**

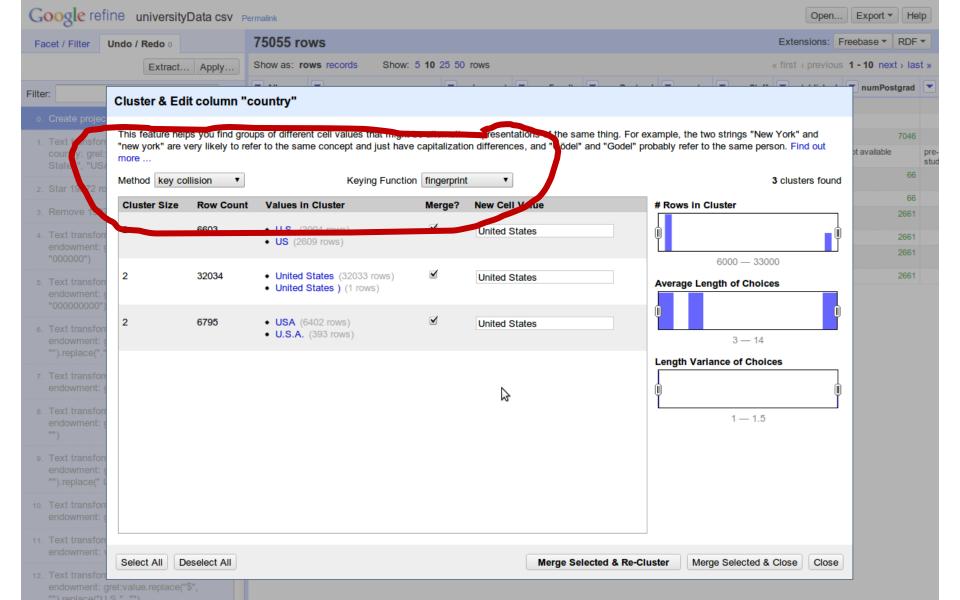
Parse cell text into numbers, dates, ...

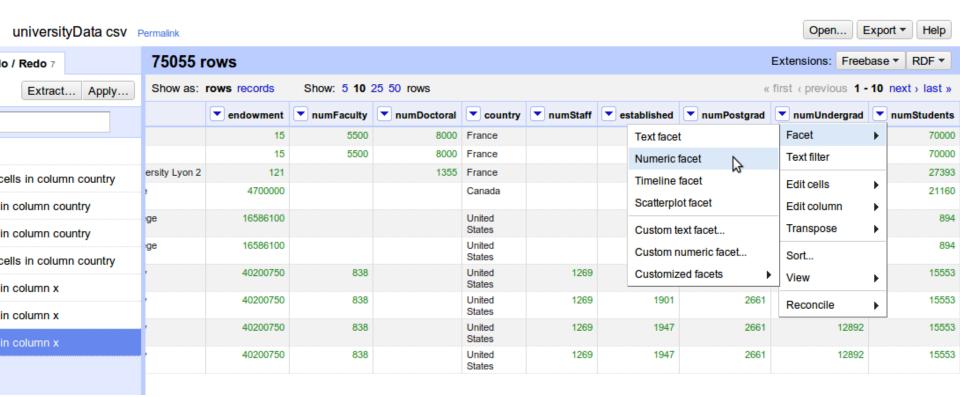




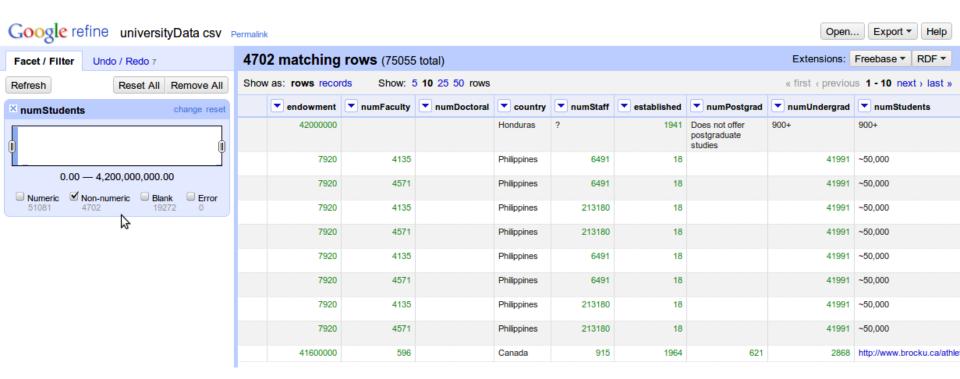
### **CLEAN UP COUNTY NAMES**

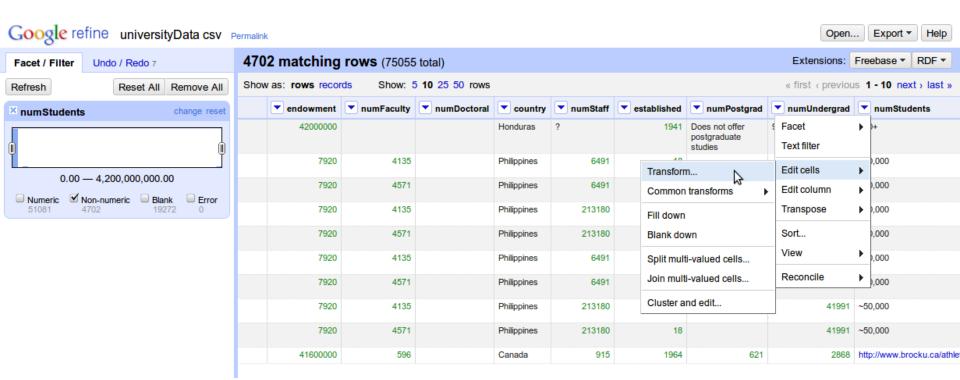


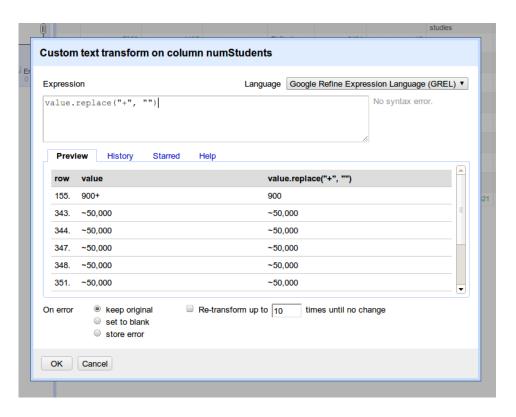




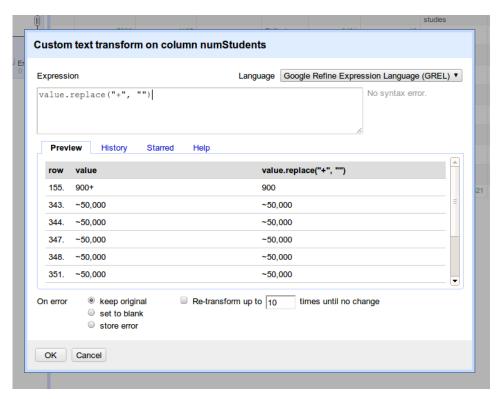
What do you notice?



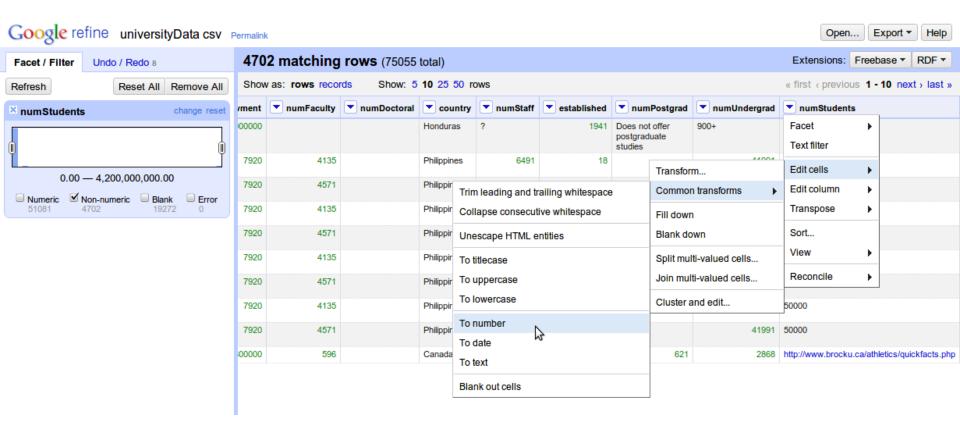




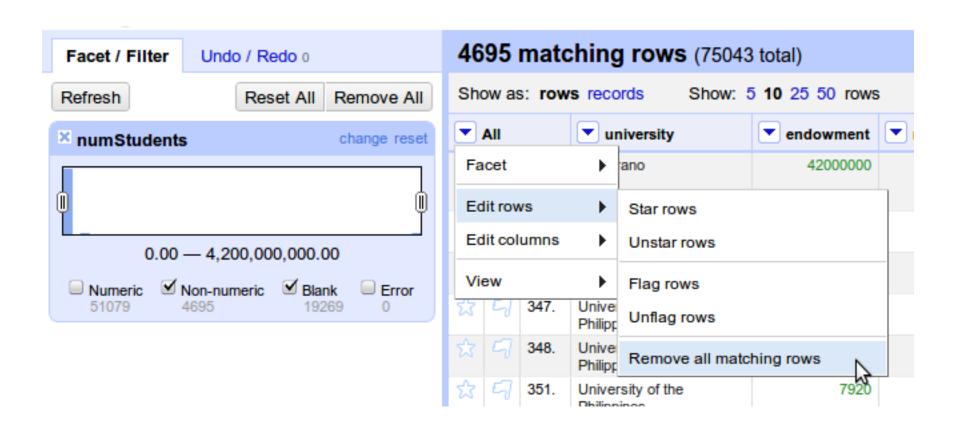
value.replace("+", "")



"Lumi%C3%A8re University Lyon 2" value.unescape('url')



### REMOVING UNWANTED ROWS



### **ENDOWMENT**



What do you notice?

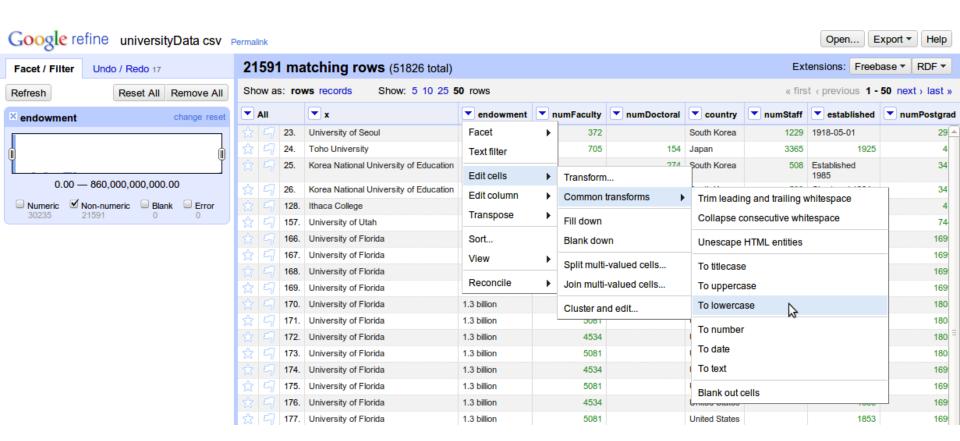
### **ENDOWMENT**

Probably not a good idea, but for now we assume everything is in \$

-> Edit cells -> Transform

value.replace("US \$","").replace("US\$", "")

### **CONVERT TO LC**



### **CONVERT TO NUMBERS**

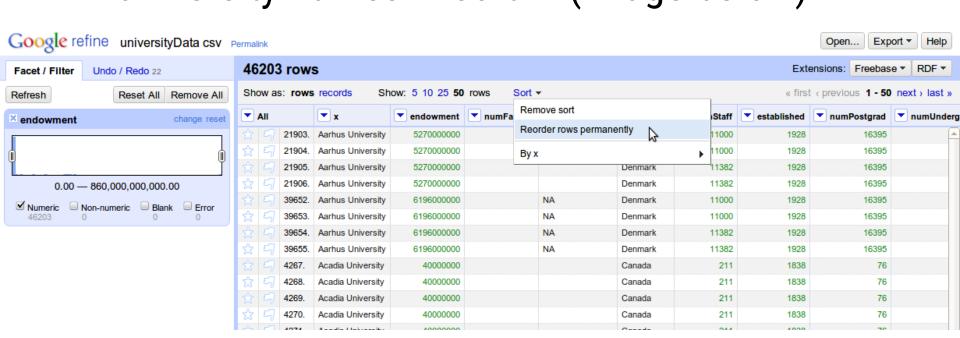
\$13.8 million

What could we do here?

toNumber(value.replace(" million", ""))\*1000000

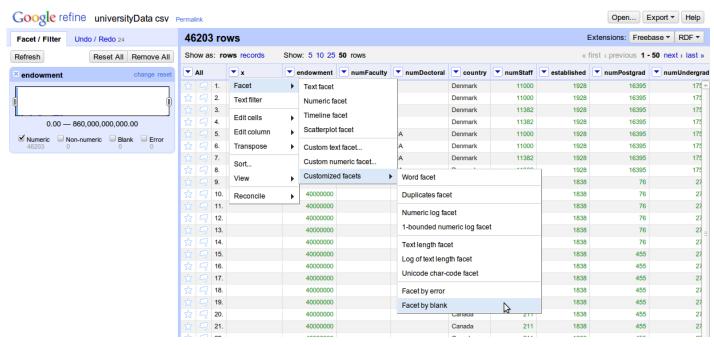
### DEDUPLICATION

## Dataset has a lot of duplicate rows -> university names -> sort -> (image below)



### **DEDUPLICATION**

Column with university names, **Edit cells -> Blank down**Then on the same column, **Facet -> Customized facets -> Facet by blank** 



select **true**, then on the "**All**" column on the left, Edit rows -> Remove all matching rows