```
1 meetup(
   topic = "Data Carpentry with Tidyverse",
   speaker = "Muhammad Aswan Syahputra",
3
   when = 2019-05-11,
   where = "Algoritma Education Center"
5
6)
```

- Sensory Scientist @ Sensolution.ID
- Trainer @ R-Academy Telkom
 University and The Datanomics
 Institute (TDI)
- Initiator of Komunitas R Indonesia
- Pkgs: sensehubr, nusandata, bandungjuara, prakiraan, etc
- Shinyapps: sensehub, thermostats, aquastats, bcrp, bandungjuara, etc







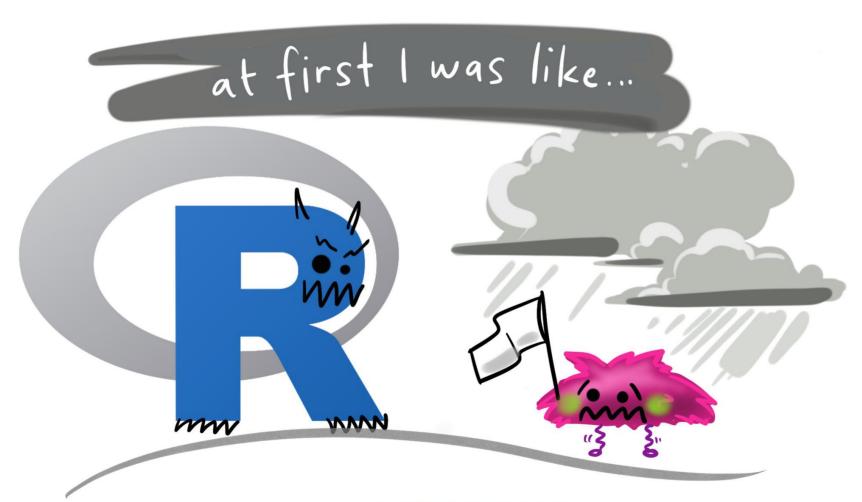
Komunitas R Indonesia





Know your neighbour!

- Who are you?
- What you do with data?
- How would you describe your experience with R?



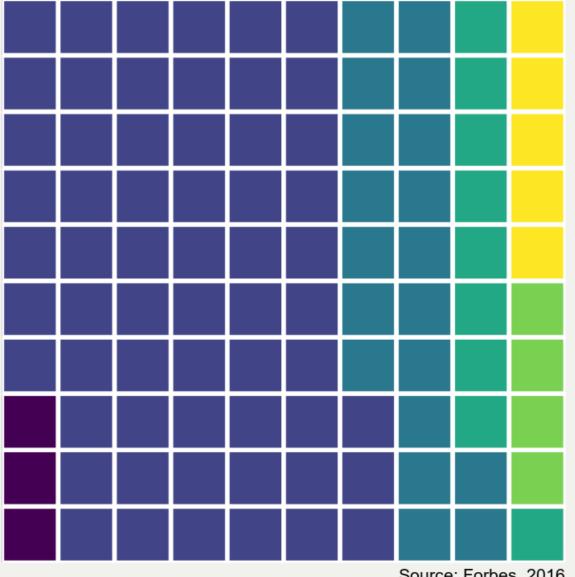
Artwork by @allison_horst



Data Carpentry?



It's so relatable, is it not?



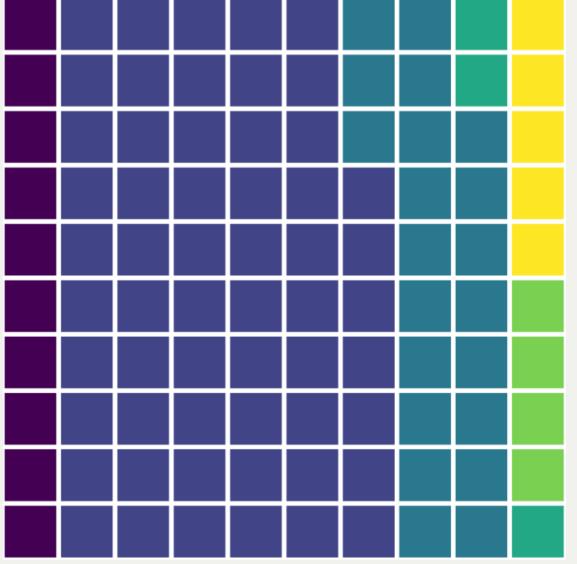
What data scientists spend the most time doing?

- Building training sets Cleaning and organizing data Collecting data sets Mining data for pattern Refining algorithms Other

Source: Forbes, 2016

What the least enjoyable part of data science?

- Building training sets Cleaning and organizing data Collecting data sets Mining data for pattern Refining algorithms Other



Source: Forbes, 2016



Do not underestimate DATA PREPROCESSING





is not a single process

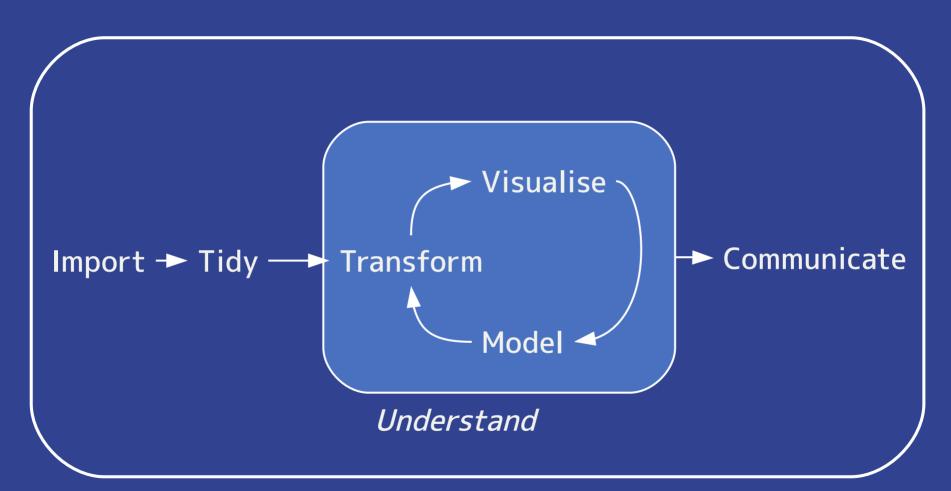
but a thousand of little skills and techniques



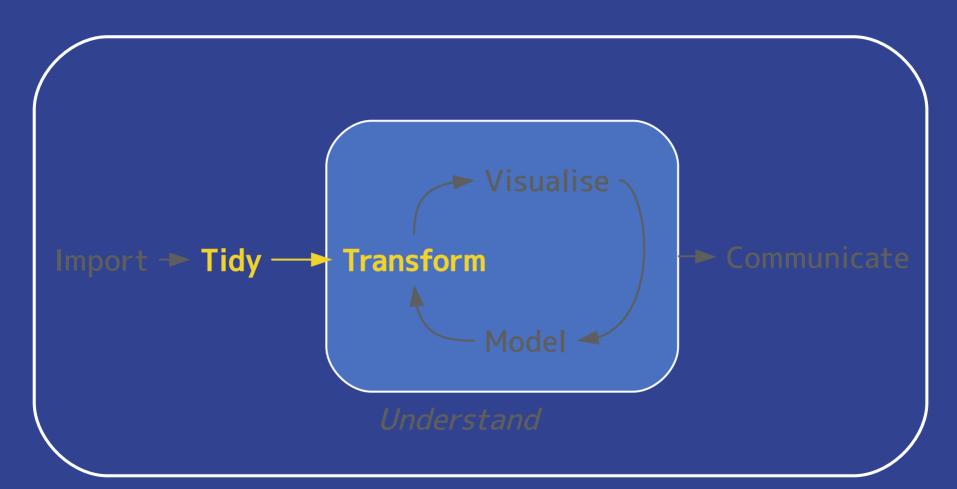
- David Minmo



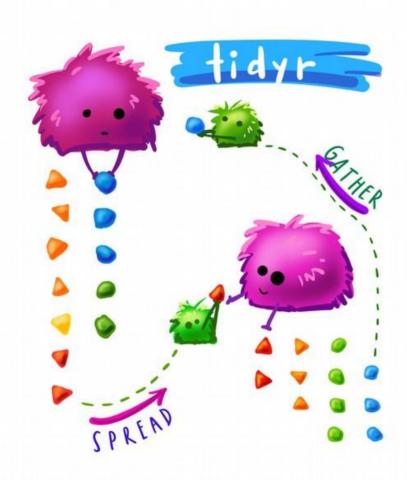
The tidyverse is an opinionated collection of R packages designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.



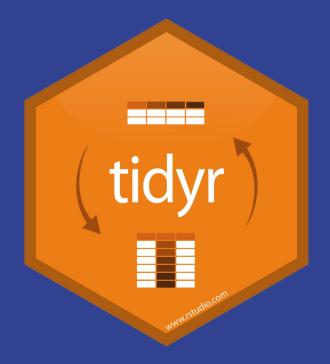
Program



Program



tidyr





dplyr



dplyr basic functions:

- filter() selects rows based on their values
- mutate() creates new variables
- select() picks columns by name
- summarise() calculates summary statistics
- arrange() sorts the rows

tidyr basic functions:

- gather() wide-format >> long-format
- spread() long-format >> wide-format
- fill() fills value based on previous entry
- complete() turns implicit missing values into explicit

Operators:

- ! (not)
- I (or)
- & (and)
- ==, !=
- <, <=, >, >=
- %in%
- is.na()

How can long chain?



- 1. diputar
- 2. dijilat
- 3. dicelupin
- 4. dimakan :D

- 1. putar(apa)
- 2. jilat(apa, berapa_kali)
- 3. celup(apa, ke)
- 4. makan(apa, output)

a

```
> oreo_putar ← putar(apa = "oreo")
> oreo jilat < jilat(apa = oreo putar,
                     berapa_kali = 2)
> oreo_celup < celup(apa = oreo_jilat,
                     ke = "susu")
> makan(apa = oreo_celup,
       output = "kenyang.perut")
```

a

```
> oreo_putar < putar(apa = "oreo")
> oreo_jilat < jilat(apa = oreo_putar,
                     berapa_kali = 2)
> oreo_celup < celup(apa = oreo_jilat,
                     ke = "susu")
> makan(apa = oreo_celup,
        output = "kenyang.perut")
```

b

```
> makan(
    celup(
      jilat(
        putar(apa = "oreo"),
         berapa_kali = 2
      ke = "susu"
    output = "kenyang.perut"
```

```
function(arg1, arg2, arg3, ...)
arg1 %>%
  function(arg2, arg3, ...)
function(arg1, arg2, arg3, ...)
arg2 %>%
  function(arg1, arg2=.,arg3, ...)
```

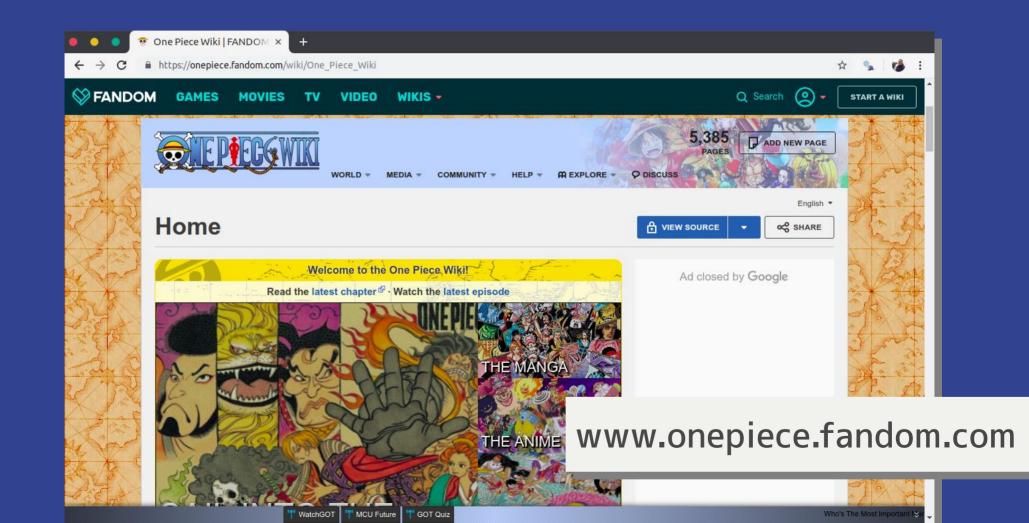
magrittr



C

```
> putar(apa = "oreo") %>%
    jilat(berapa_kali = 2) %>%
    celup(ke = "susu") %>%
    makan(output = "kenyang.perut")
```

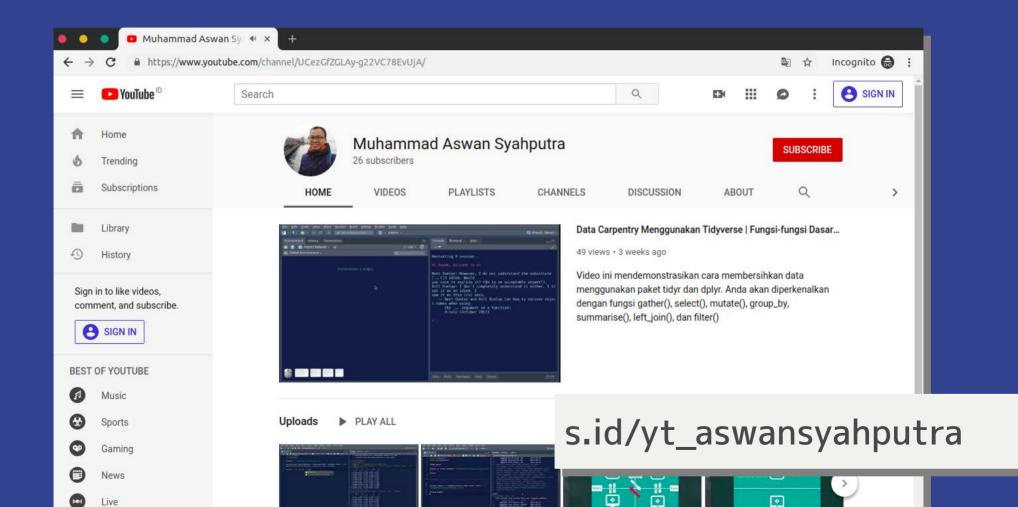


Let's get started!

- Let's write R scripts together!
- I will demonstrate and explain the use of each code
- Access this presesentation at:

s.id/data-carpentrytidyverse



12:10

6:51

Live



Thanks!

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