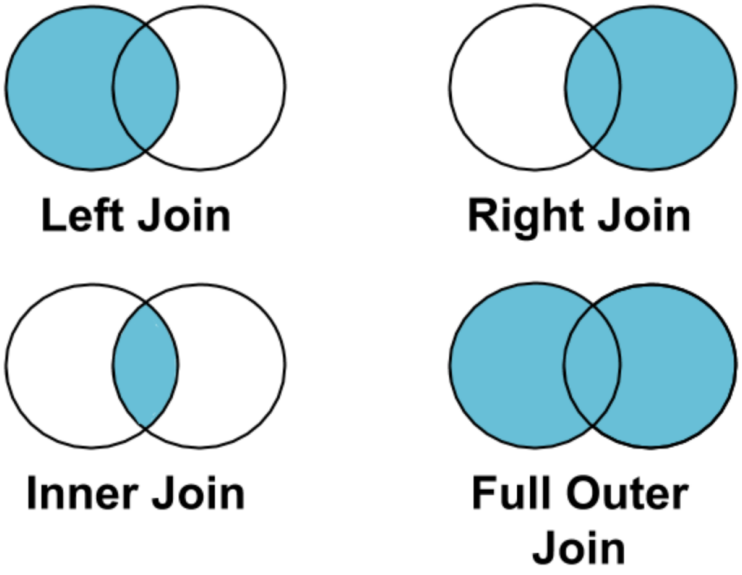
Merging and Joining Data Sets

Data Wrangling in R

Joining

"Combining datasets"



Joining in `dplyr`

- Merging/joining data sets together - usually on key variables, usually “id”
- `?join` - see different types of joining for `dplyr`
- `inner_join(x, y)` - only rows that match for `x` and `y` are kept
- `full_join(x, y)` - all rows of `x` and `y` are kept
- `left_join(x, y)` - all rows of `x` are kept even if not merged with `y`
- `right_join(x, y)` - all rows of `y` are kept even if not merged with `x`
- `anti_join(x, y)` - all rows from `x` not in `y` keeping just columns from `x`.

Merging: Simple Data

```
data_As
```

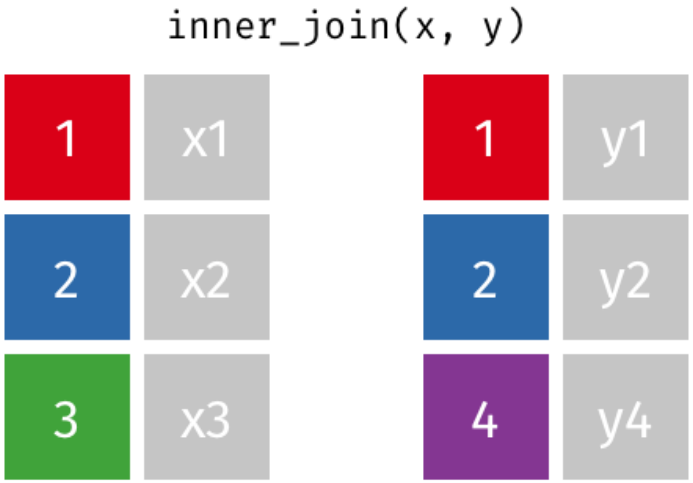
```
# A tibble: 2 × 3
  State   June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate
  <chr>            <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Alabama          0.516         0.514
2 Alaska           0.627         0.626
```

```
data_cold
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  State  April_vacc_rate
  <chr>            <dbl>
1 Maine            0.795
2 Alaska           0.623
```

Inner Join

https://github.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/blob/main/images/inner-join.gif



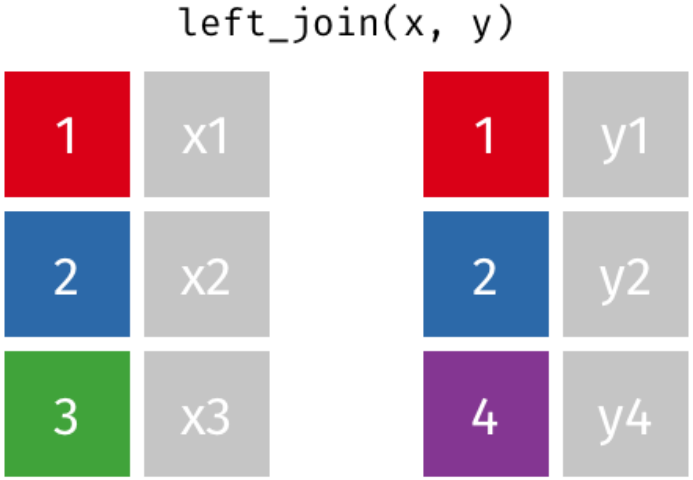
Inner Join

```
ij <- inner_join(data_As, data_cold)
ij
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 4
  State  June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>           <dbl>         <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Alaska          0.627         0.626           0.623
```

Left Join

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/left-join.gif



Left Join

```
lj <- left_join(data_As, data_cold)
lj
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
  State   June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>            <dbl>         <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Alabama          0.516         0.514          NA
2 Alaska           0.627         0.626           0.623
```

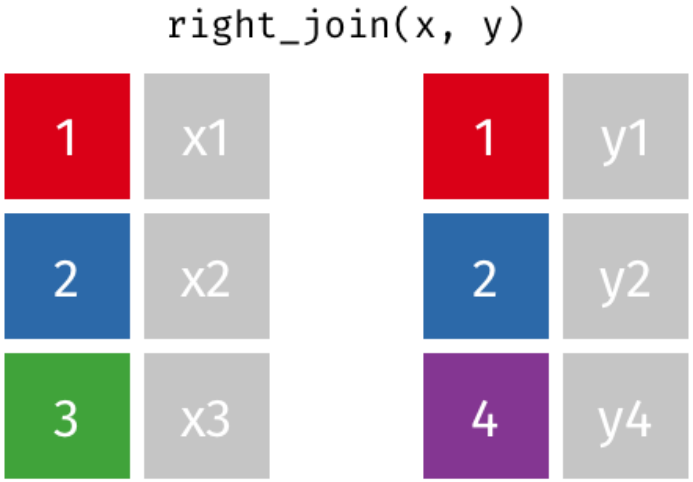
Install `tidylog` package to log outputs

```
# install.packages("tidylog")
library(tidylog)
left_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
  State   June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>            <dbl>         <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Alabama          0.516         0.514          NA
2 Alaska           0.627         0.626           0.623
```

Right Join

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/right-join.gif



Right Join

```
rj <- right_join(data_As, data_cold)
rj
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
  State  June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>           <dbl>         <dbl>            <dbl>
1 Alaska          0.627         0.626            0.623
2 Maine          NA            NA                0.795
```

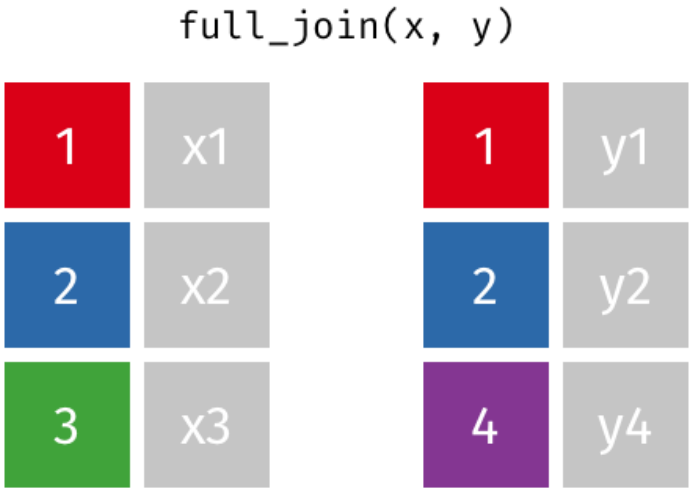
Left Join: Switching arguments

```
lj2 <- left_join(data_cold, data_As)
lj2
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
  State  April_vacc_rate June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate
  <chr>            <dbl>          <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Maine            0.795         NA            NA
2 Alaska           0.623          0.627         0.626
```

Full Join

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/full-join.gif



Full Join

```
fj <- full_join(data_As, data_cold)
fj
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 4
  State   June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>            <dbl>         <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Alabama          0.516         0.514          NA    
2 Alaska           0.627         0.626           0.623
3 Maine           NA            NA               0.795
```

Watch out for "`includes duplicates`"

```
data_As
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  State   state_bird
  <chr>   <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan
```

```
data_cold
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  State  vacc_rate month
  <chr>      <dbl> <chr>
1 Maine      0.795 April
2 Alaska     0.623 April
3 Alaska     0.626 May
```

Watch out for "`includes duplicates`"

```
lj <- left_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

Watch out for "`includes duplicates`"

Data including the joining column ("State") has been duplicated.

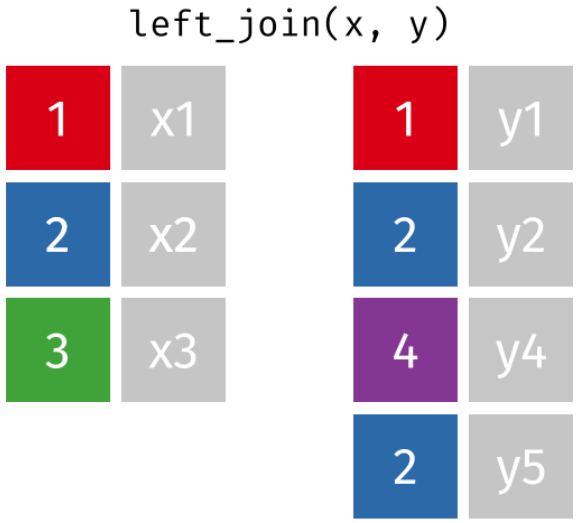
```
lj
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 4
  State   state_bird       vacc_rate month
  <chr>   <chr>                <dbl> <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey         NA     <NA>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan     0.623 April
3 Alaska  willow ptarmigan     0.626 May
```

Note that "Alaska willow ptarmigan" appears twice.

Watch out for "`includes duplicates`"

https://github.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/blob/main/images/left-join-extra.gif



Stop `tidylog`

```
unloadNamespace("tidylog")
```

Using the `by` argument

By default joins use the intersection of column names. If `by` is specified, it uses that.

```
full_join(data_As, data_cold, by = "State")
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 4
  State   state_bird       vacc_rate month
  <chr>   <chr>                <dbl> <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey         NA     <NA>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan     0.623 April
3 Alaska  willow ptarmigan     0.626 May
4 Maine   <NA>                 0.795 April
```

Using the `by` argument

You can join based on multiple columns by using something like `by = c(col1, col2)`.

If the datasets have two different names for the same data, use:

```
full_join(x, y, by = c("a" = "b"))
```

Using "`setdiff`" (base)

We might want to determine what indexes ARE in the first dataset that AREN'T in the second:

```
data_As
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  State   state_bird
  <chr>   <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan
```

```
data_cold
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  State  vacc_rate month
  <chr>      <dbl> <chr>
1 Maine      0.795 April
2 Alaska     0.623 April
3 Alaska     0.626 May
```

Using "`setdiff`" (base)

Use `setdiff` to determine what indexes ARE in the first dataset that AREN'T in the second:

```
A_states <- data_As %>% pull(State)
cold_states <- data_cold %>% pull(State)
```

```
setdiff(A_states, cold_states)
```

```
[1] "Alabama"
```

```
setdiff(cold_states, A_states)
```

```
[1] "Maine"
```

Using `bind_rows()` (`dplyr`)

Rows are stacked on top of each other. Works like `rbind()` from base R, but is "smarter" and looks for matching column names.

```
rbind(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Error in rbind(deparse.level, ...): numbers of columns of arguments do not match
```

```
bind_rows(data_As, data_cold)
```

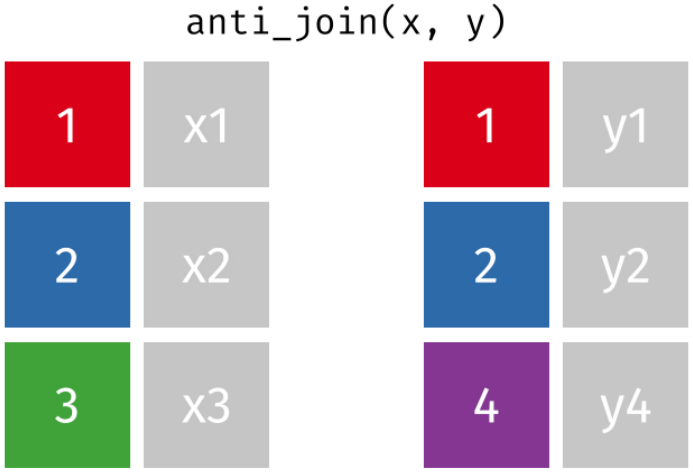
```
# A tibble: 5 × 4
  State   state_bird       vacc_rate month
  <chr>   <chr>                <dbl> <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey         NA     <NA>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan    NA     <NA>
3 Maine   <NA>                  0.795 April
4 Alaska  <NA>                  0.623 April
5 Alaska  <NA>                  0.626 May
```

Other stuff: `anti_join` (`dplyr`)

```
anti_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 2
  State   state_bird
  <chr>   <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey
```

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/anti-join.gif



Other stuff: `cross_join` (`dplyr`)

Cross joins match each row in x to every row in y, resulting in a data frame with nrow(x) * nrow(y) rows.

```
cross_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 5
  State.x state_bird       State.y vacc_rate month
  <chr>   <chr>            <chr>       <dbl> <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey      Maine       0.795 April
2 Alabama wild turkey      Alaska      0.623 April
3 Alabama wild turkey      Alaska      0.626 May
4 Alaska  willow ptarmigan Maine       0.795 April
5 Alaska  willow ptarmigan Alaska      0.623 April
6 Alaska  willow ptarmigan Alaska      0.626 May
```

Other stuff: `nest_join` (`dplyr`)

A nest join leaves x almost unchanged, except that it adds a new column for the y dataset. Matched values are stored inside the "cell" as a tibble.

```
nj <- nest_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
nj
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 3
  State   state_bird       data_cold
  <chr>   <chr>            <list>
1 Alabama wild turkey      <tibble [0 × 2]>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan <tibble [2 × 2]>
```

Other stuff: `nest_join` (`dplyr`)

```
nj %>% pull(data_cold)
```

```
[[1]]
# A tibble: 0 × 2
# ℹ 2 variables: vacc_rate <dbl>, month <chr>

[[2]]
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  vacc_rate month
      <dbl> <chr>
1     0.623 April
2     0.626 May
```

Summary

- Merging/joining data sets together - assumes all column names that overlap
  - use the `by = c("a" = "b")` if they differ
- `inner_join(x, y)` - only rows that match for `x` and `y` are kept
- `full_join(x, y)` - all rows of `x` and `y` are kept
- `left_join(x, y)` - all rows of `x` are kept even if not merged with `y`
- `right_join(x, y)` - all rows of `y` are kept even if not merged with `x`
- Use the `tidylog` package for a detailed summary
- `setdiff(x, y)` shows what in `x` is missing from `y`
- `bind_rows(x, y)` appends datasets

Extra slides

“Includes duplicates” with both datasets duplicated:

```
data_As <- tibble(State = c("Alabama", "Alaska", "Alaska"),
                  state_bird = c("wild turkey", "willow ptarmigan", "puffin"))
data_cold <- tibble(State = c("Maine", "Alaska", "Alaska"),
                    vacc_rate = c("32.4%", "41.7%", "46.2%"),
                    month = c("April", "April", "May"))
```

"Includes duplicates" with both datasets duplicated:

```
full_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Warning in full_join(data_As, data_cold): Detected an unexpected many-to-many relationship between `x` and `y`.
ℹ Row 2 of `x` matches multiple rows in `y`.
ℹ Row 2 of `y` matches multiple rows in `x`.
ℹ If a many-to-many relationship is expected, set `relationship = "many-to-many"` to silence this warning.
```

```
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  State   state_bird       vacc_rate month
  <chr>   <chr>            <chr>     <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey      <NA>      <NA>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan 41.7%     April
3 Alaska  willow ptarmigan 46.2%     May
4 Alaska  puffin           41.7%     April
5 Alaska  puffin           46.2%     May
6 Maine   <NA>             32.4%     April
```