

Datafest Workshop 2

Working with Data

Toryn Schafer

02 / 18 / 2020

Today's Topics:

- Tidyverse packages
- Long vs. wide data
- Merging multiple data sources
- Cleaning data
- Creating new variables



Tidyverse

- Packages developed at RStudio
 - ggplot2, dplyr, tidyr, readr, purrr, tibble, stringr, forcats
- Designed to make data cleaning efficient and readable
- Introduces the Pipe Operator `%>%`

```
## foo_foo is an instance of a little bunny
foo_foo <- little_bunny()

## adventures in base R must be read from the middle up and backwards
bop_on(
  scoop_up(
    hop_through(foo_foo, forest),
    field_mouse
  ),
  head
)

## adventures w/ pipes start at the top and work down
foo_foo %>%
  hop_through(forest) %>%
  scoop_up(field_mouse) %>%
```

Long vs Wide Data

- Long data best for analysis
- Wide data often used for display purposes
- Transition between them with a key / value pair
 - Key is a grouping variable
 - Value is a measurement

```
## [1] "WIDE"
```

```
##   row a b c
## 1  A 1 4 7
## 2  B 2 5 8
## 3  C 3 6 9
```

```
## [1] "LONG"
```

```
##   row key value
## 1  A   a     1
## 2  B   a     2
## 3  C   a     3
## 4  A   b     4
## 5  B   b     5
## 6  C   b     6
## 7  A   c     7
## 8  B   c     8
## 9  C   c     9
```

Joining Multiple Data Sets

x			y		
A	B	C	A	B	D
a	t	1	a	t	3
b	u	2	b	u	2
c	v	3	d	w	1

A	B	C	D
a	t	1	3
b	u	2	2
c	v	3	NA

left_join(x, y, by = NULL,
copy=FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),...)
Join matching values from y to x.

A	B	C	D
a	t	1	3
b	u	2	2
d	w	NA	1

right_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy =
FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),...)
Join matching values from x to y.

A	B	C	D
a	t	1	3
b	u	2	2

inner_join(x, y, by = NULL, copy =
FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),...)
Join data. Retain only rows with
matches.

A	B	C	D
a	t	1	3
b	u	2	2
c	v	3	NA
d	w	NA	1

full_join(x, y, by = NULL,
copy=FALSE, suffix=c(".x",".y"),...)
Join data. Retain all values, all rows.

RstudioCheatsheets

Challenge Problems

1. Read in the purchase (approved_data_purchase-v5.csv) and user (approved_ga_data_v2.csv) data sets.
 - Make sure to use read_csv as the files are quite large

2. From the user (ga) data set create a contingency table with the following

- Grouping variables: `clickinfo_slot` and `device_operatingsystem`
- Only consider the following operating systems:
 - Android
 - iOS
 - Windows
 - Macintosh
- remove NA category for `clickinfo_slot`
- Display the median of `totals_timeonsite`
 - Hint: You will need to use `na.rm = T` for median

Full Join the following aggregated datasets by event_id

1. Purchase data set (final dimensions is 27747x3)
 - Remove Parking and future events as in the workshop code
 - Calculate the following summaries by event_id
 - Third quartile of trans_face_val_amt
 - First day of event_dt
 - Hint: check out ?first
2. GA data set (final dimensions is 18592x4)
 - Keep only events happening in the subcontinent 'Northern America'
 - Summarize the following by event_id and device_devicecategory
 - Count of observations
 - Mean of total_hits

Contingency Table Answer

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 5
##   clickinfo_slot Android    iOS Macintosh Windows
##   <chr>           <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 RHS              253   272        233     310.
## 2 Top              240   218        419     422.
```

Merged data set Answer

```
## # A tibble: 42,532 x 6
##   event_id      face_val_Q3 start_day  device      n tot_hits
##   <chr>          <dbl> <date>    <chr>    <int>
## 1 0000e75ff4d477a1ea12      35 2015-12-22 <NA>      NA
## 2 00016a474558940e2b5e     190 2012-12-06 <NA>      NA
## 3 0004a552022180768fb0    200. 2013-07-10 <NA>      NA
## 4 000594247e4d6ae97bd9      60 2012-10-22 <NA>      NA
## 5 00071bfcbb27802045b2     135 2015-07-04 desktop      9
## 6 00071bfcbb27802045b2     135 2015-07-04 mobile     24
## 7 00071bfcbb27802045b2     135 2015-07-04 tablet      7
## 8 0007822f6e5ce8882118      45 2015-06-26 <NA>      NA
## 9 000a141a26dc783c2258     79.5 2015-07-10 desktop     69
## 10 000a141a26dc783c2258     79.5 2015-07-10 mobile    164
## # ... with 42,522 more rows
```