

# Data Import :: CHEAT SHEET



R's **tidyverse** is built around **tidy data** stored in **tibbles**, which are enhanced data frames.



The front side of this sheet shows how to read text files into R with **readr**.



The reverse side shows how to create tibbles with **tibble** and to layout tidy data with **tidyr**.

## OTHER TYPES OF DATA

Try one of the following packages to import other types of files

- **haven** - SPSS, Stata, and SAS files
- **readxl** - excel files (.xls and .xlsx)
- **DBI** - databases
- **jsonlite** - json
- **xml2** - XML
- **httr** - Web APIs
- **rvest** - HTML (Web Scraping)

## Save Data

Save **x**, an R object, to **path**, a file path, as:

### Comma delimited file

**write\_csv**(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col\_names = !append)

### File with arbitrary delimiter

**write\_delim**(x, path, delim = " ", na = "NA", append = FALSE, col\_names = !append)

### CSV for excel

**write\_excel\_csv**(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col\_names = !append)

### String to file

**write\_file**(x, path, append = FALSE)

### String vector to file, one element per line

**write\_lines**(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE)

### Object to RDS file

**write\_rds**(x, path, compress = c("none", "gz", "bz2", "xz"), ...)

### Tab delimited files

**write\_tsv**(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col\_names = !append)

## Read Tabular Data - These functions share the common arguments:

```
read_*(file, col_names = TRUE, col_types = NULL, locale = default_locale(), na = c("", "NA"),
quoted_na = TRUE, comment = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0, n_max = Inf, guess_max = min(1000,
n_max), progress = interactive())
```

a,b,c  
1,2,3  
4,5,NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

### Comma Delimited Files

**read\_csv**("file.csv")

To make file.csv run:

**write\_file**(x = "a,b,c\n1,2,3\n4,5,NA", path = "file.csv")

a;b;c  
1;2;3  
4;5;NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

### Semi-colon Delimited Files

**read\_csv2**("file2.csv")

**write\_file**(x = "a;b;c\n1;2;3\n4;5;NA", path = "file2.csv")

a|b|c  
1|2|3  
4|5|NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

### Files with Any Delimiter

**read\_delim**("file.txt", delim = "|")

**write\_file**(x = "a|b|c\n1|2|3\n4|5|NA", path = "file.txt")

a b c  
1 2 3  
4 5 NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

### Fixed Width Files

**read\_fwf**("file.fwf", col\_positions = c(1, 3, 5))

**write\_file**(x = "a b c\n1 2 3\n4 5 NA", path = "file.fwf")

### Tab Delimited Files

**read\_tsv**("file.tsv") Also **read\_table**().

**write\_file**(x = "a\tb\tc\n1\t2\t3\n4\t5\tNA", path = "file.tsv")

## USEFUL ARGUMENTS

a,b,c  
1,2,3  
4,5,NA

### Example file

**write\_file**("a,b,c\n1,2,3\n4,5,NA","file.csv")  
**f** <- "file.csv"

1	2	3
4	5	NA

### Skip lines

**read\_csv**(f, **skip** = 1)

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

### No header

**read\_csv**(f, **col\_names** = FALSE)

A	B	C
1	2	3

### Read in a subset

**read\_csv**(f, **n\_max** = 1)

x	y	z
A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

### Provide header

**read\_csv**(f, **col\_names** = c("x", "y", "z"))

A	B	C
NA	2	3
4	5	NA

### Missing Values

**read\_csv**(f, **na** = c("1", "!"))

## Read Non-Tabular Data

### Read a file into a single string

**read\_file**(file, locale = default\_locale())

### Read each line into its own string

**read\_lines**(file, skip = 0, n\_max = -1L, na = character(), locale = default\_locale(), progress = interactive())

### Read Apache style log files

**read\_log**(file, col\_names = FALSE, col\_types = NULL, skip = 0, n\_max = -1, progress = interactive())

### Read a file into a raw vector

**read\_file\_raw**(file)

### Read each line into a raw vector

**read\_lines\_raw**(file, skip = 0, n\_max = -1L, progress = interactive())

## Data types

readr functions guess the types of each column and convert types when appropriate (but will NOT convert strings to factors automatically).

A message shows the type of each column in the result.

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   age = col_integer(),
##   sex = col_character(),
##   earn = col_double()
## )
```

age is an integer

sex is a character

earn is a double (numeric)

1. Use **problems()** to diagnose problems.

**x** <- **read\_csv**("file.csv"); **problems**(x)

2. Use a **col\_** function to guide parsing.

- **col\_guess()** - the default
- **col\_character()**
- **col\_double()**, **col\_euro\_double()**
- **col\_datetime**(format = ""), Also **col\_date**(format = ""), **col\_time**(format = "")
- **col\_factor**(levels, ordered = FALSE)
- **col\_integer()**
- **col\_logical()**
- **col\_number()**, **col\_numeric()**
- **col\_skip()**

**x** <- **read\_csv**("file.csv", **col\_types** = **cols**(  
A = **col\_double**(),  
B = **col\_logical**(),  
C = **col\_factor**()))

3. Else, read in as character vectors then parse with a **parse\_** function.

- **parse\_guess()**
- **parse\_character()**
- **parse\_datetime()** Also **parse\_date()** and **parse\_time()**
- **parse\_double()**
- **parse\_factor()**
- **parse\_integer()**
- **parse\_logical()**
- **parse\_number()**

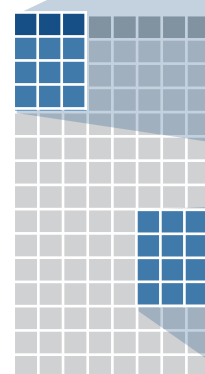
**x\$A** <- **parse\_number**(x\$A)

## Tibbles - an enhanced data frame



The **tibble** package provides a new S3 class for storing tabular data, the tibble. Tibbles inherit the data frame class, but improve three behaviors:

- **Subsetting** - `[` always returns a new tibble, `[[` and `$` always return a vector.
- **No partial matching** - You must use full column names when subsetting
- **Display** - When you print a tibble, R provides a concise view of the data that fits on one screen



A large table to display

```
# A tibble: 234 x 6
  manufacturer <chr> model <chr> displ <dbl>
1 audi a4 1.8 1.8
2 audi a4 2.0 2.0
3 audi a4 2.0 2.0
4 audi a4 2.0 2.0
5 audi a4 2.0 2.0
6 audi a4 2.0 2.0
7 audi a4 2.0 2.0
8 audi a4 2.0 2.0
9 audi a4 2.0 2.0
10 audi a4 2.0 2.0
... with 224 more rows, and 3
more variables: year <int>,
cyl <int>, trans <chr>
```

tibble display

```
156 1999 6 auto(l4)
157 1999 6 auto(l4)
158 2008 6 auto(l4)
159 2008 8 auto(s4)
160 1999 4 manual(m5)
161 1999 4 auto(l4)
162 2008 4 manual(m5)
163 2008 4 manual(m5)
164 2008 4 auto(l4)
165 2008 4 auto(l4)
166 1999 4 auto(l4)
[ reached getOption("max.print")
-- omitted 68 rows --]
```

data frame display

- Control the default appearance with options:  
`options(tibble.print_max = n, tibble.print_min = m, tibble.width = Inf)`
- View full data set with **View()** or **glimpse()**
- Revert to data frame with **as.data.frame()**

## CONSTRUCT A TIBBLE IN TWO WAYS

**tibble(...)**  
Construct by columns.  
`tibble(x = 1:3, y = c("a", "b", "c"))`

**tribble(...)**  
Construct by rows.  
`tribble(~x, ~y, 1, "a", 2, "b", 3, "c")`

```
A tibble: 3 x 2
  x     y
<int> <chr>
1     1 a
2     2 b
3     3 c
```

Both make this tibble

**as\_tibble(x, ...)** Convert data frame to tibble.

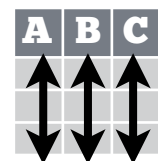
**enframe(x, name = "name", value = "value")**  
Convert named vector to a tibble

**is\_tibble(x)** Test whether x is a tibble.

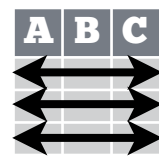
## Tidy Data with tidyr

**Tidy data** is a way to organize tabular data. It provides a consistent data structure across packages.

A table is tidy if:

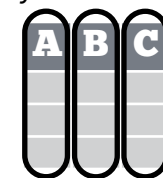


Each **variable** is in its own **column**

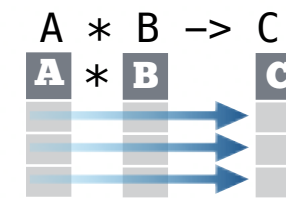


Each **observation**, or **case**, is in its own **row**

Tidy data:



Makes variables easy to access as vectors



Preserves cases during vectorized operations

## Reshape Data - change the layout of values in a table

Use **gather()** and **spread()** to reorganize the values of a table into a new layout.

**gather(data, key, value, ..., na.rm = FALSE, convert = FALSE, factor\_key = FALSE)**

**gather()** moves column names into a **key** column, gathering the column values into a single **value** column.

table4a			
country	1999	2000	
A	0.7K	2K	
B	37K	80K	
C	212K	213K	

→

country	year	cases
A	1999	0.7K
B	1999	37K
C	1999	212K
A	2000	2K
B	2000	80K
C	2000	213K

key value

`gather(table4a, `1999`, `2000`,  
key = "year", value = "cases")`

**spread(data, key, value, fill = NA, convert = FALSE, drop = TRUE, sep = NULL)**

**spread()** moves the unique values of a **key** column into the column names, spreading the values of a **value** column across the new columns.

table2			
country	year	type	count
A	1999	cases	0.7K
A	1999	pop	19M
A	2000	cases	2K
A	2000	pop	20M
B	1999	cases	37K
B	1999	pop	172M
B	2000	cases	80K
B	2000	pop	174M
C	1999	cases	212K
C	1999	pop	1T
C	2000	cases	213K
C	2000	pop	1T

key value

`spread(table2, type, count)`

## Handle Missing Values

**drop\_na(data, ...)**

Drop rows containing NA's in ... columns.

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
D	3

`drop_na(x, x2)`

**fill(data, ..., .direction = c("down", "up"))**

Fill in NA's in ... columns with most recent non-NA values.

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
B	1
C	1
D	3
E	3

`fill(x, x2)`

**replace\_na(data, replace = list(), ...)**

Replace NA's by column.

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	2
D	3
E	2

`replace_na(x, list(x2 = 2))`

## Expand Tables - quickly create tables with combinations of values

**complete(data, ..., fill = list())**

Adds to the data missing combinations of the values of the variables listed in ...

`complete(mtcars, cyl, gear, carb)`

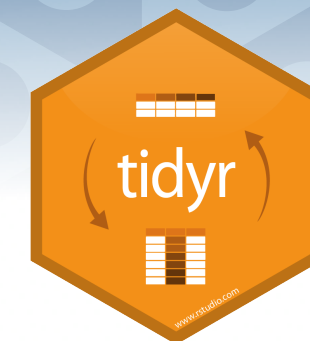
**expand(data, ...)**

Create new tibble with all possible combinations of the values of the variables listed in ...

`expand(mtcars, cyl, gear, carb)`

## Split Cells

Use these functions to split or combine cells into individual, isolated values.



**separate(data, col, into, sep = "[^:alnum:]]+", remove = TRUE, convert = FALSE, extra = "warn", fill = "warn", ...)**

Separate each cell in a column to make several columns.

table3		
country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K/19M
A	2000	2K/20M
B	1999	37K/172M
B	2000	80K/174M
C	1999	212K/1T
C	2000	213K/1T

→

country	year	cases	pop
A	1999	0.7K	19M
A	2000	2K	20M
B	1999	37K	172
B	2000	80K	174
C	1999	212K	1T
C	2000	213K	1T

`separate(table3, rate, sep = "/",  
into = c("cases", "pop"))`

**separate\_rows(data, ..., sep = "[^:alnum:]."]**  
+", convert = FALSE)

Separate each cell in a column to make several rows.

table3		
country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K/19M
A	2000	2K/20M
B	1999	37K/172M
B	2000	80K/174M
C	1999	212K/1T
C	2000	213K/1T

→

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K
A	1999	19M
A	2000	2K
A	2000	20M
B	1999	37K
B	1999	172M
B	2000	80K
B	2000	174M
C	1999	212K
C	1999	1T
C	2000	213K
C	2000	1T

`separate_rows(table3, rate, sep = "/")`

**unite(data, col, ..., sep = "\_", remove = TRUE)**

Collapse cells across several columns to make a single column.

table5		
country	century	year
Afghan	19	99
Afghan	20	00
Brazil	19	99
Brazil	20	00
China	19	99
China	20	00

→

country	year
Afghan	1999
Afghan	2000
Brazil	1999
Brazil	2000
China	1999
China	2000

`unite(table5, century, year,  
col = "year", sep = "")`