Lecture Assignment 13

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```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6     v dplyr   1.0.8
## v tidyr   1.2.0     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.2     v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

Part 12.4.3

Question 1

The extra and fill arguments in separate() tells what to do if there are too many values and what to do if there aren't enough values respectively.

```
tibble(x = c("a,b,c", "d,e,f,g", "h,i,j")) %>%
  separate(x, c("one", "two", "three"))
```

```
## Warning: Expected 3 pieces. Additional pieces discarded in 1 rows [2].
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   one   two   three
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 a     b     c
## 2 d     e     f
## 3 h     i     j
```

```
tibble(x = c("a,b,c", "d,e", "f,g,i")) %>%
  separate(x, c("one", "two", "three"))
```

```
## Warning: Expected 3 pieces. Missing pieces filled with `NA` in 1 rows [2].
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   one   two   three
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 a     b     c
## 2 d     e     <NA>
## 3 f     g     i
```

By default, separate() drops extra values and fill fills columns with missing values, giving a warning for both.

```
tibble(x = c("a,b,c", "d,e,f,g", "h,i,j")) %>%
  separate(x, c("one", "two", "three"), extra = "drop")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   one   two   three
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 a     b     c
## 2 d     e     f
## 3 h     i     j
```

```
tibble(x = c("a,b,c", "d,e", "f,g,i")) %>%
  separate(x, c("one", "two", "three"), fill = "right")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   one   two   three
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 a     b     c
## 2 d     e     <NA>
## 3 f     g     i
```

With extra = “drop” or fill = “right”, it produces the same results as before but without warnings. Alternatively, we can also use extra = “merge” and fill = “left”.

```
tibble(x = c("a,b,c", "d,e,f,g", "h,i,j")) %>%
  separate(x, c("one", "two", "three"), extra = "merge")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   one   two   three
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 a     b     c
## 2 d     e     f,g
## 3 h     i     j
```

```
tibble(x = c("a,b,c", "d,e", "f,g,i")) %>%
  separate(x, c("one", "two", "three"), fill = "left")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
##   one   two   three
##   <chr> <chr> <chr>
## 1 a     b     c
## 2 <NA>  d     e
## 3 f     g     i
```

With extra = “merge”, the extra values merge into one so f and g becomes “f,g”. With fill = “left”, it fills the missing value but, from the left.

Question 2

The remove() argument, in both unite() and separate(), discards the input columns in resulted data frame. In the case of creating a new variable, but keeping the old one, you would set it to FALSE.

Part 12.5.1

Question 1

The fill arguments to pivot_wider() and complete() both are used to set values to replace NAs. While fill to pivot_wider() sets all values to replace NAs, fill to complete() does the same going through a list of names allowing for different variables and values.

Question 2

The direction argument to fill() states whether NA value(s) should be replaced by the next non-missing value(s), using “up”, or replaced by the previous non-missing value(s), using “down”.

Part 12.6.1

```
who1 <- who %>%
  pivot_longer(
    cols = new_sp_m014:newrel_f65,
    names_to = "key",
    values_to = "cases",
    values_drop_na = TRUE
  )

who1 %>%
  count(key)
```

```
## # A tibble: 56 x 2
##    key              n
##    <chr>        <int>
##  1 new_ep_f014   1032
##  2 new_ep_f1524  1021
##  3 new_ep_f2534  1021
##  4 new_ep_f3544  1021
##  5 new_ep_f4554  1017
##  6 new_ep_f5564  1017
##  7 new_ep_f65    1014
##  8 new_ep_m014   1038
##  9 new_ep_m1524  1026
## 10 new_ep_m2534  1020
## # ... with 46 more rows
```

```
who2 <- who1 %>%
  mutate(key = stringr::str_replace(key, "newrel", "new_rel"))

who3 <- who2 %>%
  separate(key, c("new", "type", "sexage"), sep = "_")

who3 %>%
  count(new)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 2
##   new       n
##   <chr> <int>
## 1 new   76046
```

```
who4 <- who3 %>%
  select(-new, -iso2, -iso3)

who5 <- who4 %>%
  separate(sexage, c("sex", "age"), sep = 1)
```

Question 2

```
temp_who3 <- who1 %>%
  separate(key, c("new", "type", "sexage"), sep = "_")
```

```
## Warning: Expected 3 pieces. Missing pieces filled with `NA` in 2580 rows [243,
## 244, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 903,
## 904, 905, 906, ...].
```

Neglecting the mutate step results in separate() giving a warning for too few values as it expects 3 pieces.

Question 3

```
select(who3, country, iso2, iso3) %>%
  distinct() %>%
  group_by(country) %>%
  filter(n() > 1)
```

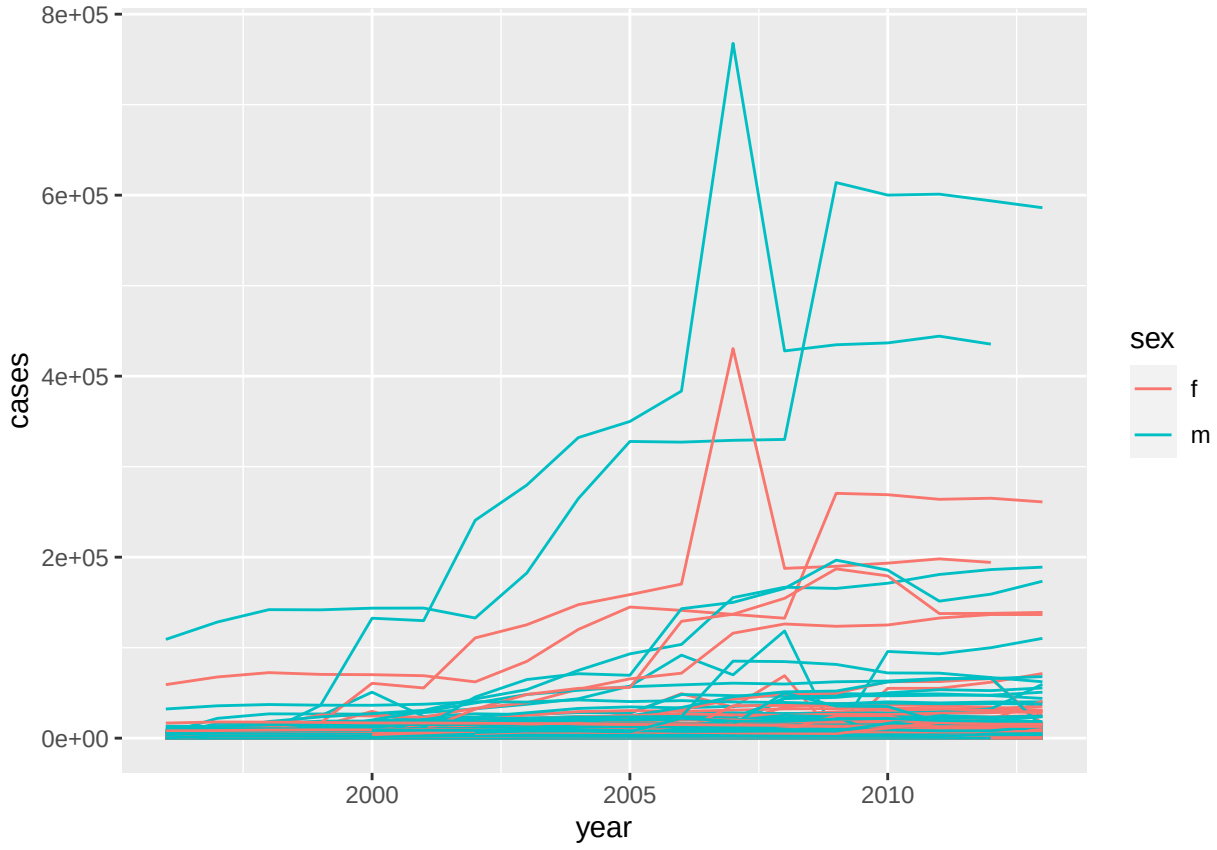
```
## # A tibble: 0 x 3
## # Groups:   country [0]
## # ... with 3 variables: country <chr>, iso2 <chr>, iso3 <chr>
```

There is only one distinct combination of iso2 and iso3 values within each country, therefore, iso2 and iso3 are redundant with country.

Question 4

```
who5 %>%
  group_by(country, year, sex) %>%
  filter(year > 1995) %>%
  summarise(cases = sum(cases)) %>%
  unite(new, country, sex, remove = FALSE) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = cases, group = new, colour = sex)) +
  geom_line()
```

```
## `summarise()` has grouped output by 'country', 'year'. You can override using
## the `.groups` argument.
```


8e+05
6e+05
4e+05
2e+05
0e+00
cases
2000
2005
2010
year
sex
f
m