

Tidying data: extras

Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
```

The pig feed data again

```
my_url <- "http://ritsokiguess.site/STAC32/pigs1.txt"
pigs <- read_table(my_url)
pigs
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5
```

	pig	feed1	feed2	feed3	feed4
	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	1	60.8	68.7	92.6	87.9
2	2	57	67.7	92.1	84.2
3	3	65	74	90.2	83.1
4	4	58.6	66.3	96.5	85.7
5	5	61.7	69.8	99.1	90.3

Make longer (as before)

```
pigs %>% pivot_longer(-pig, names_to="feed",  
                      values_to="weight") -> pigs_longer  
  
pigs_longer
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 3
```

	pig	feed	weight
	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	1	feed1	60.8
2	1	feed2	68.7
3	1	feed3	92.6
4	1	feed4	87.9
5	2	feed1	57
6	2	feed2	67.7
7	2	feed3	92.1
8	2	feed4	84.2
9	3	feed1	65
10	3	feed2	74
11	3	feed3	90.2
12	3	feed4	82.1

Make wider two ways 1/2

`pivot_wider` is inverse of `pivot_longer`:

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=feed, values_from=weight)
```

A tibble: 5 x 5

	pig	feed1	feed2	feed3	feed4
		<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	1	60.8	68.7	92.6	87.9
2	2	57	67.7	92.1	84.2
3	3	65	74	90.2	83.1
4	4	58.6	66.3	96.5	85.7
5	5	61.7	69.8	99.1	90.3

we are back where we started.

Make wider 2/2

Or

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=pig, values_from=weight)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 6
```

	feed	`1`	`2`	`3`	`4`	`5`
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	feed1	60.8	57	65	58.6	61.7
2	feed2	68.7	67.7	74	66.3	69.8
3	feed3	92.6	92.1	90.2	96.5	99.1
4	feed4	87.9	84.2	83.1	85.7	90.3

Disease presence and absence at two locations

Frequencies of plants observed with and without disease at two locations:

Species	Disease present		Disease absent	
	Location X	Location Y	Location X	Location Y
A	44	12	38	10
B	28	22	20	18

This has two rows of headers, so I rewrote the data file:

Species	present_x	present_y	absent_x	absent_y
A	44	12	38	10
B	28	22	20	18

Read into data frame called prevalence.

```
# A tibble: 2 x 5
```

	Species	present_x	present_y	absent_x	absent_y
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	A	44	12	38	10
2	B	28	22	20	18

Lengthen and separate

```
prevalence %>%  
  pivot_longer(-Species, names_to = "column",  
               values_to = "freq") %>%  
  separate_wider_delim(column, "_",  
                       names = c("disease", "location"))
```

A tibble: 8 x 4

	Species	disease	location	freq
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	A	present	x	44
2	A	present	y	12
3	A	absent	x	38
4	A	absent	y	10
5	B	present	x	28
6	B	present	y	22
7	B	absent	x	20
8	B	absent	y	18

Making longer, the better way

```
prevalence %>%  
  pivot_longer(-Species, names_to=c("disease", "location"),  
               names_sep="_", values_to="frequency") %>%  
  arrange(Species, location, disease) -> prevalence_longer  
prevalence_longer
```

A tibble: 8 x 4

	Species	disease	location	frequency
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	A	absent	x	38
2	A	present	x	44
3	A	absent	y	10
4	A	present	y	12
5	B	absent	x	20
6	B	present	x	28
7	B	absent	y	18
8	B	present	y	22

Making wider, different ways

```
prevalence_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=c(Species, location), values_from=
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 5
```

	disease	A_x	A_y	B_x	B_y
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	absent	38	10	20	18
2	present	44	12	28	22

```
prevalence_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=location, values_from=frequency)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 4
```

	Species	disease	x	y
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	A	absent	38	10
2	A	present	44	12
3	B	absent	20	18
4	B	present	28	22

Interlude

```
pigs_longer
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 3
  pig feed  weight
  <dbl> <chr>   <dbl>
1     1 feed1    60.8
2     1 feed2    68.7
3     1 feed3    92.6
4     1 feed4    87.9
5     2 feed1     57
6     2 feed2    67.7
7     2 feed3    92.1
8     2 feed4    84.2
9     3 feed1     65
10    3 feed2     74
11    3 feed3    90.2
12    3 feed4    83.1
13    4 feed1    58.6
14    4 feed2    66.2
```

What if summary is more than one number?

eg. quartiles:

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  summarize(r=quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 2  
# Groups:   feed [4]  
  feed      r  
  <chr> <dbl>  
1 feed1  58.6  
2 feed1  61.7  
3 feed2  67.7  
4 feed2  69.8  
5 feed3  92.1  
6 feed3  96.5  
7 feed4  84.2  
8 feed4  87.9
```

this also works

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  summarize(r=list(quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))) %>%  
  unnest(r)
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 2
```

```
  feed      r  
  <chr> <dbl>
```

```
1 feed1  58.6  
2 feed1  61.7  
3 feed2  67.7  
4 feed2  69.8  
5 feed3  92.1  
6 feed3  96.5  
7 feed4  84.2  
8 feed4  87.9
```

or, even better, use `enframe`:

```
quantile(pigs_longer$weight, c(0.25, 0.75))
```

```
      25%      75%  
65.975 90.225
```

```
enframe(quantile(pigs_longer$weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 2
```

	name	value
	<chr>	<dbl>
1	25%	66.0
2	75%	90.2

A nice look

Run this one line at a time to see how it works:

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  summarize(r=list(enframe(quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75))))  
  unnest(r) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=name, values_from=value)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3  
  feed `25%` `75%`  
  <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 feed1  58.6  61.7  
2 feed2  67.7  69.8  
3 feed3  92.1  96.5  
4 feed4  84.2  87.9
```

A hairy one

18 people receive one of three treatments. At 3 different times (pre, post, followup) two variables y and z are measured on each person:

A tibble: 18 x 8

	id	treatment	pre_y	post_y	fu_y	pre_z	post_z	fu_z
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	A.1	A	3	13	9	0	0	
2	A.2	A	0	14	10	6	6	
3	A.3	A	4	6	17	8	2	
4	A.4	A	7	7	13	7	6	
5	A.5	A	3	12	11	6	12	
6	A.6	A	10	14	8	13	3	
7	B.1	B	9	11	17	8	11	2
8	B.2	B	4	16	13	9	3	2
9	B.3	B	8	10	9	12	0	1
10	B.4	B	5	9	13	3	0	1
11	B.5	B	0	15	11	3	0	2
12	B.6	B	4	11	14	4	2	
13	Control 1	Control	10	12	15	4	3	

Attempt 1

```
repmes %>% pivot_longer(contains("_"),  
                        names_to=c("time", "var"),  
                        names_sep="_"  
                        )
```

```
# A tibble: 108 x 5
```

	id	treatment	time	var	value
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	A.1	A	pre	y	3
2	A.1	A	post	y	13
3	A.1	A	fu	y	9
4	A.1	A	pre	z	0
5	A.1	A	post	z	0
6	A.1	A	fu	z	9
7	A.2	A	pre	y	0
8	A.2	A	post	y	14
9	A.2	A	fu	y	10
10	A.2	A	pre	z	6

```
# i 98 more rows
```

Attempt 2

```
repmes %>% pivot_longer(contains("_"),  
                        names_to=c("time", ".value"),  
                        names_sep="_"  
                        ) -> repmes3
```

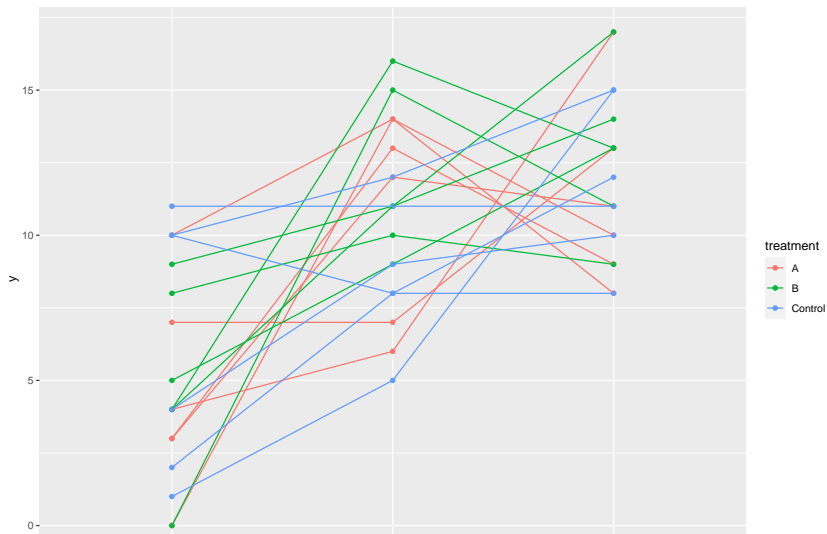
repmes3

A tibble: 54 x 5

	id	treatment	time	y	z
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	A.1	A	pre	3	0
2	A.1	A	post	13	0
3	A.1	A	fu	9	9
4	A.2	A	pre	0	6
5	A.2	A	post	14	6
6	A.2	A	fu	10	3
7	A.3	A	pre	4	8
8	A.3	A	post	6	2
9	A.3	A	fu	17	6
10	A.4	A	pre	7	7

make a graph

```
ggplot(repmes3, aes(x=fct_inorder(time), y=y,  
                    colour=treatment, group=id)) +  
  geom_point() + geom_line()
```



or do the plot with means

```
repmes3 %>% group_by(treatment, ftime=fct_inorder(time)) %>%  
  summarize(mean_y=mean(y)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x=ftime, y=mean_y, colour=treatment,  
             group=treatment)) +  
    geom_point() + geom_line()
```

