**Formatting datasets for the core-transient project**

In this project, we evaluate the proportion of core and transient species at a given site using data collected across a wide range of taxa, regions of the world, and environmental systems. A challenge that we face is that ecological data are collected at highly variable spatial, temporal, and biological scales and it is necessary to consistently format the data in preparation for analysis. Here we provide instructions associated with formatting datasets. The goal is to format a dataset as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| datasetID | site | species | year | count |
| 01 | d01\_Treatment1PlotA | A.\_schoenobaenus | 1928 | 1 |
| 01 | d01\_Treatment1PlotA | Buteo\_buteo | 1928 | 3 |
| 01 | d01\_Treatment1PlotB | Corvus\_corax | 1929 | 7 |
| 01 | d01\_Treatment2PlotA | Cuculus\_canorus | 1929 | 1 |
| 01 | d01\_Treatment2PlotB | Gallinula\_chloropus | 1928 | 2 |

This document is written in two parts. Part one describes the typical steps required to modify a given field in the dataset. Part two describes typical workflow one should follow when formatting a dataset.

**MODIFYING FIELDS**

**datasetID:**

Goal: Add a column that repeats the name of the dataset.

DatasetID’s are available from the dataset\_summary\_table. This must be the first column of your formatted dataset. To do so, you simply use the rep command in the base package and tell it to repeat the value for the number of rows of the data frame. *Note: example\_df is the unformatted dataset being prepared for analysis.*

datasetID = rep(01, dim(example\_df)[1])

**site:**

Goal: Add a column that provides a unique site ID for each site. Determining sites can sometimes be challenging the steps required to create unique site ID’s depends on how researchers have coded their site data. The examples below provide the most common solutions to create unique site ID’s

***Concatenating multiple site columns into a single site:***

In the example above, the sites were broken down into different treatments and plots. To construct the sites field, we paste the datasetID as well as any site information provided. If the above example were constructed from a data frame with the fields “Treatment” and “Plot”, the site column would be made using the following code:

site = paste(‘d’, datasetID, example\_df$Treatment, example\_df$Plot, sep = ‘’)

***Removing site information:***

Some data sources include information in the site field that are problematic for analysis. For example, some sites include the time that a sample was collected as a part of the site field. Consider a column named “site” where year is included in the field, such that the first entry might be “Treatment1PlotA1928”. You can extract the plot information easily in one of two ways:

1) Substring the plot information by from the first to the last plot character. The following code extracts all characters from the first to the 15th within the site field. This is ONLY to be used is the plot information contains the same number of characters!

site1 = substr(example\_df$site, 1, 15)

*Note: If the field is not a character field, you can convert it on the fly using:*

site1 = substr(as.character(example\_df$site) , 1, 15)

2) Substring the plot information by removing the last characters in a field. This method is valid if the number characters that make up the true site field are not the same across sites but there is an equal number of characters that need to be removed. To do so, the easiest way is to use the str\_sub function in Hadley Wickham’s **stringr** package (though this can be easily accomplished by writing your own function in base).

require(stringr)

x = “hello world”

str\_sub(x, 1, -7)

[1] "hello"

***Separating a field to extract site information:***

It is also often necessary to separate the site field by some common character (such as, in the example below “\_”). This is done using the transform and colsplit functions. Colsplit is located in Hadley Wickham’s package **reshape2**. The output of this function is a multiple field dataset containing the original data (field 1) and a column for each split. In this case, the second column contains the site information, so using “[,2]” returns a vector with just the relevant site information.

require(reshape2)

x = 'Treatment1PlotB\_1927'

site1a = transform(x, site = colsplit(x, pattern = '\\\_', names = c('site','year')))[,2]

***Using latitude and longitude to define sites:***

It is sometimes necessary to define sites using latitude and longitude if this is the only site information provided. While making decisions for the appropriate scale to analyze the data requires an understanding of the taxa and method of collection, the process of creating the site information is relatively straitforward. Here we will use the “round\_any” function in Hadley Wickham’s **plyr** package to turn decimal latitude and longitude data sites composed of 2 degree lat-lon blocks.

x = 13.35679

y = 46.87

site1 = paste(round\_any(x, 2), round\_any(y, 2))

**species:**

Goal: Subset dataset to unique species records. While it is occasionally necessary to modify species records, such as if genus and species are provided in separate fields (in which case you would concatenate the two fields as above), your primary task is to remove records that are not really valid species. This may include problems such as NA records and the reporting of observations such as “bare ground”.

***Look at the species contained within a dataset:***

To isolate problem species, it’s often necessary to look at the list of species in a dataset. We do this using the “unique” function.

unique(example\_df$species)

***Subsetting a dataset to valid species observations:***

Once we have determined which species do not belong in our dataset, we are tasked with removing those records. There are several methods for doing so; here are a few examples.

Removing NA’s:

example\_df1 = na.omit(example\_df)

example\_df1 = example\_df[!is.na(example\_df$species),]

Removing a given species record (example is records called “Bare Ground”):

example\_df1 = example\_df[example\_df!='Bare Ground',]

example\_df1 = subset(example\_df1, species!= 'Bare Ground')

**year:**

Goal: Create a time column. The two challenges that may be associated with this are if the date is provided as a date formatted object (example 01/01/2015) or if there are multiple samples per year. If the latter is the issue, the appropriate temporal scale must be determined prior to formatting the dataset (see Allen, Ethan, or myself). Once the time scale is determined, data are reported as a decimal year and simply requires a bit of math (for example, if sampling was done monthly and a sample was taken on 1 Mar 2015, the time of the sample would be 2015 + 3/12 as March is the third month of the year).

***Extracting year from a date object:***

Convert the date column to an R formatted date (in this case pretending that our unformatted dataset contains a column called record\_date):

date = strptime(example\_df $record\_date, '%m/ %d/ %y')

Add a sampling year line (summarize by year):

example\_df $year = as.numeric(format(date, '%Y'))

**count:**

Goal: Summarize the dataset to the count of individuals per species, site, and year for a given dataset. To do so, we will use Hadley Wickham’s “ddply” function in the **plyr** package. Below is an example in which there is a count column that must be summarized.

example\_df2 = ddply(example\_df, .(site, year, species), summarize, count = sum(count))

**WORKFLOW**

1. Git pull! Before you begin to work on a dataset, make sure to do a **git pull** to ensure that you’re working on the most up-to-date version of the core-transient folder. Taking a few seconds to do this may end up saving you minutes in trying to figure out how to deal with git conflicts if they arise.
2. Scratch paper! I suggest always working with a piece of scrap paper to keep track of various issues with the dataset you’re working with.
3. Explore! When you first load a dataset into R, and as you make each of the fields above, make sure to start by taking some time to explore the data. Common R commands that should be used whenever you start formatting a new dataset include:
   1. names(example\_df): Used to observer the field names of the data frame. This is great first look at how you can modify the fields of a data frame to fit the core-transient format.
   2. dim(example\_df): Used to observe the number of rows and columns of the data frame. To observe just the number of rows, you could always look at the length of the first column of data using: length(example\_df[,1])
   3. str(example\_df): Used to observe the structure of the data frame, including how each of the fields are formatted and the fields. Some fields may require to be changed from one format to another. This can be done using: as.character(example\_field), as.numeric(example\_field), and factor(example\_field). *Warning! If you are changing a factor to numeric and want to maintain the field values, you need to use: as.numeric(as.character(example\_field)).*
   4. head(example\_df): Used to observe the first few rows of the data frame. Note that it may sometimes be necessary to observe more rows than the default. You can specify this; for example, if you’d like to view the first 10 rows, type head(example\_df, 10). You can also look at the last few rows of data using tail(example\_df) and modify the number of rows shown as above.
   5. summary(example\_df): Provide summary data of the data frame. This can be especially useful, for example, to find out if there are zeros in the count data that need to be removed.
4. Explore and format site data. Sites should be your first step in data formatting. Prior to following the formatting steps in Section one of this document, take a moment to explore how sites are coded. Of importance are:
   1. How many sites are there? You need to ensure that there are a reasonable number of sites. There are cases in which the number of sites comes close to the number of records in the dataframe.