- Perhaps we want to go from the data in long format, to wide format.

```
> data <- unite(data, col="Condition", c("Prime", "Target"), sep="_")
> wide_data <- spread(data, key = "Condition", value = "RT")
> head(wide_data)

  Participant PrimeA_TargetA PrimeA_TargetB PrimeB_TargetA PrimeB_TargetB
1           1            879           1027           1108            765
2           2           1042           1050            942            945
3           3            943            910            952            900
4           4            922           1006           1095            988
5           5            948            908            916           1241
6           6           1013            950            955           1045
```

- No matter what format your data are in originally, you can use functions from the `dplyr` and `tidyr` packages to quickly get it into whatever format you need for analysis.

Or using the pipe…

- We could alternatively have used the %>% operator to combine all the last few operations which would have avoided the need to create temporary variables.

```
data %>%
  separate(col = "Condition", into = c("Prime", "Target"), sep = "_") %>%
  unite(col = "Condition", c("Prime", "Target"), sep = "_") %>%
  spread(key = "Condition", value = "RT")
```

- Take the data frame “data” and then separate and then unite and then spread…