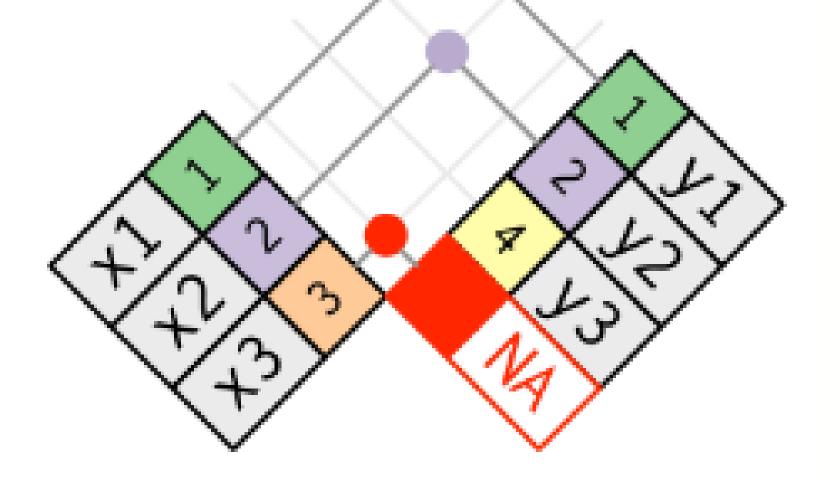
# Relational data



#### Relational data

Rare to find all necessary data in a single table.

A common "key" variable is found across two (or more) tables, allowing you to link tables by observation.

Use joins in SQL (or VLOOKUP in Excel)

#### Relational data

Here, we'll focus on left (outer) joins. The syntax is similar for other types of join.

#### left\_join

Keep structure of table\_1

table\_1 %>%

left\_join(table\_2, by = "x")

...and match to rows in table 2

Variable common to both tables

#### Relational Data

We're going to join two tables - one with cases of tuberculosis by country, one with population by country. From this new table we can derive a rate.

cases pop

#### W.H.O. data

```
Keep the original structure of
                the cases dataframe
cases %>%
  left_join(pop, by = "country")
             ...then match
            to rows in pop
                                  based on
                                 "country"
                                   value
```

### **Duplicates!**

```
cases %>%
```

left\_join(pop, by = "country")



## Joining on multiple rows

```
match on two variables

cases %>%

left_join(pop, by = c("country", "year"))

c stands for 'combine'
```

### Joining with different names

Two tables have different name for same variable:

## Some other dplyr joins

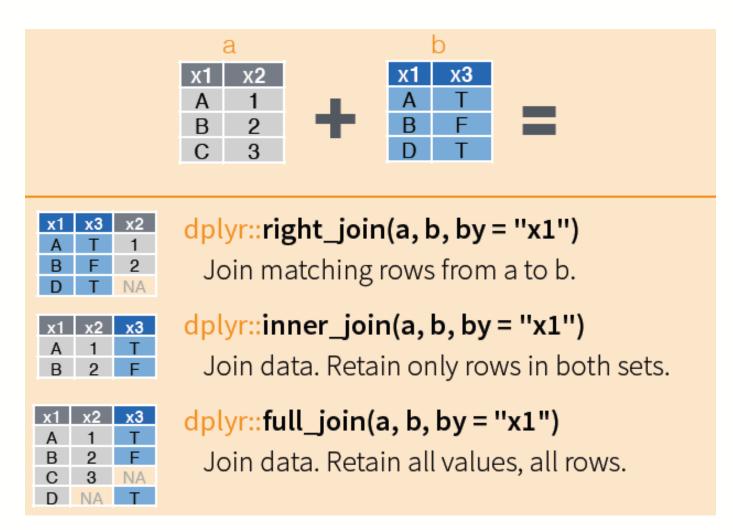


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## End