## Data wrangling

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#### Real-world data is often messy

Data files you generate or will be given may. . .

- ► Be poorly organized
- Have missing values
- Contain extraneous information
- Confounds variables and labels

#### Tidy data

To facilitate downstream analyses, data should be organized in a manner such that...

- 1. Each variable must have its own column.
- 2. Each observation must have its own row.
- 3. Each value must have its own cell.

## Example: Starting messy data

	$cond_{1,t_1}$	$cond_{1,t_2}$	 cond <sub>n</sub>	$cond_{n,t_1}$	$cond_{n,t_2}$
gene <sub>1</sub>	0.01	0.8		2.1	1.4
gene <sub>2</sub>	1.1	NA		1.5	0.5
gene <sub>p</sub>	3.14	1.4		NA	2.71

#### **Problems**

- Missing column headers
- ► Genes are cases rather than variables
- Confounds time and condition
- Blank columns used for visual organization in spreadsheet, but interferes with analysis

# Tidying data: Fixing headers, dropping extraneous columns

gene.name	$cond_{1,t_1}$	$cond_{1,t_2}$	 $cond_{n,t_1}$	$cond_{n,t_2}$
gene <sub>1</sub>	0.01	0.8	 2.1	1.4
gene <sub>2</sub>	1.1	NA	 1.5	0.5
gene <sub>p</sub>	3.14	1.4	 NA	2.71

# Tidying data: converting from "wide" to "long" format

gene.name	cond.and.time	expression	
gene <sub>1</sub>	$cond_{1,t_1}$	0.01	
gene <sub>1</sub>	$cond_{1,t_2}$	8.0	
$gene_1$	$cond_{n,t_1}$	2.1	
$gene_1$	$cond_{n,t_2}$	1.4	
$gene_2$	$cond_{n,t_1}$	1.1	
gene <sub>2</sub>	$cond_{n,t_2}$	NA	
gene <sub>p</sub>	$cond_{n,t_1}$	NA	
gene <sub>p</sub>	$cond_{n,t_2}$	2.71	

# Tidying data: separating combined variables

gene.name	condition	time	expression
gene <sub>1</sub>	$cond_1$	$t_1$	0.01
gene <sub>1</sub>	$cond_1$	$t_2$	8.0
$gene_1$	$cond_n$	$t_1$	2.1
$gene_1$	$cond_n$	$t_2$	1.4
$gene_2$	$cond_n$	$t_1$	1.1
gene <sub>2</sub>	$cond_n$	$t_2$	NA
gene <sub>p</sub>	$cond_n$	$t_1$	NA
gene <sub>p</sub>	cond <sub>n</sub>	<i>t</i> <sub>2</sub>	2.71

# Tidy data facilitates visualization and analysis with minimum code

```
tidy.long %>%
filter(gene %in% genes.of.interest) %>%
ggplot(aes(x = time, y = expression, color = gene)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_wrap(~ condition)
```

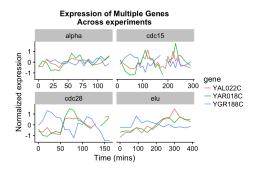


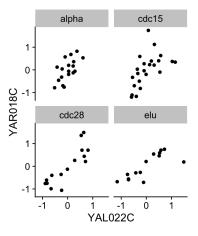
Figure 1: A visualization from tidy long data

# Tidy, wide data is useful too if properly organized

condition	time	gene <sub>1</sub>	gene <sub>2</sub>	 gene <sub>p</sub>
$cond_1$ $cond_1$	<i>t</i> <sub>1</sub> <i>t</i> <sub>2</sub>	0.01 0.80	1.10 NA	 3.14 1.40
cond <sub>n</sub>	 t <sub>2</sub>	1.40	0.50	 2.71

## A visualization from tidy, wide data

```
tidy.wide %>%
filter(!is.na(YAL022C) & !is.na(YAR018C))%>%
ggplot(aes(x = YAL022C, y = YAR018C)) +
  geom_point() +
facet_wrap(~ condition)
```



Exploiting both long and wide tidy data allows us to create sophisticated visualizations and understand interesting patterns in our data

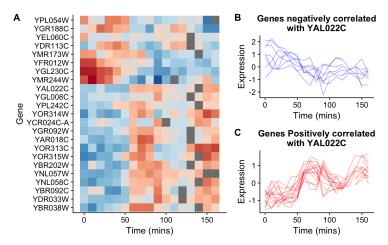


Figure 3: A visualization built by combining tidy long and wide data representations