

# R: The tidyverse and beyond

1-day workshop  
Afternoon practical session



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# A: Tibbles



- The tidyverse equivalent of `data.frames`

## 4 main points of difference:

1. Printing in the console
2. Subsetting (The use of a placeholder ``.``)
3. Interacting with older code
4. Tibbles don't change the input

- Open the script `01_pm_tibbles.R`

# A: readr and more



- fast way to read rectangular data (like csv, tsv)
- `read_csv()`: comma separated (CSV) files
- `read_tsv()`: tab separated files
- `read_delim()`: general delimited files



- readxl supports both the legacy .xls format and the modern xml-based .xlsx format
- Need to load explicitly



- `read_sas()`: SAS files
- `read_sav()`: SPSS files
- `read_dta()`: Stata files
- Also need to load explicitly
- Open the script 02\_pm\_readr.R

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# Data structures

#vectors:

These come in two forms

- A: Atomic vectors contain exactly one type of data

```
all_numbers      <- c(1, 2, 0.5, -0.5, 3.4)
```

```
all_characters   <- c("One", "too", "3")
```

```
all_logical      <- c(TRUE, FALSE)
```

- B: Lists allow combinations of different types of data

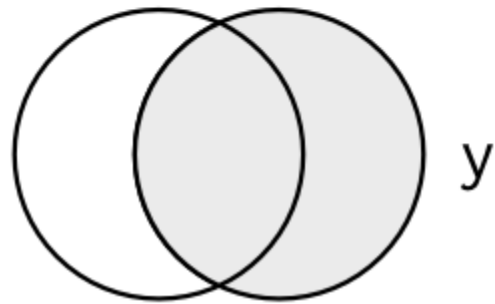
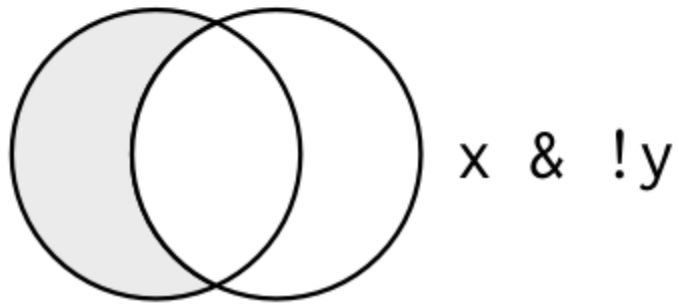
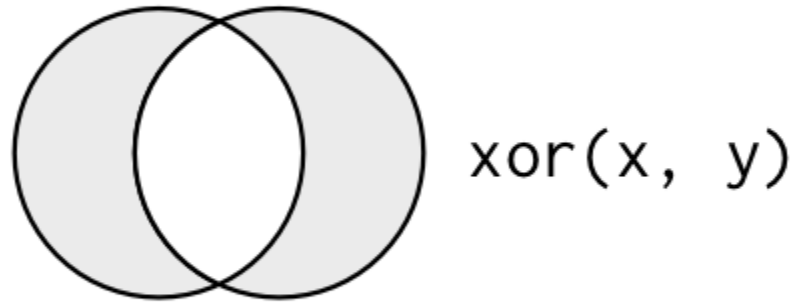
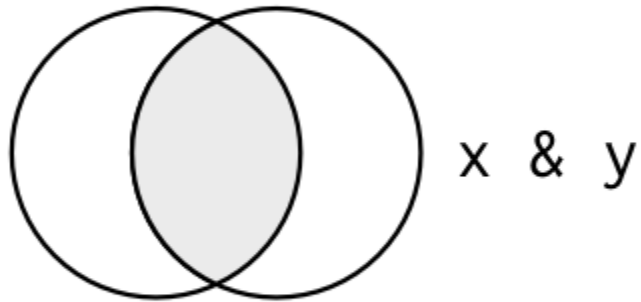
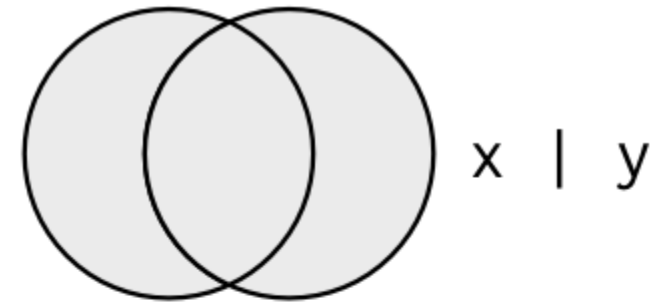
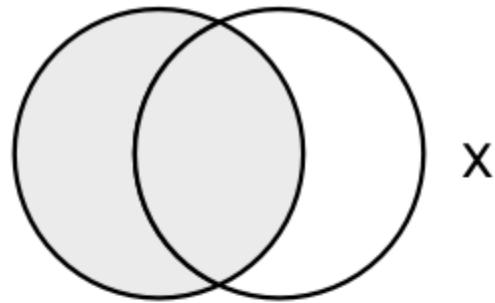
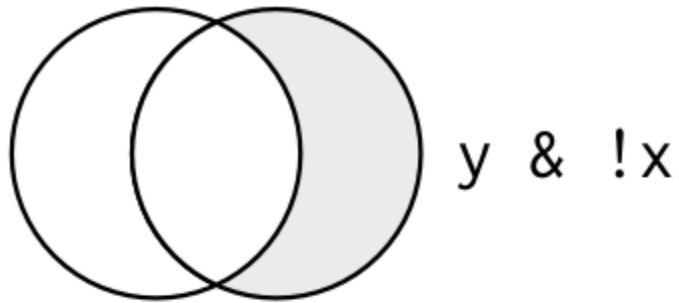
```
this_is_a_list   <- list(1, TRUE, "Three")
```

- If you try to create a vector with more than one data type, then it will undergo coercion to the least common denominator

- The coercion rule goes:

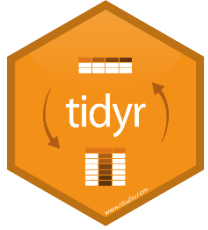
logical -> integer -> numeric -> complex -> character

# Logical operators and conditional subsetting



- $\&$  -> AND
- $\mid$  -> OR (inclusive)
- $!$  -> NOT
- $==$  -> EQUAL (identity)
- $!=$  -> NOT EQUAL

# A: tidyr



- The tidyverse works with tidy data
  1. Each variable a column
  2. Each observation a row
  3. Each value is a cell



*Journal of Statistical Software*

MMMMMM YYYY, Volume VV, Issue II.

<http://www.jstatsoft.org/>

Main functions:

- `gather()`
- `separate()`

- Open the script `03_pm_tidyr.R`

## Tidy Data

Hadley Wickham  
RStudio

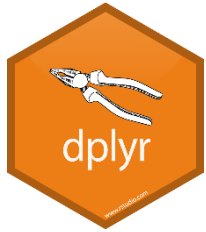
### Abstract

A huge amount of effort is spent cleaning data to get it ready for analysis, but there has been little research on how to make data cleaning as easy and effective as possible. This paper tackles a small, but important, component of data cleaning: data tidying. Tidy datasets are easy to manipulate, model and visualise, and have a specific structure: each variable is a column, each observation is a row, and each type of observational unit is a table. This framework makes it easy to tidy messy datasets because only a small set of tools are needed to deal with a wide range of un-tidy datasets. This structure also makes it easier to develop tidy tools for data analysis, tools that both input and output tidy datasets. The advantages of a consistent data structure and matching tools are demonstrated with a case study free from mundane data manipulation chores.

*Keywords:* data cleaning, data tidying, relational databases, R.

DOI: [10.18637/jss.v059.i10](https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v059.i10)

# B: dplyr for data transformation



- Solves the most common data manipulation challenges

Main functions:

- `select()`
- `filter()`
- `mutate()`
- `group_by()`
- `summarise()`
- ..... and many many more
- Open the script `04_pm_dplyr.R`



# Time for some hands on application

- Open the script `05_pm_practise.R`

# C: ggplot2



- Data visualisation based on "[The Grammar of Graphics](#)"

`ggplot(data = <DATA>) +`

`<GEOM_FUNCTION>(mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>)) +`

`linear model +`

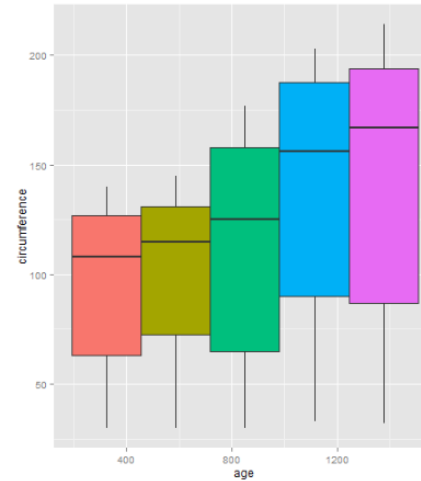
`axes formatting +`

`legend formatting +`

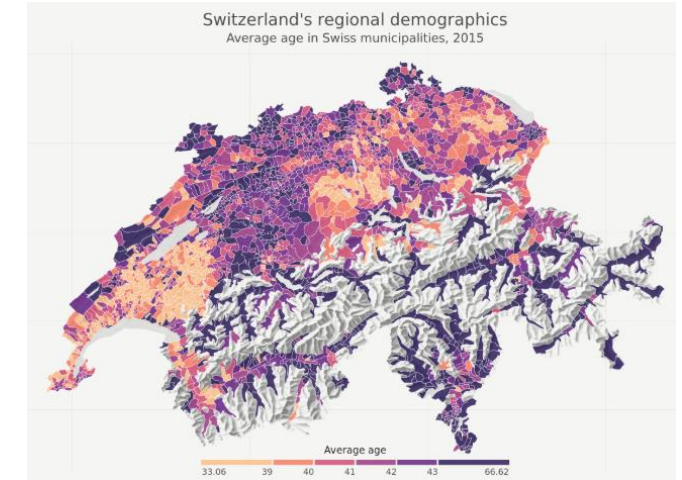
`title + etc. etc.`

# C: ggplot2

- Very versatile
- Allows you to go from

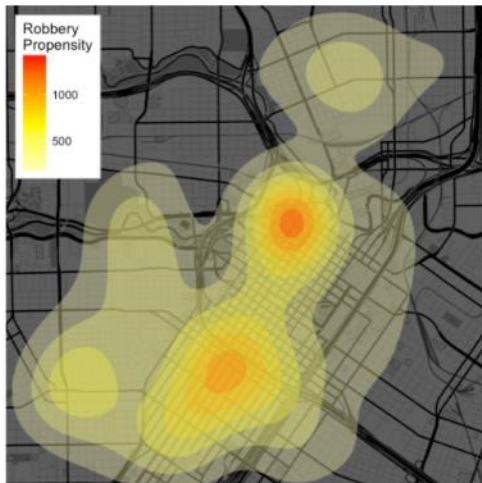


to

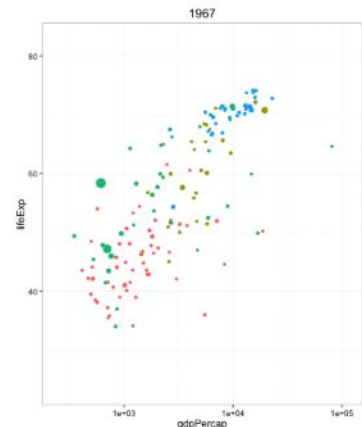


- Lots of add-on packages

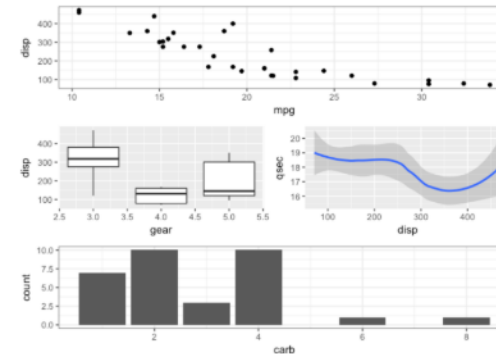
ggmap



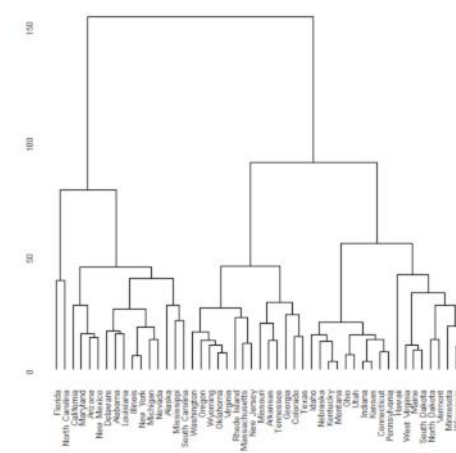
gganimate



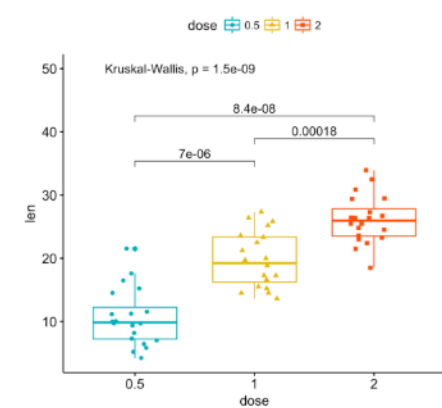
patchwork



ggdendro



ggpubr

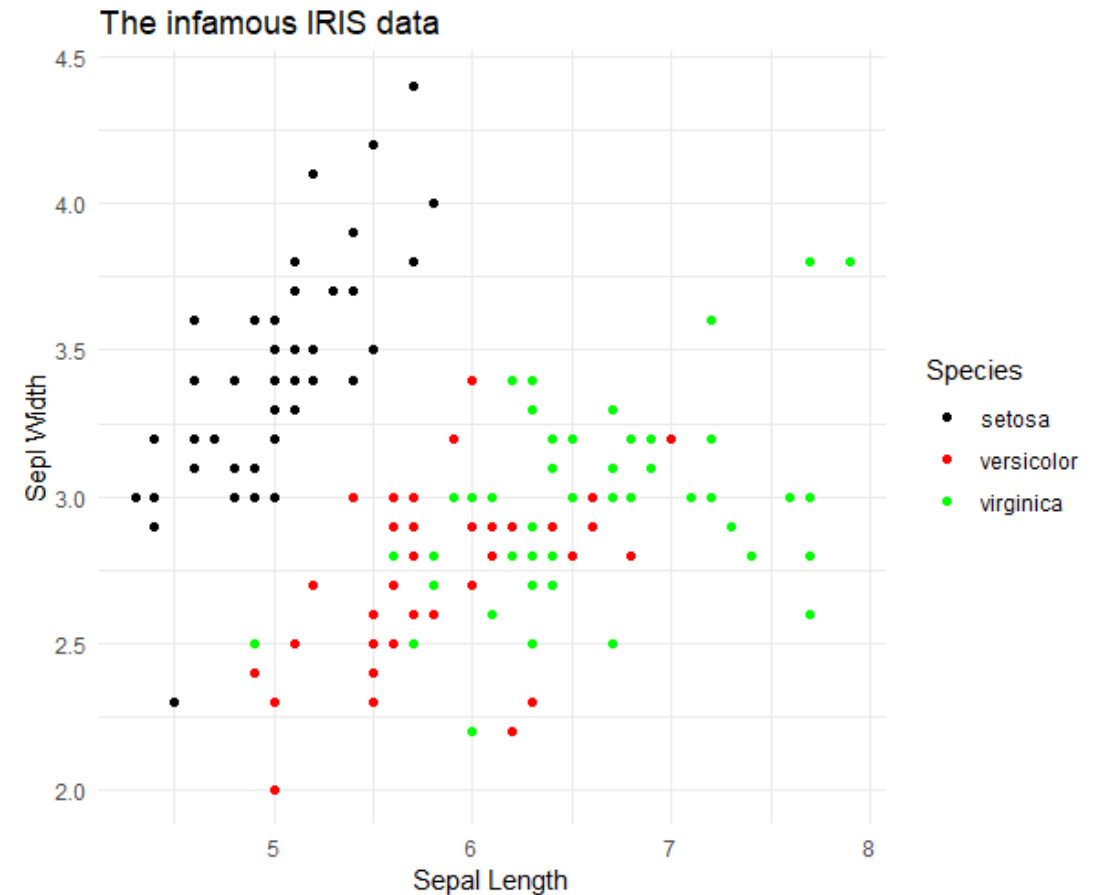
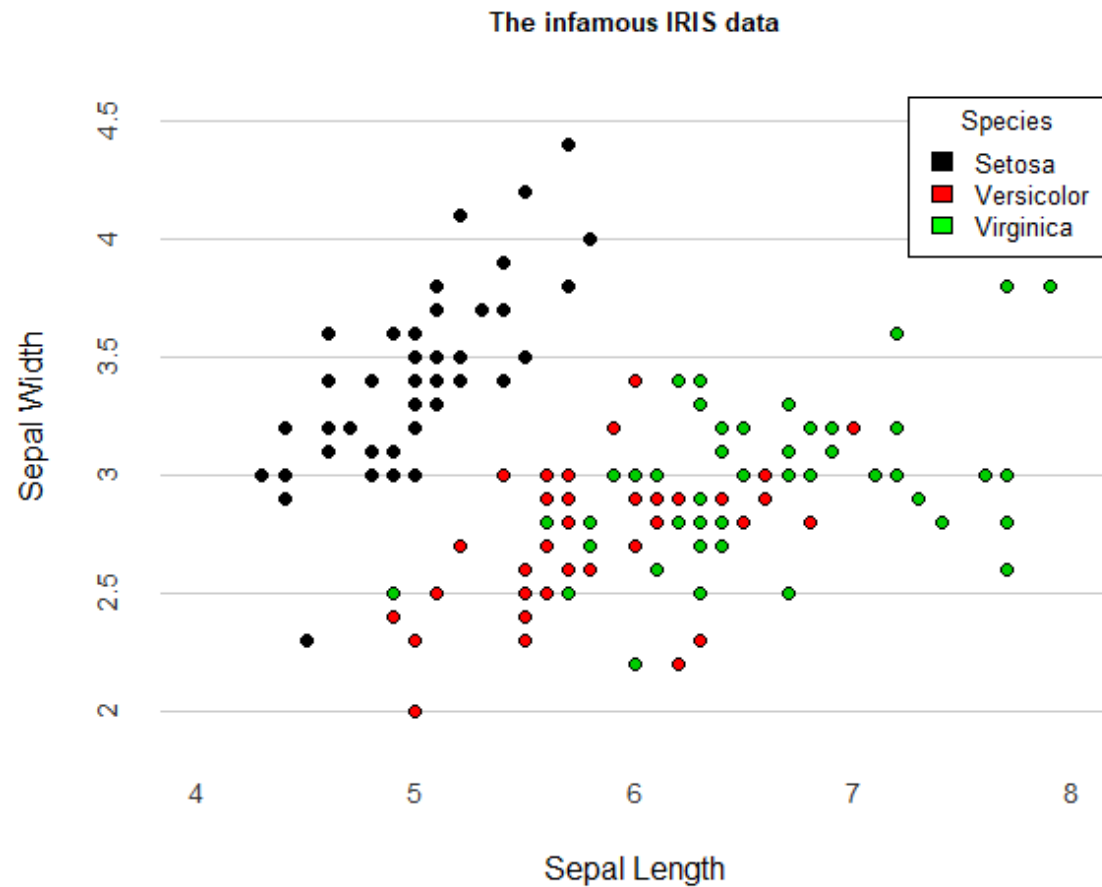


# C: Plotting using base R graphics vs ggplot2

```
7 # Here's an example using the graphics packages that comes with base R
8 plot(iris$Sepal.Length, iris$Sepal.Width,
9      bg = iris$Species, # Fill colour
10     pch = 21, # Shape: circles that can be filled
11     xlab = "Sepal Length", ylab = "Sepal Width", # Labels
12     axes = FALSE, # Don't plot the axes
13     frame.plot = FALSE, # Remove the frame
14     xlim = c(4, 8), ylim = c(2, 4.5), # Limits
15     panel.first = abline(h = seq(2, 4.5, 0.5), col = "grey80"))
16
17 at = pretty(iris$Sepal.Length)
18 mtext(side = 1, text = at, at = at,
19       col = "grey20", line = 1, cex = 0.9)
20
21 at = pretty(iris$Sepal.Width)
22 mtext(side = 2, text = at, at = at, col = "grey20", line = 1, cex = 0.9)
23
24 legend("topright", legend = c("Setosa", "Versicolor", "Virginica"),
25       title = "Species", fill = c("black", "red", "green"), cex = 0.8)
26
27 title("The infamous IRIS data",
28       cex.main = 0.8, font.main = 2, col.main = "black")
29
```

```
30 # Now let's view the ggplot2 version
31 # library(tidyverse)
32 ggplot(iris, aes(x = Sepal.Length, y = Sepal.Width, colour = Species)) +
33   geom_point() +
34   scale_colour_manual(values = c("black", "red", "green")) +
35   theme_minimal() +
36   labs(title = "The infamous IRIS data",
37        x = "Sepal Length",
38        y = "Sepal Width")
39
```

# C: Plotting using base R graphics vs ggplot2



- Open the script `06_pm_graphics_example.R` to see for yourself

# C: Whistle-stop tour of ggplot2

Main features:

1. The data
2. The geoms
3. The mappings (x, y, colour, shape etc.)
4. Legends
5. Labels
6. Themes

and many many more

- Open the script 07\_pm\_ggplot2.R
- Open the script 08\_pm\_practise\_plots.R

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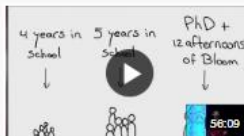
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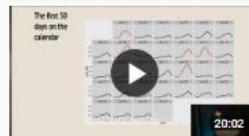
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