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 R-project file reproducible-workflows_2019.Rproj
- 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

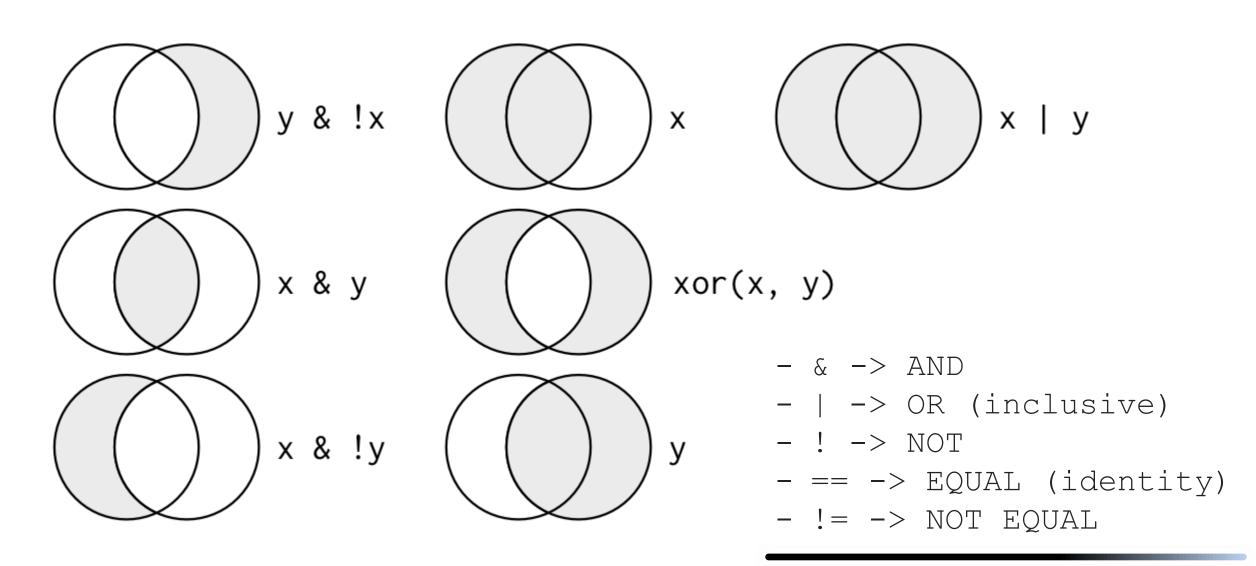
```
#vectors:
These come in two forms
- A: Atomic vectors contain exactly one type of data
                  <-c(1, 2, 0.5, -0.5, 3.4)
all_numbers
all_characters <- c("One", "too", "3")
all_logical <- c(TRUE, FALSE)
```

- 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



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/

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.

Main functions:

- gather()
- separate()

- Open the script 03_pm_tidyr.R

DOI: 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

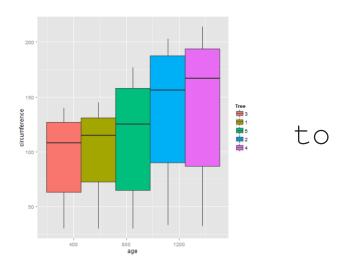
- Open the script 05 pm practise.R

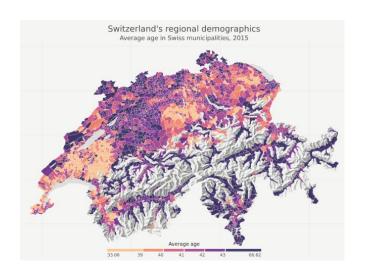
C: ggplot2

```
- Data visualisation based on "The Grammar of Graphics"
 ggplot(data = \langle DATA \rangle)(+)
       <GEOM_FUNCTION>(mapping = aes(<MAPPINGS>))
        linear model +
        axes formatting +
        legend formatting +
        title + etc. etc.
```

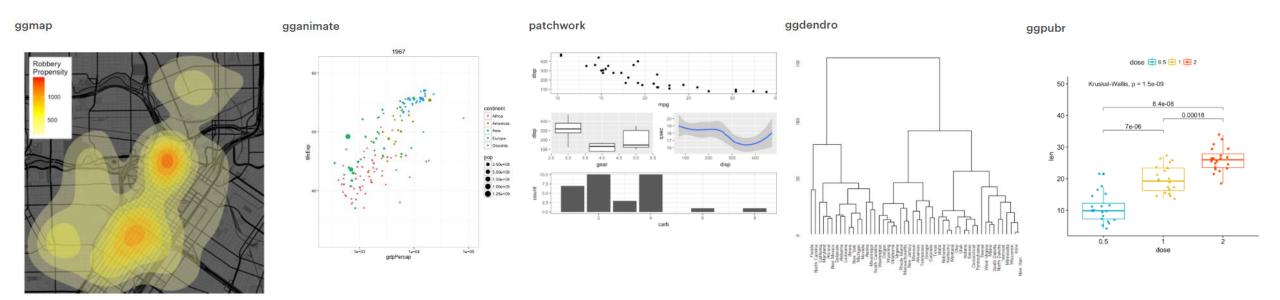
C: ggplot2

- Very versatile
- Allows you to go from





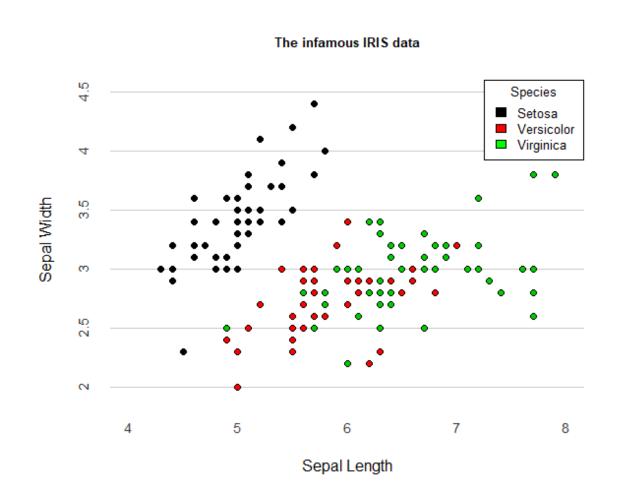
- Lots of add-on packages

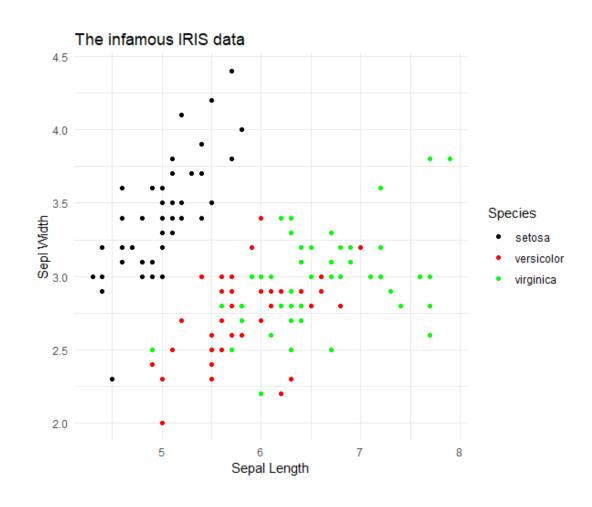


C: Plotting using base R graphics vs ggplot2

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

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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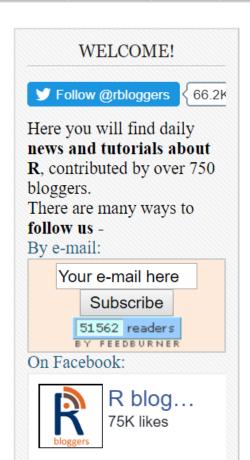


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in this talk, I'll lay out the reasons



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February 5, 2019

By Mine Çetinkaya-Rundel

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