

QTM 151

Lab 06 – tidy

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Summer

Recap

We learned:

- `qplot`: quick way to make ggplot graphs.
- `ggplotly`: transform ggplot objects into nice plotly viz.
- `plot_ly`: create nice plotly graphs.
- `dplyr *_join` methods: joining data
- `forcats` methods: working with categorical variables
- `lubridate` methods: processing dates and times

Do you have any questions about any of these contents?

No quiz this week

Our GitHub page is: <https://github.com/umbertomig/qtm151>

Getting Started

Getting Started: loading packages

```
# Loading tidyverse
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## — Attaching packages ————— tidyverse_2019.11.01
```

```
## ✓ ggplot2 3.3.5      ✓ purrr 0.3.4
```

```
## ✓ tibble 3.1.2       ✓ dplyr 1.0.7
```

```
## ✓ tidyr 1.1.3        ✓ stringr 1.4.0
```

```
## ✓ readr 1.4.0        ✓ forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## — Conflicts ————— tidyverse_2019.11.01
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
```

```
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

Loading data

```
# population table
```

```
table1←tibble(  
  `country`=c("Afghanistan", "Brazil", "China"),  
  `1999`=c(19987071, 172006362, 1272915272),  
  `2000`=c(20595360, 174504898, 1280428583)  
)  
table1
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
```

```
##   country      `1999`      `2000`  
##   <chr>         <dbl>         <dbl>  
## 1 Afghanistan 19987071      20595360  
## 2 Brazil      172006362     174504898  
## 3 China       1272915272    1280428583
```

```
# case table
```

```
table2←tibble(  
  # country      year      population
```

Loading data

```
table3← tibble(  
  `country` = c("Afghanistan", "Afghanistan", "Afghanistan", "Afgh  
  `year` = c(1999,1999,2000,2000,1999,1999,2000,2000,1999,1999,20  
  `type` = c("case", "population", "case", "population", "case", "p  
  `count` = c(745, 19987071, 2666, 20595360, 37737, 172006362, 80  
)  
table3
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4  
##   country      year type      count  
##   <chr>      <dbl> <chr>    <dbl>  
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 case      745  
## 2 Afghanistan 1999 population 19987071  
## 3 Afghanistan 2000 case      2666  
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 population 20595360  
## 5 Brazil      1999 case      37737  
## 6 Brazil      1999 population 172006362  
## 7 Brazil      2000 case      80488
```

Loading data

```
table4←tibble(  
  `country` = c("Afghanistan", "Afghanistan", "Brazil", "Brazil",  
  `year` = c(1999,2000,1999,2000,1999,2000),  
  `rate`= c("745/19987071", "2666/20595360", "37737/172006362",  
)  
table4
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3  
##   country      year rate  
##   <chr>      <dbl> <chr>  
## 1 Afghanistan  1999 745/19987071  
## 2 Afghanistan  2000 2666/20595360  
## 3 Brazil      1999 37737/172006362  
## 4 Brazil      2000 80488/174504898  
## 5 China       1999 212258/1272915272  
## 6 China       2000 213766/1280428583
```

Loading data

```
# population table
```

```
tbl1←tibble(  
  `county`=c("DeKalb", "Fulton", "Cobb"),  
  `2010`=c(691961, 920581, 690688),  
  `2011`=c(693961, 921581, 691688)  
)  
tbl1
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3  
##   county `2010` `2011`  
##   <chr>   <dbl>  <dbl>  
## 1 DeKalb 691961 693961  
## 2 Fulton 920581 921581  
## 3 Cobb   690688 691688
```

```
# veterans table
```

```
tbl2←tibble(  
  # county  
  # 2010  
  # 2011
```


Loading data

```
tbl3← tibble(  
  `country` = c("DeKalb", "DeKalb", "DeKalb", "DeKalb", "Fulton",  
  `year` = c(2010,2010,2011,2011,2010,2010,2011,2011,2010,2010,2011,2011),  
  `type` = c("veterans", "population","veterans", "population","\n",  
  `count` = c(36189, 691961, 36389, 693961, 42448, 920581, 42648,  
  )  
tbl3
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4  
##   country  year type      count  
##   <chr>    <dbl> <chr>    <dbl>  
## 1 DeKalb   2010 veterans  36189  
## 2 DeKalb   2010 population 691961  
## 3 DeKalb   2011 veterans  36389  
## 4 DeKalb   2011 population 693961  
## 5 Fulton  2010 veterans  42448  
## 6 Fulton  2010 population 920581  
## 7 Fulton  2011 veterans  42648
```

Loading data

```
tbl4← tibble(  
  `country` = c("DeKalb", "DeKalb", "Fulton", "Fulton", "Cobb", "Cobb"),  
  `year` = c(2010, 2011, 2010, 2011, 2010, 2011),  
  `prop` = c("36189/691961", "36389/693961", "42448/920581", "42648/921581", "41345/690688", "41545/691688")  
)  
tbl4
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3  
##   country  year prop  
##   <chr>    <dbl> <chr>  
## 1 DeKalb   2010 36189/691961  
## 2 DeKalb   2011 36389/693961  
## 3 Fulton   2010 42448/920581  
## 4 Fulton   2011 42648/921581  
## 5 Cobb     2010 41345/690688  
## 6 Cobb     2011 41545/691688
```

tidyr

tidyr

The *tidyr* package helps tidy up messy datasets. There are three interrelated rules which make a dataset tidy:

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

There are a few key functions in the *tidyr* package, *gather()*, *spread()*, *separate()*, *unite()*, *complete()*, *fill()*.

gather

gather

To tidy a dataset, we need to *gather* multiple columns, and gathers them into key-value pairs: it makes "wide" data longer.

Syntax:

```
gather(dataset, set_of_columns,  
        key="name of variable whose values form the column names",  
        value="name of variable whose values are spread over the cells")
```

gather

Example:

```
gather(table1, `1999`, `2000`, key="year", value="population")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   country      year population
##   <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999      19987071
## 2 Brazil       1999      172006362
## 3 China        1999     1272915272
## 4 Afghanistan 2000      20595360
## 5 Brazil       2000     174504898
## 6 China        2000     1280428583
```

gather

Example:

```
gather(table2, "1999":"2000", key=year, value = cases)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   country      year  cases
##   <chr>        <chr> <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999     745
## 2 Brazil      1999   37737
## 3 China       1999  212258
## 4 Afghanistan 2000     266
## 5 Brazil      2000   80488
## 6 China       2000  213766
```

Your Turn: Do the same with the `tbl1` and `tbl2` datasets. Save the results and join the datasets.

spread

spread

spread() is the opposite of *gather()*.

gather() makes wide tables narrower and longer, *spread()* makes long tables shorter and wider.

Syntax:

```
spread(dataset,  
        key="the column that contains variable name",  
        value="the column that contains values forms multiple variables")
```

spread

Example:

```
spread(table3, key= "type", value= "count")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country      year   case population
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999     745   19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000    2666   20595360
## 3 Brazil      1999   37737   172006362
## 4 Brazil      2000   80488   174504898
## 5 China       1999  212258  1272915272
## 6 China       2000  213766  1280428583
```

Your Turn: Check out `tbl3`. Then, spread it by `type`.

separate and unite

separate and unite

separate() pulls apart one column into multiple columns, *unite()* is the inverse of *separate()*.

Check `table4`. Note that the rate variable has two variables inside it: cases and population. To separate them:

Syntax for *separate()*:

```
separate(table, variable_separate, into=c('v1','v2'), sep="/")
```

separate and unite

Example:

```
table5 ← separate(table4, rate, into=c('case', 'population'), sep=
table5
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
##   country      year case  population
##   <chr>      <dbl> <chr>    <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999  745    19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666    20595360
## 3 Brazil      1999 37737   172006362
## 4 Brazil      2000 80488   174504898
## 5 China       1999 212258  1272915272
## 6 China       2000 213766  1280428583
```

Your Turn: Do the same separate for `tbl4`.

separate and unite

We can also separate by position:

```
separate(table3, year, into = c("century", "year"), sep=2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 5
```

##	country	century	year	type	count
##	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
## 1	Afghanistan	19	99	case	745
## 2	Afghanistan	19	99	population	19987071
## 3	Afghanistan	20	00	case	2666
## 4	Afghanistan	20	00	population	20595360
## 5	Brazil	19	99	case	37737
## 6	Brazil	19	99	population	172006362
## 7	Brazil	20	00	case	80488
## 8	Brazil	20	00	population	174504898
## 9	China	19	99	case	212258
## 10	China	19	99	population	1272915272
## 11	China	20	00	case	213766

separate and unite

Syntax for *unite()*:

```
unite(table, name_col, col1, col2, ... , sep="/")
```


separate and unite

Example:

```
unite(table5, col = rate, case, population, sep="/")
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   country      year rate
##   <chr>      <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745/19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666/20595360
## 3 Brazil      1999 37737/172006362
## 4 Brazil      2000 80488/174504898
## 5 China       1999 212258/1272915272
## 6 China       2000 213766/1280428583
```

complete

complete

complete() is useful to fill up the columns with missing data, based on a given pattern.

Suppose we have the following dataset:

```
df <- tibble(  
  group = c(1:2, 1), item_id = c(1:2, 2),  
  item_name = c("a", "b", "b"),  
  value1 = 1:3, value2 = 4:6  
)  
df
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 5  
##   group item_id item_name value1 value2  
##   <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>      <int>  <int>  
## 1     1     1     a         1      4  
## 2     2     2     b         2      5
```

complete

We can complete by group, item_id and item_name:

```
df %>% complete(group, nesting(item_id, item_name))
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 5
##   group item_id item_name value1 value2
##   <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>      <int>  <int>
## 1     1     1     a         1      4
## 2     1     2     b         3      6
## 3     2     1     a        NA     NA
## 4     2     2     b         2      5
```

Your Turn: Do the same complete for `stocks1`. What happened?

Questions?

See you next class!
