

Data Import

David Gerard

2023-10-09

Learning Objectives

- Import data from CSV's,
- Working Directories
- Chapter 11 of [RDS](#)
- [Data Import Cheat Sheet](#).
- [Readr Overview](#).

Working Directories

- The working directory is where R will look for and save things by default.
- When you specify to save a figure, save a file, or load some data, it will be with respect to the working directory.
- You can see where the current working directory is by `getwd()`, or by looking at the top of the console in RStudio.
- You can change the working directory by Session > Set Working Directory > Choose Directory. Or by CONTROL + SHIFT + H. Or you can use the `setwd()` command.
- A shortcut is to set the working directory to your source file location with Session > Set Working Directory > To Source File Location.
- When you read and write files/figures, you can then specify the path from the position of the working directory.
- Suppose we want to save the following figure:

```
library(tidyverse)
data("mpg")
pl <- ggplot(mpg, aes(x = hwy, y = cty)) +
  geom_point()
```

- To save `pl` in the current folder, we would use:

```
ggsave(filename = "./my_saved_plot.pdf", plot = pl)
```

- The “.” means “the current folder”.
- To save `pl` in the folder one level up we would use:

```
ggsave(filename = "../my_saved_plot.pdf", plot = p1)
```

- The “..” means “go one level up”.
- If we are in the analysis folder, and we want to save `p1` in the output folder, we would use:

```
ggsave(filename = "../output/my_saved_plot.pdf", plot = p1)
```

- If we have a subfolder called “fig” within our current folder. We could save `p1` in “fig” with

```
ggsave(filename = "./fig/my_saved_plot.pdf", plot = p1)
```

- **NEVER USE ABSOLUTE PATHS.** For example, you should never start the path from “C” if you use Windows. This makes your code non-transferable to other users.
- **Exercise:** Suppose a project has two subdirectories called “work” and “play”. Your working directory is in “play”, but you want to save a figure to “work”. What path do you use?

readr

- A lot of datasets come in comma-separated or tab-separated formats. For example, These are the first few rows of `hate_crimes2.csv` (available at https://dcgerard.github.io/stat_412_612/data.html):

```
state,median_house_inc,share_unemp_seas,share_pop_metro,share_pop_hs,share_non_citizen,share_white
Alabama,42278,0.06,0.64,0.821,0.02,0.12,0.472,0.35,0.63,0.125838926,1.806410489
Alaska,67629,0.064,0.63,0.914,0.04,0.06,0.422,0.42,0.53,0.143740118,1.656700109
Arizona,49254,0.063,0.9,0.842,0.1,0.09,0.455,0.49,0.5,0.225319954,3.413927994
Arkansas,44922,0.052,0.69,0.824,0.04,0.12,0.458,0.26,0.6,0.069060773,0.869208872
California,60487,0.059,0.97,0.806,0.13,0.09,0.471,0.61,0.33,0.255805361,2.397985899
Colorado,60940,0.04,0.8,0.893,0.06,0.07,0.457,0.31,0.44,0.390523301,2.804688765
Connecticut,70161,0.052,0.94,0.886,0.06,0.06,0.486,0.3,0.41,0.335392269,3.772701469
Delaware,57522,0.049,0.9,0.874,0.05,0.08,0.44,0.37,0.42,0.322754169,1.469979563
District of Columbia,68277,0.067,1,0.871,0.11,0.04,0.532,0.63,0.04,1.52230172,10.95347971
```

- In the file, each column is separated by a comma. Each row is separated by a new line.
- We will use the `readr` package to load these datasets into R.
- The `readr` package is a part of the tidyverse, and so it is automatically loaded when you load the tidyverse.
- To read a CSV (comma-separated values) file into R, use the `read_csv()` function from the `readr` package.

```
hate_crimes <- read_csv(file = "../data/hate_crimes2.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 51 Columns: 12
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): state
## dbl (11): median_house_inc, share_unemp_seas, share_pop_metro, share_pop_hs,...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

- If the CSV is online and you know the URL, you can use that URL for the file argument.

```
hate_crimes <- read_csv(file = "https://dcgerard.github.io/stat_412_612/data/hate_crimes2.csv")
```

```
## Rows: 51 Columns: 12
## -- Column specification -----
## Delimiter: ","
## chr (1): state
## dbl (11): median_house_inc, share_unemp_seas, share_pop_metro, share_pop_hs,...
##
## i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
## i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
```

- Use `read_tsv()` if columns are separated by tabs. (if you use `read_lines()` on a tsv, the tabs will show up as “\t”).
- Use `read_csv2()` if columns are separated by semicolons.
- Other file formats are listed in [RDS](#).
- You want to import data directly from Excel? Don’t.
 - First export the Excel spreadsheet as a CSV. Then read the CSV file into R.
- You are using colors to represent meaningful information in Excel? Don’t.
 - Edit the data so that the information is encoded by a new variable.
- If you don’t know the format ahead of time, use `read_lines()` to print the first few lines.

```
read_lines(file = "../data/hate_crimes2.csv", n_max = 10)
```

```
## [1] "state,median_house_inc,share_unemp_seas,share_pop_metro,share_pop_hs,share_non_citizen,sha
## [2] "Alabama,42278,0.06,0.64,0.821,0.02,0.12,0.472,0.35,0.63,0.125838926,1.806410489"
## [3] "Alaska,67629,0.064,0.63,0.914,0.04,0.06,0.422,0.42,0.53,0.143740118,1.656700109"
## [4] "Arizona,49254,0.063,0.9,0.842,0.1,0.09,0.455,0.49,0.5,0.225319954,3.413927994"
## [5] "Arkansas,44922,0.052,0.69,0.824,0.04,0.12,0.458,0.26,0.6,0.069060773,0.869208872"
## [6] "California,60487,0.059,0.97,0.806,0.13,0.09,0.471,0.61,0.33,0.255805361,2.397985899"
## [7] "Colorado,60940,0.04,0.8,0.893,0.06,0.07,0.457,0.31,0.44,0.390523301,2.804688765"
## [8] "Connecticut,70161,0.052,0.94,0.886,0.06,0.06,0.486,0.3,0.41,0.335392269,3.772701469"
## [9] "Delaware,57522,0.049,0.9,0.874,0.05,0.08,0.44,0.37,0.42,0.322754169,1.469979563"
## [10] "District of Columbia,68277,0.067,1,0.871,0.11,0.04,0.532,0.63,0.04,1.52230172,10.95347971"
```

Special Considerations

- Always check your data immediately after importing it.
 - Check that the types are correct for each of the variables.
 - Check that the missing data were coded correctly.
 - Later on, when you notice something weird, consider that this might have resulted because of a problem during data import.

```
map(hate_crimes, class)
```

```
## $state
## [1] "character"
##
## $median_house_inc
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_unemp_seas
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_pop_metro
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_pop_hs
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_non_citizen
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_white_poverty
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $gini_index
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_non_white
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $share_vote_trump
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $hate_crimes_per_100k_splc
## [1] "numeric"
##
## $avg_hatecrimes_per_100k_fbi
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
map(hate_crimes, ~sum(is.na(.)))
```

```
## $state
## [1] 0
##
## $median_house_inc
## [1] 0
##
## $share_unemp_seas
## [1] 0
##
## $share_pop_metro
## [1] 0
##
## $share_pop_hs
```

```
## [1] 0
##
## $share_non_citizen
## [1] 3
##
## $share_white_poverty
## [1] 0
##
## $gini_index
## [1] 0
##
## $share_non_white
## [1] 0
##
## $share_vote_trump
## [1] 0
##
## $hate_crimes_per_100k_splc
## [1] 4
##
## $avg_hatecrimes_per_100k_fbi
## [1] 1
```

```
head(hate_crimes)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 12
##   state      median_house_inc share_unemp_seas share_pop_metro share_pop_hs
##   <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 1 Alabama      42278            0.06            0.64            0.821
## 2 Alaska       67629            0.064           0.63            0.914
## 3 Arizona      49254            0.063           0.9             0.842
## 4 Arkansas     44922            0.052           0.69            0.824
## 5 California   60487            0.059           0.97            0.806
## 6 Colorado     60940            0.04            0.8             0.893
## # i 7 more variables: share_non_citizen <dbl>, share_white_poverty <dbl>,
## #   gini_index <dbl>, share_non_white <dbl>, share_vote_trump <dbl>,
## #   hate_crimes_per_100k_splc <dbl>, avg_hatecrimes_per_100k_fbi <dbl>
```

- Sometimes the files code missing data other than NA. For example, it's common to use periods ., or in some genomic settings they use -9 as missing.
 - R won't know how to handle this without you telling it, so you'll have to know what the missing data encoding is and specify it with the `na` argument in `read_csv()`.
- readr will try to guess the type for each column (double, integer, character, logic, etc). Sometimes it guesses wrong. If it seems to be guessing wrong, use the `col_types` to explicitly specify the column types.
- Sometimes there are comments at the start of a data file. You can skip the first few lines before starting to read data with the `skip` argument.
- If the comments begin with a special character, you can use the `comment` argument.
- **Exercise:** Successfully load all of the `hate_crimes` CSV files at https://dcgerard.github.io/stat_412_612/data.html.

Data Export

- You can write comma-separated and tab-separated files using `write_csv()`, `write_csv2()`, and `write_tsv()`.
- The defaults are usually fine.

Reading/Writing R Objects

- You can save and reload arbitrary R objects (data frames, matrices, lists, vectors) using `readRDS()` and `saveRDS()`.