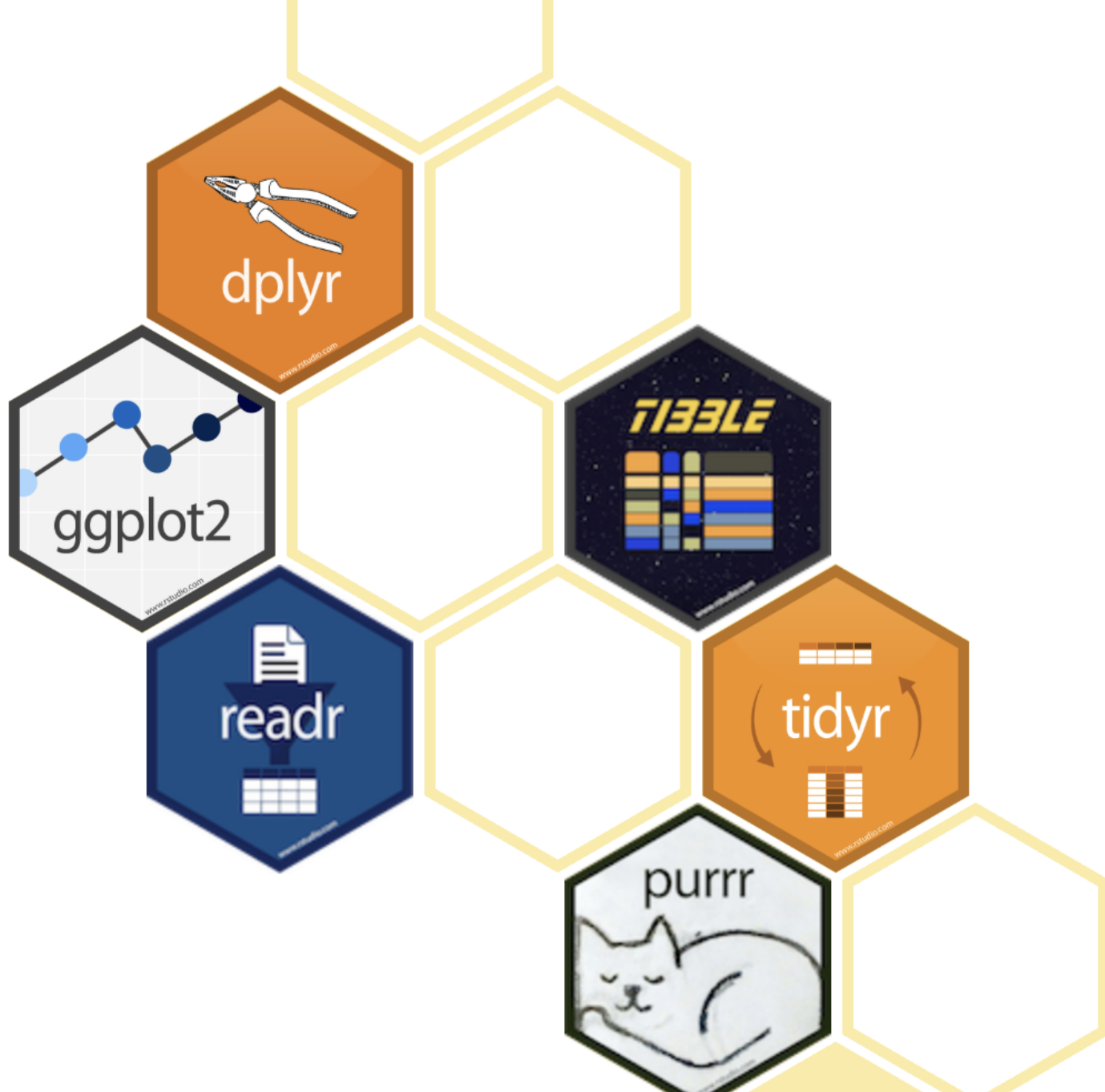


Introduction to the Tidyverse

**Import, wrangle, model, and
communicate data**

2021-10-12



Working with data in R

the tidyverse is a collection of friendly and consistent tools for data analysis and visualization.

Working with data in R

the tidyverse is a collection of friendly and consistent tools for data analysis and visualization.

They live as, R packages, each of which does one thing well.

library(tidyverse) will load the core packages:

ggplot2, for data visualisation.

dplyr, for data manipulation.

tidyr, for data tidying.

readr, for data import.

purrr, for functional programming.

tibble, for tibbles, a modern re-imagining of data frames.

stringr, for strings.

forcats, for factors.



This course is hands on!

Each section has an exercises
file: **exercises.Rmd**

exercises.Rmd

```
---
title: "Import Data"
output: html_document
---
```

```
```{r setup}
library(tidyverse)
library(haven)
```
```

In this section, we will learn about importing and exporting files from common file formats, including CSV and formats from other statistical software using the readr and haven packages.

readr

readr supplies several related functions, each designed to read in a specific flat file format.

| Function | Reads |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| ----- | ----- |
| `read_csv()` | Comma separated values |
| `read_csv2()` | Semi-colon separate values |
| `read_delim()` | General delimited files |
| `read_fwf()` | Fixed width files |
| `read_log()` | Apache log files |

readr ↕




code chunks

```
` ``{r}  
csv_data <- read_csv(  
  "a,b,c,d  
  1,2,3,4  
  5,6,7,8",  
  col_types = ""  
)  
  
csv_data  
` ``
```


running code chunks

```
```{r}
csv_data <- read_csv(
 "a,b,c,d
1,2,3,4
5,6,7,8",
 col_types = ""
)

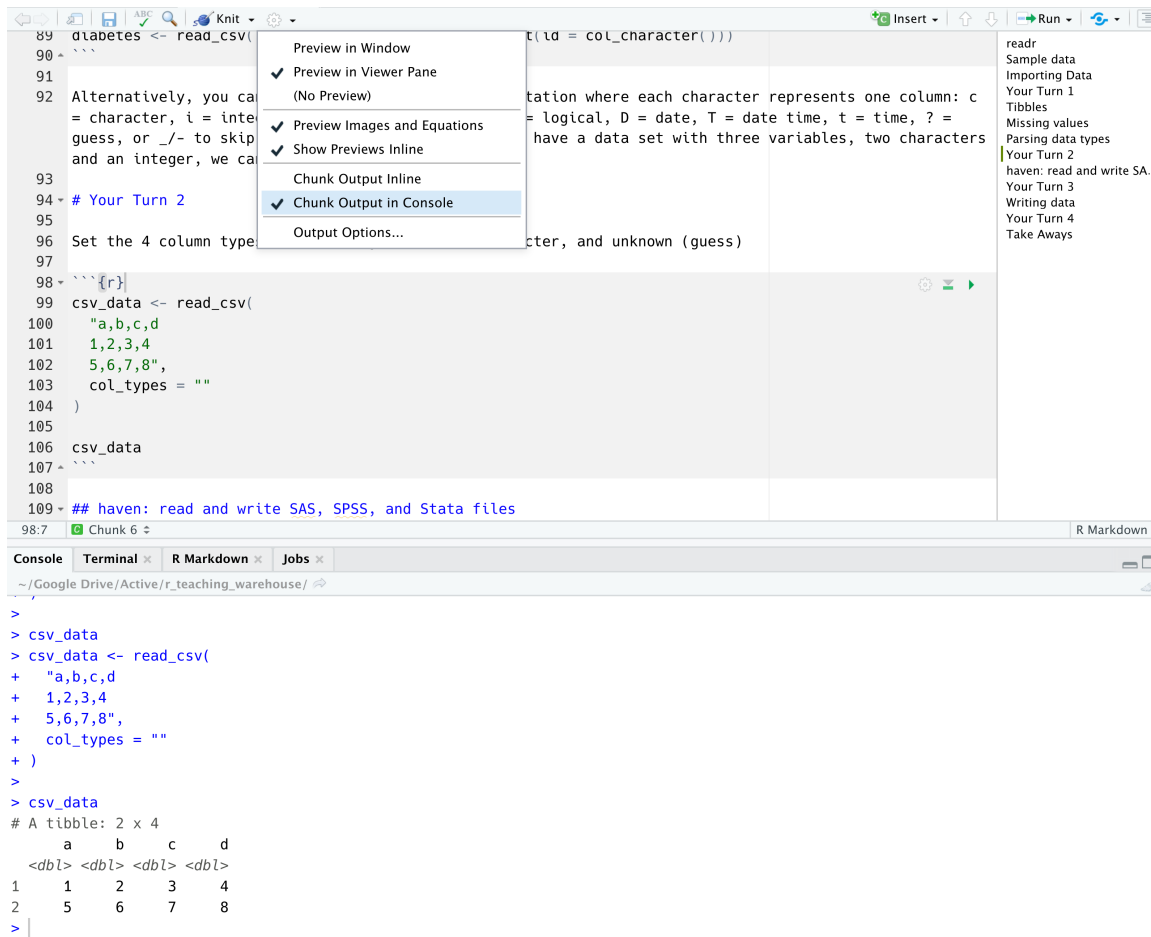
csv_data|
```
```



| a | b | c | d |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

2 rows

outputting to the console



```
89 diabetes <- read_csv(
90 ...
91
92 Alternatively, you can use the guess_col_types() function to
93 = character, i = integer, l = logical, D = date, T = date time, t = time, ? =
94 guess, or _/- to skip a column. For example, if you have a data set with three variables, two characters
95 and an integer, we can use guess_col_types() to read the data.
96
97 Set the 4 column types to character, and unknown (guess)
98 ```{r}
99 csv_data <- read_csv(
100   "a,b,c,d
101    1,2,3,4
102    5,6,7,8",
103   col_types = ""
104 )
105
106 csv_data
107 ...
108
109 ## haven: read and write SAS, SPSS, and Stata files
```

Preview in Window
✓ Preview in Viewer Pane
(No Preview)
✓ Preview Images and Equations
✓ Show Previews Inline
Chunk Output Inline
✓ **Chunk Output in Console**
Output Options...

readr
Sample data
Importing Data
Your Turn 1
Tibbles
Missing values
Parsing data types
Your Turn 2
haven: read and write SA...
Your Turn 3
Writing data
Your Turn 4
Take Aways

98:7 Chunk 6 R Markdown

Console Terminal R Markdown Jobs

~/Google Drive/Active/r_teaching_warehouse/

```
>
> csv_data
> csv_data <- read_csv(
+   "a,b,c,d
+    1,2,3,4
+    5,6,7,8",
+   col_types = ""
+ )
>
> csv_data
# A tibble: 2 x 4
   a     b     c     d
<dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     1     2     3     4
2     5     6     7     8
>
```

Project contents

- └─ 01-dplyr_5verbs
 - | └─ cheatsheet_dplyr_5verbs.pdf
 - | └─ diabetes.csv
 - | └─ exercises.Rmd
 - | └─ slides.pdf

Let's head to
<https://rstudio.cloud/>