Intro to R

Data Cleaning

Before Cleaning - Subsetting with Brackets

Select specific elements using an index

Often you only want to look at subsets of a data set at any given time. Elements of an R object are selected using the brackets (`[` and `]`).

For example, `x` is a vector of numbers and we can select the second element of `x` using the brackets and an index (2):

```
x = c(1, 4, 2, 8, 10)
x[2]
```

```
[1] 4
```

Select specific elements using an index

We can select the fifth or second AND fifth elements below:

```
x = c(1, 2, 4, 8, 10)
x[5]
```

```
[1] 10
```

```
x[c(2,5)]
```

```
[1]  2 10
```

Subsetting by deletion of entries

You can put a minus (–) before integers inside brackets to remove these indices from the data.

```
x[-2] # all but the second
```

```
[1]  1  4  8 10
```

Note that you have to be careful with this syntax when dropping more than 1 element:

```
x[-c(1,2,3)] # drop first 3
```

```
[1]  8 10
```

```
# x[-1:3] # shorthand. R sees as -1 to 3
x[-(1:3)] # needs parentheses
```

```
[1]  8 10
```

Data Cleaning

In general, data cleaning is a process of investigating your data for inaccuracies, or recoding it in a way that makes it more manageable.

MOST IMPORTANT RULE - LOOK AT YOUR DATA!

Useful checking functions

- `is.na` - is `TRUE` if the data is `FALSE` otherwise
- `!` - negation (NOT)
  - if `is.na(x)` is `TRUE`, then `!is.na(x)` is `FALSE`
- `all` takes in a `logical` and will be `TRUE` if ALL are `TRUE`
  - `all(!is.na(x))` - are all values of `x` NOT NA
- `any` will be `TRUE` if ANY are true
  - `any(is.na(x))` - do we have any `NA`'s in `x`?
- `complete.cases` - returns `TRUE` if EVERY value of a row is NOT `NA`
  - very stringent condition
  - `FALSE` missing one value (even if not important)
  - `tidyr::drop_na` will drop rows with **any** missing

Complete.cases

```
complete.cases(x)
```

```
[1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE
```

```
complete.cases(mtcars)
```

```
 [1] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRU
[16] TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRUE TRU
[31] TRUE TRUE
```

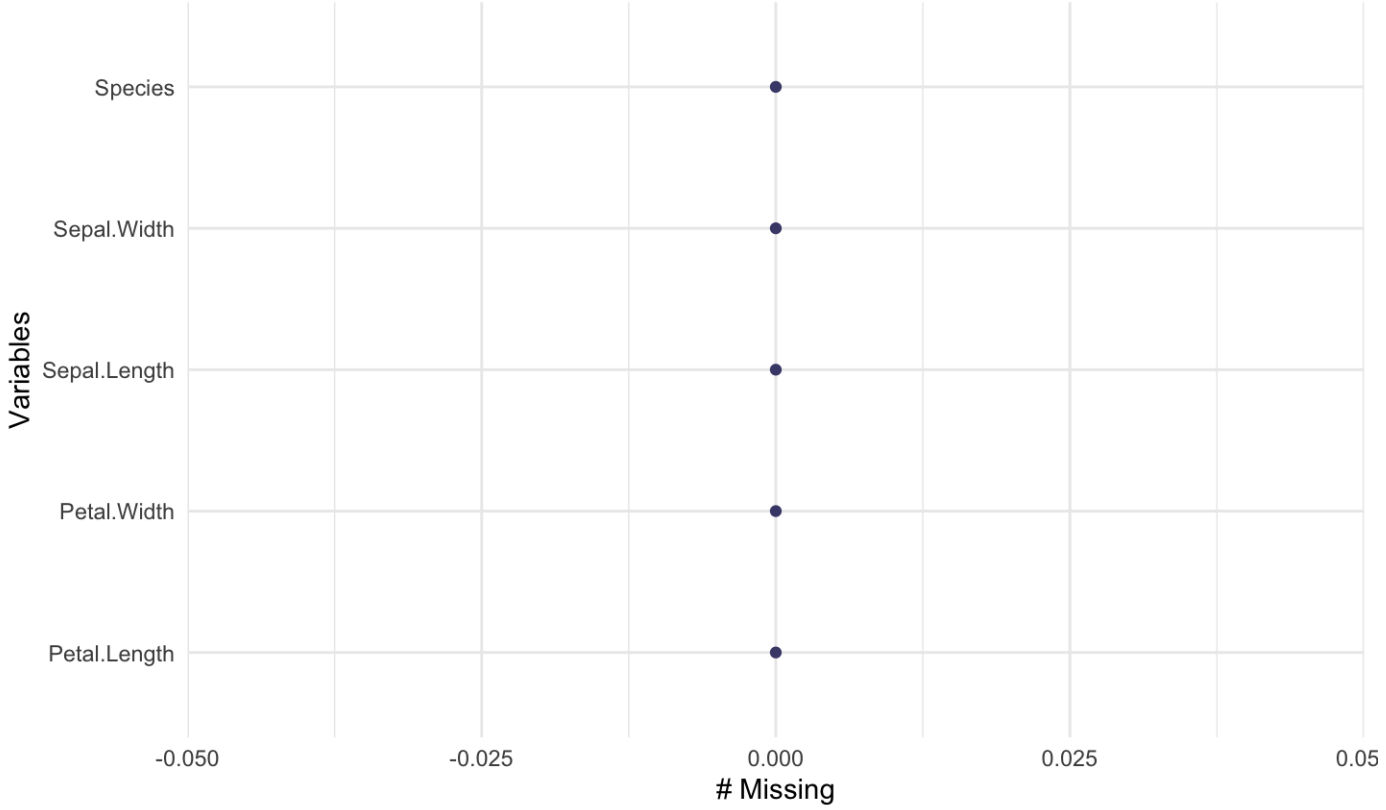
Naniar

```
#install.packageS(naniar)
library(naniar)
x = c(0, NA, 2, 3, 4, -0.5, 0.2)
naniar::pct_complete(x)
```

```
[1] 85.71429
```

Naniar plots

```
naniar::gg_miss_var(iris)
```



Dealing with Missing Data

Missing data types

One of the most important aspects of data cleaning is missing values.

Types of “missing” data:

- `NA` - general missing data
- `NaN` - stands for “**N**ot **a** **N**umber”, happens when you do 0/0.
- `Inf` and `-Inf` - Infinity, happens when you take a positive number (or negative number) by 0.

Finding Missing data

Each missing data type has a function that returns `TRUE` if the data is missing:

- `NA` - `is.na`
- `NaN` - `is.nan`
- `Inf` and `-Inf` - `is.infinite`
- `is.finite` returns `FALSE` for all missing data and `TRUE` for non-missing

Missing Data with Logicals

One important aspect (esp with subsetting) is that logical operations return `NA` for `NA` values. This is a good thing. The data could be `> 2` or not, we don't know, so `R` says there is no `TRUE` or `FALSE`, so that is missing.

```
x = c(0, NA, 2, 3, 4, -0.5, 0.2)
x > 2
```

```
[1] FALSE    NA FALSE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE FALSE
```

filter() and missing data

filter() removes missing values by default.

To keep them need to add is.na():

```
df = tibble(x = x)
df %>% filter(x > 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 1
      x
  <dbl>
1     3
2     4
```

```
df %>% filter(between(x, -1, 3) | is.na(x))
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 1
      x
  <dbl>
1   0
2  NA
3   2
4   3
5  -0.5
6   0.2
```

dplyr::filter

Be careful with missing data using subsetting:

```
x # looks like the 1st and 3rd element should be TRUE
```

```
[1]  0.0   NA  2.0  3.0  4.0 -0.5  0.2
```

```
x %in% c(0, 2) # uh oh - not good!
```

```
[1]  TRUE FALSE  TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
x %in% c(0, 2) | is.na(x) # do this
```

```
[1]  TRUE  TRUE  TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

Missing Data with Operations

Similarly with logicals, operations/arithmetic with `NA` will result in `NA`s:

```
x + 2
```

```
[1] 2.0  NA 4.0 5.0 6.0 1.5 2.2
```

```
x * 2
```

```
[1]  0.0   NA  4.0  6.0  8.0 -1.0  0.4
```

Lab Part 1

Website

Tables and Tabulations

Useful checking functions

- `unique` - gives you the unique values of a variable
- `table(x)` - will give a one-way table of `x`
  - `table(x, useNA = "ifany")` - will have row NA
- `table(x, y)` - will give a cross-tab of `x` and `y`
- `df %>% count(x, y)`
  - `df %>% group_by(x, y) %>% tally`

Creating One-way Tables

Here we will use `table` to make tabulations of the data. Look at `?table` to see options for missing data.

```
unique(x)
```

```
[1]  0.0   NA  2.0  3.0  4.0 -0.5  0.2
```

```
table(x, useNA = "ifany")
```

```
x
-0.5    0  0.2    2    3    4 <NA>
   1    1    1    1    1    1    1
```

```
df %>% count(x)
```

```
# A tibble: 7 x 2
      x     n
  <dbl> <int>
1  -0.5     1
2   0       1
3   0.2     1
4   2       1
5   3       1
6   4       1
7  NA       1
```

Creating One-way Tables

`useNA = "ifany"` will not have NA in table heading if no `NA`:

```
table(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3),
        useNA = "ifany")
```

```
0 1 2 3
1 1 4 4
```

```
tibble(x = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3)) %>%  count(x)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 2
      x     n
  <dbl> <int>
1     0     1
2     1     1
3     2     4
4     3     4
```

Creating One-way Tables

You can set `useNA = "always"` to have it always have a column for `NA`

```
table(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 3),
        useNA = "always")
```

```
   0    1    2    3 <NA>
   1    1    4    4    0
```

Download Salary FY2014 Data

From https://data.baltimorecity.gov/City-Government/Baltimore-City-Employee-Salaries-FY2015/nsfe-bg53, from https://data.baltimorecity.gov/api/views/nsfe-bg53/rows.csv

Read the CSV into R `Sal`:

```
Sal = jhur::read_salaries() # or
Sal = read_csv("https://jhudatascience.org/intro_to_r/data/Baltimore_City_Empl
Sal = rename(Sal, Name = name)
```

Checking for logical conditions

- `any()` - checks if there are any `TRUE`s
- `all()` - checks if ALL are true

```
head(Sal,2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 7
  Name      JobTitle         AgencyID Agency       HireDate AnnualSalary GrossP
  <chr>     <chr>            <chr>    <chr>        <chr>    <chr>        <chr>
1 Aaron,Pa… Facilities/Off… A03031   OED-Employm… 10/24/1… $55314.00    $53626
2 Aaron,Pe… ASSISTANT STAT… A29045   States Atto… 09/25/2… $74000.00    $73000
```

```
any(is.na(Sal$Name)) # are there any NAs?
```

```
[1] FALSE
```

Recoding Variables

Example of Recoding

For example, let's say gender was coded as Male, M, m, Female, F, f. Using Excel to find all of these would be a matter of filtering and changing all by hand or using if statements.

In `dplyr` you can use the `recode` function:

```
data = data %>%
  mutate(gender = recode(gender, M = "Male", m = "Male", Man = "Male"))
```

Or use `ifelse()` or `case_when()`.

Strings functions

Splitting/Find/Replace and Regular Expressions

- R can do much more than find exact matches for a whole string
- Like Perl and other languages, it can use regular expressions.
- What are regular expressions?
  - Ways to search for specific strings
  - Can be very complicated or simple
  - Highly Useful - think “Find” on steroids

A bit on Regular Expressions

- http://www.regular-expressions.info/reference.html
- They can use to match a large number of strings in one statement
- `.` matches any single character
- `*` means repeat as many (even if 0) more times the last character
- `?` makes the last thing optional
- `^` matches start of vector `^a` - starts with “a”
- `$` matches end of vector `b$` - ends with “b”

The `stringr` package

The `stringr` package:

- Makes string manipulation more intuitive
- Has a standard format for most functions
    - the first argument is a string like first argument is a `data.frame` in `dplyr`
- We will not cover `grep` or `gsub` - base R functions
    - are used on forums for answers
- Almost all functions start with `str_*`

Let's look at modifier for `stringr`

```
?modifiers
```

- `fixed` - match everything exactly
- `ignore_case` is an option to not have to use `tolower`

Substring and String Splitting

- `str_sub(x, start, end)` - substrings from position start to position end
- `str_split(string, pattern)` - splits strings up - returns list!

```
library(stringr)
x <- c("I really like writing R code")
df = tibble(x = c("I really", "like writing", "R code programs"))
y <- unlist(str_split(x, " "))
y
```

```
[1] "I"       "really"  "like"    "writing" "R"       "code"
```

```
length(y)
```

```
[1] 6
```

Using a fixed expression

One example case is when you want to split on a period "`.`". In regular expressions `.` means **ANY** character, so

```
str_split("I.like.strings", ".")
```

```
[[1]]
 [1] "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""
```

```
str_split("I.like.strings", fixed("."))
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "I"       "like"    "strings"
```

Let's extract from `y`

```
y[[2]]
```

```
[1] "really"
```

```
# sapply(y, dplyr::first) # on the fly
# sapply(y, nth, 2) # on the fly
# sapply(y, last) # on the fly
```

Separating columns based on a separator

- From `tidyr`, you can split a data set into multiple columns:

```
df = tibble(x = c("I really", "like writing", "R code programs"))
```

```
df %>% separate(x, into = c("first", "second", "third"))
```

```
Warning: Expected 3 pieces. Missing pieces filled with `NA` in 2 rows [1, 2].
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  first second  third
  <chr> <chr>   <chr>
1 I     really  <NA>
2 like  writing <NA>
3 R     code    programs
```

Separating columns based on a separator

You can specify the separator with `sep`. * `extra = "merge"` will not drop data.

```
df %>% separate(x, into = c("first", "second", "third"),
                extra = "merge", sep = " ")
```

```
Warning: Expected 3 pieces. Missing pieces filled with `NA` in 2 rows [1, 2].
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  first second  third
  <chr> <chr>   <chr>
1 I     really  <NA>
2 like  writing <NA>
3 R     code    programs
```

'Find' functions: `stringr`

`str_detect`, `str_subset`, `str_replace`, and `str_replace_all` search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector: they differ in the format of and amount of detail in the results.

- `str_detect` - returns `TRUE` if `pattern` is found
- `str_subset` - returns only the strings which pattern were detected
  - convenient wrapper around `x[str_detect(x, pattern)]`
- `str_extract` - returns only strings which pattern were detected, but ONLY the pattern
- `str_replace` - replaces `pattern` with `replacement` the first time
- `str_replace_all` - replaces `pattern` with `replacement` as many times matched

'Find' functions: Finding Logicals

These are the indices where the pattern match occurs:

```
head(str_detect(Sal$Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

'Find' functions: finding values: `stringr`

```
Sal %>% filter(str_detect(Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 7
  Name          JobTitle     AgencyID Agency       HireDate AnnualSalary GrossP
  <chr>         <chr>        <chr>    <chr>        <chr>    <chr>        <chr>
1 Rawlings,Ke… EMERGENCY D… A40302   M-R Info Te… 01/06/2… $48940.00    $73356
2 Rawlings,Pa… COMMUNITY A… A04015   R&P-Recreat… 12/10/2… $19802.00    $10443
3 Rawlings-Bl… MAYOR        A01001   Mayors Offi… 12/07/1… $167449.00   $16524
```

Using Regular Expressions

- Look for any name that starts with:
  - Payne at the beginning,
  - Leonard and then an S
  - Spence then capital C

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "^Payne.*"), 3)
```

```
[1] "Payne El,Boaz L"          "Payne El,Jackie"
[3] "Payne Johnson,Nickole A"
```

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "Leonard.?S"))
```

```
[1] "Payne,Leonard S"      "Szumlanski,Leonard S"
```

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "Spence.*C.*"))
```

```
[1] "Spencer,Charles A"  "Spencer,Clarence W" "Spencer,Michael C"
```

Showing differnce in `str_replace` and `str_replace_all`

`str_replace` replaces only the first instance.

```
head(Sal$Name, 2)
```

```
[1] "Aaron,Patricia G" "Aaron,Petra L"
```

```
head(str_replace(Sal$Name, "a", "j"),2)
```

```
[1] "Ajron,Patricia G" "Ajron,Petra L"
```

`str_replace` replaces all instances.

```
head(str_replace_all(Sal$Name, "a", "j"), 2)
```

```
[1] "Ajron,Pjtricij G" "Ajron,Petrj L"
```

Replace

Let's say we wanted to sort the data set by Annual Salary:

```
class(Sal$AnnualSalary)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

```
head(Sal$AnnualSalary, 4)
```

```
[1] "$55314.00" "$74000.00" "$64500.00" "$46309.00"
```

```
head(as.numeric(Sal$AnnualSalary), 4)
```

```
Warning in head(as.numeric(Sal$AnnualSalary), 4): NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA
```

R didn't like the `$` so it thought turned them all to `NA`.

Pasting strings with `paste` and `paste0`

Paste can be very useful for joining vectors together:

```
paste("Visit", 1:5, sep = "_")
```

```
[1] "Visit_1" "Visit_2" "Visit_3" "Visit_4" "Visit_5"
```

```
paste("Visit", 1:5, sep = "_", collapse = "_")
```

```
[1] "Visit_1_Visit_2_Visit_3_Visit_4_Visit_5"
```

```
paste("To", "is going be the ", "we go to the store!", sep = "day ")
```

```
[1] "Today is going be the day we go to the store!"
```

```
# and paste0 can be even simpler see ?paste0
paste0("Visit",1:5) # no space!
```

```
[1] "Visit1" "Visit2" "Visit3" "Visit4" "Visit5"
```

Uniting columns based on a separator

- From `tidyr`, you can unite:

```
df = tibble(id = rep(1:5, 3), visit = rep(1:3, each = 5))
head(df, 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 2
     id visit
  <int> <int>
1     1     1
2     2     1
3     3     1
4     4     1
```

```
df_united <- df %>% unite(col = "unique_id", id, visit, sep = "_")
head(df_united, 4)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 1
  unique_id
  <chr>
1 1_1
2 2_1
3 3_1
4 4_1
```

Lab Part 2

Website

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Comparison of `stringr` to base R - not covered

Splitting Strings

Substringing

Very similar:

Base R

- `substr(x, start, stop)` - substrings from position start to position stop
- `strsplit(x, split)` - splits strings up - returns list!

`stringr`

- `str_sub(x, start, end)` - substrings from position start to position end
- `str_split(string, pattern)` - splits strings up - returns list!

Splitting String: base R

In base R, `strsplit` splits a vector on a string into a `list`

```
x <- c("I really", "like writing", "R code programs")
y <- strsplit(x, split = " ") # returns a list
y
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "I"      "really"

[[2]]
[1] "like"    "writing"

[[3]]
[1] "R"        "code"     "programs"
```

Showing differnce in `str_extract` and `str_extract_all`

`str_extract_all` extracts all the matched strings - `\\d` searches for DIGITS/numbers

```
head(str_extract(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"))
```

```
[1] "0" "2" "6" "9" "4" "9"
```

```
head(str_extract_all(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"), 2)
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "0" "3" "0" "3" "1"

[[2]]
[1] "2" "9" "0" "4" "5"
```

'Find' functions: base R

`grep`: `grep`, `grepl`, `regexpr` and `gregexpr` search for matches to argument pattern within each element of a character vector: they differ in the format of and amount of detail in the results.

`grep(pattern, x, fixed=FALSE)`, where:

- pattern = character string containing a regular expression to be matched in the given character vector.
- x = a character vector where matches are sought, or an object which can be coerced by as.character to a character vector.
- If fixed=TRUE, it will do exact matching for the phrase anywhere in the vector (regular find)

'Find' functions: stringr compared to base R

Base R does not use these functions. Here is a "translator" of the `stringr` function to base R functions

- `str_detect` - similar to `grepl` (return logical)
- `grep(value = FALSE)` is similar to `which(str_detect())`
- `str_subset` - similar to `grep(value = TRUE)` - return value of matched
- `str_replace` - similar to `sub` - replace one time
- `str_replace_all` - similar to `gsub` - replace many times

Important Comparisons

Base R:

- Argument order is `(pattern, x)`
- Uses option `(fixed = TRUE)`

`stringr`

- Argument order is `(string, pattern)` aka `(x, pattern)`
- Uses function `fixed(pattern)`

'Find' functions: Finding Indices

These are the indices where the pattern match occurs:

```
grep("Rawlings",Sal$Name)
```

```
[1] 10256 10257 10258
```

```
which(grepl("Rawlings", Sal$Name))
```

```
[1] 10256 10257 10258
```

```
which(str_detect(Sal$Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
[1] 10256 10257 10258
```

'Find' functions: Finding Logicals

These are the indices where the pattern match occurs:

```
head(grepl("Rawlings",Sal$Name))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

```
head(str_detect(Sal$Name, "Rawlings"))
```

```
[1] FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

'Find' functions: finding values, base R

```
grep("Rawlings",Sal$Name,value=TRUE)
```

```
[1] "Rawlings,Kellye A"          "Rawlings,Paula M"
[3] "Rawlings-Blake,Stephanie C"
```

```
Sal[grep("Rawlings",Sal$Name),]
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 7
  Name          JobTitle     AgencyID Agency       HireDate AnnualSalary GrossP
  <chr>         <chr>        <chr>    <chr>        <chr>    <chr>        <chr>
1 Rawlings,Ke… EMERGENCY D… A40302   M-R Info Te… 01/06/2… $48940.00    $73356
2 Rawlings,Pa… COMMUNITY A… A04015   R&P-Recreat… 12/10/2… $19802.00    $10443
3 Rawlings-Bl… MAYOR        A01001   Mayors Offi… 12/07/1… $167449.00   $16524
```

Showing differnce in `str_extract`

`str_extract` extracts just the matched string

```
ss = str_extract(Sal$Name, "Rawling")
head(ss)
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA NA NA
```

```
ss[ !is.na(ss)]
```

```
[1] "Rawling" "Rawling" "Rawling"
```

Showing differnce in `str_extract` and `str_extract_all`

`str_extract_all` extracts all the matched strings

```
head(str_extract(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"))
```

```
[1] "0" "2" "6" "9" "4" "9"
```

```
head(str_extract_all(Sal$AgencyID, "\\d"), 2)
```

```
[[1]]
[1] "0" "3" "0" "3" "1"

[[2]]
[1] "2" "9" "0" "4" "5"
```

Using Regular Expressions

- Look for any name that starts with:
  - Payne at the beginning,
  - Leonard and then an S
  - Spence then capital C

```
head(grep("^Payne.*", x = Sal$Name, value = TRUE), 3)
```

```
[1] "Payne El,Boaz L"          "Payne El,Jackie"
[3] "Payne Johnson,Nickole A"
```

```
head(grep("Leonard.?S", x = Sal$Name, value = TRUE))
```

```
[1] "Payne,Leonard S"      "Szumlanski,Leonard S"
```

```
head(grep("Spence.*C.*", x = Sal$Name, value = TRUE))
```

```
[1] "Spencer,Charles A"  "Spencer,Clarence W" "Spencer,Michael C"
```

Using Regular Expressions: `stringr`

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "^Payne.*"), 3)
```

```
[1] "Payne El,Boaz L"          "Payne El,Jackie"
[3] "Payne Johnson,Nickole A"
```

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "Leonard.?S"))
```

```
[1] "Payne,Leonard S"      "Szumlanski,Leonard S"
```

```
head(str_subset( Sal$Name, "Spence.*C.*"))
```

```
[1] "Spencer,Charles A"  "Spencer,Clarence W" "Spencer,Michael C"
```

Replace

Let’s say we wanted to sort the data set by Annual Salary:

```
class(Sal$AnnualSalary)
```

```
[1] "character"
```

```
sort(c("1", "2", "10")) #  not sort correctly (order simply ranks the data)
```

```
[1] "1"  "10" "2"
```

```
order(c("1", "2", "10"))
```

```
[1] 1 3 2
```

Replace

So we must change the annual pay into a numeric:

```
head(Sal$AnnualSalary, 4)
```

```
[1] "$55314.00" "$74000.00" "$64500.00" "$46309.00"
```

```
head(as.numeric(Sal$AnnualSalary), 4)
```

```
Warning in head(as.numeric(Sal$AnnualSalary), 4): NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
[1] NA NA NA NA
```

R didn't like the `$` so it thought turned them all to `NA`.

`sub()` and `gsub()` can do the replacing part in base R.

Replacing and subbing

Now we can replace the `$` with nothing (used `fixed=TRUE` because `$` means ending):

```
Sal$AnnualSalary <- as.numeric(gsub(pattern = "$", replacement="",
                                    Sal$AnnualSalary, fixed=TRUE))
Sal <- Sal[order(Sal$AnnualSalary, decreasing=TRUE), ]
Sal[1:5, c("Name", "AnnualSalary", "JobTitle")]
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
  Name              AnnualSalary JobTitle
  <chr>                    <dbl> <chr>
1 Mosby,Marilyn J         238772 STATE'S ATTORNEY
2 Batts,Anthony W         211785 Police Commissioner
3 Wen,Leana               200000 Executive Director III
4 Raymond,Henry J         192500 Executive Director III
5 Swift,Michael           187200 CONTRACT SERV SPEC II
```

Replacing and subbing: `stringr`

We can do the same thing (with 2 piping operations!) in dplyr

```
dplyr_sal = Sal
dplyr_sal = dplyr_sal %>% mutate(
  AnnualSalary = AnnualSalary %>%
    str_replace(
      fixed("$"),
      "") %>%
    as.numeric) %>%
  arrange(desc(AnnualSalary))
check_Sal = Sal
rownames(check_Sal) = NULL
all.equal(check_Sal, dplyr_sal)
```

```
[1] TRUE
```

Website

Website

Extra slides

Creating Two-way Tables

A two-way table. If you pass in 2 vectors, `table` creates a 2-dimensional table.

```
tab <- table(c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2,2, 3),
             c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3),
              useNA = "always")
tab
```

```
      0 1 2 3 4 <NA>
  0   1 0 0 0 0    0
  1   0 1 0 0 0    0
  2   0 0 2 0 2    0
  3   0 0 0 4 0    0
  <NA> 0 0 0 0 0    0
```

Creating Two-way Tables

```
tab_df = tibble(x = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2,2, 3),
                y = c(0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 3))
tab_df %>% count(x, y)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 3
      x     y     n
  <dbl> <dbl> <int>
1     0     0     1
2     1     1     1
3     2     2     2
4     2     4     2
5     3     3     4
```

Creating Two-way Tables

```
tab_df %>%
  count(x, y) %>%
  group_by(x) %>% mutate(pct_x = n / sum(n))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
# Groups:   x [4]
      x     y     n pct_x
  <dbl> <dbl> <int> <dbl>
1     0     0     1   1
2     1     1     1   1
3     2     2     2   0.5
4     2     4     2   0.5
5     3     3     4   1
```

Creating Two-way Tables

```
library(scales)
tab_df %>%
  count(x, y) %>%
  group_by(x) %>% mutate(pct_x = percent(n / sum(n)))
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 4
# Groups:   x [4]
      x     y     n pct_x
  <dbl> <dbl> <int> <chr>
1     0     0     1 100%
2     1     1     1 100%
3     2     2     2 50%
4     2     4     2 50%
5     3     3     4 100%
```