

Intro to R

Manipulating Data in R

Recap of Data Cleaning

- `is.na()`, `any(is.na())`, `count()`, and functions from `naniar` like `gg_miss_var()` can help determine if we have NA values
- `filter()` automatically removes NA values - can't confirm or deny if condition is met (need `| is.na()` to keep them)
- `drop_na()` can help you remove NA values from a variable or an entire data frame
- NA values can change your calculation results
- think about what NA values represent

Recap of Data Cleaning

- `recode()` can help with simple recoding (not based on condition but simple swap)
- `case_when()` can recode **entire values** based on conditions
 - remember `case_when()` needs `TRUE ~ variable` to keep values that aren't specified by conditions, otherwise will be NA
- `stringr` package has great functions for looking for specific **parts of values** especially `filter()` and `str_detect()` combined
 - also has other useful string manipulation functions like `str_replace()` and more!
 - `separate()` can split columns into additional columns
 - `unite()` can combine columns

[Cheatsheet](#)

Manipulating Data

In this module, we will show you how to:

1. Reshape data from wide to long
2. Reshape data from long to wide
3. Merge Data/Joins

What is wide/long data?

Data is wide or long **with respect to** certain variables.

Wide

Long

	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3
Patient 1	A	B	C
Patient 2	D	E	F

	Day	Value
Patient 1	Day 1	A
Patient 1	Day 2	B
Patient 1	Day 3	C
Patient 2	Day 1	D
Patient 2	Day 2	E
Patient 2	Day 3	F

CC-BY jhudatascience.org

What is wide/long data?

Data is stored *differently* in the tibble.

Wide: has many columns

```
# A tibble: 1 × 4
  State    June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Alabama      0.516         0.514         0.511
```

Long: column names become data

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  State    name      value
  <chr>    <chr>      <dbl>
1 Alabama June_vacc_rate 0.516
2 Alabama May_vacc_rate  0.514
3 Alabama April_vacc_rate 0.511
```

What is wide/long data?

Wide: multiple columns per individual, values spread across multiple columns

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
```

	State	June_vacc_rate	May_vacc_rate	April_vacc_rate
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Alabama	0.516	0.514	0.511
2	Alaska	0.627	0.626	0.623

Long: multiple rows per observation, a single column contains the values

```
# A tibble: 6 × 3
```

	State	name	value
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Alabama	June_vacc_rate	0.516
2	Alabama	May_vacc_rate	0.514
3	Alabama	April_vacc_rate	0.511
4	Alaska	June_vacc_rate	0.627
5	Alaska	May_vacc_rate	0.626
6	Alaska	April_vacc_rate	0.623

What is wide/long data?

<https://github.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/blob/main/images/tidyr-pivoting.gif>

wide

id	x	y	z
1	a	c	e
2	b	d	f

Why do we need to switch between wide/long data?

Wide: **Easier for humans to read**

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
  State    June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>          <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Alabama      0.516         0.514         0.511
2 Alaska       0.627         0.626         0.623
```

Long: **Easier for R to make plots & do analysis**

```
# A tibble: 6 × 3
  State    name          value
  <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>
1 Alabama June_vacc_rate  0.516
2 Alabama May_vacc_rate   0.514
3 Alabama April_vacc_rate 0.511
4 Alaska  June_vacc_rate  0.627
5 Alaska  May_vacc_rate   0.626
6 Alaska  April_vacc_rate 0.623
```

Pivoting using **tidyr** package

`tidyr` allows you to “tidy” your data. We will be talking about:

- `pivot_longer` - make multiple columns into variables, (wide to long)
- `pivot_wider` - make a variable into multiple columns, (long to wide)
- `separate` - string into multiple columns (review)

The `reshape` command exists. Its arguments are considered more confusing, so we don't recommend it.

You might see old functions `gather` and `spread` when googling. These are older iterations of `pivot_longer` and `pivot_wider`, respectively.

pivot_longer...

Reshaping data from **wide** to **long**

`pivot_longer()` - puts column data into rows (`tidyr` package)

- First describe which columns we want to “pivot_longer”

```
{long_data} <- {wide_data} %>% pivot_longer(cols = {columns to pivot})
```

Reshaping data from wide to long

```
wide_data
```

```
# A tibble: 1 × 3  
  June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate  
      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>  
1      0.516      0.514      0.511
```

```
long_data <- wide_data %>% pivot_longer(cols = everything())  
long_data
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 2  
  name      value  
  <chr>    <dbl>  
1 June_vacc_rate 0.516  
2 May_vacc_rate  0.514  
3 April_vacc_rate 0.511
```

Reshaping data from wide to long

`pivot_longer()` - puts column data into rows (tidyr package)

- First describe which columns we want to “pivot_longer”
- `names_to` = gives a new name to the pivoted columns
- `values_to` = gives a new name to the values that used to be in those columns

```
{long_data} <- {wide_data} %>% pivot_longer(cols = {columns to pivot},  
                                             names_to = {New column name: contains old column names},  
                                             values_to = {New column name: contains cell values})
```

Reshaping data from wide to long

wide_data

```
# A tibble: 1 × 3
  June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
      <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1      0.516         0.514         0.511
```

```
long_data <- wide_data %>% pivot_longer(cols = everything(),
                                         names_to = "Month",
                                         values_to = "Rate")
```

long_data

```
# A tibble: 3 × 2
  Month      Rate
  <chr>    <dbl>
1 June_vacc_rate 0.516
2 May_vacc_rate  0.514
3 April_vacc_rate 0.511
```

Newly created column names are enclosed in quotation marks.

Data used: Charm City Circulator

http://jhudatascience.org/intro_to_r/data/Charm_City_Circulator_Ridership.csv

```
library(jhur)
circ <- read_circulator()
head(circ, 5)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 × 15
```

	day	date	orangeBoardings	orangeAlightings	orangeAverage	purpleBoardings
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Monday	01/1...	877	1027	952	
2	Tuesday	01/1...	777	815	796	
3	Wednesday	01/1...	1203	1220	1212.	
4	Thursday	01/1...	1194	1233	1214.	
5	Friday	01/1...	1645	1643	1644	

```
# ... with 9 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>, purpleAverage <dbl>,  
#   greenBoardings <dbl>, greenAlightings <dbl>, greenAverage <dbl>,  
#   bannerBoardings <dbl>, bannerAlightings <dbl>, bannerAverage <dbl>,  
#   daily <dbl>
```


Mission: Taking the averages by line

Let's imagine we want to create a table of average ridership by route/line. Results should look something like:

```
example <- tibble(line = c("orange", "purple", "green", "banner"),  
                  avg = c("600(?)", "700(?)", "500(?)", "400(?)")  
)  
example
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2  
  line    avg  
  <chr> <chr>  
1 orange 600(?)  
2 purple 700(?)  
3 green  500(?)  
4 banner 400(?)
```

Reshaping data from wide to long

```
long <- circ %>%  
  pivot_longer(starts_with(c("orange", "purple", "green", "banner")))  
long
```

```
# A tibble: 13,752 × 5
```

	day <chr>	date <chr>	daily <dbl>	name <chr>	value <dbl>
1	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orangeBoardings	877
2	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orangeAlightings	1027
3	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orangeAverage	952
4	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purpleBoardings	NA
5	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purpleAlightings	NA
6	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purpleAverage	NA
7	Monday	01/11/2010	952	greenBoardings	NA
8	Monday	01/11/2010	952	greenAlightings	NA
9	Monday	01/11/2010	952	greenAverage	NA
10	Monday	01/11/2010	952	bannerBoardings	NA

```
# ... with 13,742 more rows
```

Reshaping data from wide to long

Un-pivoted columns appear the same as before (day, date, daily)

```
head(circ, n = 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 15
  day      date orangeBoardings orangeAlightings orangeAverage purpleBoardings
  <chr>   <chr>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>           <dbl>
1 Monday 01/11/...         877             1027             952
2 Tuesday 01/12/...         777             815             796
# ... with 9 more variables: purpleAlightings <dbl>, purpleAverage <dbl>,
#   greenBoardings <dbl>, greenAlightings <dbl>, greenAverage <dbl>,
#   bannerBoardings <dbl>, bannerAlightings <dbl>, bannerAverage <dbl>,
#   daily <dbl>
```

```
head(long, n = 2)
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 5
  day      date      daily name      value
  <chr>   <chr>   <dbl> <chr>   <dbl>
1 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orangeBoardings  877
2 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orangeAlightings 1027
```

Cleaning up long data

We will use `str_replace` from the `stringr` package to put `_` in the names

```
long <- long %>% mutate(
  name = str_replace(name, "Board", "_Board"),
  name = str_replace(name, "Alight", "_Alight"),
  name = str_replace(name, "Average", "_Average")
)
long
```

A tibble: 13,752 × 5

	day	date	daily	name	value
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<chr>	<dbl>
1	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange_Boardings	877
2	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange_Alightings	1027
3	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange_Average	952
4	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple_Boardings	NA
5	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple_Alightings	NA
6	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple_Average	NA
7	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green_Boardings	NA
8	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green_Alightings	NA
9	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green_Average	NA
10	Monday	01/11/2010	952	banner_Boardings	NA

... with 13,742 more rows

Cleaning up long data with `separate()`

- first argument - which column should be split up?
- `"into ="` gives names to the new columns
- `"sep ="` to show where the separation should happen.

```
long <- long %>%  
  separate(name, into = c("line", "type"), sep = "_")  
long
```

```
# A tibble: 13,752 × 6  
  day    date      daily line    type      value  
  <chr> <chr>    <dbl> <chr> <chr>    <dbl>  
1 Monday 01/11/2010    952 orange Boardings    877  
2 Monday 01/11/2010    952 orange Alightings 1027  
3 Monday 01/11/2010    952 orange Average    952  
4 Monday 01/11/2010    952 purple Boardings     NA  
5 Monday 01/11/2010    952 purple Alightings     NA  
6 Monday 01/11/2010    952 purple Average     NA  
7 Monday 01/11/2010    952 green Boardings     NA  
8 Monday 01/11/2010    952 green Alightings     NA  
9 Monday 01/11/2010    952 green Average     NA  
10 Monday 01/11/2010    952 banner Boardings     NA  
# ... with 13,742 more rows
```

Mission: Taking the averages by line

Now our data is more tidy, and we can take the averages easily!

```
long %>%  
  group_by(line) %>%  
  summarize("avg" = mean(value, na.rm = TRUE))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2  
  line      avg  
  <chr> <dbl>  
1 banner  827.  
2 green  1958.  
3 orange 3056.  
4 purple 4066.
```

Reshaping data from wide to long

There are many ways to **select** the columns we want. Check out https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/reference/dplyr_tidy_select.html to look at more column selection options.

```
circ %>%  
  pivot_longer( !c(day, date, daily))
```

```
# A tibble: 13,752 × 5  
   day    date    daily name      value  
   <chr> <chr>    <dbl> <chr>    <dbl>  
1 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orangeBoardings 877  
2 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orangeAlightings 1027  
3 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orangeAverage 952  
4 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purpleBoardings NA  
5 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purpleAlightings NA  
6 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purpleAverage NA  
7 Monday 01/11/2010  952 greenBoardings NA  
8 Monday 01/11/2010  952 greenAlightings NA  
9 Monday 01/11/2010  952 greenAverage NA  
10 Monday 01/11/2010  952 bannerBoardings NA  
# ... with 13,742 more rows
```

pivot_wider...

Reshaping data from **long** to **wide**

`pivot_wider()` - spreads row data into columns (`tidyr` package)

- `names_from` = the old column whose contents will be spread into multiple new column names.
- `values_from` = the old column whose contents will fill in the values of those new columns.

```
{wide_data} <- {long_data} %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from = {Old column name: contains new column names},  
              values_from = {Old column name: contains new cell values})
```

Reshaping data from long to wide

long_data

```
# A tibble: 3 × 2
  Month      Rate
<chr>    <dbl>
1 June_vacc_rate 0.516
2 May_vacc_rate  0.514
3 April_vacc_rate 0.511
```

```
wide_data <- long_data %>% pivot_wider(names_from = "Month",
                                       values_from = "Rate")
```

wide_data

```
# A tibble: 1 × 3
  June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
      <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1      0.516         0.514         0.511
```

Reshaping Charm City Circulator

long

```
# A tibble: 13,752 × 6
```

	day <chr>	date <chr>	daily <dbl>	line <chr>	type <chr>	value <dbl>
1	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange	Boardings	877
2	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange	Alightings	1027
3	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange	Average	952
4	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple	Boardings	NA
5	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple	Alightings	NA
6	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple	Average	NA
7	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green	Boardings	NA
8	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green	Alightings	NA
9	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green	Average	NA
10	Monday	01/11/2010	952	banner	Boardings	NA

```
# ... with 13,742 more rows
```

Reshaping Charm City Circulator

```
wide <- long %>% pivot_wider(names_from = "type",
                             values_from = "value")
wide
```

```
# A tibble: 4,584 × 7
   day      date      daily line Boardings Alightings Average
  <chr>   <chr>   <dbl> <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
1 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orange    877    1027    952
2 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purple     NA     NA     NA
3 Monday 01/11/2010  952 green     NA     NA     NA
4 Monday 01/11/2010  952 banner     NA     NA     NA
5 Tuesday 01/12/2010  796 orange    777     815    796
6 Tuesday 01/12/2010  796 purple     NA     NA     NA
7 Tuesday 01/12/2010  796 green     NA     NA     NA
8 Tuesday 01/12/2010  796 banner     NA     NA     NA
9 Wednesday 01/13/2010 1212. orange   1203    1220   1212.
10 Wednesday 01/13/2010 1212. purple     NA     NA     NA
# ... with 4,574 more rows
```

Summary

- `tidyr` package helps us convert between wide and long data
- `pivot_longer()` goes from wide -> long
 - Specify columns you want to pivot
 - Specify `names_to =` and `values_to =` for custom naming
- `pivot_wider()` goes from long -> wide
 - Specify `names_from =` and `values_from =`

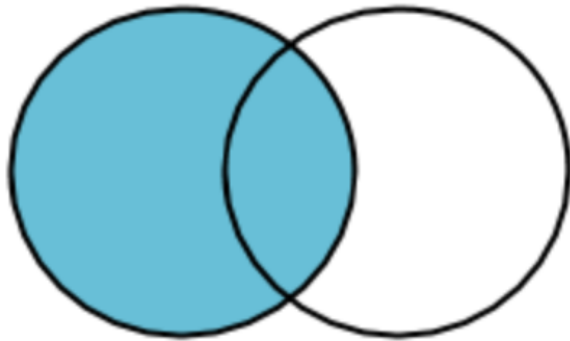
Lab Part 1

[Class Website](#)

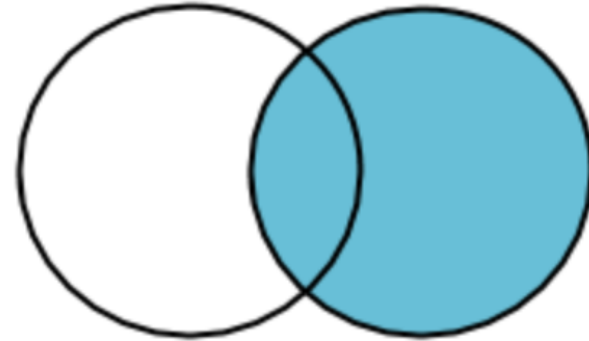
[Lab](#)

Joining

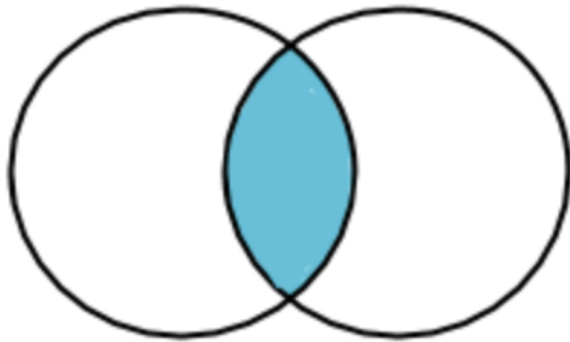
"Combining datasets"



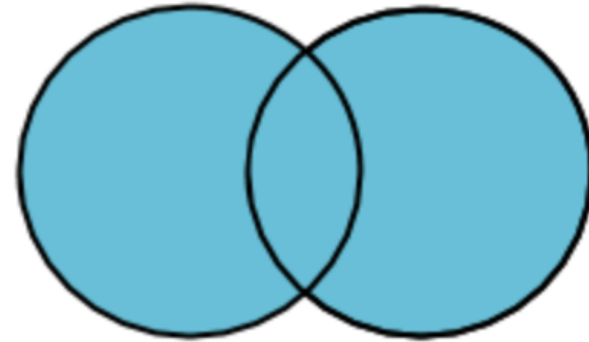
Left Join



Right Join



Inner Join



**Full Outer
Join**

Joining in `dplyr`

- Merging/joining data sets together - usually on key variables, usually “id”
- `?join` - see different types of joining for `dplyr`
- `inner_join(x, y)` - only rows that match for x and y are kept
- `full_join(x, y)` - all rows of x and y are kept
- `left_join(x, y)` - all rows of x are kept even if not merged with y
- `right_join(x, y)` - all rows of y are kept even if not merged with x
- `anti_join(x, y)` - all rows from x not in y keeping just columns from x.

Merging: Simple Data

data_As

```
# A tibble: 2 × 3
  State      June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate
  <chr>          <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Alabama      0.516          0.514
2 Alaska       0.627          0.626
```

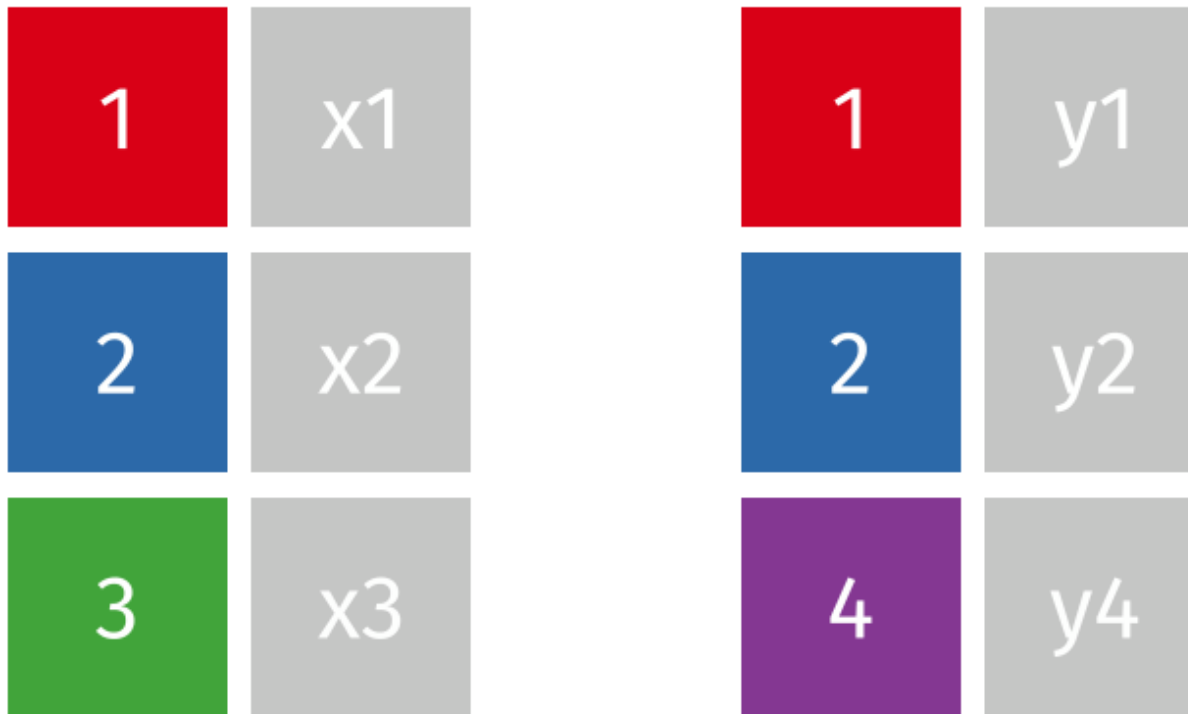
data_cold

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  State      April_vacc_rate
  <chr>          <dbl>
1 Maine      0.795
2 Alaska     0.623
```

Inner Join

<https://github.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/blob/main/images/inner-join.gif>

`inner_join(x, y)`



Inner Join

```
ij <- inner_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Joining, by = "State"
```

```
ij
```

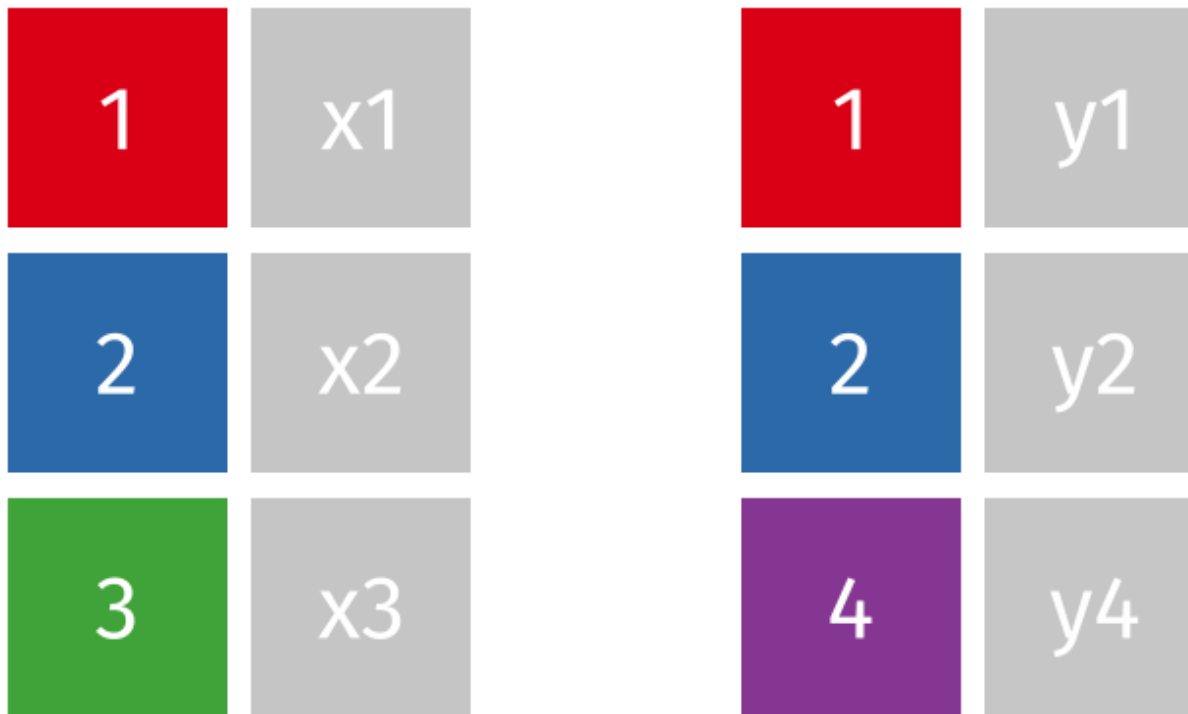
```
# A tibble: 1 × 4
```

	State	June_vacc_rate	May_vacc_rate	April_vacc_rate
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Alaska	0.627	0.626	0.623

Left Join

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/left-join.gif>

`left_join(x, y)`



Left Join

```
lj <- left_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Joining, by = "State"
```

```
lj
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
```

	State	June_vacc_rate	May_vacc_rate	April_vacc_rate
	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Alabama	0.516	0.514	NA
2	Alaska	0.627	0.626	0.623

Install **tidylog** package to log outputs

```
# install.packages("tidylog")
library(tidylog)
left_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

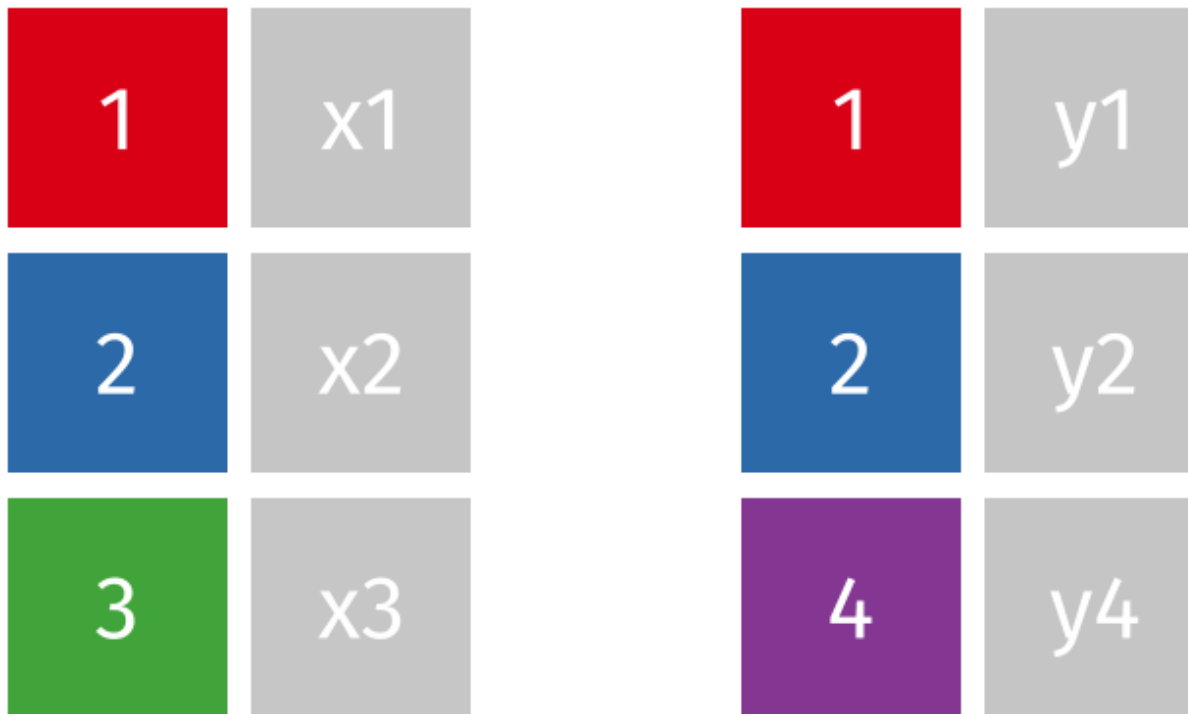
```
Joining, by = "State"
left_join: added one column (April_vacc_rate)
> rows only in x 1
> rows only in y (1)
> matched rows 1
> ===
> rows total 2
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4
  State      June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate
  <chr>          <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Alabama      0.516         0.514          NA
2 Alaska       0.627         0.626         0.623
```

Right Join

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/right-join.gif>

`right_join(x, y)`



Right Join

```
rj <- right_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Joining, by = "State"  
right_join: added one column (April_vacc_rate)  
> rows only in x (1)  
> rows only in y 1  
> matched rows 1  
> ===  
> rows total 2
```

```
rj
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4  
  State June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate  
  <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>  
1 Alaska    0.627        0.626        0.623  
2 Maine     NA           NA           0.795
```


Left Join: Switching arguments

```
lj2 <- left_join(data_cold, data_As)
```

```
Joining, by = "State"  
left_join: added 2 columns (June_vacc_rate, May_vacc_rate)  
> rows only in x 1  
> rows only in y (1)  
> matched rows 1  
> ===  
> rows total 2
```

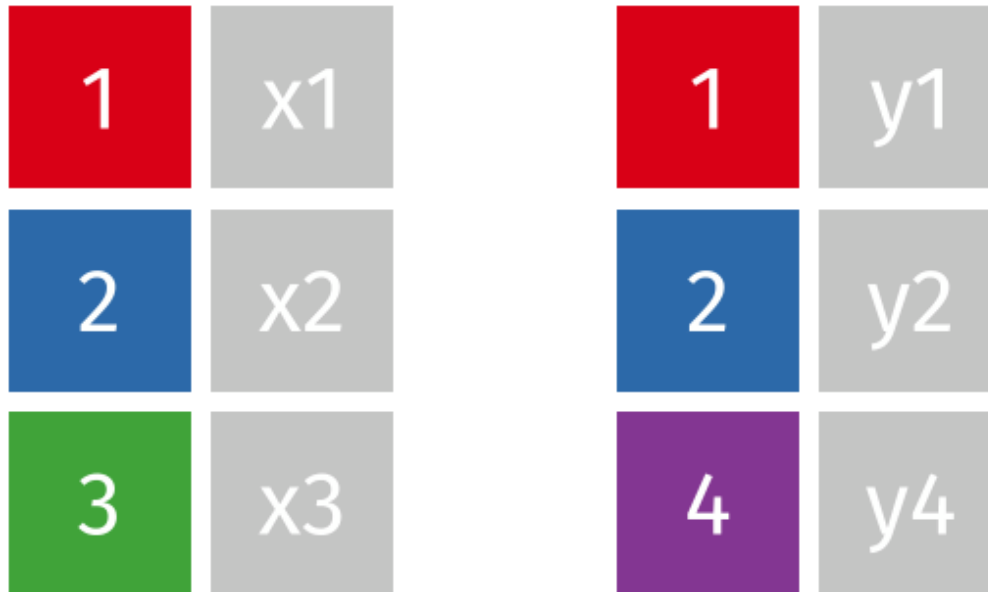
```
lj2
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 4  
  State April_vacc_rate June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate  
  <chr>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>  
1 Maine          0.795          NA           NA  
2 Alaska          0.623          0.627         0.626
```

Full Join

<https://raw.githubusercontent.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/main/images/full-join.gif>

`full_join(x, y)`



FullJoin

```
fj <- full_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Joining, by = "State"  
full_join: added one column (April_vacc_rate)  
> rows only in x 1  
> rows only in y 1  
> matched rows 1  
> ===  
> rows total 3
```

```
fj
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 4  
  State      June_vacc_rate May_vacc_rate April_vacc_rate  
  <chr>          <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>  
1 Alabama      0.516         0.514          NA  
2 Alaska       0.627         0.626         0.623  
3 Maine        NA           NA           0.795
```

Watch out for “includes duplicates”

```
data_As
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  State    state_bird
  <chr>    <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan
```

```
data_cold
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  State    vacc_rate month
  <chr>    <dbl> <chr>
1 Maine      0.795 April
2 Alaska     0.623 April
3 Alaska     0.626 May
```

Watch out for “includes duplicates”

```
lj <- left_join(data_As, data_cold)
```

```
Joining, by = "State"
```

```
left_join: added 2 columns (vacc_rate, month)
```

```
> rows only in x 1
```

```
> rows only in y (1)
```

```
> matched rows 2 (includes duplicates)
```

```
> ===
```

```
> rows total 3
```

Watch out for “includes duplicates”

Data including the joining column (“State”) has been duplicated.

```
lj
```

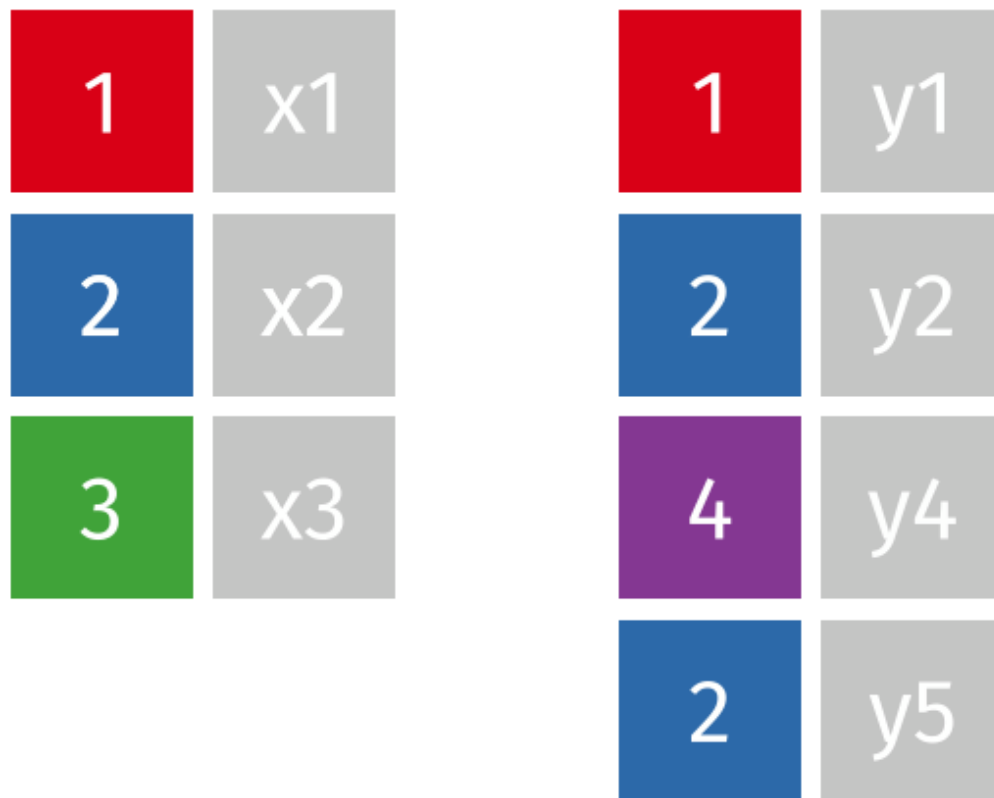
```
# A tibble: 3 × 4
  State    state_bird      vacc_rate month
  <chr>    <chr>          <dbl> <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey      NA    <NA>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan  0.623 April
3 Alaska  willow ptarmigan  0.626 May
```

Note that “Alaska willow ptarmigan” appears twice.

Watch out for “includes duplicates”

<https://github.com/gadenbuie/tidyexplain/blob/main/images/left-join-extra.gif>

`left_join(x, y)`



Stop tidylog

```
unloadNamespace("tidylog")
```


Using the **by** argument

By default joins use the intersection of column names. If **by** is specified, it uses that.

```
full_join(data_As, data_cold, by = "State")
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 4
  State    state_bird      vacc_rate month
  <chr>    <chr>          <dbl> <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey      NA    <NA>
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan  0.623 April
3 Alaska  willow ptarmigan  0.626 May
4 Maine   <NA>             0.795 April
```

Using the **by** argument

You can join based on multiple columns by using something like `by = c(col1, col2)`.

If the datasets have two different names for the same data, use:

```
full_join(x, y, by = c("a" = "b"))
```

Using “setdiff”

We might want to determine what indexes ARE in the first dataset that AREN'T in the second:

```
data_As
```

```
# A tibble: 2 × 2
  State    state_bird
  <chr>    <chr>
1 Alabama wild turkey
2 Alaska  willow ptarmigan
```

```
data_cold
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 3
  State    vacc_rate month
  <chr>    <dbl> <chr>
1 Maine      0.795 April
2 Alaska     0.623 April
3 Alaska     0.626 May
```

Using “setdiff”

Use `setdiff` to determine what indexes ARE in the first dataset that AREN'T in the second:

```
A_states <- data_As %>% pull(State)
cold_states <- data_cold %>% pull(State)
```

```
setdiff(A_states, cold_states)
```

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

```
setdiff(cold_states, A_states)
```

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

Summary

- Merging/joining data sets together - assumes all column names that overlap
 - use the `by = c("a" = "b")` if they differ
- `inner_join(x, y)` - only rows that match for x and y are kept
- `full_join(x, y)` - all rows of x and y are kept
- `left_join(x, y)` - all rows of x are kept even if not merged with y
- `right_join(x, y)` - all rows of y are kept even if not merged with x
- Use the `tidylog` package for a detailed summary
- `setdiff(x, y)` shows what in x is missing from y

Lab Part 2

[Class Website](#)

[Lab](#)



Image by [Gerd Altmann](#) from [Pixabay](#)

Additional Slides

Inconsistencies in non-pivoted columns?

Notice “daily” column has different values

long2

```
# A tibble: 13,752 × 6
  day      date      daily line  type      value
  <chr>   <chr>    <dbl> <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
1 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orange Boardings    877
2 MONDAY 01/11/2010  952 orange Alightings 1027
3 Monday 01/11/2010  952 orange Average    952
4 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purple Boardings    NA
5 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purple Alightings    NA
6 Monday 01/11/2010  952 purple Average    NA
7 Monday 01/11/2010  952 green Boardings    NA
8 Monday 01/11/2010  952 green Alightings    NA
9 Monday 01/11/2010  952 green Average    NA
10 Monday 01/11/2010  952 banner Boardings    NA
# ... with 13,742 more rows
```


Inconsistencies in non-pivoted columns?

R won't drop data while pivoting.

```
wide2 <- long2 %>% pivot_wider(names_from = "type",  
                               values_from = "value")
```

```
wide2
```

```
# A tibble: 4,585 × 7
```

	day <chr>	date <chr>	daily <dbl>	line <chr>	Boardings <dbl>	Alightings <dbl>	Average <dbl>
1	Monday	01/11/2010	952	orange	877	NA	952
2	MONDAY	01/11/2010	952	orange	NA	1027	NA
3	Monday	01/11/2010	952	purple	NA	NA	NA
4	Monday	01/11/2010	952	green	NA	NA	NA
5	Monday	01/11/2010	952	banner	NA	NA	NA
6	Tuesday	01/12/2010	796	orange	777	815	796
7	Tuesday	01/12/2010	796	purple	NA	NA	NA
8	Tuesday	01/12/2010	796	green	NA	NA	NA
9	Tuesday	01/12/2010	796	banner	NA	NA	NA
10	Wednesday	01/13/2010	1212.	orange	1203	1220	1212.

```
# ... with 4,575 more rows
```