Lab 1: Intro to Data Wrangling

Justin Baumann

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1 Learning Objectives

In this tutorial we will learn:
1.) Basic data wrangling functions in the tidyverse framework
2.) Pivoting data
3.) How to deal with date / time formats in R

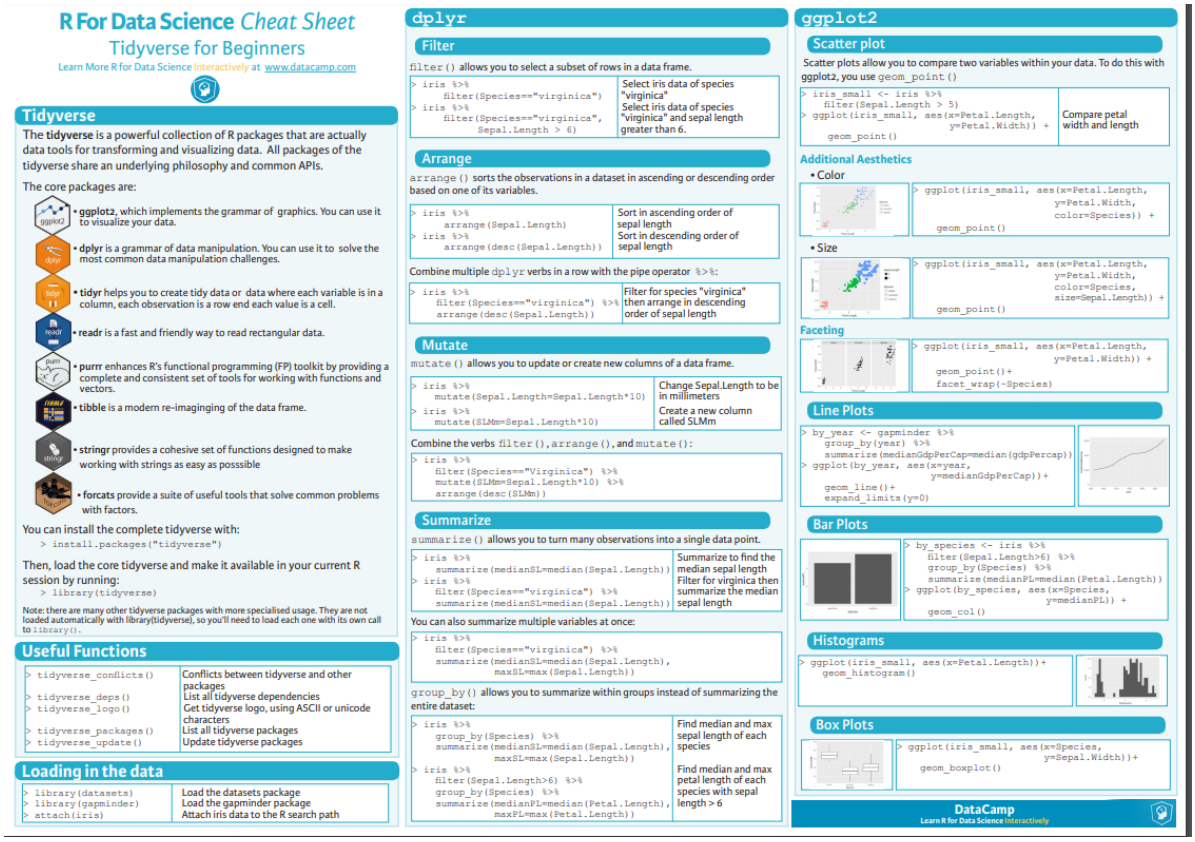
2 1.) Introduction to the Tidyverse

The Tidyverse is a collection of R packages that can be used together for many different data science practices. They share syntax and are very versatile. For most users, the Tidyverse provides a structure of "best practices" that will allow a user to do just about anything with data.

We can load the Tidyverse as a single package in R:

```
library(tidyverse)
```

The tidyverse package contains the following packages:
1.) ggplot2: the best graphing package in R
2.) dplyr: most of our data wrangling tools come from here
3.) tidyr: tools for data tidying (cleaning, reshaping)
4.) readr: tools for reading in different types of data – this is where the read_csv() function comes from
5.) purrr: tools for working with functions and vectors (useful but likely not right away for beginners)
6.) stringr: functions to help us work with strings (like sentences, paragraphs, lists, etc)
7.) forcats: "for categories" - makes working with factors (categorical data) easier!
Learn more about the Tidyverse
This section contains some worked examples of Tidyverse best practices for data manipulation. If you just want a quick refresher, you can take a look at the **cheat sheet** below!



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3 2.) Prepare data for wrangling

3.1 Read in some data

We can mess with a few data sets that are built into R or into R packages.

A common one is mtcars, which is part of base R (attributes of a bunch of cars)

```
head(mtcars)
```

```
                  mpg cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Mazda RX4        21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4    4
Mazda RX4 Wag    21.0   6  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4    4
Datsun 710       22.8   4  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
```

```
Hornet 4 Drive    21.4   6  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3    1
Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3    2
Valiant           18.1   6  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1  0    3    1
```

Another fun one is CO2, which is also part of base R (CO2 uptake from different plants). Note: co2 (no caps) is also a dataset in R. It's just the CO2 concentration at Maona Loa observatory every year (as a list).

```
head(CO2)
```

```
  Plant   Type  Treatment conc uptake
1   Qn1 Quebec nonchilled   95   16.0
2   Qn1 Quebec nonchilled  175   30.4
3   Qn1 Quebec nonchilled  250   34.8
4   Qn1 Quebec nonchilled  350   37.2
5   Qn1 Quebec nonchilled  500   35.3
6   Qn1 Quebec nonchilled  675   39.2
```

You are welcome to use these to practice with or you can choose from any of the datasets in the 'datasets' or 'MASS' packages (you have to load the package to get the datasets).

You can also load in your own data or pick something from online, as we learned how to do last time.
Let's stick with what we know for now– I will use the penguins data from the palmerpenguins package

3.2 load the data

```
library(palmerpenguins)
penguins
```

```
# A tibble: 344 x 8
   species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
   <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
 1 Adelie  Torgersen           39.1          18.7               181        3750
 2 Adelie  Torgersen           39.5          17.4               186        3800
 3 Adelie  Torgersen           40.3          18                 195        3250
 4 Adelie  Torgersen           NA            NA                  NA          NA
 5 Adelie  Torgersen           36.7          19.3               193        3450
 6 Adelie  Torgersen           39.3          20.6               190        3650
```

```
 7 Adelie  Torgersen           38.9          17.8                181        3625
 8 Adelie  Torgersen           39.2          19.6                195        4675
 9 Adelie  Torgersen           34.1          18.1                193        3475
10 Adelie  Torgersen           42            20.2                190        4250
# i 334 more rows
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

add the dataframe to our environment As you learned in the Rstudio basics tutorial above, one of the four main panels of the RStudio window contains the Environment tab. In this tab, we can see data that are stored locally in our session of R. While penguins is pre-loaded in R, it is nice to make a local copy so we can modify it easily.
Here's how we do that:

```
penguins<-penguins
```

Here, the name of the new dataframe we want in our environment is to the left of the arrow and the name of the object we are calling is to the right. In simpler terms, we are defining a new dataframe called penguins (or any name we want) and it is defined as just an exact copy of penguins (the object that is already defined within palmerpenguins. This is the simplest example – we will quickly move on to more complex things. You will see that when you run this the dataframe 'penguins' appears in the local environment. You can call your local file anything you want, it does not need to be an exact copy of the original name! Choose names that are meaningful to you, but keep the names short and avoid spaces and other special characters as much as possible.

4 3.) Tidyverse data wrangling

4.1 Select or remove columns/rows

Let's look at penguins

```
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen           39.1          18.7               181        3750
2 Adelie  Torgersen           39.5          17.4               186        3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen           40.3          18                 195        3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen           NA            NA                  NA          NA
```

```
5 Adelie  Torgersen           36.7          19.3               193        3450
6 Adelie  Torgersen           39.3          20.6               190        3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

Now let's say we only really care about species and bill length. We can select those columns to keep and remove the rest of the columns because they are just clutter at this point. There are two ways we can do this: 1.) Select the columns we want to keep 2.) Select the columns we want to remove

Here are two ways to do that:

Base R example For those with some coding experience you may like this method as this syntax is common in other coding languages

Step 1.) Count the column numbers. Column 1 is the left most column. Remember we can use ncol() to count the total number of columns (useful when we have a huge number of columns)

```
ncol(penguins) # we have 8 columns
```

```
[1] 8
```

Species is column 1 and bill length is column 3. Those are the only columns we want!

Step 2.) Select columns we want to keep using bracket syntax. Here we will use this basic syntax: df[rows, columns] We can input the rows and/or columns we want inside our brackets. If we want more than 1 row or column we will need to use a 'c()' for concatenate (combine). To select just species and bill length we would do the following:

```
head(penguins[,c(1,3)]) #Selecting NO specific rows and 2 columns (numbers 1 and 3)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2
  species bill_length_mm
  <fct>            <dbl>
1 Adelie            39.1
2 Adelie            39.5
3 Adelie            40.3
4 Adelie            NA
5 Adelie            36.7
6 Adelie            39.3
```

IMPORTANT When we do this kind of manipulation it is super helpful to NAME the output. In the above example I didn't do that. If I don't name the output I cannot easily call it later. If I do name it, I can use it later and see it in my 'Environment' tab. So, I should do this:

```
pens<-penguins[,c(1,3)]
head(pens)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2
  species bill_length_mm
  <fct>            <dbl>
1 Adelie            39.1
2 Adelie            39.5
3 Adelie            40.3
4 Adelie            NA
5 Adelie            36.7
6 Adelie            39.3
```

Now, here's how you do the same selection step by removing the columns you **DO NOT** want.

```
pens2<-penguins[,-c(2,4:8)] #NOTE that ':' is just shorthand for all columns between 4 and
head(pens2)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2
  species bill_length_mm
  <fct>            <dbl>
1 Adelie            39.1
2 Adelie            39.5
3 Adelie            40.3
4 Adelie            NA
5 Adelie            36.7
6 Adelie            39.3
```

Tidyverse example (select())

Perhaps that example above was a little confusing? This is why we like Tidyverse! We can do the same thing using the select() function in Tidyverse and it is easier!

I still want just species and bill length. Here's how I select them:

```
head(select(penguins, species, bill_length_mm))
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2
  species bill_length_mm
  <fct>            <dbl>
1 Adelie            39.1
2 Adelie            39.5
3 Adelie            40.3
4 Adelie            NA
5 Adelie            36.7
6 Adelie            39.3
```

EASY. Don't forget to **name the output** for use later :)

Like this:

```
shortpen<-select(penguins, species, bill_length_mm)
head(shortpen)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 2
  species bill_length_mm
  <fct>            <dbl>
1 Adelie            39.1
2 Adelie            39.5
3 Adelie            40.3
4 Adelie            NA
5 Adelie            36.7
6 Adelie            39.3
```

4.2 Subsetting and filtering data

Sometimes we only want to look at data from a subset of the data frame

For example, maybe we only want to examine data from chinstrap penguins in the penguins data. OR perhaps we only care about 4 cylinder cars in mtcars. We can filter out the data we don't want easily using Tidyverse (filter) or base R (subset)

Tidyverse example - Using filter()

Let's go ahead and filter the penguins data to only include chinstraps and the mtcars data to only include 4 cylinder cars

The syntax for filter is: filter(df, column =><== number or factor)

```
#filter penguins to only contain chinstrap
chins<-filter(penguins, species=='Chinstrap')
head(chins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species   island bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>     <fct>           <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Chinstrap Dream            46.5          17.9               192        3500
2 Chinstrap Dream            50            19.5               196        3900
3 Chinstrap Dream            51.3          19.2               193        3650
4 Chinstrap Dream            45.4          18.7               188        3525
5 Chinstrap Dream            52.7          19.8               197        3725
6 Chinstrap Dream            45.2          17.8               198        3950
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

```
#confirm that we only have chinstraps
chins$species
```

```
 [1] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
 [8] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[15] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[22] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[29] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[36] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[43] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[50] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[57] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
[64] Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap Chinstrap
Levels: Adelie Chinstrap Gentoo
```

Now for mtcars...

```
#filter mtcars to only contain 4 cylinder cars
cars4cyl<-filter(mtcars, cyl == "4")
head(cars4cyl)
```

```
                mpg cyl  disp hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0 93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Merc 240D      24.4   4 146.7 62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230       22.8   4 140.8 95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
Fiat 128       32.4   4  78.7 66 4.08 2.200 19.47  1  1    4    1
Honda Civic    30.4   4  75.7 52 4.93 1.615 18.52  1  1    4    2
Toyota Corolla 33.9   4  71.1 65 4.22 1.835 19.90  1  1    4    1
```

```
#confirm it worked
str(cars4cyl) #str shows us the observations and variables in each column
```

```
'data.frame':   11 obs. of  11 variables:
 $ mpg : num  22.8 24.4 22.8 32.4 30.4 33.9 21.5 27.3 26 30.4 ...
 $ cyl : num  4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 ...
 $ disp: num  108 146.7 140.8 78.7 75.7 ...
 $ hp  : num  93 62 95 66 52 65 97 66 91 113 ...
 $ drat: num  3.85 3.69 3.92 4.08 4.93 4.22 3.7 4.08 4.43 3.77 ...
 $ wt  : num  2.32 3.19 3.15 2.2 1.61 ...
 $ qsec: num  18.6 20 22.9 19.5 18.5 ...
 $ vs  : num  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 ...
 $ am  : num  1 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 ...
 $ gear: num  4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 5 5 ...
 $ carb: num  1 2 2 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 ...
```

```
cars4cyl$cyl #shows us only the observations in the cyl column!
```

```
 [1] 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
```

Base R example (subset) In this case, the subset() function that is in base R works almost exactly like the filter() function. You can essentially use them interchangeably.

```
#subset mtcars to include only 4 cylinder cars
cars4cyl2.0<-subset(mtcars, cyl=='4')
cars4cyl2.0
```

```
                mpg cyl  disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs am gear carb
Datsun 710     22.8   4 108.0  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4    1
Merc 240D      24.4   4 146.7  62 3.69 3.190 20.00  1  0    4    2
Merc 230       22.8   4 140.8  95 3.92 3.150 22.90  1  0    4    2
```

```
Fiat 128       32.4   4  78.7  66 4.08 2.200 19.47  1  1    4    1
Honda Civic    30.4   4  75.7  52 4.93 1.615 18.52  1  1    4    2
Toyota Corolla 33.9   4  71.1  65 4.22 1.835 19.90  1  1    4    1
Toyota Corona  21.5   4 120.1  97 3.70 2.465 20.01  1  0    3    1
Fiat X1-9      27.3   4  79.0  66 4.08 1.935 18.90  1  1    4    1
Porsche 914-2  26.0   4 120.3  91 4.43 2.140 16.70  0  1    5    2
Lotus Europa   30.4   4  95.1 113 3.77 1.513 16.90  1  1    5    2
Volvo 142E     21.4   4 121.0 109 4.11 2.780 18.60  1  1    4    2
```

4.3 Add new columns or change existing ones

Adding a new column Sometimes we may want to do some math on a column (or a series of columns). Maybe we want to calculate a ratio, volume, or area. Maybe we just want to scale a variable by taking the log or changing it from cm to mm. We can do all of this with the mutate() function in Tidyverse!

```
#convert bill length to cm (and make a new column)
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen           39.1          18.7               181        3750
2 Adelie  Torgersen           39.5          17.4               186        3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen           40.3          18                 195        3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen           NA            NA                  NA          NA
5 Adelie  Torgersen           36.7          19.3               193        3450
6 Adelie  Torgersen           39.3          20.6               190        3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

```
mutpen<-(mutate(penguins, bill_length_cm=bill_length_mm/10))
head(mutpen)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 9
  species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen           39.1          18.7               181        3750
```

```
2 Adelie  Torgersen           39.5          17.4               186        3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen           40.3          18                 195        3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen           NA            NA                  NA          NA
5 Adelie  Torgersen           36.7          19.3               193        3450
6 Adelie  Torgersen           39.3          20.6               190        3650
# i 3 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>, bill_length_cm <dbl>
```

Change existing column The code above makes a new column in which bill length in cm is added as a new column to the data frame. We could have also just done the math in the original column if we wanted. That would look like this:

```
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen           39.1          18.7               181        3750
2 Adelie  Torgersen           39.5          17.4               186        3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen           40.3          18                 195        3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen           NA            NA                  NA          NA
5 Adelie  Torgersen           36.7          19.3               193        3450
6 Adelie  Torgersen           39.3          20.6               190        3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

```
mutpen<-(mutate(penguins, bill_length_mm=bill_length_mm/10))
head(mutpen)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 8
  species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen           3.91          18.7               181        3750
2 Adelie  Torgersen           3.95          17.4               186        3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen           4.03          18                 195        3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen          NA             NA                  NA          NA
5 Adelie  Torgersen           3.67          19.3               193        3450
6 Adelie  Torgersen           3.93          20.6               190        3650
# i 2 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>
```

NOTE This is misleading because now the values in bill_length_mm are in cm. Thus, it was better to just make a new column in this case. But you don't have to make a new column every time if you would prefer not to. Just be careful.

Column math in Base R Column manipulation is easy enough in base R as well. We can do the same thing we did above without Tidyverse like this:

```
penguins$bill_length_cm = penguins$bill_length_mm /10
head(penguins)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 9
  species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g
  <fct>   <fct>              <dbl>         <dbl>             <int>       <int>
1 Adelie  Torgersen           39.1          18.7               181        3750
2 Adelie  Torgersen           39.5          17.4               186        3800
3 Adelie  Torgersen           40.3          18                 195        3250
4 Adelie  Torgersen           NA            NA                  NA          NA
5 Adelie  Torgersen           36.7          19.3               193        3450
6 Adelie  Torgersen           39.3          20.6               190        3650
# i 3 more variables: sex <fct>, year <int>, bill_length_cm <dbl>
```

4.4 Pivot data (wide to long / long to wide)

'Pivoting' data means changing the format of the data. Tidyverse and ggplot in particular tend to like data in 'long' format. **Long format** means few columns and many rows. **Wide format** is the opposite- many columns and fewer rows.

Wide format is usually how the human brain organizes data. For example, a spreadsheet in which every species is in its own column is wide format. You might take this sheet to the field and record present/absence or count of each species at each site or something. This is great but it might be easier for us to calculate averages or do group based analysis in R if we have a column called 'species' in which every single species observation is a row. This leads to A LOT of repeated categorical variables (site, date, etc), which is fine.

Example of Long Format The built in dataset 'fish_encounters' is a simple example of long format data. Penguins, iris, and others are also in long format but are more complex

```
head(fish_encounters) # here we see 3 columns that track each fish (column 1) across MANY
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  fish  station  seen
  <fct> <fct>   <int>
1 4842  Release     1
2 4842  I80_1       1
3 4842  Lisbon      1
```

```
4 4842  Rstr        1
5 4842  Base_TD     1
6 4842  BCE         1
```

Converting from long to wide using pivot_wider (Tidyverse) Although we know that long format is preferred for working in Tidyverse and doing graphing and data analysis in R, we sometimes do want data to be in wide format. There are certain functions and operations that may require wide format. This is also the format that we are most likely to use in the field. So, let's convert fish_encounters back to what it likely was when the data were recorded in the field…

```
#penguins long to wide using pivot_wider

widefish<-fish_encounters %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from= station, values_from = seen)

head(widefish)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 12
  fish  Release I80_1 Lisbon  Rstr Base_TD   BCE   BCW  BCE2  BCW2   MAE   MAW
  <fct>   <int> <int>  <int> <int>   <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int>
1 4842        1     1      1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1
2 4843        1     1      1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1
3 4844        1     1      1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1
4 4845        1     1      1     1       1    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
5 4847        1     1      1    NA      NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
6 4848        1     1      1     1      NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
```

The resulting data frame above is a wide version of the original in which each station now has its own column. This is likely how we would record the data in the field!

Example of Wide Format Data Let's just use widefish for this since we just made it into wide format :)

```
head(widefish)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 12
  fish  Release I80_1 Lisbon  Rstr Base_TD   BCE   BCW  BCE2  BCW2   MAE   MAW
  <fct>   <int> <int>  <int> <int>   <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int> <int>
1 4842        1     1      1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1
2 4843        1     1      1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1
```

```
3 4844        1     1      1     1       1     1     1     1     1     1     1
4 4845        1     1      1     1       1    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
5 4847        1     1      1    NA      NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
6 4848        1     1      1     1      NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA    NA
```

Converting from Wide to Long using pivot_longer (Tidyverse)

```
longfish<- widefish %>%
  pivot_longer(!fish, names_to = 'station', values_to = 'seen')

head(longfish)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  fish  station  seen
  <fct> <chr>   <int>
1 4842  Release     1
2 4842  I80_1       1
3 4842  Lisbon      1
4 4842  Rstr        1
5 4842  Base_TD     1
6 4842  BCE         1
```

And now we are back to our original data frame! The '!fish' means simply that we do not wish to pivot the fish column. It remains unchanged. A '!' before something in code usually means to exclude or remove. We've used names_to and values_to to give names to our new columns. pivot_longer will look for factors and put those in the names_to column and it will look for values (numeric) to put in the values_to column.

NOTES There are MANY other ways to modify pivot_wider() and pivot_longer(). I encourage you to look in the help tab, the tidyR/ Tidyverse documentation online, and for other examples on google and stack overflow.

---

5 4.) Dealing with Date and Time in R

Date and time are often important variables in scientific data analysis. We are often interested in change over time and we also often do time series sampling. Learning how to manage dates and times in R is essential! Luckily, there is a user friendly and tidyverse friendly package

that can help us with dates, times, and datetimes. That package is called 'lubridate' and we will learn all about it below.

First, we need to load packages (**NOTE: It is BEST to load all packages that you need for an entire script or .qmd at the top of the document). Here, we just need to add the lubridate package. Keep in mind that you may need to install it first if you have not yet done so.

```
library(lubridate)
```

5.1 Date and Time in R

R and really all programming languages have a difficult time with dates and times. Luckily, programmers have developed ways to get computer to understand dates and times as time series (so we can plot them on a graph axis and do analysis, for example).

There are several common formats of date and time that we don't need to get into, but for many tools we use in the field we have a timestamp that includes day, month, year, and time (hours, minutes, and maybe seconds). When all of that info ends up in 1 column of a .csv it can be annoying and difficult to get R to understand what that column means. There are tons of ways to solve this problem but the easiest is definitely to just use some simple functions in the Lubridate package!

5.2 Read in some data to practice with

```
dat<-read.csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/jbaumann3/Intro-to-R-for-Ecology/main/fin
head(dat) #take a look at the data to see how it is formatted
```

```
  X                date probe_name probe_type value
1 1 07/01/2021 00:00:00      B2_T2       Temp 18.10
2 2 07/01/2021 00:00:00     B2_pH2         pH  4.53
3 3 07/01/2021 00:00:00     B1_pH2         pH  8.12
4 4 07/01/2021 00:00:00      B1_T2       Temp 17.70
5 5 07/01/2021 00:00:00      B1_T1       Temp 17.70
6 6 07/01/2021 00:00:00     B1_pH1         pH  8.12
```

```
str(dat) #what are the attributes of each column (NOTE the attributes of the date column -
```

```
'data.frame':   47200 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ X         : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ date      : chr  "07/01/2021 00:00:00" "07/01/2021 00:00:00" "07/01/2021 00:00:00" "07/01/
 $ probe_name: chr  "B2_T2" "B2_pH2" "B1_pH2" "B1_T2" ...
 $ probe_type: chr  "Temp" "pH" "pH" "Temp" ...
 $ value     : num  18.1 4.53 8.12 17.7 17.7 8.12 19.7 7.99 18.1 4.53 ...
```

5.3 Change date column (factor) to date/time format

To do this we just need to recognize the order of or date/time. For example, we might have year, month, day, hours, minutes OR day, month, year, hours, minutes in order from left to right.

In this case we have: 07/01/2021 00:00:00 or month/day/year hours:minutes:seconds. We care about the order of these. So to simply, we have mdy_hms Lubridate has functions for all combinations of these formats. So, mdy_hms() is one. You may also have ymd_hm() or any other combo. You just enter your date info followed by an underscore and then your time info. Here's how you apply this!

```
str(dat)
```

```
'data.frame':   47200 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ X         : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ date      : chr  "07/01/2021 00:00:00" "07/01/2021 00:00:00" "07/01/2021 00:00:00" "07/01/
 $ probe_name: chr  "B2_T2" "B2_pH2" "B1_pH2" "B1_T2" ...
 $ probe_type: chr  "Temp" "pH" "pH" "Temp" ...
 $ value     : num  18.1 4.53 8.12 17.7 17.7 8.12 19.7 7.99 18.1 4.53 ...
```

```
dat$date<-mdy_hms(dat$date) #converts our date column into a date/time object based on the

str(dat)# date is no longer a factor but is now a POSIXct object, which means it is in dat
```

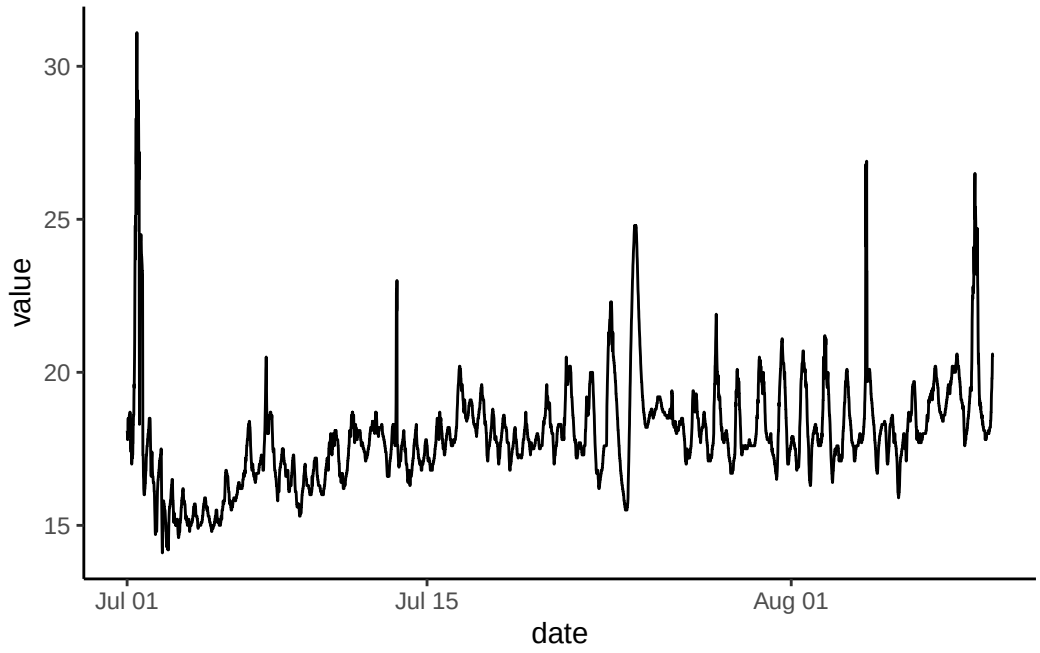
```
'data.frame':   47200 obs. of  5 variables:
 $ X         : int  1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ date      : POSIXct, format: "2021-07-01 00:00:00" "2021-07-01 00:00:00" ...
 $ probe_name: chr  "B2_T2" "B2_pH2" "B1_pH2" "B1_T2" ...
 $ probe_type: chr  "Temp" "pH" "pH" "Temp" ...
 $ value     : num  18.1 4.53 8.12 17.7 17.7 8.12 19.7 7.99 18.1 4.53 ...
```

5.4 Why this matters

Here we have two example graphs that show why dates are annoying and how using lubridate helps us!

A graph using the raw data alone (not changing date to a date/time object)

same graph after making date into a date/time object



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6 5.) Lab 1 Assignment

General Instructions
1.) Please label your responses with a number and organize your assignment file in a neat and easy to read fashion! You should be able to explain what every line of code does – please do include some writing in the document so I (and future you) can follow your logic and work.

2.) IF you modify a data frame, make a graph, or DO anything with a line of code, you should check your work! A visual check to make sure that what you did worked and actually worked as intended is very important. When you modify a dataframe you should give the resulting dataframe a name and then have a look at it (you can use head(df) or glimpse(df) in most cases). If you make a graph, make sure it will show up below. I need to see a confirmation step for all of your work. This will also help you, so when you go back over this work you can understand what everything does.

1.) Make a new data frame called 'trees_dat' from the data 'trees' that is pre-loaded in R. Note that there are 3 columns in this data frame. 'Girth' is the estimated diameter of the tree in inches measured at 4.5 feet off the ground. 'Height' is the height of the tree in feet

and 'Volume' is the volume of the tree in feet. We will use our knowledge of geometry to see how cylindrical the trees are.
2.) Using the 'trees' data, calculate the diameter and radius of the trees in feet (you will need to make new columns and use math).
3.) Now, convert your calculated diameter to inches and compare to the 'girth' column. Does it match? If not, what might explain the differences?
4.) Next, make a new data frame called 'pens' in your local environment from the 'penguins' data in the PalmerPenguins package. Subset the data to only include Adelie penguins.
5.) Now, subset that data again so that you only have Adelie penguins from the island called 'Dream'.
6.) Trim the dataset so that we only have the columns 'species', 'island', and 'bill_length_mm'.
7.) Make a new data frame called 'lobs' from the 'Loblolly' data that is pre-loaded in R. These data show height (ft) and age (yr) of trees, identified by a numerical code (Seed).
8.) Pivot this data wider such that every row is an age and every column is a different 'Seed'. We should see height data across ages for each individual 'Seed' (tree) in each column.
9.) Once you successful pivot the data wider, let's pivot it back to long format. This should give us just three columns again (age, seed, and height). Note that when you pivot_longer you will need to name your new columns. See help for pivot_longer() for some examples. This should look similar or the same as our original 'lobs' data frame.
10.) Render your document and turn in your .html file on Lyceum. Don't forget embed-resources: true in your header!