Wrangling messy data files

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In this lecture, we'll look at the problem of wrangling messy data files: A bit of data diagnostics, but mostly how to reorganize data files.

"In what form would you like the data?"

"In its present form!"

...so we'll have some messy files to deal with.

When collaborators ask me how I would like them to send me data, I always say: in its present form.

I cannot emphasize enough: If any transformation needs to be done, or if anything needs to be fixed, it is the data scientist who is in the best position to do the work, reproducibly and without introducing further errors.

But that means I spend a lot of time mucking about with some pretty messy files. In the lecture today, I want to impart some tips on things I've learned, doing so.

Challenges

Consistency

- ► file names
- ► file organization
- ► subject IDs
- ▶ variable names
- categorical data

Essentially all of the challenges come from inconsistencies: in file names, the arrangement of data within files, the subject identifiers, the variable names, and the categories in categorical data.

Code re-organizing data is the worst code.

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4	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	- 1	J	K	L	М	N	0	Р	Q	R	S
1	B6 ob/ob x BTBR	ob/ob					2.0mL RS-			2.0mL RS-			TT-1 bag			2.0mL RS-			TT- ba
0	Moore De La Carte	One B.	8ac Date / 17100		/ tag	Hypothalan	(Sulpour Hoory	We shimus (800 K)	Sull State of State o	Bain y	Brain E	408.104.00 BOX	really stands	Liver E	A. A	\$ \\ \frac{\partial \text{2.5}}{2.5}	Re Kieng)	Roy Fineses	s's of
4	Mouse# 3002	6/2/05	8/15/05	F	10.0	RS-115943	8.2	1	RS-115942	391	1	RS-98275	413	1	RS-115948	246	1	RS-98271	53
5	Mouse# 3003	6/3/05	8/15/05	М	10.0	RS-115938	13.1	1	RS-115937	359	1	RS-98265	538	1	RS-115925	317	1	RS-98270	59
6	Mouse# 3004	6/3/05	8/15/05	М	9.3	RS-115815	13.5	1	RS-115814	365	1	RS-98277	654	1	RS-115820	324	1	RS-98272	67
7	Mouse# 3005	6/13/05	8/22/05	F	-	RS-115799	19.3	1	RS-115800	386	1	RS-98268	467	1	RS-115801	233	1	RS-98274	75
8	Mouse# 3006	6/13/05	8/22/05	F	9.5	RS-127305	11.7	1	RS-127304	384	1	RS-98258	498	1	RS-127303	233	1	RS-98257	67
9	Mouse# 3007	6/13/05	8/22/05	F	8.9	RS-127290	16.3	1	RS-127289	345	1	RS-98264	461	1	RS-127288	163	1	RS-98256	47
10	Mouse# 3008	6/13/05	8/22/05	F	10.3	RS-127275	19.7	1	RS-127274	422	1	RS-98259	465	1	RS-127273	299	1	RS-98255	74
11	Mouse # 3009	6/13/05	8/23/05	М	9.0	RS-126754	17.1	1	RS-126753	380	1	RS-98263	452	1	RS-126755	248	1	RS-98262	55
12	Mouse# 3010	6/13/05	8/23/05	М	10.2	RS-126744	20.6	1	RS-126745	395	1	RS-98261	657	1	RS-126740	331	1	RS-98276	49
13	Mouse# 3011	6/13/05	8/23/05	M	10.0	RS-127331	19.7	1	RS-127330	415	1	RS-98260	582	1	RS-127332	230	1	RS-98269	66
14	Mouse# 3012	6/13/05	8/23/05	М	10.7	RS-127341	17.6	1	RS-127340	418	1	RS-98273	431	1	RS-127338	278	1	RS-98254	62
15	Mouse# 3013	6/13/05	8/24/05	М	10.5	RS-126044	19	1	RS-126045	395	1	RS-97152	557	1	RS-126042	384	1	RS-97199	49
16	Mouse# 3014	6/13/05	8/24/05	М	9.4	RS-126024	16.6	1	RS-126022	362	1	RS-97189	401	1	RS-126020	214	1	RS-97196	60
17	Mouse# 3015	6/13/05	8/24/05	F	9.8	RS-126012	15.1	1	RS-126010	385	1	RS-97184	550	1	RS-126008	281	1	RS-97200	67
18	Mouse# 3016	6/13/05	8/24/05	F	9.0	RS-126000	15.1	1	RS-125998	386	1	RS-97194	463	1	RS-125996	223	1	RS-97195	69
19	Mouse# 3017	7/3/05	9/7/05	F	8.2	RS-125980	15.7	1	RS-125989	298	1	RS-97197	408	1	RS-125982	213	1	RS-97185	43
20	Mouse# 3018	7/3/05	9/7/05	F	9.0	RS-125979	15.1	1	RS-125977	363	1	RS-98278	591.3	1	RS-126168	199	1	RS-97201	67

Here's an example file. Lots of work was done to prettify things, which means multiple header rows and a good amount of work to identify and pull out the essential columns.

Another example

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		J	K	L	
1											4 wk 0	rbital Eye Bleed	
	Mouse ID	SEX	MHV status (+ or ?)	BIRTH DATE	SAC DATE	WEAN DATE	AGOUTI COAT (Y/N)	TUFT COAT (Y/N)	DATE	WEIGHT (g)	BODY LENGTH (cm)	GLUCOSE (mg/dl)	
3	3001	F	Y	6/2/05	8/15/05	6/22/05	т		6/30/2005	23.1	75	637.351	
4	3002	F	Y	6/2/05	8/15/05	6/22/05	Т			22.8	80	261.842	
5	3003	М	Y	6/3/05	8/15/05	6/22/05	T			24.1	80	124.065	
6	3004	М	Y	6/3/05	8/15/05	6/22/05	В			21	78	254.393	
7	3005	F	Y	6/13/05	8/22/05	6/30/05	T	Y	7/14/2005	22.3	78	116.15668	
8	3006	F	Y	6/13/05	8/22/05	6/30/05	T	N		17.4	74	153.02296	
9	3007	F	Y	6/13/05	8/22/05	6/30/05	Т	N		13.6	68	99.39928	
10	3008	F	Y	6/13/05	8/22/05	6/30/05	Т	N		23.5	80	173.69042	
11	3009	М	Y	6/13/05	8/23/05	6/30/05	Т	N		19.3	75	123.41822	
12	3010	М	Υ	6/13/05	8/23/05	6/30/05	В	N		18.7	77	443.48456	
13	3011	М	Y	6/13/05	8/23/05	6/30/05	В	N		24.6	79	162.51882	
14	3012	м	Y	6/13/05	8/23/05	6/30/05	Т	N		23.7	80	139.05846	
15	3013	М	Y	6/13/05	8/24/05		Т	N		28.5	80	226.75552	
16	3014	м	Y	6/13/05	8/24/05	6/30/05	Т	Y		13.6	68	96.0478	
17	3015	F	Y	6/13/05	8/24/05	6/30/05	Т	N					
18	3016	F	Y	6/13/05	8/24/05	6/30/05	Т	N					
19	3017	F	Y	7/3/05	9/7/05	7/21/05	В	N	7/28/2005	9.8	66	234.7808	
20	3018	F	Y	7/3/05	9/7/05	7/21/05	Т	N		12.9	65	89.37385	
21	3019	F	Y	7/3/05	9/7/05		Т	N		12.5	65	155.8268	
22	3020	F	Y	7/3/05	9/7/05	7/21/05	В	Y		15.9	70	80.8205	
23	3021	F	Y	7/3/05	9/12/05	7/21/05	В	N		14.8	70	235.43875	
24	3022	F	Y	7/3/05	9/12/05		Т	N		19.9	71	469.66895	
25	3023	М	Y	7/3/05	9/12/05	7/21/05	В	N		16.6	72	536.1219	
26	3024	М	Y	7/3/05	9/12/05	7/21/05	Т	Y		17.9	71	268.9942	
27	3025	М	Y	7/3/05	9/13/05		Т	N		16.6	71	230.17515	
28	3026	М	Y	7/3/05	9/13/05	7/21/05	Т	N		17.1	69	288.07475	
29	3027	М	Y	7/3/05	9/13/05	7/21/05	В	N		13.1	69	124.2452	
30	3028	М	Y	7/3/05	9/13/05	7/21/05	Т	N		13.3	70	170.3017	
31	3029	F	Y	7/9/05	9/20/05		Т	N	8/4/2005	29	83	439.77188	
32	3030	F	Y	7/9/05	9/20/05	7/27/05	T	N		28.1	83	438.51124	
34	3031 3032	M M					T			30.2 30.4	85 85	664.79612 403.21332	
35	3032	F	Y	7/16/05	9/21/05	8/4/05	Т	N	8/11/2005	19.5	77	274.8108	
36	3034	F	Y	7/16/05	9/21/05	8/4/05	т т	N	0/1//2005	20.4	77	582.3402	
37	3034	F	Y	7/16/05	9/21/05	8/4/05	T	N N		18.6	75	582.3402 461.0475	
38	3036	F	Y	7/16/05	9/21/05	8/4/05	Т	N N		16.5	75	461.0475 313.0132	
39	3036	F	Y	7/16/05	9/21/05	8/4/05	Т	N		18.3	78	313.0132 121.5237	
00	3037	F	Y	1/10/05	5/22/05	0/4/05	1	N		10.3	10	121.5237	

Here's a second worksheet from that file. Again, the header row has information on multiple lines that need to be merged. With the merged cells, it's hard to predict where they end up in a CSV file.

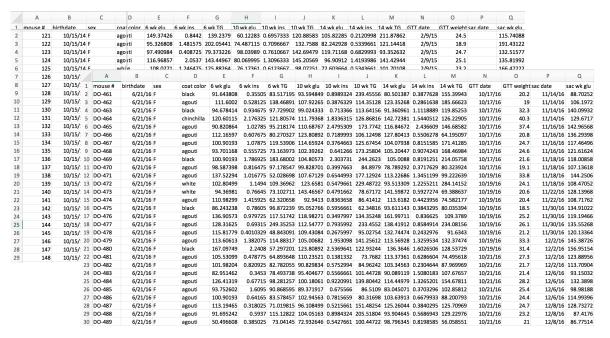
The format of individual identifiers is constantly changing.

Weird rounding

30.1	90	307.73144	12.21 10011008420	108.2011
37.5	89	404.04308	6.55818503449434	146.9497
41.9	90	218.343	9.55324086763758	101.9179
36	88	287.62704	4.65914900117792	91.0011
22.8	79	114.2122	32.46127	70.38872
20.8	75	166.4504	8.211126	60.96332
27.2	84	202.51284	13.1384923833842	105.07665
20.8	77	313.51314	11.1372217899707	93.32436
12.6	65	199.61718	16.7719514987531	66.61461
12.1	64	429.33954	18.9643060968415	49.52037
27.4	81	512.34846	4.31272238159915	101.51535
25.3	79	591.4965	9.70506442962546	186.98655
22	78	142.6692	14.9913480181089	53.79393
22.9	80	349.70889	17.0824838559225	180.93234
24.2	77	425.96127	5.77571495445421	151.72968
25.7	82	248.36079	14.3881991417965	99.37857
23.9	79	441.8874	17.1454129445892	70.17591
26.6	93	359.8437	11.3140598977232	152.79807
37.1	87	445.14312	10.4517	87.77684
35.3	85	183.7356	7.32103	67.86024
37.9	88	471.54792	11.8114	166.35688
27 /	07	1/12 00016	22 640	70 70204

Part of that file shows some weird rounding patterns. The font isn't even consistent. This suggests to me that there has been some copy-pasting of data, and that there may be some other set of files that is the primary source for the data.

Inconsistent IDs



The format of the IDs is different between these files. Also in one of the files, there are missing dates that will need to be grabbed from some separate file.

Inconsistent layout

	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
1		GTT date	GTT weight	time	glucose mg	insulin ng/ml
2	DO-121	2/9/15	24.5	0	99.165552	lo off curve
3				5	349.30355	0.2052
4				15	286.09221	0.12895
5				30	312.0477	0.17545
6				60	99.871824	0.12165
7				120	217.93696	lo off curve
8	DO-122	2/9/15	18.9	0	185.80158	0.25145
9				5	297.39256	2.2281
10				15	439.0001	2.0778
11				30	362.25187	0.7746
12				60	232.65096	0.50015
13				120	260.72527	0.5234
14	DO-123	2/9/15	24.7	0	198.45562	0.15135
15				5	530.63889	lo off curve
16				15	614.15555	0.62425
17				30	647.46805	0.12085
18				60	531.05088	0.19775
19				120	388.0308	0.1853

	Α	В	С	D
1	DO-221	0	145.74279	0.74455
2		5	206.45264	2.0264
3		15	216.64061	1.13205
4		30	299.55501	0.78475
5		60	242.65912	0.3326
6		120	186.23344	0.53575
7	DO-222	0	138.01038	0.70715
8		5	342.86694	1.1049
9		15	339.83668	0.8284
10		30	276.1488	0.5935
11		60	248.30168	0.4905
12		120	303.42121	1.0419
13	DO-223	0	138.21936	1.1223
14		5	407.443	2.1029
15		15	336.85865	1.8585
16		30	235.50141	1.50985
17		60	246.21184	0.86705
18		120	247.62249	0.89315

Another example of inconsistent layout. And messy, in both cases. You need to fill in the repeated values like mouse ID, and the column names are missing in the file on the right.

All kinds of inconsistencies

	A		В	С		D		Е		F		(3		+					
1	date	moı	se#	weight	ŀ	heart		iver lobe	ren	naining li	ver	R fat	nad	I fat	nad					
2	3/9/15		121	. 2	6.7	0.1	36	0.3	25		0.655		0.383		0.317					
3			A	4	В		С)	Е		F		G		Н				
4		1	mous	e nun da	e	we	eight	heart		L liver lob	e rem	aining	I R fat	pad	L fat	pad				
5		2	DO-22	21	7/2	0/15			0.136	0.33		0.743		0.289	_	0.262	-			
6	3/10/15	3	DO-22	22		Α		В	С		D		Е		F		G	Н		
7		4	DO-22	23 1	m	ouse nu	n date		weigh			Llive				l R fat		L fat pa	nd.	
8		5	DO-22			32		2/11/16	weign	50.1	0.17		0.51		1.37		3.03		3.28	
9		6	DO-22			32		Α Α		В	0.17		0.51.		1.J/		J.03		G G	Н
10	3/11/15	7	DO-22			32	- 9													
11		8	DO-22			32	_	DO461		11/14/16	woidh	20.3	hoart	0.106		0.259		0.505	0.23	0.24
12		9	DO-22			32		DO462	_	11/14/16		20.6		0.107		0.283).521	0.211	0.22
13		10	DO-22	29		32		DO463	_	11/14/16		36.2		0.161	(0.505		.066	1.01	1.3
14	3/12/15	11	DO-23	30 8		32		DO464		11/14/16		45.9		0.18	(0.447		1.18	1.78	1.43
15			DO-23	9		32	8 6	DO511		11/15/16		35.1		0.151	(0.471	1	.064	0.7	0.699
16			DO-23	1	0	32	9 7	DO512		11/15/16		27.2		0.148	(0.308	C	.707	0.155	0.16
17			DO-23	1	1	33	0 8	DO513		11/15/16		29.9		0.168	(0.422	C	.905	0.493	0.597
			DO-23	1.	2	33	1 9	DO514		11/15/16		33.6		0.161	(0.413	C	0.851	0.873	0.74
			DO-23	1.	3	33	2 10	DO465		11/16/16		36.4		0.165	(0.498		1.09	1.36	1.42
		17	DO-23	36	4	33	3 11	DO466		11/16/16		21.4	0	.0989	(0.254	C	0.601	0.375	0.39
				1	5	33	5 12	DO467		11/16/16		26.3		0.154		0.47	0	.936	0.291	0.225
				1	6	33	6 13	DO468		11/16/16		25.9		0.151	(0.311		0.88	0.244	0.212
				1	7	33	7 14	DO515		11/17/16		45.9		0.156	(0.474		1.09	2.09	1.81
							15	DO516		11/17/16		34.5		0.197	(0.502		1.1	0.856	0.861
							16	DO517		11/17/16		41.6		0.184	(0.561		1.12	1.15	0.981
							17	DO518		11/17/16		41.8		0.185	(0.497		1.14	1.26	1.25

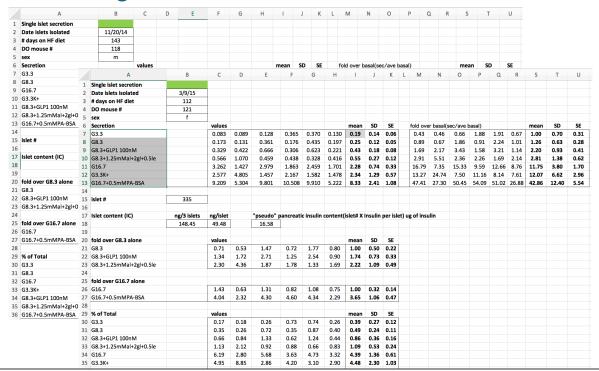
The layouts, IDs, and included information are all inconsistent here.

Multiple rectangles

	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		J	K	L
1	Wave 2 ID	Adiponectin (ug/mL)	collection date	BW	sex			Wave 1 ID	Adiponectin (ug/mL)	collection date	BW	sex
2	DO-121	25.28521548	3/9/15	26.7	F			DO-21	58.70791021	10/20/14	21.1	F
3	DO-122	8.589388212	3/9/15	19.3	F			DO-22	6.141839632	10/20/14	30.4	F
4	DO-123	16.45348107	3/9/15	28.2	F			DO-23	37.34270189	10/20/14	29.9	F
5	DO-124	22.86891765	3/9/15	26.4	F			DO-24	5.805316486	10/20/14	21.1	F
6	DO-125	37.13273594	3/11/15	24.6	F			DO-25	5.48942198	10/22/14	22.9	F
7	DO-126	18.76181517	3/11/15	31	F			DO-26	7.550740533	10/22/14	29.4	F
8	DO-128	11.50813114	3/11/15	23.9	F			DO-27	7.633411071	10/22/14	26.6	F
9	DO-129	7.447558701	3/11/15	22.6	F			DO-28	0.049261069	10/22/14	24.6	F
10	DO-130	10.48386039	3/13/15	25.9	F			DO-30	8.841227011	10/24/14		F
11	DO-131	8.471601718	3/13/15	25.6	F			DO-31	8.170986006	10/24/14	26.6	F
12	DO-132	3.04690223	3/13/15	27.4	F			DO-32	12.67835566	10/24/14	24.6	F
13	DO-133	0.099577938	3/13/15	24.8	F			DO-33	17.75682222	10/24/14	34.2	F
14	DO-137	11.20577459	3/17/15	27.7	F			DO-34	24.29713573	10/28/14	28.9	F
15	DO-138	12.72099796	3/17/15	20	F			DO-35	11.74448642	10/28/14	19.7	F
16	DO-140	23.68048642	3/17/15	22.3	F			DO-36	9.310303972	10/28/14	22.6	F
17	DO-141	14.64889349	3/17/15	26.2	F			DO-37	18.45679929	10/28/14	34.3	F
18	DO-142	42.30217756	3/19/15	37.8	F			DO-38	65.906108	10/30/14	34.1	F
19	DO-143	14.54807857	3/19/15	22.8	F			DO-39	55.95587133	10/30/14	30.8	F
20	DO-144	10.57159252	3/19/15	28.7	F			DO-40	20.5376597	10/30/14	29.6	F
21	DO-145	9.465243507	3/19/15	33.5	F			DO-41	26.11849635	10/30/14	21.4	F
22	DO-146	6.278729256	3/23/15	23.1	F			DO-42	14.58745555	11/3/14	27.4	F
23	DO-147	4.894797158	3/23/15	26.6	F			DO-43	21.77644658	11/3/14	33.3	F
24	DO-148	11.33704889	3/23/15	25.8	F			DO-44	12.48999428	11/3/14	25.4	F

Here's an example where they have a group of columns with one set of data, a few blank columns, then a group of columns with another set of data.

Stuff moving around



This has a super-complicated layout, has 500 worksheets with one mouse each, and the order of things aren't entirely consistent.

Being self-sufficient

- **▶** C
- ► Perl (or python or ruby or R)
- ► R

I've long said that for a data scientist to be self-sufficient, they should be savvy with multiple programming languages.

R for data analysis. C for when you need high-performance, and for like 15 years I used Perl for manipulating data files plus shell scripting.

But I'd now say use Python or Ruby instead of Perl; probably Python. And really, I think we can now do everything we want to do in R. It's a perfectly sufficient general programming language.

Key techniques

- ► stepping through a file
- ▶ regular expressions
 - search and replace patterns
- ► parsing individual lines in a file
- matching vectors
- construct meta data
- system calls

Here are some of the key techniques that I use to wrangle messy data files. I'll go through many of these in more detail.

Stepping through a file in R

```
filecon <- open("huge_data.txt", "r")
while(TRUE) {
    line <- readLines(filecon, n=1)
    if( grepl("^\\[Data\\]", line) ) break
}
data <- readLines(filecon)
close(filecon)</pre>
```

I often use readLines() to slurp up an entire file as a vector of character strings.

For really big files, I might want to read one or a few lines at a time instead, and throw out all but the stuff that matters. You can do this in R!

This particular example will skip over a header that ends with [Data] and then read in everything after that.

Regular expressions

grep(), grepl(), sub(), gsub()

- ^ and \$ match the beginning and end of a line
- ► [034] for any one of several things; [0-9] for a range
- ► [^034] for something other than this set of things
- ► \s for white space
- ▶ . match any one character
- + match the last bit 1 or more times
- ▶ * match the last bit 0 or more times
- ▶ parentheses to group bits for use with + and *
- ▶ when substituting, can use \1, \2, ... in place of matched groups
- ▶ In R, most backslashes need to be made double-backslashes.

Regular expression are hugely useful for the data wrangling work.

Parsing strings

- ► I use a lot of strsplit()
- ► The output is a list of vectors so is not pretty
- ► Also look at the stringr package
- ► To put things back together, use paste(), paste0(), or the glue package.

Messing about with strings is not as easy as in perl, python or ruby, but it is more and more do-able.

Matching vectors

- ► I spend a lot of time matching two vectors, say of subject IDs
- ► I mostly use match(), eg match(old_ids, new_ids)
- ► Check for NAs, which indicate unmatched values
- ► May want to check that the values on right are unique
- ► Often do something like olddata[match(new_ids, old_ids),]

Matching IDs is a constant; I mostly use match(). Don't assume that the values are unique or that they're all present.

I often use this to reorder the rows or columns in one data set to match the rows or columns in another data set.

Construct meta data

	Α	В	С	D	E
1	short_name	file	from_column	id_column	column_offset
2	mouse	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_:	mouse #	1	. 0
3	sex	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	sex	1	. 0
4	sac_date	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	sac date	1	. 0
5	coat_color	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_:	coat color	1	. 0
6	oGTT_date	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_:	GTT date	1	. 0
7	diet_days	ex_vivo_waves1-3.csv	Days.on.Diet	1	. 0
8	num_islets	ex_vivo_waves1-3.csv	num_islets	1	. 0
9	Ins_per_islet	ex_vivo_waves1-3.csv	IC	1	. 0
10	Glu_0min	gtt2.csv	glucose.mg.dl.0	2	. 0
11	Ins_0min	gtt2.csv	insulin.ng.ml.0	2	. 0
12	Glu_tAUC	gtt2.csv	glucose.mg.dl.tAUC	2	. 0
13	Glu_iAUC	gtt2.csv	glucose.mg.dl.iAUC	2	. 0
14	Ins_tAUC	gtt2.csv	insulin.ng.ml.tAUC	2	. 0
15	Ins_iAUC	gtt2.csv	insulin.ng.ml.iAUC	2	. 0
16	Glu_6wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	6 wk glu	1	. 0
17	Ins_6wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	6 wk ins	1	. 0
18	TG_6wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	6 wk TG	1	. 0
19	Glu_10wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	10 wk glu	1	. 0
20	Ins_10wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	10 wk ins	1	. 0
21	TG_10wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	10 wk TG	1	. 0
22	Glu_14wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	14 wk glu	1	. 0
23	Ins_14wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	14 wk ins	1	. 0
24	TG_14wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	14 wk TG	1	. 0
25	oGTT_weight	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	GTT weight	1	. 0
26	Glu_sac	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	sac wk glu	1	. 0
27	Ins_sac	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	sac wk ins	1	. 0
28	TG_sac	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	sac wk TG	1	. 0
29	food_1wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	11/17/14	1	. 2
30	food_2wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_s	11/24/14	1	. 2
31	food_3wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_	12/1/14	1	. 2
32	food_4wk	Attie_DO_mice_wave2_	12/8/14	1	. 2

This is an example meta data file that I set up because each batch of subjects in a project had the data organized completely differently.

I identified the variables of interest and chose a fixed set of names.

Then for each batch, I worked out which file it was in, the name of the column to look for, and then I also needed a column "offset" because to find week 4 measurements for variable X, you might look for the column that is two to the right from the one labeled Y.

R challenges

- ► stringsAsFactors
- ► check.names in read.csv()
- dealing with factors
 - levels
 - converting to/from strings
- ► Consider the forcats package

Categorical data is a problem not just for R, but R does have a lot of pain points.

Further tips

- ► Avoid using numeric indices
 - refer to data by variable name and individual ID
 - this will be more robust
- ▶ stopifnot() to assert things that should be true
- ▶ cbind and rbind, but padding with missing values
- ► Sometimes converting excel → csv loses precision
- ▶ get() to grab an object from a character string with its name
- eval(parse()) to evaluate a charcter string as R code

Here are some misc. further tips.

Verify everything

- ► subject IDs unique?
- ▶ identifiers that don't match the typical pattern?
- ► subjects in one file but not in another?
- ► re-calculate and verify any derived values (like ratios)
- data repeated in multiple files the same?

You really should verify everything. Don't trust that things match; everything that can go wrong, will.

Reproducible reports

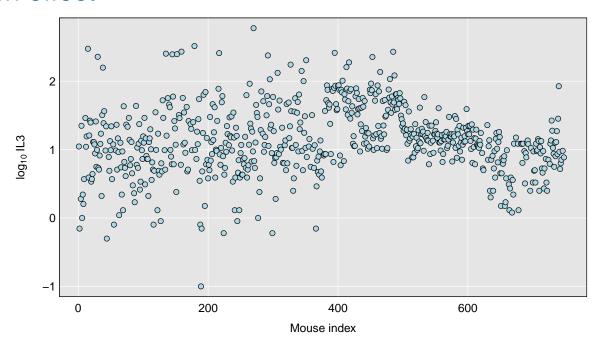
- You want all of this work to be reproducible
- Consider combining the data reorganization with the data cleaning
 - a lot of double-checking is happening when reorganizing
- Or clean each file one at a time
 - do the detailed diagnostics and cross-checks with data that are in a more convenient form
- Include diagnostic plots
 - Plot stuff vs time or by batch
 - Scatterplots of different variables
 - Consider taking logs
 - Look at missing data pattern
- ► Explain your thought process and observations

It is critical that the data re-formatting process be reproducible. You are very likely to be doing it more than once.

You often are doing data diagnostics and reformatting at the same time. Maybe have one long R Markdown or Jupyter document that does both? Or maybe it's best to rearrange each file, one at a time, and then do the serious diagnostics after you've gotten it all into a simpler form.

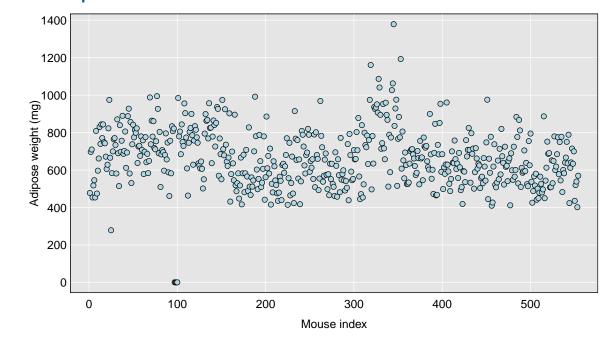
For diagnostics, you want to plot each variable against time, or by bath. And make scatter-plots of different variables. The missing data pattern is also often quite informative about problems.

Batch effect



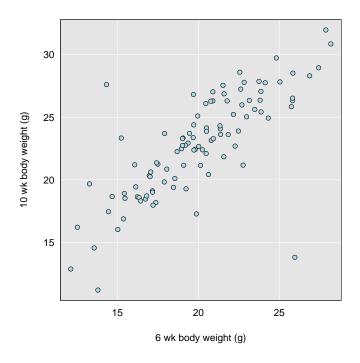
Here's an example of a clear batch effect. You can really only tell if you plot the variable by the order of measurement, and it's much more clear if you take logs.

Messed up units



Here's a case where a variable was recorded in the wrong units (g rather than mg) for a few individuals)

Outliers



In this particular case, it turned out that the day 10 weights for two subjects got swapped.

When you look at this sort of situation, ask yourself how you might find this problem if you have 20 weight measurements and 1500 individuals.

Summary

- ► Be prepared for anything
- ► Double-check everything
- ► Take your time and keep things organized
- ► Python is a good skill to have, but you can just do R

Summaries are always helpful.