

Tidy data

Data Wrangling, Session 4

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Code Horizons

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Tidy data with `tidyverse`

Load the packages, as always

```
library(here)      # manage file paths
library(socviz)    # data and some useful functions

library(tidyverse) # your friend and mine
library(gapminder) # gapminder data

## Quietens dplyr summarise chatter (with an 's')!
options(dplyr.summarise.inform = FALSE)
```

**Tidy data
is data in
long format**

The Tidyverse wants to be fed tidy data



Get your data into long format

Very, very often, the solution to some data-wrangling problem in Tidyverse-focused workflow is:

Get the data in long format

Then do the recoding thing that you want.

Then transform it back to something wider if needed.

This isn't an *iron* rule

As we'll see later, `dplyr` is able to do “rowwise” operations if you need them.

It is a
pretty good
rule though

Tidy data

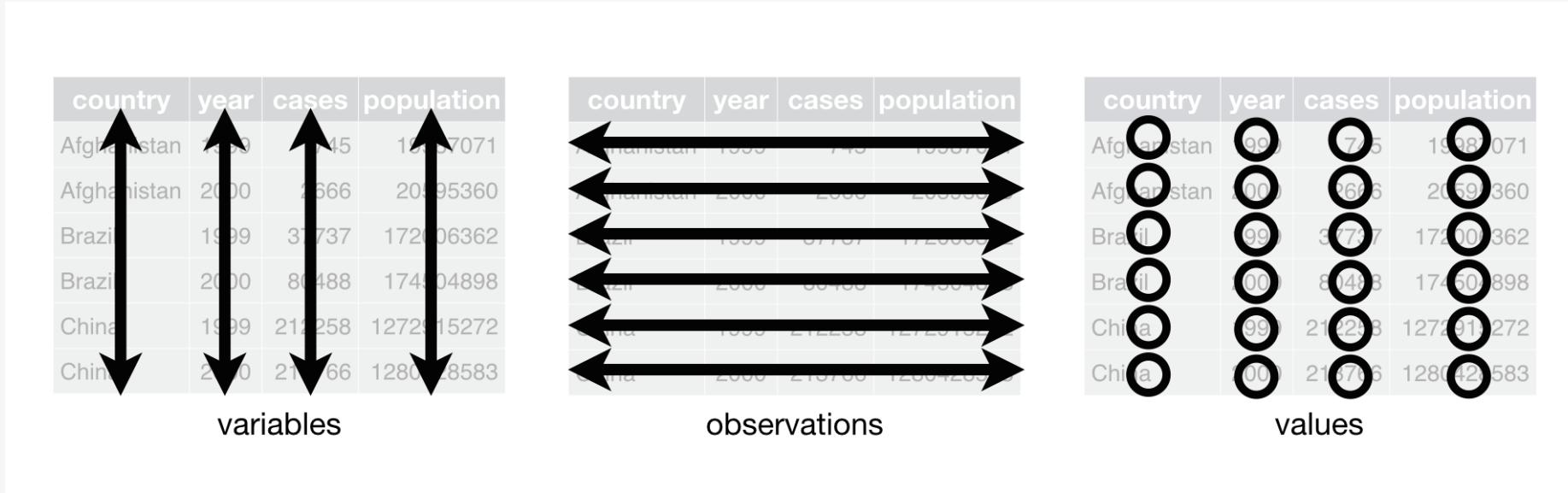
```
gapminder
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 × 6
  country   continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>     <fct>    <int>   <dbl>    <int>     <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      1952    28.8    8425333    779.
2 Afghanistan Asia      1957    30.3    9240934    821.
3 Afghanistan Asia      1962    32.0   10267083    853.
4 Afghanistan Asia      1967    34.0   11537966    836.
5 Afghanistan Asia      1972    36.1   13079460    740.
6 Afghanistan Asia      1977    38.4   14880372    786.
7 Afghanistan Asia      1982    39.9   12881816    978.
8 Afghanistan Asia      1987    40.8   13867957    852.
9 Afghanistan Asia      1992    41.7   16317921    649.
10 Afghanistan Asia     1997    41.8   22227415    635.
# i 1,694 more rows
```

Tidy data

gdp	lifexp	pop	continent
340	65	31	Euro
227	51	200	Amer
909	81	80	Euro
126	40	20	Asia

Tidy data



Tidy data

Each variable has its own column.

Each observation has its own row.

Each value has its own cell.

When data is tidy in this way, the vectorized character of R's way of doing things works best.

Untidy data: common for good reasons

Table A-1. Years of School Completed by People 25 Years and Over, by Age and Sex: Selected Years 1940 to 2016

(Numbers in thousands. Noninstitutionalized population except where otherwise specified.)

Age, sex, and years	Total	Years of School Completed						
		Elementary		High school		College		Median
		0 to 4 years	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	

25 YEARS AND OLDER

Male

2016	103,372	1,183	3,513	7,144	30,780	26,468	34,283	(NA)
2015	101,887	1,243	3,669	7,278	30,997	25,778	32,923	(NA)
2014	100,592	1,184	3,761	7,403	30,718	25,430	32,095	(NA)
2013	99,305	1,127	3,836	7,314	30,014	25,283	31,731	(NA)
2012	98,119	1,237	3,879	7,388	30,216	24,632	30,766	(NA)
2011	97,220	1,234	3,883	7,443	30,370	24,319	29,971	(NA)
2010	96,325	1,279	3,931	7,705	30,682	23,570	29,158	(NA)
2009	95,518	1,372	4,027	7,754	30,025	23,634	28,706	(NA)
2008	94,470	1,310	4,136	7,853	29,491	23,247	28,433	(NA)
2007	93,421	1,458	4,249	8,294	29,604	22,219	27,596	(NA)
2006	92,233	1,472	4,395	7,940	29,380	22,136	26,910	(NA)
2005	90,899	1,505	4,402	7,787	29,151	21,794	26,259	(NA)

Untidy data: common for good reasons

Storing data in long form is often *inefficient*

```
library(covdata)
covus %>
  filter(state == "NY") %>
  select(date:fips, measure:count)

# A tibble: 11,872 × 5
  date      state fips  measure           count
  <date>    <chr> <dbl> <chr>        <dbl>
1 2021-03-07 NY     36  positive       1681169
2 2021-03-07 NY     36  probable_cases NA
3 2021-03-07 NY     36  negative       NA
4 2021-03-07 NY     36  pending         NA
5 2021-03-07 NY     36  hospitalized_currently 4789
6 2021-03-07 NY     36  hospitalized_cumulative NA
7 2021-03-07 NY     36  in_icu_currently 999
8 2021-03-07 NY     36  in_icu_cumulative NA
9 2021-03-07 NY     36  on_ventilator_currently 682
10 2021-03-07 NY    36  on_ventilator_cumulative NA
# i 11,862 more rows
```

Untidy data: common for good reasons

Storing data in wide form is *easier to display* in a printed table

```
library(palmerpenguins)
penguins >
  group_by(species, island, year) >
  summarize(bill = round(mean(bill_length_mm, na.rm = TRUE), 2)) >
  knitr::kable()
```

species	island	year	bill
Adelie	Biscoe	2007	38.32
Adelie	Biscoe	2008	38.70
Adelie	Biscoe	2009	39.69
Adelie	Dream	2007	39.10
Adelie	Dream	2008	38.19
Adelie	Dream	2009	38.15
Adelie	Torgersen	2007	38.80
Adelie	Torgersen	2008	38.77
Adelie	Torgersen	2009	39.31
Chinstrap	Dream	2007	48.72
Chinstrap	Dream	2008	48.70
Chinstrap	Dream	2009	49.05

Untidy data: common for good reasons

Storing data in wide form is *easier to display* in a printed table

```
penguins %>%  
  group_by(species, island, year) %>%  
  summarize(bill = round(mean(bill_length_mm, na.rm = TRUE), 2)) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from = year, values_from = bill) %>%  
  knitr::kable()
```

species	island	2007	2008	2009
Adelie	Biscoe	38.32	38.70	39.69
Adelie	Dream	39.10	38.19	38.15
Adelie	Torgersen	38.80	38.77	39.31
Chinstrap	Dream	48.72	48.70	49.05
Gentoo	Biscoe	47.01	46.94	48.50

Again, these tables are made directly in R with the code you see here.

It's also common for *less* good reasons

State																		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	P	Q			
State	CD#	2018 Cook PVI Score	2018 Winner	Party	Dem Votes	GOP Votes	Other Votes	Dem %	GOP %	Other %	Dem Margin	2016 Clinton Margin	Swing vs. 2016 Prez	Raw Votes vs. 2016	Final?			
New House Breakdown:	235D, 199R, 1 Not Certified			D	60,619,428	50,896,244	1,978,795	53.4%	44.8%	1.7%	8.6%	2.1%	6.5%	83.3%				
Compiled by: David Wasserman & Ally Flinn, Cook Political Report. @Redistrict/@CookPolitical. <i>Italics</i> denotes freshman, Bold denotes party change.																		
Alabama	1	R+15	Bradley Byrne	R	89,226	153,228	163	36.8%	63.2%	0.1%	-26.4%	-29.2%	2.8%	79.3%	x			
Alabama	2	R+16	Martha Roby	R	86,931	138,879	420	38.4%	61.4%	0.2%	-23.0%	-31.7%	8.7%	78.7%	x			
Alabama	3	R+16	Mike Rogers	R	83,996	147,770	149	36.2%	63.7%	0.1%	-27.5%	-33.0%	5.5%	79.6%	x			
Alabama	4	R+30	Robert Aderholt	R	46,492	184,255	222	20.1%	79.8%	0.1%	-59.6%	-62.5%	2.9%	78.9%	x			
Alabama	5	R+18	Mo Brooks	R	101,388	159,063	222	38.9%	61.0%	0.1%	-22.1%	-32.9%	10.8%	82.8%	x			
Alabama	6	R+26	Gary Palmer	R	85,644	192,542	142	30.8%	69.2%	0.1%	-38.4%	-43.8%	5.4%	82.8%	x			
Alabama	7	D+20	Terri Sewell	D	185,010	0	4,153	97.8%	0.0%	2.2%	97.8%	41.2%	N/A	64.2%	x			
Alaska	AL	R+9	Don Young	R	131,199	149,779	1,188	46.5%	53.1%	0.4%	-6.6%	-14.7%	8.1%	88.6%	x			
Arizona	1	R+2	Tom O'Halleran	D	143,240	122,784	65	53.8%	46.1%	0.0%	7.7%	-1.1%	8.8%	92.0%	x			
Arizona	2	R+1	<i>Ann Kirkpatrick</i>	D	161,000	133,102	50	54.7%	45.2%	0.0%	9.5%	4.8%	4.7%	91.5%	x			
Arizona	3	D+13	Raul Grijalva	D	114,650	64,868	0	63.9%	36.1%	0.0%	27.7%	29.5%	-1.8%	84.8%	x			
Arizona	4	R+21	Paul Gosar	R	84,521	188,842	3,672	30.5%	68.2%	1.3%	-37.7%	-39.4%	1.7%	91.1%	x			
Arizona	5	R+15	Andy Biggs	R	127,027	186,037	0	40.6%	59.4%	0.0%	-18.8%	-20.5%	1.7%	91.7%	x			
Arizona	6	R+9	David Schweikert	R	140,559	173,140	0	44.8%	55.2%	0.0%	-10.4%	-9.8%	-0.6%	91.2%	x			
Arizona	7	D+23	Ruben Gallego	D	113,044	301	18,706	85.6%	0.2%	14.2%	85.4%	48.3%	N/A	79.0%	x			
Arizona	8	R+13	Debbie Lesko	R	135,569	168,835	13	44.5%	55.5%	0.0%	-10.9%	-20.8%	9.9%	91.5%	x			
Arizona	9	D+4	<i>Greg Stanton</i>	D	159,583	101,662	0	61.1%	38.9%	0.0%	22.2%	15.9%	6.3%	90.0%	x			
Arkansas	1	R+17	Rick Crawford	R	57,907	138,757	4,581	28.8%	68.9%	2.3%	-40.2%	-34.8%	-5.4%	77.2%	x			
Arkansas	2	R+7	French Hill	R	116,135	132,125	5,193	45.8%	52.1%	2.0%	-6.3%	-10.7%	4.4%	82.6%	x			
Arkansas	3	R+19	Steve Womack	R	74,952	148,717	6,039	32.6%	64.7%	2.6%	-32.1%	-31.4%	-0.7%	78.6%	x			
Arkansas	4	R+17	Bruce Westerman	R	63,984	136,740	4,168	31.2%	66.7%	2.0%	-35.5%	-32.8%	-2.7%	75.7%	x			
California	1	R+11	Doug LaMalfa	R	131,506	160,006	0	45.1%	54.9%	0.0%	-9.8%	-19.4%	9.6%	91.6%				
California	2	D+22	Jared Huffman	D	243,051	72,541	0	77.0%	23.0%	0.0%	54.0%	45.2%	8.8%	90.5%				
California	3	D+5	John Garamendi	D	132,983	96,106	0	58.0%	42.0%	0.0%	16.1%	12.5%	3.6%	86.8%				
California	4	R+10	Tom McClintock	R	156,253	184,401	0	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%	-8.3%	-14.5%	6.2%	94.6%				
California	5	D+21	Mike Thompson	D	203,012	0	53,836	79.0%	0.0%	21.0%	79.0%	44.6%	N/A	83.8%				
California	6	D+21	Doris Matsui	D	201,939	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	44.0%	N/A	81.4%				
California	7	D+3	Ami Bera	D	155,016	126,601	0	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%	10.1%	11.2%	-1.1%	91.0%				
California	8	R+9	Paul Cook	R	0	170,785	0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-15.1%	N/A	73.3%				
California	9	D+8	Jerry McNerney	D	113,240	87,263	0	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%	13.0%	18.2%	-5.2%	82.4%				

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Arizona	7	D+23	Ruben Gallego	D	113,044	301	18,706	85.6%	0.2%	14.2%	85.4%	48.3%	N/A	79.0%	x				
Arizona	8	R+13	Debbie Lesko	R	135,569	168,835	13	44.5%	55.5%	0.0%	-10.9%	-20.8%	9.9%	91.5%	x				
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Arkansas	2	R+7	French Hill	R	116,135	132,125	5,193	45.8%	52.1%	2.0%	-6.3%	-10.7%	4.4%	82.6%	x				
Arkansas	3	R+19	Steve Womack	R	74,952	148,717	6,039	32.6%	64.7%	2.6%	-32.1%	-31.4%	-0.7%	78.6%	x				
Arkansas	4	R+17	Bruce Westerman	R	63,984	136,740	4,168	31.2%	66.7%	2.0%	-35.5%	-32.8%	-2.7%	75.7%	x				
California	1	R+11	Doug LaMalfa	R	131,506	160,006	0	45.1%	54.9%	0.0%	-9.8%	-19.4%	9.6%	91.6%	x				
California	2	D+22	Jared Huffman	D	243,051	72,541	0	77.0%	23.0%	0.0%	54.0%	45.2%	8.8%	90.5%	x				
California	3	D+5	John Garamendi	D	132,983	96,106	0	58.0%	42.0%	0.0%	16.1%	12.5%	3.6%	86.8%	x				
California	4	R+10	Tom McClintock	R	156,253	184,401	0	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%	-8.3%	-14.5%	6.2%	94.6%	x				
California	5	D+21	Mike Thompson	D	203,012	0	53,836	79.0%	0.0%	21.0%	79.0%	44.6%	N/A	83.8%	x				
California	6	D+21	Doris Matsui	D	201,939	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	44.0%	N/A	81.4%	x				
California	7	D+3	Ami Bera	D	155,016	126,601	0	55.0%	45.0%	0.0%	10.1%	11.2%	-1.1%	91.0%	x				
California	8	R+9	Paul Cook	R	0	170,785	0	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	-15.1%	N/A	73.3%	x				
California	9	D+8	Jerry McNerney	D	113,240	87,263	0	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%	13.0%	18.2%	-5.2%	82.4%	x				

More than one header row

Mixed data types in some columns

Color and typography used to encode variables and their values

Fix it before you import it

Prevention is better than cure!

Broman KW, Woo KH (2018) “Data organization in spreadsheets.” *The American Statistician* 78:2–10

THE AMERICAN STATISTICIAN
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Data Organization in Spreadsheets

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ABSTRACT

Spreadsheets are widely used software tools for data entry, storage, analysis, and visualization. Focusing on the data entry and storage aspects, this article offers practical recommendations for organizing spreadsheet data to reduce errors and ease later analyses. The basic principles are: be consistent, write dates like YYYY-MM-DD, do not leave any cells empty, put just one thing in a cell, organize the data as a single rectangle (with subjects as rows and variables as columns, and with a single header row), create a data dictionary, do not include calculations in the raw data files, do not use font color or highlighting as data, choose good names for things, make backups, use data validation to avoid data entry errors, and save the data in plain text files.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received June 2017
Revised August 2017

KEYWORDS

Data management; Data organization; Microsoft Excel;
Spreadsheets

Key points from Bromman & Woo

	A	B	C
1	Date	Assay date	Weight
2		12/9/05	54.9
3		12/9/05	45.3
4	12/6/2005	e	47
5		e	45.7
6		e	52.9
7		1/11/2006	46.1
8		1/11/2006	38.6

Figure 1. A spreadsheet with inconsistent date formats. This spreadsheet does not adhere to our recommendations for consistency of date format.

Use a consistent date format

ISO 8601

YYYY-MM-DD

The one true year-month-day format

Key points from Bromman & Woo

A

	A	B	C
1	id	date	glucose
2	101	2015-06-14	149.3
3	102		95.3
4	103	2015-06-18	97.5
5	104		117.0
6	105		108.0
7	106	2015-06-20	149.0
8	107		169.4

B

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1		1 min				5 min			
2	strain	normal		mutant		normal		mutant	
3	A	147	139	166	179	334	354	451	474
4	B	246	240	178	172	514	611	412	447

No empty cells.

Use one row of headers only.

Key points from Bromman & Woo

	A	B	C	D	E
1	strain	genotype	min	replicate	response
2	A	normal	1	1	147
3	A	normal	1	2	139
4	B	normal	1	1	246
5	B	normal	1	2	240
6	A	mutant	1	1	166
7	A	mutant	1	2	179
8	B	mutant	1	1	178
9	B	mutant	1	2	172
10	A	normal	5	1	334
11	A	normal	5	2	354
12	B	normal	5	1	514
13	B	normal	5	2	611
14	A	mutant	5	1	451
15	A	mutant	5	2	474
16	B	mutant	5	1	412
17	B	mutant	5	2	447

Tidied version

Key points from Bromman & Woo

A

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1						
2		101	102	103	104	105
3	sex	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male
4						
5		101	102	103	104	105
6	glucose	134.1	120.0	124.8	83.1	105.2
7						
8		101	102	103	104	105
9	insulin	0.60	1.18	1.23	1.16	0.73

B

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	1MIN						
2			Normal			Mutant	
3	B6	146.6	138.6	155.6	166	179.3	186.9
4	BTBR	245.7	240	243.1	177.8	171.6	188.1
5							
6	5MIN						
7			Normal			Mutant	
8	B6	333.6	353.6	408.8	450.6	474.4	423.8
9	BTBR	514.4	610.6	597.9	412.1	447.4	446.5

C

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1							
2	Date	11/3/14					
3	Days on diet	126					
4	Mouse #	43					
5	sex	f					
6	experiment		values		mean	SD	
7	control		0.186	0.191	1.081	0.49	0.52
8	treatment A		7.414	1.468	2.254	3.71	3.23
9	treatment B		9.811	9.259	11.296	10.12	1.05
10							
11	fold change		values		mean	SD	
12	treatment A		15.26	3.02	4.64	7.64	6.65
13	treatment B		20.19	19.05	23.24	20.83	2.17

D

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		GTT date	GTT weight	time	glucose mg/dl	insulin ng/ml
2	321	2/9/15	24.5	0	99.2	lo off curve
3				5	349.3	0.205
4				15	286.1	0.129
5				30	312	0.175
6				60	99.9	0.122
7				120	217.9	lo off curve
8	322	2/9/15	18.9	0	185.8	0.251
9				5	297.4	2.228
10				15	439	2.078
11				30	362.3	0.775
12				60	232.7	0.5
13				120	260.7	0.523
14	323	2/9/15	24.7	0	198.5	0.151
15				5	530.6	off curve lo

Rectangle your data

Key points from Bromman & Woo

A

	A	B	C
1	id	GTT date	GTT weight
2	321	2/9/15	24.5
3	322	2/9/15	18.9
4	323	2/9/15	24.7

B

	A	B	C	D	E
1	id	GTT time	glucose mg/dl	insulin ng/ml	note
2	321	0	99.2	NA	insulin below curve
3	321	5	349.3	0.205	
4	321	15	286.1	0.129	
5	321	30	312	0.175	
6	321	60	99.9	0.122	
7	321	120	217.9	NA	insulin below curve
8	322	0	185.8	0.251	
9	322	5	297.4	2.228	
10	322	15	439	2.078	
11	322	30	362.3	0.775	
12	322	60	232.7	0.5	
13	322	120	260.7	0.523	
14	323	0	198.5	0.151	
15	323	5	530.6	NA	insulin below curve

Use more than one table if needed. We can join them later.

Key points from Broman & Woo

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1			week 4			week 6			week 8		
2	Mouse ID	SEX	date	weight	glucose	date	weight	glucose	date	weight	glucose
3	3005	M	3/30/2007	19.3	635	4/11/2007	31	460.7	4/27/2007	39.6	530.2
4	3017	M	10/6/2006	25.9	202.4	10/19/2006	45.1	384.7	11/3/2006	57.2	458.7
5	3434	F	11/22/2006	26.6	238.9	12/6/2006	45.9	378	12/22/2006	56.2	409.8
6	3449	M	1/5/2007	27.5	121	1/19/2007	42.9	191.3	2/2/2007	56.7	182.5
7	3499	F	1/5/2007	19.8	220.2	1/19/2007	36.6	556.9	2/2/2007	43.6	446

Needs a single header row and a consistent naming scheme.

Key points from Broman & Woo

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	mouse_id	sex	week	date	glucose	weight
2	3005	M	4	3/30/2007	19.3	635
3	3005	M	6	4/11/2007	31	460.7
4	3005	M	8	4/27/2007	39.6	530.2
5	3017	M	4	10/6/2006	25.9	202.4
6	3017	M	6	10/19/2006	45.1	384.7
7	3017	M	8	11/3/2006	57.2	458.7
8	3434	F	4	11/22/2006	26.6	238.9
9	3434	F	6	12/6/2006	45.9	378
10	3434	F	8	12/22/2006	56.2	409.8
11	3449	M	4	1/5/2007	27.5	121
12	3449	M	6	1/19/2007	42.9	191.3
13	3449	M	8	2/2/2007	56.7	182.5
14	3499	F	4	1/5/2007	19.8	220.2
15	3499	F	6	1/19/2007	36.6	556.9
16	3499	F	8	2/2/2007	43.6	446

Tidied version.

The most common **tidy**r operation

```
edu
```

```
# A tibble: 366 × 11
  age    sex   year total elem4 elem8   hs3    hs4 coll13 coll14 median
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1 25-34 Male   2016 21845    116    468  1427  6386  6015  7432    NA
2 25-34 Male   2015 21427    166    488  1584  6198  5920  7071    NA
3 25-34 Male   2014 21217    151    512  1611  6323  5910  6710    NA
4 25-34 Male   2013 20816    161    582  1747  6058  5749  6519    NA
5 25-34 Male   2012 20464    161    579  1707  6127  5619  6270    NA
6 25-34 Male   2011 20985    190    657  1791  6444  5750  6151    NA
7 25-34 Male   2010 20689    186    641  1866  6458  5587  5951    NA
8 25-34 Male   2009 20440    184    695  1806  6495  5508  5752    NA
9 25-34 Male   2008 20210    172    714  1874  6356  5277  5816    NA
10 25-34 Male  2007 20024    246    757  1930  6361  5137  5593   NA
# i 356 more rows
```

The “Level of Schooling Attained” measure is spread across the columns, from **elem4** to **coll14**.

This is fine for a compact table, but for us it should be a single measure, say, “education”.

Wide to long with `pivot_longer()`

We're going to *pivot* the table. That is, we'll put the columns `elem4:coll4` into a new column, creating a new categorical measure named `education`. The numbers currently under each column will become a new `value` column corresponding to that level of education.

```
edu ▷  
pivot_longer(elem4:coll4, names_to = "education")
```

```
# A tibble: 2,196 × 7  
  age   sex    year total median education value  
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int>  <dbl> <chr>     <dbl>  
1 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA elem4      116  
2 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA elem8      468  
3 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA hs3       1427  
4 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA hs4       6386  
5 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA coll3     6015  
6 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA coll4     7432  
7 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA elem4      166  
8 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA elem8      488  
9 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA hs3       1584  
10 25-34 Male   2015 21427     NA hs4       6198  
# i 2,186 more rows
```

Wide to long with `pivot_longer()`

We can name the “value” column to whatever we like. Here it’s a number of people, so let’s call it “`n`”.

```
edu >
pivot_longer(elem4:coll4, names_to = "education", values_to = "n")

# A tibble: 2,196 × 7
  age   sex   year total median education     n
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int>   <dbl> <chr>     <dbl>
1 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA elem4      116
2 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA elem8      468
3 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA hs3       1427
4 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA hs4       6386
5 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA coll3     6015
6 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA coll4     7432
7 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA elem4      166
8 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA elem8      488
9 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA hs3       1584
10 25-34 Male   2015 21427     NA hs4       6198
# i 2,186 more rows
```

Let's **recode()** it while we're here

```
edu >
  pivot_longer(elem4:coll4, names_to = "education", values_to = "n") >
  mutate(education = recode(education,
                            elem4 = "Elementary 4", elem8 = "Elementary 8",
                            hs3 = "High School 3", hs4 = "High School 4",
                            coll3 = "College 3", coll4 = "College 4"))
```

```
# A tibble: 2,196 × 7
  age   sex   year total median education      n
  <chr> <chr> <int> <int>  <dbl> <chr>      <dbl>
1 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA Elementary 4    116
2 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA Elementary 8    468
3 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA High School 3  1427
4 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA High School 4  6386
5 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA College 3     6015
6 25-34 Male    2016 21845     NA College 4     7432
7 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA Elementary 4    166
8 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA Elementary 8    488
9 25-34 Male    2015 21427     NA High School 3  1584
10 25-34 Male   2015 21427     NA High School 4   6198
# i 2,186 more rows
```

The argument order of **recode()** is inconsistent with other tidyverse functions and it may be superceded in the future.

pivot_longer() implies pivot_wider()

```
gapminder
```

```
# A tibble: 1,704 × 6
  country   continent year lifeExp      pop gdpPercap
  <fct>     <fct>    <int>   <dbl>    <int>    <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      1952    28.8    8425333    779.
2 Afghanistan Asia      1957    30.3    9240934    821.
3 Afghanistan Asia      1962    32.0   10267083    853.
4 Afghanistan Asia      1967    34.0   11537966    836.
5 Afghanistan Asia      1972    36.1   13079460    740.
6 Afghanistan Asia      1977    38.4   14880372    786.
7 Afghanistan Asia      1982    39.9   12881816    978.
8 Afghanistan Asia      1987    40.8   13867957    852.
9 Afghanistan Asia      1992    41.7   16317921    649.
10 Afghanistan Asia     1997    41.8   22227415    635.
# i 1,694 more rows
```

But they're not symmetric operations!

pivot_longer() implies pivot_wider()

```
gapminder >
  select(country, continent, year, lifeExp) >
  pivot_wider(names_from = year, values_from = lifeExp)

# A tibble: 142 × 14
  country   continent `1952` `1957` `1962` `1967` `1972` `1977` `1982` `1987`
  <fct>     <fct>    <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia      28.8    30.3    32.0    34.0    36.1    38.4    39.9    40.8
2 Albania      Europe    55.2    59.3    64.8    66.2    67.7    68.9    70.4    72
3 Algeria      Africa    43.1    45.7    48.3    51.4    54.5    58.0    61.4    65.8
4 Angola       Africa    30.0    32.0    34       36.0    37.9    39.5    39.9    39.9
5 Argentina    Americas  62.5    64.4    65.1    65.6    67.1    68.5    69.9    70.8
6 Australia    Oceania   69.1    70.3    70.9    71.1    71.9    73.5    74.7    76.3
7 Austria      Europe    66.8    67.5    69.5    70.1    70.6    72.2    73.2    74.9
8 Bahrain      Asia      50.9    53.8    56.9    59.9    63.3    65.6    69.1    70.8
9 Bangladesh   Asia      37.5    39.3    41.2    43.5    45.3    46.9    50.0    52.8
10 Belgium     Europe    68      69.2    70.2    70.9    71.4    72.8    73.9    75.4
# i 132 more rows
# i 4 more variables: `1992` <dbl>, `1997` <dbl>, `2002` <dbl>, `2007` <dbl>
```

What about *multiple* columns?

This is a pretty common problem. A first thought (“Just don’t mention the other columns”) isn’t it:

```
gapminder >
  pivot_wider(names_from = year, values_from = lifeExp)

# A tibble: 1,704 × 16
  country continent    pop gdpPercap `1952` `1957` `1962` `1967` `1972` `1977` 
  <fct>   <fct>     <int>   <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    
1 Afghani... Asia      8.43e6    779.   28.8     NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      
2 Afghani... Asia      9.24e6    821.    NA      30.3     NA      NA      NA      NA      
3 Afghani... Asia     1.03e7    853.    NA      NA      32.0     NA      NA      NA      
4 Afghani... Asia     1.15e7    836.    NA      NA      NA      34.0     NA      NA      
5 Afghani... Asia     1.31e7    740.    NA      NA      NA      NA      36.1     NA      
6 Afghani... Asia     1.49e7    786.    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      38.4    
7 Afghani... Asia     1.29e7    978.    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      
8 Afghani... Asia     1.39e7    852.    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      
9 Afghani... Asia     1.63e7    649.    NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      
10 Afghani... Asia    2.22e7    635.   NA      NA      NA      NA      NA      NA     
# i 1,694 more rows
# i 6 more variables: `1982` <dbl>, `1987` <dbl>, `1992` <dbl>, `1997` <dbl>,
#   `2002` <dbl>, `2007` <dbl>
```

`pop` and `gdpPercap` are still long, and now our table is really sparse

What about *multiple* columns?

We need to specify that we want values from more than one column.

```
gapminder >
  select(country, continent, year, lifeExp, gdpPercap) >
  pivot_wider(names_from = year, values_from = c(lifeExp, gdpPercap))
```

```
# A tibble: 142 × 26
  country      continent lifeExp_1952 lifeExp_1957 lifeExp_1962 lifeExp_1967
  <fct>        <fct>       <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>       <dbl>
1 Afghanistan Asia          28.8        30.3        32.0        34.0
2 Albania      Europe        55.2        59.3        64.8        66.2
3 Algeria     Africa         43.1        45.7        48.3        51.4
4 Angola       Africa         30.0        32.0        34          36.0
5 Argentina    Americas       62.5        64.4        65.1        65.6
6 Australia    Oceania        69.1        70.3        70.9        71.1
7 Austria      Europe        66.8        67.5        69.5        70.1
8 Bahrain      Asia           50.9        53.8        56.9        59.9
9 Bangladesh   Asia           37.5        39.3        41.2        43.5
10 Belgium     Europe          68          69.2        70.2        70.9
# i 132 more rows
# i 20 more variables: lifeExp_1972 <dbl>, lifeExp_1977 <dbl>,
#   lifeExp_1982 <dbl>, lifeExp_1987 <dbl>, lifeExp_1992 <dbl>,
#   lifeExp_1997 <dbl>, lifeExp_2002 <dbl>, lifeExp_2007 <dbl>,
#   gdpPercap_1952 <dbl>, gdpPercap_1957 <dbl>, gdpPercap_1962 <dbl>,
#   gdpPercap_1967 <dbl>, gdpPercap_1972 <dbl>, gdpPercap_1977 <dbl>,
#   gdpPercap_1982 <dbl>, gdpPercap_1987 <dbl>, gdpPercap_1992 <dbl>, ...
```

This will give us a very wide table, but it's what we wanted.

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
# Some made-up data
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
dfstrat

# A tibble: 1,000 × 5
  stratum sex   race  educ income
  <dbl>   <chr> <chr> <chr>  <dbl>
1      6 F     W    HS     83.7
2      5 F     W    BA    128.
3      3 F     B    HS     66.3
4      3 F     W    HS     111.
5      6 M     W    BA    116.
6      7 M     B    HS    159.
7      8 M     W    BA    131.
8      3 M     W    BA    94.4
9      7 F     B    HS    146.
10     2 F     W    BA    88.8
# i 990 more rows
```

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
```

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
dfstrat
```

```
# A tibble: 1,000 × 5
  stratum sex   race  educ income
  <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
1     6 F     W     HS    83.7
2     5 F     W     BA   128.
3     3 F     B     HS    66.3
4     3 F     W     HS    111.
5     6 M     W     BA   116.
6     7 M     B     HS   159.
7     8 M     W     BA   131.
8     3 M     W     BA   94.4
9     7 F     B     HS   146.
10    2 F     W     BA   88.8
# i 990 more rows
```

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
dfstrat ▷
  group_by(sex, race, stratum, educ)
```

```
# A tibble: 1,000 × 5
# Groups:   sex, race, stratum, educ [64]
  stratum sex   race   educ income
  <dbl> <chr> <chr> <chr>  <dbl>
1       6 F     W     HS      83.7
2       5 F     W     BA      128.
3       3 F     B     HS      66.3
4       3 F     W     HS      111.
5       6 M     W     BA      116.
6       7 M     B     HS      159.
7       8 M     W     BA      131.
8       3 M     W     BA      94.4
9       7 F     B     HS      146.
10      2 F    W     BA      88.8
# i 990 more rows
```

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
dfstrat ▷
  group_by(sex, race, stratum, educ) ▷
  summarize(mean_inc = mean(income),
            n = n())
```

```
# A tibble: 64 × 6
# Groups:   sex, race, stratum [32]
    sex   race  stratum educ mean_inc     n
    <chr> <chr>   <dbl> <chr>      <dbl> <int>
  1 F     B        1 BA       93.8     19
  2 F     B        1 HS       99.3      6
  3 F     B        2 BA       89.7     11
  4 F     B        2 HS       93.0     16
  5 F     B        3 BA      112.      13
  6 F     B        3 HS      95.0     16
  7 F     B        4 BA      108.      14
  8 F     B        4 HS      96.1     15
  9 F     B        5 BA      91.0     11
 10 F    B        5 HS      92.6     15
# i 54 more rows
```

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
dfstrat ▷
  group_by(sex, race, stratum, educ) ▷
  summarize(mean_inc = mean(income),
            n = n()) ▷
  pivot_wider(names_from = (educ),
              values_from = c(mean_inc, n))
```

```
# A tibble: 32 × 7
# Groups:   sex, race, stratum [32]
  sex   race  stratum mean_inc_BA mean_inc_HS  n_BA  n_HS
  <chr> <chr>    <dbl>       <dbl>      <dbl> <int> <int>
1 F     B        1        93.8      99.3   19    6
2 F     B        2        89.7      93.0   11    16
3 F     B        3       112.      95.0   13    16
4 F     B        4       108.      96.1   14    15
5 F     B        5       91.0      92.6   11    15
6 F     B        6       93.0      116.   15    15
7 F     B        7       102.      121.   13    13
8 F     B        8       105.      88.3   14    8 
9 F     W        1       92.6      110.   19    13
10 F    W       2       98.5      101.   15    19
# i 22 more rows
```

Pivot wider while summarizing

```
dfstrat ← read_csv(here::here("data", "dfstrat.csv"))
dfstrat ▷
  group_by(sex, race, stratum, educ) ▷
  summarize(mean_inc = mean(income),
            n = n()) ▷
  pivot_wider(names_from = (educ),
              values_from = c(mean_inc, n)) ▷
  ungroup()
```

```
# A tibble: 32 × 7
  sex   race stratum mean_inc_BA mean_inc_HS n_BA n_HS
  <chr> <chr>    <dbl>      <dbl>       <dbl> <int> <int>
1 F     B        1        93.8      99.3     19     6
2 F     B        2        89.7      93.0     11     16
3 F     B        3       112.      95.0     13     16
4 F     B        4       108.      96.1     14     15
5 F     B        5       91.0      92.6     11     15
6 F     B        6       93.0      116.     15     15
7 F     B        7       102.      121.     13     13
8 F     B        8       105.      88.3     14     8 
9 F     W        1       92.6      110.     19     13
10 F    W       2       98.5      101.     15     19
# i 22 more rows
```

Here we end up with sex-by-race-by-stratum in the rows, and the income-by-education means, and income-by-education Ns, in their own columns.

Separate and Unite

separate() and unite() columns

```
## tribble() lets you make tibbles by hand
df ← tribble(
  ~name, ~occupation,
  "Nero.Wolfe", "Private Detective",
  "Archie.Goodwin", "Personal Assistant",
  "Fritz.Brenner", "Cook and Butler",
  "Theodore.Horstmann", "Orchid Expert"
)
```

```
df
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
  name          occupation
  <chr>        <chr>
1 Nero.Wolfe  Private Detective
2 Archie.Goodwin Personal Assistant
3 Fritz.Brenner Cook and Butler
4 Theodore.Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

separate() and unite() columns

```
## tribble() lets you make tibbles by hand
df ← tribble(
  ~name, ~occupation,
  "Nero.Wolfe", "Private Detective",
  "Archie.Goodwin", "Personal Assistant",
  "Fritz.Brenner", "Cook and Butler",
  "Theodore.Horstmann", "Orchid Expert"
)
```

```
df
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
  name          occupation
  <chr>        <chr>
1 Nero.Wolfe  Private Detective
2 Archie.Goodwin Personal Assistant
3 Fritz.Brenner Cook and Butler
4 Theodore.Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
  name          occupation
  <chr>        <chr>
1 Nero.Wolfe   Private Detective
2 Archie.Goodwin Personal Assistant
3 Fritz.Brenner Cook and Butler
4 Theodore.Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df ▷  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  first     last    occupation  
  <chr>    <chr>   <chr>  
1 Nero      Wolfe   Private Detective  
2 Archie    Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz     Brenner  Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore  Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df ▷  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last")) ▷  
  unite("full_name", first:last, sep = " ")
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2  
  full_name      occupation  
  <chr>          <chr>  
1 Nero Wolfe    Private Detective  
2 Archie Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz Brenner Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df %>%  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last")) %>%  
  unite("full_name", first:last, sep = " ") %>%  
  unite("both_together", full_name:occupation,  
        sep = ", ", remove = FALSE)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  both_together           full_name      occupation  
  <chr>                  <chr>          <chr>  
1 Nero Wolfe, Private Detective Nero Wolfe  Private Detective  
2 Archie Goodwin, Personal Assistant Archie Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz Brenner, Cook and Butler   Fritz Brenner Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore Horstmann, Orchid Expert Theodore Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df %>%  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last")) %>%  
  unite("full_name", first:last, sep = " ") %>%  
  unite("both_together", full_name:occupation,  
        sep = ", ", remove = FALSE)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  both_together           full_name      occupation  
  <chr>                  <chr>          <chr>  
1 Nero Wolfe, Private Detective    Nero Wolfe  Private Detective  
2 Archie Goodwin, Personal Assistant Archie Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz Brenner, Cook and Butler   Fritz Brenner Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore Horstmann, Orchid Expert Theodore Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2
  name          occupation
  <chr>        <chr>
1 Nero.Wolfe   Private Detective
2 Archie.Goodwin Personal Assistant
3 Fritz.Brenner Cook and Butler
4 Theodore.Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df ▷  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last"))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  first     last    occupation  
  <chr>    <chr>   <chr>  
1 Nero      Wolfe   Private Detective  
2 Archie    Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz     Brenner  Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore  Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df ▷  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last")) ▷  
  unite("full_name", first:last)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 2  
  full_name      occupation  
  <chr>          <chr>  
1 Nero_Wolfe    Private Detective  
2 Archie_Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz_Brenner Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore_Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df >  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last")) >  
  unite("full_name", first:last) >  
  separate(full_name, into = c("first", "last"))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  first     last    occupation  
  <chr>    <chr>   <chr>  
1 Nero      Wolfe   Private Detective  
2 Archie    Goodwin Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz     Brenner  Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore  Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

Separate and unite

```
df >  
  separate(name, into = c("first", "last")) >  
  unite("full_name", first:last) >  
  separate(full_name, into = c("first", "last"))
```

```
# A tibble: 4 × 3  
  first     last    occupation  
  <chr>    <chr>   <chr>  
1 Nero      Wolfe   Private Detective  
2 Archie    Goodwin  Personal Assistant  
3 Fritz     Brenner  Cook and Butler  
4 Theodore  Horstmann Orchid Expert
```

The underscore, `_`, is the default uniting character.

Separate and unite

gss_sm

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 32
  year   id ballot      age child� sibs degree race sex
  <dbl> <dbl> <labelled> <dbl> <dbl> <labe> <fct> <fct>
  region income16
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <fct> <fct>
  <fct> <fct>
  1 2016    1 1          47     3 2   Bache... White Male
  New E... $170000...
  2 2016    2 2          61     0 3   High ... White Male
  New E... $50000 ...
  3 2016    3 3          72     2 3   Bache... White Male
  New E... $75000 ...
  4 2016    4 1          43     4 3   High ... White Fema...
  New E... $170000...
  5 2016    5 3          55     2 2   Gradu... White Fema...
  New E... $170000...
  6 2016    6 2          53     2 2   Junio... White Fema...
  New E... $60000 ...
  7 2016    7 1          50     2 2   High ... White Male
  New E... $170000...
  8 2016    8 3          23     3 6   High ... Other Fema...
  Middl... $30000 ...
  9 2016    9 1          45     3 5   High ... Black Male
  Middl... $60000 ...
  10 2016   10 3         71     4 1   Junio... White Male
  Middl... $60000 ...
# i 2,857 more rows
# i 21 more variables: relig <fct>, marital <fct>, padeg <fct>,
```

Separate and unite

```
gss_sm %>  
  select(race, degree)
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 2  
  race   degree  
  <fct> <fct>  
 1 White Bachelor  
 2 White High School  
 3 White Bachelor  
 4 White High School  
 5 White Graduate  
 6 White Junior College  
 7 White High School  
 8 Other High School  
 9 Black High School  
10 White Junior College  
# i 2,857 more rows
```

Separate and unite

```
gss_sm %>  
  select(race, degree) %>  
  mutate(racedeg = interaction(race, degree))
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 × 3  
  race   degree      racedeg  
  <fct> <fct>       <fct>  
 1 White Bachelor White.Bachelor  
 2 White High School White.High School  
 3 White Bachelor White.Bachelor  
 4 White High School White.High School  
 5 White Graduate White.Graduate  
 6 White Junior College White.Junior College  
 7 White High School White.High School  
 8 Other High School Other.High School  
 9 Black High School Black.High School  
10 White Junior College White.Junior College  
# i 2,857 more rows
```

Separate and unite

```
gss_sm %>  
  select(race, degree) %>  
  mutate(racedeg = interaction(race, degree)) %>  
  group_by(racedeg)
```

```
# A tibble: 2,867 x 3  
# Groups:   racedeg [16]  
  race    degree      racedeg  
  <fct>  <fct>      <fct>  
  1 White Bachelor  White.Bachelor  
  2 White High School White.High School  
  3 White Bachelor  White.Bachelor  
  4 White High School White.High School  
  5 White Graduate  White.Graduate  
  6 White Junior College White.Junior College  
  7 White High School White.High School  
  8 Other High School Other.High School  
  9 Black High School Black.High School  
 10 White Junior College White.Junior College  
# i 2,857 more rows
```

Separate and unite

```
gss_sm %>  
  select(race, degree) %>  
  mutate(racedeg = interaction(race, degree)) %>  
  group_by(racedeg) %>  
  tally()
```

```
# A tibble: 16 × 2  
  racedeg          n  
  <fct>        <int>  
1 White.Lt High School    197  
2 Black.Lt High School     60  
3 Other.Lt High School    71  
4 White.High School      1057  
5 Black.High School       292  
6 Other.High School       112  
7 White.Junior College    166  
8 Black.Junior College     33  
9 Other.Junior College     17  
10 White.Bachelor         426  
11 Black.Bachelor          71  
12 Other.Bachelor          39  
13 White.Graduate          250  
14 Black.Graduate           31  
15 Other.Graduate           37  
16 <NA>                      8
```

Separate and unite

```
gss_sm %>  
  select(race, degree) %>  
  mutate(racedeg = interaction(race, degree)) %>  
  group_by(racedeg) %>  
  tally() %>  
  separate(racedeg, sep = "\\.\\.", into = c("race", "degree"))
```

```
# A tibble: 16 × 3  
  race   degree      n  
  <chr>  <chr>     <int>  
1 White Lt High School    197  
2 Black Lt High School     60  
3 Other Lt High School    71  
4 White High School       1057  
5 Black High School        292  
6 Other High School        112  
7 White Junior College    166  
8 Black Junior College     33  
9 Other Junior College     17  
10 White Bachelor          426  
11 Black Bachelor           71  
12 Other Bachelor           39  
13 White Graduate           250  
14 Black Graduate            31  
15 Other Graduate            37  
16 <NA>    <NA>             8
```

This one is a bit trickier, and our first glimpse of a *regular expression*.

We have to tell **separate()** to split on the period, not the space.

More advanced pivots

Example: tidy selectors

billboard

```
# A tibble: 317 × 79
  artist      track date.entered    wk1    wk2    wk3    wk4    wk5    wk6    wk7    wk8
  <chr>      <chr> <date>     <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
1 2 Pac      Baby... 2000-02-26     87     82     72     77     87     94     99     NA
2 2Ge+her    The ... 2000-09-02     91     87     92     NA     NA     NA     NA     NA
3 3 Doors D... Kryp... 2000-04-08     81     70     68     67     66     57     54     53
4 3 Doors D... Loser  2000-10-21     76     76     72     69     67     65     55     59
5 504 Boyz   Wobb... 2000-04-15     57     34     25     17     17     31     36     49
6 98^0       Give... 2000-08-19     51     39     34     26     26     19     2      2
7 A*Teens    Danc... 2000-07-08     97     97     96     95     100    NA     NA     NA
8 Aaliyah    I Do... 2000-01-29     84     62     51     41     38     35     35     38
9 Aaliyah    Try ... 2000-03-18     59     53     38     28     21     18     16     14
10 Adams, Yo... Open... 2000-08-26    76     76     74     69     68     67     61     58
# i 307 more rows
# i 68 more variables: wk9 <dbl>, wk10 <dbl>, wk11 <dbl>, wk12 <dbl>,
#   wk13 <dbl>, wk14 <dbl>, wk15 <dbl>, wk16 <dbl>, wk17 <dbl>, wk18 <dbl>,
#   wk19 <dbl>, wk20 <dbl>, wk21 <dbl>, wk22 <dbl>, wk23 <dbl>, wk24 <dbl>,
#   wk25 <dbl>, wk26 <dbl>, wk27 <dbl>, wk28 <dbl>, wk29 <dbl>, wk30 <dbl>,
#   wk31 <dbl>, wk32 <dbl>, wk33 <dbl>, wk34 <dbl>, wk35 <dbl>, wk36 <dbl>,
```

Example: tidy selectors

```
billboard >
  pivot_longer(
    cols = starts_with("wk"),
    names_to = "week",
    values_to = "rank",
    values_drop_na = TRUE
  )

# A tibble: 5,307 × 5
  artist   track           date.entered week   rank
  <chr>   <chr>          <date>       <chr> <dbl>
1 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk1     87
2 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk2     82
3 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk3     72
4 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk4     77
5 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk5     87
6 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk6     94
7 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26 wk7     99
8 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02 wk1     91
9 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02 wk2     87
10 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02 wk3     92
# i 5,297 more rows
```

Example: parse fns

```
billboard >
  pivot_longer(
    cols = starts_with("wk"),
    names_to = "week",
    names_transform = readr::parse_number,
    values_to = "rank",
    values_drop_na = TRUE,
  )

# A tibble: 5,307 × 5
  artist   track           date.entered week   rank
  <chr>   <chr>          <date>        <dbl> <dbl>
1 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     1     87
2 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     2     82
3 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     3     72
4 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     4     77
5 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     5     87
6 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     6     94
7 2 Pac   Baby Don't Cry (Keep ... 2000-02-26     7     99
8 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02     1     91
9 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02     2     87
10 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02    3     92
# i 5,297 more rows
```

Example: many vars in cols

```
who
```

```
# A tibble: 7,240 × 60
  country iso2 iso3    year new_sp_m014 new_sp_m1524 new_sp_m2534 new_sp_m3544
  <chr>   <chr> <chr> <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
1 Afghani... AF    AFG    1980       NA        NA        NA        NA
2 Afghani... AF    AFG    1981       NA        NA        NA        NA
3 Afghani... AF    AFG    1982       NA        NA        NA        NA
4 Afghani... AF    AFG    1983       NA        NA        NA        NA
5 Afghani... AF    AFG    1984       NA        NA        NA        NA
6 Afghani... AF    AFG    1985       NA        NA        NA        NA
7 Afghani... AF    AFG    1986       NA        NA        NA        NA
8 Afghani... AF    AFG    1987       NA        NA        NA        NA
9 Afghani... AF    AFG    1988       NA        NA        NA        NA
10 Afghani... AF   AFG    1989       NA        NA        NA        NA
# i 7,230 more rows
# i 52 more variables: new_sp_m4554 <dbl>, new_sp_m5564 <dbl>,
#   new_sp_m65 <dbl>, new_sp_f014 <dbl>, new_sp_f1524 <dbl>,
#   new_sp_f2534 <dbl>, new_sp_f3544 <dbl>, new_sp_f4554 <dbl>,
#   new_sp_f5564 <dbl>, new_sp_f65 <dbl>, new_sn_m014 <dbl>,
#   new_sn_m1524 <dbl>, new_sn_m2534 <dbl>, new_sn_m3544 <dbl>,
```

Example: many vars in cols

```
who  ▷  
  pivot_longer(  
    cols = new_sp_m014:newrel_f65,  
    names_to = c("diagnosis", "gender", "age"),  
    names_pattern = "new_?(.*)_(.)(.*)",  
    values_to = "count"  
)  
  
# A tibble: 405,440 × 8  
  country   iso2   iso3   year diagnosis gender age   count  
  <chr>     <chr>   <chr> <dbl> <chr>    <chr> <chr> <dbl>  
1 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m      014     NA  
2 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     1524     NA  
3 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     2534     NA  
4 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     3544     NA  
5 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     4554     NA  
6 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     5564     NA  
7 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m      65      NA  
8 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       f      014     NA  
9 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       f     1524     NA  
10 Afghanistan AF    AFG     1980 sp      f     2534     NA  
# i 405,430 more rows
```

Example: many vars in cols

```
who %>
  pivot_longer(
    cols = new_sp_m014:newrel_f65,
    names_to = c("diagnosis", "gender", "age"),
    names_pattern = "new_?(.*)(.)(.*)",
    names_transform = list(
      gender = ~ readr::parse_factor(.x, levels = c("f", "m")),
      age = ~ readr::parse_factor(
        .x,
        levels = c("014", "1524", "2534", "3544", "4554", "5564", "65"),
        ordered = TRUE
      )
    ),
    values_to = "count"
  )

# A tibble: 405,440 × 8
  country   iso2   iso3   year diagnosis gender age   count
  <chr>     <chr>  <chr>  <dbl> <chr>    <fct> <ord> <dbl>
1 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     014     NA
2 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     1524    NA
3 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     2534    NA
4 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     3544    NA
5 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     4554    NA
6 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     5564    NA
7 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       m     65      NA
8 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       f     014      NA
9 Afghanistan AF     AFG     1980 sp       f     1524    NA
10 Afghanistan AF    AFG     1980 sp      f     2534    NA
# i 405,430 more rows
```

Example: long to wide

```
## Get the data and normalize the column names
df ← read_csv("http://kjhealy.co/MV0testdata.csv") ▷
  janitor::clean_names()

## Starting point
df

# A tibble: 26 × 11
  id date    wheelies right_shoe_color right_shoe_size left_shoe_color
  <dbl> <chr>   <chr>      <chr>           <dbl>       <chr>
1 8675309 2/1/2009 no        <NA>             NA <NA>
2 8675309 2/4/2014 no        <NA>             NA <NA>
3 8675309 2/15/2006 no       none             NA none
4 8675309 3/1/2009 no       none             NA <NA>
5 8675309 4/20/2013 no       white            NA <NA>
6 8675309 4/30/2010 <NA>     white            3 white
7 8675309 5/5/2012 no       <NA>             NA <NA>
8 8675309 7/31/2009 no       <NA>             NA none
9 8675309 10/22/2008 no      <NA>             NA none
10 9021033 1/11/2005 no      white            5 orange
# i 16 more rows
# i 5 more variables: left_shoe_size <dbl>, right_glove_color <chr>,
#   right_glove_size <dbl>, left_glove_color <chr>, left_glove_size <dbl>
```

Example: long to wide

```
colnames(df)
```

```
[1] "id"           "date"          "wheelies"  
[4] "right_shoe_color" "right_shoe_size"  "left_shoe_color"  
[7] "left_shoe_size"   "right_glove_color" "right_glove_size"  
[10] "left_glove_color" "left_glove_size"
```

Example: there & back

More fully lengthen by making side, item, color, and size into variables (ie columns)

```
df_lon ← df ▷  
  pivot_longer(right_shoe_color:left_glove_size,  
               names_to = c("side", "item", ".value"),  
               names_pattern = "(.*)_(.*)_(.*)")  
  
df_lon  
  
# A tibble: 104 × 7  
  id date    wheelies side   item   color   size  
  <dbl> <chr>    <chr>   <chr>  <chr>  <dbl>  
1 8675309 2/1/2009 no     right shoe  <NA>    NA  
2 8675309 2/1/2009 no     left  shoe  <NA>    NA  
3 8675309 2/1/2009 no     right glove <NA>    3  
4 8675309 2/1/2009 no     left  glove <NA>    1  
5 8675309 2/4/2014 no     right shoe  <NA>    NA  
6 8675309 2/4/2014 no     left  shoe  <NA>    1  
7 8675309 2/4/2014 no     right glove <NA>    NA  
8 8675309 2/4/2014 no     left  glove <NA>    NA  
9 8675309 2/15/2006 no    right shoe none    NA  
10 8675309 2/15/2006 no    left  shoe none    NA  
# i 94 more rows
```

Example: there & back

```
df_superwide ← df_lon ▷  
  group_by(id, date) ▷  
  mutate(id = as.character(id),  
         date = lubridate::mdy(date),  
         seq_id = cur_group_rows()) ▷  
  relocate(seq_id, .after = id) ▷  
  ungroup() ▷  
  pivot_wider(names_from = seq_id, values_from = date:size)
```

Example: there & back

```
df_superwide
```

```
# A tibble: 3 × 625
  id      date_1     date_2     date_3     date_4     date_5     date_6
  <chr>   <date>    <date>    <date>    <date>    <date>    <date>
1 8675309 2009-02-01 2009-02-01 2009-02-01 2009-02-01 2014-02-04 2014-02-04
2 9021033 NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA
3 1234567 NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA
# i 618 more variables: date_7 <date>, date_8 <date>, date_9 <date>,
#   date_10 <date>, date_11 <date>, date_12 <date>, date_13 <date>,
#   date_14 <date>, date_15 <date>, date_16 <date>, date_17 <date>,
#   date_18 <date>, date_19 <date>, date_20 <date>, date_21 <date>,
#   date_22 <date>, date_23 <date>, date_24 <date>, date_25 <date>,
#   date_26 <date>, date_27 <date>, date_28 <date>, date_29 <date>,
#   date_30 <date>, date_31 <date>, date_32 <date>, date_33 <date>, ...
```

```
# Sheer madness
```

```
colnames(df_superwide)
```

```
[1] "id"          "date_1"       "date_2"       "date_3"       "date_4"
[6] "date_5"       "date_6"       "date_7"       "date_8"       "date_9"
[11] "date_10"      "date_11"      "date_12"      "date_13"      "date_14"
[16] "date_15"      "date_16"      "date_17"      "date_18"      "date_19"
[21] "date_20"      "date_21"      "date_22"      "date_23"      "date_24"
[26] "date_25"      "date_26"      "date_27"      "date_28"      "date_29"
[31] "date_30"      "date_31"      "date_32"      "date_33"      "date_34"
[36] "date_35"      "date_36"      "date_37"      "date_38"      "date_39"
[41] "date_40"      "date_41"      "date_42"      "date_43"      "date_44"
```

Nested Data

Example 1: from the `tidyR` Vignette

```
## Examples of recursive lists and nested/split data frames
# install.packages("repurrsive")
library(repurrsive)

chars ← tibble(char = got_chars)
chars

# A tibble: 30 × 1
  char
  <list>
  1 <named list [18]>
  2 <named list [18]>
  3 <named list [18]>
  4 <named list [18]>
  5 <named list [18]>
  6 <named list [18]>
  7 <named list [18]>
  8 <named list [18]>
  9 <named list [18]>
  10 <named list [18]>
# i 20 more rows
```

Example 1: from the `tidyR` Vignette

```
chars2 ← chars ▷  
  unnest_wider(char)  
  
chars2  
  
# A tibble: 30 × 18  
  url          id name gender culture born   died   alive titles aliases father  
  <chr>     <int> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <lgl> <list> <list> <chr>  
1 https://w... 1022 Theo... Male "Ironb... "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
2 https://w... 1052 Tyri... Male ""    "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
3 https://w... 1074 Vict... Male "Ironb... "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
4 https://w... 1109 Will  Male ""    ""    "In ... FALSE <chr>  <chr>  ""  
5 https://w... 1166 Areo... Male "Norvo... "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
6 https://w... 1267 Chett Male ""    "At ... "In ... FALSE <chr>  <chr>  ""  
7 https://w... 1295 Cres... Male ""    "In ... "In ... FALSE <chr>  <chr>  ""  
8 https://w... 130   Aria... Female "Dorni... "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
9 https://w... 1303 Daen... Female "Valyr... "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
10 https://w... 1319 Davo... Male  "Weste... "In ... "" TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""  
# i 20 more rows  
# i 7 more variables: mother <chr>, spouse <chr>, allegiances <list>,  
#   books <list>, povBooks <list>, tvSeries <list>, playedBy <list>
```

Example 1: from the `tidyR` Vignette

```
chars2 ▷  
  select(where(is.list))  
  
# A tibble: 30 × 7  
  titles      aliases    allegiances books      povBooks   tvSeries  playedBy  
  <list>     <list>     <list>     <list>     <list>     <list>    <list>  
1 <chr [2]> <chr [4]> <chr [1]> <chr [3]> <chr [2]> <chr [6]> <chr [1]>  
2 <chr [2]> <chr [11]> <chr [1]> <chr [2]> <chr [4]> <chr [6]> <chr [1]>  
3 <chr [2]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [3]> <chr [2]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]>  
4 <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <NULL>     <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]>  
5 <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [3]> <chr [2]> <chr [2]> <chr [1]>  
6 <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <NULL>     <chr [2]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]>  
7 <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <NULL>     <chr [2]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]>  
8 <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [4]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]>  
9 <chr [5]> <chr [11]> <chr [1]> <chr [1]> <chr [4]> <chr [6]> <chr [1]>  
10 <chr [4]> <chr [5]>  <chr [2]> <chr [1]> <chr [3]> <chr [5]> <chr [1]>  
# i 20 more rows
```

Example 1: from the `tidyR` Vignette

A row for every book and TV series that the character appears in:

```
chars2
```

```
# A tibble: 30 × 18
  url          id name  gender culture born   died   alive titles aliases father
  <chr>     <int> <chr> <chr>  <chr> <chr> <lgl> <list> <list>  <chr>
1 https://w... 1022 Theo... Male   "Ironb..." "In ... ""    TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
2 https://w... 1052 Tyri... Male   ""      "In ... ""    TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
3 https://w... 1074 Vict... Male   "Ironb..." "In ... ""    TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
4 https://w... 1109 Will  Male   ""      ""      "In ... FALSE <chr>  <chr>  ""
5 https://w... 1166 Areo... Male   "Norvo..." "In ... ""    TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
6 https://w... 1267 Chett Male   ""      "At ... "In ... FALSE <chr>  <chr>  ""
7 https://w... 1295 Cres... Male   ""      "In ... "In ... FALSE <chr>  <chr>  ""
8 https://w... 130   Aria... Female "Dorni..." "In ... ""    TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
9 https://w... 1303 Daen... Female "Valyr..." "In ... ""    TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
10 https://w... 1319 Davo... Male   "Weste..." "In ... ""   TRUE  <chr>  <chr>  ""
# i 20 more rows
# i 7 more variables: mother <chr>, spouse <chr>, allegiances <list>,
# books <list>, povBooks <list>, tvSeries <list>, playedBy <list>
```

Example 1: Vignette

```
chars2
```

```
# A tibble: 30 × 18
  url           id name gender culture born   died alive titles aliases father
  <chr>        <int> <chr> <chr>  <chr> <chr> <lgl> <list> <list> <chr>
1 https://w... 1022 Theo... Male "Ironb..." "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
2 https://w... 1052 Tyri... Male "" "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
3 https://w... 1074 Vict... Male "Ironb..." "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
4 https://w... 1109 Will  Male "" "" "In ... FALSE <chr> <chr> ""
5 https://w... 1166 Areo... Male "Norvo..." "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
6 https://w... 1267 Chett Male "" "At ... "In ... FALSE <chr> <chr> ""
7 https://w... 1295 Cres... Male "" "In ... "In ... FALSE <chr> <chr> ""
8 https://w... 130 Aria... Female "Dorni..." "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
9 https://w... 1303 Daen... Female "Valyr..." "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
10 https://w... 1319 Davo... Male "Weste..." "In ... "" TRUE <chr> <chr> ""
# i 20 more rows
# i 7 more variables: mother <chr>, spouse <chr>, allegiances <list>,
#   books <list>, povBooks <list>, tvSeries <list>, playedBy <list>
```

Example 1: Vignette

```
chars2 ▷  
  select(name, books, tvSeries)
```

```
# A tibble: 30 × 3  
  name          books      tvSeries  
  <chr>        <list>     <list>  
1 Theon Greyjoy <chr [3]> <chr [6]>  
2 Tyrion Lannister <chr [2]> <chr [6]>  
3 Victarion Greyjoy <chr [3]> <chr [1]>  
4 Will          <chr [1]> <chr [1]>  
5 Areeo Hotah   <chr [3]> <chr [2]>  
6 Chett         <chr [2]> <chr [1]>  
7 Cressen       <chr [2]> <chr [1]>  
8 Arianne Martell <chr [4]> <chr [1]>  
9 Daenerys Targaryen <chr [1]> <chr [6]>  
10 Davos Seaworth <chr [1]> <chr [5]>  
# i 20 more rows
```

Example 1: Vignette

```
chars2 ▷  
  select(name, books, tvSeries) ▷  
  pivot_longer(c(books, tvSeries),  
               names_to = "media",  
               values_to = "value")
```

```
# A tibble: 60 × 3  
  name          media    value  
  <chr>        <chr>    <list>  
1 Theon Greyjoy books   <chr [3]>  
2 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries <chr [6]>  
3 Tyrion Lannister books   <chr [2]>  
4 Tyrion Lannister tvSeries <chr [6]>  
5 Victarion Greyjoy books   <chr [3]>  
6 Victarion Greyjoy tvSeries <chr [1]>  
7 Will          books   <chr [1]>  
8 Will          tvSeries <chr [1]>  
9 Areo Hotah   books   <chr [3]>  
10 Areo Hotah  tvSeries <chr [2]>  
# i 50 more rows
```

Example 1: Vignette

```
chars2 ▷  
  select(name, books, tvSeries) ▷  
  pivot_longer(c(books, tvSeries),  
               names_to = "media",  
               values_to = "value") ▷  
  unnest_longer(value)
```

```
# A tibble: 179 × 3  
  name          media    value  
  <chr>         <chr>    <chr>  
1 Theon Greyjoy books   A Game of Thrones  
2 Theon Greyjoy books   A Storm of Swords  
3 Theon Greyjoy books   A Feast for Crows  
4 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries Season 1  
5 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries Season 2  
6 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries Season 3  
7 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries Season 4  
8 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries Season 5  
9 Theon Greyjoy tvSeries Season 6  
10 Tyrion Lannister books   A Feast for Crows  
# i 169 more rows
```

Example 2: GitHub

The `fromJSON()` function in `{jsonlite}` does its best to simplify what the API returns into a table, which you can convert to a tibble.

```
# install.packages("jsonlite")
jsonlite:::fromJSON("https://api.github.com/users/kjhealy/repos") %>
  as_tibble()

# A tibble: 30 × 79
   id node_id name  full_name private owner$login html_url description fork
   <int> <chr>  <chr> <chr>    <lgl>   <chr>    <chr>    <chr>    <lgl>
1 4.37e8 R_kgDO... .doo... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... Doom Emacs... FALSE
2 5.37e7 MDEwOl... 2016... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... <NA>      TRUE
3 5.10e6 MDEwOl... 5by5... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... Data and R... FALSE
4 7.63e8 R_kgDO... abor... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... <NA>      FALSE
5 3.48e7 MDEwOl... apple  kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... Trend plot... FALSE
6 2.59e8 MDEwOl... appl... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... <NA>      FALSE
7 1.56e6 MDEwOl... asa-... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... Comparativ... FALSE
8 4.65e7 MDEwOl... asa-... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... Some plots... FALSE
9 1.49e8 MDEwOl... asa... kjhealy/... FALSE   kjhealy https://... <NA>      FALSE
10 8.83e7 MDEwOl... asdf... kjhealy/... FALSE  kjhealy https://... analyze su... TRUE
# i 20 more rows
# i 87 more variables: owner$id <int>, $node_id <chr>, $avatar_url <chr>,
#   $gravatar_id <chr>, $url <chr>, $html_url <chr>, $followers_url <chr>,
#   $following_url <chr>, $gists_url <chr>, $starred_url <chr>,
#   $subscriptions_url <chr>, $organizations_url <chr>, $repos_url <chr>,
#   $events_url <chr>, $received_events_url <chr>, $type <chr>,
```

Example 2: GitHub

The `read_json()` function in `{jsonlite}` gives you a list of the JSON the API returns, which you won't be able to immediately convert.

```
gh_raw ← jsonlite::read_json("https://api.github.com/users/kjhealy/repos")
```

```
gh_tb ← tibble(gh = gh_raw)
```

```
gh_tb
```

```
# A tibble: 30 × 1
  gh
  <list>
  1 <named list [79]>
  2 <named list [79]>
  3 <named list [79]>
  4 <named list [79]>
  5 <named list [79]>
  6 <named list [79]>
  7 <named list [79]>
  8 <named list [79]>
  9 <named list [79]>
  10 <named list [79]>
# i 20 more rows
```

Example 2: GitHub

This is what the `unnest_wider()` function is for:

```
gh_tb >
  unnest_wider(gh)

# A tibble: 30 × 79
      id node_id   name full_name private owner          html_url description
      <int> <chr>    <chr> <chr>     <lgl>   <list>        <chr>    <chr>
1 436805268 R_kgDOGg... .doo... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... Doom Emacs...
2 53698061 MDEwOlJl... 2016... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... <NA>
3 5103336 MDEwOlJl... 5by5... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... Data and R...
4 762813356 R_kgDOLX... abor... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... <NA>
5 34824505 MDEwOlJl... apple kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... Trend plot...
6 259012888 MDEwOlJl... appl... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... <NA>
7 1555513 MDEwOlJl... asa-... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... Comparativ...
8 46535044 MDEwOlJl... asa-... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... Some plots...
9 148529869 MDEwOlJl... asa_... kjhealy/... FALSE  <named list> https://... <NA>
10 88295797 MDEwOlJl... asdf... kjhealy/... FALSE <named list> https://... analyze su...
# i 20 more rows
# i 71 more variables: fork <lgl>, url <chr>, forks_url <chr>, keys_url <chr>,
#   collaborators_url <chr>, teams_url <chr>, hooks_url <chr>,
#   issue_events_url <chr>, events_url <chr>, assignees_url <chr>,
#   branches_url <chr>, tags_url <chr>, blobs_url <chr>, git_tags_url <chr>,
#   git_refs_url <chr>, trees_url <chr>, statuses_url <chr>,
```

Example 2: GitHub

By default we only get the first 30 items back. (The API is paginated.)

```
gh_tb >  
  unnest_wider(gh) >  
  pull(name)
```

```
[1] ".doom.d"                      "2016-03-wapo-uber"  
[3] "5by5-figures"                 "abortion_gss"  
[5] "apple"                         "apple_covid_post"  
[7] "asa-dues"                      "asa-sections"  
[9] "asa_sections17"                "asdfree"  
[11] "assault-2023"                 "assault-deaths"  
[13] "atpfm"                        "babcock-ratings"  
[15] "bass_graphs"                  "bezsays.com"  
[17] "bib"                           "bookdown"  
[19] "bookdown-demo"                "boom"  
[21] "boomers"                      "bootstrap"  
[23] "canmap"                       "cavax"  
[25] "cbofigure"                    "cdccovidview"  
[27] "congress"                     "corr_example"  
[29] "County_Level_Election_Results_12-16" "course_template"
```

Example 2: GitHub

```
gh_tb >
  unnest_wider(gh) >
  select(id, name, ends_with("count")) >
  arrange(desc(watchers_count))

# A tibble: 30 × 6
      id   name stargazers_count watchers_count forks_count open_issues_count
      <int> <chr>        <int>        <int>        <int>        <int>
1 34824505 apple          28          28         27           0
2 233082941 cour...        17          17          3           0
3 259012888 appl...        14          14          4           1
4 5249003 assa...        11          11          4           0
5 128972396 boom          9           9          1           0
6 114724 bib            7           7          2           0
7 621306299 assa...        6           6          0           0
8 160963411 canm...        5           5          2           0
9 216038719 cong...        4           4          0           0
10 148529869 asa_...       2           2          1           0
# i 20 more rows
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

```
bikes ← jsonlite::read_json("https://gbfs.citibikenyc.com/gbfs/2.3/gbfs.json")
```

```
bikes
```

```
$data  
$data$en  
$data$en$feeds  
$data$en$feeds[[1]]  
$data$en$feeds[[1]]$name  
[1] "gbfs"
```

```
$data$en$feeds[[1]]$url  
[1] "https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/gbfs.json"
```

```
$data$en$feeds[[2]]  
$data$en$feeds[[2]]$name  
[1] "system_information"
```

```
$data$en$feeds[[2]]$url  
[1] "https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/system_information.json"
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

A slightly messier case:

```
bikes_tib ← tibble(bikes = bikes$data$en$feeds) ▷  
unnest_wider(bikes)  
  
bikevec ← bikes_tib$url ▷  
set_names(bikes_tib$name)  
  
## Available feeds  
bikevec
```

```
gbfs  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/gbfs.json"  
      system_information  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/system_information.json"  
      station_information  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/station_information.json"  
      station_status  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/station_status.json"  
      free_bike_status  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/free_bike_status.json"  
      system_hours  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/system_hours.json"  
      system_calendar  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/system_calendar.json"  
      system_regions  
"https://gbfs.lyft.com/gbfs/2.3/bkn/en/system_regions.json"
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

```
## Q: Why do we write it like this?  
nyc_stations ← tibble(stations = jsonlite::read_json(bikevec[\"station_status\"])$data)  
  
nyc_stations  
# A tibble: 1 × 1  
  stations  
  <named list>  
1 <list [2,219]>
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

```
## Live! (At the time of rendering)
nyc_stations >
  unnest_wider(stations, names_sep = "_")

# A tibble: 1 × 2,219
  stations_1   stations_2   stations_3   stations_4   stations_5   stations_6
  <list>       <list>       <list>       <list>       <list>       <list>
1 <named list> <named list> <named list> <named list> <named list> <named list>
# i 2,213 more variables: stations_7 <list>, stations_8 <list>,
#   stations_9 <list>, stations_10 <list>, stations_11 <list>,
#   stations_12 <list>, stations_13 <list>, stations_14 <list>,
#   stations_15 <list>, stations_16 <list>, stations_17 <list>,
#   stations_18 <list>, stations_19 <list>, stations_20 <list>,
#   stations_21 <list>, stations_22 <list>, stations_23 <list>,
#   stations_24 <list>, stations_25 <list>, stations_26 <list>, ...
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

```
nyc_stations ▷  
  unnest_wider(stations, names_sep = "_") ▷  
  pivot_longer(starts_with("stations"))
```

```
# A tibble: 2,219 × 2  
  name      value  
  <chr>    <list>  
1 stations_1 <named list [11]>  
2 stations_2 <named list [11]>  
3 stations_3 <named list [11]>  
4 stations_4 <named list [11]>  
5 stations_5 <named list [11]>  
6 stations_6 <named list [11]>  
7 stations_7 <named list [13]>  
8 stations_8 <named list [13]>  
9 stations_9 <named list [13]>  
10 stations_10 <named list [13]>  
# i 2,209 more rows
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

```
nyc_stations >
  unnest_wider(stations, names_sep = "_") >
  pivot_longer(starts_with("stations")) >
  unnest_wider(value)

# A tibble: 2,219 × 14
  name      is_installed num_bikes_disabled is_returning is_renting
  <chr>        <int>            <int>        <int>        <int>
1 stations_1      0              0          0          0
2 stations_2      0              0          0          0
3 stations_3      0              0          0          0
4 stations_4      0              0          0          0
5 stations_5      0              0          0          0
6 stations_6      0              0          0          0
7 stations_7      1             15          0          0
8 stations_8      1             16          0          0
9 stations_9      1              1          1          1
10 stations_10     1              2          1          1
# i 2,209 more rows
# i 9 more variables: num_bikes_available <int>, num_ebikes_available <int>,
#   last_reported <int>, vehicle_types_available <list>,
#   num_docks_available <int>, station_id <chr>, num_docks_disabled <int>,
#   num_scooters_available <int>, num_scooters_unavailable <int>
```

Example 3: Citibike NYC

Extra info on the stations:

```
## Q: Why do we write it like this?
nyc_stations_info <- tibble(stations = jsonlite::read_json(bikevec["station_information"])$data[[1]] %>%
  nyc_stations_info %>
  unnest_wider(stations)

# A tibble: 2,218 × 8
  capacity rental_uris          lon name station_id   lat region_id short_name
    <int>     <list>      <dbl> <chr>    <chr>     <dbl> <chr>       <chr>
1      51 <named list [2]> -74.0 W Broa... 7d5fa1f0-... 40.7 71      5569.07
2      65 <named list [2]> -74.0 Broadw... 40043e8a-... 40.7 71      6098.12
3      19 <named list [2]> -73.9 Cauldw... 19b61564-... 40.8 71      7913.15
4      44 <named list [2]> -74.0 Whiteh... c1a4d909-... 40.7 71      4962.02
5      21 <named list [2]> -73.9 Thomas... 7779e057-... 40.7 71      4325.03
6      30 <named list [2]> -74.0 Caton ... e85c3165-... 40.6 71      3230.01
7      19 <named list [2]> -73.9 64 St ... 5145ad1c-... 40.7 71      5956.04
8      21 <named list [2]> -73.9 E 51 S... 189875140... 40.7 <NA>    3373.01
9      23 <named list [2]> -73.9 Rutlan... cd2d9dab-... 40.7 71      3567.05
10     22 <named list [2]> -73.9 Grand ... abc1311e-... 40.8 71      8057.02
# i 2,208 more rows
```

From here we could join these two tables.