

R Tips and Tricks

Marielle Winarto

2024-09-09

Table of contents

Preface	3
1 Introduction	4
2 Handling missing data	5
2.1 Invisible missing data in longitudinal datasets	5
3 Summary	8
References	9

Preface

These are my personal notes taken while learning R. There are many great and useful resources on R available and I do not intend to copy them. However, I thought that in order to create a bit of order in my chaos it would be nice to jot down some thoughts while working with R and share the resulting document with the rest of the world.

Marielle Winarto

1 Introduction

This is a book created from markdown and executable code.

See Knuth (1984) for additional discussion of literate programming.

```
1 + 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

2 Handling missing data

There exists a specialized package for just about everything. One package that is pretty handy is [naniar](#) (Tierney and Cook 2023). It has functionality for finding missing values, visualizing where the missings are in a dataset (per variable or per case), and for handling them.

They even wrote a whole book about it, the Missing Book (Tierney and Horst 2022), which is absolutely worth a look.

2.1 Invisible missing data in longitudinal datasets

A noteworthy case is how to handle “invisible” missing data, for example in experience sampling data where participants have missed a couple of beeps that are simply not listed in the dataset. A way to handle this, is with the function `complete` from `tidyr`.

An example:

```
library(tidyverse)

sample_data <- expand_grid(participant=1:5, beep=1:10)
sample_data$score <- runif(50, 0, 100)

# Remove 10% of the data randomly
sample_data <- slice_sample(sample_data, prop = .7) %>%
  arrange(participant, beep)

slice_head(sample_data, n = 15)
```

	participant	beep	score
1	1	1	62.98754
2	1	2	92.29533
3	1	3	17.75540
4	1	7	27.29456
5	1	8	19.05686
6	1	9	62.00391
7	2	1	43.66097

8	2	2	91.22910
9	2	3	22.70806
10	2	4	41.80714
11	2	5	88.05338
12	2	6	33.85436
13	2	7	17.42570
14	2	8	21.37298
15	2	9	12.61362

In this dataset there are no *real* missings – every cell in the table is filled with data, but there are missing beeps.

```
sample_with_explicit_missings <- sample_data %>%
  tidyr::complete(participant, beep)

slice_head(sample_with_explicit_missings, n = 15)
```

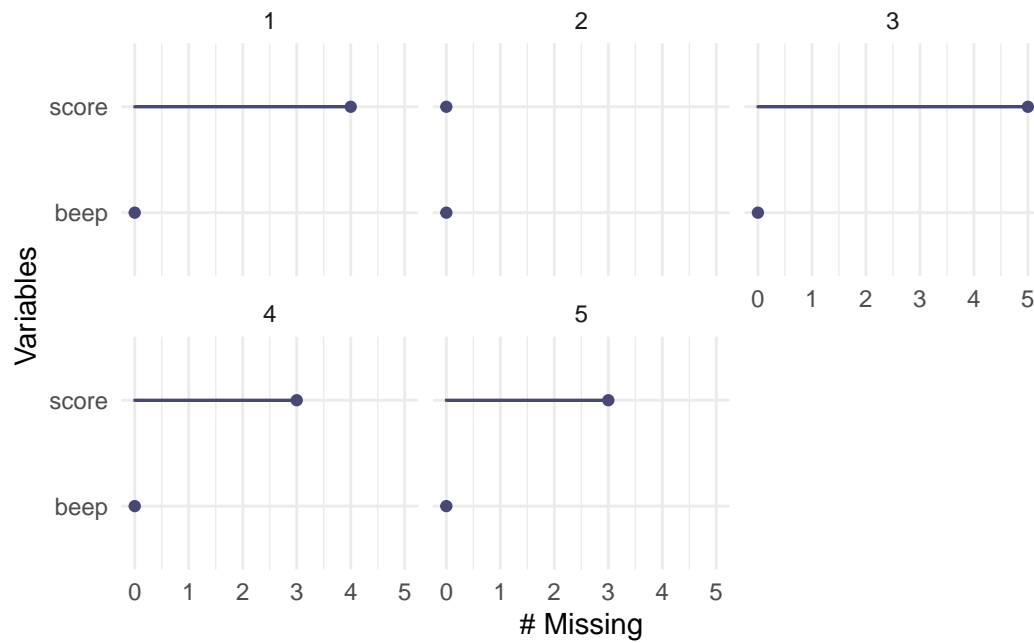
```
# A tibble: 15 x 3
  participant beep score
    <int> <int> <dbl>
1         1     1  63.0
2         1     2  92.3
3         1     3  17.8
4         1     4  NA
5         1     5  NA
6         1     6  NA
7         1     7  27.3
8         1     8  19.1
9         1     9  62.0
10        1    10  NA
11        2     1  43.7
12        2     2  91.2
13        2     3  22.7
14        2     4  41.8
15        2     5  88.1
```

The missing scores have now become explicit and are visible as NA.

```
library(naniar)
```

Warning: package 'naniar' was built under R version 4.3.3

```
gg_miss_var(sample_with_explicit_missings, facet = participant)
```



Tidyr also has a function `fill` to “fill down” missing data, i.e. fill the empty values in a column with the last non-empty value above it.

3 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

`1 + 1`

[1] 2

References

- Knuth, Donald E. 1984. “Literate Programming.” *Comput. J.* 27 (2): 97–111. <https://doi.org/10.1093/comjnl/27.2.97>.
- Tierney, Nicholas, and Dianne Cook. 2023. “Expanding Tidy Data Principles to Facilitate Missing Data Exploration, Visualization and Assessment of Imputations.” *Journal of Statistical Software* 105 (7): 1–31. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v105.i07>.
- Tierney, Nicholas, and Allison Horst. 2022. *The Missing Book*. <https://tmb.njtierney.com/>.