

# Tidy data

CLEANING DATA IN PYTHON



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Instructor

# Tidy data

- “Tidy Data” paper by Hadley Wickham, PhD
- Formalize the way we describe the shape of data
- Gives us a goal when formatting our data
- “Standard way to organize data values within a dataset”

# Motivation for tidy data

	name	treatment a	treatment b
0	Daniel	-	42
1	John	12	31
2	Jane	24	27

	0	1	2
name	Daniel	John	Jane
treatment a	-	12	24
treatment b	42	31	27

# Principles of tidy data

- Columns represent separate variables
- Rows represent individual observations
- Observational units form tables

	name	treatment a	treatment b
0	Daniel	-	42
1	John	12	31
2	Jane	24	27

# Converting to tidy data

	name	treatment a	treatment b
0	Daniel	-	42
1	John	12	31
2	Jane	24	27



	name	treatment	value
0	Daniel	treatment a	-
1	John	treatment a	12
2	Jane	treatment a	24
3	Daniel	treatment b	42
4	John	treatment b	31
5	Jane	treatment b	27

- Better for reporting vs. better for analysis
- Tidy data makes it easier to fix common data problems

# Converting to tidy data

- The data problem we are trying to fix:
  - Columns containing values, instead of variables
- Solution: `pd.melt()`

# Melting

```
pd.melt(frame=df, id_vars='name',  
        value_vars=['treatment a', 'treatment b'])
```

	name	variable	value
0	Daniel	treatment a	_
1	John	treatment a	12
2	Jane	treatment a	24
3	Daniel	treatment b	42
4	John	treatment b	31
5	Jane	treatment b	27

# Melting

```
pd.melt(frame=df, id_vars='name',  
value_vars=['treatment a', 'treatment b'],  
var_name='treatment', value_name='result')
```

	name	treatment	result
0	Daniel	treatment a	_
1	John	treatment a	12
2	Jane	treatment a	24
3	Daniel	treatment b	42
4	John	treatment b	31
5	Jane	treatment b	27

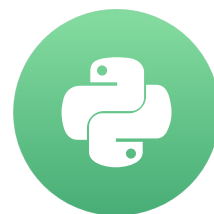


# Let's practice!

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# Pivoting data

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# pivot(): un-melting data

- Opposite of melting
- In melting, we turned columns into rows
- Pivoting: turn unique values into separate columns
- Analysis-friendly shape to reporting-friendly shape
- Violates tidy data principle: rows contain observations
  - Multiple variables stored in the same column

# pivot(): un-melting data

	date	element	value
0	2010-01-30	tmax	27.8
1	2010-01-30	tmin	14.5
2	2010-02-02	tmax	27.3
3	2010-02-02	tmin	14.4

# pivot(): un-melting data

	date	element	value
0	2010-01-30	tmax	27.8
1	2010-01-30	tmin	14.5
2	2010-02-02	tmax	27.3
3	2010-02-02	tmin	14.4



element	tmax	tmin
date		
2010-01-30	27.8	14.5
2010-02-02	27.3	14.4

# pivot()

```
weather_tidy = weather.pivot(index='date',  
                              columns='element',  
                              values='value')  
  
print(weather_tidy)
```

```
element      tmax tmin  
date  
2010-01-30   27.8 14.5  
2010-02-02   27.3 14.4
```

# pivot()

	date	element	value
0	2010-01-30	tmax	27.8
1	2010-01-30	tmin	14.5
2	2010-02-02	tmax	27.3
3	2010-02-02	tmin	14.4

	date	element	value
0	2010-01-30	tmax	27.8
1	2010-01-30	tmin	14.5
2	2010-02-02	tmax	27.3
3	2010-02-02	tmin	14.4
4	2010-02-02	tmin	16.4

# Using pivot() when you have duplicate entries

```
import numpy as np
weather2_tidy = weather.pivot(values='value',
                               index='date',
                               columns='element')
```

```
-----
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-9-2962bb23f5a3> in <module>()
      1 weather2_tidy = weather2.pivot(values='value',
      2                                index='date',
----> 3                                columns='element')
ValueError: Index contains duplicate entries, cannot reshape
```



# pivot\_table()

- Has a parameter that specifies how to deal with duplicate values
- Example: Can aggregate the duplicate values by taking their average

# pivot\_table()

```
weather2_tidy = weather.pivot_table(values='value',  
                                     index='date',  
                                     columns='element',  
                                     aggfunc=np.mean)
```

```
element    tmax tmin  
date  
2010-01-30  27.8 14.5  
2010-02-02  27.3 15.4
```

# Let's practice!

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# Beyond melt() and pivot()

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# Beyond melt() and pivot()

- Melting and pivoting are basic tools
- Another common problem:
  - Columns contain multiple bits of information

# Beyond melt() and pivot()

	country	year	m014	m1524
0	AD	2000	0	0
1	AE	2000	2	4
2	AF	2000	52	228

# Beyond melt() and pivot()

	country	year	m014	m1524
0	AD	2000	0	0
1	AE	2000	2	4
2	AF	2000	52	228

# Beyond melt() and pivot()

	country	year	m014	m1524
0	AD	2000	0	0
1	AE	2000	2	4
2	AF	2000	52	228



# Melting and parsing

```
pd.melt(frame=tb, id_vars=[ 'country', 'year' ])
```

	country	year	variable	value
0	AD	2000	m014	0
1	AE	2000	m014	2
2	AF	2000	m014	52
3	AD	2000	m1524	0
4	AE	2000	m1524	4
5	AF	2000	m1524	228

- Nothing inherently wrong about original data shape
- Not conducive for analysis

# Melting and parsing

```
tb_melt['sex'] = tb_melt.variable.str[0]  
tb_melt
```

	country	year	variable	value	sex
0	AD	2000	m014	0	m
1	AE	2000	m014	2	m
2	AF	2000	m014	52	m
3	AD	2000	m1524	0	m
4	AE	2000	m1524	4	m
5	AF	2000	m1524	228	m

# Let's practice!

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