

Tidying data: extras

Packages

```
library(tidyverse)
```

The pig feed data again

```
my_url <- "http://ritsokiguess.site/datafiles/pigs1.txt"
pigs <- read_table(my_url)
pigs
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5
  pig feed1 feed2 feed3 feed4
<dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
1     1  60.8  68.7  92.6  87.9
2     2   57   67.7  92.1  84.2
3     3   65   74   90.2  83.1
4     4  58.6  66.3  96.5  85.7
5     5  61.7  69.8  99.1  90.3
```

Make longer (as before)

```
pigs %>% pivot_longer(-pig, names_to="feed",  
                      values_to="weight") -> pigs_longer  
  
pigs_longer
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 3
```

| | pig | feed | weight |
|----|-------|-------|--------|
| | <dbl> | <chr> | <dbl> |
| 1 | 1 | feed1 | 60.8 |
| 2 | 1 | feed2 | 68.7 |
| 3 | 1 | feed3 | 92.6 |
| 4 | 1 | feed4 | 87.9 |
| 5 | 2 | feed1 | 57 |
| 6 | 2 | feed2 | 67.7 |
| 7 | 2 | feed3 | 92.1 |
| 8 | 2 | feed4 | 84.2 |
| 9 | 3 | feed1 | 65 |
| 10 | 3 | feed2 | 74 |
| 11 | 3 | feed3 | 90.2 |

Make wider two ways 1/2

`pivot_wider` is inverse of `pivot_longer`:

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=feed, values_from=weight)
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 5  
  pig feed1 feed2 feed3 feed4  
  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>  
1     1  60.8  68.7  92.6  87.9  
2     2   57   67.7  92.1  84.2  
3     3   65   74   90.2  83.1  
4     4  58.6  66.3  96.5  85.7  
5     5  61.7  69.8  99.1  90.3
```

we are back where we started.

Make wider 2/2

Or

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=pig, values_from=weight)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 6
```

| | feed | `1` | `2` | `3` | `4` | `5` |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | <chr> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | feed1 | 60.8 | 57 | 65 | 58.6 | 61.7 |
| 2 | feed2 | 68.7 | 67.7 | 74 | 66.3 | 69.8 |
| 3 | feed3 | 92.6 | 92.1 | 90.2 | 96.5 | 99.1 |
| 4 | feed4 | 87.9 | 84.2 | 83.1 | 85.7 | 90.3 |

Disease presence and absence at two locations

Frequencies of plants observed with and without disease at two locations:

| Species | Disease present | | Disease absent | |
|---------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| | Location X | Location Y | Location X | Location Y |
| A | 44 | 12 | 38 | 10 |
| B | 28 | 22 | 20 | 18 |

This has two rows of headers, so I rewrote the data file:

| Species | present_x | present_y | absent_x | absent_y |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| A | 44 | 12 | 38 | 10 |
| B | 28 | 22 | 20 | 18 |

Read into data frame called prevalence.

```
my_url <- "http://ritsokiguess.site/STAC32/disease.txt"
prevalence <- read_table(my_url)
prevalence
```

Lengthen and separate

```
prevalence %>%  
  pivot_longer(-Species, names_to = "column",  
               values_to = "freq") %>%  
  separate_wider_delim(column, "_",  
                       names = c("disease", "location"))
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 4
```

| | Species | disease | location | freq |
|---|---------|---------|----------|-------|
| | <chr> | <chr> | <chr> | <dbl> |
| 1 | A | present | x | 44 |
| 2 | A | present | y | 12 |
| 3 | A | absent | x | 38 |
| 4 | A | absent | y | 10 |
| 5 | B | present | x | 28 |
| 6 | B | present | y | 22 |
| 7 | B | absent | x | 20 |
| 8 | B | absent | y | 18 |

Making longer, the better way

```
prevalence
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 5
```

| | Species | present_x | present_y | absent_x | absent_y |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | <chr> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | A | 44 | 12 | 38 | 10 |
| 2 | B | 28 | 22 | 20 | 18 |

```
prevalence %>%
```

```
  pivot_longer(-Species, names_to=c("disease", "location"),  
               names_sep="_",  
               values_to="frequency") -> prevalence_longer
```

```
prevalence_longer
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 4
```

| | Species | disease | location | frequency |
|---|---------|---------|----------|-----------|
| | <chr> | <chr> | <chr> | <dbl> |
| 1 | A | present | x | 44 |

Making wider, different ways

```
prevalence_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=c(Species, location), values_from=
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 5
```

| | disease | A_x | A_y | B_x | B_y |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | <chr> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | present | 44 | 12 | 28 | 22 |
| 2 | absent | 38 | 10 | 20 | 18 |

```
prevalence_longer %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=location, values_from=frequency)
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 4
```

| | Species | disease | x | y |
|---|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| | <chr> | <chr> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | A | present | 44 | 12 |
| 2 | A | absent | 38 | 10 |
| 3 | B | present | 28 | 22 |

Interlude

```
pigs_longer
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 3
  pig feed  weight
  <dbl> <chr>   <dbl>
1     1 feed1    60.8
2     1 feed2    68.7
3     1 feed3    92.6
4     1 feed4    87.9
5     2 feed1     57
6     2 feed2    67.7
7     2 feed3    92.1
8     2 feed4    84.2
9     3 feed1     65
10    3 feed2     74
11    3 feed3    90.2
12    3 feed4    83.1
13    4 feed1    58.6
```

What if summary is more than one number?

eg. quartiles:

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  summarize(r=quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 2  
# Groups:   feed [4]  
  feed      r  
  <chr> <dbl>  
1 feed1  58.6  
2 feed1  61.7  
3 feed2  67.7  
4 feed2  69.8  
5 feed3  92.1  
6 feed3  96.5  
7 feed4  84.2  
8 feed4  87.9
```

Following the hint...

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  reframe(r=quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 2
```

```
  feed      r  
  <chr> <dbl>
```

```
1 feed1  58.6  
2 feed1  61.7  
3 feed2  67.7  
4 feed2  69.8  
5 feed3  92.1  
6 feed3  96.5  
7 feed4  84.2  
8 feed4  87.9
```

this also works

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  summarize(r=quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))
```

```
# A tibble: 8 x 2  
# Groups:   feed [4]  
  feed      r  
  <chr> <dbl>  
1 feed1  58.6  
2 feed1  61.7  
3 feed2  67.7  
4 feed2  69.8  
5 feed3  92.1  
6 feed3  96.5  
7 feed4  84.2  
8 feed4  87.9
```

```
pigs_longer %>%
```

or, even better, use `enframe`:

```
quantile(pigs_longer$weight, c(0.25, 0.75))
```

```
      25%      75%  
65.975 90.225
```

```
enframe(quantile(pigs_longer$weight, c(0.25, 0.75)))
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 2  
  name  value  
  <chr> <dbl>  
1 25%    66.0  
2 75%    90.2
```

A nice look

Run this one line at a time to see how it works:

```
pigs_longer %>%  
  group_by(feed) %>%  
  summarize(r=list(enframe(quantile(weight, c(0.25, 0.75))))  
  unnest(r) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from=name, values_from=value) -> d  
d
```

```
# A tibble: 4 x 3  
  feed `25%` `75%`  
  <chr> <dbl> <dbl>  
1 feed1  58.6  61.7  
2 feed2  67.7  69.8  
3 feed3  92.1  96.5  
4 feed4  84.2  87.9
```


A hairy one

18 people receive one of three treatments. At 3 different times (pre, post, followup) two variables y and z are measured on each person:

```
my_url <- "http://ritsokiguess.site/STAC32/repmes.txt"
repmes0 <- read_table(my_url)
repmes0
```

A tibble: 18 x 8

| | treatment | rep | pre_y | post_y | fu_y | pre_z | post_z | fu_z |
|---|-----------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| | <chr> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> |
| 1 | A | 1 | 3 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 2 | A | 2 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 3 | A | 3 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 2 | 6 |
| 4 | A | 4 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 |
| 5 | A | 5 | 3 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 12 | 6 |
| 6 | A | 6 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 3 | 8 |
| 7 | B | 1 | 9 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 11 | 27 |
| 8 | B | 2 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 26 |

Attempt 1

```
repmes %>% pivot_longer(contains("_"),  
                        names_to=c("time", "var"),  
                        names_sep="_",  
                        values_to = "vvv"  
                        )
```

A tibble: 108 x 5

| | id | treatment | time | var | vvv |
|---|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|
| | <chr> | <chr> | <chr> | <chr> | <dbl> |
| 1 | A.1 | A | pre | y | 3 |
| 2 | A.1 | A | post | y | 13 |
| 3 | A.1 | A | fu | y | 9 |
| 4 | A.1 | A | pre | z | 0 |
| 5 | A.1 | A | post | z | 0 |
| 6 | A.1 | A | fu | z | 9 |
| 7 | A.2 | A | pre | y | 0 |
| 8 | A.2 | A | post | y | 14 |
| 9 | A.2 | A | fu | y | 10 |

Attempt 2

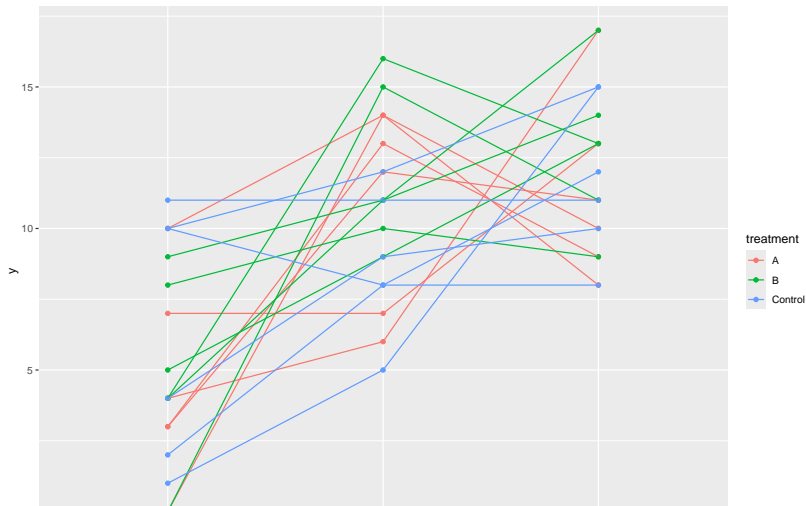
```
repmes
```

```
# A tibble: 18 x 8
```

| | id <chr> | treatment <chr> | pre_y <dbl> | post_y <dbl> | fu_y <dbl> | pre_z <dbl> | post_z <dbl> | fu_z <dbl> |
|----|-------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1 | A.1 | A | 3 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2 | A.2 | A | 0 | 14 | 10 | 6 | 6 | |
| 3 | A.3 | A | 4 | 6 | 17 | 8 | 2 | |
| 4 | A.4 | A | 7 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 6 | |
| 5 | A.5 | A | 3 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 12 | |
| 6 | A.6 | A | 10 | 14 | 8 | 13 | 3 | |
| 7 | B.1 | B | 9 | 11 | 17 | 8 | 11 | 2 |
| 8 | B.2 | B | 4 | 16 | 13 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| 9 | B.3 | B | 8 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 1 |
| 10 | B.4 | B | 5 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| 11 | B.5 | B | 0 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| 12 | B.6 | B | 4 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 2 | |
| 13 | Control.1 | Control | 10 | 12 | 15 | 4 | 3 | |

make a graph

```
ggplot(repmes3, aes(x=fct_inorder(time), y=y,  
                    colour=treatment, group = id)) +  
  geom_point() + geom_line()
```



or do the plot with means

```
repmes3 %>% group_by(treatment, ftime=fct_inorder(time)) %>%  
  summarize(mean_y=mean(y)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x=ftime, y=mean_y, colour=treatment,  
             group=treatment)) +  
    geom_point() + geom_line()
```

