

# Data Manipulation and Analysis in R

By Travis Oishi

# About Me

- Central Shenandoah Health District Epidemiologist
- Jr Epi for Central Shenandoah from Oct 2019 - March 2022
- Limited experience in R when I first started in 2019
- Started coding around Spring of 2020 to improve epi processes
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# Type in the chat

- 1: You've been able to use coding in your work routine
- 0: You haven't had the opportunity to use coding in your work routine (But you're interested!)



# Is coding worth it?

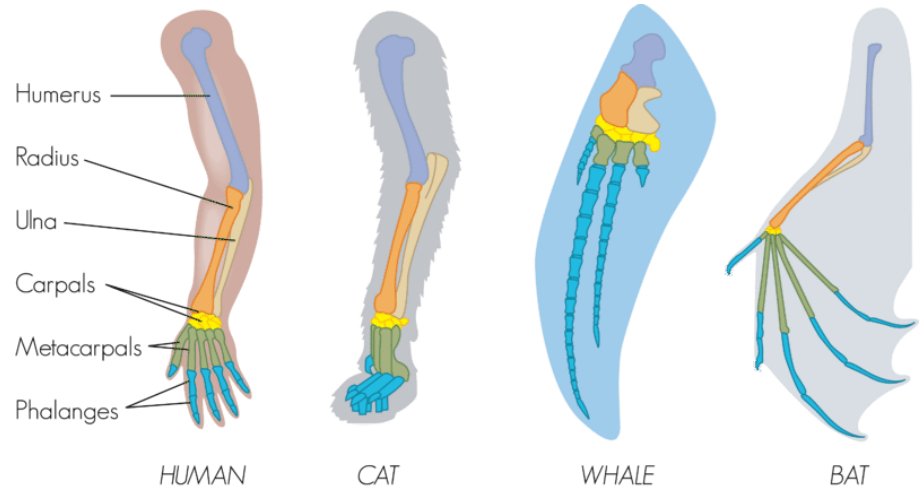
- How long does it take to complete the task manually?
- How frequently is the task performed?
- How long do you think it will take to develop a code?
- How many new techniques will have to be learned?
- Who will this code benefit?



<https://www.istockphoto.com/photos/stressed-man-sitting-at-his-desk-in-front-of-computer>

# Long Term Benefits

- Automate tedious tasks
- Recycle old concepts from previous codes
- New codes might only require learning a few new concepts
- Coding becomes faster





How do you get two datasets to  
talk to one other?

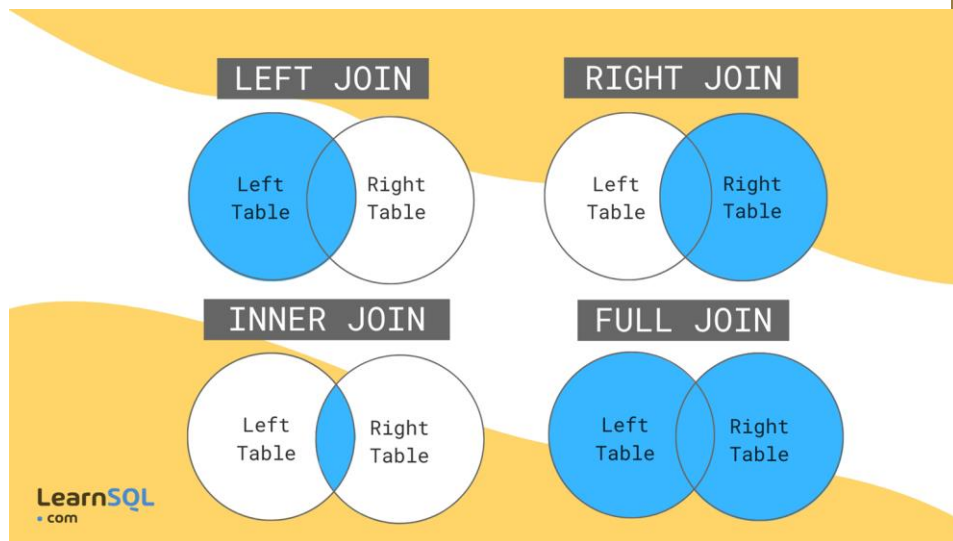
# Combining Datasets

- **Joins:** Combine datasets by shared columns
  - Returns rows only when certain conditions are met
- **Binds:** Combine datasets by either their rows or columns
- Make sure the variables match!



# Types of Joins

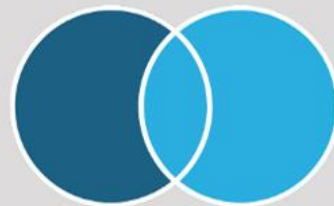
- Left Join: Returns all rows from the **left** table, even if no matching rows have been found in the right table
- Right Join: Returns all rows from the **right** table, even if no matching rows have been found in the left table
- Inner Join: Returns only matching rows found in **both** tables
- Full Join: Returns **all** rows from both tables





## Types of Joins cont.

- Anti Join: Returns the rows that are present on one dataset but **missing** in the other
- Good for comparing a new list to an ongoing list



LEFT ANTI-JOIN



RIGHT ANTI-JOIN

# Bind

## Row Bind

- Merge two datasets together by rows
- Good for adding rows to an existing table
- Adds new rows to the bottom of the table

The diagram illustrates the process of flattening a table with a primary key. On the left, a table with columns ID, A, B, C, and D is shown. The ID column is highlighted in red, indicating it is the primary key. An arrow points from this table to a second table on the right. The second table has the same columns but is split into two sections: the top section has a blue background and the bottom section has a green background, representing the flattened structure.

## Column Bind

- Merge two tables based on shared columns
- Similar to joins
- Joins are better (in my opinion)

# Data Types

- Character: can contain the alphabets, numbers, and symbols
- Numeric: Number values
- Integer: Negative and positive whole values
- Date: Date values



# Useful Resources

- <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/vectors.html>
- <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/edu/power-pouvoir/ch8/5214817-eng.htm>
- <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/index.html>
- <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/reference/mutate-joins.html>
- <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org/reference/bind.html?q=rbind#null>
- <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/data-visualisation.html>
- <https://www.kaggle.com/competitions/titanic/data>