





# Peer review experiment data

The screenshot shows a PLOS ONE article page. At the top, there is a banner for 'Simplify your research with automatic and continuous dosing' featuring a syringe and capsules. The main navigation bar includes links for 'Articles', 'For Authors', 'About Us', 'Search', and 'sign in'. Below the navigation, it says 'OPEN ACCESS' and 'PER-REVIEWED'. The article title is 'Cooperation between Referees and Authors Increases Peer Review Accuracy' by Jeffrey T. Leek, Margaret A. Taub, Fernando J. Pineda. To the right of the title are metrics: 6,497 views, 2 citations, 61 academic bookmarks, and 108 social shares. Below the title, there are tabs for 'Article', 'About the Authors', 'Metrics', 'Comments', and 'Related Content'. The 'Article' tab is selected and shows small thumbnail images of figures from the paper. On the right side, there are buttons for 'Download', 'Print', and 'Share'. The 'Comments' section is visible at the bottom right.

<http://www.plosone.org/article/info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0026895>

# Peer review data

```
if(!file.exists("./data")){dir.create("./data")}

fileUrl1 = "https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/7710864/data/reviews-apr29.csv"
fileUrl2 = "https://dl.dropboxusercontent.com/u/7710864/data/solutions-apr29.csv"
download.file(fileUrl1,destfile="./data/reviews.csv",method="curl")
download.file(fileUrl2,destfile="./data/solutions.csv",method="curl")
reviews = read.csv("./data/reviews.csv"); solutions <- read.csv("./data/solutions.csv")
head(reviews,2)
```

	<code>id</code>	<code>solution_id</code>	<code>reviewer_id</code>	<code>start</code>	<code>stop</code>	<code>time_left</code>	<code>accept</code>
1	1	3		27 1304095698	1304095758	1754	1
2	2	4		22 1304095188	1304095206	2306	1

```
head(solutions,2)
```

	<code>id</code>	<code>problem_id</code>	<code>subject_id</code>	<code>start</code>	<code>stop</code>	<code>time_left</code>	<code>answer</code>
1	1	156		29 1304095119	1304095169	2343	B
2	2	269		25 1304095119	1304095183	2329	C

# Merging data - merge()

- Merges data frames
- Important parameters: *x,y,by,by.x,by.y,all*

```
names(reviews)
```

```
[1] "id"           "solution_id" "reviewer_id" "start"      "stop"       "time_left"  
[7] "accept"
```

```
names(solutions)
```

```
[1] "id"           "problem_id" "subject_id" "start"      "stop"       "time_left"  "answer"
```

# Merging data - merge()

```
mergedData = merge(reviews,solutions,by.x="solution_id",by.y="id",all=TRUE)  
head(mergedData)
```

	solution_id	id	reviewer_id	start.x	stop.x	time_left.x	accept	problem_id	subject_id
1		1	4	26	1304095267	1304095423	2089	1	156
2		2	6	29	1304095471	1304095513	1999	1	269
3		3	1	27	1304095698	1304095758	1754	1	34
4		4	2	22	1304095188	1304095206	2306	1	19
5		5	3	28	1304095276	1304095320	2192	1	605
6		6	16	22	1304095303	1304095471	2041	1	384
	start.y	stop.y	time_left.y	answer					
1	1304095119	1304095169		2343		B			
2	1304095119	1304095183		2329		C			
3	1304095127	1304095146		2366		C			
4	1304095127	1304095150		2362		D			
5	1304095127	1304095167		2345		A			
6	1304095131	1304095270		2242		C			

# Default - merge all common column names

```
intersect(names(solutions),names(reviews))
```

```
[1] "id"      "start"    "stop"     "time_left"
```

```
mergedData2 = merge(reviews,solutions,all=TRUE)
head(mergedData2)
```

	<code>id</code>	<code>start</code>	<code>stop</code>	<code>time_left</code>	<code>solution_id</code>	<code>reviewer_id</code>	<code>accept</code>	<code>problem_id</code>	<code>subject_id</code>	<code>answer</code>
1	1	1304095119	1304095169	2343	NA	NA	NA	156	29	B
2	1	1304095698	1304095758	1754	3	27	1	NA	NA	<NA>
3	2	1304095119	1304095183	2329	NA	NA	NA	269	25	C
4	2	1304095188	1304095206	2306	4	22	1	NA	NA	<NA>
5	3	1304095127	1304095146	2366	NA	NA	NA	34	22	C
6	3	1304095276	1304095320	2192	5	28	1	NA	NA	<NA>

# Using join in the plyr package

Faster, but less full featured - defaults to left join, see help file for more

```
df1 = data.frame(id=sample(1:10),x=rnorm(10))
df2 = data.frame(id=sample(1:10),y=rnorm(10))
arrange(join(df1,df2),id)
```

	id	x	y
1	1	0.2514	0.2286
2	2	0.1048	0.8395
3	3	-0.1230	-1.1165
4	4	1.5057	-0.1121
5	5	-0.2505	1.2124
6	6	0.4699	-1.6038
7	7	0.4627	-0.8060
8	8	-1.2629	-1.2848
9	9	-0.9258	-0.8276
10	10	2.8065	0.5794

# If you have multiple data frames

```
df1 = data.frame(id=sample(1:10),x=rnorm(10))
df2 = data.frame(id=sample(1:10),y=rnorm(10))
df3 = data.frame(id=sample(1:10),z=rnorm(10))
dfList = list(df1,df2,df3)
join_all(dfList)
```

	id	x	y	z
1	6	0.39093	-0.16670	0.56523
2	1	-1.90467	0.43811	-0.37449
3	7	-1.48798	-0.85497	-0.69209
4	10	-2.59440	0.39591	-0.36134
5	3	-0.08539	0.08053	1.01247
6	4	-1.63165	-0.13158	0.21927
7	5	-0.50594	0.24256	-0.44003
8	9	-0.85062	-2.08066	-0.96950
9	2	-0.63767	-0.10069	0.09002
10	8	1.20439	1.29138	-0.88586

# More on merging data

- The quick R data merging page - <http://www.statmethods.net/management/merging.html>
- plyr information - <http://plyr.had.co.nz/>
- Types of joins - [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Join\\_\(SQL\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Join_(SQL))