Code-along&Challenge9

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Code-along-9 Question: tidy vs non-tidy

```
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr
            1.1.3
                       v readr
                                   2.1.4
## v forcats
              1.0.0
                                   1.5.0
                        v stringr
## v ggplot2 3.4.3
                     v tibble
                                   3.2.1
## v lubridate 1.9.2
                        v tidyr
                                   1.3.0
              1.0.2
## v purrr
## -- Conflicts -----
                                            ## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<a href="http://conflicted.r-lib.org/">http://conflicted.r-lib.org/</a>) to force all conflicts to become error
tidydata <- tribble(</pre>
~country, ~year, ~cases, ~population,
"Afghanistan", 1999,
                       745, 19987071,
"Afghanistan", 2000,
                      2666,
                              20595360,
"Brazil",1999, 37737, 172006362,
"Brazil",2000, 80488, 174504898,
"China",1999, 212258, 1272915272,
"China",2000, 213766, 1280428583)
tidydata
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
## country
             year cases population
    <chr>
                <dbl> <dbl>
                                 <dbl>
                        745 19987071
## 1 Afghanistan 1999
## 2 Afghanistan 2000
                      2666
                             20595360
## 3 Brazil 1999 37737 172006362
             2000 80488 174504898
1999 212258 1272915272
## 4 Brazil
## 5 China
## 6 China
                 2000 213766 1280428583
nontidydata <- tribble(</pre>
~country,~year,~rate,
"Afghanistan", 1999, "745/19987071",
"Afghanistan", 2000, "2666/20595360",
```

```
"Brazil",1999, "37737/172006362",
"Brazil",2000, "80488/174504898",
"China",1999, "212258/1272915272",
"China", 2000, "213766/1280428583")
nontidydata
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##
    country year rate
##
    <chr>
                <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745/19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666/20595360
## 3 Brazil 1999 37737/172006362
## 4 Brazil
                 2000 80488/174504898
## 5 China
                1999 212258/1272915272
## 6 China
                 2000 213766/1280428583
Question:tidying data:example 1
tidieddata <- nontidydata %>% separate(rate, into = c("cases", "population"),
                                      sep = "/")
tidieddata
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
    country
                year cases population
##
    <chr>
                <dbl> <chr> <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745
                             19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666
                             20595360
## 3 Brazil
                1999 37737 172006362
## 4 Brazil
                 2000 80488 174504898
## 5 China
                1999 212258 1272915272
## 6 China
                 2000 213766 1280428583
newtidieddata <- tidieddata %>% pivot_longer(cols=cases:population,
                                           names to="measurement",
                                           values_to="value")
newtidieddata
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
##
      country
                 year measurement value
##
      <chr>
                 <dbl> <chr>
                                   <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 cases
                                   745
## 2 Afghanistan 1999 population 19987071
## 3 Afghanistan 2000 cases
                                   2666
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 population 20595360
## 5 Brazil
                  1999 cases
                                  37737
                  1999 population 172006362
## 6 Brazil
## 7 Brazil
                  2000 cases
                                  80488
## 8 Brazil
                  2000 population 174504898
## 9 China
                 1999 cases
                                  212258
```

```
## 10 China 1999 population 1272915272
## 11 China 2000 cases 213766
## 12 China 2000 population 1280428583
```

Question:tidying data:example 2

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3
## id bp1 bp2
## <chr> <dbl> <dbl> ## 1 A 100 120
## 2 B 140 115
## 3 C 120 125
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##
    id
          measurement value
     <chr> <chr> <dbl>
## 1 A
          bp1
                        100
## 2 A
          bp2
                        120
## 3 B
          bp1
                        140
## 4 B
          bp2
                        115
## 5 C
                        120
          bp1
## 6 C
          bp2
                        125
```

Reshaping data: example-3

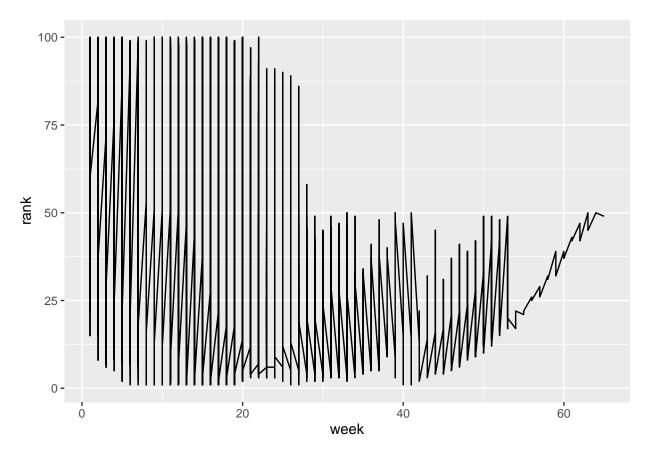
newtidieddata

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 4
##
     country
                 year measurement value
##
      <chr>
                 <dbl> <chr>
                                   <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 cases
                                   745
## 2 Afghanistan 1999 population 19987071
## 3 Afghanistan 2000 cases
                                   2666
## 4 Afghanistan 2000 population 20595360
## 5 Brazil
                  1999 cases
                                   37737
## 6 Brazil
                  1999 population 172006362
## 7 Brazil
                  2000 cases
                                   80488
## 8 Brazil
                  2000 population 174504898
## 9 China
                  1999 cases
                                   212258
## 10 China
                  1999 population 1272915272
## 11 China
                  2000 cases
                                   213766
## 12 China
                  2000 population 1280428583
```

```
newtidieddata %>% pivot_wider(names_from="measurement",values_from="value")
## # A tibble: 6 x 4
## country year cases population
##
     <chr>
                 <dbl> <chr> <chr>
## 1 Afghanistan 1999 745
                             19987071
## 2 Afghanistan 2000 2666 20595360
## 3 Brazil 1999 37737 172006362
## 4 Brazil 2000 80488 174504898
## 5 China 1999 212258 1272915272
## 6 China 2000 213766 1280428583
Reshaping data:example-4
df <- tribble(</pre>
  ~id, ~measurement, ~value,
  "A", "bp1", 100,
  "B", "bp1", 140,
  "B", "bp2", 115,
  "A", "bp2", 120,
  "A", "bp3", 105
df
## # A tibble: 5 x 3
## id measurement value
   <chr> <chr> <dbl>
## 1 A bp1
                       100
## 2 B
       bp1
## 3 B
       bp2
                       115
        bp2
## 4 A
                        120
## 5 A
         bp3
                        105
df %>% pivot_wider(
  names_from = measurement,
  values_from = value
## # A tibble: 2 x 4
## id bp1 bp2 bp3
## <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 A
           100 120 105
## 2 B
            140
                 115
                        NA
Challenge-9
newv<- billboard %>% pivot_longer(
  cols = starts_with("wk"),
  names_to="week",
  values to="rank",
  values_drop_na = TRUE) %>% mutate(week = parse_number(week))
newv
```

```
## # A tibble: 5,307 x 5
##
      artist track
                                     date.entered week rank
      <chr>
             <chr>>
                                     <date>
                                                  <dbl> <dbl>
##
  1 2 Pac
             Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                           87
##
                                                      1
                                                           82
##
   2 2 Pac Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                      2
##
   3 2 Pac Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                      3
                                                          72
  4 2 Pac Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                          77
## 5 2 Pac Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                           87
                                                      5
## 6 2 Pac Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                           94
## 7 2 Pac
             Baby Don't Cry (Keep... 2000-02-26
                                                           99
## 8 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02
                                                           91
## 9 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02
                                                      2
                                                           87
## 10 2Ge+her The Hardest Part Of ... 2000-09-02
                                                           92
## # i 5,297 more rows
```

```
ggplot(newv, aes(x = week, y = rank)) +
geom_line()
```



part2

```
newdata <- cms_patient_experience %>%
pivot_wider(
  id_cols = starts_with("org"),
  names_from = measure_cd,
  values_from = prf_rate
)
```

newdata

## # A tibble: 95 x 8								
##		org_pac_id	org_nm	CAHPS_GRP_1	CAHPS_GRP_2	CAHPS_GRP_3	CAHPS_GRP_5	CAHPS_GRP_8
##		<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>	<dbl></dbl>
##	1	0446157747	USC C~	63	87	86	57	85
##	2	0446162697	ASSOC~	59	85	83	63	88
##	3	0547164295	BEAVE~	49	NA	75	44	73
##	4	0749333730	CAPE ~	67	84	85	65	82
##	5	0840104360	ALLIA~	66	87	87	64	87
##	6	0840109864	REX H~	73	87	84	67	91
##	7	0840513552	SCL H~	58	83	76	58	78
##	8	0941545784	GRITM~	46	86	81	54	NA
##	9	1052612785	COMMU~	65	84	80	58	87
##	10	1254237779	OUR L~	61	NA	NA	65	NA
##	#	i 85 more ro	ows					
<pre>## # i 1 more variable: CAHPS_GRP_12 <dbl></dbl></pre>								