Tidy your data using tidyr

Introduction to R - Day 2

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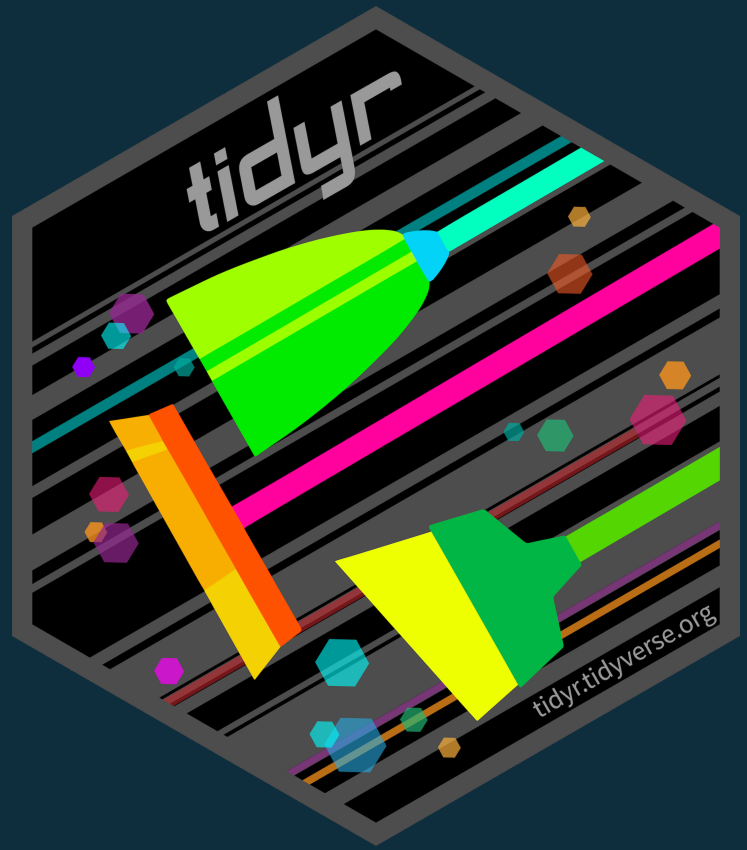

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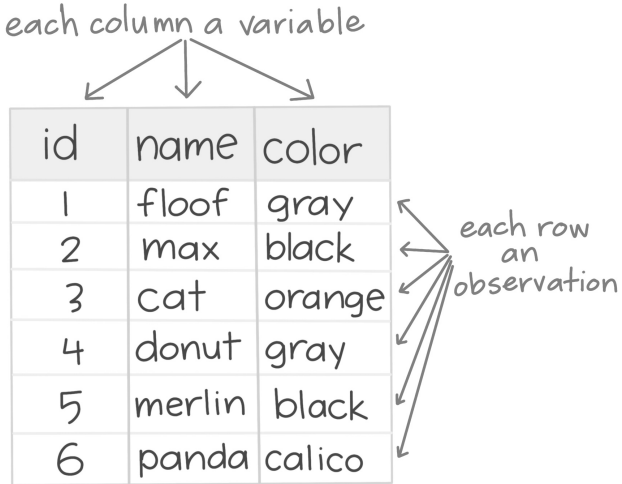
What is tidy data?

What is tidy data?

> "TIDY DATA is a standard way of mapping the meaning of a dataset to its structure."
>
> –HADLEY WICKHAM

In tidy data:

- each variable forms a column
- each observation forms a row
- each cell is a single measurement



Wickham, H. (2014). Tidy Data. Journal of Statistical Software *59* (10). DOI: 10.18637/jss.v059.i10

Illustration from the Openscapes blog *Tidy Data for reproducibility, efficiency, and collaboration* by Julia Lowndes and Allison Horst

What is tidy data?

Let's look at some examples

Tidy

id	name	color
1	floof	gray
2	max	black
3	cat	orange
4	donut	gray
5	merlin	black
6	panda	calico

Non-tidy

floof	max	cat	donut	merlin	panda
gray	black	orange	gray	black	calico

gray	black	orange	calico
floof	max	cat	panda
donut	merlin		

Sometimes ***raw data*** is non-tidy because its structure is optimized for data entry or viewing rather than analysis.

Why tidy data?

The main advantages of **tidy** data is that the `tidyverse` packages are built to work with it.

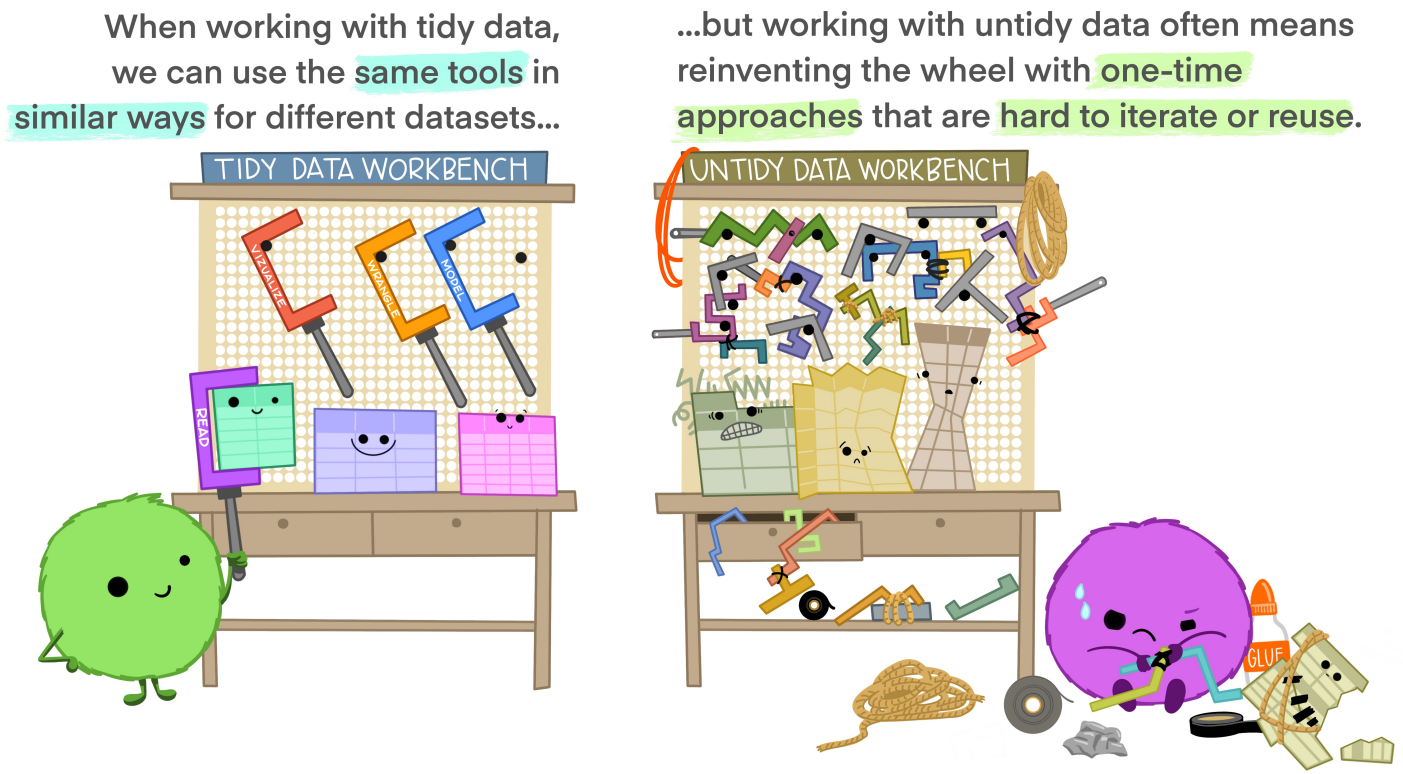


Illustration from the Openscapes blog *Tidy Data for reproducibility, efficiency, and collaboration* by Julia Lowndes and Allison Horst

Example

Let's go back to the city data set from earlier:

```
cities_tbl
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 × 4
##    city             population area_km2 country
##    <chr>                 <dbl>    <dbl> <chr>
##  1 Istanbul           15100000     2576 Turkey
##  2 Moscow             12500000     2561 Russia
##  3 London              9000000     1572 UK
##  4 Saint Petersburg    5400000     1439 Russia
##  5 Berlin              3800000      891 Germany
##  6 Madrid              3200000      604 Spain
##  7 Kyiv                3000000      839 Ukraine
##  8 Rome                2800000     1285 Italy
##  9 Bucharest           2200000      228 Romania
## 10 Paris               2100000      105 France
```

This already looks pretty tidy.

Same data different format

```
cities_untidy
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 × 11
##   type       Turkey_Istanbul Russia_Moscow UK_London `Russia_Saint Petersburg`
##   <chr>                <dbl>         <dbl>     <dbl>                     <dbl>
## 1 population        15100000      12500000   9000000                   5400000
## 2 area_km2             2576          2561      1572                      1439
##   Germany_Berlin Spain_Madrid Ukraine_Kyiv Italy_Rome Romania_Bucharest France…¹
##            <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>      <dbl>              <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1        3800000      3200000      3000000    2800000            2200000  2100000
## 2            891          604          839       1285                228      105
## # … with abbreviated variable name ¹France_Paris
```

What's not tidy here?

- Each row has multiple observation
- At the same time, each observation is split across multiple rows
- Country and city variable are split into multiple columns
- Country and city variable values are united to one value

pivot_longer()

One variable split into multiple columns can be solved with `pivot_longer`

```
## # A tibble: 2 × 11
##   type       Turkey_Istanbul Russia_Moscow UK_London `Russia_Saint Petersburg`
##   <chr>                <dbl>         <dbl>     <dbl>                     <dbl>
## 1 population        15100000      12500000   9000000                   5400000
## 2 area_km2             2576          2561      1572                      1439
##   Germany_Berlin Spain_Madrid Ukraine_Kyiv Italy_Rome Romania_Bucharest France…¹
##            <dbl>        <dbl>        <dbl>      <dbl>             <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1        3800000      3200000      3000000    2800000           2200000  2100000
## 2            891          604          839       1285               228      105
## # … with abbreviated variable name ¹France_Paris
```

```
step1 <- pivot_longer(
    cities_untidy,                          # the tibble
    cols = Turkey_Istanbul:France_Paris,    # the columns to pivot from:to
    names_to = "location",                  # name of the new column
    values_to = "value")                    # name of the value column
```

```
## # A tibble: 20 × 3
##   type       location                value
##   <chr>      <chr>                   <dbl>
## 1 population Turkey_Istanbul       15100000
## 2 population Russia_Moscow         12500000
## 3 population UK_London              9000000
```

pivot_longer()

One variable split into multiple columns can be solved with `pivot_longer`

Another way to select the columns to pivot:

```
step1 <- pivot_longer(
    cities_untidy,            # the tibble
    cols = !type,             # All columns except type
    names_to = "location",    # name of the new column
    values_to = "value")      # name of the value column
```

```
## # A tibble: 20 × 3
##   type       location                  value
##   <chr>      <chr>                     <dbl>
## 1 population Turkey_Istanbul         15100000
## 2 population Russia_Moscow           12500000
## 3 population UK_London                9000000
## 4 population Russia_Saint Petersburg  5400000
## # … with 16 more rows
```

separate()

Multiple variable values that are united into one can be separated using `separate`

```
## # A tibble: 20 × 3
##   type       location           value
##   <chr>      <chr>              <dbl>
## 1 population Turkey_Istanbul 15100000
## 2 population Russia_Moscow   12500000
## # … with 18 more rows
```

```
step2 <- separate(
  step1,                      # the tibble
  location,                   # the column to separate
  sep = "_",                  # the separator
  into = c("country", "city")) # names of new columns
```

```
## # A tibble: 20 × 4
##   type       country city        value
##   <chr>      <chr>   <chr>       <dbl>
## 1 population Turkey  Istanbul 15100000
## 2 population Russia  Moscow   12500000
## # … with 18 more rows
```

The opposite function exists as well and is called `unite`. Check out `?unite` for details.

pivot_wider()

One observation split into multiple rows can solved with `pivot_wider`

```
## # A tibble: 20 × 4
##   type       country city        value
##   <chr>      <chr>   <chr>       <dbl>
## 1 population Turkey  Istanbul 15100000
## 2 population Russia  Moscow   12500000
## # … with 18 more rows
```

```
step3 <- pivot_wider(
  step2,                      # the tibble
  names_from = type,          # the variables
  values_from = value)        # the values
```

```
## # A tibble: 10 × 4
##   country city            population area_km2
##   <chr>   <chr>                <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 Turkey  Istanbul          15100000     2576
## 2 Russia  Moscow            12500000     2561
## 3 UK      London             9000000     1572
## 4 Russia  Saint Petersburg   5400000     1439
## 5 Germany Berlin             3800000      891
## # … with 5 more rows
```

All steps in 1

We can also use a pipe to do all these steps in one:

```
cities_tidy <- cities_untidy %>%
  pivot_longer(Turkey_Istanbul:France_Paris,
               names_to = "location",
               values_to = "values") %>%
  separate(location,
           sep = "_",
           into = c("country", "city")) %>%
  pivot_wider(names_from = type,
              values_from = values)
```

Now you

Task 3: Tidying data (30 min)

Find the task description here