

# Tidy data with tidyr

Day 3 - Introduction to Data Analysis with R

Selina Baldauf

Freie Universität Berlin - Theoretical Ecology

October 6, 2024

# 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

each column a variable



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

each row an observation



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.

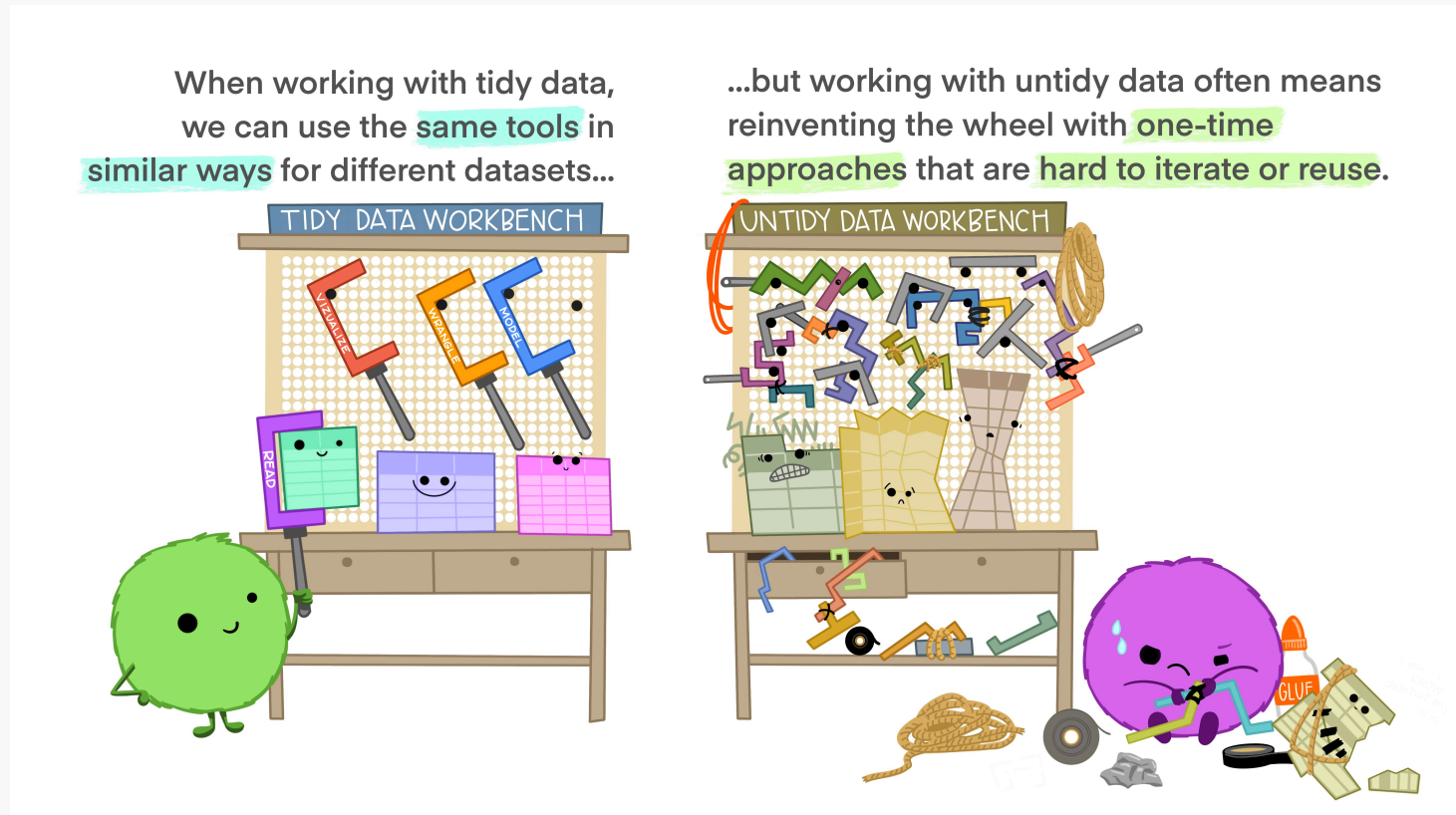


Illustration from the [Openscapes](#) blog *Tidy Data for reproducibility, efficiency, and collaboration* by Julia Lowndes and Allison Horst

# 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
#>   <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl>
#> 1    3800000      3200000      3000000    2800000        2200000
#> 2         891         604         839        1285          228
#> # i 1 more variable: France_Paris <dbl>
```

## 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

Let's tidy this data using functions from the **tidyr** package!

# 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
#>   <dbl>          <dbl>          <dbl>      <dbl>          <dbl>
#> 1    3800000    3200000    3000000    2800000    2200000
#> 2         891         604         839        1285         228
#> # i 1 more variable: France_Paris <dbl>
```



# pivot\_longer()

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

```
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  
#> 4 population Russia_Saint Petersburg 5400000  
#> # i 16 more rows
```

# pivot\_longer()

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

```
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
```

Another way to select the columns to pivot:

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

# separate\_wider\_delim()

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

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

```
step2 <- separate_wider_delim(
  step1,                # the tibble
  location,             # the column to separate
  delim = "_",          # the separator
  names = 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
#> # i 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 be 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
#> # i 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
#> # i 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_wider_delim(
    location,
    delim = "_",
    names = c("country", "city")
  ) |>
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = type,
    values_from = values
  )
```

# Remove missing values with `drop_na()`

Drop rows with missing values:

```
# drop rows with missing values in any column
drop_na(and_vertebrates)
# drop rows with missing values in weight column
drop_na(and_vertebrates, weight_g)
# drop rows with missing values in weight and species columns
drop_na(and_vertebrates, weight_g, species)
```

This is an easier and more intuitive alternative to `filter(!is.na(...))`.

# Now you

Task (30 min)

Tidy data with tidyr

Find the task description [here](#)

