

Sheth L.U.J & Sir M.V College

SAS/SPSS/R Programming

Practical No. 11 to 15

Aim: 11. Reshaping data using pivot_longer() and pivot_wider() (R).

```
R - R 4.5.2 - ~/R
> library(dplyr)
> library(tidyverse)
>
> df <- read.csv("Superstore.csv", na.strings = c("", "NA")) %>%
+   mutate(ProductID = row_number()) %>%
+   rename(Price = Sales) %>%
+   select(-ProductID, Category, Price, Discount)
> print("--- 1. Original Wide Data ---")
[1] "--- 1. Original Wide Data ---"
> print(head(df))
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  ProductID Category    Price Discount
    <int> <chr>     <dbl>   <dbl>
1         1 Furniture 261.9600     0.00
2         2 Furniture 731.9400     0.00
3         3 Office Supplies 14.6200     0.00
4         4 Furniture 957.5775     0.45
5         5 Office Supplies 22.3680     0.20
6         6 Furniture 48.8600     0.00
> # 2. PIVOT_LONGER (Wide to Long)
> long_df <- df %>%
+   pivot_longer(
+     cols = c(Price, Discount),
+     names_to = "Metric",
+     values_to = "Value"
+   )
> print("--- 2. Long Format (pivot_longer) ---")
[1] "--- 2. Long Format (pivot_longer) ---"
> print(head(long_df, 6))
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  ProductID Category Metric  Value
    <int> <chr>   <chr> <dbl>
1         1 Furniture Price  262.
2         1 Furniture Discount 0
3         2 Furniture Price  732.
4         2 Furniture Discount 0
5         3 Office Supplies Price  14.6
6         3 Office Supplies Discount 0
> # 3. PIVOT_WIDER (Long to Wide)
> wide_df <- long_df %>%
+   pivot_wider()

```

This screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the code for reshaping the Superstore dataset. The code uses the dplyr and tidyverse packages to read the CSV file, add a unique identifier for each product, and then pivot it from a wide format (where categories like Furniture and Office Supplies have their own columns for price and discount) into a long format (where there are separate rows for each category-item combination, with 'Category' and 'Metric' columns indicating the type of data and its value). It then demonstrates how to pivot this long format back into a wide format.

```
R - R 4.5.2 - ~/R
> wide_df <- pivot_wider(wide_df,
+   names_from = Metric,
+   values_from = Value
+ )
> print("--- 3. wide Format (Back to Original) ---")
[1] "--- 3. wide Format (Back to Original) ---"
> print(head(wide_df))
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  ProductID Category    Price Discount
    <int> <chr>     <dbl>   <dbl>
1         1 Furniture 262.      0
2         2 Furniture 732.      0
3         3 Office Supplies 14.6     0
4         4 Furniture 958.     0.45
5         5 Office Supplies 22.4     0.2
6         6 Furniture 48.9      0
> # 4. ADVANCED EXAMPLE (Reshaping for Reporting)
> df_clean <- df %>%
+   mutate(Category = ifelse(is.na(Category), "Unknown", Category))
> category_pivot <- df_clean %>%
+   select(-ProductID, Category, Price) %>%
+   pivot_wider(
+     names_from = Category,
+     values_from = Price
+   )
> print("--- 4. Category Pivot (Spreading Categories) ---")
[1] "--- 4. Category Pivot (Spreading Categories) ---"
> print(head(category_pivot))
# A tibble: 6 × 4
  ProductID Furniture `Office Supplies` Technology
    <int> <dbl>           <dbl>       <dbl>
1         1   262.             NA          NA
2         2   732.             NA          NA
3         3   NA                14.6        NA
4         4   958.              NA          NA
5         5   NA                22.4        NA
6         6   48.9              NA          NA
> 
```

This screenshot shows the RStudio interface with more advanced reshaping examples. It includes a section for reporting, which involves creating a clean version of the data and then pivoting it by category. This results in a wide format where each category has its own column for each item's price. The screenshot also shows the resulting wide format data frame.

Sheth L.U.J & Sir M.V College

SAS/SPSS/R Programming

Practical No. 11 to 15

Aim: 12. Combining datasets vertically (concatenation) using rbind() (R).

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Project Explorer:** Superstore, S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract..., student_exam_scores, Student_Mental_health, S125 SAS... (Top Level).
- Code Editor:**

```
R - R 4.5.2 - ~/Desktop
> # 1. SETUP: Load Datasets
> mental <- read.csv("Student_Mental_health.csv")
> scores <- read.csv("student_exam_scores.csv")
> print("--- Column Names ---")
[1] "--- Column Names ---"
> print(names(mental))
[1] "Timestamp"           "Choose.your.gender"
[2] "Age"                  "What.is.your.course."
[3] "Your.current.year.of.Study" "What.is.your.CGPA."
[4] "Marital.status"       "Do.you.have.Depression."
[5] "Do.you.have.Anxiety." "Do.you.have.Panic.attack."
[6] "Did.you.seek.any.specialist.for.a.treatment."
> print(names(scores))
[1] "student_id"          "hours_studied"      "sleep_hours"
[2] "attendance_percent"   "previous_scores"
[3] "exam_score"
> # 2. DATA PREPARATION: Find common columns
> common_cols <- intersect(names(mental), names(scores))
> print("--- Common Columns Used ---")
[1] "--- Common Columns Used ---"
> print(common_cols)
character(0)
> # Select only common columns
> mental_clean <- mental[, common_cols]
> scores_clean <- scores[, common_cols]
> # 3. VERTICAL CONCATENATION
> combined <- rbind(mental_clean, scores_clean)
>
> print("--- Combined Data Summary ---")
[1] "--- Combined Data Summary ---"
> print(paste("Mental rows:", nrow(mental_clean)))
[1] "Mental rows: 101"
> print(paste("Scores rows:", nrow(scores_clean)))
[1] "Scores rows: 200"
> print(paste("Total Expected:", nrow(mental_clean) + nrow(scores_clean)))
[1] "Total Expected: 301"
> print(paste("Total Actual:", nrow(combined)))
[1] "Total Actual: 0"
>
> print("--- Preview (Top & Bottom) ---")
```
- Environment View:** Shows the Global Environment with various datasets like combined, data_feb, data_jan, data_new_hires, df, df_calc, df_clean.
- File View:** Shows a list of files in the current directory, including Java_HR1.ipynb, My Music, My Pictures, My Videos, OpenIV, Prostate Cancer.csv, Retail Product.csv, Rockstar Games, sales_data.csv, Sas 1.txt, scanner_clean.omit.csv, scanner_clean.replace.csv, scanner_data.csv, Student Mental health.csv, student_exam_scores.csv, Superstore.csv, Walmart_clean.omit.csv, Walmart_clean.replace.csv, and Walmart_Sales.csv.
- System Status:** Air: Very poor Today, ENG IN, 11:15 AM, 08-12-2025.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Bar:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Project Explorer:** Superstore, S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract..., student_exam_scores, Student_Mental_health, S125 SAS... (Top Level).
- Code Editor:**

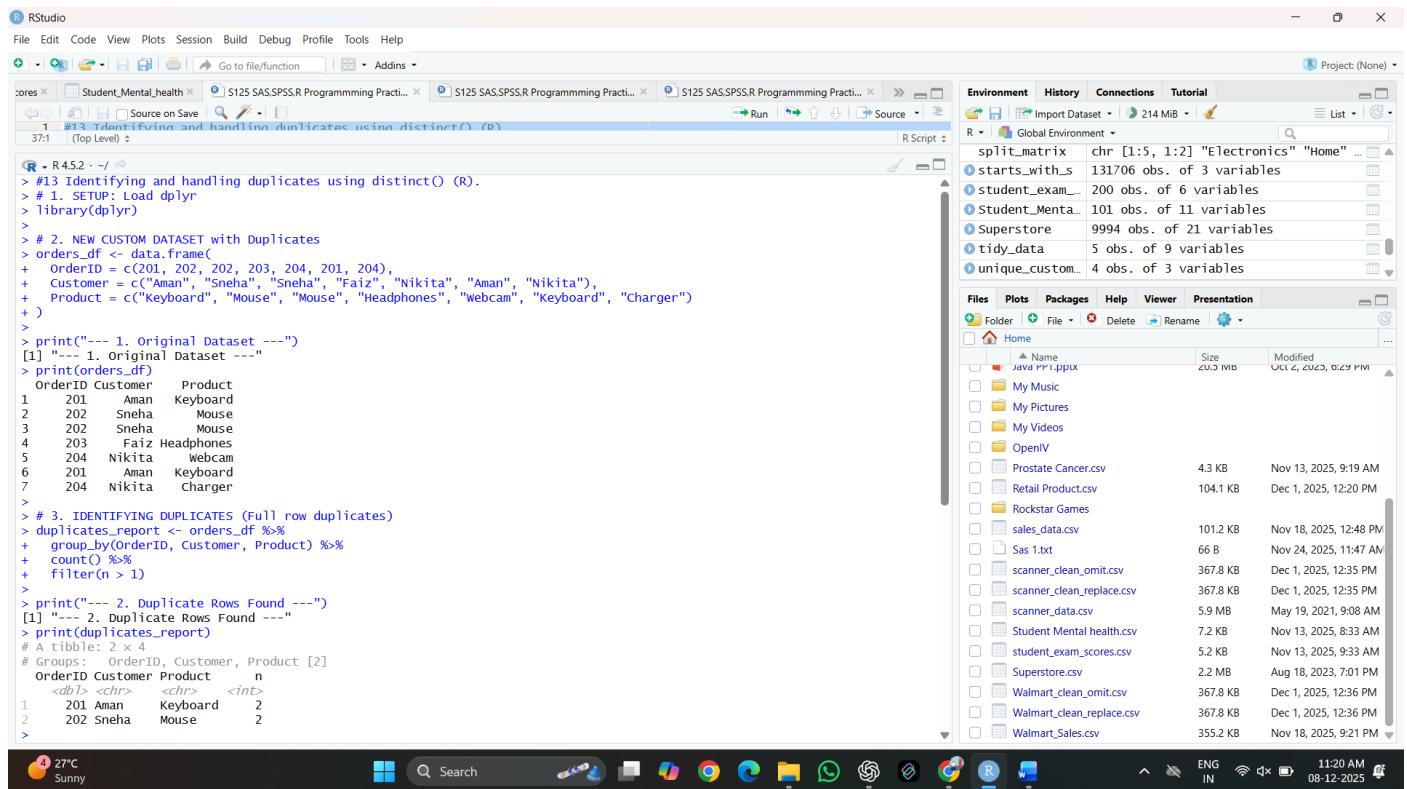
```
R - R 4.5.2 - ~/Desktop
> # 1. SETUP: Load Datasets
[1] "Timestamp"
[2] "Age"
[3] "Your.current.year.of.Study"
[4] "Marital.status"
[5] "Do.you.have.Anxiety."
[6] "Did.you.seek.any.specialist.for.a.treatment."
> print(names(scores))
[1] "student_id"          "hours_studied"      "sleep_hours"
[2] "attendance_percent"   "previous_scores"
[3] "exam_score"
> # 2. DATA PREPARATION: Find common columns
> common_cols <- intersect(names(mental), names(scores))
> print("--- Common Columns Used ---")
[1] "--- Common Columns Used ---"
> print(common_cols)
character(0)
> # Select only common columns
> mental_clean <- mental[, common_cols]
> scores_clean <- scores[, common_cols]
> # 3. VERTICAL CONCATENATION
> combined <- rbind(mental_clean, scores_clean)
>
> print("--- Combined Data Summary ---")
[1] "--- Combined Data Summary ---"
> print(paste("Mental rows:", nrow(mental_clean)))
[1] "Mental rows: 101"
> print(paste("Scores rows:", nrow(scores_clean)))
[1] "Scores rows: 200"
> print(paste("Total Expected:", nrow(mental_clean) + nrow(scores_clean)))
[1] "Total Expected: 301"
> print(paste("Total Actual:", nrow(combined)))
[1] "Total Actual: 0"
>
> print("--- Preview (Top & Bottom) ---")
[1] "--- Preview (Top & Bottom) ---"
> print(head(combined))
data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows
> print(tail(combined))
data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows
> |
```
- Environment View:** Shows the Global Environment with various datasets like combined, data_feb, data_jan, data_new_hires, df, df_calc, df_clean.
- File View:** Shows a list of files in the current directory, including Java_HR1.ipynb, My Music, My Pictures, My Videos, OpenIV, Prostate Cancer.csv, Retail Product.csv, Rockstar Games, sales_data.csv, Sas 1.txt, scanner_clean.omit.csv, scanner_clean.replace.csv, scanner_data.csv, Student Mental health.csv, student_exam_scores.csv, Superstore.csv, Walmart_clean.omit.csv, Walmart_clean.replace.csv, and Walmart_Sales.csv.
- System Status:** Air: Very poor Today, ENG IN, 11:15 AM, 08-12-2025.

Sheth L.U.J & Sir M.V College

SAS/SPSS/R Programming

Practical No. 11 to 15

Aim: 13 Identifying and handling duplicates using distinct() (R).



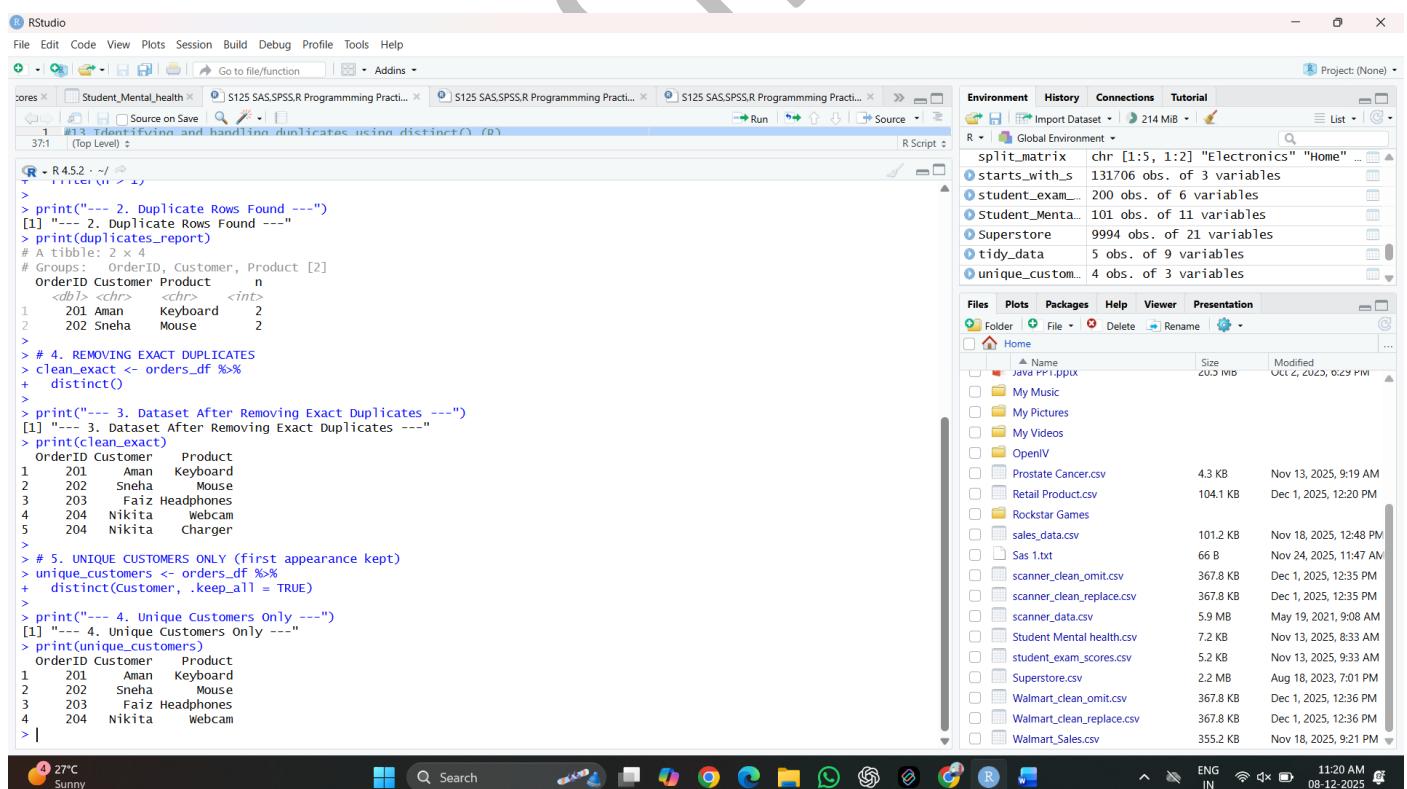
```

RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
cores x Student_Mental_health x S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract... x S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract... x S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract... x Run Source
1 #13 Identifying and handling duplicates using distinct() (R)
37:1 (Top Level) R Script

# # 1. SETUP: Load dplyr
> library(dplyr)
>
> # 2. NEW CUSTOM DATASET with Duplicates
> orders_df <- data.frame(
+   OrderID = c(201, 202, 202, 203, 204, 201, 204),
+   Customer = c("Aman", "Sneha", "Sneha", "Faiz", "Nikita", "Aman", "Nikita"),
+   Product = c("Keyboard", "Mouse", "Mouse", "Headphones", "Webcam", "Keyboard", "Charger")
+ )
>
> print("--- 1. Original Dataset ---")
[1] "--- 1. Original Dataset ---"
> print(orders_df)
#> # A tibble: 7 × 3
#>   OrderID Customer Product
#>   <dbl> <chr>   <chr>
#> 1     201 Aman    Keyboard
#> 2     202 Sneha   Mouse
#> 3     202 Sneha   Mouse
#> 4     203 Faiz    Headphones
#> 5     204 Nikita  Webcam
#> 6     201 Aman    Keyboard
#> 7     204 Nikita  Charger
>
> # 3. IDENTIFYING DUPLICATES (Full row duplicates)
> duplicates_report <- orders_df %>%
+   group_by(OrderID, Customer, Product) %>%
+   count() %>%
+   filter(n > 1)
>
> print("--- 2. Duplicate Rows Found ---")
[1] "--- 2. Duplicate Rows Found ---"
> print(duplicates_report)
#> # A tibble: 2 × 4
#> # Groups: OrderID, Customer, Product [2]
#>   OrderID Customer Product     n
#>   <dbl> <chr>   <chr> <int>
#> 1     201 Aman    Keyboard     2
#> 2     202 Sneha   Mouse       2
>

27°C Sunny

```



```

RStudio
File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Help
cores x Student_Mental_health x S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract... x S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract... x S125 SAS.SPSS.R Programming Pract... x Run Source
1 #13 Identifying and handling duplicates using distinct() (R)
37:1 (Top Level) R Script

# # 1. SETUP: Load dplyr
> library(dplyr)
>
> # 2. Duplicate Rows Found
[1] "--- 2. Duplicate Rows Found ---"
> print(duplicates_report)
#> # A tibble: 2 × 4
#> # Groups: OrderID, Customer, Product [2]
#>   OrderID Customer Product     n
#>   <dbl> <chr>   <chr> <int>
#> 1     201 Aman    Keyboard     2
#> 2     202 Sneha   Mouse       2
>
> # 4. REMOVING EXACT DUPLICATES
> clean_exact <- orders_df %>%
+   distinct()
>
> print("--- 3. Dataset After Removing Exact Duplicates ---")
[1] "--- 3. Dataset After Removing Exact Duplicates ---"
> print(clean_exact)
#> # A tibble: 5 × 3
#> # Groups: OrderID, Customer, Product [2]
#>   OrderID Customer Product
#>   <dbl> <chr>   <chr>
#> 1     201 Aman    Keyboard
#> 2     202 Sneha   Mouse
#> 3     203 Faiz    Headphones
#> 4     204 Nikita  Webcam
#> 5     204 Nikita  Charger
>
> # 5. UNIQUE CUSTOMERS ONLY (first appearance kept)
> unique_customers <- orders_df %>%
+   distinct(Customer, .keep_all = TRUE)
>
> print("--- 4. Unique Customers Only ---")
[1] "--- 4. Unique Customers Only ---"
> print(unique_customers)
#> # A tibble: 4 × 3
#> # Groups: OrderID, Customer, Product [2]
#>   OrderID Customer Product
#>   <dbl> <chr>   <chr>
#> 1     201 Aman    Keyboard
#> 2     202 Sneha   Mouse
#> 3     203 Faiz    Headphones
#> 4     204 Nikita  Webcam
>

27°C Sunny

```

Sheth L.U.J & Sir M.V College

SAS/SPSS/R Programming

Practical No. 11 to 15

Aim: 14 Extracting date components using lubridate:: functions (R).

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, and a search bar labeled "Go to file/function".
- Source Editor:** Shows R code for extracting date components from a string and creating a sample data frame. The code uses lubridate:: functions. It includes comments for steps 1-4: Load Libraries, Create Sample Data (Date as text), Parse and Extract Components, and System Date-Time.
- Console:** Displays the output of the R code, including the processed data frame with columns: Event_ID, Date_String, Actual_Date, Year_Num, Month_Num, Month_Name, Day_Num, Weekday_Num, Weekday_Name, Quarter, and Day_of_Year.
- Environment Tab:** Shows the global environment with objects like processed_data, range_cols, retail_data, scanner, scanner_data, scores, and scores_clean.
- Files Tab:** Shows a file tree with various CSV files and other documents.
- Plots Tab:** Shows a small scatter plot of Sales vs Month.
- Packages Tab:** Shows the packages loaded in the session.
- Help Tab:** Shows help documentation for the lubridate package.
- Viewer Tab:** Shows the contents of a selected CSV file.
- Presentation Tab:** Shows presentation-related options.

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help.
- Toolbar:** Includes icons for file operations like Open, Save, Print, and a search bar labeled "Go to file/function".
- Source Editor:** Shows R code for creating sample data and extracting date components. The code includes comments explaining the creation of a data frame, extraction of year, month, day, and weekday, and conversion of date strings to actual dates.
- Console:** Displays the output of the R code, including the extracted date components for four specific dates (2023-01-15, 2023-10-31, 2024-02-29, 2024-12-25).
- Environment View:** Shows the global environment with objects like processed_data, range_cols, retail_data, scanner, scanner_data, scores, and scores_clean.
- Files View:** Shows the file structure and list of files in the current directory, including Java, My Music, My Pictures, My Videos, OpenV, Prostate.Cancer.csv, Retail.Product.csv, Rockstar.Games, sales_data.csv, Sas.1.txt, scanner_clean.omit.csv, scanner_clean.replace.csv, scanner_data.csv, Student.Mental.health.csv, student_exam_scores.csv, Superstore.csv, Walmart_clean.omit.csv, Walmart_clean.replace.csv, and Walmart_Sales.csv.

Sheth L.U.J & Sir M.V College

SAS/SPSS/R Programming

Practical No. 11 to 15

Aim: 15 Generating basic summaries using str() or summary() (R).

R Studio Environment pane showing variables:

- wide_df: 9994 obs. of 4 variables
- avg_rating: 4.2
- avg_sales: NA_real_
- common_cols: character (empty)
- current_time: 2025-12-08 11:25:13 IST
- max_price: 1599

Console output:

```
R - R 4.5.2 - ~/r
> retail_df <- data.frame(
+   ID = 1:6,
+   Category = c("Grocery", "Fashion", "Grocery", "Sports", "Fashion", "Sports"),
+   Price = c(120.75, 899.00, 45.50, NA, 1599.00, 320.00),
+   In_Stock = c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE, FALSE, TRUE),
+   Rating = c(3.9, 4.6, 4.1, 3.5, 4.8, 4.3)
+ )
> print("--- Data Loaded ---")
[1] "--- Data Loaded ---"
> print(retail_df)
#> # 1. Data Frame Structure
#> print("--- OUTPUT OF str() ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF str() ---"
> str(retail_df)
'data.frame': 6 obs. of 5 variables:
 $ ID : int 1 2 3 4 5 6
 $ Category: chr "Grocery" "Fashion" "Grocery" "Sports" ...
 $ Price : num 120.8 899 45.5 NA 1599 ...
 $ In_Stock: logi TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE
 $ Rating : num 3.9 4.6 4.1 3.5 4.8 4.3
> # 2. Summary Statistics
> print("--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---"
> summary(retail_df)
#> # 3. Summary Statistics
#> print("--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---"
> summary(retail_df)
#> # 4. Convert Category to Factor
#> retail_df$Category <- as.factor(retail_df$Category)
#> print("--- OUTPUT OF summary() [After Factor Conversion] ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF summary() [After Factor Conversion] ---"
> summary(retail_df)
#> # 5. Specific Summary Values
#> avg_rating <- mean(retail_df$Rating)
#> max_price <- max(retail_df$Price, na.rm = TRUE)
#>
#> print(paste("Average Rating:", avg_rating))
[1] "Average Rating: 4.2"
#> print(paste("Highest Price:", max_price))
[1] "Highest Price: 1599"
#>
```

R Studio Environment pane showing variables:

- wide_df: 9994 obs. of 4 variables
- avg_rating: 4.2
- avg_sales: NA_real_
- common_cols: character (empty)
- current_time: 2025-12-08 11:25:13 IST
- max_price: 1599

Console output:

```
R - R 4.5.2 - ~/r
> 
$ Price : num 120.8 899 45.5 NA 1599 ...
$ In_Stock: logi TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE
$ Rating : num 3.9 4.6 4.1 3.5 4.8 4.3
> # 1. Data Frame Structure
> print("--- OUTPUT OF str() ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF str() ---"
> str(retail_df)
'data.frame': 6 obs. of 5 variables:
 $ ID : int 1 2 3 4 5 6
 $ Category: character "Grocery" "Fashion" "Grocery" "Sports" ...
 $ Price : num 120.8 899 45.5 NA 1599 ...
 $ In_Stock: logi TRUE FALSE TRUE TRUE FALSE TRUE
 $ Rating : num 3.9 4.6 4.1 3.5 4.8 4.3
> # 2. Summary Statistics
> print("--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---"
> summary(retail_df)
#> # 3. Summary Statistics
#> print("--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF summary() [Before Factor Conversion] ---"
> summary(retail_df)
#> # 4. Convert Category to Factor
#> retail_df$Category <- as.factor(retail_df$Category)
#> print("--- OUTPUT OF summary() [After Factor Conversion] ---")
[1] "--- OUTPUT OF summary() [After Factor Conversion] ---"
> summary(retail_df)
#> # 5. Specific Summary Values
#> avg_rating <- mean(retail_df$Rating)
#> max_price <- max(retail_df$Price, na.rm = TRUE)
#>
#> print(paste("Average Rating:", avg_rating))
[1] "Average Rating: 4.2"
#> print(paste("Highest Price:", max_price))
[1] "Highest Price: 1599"
#>
```