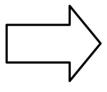
Reshaping data

Last time: pivot_longer

id	bp1	bp2
Α	100	120
В	140	115
С	120	125



id	measurement	value
Α	bp1	100
Α	bp2	120
В	bp1	140
В	bp2	115
С	bp1	120
С	bp2	125

```
1 df |>
2  pivot_longer(
3   cols = bp1:bp2,
4   names_to = "measurement",
5   values_to = "value"
6  )
```

Example from last time

```
1 df_3
  id bp_1 bp_2 hr_1 hr_2
 1 100 120
             60 77
2 2 120 115 75 81
3 3 125 130 80 93
 1 df_3 |>
    pivot_longer(cols = -id,
                  names_to = c("measurement", "stage"),
                  names_sep = "_",
                  values_to = "value")
# A tibble: 12 \times 4
     id measurement stage value
  <dbl> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
      1 bp
                           100
                          120
      1 bp
 3
      1 hr
                           60
      1 hr
                        77
 5
      2 bp
                        120
 6
                           115
      2 bp
```

7	2 hr	1	75
8	2 hr	2	81
9	3 bp	1	125
10	3 L	•	120

Warmup activity

Work on the activity (handout) with a neighbor, then we will discuss as a class

Warmup

```
1 df 3
   df_3 |>
    pivot_longer(cols = -id,
 5
                names_to = c(".value", "stage"),
                names_sep = "_")
 id bp_1 bp_2 hr_1 hr_2
 1 100 120
             60 77
2 2 120 115 75 81
3 3 125 130
            80 93
 id stage bp hr
       1 100 60
  1
 1
       2 120 77
       1 120 75
  2 2 115 81
5 3 1 125 80
       2 130 93
```

What is names_to = c(".value", "stage") doing?

Going the other way

Data on air quality in two locations (BETR801, London Westminster) on different days:

```
1 air_quality
# A tibble: 1,825 \times 3
   date.utc
                       location value
   <dttm>
                       <chr>
                                <dbl>
 1 2019-06-18 06:00:00 BFTR801
                                 18
 2 2019-06-17 08:00:00 BFTR801
                                6.5
                                18.5
 3 2019-06-17 07:00:00 BETR801
 4 2019-06-17 06:00:00 BETR801
                                16
 5 2019-06-17 05:00:00 BETR801
                                7.5
                                  7.5
 6 2019-06-17 04:00:00 BFTR801
 7 2019-06-17 03:00:00 BFTR801
 8 2019-06-17 02:00:00 BETR801
 9 2019-06-17 01:00:00 BETR801
10 2019-06-16 01:00:00 BETR801
                                 15
```

What if I want a separate column for each location?

pivot_wider

pivot_wider

```
# A tibble: 3 \times 3
 date.utc
                    location value
 <dttm>
                     <chr> <dbl>
1 2019-06-18 06:00:00 BETR801 18
2 2019-06-17 08:00:00 BETR801 6.5
3 2019-06-17 07:00:00 BETR801 18.5
 1 air_quality |>
     pivot_wider(id_cols = "date.utc",
                 names_from = "location",
                 values_from = "value")
# A tibble: 1,670 \times 3
  date.utc
                      BETR801 `London Westminster`
  <dttm>
                        <dbl>
                                             <dbl>
 1 2019-06-18 06:00:00
                         18
 2 2019-06-17 08:00:00 6.5
                                                 6
 3 2019-06-17 07:00:00
                         18.5
                                                 6
 4 2019-06-17 06:00:00 16
                                                6
 5 2019-06-17 05:00:00 7.5
                                                 6
                      7.5
 6 2019-06-17 04:00:00
                                                 6
 7 2019-06-17 03:00:00
                                                 6
```

8	2019-06-17	02:00:00	7	6
9	2019-06-17	01:00:00	8	6
10	2019-06-16	01:00:00	15	7

Class activity

https://sta279-f25.github.io/class_activities/ca_05.html

- Work with a neighbor on the class activity
- At the end of class, submit your work as an HTML file on Canvas (one per group, list all your names)

For next time, read:

• Chapter 5 in Modern Data Science with R