Data Import : : CHEAT SHEET

R's **tidyverse** is built around **tidy data** stored in **tibbles**, which are enhanced data frames.

The front side of this sheet shows how to read text files into R with **readr**.

The reverse side shows how to create tibbles with **tibble** and to layout tidy data with **tidyr**.

OTHER TYPES OF DATA

Try one of the following packages to import other types of files

- **haven** - SPSS, Stata, and SAS files
- **readxl** - excel files (.xls and .xlsx)
- **DBI** - databases
- **jsonlite** - json
- **xml2** - XML
- **httr** - Web APIs
- **rvest** - HTML (Web Scraping)

Save Data

Save **x**, an R object, to **path**, a file path, as:

Comma delimited file
write_csv(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

File with arbitrary delimiter
write_delim(x, path, delim = " ", na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

CSV for excel
write_excel_csv(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

String to file
write_file(x, path, append = FALSE**)**

String vector to file, one element per line
write_lines(x,path, na = "NA", append = FALSE**)**

Object to RDS file
write_rds(x, path, compress = c("none", "gz", "bz2", "xz"), ...**)**

Tab delimited files
write_tsv(x, path, na = "NA", append = FALSE, col_names = !append**)**

Read Tabular Data - These functions share the common arguments:

read_*(file, col_names = TRUE, col_types = NULL, locale = default_locale(), na = c("", "NA"), quoted_na = TRUE, comment = "", trim_ws = TRUE, skip = 0, n_max = Inf, guess_max = min(1000, n_max), progress = interactive()**)**

a,b,c
1,2,3
4,5,NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Comma Delimited Files
read_csv("file.csv"**)**
To make file.csv run:
write_file(x = "a,b,c\n1,2,3\n4,5,NA", path = "file.csv")

a;b;c
1;2;3
4;5;NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Semi-colon Delimited Files
read_csv2("file2.csv"**)**
write_file(x = "a;b;c\n1;2;3\n4;5;NA", path = "file2.csv")

a|b|c
1|2|3
4|5|NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Files with Any Delimiter
read_delim("file.txt", delim = "|"**)**
write_file(x = "a|b|c\n1|2|3\n4|5|NA", path = "file.txt")

a b c
1 2 3
4 5 NA

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Fixed Width Files
read_fwf("file.fwf", col_positions = c(1, 3, 5)**)**
write_file(x = "a b c\n1 2 3\n4 5 NA", path = "file.fwf")

Tab Delimited Files
read_tsv("file.tsv"**)** Also **read_table().**
write_file(x = "a\tb\tc\n1\t2\t3\n4\t5\tNA", path = "file.tsv")

USEFUL ARGUMENTS

a,b,c
1,2,3
4,5,NA

Example file
write_file("a,b,c\n1,2,3\n4,5,NA","file.csv")
f <- "file.csv"

A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

No header
read_csv(f, **col_names = FALSE**)

x	y	z
A	B	C
1	2	3
4	5	NA

Provide header
read_csv(f, **col_names = c("x", "y", "z")**)

1	2	3
4	5	NA

Skip lines
read_csv(f, **skip = 1**)

A	B	C
1	2	3

Read in a subset
read_csv(f, **n_max = 1**)

A	B	C
NA	2	3
4	5	NA

Missing Values
read_csv(f, **na = c("1", ".")**)

Read Non-Tabular Data

Read a file into a single string
read_file(file, locale = default_locale()**)**

Read each line into its own string
read_lines(file, skip = 0, n_max = -1L, na = character(), locale = default_locale(), progress = interactive()**)**

Read Apache style log files
read_log(file, col_names = FALSE, col_types = NULL, skip = 0, n_max = -1, progress = interactive()**)**

Read a file into a raw vector
read_file_raw(file**)**

Read each line into a raw vector
read_lines_raw(file, skip = 0, n_max = -1L, progress = interactive()**)**

Data types

readr functions guess the types of each column and convert types when appropriate (but will NOT convert strings to factors automatically).

A message shows the type of each column in the result.

```
## Parsed with column specification:
## cols(
##   age = col_integer(),
##   sex = col_character(),
##   earn = col_double()
## )
```

age is an integer
sex is a character
earn is a double (numeric)

1. Use **problems()** to diagnose problems.
x <- read_csv("file.csv"); problems(x)

2. Use a col_ function to guide parsing.
- **col_guess()** - the default
- **col_character()**
- **col_double()**, **col_euro_double()**
- **col_datetime(**format = ""**)** Also **col_date(**format = ""**)**, **col_time(**format = ""**)**
- **col_factor(**levels, ordered = FALSE**)**
- **col_integer()**
- **col_logical()**
- **col_number()**, **col_numeric()**
- **col_skip()**

x <- read_csv("file.csv", col_types = cols(
A = col_double(),
B = col_logical(),
C = col_factor()))

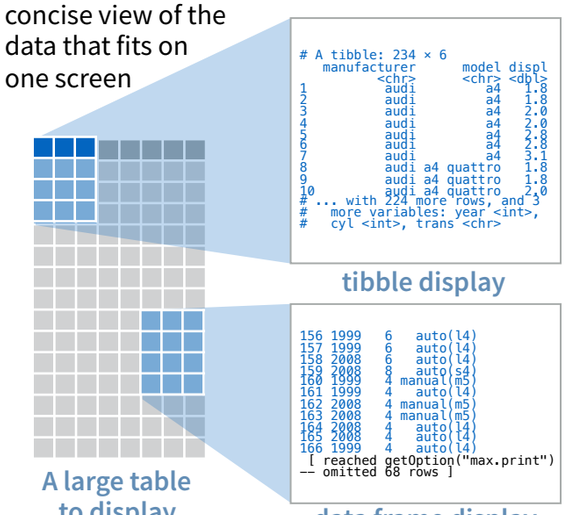
3. Else, read in as character vectors then parse with a parse_ function.
- **parse_guess()**
- **parse_character()**
- **parse_datetime()** Also **parse_date()** and **parse_time()**
- **parse_double()**
- **parse_factor()**
- **parse_integer()**
- **parse_logical()**
- **parse_number()**

x$A <- parse_number(x$A)

Tibbles - an enhanced data frame

The **tibble** package provides a new S3 class for storing tabular data, the tibble. Tibbles inherit the data frame class, but improve three behaviors:

- **Subsetting** - [always returns a new tibble, [[and $ always return a vector.
- **No partial matching** - You must use full column names when subsetting
- **Display** - When you print a tibble, R provides a concise view of the data that fits on one screen



- Control the default appearance with options:

  options(tibble.print_max = n, tibble.print_min = m, tibble.width = Inf**)**

- View full data set with **View()** or **glimpse()**
- Revert to data frame with **as.data.frame()**

CONSTRUCT A TIBBLE IN TWO WAYS

tibble(…)
Construct by columns.
tibble(x = 1:3, y = c("a", "b", "c"))

tribble(…)
Construct by rows.
tribble(~x, ~y, 1, "a", 2, "b", 3, "c")

Both make this tibble

```
A tibble: 3 × 2
      x     y
  <int> <chr>
1     1     a
2     2     b
3     3     c
```

as_tibble(x, …) Convert data frame to tibble.

enframe(x, name = "name", value = "value")
Convert named vector to a tibble

is_tibble(x) Test whether x is a tibble.

Tidy Data with tidyr

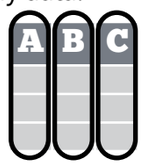
Tidy data is a way to organize tabular data. It provides a consistent data structure across packages.

A table is tidy if:

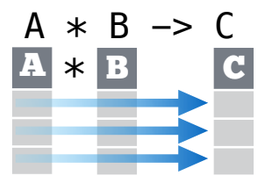
Each **variable** is in its own **column**

Each **observation**, or **case**, is in its own **row**

Tidy data:



Makes variables easy to access as vectors



Preserves cases during vectorized operations

Reshape Data - change the layout of values in a table

Use **gather()** and **spread()** to reorganize the values of a table into a new layout.

gather(data, key, value, ..., na.rm = FALSE, convert = FALSE, factor_key = FALSE**)**

gather() moves column names into a **key** column, gathering the column values into a single **value** column.

table4a

country	1999	2000
A	0.7K	2K
B	37K	80K
C	212K	213K

→

country	year	cases
A	1999	0.7K
B	1999	37K
C	1999	212K
A	2000	2K
B	2000	80K
C	2000	213K

key value

gather(table4a, `1999`, `2000`, key = "year", value = "cases")

spread(data, key, value, fill = NA, convert = FALSE, drop = TRUE, sep = NULL**)**

spread() moves the unique values of a **key** column into the column names, spreading the values of a **value** column across the new columns.

table2

country	year	type	count
A	1999	cases	0.7K
A	1999	pop	19M
A	2000	cases	2K
A	2000	pop	20M
B	1999	cases	37K
B	1999	pop	172M
B	2000	cases	80K
B	2000	pop	174M
C	1999	cases	212K
C	1999	pop	1T
C	2000	cases	213K
C	2000	pop	1T

→

country	year	cases	pop
A	1999	0.7K	19M
A	2000	2K	20M
B	1999	37K	172M
B	2000	80K	174M
C	1999	212K	1T
C	2000	213K	1T

key value

spread(table2, type, count)

Handle Missing Values

drop_na(data, ...**)**
Drop rows containing NA's in … columns.

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
D	3

drop_na(x, x2)

fill(data, ..., .direction = c("down", "up")**)**
Fill in NA's in … columns with most recent non-NA values.

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
B	1
C	1
D	3
E	3

fill(x, x2)

replace_na(data, replace = list(), ...**)**
Replace NA's by column.

x

x1	x2
A	1
B	NA
C	NA
D	3
E	NA

→

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	2
D	3
E	2

replace_na(x, list(x2 = 2))

Expand Tables - quickly create tables with combinations of values

complete(data, ..., fill = list()**)**
Adds to the data missing combinations of the values of the variables listed in …
complete(mtcars, cyl, gear, carb)

expand(data, ...**)**
Create new tibble with all possible combinations of the values of the variables listed in …
expand(mtcars, cyl, gear, carb)

Split Cells

Use these functions to split or combine cells into individual, isolated values.

separate(data, col, into, sep = "[^[:alnum:]]+", remove = TRUE, convert = FALSE, extra = "warn", fill = "warn", ...**)**

Separate each cell in a column to make several columns.

table3

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K/19M
A	2000	2K/20M
B	1999	37K/172M
B	2000	80K/174M
C	1999	212K/1T
C	2000	213K/1T

→

country	year	cases	pop
A	1999	0.7K	19M
A	2000	2K	20M
B	1999	37K	172
B	2000	80K	174
C	1999	212K	1T
C	2000	213K	1T

separate(table3, rate, into = c("cases", "pop"))

separate_rows(data, ..., sep = "[^[:alnum:].]+", convert = FALSE**)**

Separate each cell in a column to make several rows. Also **separate_rows_()**.

table3

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K/19M
A	2000	2K/20M
B	1999	37K/172M
B	2000	80K/174M
C	1999	212K/1T
C	2000	213K/1T

→

country	year	rate
A	1999	0.7K
A	1999	19M
A	2000	2K
A	2000	20M
B	1999	37K
B	1999	172M
B	2000	80K
B	2000	174M
C	1999	212K
C	1999	1T
C	2000	213K
C	2000	1T

separate_rows(table3, rate)

unite(data, col, ..., sep = "_", remove = TRUE**)**

Collapse cells across several columns to make a single column.

table5

country	century	year
Afghan	19	99
Afghan	20	0
Brazil	19	99
Brazil	20	0
China	19	99
China	20	0

→

country	year
Afghan	1999
Afghan	2000
Brazil	1999
Brazil	2000
China	1999
China	2000

unite(table5, century, year, col = "year", sep = "")

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