

Introduction to Tidyverse

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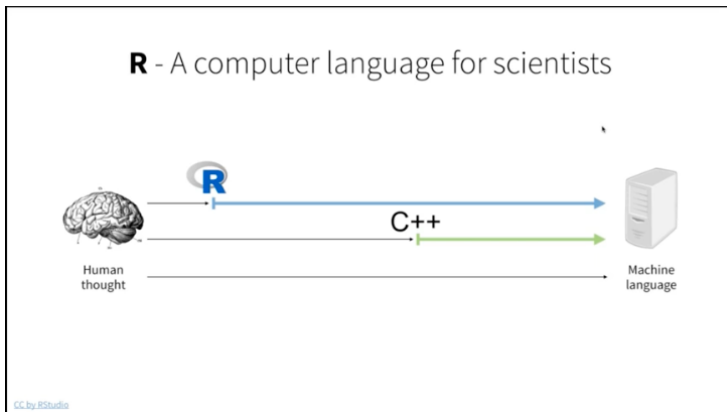
- 1 What is Tidyverse?
- 2 Base R versus tidyverse syntax
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Section 1

What is Tidyverse?

What is R?

A program language!



Source: *RStudio*

Then, what is Tidyverse?



- A collection of R packages
- Support natural workflow of data analysis
- Data import, tidying, manipulation, visualization, programming

Load tidyverse

```
#install.packages(tidyverse)  
library("tidyverse")
```

Section 2

Base R versus tidyverse syntax

Example

```
UNpop <- read.csv("data/UNpop.csv")
```

```
UNpop
```

```
##   year world.pop  
## 1 1950   2525779  
## 2 1960   3026003  
## 3 1970   3691173  
## 4 1980   4449049  
## 5 1990   5320817  
## 6 2000   6127700  
## 7 2010   6916183
```

Let's calculate the % of increase from 1950!

Base R syntax

```
UNpop_base <- UNpop
# calculate the ratio compared to 1950
UNpop_base$vs_1950 <-
  UNpop_base$world.pop / UNpop_base$world.pop[1]
# convert to percentage increase and round
UNpop_base$percent_increase <-
  round((UNpop_base$vs_1950 - 1) * 100, 1)
UNpop_base
```

##	year	world.pop	vs_1950	percent_increase
## 1	1950	2525779	1.000000	0.0
## 2	1960	3026003	1.198047	19.8
## 3	1970	3691173	1.461400	46.1
## 4	1980	4449049	1.761456	76.1
## 5	1990	5320817	2.106604	110.7
## 6	2000	6127700	2.426063	142.6
## 7	2010	6916183	2.738238	173.8

tidyverse syntax

```
UNpop_tidy <- UNpop %>%  
  # calculate the ratio compared to 1950  
  mutate(vs_1950 = world.pop / first(world.pop),  
    # convert to percentage increase and round  
    percent_increase = round(100 * (vs_1950 - 1), 1)  
  )  
UNpop_tidy
```

##	year	world.pop	vs_1950	percent_increase
## 1	1950	2525779	1.000000	0.0
## 2	1960	3026003	1.198047	19.8
## 3	1970	3691173	1.461400	46.1
## 4	1980	4449049	1.761456	76.1
## 5	1990	5320817	2.106604	110.7
## 6	2000	6127700	2.426063	142.6
## 7	2010	6916183	2.738238	173.8

Same task, with different syntax

Base-R

```
UNpop_base$vs_1950 <-  
  UNpop_base$world.pop / UNpop_base$world.pop[1]  
UNpop_base$percent_increase <-  
  round((UNpop_base$vs_1950 - 1) * 100, 1)
```

Tidyverse

```
UNpop_tidy <- UNpop %>%  
  mutate(vs_1950 = world.pop / first(world.pop),  
         percent_increase = round(100 * (vs_1950 - 1), 1))
```

Section 3

Summary

Summary

Differences between Base R/tidyverse?

- Base R: Lots of **\$** and **[[]]**
- Tidyverse: **%>%** (Forward pipe operator)

Shortcut to type %>%

Cmd + **Shift** + **M** (Mac)

Ctrl + **Shift** + **M** (Windows)

Source: RStudio

When to use Base R/tidyverse?

- Combination of both