

# df-data-pivot\_longer

```
library(tidyverse)
```

## Examples of pivot\_longer

### Data1 - students

```
students <- data.frame(
  name = c("Alice", "Bob", "Charles"),
  math = c(90, 85, 92),
  science = c(95, 88, 91),
  history = c(87, 92, 78)
)
students
```

	name	math	science	history
1	Alice	90	95	87
2	Bob	85	88	92
3	Charles	92	91	78

```
students_long <- students %>%
  pivot_longer(
    !name,
    names_to = "subject",
    values_to = "score"
  )
students_long
```

```
# A tibble: 9 x 3
  name      subject score
  <chr>    <chr>   <dbl>
1 Alice    math      90
2 Alice    science   95
```

3	Alice	history	87
4	Bob	math	85
5	Bob	science	88
6	Bob	history	92
7	Charles	math	92
8	Charles	science	91
9	Charles	history	78

## Data2 - iris

```
head(iris)
```

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa

```
irisA <- iris[,c(5,1,2,3,4)]
head(irisA)
```

	Species	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width
1	setosa	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2
2	setosa	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2
3	setosa	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2
4	setosa	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2
5	setosa	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2
6	setosa	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4

```
iris_long <- irisA %>%
  pivot_longer(
    !Species,
    names_to = "Leaf",
    values_to = "cm"
  )
head(iris_long)
```

```
# A tibble: 6 x 3
  Species Leaf      cm
  <fct>   <chr>   <dbl>
```

1	setosa	Sepal.Length	5.1
2	setosa	Sepal.Width	3.5
3	setosa	Petal.Length	1.4
4	setosa	Petal.Width	0.2
5	setosa	Sepal.Length	4.9
6	setosa	Sepal.Width	3