

SMGT 430 Workshop: How to Wrangle Data in R





plyr (2009–2015)



dplyr (2013–present)

Preliminaries

First, download `data.csv`. Then:

If you want to work in R locally on your laptop:

1. You need to have the following packages installed in R:

```
install.packages(  
  c("data.table", "dplyr", "tidyverse")  
)
```

2. Download `exercises.R` move `data.csv` to working directory.

OR if you want to use the Google Colab notebook:

1. Runtime → Change runtime type → R (not Python 3)
2. Upload `data.csv` to your session.

“Tidy” data

dplyr functions work with pipes and expect **tidy data**. In tidy data:



&



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

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

pipes

$x |> f(y)$
becomes $f(x, y)$

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

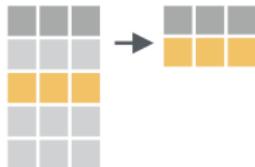
dplyr::select()



select(.data, ...) Extract columns as a table.
mtcars |> select(mpg, wt)

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

dplyr::filter()



filter(.data, ..., .preserve = FALSE) Extract rows that meet logical criteria.
mtcars |> filter(mpg > 20)

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

Exercise #1

Select the following columns and rename them using `snake_case`:

- `week`
- `winner_team`
- `winner_pts`
- `loser_team`
- `loser_pts`

dplyr::mutate()

Apply **vectorized functions** to columns. Vectorized functions take vectors as input and return vectors of the same length as output (see back).

 **vectorized function**



mutate(.data, ..., .keep = "all", .before = NULL, .after = NULL) Compute new column(s). Also **add_column**().

mtcars |> mutate(gpm = 1 / mpg)

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

dplyr::summarize()

Apply **summary functions** to columns to create a new table of summary statistics. Summary functions take vectors as input and return one value (see back).



<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

dplyr::group_by()

Use **group_by**(.data, ..., .add = FALSE, .drop = TRUE) to create a "grouped" copy of a table grouped by columns in ... dplyr functions will manipulate each "group" separately and combine the results.



```
mtcars |>  
group_by(cyl) |>  
summarize(avg = mean(mpg))
```

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

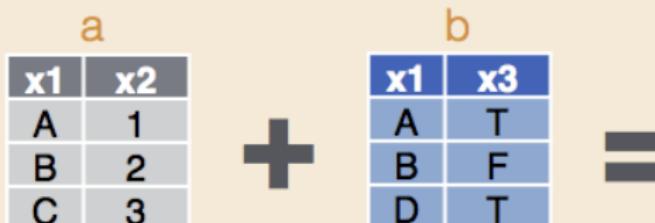
Exercise #2

Calculate total wins and point differential for the winners.

Exercise #3

Calculate total wins and point differential for the losers.

dplyr::left_join()



a		b	
x1	x2	x1	x3
A	1	A	T
B	2	B	F
C	3	D	T

+

=

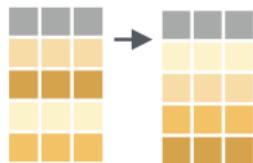
Mutating Joins

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F
C	3	NA

dplyr::left_join(a, b, by = "x1")

Join matching rows from b to a.

dplyr::arrange()



arrange(.data, ..., .by_group = FALSE) Order rows by values of a column or columns (low to high), use with **desc()** to order from high to low.
mtcars > arrange(mpg)
mtcars > arrange(desc(mpg))

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>

Exercise #4

Create a sorted standings table by joining the winners table and the losers table.

tidyverse::pivot_longer()

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

pivot_longer(data, cols, names_to = "name",
values_to = "value", values_drop_na = FALSE)

"Lengthen" data by collapsing several columns
into two. Column names move to a new
names_to column and values to a new values_to
column.

```
pivot_longer(table4a, cols = 2:3, names_to = "year",  
values_to = "cases")
```

```
df |>  
  tidyverse::pivot_longer(  
    cols = c("X1", "X2", "X3"),  
    names_to = "V1",  
    values_to = "V2",  
)
```

Exercise #5

Try redoing Exercises #2–4 in a single pipe change starting with `tidyR::pivot_longer`.

Additional resources

R for Data Science:

<https://r4ds.hadley.nz/>

Tidyverse Cookbook:

<https://rstudio-education.github.io/tidyverse-cookbook/transform-tables.html>

dplyr cheatsheet:

<https://rstudio.github.io/cheatsheets/data-transformation.pdf>