



# Welcome to QuACK!

Week 3 9/22/2025 Nina, Sophie, Alyson, and Victoria

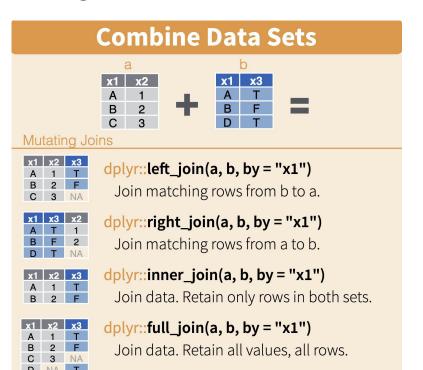
#### **Today's Agenda**

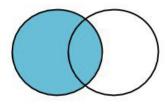
- Warm-up activity
- Preparing your data for analysis
  - Pivoting
  - Joining
- Practice

#### Week 3 Warm-up – 10 minutes

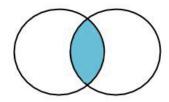
- 1. Download this week's materials from this link: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/quack-fall2025">https://tinyurl.com/quack-fall2025</a>
- 2. Make a New R script. Save it to your computer. Title it "S3\_warmup".
- 3. Load in *tidyverse* and *tidylog* packages.
- 4. Read in the quack\_response\_data\_fall25.csv data.
- 5. Rename the column names to something easier to work with.
- 6. Change a variable of your choosing from a character to a factor.
- 7. (New Skill) Export the modified data into a .csv file using write\_csv()
  - \*If you aren't sure where to start with this, try typing ?write\_csv() in the console!
- 8. Run the code and check that everything looks correct in the global environment.
- 9. Open the starter script for this week.

### **Ways to Combine Datasets in R**

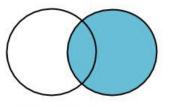




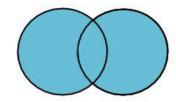
**Left Join** 



**Inner Join** 

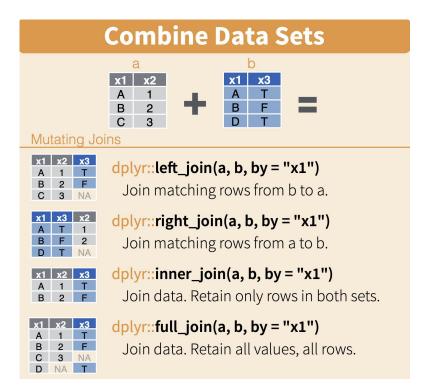


**Right Join** 



Full Outer Join

#### **Functions in R to Combine Data**



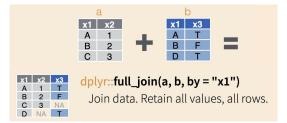
#### Left Join

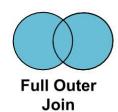
```
joined df <- left join(a,b)</pre>
     joined df <- a %>%
           left join(b)
Full Join
     joined df <- full join(a,b)</pre>
     joined df <- a %>%
           full join(b)
Inner Join
     joined df <- inner join(a,b)</pre>
     joined df <- a %>%
           inner join(b)
```

#### An Example of When We Might Use These

- Let's pretend we have a new dataset from a survey collecting Mid-Semester feedback on Quack.
- We might want to compare these responses to our Beginning-of-Semester Quack survey responses.
- In order to do this, we will need to first combine both datasets together in R.
- Let's take a look at some use-cases for each type of joining using these surveys.

### **Example: Full Join**





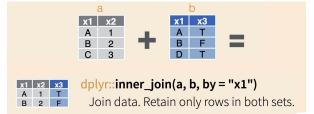
 Maybe we want to look at all the data we have collected this semester and don't care if people filled out both or only one survey.

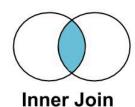
full\_join(Beginning-of-Semester Data, Mid-Semester Data, by = "ID")

Ordering doesn't matter since all rows in both dataframes are retained

→ Result: dataset with everyone from both datasets, regardless of whether they completed both or only one of the survey

### **Example: Inner Join**





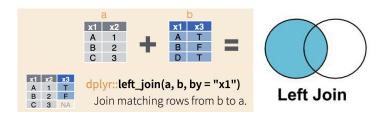
 If we want to see whether ratings improved over the course of the semester so far, we probably want to look *only* at people who have completed <u>both</u> surveys.

inner\_join(Beginning-of-Semester Data, Mid-Semester Data, by = "ID")

Ordering doesn't matter since only rows that exist in both datasets will be retained

→ Result: dataset with ONLY people who completed BOTH surveys

## **Example: Left Join**



- Let's say we only want to look at people who filled out the Beginning-of-Semester survey.
- Maybe we don't care if they also completed the Mid-Semester survey, but if they did, we want to incorporate that data too.

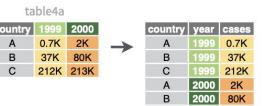
left\_join(Beginning-of-Semester Data, Mid-Semester Data, by = "ID")

All rows in this data will be Rows that do not also exist in Beginning-of-Semester data will be removed

→ Result: dataset with only people who completed Beginning-of-Semester survey + adding their corresponding Mid-Semester if applicable

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# **Pivoting / Reshaping Datasets in R**



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")

#### table2

country	year	type	count	
Α	1999	cases	0.7K	_
Α	1999	рор	19M	
Α	2000	cases	2K	
Α	2000	рор	20M	
В	1999	cases	37K	
В	1999	рор	172M	
В	2000	cases	80K	
В	2000	рор	174M	
С	1999	cases	212K	
С	1999	рор	1T	
С	2000	cases	213K	
С	2000	рор	1T	

	country	year	cases	рор
	Α	1999	0.7K	19M
	Α	2000	2K	20M
	В	1999	37K	172M
ı	В	2000	80K	174M
	С	1999	212K	1T
1	С	2000	213K	1T

pivot\_wider(data, names\_from = "name", values\_from = "value")

The inverse of pivot\_longer(). "Widen" data by expanding two columns into several. One column provides the new column names, the other the values.

pivot\_wider(table2, names\_from = type, values\_from = count)

#### Time to get started in R!

- Go to https://tinyurl.com/quack-fall2025
- Download and unzip the course materials
- You will see many files:
  - Two R Markdown (.rmd) files
  - A .csv file
  - Two PDF files slides and a practice doc
  - Some other folders ignore these for now
- Open the R Markdown file marked "starter\_code" this is where we will code together for the first part of the session
- The .csv file contains the data we will be working with
- The practice PDF contains practice exercises for you to do during the second part of the session
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#### **Exit Ticket**

Link: <a href="https://tinyurl.com/quack-fall2025-exit-survey">https://tinyurl.com/quack-fall2025-exit-survey</a>

