Package 'splitstackshape'

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Type Package

Title Stack and Reshape Datasets After Splitting Concatenated Values

Version 1.4.8

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Description Online data collection tools like Google Forms often export multiple-response questions with data concatenated in cells. The concat.split (cSplit) family of functions splits such data into separate cells. The package also includes functions to stack groups of columns and to reshape wide data, even when the data are ``unbalanced"---something which reshape (from base R) does not handle, and which melt and dcast from reshape2 do not easily handle.

License GPL-3

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LazyLoad yes

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BugReports http://github.com/mrdwab/splitstackshape/issues

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Description

Stack and Reshape Datasets After Splitting Concatenated Values

Details

Package:	splitstackshape
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Version:	1.4.8
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License:	GPL-3

Online data collection tools like Google Forms often export multiple-response questions with data concatenated in cells. The `concat.split()` family of functions splits such data into separate cells.

The package also includes functions to *stack* groups of columns and to *reshape* wide data, even when the data are "unbalanced"—something which `stats::reshape()` does not handle, and which `reshape2::melt()` and `reshape2::dcast()` from *reshape2* do not easily handle.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

Maintainer: Ananda Mahto mrdwab@gmail.com

Examples

```
## concat.split
head(cSplit(concat.test, "Likes", drop = TRUE))

## Reshape
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"), varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varA.2 = sample(letters, 6), varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varB.2 = sample(10, 6), varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                   varC.3 = rnorm(6))
mydf
Reshape(mydf, id.vars = c("id_1", "id_2"),
        var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"))

## Stacked
Stacked(data = mydf, id.vars = c("id_1", "id_2"),
        var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"),
        sep = ".")
## Not run:
## Processing times
set.seed(1)
Nrow <- 1000000
Ncol <- 10
mybigdf <- cbind(id = 1:Nrow, as.data.frame(matrix(rnorm(Nrow*Ncol),
                                                   nrow=Nrow)))
head(mybigdf)
dim(mybigdf)
tail(mybigdf)
A <- names(mybigdf)
names(mybigdf) <- c("id", paste("varA", 1:3, sep = "_"),
                    paste("varB", 1:4, sep = "_"),
                    paste("varC", 1:3, sep = "_"))
system.time({
   O1 <- Reshape(mybigdf, id.vars = "id",
   var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
   O1 <- O1[order(O1$id, O1$time), ]
})
system.time({
   O2 <- merged.stack(mybigdf, id.vars="id",
   var.stubs=c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
})
system.time({
```

```
   O3 <- Stacked(mybigdf, id.vars="id",
   var.stubs=c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
})
DT <- data.table(mybigdf)
system.time({
   O4 <- merged.stack(DT, id.vars="id",
   var.stubs=c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = "_")
})

## End(Not run)
```

---

charMat *Create a Binary Matrix from a List of Character Values*

Description

Create a binary matrix from a list of character values

Usage

```
charMat(listOfValues, fill = NA, mode = "binary")
```

Arguments

listOfValues	A list of input values to be inserted in a matrix.
fill	The initializing fill value for the empty matrix.
mode	Either "binary" or "value". Defaults to "binary".

Details

This is primarily a helper function for the concat.split() function when creating the "expanded" structure. The input is anticipated to be a list of values obtained using base::strsplit().

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

base::strsplit(), numMat().

Examples

```
invec <- c("rock,electro","electro","rock,jazz")
A <- strsplit(invec, ",")
splitstackshape:::charMat(A)
splitstackshape:::charMat(A, 0)
splitstackshape:::charMat(A, mode = "value")
```

`concat.split` *Split Concatenated Cells in a Dataset*

Description

The `concat.split` function takes a column with multiple values, splits the values into a `list` or into separate columns, and returns a new `data.frame` or `data.table`.

Usage

```
concat.split(data, split.col, sep = ",", structure = "compact",
  mode = NULL, type = NULL, drop = FALSE, fixed = FALSE,
  fill = NA, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	The source `data.frame` or `data.table`.
`split.col`	The variable that needs to be split; can be specified either by the column number or the variable name.
`sep`	The character separating each value (defaults to `","`).
`structure`	Can be either `"compact"`, `"expanded"`, or `list`. Defaults to `"compact"`. See Details.
`mode`	Can be either `"binary"` or `"value"` (where `"binary"` is default and it recodes values to 1 or `NA`, like Boolean data, but without assuming 0 when data is not available). This setting only applies when `structure = "expanded"`; a warning message will be issued if used with other structures.
`type`	Can be either `"numeric"` or `"character"` (where `"numeric"` is default). This setting only applies when `structure = "expanded"`; a warning message will be issued if used with other structures.
`drop`	Logical (whether to remove the original variable from the output or not). Defaults to `FALSE`.
`fixed`	Is the input for the `sep` value *fixed*, or a *regular expression*? See Details.
`fill`	The "fill" value for missing values when `structure = "expanded"`. Defaults to `NA`.
`...`	Additional arguments to `cSplit()`.

Details

structure

- "compact" creates as many columns as the maximum length of the resulting split. This is the most useful general-case application of this function.
- When the input is numeric, "expanded" creates as many columns as the maximum value of the input data. This is most useful when converting to mode = "binary".
- "list" creates a single new column that is structurally a list within a data.frame or data.table.

fixed

- When structure = "expanded" or structure = "list", it is possible to supply a a regular expression containing the characters to split on. For example, to split on ",", ";", or "|", you can set sep = ",|;|\|" or sep = "[,;|]", and fixed = FALSE to split on any of those characters.

Note

This is more of a "legacy" or "convenience" wrapper function encompassing the features available in the separated functions of cSplit(), cSplit_l(), and cSplit_e().

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

cSplit(), cSplit_l(), cSplit_e()

Examples

```
## Load some data
temp <- head(concat.test)

# Split up the second column, selecting by column number
concat.split(temp, 2)

# ... or by name, and drop the offensive first column
concat.split(temp, "Likes", drop = TRUE)

# The "Hates" column uses a different separator
concat.split(temp, "Hates", sep = ";", drop = TRUE)

## Not run:
# You'll get a warning here, when trying to retain the original values
concat.split(temp, 2, mode = "value", drop = TRUE)

## End(Not run)

# Try again. Notice the differing number of resulting columns
```

```
concat.split(temp, 2, structure = "expanded",
mode = "value", type = "numeric", drop = TRUE)

# Let's try splitting some strings... Same syntax
concat.split(temp, 3, drop = TRUE)

# Strings can also be split to binary representations
concat.split(temp, 3, structure = "expanded",
type = "character", fill = 0, drop = TRUE)

# Split up the "Likes column" into a list variable; retain original column
head(concat.split(concat.test, 2, structure = "list", drop = FALSE))

# View the structure of the output to verify
# that the new column is a list; note the
# difference between "Likes" and "Likes_list".
str(concat.split(temp, 2, structure = "list", drop = FALSE))
```

`concat.split.compact` *Split Concatenated Cells into a Condensed Format*

Description

The default splitting method for `concat.split`. Formerly based on `read.concat()` but presently a simple wrapper around `cSplit()`.

Usage

```
concat.split.compact(data, split.col, sep = ",", drop = FALSE,
  fixed = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

`data`	The input `data.frame` or `data.table`.
`split.col`	The column that need to be split.
`sep`	The character separating each value.
`drop`	Logical. Should the original variable be dropped? Defaults to `FALSE`.
`fixed`	Logical. Should the split character be treated as a fixed pattern (`TRUE`) or a regular expression (`FALSE`)? Defaults to `TRUE`.
`...`	optional arguments to pass to `cSplit`.

Value

A `data.table`.

Note

THIS FUNCTION IS DEPRECATED AND WILL BE REMOVED FROM LATER VERSIONS OF "SPLITSTACKSHAPE". It no longer does anything different from `cSplit()`. It is recommended that you transition your code to the `cSplit` function instead.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`read.concat()`, `cSplit()`

Examples

```
## Not run:
temp <- head(concat.test)
concat.split.compact(temp, "Likes")
concat.split.compact(temp, 4, ";")

## Extra arguments to cSplit
concat.split.compact(temp, "Siblings", drop = TRUE, stripWhite = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

`concat.split.expanded` *Split Concatenated Values into their Corresponding Column Position*

Description

"Expand" concatenated numeric or character values to their relevant position in a `data.frame` or `data.table` or create a binary representation of such data.

Usage

```
cSplit_e(data, split.col, sep = ",", mode = NULL, type = "numeric",
  drop = FALSE, fixed = TRUE, fill = NA)
```

Arguments

`data`	The source `data.frame` or `data.table`.
`split.col`	The variable that needs to be split (either name or index position).
`sep`	The character separating each value. Can also be a regular expression.
`mode`	Can be either `"binary"` (where presence of a number in a given column is converted to "1") or `"value"` (where the value is retained and not recoded to "1"). Defaults to `"binary"`.

type	Can be either "numeric" (where the items being split are integers) or "character" (where the items being split are character strings). Defaults to "numeric".
drop	Logical. Should the original variable be dropped? Defaults to FALSE.
fixed	Used for base::strsplit() for allowing regular expressions to be used.
fill	Desired "fill" value. Defaults to NA.

Value

A data.frame or data.table depending on the source input.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

cSplit(), cSplit_l(), numMat(), charMat()

Examples

```
temp <- head(concat.test)
cSplit_e(temp, "Likes")
cSplit_e(temp, 4, ";", fill = 0)

## The old function name still works
concat.split.expanded(temp, "Likes")
concat.split.expanded(temp, 4, ";", fill = 0)
concat.split.expanded(temp, 4, ";", mode = "value", drop = TRUE)
concat.split.expanded(temp, "Siblings", type = "character", drop = TRUE)
```

---

concat.split.list *Split Concatenated Cells into a List Format*

Description

Takes a column in a data.frame or data.table with multiple values, splits the values into a list, and returns a new data.frame or data.table.

Usage

```
cSplit_l(data, split.col, sep = ",", drop = FALSE, fixed = FALSE)
```

Arguments

data	The source data.frame or data.table.
split.col	The variable that needs to be split (either name or index position).
sep	The character separating each value. Can also be a regular expression.
drop	Logical. Should the original variable be dropped? Defaults to FALSE.
fixed	Used for base::strsplit() for allowing regular expressions to be used.

Value

A data.frame or data.table with the concatenated column split and added as a list.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

cSplit(), cSplit_e()

Examples

```
temp <- head(concat.test)
str(cSplit_l(temp, "Likes"))
cSplit_l(temp, 4, ";")

## The old function name still works
str(concat.split.list(temp, "Likes"))
concat.split.list(temp, 4, ";")
concat.split.list(temp, 4, ";", drop = TRUE)
```

---

concat.split.multiple *Split Concatenated Cells and Optionally Reshape the Output*

Description

This is a wrapper for the cSplit() function to maintain backwards compatibility with earlier versions of the "splitstackshape" package. It allows the user to split multiple columns at once and optionally convert the results into a "long" format.

Usage

```
concat.split.multiple(data, split.cols, seps = ",", direction = "wide",
  ...)
```

Arguments

data	The source data.frame or data.table.
split.cols	A vector of columns that need to be split.
seps	A vector of the separator character used in each column. If all columns use the same character, you can enter that single character.
direction	The desired form of the resulting data.frame or data.table, either "wide" or "long". Defaults to "wide".
...	Other arguments to cSplit().

Value

A data.table.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

cSplit()

Examples

```
## Not run:
temp <- head(concat.test)
concat.split.multiple(temp, split.cols = c("Likes", "Hates", "Siblings"),
                      seps = c(",", ";", ","))
concat.split.multiple(temp, split.cols = c("Likes", "Siblings"),
                      seps = ",", direction = "long")

## End(Not run)
```

---

concat.test *Example Dataset with Concatenated Cells*

Description

This is a sample dataset to demonstrate the different features of the concat.split() family of functions.

Format

A data.frame in which many columns contain concatenated cells.

cSplit *Split Concatenated Values into Separate Values*

Description

The cSplit function is designed to quickly and conveniently split concatenated data into separate values.

Usage

```
cSplit(indt, splitCols, sep = ",", direction = "wide", fixed = TRUE,
  drop = TRUE, stripWhite = TRUE, makeEqual = NULL,
  type.convert = TRUE)
```

Arguments

indt	The input data.frame or data.table.
splitCols	The column or columns that need to be split.
sep	The values that serve as a delimiter *within* each column. This can be a single value if all columns have the same delimiter, or a vector of values *in the same order as the delimiters in each of the* splitCols.
direction	The desired direction of the results, either "wide" or "long".
fixed	Logical. Should the split character be treated as a fixed pattern (TRUE) or a regular expression (FALSE)? Defaults to TRUE.
drop	Logical. Should the original concatenated column be dropped? Defaults to TRUE.
stripWhite	Logical. If there is whitespace around the delimiter in the concatenated columns, should it be stripped prior to splitting? Defaults to TRUE.
makeEqual	Logical. Should all groups be made to be the same length? Defaults to FALSE.
type.convert	Logical. Should utils::type.convert() be used to convert the result of each column? This would add a little to the execution time.

Value

A data.table with the values split into new columns or rows.

Note

The cSplit function replaces most of the earlier concat.split* functions. The earlier functions remain for compatibility purposes, but now they are essentially wrappers for the cSplit function.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

concat.split()

Examples

```
## Sample data
temp <- head(concat.test)

## Split the "Likes" column
cSplit(temp, "Likes")

## Split the "Likes" and "Hates" columns --
##   they have different delimiters...
cSplit(temp, c("Likes", "Hates"), c(",", ";"))

## Split "Siblings" into a long form...
cSplit(temp, "Siblings", ",", direction = "long")

## Split "Siblings" into a long form, not removing whitespace
cSplit(temp, "Siblings", ",", direction = "long", stripWhite = FALSE)

## Split a vector
y <- c("a_b_c", "a_b", "c_a_b")
cSplit(data.frame(y), "y", "_")
```

---

expandRows *Expand the Rows of a Dataset*

Description

Expands (replicates) the rows of a `data.frame` or `data.table`, either by a fixed number, a specified vector, or a value contained in one of the columns in the source `data.frame` or `data.table`.

Usage

```
expandRows(dataset, count, count.is.col = TRUE, drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`dataset`	The input `data.frame` or `data.table`.
`count`	The numeric vector of counts OR the column from the dataset that contains the count data. If `count` is a single digit, it is assumed that all rows should be repeated by this amount.
`count.is.col`	Logical. Is the `count` value a column from the input dataset? Defaults to `TRUE`.
`drop`	Logical. If `count.is.col` = `TRUE`, should the "count" column be dropped from the result? Defaults to `TRUE`.

Value

A `data.frame` or `data.table`, depending on the input.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

References

http://stackoverflow.com/a/19519828/1270695

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(x = c("a", "b", "q"),
                   y = c("c", "d", "r"),
                   count = c(2, 5, 3))
library(data.table)
DT <- as.data.table(mydf)
mydf
expandRows(mydf, "count")
expandRows(DT, "count", drop = FALSE)
expandRows(mydf, count = 3) ## This takes values from the third column!
expandRows(mydf, count = 3, count.is.col = FALSE)
expandRows(mydf, count = c(1, 5, 9), count.is.col = FALSE)
expandRows(DT, count = c(1, 5, 9), count.is.col = FALSE)
```

FacsToChars *Convert All Factor Columns to Character Columns*

Description

Sometimes, we forget to use the `stringsAsFactors` argument when using `utils::read.table()` and related functions. By default, R converts character columns to factors. Instead of re-reading the data, the `FacsToChars` function will identify which columns are currently factors, and convert them all to characters.

Usage

```
FacsToChars(mydf)
```

Arguments

`mydf`	The name of your `data.frame`

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

utils::read.table()

Examples

```
## Some example data
dat <- data.frame(title = c("title1", "title2", "title3"),
         author = c("author1", "author2", "author3"),
         customerID = c(1, 2, 1))

str(dat) # current structure
dat2 <- splitstackshape:::FacsToChars(dat)
str(dat2) # Your new object
str(dat)  # Original object is unaffected
```

---

getanID *Add an "id" Variable to a Dataset*

Description

Many functions will not work properly if there are duplicated ID variables in a dataset. This function is a convenience function for `.N` from the "data.table" package to create an `.id` variable that when used in conjunction with the existing ID variables, should be unique.

Usage

```
getanID(data, id.vars = NULL)
```

Arguments

`data`	The input `data.frame` or `data.table`.
`id.vars`	The variables that should be treated as ID variables. Defaults to `NULL`, at which point all variables are used to create the new ID variable.

Value

The input dataset (as a `data.table`) if ID variables are unique, or the input dataset with a new column named `.id`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(IDA = c("a", "a", "a", "b", "b"),
                   IDB = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1), values = 1:5)
mydf
getanID(mydf, c("IDA", "IDB"))

mydf <- data.frame(IDA = c("a", "a", "a", "b", "b"),
                   IDB = c(1, 2, 1, 1, 2), values = 1:5)
mydf
getanID(mydf, 1:2)
```

---

listCol_l *Unlist a Column Stored as a List*

Description

Unlists a column stored as a `list` into a long form.

Usage

```
listCol_l(inDT, listcol, drop = TRUE)
```

Arguments

`inDT`	The input dataset.
`listcol`	The name of the column stored as a `list`.
`drop`	Logical. Should the original column be dropped? Defaults to `TRUE`.

Value

A `data.table`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`listCol_w` to flatten a `list` column into a "wide" format.

Examples

```
dat <- data.frame(A = 1:3, B = I(list(c(1, 2), c(1, 3, 5), c(4))))
listCol_l(dat, "B")
```

listCol_w *Flatten a Column Stored as a List*

Description

Flattens a column stored as a `list` into a wide form.

Usage

```
listCol_w(inDT, listcol, drop = TRUE, fill = NA_character_)
```

Arguments

`inDT`	The input dataset.
`listcol`	The name of the column stored as a `list`.
`drop`	Logical. Should the original column be dropped? Defaults to `TRUE`.
`fill`	The desired fill value. Defaults to `NA_character_`.

Value

A `data.table`.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`listCol_l` to unlist a `list` column into a "long" format.

Examples

```
dat <- data.frame(A = 1:3, B = I(list(c(1, 2), c(1, 3, 5), c(4))))
listCol_w(dat, "B")
```

merged.stack *Take a List of Stacked data.tables and Merge Them*

Description

A wrapper around the Stacked function to merge the resulting list into a single data.table.

Usage

```
merged.stack(data, id.vars = NULL, var.stubs, sep, keep.all = TRUE,
  ...)
```

Arguments

data	The input data.frame.
id.vars	The columns to be used as "ID" variables. Defaults to NULL, at which point, all names which are not identified as variable groups are used as the identifiers.
var.stubs	The prefixes of the variable groups.
sep	The character that separates the "variable name" from the "times" in the source data.frame. Alternatively, can be set to "var.stubs" (in quotes) if you do not have a value for sep.
keep.all	Logical. Should all the variables in the source data.frame be kept (keep.all = TRUE) or only those which comprise the id.vars and split data from the var.stubs (keep.all = FALSE).
...	Other arguments to be passed on to Stacked (for example, keep.rownames to retain the rownames of the input dataset, or atStart, in case sep = "var.stubs" is specified).

Value

A merged data.table.

Note

The keyed argument to Stacked has been hard- coded to TRUE to make merge work.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

Stacked, Reshape

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"),
                   varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varA.2 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varB.2 = sample(10, 6),
                   varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                   varC.3 = rnorm(6))
mydf
merged.stack(mydf, var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = ".")
```

Names *Dataset Names as a Character Vector, Always*

Description

A convenience function using either character vectors or numeric vectors to specify a subset of names of a data.frame.

Usage

```
Names(data, invec)
```

Arguments

data	The input data.frame.
invec	The names you want.

Value

A character vector of the desired names.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(a = 1:2, b = 3:4, c = 5:6)
splitstackshape:::Names(mydf, c("a", "c"))
splitstackshape:::Names(mydf, c(1, 3))
```

NoSep *Split Basic Alphanumeric Strings Which Have No Separators*

Description

Used to split strings like "Abc8" into "Abc" and "8".

Usage

```
NoSep(data, charfirst = TRUE)
```

Arguments

data	The vector of strings to be split.
charfirst	Is the string constructed with characters at the start or numbers? Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A data.frame with two columns, .var and .time_1.

Note

This is a helper function for the Stacked() and Reshape() functions.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

base::strsplit()

Examples

```
x <- paste0("Var", LETTERS[1:3], 1:3)
splitstackshape:::NoSep(x)

y <- paste0(1:3, "Var", LETTERS[1:3])
splitstackshape:::NoSep(y, charfirst = FALSE)
```

numMat *Create a Numeric Matrix from a List of Values*

Description

Create a numeric matrix from a list of values

Usage

```
numMat(listOfValues, fill = NA, mode = "binary")
```

Arguments

listOfValues	A list of input values to be inserted in a matrix.
fill	The initializing fill value for the empty matrix.
mode	Either "binary" or "value". Defaults to "binary".

Details

This is primarily a helper function for the concat.split() function when creating the "expanded" structure. The input is anticipated to be a list of values obtained using base::strsplit().

Value

A matrix.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

base::strsplit(), charMat().

Examples

```
invec <- c("1,2,4,5,6", "1,2,4,5,6", "1,2,4,5,6",
           "1,2,4,5,6", "-1,1,2,5,6", "1,2,5,6")
A <- strsplit(invec, ",")
splitstackshape:::numMat(A)
splitstackshape:::numMat(A, fill = 0)
splitstackshape:::numMat(A, mode = "value")
```

othernames *Extract All Names From a Dataset Other Than the Ones Listed*

Description

A convenience function for `setdiff(names(data), -some_vector_of_names-)`.

Usage

```
othernames(data, toremove)
```

Arguments

`data`	The input `data.frame`.
`toremove`	The `names` you want to exclude.

Value

A character vector of the remaining names.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

`base::setdiff()`

Examples

```
mydf <- data.frame(a = 1:2, b = 3:4, c = 5:6)
splitstackshape:::othernames(mydf, "a")
```

read.concat *Read Concatenated Character Vectors Into a data.frame*

Description

Originally a helper function for the `concat.split.compact()` function. This function has now been effectively replaced by `cSplit()`.

Usage

```
read.concat(data, col.prefix, sep, ...)
```

Arguments

data	The input data.
col.prefix	The desired column prefix for the output data.frame.
sep	The character that acts as a delimiter.
...	Other arguments to pass to utils::read.table().

Value

A data.frame.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

utils::read.table()

Examples

```
vec <- c("a,b", "c,d,e", "f, g", "h, i, j,k")
splitstackshape:::read.concat(vec, "var", ",")

## More than 5 lines the same
## `read.table` would fail with this
vec <- c("12,51,34,17", "84,28,17,10", "11,43,28,15",
"80,26,17,91", "10,41,25,13", "97,35,23,12,13")
splitstackshape:::read.concat(vec, "var", ",")
```

Reshape *Reshape Wide Data Into a Semi-long Form*

Description

The stats::reshape() function in base R is very handy when you want a semi-long (or semi-wide) data.frame. However, base R's reshape has problems is with "unbalanced" panel data, for instance data where one variable was measured at three points in time, and another only twice.

Usage

```
Reshape(data, id.vars = NULL, var.stubs, sep = ".", rm.rownames, ...)
```

Arguments

data	The source data.frame.
id.vars	The variables that serve as unique identifiers. Defaults to NULL, at which point, all names which are not identified as variable groups are used as the identifiers.
var.stubs	The prefixes of the variable groups.
sep	The character that separates the "variable name" from the "times" in the wide data.frame.
rm.rownames	Ignored as data.tables do not have rownames anyway.
...	Further arguments to NoSep() in case the separator is of a different form.

Details

This function was written to overcome that limitation of dealing with unbalanced data, but is also appropriate for basic wide-to-long reshaping tasks.

Related functions like utils::stack() in base R and reshape2::melt() in "reshape2" are also very handy when you want a "long" reshaping of data, but they result in a very long structuring of your data, not the "semi-wide" format that reshape produces. data.table::melt() can produce output like reshape, but it also expects an equal number of measurements for each variable.

Value

A "long" data.table of the reshaped data that retains the attributes added by base R's reshape function.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

Stacked(), utils::stack(), stats::reshape(), reshape2::melt(), data.table::melt()

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"), varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varA.2 = sample(letters, 6), varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varB.2 = sample(10, 6), varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                   varC.3 = rnorm(6))
mydf

## Note that these data are unbalanced
## reshape() will not work
## Not run:
reshape(mydf, direction = "long", idvar=1:2, varying=3:ncol(mydf))

## End(Not run)
```

```
## The Reshape() function can handle such scenarios

Reshape(mydf, id.vars = c("id_1", "id_2"),
       var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"))
```

Stacked *Stack Columns from a Wide Form to a Long Form*

Description

A function to conveniently stack groups of wide columns into a long form which can then be merged together.

Usage

```
Stacked(data, id.vars = NULL, var.stubs, sep, keep.all = TRUE,
  keyed = TRUE, keep.rownames = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

data	The source data.frame.
id.vars	The variables that serve as unique identifiers. Defaults to NULL, at which point, all names which are not identified as variable groups are used as the identifiers.
var.stubs	The prefixes of the variable groups.
sep	The character that separates the "variable name" from the "times" in the wide data.frame. Alternatively, can be set to "var.stubs" (in quotes) if you do not have a value for sep.
keep.all	Logical. Should all the variables from the source data.frame be kept (keep.all = TRUE) or should the resulting data.table comprise only columns for the id.vars, var.stubs, and "times" (keep.all = FALSE). Other variables are *recycled* to appropriate length. For this to work, both id.vars and var.stubs must be specified.
keyed	Logical. Should the Stacked function automatically set the key for the resulting data.tables. If TRUE (default) the key is set to the id.vars and the "time" variables that are created by Stacked.
keep.rownames	Logical. Should rownames be kept when converting the input to a data.table? Defaults to FALSE.
...	Other arguments to be passed on when sep = "var.stubs" (specifically, atStart: A logical argument to indicate whether the stubs come at the start or at the end of the variable names).

Value

A list of data.tables with one data.table for each "var.stub". The key is set to the id.vars and .time_# vars.

Note

This is the function internally called by merged.stack.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

stack, melt from "reshape2".

Examples

```
set.seed(1)
mydf <- data.frame(id_1 = 1:6, id_2 = c("A", "B"),
                   varA.1 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varA.2 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varA.3 = sample(letters, 6),
                   varB.2 = sample(10, 6),
                   varB.3 = sample(10, 6),
                   varC.3 = rnorm(6))
mydf
Stacked(data = mydf, var.stubs = c("varA", "varB", "varC"), sep = ".")
```

---

stratified *Take a Stratified Sample From a Dataset*

Description

The stratified function samples from a data.table in which one or more columns can be used as a "stratification" or "grouping" variable. The result is a new data.table with the specified number of samples from each group.

Usage

```
stratified(indt, group, size, select = NULL, replace = FALSE,
  keep.rownames = FALSE, bothSets = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

indt	The input data.table.
group	The column or columns that should be used to create the groups. Can be a character vector of column names (recommended) or a numeric vector of column positions. Generally, if you are using more than one variable to create your "strata", you should list them in the order of *slowest* varying to *quickest* varying. This can be a vector of names or column indexes.

size	The desired sample size. • If size is a value between 0 and 1 expressed as a decimal, size is set to be proportional to the number of observations per group. • If size is a single positive integer, it will be assumed that you want the same number of samples from each group. • If size is a named vector, the function will check to see whether the length of the vector matches the number of groups and that the names match the group names.
select	A named list containing levels from the "group" variables in which you are interested. The list names must be present as variable names for the input dataset.
replace	Logical. Should sampling be with replacement? Defaults to FALSE.
keep.rownames	Logical. If the input is a data.frame with rownames, as.data.table would normally drop the rownames. If TRUE, the rownames would be retained in a column named rn. Defaults to FALSE.
bothSets	Logical. Should both the sampled and non-sampled sets be returned as a list? Defaults to FALSE.
...	Optional arguments to base::sample().

Value

If bothSets = TRUE, a list of two data.tables; otherwise, a data.table.

Note

Slightly different sizes than requested: Because of how computers deal with floating-point arithmetic, and because R uses a "round to even" approach, the size per strata that results when specifying a proportionate sample may be one sample higher or lower per strata than you might have expected.

Author(s)

Ananda Mahto

See Also

sampling::strata() from the "strata" package; dplyr::sample_n() and dplyr::sample_frac() from "dplyr".

Examples

```
# Generate a sample data.frame to play with
set.seed(1)
DF <- data.frame(
  ID = 1:100,
  A = sample(c("AA", "BB", "CC", "DD", "EE"), 100, replace = TRUE),
  B = rnorm(100), C = abs(round(rnorm(100), digits=1)),
  D = sample(c("CA", "NY", "TX"), 100, replace = TRUE),
  E = sample(c("M", "F"), 100, replace = TRUE))
```

```
# Take a 10% sample from all -A- groups in DF
stratified(DF, "A", .1)

# Take a 10% sample from only "AA" and "BB" groups from -A- in DF
stratified(DF, "A", .1, select = list(A = c("AA", "BB")))

# Take 5 samples from all -D- groups in DF, specified by column number
stratified(DF, group = 5, size = 5)

# Use a two-column strata: -E- and -D-
stratified(DF, c("E", "D"), size = .15)

# Use a two-column strata (-E- and -D-) but only use cases where -E- == "M"
stratified(DF, c("E", "D"), .15, select = list(E = "M"))

## As above, but where -E- == "M" and -D- == "CA" or "TX"
stratified(DF, c("E", "D"), .15, select = list(E = "M", D = c("CA", "TX")))

# Use a three-column strata: -E-, -D-, and -A-
stratified(DF, c("E", "D", "A"), size = 2)

## Not run:
# The following will produce errors
stratified(DF, "D", c(5, 3))
stratified(DF, "D", c(5, 3, 2))

## End(Not run)

# Sizes using a named vector
stratified(DF, "D", c(CA = 5, NY = 3, TX = 2))

# Works with multiple groups as well
stratified(DF, c("D", "E"),
           c("NY F" = 2, "NY M" = 3, "TX F" = 1, "TX M" = 1,
             "CA F" = 5, "CA M" = 1))
```

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