


# 03. Vkládání dat



# Harmonogram

- 01. Rekapitulace
  - 02. Import flat files (.txt, .csv)
  - 03. Import souborů z MS Excel (.xlsx)
  - 04. Import souborů z IBM SPSS (.sav)
- 

# Rekapitulace

Balíčky (dle Quick-R, n.d.)

Packages are collections of **R functions**, **data**, and **compiled code** in a well-defined format.

- The directory where packages are stored is called the library.
- **R** comes with a standard set of packages.
- Others are available for download and installation.
  - Once installed, they have to be loaded into the session to be used.

```
# get library location  
.libPaths()
```

```
# nainstaluje konkrétní balíček  
install.packages("psych")
```

```
# see all packages installed  
library()
```

```
# načte konkrétní balíček  
library(psych)
```

```
# see packages currently loaded  
search()
```

# If statistics programs/languages were cars...



# Import dat

## Obecně

# Zjištění pracovní složky (get working directory)

```
getwd()
```

# Nastavení pracovní složky (set working directory)

```
setwd("../Data")
```

nebo

```
setwd("../\\Data")
```

# Import dat

## Flat Files – Utils - .csv

```
# Import swimming_pools.csv:  
pools = read.csv("swimming_pools.csv")
```

```
# Print the structure of pools  
str(pools)
```

```
# Import swimming_pools.csv correctly: pools  
pools = read.csv("swimming_pools.csv", stringsAsFactors = FALSE)
```

```
# Check the structure of pools  
str(pools)
```

# Import dat

## Flat Files – Utils - .txt

```
hotdogs_1 = read.delim("hotdogs_1.txt", header = TRUE)
hotdogs_2 = read.delim("hotdogs_2.txt", header = FALSE, col.names = c("type", "calories",
"sodium"))
```

```
summary(hotdogs_1)
str(hotdogs_1)
```

```
# Select the hot dog with the least calories: Cal
Cal <- hotdogs_1[which.min(hotdogs_1$Calories), ]
```

```
# Select the observation with the most sodium: Sod
Sod = hotdogs_1[which.max(hotdogs_1$Sodium), ]
```

```
str(hotdogs_1)
```

# Import dat

## Excel - [readxl](#)

```
# Instalace a nahrání balíčku  
install.packages("readxl")  
library(readxl)
```

# Dva základní příkazy:

```
excel_sheets() # Výčet listů v daném excelovském (.xls, .xlsx) souboru  
read_excel() # Načtení souboru excelovského formátu
```

```
excel_sheets("latitude.xlsx")
```



# Import dat

## Excel - [readxl](#)

```
# Read the first sheet of latitude.xlsx:
```

```
latitude_1 = read_excel("latitude.xlsx", sheet = "1700")
```

```
latitude_1
```

```
# Read the second sheet of latitude.xlsx:
```

```
latitude_2 = read_excel("latitude.xlsx", sheet = 2)
```

```
latitude_2
```

```
# Put latitude_1 and latitude_2 in a list:
```

```
lat_list = list(latitude_1, latitude_2)
```

# Import dat

## Excel – `readxl` – `col_names`

Apart from path and sheet, there are several other arguments you can specify in `read_excel()`. One of these arguments is called `col_names`.

```
# Import the the first Excel sheet of latitude_nonames.xlsx (R gives names):
```

```
latitude_3 = read_excel("latitude.xlsx", sheet = 3, col_names = FALSE)
```

```
latitude_3
```

```
# Import the the first Excel sheet of latitude_nonames.xlsx (specify col_names):
```

```
latitude_4 = read_excel("latitude.xlsx", sheet = 3, col_names = c("country", "latitude"))
```

```
latitude_4
```

```
# Print the summary of latitude_3
```

```
summary(latitude_3)
```

```
# Print the summary of latitude_4
```

```
summary(latitude_4)
```

# Import dat

## Excel – `readxl` – skip

Another argument that can be very useful when reading in Excel files that are less tidy, is `skip`.

With `skip`, you can tell R to ignore a specified number of rows inside the Excel sheets you're trying to pull data from.

Have a look at this example:

```
read_excel("latitude.xlsx", skip = 15)
```

In this case, the first 15 rows in the first sheet of "data.xlsx" are ignored.

Pozor na posunutí matice!

```
read_excel("latitude.xlsx", skip = 15, col_names = FALSE)
```

# Import dat

Excel – [readxl](#) – slučování listů do jedné matice a chybějící hodnoty

```
latitude_all <- cbind(latitude_1, latitude_2[-1])  
latitude_all
```

# Argument **[-1]** se týká prvního sloupce v rámci dané matice

```
# Remove all rows with NAs from latitude_all  
latitude_all_clean = na.omit(latitude_all)
```

```
# Print out a summary of latitude_all  
summary(latitude_all_clean)
```

# Import dat

## SPSS - `foreign`

```
# Balíček foreign (základní součást R)  
library(foreign)
```

```
# K načtení dat z SPSS (.sav, .por) slouží příkaz read.spss()
```

- Aby měla nahraná data povahu data frame, je nutné uvnitř příkazu `read.spss()` jako argument zadat `"to.data.frame = TRUE"`

```
# Načtení dat
```

```
demo_1 = read.spss("../international.sav", to.data.frame = TRUE)
```

```
# Načtení několika prvních řádků
```

```
head(demo_1)
```

# Import dat

## SPSS - `foreign`

*Jak nastavit "value labels" z SPSS jako "factors" v R?*

Skrze argument "**se.value.labels**" v rámci příkazu "**read.spss()**". Tento argument upřesňuje, zda mají být "**value labels**" konvertovány do R jako "**factors**".

- Argument je "TRUE by default", výchozím stavem je tedy provedení výše uvedené konverze

# Načtení dat

```
demo_2 = read.spss("../international.sav", to.data.frame = TRUE, use.value.labels = FALSE)
```

# Načtení několika prvních řádků

```
head(demo_2)
```

# Import dat

## SPSS - foreign

*Jak nastavit 'value labels' z SPSS u 'factors' v R u dílčích proměnných?*

```
# Summary demo_2$contint  
summary(demo_2$contint)  
class(demo_2$contint)
```

```
# Konverze demo_2$contint na faktor  
demo_2$contint = as.factor(demo_2$contint)
```

```
# Summary demo_2$contint znovu  
summary(demo_2$contint)  
class(demo_2$contint)
```

*Jak nastavit 'value labels' z SPSS jako 'factors' u dílčích proměnných v R?*

```
continents = c("Africa", "Americas", "Asia", "Europe")  
demo_2$contint = factor(demo_2$contint, levels = c(1, 2, 3, 4), labels = continents)  
summary(demo_2$contint)
```

# Zdroje

Packages (n.d.) Packages. In Quick-R. Staženo dne 2. 10. 2016 z  
<http://www.statmethods.net/interface/packages.html>

Prostý databázový soubor. (n.d.). In Wikipedia. Staženo dne 2. 10. 2016 z  
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