Reading and writing files and the concept of Working Directory

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15 Some file management functions

1 Working directory

• folder from which R sees other files and folders

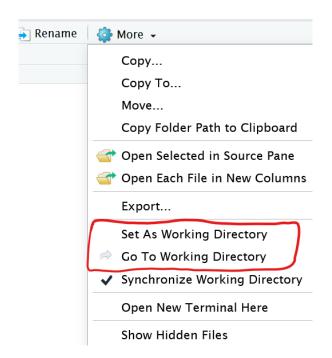


Figure 1: Interactive control of Working Directory location

Print path to your current Working Directory

```
getwd()
```

[1] "/lnet/aic/personal/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT"

Set a different Working Directory

```
setwd("~/folder/subfolder/") # ~ means your home
```

2 Let's have a common file path

- 1. Make sure that your Working directory is your home.
- Create a new folder in your home. Call it R_BEGINNERS_SHORT.
 Enter that folder. Make it your Working Directory. (Gear icon → Set As Working Directory).
- 3. Create new folders datasets_ATRIUM and my_output_files.

In the File tab, select New project \to In an existing directory, and pick R_BEGINNERS_SHORT.

If you execute this procedure, you will not need to adapt file paths in the teaching materials to your user account, except perhaps the user account name.

3 RStudio Projects

- .Rproj file stores project configuration
- When you open this project next time, it tries to restore the workspace from last time.

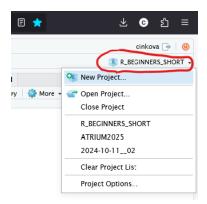


Figure 2: Project List in RStudio

4 Download a file from (GitHub) URL

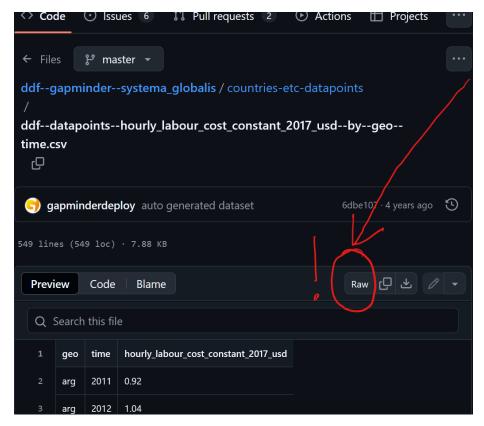


Figure 3: GitHub default view

Figure 4: Switched to raw file URL

The download.file function is universal to download any file from anywhere. Sometimes you can copy a download link from a website and use this URL to download the file programmatically.

This is how to download some data from GitHub, which is a bit specific. Here I work with data from Gapminder on Github. Their repository is very large and this was a largely random pick: https://github.com/open-numbers/ddf-gapminder-systema_globalis/tree/master/countries-etc-datapoints. This repository contains a table that explains each data set, but I am going to select one that is intelligible without reading much metadata. It is going to be a table about average labor cost in a given country in a given year: https://raw.githubusercontent.com/open-numbers/ddf-gapminder-systema_globalis/refs/heads/master/countries-etc-datapoints/ddf-datapoints-hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd-by-geo-time.csv.

Manually navigate to the file you want and copy its URL. Mind to use the URL that appears when you hit the Raw button (starting with https://raw.githubusercontent) to download the contents of the file. On the default https://github.com/... you would only download a html file of the website you are seeing.

Use the download.file function. Leave all arguments at default, except url and destfile. Put the file into the new empty datasets_ATRIUM folder. Use the end part of the original file name and give it a prefix gapminder_ and keep doing this with all files that you happen do download from this source. This will help you keep a system in your files.



Figure 5: Gapminder

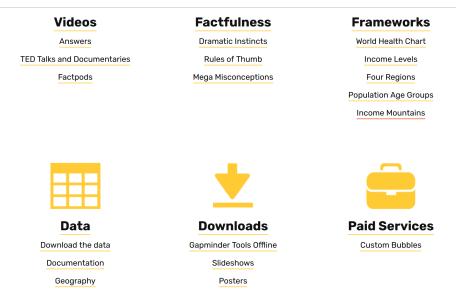


Figure 6: Introducing Gapminder

5 https://www.gapminder.org/

- 6 Read a .csv/.tsv file
 - plain text with column separators: ; , or tabulator
 - inspect the file reading it as text (first 3 lines)

```
library(readr)
read_lines(
  file = mypath,
  n_max = 3)
```

- [1] "geo,time,hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd"
- [2] "arg,2011,0.92"
- [3] "arg,2012,1.04"

```
readLines(
  con = mypath,
  n = 3)
```

- [1] "geo,time,hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd"
- [2] "arg,2011,0.92"
- [3] "arg,2012,1.04"

What you are seeing are the first three lines of a tabular file we have just read as a text file, assuming no columns or headers. This comes handy when a file is too large to open interactively in a text editor, for instance.

A tabular file is a plaintext file where each line is one table row and the columns are on each line separated by the same character (throughout the file). The best-known tabular format is **comma-separated values** (csv). The original U.S. format uses comma. The European csv uses semicolons because comma is often reserved for the decimal operator (vs. decimal point in the U.S.). To skip these issues altogether, you better save your files as tsv (tab-separated values).

In the code above you see two functions that look similar and whose output looks exact the same. One is a base-R function, the other is from a tidyverse package called readr. Feel free to choose either and just make a mental note

that there is an alternative. Sometimes, when a file is tricky to read in with one function, it goes well with the other.

Look at the Help to either function and explore its other arguments using the file you have just loaded.

7 Reading a table with readr

- read_csv, read_csv2, read_tsv: tailored to the common separators ,,
 j, tab
- read delim: you name the separator (aka delimiter), more arguments

```
Rows: 3 Columns: 3
-- Column specification -----
Delimiter: ","
chr (1): geo
dbl (2): time, hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd
i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
# A tibble: 3 x 3
        time hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd
  geo
  <chr> <dbl>
         2011
                                              0.92
1 arg
                                              1.04
2 arg
         2012
3 arm
         2011
                                              4.23
```

8 Other arguments in read_csv

```
Rows: 3 Columns: 3
-- Column specification ------
Delimiter: ","
```

9 Read directly from URL

```
-- Column specification -----
Delimiter: ","
chr (1): geo
dbl (2): time, hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd
i Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.
i Specify the column types or set `show_col_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.
# A tibble: 3 x 3
 geo
       time hourly_labour_cost_constant_2017_usd
 <chr> <dbl>
                                        <dbl>
       2011
                                         0.92
1 arg
2 arg
        2012
                                         1.04
        2011
                                         4.23
3 arm
```

10 Download an Excel file

With Windows formats and on Windows-operated computers, set mode to wb. Otherwise the file may get corrupted during the transmission.

11 Read Excel

• readxl reads only local file paths, not URLs.

```
library(readxl)
 read_xlsx(path = "datasets_ATRIUM/gapminder_geonames.xlsx",
          n_max = 3) # just three rows
New names:
* `` -> `...2`
 `` -> `...3`
* `` -> `...5`
# A tibble: 3 x 7
 Data: Geographies - v~1 ...2 ...3 Free data from www.g~2 ...5 id
                                                                      version
  <chr>
                         <chr> <lgl> <chr>
                                                          <lgl> <chr> <chr>
                                                                geo
1 Updated: July 1, 2021
                         <NA> NA
                                    CC BY 4.0 LICENCE
                                                          NA
                                                                      v2
                         Geog~ NA
2 Concept:
                                    Are you seeing this o~ NA
                                                                <NA>
                                                                      <NA>
3 Unit:
                         <NA> NA
                                    gapm.io/datageo
                                                          NA
                                                                <NA> <NA>
# i abbreviated names: 1: `Data: Geographies - v2`,
    2: `Free data from www.gapminder.org`
 # readxl::read_xlsx(path =
  \hookrightarrow file
```

12 Excel sheets listed

• read_xlsx reads the first sheet by default

• Have the spreadsheets listed:

```
readxl::excel_sheets(path = "datasets_ATRIUM/gapminder_geonames.xlsx")
[1] "ABOUT"
                            "list-of-countries-etc" "list-of-regions"
[4] "list-of-income-levels" "global"
                                                     "geo-names"
 readxl::read_xlsx(path = "datasets_ATRIUM/gapminder_geonames.xlsx",
  \hookrightarrow sheet = 2,
                   n_max = 3) # or sheet = "list-of-countries-etc"
# A tibble: 3 x 13
  geo name
                four_regions eight_regions six_regions members_oecd_g77 Latitude
  <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr>
                                           <chr>
                                                        <chr>
                                                                            <dbl>
                                                                            -25
1 aus Austra~ asia
                            east_asia_pa~ east_asia_~ oecd
2 brn Brunei asia
                            east_asia_pa~ east_asia_~ g77
                                                                              4.5
                            east_asia_pa~ east_asia_~ g77
3 khm
      Cambod~ asia
                                                                             13
# i 6 more variables: Longitude <dbl>, `UN member since` <dttm>,
    `World bank region` <chr>, `World bank, 4 income groups 2017` <chr>,
    `World bank, 3 income groups 2017` <chr>, UNHCR <chr>
```

13 Google sheets

• inspect it manually and pick one worksheet

```
library(googlesheets4)
 shURL <- glue("https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1qHalit8sXC\\</pre>
  OR8oVXibc2wa2gY7bkwGzOybEMTWp-08o/edit?gid=425865495#gid=425865495"
 gs4_deauth() # skip logging in at GoogleDrive
 googlesheets4::read_sheet(shURL, sheet = 2,
                           n_max = 3)
v Reading from "Data Geographies - v2 - by Gapminder".
v Range ''list-of-countries-etc''.
# A tibble: 3 x 13
  geo name four_regions eight_regions six_regions members_oecd_g77 Latitude
  <chr> <chr> <chr>
                          <chr>
                                            <chr>
                                                         <chr>
                                                                              <dbl>
1 aus Austra~ asia
                             east_asia_pa~ east_asia_~ oecd
                                                                              -25
```

```
2 brn Brunei asia east_asia_pa~ east_asia_~ g77 4.5
3 khm Cambod~ asia east_asia_pa~ east_asia_~ g77 13
# i 6 more variables: Longitude <dbl>, `UN member since` <dttm>,
# `World bank region` <chr>, `World bank, 4 income groups 2017` <chr>,
# `World bank, 3 income groups 2017` <chr>, UNHCR <chr>
```

14 Saving tabular files

15 Some file management functions

• create a file to save your exercise scripts

Warning in dir.create(path = "~/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/my_exercise_scripts/", :
'/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/my_exercise_scripts' already exists

- list files in a folder
 - just those with qmd in their names
 - recursive: search in subfolders?

```
list.files(path = "~/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT", recursive = FALSE,
    include.dirs = FALSE, pattern = "qmd", full.names =
    TRUE)
```

- [1] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/01_Introduction.qmd"
- [2] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/02_HowToRStudio.qmd"
- [3] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/03_RStudioFileManagement.qmd"
- [4] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/04_NavigatingRStudioForProgramming.qmd"
- [5] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/05_VariablesFunctions.qmd"
- [6] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/06_WorkingDirectory.qmd"
- [7] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/07_Exploring_dataframes.qmd"
- [8] "/home/cinkova/R_BEGINNERS_SHORT/index.qmd"

 $mode = octal\ notation\ (access rights\ to\ file,\ just\ Unix)$ With mode = '750' you allow other students and teachers to see and execute files in this folder.