Tools for Reproducible Research Organizing projects; exploratory data analysis

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Organizing your stuff

```
Code/d3examples/
    /Others/
    /PyBroman/
    /Rbroman/
    /Rqt1/
    /Rqtlcharts/
Docs/Talks/
    /Meetings/
    /Others/
    /Papers/
    /Resume/
    /Reviews/
    /Travel/
Play/
Projects/AlanAttie/
        /BruceTempel/
        /Hassold QTL/
        /Hassold_Age/
        /Payseur_Gough/
        /PhyloQTL/
        /Tar/
```

Organizing your projects

```
Projects/Hassold_QTL/
    Data/
    Notes/
    R/
    R/Figs/
    R/Cache/
    Rawdata/
    Refs/
    Makefile
    Readme.txt
    Python/convertGeno.py
    Python/convertPheno.py
    Python/combineData.py
    R/prepData.R
    R/analysis.R
    R/diagnostics.Rmd
    R/qtl_analysis.Rmd
```

Organizing a paper

```
Docs/Papers/PhyloQTL/
    Analysis/
    Data/
    Figs/
    Notes/
    R/
    SuppFigs/
    ReadMe.txt
    Makefile
    phyloqtl.tex
    phyloqtl.bib
    Submitted/
    Reviews/
    Revised/
    Final/
    Proofs/
```

Organizing a talk

```
Docs/Talks/SampleMixups/

Figs/
R/

ReadMe.txt
Makefile
bmi2013.tex

Old/
```

Basic principles

- Develop your own system
- Put everything in a common directory
- Be consistent
 - directory structure; names
- Separate raw from processed data
- Separate code from data
- ► It should be obvious what code created what files, and what the dependencies are.
- No hand-editing of data files
- ▶ Don't use spaces in file names
- Use relative paths, not absolute paths

```
../blah not ~/blah or /users/blah
```

Your closest collaborator is you six months ago, but you don't reply to emails.

Organization takes time.

Painful bits

- Coming up with good names for things
 - Code as verbs; data as nouns
- Stages of data cleaning
- Going back and redoing stuff
- Clutter of old stuff that you no longer need
- Keeping track of the order of things
 - dependencies; what gave rise to what
- ▶ Long, messy Makefiles

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→ Modularity

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT:

OUR DIFFERENT WAYS OF WRITING DATES AS NUMBERS CAN LEAD TO ONLINE CONFUSION. THAT'S WHY IN 1988 ISO SET A GLOBAL STANDARD NUMERIC DATE FORMAT.

THIS IS THE CORRECT WAY TO WRITE NUMERIC DATES:

2013-02-27

THE FOLLOWING FORMATS ARE THEREFORE DISCOURAGED:

02/27/2013 02/27/13 27/02/2013 27/02/13 20130227 2013.02.27 27.02.13 27-02-13 27.2.13 2013. Π . 27. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -13 2013. 15904109 MMXIII- Π -XXVII MMXIII $\frac{1}{2}$ 1330300800 $((3+3)\times(111+1)-1)\times3/3-1/3^3$ 2013 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$

Problem: Variations across data files

- Different files (or parts of files!) may have different formats.
- ► Variables (or factor levels) may have different names in different files.
- ► The names of files may inconsistent.
- It's tempting to hand-edit the files. Don't!
- Create another meta-data file that explains what's what.

Tidy data

Read Hadley Wickham's paper on Tidy Data.

- Each variable forms a column.
- Each observation forms a row.
- Each type of observational unit forms a table.

Mouse	Treatment	Response
1	control	
1	ttt	7.4
2	control	3.8
2	ttt	5.2
3	control	5.5
3	ttt	6.6

Problem: 80 million side projects

\$ ls ~/Projects/Attie		
\$ ls ~/Projects/Attie AimeeNullSims/ AimeeResults/ AnnotationFiles/ Brian/ Chr10adipose/ Chr6_extrageno/ Chr6hotspot/ ChrisPlaisier/ Code4Aimee/ CompAnnot/ CondScans/ D20_2012-02-14/ D20_Nrm_2012-02-29/ D20_cellcycle/	Deuterium/ ExtractData4Gary/ ForFirstPaper/ FromAimee/ GoldStandard/ HumanGWAS/ Insulin/ Islet_2011-05/ Lusis/ MappingProbes/ Microarrays/ MultiProbes/ NewMap/ Notes/	Ping/ Ping2/ Ping3/ Ping4/ Play/ Proteomics/ R/ RBM_PlasmaUrine/ R_adipose/ R_islet/ Rawdata/ Scans/ SimsRePower/ Slco1a6/
D2Ocorr/ Data4Aimee/ Data4Tram/	NullSims/ NullSims_2009-09-10/ PepIns_2012-02-09/	StudyLineupMethods/ eQTLPaper/ transeQTL4Lude/

Saving intermediate results

R Markdown document with details of data cleaning.

- ► Within the .Rmd file, periodically save the state of things, for further exploratory analysis.
- Put those intermediate files (which might be large) in a common subdirectory.
- ► The subdirectory could be under separate version control.
- But you'll need to go in there and commit files.

Problem: Coordinating with collaborators

- Where to put data that multiple people will work with?
- ▶ Where to put intermediate/processed data?
- Where to indicate the code that created those processed data files?
- ► How to divvy up tasks and know who did what?
- Need to agree on directory structure and file naming conventions
- Consider symbolic links for shared data directories

```
ln -s /z/Proj/blah
ln -s /z/Proj/blah my_blah
```

Problem: Collaborators who don't use git

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Um...

Problem: Collaborators who don't use git

- Use git yourself
- Copy files to/from some shared space
 - Ideally, in an automated way
- Commit their changes.

Exploratory data analysis

- ▶ what were trying to do?
- what you're thinking about?
- what did you observe?
- what did you conclude, and why?

Avoid

- "How did I create this plot?"
- "Why did I decide to omit those six samples?"
- "Where (on the web) did I find these data?"
- "What was that interesting gene?"

Basic principles

Step 1: slow down and document.

Step 2: have sympathy for your future self.

Step 3: have a system.

Capturing EDA

- copy-and-paste from an R file
- ▶ grab code from the .Rhistory file
- Write an informal R Markdown file
- Write code for use with the KnitR function spin()

```
Comments like #' This will become text
Chunk options like so: #+ chunk_label, echo=FALSE
```

A file to spin()

```
#' This is a simple example of an R file for use with spin().

#' We'll start by setting the seed for the RNG.
set.seed(53079239)

#' We'll first simulate some data with x ~ N(mu=10, sig=5) and
#' y = 2x + e, where e ~ N(mu=0, sig=2)
x <- rnorm(100, 10, 5)
y <- 2*x + rnorm(100, 0, 2)

#' Here's a scatterplot of the data.
plot(x, y, pch=21, bg="slateblue", las=1)</pre>
```

I almost forgot

Backups

I almost forgot

Backups

Next two weeks: Clear code and R packages