Organizing Your R Work

and staying sane

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What do I mean by a "project"?

- Doodling for exploring
- Project concrete result, or more than one day's work; working alone
- Team project multiple contributors

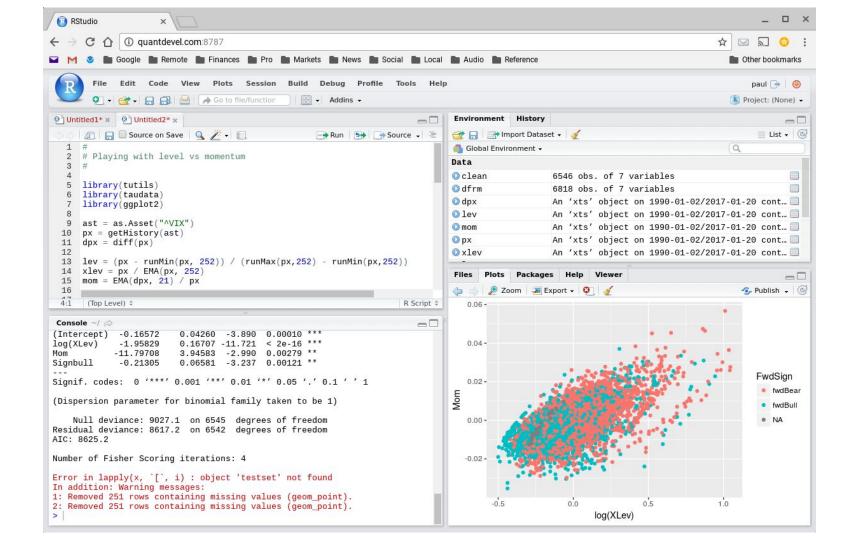
Let's assume we're working on a **project**: homework, job assignment, on-going analysis, something like that.

Today's example: A request from my boss

How do we start? How can we stay organized?

First tip: Use RStudio!

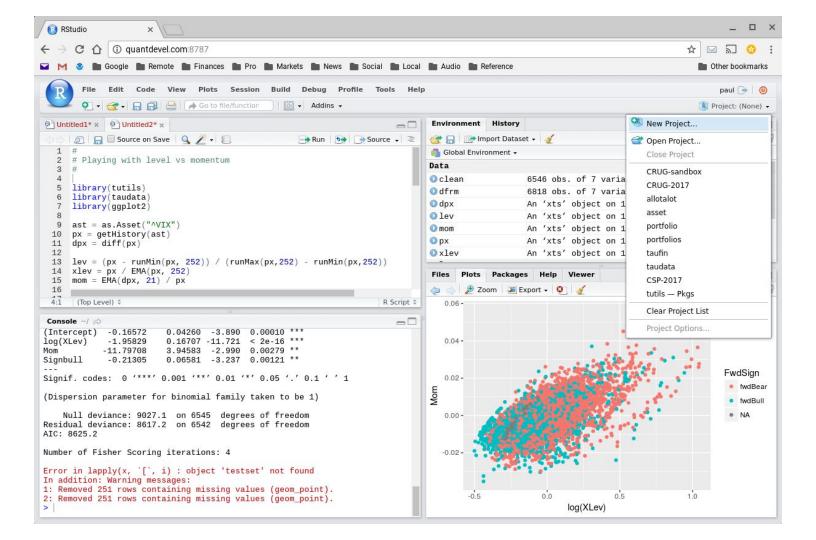
- Makes R easier to use
- Easy to download & install (<u>www.rstudio.com</u>)
- Tools for organizing your project

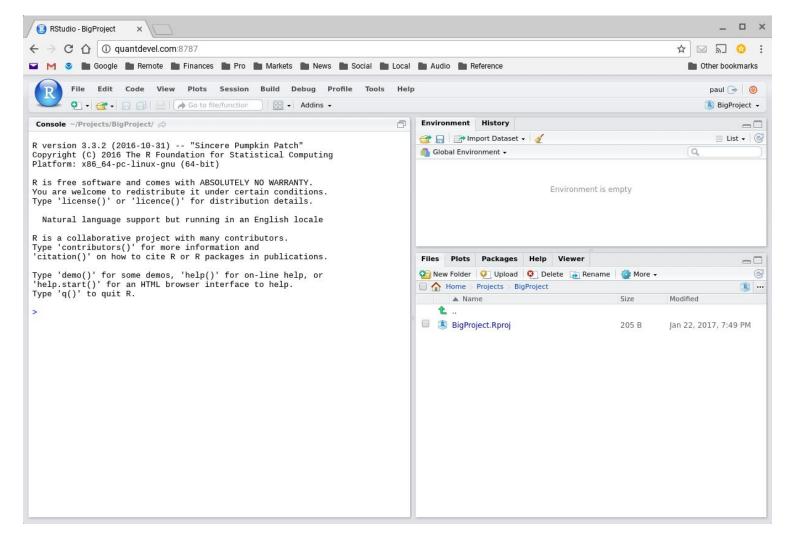


Start by creating a new RStudio project

- Creates an empty directory, dedicated to project
- Becomes a container & memory for your work
- Provides a "bookmark" to find your project later
- Project -> New Project ... -> New Directory... -> Empty Project -> give it a
 name

Pro Tip: Consider having a directory of projects



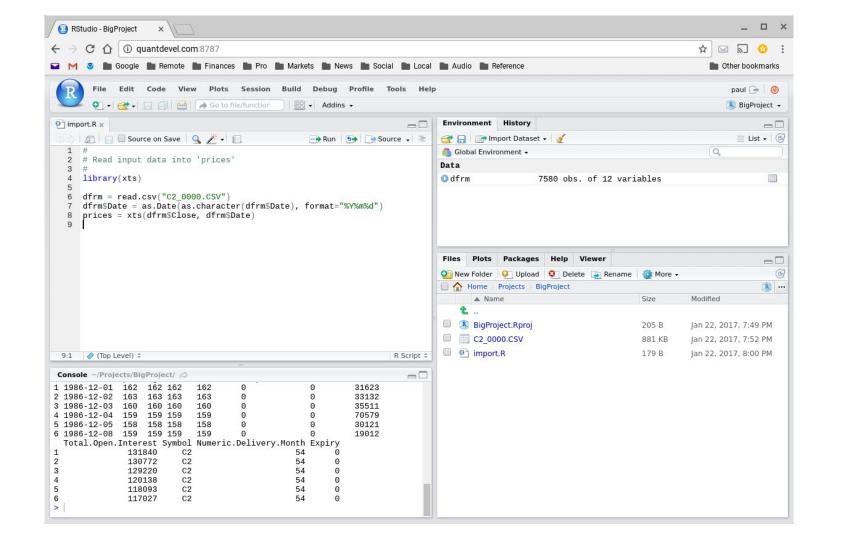


Next, capture and load your data

- Save data file in project directory
- Look at the data file
- Try loading data file into R
- Transform into something useful for this project
- Capture the load-and-transforms steps into a script (or function)

Let's call that script "import.R"

The script's job is to reliably load your data.

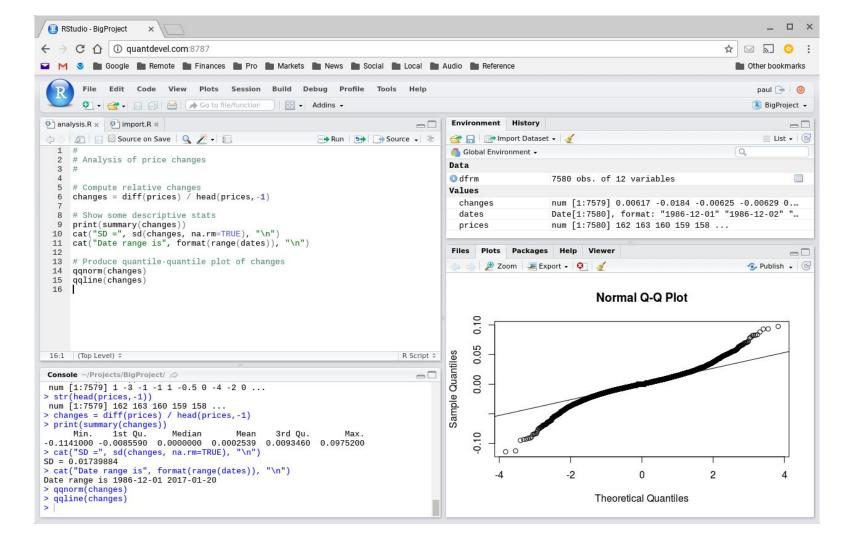


Then build your analysis incrementally

- Doodle! Play with the data, play with your model, make plots
- Select the useful doodles
- Capture the useful ones in a file
- That becomes your analysis

Let's call that file "analysis.R"

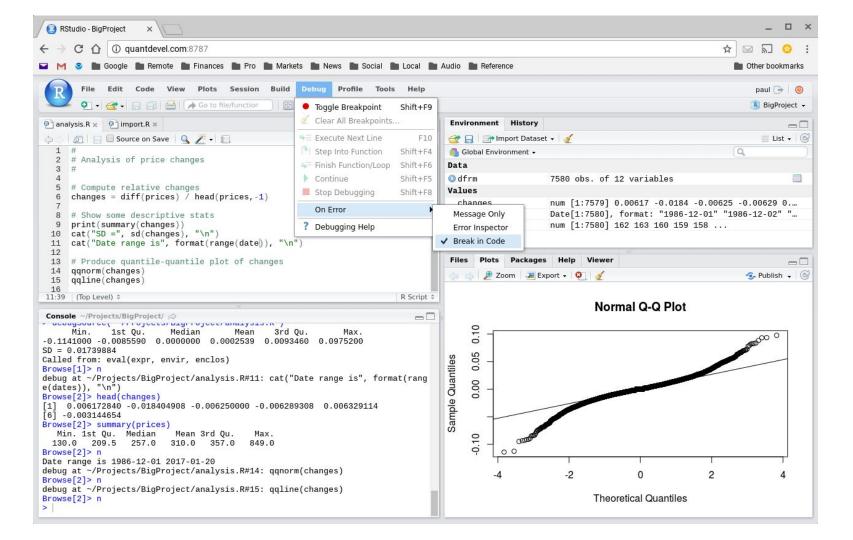
Pro tip: Use the RStudio History pane to grab useful doodles



Use debugging tools to pinpoint your errors

- To debug a simple script, use Ctrl-Enter to "single step" through.
- Set breakpoints in editor before running script
- Or, insert breakpoints with browser() function

Pro tip: When you write functions, set On Error to "Break in Code" to easily pinpoint errors.



Know the debugger commands

The common ones are

- Evaluate and print an expression
- n = Next
- c = Continue
- Q = Quit the debugger and return to the command line

```
12
 13
     # Produce quantile-quantile plot of changes
     ggnorm(changes)
     ggline(changes)
 16
 6:1
     (Top Level) $
Console ~/Projects/BigProject/ 🖒
Stop
> source('~/Projects/BigProject/analysis.R')
> analysis()
                        Median
     Min.
             1st Qu.
                                     Mean
                                             3rd Ou.
                                                           Max
-0.1141000 -0.0085590 0.0000000 0.0002539 0.0093460
                                                      0.097520
SD = 0.01739884
Error in min(x, na.rm = na.rm) : invalid 'type' (list) of argume
Called from: range(date)
Browse[1]> Q
> source('~/Projects/BigProject/analysis.R')
             1st Qu.
                        Median
                                     Mean
     Min.
                                             3rd Ou.
                                                           Max
-0.1141000 -0.0085590 0.0000000 0.0002539
                                           0.0093460
                                                      0.097520
```

cat("Date range is", format(range(date)), "\n")

The next level: Split into load, analyse, report

- import.R load data
- analysis.R analyze data, save results to intermediate file (e.g., models)
 rather than print them
- report.R read results from file and format nicely for printing

This works much better than intermixing everything in "one big script".

Why split into parts?

- "One big script" will become a headache over time
- Easier to debug analysis when it's separate
- Easier to run and view printing & formatting when it's separate
- Easier to reuse parts

Some final ideas

- Create a Sandbox project for yourself not really a project, a place to keep all the little, miscellaneous stuff
- Learn and use RMarkdown for beautifully formatted output
- Consider keeping a README file of notes, ideas, lessons, conclusions for each project - because you will forget
- For long-term projects, consider learning about *git* for managing your files