**Assignment 2 – Empirical workflow**

**Due date: Wednesday, June 10th, 2020 by 5:00pm**

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Part 1

1. **Gentzkow and Shapiro**
2. **Summarize briefly the point of chapters 2- 8 in less than one page.**

To do an empirical social work, it is so important to follow some rules related to automatization, control version, making directories, considering some keys, to have the ability to abstract, and the use of task management systems:

* Automate everything that can be automated.
* Write a single script that executes all code from beginning to end.
* Store code and data under version control.
* Run the whole directory before checking it back in.
* Separate directories by function.
* Separate files into inputs and outputs.
* Make directories portable.
* Store cleaned data in tables with unique, non-missing keys.
* Keep data normalized as far into your code pipeline as you can.
* Abstract to eliminate redundancy.
* Abstract to improve clarity.
* Don’t write documentation you will not maintain.
* Code should be self-documenting.
* Manage tasks with a task management system.
* E-mail is not a task management system.

1. **Give an example of the sort of problem that could arise in the course of an empirical project if someone were to fail to adopt these principles.**

As they noted, in “trying to replicate the estimates from an early draft of a paper, we discover that the code that produced the estimates no longer works. Hence, the results of a hard work are no longer true.

1. How do you plan to incorporate these solutions into your own work?

Woring under version control, using Github-

Part 2

1. **Briefly explain what git and github are used for, how they are similar and how they are different.**

Git is a useful tool to have control versions for our workflow and handle our projects managing a source code locally. Github allow us to have several projects and collaborate whit control version in a more friendly and easer way than Git.

1. **Name a benefit of using git to organize your empirical research. What types of common problems can occur if you don’t use git?**

Benefits: Work the data under version control! It provides a “quick way to roll back changes we want to discard” and compare the changes. Problems if we dont use it: To lose the data and change information without a backgrown. The results of our investigation could be wrong.

1. **What about using git is challenging for you for right now? What steps can you take to minimize those challenges such that you can adopt git for this class?**

This is a new world for me. Im going to explore this tool in detail in order to get confident and use it in a proper way. I Will read examples and tutorials too.

1. **Name the four main Git operations. What does each operation do and how are is each operation different from one another?**

* Git clone: to create lists and deletes branches in a local source.
* Git commit: to identify the changes that have been applied and to save them in a local source
* Git push: To send the changes made to the remote repository.
* Git pull: to know and get the updates from the remote repository and sychronize the changes with the local source.
* Git revert: To undo a commit avoiding affecting the commit history.

1. **The first step in your new empirical workflow is the creation of a Github repository (“repo”).**

<https://github.com/DCHRios>

1. **Please clone our course github repository on your desktop**

