# Data Wrangling: Organising and Enabling Data ©

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# Welcome

# Why are we here today?

U.K. Industrial Strategy aims to utilise big data to improve economic performance and increase productivity.

Major barrier is the lack of a suitably trained workforce.

U.K. social science stakeholders (e.g. ESRC, Nuffield) believe this discipline can make a major contribution to Industrial Strategy.

# Why this type of training?

"Many organizations can barely find a way to use their R/Python programmers on reasonable datasets."

"The piece missing from the data science movement right now is really simple: intelligent application of data science tools."

https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/data-science-dead-5-years-less-justin-b-dickerson-phd-mba-pstat-accessed 16.07.2018.





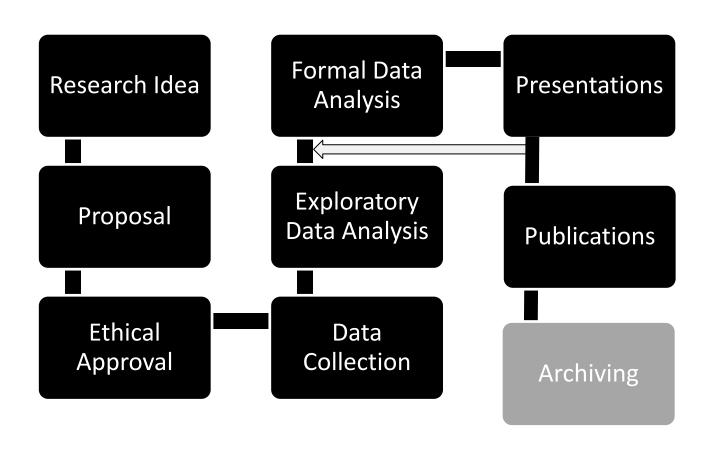
# What is the social science contribution?

Data Science ≠ Computer Science

Big Data ≈ Small Data

QM Social Scientists = Data Literate

# Data Wrangling



# A Thought Experiment (Be honest...)

1. Have you ever lost a file?

2. Have you ever wondered if you have deleted a file?

3. Have you and a colleague ever been working on different versions of a file?

### Be honest...

Have you ever struggled to identify which data file is the correct one?

chapter1\_2014.dat chap1\_2014.dat





- Planning, organising and documenting work
- This includes...

Cleaning data
Analysing data
Presenting results
Backing up and archiving
material

Workflow should be planned and carefully orchestrated

Workflow MUST not be *adhoc* (e.g. piece-meal, developed as a reaction to mistakes etc.)

Better supporting YOU and what YOU DO

Not changing you into something YOU ARE NOT

# Shopping without a list?



### APPROVED B-17F and G CHECKLIST REVISED 3-1-44 PILOT'S DUTIES IN RED COPILOT'S DUTIES IN BLACK BEFORE STARTING ENGINE RUN-UP 1. Pilot's Preflight-COMPLETE 1. Brakes-Locked 2. Form 1A-CHECKED 2. Trim Tabs-SET 3. Controls and Seats—CHECKED 3. Exercise Turbos and Props 4. Fuel Transfer Valves & Switch-OFF 4. Check Generators—CHECKED & OFF 5. Intercoolers-Cold 5. Run up Engines 6. Gyros-UNCAGED BEFORE TAKEOFF 7. Fuel Shut-off Switches-OPEN 1. Tailwheel-Locked 8. Gear Switch-NEUTRAL 2. Gyro-Set 9. Cowl Flaps-Open Right-3. Generators-ON OPEN LEFT-Locked 10. Turbos-OFF AFTER TAKEOFF 11. Idle cut-off-CHECKED 1. Wheel-PILOT'S SIGNAL 12. Throttles-CLOSED 2. Power Reduction 13. High RPM-CHECKED 3. Cowl Flaps 14. Autopilot-OFF 4. Wheel Check-OK right-OK LEFT 15. De-icers and Anti-icers, Wing and BEFORE LANDING Prop-OFF 1. Radio Call, Altimeter-SET 16. Cabin Heat-OFF 2. Crew Positions-OK 17. Generators-OFF 3. Autopilot-OFF STARTING ENGINES 4. Booster Pumps-On 1. Fire Guard and Call Clear—LEFT Right 5. Mixture Controls-AUTO-RICH 2. Master Switch-ON 6. Intercooler-Set 3. Battery switches and inverters-ON & 7. Carburetor Filters-Open 8. Wing De-icers-Off 4. Parking Brakes-Hydraulic Check-On-9. Landing Gear a. Visual-Down Right-DOWN LEFT 5. Booster Pumps-Pressure-ON & Tailwheel Down, Antenna in, Ball CHECKED **Turret Checked** 6. Carburetor Filters-Open b. Light-OK 7. Fuel Quantity-Gallons per tank c. Switch Off-Neutral 8. Start Engines: both magnetos on 10. Hydraulic Pressure—OK Valve closed after one revolution 11. RPM 2100-Set 9. Flight Indicator & Vacuum Pressures 12. Turbos-Set 13. Flaps 1/3-1/3 Down 10. Radio-On 11. Check Instruments—CHECKED FINAL APPROACH

12. Crew Report

13. Radio Call & Altimeter-SET

14. Flaps-PILOT'S SIGNAL

15. RPM 2200-PILOT'S SIGNAL

In the late 1930s, military aviators in the American Army and Navy began using aviation checklists. Checklist became part of a new paradigm for how to fly, which consisted of

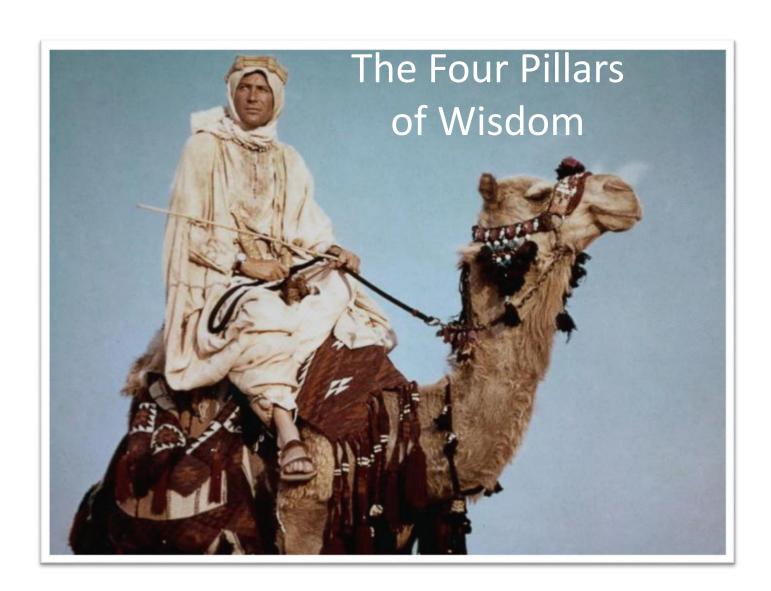
- Elaborate standardized procedures for many activities
- Checklists to ensure all critical steps had been done
- Quantitative tables and formulas that specified the best settings, under different conditions, for speed, engine RPM, gasoline/air mixture, engine cooling, and many other parameters.

This new paradigm (Standard Procedure Flying) had a major influence on reducing aviation accidents and increasing military effectiveness during World War II, particularly because of the rapidly increasing complexity of military aircraft, and the huge number of new pilots.

Despite the benefits of Standard Procedure Flying for both safety and efficiency, by the end of WWII only a few air forces had fully embraced it

Roger Bohn http://www.vs29.org/Links/NATOPS/SOP-bohn-2013-1.pdf





### A Planned Workflow Has Benefits



### Four Pillars of Wisdom

- Accuracy
  - minimising information loss and errors in analyses and output
- Programming Efficiency
  - automation, maximising features in software
- Transparency
  - showing what you did, why, when, how
- Reproducibility
  - same results every time whoever or wherever
  - editing, rewriting reports or re-submission of papers



J. Scott Long has posted a really good pdf version of a talk on the workflow  ${\tt http://www.ihrp.uic.edu/files/Workflow\%20Slides\%20JSLong\%20110410.pdf}$ 

### The best habit that you can get into



is to get into good habits!

Drukker's dictum: Never type anything that you can obtain from a saved result

My dictum (Gayle's dictum): You can't be too fit or have too many publications

However...



- 500+ scientific publications in peer reviewed journals (15,000+ citations and an H-index of 66)
- Has run more than 70 marathon and ultramarathon races, including seven 90km Comrades Marathons and fifteen 56km Two Oceans Marathons

http://www.essm.uct.ac.za/ESSM/Tim\_Noakes

- Over 20 Ultra Marathons including the Western States 100 mile race
- 1480 citations since 2011

https://www.stat.berkeley.edu/~stark/index.htm

# Long's Law

It is always easier to document today than it is tomorrow!

Corollary 1:

Nobody likes to write documentation

Corollary 2:

Nobody every regrets having written documentation

## Long's Law

Has anyone in the history of data analysis ever said

"these files are too well documented"

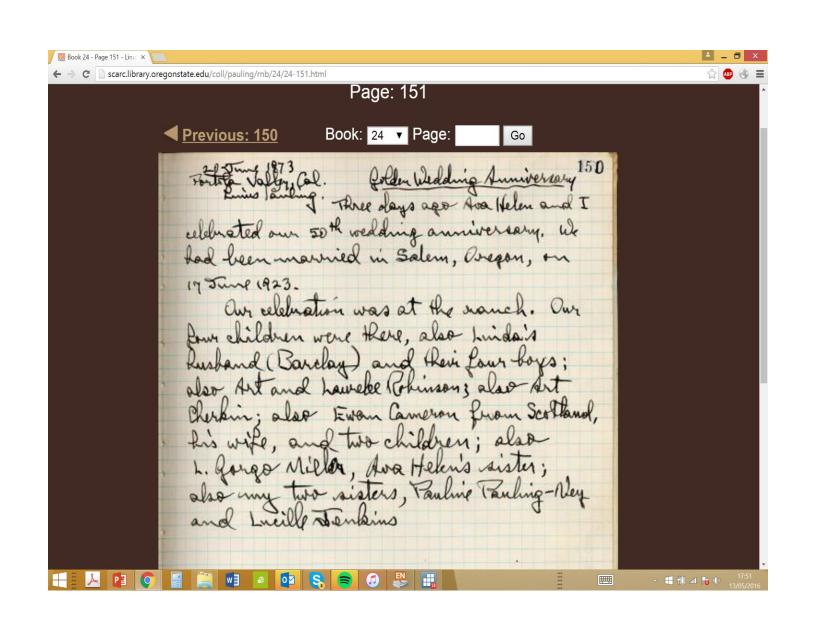






As with many scientists, Linus Pauling utilized bound notebooks to keep track of the details of his research as it unfolded. A testament to the remarkable length and diversity of Dr. Pauling's career, the Pauling Papers holdings include forty-six research notebooks spanning the years of 1922 to 1994 and covering any number of the scientific fields in which Dr. Pauling involved himself. In this regard, the notebooks contain many of Pauling's laboratory calculations and experimental data, as well as scientific conclusions, ideas for further research and numerous autobiographical musings.

Research Notebook 01	Research Notebook 13	Research Notebook 24	Research Notebook 35b
1922	1935-1936, 1938-1939	1953, 1956, 1962, 1963, 1967, 1968,	1938-1939, 1946, 1955, 1968, 1986-
Research Notebook 02	Research Notebook 14	1969, 1970, 1973	1988
1922-1923, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1973,	1936-1939, 1949, 1952	Research Notebook 25	Research Notebook 36
1985	Research Notebook 15	1958, 1964-1966	1980-1981, 1986-1987
Research Notebook 03	1935, 1937, 1968	Research Notebook 26	Research Notebook 37
1923-1925	Research Notebook 16	1955, 1964-1969, 1974-1976, 1980-	1971, 1983
Research Notebook 04	1935-1956	1982, 1987, 1990-1991	Research Notebook 38
1923-1924, 1928-1930	Research Notebook 17	Research Notebook 27	1980-1981, 1983, 1985, 1989
Research Notebook 05	1939-1941, 1971, 1988	1952-1954, 1960-1961, 1964, 1971-	Research Notebook 39



Improving the workflow with a modest amount of effort

- The less experience you have the better
  - start from the very beginning

### ALL SERIOUS WORK MUST BE REPRODUCIBLE!

There MUST be an audit trail

# Why is it all so difficult?

Social science data tends to come in messy formats

Administrative data often is even more complex in nature than social survey data

Minor decisions have major consequences...

Which cases?

Which variables?

How to code (e.g. education)?

How to recode?

Where do I truncate?

### Minor decisions have major consequences...

Which cases?

Which variables?

How to code (e.g. education)?

How to recode?

Where do I truncate?

Can I trace these decisions in my audit trail?

```
template* ×
    STOP
1
 3
    /**
 6
 7
    Next Actions:
9
10
11
12
    Author:
13
14
15
    Project:
16
17
18
    Sub-project:
19
20
21
     Date of Next Meeting (or supervision):
22
23
24
    Latest Update:
25
26
27
    Previous Updates:
28
29
30
    Useful information:
31
    http://www.samaritans.org/ (08457 90 90 90)
32
33
34
```

# File Naming Protocols

```
File Name = name_date_depositor's initials_version_type
```

## File Naming Protocols

File Name = name\_date\_depositor's initials\_version\_type

Therefore **bhpsaindresp\_20140506\_vg\_v1.dta** 

Would be a

- a.. The British Household Panel Survey File "aindresp"
- b.. Deposited on 6th May 2014
- c.. Deposited by vg (Vernon Gayle)
- d.. Version v1
- e.. File type (e.g. a Stata .dta file)

Other seemingly small issues such as 'Directory' ord working him working or or ord in a continuous of the continuous of orner seemingly small issues such as whentions, are structures, and which waring conventions are similarly worth thinking about!

# Why is it all so difficult?

Poor discipline and insufficient documentation

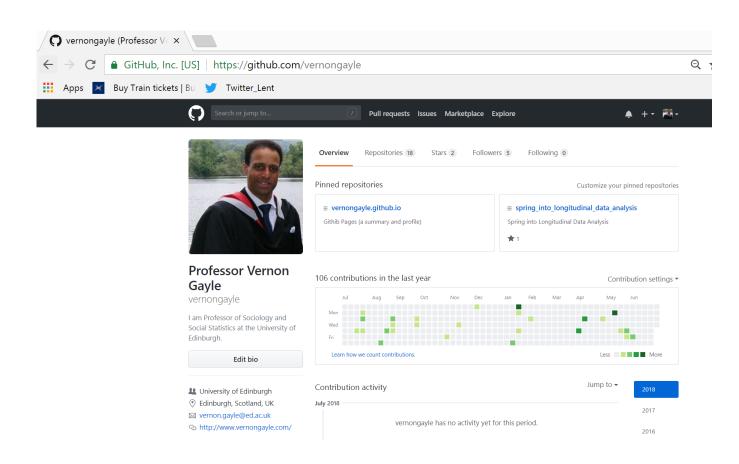




#### Juila, Python and R almost spell JuPyteR

Open source, interactive data science and scientific computing across over 40 programming languages.

https://jupyter.org/



















# Workshop

#### R

- Growing in popularity (e.g. data science, statistics, science etc.)
- Popular with statisticians
- Free (open source)
- Difficult to learn
- Development and support is not commercial
- Help resources are under-developed

### Programme

Mix of talks and self-directed practical activities.

Data Wrangling challenge ("Hackathon").

Tutor and peer support.

Use of a variety of data sets, especially messy administrative records.

### Top tips

- 1. Ask plenty of questions.
- 2. Take your time.
- 3. Complete as many of the tasks and exercises, and answer as many of the questions as you can.
- 4. Annotate your work.
- 5. Be positive.

# Estimating Work Time...



#### **Good Luck**

Our aim is to equip you, as rapidly and painlessly as possible, with a proficiency in data wrangling using R.

We think it is an ambitious yet achievable goal.

Them: "Are you any good at data wrangling?"

You: "Yes, yes I am."