# QSS20: Modern Statistical Computing

Unit 04: Workflow tools

# Goal for today's session

- ► Housekeeping: prelim discussion of problem set one feedback (longer review next Monday); upcoming assignments
- Workbook with three concepts from pset one that came up in OH: subsetting rows using logical indicators; proportion as mean of a True/False indicator; writing user-defined functions
- ► Basic command line syntax
- ▶ Git/GitHub

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# Problem set 1 feedback (thus far; 21% response rate)

- ► Course pace: 66% said "just right"; 33% said too fast
- ► Pset 1 difficulty: 50% said "just right"; 50% said too difficult. Improvements:
  - ► Already implemented in pset two (thanks to early TA feedback!):
    - Explicitly note concepts and resources to minimize amount needed to Google: added notes in each question that notes which specific concepts from class a question tests and links to the slides/notebooks with relevant code
    - ▶ Hints on output: pset2 hints on output so your goal is just to reproduce
    - Collaboration: self-chosen partners (2 max) or partner pool link partner pool
    - ► Separated questions into Part A, B... with separate cells so easier to break down/debug— also free to add as many cells as you want!
  - ► Not yet implemented: pset working time during class (tradeoffs w/ material coverage); CS terminology word bank (love that idea! maybe a google doc or running github issue?)
- Discuss concerning comment about course oversight/removal from QSS curriculum

## Calibrating level of challenge

- 1. **DataCamp**: meant as gentle intro before pset challenges; not realistic for entry-level data science jobs; provides a lot of handholding in terms of noting (1) exactly which commands to use; (2) helper code; (3) very simplified/cleaned data
- 2. **Real-world data science:** more difficult than the problem set; would be asked "hey, did this policy reduce or widen disparities" and start with a blank notebook and be 100% reliant on google/stackoverflow
  - ► Translating question into concrete approach: define disparities (charges, incarceration or not, sentencing conditional on incarceration); find which variables measure that; deal with duplicates
  - ▶ Data cleaning without scaffolding: recognizing the errors in the datetime and that errors\_coerce = True would set a lot of valuable data to missing; further deduplication of judge names; investigating PROMIS CONVERSION (eg coding that to missing)
  - ► A lot of these things won't throw errors if you run an analysis without fixing but will lead to flawed results/incorrect policy conclusions

## Upcoming assignments

- ▶ DataCamp on merging in pandas: due Monday by class; reminder that you can skip all DataCamps and reallocate that 5% to psets
- ▶ **Problem set 2:** due next Friday 01.28 11:59 PM; will not be an extension until that sunday but feel free to use late days (but need to coordinate within partner)
- ► **Grades for pset 1:** if you submitted on time, hopefully by next Monday

# Concepts in problem set two

Problem set question  1.1 Filter to incarceration and construct a sentence length variable  1.2 Focusing on specific judge and narcotics offenses, match each of the defendant's to a group of other defendants who were (1) sentenced by same judge; (2) have same age and gender; (3) have different race; investigate disparities in sentence length between Black focal defendants and their White pairs		
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#### GitHub issues vs. Slack channel vs. Slack DMs

- Slack channel: general workflow questions (eg deadline)
- ► GitHub issues: specific questions (same no code rule applies; shifted to improve organization of responses)
  - ► How do I post? Google doc with software guides
- ► Slack DM: to help unclog office hours; for syntax debugging, can DM one of us with code and screenshot of errors; not instant response; try to follow Slack on call schedule posted on Canvas

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# Open up notebook we were using for functions

Pause for practice

Add cells to 02\_loopsfunctions.ipynb

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# Why are we covering this?

- ► Easiest way to interface with Git/GitHub: as we'll discuss next, Git/GitHub have a graphical user interface (GUI), or a way to go to a website and point/click, but that defeats a lot of the purpose
- ► Moving files around on jupyter hub
- ► TBD: interacting with high-performance clusters/long-running jobs: a lot of what we'll be doing is code written in jupyter notebooks (.ipynb) that runs relatively quickly; if we have time to cover high-performance computing, running .py

### Where is the "command line" or what's a terminal?

- Mac default one- open up spotlight and search for terminal
- ► Windows terminal emulators see list here
  https://rebeccajohnson88.github.io/qss20/docs/software\_
  setup.html

# First set of commands: navigating around directory structure

- 1. Where am I?
- 2. How do I navigate to folder *foldername*?
- I'm lost; how do I get back to the home directory?
- 4. How do I make a new directory with name foldername? mkdir foldername
- 5. What files and directories are in this directory? (many more sorting options here: https://man7.org/linux/man-pages/man1/ls.1.html)
  ls

```
ls -t
```

How do I navigate "up one level" in the dir structure?cd .../

# Activity (on your terminal/terminal emulator)

- 1. Find your terminal
- 2. Navigate to your Desktop folder
- 3. Make a new folder called qss20\_clfolder
- 4. Within that folder, make another subfolder called sub
- 5. Enter that subfolder and list its contents (should be empty)
- Navigate back up to qss20\_clfolder without typing its full pathname

# Second set of commands: moving stuff around

 Create an empty file (rarer but just for this exercise) touch examplefile.txt

Copy a specific file in same directory (more manual) cp examplefile.txt examplefile2.txt

Copy a specific file in same directory and add prefix (more auto):
 for file in examplefile.txt; do cp "\$file" "copy \$file"; done;

4. Move a file to a specific location (removes the copy from its orig location; root path differs for you)

mv copy\_examplefile.txt /Users/rebeccajohnson/Desktop/qss20\_clfolder/

- Move a file "down" a level in a directory mv copv\_examplefile.txt sub/
- Move a file "up" one level mv copy\_examplefile.txt ../
- 7. Up two levels:

# Third set of commands: deleting

 Delete a file rm examplefile.txt

2. Delete a directory

rm -R examplefolder

3. Delete all files with a given extension (example deleting all pngs; can use with any extension)

rm \*.png

4. Delete all files with a specific pattern (example deleting all files that begin with phrase testing)

rm testing\*

5. Can do more advanced regex- eg, deleting all files besides the qss20 one in this dir

(base) rebeccajohnson@Rebeccas-MacBook-Pro sub % ls -tr qss20.txt qss30.txt qss17.txt

find sub/ -name 'qss[1|3][7|0].txt' -delete

## Activity (on your terminal/terminal emulator)

- Delete the sub directory in qss20\_clfolder
- Use touch to create the following two files in the main qss20\_clfolder: 00\_load.py 01\_clean.py
- 3. Create a subdirectory in that main directory called code
- 4. Move those files to the code subdirectory without writing out their full names
- Copy the O1\_clean.py into the same directory and name it O1\_clean\_step1.py
- 6. Remove all files in that directory with clean in the name

# Introducing jupyter hub (jhub) and applying these commands

**Jhub:** cloud server similar to CoLab; each time it restarts it pulls latest materials from our qss20\_slides\_activities repo; way to access materials once we move away from Canvas posting

- 1. Navigate to https://jhub.dartmouth.edu and click on QSS20 option
- 2. Shared course materials (slides; in-class activities) are in the following read-only folder (shared/QSS20-22W/):



 In the main directory (one level up from shared or the folder icon), create a folder to store editable files: qss20\_mywork

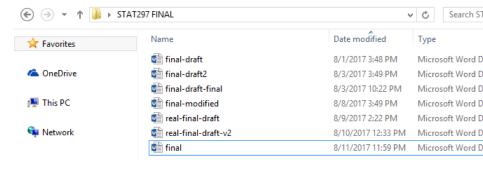
# Activity (on jhub)

- 1. Navigate to the terminal via New  $\implies$  Terminal
- If you haven't already, use mkdir to create a new directory qss20\_mywork
- 3. Copy the following file from "shared/QSS20-22W/activities/w22\_activities" into that directory: 00\_classquestions.ipynb (if it's not showing up go to control panel and restart kernel)
- 4. Rename that file with your netid as a suffix before the .ipynb
- 5. Practice editing

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# Motivation for Git/GitHub



Source: SMAC group

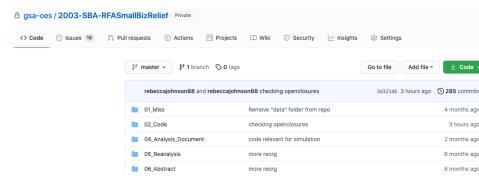
#### What is Git?

- ► Set of command line tools for version control (aka avoid finalfinal, finalrealthistime, etc.)
- "Distributed," or means that files/code, rather than only stored one place centrally, can be stored on all collaborators' machines

#### What is GitHub?

- Web-based repository for code that utilizes git version control system (VCS) for tracking changes
- ► Has additional features useful for collaboration, some of which we'll review today (repos; issues; push/pulling recent changes) and others of which we'll review as the course progresses (branches; pull requests)
- ► Why GitHub rather than Dropbox/google drive?
  - Explicit features that help with simultaneous editing of the same file
  - ▶ Public-facing record, or a portfolio of code/work (if you make it public)
  - ► Ways to comment on and have discussions about code specifically through the interface

### Example repo: private repo



If you go to the url, get 404 error unless you're added as a collaborator:

https://github.com/gsa-oes/2003-SBA-RFASmallBizRelief

# Example: tracked changes in code when you "push" updated version

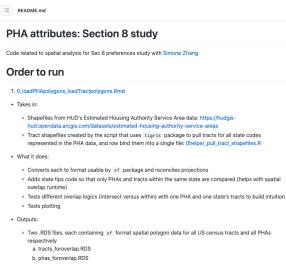
### Example repo: public repo

#### Look familiar?

https://github.com/rebeccajohnson88/qss20\_slides\_activities

## Ingredients of a repo: README

#### Should be more informative than the above example, e.g.:



2.1\_spatialmerge\_loopcode.R

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## Ingredients of a repo: directories

Command line syntax in previous slide is useful for org/reorg. For our class, we'll generally have two directories:

- 1. code/ (with subdir for tasks)
- 2. output/ (with subdir for tables versus figs)

Depending on the context, you *may* store data, but (1) GitHub has file size limits, and (2) sensitive data should generally not be put in a repo, even if the repo is private (instead, read directly directly from its source or have download instructions)

### Ingredients of a repo: issues

- ► Can assign to specific collaborators or leave as a "note to self' to look back at something
- Can use checklist features
- ► Can include code excerpts
- Easy to link to a specific commit (change to code)
- ► Need to be logged into GitHub to write



## General steps in workflow

- 1. Create or clone a repository to track
- 2. Make changes to code or other files
- 3. Commit changes: tells the computer to "save" the changes
- 4. **Push** changes: tells the computer to push those saved changes to github (if file exists already, will overwrite file, but all previous versions of that file are accessible/retrievable)

## Create a new repository: instructions

- On GitHub.com: new
- ► Enter a name (for command line reasons, avoid spaces)
- Give a brief description
- ► Initialize with a readme
- ► Add a .gitignore (basically residual files you dont want in repo)
- Select a license

## Contribute to a repository

- 1. Clone repo
- 2. Edit files
- 3. Send changes to GitHub (all; would use with caution)

```
git status
git add
git commit -m "this is what i changed"
git push
```

4. Send changes to Github (specific files)

```
git status
git add specificfile.ipynb
git commit specificfile.ipynb -m "this is what i changed"
git push
```

Send changes to GitHub (files of a given type; eg you created a bunch of figures that you want to push)

```
git status
git add *png
git commit *png -m "new figs"
git push
```

## Focusing on first step: how to clone

- 1. Open your local terminal and navigate to where you want the repo's files to be stored
- 2. Go to GitHub.com and go to "Code" button to find the name of the repo
- 3. Type the following command to clone (reponame.git will be the name of the url you copy/pasted)

git clone reponame.git

# Activity 1: clone the public class repo so you can get recent changes

- 1. Open up terminal
- 2. Type:

```
git clone https://github.com/rebeccajohnson88/qss20_slide
```

- 3. Use cd to navigate to activities/w22\_activities
- 4. Open up a notebook and try editing an activity
- Try using the mv command to move the blank problem set (pset2<sub>b</sub>lank.ipynb)toadifferentdirectory

# Activity 2: create a private repo to submit your next problem set

- Create a new private repo using the website and instructions on slide 24; name it qss20\_w22\_assignments; add me (rebeccajohnson88) as a collaborator
- 2. Clone the repo locally using your terminal/terminal emulator
- 3. Create a code/ subdirectory
- 4. Create a output/ subdirectory
- 5. Within the code/ subdirectory, move a file you have from another directory to that directory (eg. py, .R, .ipynb) or use touch to create blank file
- 6. Within the output/ subdirectory, use touch to create a blank file
- 7. Push the changes to the code subdirectory
- 8. Push the changes to the output subdirectory
- 9. Using the GitHub website, edit the README to link to those changes
- 10. Assign me an issue
- 11. Make another change to a file locally (e.g., could edit the text file or add a comment to the code file) and try pushing. You should receive an error if you edited the README non-locally. Try to diagnose by googling, fix, and re-push.

### For that last step...



# Problem set two submission instructions (due Friday 11.29 at midnight)

- ► Write your problem set (best way to do is by moving the blank problem set to the code directory of the repo you created and editing there but you can edit anywhere either locally or remotely (eg jhub; colab))
- ▶ Store the file in the code directory of the repo you just created
- While working on the problem set, feel free to repeat the git add, git commit, git push steps as many times as you want
- ► Then, when you're ready for it to be graded, push two files:
  - ► The raw ipynb
  - The compiled html
- ► When you're done and ready for it be graded, assign me a GitHub issue to grade

# Additional GitHub topics we may cover in future session

- **▶** Storing your credentials
- ► Tools for more collaborative coding: branching and pull requests
- ► Options to reverse changes
- ► Slightly different cloning structure on jhub