

R Code – Best practices

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1 – Naming conventions

- R has no standardised naming conventions
- Always choose a naming convention to work with; for example
 - all lowercase: e.g. adjustcolor
 - underscore separated: e.g. numeric_version
 - lowerCamelCase: e.g. addTaskCallback
 - UpperCamelCase: e.g. SignatureMethod
- **Avoid SPACES** while naming files

“There are only two hard things in Computer Science: cache invalidation and naming things.” — Phil Karlton

- Strive for names that are concise and meaningful
- R file names should be meaningful and end in .R.

Object names

- Variable and function names should be lowercase.

```
# Good  
day_one  
day_1
```

```
# Bad  
first_day_of_the_month  
DayOne  
dayone  
djml
```

- avoid using names of existing functions and variables.

2 – Files organisation

- File organisation makes code and data analysis project readable
- Data should be separated from codes
- Documents should be separated from codes
- Use project facility of RStudio each time you start working on a new project

3 - organise the code within each file

- Start each file with a comment saying who wrote it and when, what it contains, and how it fits into the larger program
- Load all required packages
- Source required data files if any

```
#-----  
## I-Star Introduction  
## Ken Mwai - May 2021  
#-----  
#-----  
# 0 - Load librairies  
#-----  
library(dplyr)  
library(ggplot2)  
#-----  
# 1 - Source Data  
#-----  
df1 <- read_csv("data/my_data.csv")  
#-----  
# 2 - Start my code  
#-----  
mean(mtcars$mpg)
```


3 – Syntax

- Place spaces around all infix operators (`=`, `+`, `-`, `<-`, etc.).
- Use `<-`, not `=`, for object assignment in R.
- Use comments to mark off sections of code.
- Comment your code with care. Comments should explain the why, not the what
- Each line of a comment should begin with the comment symbol and a single space
- Keep your lines less than 80 characters.

```
# This is a comment  
# Good  
# Object assignment in R  
x <- 10
```

```
#Bad  
x=10
```

```
# Good  
average <- mean(feet / 12 + inches, na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
# Bad  
average<-mean(feet/12+inches,na.rm=TRUE)
```

Use <-, not =, for assignment.

```
# Good  
x <- 5  
# Bad  
x = 5
```

Task

Take a first look at the data. Useful functions are `dim()`, `head()`, `str()` and `summary()`.

Solution

```
dim(mtcars)
```

```
## [1] 32 11
```

```
head(mtcars)
```

```
##           mpg  cyl  disp  hp  drat    wt    qsec  vs  am  gear  carb
## Mazda RX4      21.0    6   160  110  3.90  2.620  16.46  0   1     4     4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0    6   160  110  3.90  2.875  17.02  0   1     4     4
## Datsun 710      22.8    4   108   93  3.85  2.320  18.61  1   1     4     1
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4    6   258  110  3.08  3.215  19.44  1   0     3     1
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7    8   360  175  3.15  3.440  17.02  0   0     3     2
## Valiant        18.1    6   225  105  2.76  3.460  20.22  1   0     3     1
```

```
str(mtcars)
```