

The background of the slide is a complex, abstract geometric pattern composed of numerous triangles of various sizes and colors. The colors include shades of pink, purple, blue, orange, yellow, and green, creating a vibrant and modern aesthetic.

# Programming for psychologists

## **Lecture 7: Recap & workflow**

Matthias Nau

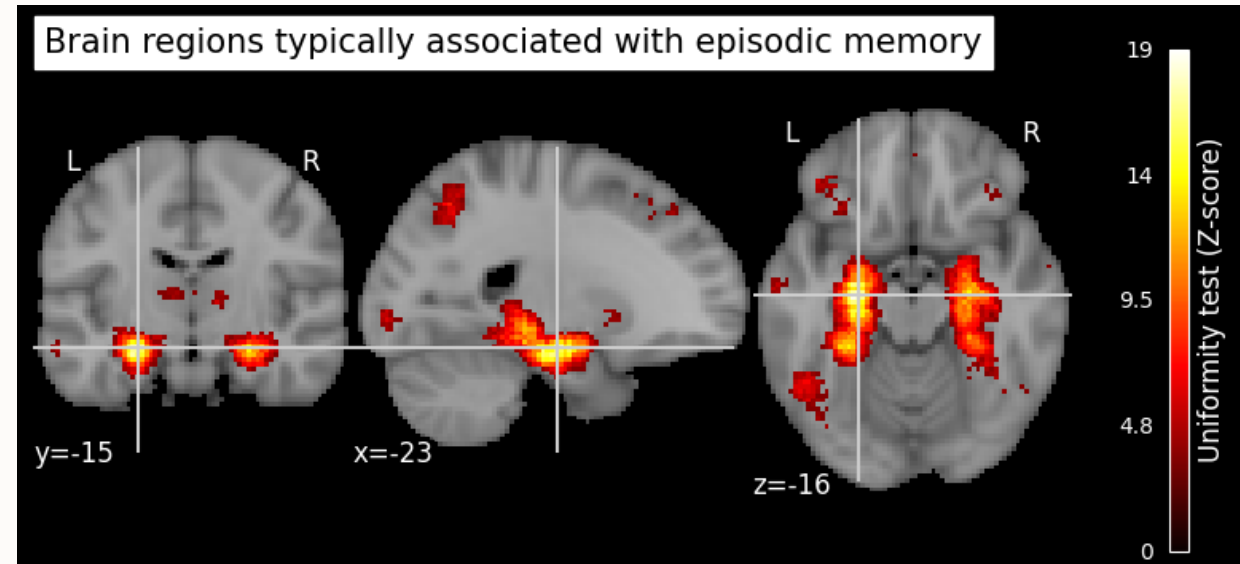
# Home assignment



# Home assignment

- **Due on December 19th, 6pm**
- **Pursue a new project from scratch** to visualize MRI data, including setting up a conda environment, writing code, and uploading it to GitHub for version control and pull requests.
- **Full description on Canvas** under the “Home assignment” module

- **Questions?**



# Exam preparation



# Exam – Organizational matters

- The exam will take place on **December 16th, 8:30-11:30pm in NU-3A06.**
- It will be written in **TestVision**; the standard application at the VU for digital exams
- You are going to get a **computer/laptop by the VU** for the exam.
- **No internet access** during the exam.

I will send out an email closer to the date with detailed information.





# Exam – Content

- **Multiple choice and multiple answer questions.**

You will not know how many answers are correct and need to think about each one.

- **Conceptual questions:** Check out the last slide of each lecture again!

## Example: What is GitHub CoPilot?

- ☐ A browser extension for reviewing pull requests
- ☐ A GitHub feature to resolve merge conflicts
- ☒ An AI-powered tool that suggests code in VScode
- ☐ An online bot managing your GitHub repositories

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- **Conceptual questions:** Check out the last slide of each lecture again!
- **Code questions (with screenshot):** Complete the practical notebooks!

**Example: What is the output of this code?**

- ☐ Sarah
- ☒ Chris
- ☐ None
- ☐ 5

```
name = "Chris"
if name == "Sarah":
    print(len(name))
elif name == "Chris":
    print(name)
else:
    print("None")
```

# Exam – Content

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- **Code questions (with screenshot):** Complete the practical notebooks!
- **Documentation question (with screenshot):** Just read carefully!

**Example:**

**What is the default width of the “bar” function?**

matplotlib.axes.Axes.bar

```
Axes.bar(x, height, width=0.8, bottom=None, *, align='center', data=None,
**kwargs) \[source\]
```

Make a bar plot.



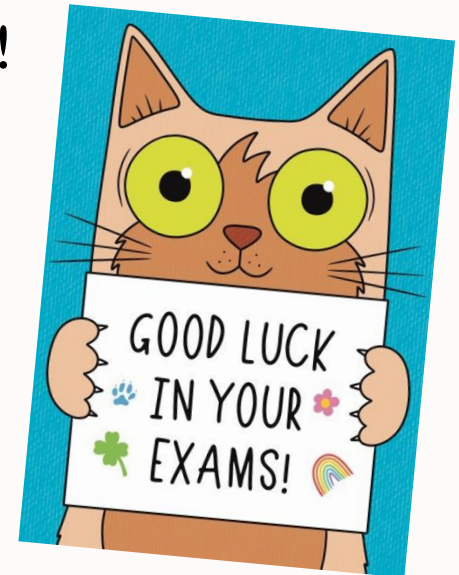
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**Do not worry, you know more than you think!**



**What was this course  
about again?**



# What was this course about again?

- Understanding the “programming mindset” → Lecture 1, practical 1.1



- Embracing coding as your new superpower.
- Understand how it can help you in your work.



- Thinking of programming as craft that needs practice, continued learning, and creative problem solving.

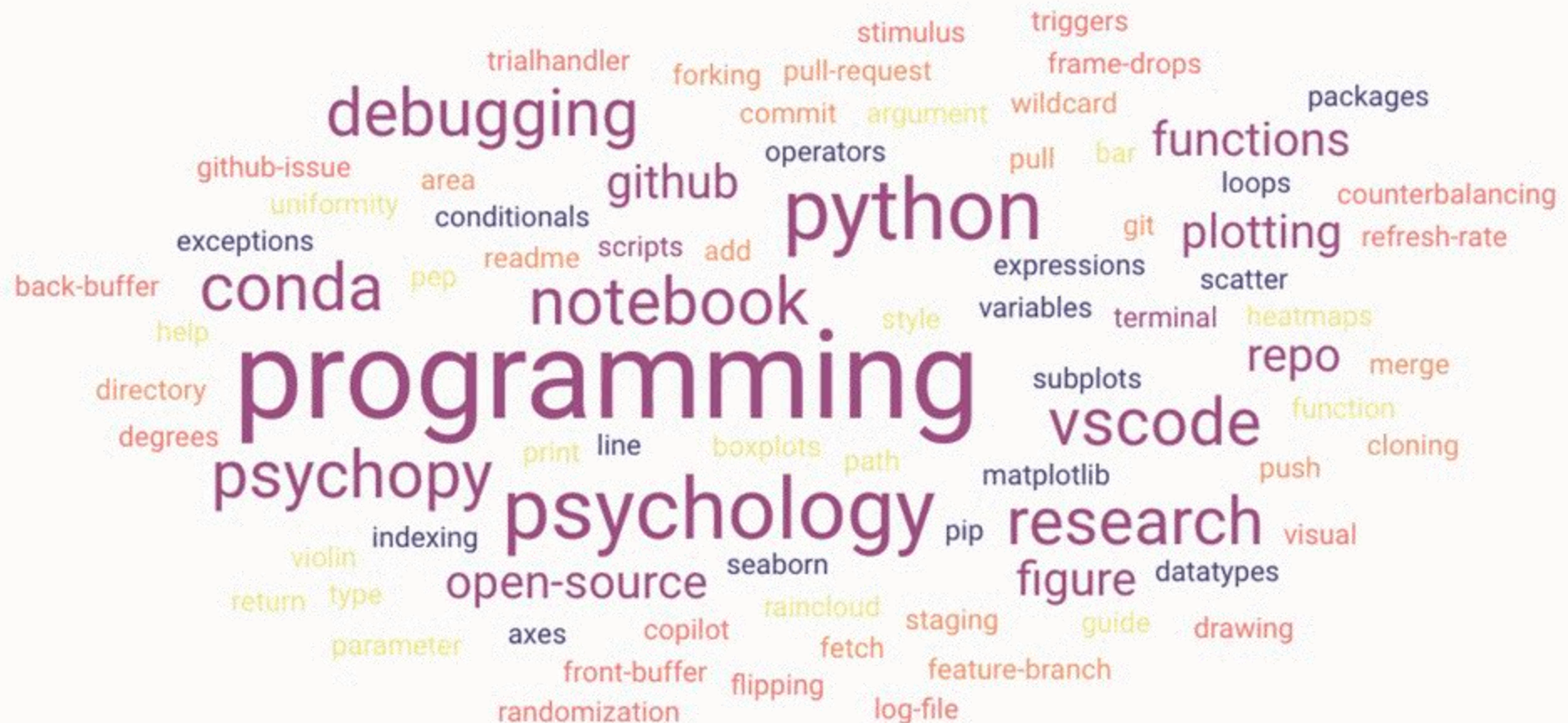


- Design from the top, implement bottom-up.
- Imperative vs. declarative instructions.



- Let go of the “one right way of doing something”.
- Let go of intimidation: Anyone can learn with practice
- Learn to make justifiable decisions & take responsibility

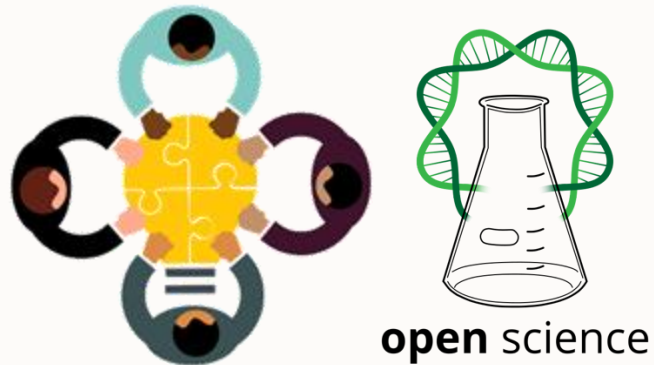
- **Understanding the “programming mindset”**
- **Demystifying key terms and concepts → Check out last slide of each lecture!**





# What was this course about again?

- Understanding the “programming mindset”
- Demystifying key terms and concepts
- Internalizing best practices → Lecture 6, but really all throughout the course



- Writing code in the spirit of open science and collaboration
- Testing and documenting code with healthy paranoia
- Version control and collaboration with Git
- Code sharing and code review with GitHub
- Writing functions, working with file paths, basics in code design, PEP8 style guide etc.

# What was this course about again?

- Understanding the “programming mindset”
- Demystifying key terms and concepts
- Internalizing best practices
- Familiarizing yourself with Python → Lectures 2,3,4,6, almost all practicals

## Experiments



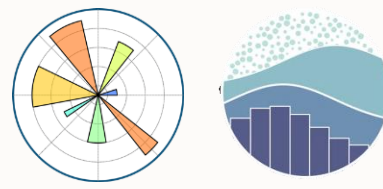
Psychopy

## Data analysis



Numpy, Pandas...

## Data viz



Matplotlib, seaborn

## Stats & Models



SciPy, Sklearn



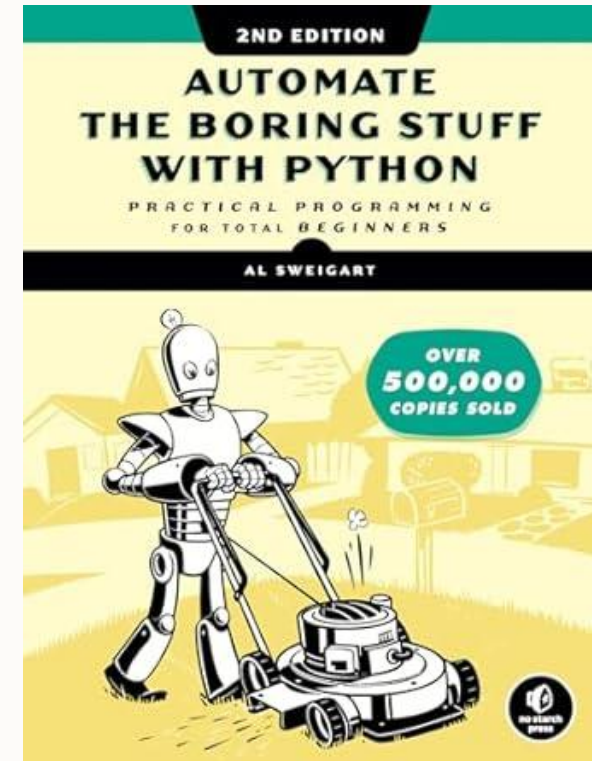
# What was this course about again?

- Understanding the “programming mindset”
- Demystifying key terms and concepts
- Internalizing best practices
- Familiarizing yourself with Python
- Learning about tools for continued learning
- Debugging strategies help with learning by doing

Lecture 1,2,4,  
Practicals



- Free online resources



## The Good Research Code Handbook

This handbook is for grad students, postdocs and PIs who do a lot of programming as part of their research. It will teach you, in a practical manner, how to organize your code so that it is easy to understand and works reliably.

## CS50's Introduction to Programming with Python

OpenCourseWare

# What was this course about again?

- **Understanding the “programming mindset”**
  - **Demystifying key terms and concepts**
  - **Internalizing best practices**
  - **Familiarizing yourself with Python**
  - **Learning about tools for continued learning**
  - **Getting to know workflows of a research psychologist**
  - Various software tools and associated workflows
- Overview on programming
  - Stimulus presentation, log files, triggers, randomization, basic analysis, file paths etc.

**Throughout the course!**



# What was this course about again?



## Big Picture

With the right **perspective**, you will learn everything you need to learn through **practice**.

**If you are not there yet, don't worry!**

- You were not expected to become experts in Python by the end of the course (see Lecture 1)
- Everyone succeeds & struggles in their own way.
- Help us improve the course by giving feedback!

# **A typical day in the life of a PhD student**



# A typical day in the life of PhD student

- **7:45 am:** Wake up and contemplate existence.



Vs.





# A typical day in the life of PhD student

- **7:45 am:** Wake up and contemplate existence. "What am I doing? I should become a scuba-diving instructor!". Too early for this decision.
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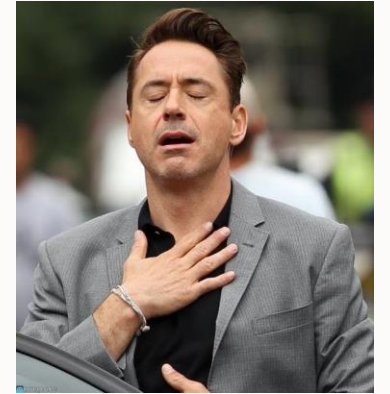
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**Debugging** frantically while pretending to the participant that everything's normal.

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- **10:00 am:** **Experiment** starts. 15 mins late, but it's finally running!

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Private victory dance! Then you spent 30 mins trying out different **colors** and **font sizes**.





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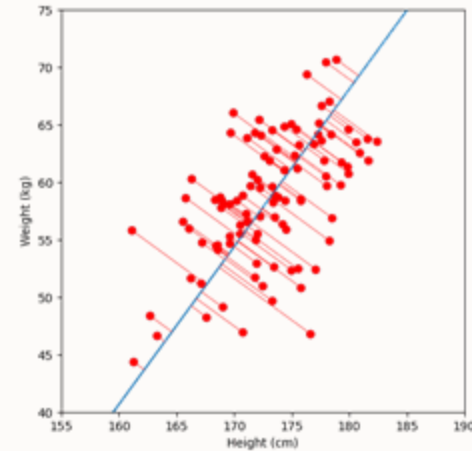


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- **3:00 pm:** Meeting with your supervisor. You show the figure and feel super proud.

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- **7:30 pm:** Family calling. “How is it going with your **thesis** writing?”.



# A typical day in the life of PhD student – Take aways

- **Programming is more than coding and often the first and last thing you do.**
- **The concepts and skills you picked up here will support you in diverse ways.**
- **Your learning has only begun – Come back to these slides later!**
- **Good debugging skills are key! It's a hard start, but it becomes easier.**
- **Implementing best practices will help you built confidence and grow your own helpful code base (e.g., version control)**



# Basic statistics in Python



# Basic statistics in Python

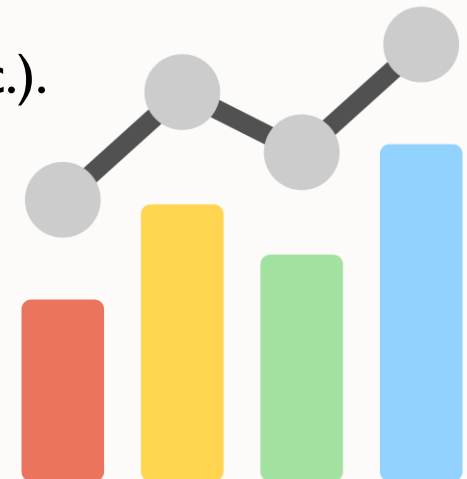
- Python provides powerful packages to handle **statistical analysis** easily and efficiently.
- Common tasks include:
  - **Descriptive statistics** (mean, median, variance, etc.).
  - **Inferential statistics** (t-tests, ANOVA, regression, etc.).
  - **Data visualization** to interpret and present results (Matplotlib, Seaborn, etc.).

**Descriptive statistics** functions are **often built-in** in other packages

- **Numpy** (e.g., `numpy.mean()`, `numpy.median`, `numpy.std()`, etc.).
- **Pandas** (e.g., `df['name'].mean()`, `df['name'].median()`, `df['name'].std()`, etc.).
- Many others

**Inferential statistics** often require **dedicated packages**.

- We focus on **SciPy**





# Basic statistics in Python

- **SciPy** (“**Scientific Python**”) is a scientific computing package built on top of **NumPy**.
- Aside from **inferential statistics**, SciPy also supports general **signal processing** (e.g., filtering), **linear algebra**, **differential equations**, **data interpolation** etc.
- **t-Test**: The most widely-used inferential statistic, probing whether the means of two groups are significantly different.
- If you do not know the t-test, **read the following before Monday**:  
<https://datatab.net/tutorial/t-test>
- SciPy supports many **more complex statistical tests**, so check it out!

## Paired-sample t-test example

```
from scipy.stats import ttest_rel    #type: ignore
import numpy as np                  #type: ignore

# Fake data
pre_test = [88, 92, 85, 91, 87, 95, 89]
post_test = [90, 94, 85, 93, 89, 97, 90]

# Perform the dependent (paired) t-test
t_stat, p_value = ttest_rel(pre_test, post_test)

# Print result
print(f"T-statistic: {t_stat:.3f}, P-value: {p_value:.3f}")
✓ 0.0s

T-statistic: -5.284, P-value: 0.002
```

# Before the next practical, go through these slides again!

**Do you know what the following terms mean?**

- SciPy
- T-Test
- Inferential statistics
- Descriptive statistics
- Mean
- Median
- Standard deviation (std)





Have fun!