Getting Help in R/Stats/Computing

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- Consulting
- Contract Services
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Your code produced an error?

- Debug it yourself
 - Google error messages!
- Ask colleagues/local resources
 - Lab mates!
 - CSCU!
 - Other Cornell resources like CISER, RDMSG
- Ask strangers
 - Stackexchange stackoverflow
 - Listservs (R-SIG-xxx) (https://www.r-project.org/mail.html)
 - Twitter (?)

- Where to start with some data?
- Teach yourself
 - CRAN Task Views: https://cran.r-project.org/web/views/
 - Package Vignettes: vignette()

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Break it down

- Works for any of the avenues above.
- Break down big problem into small problems
- Isolate the error or issue
- Determine cases when the issue occurs, but also maybe cases when things go well.

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- Messages from R
 - Errors, warnings and messages
 - Could come from the function you called
 - Could come from a function called by a function you called.
 - Could come from a function called by a function called by a function you called.

```
– ...
```

```
f <- function(a) g(a)
g <- function(b) h(b)
h <- function(c) i(c)
i <- function(d) "a" + d
f(10)</pre>
```

```
> f(10)
Error in "a" + d : non-numeric argument to binary operator
```

- Messages from R
 - If these are functions you wrote:
 - take a step backwards in writing process until you solve it
 - or start over with defensive programming
 - If these are functions from a package- good luck!
 - Check that all objects passed to the function are as you intend
 - Google/forum/stackoverflow
 - traceback()
 - RStudio debug mode.
 - https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/205612627-Debugging-with-RStudio
 - https://adv-r.hadley.nz/debugging.html

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```

- Start with whole block of code, whittle down until you find the smallest piece that creates the error.
- Check intermediate steps as you go

- Quick tip: name your variables unique things
 - i.e not "data', "prob", "mean"
 - These words may be used in deep functions and cause conflicts
 - Rename "gunnisondata", "hatchprob", "meanDON"

Defensive Coding

- Avoid difficult debugging situations
- Fail fast and often
- Program in small steps, check each step of the way.
- Spot check your intuition each step of the way.

Defensive Coding - Example

- Qualtrics survey
 - 30 possible scenarios
 - Each participant was assigned three scenarios
 - Answer a set of 22 questions for assigned scenarios

Defensive Coding - Example

- Qualtrics survey
 - Answer a set of 22 questions for assigned scenarios



Defensive Coding - Example

```
cleanerdata <- mturk%>%
  gather(key, value, `Q14.1_First Click`:Q26.26) %>%
 # make tall data out of only columns between Q14_First Click
 # and Q26.26- repeat all the rest
 separate(key, c("organism", "question"), sep="\\.") %>%
 # separate into two columns by period
 mutate(question=factor(question, levels=unique(question))) %>%
 # make question a factor with levels ordered according to original
 # arrangement- this will make the following spread function
 # organize it correctly
  spread(question, value) %>%
 # spread back into wide format, but this time only on question-
 # Teave organism on repeating rows
 filter(!is.na(`1_Click Count`)) %>%
 # filter out na values (usign 1_Click count as proxy for the whole set)
  arrange(MTurkCode)
 # order by MTurkCode to group the three responses together for a person
```

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Sending code to colleagues

- Small questions ("help me debug...")
- Big questions ("how should I approach this data set?")

Sending code to colleagues - debug

- Save current version of the data so we don't have to reprocess it all
- Supply only needed code

Sending code to colleagues - debug

- Load packages at top of script
 - (report package versions with sessionInfo() copy results to script)
- Save current version of the data so we don't have to re-process it all
 - write.csv(mydataframe, "mydataframe.csv")
 - save (currentdata, file="currentdata.R")
- Remove everything unrelated to problem
 - Long codes get ignored until the perceived amount of free time
- Use nice formatting, commenting
- Well-named variables (concise and informative)
- Use commenting to indicate where the issue is

Sending code to colleagues

- Small questions ("help me debug...")
- Big questions ("how should I approach this data set?")

- The raw data.
- A tidy data set and code book
- An explicit and exact recipe you used to go from 1 -> 2,3

- The raw data.
 - Ran no software on the data
 - Did not modify any of the data values
 - You did not remove any data from the data set
 - You did not summarize the data in any way

- A tidy data set and code book
 - Each variable you measure should be in one column
 - Each different observation of that variable should be in a different row
 - There should be one table for each "kind" or "level" of observation
 - If you have multiple tables, they should include a column in the table that allows them to be joined or merged

- A tidy data set and code book
 - Information about the experimental study design or sampling method
 - Information about the variables
 - Data type
 - units
 - Information about the summary choices you made

- An explicit and exact recipe you used to go from 1 -> 2,3
 - Pseudocode
 - Readme file showing how all files are related.

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- Minimum reproducible example ("reprex")
 - a minimal dataset, necessary to reproduce the error
 - the minimal runnable code necessary to reproduce the error, which can be run on the given dataset.
 - the necessary information on the used packages, R version, and system it is run on.
 - in the case of random processes, a seed (set by set.seed()) for reproducibility

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5963269/how-to-make-a-great-r-reproducible-example

- Minimum reproducible example (reprex)
 - Use existing data included in packages
 - iris, mtcars, OrchardSprays, chickwts, npk
 - Generate fake data that illustrates your question/issue/problem
 - dput() to get your data in an easily loadable form
 - No attachments/links to websites...

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- Minimum reproducible example (reprex)
 - Generate fake data that illustrates your question/issue/problem

```
col1 col2 col3 col4
                                                                             10
                                                                                   a FALSE
                                                                                   b FALSE
my.df <- data.frame(</pre>
                                                                                     TRUE
       coll = sample(c(1,2), 10, replace = TRUE),
                                                                                   d FALSE
       col2 = as.factor(sample(10)), col3 = letters[1:10],
                                                                                   e FALSE
       col4 = sample(c(TRUE, FALSE), 10, replace = TRUE))
                                                                                   f FALSE
                                                                                   g FALSE
                                                                                     TRUE
                                                                                      TRUF
                                                                    10
                                                                                       TRUE
```

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- Minimum reproducible example (reprex)
 - dput () to get your data in an easily loadable form

dput(chickwts)

- Minimum reproducible example (reprex)
 - Make sure users have all the info they need to run your reprex
 - reprex package in R (https://reprex.tidyverse.org/)
 - Will generate error if your code is not self-contained
 - Creates markdown for use on different venues (Stack Overflow, Github, HTML...)

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To receive assistance from CSCU:

Visit cscu.cornell.edu email: cscu@cornell.edu

- Schedule an appointment
 - Remote appointments available (Zoom, Skype, phone)
- Zoom Walk-in consulting hours:
 - M-F, 11am, 12pm, 1pm
 - https://cscu.cornell.edu/consulting/walkin.php