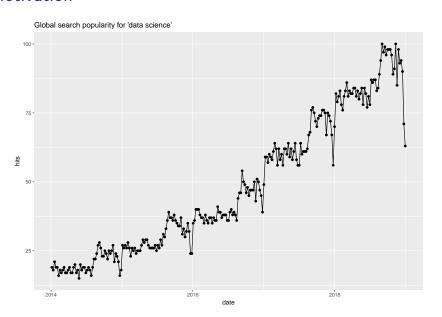
Introduction to Computational Tools and Techniques in Social Science

Jae Yeon Kim

02 January, 2019

Motivation



- ► Why should we care?
- Yes, big data (or data science, or machine learning) is a trend.
- But computational tools and techniques are much broader and fundamental to how we work:
 - Data collection (e.g., APIs, webscraping)
 - Analysis (e.g., text analysis, machine learning)
 - Visualization (e.g., maps, social networks)

- ► Computational tools and techniques
 - can automate things you've done before.
 - can collect, analyze, and visualize data in a new way.

- ▶ Using Excel:
 - ▶ 3 mins for copying, pasting, and reorganizing one article
 - ▶ 80,000 newspaper articles
 - Taking 4,000 hours or 166 days

- Using python:
 - A few hours for coding
 - Less than 5 mins for creating the dataset
 - Also, the code is reusable.

```
In [1]: def parsing_proquest(x):
    # load libs
    from bs4 import BeautifulSoup
    import re
    # load file
    soup = BeautifulSoup(open(x,"r"), 'html.parser')

# filter by strong tag
doc = soup('strong')

# save filtered results to new objects

doc.text = soup.findAll(text=re.compile('Full text:'))
doc.date = soup.findAll(text=re.compile('Publication year:'))
doc.source = soup.findAll(text=re.compile('Publication date:'))
doc.author = soup.findAll(text=re.compile('Publication info:'))
```

- Yet it takes some **efforts** to take advantages of these new tools.
 - You need to learn how to code a little bit.
 - However, learning on your own is inefficient.
 - More important, you can get bad habits.

```
The following examples are adapted from
  https://style.tidyverse.org
```

Good. fit_models.R if (y < 0 && debug) {

message("y is negative")

Bad

fit models.R.

if (y < 0 && debug) message("Y is negative")

```
# Good
do_something_very_complicated(
  something = "that",
  requires = many,
  arguments = "some of which may be long"
# Bad
do_something_very_complicated("that", requires, many, arguments)
                               "some of which may be long"
```

- Three commandments
 - Thou shall comment.
 - Thou shall reuse functions (no copy and paste).
 - Thou shall practice version control (no final_final_final.Rmd).

- Programming is similar to cooking.
 - So many different cuisines (programming languages).
 But there are fundamentals.
 - Ingredients (data)
 - Techniques (logic)
 - Recipes (workflow)
 - Though programming is also different from cooking, because it requires much more precision.

Objectives

- Tasting a wide range of computational tools
- ▶ Getting programming fundamentals right
 - Concepts
 - Techniques
- Learning by doing
 - Learning from your own MANY trials and errors
 - Learning from others

- Writing code like writing an essay
- ▶ Managing project like developing a package

▶ Don't expect

- ▶ Becoming a data scientist within one semester
- ▶ I can answer all of your questions.
- We focus on learning how to learn.
 - Programming is one endless Google Search (aka "Rochelle's Law")

Syllabus

- Introduction
 - Jan. 16: Introduction and Setup ("Installfest")
- Version control
 - ▶ Jan. 21/23: Unix, Bash, and Git
- R and Python fundamentals
 - Jan. 28/30: Data Structure in R
 - Feb. 4/6: Data Analysis in R
 - ► Feb. 11/13: Data Visualization in R
 - Feb. 18/20: Intro to Python

- Online data collection
 - ► Feb. 25/27: HTML/CSS/Javascript (project proposal draft due)
 - Mar. 4/6: APIs ▶ Mar. 11/13: Web scraping (guest lecture by Jaren Haber,
 - Sociology & Computational Text Analysis Working Group)
 - Mar. 18/20: Online Sampling, Survey, and Field Experiments ► Mar. 25/27: SPRING BREAK (final project proposal due)

- ► Text analysis and machine learning
- Apr. 1/3: Text Analysis in R (guest lecture by Marla Stuart, Social Work & BIDS Data Science Fellow)
 - Apr. 8/10: Unsueprvised Machine Learning in R
 - Apr. 15/17: Supervised Machine Learning in R (guest lecture by Chris Kennedy, Biostats & BIDS Data Science Fellow)
- Review
- ▶ Apr. 22/24: Wrap-up and Package Development in R

Previous final projects by students



Class

- Participation (25%)
 - ▶ Be nice to each other. We're all learning (especially me).
- ► Homework (50%)
 - **E**very week.
 - Practice, practice, and practice.
- Final project (25%)
 - Feasibility is your friend. Late Feb proposal, April presentations.

Logistics

- Learning by doing
 - Pair-programming on in-class challenges
- Section is required
- ▶ Julia Christensen is a technical assistant to the course.

Special thanks

- Laura Stoker (UC Berkeley)
- Rochelle Terman (Chicago)
- Rachel Bernhard (Oxford, UC Davis)