

Building reproducible analytical pipelines with the R programming language

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Preface

This is a Quarto book.

To learn more about Quarto books visit <https://quarto.org/docs/books>.

1 Introduction

This book will teach how to structure your projects in such a way as to make them reproducible.

I think we should also explain that this book presents one way of doing things, and that it is by no means the only, canonic way, of solving the problems we will be talking about.

1.1 Prerequisites

You should be comfortable with the R programming language. This book will assume that you have been using R for some projects already, and want to improve not only your knowledge of the language itself, but also how to successfully manage complex projects.

1.2 What is reproducibility?

1.3 Are there different types of reproducibility?

Reproducibility is on a continuum.

2 Functional programming

This chapter will teach you the fundamentals of functional programming. *Functional programming* might sound scary, but we will focus on only a handful of concepts that are quite accessible while providing many benefits. Using these functional programming concepts will make your code more reliable, easier to test, document, share, and ultimately rerun.

2.1 Introduction

You are very likely already familiar with some aspects of functional program. Let's start by discussing the two central elements of functional programming: functions and lists.

There are several ways that you can structure a program, called programming paradigms. Functional programming is a paradigm that relies exclusively on the evaluation of functions to achieve the desired end result. If you have already written your own functions in the past, what follows will not be very new. But in order to write a good functional program, the functions that you write and evaluate have to have certain properties. Before discussing these properties, let's start by with *state*.

2.1.1 The state of your program

Let's suppose that you start a fresh R session, and immediately run this next line:

```
ls()
```

If you did not modify any of R's configuration files that get automatically loaded on startup, you should see the following:

```
character(0)
```

Let's suppose that now you load some data:

```
data(mtcars)
```

and define a variable `a`:

```
a <- 1
```

Running `ls()` now shows the following:

```
[1] "a"      "mtcars"
```

You have just altered the state of your program. You can think of the *state* as box that holds everything that gets defined by the user and is accessible at any time. Let's now define a simple function that prints a sentence:

```
f <- function(name){  
  print(paste0(name, " likes lasagna"))  
}  
  
f("Bruno")
```

and here's the output:

```
[1] "Bruno likes lasagna"
```

Let's run `ls()` again:

```
[1] "a"      "f"      "mtcars"
```

Function `f()` is now listed there as well. This function has two nice properties:

- For a given input, it always returns exactly the same output. So `f("Bruno")` will always return “Bruno likes lasagna”.
- This function does not change the state of your program.

2.1.2 Predictable functions

Let's now define another function called `g()`, that does not have the same properties as `f()`. First, let's define a function that does not always return the same output given a particular input:

```
g <- function(name){  
  food <- sample(c("lasagna", "cassoulet", "feijoadá"), 1)  
  print(paste0(name, " likes ", food))  
}
```

For the same input, “Bruno”, this function now produces (potentially) a different output:

```
g("Bruno")  
[1] "Bruno likes lasagna"
```

```
g("Bruno")  
[1] "Bruno likes feijoada"
```

And now let's consider function `h()` that modifies the state of the program:

```
h <- function(name){  
  food <- sample(c("lasagna", "cassoulet", "feijoada"), 1)  
  
  if(exists("food_list")){  
    food_list <- append(food_list, food)  
  } else {  
    food_list <- append(list(), food)  
  }  
  
  print(paste0(name, " likes ", food))  
}
```

This function uses the `<-` operator. This operator saves definitions that are made inside the body of functions in the global environment. Before calling this function, run `ls()` again. You should see the same objects as before, plus the functions we've defined:

```
[1] "a"          "f"          "g"          "h"          "mtcars"
```

Let's now run `h()` once:

```
h("Bruno")  
[1] "Bruno likes lasagna"
```

And now `ls()` again:

```
[1] "a"          "f"          "food_list"  "g"          "h"          "mtcars"
```

Running `h()` did two things: it printed the message, but also created a variable called "food_list" in the global environment with the following contents:

```
food_list
```



```
[[1]]  
[1] "feijoada"
```

Let's run `h()` again:

```
h("Bruno")  
[1] "Bruno likes feijoada"
```

and let's check the contents of "food_list":

```
food_list  
  
[[1]]  
[1] "feijoada"  
  
[[2]]  
[1] "cassoulet"
```

If you keep running `h()`, this list will continue growing. Let me just say that I hesitated showing you this; this is because your reaction if you didn't know `<<-` is that you might find it useful. But it is quite dangerous as well. Generally, we want to avoid using functions that change the state as much as possible because these functions are unpredictable, especially if randomness is involved. It is much safer to define `h()` like this instead:

```
h <- function(name, food_list = list()){  
  food <- sample(c("lasagna", "cassoulet", "feijoada"), 1)  
  food_list <- append(food_list, food)  
  print(paste0(name, " likes ", food))  
  food_list  
}
```

The difference now is that we made `food_list` the second argument of the function. Also, we defined it as being optional by writing:

```
food_list = list()
```

This means that if we omit this argument, the empty list will get used by default. This avoids the users having to manually specify it.

We can call it like this:

```
food_list <- h("Bruno", food_list) # since food_list is already defined, we don't need to  
  
[1] "Bruno likes feijoada"
```

We save the output back to `food_list`. Let's now check its contents:

```
food_list  
  
[[1]]  
[1] "feijoada"  
  
[[2]]  
[1] "cassoulet"  
  
[[3]]  
[1] "cassoulet"
```

The only thing that we need now to deal with is the fact that the food gets chosen randomly. I'm going to show you the simple way of dealing with this, but later in this chapter we are going to use the `{withr}` package for situations like this. Let's redefine `h()` one last time:

```
h <- function(name, food_list = list(), seed = 123){  
  
  # We set the seed, making sure that we get the same selection of food for a given seed  
  set.seed(seed)  
  food <- sample(c("lasagna", "cassoulet", "feijoada"), 1)  
  
  # We now need to unset the seed, because if we don't, guess what, the seed will stay set  
  set.seed(NULL)  
  
  food_list <- append(food_list, food)  
  
  print(paste0(name, " likes ", food))  
  
  food_list  
}
```

Let's now call `h()` several times with its default arguments:

```
h("Bruno")
```

```
[1] "Bruno likes feijoadas"  
[[1]]  
[1] "feijoadas"
```

```
h("Bruno")
```

```
[1] "Bruno likes feijoadas"  
[[1]]  
[1] "feijoadas"
```

```
h("Bruno")
```

```
[1] "Bruno likes feijoadas"  
[[1]]  
[1] "feijoadas"
```

3 Version control

What Miles said on the matter:

There are still a lot of people that find git intimidating and still potential for some things to go badly for a project if git is used in the wrong way. I once had a colleague who assured me they knew how to use git proceed to use a repo like their personal dropbox folder. Perhaps the details of git usage can be basically waved away, but some detail about good git workflow could be incorporated. For example: The branching model to use. IMHO trunk-based development works much better than gitflow for analysis teams. Version number discipline. Why you always bump the version number when making changes to your packages. Why keeping commits small and confined to just one target at a time if possible is useful when tracing problems with a pipeline.

4 Getting started with your project

We suggest to not start with an R script, but start from a Qmd file.

What Sébastien said on the matter:

*There seems to be two way of presenting such a workflow:

What does the complete project looks like at the end and what tools do I need? How do I start working on it?*

This questions should get answered in the intro?

Refer to <https://github.com/b-rodrigues/rap4all/issues/1#issuecomment-1327627267>

4.1 Literate programming

4.1.1 Why bother?

Allows you to explain what you're doing as you're coding. This file can later be inflated, if necessary, to make a package using `{fusen}`.

4.2 Quarto basics

Teach some Quarto basics

4.3 Parametrized reports

4.4 Your project is done (?)

So here the project is done, but actually it's just an Qmd file that gets compiled, so we would need to explain why this is not enough, and motivate the readers to go the full way: developing packages, using targets, and so on

5 Testing your code

5.1 Assertive testing (and defensive programming?)

The analysis is still in Quarto, so how could the readers of this book test their code? Copying here what Miles wrote on the subject:

‘Assertive programming’ is a topic that might be missing from the book. I think of it as a kind of dual of unit testing. Unit testing is for more generally applicable packaged code. But when you have functions in your analysis pipeline that operate on a very specific kind of input data, unit testing becomes kind of nonsensical because you’re left to dream up endless variations of your input dataset that may never occur. It’s a bit easier to flip the effort to validating the assumptions you have about your input and output data, which you can do in the pipeline functions themselves rather than separate unit testing ones. This is nice because it ensures the validation is performed in the pipeline run, and so is backed by the same reproducibility guarantees.

I think at the end of the chapter we should hint at unit testing, but leave it as a subsection of the next chapter that deals with packaging code.

6 Packaging your code

In this chapter you're going to learn how to create your own package.

We should make clear that this does not mean publishing the package on CRAN.

6.1 Benefits of packages

6.2 Intro to package dev

This is where fusen comes into play I guess; so we start from the Qmd file that was written before, containing the functions and the analysis, and see how we can now create a package from it, and use that file as a vignette? Copying here what Sébastien said on the matter

6.3 Document your package (?)

I guess fusen makes this process easy and leverages roxygen?

6.4 Managing package dependencies (?)

Discuss NAMESPACE and DESCRIPTION and all that. I think it's important to also discuss here how to define dependencies from remotes, not just CRAN.

6.5 Unit testing

This is where I think we should discuss unit testing

6.6 pkgdown

7 Build automation

Why build automation: removes cognitive load, is a form of documentation in and of itself, as Miles said

It is possible to communicate a great deal of domain knowledge in code, such that it is illuminating beyond the mere mechanical number crunching. To do this well the author needs to make use of certain styles and structures that produce code that has layers of domain specific abstraction a reader can traverse up and down as they build their understanding of the project. Functional programming style, coupled with a dependency graph as per {targets} are useful tools in this regard.

8 Introduction to reproducibility

Since we said in the intro to the book that reproducibility is on a continuum, I think that this chapter should focus on the bare minimum, which would culminate with renv

Then at the end, explain why renv is not enough (does nothing for R itself, nor the environment the code is running on)

9 Advanced topics in reproducibility

Now that the readers are familiar with renv, but also its shortcomings, we can go a step further and introduce Docker. I think some primer on the Linux command line could be included here

9.1 First steps with Docker

To write your own Dockerfile, you need some familiarity with the Linux cli, so here's...

9.2 A primer on the Linux command line

9.3 Dockrizing your project

10 Continuous integration and continuous deployment/delivery

References