Coding Etiquette for (non-coder) Social Scientists

Marco Morales marco.morales@columbia.edu Nana Yaw Essuman nanayawce@gmail.com

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Topics in Applied Data Science
for Social Scientists
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```
// Dear programmer:
// When I wrote this code, only god and
// I knew how it worked.
// Now, only god knows it!
//
// Therefore, if you are trying to optimize
// this routine and it fails (most surely),
// please increase this counter as a
// warning for the next person:
// //
// 18 // total_hours_wasted_here = 254
// 20
```

RECAP: A Data Science Project

- Three aims of a data science project
 - a) reproducibility
 - anyone should be able to arrive to your same results
 - b) portability
 - anyone should be able to pick up where you left off on any machine
- crucial tenets for collaborative work
 - c) scalability
 - your project should also work for larger data sets and/or be on the path of automation

RECAP: Structuring DS projects some basic principles...

- 1. use **scripts for everything** you do
 - NEVER do things manually
- 2. organize your scripts in a sequence
 - separate activities in sections
 - keep an early section for definitions
 - call other scripts when necessary
- 3. write **efficient** (aka lazy) code
 - turn code used multiple times into functions
 - re-use functions: make them generic enough
- 4. rely on **version control** (git)

RECAP: Structuring DS projects

a thin layer...

```
project\
 -- src
 |-- features <- code to transform/append data
   |-- visualizations <- code to create visualizations
 -- data
   l-− raw
                <- original, immutable data dump
   I-- interim
                 <- intermediate transformed data</p>
   |-- processed <- final processed data set
 -- reports
   |-- documents <- documents synthesizing the analysis
                 <- images generated by the code
    I-- figures
 -- references
                 <- data dictionaries, explanatory materials
 -- README.md
                <- high-level project description
 -- TODO
                 <- future improvements, bug fixes (opt)
 -- LabNotebook
                   <- chronological records of project (opt)
```

Sources: Cookiecutter for Data Science, ProjectTemplate



PROGRAMMING FOR NON-PROGRAMMERS



















JORGE CHAM @ 2014

WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

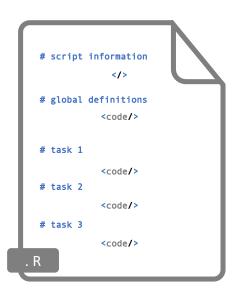
scripts

purpose of your (pseudo) code

- (Markdown / Jupyter) notebooks are great for sharing work and (code) review
 - nice sandbox to develop / test code
 - nice way to review code + outputs without having to run it
 - (usually) terrible for scaling!
- scripts are preferred for running processes
 - scripts can be run directly from source
 - you may need to extract your code from a notebook if you developed there
- define the purpose of your code early on!
 - avoid doing the same task twice!



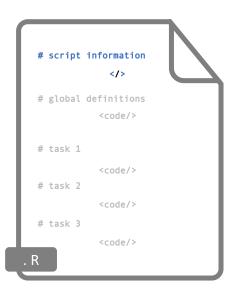
create structured scripts



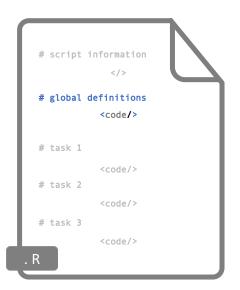
create structured scripts

- each script should perform only one task
 - useful to call additonal scripts from your script if/when needed
 - create a global parameters script if/when needed
 - if too many functions, create a separate script defining all functions
 - separate data manipulation from data analysis in different scripts
- your code should be as simple as possible
 - being clever can and will! come back to haunt you when sharing or revisiting code

start with a meaningful script information section



add a global definitions section at the beginning



add a global definitions section at the beginning

place all important definitions that will be used throughout the project in a single section

add a global definitions section at the beginning

load all packages from a single location

```
# packages to load
library(tidiverse)
library(here)
```

call additional scripts from a single location

```
# additional scripts to call
source(modeling_functions.R)
```

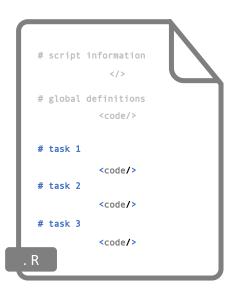
always use relative paths when defining locations and files

ProTips:

- do not add them manually at different places in the code!
- place at beginning of the script if using a single short script
- place on separate script if working on a larger project



separate tasks in sections



separate tasks in sections

each section of your script should perform a single task

```
confrontations <- read excel(
                     raw data confrontations.
                     sheet = 1,
                     na = "9999" # converting sentinel value to null
# ······ SOME DATA PROCESSING ·····
forces confrontations <- WrangleTable(forces table confrontations,
                            forces name lookup)
forces aggressions <- WrangleTable(forces table aggressions,
                          forces name lookup)
```

syntax

generate readable code

improve the readability of your code with spaces, though never before a comma

```
#Good
inner_join(forces_table, by = c("event_id" = "ID")
#Bad
inner_join(forces_table,by=c("event_id"="ID")
```

indent and align your code to enhance readability

▶ *ProTip:* never mix spaces and tabs to indent your code



name your objects meaningfully and consistently

- name objects consistently and meaningfully throughout your scripts
 - objects should always be lowercase
 - be consistent if you use CamelCase
 - use _ to separate words

name your objects meaningfully and consistently

use object names that have substantive meaning

```
rename(
         detained = DE,
         total_people_dead = PF
)
```

transform each object to correspond as closely as possible to a verbal description of its contents

```
rename(
     female = ifelse(gender == "female", 1, 0)
)
```

use object names that indicate direction where possible

name your objects meaningfully and consistently

do not use names of existing functions or variables for your new objects

```
# Bad
mean <- function(x) median(x)
TRUE <- 0
FALSE <- T</pre>
```

use only " or ' to wrap strings for the language you are working on

```
# R
"Text"
# Python
'Text'
```

commenting code

- always start your comments with # followed by a space
- separate your code into distinguishable chunks using visually distinct characters like :, -, or =

include comments before each block of code describing its purpose

comment your functions thoroughly, including inputs and outputs

```
MungeData <- function(baseEventData, StateNames, ForcesTable, SourceString){
    # :::::: DESCRIPTION
    # The function performs the following transformations in the data to
    # produce the desired output data:
    # 1. add actual names of states and municipalities from a Census table;
         currently the database only has their numeric codes
    # 2. rename columns from Spanish to English (not everyone speaks both languages)
    # 3. adding a new variable that indicates the armed force involved in the
         confrontation event
    # 4. replace all missing values with 0; this will come in handy as we start to
         explore the data futher
    # ::::: INPUTS
          BaseEventData - the raw database to be munged
    # ii) StatesName - a table with State/Municipality names
    # iii) ForcesTable - a table that identifies armed forces involved in the event
    # iv) SourceString - a string that will identify origin of the table
    #::::: OUTPUT
    # the function returns a dataframe
```

include comments for any line of code if meaning would be ambiguous to someone other than yourself

ProTip: if your code needs too many comments, you probably will have to simplify it when cleaning it up

code validation

validate that your code does what you think it does

verify that transformed variables resemble what you intended

Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max. 1 1350 2698 2698 4047 5396

validate that your code does what you think it does

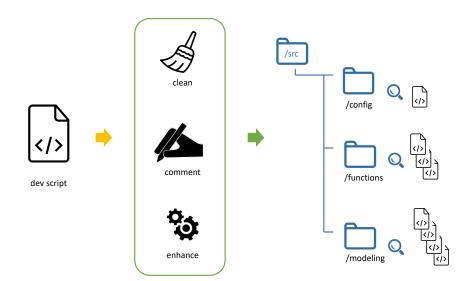
verify that missing data is handled correctly on any recode or creation of a new variable

workflow principles

general workflow principles

- ▶ 80 characters should be the maximum length of any line in your code
- if you find an error in your code, correct it exactly where it happened
 - do not try to fix it from a later chunk of code
- when you are done with your project, go back and:
 - clean up your code
 - add comments where appropriate (for the you of the future)
 - perform stress tests with as many edge cases as you can imagine
 - make sure to document future enhancements (especially to scale up)

general workflow principles



commit messages in git

commit with informative messages

- remember: commit small chunks of logically grouped changes
 - you may want to undo a change, but only that change
- message summarizes what changed
 - use imperative mood
 - ▶ [this commit will] Rename income variable
 - start with a capital letter and do not end with a period
 - maximum length: 50 characters
- if you need to provide more detail on the what and why:
 - add a body by adding a blank line
 - add a paragraph that wraps text at 72 characters



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