Workflow

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Table of contents

1 Introduction

I have increasingly been thinking about the idea of *workflow* in data science / data analysis work.

So many workflows follow the same conceptual pattern.

2 Visually and Conceptually

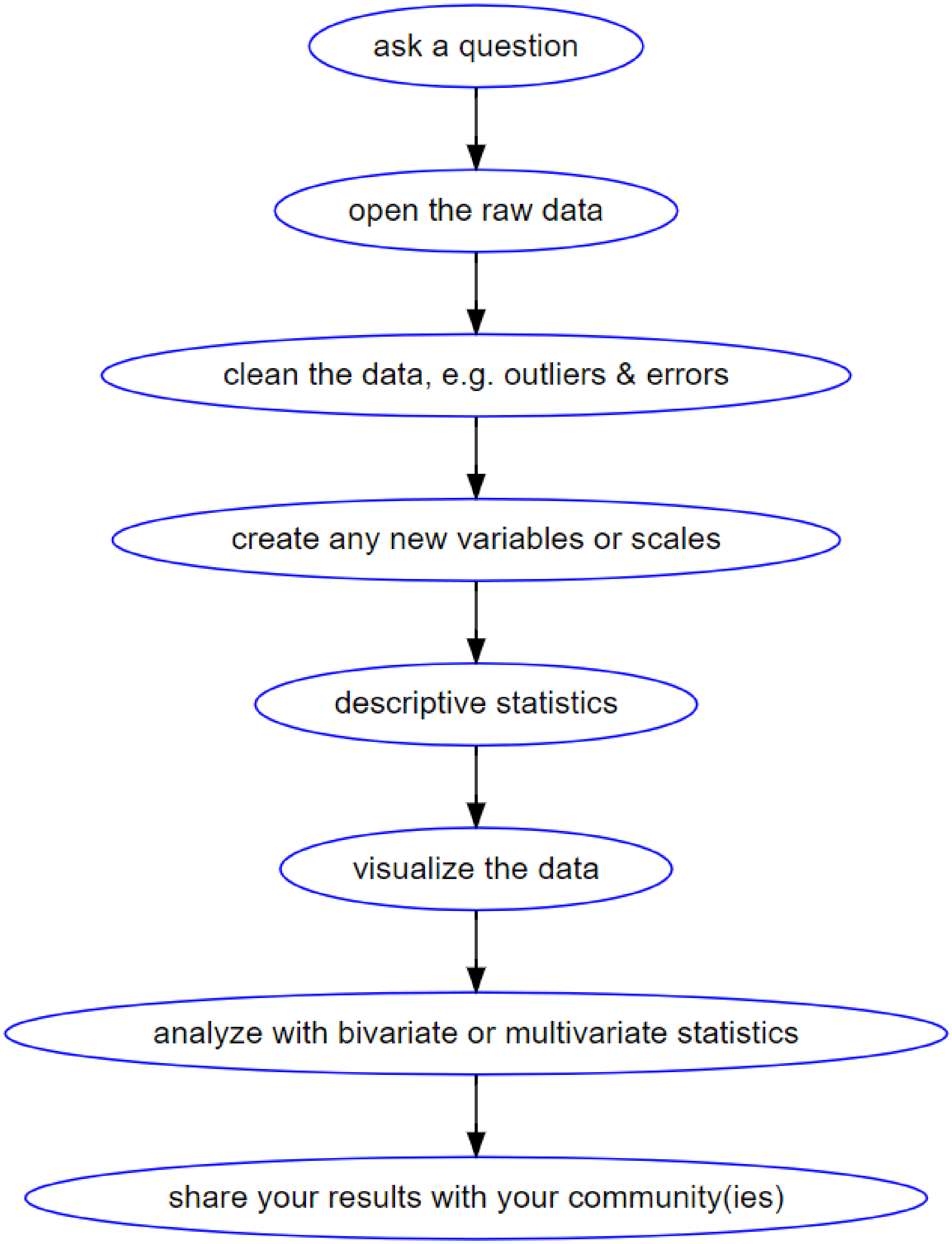

Figure 1: A Common Workflow

3 Characteristics of Good Workflows

Increasingly, we want to think about workflows that are

- **documentable**, **transparent**, and **auditable**: We have a record of what we did if we want to double check our work, clarify a result, or develop a new project with a similar process. We, or others, can find the inevitable errors in our work, **and correct them**.
- **replicable**: Others can replicate our findings with the same or new data.
- **scalable**: We are developing a process that can be as easily used with *thousands* or *millions* of rows of data as it can with *ten* rows of data. We are developing a process that can be easily repeated if we are *constantly getting new or updated data*, e.g. getting new data every week, or every month.

4 Complex Workflows

For **complex workflows**, we will often want to write a script.

> The more graphs or calculations I have to make, the more complex the project, the more the desires of the client are likely to change, the more frequently the data is being updated, the more team members that are involved in the workflow, and/or the more mission critical the results (i.e. I need auditability, documentation, and error correction) the more likely I am to use a scripting tool like Stata or R.

	Simple Process: Single Graph or Calculation	Complex Process: Multiple Graphs or Calculations.
Process Run Only Once	Spreadsheet: Excel or Google	Scripting Tool: Stata or R
Process Run Multiple Times (Perhaps As Data Are Regularly Updated)	Scripting Tool: Stata or R	Scripting Tool: Stata or R

Table 1: Tools for Different Workflows

> Always (or usually) beginning with the raw data, and then writing and running a script that generates our results allows us to develop a process that is **documentable**, **auditable**, **replicable** and **scalable**.

> Related to this issue is the idea that it is usually best to store quantitative data in a statistical format such as SPSS or Stata. Spreadsheets are likely to be a bad tool for storing quantitative data.

5 Example

Below is an example that uses the Palmer Penguins data set.

The example below is in Stata, due to Stata's ease of readability, but could as easily be written in any other language that has scripting, such as SPSS, SAS, R, or Julia.

```
* Learning About Penguins

* Ask A Question

* What can I learn about penguins?
```

```
* Open The Raw Data

use "https://github.com/agrogan1/Stata/raw/main/do-files/penguins.dta", clear

* Clean and Wrangle Data

generate big_penguin = body_mass_g > 4000 // create a big penguin variable
```

```
* Descriptive Statistics

summarize culmen_length_mm culmen_depth_mm flipper_length_mm body_mass_g

tabulate big_penguin

tabulate species
```

```
    Variable |        Obs        Mean    Std. dev.       Min        Max
-------------+---------------------------------------------------------
culmen_len~m |        342    43.92193    5.459584       32.1       59.6
culmen_dep~m |        342    17.15117    1.974793       13.1       21.5
flipper_le~m |        342    200.9152    14.06171        172        231
 body_mass_g |        342    4201.754    801.9545       2700       6300


big_penguin |      Freq.     Percent        Cum.
------------+-----------------------------------
          0 |        170       49.42       49.42
          1 |        174       50.58      100.00
------------+-----------------------------------
      Total |        344      100.00

    species |      Freq.     Percent        Cum.
```

```
------------+-----------------------------------
     Adelie |        152       44.19       44.19
  Chinstrap |         68       19.77       63.95
     Gentoo |        124       36.05      100.00
------------+-----------------------------------
      Total |        344      100.00
```

```
* Visualize The Data

graph bar body_mass_g, over(species) scheme(s1color) // bar graph

quietly graph export "mybargraph.png", replace

twoway scatter culmen_length_mm body_mass_g, scheme(s1color) // scatterplot

quietly graph export "myscatterplot.png", replace
```

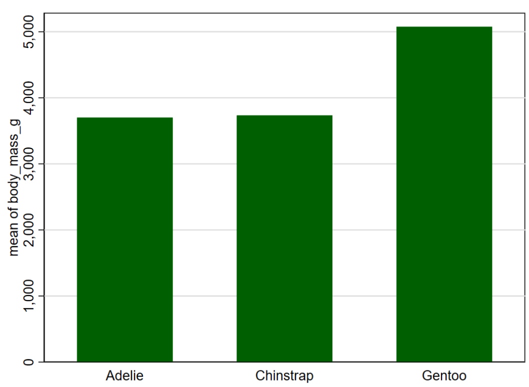

Figure 2: Bar Graph of Penguin Species

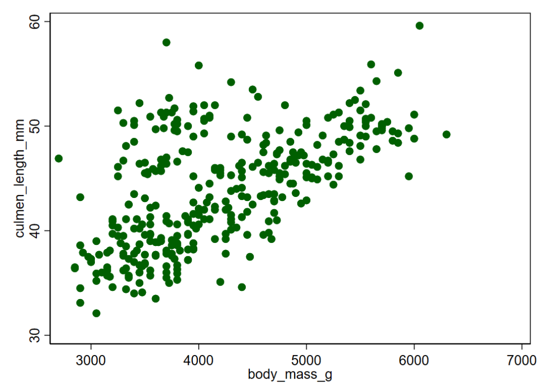

Figure 3: Scatterplot of Culmen Length by Body Mass

```
* Analyze

regress culmen_length_mm body_mass_g // regress culmen length on body mass
```

```
      Source |       SS           df       MS      Number of obs   =       342
-------------+----------------------------------   F(1, 340)       =    186.44
       Model |  3599.71136         1  3599.71136   Prob > F        =    0.0000
    Residual |  6564.49417       340  19.3073358   R-squared       =    0.3542
-------------+----------------------------------   Adj R-squared   =    0.3523
```

```
       Total |  10164.2055       341  29.8070543   Root MSE        =     4.394

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
culmen_len~m | Coefficient  Std. err.      t    P>|t|     [95% conf. interval]
-------------+----------------------------------------------------------------
 body_mass_g |   .0040514   .0002967    13.65   0.000     .0034678     .004635
       _cons |   26.89887   1.269148    21.19   0.000      24.4025    29.39524
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

6 Multiple Person Workflows

When workflows involve multiple people, all of the above considerations apply, but the situation often becomes more complex. Two hypothetical multiple person workflows are illustrated below.

In the diagram below, the workflow on the left is *uncoordinated*. Each person's work is not available to the others, which may cause difficulties if people's work is supposed to build on the work of others. If one team member makes updates or corrects errors, the results of these efforts are not automatically available to the others.

In contrast, in the diagram below, the workflow on the right is *coordinated*. Each person's work is available to the others so that updates and corrections to errors are propagated through the workflow, and into final analyses and visualizations.

It is often the case that a *coordinated* workflow requires more *coordination*, *time* and *energy* to implement than an *uncoordinated* workflow, but a *coordinated* workflow is likely to pay benefits in terms of all of the advantages of good workflows listed above.

Figure 4: Multiple Person Workflows