### TSCI 5050: Introduction to Data Science

Alex F. Bokov, Ph.D. bokov@uthscsa.edu

# Convenience is not a Luxury

#### Our Toolbox

- git
- bash, and various cool things that live in that ecosystem.
- R
- SQL

## Preventing Common Command Line Headaches

- 1. Often, it matters whether what you type is in upper case or lower case. To be on the safe side, always use lower case.
- 2. Whitespace usually matters-- it usually separates commands or arguments. Avoid using it in file names.
  - a. Often you can include extra whitespace to make your code more readable. Learn when/where.
- 3. Punctuation almost always matters
  - a. #\*%^&|+-@;;,.<>=/~\
  - b. Except for \_ which is usually safe.
  - c. If you are typing one of those symbols, make sure you understand what it means.
- 4. The following symbols almost always have to have a matching pair somewhere in your code: () {} [] "" ''
- 5. If you need something to be treated as a piece of text (aka character string) rather than a command, you will need to quote it, usually with " " or ' '
- 6. There is no "Desktop". There is a hierarchy of folders (aka directories) and you need to learn your way around it before you do anything else.
- 7. The [up] and [down] arrow keys (command history) are your friends! Use them wherever possible.
- 8. The [tab] key (command completion) is your friend. Use it whenever possible.

### Organizing Your Work

- 1. Use lots of comments in your code.
- 2. Give your files, functions, and variables short but meaningful names. Try to pick a naming convention and be consistent with it.
  - Except for loop variables. For those, use a doubled letter-- e.g. ii, jj, xx, yy, etc.
- 3.DRY = "Don't Repeat Yourself"
- 4.Do not hard-code values. Assign them to variables wherever possible.
  - Do your variable assignments at the beginning of your code.
- 5. Have clearly defined sections in your code (sometimes even separate files) so it's easier to find things later.
- 6.Use git!!!

### Philosophy

- Machines are consistent.
- Humans are not.
- Therefore, logically consistent outcomes are often counter-intuitive to humans. This, in a nutshell, is why data science is difficult.