

Programming Practices

Winter Institute in Data Science

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2021-01-03

Style

Workflow: Tips and Tricks

R Projects

Style

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<https://style.tidyverse.org>

Good File Names

```
fit_models.R  
clean_data.R
```

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```
fit_models.R  
clean_data.R
```

(not `stuff.R`, `trying.R`)

Good File Names

```
00-read-data.R  
01-clean-data.R
```

Good File Names

00-read-data.R

01-clean-data.R

(not work.R, laterwork.R)

Good Internal Organization

1. Start `.R` with a comment preamble
(context, data, author?, etc.)
2. Start with

```
library(dplyr)  
library(readr)
```

3. Set off sections in `.R` with `Cmd-Shift-R`

Good Object Names

- ▶ meaningful
- ▶ lower case
- ▶ numbers
- ▶ separate words with _
- ▶ short enough
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not

```
T <- FALSE  
c <- 10  
mean <- function(x){  
  sum(x)  
}
```

Legibility

1. Comma space as in English

```
df[, 5]  
c(1, 2, 3)
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1. Comma space as in English

```
df[, 5]  
c(1, 2, 3)
```

2. Parentheses without space

```
mean(x)  
(not mean (x) nor mean( x ))
```

3. Space around operators

```
x <- y
```

```
4 / 11
```

4. No space around high-priority operators

`1:10`

`x[6]`

Legibility

- 4. No space around high-priority operators

`1:10`

`x[6]`

- 5. Align delimiters { with }

Legibility

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5. Align delimiters { with }
6. Next pipes on new lines

Legibility

4. No space around high-priority operators

`1:10`

`x[6]`

5. Align delimiters { with }
6. Next pipes on new lines
7. Next args on new lines, when long, or helpful

Usage

1. Use `<-` for assignment.
2. Use `#` for comments.
3. Comments with sentence case, but no period, unless two sentences.

Workflow: Tips and Tricks

Keyboard Tips

Tab completion	speed, accuracy
Up arrow	previous command
Cmd-Return	code \rightsquigarrow Console
Cmd-Shift-F10	restart R
Cmd-Shift-A	reformat highlit code
Alt-Shift-K	shortcut for shortcuts
Cmd-Shift-S	source() a .R file
Cmd-Shft-R	make section in .R

Reproducibility: How to Start a File

- ▶ Some metadata (what, who, ...)

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- ▶ `install.packages("...")`

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- ▶ `install.packages("...")`
- ▶ `setwd("C:Users/me/my/unique/dir/structure/")`

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Why?

Hadley Wickham ✓

@hadleywickham

Follow



The only two things that make [@JennyBryan](#) 🤨😡👮. Instead use projects + `here::here()` [#rstats](#)

If the first line of your R script is

```
setwd("C:\\Users\\jenny\\path\\that\\only\\I\\have")
```

I* will come into your office and
SET YOUR COMPUTER ON FIRE 🔥.

* or maybe Timothée Poisot w

If the first line of your R script is

```
rm(list = ls())
```

I will come into your office and
SET YOUR COMPUTER ON FIRE 🔥.

4:50 PM - 10 Dec 2017

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Reproducibility: Starting Workflow

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Turn off “Restore my history/workspace” prefs.

Cmd-Shift-F10 regularly.

RStudio Diagnostics (turn them on)

```
165 ▾ calc_avg <- function(x){  
166    s <- sum(x)  
167    n <- length(x)  
168   avg <- sum(x) / length(x)  
169  
170   return(avg)  
171 }
```

R Projects

What is real?

What is real?

The code is real.

What is not real?

What is not real?

Objects (currently) in the
workspace

How could this possibly
matter?

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matter?

It does.

Recently, at The Lab ...

```
full_df <- read_csv("...")  
t_out <- t.test(outcome ~ treatment, data = full_df)  
# Process into tmp df ...  
ggplot(df, aes(treatment, prop)) + geom_bar()
```

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```

Then, time pressure ... a meeting ...

```
subset_df <- filter(full_data, <condition>)  
t_out <- t.test(outcome ~ treatment, data = subset_df)  
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ggplot(df, aes(treatment, prop)) + geom_bar()
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What is real `t_out`? `df`? `gg <- ggplot()` object?

The source code is real.

The source code is real.

The objects are realizations of the source code. Source for EVERY user modified object is placed in a particular directory or directories, for later editing and retrieval.

– the ESS manual

The Notebook Problem

There are notebooks.

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The Notebook Problem

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- ▶ Joel Grus, author of *Data Science from Scratch*
- ▶ Talk at JupyterCon 2018: <http://j.mp/2QHxjHB>
- ▶ “hidden state” problem
 - ▶ “state”: contents of memory locs at pt in time

Ensure that Code Captures Reality

- ▶ Start fresh (Cmd-Shft-Fn-F10)
- ▶ Turn off “Restore history/workspace” prefs
- ▶ Run the file (Cmd-Shift-S)
- ▶ Use relative paths from the working dir

How to Behave (featuring Jenny Bryan)

- ▶ Adopt a “project-oriented workflow”:
<https://www.tidyverse.org/articles/2017/12/workflow-vs-script/>

(a.k.a., avoid arson)
- ▶ About pkg **here**:
https://github.com/jennybc/here_here

Use here (not setwd())

The fine print

`here::here()` figures out the top-level of your current project using some sane heuristics. It looks at working directory, checks a criterion and, if not satisfied, moves up to parent directory and checks again. Lather, rinse, repeat.

Here are the criteria. The order doesn't really matter because all of them are checked for each directory before moving up to the parent directory:

- Is a file named `.here` present?
- Is this an RStudio Project? Literally, can I find a file named something like `foo.Rproj`?
- Is this an R package? Does it have a `DESCRIPTION` file?
- Is this a [remake](#) project? Does it have a file named `remake.yml`?
- Is this a [projectile](#) project? Does it have a file named `.projectile`?
- Is this a checkout from a version control system? Does it have a directory named `.git` or `.svn`? Currently, only Git and Subversion are supported.

Use `here` — not `setwd()`

```
library(here)
```

Use `here` — not `setwd()`

```
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```
## here() starts at /Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst
```

Use `here` — not `setwd()`

```
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst
```

```
path <- here("data", "anes_pilot_2016.csv")  
path
```

Use `here` — not `setwd()`

```
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst
```

```
path <- here("data", "anes_pilot_2016.csv")  
path
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst/data/anes_pilot_2016.csv"
```

Use [here](#) — not `setwd()`

```
library(here)
```

```
## here() starts at /Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst
```

```
path <- here("data", "anes_pilot_2016.csv")  
path
```

```
## [1] "/Users/rtm/Documents/github/winter-inst/data/anes_pilot_2016.csv"
```

```
anes <- read_csv(path)  
head(anes, 2)
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 594
```

```
##   version caseid weight weight_spss follow turnout12
```

```
##   <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
```

```
## 1 ANES 2~      1  0.951      0.542      1
```

```
## 2 ANES 2~      2  2.67      1.52      2
```

```
## # ... with 585 more variables: meet <dbl>, givefut <
```

.Rproj File

In top-level directory, create a .Rproj file for each project

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In top-level directory, create a `.Rproj` file for each project

Then, always start work by opening the `.Rproj` file.

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Then, always start work by opening the `.Rproj` file.

- ▶ Starts fresh R
- ▶ Sets wd to project directory
- ▶ Opens files you were working on
- ▶ Restores other settings (prefs, data, etc.)

.Rproj File

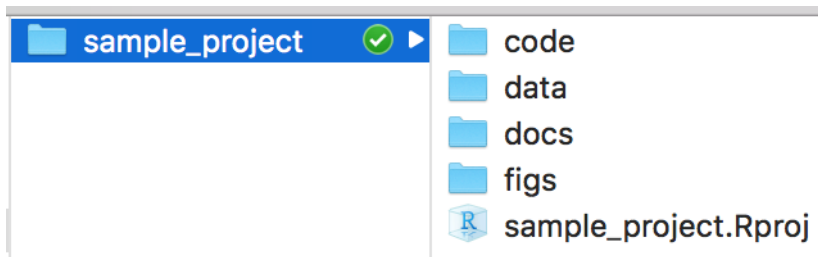
`library(here)` will look for your `.Rproj` file.

.Rproj File

`library(here)` will look for your `.Rproj` file.
That's (part) of how it knows the top-level dir.

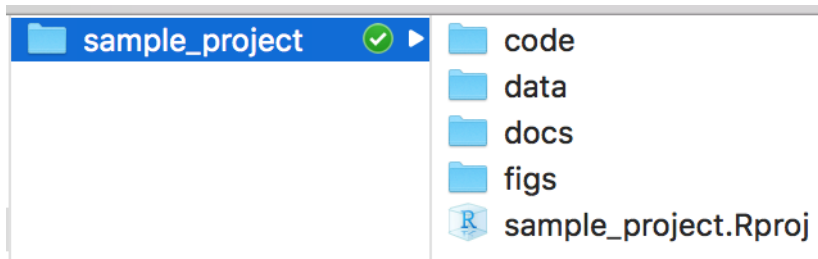
Structuring a Project

- ▶ Main project dir, subdirs:



Structuring a Project

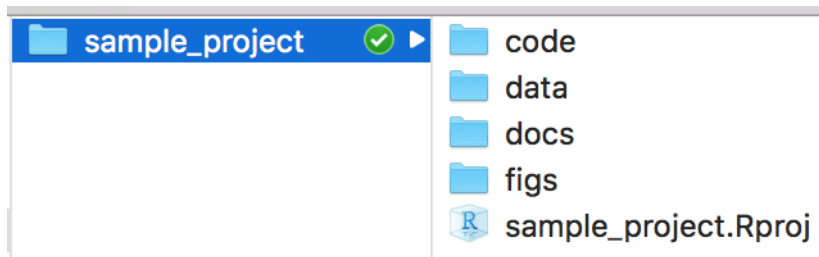
- ▶ Main project dir, subdirs:



- ▶ Click/open the .Rproj file in main project dir

Structuring a Project

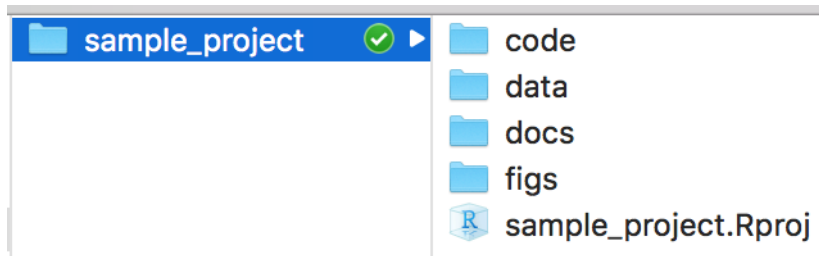
- ▶ Main project dir, subdirs:



- ▶ Click/open the .Rproj file in main project dir
- ▶ Opens files you had open

Structuring a Project

- ▶ Main project dir, subdirs:



- ▶ Click/open the .Rproj file in main project dir
- ▶ Opens files you had open
- ▶ Sets .Rproj dir as working dir

Structuring a Project

- ▶ In code files, paths are relative
- ▶ Best strategy: open `.Rproj`, use `here`

Structuring a Project

- ▶ In code files, paths are relative
- ▶ Best strategy: open `.Rproj`, use `here`

```
df_1 <- read_csv(here("data", "first_data.csv"))  
df_2 <- read_csv(here("data", "second_data.csv"))  
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_point()  
ggsave(here("figs", "myplot.pdf"))
```


Structuring a Project

- ▶ In code files, paths are relative

Structuring a Project

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- ▶ Why here? If open `.Rproj` file at *same* level as `/data/`:

Structuring a Project

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- ▶ Why here? If open `.Rproj` file at *same* level as `/data/`:

```
df_1 <- read_csv("data/first_data.csv")  
df_2 <- read_csv("data/second_data.csv")  
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_point()  
ggsave("figs/myplot.pdf")
```

Structuring a Project

- ▶ In code files, paths are relative
- ▶ Why **here**? If no `.Rproj`, open `.R` file from `/code/` (same-level dir):

Structuring a Project

- ▶ In code files, paths are relative
- ▶ Why here? If no .Rproj, open .R file from /code/ (same-level dir):

```
df_1 <- read_csv("../data/first_data.csv")  
df_2 <- read_csv("../data/second_data.csv")  
ggplot(df, aes(x, y)) + geom_point()  
ggsave("../figs/myplot.pdf")
```

Opening the .Rproj File

From <http://j.mp/2QHeKDt>:

When a project is opened within RStudio the following actions are taken:

- A new R session (process) is started
- The .Rprofile file in the project's main directory (if any) is sourced by R
- The .RData file in the project's main directory is loaded (if project options indicate that it should be loaded).
- The .Rhistory file in the project's main directory is loaded into the RStudio History pane (and used for Console Up/Down arrow command history).
- The current working directory is set to the project directory.
- Previously edited source documents are restored into editor tabs
- Other RStudio settings (e.g. active tabs, splitter positions, etc.) are restored to where they were the last time the project was closed.

sample_project Directory

- ▶ Walk through `sample_project` code in my `research/sample_project/`
- ▶ Create `.Rproj`
- ▶ Make, save, load data
- ▶ Create figures

But which code version is real?

But which code version is real?

My desktop?

But which code version is real?

My desktop? My laptop?

But which code version is real?

My desktop? My laptop?
Your desktop?

But which code version is real?

My desktop? My laptop?

Your desktop? ...?

The HEAD of origin, on
GitHub?

The HEAD of `origin`, on
GitHub?

Distributed version control.
(Agree on `origin`.)

For this afternoon:

1. Create a (free) GitHub account
2. Read §18.0, §18.1 at <https://r-pkgs.org/git.html>
3. Complete §18.2 “Initial set up”

(You can stop there.)