

R: A Hitchhikers Guide to Reproducible Research

- My favourite mistake

Brendan Palmer,

Clinical Research Facility - Cork &

School of Public Health

 @B_A_Palmer

Some of my best friends use spreadsheets

Ziemann et al. *Genome Biology* (2016) 17:177
DOI 10.1186/s13059-016-1044-7

Genome Biology

COMMENT

Open Access



Gene name errors are widespread in the scientific literature

Mark Ziemann¹, Yotam Eren^{1,2} and Assam El-Osta^{1,3*}

Abstract

The spreadsheet software Microsoft Excel, when used with default settings, is known to convert gene names to dates and floating-point numbers. A programmatic scan of leading genomics journals reveals that approximately one-fifth of papers with supplementary Excel gene lists contain erroneous gene name conversions.

frequently reused. Our aim here is to raise awareness of the problem.

We downloaded and screened supplementary files from 18 journals published between 2005 and 2015 using a suite of shell scripts. Excel files (.xls and .xlsx suffixes) were converted to tabular separated files (tsv) with ssconvert (v1.12.9). Each sheet within the Excel file was converted to a separate tsv file. Each column of data in the tsv file was screened for the presence of gene sym-

cough* We've known for a long time *cough

BMC Bioinformatics



Correspondence

Open Access

Mistaken Identifiers: Gene name errors can be introduced inadvertently when using Excel in bioinformatics

Barry R Zeeberg^{†1}, Joseph Riss^{†2}, David W Kane³, Kimberly J Bussey¹,
Edward Uchio⁴, W Marston Linehan⁴, J Carl Barrett² and John N Weinstein^{*1}

2004

	gene names	internal date format	default date format		gene names	internal date format	default date format		gene names	internal date format	default date format
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	APR-1	35885	1-Apr		OCT-1	36068	1-Oct		SEP2	36039	2-Sep
2	APR-2	35886	2-Apr		OCT-2	36069	2-Oct		SEP3	36040	3-Sep
3	APR-3	35887	3-Apr		OCT-3	36070	3-Oct		SEP4	36041	4-Sep
4	APR-4	35888	4-Apr		OCT-4	36071	4-Oct		SEP5	36042	5-Sep
5	APR-5	35889	5-Apr		OCT-6	36073	6-Oct		SEP6	36043	6-Sep
6	DEC-1	36129	1-Dec		OCT1	36068	1-Oct		SEPT1	36038	1-Sep
7	DEC-2	36130	2-Dec		OCT11	36078	11-Oct		SEPT2	36039	2-Sep
8	DEC1	36129	1-Dec		OCT2	36069	2-Oct		SEPT3	36040	3-Sep
9	DEC2	36130	2-Dec		OCT3	36070	3-Oct		SEPT4	36041	4-Sep
10	MAR1	35854	1-Mar		OCT4	36071	4-Oct		SEPT5	36042	5-Sep
11	MAR2	35855	2-Mar		OCT6	36073	6-Oct		SEPT6	36043	6-Sep
12	MAR3	35856	3-Mar		OCT7	36074	7-Oct		SEPT7	36044	7-Sep
13	NOV1	36099	1-Nov		SEP-1	36038	1-Sep		SEPT8	36045	8-Sep
14	NOV2	36100	2-Nov		SEP-2	36039	2-Sep		SEPT9	36046	9-Sep
15					SEP1	36038	1-Sep				

Ready | Sum=0 | SCRL | CAPS | NUM

Excel also frequently gets clipboard amnesia



The answer, unfortunately, is **no**, you can't stop this from happening.

25

As described by [Joel Spolsky](#), developer and program manager for excel:



The official reason is that Excel doesn't really have cut and paste, it has move and copy. That's necessary because Excel automatically does reference fix up. For example, if cell A2 is defined as =A1, and you move cell A1 to A3, cell A2 will be updated to =A3.

If Excel actually cut things to the clipboard you would somehow need to have a reference pointing >into< the clipboard which is bizarre and for which there is no reasonable syntax. In other words, Excel doesn't want to leave you with dangling references during a move operation and isn't confident that it would be able to fix them up correctly when you completed the move by selecting "Paste."

Joel Spolsky 3/9/2004

[source](#)

What this means is that because of the difficulty inherent in the way excel maintains *references*, at the time of development there was no good way to store these references outside of excel and have them remain dynamic to be re-inserted. Once you change *focus* excel's ability to retain your original references is lost.

Unfortunately, MS does not consider this a bug.

But it doesn't end there

Date and time expressed according to ISO 8601 [\[refresh\]](#)

Date	2019-10-15
Date and time in UTC	2019-10-15T19:49:52+00:00 2019-10-15T19:49:52Z 20191015T194952Z
Week	2019-W42
Date with week number	2019-W42-2
Date without year	--10-15 ^[1]
Ordinal date	2019-288

- YYYY-MM-DD or YYYYMMDD
- Type this into Excel

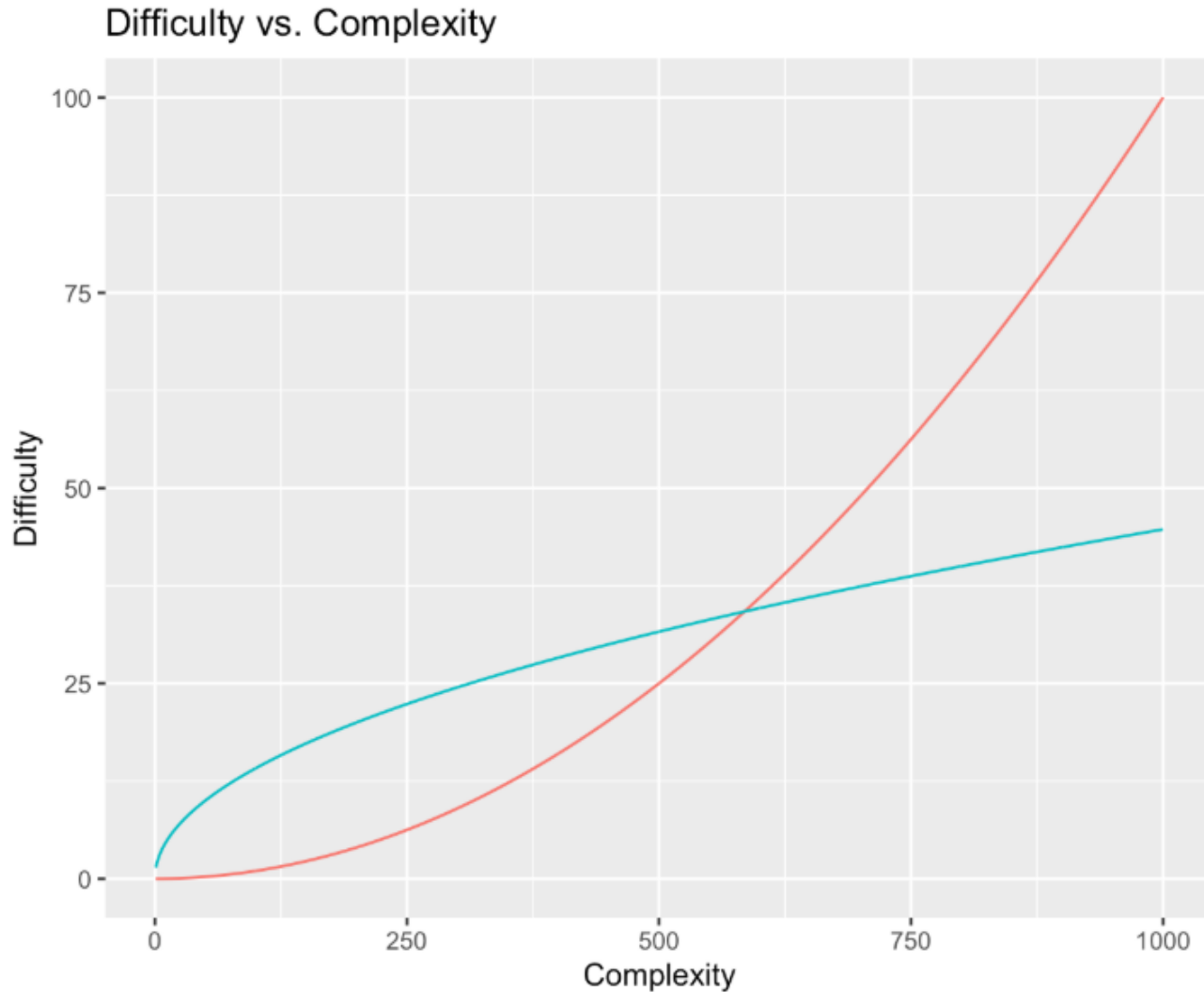
	A	B
1	2019-10-15	
2		

- And hit return

	A	B
1	15/10/2019	
2		

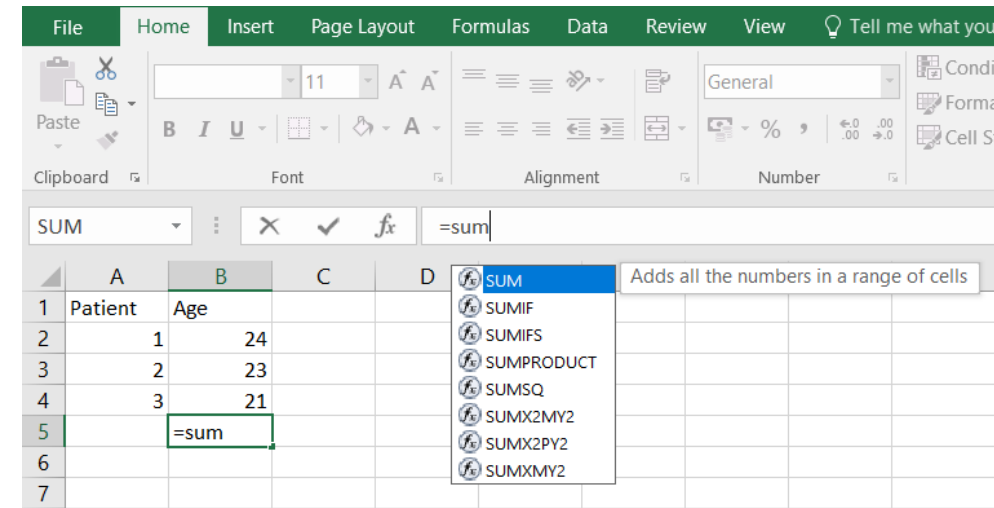
- DD/MM/YYYY

Excel is intuitive to use



tool

Excel
R



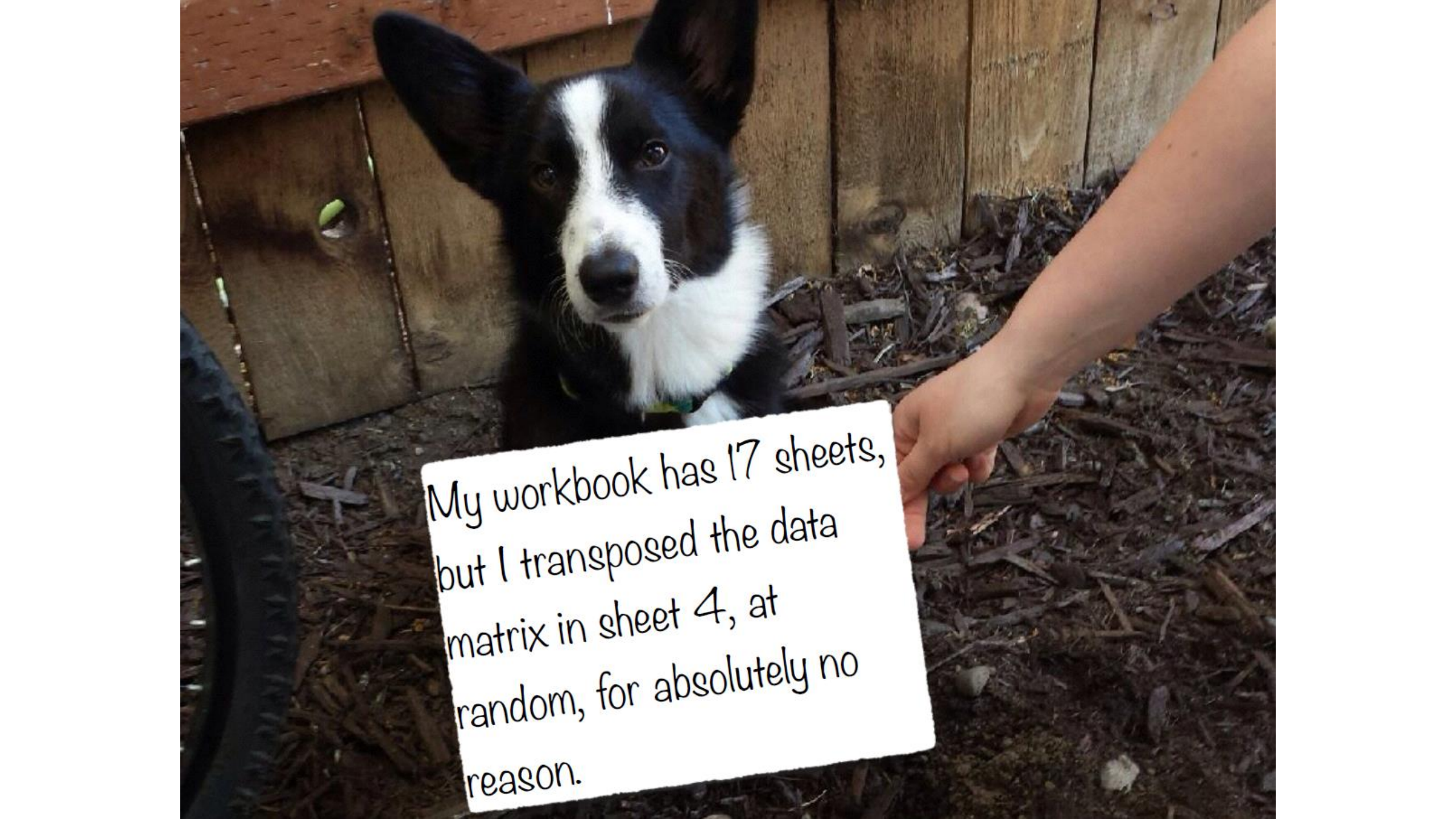
But a breeding ground for errors

=T.TEST(B2:B4,B5:B7, 1,													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Patient	Age	Group	t.test									
2	1	24	A										
3	2	23	A										
4	3	21	A										
5	4	45	B										
6	5	36	B										
7	6	68	B	=T.TEST(B2:B4,B5:B7, 1,									
8				T.TEST(array1, array2, tails, type)									
9				2 - Two-sample equal variance (homoscedastic)									
10				3 - Two-sample unequal variance (heteroscedastic)									

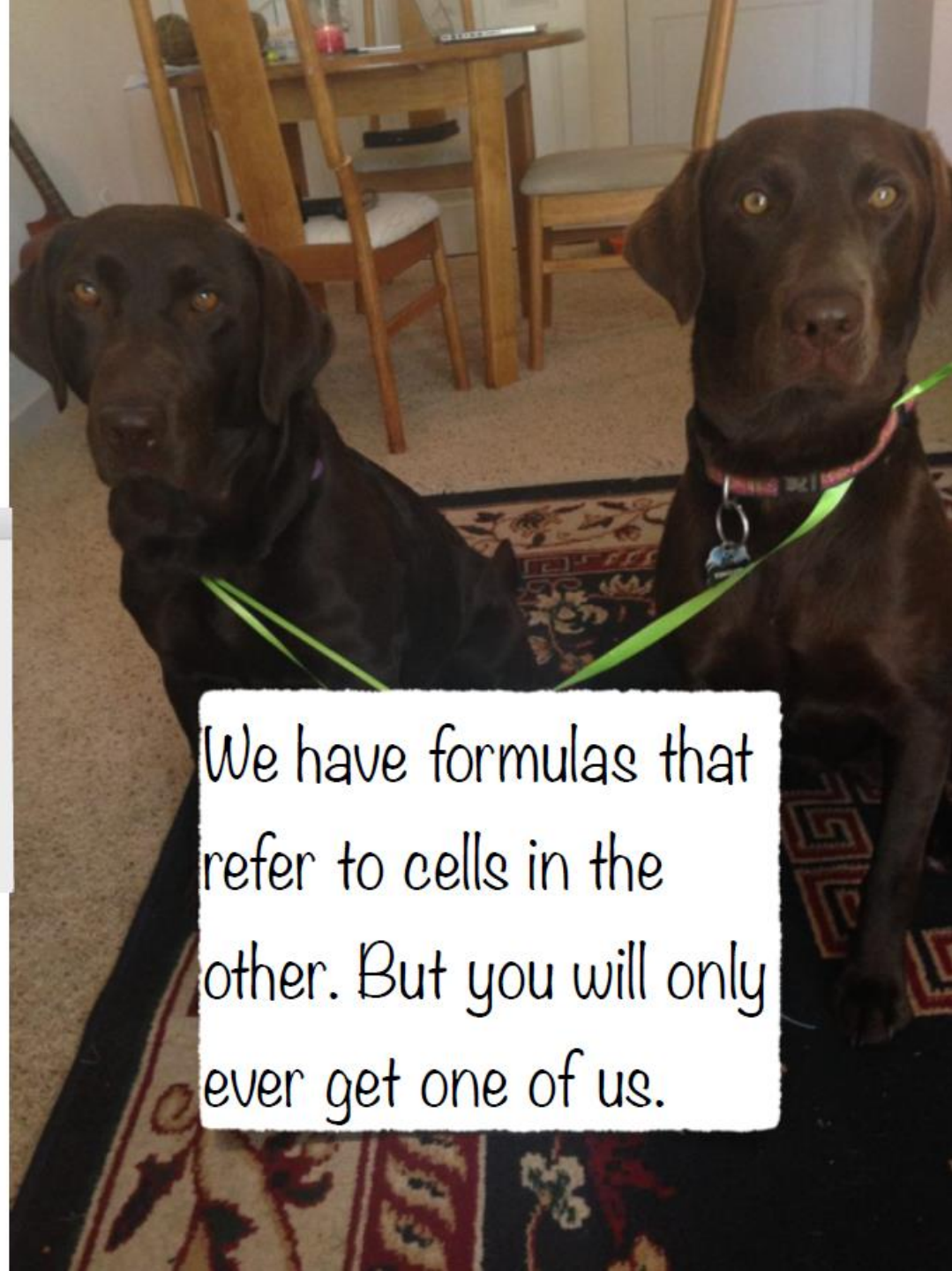
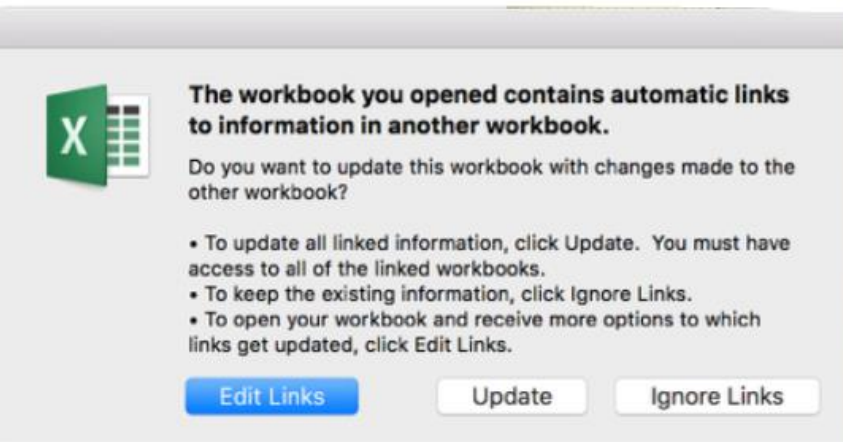
<div><div></div><div>⋮</div><div><div>✕</div><div>✓</div><div>f_x</div></div></div>					
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Patient	Age	Group	t.test	
2	1	24	A		
3	2	23	A		
4	3	21	A		
5	4	45	B		
6	5	36	B		
7	6	68	B	0.0596	
8				0.023871	✓✓✓✓✓
9				0.051999	

=T.TEST(B2:B4,B5:B6, 1, 1													
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	Patient	Age	Group	t.test									
2	1	24	A										
3	2	23	A										
4	3	21	A										
5	4	45	B										
6	5	36	B										
7	6	68	B	=T.TEST(B2:B4,B5:B6, 1, 1									
8				T.TEST(array1, array2, tails, type)									
9				2 - Two-sample equal variance (homoscedastic)									
10				3 - Two-sample unequal variance (heteroscedastic)									


<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>					
	A	B	C	D	E
1	Patient	Age	Group	t.test	
2	1	24	A		
3	2	23	A		
4	3	21	A		
5	4	45	B		
6	5	36	B		
7	6	68	B	#N/A	
8				0.007552	✓✓✓✓✓
9				0.073071	

A black and white dog, possibly a Border Collie, is sitting on a bed of dark mulch in front of a wooden fence. A person's arm is visible on the right, holding a white rectangular sign that the dog is holding in its mouth. The sign contains handwritten text.

My workbook has 17 sheets,
but I transposed the data
matrix in sheet 4, at
random, for absolutely no
reason.



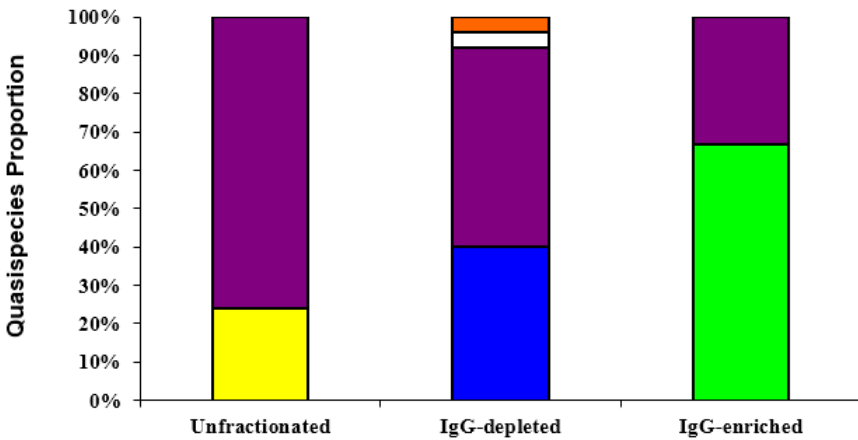
We have formulas that refer to cells in the other. But you will only ever get one of us.

A small, fluffy orange dog is sitting on a light brown couch. The dog is positioned between two large, light brown cushions. The dog's head is turned away from the camera, and its body is angled towards the left. The dog's fur is a vibrant orange color. The couch has a textured, slightly wrinkled fabric. The background is dark and out of focus.

Columns of intermediate
computations are so
boring. I like to hide them!

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S
22																			
23		Amino Acid Complexity Across Fractions																	
24	Species Name	Fraction	Sequence Length (bp)	Original Clone															
25	HUF-1	UF	318	HUF-1/HUF-2/HUF-3/HUF-4/HUF-5/HUF-6/HUF-7/HUF-8/HUF-9/HUF-10															
26	HUF-2	UF	321	HUF-13/HUF-15/HUF-16/HUF-17/HUF-18/HUF-19/HUF-20/HUF-21/HUF-22/HUF-23/HUF-24/HUF-7/HUF-11/HUF-18/HUF-10/HUF-16/HUF-17/HUF-23/HUF-24/HUF-1/HUF-3/HUF-6/HUF-8/HUF-12/HUF-14															
27	HU-1	U1	318	HU-1/HU-3/HU-4/HU-10/HU-12/HU-13/HU-14/HU-17/HU-18/HU-22															
28	HU-2	U1	321	HU-2/HU-5/HU-6/HU-7/HU-11/HU-19/HU-22/HU-24															
29	HU-3	U1	321	HU-20															
30	HU-4	U1	321	HU-8															
31	HB-1	B	321	HB-2/HB-4/HB-5/HB-6/H-8/HB-10															
32	HB-2	B	321	HB-3/HB-7/HB-9															
33																			
34																			
35		Unfractionated	IgG-depleted	IgG-enriched	Colour														
36	HUF-1	10																	
37	HUF-2	32																	
38	HU-1		10																
39	HU-2		13																
40	HU-3		1																
41	HU-4		1																
42	HB-1			6															
43	HB-2			3															
44																			
45																			
46																			
47																			
48																			
49																			
50																			
51																			
52																			

H Complexity at AA Level



Taking small steps to achieve big changes

THE AMERICAN STATISTICIAN
2018, VOL. 72, NO. 1, 2–10
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00031305.2017.1375989>



 OPEN ACCESS 

Data Organization in Spreadsheets

Karl W. Broman^a and Kara H. Woo^b

^aDepartment of Biostatistics & Medical Informatics, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI; ^bInformation School, University of Washington, Seattle, WA

ABSTRACT

Spreadsheets are widely used software tools for data entry, storage, analysis, and visualization. Focusing on the data entry and storage aspects, this article offers practical recommendations for organizing spreadsheet data to reduce errors and ease later analyses. The basic principles are: be consistent, write dates like YYYY-MM-DD, do not leave any cells empty, put just one thing in a cell, organize the data as a single rectangle (with subjects as rows and variables as columns, and with a single header row), create a data dictionary, do not include calculations in the raw data files, do not use font color or highlighting as data, choose good names for things, make backups, use data validation to avoid data entry errors, and save the data in plain text files.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received June 2017
Revised August 2017

KEYWORDS

Data management; Data organization; Microsoft Excel; Spreadsheets

Our real life experiment...



- UV light has potential to change the secondary metabolite composition (colour) of bronze/red lettuce
- Experimental setup:
 - 3 lettuce varieties
 - 3 UV filter conditions
 - 3 week duration

Real data comes with real problems

Raw Data wk 1-3 Lettuce Exp 1 - Excel

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
1	Week 1						Week 2						Week 3					
2	330 nm						330 nm						330 nm					
3		B	D	F				B						B	D	F		
4	P1	0.870	0.822	0.703			P1						1	2.869		1.069		
5	P2	0.847	0.651	0.379			P2						2	2.739	2.380	1.688		
6	P3	1.022	0.902	0.521			P3	1.236	1.197	0.585			P3	2.558	2.538	1.333		
7	P4	0.916	0.599	0.748			P4	1.206	1.295	0.652			P4	3.514	2.028	1.330		
8	P(average)	0.914	0.744	0.588	0.748		P(average)	1.149	1.171	0.560	0.960		P(average)	2.920	2.315	1.355	2.197	
9		0.078	0.142	0.170				0.125	0.138	0.190				0.416	0.261	0.254		
10	My1	1.119	0.873	0.896			My1	1.545	1.360	0.421			My1	3.176	2.767	1.259		
11	My2	0.845	0.917	0.853			My2	1.418	1.203	0.502			My2	2.778		1.183		
12	My3	1.299	0.822	0.435			My3	1.768	1.295	0.675			My3		2.477	2.614		
13	My4	1.149	0.097	0.272			My4	1.326	1.216	0.420			My4	4.460	2.233	1.246		
14	My(average)	1.103	0.677	0.614	0.798		My(average)	1.514	1.269	0.505	1.096		My(average)	3.471	2.492	1.576	2.513	
15		0.189	0.389	0.309				0.192	0.073	0.120				0.879	0.267	0.693		
16	Ca1	0.716	0.496	0.382			Ca1	1.167	0.935	0.273			Ca1	2.853	2.201	3.202		
17	Ca2	0.881	0.568	0.386			Ca2	1.060	1.005	0.373			Ca2	2.727	1.860	1.421		
18	Ca3	0.586	0.437	0.237			Ca3	1.296	0.993	0.612			Ca3	2.678	2.140	1.229		
19	Ca4	0.561	0.600	0.331			Ca4	1.143	0.978	0.278			Ca4	1.606	1.742	1.856		
20	Ca(average)	0.686	0.525	0.334	0.515		Ca(average)	1.167	0.978	0.384	0.843		Ca(average)	2.466	1.986	1.927	2.126	
21		0.147	0.073	0.069				0.098	0.031	0.159				0.578	0.220	0.890		
22																		
23																		
24	530 nm						530 nm						530 nm					
25		B	D	F				B	D	F				B	D	F		
26	P1	0.004	0.000	0.000			P1		0.138	0.050			P1	0.340		0.069		
27	P2	0.034	0.000	0.000			P2	0.091	0.081	0.043			P2	0.264	0.234	0.085		CA
28	P3	0.019	0.000	0.000			P3	0.132	0.119	0.056			P3	0.216	0.163	0.061		MY

Flavonoids anthocyanins biomass

[illegible]

Less stress, more success

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	id	week_no	filter_nam	treatment	replicate_no	flavonoids	biomass	variety	date	investigator	
2	1	0	ptp	nofilter	1	1.061	0.39	cos	2019/04/01	Darren Dahly	
3	2	0	ptp	nofilter	2	1.1805	0.42	cos	2019/04/01	Darren Dahly	
4	3	0	ptp	nofilter	3	1.0345	0.62	cos	2019/04/01	Darren Dahly	
5	4	0	ptp	nofilter	4	1.094	0.63	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
6	5	0	my	nofilter	1	1.061	0.39	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
7	6	0	my	nofilter	2	1.1805	0.42	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
8	7	0	my	nofilter	3	1.0345	0.62	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
9	8	0	my	nofilter	4	1.094	0.63	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
10	9	0	ca	nofilter	1	1.061	0.39	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
11	10	0	ca	nofilter	2	1.1805	0.42	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
12	11	0	ca	nofilter	3	1.0345	0.62	cos	2019/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
13	12	0	ca	nofilter	4	1.094	0.63	cos	2019/04/01	Darren Dahly	
14	13	1	ptp	filter	1	0.87	0.76	cos	2019/04/08	Darren Dahly	
15	14	1	ptp	filter	2	0.847	0.95	cos	2019/04/08	Darren Dahly	
16	15	1	ptp	filter	3	1.022	0.95	cos	2019/04/08	Darren Dahly	
17	16	1	ptp	filter	4	0.916	0.95	cos	2019/04/08	Darren Dahly	
18	17	1	my	filter	1	1.119	1.55	cos	2019/04/08	Darren Dahly	
19	18	1	my	filter	2	0.845	3.16	cos	2019/04/08	Darren Dahly	
20	19	1	my	filter	3	1.299	4.9	cos	2019/04/08	Brendan Palmer	
21	20	1	my	filter	4	1.149	5.5	cos	2019/04/08	Brendan Palmer	
22	21	1	ca	filter	1	0.716	5.5	cos	2019/04/08	Brendan Palmer	
23	22	1	ca	filter	2	0.881	7.94	cos	2019/04/08	Brendan Palmer	
24	23	1	ca	filter	3	0.586	8.71	cos	2019/04/08	Brendan Palmer	
25	24	1	ca	filter	4	0.561	8.71	cos	2019/04/08	Brendan Palmer	
26	25	2	ptp	filter	1	0	14.45	cos	2019/04/15	Brendan Palmer	
27	26	2	ptp	filter	2	1.006	2.14	cos	2019/04/15	Brendan Palmer	
28	27	2	ptp	filter	3	1.236	1.86	cos	2019/04/15	Brendan Palmer	
29	28	2	ptp	filter	4	1.206	1.2	cos	2019/04/15	Brendan Palmer	
30	29	2	my	filter	1	1.545	2.45	cos	2019/04/15	Brendan Palmer	

data

dictionary

values

+

Less stress, more success

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	id	week_no	filter_name	treatment	replicate_no	flavonoids	biomass	variety	date	investigator	
2	1	0	ptp	no filter	1	1.051	0.33	cos	2019/06/28	Aoife Coffey	
3	2	0	ptp	no filter							
4	3	0	ptp	no filter	1						
5	4	0	ptp	no filter	2						
6	5	0	my	no filter	3						
7	6	0	my	no filter	4			my			
8	7	0	my	no filter	5			filter			
9	8	0	my	no filter	6				1		
10	9	0	ca	no filter	7				0.3421	parts per million (ppm)	
11	10	0	ca	no filter	8					gram (g)	
12	11	0	ca	no filter	9			cos			
13	12	0	ca	no filter	10				2019/06/28	ISO 8601	
14	13	1	ptp	filter	11			Aoife Coffey			
15	14	1	ptp	filter	12						
16	15	1	ptp	filter	13						
17	16	1	ptp	filter	14						
18	17	1	my	filter	15						
19	18	1	my	filter	16						
20	19	1	my	filter	17						
21	20	1	my	filter	18						
22	21	1	ca	filter	19						
23	22	1	ca	filter	20						
24	23	1	ca	filter	21						
25	24	1	ca	filter	22						
26	25	2	ptp	filter	23						
27	26	2	ptp	filter	24						
28	27	2	ptp	filter	25						
29	28	2	ptp	filter	26						
30	29	2	my	filter	27						

Less stress, more success

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	id	week_no	filter_name	treatment	replicate_no	flavonoids	biomass	variety	date	investigator	
2	1	0	ptp	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
3	2	0	ptp	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
4	3	0	ptp	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
5	4	0	ptp	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
6	5	0	my	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
7	6	0	my	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
8	7	0	my	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
9	8	0	my	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
10	9	0	ca	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
11	10	0	ca	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
12	11	0	ca	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
13	12	0	ca	no_filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
14	13	1	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
15	14	1	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
16	15	1	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
17	16	1	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
18	17	1	my	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
19	18	1	my	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
20	19	1	my	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
21	20	1	my	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
22	21	1	ca	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
23	22	1	ca	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
24	23	1	ca	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
25	24	1	ca	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
26	25	2	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
27	26	2	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
28	27	2	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
29	28	2	ptp	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	
30	29	2	my	filter	1	1.061	0.30	cos	2010/04/01	Brendan Palmer	

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	id	week_no	filter_name	treatment	replicate_no	flavonoids	biomass	variety	date	investigator	
2		0	my	filter	1			cos		Brendan Palmer	
3		1	ca	no_filter	2			sky		Darren Dahly	
4		2	ptp		3			red			
5		3			4						
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
17											
18											
19											
20											
21											
22											
23											
24											
25											
26											
27											
28											
29											
30											

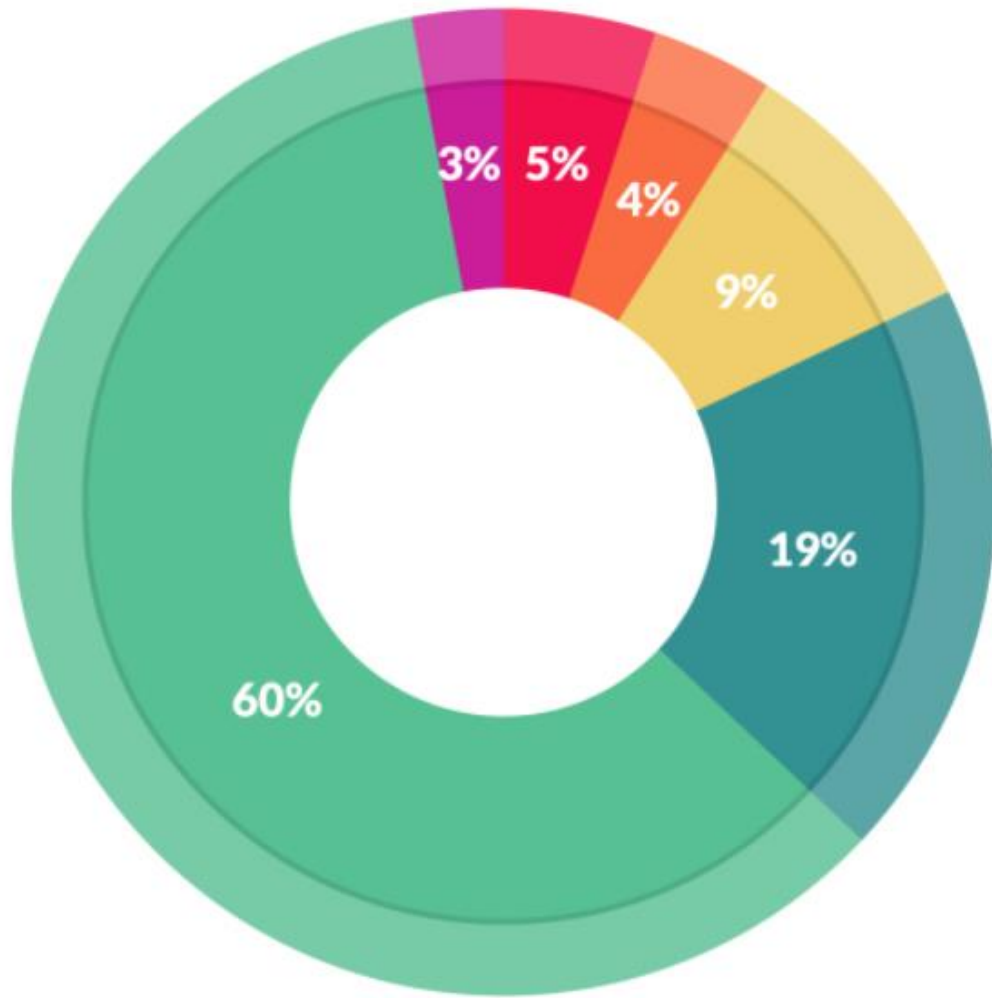
data dictionary values

data dictionary values

Less stress, more success

[illegible]

Resources are being wasted by not doing this



What data scientists spend the most time doing

- Building training sets: 3%
- Cleaning and organizing data: 60%
- Collecting data sets; 19%
- Mining data for patterns: 9%
- Refining algorithms: 4%
- Other: 5%

Tidy data is clean data



Journal of Statistical Software

MMMMMM YYYY, Volume VV, Issue II.

<http://www.jstatsoft.org/>

Tidy Data

Hadley Wickham
RStudio

- Each variable forms a column
- Each observation forms a row
- Each cell contains a value

rna_data - Excel

FileHomeInsertPage LayoutFormulasDataReviewViewTell me what you want to do...

CutCopyFormat Painter

Clipboard

Calibri11A A

Font

B I U

Font

Wrap Text

Alignment

Merge & Center

Number

General

Conditional FormattingFormat as TableCell Styles

Styles

InsertDelete Form

Cells

L4

	A	B	C	D	E
1			NAME		
2			SFB2 ER to Golgi transport molecular function unknown YNL049C 1082129		
3			biological process unknown molecular function unknown YNL095C 1086222		
4			QRI7 proteolysis and peptidolysis metalloendopeptidase activity YDL104C 1085955		
5			CFT2 mRNA polyadenylation* RNA binding YLR115W 1081958		
6			SSO2 vesicle fusion* t-SNARE activity YMR183C 1081214		
7			PSP2 biological process unknown molecular function unknown YML017W 1083036		
8			RIB2 riboflavin biosynthesis pseudouridylate synthase activity* YOL066C 1081766		
9			VMA13 vacuolar acidification hydrogen-transporting ATPase activity, rotational mechanism YPR036W 10		
10			EDC3 deadenylation-independent decapping molecular function unknown YEL015W 1082963		
11			VP55 protein retention in Golgi* protein transporter activity YOR069W 1083389		

The need for greater research reproducibility



The Reinhart-Rogoff error – or how not to Excel at economics

April 22, 2013 9.40pm BST

Data and computer code should be made publicly available at an early stage – or else ... esarastudillo

✉ Email

🐦 Twitter

📘 Facebook

🌐 LinkedIn

🖨️ Print

88

453

Last week we learned a famous [2010 academic paper](#), relied on by political big-hitters to bolster arguments for austerity cuts, contained significant errors; and that those errors came down to misuse of an Excel spreadsheet.

Sadly, these are not the first mistakes of this size and nature when handling data. So what on Earth went wrong, and can we fix it?

Harvard's [Carmen Reinhart](#) and [Kenneth Rogoff](#) are two of the most respected and influential academic economists active today.