

Good Coding Practice

Introduction to Data Science for Health and Social Care

November 9th

Dr Holly Tibble

Fundamentals of good coding

- Commenting
- Folder structure
- File names
- Accessibility (Github)

Good programming is a combination of



Technical Expertise



Coding Mindset

A programmer's three high-level goals are to write code that...

- ⚙ Solves a specific problem
- ⚙ Is easy to read
- ⚙ Is maintainable and extendable



Quality Assurance of
Code for Analysis and
Research

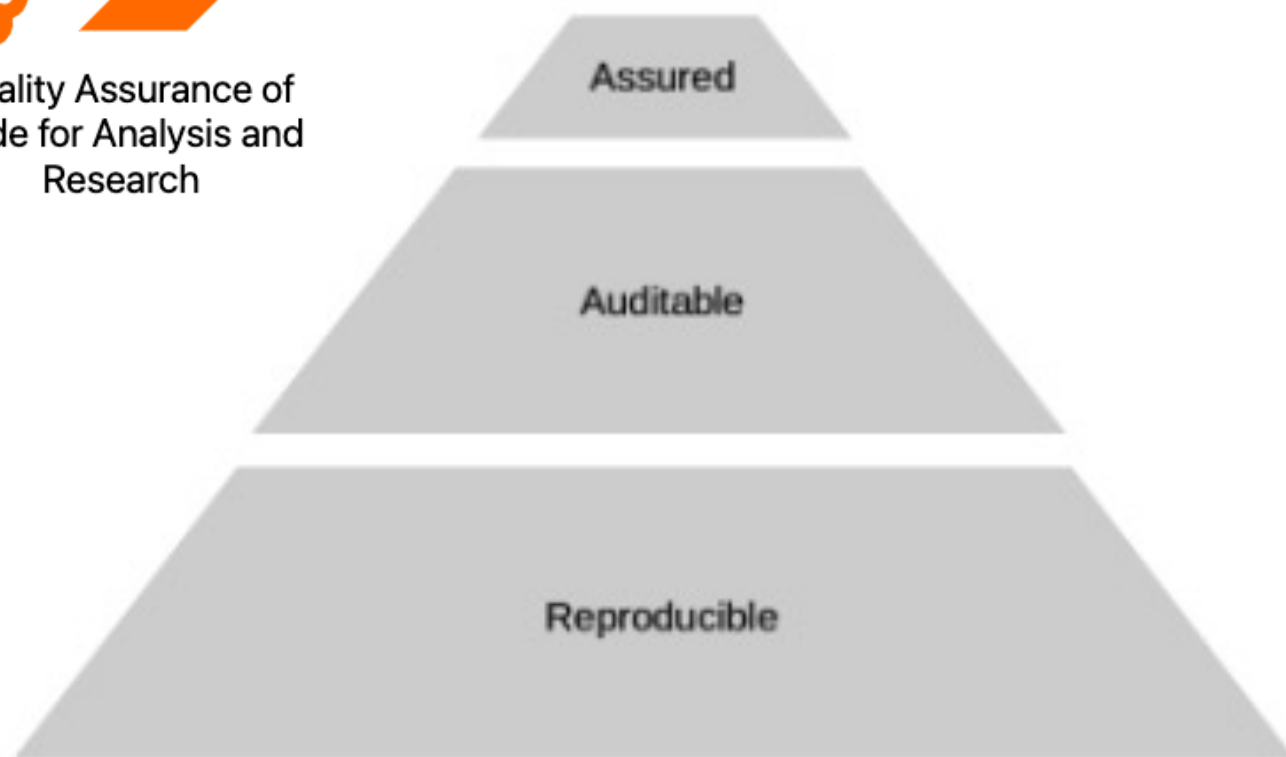


Fig. 1 Founding principles of good analysis



Quality Assurance of
Code for Analysis and
Research

Assured

Auditable

Reproducible

- Publicly available code and data
- Runs without error
- No random element without seed
- Portable (machines and versions)

Fig. 1 Founding principles of good analysis



Quality Assurance of
Code for Analysis and
Research

Assured

Auditable

- Owner named, with contact details
- Evidence-based (cited) decisions

Reproducible

- Publicly available code and data
- Runs without error
- No random element without seed
- Portable (machines and versions)

Fig. 1 Founding principles of good analysis



Quality Assurance of
Code for Analysis and
Research

Assured

- Quality Assured

Auditable

- Owner named, with contact details
- Evidence-based (cited) decisions

Reproducible

- Publicly available code and data
- Runs without error
- No random element without seed
- Portable (machines and versions)

Fig. 1 Founding principles of good analysis

Code Review Best Practices



Method 1

Total rewrite of code
from initial protocol

Paired review of
differences

Method 1

Total rewrite of code
from initial protocol

Paired review of
differences

Method 2

antagonist review – try to
create data that will
break the code

(important for code that
will be used routinely)

A software tester walks into a bar.

Runs into a bar.

Crawls into a bar.

Dances into a bar.

Flies into a bar.

Jumps into a bar.

And orders:

a beer.

2 beers.

0 beers.

99999999 beers.

a lizard in a beer glass.

-1 beer.

“qwertyuiop” beers.

Testing complete.

A real customer walks into the bar and asks
where the bathroom is.

The bar goes up in flames.

Method 1

Total rewrite of code
from initial protocol

Paired review of
differences

Method 2

antagonist review – try to
create data that will
break the code

(important for code that
will be used routinely)

Method 3

review and comment
on code

Questions to ask when peer-reviewing code

- What does this code do?
- Does the code function as I expect it to?
- Does this code fulfil regulatory requirements?
- How can this code be made more:
 - understandable
 - reliable
 - future-proof
 - efficient
 - reusable

Questions to ask when peer-reviewing code

- What does this code do?
- Does the code function as I expect it to?
- Does this code fulfil regulatory requirements?
- How can this code be made more:
 - understandable
 - reliable
 - future-proof
 - efficient
 - reusable



Set a time or line-of-code limit per session, to prevent reviewing with tired eyes

Code Indenting

```
Group_A<- data %>% filter(group == "A") %>%  
select(name, Height, Weight, Age)
```

Code Indenting

```
Group_A<- data %>% filter(group == "A") %>%  
select(name, Height, Weight, Age)
```

```
Group_A<- data %>%  
    filter(group == "A") %>%  
    select(name,  
           Height,  
           Weight,  
           Age)
```

Overwriting vs. generating R objects

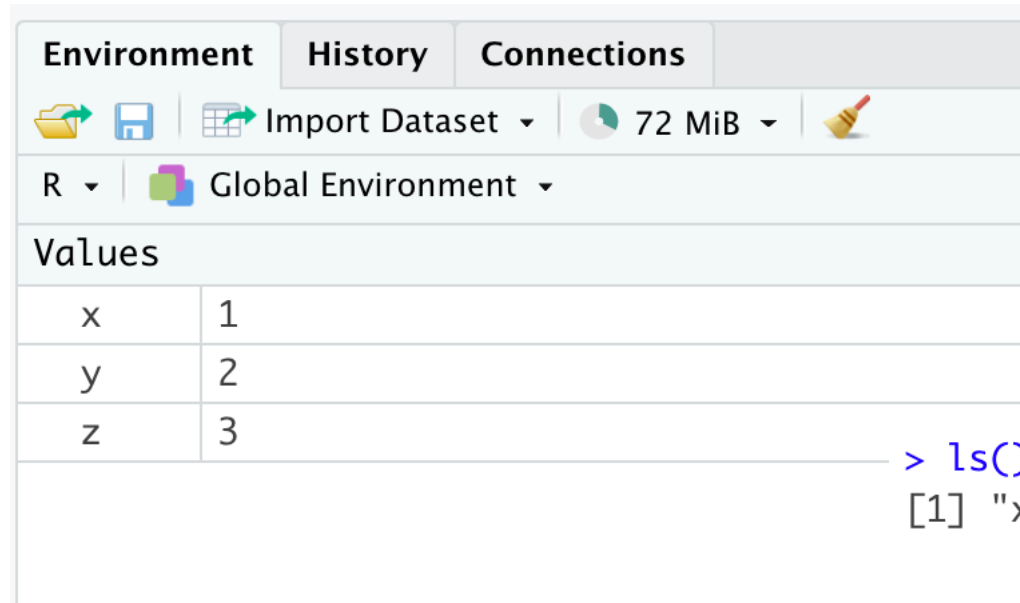
Some of
my actual
R code!

If I have made a
mistake I have to
rerun 540 lines
to get back to
before this line

```
540 ### how long has it been since your last prescription of each stage?
541 prescribing_asthma<-prescribing_asthma %>%
542   group_by(ID) %>%
543   arrange(ID,PrescDate) %>%
544   mutate(last_ICS=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="ICS",
545                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
546          last_combo=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="ICS+LABA",
547                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
548          last_ICS_low=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class %in% c("ICS","ICS+LABA") &
549                                     dose_category=="low",
550                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
551          last_ICS_medium=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class %in% c("ICS","ICS+LABA") &
552                                     dose_category=="medium",
553                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
554          last_ICS_high=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class %in% c("ICS","ICS+LABA") &
555                                     dose_category=="high",
556                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
557          last_ICS_dose=ifelse(last_ICS_low<last_ICS_high & last_ICS_low<last_ICS_medium,"low",
558                               ifelse(last_ICS_medium<last_ICS_high,"medium","high")),
559          last_LTRA=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="LTRA",
560                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
561          last_LABA=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="LABA",
562                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
563          last_LAMA=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="LAMA",
564                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
565          last_Theo=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="Theophylline",
566                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999),
567          last_ICS_SOL=replace_na(as.numeric(PrescDate-na.locf(as.Date(ifelse(drug_class=="ICS_SOL",
568                                     PrescDate,NA))),na.rm=F)),9999))
569
570
```


Clearing objects from your workspace

```
> x<-1  
> y<-2  
> z<-3
```



The screenshot shows the RStudio Environment pane. At the top, there are tabs for 'Environment', 'History', and 'Connections'. Below the tabs, there are icons for file operations and a memory usage indicator showing '72 MiB'. The 'Global Environment' is selected. Under the 'Values' section, a table lists the objects in the workspace:

Values	
x	1
y	2
z	3

```
> ls()  
[1] "x" "y" "z"
```

```
rm(x,y)
```

```
rm(list=setdiff(ls(),c("x","y")))
```

Practicing identifying and fixing coding errors

Short code

10 errors

- Identify
- Explain
- Fix

Survey!

