BST 219
Core Principles of Data Science

Lecture 5: R Basics Continued
September 17, 2024
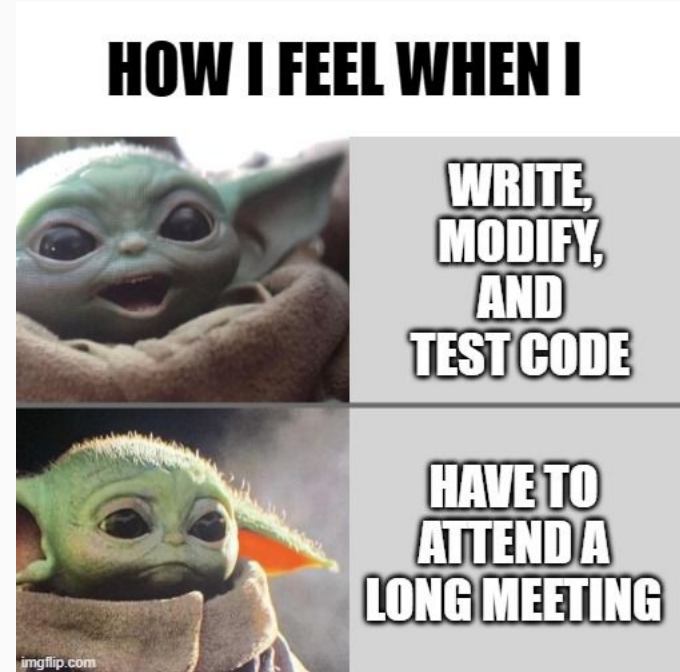
Recipe of the Day!

[Potato Leek Soup](#)

Agenda

- Announcements
  - Lab this week! FXB G03 and Zoom

- Coding best practices

- Continuation of coding basics

HOW I FEEL WHEN I

WRITE, MODIFY, AND TEST CODE

HAVE TO ATTEND A LONG MEETING

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Good Coding Practices

- Commenting your code (use the # sign)
    - What the code does
    - Why you are doing what you are doing
    - The inputs and outputs of a function
    - Break your code into logical sections

```
# A comment can be on a line by itself
# import data
linelist <- import("linelist_raw.xlsx") %>% # a comment can also come after code
# filter(age > 50)                           # It can also be used to deactivate / remove a line of code
  count()
```

Note: we expect you to comment your code for all assignments! It can be concise, but get into the habit of commenting your code now - future you will thank you.

Good Coding Practices

- Style ([style I use](#))
  - Make your code as readable as possible
  - When naming objects, use only lowercase letters, numbers, and underscores (e.g., my_data, country, etc.)
  - Use frequent spaces, especially around operators (e.g., x = 17, age_new <- age_old + 1)

```
# Note that this code is easier to read ...
x_list <- c(3, 6, 9, 12, 15)

# ... than this code.
xlist<-c(3,6,9,12,15)
```

Good Coding Practices

- Naming convention
  - Objects like variables and data frames should be given informative names (e.g., age, sex, weight).

  - Bad examples include "c" or any other letter if it's difficult to figure out what that letter represents