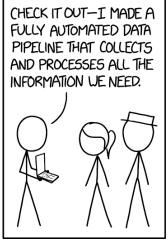
Why code?

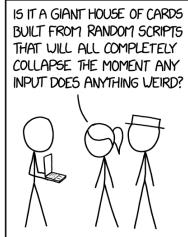
Joseph Ciesielski 12/10/2019

Grounding

- 1. Data analysis offers the power to critically examine and improve our organizations and advance their missions
- 2. The way we do data analysis isn't (always) conducive to this
- 3. Using code can help

A story









Four tables

Ran 30+ reports and organized into four tables

- 1. Characteristics
- 2. Activity
- 3. Test scores
- 4. Outcomes

Allows me to do any analysis I need and not rely on specific reports

Characteristics

- · ID
- · name
- race
- · gender
- · program
- program start date

Activity

```
## # A tibble: 1,500 x 3
##
         id activity
                            date
      <int> <chr>
                            <date>
##
         54 employment
                            2017-02-18
##
   1
         40 case management 2017-02-02
##
         32 education
                            2018-06-05
##
   3
        62 education
                            2016-12-08
##
        31 education
                            2018-08-11
##
        100 education
                            2015-12-18
##
         33 employment
                            2016-07-04
##
         13 education
                            2017-01-17
##
   8
         54 case management 2015-04-29
##
   9
         10 employment
                            2017-11-25
## 10
## # . with 1,490 more rows
```

Test scores

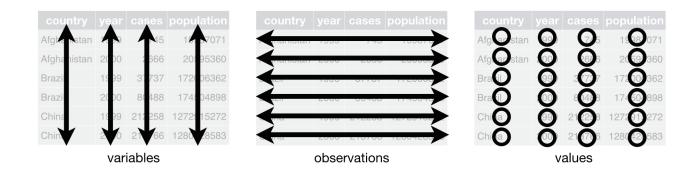
```
## # A tibble: 200 x 4
        id test test_date score
##
     <int> <chr> <date>
##
                            <dbl>
        23 GED
                 2017-11-14 16.6
##
   1
        21 TABE 2019-09-05 70.1
##
   2
                 2016-08-30 84.9
##
   3
        32 GED
##
        11 GED
                 2015-10-29 87.3
        50 GED
                 2016-02-25 57.6
##
   5
   6
        61 TABE 2017-10-24 50.0
##
##
        37 TABE
                2016-01-18
                            90.0
        69 GED
##
   8
                 2017-02-18
                            39.2
        2 GED
                 2017-10-25 23.0
##
   9
        71 TABE 2017-11-22 81.5
## 10
## # . with 190 more rows
```

Outcomes

```
## # A tibble: 50 x 3
##
         id outcome_date outcome
      <int> <date>
                          <chr>>
##
          3 2018-02-13
                          education
##
    1
##
    2
         38 2015-10-04
                          employment
    3
         58 2018-07-28
                          employment
##
          7 2017-10-08
                          education
##
         21 2018-08-26
                          employment
##
##
    6
         35 2017-11-17
                          employment
         86 2017-09-27
                          education
##
         86 2016-07-31
                          employment
##
    8
         60 2019-02-08
                          employment
##
    9
## 10
         60 2018-10-07
                          employment
## # . with 40 more rows
```

Tidy data

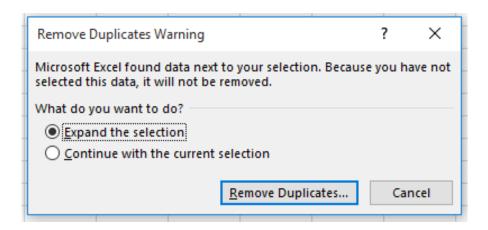
https://vita.had.co.nz/papers/tidy-data.pdf



- · Recreated relational databases that worked for me
- · If you can't use code, can still get data in this format
 - load into Tableau, Power BI, etc. for reproducible analysis

Why is code helpful?

Provenance



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cpbtcsGE0OA

Reproducible

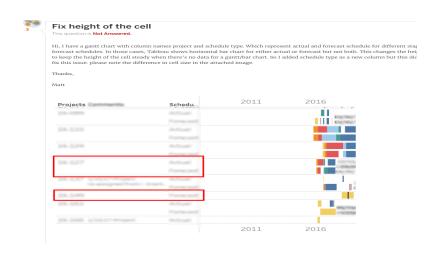


- · Shareable
- Modifiable
- · Updatable

Plain Text

Copy and paste

non-pasteable



pasteable

By using the merge function and its optional parameters:

Inner join: merge(df1, df2) will work for these examples because R automatically joins the frames by common variable names, but you would most likely want to specify merge(df1, df2, by = "CustomerId") to make sure that you were matching on only the fields you desired. You can also use the by.x and by.y parameters if the matching variables have different names in the different data frames.

 $\textbf{\textit{Outer join:}} \ \ \mathsf{merge}(\mathsf{x} = \mathsf{df1}, \ \mathsf{y} = \mathsf{df2}, \ \mathsf{by} = "CustomerId", \ \mathsf{all} = \mathsf{TRUE})$

Left outer: merge(x = df1, y = df2, by = "CustomerId", all.x = TRUE)

Right outer: merge(x = df1, y = df2, by = "CustomerId", all.y = TRUE)

Cross join: merge(x = df1, y = df2, by = NULL)

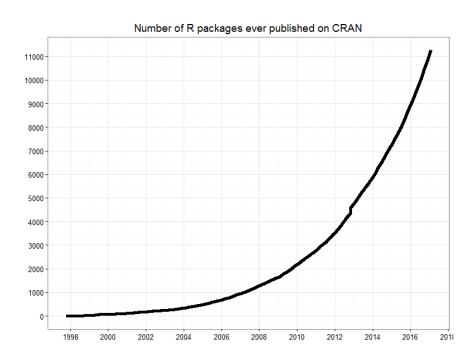
Just-as-with-the-inner-join,-you-would-probably-want-to-explicitly-pass="Customertd"-to-R-as-thematching-variable. I think it's almost always best to explicitly state the identifiers on which you want to merge; it's safer if the input data.frames change unexpectedly and easier to read later on.

You can merge on multiple columns by giving by a vector, e.g., by = c("CustomerId", "OrderId").

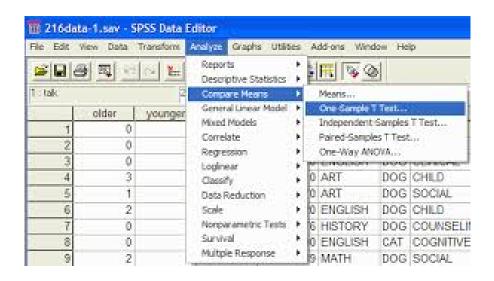
If the column names to merge on are not the same, you can specify, e.g., by .x = "CustomerId_in_df1", by.y = "CustomerId_in_df2" where CustomerId_in_df1 is the name of the column in the first data frame and CustomerId_in_df2 is the name of the column in the second data frame. (These can also be vectors if you need to merge on multiple columns.)

Google / www.stackoverflow.com

Open Source



Powerful



So what?

Go beyond counting

Ask different kinds of questions

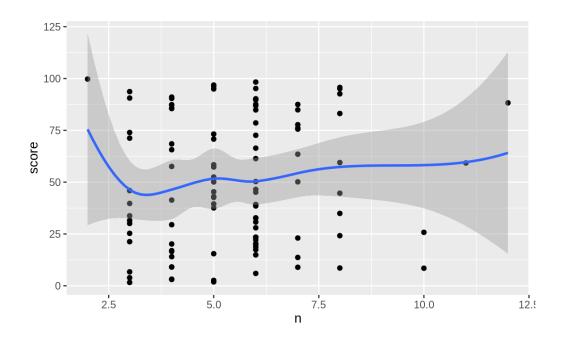
- 1. What did ...?
- 2. Why did ...?
- 3. What will ...?

Look at relationships

```
library(tidyverse)
test cm <- act %>%
   filter(activity == "case management") %>%
   count(id) %>%
   inner_join(test, by = "id") %>%
   filter(test == "GED")
test cm
## # A tibble: 105 x 5
        id
##
              n test test date score
     <int> <int> <date>
                               <dbl>
##
             11 GED 2019-01-30 59.2
##
  1
           7 GED 2017-10-25 23.0
##
  2
            7 GED 2017-01-15 8.93
##
   3
##
  4
              6 GED 2017-11-28 50.3
              5 GED 2015-09-24 15.5
##
   5
   6
           6 GED 2015-09-19 66.4
##
  7
              6 GED 2018-10-21 14.9
##
         6 4 GED 2017-11-21 90.4
##
   8
##
              4 GED 2015-03-02 91.0
```

Look at relationships

```
test_cm %>%
    ggplot(aes(n, score)) +
        geom_point() +
        geom_smooth()
```



Regression

```
cm model <- lm(score ~ n, data = test cm)</pre>
summary(cm_model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = score ~ n, data = test cm)
##
## Residuals:
      Min
           10 Median 30
                                    Max
## -49.107 -28.894 -4.095 27.748 55.153
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 41.332 9.594 4.308 3.77e-05 ***
           1.624 1.663 0.977 0.331
## n
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 30.94 on 103 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.00918, Adjusted R-squared: -0.0004401
## F-statistic: 0.9543 on 1 and 103 DF, p-value: 0.3309
```

Prediction

```
library(randomForest)
randomForest(outcome ~ ., data = outcomes)
```

Where to start with coding?

Languages

SQL and (R or Python)

Resources

- R for Data Science and learning community
- · Google
- Twitter
- SQL is easiest to learn at work

Focus on questions that matter

- Incentives are not designed to critically examine our work
- · Using code and good data organization principles allows us to focus energy on asking deeper questions and investigating relationships

Contact Info

Joe Ciesielski

jtcies@gmail.com