

Scientific Programming

A Crash Course

Class 1

Organization

- Meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays
- Please join the Slack and use it if you have questions
- The class will be very practical and interactive, so make sure you have a laptop with you
- Try your best to stay up-to-date with the material

How does the class run?

- I will give an introduction at the start
- You can then download the code and work through the material individually
- Get my attention if you need help; however, if I'm busy with someone else, talk to the people around you
- At the end, we'll have a bit of discussion

Overview of topics

- Core principles of programming
- Data handling
- Data visualization
- Scripting experiments
- Preparation for statistics in R
- Web development (online experiments)
- Theoretical issues in open-science

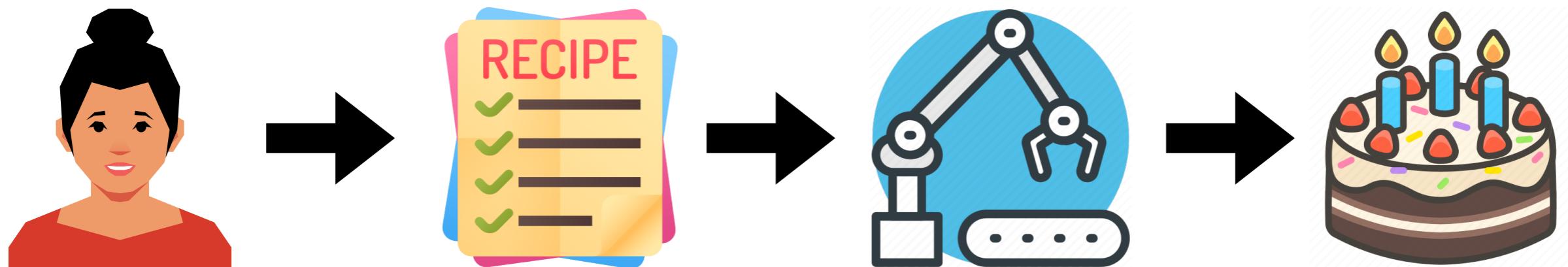
Why learn programming?

- Automate tasks that are very boring
- Flexibility to do anything, not restricted to what a given app allows you to do
- Minimize mistakes and get consistent reproducible output
- Self-documenting procedure
- Helps you to think about problems in a logical way

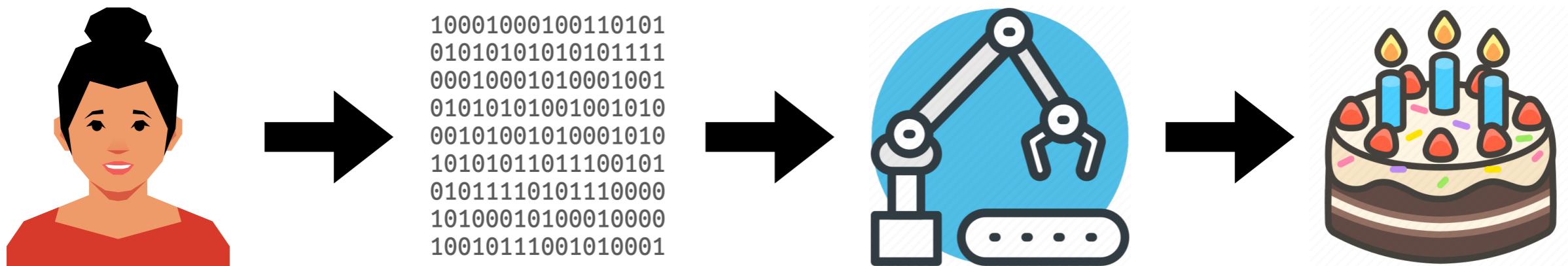
What is programming?



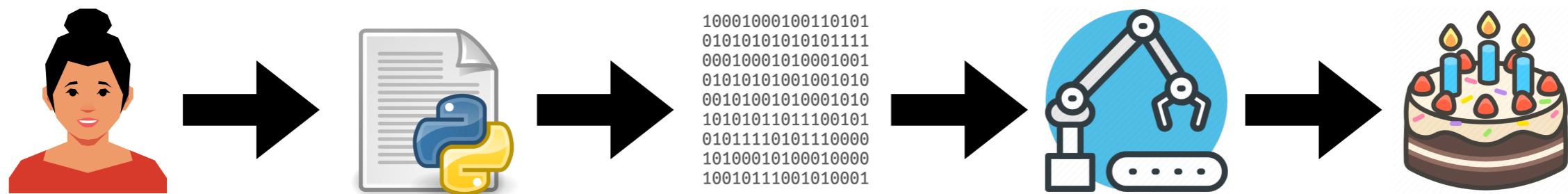
What is programming?

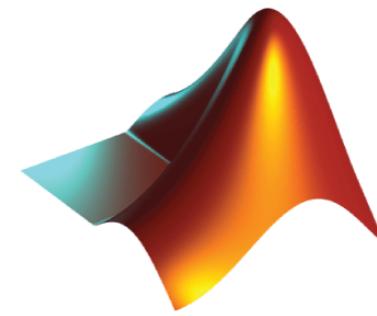
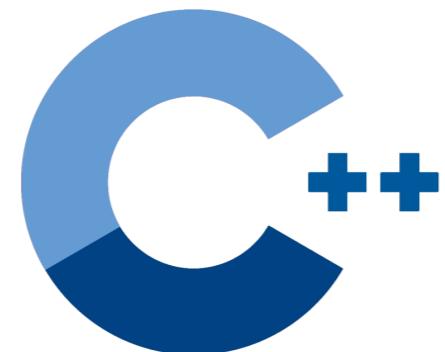
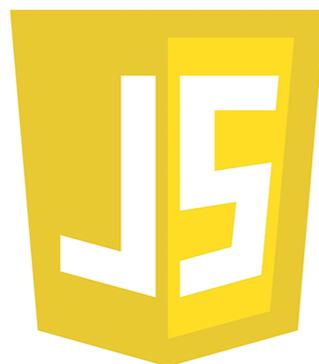


what is programming?



What is programming?





MATLAB



FORTRAN



julia





- High-level, clean, readable language
- Easy to learn the basic concepts
- Big community
- General-purpose
- Lots of scientific packages
- Stable, but still under active development

Scientific Programming

A Crash Course

Class 2

Functions



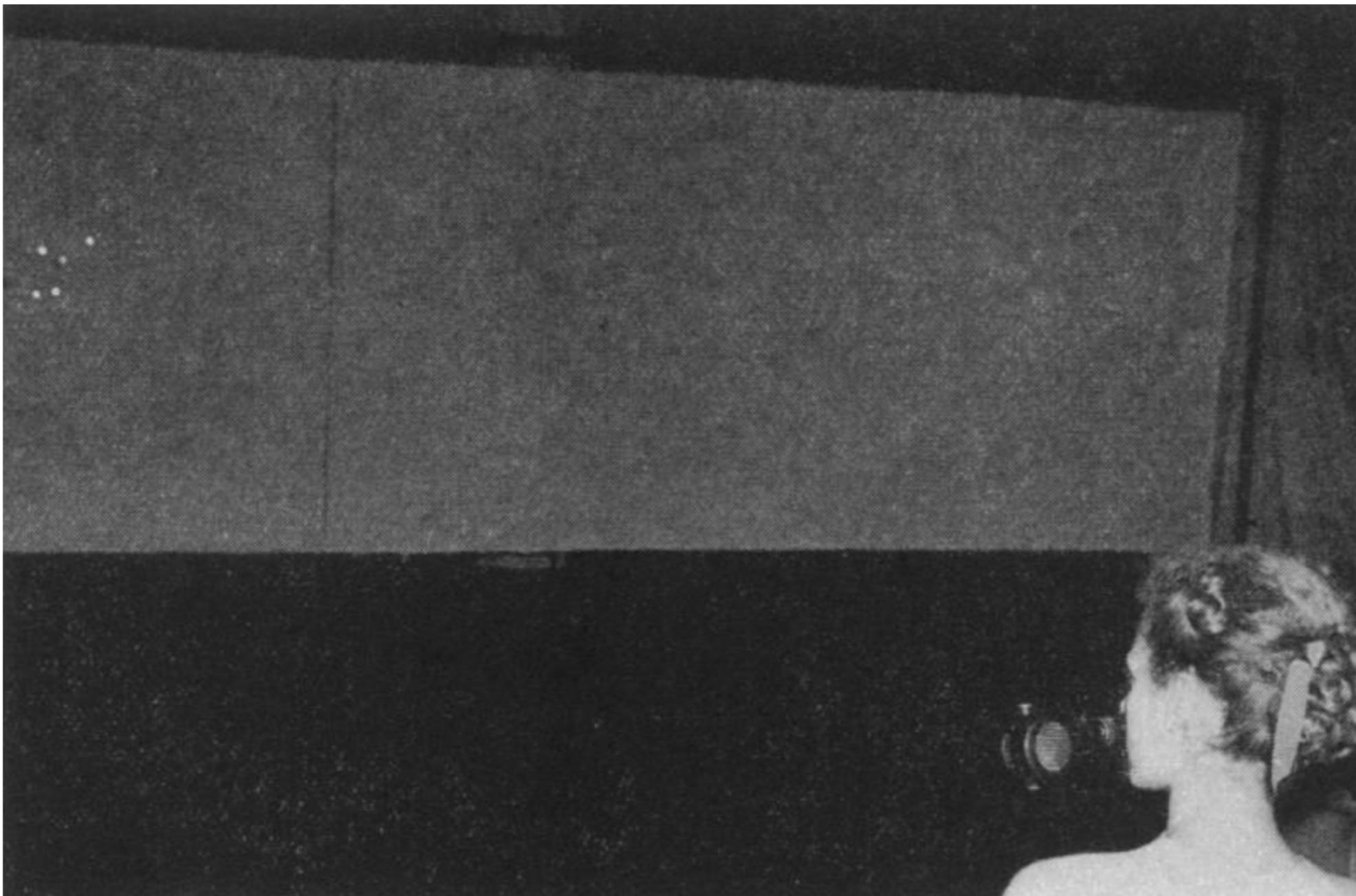
Why functions?

- Write cleaner, more organized code
- Avoid repeating the same lines again and again
- If you need to update the code, just do it once
- Easier to conceptualize the overall purpose
- Forget about details and concentrate on the big picture
- Functions can be tested in isolation

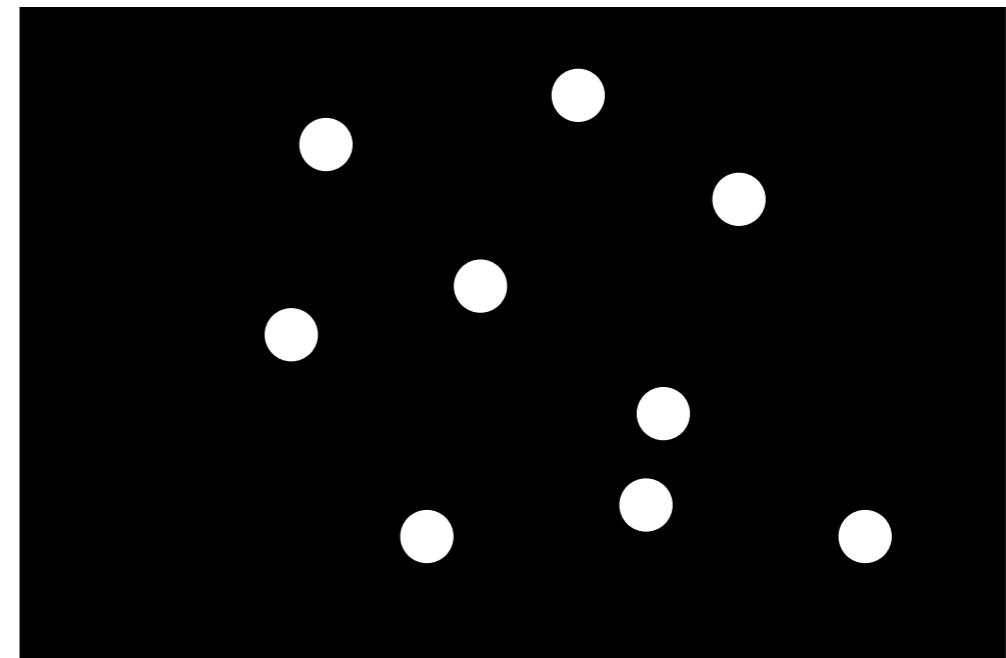
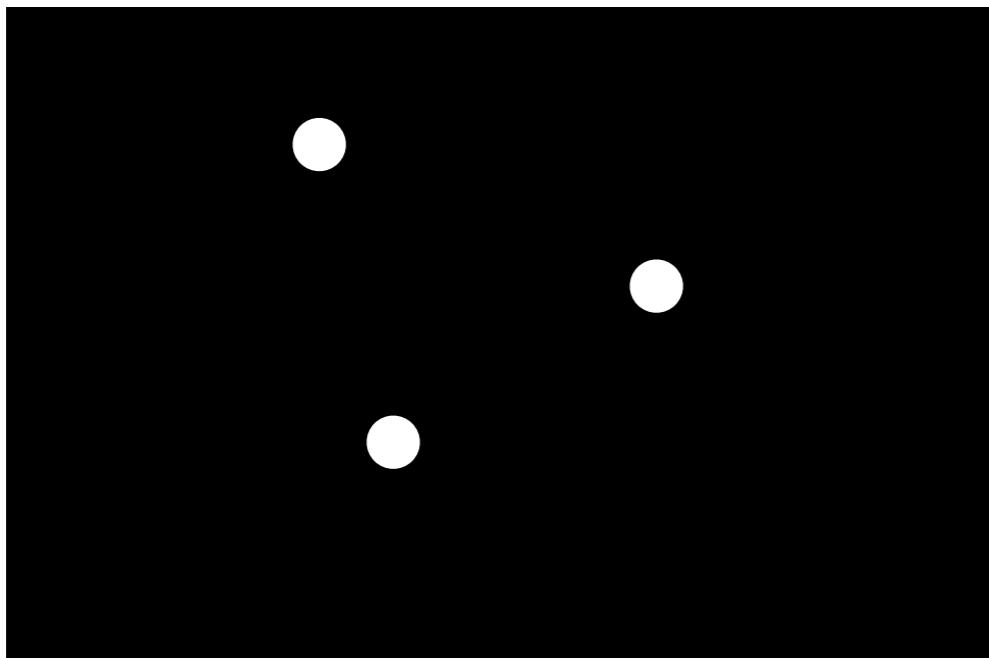
Scientific Programming

A Crash Course

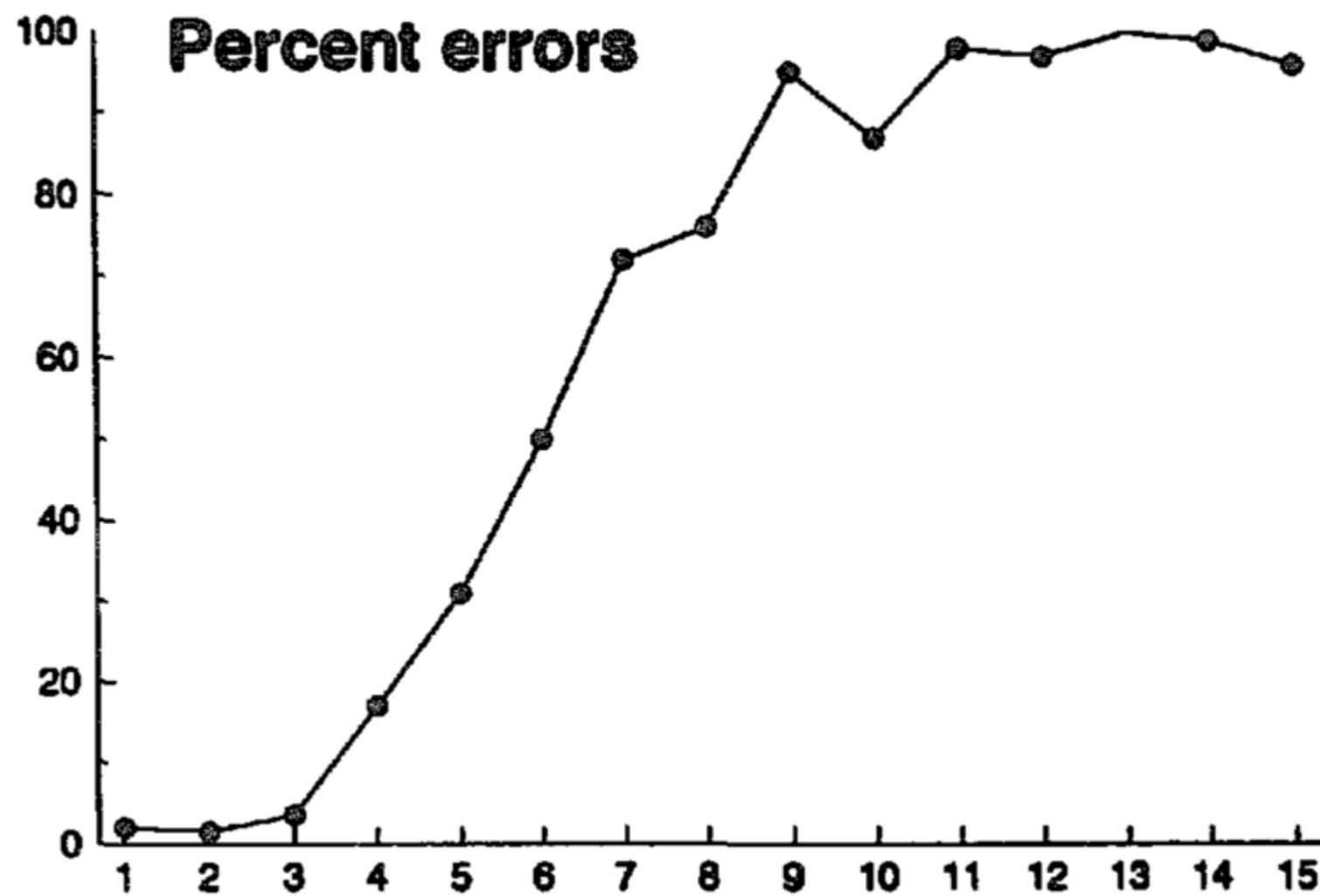
Class 5



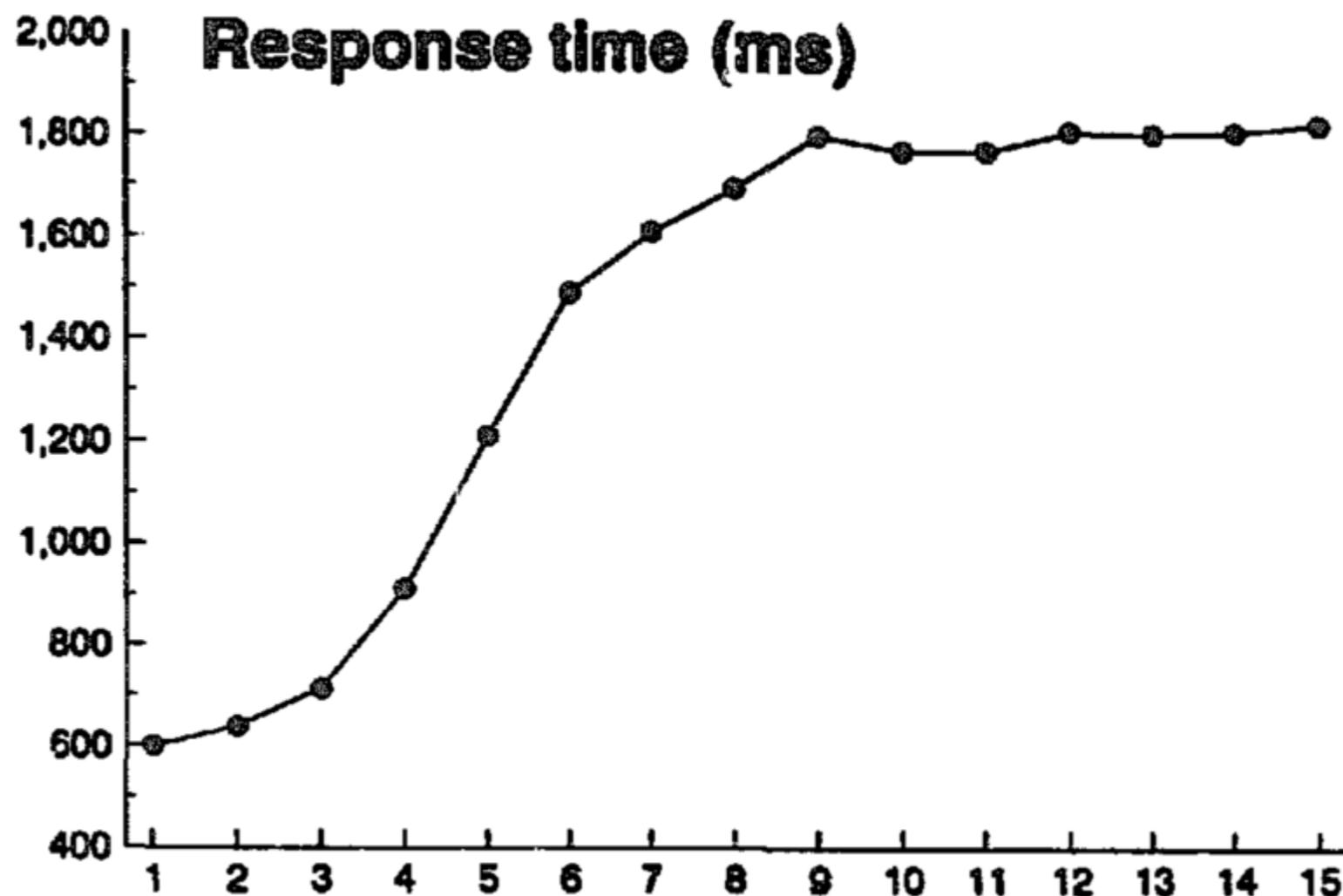
Numerosity estimation



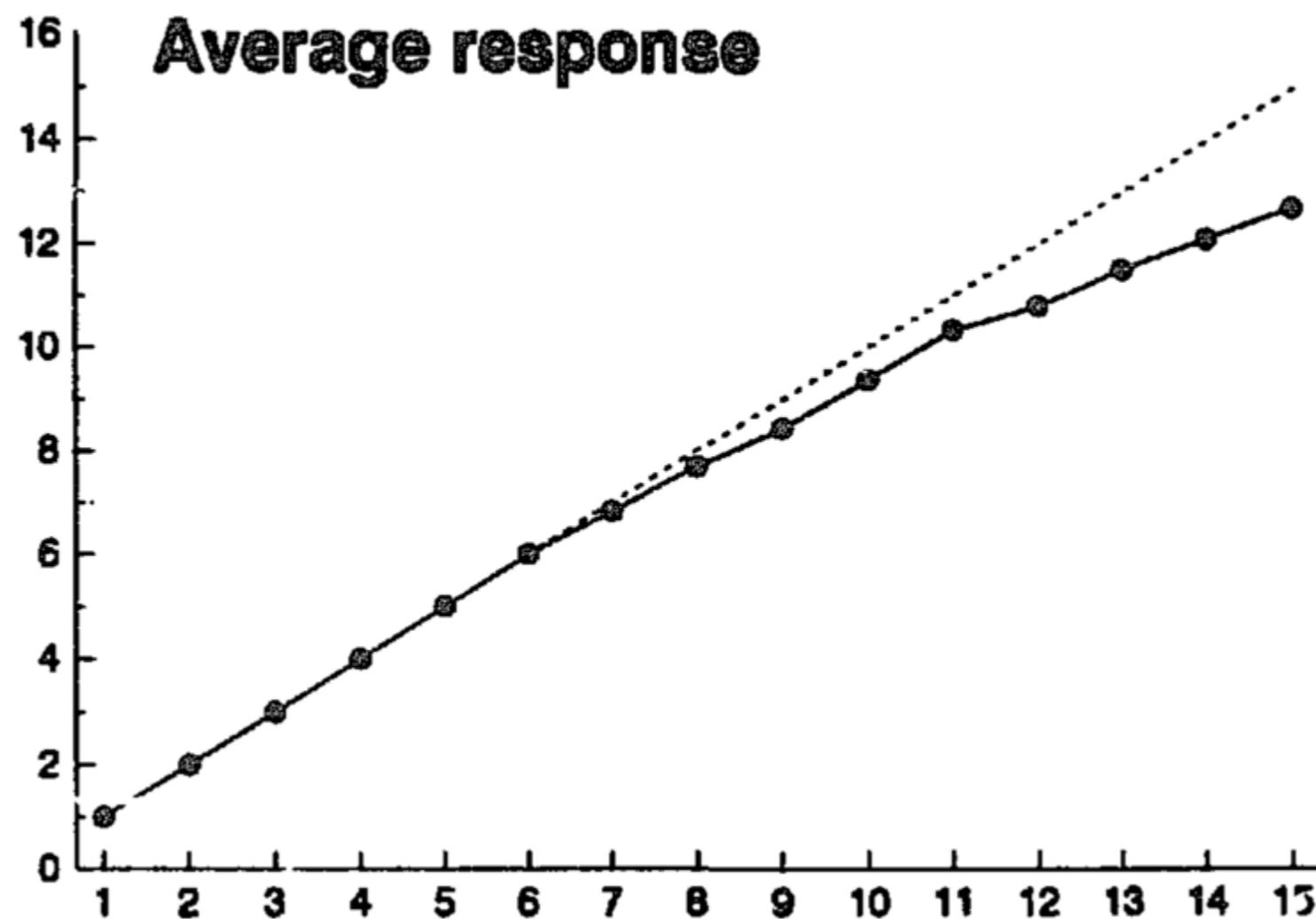
Numerosity estimation



Numerosity estimation



Numerosity estimation





PsychoPy

NavonTask.psyexp - PsychoPy Builder (v2021.2.0)

File Edit View Tools Experiment Demos Pavlovia.org Window Help

Routines feedback instrMain instrPractice thanks trial x

Components Favorites

- Keyboard
- Code
- Image
- Polygon
- Sound
- Textbox

Stimuli

Responses

Custom

EEG

Eyetracking

I/O

Flow

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 t (sec)

fixate (T)

stimulus (Image)

mask (Image)

resp (Keyboard)

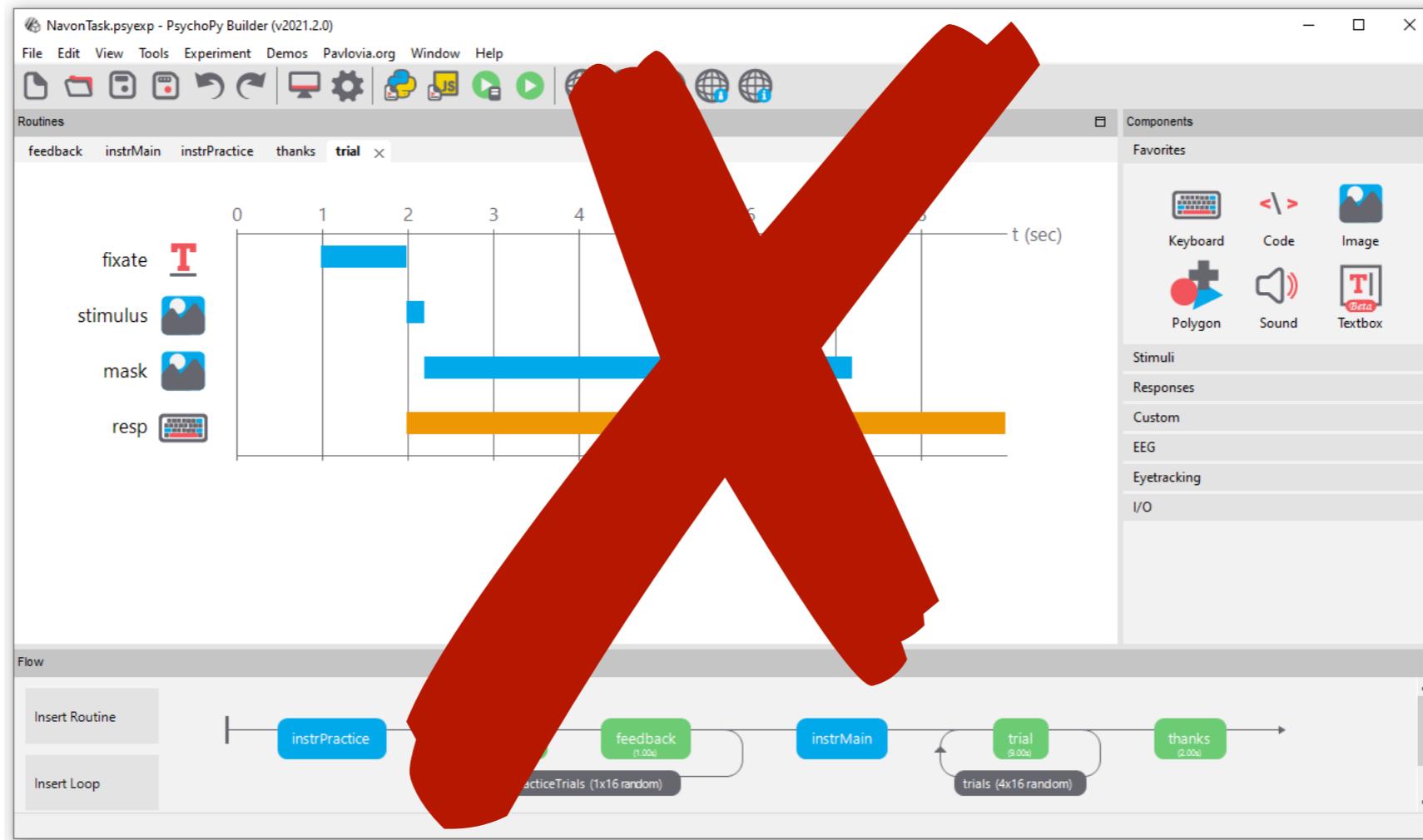
Flow diagram:

```
graph LR; Start(( )) --> instrPractice[instrPractice]; instrPractice --> trial1[trial 0.00s]; trial1 --> feedback1[feedback 1.00s]; feedback1 --> instrMain[instrMain]; instrMain --> trial2[trial 0.00s]; trial2 --> trials4x16[trials 4x16 random]; trials4x16 --> thanks[thanks 2.00s];
```

The PsychoPy Builder interface shows a timeline from 0 to 8 seconds. Four routines are defined: 'fixate' (red T), 'stimulus' (image), 'mask' (image), and 'resp' (keyboard). The 'trial' routine is selected. The timeline shows the sequence: fixate (0-1s), stimulus (1-2s), mask (2-7s), and resp (2-8s). Below the timeline, the flowchart details the experimental sequence: starting with 'instrPractice', followed by a loop of 'trial' (0.00s) and 'feedback' (1.00s), then 'instrMain', another loop of 'trial' (0.00s) and 'feedback' (1.00s), and finally 'thanks' (2.00s).



PsychoPy



Scientific Programming

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Class 6

Why run online?

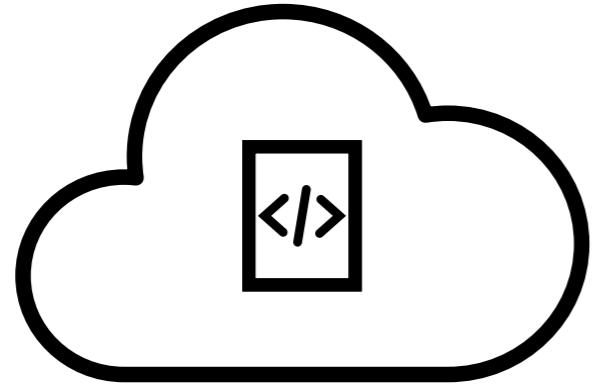
- Get results fast
- Save time and money
- More diverse sample (less WEIRD?)
- Fewer bureaucratic hurdles
- As good as lab-based studies (maybe?)

What can you do?

- Questionnaires and surveys
- Behavioral experiments (learning, categorization, reaction times...)
- Recording from the microphone/camera
- Real-time communication experiments
- Rating tasks (similarity judgments etc.)

What can't you do?

- Imaging studies, obviously
- Eye tracking (although, see WebGazer.js)
- Longitudinal studies can be tricky
- Experiments with children/animals
- Experiments involving extreme levels of precision



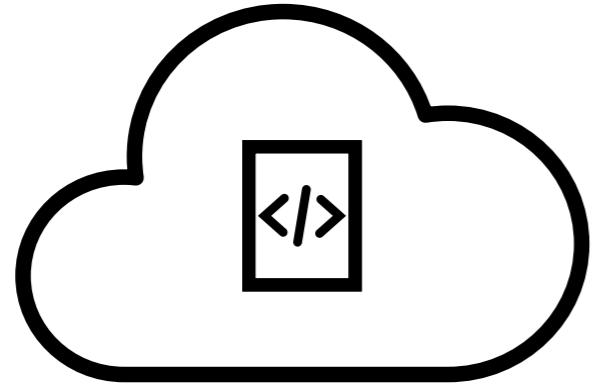
server



platform



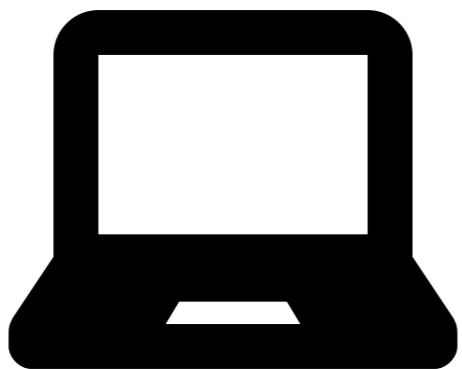
client



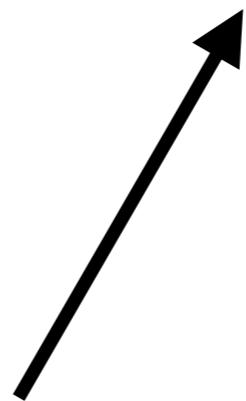
server

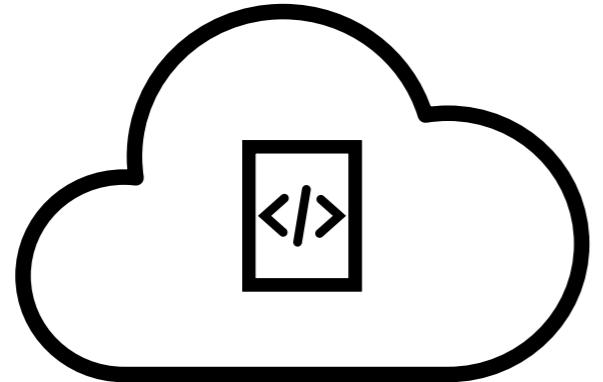


platform



client

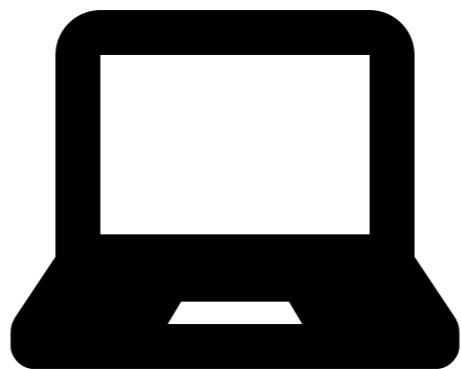




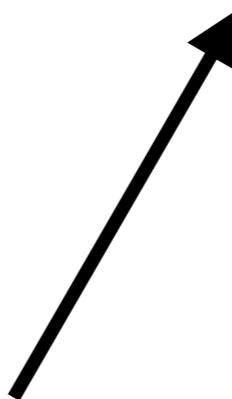
server

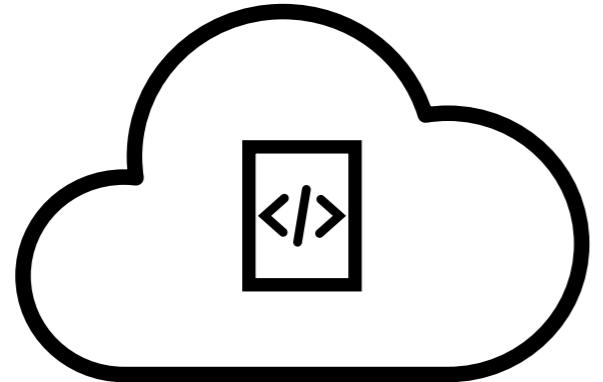


platform



client

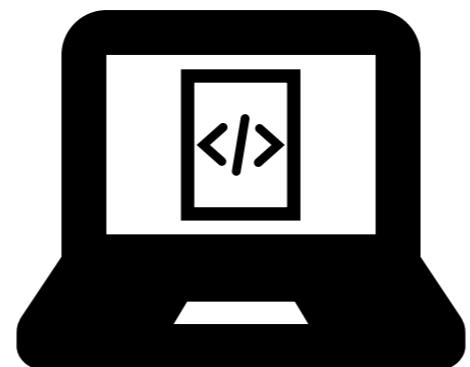
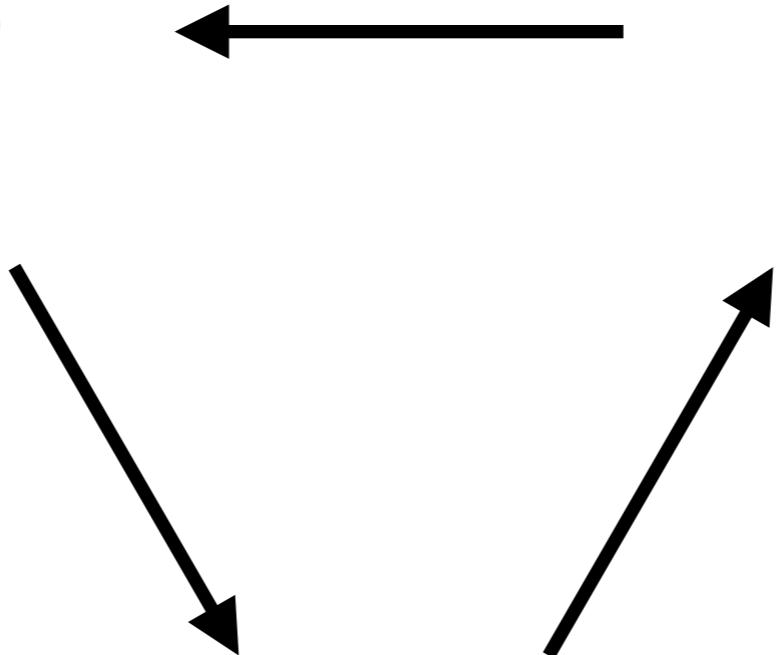




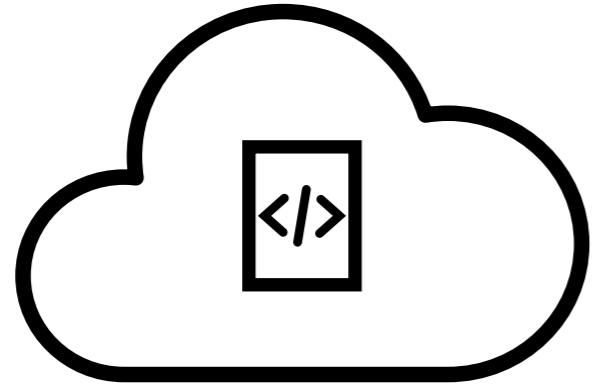
server



platform



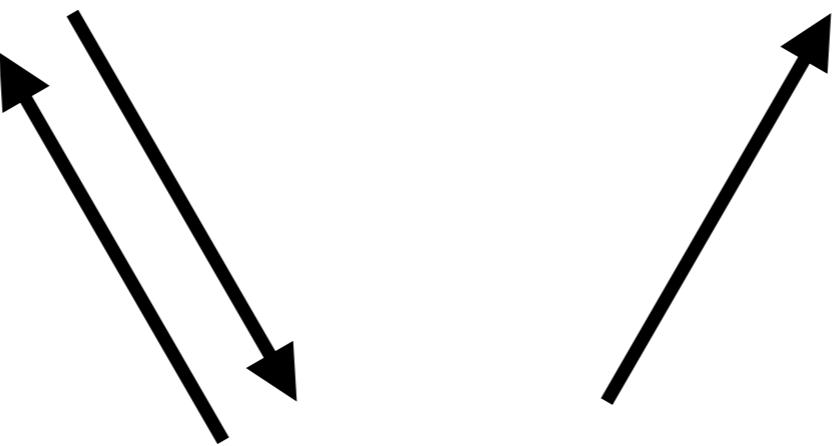
client



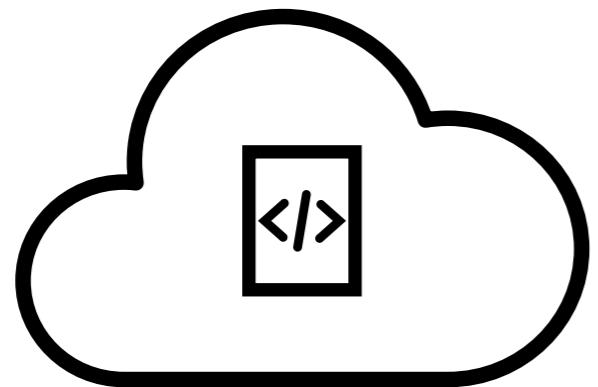
server



platform



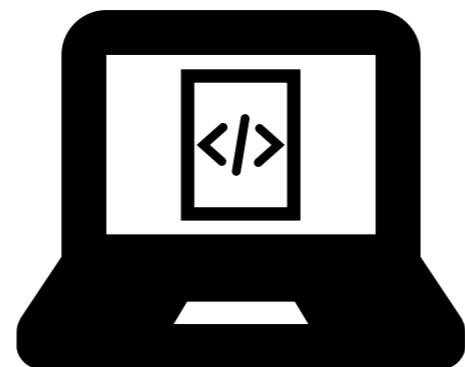
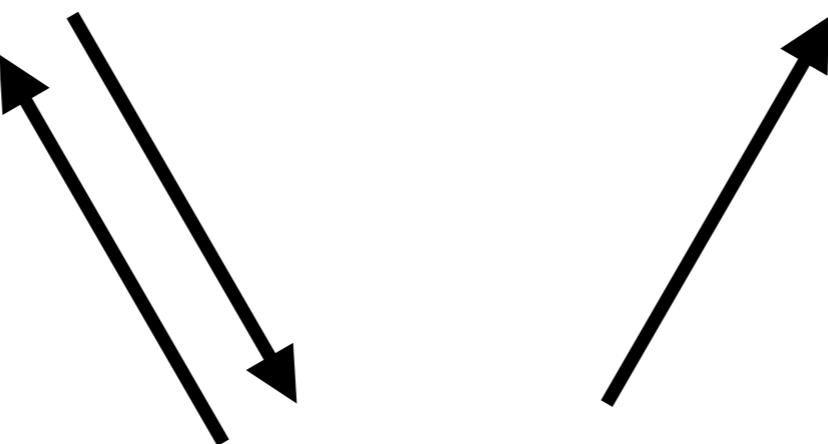
client



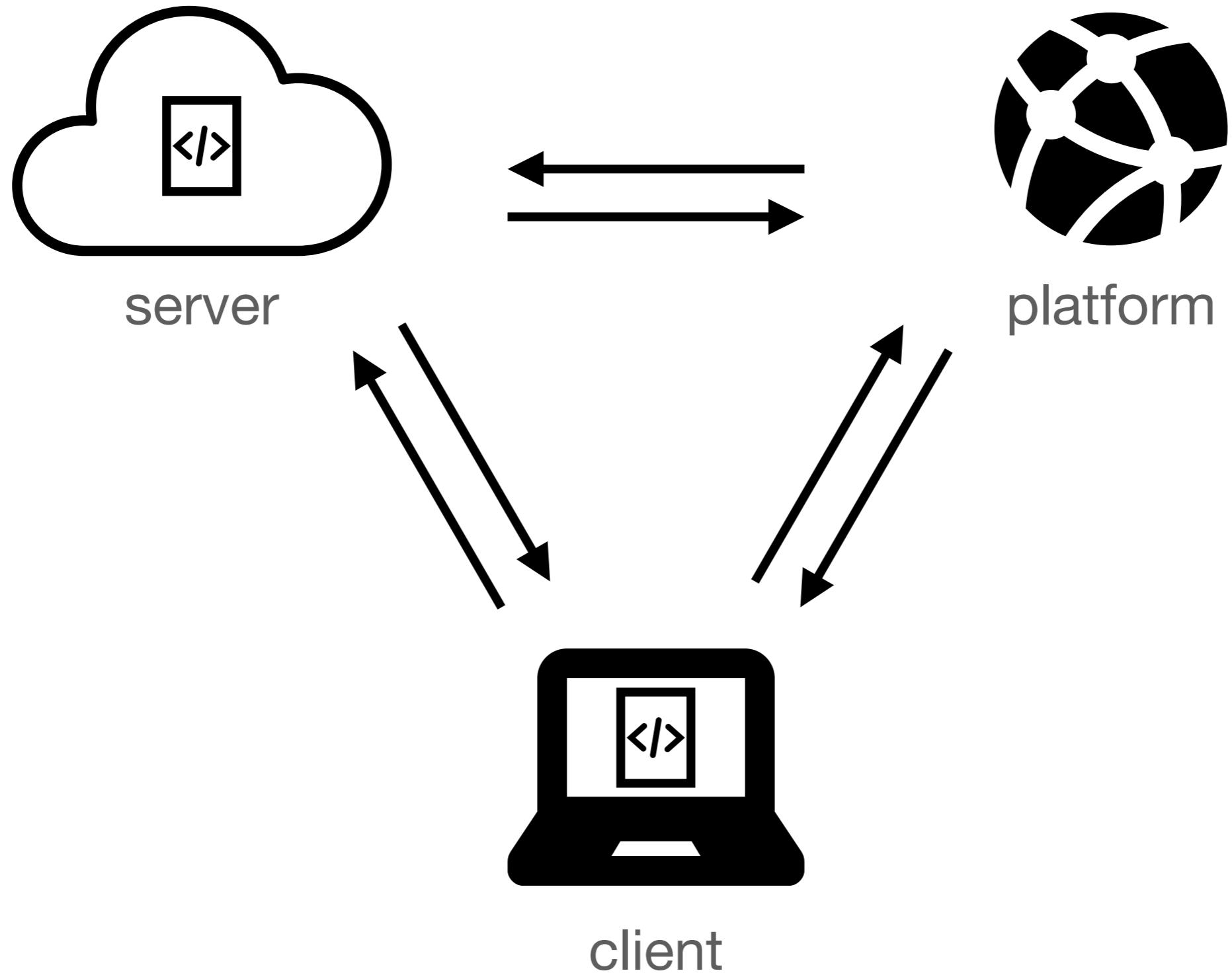
server

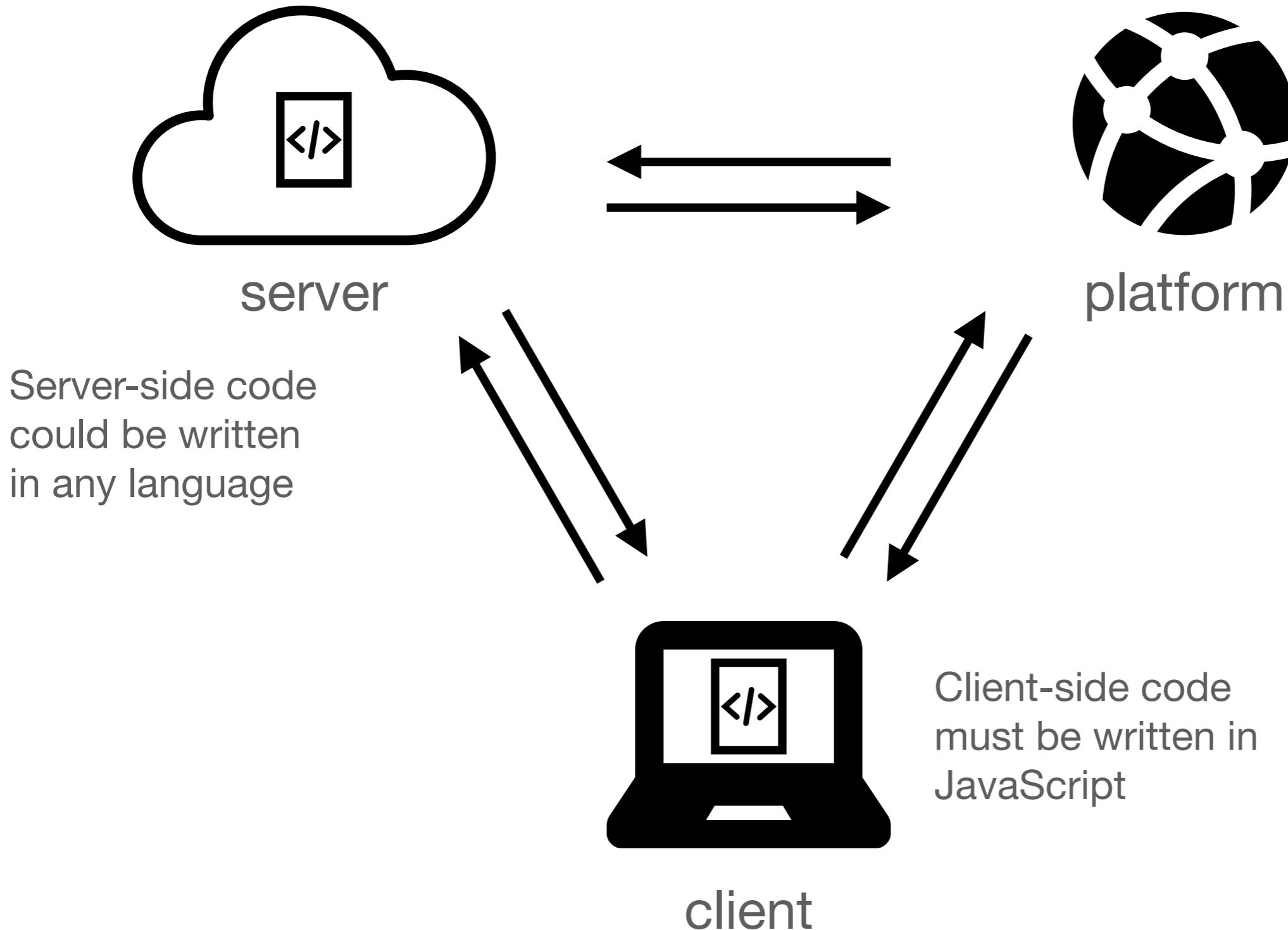


platform



client





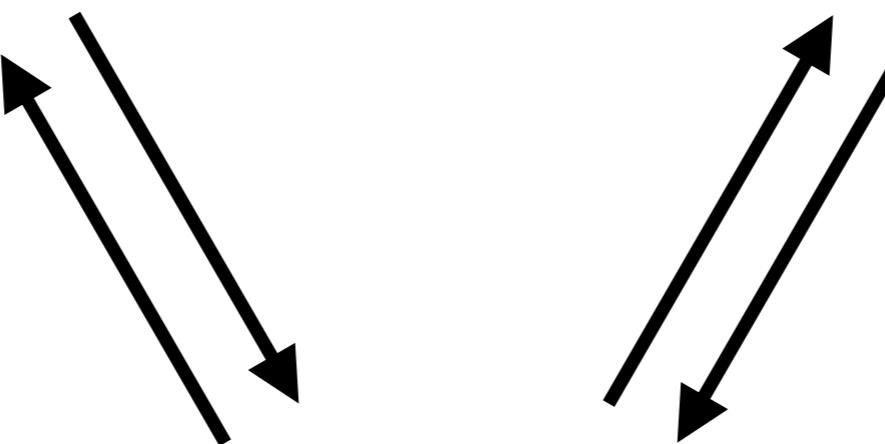
Cognition.



Pavlovia



platform



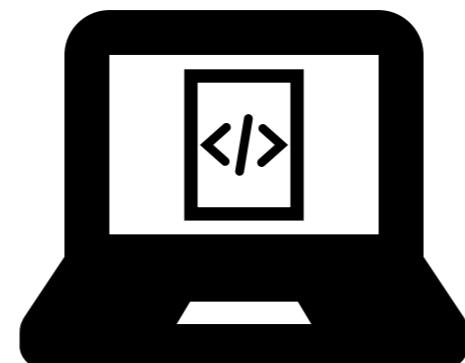
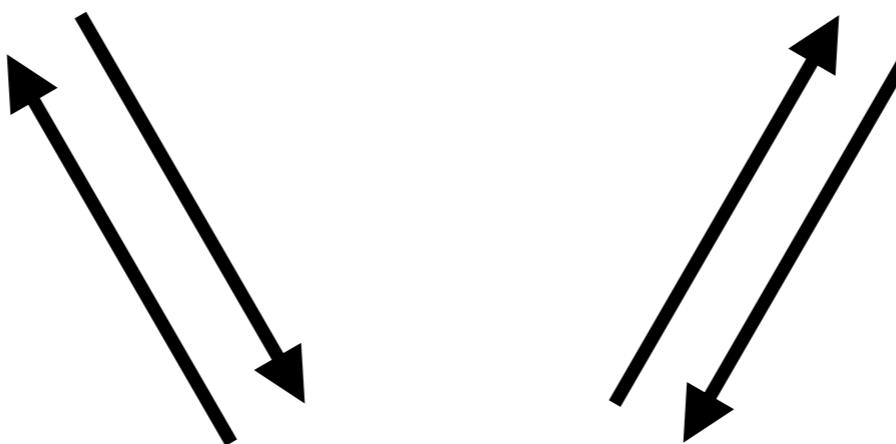
client

Client-side code
must be written in
JavaScript

Cognition.



Pavlovia



client

Client-side code
must be written in
JavaScript



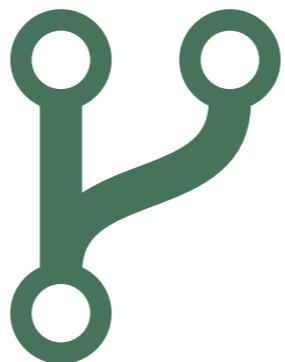
Scientific Programming

A Crash Course

Class 8



Scripting



Version control



Documentation



Open source



Unit testing



Virtual environments



Code review



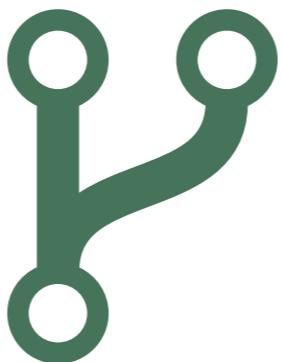
Scripting

 Scripting

- Write reproducible scripts and pipelines
- Avoid "semi-scripting"
- Not just helpful for others, but also for
your future self



Scripting



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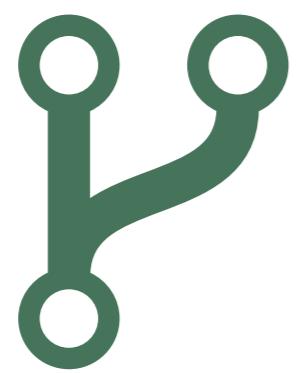
Unit testing



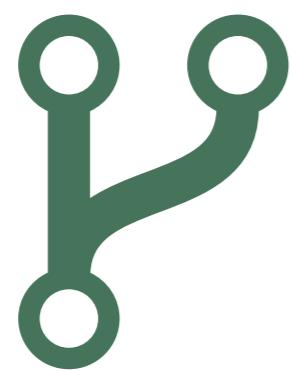
Virtual environments



Code review

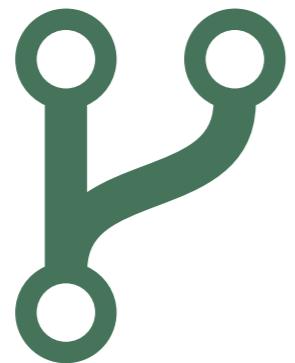


Version control



Version control

`analysis_script.py`



Version control

analysis_script_final_v2_New+DavidesComments_versionC.py

Version control

 Repository

 Commit

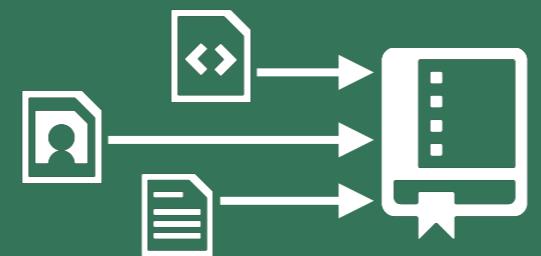
 Branch

 Fork

Repository



Repository



Commit



Commit

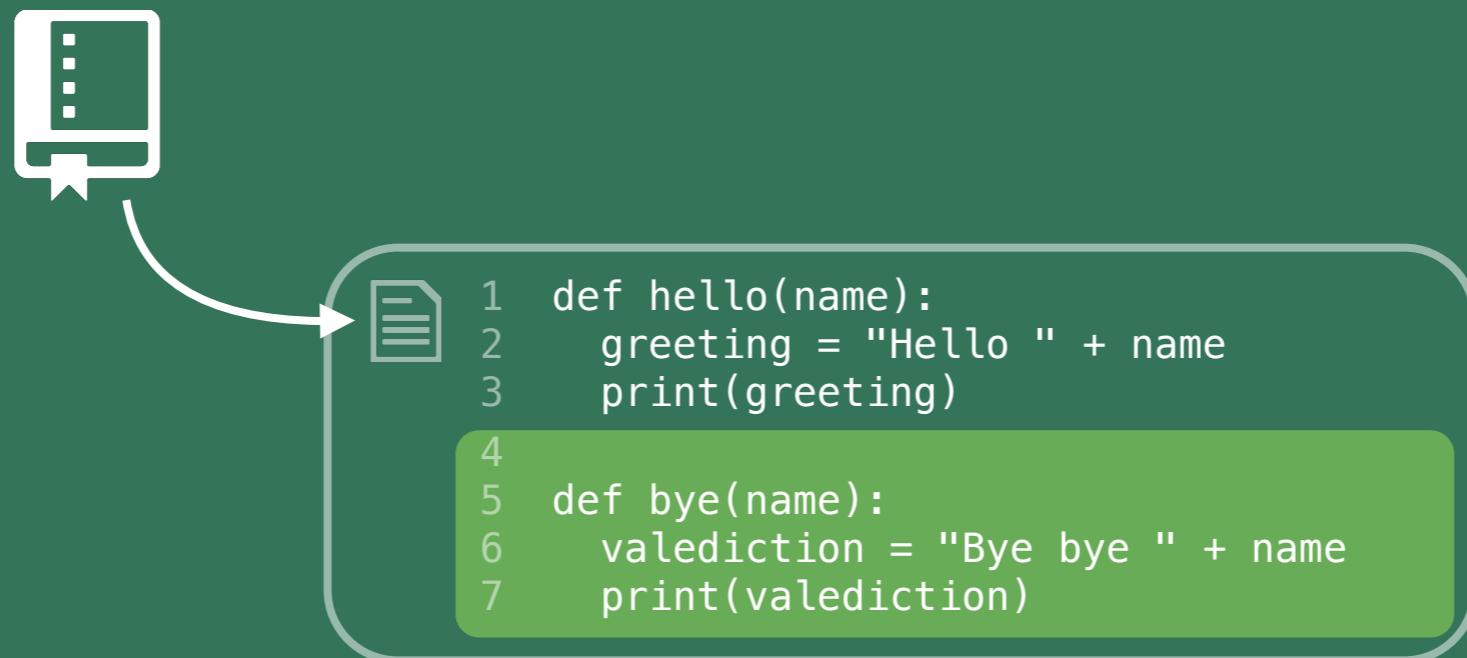


Commit

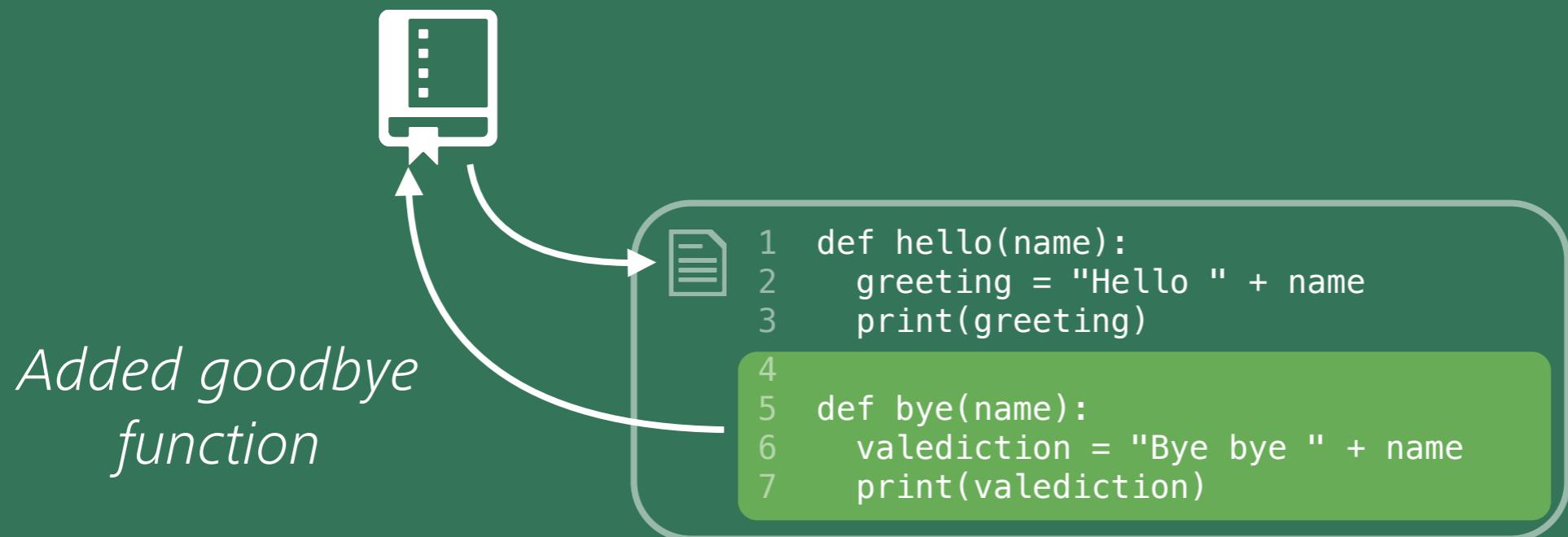


```
1 def hello(name):  
2     greeting = "Hello " + name  
3     print(greeting)  
4  
5 def bye(name):  
6     valediction = "Bye bye " + name  
7     print(valediction)
```

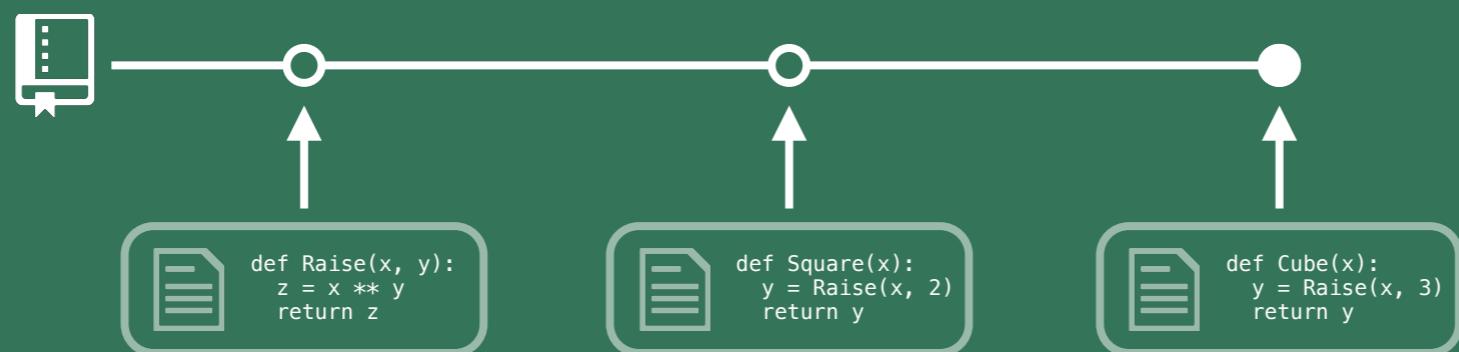
Commit



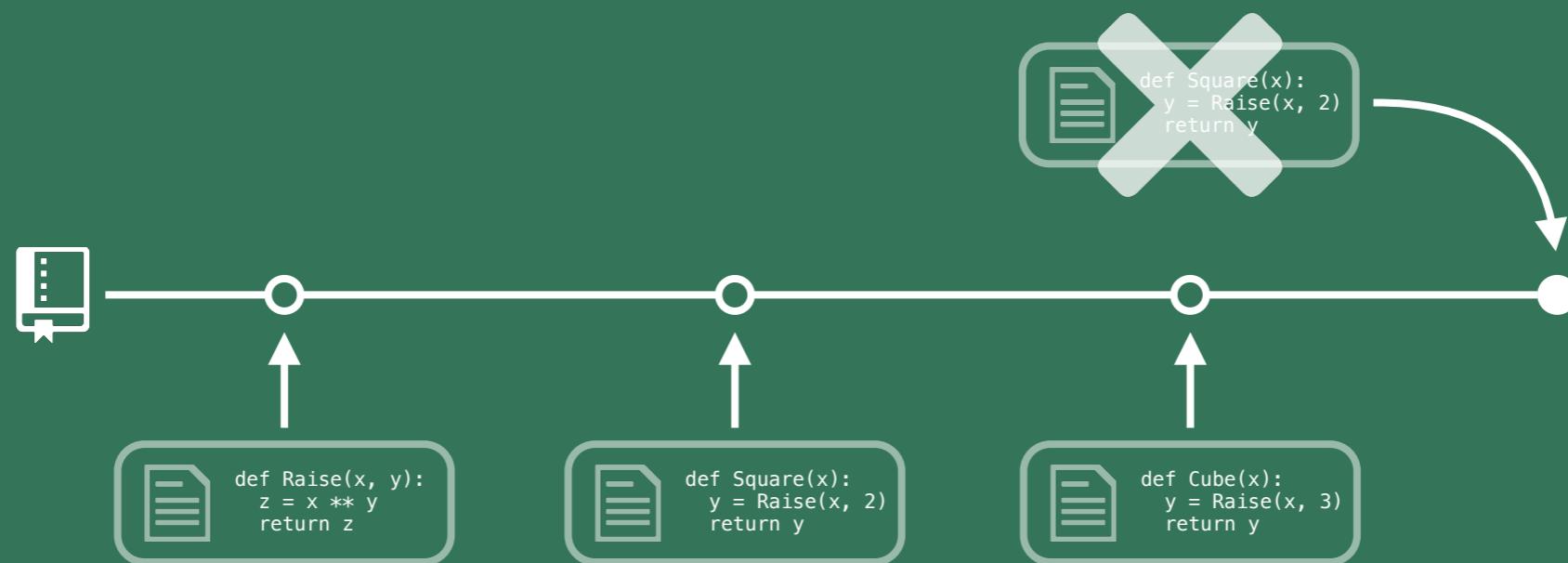
Commit



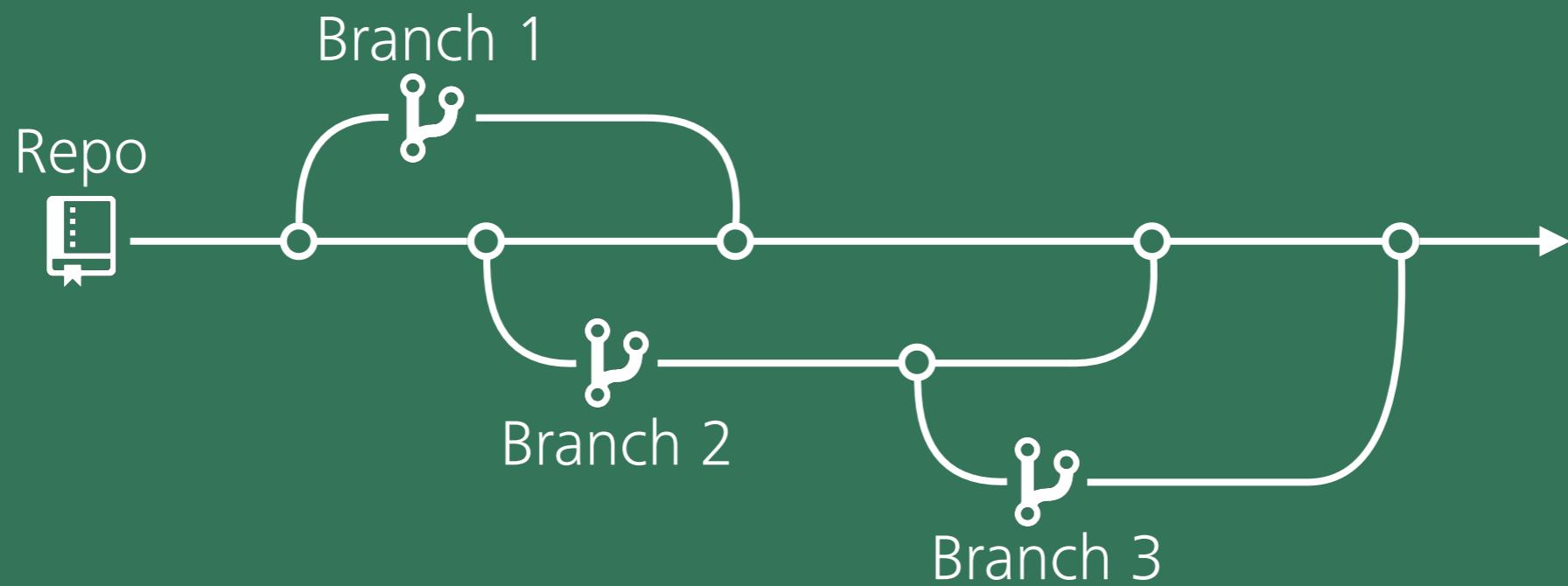
The timeline



The timeline



Branching



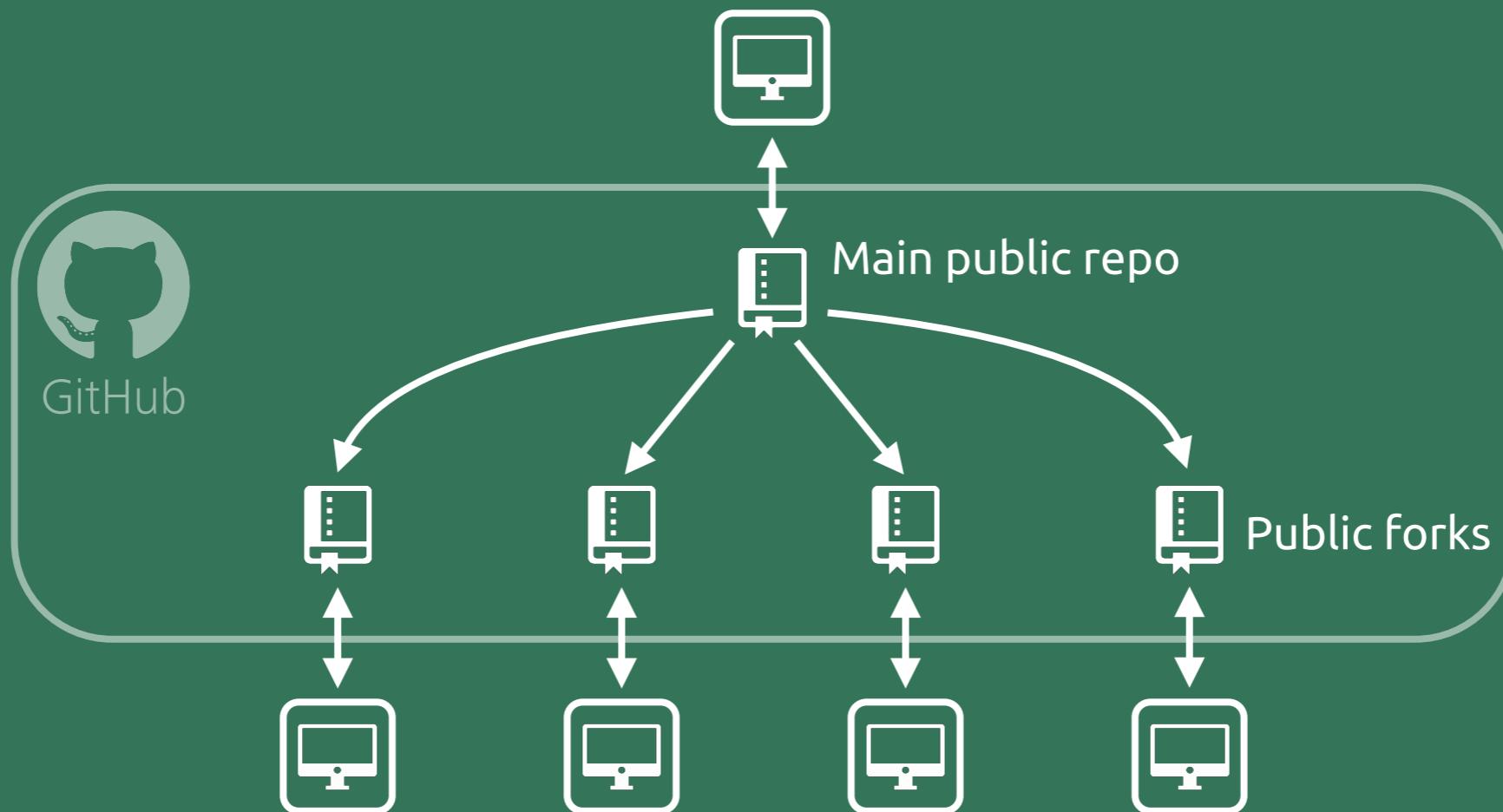
Branching

Develop new features or explore new ideas

Keep a development version separate from a stable version

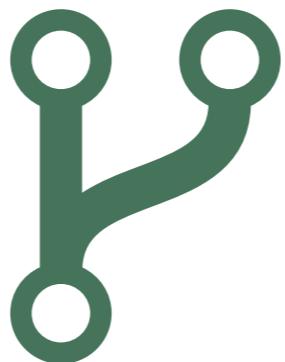
Easier to deal with multiple collaborators on a single repo

Forking





Scripting



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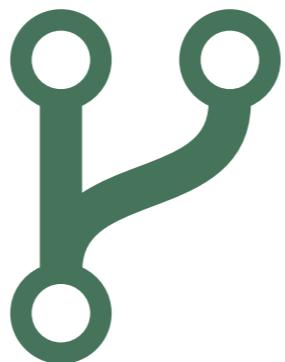


Documentation

- Use clear variable/function names
- Comment your code as appropriate
- Write a readme file to help people get started with your project



Scripting



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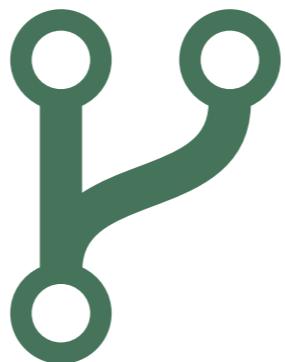


Open source

- Prefer open-source software if possible
- Open code & data: Work transparently and openly right from the start
- Give back to the community if you can



Scripting



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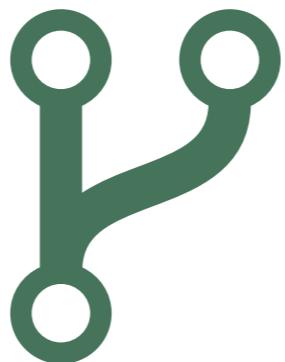


Unit testing

- Write modular code
- Write tests for your code
- Run tests frequently to check things are still working



Scripting



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Code review



Virtual environments



python 3.6



python 3.8

Project 1

cairocffi 1.1.0
eyekit 0.2.8
numpy 1.19.2

Project 2

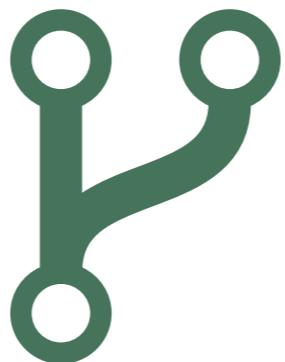
matplotlib 3.3.1
numpy 1.14.6
pillow 7.2.0
scikit-optimize 0.2.1
scipy 1.5.2

Project 3

black 20.8
numpy 1.19.2
pdoc3 0.9.1
twine 3.2.0



Scripting



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Code review

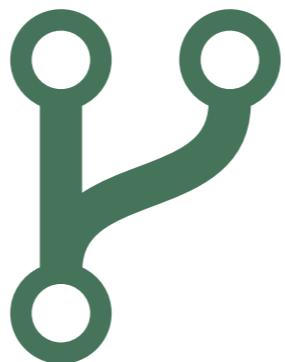


Code review

- Regularly review your code and refactor if necessary
- Meet up with friends and review each other's code



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Science as Amateur Software Development

Richard McElreath

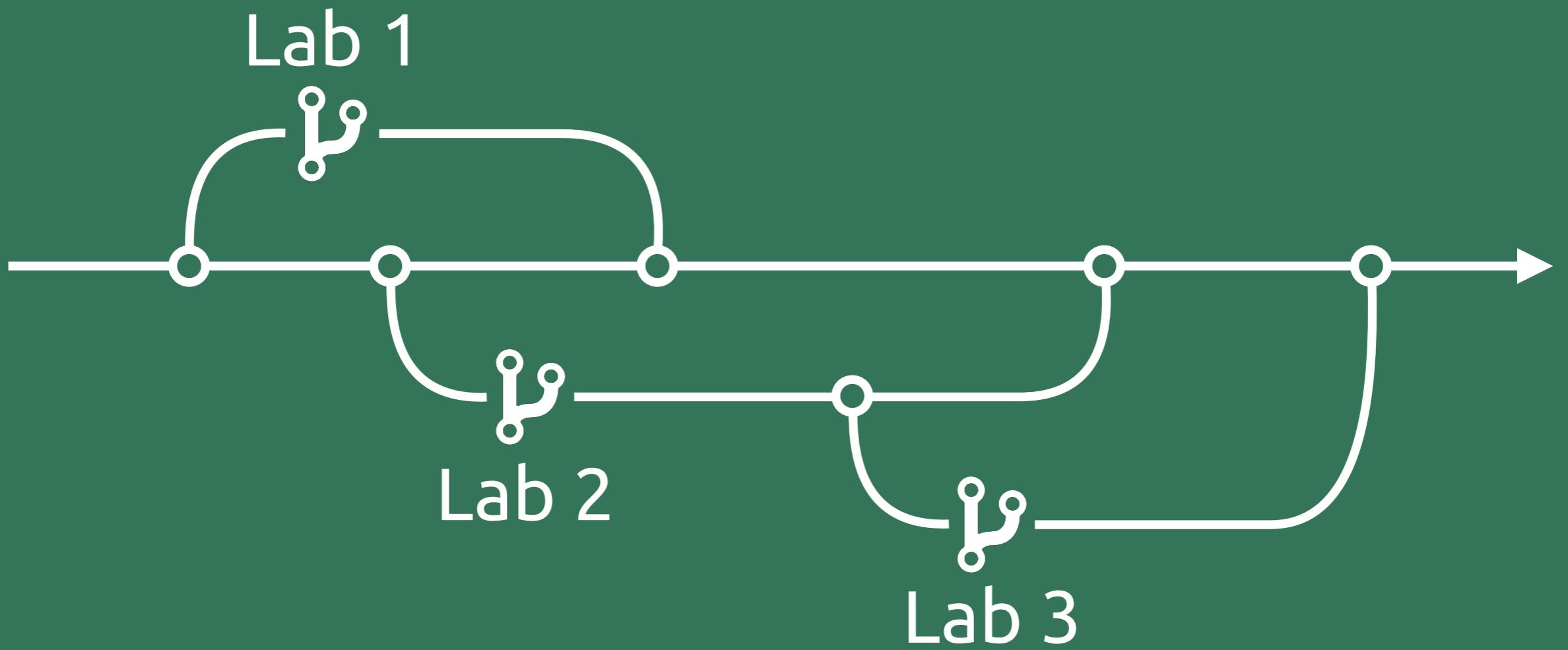
MPI-EVA

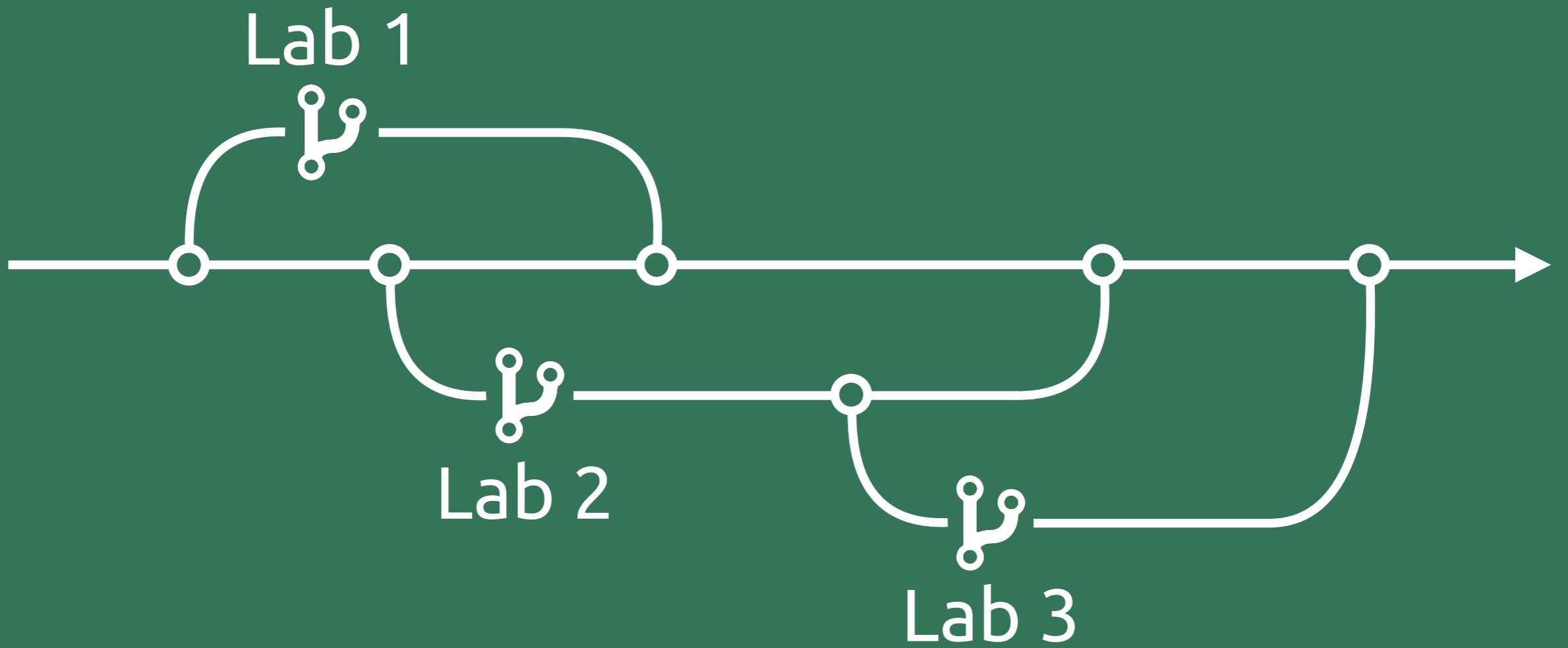
Leipzig

▶ ▶ | 0:00 / 51:56



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zwRdO9_GGhY





Be the change!