# Data Management Git & GitHub

ENTMLGY 6707 Entomological Techniques and Data Analysis

Look for efficient solutions



# **Learning objectives**

Become familiar with best practices in data management

Compare and contrast approaches to data organization using spreadsheets

Given a data structure/input, anticipate barriers to loading the data into R

Introduction to Git/GitHub and its value for open science

# Messy data

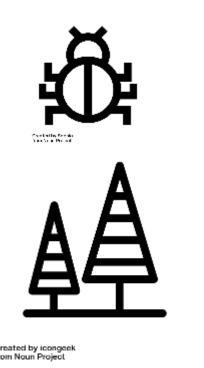
- Quite likely, in your previous math/stats course(s), you worked with data in homework problems provided by the instructor in a textbook
- The answers were in the back of the book
- It was tidy

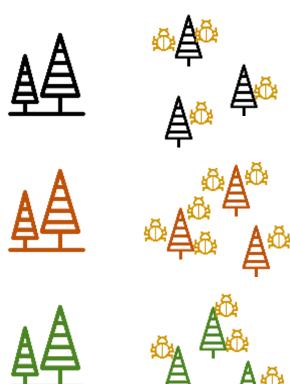
Now, you will be analyzing "real life" data.

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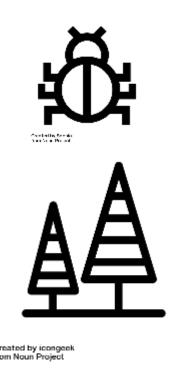


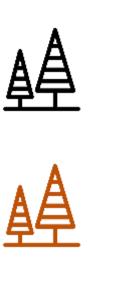


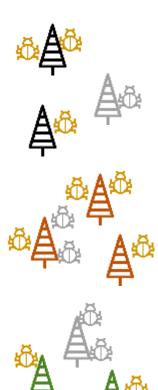
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# **Best practices**

Keep multiple copies of your data: hard and electronic

Electronic = scanned hard copies & spreadsheet

### MAKE SURE YOUR ELECTRONIC COPY IS BACKED UP AT ALL TIMES

Data safety issues are especially important when working with human subjects

- Understand custodial issues in data sharing in advance
- Ways to share sensitive data: removing personal information, create unique IDs

# **Spreadsheets**

Typically, data is entered into a spreadsheet before importing in a dedicated statistics program

The most common spreadsheet is Microsoft Excel, but there are others (e.g., Google Docs, LibreOffice)

Proper data setup early in your investigation will avoid a lot of headaches in the future!

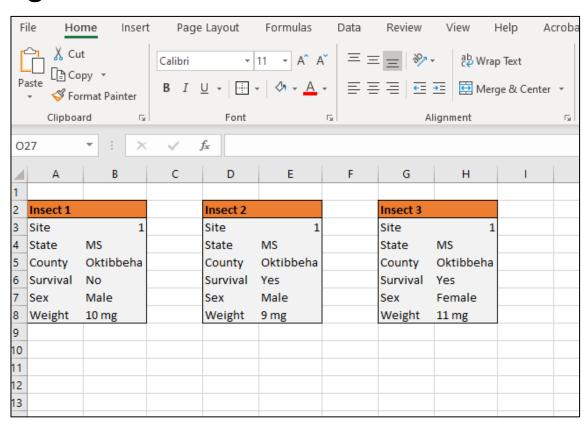
# Data in spreadsheets

Avoid making "pretty" datasheets. Statistics programs, as a rule, don't do "pretty" very well.

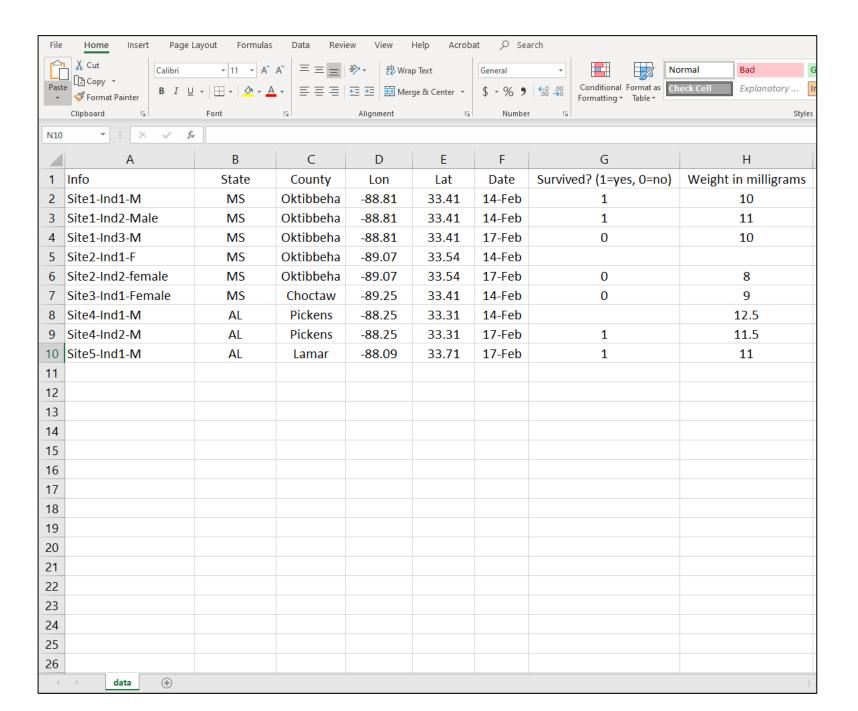
Each line of data contains all the variables for a single observation

Try to use a column for each variable

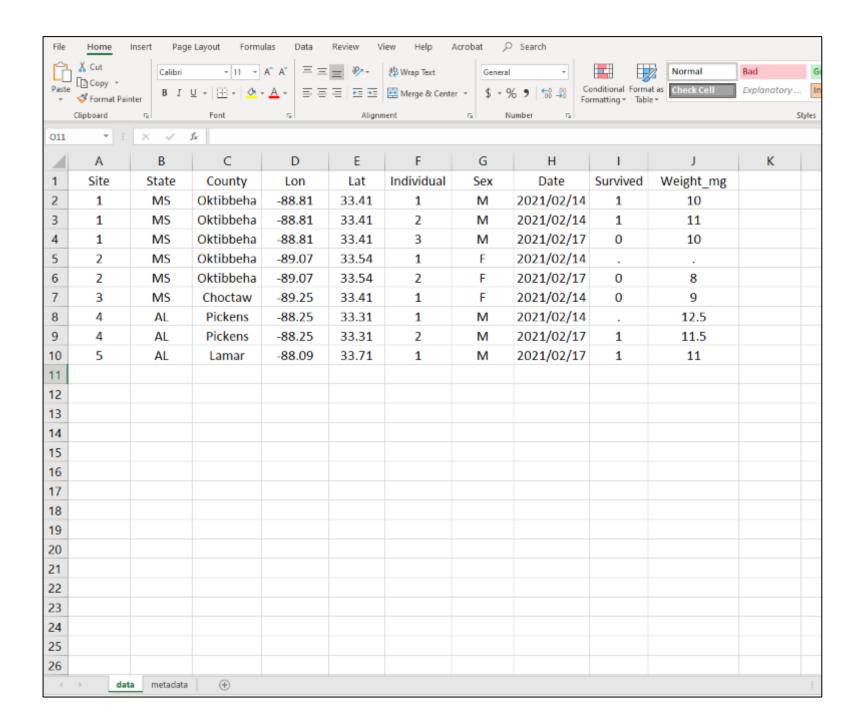




# **Bad example**



# **Good example**



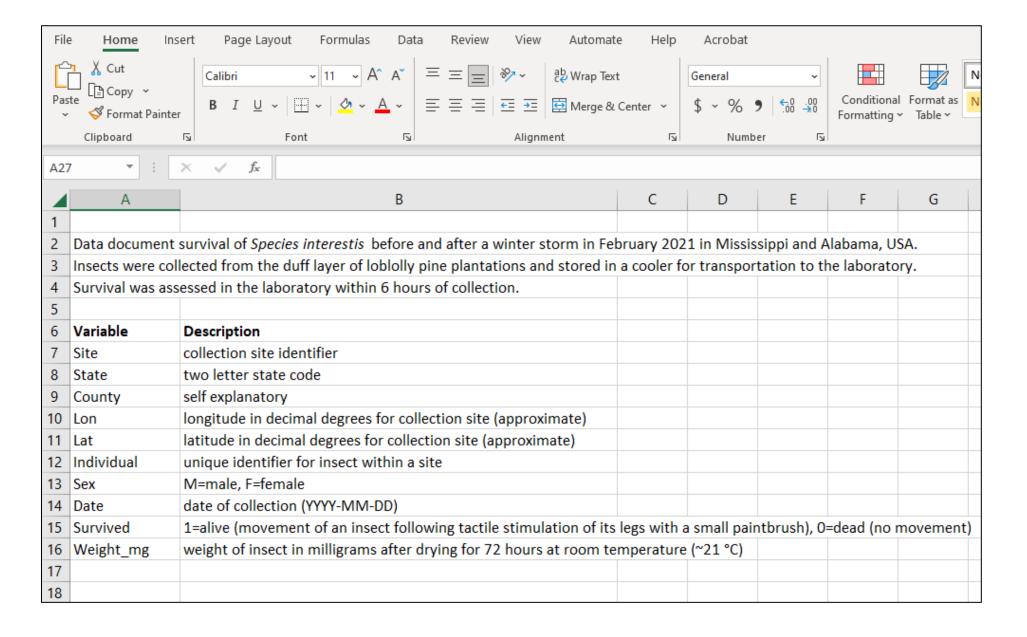
# Codebook / Metadata

Data is typically kept along with a codebook or metadata. This is (more or less) information describing a particular study or data

### The typical metadata contains:

- 1. A description of how the data were collected including sampling design
- 2. The variables contained in the data
- 3. In the case of surveys, the survey instrument or questionnaire used to solicit responses from the respondent and the coded values of each question
- 4. The format and/or units of each variable within the raw data file
- 5. Meaning of the coded values for each variable, including (as necessary) whether data are continuous, categorical, ordinal, nominal, binary, etc.

## Metadata



# **Quality control checks**

Once your data is entered, it is a good idea to perform a quality control check before reading the file into a statistics program

This is essential whether the data are generated by machine or people

# Likely required to publish your data with manuscript

http://www.ecography.org/authors/author-guidelines

# **ECOGRAPHY**

A JOURNAL OF SPACE AND TIME IN ECOLOGY PUBLISHED BY THE NORDIC SOCIETY OIKOS.

### **AUTHOR GUIDELINES**

This page explains how to prepare your manuscript for submission to the journal Ecography, a Nordic Society Oikos publication. Before submitting, please make sure that your article fits within the journal's aims and scope. Please prepare your manuscript carefully, following the guidelines on this page.

### Data archiving statement

For articles published in Ecography, it is required that authors deposit data supporting their accepted papers in public archives of their choice (see section on **Data sharing and repositories** below). Authors must confirm that they deposit their data in a public repository and indicate the repository of their choice.

# Some journals now require code, too

https://www.esa.org/publications/data-policy/

### **OVERVIEW**

ESA has adopted a society-wide Open Research Policy for its publications to further support scientific exploration and preservation, allow a full assessment of published research, and streamline policies across our family of journals. An open research policy provides full transparency for scientific data and code, facilitates replication and synthesis, and aligns ESA journals with current standards. As of 1 February 2021, all new manuscript submissions to ESA journals must abide by the following policy.

As a condition for publication in ESA journals, all underlying data and novel statistical code pertinent to the results presented in the publication must be made available in a permanent, publicly accessible data archive or repository upon acceptance of a manuscript, with rare exceptions (see the "Details" tab for more information). Archived data and novel statistical code should be sufficiently complete to allow replication of tables, graphs, and statistical analyses reported in the original publication, and perform new or meta-analyses. As such, the desire of authors to control additional research with these data and/or code shall not be grounds for withholding material.



# Git and GitHub – What are they?

Git: Software that handles version control on your repository

Working in the background when using GitHub

GitHub: Web interface that hosts your repository online

- Allows for collaboration on projects
- Interfaces with R/RStudio & Git





### Kayla I Perry kiperry

### Edit profile

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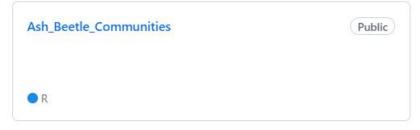
- ☑ kiperry1488@gmail.com
- A https://u.osu.edu/perrylab/
- https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kayla\_ Perry

### Organizations

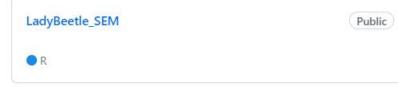




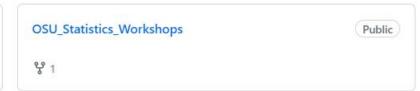












### 72 contributions in the last year





Contribution activity

2023

August 2023

2022

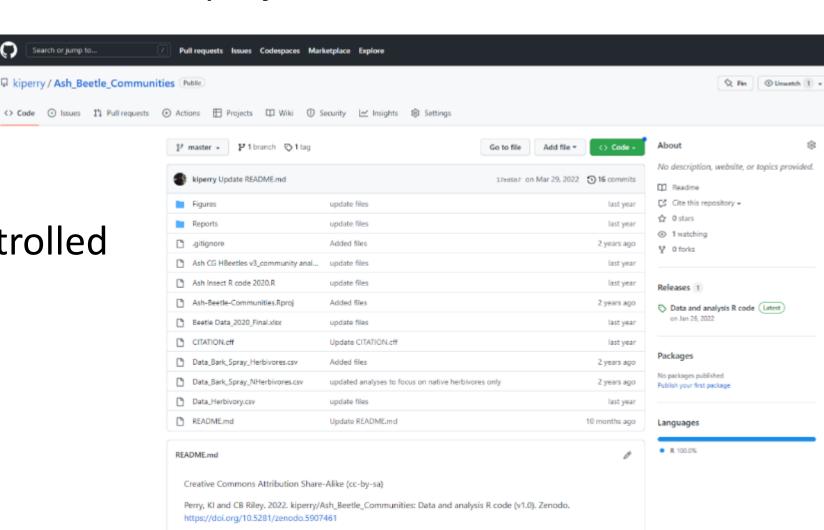
# What is a repository (or repo)?

Place for all files associated with a project

With GitHub, your repo lives on your computer and online

Each file is version controlled with documented development history

Public or private





Kayla I Perry kiperry

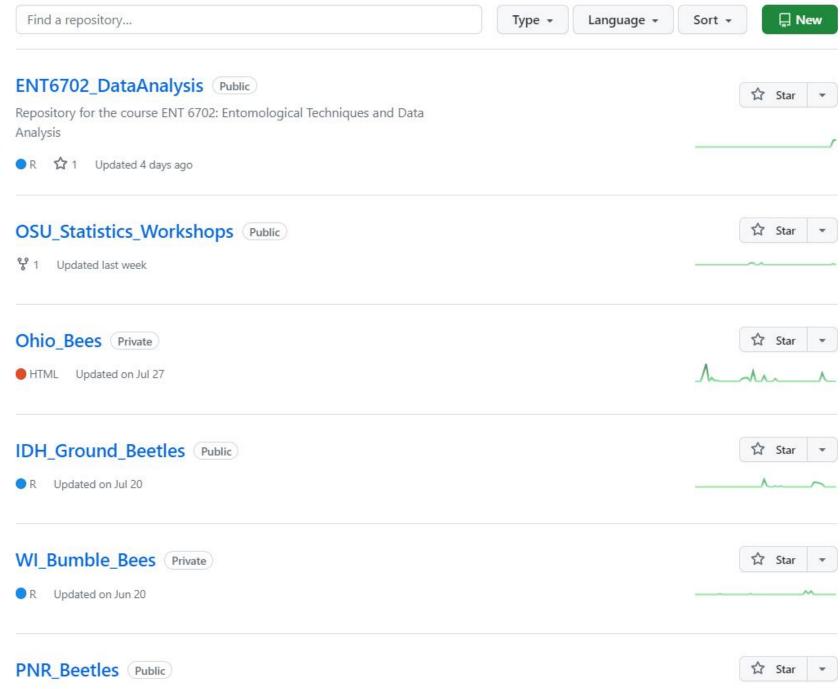
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- A https://u.osu.edu/perrylab/
- https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Kayla\_ Perry

### Organizations





# Make changes or updates to repo with commit

Save a version of a file, and provide notes on what you changed

When you commit a file in Git/GitHub, you are saving a new version, but also keeping a record of the changes you made Commit changes

Create README.md

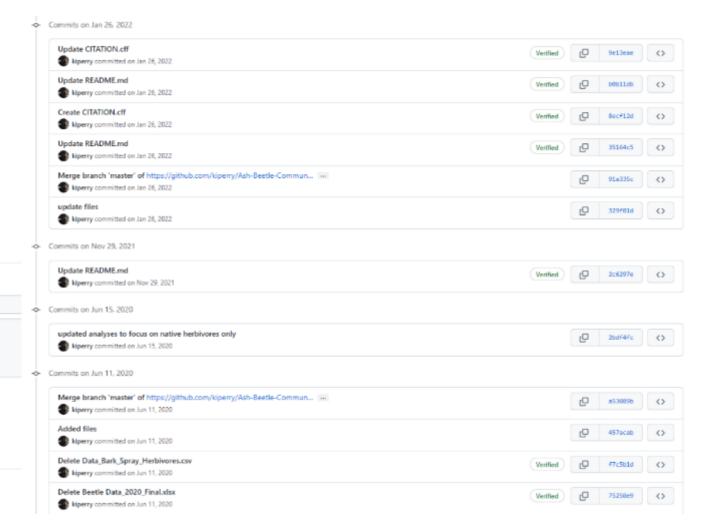
kiperry1488@gmail.com

Add an optional extended description..

Choose which email address to associate with this commit

O- Commit directly to the master branch.

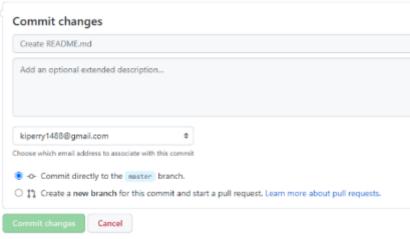
11 Create a new branch for this commit and start a pull request. Learn more about pull requests.

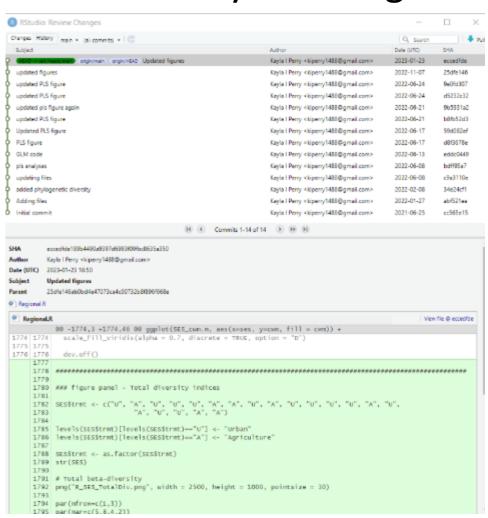


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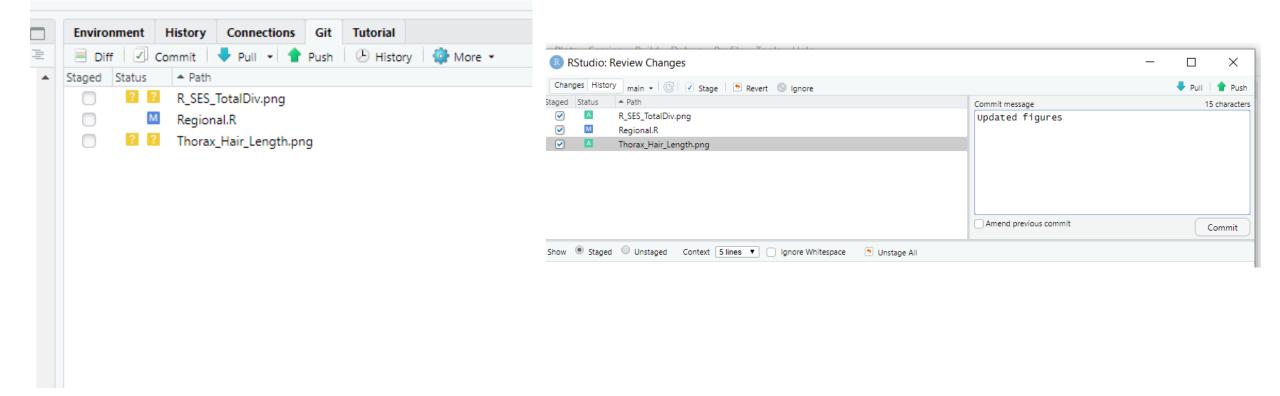
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# Pull, Commit, then Push

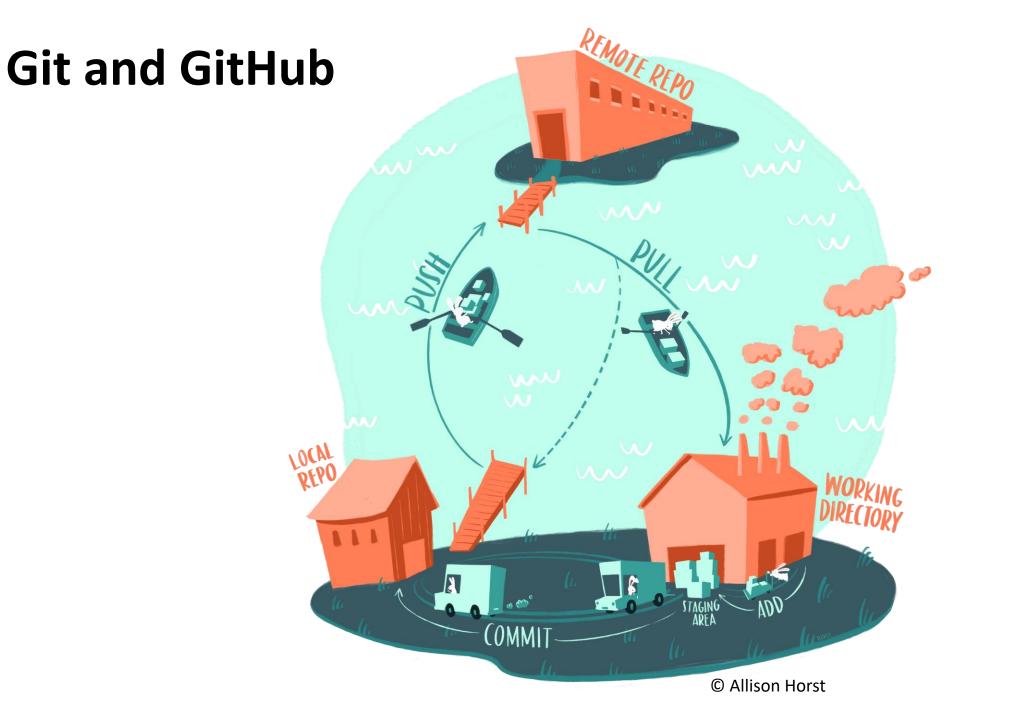
- 1. Pull from the online repository to update your local files
- 2. Commit to save a new version of a file(s)
- 3. **Push** those changes online to the repository



- 1) Sync project files locally on your computer and online
- 2) Make commits to record changes to files over time
- 3) Facilitates remote collaboration within a project repository
- 4) Promotes open science







# What can we do with Git/GitHub?

1) Experiment on projects without breaking them – Branch

2) Make, assign, and keep track of tasks – Issues

3) Access existing projects made by others – Fork or Clone

4) Build on existing projects with collaborators – **Pull, Commit, Push** 

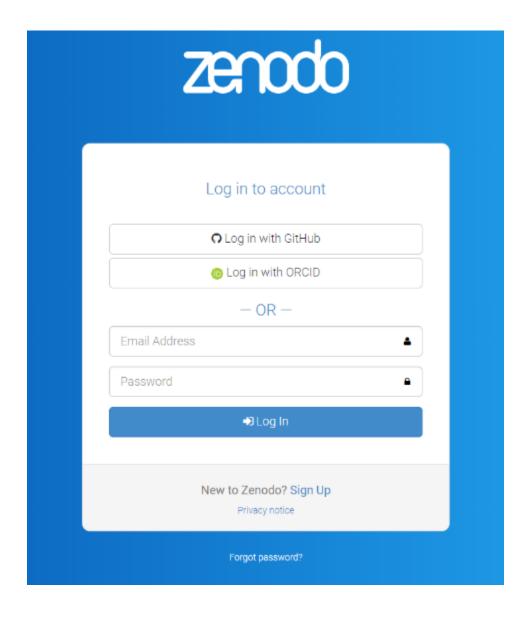
# Submitting your manuscript for review?

Include your GitHub repository link in your open research/data availability statement

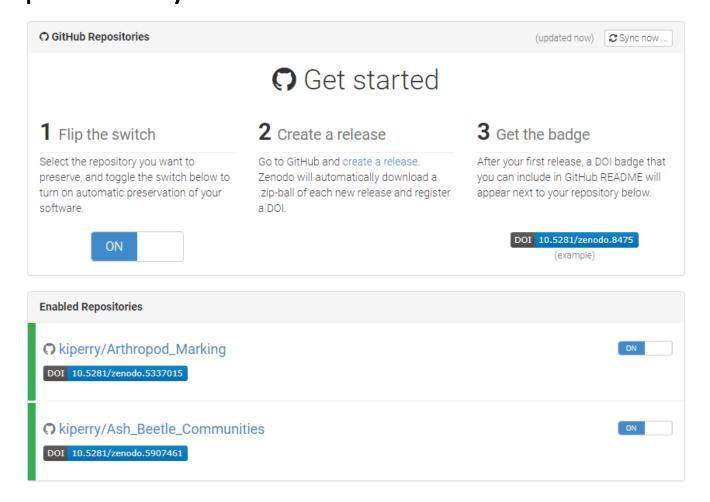
Many journals now require submission of data and code for peer-review

- Open Research Statement: Data are already published and publicly available, with those items properly
- 24 cited in this submission. This submission uses novel code, which is provided in an external repository to
- be evaluated during the peer review process and are available at
- 26 <a href="https://github.com/BahlaiLab/Ohio ladybeetles.">https://github.com/BahlaiLab/Ohio ladybeetles.</a> If this paper is accepted for publication, data and code
- will be permanently archived in Zenodo.

# Link GitHub repository with Zenodo for DOI



Developed under European OpenAIRE Program
Operated by CERN



# Software and Data Products category on your CV!

January 26, 2022 Oper

### Study data and analysis code

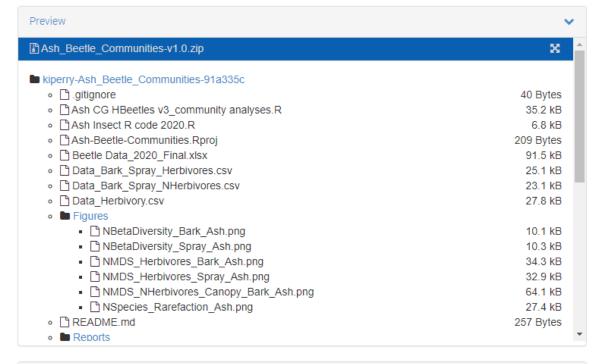
(b) Kayla I Perry; (b) Christopher B Riley

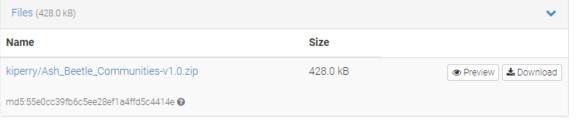
Study data and R code, first release v1.0

This dataset supports the following study:

Perry, KI, CB Riley, F Fan, J Radl, DA Herms, and MM Gardiner. The value of hybrid and nonnative ash for the conservation of ash specialists is limited following late stages of emerald ash borer invasion, Agricultural and Forest Entomology, doi.org/10.1111/afe.12499

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### Publication date:

January 26, 2022

DOI:

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### Published in:

Agricultural and Forest Entomology; doi.org/10.1111/afe.12499:.

### Related identifiers:

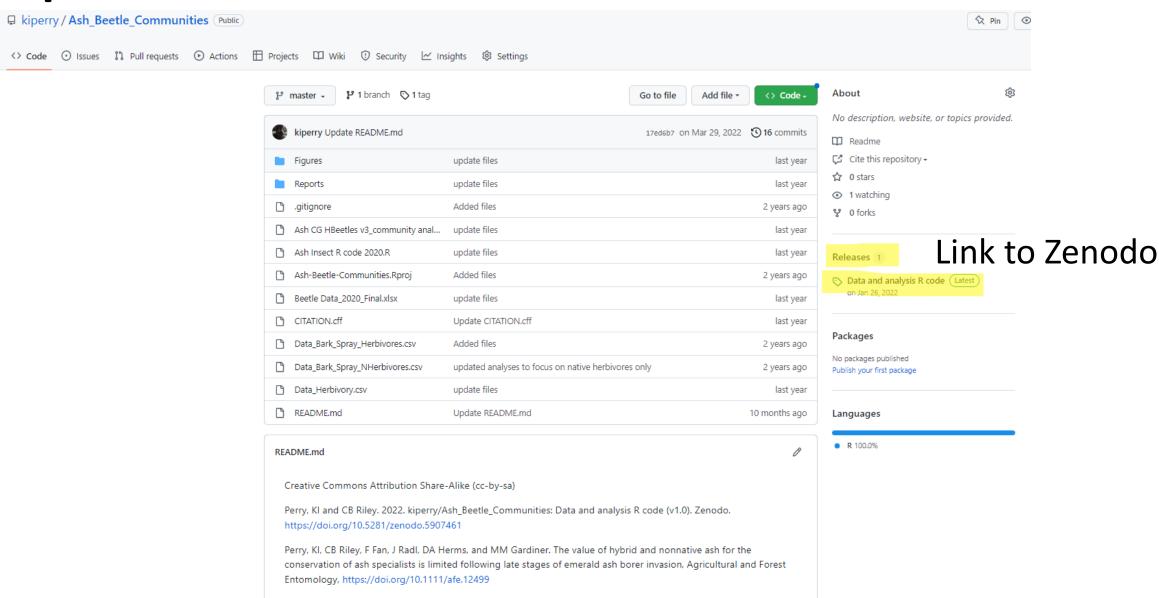
Supplement to

https://github.com/kiperry/Ash\_Beetle\_Communities/tree/v1.0

### License (for files):

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# Update readme file on GitHub with DOIs



# Submitting your manuscript for review?

Include your GitHub repository link in your open research/data availability statement

- Open Research Statement: Data are already published and publicly available, with those items properly cited in this submission. This submission uses novel code, which is provided in an external repository to be evaluated during the peer review process and are available at <a href="https://github.com/BahlaiLab/Ohio\_ladybeetles.">https://github.com/BahlaiLab/Ohio\_ladybeetles.</a> If this paper is accepted for publication, data and code will be permanently archived in Zenodo.
- Open Research Statement: Ohio lady beetle records were compiled from 25 institutions, which are
- 29 listed in Appendix S1: Table S1. Query details for obtaining these data are provided in Appendix S1:
- 30 Section S1. Data and code that support our findings are archived in Zenodo,
- 31 <u>https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11263088</u>