# Primer 1: Organizing & managing a computational biology project

- Context for this class
- Organizing a comp. biology project
- Managing data and code
- Version control
- Programming lang. & software ecosystems
- Getting help

#### Midterm project presentation + report

In addition to the usual things (background, problem, approach, etc.):

- Clear flowchart of approach:
  - Raw data → Preprocessing & quality control → Preliminary/exploratory analysis →
     Analysis/Model-building steps → Expected outcomes.
- Thorough exploration & sanity checks of data:
  - Tables & plots to showcase various aspects of your datasets/problem.
- Method/software
  - Usage & I/O format for each.
- Preliminary analysis with:
  - Simple baselines, Samples datasets, and Toy examples.

#### Final project report + presentation

- Final report (regular sections similar to a research paper):
  - Abstract
  - Introduction
  - Data and Methods
  - Results & Discussion
  - Limitations & Future Directions
  - References
  - Glossary
- Code & Results in a well-organized GitHub repository
  - Well-documented code download/process data, perform computational analyses, generate all the results including plots/tables)
  - Detailed documentation on how to run everything

### Organizing a computational biology project

#### project\_directory

- data
  - primary & processed data + readme.txt + runlog.sh
- src
  - o all your code/scripts
- bin
  - o all compiled code + installed binaries + readme.txt
- doc
  - literature notes + analysis notes + intermediate/final report
- results
  - YYYY-MM-DD sub\_directories
    - runlog.sh + R/Python notebooks

### Organizing a computational biology project

#### project\_directory

No manual editing of data; Write scripts

Details on when & where data was downloaded

No code in this dir; Should point to & run code from src; this file should have all the command-lines used to run the code/scripts to process data here

- data
  - primary & processed data + readme.txt + runlog.sh
- src
  - all your code/scripts
- bin

- Including those used for data download, processing, and analysis; Well documented with detailed comments within the code + external documentation.
- all compiled code + installed binaries + readme.txt
- doc
  - literature notes + analysis notes + intermediate/final report
- results
  - YYYY-MM-DD sub\_directories
    - runlog.sh + R/Python notebooks

Details on when and from where external software was downloaded; also include installation instructions if it was not straightforward.

### Organizing a computational biology project

#### project\_directory

- data
  - primary & processed data + readme.txt + runlog.sh
- src
  - all your code/scripts
- bin
  - all compiled code + installed binaries + readme.txt
- doc
  - literature notes + analysis notes + intermediate/final report
- results
  - YYYY-MM-DD sub\_directories
    - runlog.sh + R/Python notebooks

One file named with YYYY-MM-DD date of each analysis; Should contain free-text details on the thoughts/ideas behind that day's analyses.

Used at the later stages of a project to pull all the results into a report/paper.

At each stage of an analysis, gather your results (as text files) & make plots to visualize & interpret.

Should point to & run code from **src**; This file should have all the command-lines used to run the code/scripts to produce the results here.

#### Managing data

- Give all files meaningful, interpretable, & computable names
  - Machine readable, human readable, works well with default ordering.
- Do not tamper with original/source files
  - readme.txt should contain detailed information about when & from where each piece of data was obtained.
- Do not make changes by hand; Automate everything
  - Write scripts that read in the file and generates the desired file.
- Document everything
  - Keep track of all your commands (Linux & running code) in a runlog.sh.

```
Examples of bad vs. good filenames

BAD BETTER

01.R 01_download-data.R

abc.R 02_clean-data_functions.R

fig1.png fig1_scatterplot-bodymass-v-brainmass.png

IUCN's metadata.txt 2016-12-01_IUCN-reptile_shapefile_metadata.txt
```

https://speakerdeck.com/jennybc/how-to-name-files

```
#Include (Stato.h)
int main(void)

int count;

for (count = 1; count <= 500; count++)
    printf ("I will not throw paper dirplanes in class.");

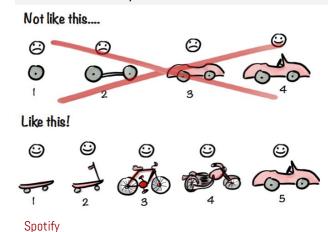
return 0;

}
```

#### Managing code

- Write code for both computers & humans.
  - Give descriptive, interpretable variable & function names.
  - Comment your code at the top: purpose, expected usage, example inputs/outputs, dependencies.
  - Record imports, constants, random seeds at the top.
  - Comment each block/function: the intended computation, arguments, return values.
- Program for the general case, and put the specifics outside the code as arguments & parameters.
- Eliminate effects between unrelated things.

#### Continuously functional & testable



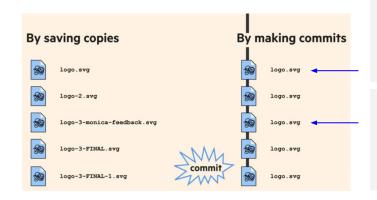
#### Reusing existing code:

- Begin by adding detailed comments.
- Properly acknowledge code borrowed from elsewhere; Check license.

#### Managing data and code

#### **Version control**

- Storify your project
- Travel back in time
- Experiment with changes
- Backup your work
- Collaborate effectively



Arjun Krishnan 12:34pm January 3th 2018

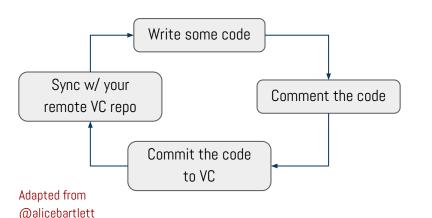
Updated background color

Changed background color to improve contrast.

Arjun Krishnan 9:15am January 4th 2018

Incorporated feedback from team

Made all changes based on team.org/feedback314



repository commit remote clone push pull merge Your project folder

A snapshot of your repo

A computer with the repository on it

Get the repository from the remote for the first time

Send commits to a remote

Get commits from a remote

Combine two branches

### Programming languages & software ecosystems

Language, IDE, Notebook
Pre-built external packages
Scientific computing

Data wrangling & visualization

There are hundreds of software packages for bioinformatics & computational biology written in various languages (C, C++, R, & Python) that can be run from the command-line.

- R | RStudio | R Notebook
- CRAN, Bioconductor
- In-built + Hundreds of packages
- Tidyverse

- Python | Rodeo | Jupyter
- PyPI, Biopython
- NumPy, SciPy + Hundreds of packages
- Pandas, Seaborn

- Linux command-line
  - Navigating the file system
  - Running code
  - Manipulating data
  - Writing shell scripts

## Programming languages & software ecosystems



#### **Notebooks**

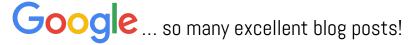
- Code
- Documentation
- Results: plots, tables, or any other output
- Text descriptions of background/motivations/conclusions

## Getting help

- Linux | rik.smith-unna.com/command line bootcamp, commandline.guide, & swcarpentry.github.io/shell-novice
- **Python** | Introduction: <u>learnpythonthehardway.org/book</u> & <u>developers.google.com/edu/python</u> | Data analysis: <u>jakevdp.github.io/WhirlwindTourOfPython</u> | Visualization: <u>www.r-graph-gallery.com</u>
- R | Introduction: <a href="mailto:swcarpentry.github.io/r-novice-inflammation">swcarpentry.github.io/r-novice-inflammation</a> & <a href="mailto:swcarpentry.
- Git & GitHub | swcarpentry.github.io/git-novice/,
   speakerdeck.com/alicebartlett/git-for-humans, & rogerdudler.github.io/git-guide/
- Probability and Statistics | Nature Collection (Statistics for Biologists | Practical Guides | Points of Significance): <a href="https://www.nature.com/collections/qghhqm">www.nature.com/collections/qghhqm</a>
- Genetics and Molecular Biology | <u>learn.genetics.utah.edu/</u> & <u>www.genomicseducation.hee.nhs.uk</u>



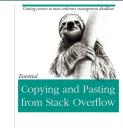
### Getting help







Many video lessons/courses on YouTube & elsewhere



#### No shame!

#### StackOverflow Importer

O'REILLY"

Do you ever feel like all you're doing is copy/pasting from Stack Overflow?

Let's take it one step further.

from stackoverflow import quick\_sort will go through the search results of [python] quick sort looking for the largest code block that doesn't syntax error in the highest voted answer from the highest voted question and return it as a module. If that answer doesn't have any valid python code, it checks the next highest voted answer for code blocks.

```
>>> from stackoverflow import quick_sort, split_into_chunks
>>> print(quick_sort.sort([1, 3, 2, 5, 4]))
[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> print(list(split_into_chunks.chunk("very good chunk func")))
['very ', 'good ', 'chunk', ' func']
>>> print("I wonder who made split_into_chunks", split_into_chunks.__author__)
I wonder who made split_into_chunks https://stackoverflow.com/a/35107113
>>> print("but what's the license? Can I really use this?", quick_sort.__license__)
but what's the license? Can I really use this? CC BY-SA 3.0
>>> assert("nice, attribution!")
```

### Getting help – Additional reading

- Checkout all the references cited in the slides.
- So you want to be a computational biologist? <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nbt.2740">https://www.nature.com/articles/nbt.2740</a>
- A Quick Guide for Developing Effective Bioinformatics Programming Skills <a href="http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000589">http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000589</a>
- Ten Simple Rules for Effective Computational Research
   <a href="http://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003506">http://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1003506</a>
- Good Enough Practices in Scientific Computing <a href="http://arxiv.org/abs/1609.00037">http://arxiv.org/abs/1609.00037</a>
- Ten simple rules for documenting scientific software
   <a href="https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1006561">https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1006561</a>

### Getting help – Additional reading

- Fantastic resources on Reproducible code, Data management, Getting published, and Peer review <a href="http://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/publications/guides-to/">http://www.britishecologicalsociety.org/publications/guides-to/</a>
- A Quick Guide to Organizing Computational Biology Projects
   <a href="https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000424">https://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000424</a>
- A Quick Introduction to Version Control with Git and GitHub <a href="http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004668">http://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004668</a>
- Ten Simple Rules for Taking Advantage of Git and GitHub <a href="http://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004947">http://journals.plos.org/ploscompbiol/article?id=10.1371/journal.pcbi.1004947</a>