Budget Study: Week 1

Study overview

- the ultimate goal is to discover actionable things
- nobody will act unless you having a compelling presentation at the end
- think of each week as a mini-presentation building towards end
- "I made this plot by doing X; it shows Y; the implication is Z"
- this is very **open-ended**; as long as you produce interesting results, you have a lot of latitude to explore what interests you
- the goal it to discover things, not practice coding (that's secondary). So seek help and borrow code aggressively (always giving credit, of course!)
- this study will give you team practice. Learn about everybody's abilities and think carefully about how to share the work to maximize output

Schedule

| Week | Date | Task |
|------|----------|--|
| 1 | Jan 21 | Form teams and learn how to use git |
| 2 | Jan 28 | Select sample of city departments and read about budgeting for those departments |
| 3 | Feb 4 | Plot the distribution of purchasing transactions across city departments and vendors |
| 4 | Feb 11 | Identify departments that are growing/shrinking in terms of expenditures |
| 5 | Feb 18 | Measure the similarity between departments in terms of similar expenditures |
| 6 | Feb 25 | Evaluate the churn of vendors relative to each department |
| 7 | Mar 4 | Measure the regularity of payment transactions, by vendor, type, and department |
| 8 | Mar 11 | Write report of findings thus far, considering policy implications |
| | Mar 18 | Spring Break |
| 9 | Mar 25 | Students generate list of their own analysis questions |
| 10 | Apr 1 | Week 1 - Exploration of student questions |
| 11 | Apr 8 | Week 2 - Exploration of student questions |
| 12 | Apr 15 | Week 3 - Exploration of student questions |
| 13 | Apr 22 | Select most interesting plots from the term and describe policy implications |
| 14 | Apr 29 | Create presentation of most interesting results and implications |

Week 2

recommended readings?

What is version control?

- imagine 100 people working on the same program. How do they collaborate?
- answer: version control tools. We what to keep track of what each person wrote, when they wrote it, and what feedback received. We want a history so that we can go back in time if somebody messing things up.
- there are many version control tools: svn, mercurial, git, others. We'll use git.
- git is open-source, and there are many providers. We'll use github.

Git vocabulary

- commit: a checkpoint of the code in a certain state. "git commit" command creates a new commit
- branch: an easy-to-remember name for a commit (automatically follows latest)
- repo: collection of commits/branches for a given project
- clone: git command to make a copy of of a repo
- pull: git command to pull new commits from another repo to your own
- push: git command to push new commits from your own repo to another
- pull request: suggestion that the people managing a primary repo pull commits you made in your repo into the main codebase
- remote: local name for another repo

Week 1 Git Practice

- do the introduction sequence on the git visualizer: https://learngitbranching.js.org/
- create a github account
- install git on your laptop
- fork your team repo: https://github.com/tylerharter/s19-city-t1 (or t2, t3)
- clone the same repo to your laptop
- · add your fork as a remote
- push a commit directly to the main repo (add a yourname.py file)
- in another commit, make a change to your file
- push this second commit to your fork
- do a pull request
- merge another student's pull request