coding etiquette for (non-coder) Social Scientists

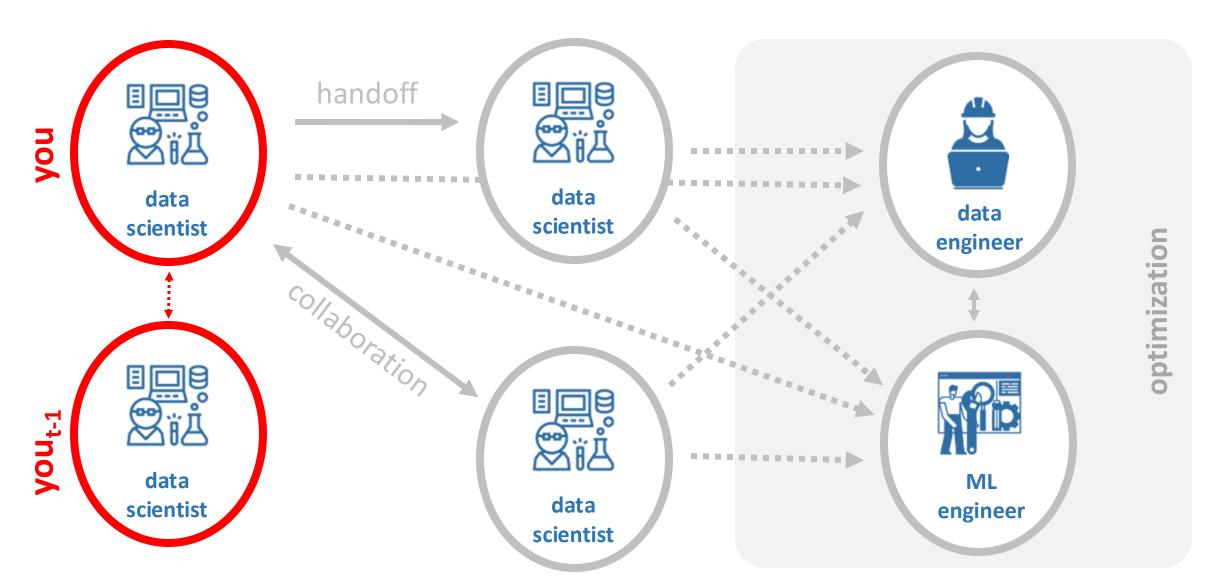
Marco Morales marco.morales@columbia.edu

Nana Yaw Essuman nanayawce@gmail.com

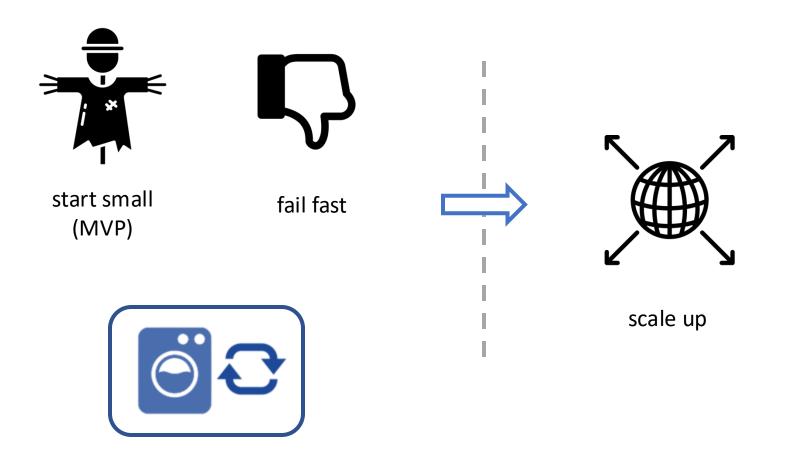
GR5069: Applied Data Science for Social Scientists

Spring 2025 Columbia University

recap: workflow collaboration in Data Science

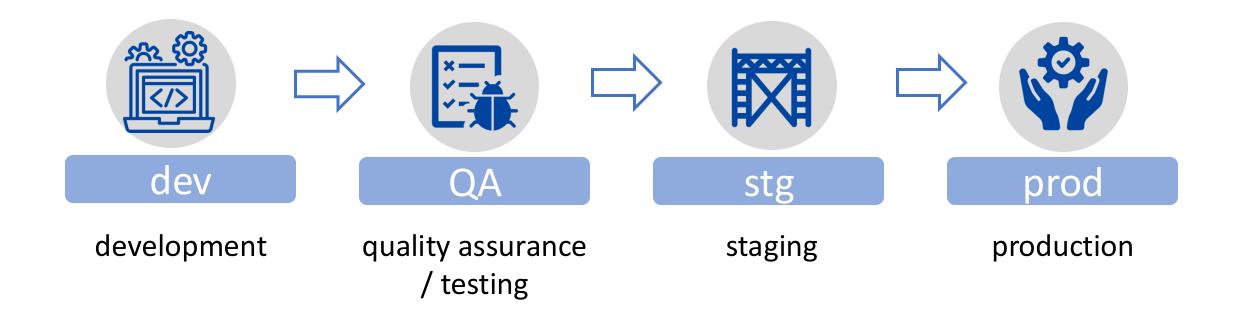


recap: iteration to build Data Products



iterate

recap: working environments



recap: operational concepts in Data Science







anyone should be able to pick up where you left off from any machine

anyone should be able to arrive at your same results

your prototype should also work for larger data sets and/or be on the path of automation

our focus today:

writing scalable code

```
// Dear programmer:
    // When I wrote this code, only god and
    // I knew how it worked.
    // Now, only god knows it!
12
   //
    // Therefore, if you are trying to optimize
   // this routine and it fails (most surely),
    // please increase this counter as a
    // warning for the next person:
16
17
   //
    // total_hours_wasted_here = 254
19
    11
20
```

and how to do better code handoffs



















JORGE CHAM @ 2014

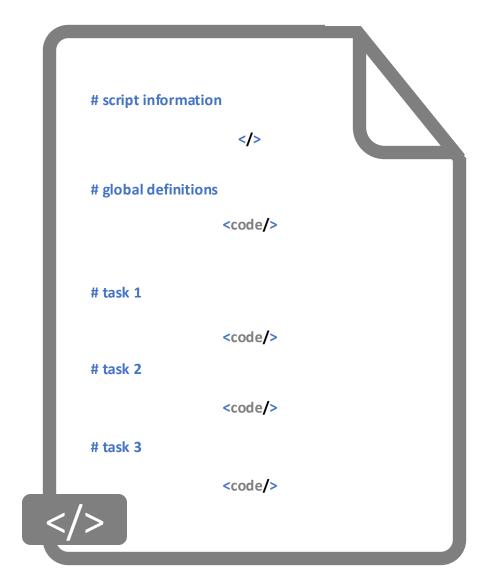
WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

scripts

purpose of your (pseudo) code

- (Markdown / Jupyter) notebooks are great for sharing work and (code) review
 - nice sandbox to develop / test code
 - nice way to review code + outputs without having to run it
 - (usually) terrible for scaling!
- scripts are preferred for running processes
 - scripts can be run directly from source
 - you may need to extract your code from a notebook if you developed there
- define the purpose of your code early on!
 - avoid doing the same task twice!

create structured scripts

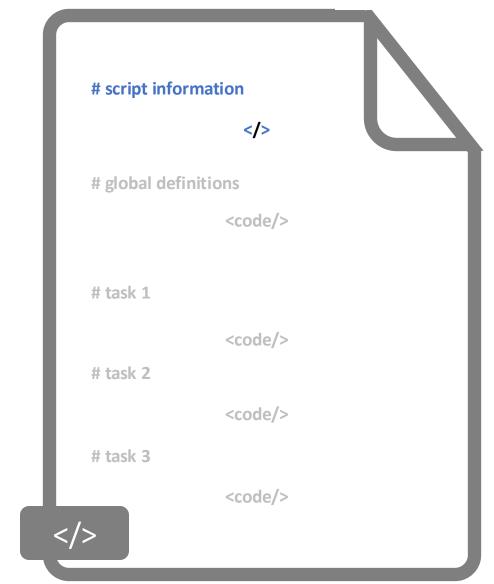


create structured scripts

- each script should perform only one task
 - useful to call additional scripts from your script if/when needed
 - create a global parameters script if/when needed
 - if too many functions, create a separate script defining all functions
 - separate data manipulation from ML in different scripts

- your code should be as simple as possible
 - being clever can and will! come back to haunt you when sharing or revisiting code

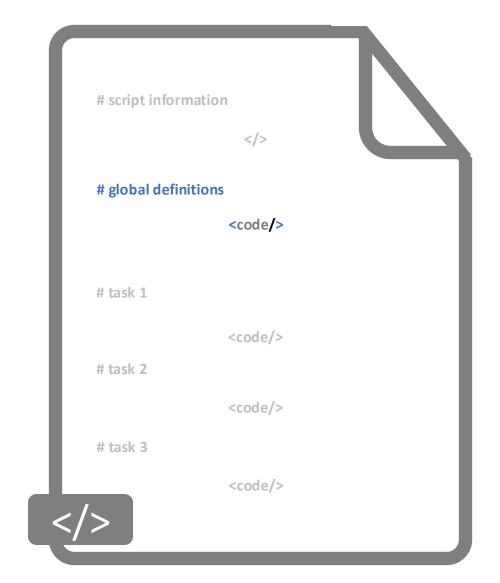
start with a meaningful script info section



start with a meaningful script info section

```
File-Name:
                  MakeGraphs_CongressRollCall_160603.R
      Version:
                  R 3.3.1
                  June 03, 2016
      Date:
      Author:
                  MM
      Purpose:
                  Exploratory graphs of congressional roll call
                  data for the 112th US Congress. Simple initial
#
                  visualizations to find patterns and outliers.
      Input Files:
                  ProcessedRollCall 160225.csv
      Output Files:
                  Graph_RollCall_112Congress.gif
      Data Output:
                  NONE
      Previous files: MakeGraphs_CongressRollCall_160524.R
      Dependencies:
                  GatherData_CongressRollCall_160222.R
      Required by:
                  NONE
      Status:
                  IN PROGRESS
      Machine:
                  personal laptop
```

library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)



place all important definitions for the project in a single section

• load all packages/libraries from a single location

```
# packages to load
library(tidiverse)
library(here)
```

call additional scripts from a single location

```
# additional scripts to call
source(modeling_functions.R)
```

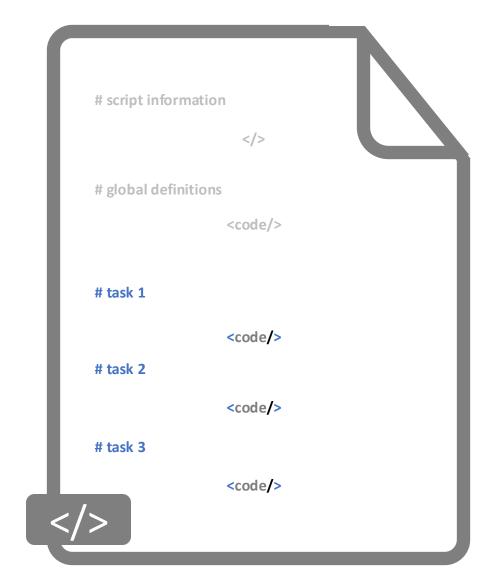
• always use relative paths when defining locations and files

```
# objects to use in the script
raw_data_confrontations <- here("data", "raw", "A-E.xlsx")
equivalence_table <- here("data", "external", "ARCH535.csv")</pre>
```

ProTips:

- do not add definitions manually at different places in the code!
- place at beginning of the script if using a single short script
- place on separate script if working on a larger project

separate tasks in sections



separate tasks in sections

• each section should perform a single task

```
confrontations <- read_excel(</pre>
                raw_data_confrontations,
                sheet = 1.
                na = "99999"
                        # converting sentinel value to null
forces_confrontations <- WrangleTable(forces_table_confrontations,
                      forces name lookup)
forces_aggressions <- WrangleTable(forces_table_aggressions,</pre>
                    forces name lookup)
```

syntax

generate readable code

• improve the readability of your code with **spaces**, though never before a comma

```
#Good
inner_join(forces_table, by = c("event_id" = "ID")
#Bad
inner_join(forces_table,by=c("event_id"="ID")
```

• indent and align your code to enhance readability

generate readable code

ProTip: never mix spaces and tabs to indent your code

commenting code

- always start your comments with # followed by space
- separate your code into distinguishable chunks using visually distinct characters like:, - or =

include comments before each block of code describing its purpose

comment your functions thoroughly, including inputs & outputs

MungeData <- function(baseEventData, StateNames, ForcesTable, SourceString) {

```
# ::::::: DESCRIPTION
# The function performs the following transformations in the data to
# produce the desired output data:
# 1. add actual names of states and municipalities from a Census table;
    currently the database only has their numeric codes
# 2. rename columns from Spanish to English (not everyone speaks both languages)
# 3. adding a new variable that indicates the armed force involved in the
     confrontation event
# 4. replace all missing values with 0; this will come in handy as we start to
    explore the data futher
# ::::: INPUTS
# i) BaseEventData - the raw database to be munged
# ii) StatesName - a table with State/Municipality names
# iii) ForcesTable - a table that identifies armed forces involved in the event
# iv) SourceString - a string that will identify origin of the table
#::::: OUTPUT
# the function returns a dataframe
```

 include comments for any line of code if meaning would be ambiguous to someone other than yourself

 ProTip: if your code needs too many comments, you probably will have to simplify it when cleaning it up

code validation

your code should do what you think it does

verify that transformed variables resemble what you intended

```
# create a new global unique ID
processed_data %<>%
     mutate(
          qlobal_id = 1:nrow(.)
# verify there are no duplicates
length(processed_data$global_id) ==
     length (unique (processed_data$global_id) )
[1] TRUE
# a quick look to see the distribution of the variable
summary(processed_data$global_id)
  Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
          1350 2698 2698 4047
                                          5396
```

your code should do what you think it does

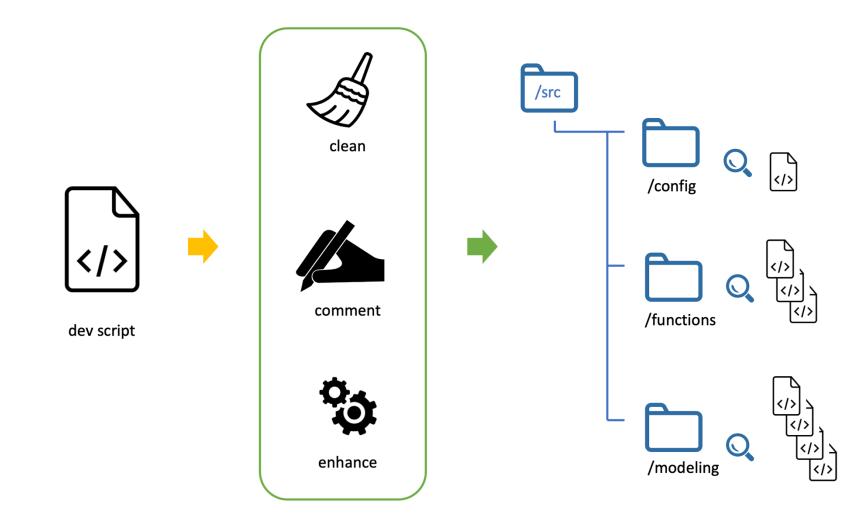
 verify that missing data is handled correctly on any recode or creation of a new variable

workflow principles

general workflow principles

- 80 characters should be the maximum length of any line in your code
- if you find an error in your code, correct it exactly where it happened
 - NEVER fix it from a later chunk of code
- when you are done with your project, go back and:
 - clean up your code
 - add comments where appropriate (for the you of the future)
 - perform stress tests with as many edge cases as you can imagine
 - make sure to document future enhancements (especially to scale up)

general workflow principles



commit messages in git

commit with informative messages

- remember: commit small chunks of logically grouped changes
 - you may want to undo a change, but only that change
- message summarizes what changed
 - use imperative mood
 - [this commit will] Rename income variable
 - start with a capital letter and do not end with a period
 - maximum length: 50 characters
- if you need to provide more detail on the what and why:
 - add a body by adding a blank line
 - add a paragraph that wraps text at 72 characters

coding etiquette for (non-coder) Social Scientists

Marco Morales marco.morales@columbia.edu

Nana Yaw Essuman nanayawce@gmail.com

GR5069: Applied Data Science for Social Scientists

Spring 2025 Columbia University