

w03b p2 Coding Expectations and Clean R Code

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3.2.3.1 Coding Expectations in DSCI courses

- Congratulations! You're working on lab exercise 1 (LE1).

Shortly you'll receive your LE scores and feedback about their submissions.

This document outlines general expectations moving forth.

Some of you who took the DSCI course last semester

- may have seen a similar document.

Please read through this document carefully

- and if you have any questions, do message us on Slack.

3.2.3.1.1 General Expectations

- Please follow these points carefully and work on your lab exercises.

The LE grading will be done based on these points

To reiterate the points:-

- Remember that the knitted PDF/HTML shows the first 80 characters in the code as the output.
- And using Canvas grading, we grade on your pdf
 - Make sure you format your code chunks properly.
 - Please verify this before submission.
- Since we'll be grading your work, be sure to comment your code.
 - Suppose you use a function that is not common (for example, `unite()`),
 - explain what it does in a short comment
 - and which package you used.
- Best way is to define a function and package as follows
 - `ggplot2::ggsave`
 - This defines the package and function you are using
- It would also help me learn about new functions in the process.
- There are multiple approaches to the same question.
 - we'll take that into account while grading.
- Please answer directly under subquestions (indicated by -).
- If you want to answer everything in one place,
 - say which subquestion you are referring to.
 - For example: Answer to 'what's the highest ranked...': answer here.
- Please answer questions outside the code chunk.
 - Suppose, the question asks you to compare trends,
 - don't type it as a code comment.
- Be creative while you work on plots.
 - ggplot2 package has amazing functionalities.
 - Spend some time formatting plots to make them more understandable.
- For example,
 - adding a plot title,
 - axes labels (specify units wherever required),
 - changing theme specifications will earn full points.
- Include meaningful variable names.
- e.g. for the billboard lyrics dataset,
 - `billboard_lyrics` is too long and `bbl` is too short.

- Find a balance between the two extremes like ‘songs’.

Your see our comments in your lab exercises when graded.

- If there are any questions on these aspects,
- don’t hesitate to contact us on Slack.

3.2.3.1.2 Slack

- From now on, please use Slack as your primary mode of communication with us,
 - especially for asking questions.

Don’t forget to tag us by using @name

- because it’s highly probable that your messages might get lost before the submission.

While asking questions, refer to the question number in your question.

Beaware of threads in the slack channel.

Ask new questions, outside prior hreads

- so that we won’t miss them.

Ask your questions in the class channel #dsci353-353m-453.

- This way others can also benefit and help with your answers.
- It’ll be a win-win situation!

If something has to be privately discussed with us or Prof. French,

- please contact by DM, on 1on1 message in slack

3.2.3.1.3 Office Hours

- We have two office hours in the week:-
 - Mondays and Wednesdays from 4-5 pm.

Please attend the office hours if you have questions and any other concerns.

Generally these sessions would be recorded.

3.2.3.1.4 Submission Time

- Typically lab exercises are expected to be submitted by 11:59 pm of the deadline day.

If you are facing any challenges or problems

- that prevent you from turning in the lab exercise on time,
- please contact us with an explanation of why
 - we’ll see if your request can be accommodated.

3.2.3.1.5 Git Commands

- **NOTE: NOT FOLLOWING THE GIT COMMANDS COULD LEAD TO SEVERAL PROBLEMS.**

I cannot emphasize enough why this is important.

Personal story (some of you might know about this): when I was a DSCI student, I wasn’t regular at git pushing and git pulling.

At one point, I lost all of my files from the ODS VDI and thankfully, it was possible to retrieve after spending a few hours from the CWRU Network.

All of this happened just before the midterm exam!

It was definitely scary.

Please don't land in such situations!

Git pushing and pulling regularly will save your work virtually and in events of your computer crashing with no particular reason, you can always clone your fork.

If you are not doing it already, please make it a habit.

3.2.3.1.6 Markov Data Science Cluster, vs ODS Win10 Desktop Versus Local Computer

- There are several reasons why we encourage you to work on the ODS VDI for a couple of lab exercises.

This is because the packages would be updated from time to time and it's easier to reach out to help@case.edu about the problems.

In fact, we can try diagnosing the issues from our Markov too.

In such cases, make sure you have the Git set up

- and do git pushing/pulling regularly.

If you ever face any issue, please contact us.

3.2.3.1.7 Coding Style

- Code styling is important!
 - As data scientists, part of our job is effectively communicating our process and results to a broader audience.

We expect your code to be

- compact,
- well-commented and
- effectively answers the question you are trying to solve.

There needs to be a whitespace between symbols and characters.

- `hits %>% filter(Artist=="madonna")` is bad style
- `hits %>% filter(Artist == "madonna")` is good style

There are multiple methods to solve a question

- and new approaches to solving a question would always be appreciated.

If you are using a new function that is not regularly used,

- please use `package::function` approach and say what it does.

Thus, going forward we will

- scrutinize the following code style things
- and points will be deducted accordingly.

NOTE

When looking at the `.Rmd` file you can notice something interesting.

Every sentence I write is ended by a **PERIOD** a **SPACE** and a **ENTER** key.

Although it creates a new line of code,

- when it is knitted they will all be in one block of text.

To make a separate paragraph

- requires a blank line

3.2.3.1.8 Code Chunks

- We will first be more closely looking at the outputs of code chunks.

Let's take a look at the following.

```
library(tidyverse)

## Error: package or namespace load failed for 'tidyverse' in loadNamespace(i, c(lib.loc, .libPaths())),
## namespace 'vctrs' 0.5.1 is already loaded, but >= 0.5.2 is required

library(palmerpenguins)

df<-palmerpenguins::penguins

as.data.frame(df)
```

	species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm
## 1	Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181
## 2	Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186
## 3	Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195
## 4	Adelie	Torgersen	NA	NA	NA
## 5	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193
## 6	Adelie	Torgersen	39.3	20.6	190
## 7	Adelie	Torgersen	38.9	17.8	181
## 8	Adelie	Torgersen	39.2	19.6	195
## 9	Adelie	Torgersen	34.1	18.1	193
## 10	Adelie	Torgersen	42.0	20.2	190
## 11	Adelie	Torgersen	37.8	17.1	186
## 12	Adelie	Torgersen	37.8	17.3	180
## 13	Adelie	Torgersen	41.1	17.6	182
## 14	Adelie	Torgersen	38.6	21.2	191
## 15	Adelie	Torgersen	34.6	21.1	198
## 16	Adelie	Torgersen	36.6	17.8	185
## 17	Adelie	Torgersen	38.7	19.0	195
## 18	Adelie	Torgersen	42.5	20.7	197
## 19	Adelie	Torgersen	34.4	18.4	184
## 20	Adelie	Torgersen	46.0	21.5	194
## 21	Adelie	Biscoe	37.8	18.3	174
## 22	Adelie	Biscoe	37.7	18.7	180
## 23	Adelie	Biscoe	35.9	19.2	189
## 24	Adelie	Biscoe	38.2	18.1	185
## 25	Adelie	Biscoe	38.8	17.2	180
## 26	Adelie	Biscoe	35.3	18.9	187
## 27	Adelie	Biscoe	40.6	18.6	183
## 28	Adelie	Biscoe	40.5	17.9	187
## 29	Adelie	Biscoe	37.9	18.6	172
## 30	Adelie	Biscoe	40.5	18.9	180
## 31	Adelie	Dream	39.5	16.7	178
## 32	Adelie	Dream	37.2	18.1	178
## 33	Adelie	Dream	39.5	17.8	188
## 34	Adelie	Dream	40.9	18.9	184
## 35	Adelie	Dream	36.4	17.0	195
## 36	Adelie	Dream	39.2	21.1	196

## 37	Adelie	Dream	38.8	20.0	190
## 38	Adelie	Dream	42.2	18.5	180
## 39	Adelie	Dream	37.6	19.3	181
## 40	Adelie	Dream	39.8	19.1	184
## 41	Adelie	Dream	36.5	18.0	182
## 42	Adelie	Dream	40.8	18.4	195
## 43	Adelie	Dream	36.0	18.5	186
## 44	Adelie	Dream	44.1	19.7	196
## 45	Adelie	Dream	37.0	16.9	185
## 46	Adelie	Dream	39.6	18.8	190
## 47	Adelie	Dream	41.1	19.0	182
## 48	Adelie	Dream	37.5	18.9	179
## 49	Adelie	Dream	36.0	17.9	190
## 50	Adelie	Dream	42.3	21.2	191
## 51	Adelie	Biscoe	39.6	17.7	186
## 52	Adelie	Biscoe	40.1	18.9	188
## 53	Adelie	Biscoe	35.0	17.9	190
## 54	Adelie	Biscoe	42.0	19.5	200
## 55	Adelie	Biscoe	34.5	18.1	187
## 56	Adelie	Biscoe	41.4	18.6	191
## 57	Adelie	Biscoe	39.0	17.5	186
## 58	Adelie	Biscoe	40.6	18.8	193
## 59	Adelie	Biscoe	36.5	16.6	181
## 60	Adelie	Biscoe	37.6	19.1	194
## 61	Adelie	Biscoe	35.7	16.9	185
## 62	Adelie	Biscoe	41.3	21.1	195
## 63	Adelie	Biscoe	37.6	17.0	185
## 64	Adelie	Biscoe	41.1	18.2	192
## 65	Adelie	Biscoe	36.4	17.1	184
## 66	Adelie	Biscoe	41.6	18.0	192
## 67	Adelie	Biscoe	35.5	16.2	195
## 68	Adelie	Biscoe	41.1	19.1	188
## 69	Adelie	Torgersen	35.9	16.6	190
## 70	Adelie	Torgersen	41.8	19.4	198
## 71	Adelie	Torgersen	33.5	19.0	190
## 72	Adelie	Torgersen	39.7	18.4	190
## 73	Adelie	Torgersen	39.6	17.2	196
## 74	Adelie	Torgersen	45.8	18.9	197
## 75	Adelie	Torgersen	35.5	17.5	190
## 76	Adelie	Torgersen	42.8	18.5	195
## 77	Adelie	Torgersen	40.9	16.8	191
## 78	Adelie	Torgersen	37.2	19.4	184
## 79	Adelie	Torgersen	36.2	16.1	187
## 80	Adelie	Torgersen	42.1	19.1	195
## 81	Adelie	Torgersen	34.6	17.2	189
## 82	Adelie	Torgersen	42.9	17.6	196
## 83	Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	18.8	187
## 84	Adelie	Torgersen	35.1	19.4	193
## 85	Adelie	Dream	37.3	17.8	191
## 86	Adelie	Dream	41.3	20.3	194
## 87	Adelie	Dream	36.3	19.5	190
## 88	Adelie	Dream	36.9	18.6	189
## 89	Adelie	Dream	38.3	19.2	189
## 90	Adelie	Dream	38.9	18.8	190

## 91	Adelie	Dream	35.7	18.0	202
## 92	Adelie	Dream	41.1	18.1	205
## 93	Adelie	Dream	34.0	17.1	185
## 94	Adelie	Dream	39.6	18.1	186
## 95	Adelie	Dream	36.2	17.3	187
## 96	Adelie	Dream	40.8	18.9	208
## 97	Adelie	Dream	38.1	18.6	190
## 98	Adelie	Dream	40.3	18.5	196
## 99	Adelie	Dream	33.1	16.1	178
## 100	Adelie	Dream	43.2	18.5	192
## 101	Adelie	Biscoe	35.0	17.9	192
## 102	Adelie	Biscoe	41.0	20.0	203
## 103	Adelie	Biscoe	37.7	16.0	183
## 104	Adelie	Biscoe	37.8	20.0	190
## 105	Adelie	Biscoe	37.9	18.6	193
## 106	Adelie	Biscoe	39.7	18.9	184
## 107	Adelie	Biscoe	38.6	17.2	199
## 108	Adelie	Biscoe	38.2	20.0	190
## 109	Adelie	Biscoe	38.1	17.0	181
## 110	Adelie	Biscoe	43.2	19.0	197
## 111	Adelie	Biscoe	38.1	16.5	198
## 112	Adelie	Biscoe	45.6	20.3	191
## 113	Adelie	Biscoe	39.7	17.7	193
## 114	Adelie	Biscoe	42.2	19.5	197
## 115	Adelie	Biscoe	39.6	20.7	191
## 116	Adelie	Biscoe	42.7	18.3	196
## 117	Adelie	Torgersen	38.6	17.0	188
## 118	Adelie	Torgersen	37.3	20.5	199
## 119	Adelie	Torgersen	35.7	17.0	189
## 120	Adelie	Torgersen	41.1	18.6	189
## 121	Adelie	Torgersen	36.2	17.2	187
## 122	Adelie	Torgersen	37.7	19.8	198
## 123	Adelie	Torgersen	40.2	17.0	176
## 124	Adelie	Torgersen	41.4	18.5	202
## 125	Adelie	Torgersen	35.2	15.9	186
## 126	Adelie	Torgersen	40.6	19.0	199
## 127	Adelie	Torgersen	38.8	17.6	191
## 128	Adelie	Torgersen	41.5	18.3	195
## 129	Adelie	Torgersen	39.0	17.1	191
## 130	Adelie	Torgersen	44.1	18.0	210
## 131	Adelie	Torgersen	38.5	17.9	190
## 132	Adelie	Torgersen	43.1	19.2	197
## 133	Adelie	Dream	36.8	18.5	193
## 134	Adelie	Dream	37.5	18.5	199
## 135	Adelie	Dream	38.1	17.6	187
## 136	Adelie	Dream	41.1	17.5	190
## 137	Adelie	Dream	35.6	17.5	191
## 138	Adelie	Dream	40.2	20.1	200
## 139	Adelie	Dream	37.0	16.5	185
## 140	Adelie	Dream	39.7	17.9	193
## 141	Adelie	Dream	40.2	17.1	193
## 142	Adelie	Dream	40.6	17.2	187
## 143	Adelie	Dream	32.1	15.5	188
## 144	Adelie	Dream	40.7	17.0	190

## 145	Adelie	Dream	37.3	16.8	192
## 146	Adelie	Dream	39.0	18.7	185
## 147	Adelie	Dream	39.2	18.6	190
## 148	Adelie	Dream	36.6	18.4	184
## 149	Adelie	Dream	36.0	17.8	195
## 150	Adelie	Dream	37.8	18.1	193
## 151	Adelie	Dream	36.0	17.1	187
## 152	Adelie	Dream	41.5	18.5	201
## 153	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.1	13.2	211
## 154	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	16.3	230
## 155	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.7	14.1	210
## 156	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	15.2	218
## 157	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.6	14.5	215
## 158	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	13.5	210
## 159	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.4	14.6	211
## 160	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.7	15.3	219
## 161	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.3	13.4	209
## 162	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	15.4	215
## 163	Gentoo	Biscoe	40.9	13.7	214
## 164	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.0	16.1	216
## 165	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	13.7	214
## 166	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.4	14.6	213
## 167	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.8	14.6	210
## 168	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.3	15.7	217
## 169	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.0	13.5	210
## 170	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.2	15.2	221
## 171	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.5	209
## 172	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.7	15.1	222
## 173	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.2	14.3	218
## 174	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.1	14.5	215
## 175	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	14.5	213
## 176	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.3	15.8	215
## 177	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.9	13.1	215
## 178	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.1	15.1	215
## 179	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	14.3	216
## 180	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.8	15.0	215
## 181	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.2	14.3	210
## 182	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	15.3	220
## 183	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.3	15.3	222
## 184	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.8	14.2	209
## 185	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.1	14.5	207
## 186	Gentoo	Biscoe	59.6	17.0	230
## 187	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.1	14.8	220
## 188	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.4	16.3	220
## 189	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.6	13.7	213
## 190	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.4	17.3	219
## 191	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.0	13.6	208
## 192	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.7	15.7	208
## 193	Gentoo	Biscoe	42.7	13.7	208
## 194	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.6	16.0	225
## 195	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.3	13.7	210
## 196	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.6	15.0	216
## 197	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.5	15.9	222
## 198	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.6	13.9	217

## 199	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	13.9	210
## 200	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.5	15.9	225
## 201	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.9	13.3	213
## 202	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	15.8	215
## 203	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.6	14.2	210
## 204	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.5	14.1	220
## 205	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.1	14.4	210
## 206	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.1	15.0	225
## 207	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	14.4	217
## 208	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.0	15.4	220
## 209	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.8	13.9	208
## 210	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	15.0	220
## 211	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.2	14.5	208
## 212	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.3	224
## 213	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.3	13.8	208
## 214	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.9	221
## 215	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.7	13.9	214
## 216	Gentoo	Biscoe	54.3	15.7	231
## 217	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.8	14.2	219
## 218	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.8	16.8	230
## 219	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.4	214
## 220	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.5	16.2	229
## 221	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.5	14.2	220
## 222	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.7	15.0	223
## 223	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.7	15.0	216
## 224	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.4	15.6	221
## 225	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.2	15.6	221
## 226	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.5	14.8	217
## 227	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.4	15.0	216
## 228	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.6	16.0	230
## 229	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.5	14.2	209
## 230	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.1	16.3	220
## 231	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	13.8	215
## 232	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	16.4	223
## 233	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.1	14.5	212
## 234	Gentoo	Biscoe	52.5	15.6	221
## 235	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.4	14.6	212
## 236	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.0	15.9	224
## 237	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.9	13.8	212
## 238	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.8	17.3	228
## 239	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.4	14.4	218
## 240	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.3	14.2	218
## 241	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.5	14.0	212
## 242	Gentoo	Biscoe	52.1	17.0	230
## 243	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.5	15.0	218
## 244	Gentoo	Biscoe	52.2	17.1	228
## 245	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.5	14.5	212
## 246	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.5	16.1	224
## 247	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	14.7	214
## 248	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.8	15.7	226
## 249	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.4	15.8	216
## 250	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.9	14.6	222
## 251	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.4	14.4	203
## 252	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.1	16.5	225

## 253	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.5	15.0	219
## 254	Gentoo	Biscoe	55.9	17.0	228
## 255	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.2	15.5	215
## 256	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.1	15.0	228
## 257	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.3	13.8	216
## 258	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	16.1	215
## 259	Gentoo	Biscoe	41.7	14.7	210
## 260	Gentoo	Biscoe	53.4	15.8	219
## 261	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.3	14.0	208
## 262	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.1	15.1	209
## 263	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.5	15.2	216
## 264	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.8	15.9	229
## 265	Gentoo	Biscoe	43.5	15.2	213
## 266	Gentoo	Biscoe	51.5	16.3	230
## 267	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.2	14.1	217
## 268	Gentoo	Biscoe	55.1	16.0	230
## 269	Gentoo	Biscoe	44.5	15.7	217
## 270	Gentoo	Biscoe	48.8	16.2	222
## 271	Gentoo	Biscoe	47.2	13.7	214
## 272	Gentoo	Biscoe	NA	NA	NA
## 273	Gentoo	Biscoe	46.8	14.3	215
## 274	Gentoo	Biscoe	50.4	15.7	222
## 275	Gentoo	Biscoe	45.2	14.8	212
## 276	Gentoo	Biscoe	49.9	16.1	213
## 277	Chinstrap	Dream	46.5	17.9	192
## 278	Chinstrap	Dream	50.0	19.5	196
## 279	Chinstrap	Dream	51.3	19.2	193
## 280	Chinstrap	Dream	45.4	18.7	188
## 281	Chinstrap	Dream	52.7	19.8	197
## 282	Chinstrap	Dream	45.2	17.8	198
## 283	Chinstrap	Dream	46.1	18.2	178
## 284	Chinstrap	Dream	51.3	18.2	197
## 285	Chinstrap	Dream	46.0	18.9	195
## 286	Chinstrap	Dream	51.3	19.9	198
## 287	Chinstrap	Dream	46.6	17.8	193
## 288	Chinstrap	Dream	51.7	20.3	194
## 289	Chinstrap	Dream	47.0	17.3	185
## 290	Chinstrap	Dream	52.0	18.1	201
## 291	Chinstrap	Dream	45.9	17.1	190
## 292	Chinstrap	Dream	50.5	19.6	201
## 293	Chinstrap	Dream	50.3	20.0	197
## 294	Chinstrap	Dream	58.0	17.8	181
## 295	Chinstrap	Dream	46.4	18.6	190
## 296	Chinstrap	Dream	49.2	18.2	195
## 297	Chinstrap	Dream	42.4	17.3	181
## 298	Chinstrap	Dream	48.5	17.5	191
## 299	Chinstrap	Dream	43.2	16.6	187
## 300	Chinstrap	Dream	50.6	19.4	193
## 301	Chinstrap	Dream	46.7	17.9	195
## 302	Chinstrap	Dream	52.0	19.0	197
## 303	Chinstrap	Dream	50.5	18.4	200
## 304	Chinstrap	Dream	49.5	19.0	200
## 305	Chinstrap	Dream	46.4	17.8	191
## 306	Chinstrap	Dream	52.8	20.0	205

##	307	Chinstrap	Dream	40.9	16.6	187
##	308	Chinstrap	Dream	54.2	20.8	201
##	309	Chinstrap	Dream	42.5	16.7	187
##	310	Chinstrap	Dream	51.0	18.8	203
##	311	Chinstrap	Dream	49.7	18.6	195
##	312	Chinstrap	Dream	47.5	16.8	199
##	313	Chinstrap	Dream	47.6	18.3	195
##	314	Chinstrap	Dream	52.0	20.7	210
##	315	Chinstrap	Dream	46.9	16.6	192
##	316	Chinstrap	Dream	53.5	19.9	205
##	317	Chinstrap	Dream	49.0	19.5	210
##	318	Chinstrap	Dream	46.2	17.5	187
##	319	Chinstrap	Dream	50.9	19.1	196
##	320	Chinstrap	Dream	45.5	17.0	196
##	321	Chinstrap	Dream	50.9	17.9	196
##	322	Chinstrap	Dream	50.8	18.5	201
##	323	Chinstrap	Dream	50.1	17.9	190
##	324	Chinstrap	Dream	49.0	19.6	212
##	325	Chinstrap	Dream	51.5	18.7	187
##	326	Chinstrap	Dream	49.8	17.3	198
##	327	Chinstrap	Dream	48.1	16.4	199
##	328	Chinstrap	Dream	51.4	19.0	201
##	329	Chinstrap	Dream	45.7	17.3	193
##	330	Chinstrap	Dream	50.7	19.7	203
##	331	Chinstrap	Dream	42.5	17.3	187
##	332	Chinstrap	Dream	52.2	18.8	197
##	333	Chinstrap	Dream	45.2	16.6	191
##	334	Chinstrap	Dream	49.3	19.9	203
##	335	Chinstrap	Dream	50.2	18.8	202
##	336	Chinstrap	Dream	45.6	19.4	194
##	337	Chinstrap	Dream	51.9	19.5	206
##	338	Chinstrap	Dream	46.8	16.5	189
##	339	Chinstrap	Dream	45.7	17.0	195
##	340	Chinstrap	Dream	55.8	19.8	207
##	341	Chinstrap	Dream	43.5	18.1	202
##	342	Chinstrap	Dream	49.6	18.2	193
##	343	Chinstrap	Dream	50.8	19.0	210
##	344	Chinstrap	Dream	50.2	18.7	198
##		body_mass_g	sex year			
##	1	3750	male 2007			
##	2	3800	female 2007			
##	3	3250	female 2007			
##	4	NA	<NA> 2007			
##	5	3450	female 2007			
##	6	3650	male 2007			
##	7	3625	female 2007			
##	8	4675	male 2007			
##	9	3475	<NA> 2007			
##	10	4250	<NA> 2007			
##	11	3300	<NA> 2007			
##	12	3700	<NA> 2007			
##	13	3200	female 2007			
##	14	3800	male 2007			
##	15	4400	male 2007			

## 16	3700 female 2007
## 17	3450 female 2007
## 18	4500 male 2007
## 19	3325 female 2007
## 20	4200 male 2007
## 21	3400 female 2007
## 22	3600 male 2007
## 23	3800 female 2007
## 24	3950 male 2007
## 25	3800 male 2007
## 26	3800 female 2007
## 27	3550 male 2007
## 28	3200 female 2007
## 29	3150 female 2007
## 30	3950 male 2007
## 31	3250 female 2007
## 32	3900 male 2007
## 33	3300 female 2007
## 34	3900 male 2007
## 35	3325 female 2007
## 36	4150 male 2007
## 37	3950 male 2007
## 38	3550 female 2007
## 39	3300 female 2007
## 40	4650 male 2007
## 41	3150 female 2007
## 42	3900 male 2007
## 43	3100 female 2007
## 44	4400 male 2007
## 45	3000 female 2007
## 46	4600 male 2007
## 47	3425 male 2007
## 48	2975 <NA> 2007
## 49	3450 female 2007
## 50	4150 male 2007
## 51	3500 female 2008
## 52	4300 male 2008
## 53	3450 female 2008
## 54	4050 male 2008
## 55	2900 female 2008
## 56	3700 male 2008
## 57	3550 female 2008
## 58	3800 male 2008
## 59	2850 female 2008
## 60	3750 male 2008
## 61	3150 female 2008
## 62	4400 male 2008
## 63	3600 female 2008
## 64	4050 male 2008
## 65	2850 female 2008
## 66	3950 male 2008
## 67	3350 female 2008
## 68	4100 male 2008
## 69	3050 female 2008

## 70	4450	male	2008
## 71	3600	female	2008
## 72	3900	male	2008
## 73	3550	female	2008
## 74	4150	male	2008
## 75	3700	female	2008
## 76	4250	male	2008
## 77	3700	female	2008
## 78	3900	male	2008
## 79	3550	female	2008
## 80	4000	male	2008
## 81	3200	female	2008
## 82	4700	male	2008
## 83	3800	female	2008
## 84	4200	male	2008
## 85	3350	female	2008
## 86	3550	male	2008
## 87	3800	male	2008
## 88	3500	female	2008
## 89	3950	male	2008
## 90	3600	female	2008
## 91	3550	female	2008
## 92	4300	male	2008
## 93	3400	female	2008
## 94	4450	male	2008
## 95	3300	female	2008
## 96	4300	male	2008
## 97	3700	female	2008
## 98	4350	male	2008
## 99	2900	female	2008
## 100	4100	male	2008
## 101	3725	female	2009
## 102	4725	male	2009
## 103	3075	female	2009
## 104	4250	male	2009
## 105	2925	female	2009
## 106	3550	male	2009
## 107	3750	female	2009
## 108	3900	male	2009
## 109	3175	female	2009
## 110	4775	male	2009
## 111	3825	female	2009
## 112	4600	male	2009
## 113	3200	female	2009
## 114	4275	male	2009
## 115	3900	female	2009
## 116	4075	male	2009
## 117	2900	female	2009
## 118	3775	male	2009
## 119	3350	female	2009
## 120	3325	male	2009
## 121	3150	female	2009
## 122	3500	male	2009
## 123	3450	female	2009

## 124	3875	male	2009
## 125	3050	female	2009
## 126	4000	male	2009
## 127	3275	female	2009
## 128	4300	male	2009
## 129	3050	female	2009
## 130	4000	male	2009
## 131	3325	female	2009
## 132	3500	male	2009
## 133	3500	female	2009
## 134	4475	male	2009
## 135	3425	female	2009
## 136	3900	male	2009
## 137	3175	female	2009
## 138	3975	male	2009
## 139	3400	female	2009
## 140	4250	male	2009
## 141	3400	female	2009
## 142	3475	male	2009
## 143	3050	female	2009
## 144	3725	male	2009
## 145	3000	female	2009
## 146	3650	male	2009
## 147	4250	male	2009
## 148	3475	female	2009
## 149	3450	female	2009
## 150	3750	male	2009
## 151	3700	female	2009
## 152	4000	male	2009
## 153	4500	female	2007
## 154	5700	male	2007
## 155	4450	female	2007
## 156	5700	male	2007
## 157	5400	male	2007
## 158	4550	female	2007
## 159	4800	female	2007
## 160	5200	male	2007
## 161	4400	female	2007
## 162	5150	male	2007
## 163	4650	female	2007
## 164	5550	male	2007
## 165	4650	female	2007
## 166	5850	male	2007
## 167	4200	female	2007
## 168	5850	male	2007
## 169	4150	female	2007
## 170	6300	male	2007
## 171	4800	female	2007
## 172	5350	male	2007
## 173	5700	male	2007
## 174	5000	female	2007
## 175	4400	female	2007
## 176	5050	male	2007
## 177	5000	female	2007

## 178	5100	male	2007
## 179	4100	<NA>	2007
## 180	5650	male	2007
## 181	4600	female	2007
## 182	5550	male	2007
## 183	5250	male	2007
## 184	4700	female	2007
## 185	5050	female	2007
## 186	6050	male	2007
## 187	5150	female	2008
## 188	5400	male	2008
## 189	4950	female	2008
## 190	5250	male	2008
## 191	4350	female	2008
## 192	5350	male	2008
## 193	3950	female	2008
## 194	5700	male	2008
## 195	4300	female	2008
## 196	4750	male	2008
## 197	5550	male	2008
## 198	4900	female	2008
## 199	4200	female	2008
## 200	5400	male	2008
## 201	5100	female	2008
## 202	5300	male	2008
## 203	4850	female	2008
## 204	5300	male	2008
## 205	4400	female	2008
## 206	5000	male	2008
## 207	4900	female	2008
## 208	5050	male	2008
## 209	4300	female	2008
## 210	5000	male	2008
## 211	4450	female	2008
## 212	5550	male	2008
## 213	4200	female	2008
## 214	5300	male	2008
## 215	4400	female	2008
## 216	5650	male	2008
## 217	4700	female	2008
## 218	5700	male	2008
## 219	4650	<NA>	2008
## 220	5800	male	2008
## 221	4700	female	2008
## 222	5550	male	2008
## 223	4750	female	2008
## 224	5000	male	2008
## 225	5100	male	2008
## 226	5200	female	2008
## 227	4700	female	2008
## 228	5800	male	2008
## 229	4600	female	2008
## 230	6000	male	2008
## 231	4750	female	2008

## 232	5950	male	2008
## 233	4625	female	2009
## 234	5450	male	2009
## 235	4725	female	2009
## 236	5350	male	2009
## 237	4750	female	2009
## 238	5600	male	2009
## 239	4600	female	2009
## 240	5300	male	2009
## 241	4875	female	2009
## 242	5550	male	2009
## 243	4950	female	2009
## 244	5400	male	2009
## 245	4750	female	2009
## 246	5650	male	2009
## 247	4850	female	2009
## 248	5200	male	2009
## 249	4925	male	2009
## 250	4875	female	2009
## 251	4625	female	2009
## 252	5250	male	2009
## 253	4850	female	2009
## 254	5600	male	2009
## 255	4975	female	2009
## 256	5500	male	2009
## 257	4725	<NA>	2009
## 258	5500	male	2009
## 259	4700	female	2009
## 260	5500	male	2009
## 261	4575	female	2009
## 262	5500	male	2009
## 263	5000	female	2009
## 264	5950	male	2009
## 265	4650	female	2009
## 266	5500	male	2009
## 267	4375	female	2009
## 268	5850	male	2009
## 269	4875	<NA>	2009
## 270	6000	male	2009
## 271	4925	female	2009
## 272	NA	<NA>	2009
## 273	4850	female	2009
## 274	5750	male	2009
## 275	5200	female	2009
## 276	5400	male	2009
## 277	3500	female	2007
## 278	3900	male	2007
## 279	3650	male	2007
## 280	3525	female	2007
## 281	3725	male	2007
## 282	3950	female	2007
## 283	3250	female	2007
## 284	3750	male	2007
## 285	4150	female	2007

## 286	3700	male	2007
## 287	3800	female	2007
## 288	3775	male	2007
## 289	3700	female	2007
## 290	4050	male	2007
## 291	3575	female	2007
## 292	4050	male	2007
## 293	3300	male	2007
## 294	3700	female	2007
## 295	3450	female	2007
## 296	4400	male	2007
## 297	3600	female	2007
## 298	3400	male	2007
## 299	2900	female	2007
## 300	3800	male	2007
## 301	3300	female	2007
## 302	4150	male	2007
## 303	3400	female	2008
## 304	3800	male	2008
## 305	3700	female	2008
## 306	4550	male	2008
## 307	3200	female	2008
## 308	4300	male	2008
## 309	3350	female	2008
## 310	4100	male	2008
## 311	3600	male	2008
## 312	3900	female	2008
## 313	3850	female	2008
## 314	4800	male	2008
## 315	2700	female	2008
## 316	4500	male	2008
## 317	3950	male	2008
## 318	3650	female	2008
## 319	3550	male	2008
## 320	3500	female	2008
## 321	3675	female	2009
## 322	4450	male	2009
## 323	3400	female	2009
## 324	4300	male	2009
## 325	3250	male	2009
## 326	3675	female	2009
## 327	3325	female	2009
## 328	3950	male	2009
## 329	3600	female	2009
## 330	4050	male	2009
## 331	3350	female	2009
## 332	3450	male	2009
## 333	3250	female	2009
## 334	4050	male	2009
## 335	3800	male	2009
## 336	3525	female	2009
## 337	3950	male	2009
## 338	3650	female	2009
## 339	3650	female	2009

```
## 340      4000   male 2009
## 341      3400 female 2009
## 342      3775   male 2009
## 343      4100   male 2009
## 344      3775 female 2009
```

Here, I have forced the knitted file to express the entire dataset, a full 79 pages!

Additionally when tidyverse was libraried into R

- it expressed a bunch of stuff we may not want in our final report!

We do not want to see either of these examples

- in a submitted assignment anymore!

If you need to print a data frame or value make sure that it doesnt take up pages.

We suggest you use

- `dplyr::glimpse()`
- or `dplyr::tibble()`
- which both natively suppress `base::print()` statements to just a few rows.

Notice that **I am declaring the namespace** in my code,

- there a thousands of packages
- and people aren't that creative
 - so it is often necessary what package's function you are using!

We can suppress WARNINGS and MESSAGES in our finished report

- by adding it to the beginning of our code blocks like so:
- `"{r, warning = FALSE, message = FALSE}"`

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Error: package or namespace load failed for 'tidyverse' in loadNamespace(i, c(lib.loc, .libPaths()),
## namespace 'vctrs' 0.5.1 is already loaded, but >= 0.5.2 is required
```

```
library(palmerpenguins)
df <- palmerpenguins::penguins

df %>%
  dplyr::group_by(year) %>%
  dplyr::tally()
```

```
## Error in df %>% dplyr::group_by(year) %>% dplyr::tally(): could not find function "%>%"
```

```
##Print Statements should go at the end of a code block
dplyr::tibble(df)
```

```
## # A tibble: 344 x 8
##   species island    bill_length_mm bill_depth_mm flipper_~1 body_~2 sex    year
##   <fct>   <fct>         <dbl>         <dbl>         <int>   <int> <fct> <int>
## 1 Adelie Torgersen      39.1           18.7           181     3750 male   2007
## 2 Adelie Torgersen      39.5           17.4           186     3800 fema~ 2007
## 3 Adelie Torgersen      40.3            18           195     3250 fema~ 2007
## 4 Adelie Torgersen      NA              NA              NA      NA <NA> 2007
## 5 Adelie Torgersen      36.7           19.3           193     3450 fema~ 2007
## 6 Adelie Torgersen      39.3           20.6           190     3650 male   2007
## 7 Adelie Torgersen      38.9           17.8           181     3625 fema~ 2007
```

```
## 8 Adelie Torgersen      39.2      19.6      195      4675 male      2007
## 9 Adelie Torgersen      34.1      18.1      193      3475 <NA>      2007
## 10 Adelie Torgersen      42      20.2      190      4250 <NA>      2007
## # ... with 334 more rows, and abbreviated variable names 1: flipper_length_mm,
## # 2: body_mass_g
```

```
dplyr::glimpse(df)
```

```
## Rows: 344
## Columns: 8
## $ species      <fct> Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adelie, Adel~
## $ island       <fct> Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgersen, Torgerse~
## $ bill_length_mm <dbl> 39.1, 39.5, 40.3, NA, 36.7, 39.3, 38.9, 39.2, 34.1, ~
## $ bill_depth_mm <dbl> 18.7, 17.4, 18.0, NA, 19.3, 20.6, 17.8, 19.6, 18.1, ~
## $ flipper_length_mm <int> 181, 186, 195, NA, 193, 190, 181, 195, 193, 190, 186~
## $ body_mass_g   <int> 3750, 3800, 3250, NA, 3450, 3650, 3625, 4675, 3475, ~
## $ sex           <fct> male, female, female, NA, female, male, female, male~
## $ year          <int> 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007~
```

3.2.3.1.9 Comments

- In order for us to better understand our own work and to better to be able to share knowledge is it important to comment your code!

Even with the most strigent of commenting,

- I myself have returned to scripts written with confusion and frustration.

Therefore, from now on **YOU MUST BE ACTIVELY COMMENTING YOUR CODE**.

We will also be checking your adherence to the 80 character line limit.

A comment is not helpful if it gets cut off halfway through explaining your work.

NOTE: DO NOT WRITE THE TEXT-BASED ANSWER AS A COMMENT!

3.2.3.1.10 Questions and Answering Style

- One word answers will now not receive full credit.

We want you to fully explain your reasoning

- and how the data/analysis leads you to these conclusions.

This will enable us to give partial credit where possible.

Make sure to show the relative code outputs to the questions asked.

Ask yourself if your report can be read by anyone!

****NOTE: DO NOT WRITE A PARAGRAPH FOR AN ANSWER.***

It would be easier if you have a text answer

- right below the question/sub-question.

If you decide to answer everything in one place,

- make sure you are referring to the correct sub-question.

Please double check before you submit.

NOTE

The code blocks and comments in the assignment R Markdown files

- are merely a suggestion, or guidance, of what you can do.

The comments are there to guide your process.

However, there are many approaches to problems

- as mentioned before so your method
- may not always match and that's okay!

3.2.3.1.11 Plots

- Plots now will also have stricter requirements.

You will no longer receive full credit for the base output

- of the `ggplot2::ggplot()` function.
- or for using the base `plot` command

Experiment with different aspects of the `ggplot2` package

- and make your plots more colorful and easy to follow.

The expectations of a good plot include:

- adding a plot title,
- axes labels (with units, if any),
- changing theme specifications,
- adding a meaningful axes scale
- and using good color schemes with appropriate legends.

An example of a professional plot is included below.

NOTE

We do not mean to make you think

- that the more complicated your plot is,
- the better.

Visuals should be purposeful.

If your visuals are too complicated

- it can become distracting.

With that being said,

- you are highly encouraged to reuse past work for future submissions.

In fact, you can start collecting useful code snippets in

- either, .R scripts or better yet, R Markdown files.

```
library(ggplot2)

df <- palmerpenguins::penguins

mytheme <- theme(
  text = element_text(size = rel(3.5)),
  strip.text.y = element_text(size = rel(3.5)),
  strip.text.x = element_text(size = rel(3.5))
)
#sets a relative size for all labels
#Strip text is used when plots are faceted
```

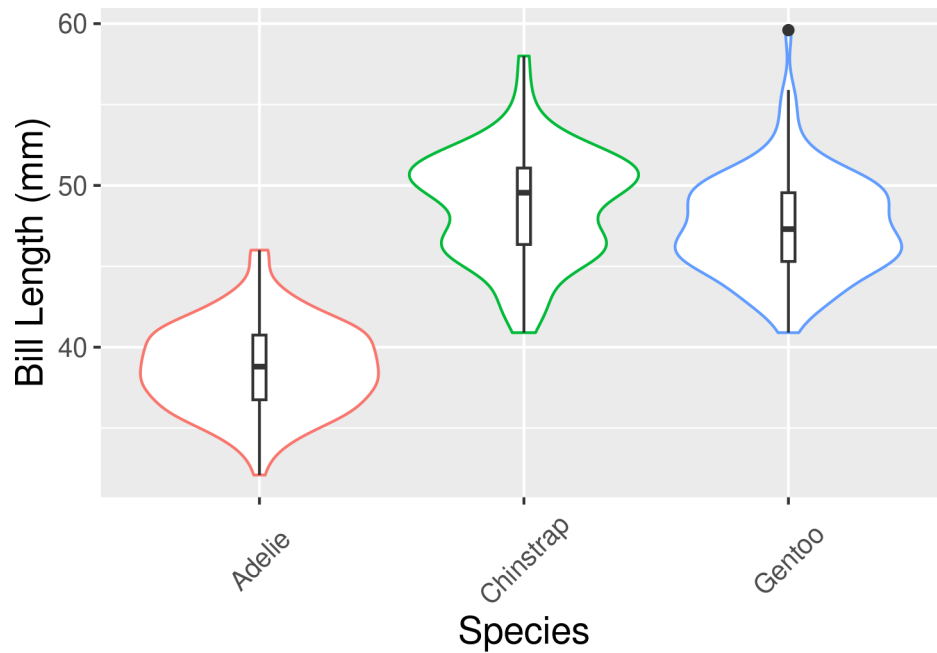
```

mytheme2 <-
  theme(
    axis.text.x = element_text(
      size = 10,
      angle = 45,

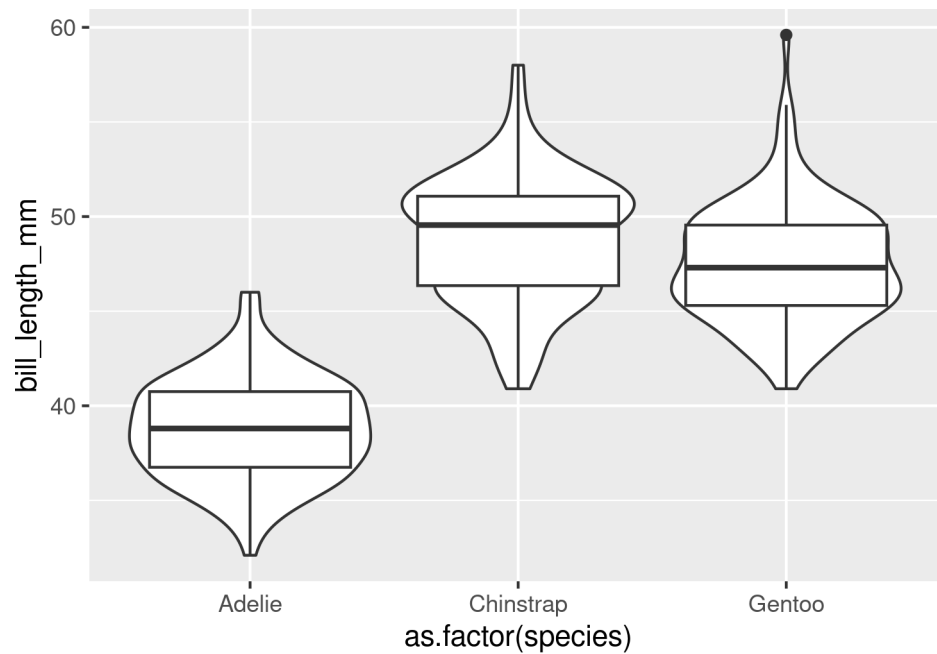
      vjust = 0.5
    ),
    axis.text.y = element_text(size = 10),
    axis.title.x = element_text(size = 14),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 14)
  )
#sets individual sizes
#Angle determines the angle of the text

ggplot(df) + #calls df
  geom_violin(aes(
    x = as.factor(species),
    y = bill_length_mm,
    color = as.factor(species)
  )) +
  #creates violplot
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = as.factor(species),
                  y = bill_length_mm,
                  width = .05) +
  #Notice I did not add a color here
  #I think it looks bad
  #creates boxplot narrow
  labs(x = 'Species',
        y = 'Bill Length (mm)') + #x & y labs
  mytheme2 +
  #12pt 45degree x .5vjust x
  theme(legend.position = 'none')

```



```
## Versus
##
##
ggplot(df) +
  geom_violin(aes(x = as.factor(species),
                  y = bill_length_mm)) +
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = as.factor(species),
                   y = bill_length_mm))
```



3.2.3.1.12 Grading

- With this information in mind,

- We would go through each and every code block
- and read through your comments as well as your answers.

Your score is reflective of your performance on the lab exercise.

Please be mindful that the grading is done on a curve,

- given the diversity of the students in the course.

That way, an A does not mean 90+ points on the course!

3.2.3.1.13 Shortcuts in RStudio

- To view the document outline and what all questions to answer: Ctrl + Shift + O

To reformat code: Ctrl + Shift + A

Please make sure you use these shortcuts each time you work on the code.

3.2.3.1.14 Final Thoughts

- The best way to learn this course is not only by learning on your own
 - but also by talking to your peers
 - and communicating with the professor as well as the TA.

While discussing ideas with your peers is highly encouraged,

- plagiarism will not be tolerated.

We want you to make the best use of this course

- by working sincerely
- and being open to learning new concepts.

As data modeling concepts can be applied to any industry you can think of,

- please make sure you are paying attention to the coursework
- and learning as much as you can.

Please contact us if you face any difficulty in the course

- and we'd be more than happy to help you out
- (this encompasses a range of problems from course difficulty to RStudio issues).

We will be on Slack most of the times

- and have regular office hours.

Happy learning and hope you all do well!

3.2.3.2 Clean R Code Is Critical

- Over many years of experience delivering successful projects,
 - There is one common element across all these projects

A clean, readable, and concise code base

- is the key to effective collaboration
- and provides the highest quality value to the client.

3.2.3.2.1 Code Review

- Code review is a crucial part
 - of maintaining a high-quality code process.
 - It is also a great way to
 - * share best practices
 - * and distribute knowledge among team members.
 - Code review as a must for every project.
 - * Lets review best practices
 - * recommended for all data science teams.

Having a well-established code review process does not change the fact

- that the data scientist is responsible for
 - writing good, clean code!
- Pointing out all of the code's basic mistakes
 - is painful, time-consuming,
- And distracts reviewers from going deep
 - into code logic
 - or improving the code's effectiveness.

Poorly written code can also harm team morale

- code reviewers are frustrated
 - while code creators might feel offended by a huge number of comments.

That is why before sending the code to review,

- developers need to make sure that the code is as “clean” as possible.

Also, note that there is not always a code reviewer that can come to the rescue.

- Sometimes you are on your own in a project.
- Even though you think the code is ok for you now,
 - consider rereading it in a few months
 - you want it to be clear to avoid wasting your own time later on.

Lets summarize

- the most common mistakes to avoid
- and outline best practices to follow
 - in programming in general.
- Follow these tips to speed up the code review iteration process
 - and be a better data scientist

3.2.3.2.2 Avoid Comments with Comments

- Adding comments to the code is a crucial developer skill.
 - However, a more critical and harder to master skill
 - * is knowing when not to add comments.
 - Writing good comments is more of an art than a science.
 - It requires a lot of experience,
 - * and you can write entire book chapters about it
 - * (e.g., [Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship](#)).

There are few simple rules that you should follow,

- to avoid comments about your comments:

The comments should add external knowledge to the reader:

- if they're explaining what is happening in the code itself,
 - it is a red flag that the code is not clean
 - and needs to be refactored.

3.2.3.2.3 Code Refactoring

- What is **code refactoring**
 - code refactoring is the process of restructuring existing computer code
 - * changing the factoring
 - * without changing its external behavior.
 - Refactoring is intended to improve
 - * the design,
 - * structure,
 - * and/or implementation of the software
 - * (its non-functional attributes),
 - while preserving its functionality.

Potential advantages of refactoring may include

- improved code readability
 - and reduced complexity;
- these can improve the source code's
 - maintainability
- and create a
 - simpler,
 - cleaner,
 - or more expressive internal architecture
 - or object model to improve extensibility.
- Another potential goal for refactoring is improved performance;
 - software engineers face an ongoing challenge
 - to write programs that perform faster
 - or use less memory.

3.2.3.2.4 Comments

- So in your code comments, if some hack was used,
 - then comments might be used to explain what is going on.
 - Comment required business logic
 - * or exceptions added on purpose.
 - Try to think of what can be surprising to the future reader
 - * and preempt their confusion.
 - Write only crucial comments!
 - * Your comments should not be a dictionary of easily searchable information.

In general, comments are distracting

- and do not explain logic as well as the code does.

For example, I recently saw a comment like this in the code:

- `trimws(.) # this function trims leading/trailing white spaces`
 - This comment is is redundant.
- If the reader does not know what function `trimws` is doing,
 - it can be easily checked.

- A more robust comment here can be helpful,
 - e.g.: `trimws(.) # TODO(Marcin Dubel): Trimming white spaces is crucial here due to database entries inconsistency; data needs to be cleaned.`

3.2.3.2.5 Use roxygen2 inline documentation

- When writing functions in R, I recommend using `{roxygen2}` comments
 - even if you are not writing a package.

```
library(roxygen2)
?roxygen2
```

`roxygen2` is a package used for building R packages

- Generate your
 - Rd documentation,
 - ‘NAMESPACE’ file,
 - and collation field
- using specially formatted comments.
- Writing documentation in-line with code
 - makes it easier to keep your documentation up-to-date
 - as your requirements change.
- ‘Roxygen2’ is inspired by the ‘Doxygen’ system for C++.
- Python3 has `[sphinx]` ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sphinx_\(documentation_generator\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sphinx_(documentation_generator)))

`roxygen2` is an excellent tool for organizing the knowledge about

- the function goal,
 - parameters,
 - and output.

3.2.3.2.6 More on commenting

- Only write comments (as well as all parts of code) in English.
 - Making it understandable to all readers
 - * might save you encoding issues that can appear
 - * if you use special characters from your native language.

In case some code needs to be refactored/modified in the future,

- mark it with the `# TODO` comment.

Also, add some information

- to identify you as the author of this comment
 - (to contact in case details are needed)
- and a brief explanation of
 - why the following code is marked as `TODO`
 - and not modified right away.

Never leave commented-out code un-commented!

- It is ok to keep some parts for the future
 - or turn them off for a while,
 - but always mark the reason for this action.

Remember that the comments will stay in the code.

- If there is something that you would like to tell your reviewer,
 - but only once,

- add a comment to the Pull (Merge) Request
 - and not to the code itself.

Example: I recently saw removing part of the code with a comment like:

- “Removed as the logic changed.”
- Ok, good to know,
 - but later that comment in the code looks odd and is redundant,
 - as the reader no longer sees the removed code.

3.2.3.2.7 Strings

- A common problem related to texts
 - is the readability of string concatenations.
 - What one encounters a lot
 - * is an overuse of the paste function.
 - Don’t get me wrong;
 - * it is a great function when your string is simple,
 - * e.g. `paste("My name is", my_name)`,
 - but for more complicated forms, it is hard to read:

```
paste("My name is", my_name, "and I live in", my_city, "developing in",
      language, "for over", years_of_coding)
```

A better solution is to use

- `sprintf` functions
- or `glue`, e.g.

```
glue("My name is {my_name} and I live in {my_city} developing in {language}
     for over {years_of_coding}")
```

Isn’t it clearer

- without all those commas
- and quotation marks?

When dealing with many code blocks,

- it would be great to extract them to separate locations,
 - e.g., to a .yml file.
- It makes both code and text blocks
 - easier to read and maintain.

The last tip related to texts:

- one of the debugging techniques,
 - often used in Shiny applications,
 - is adding `print()` statements.
- Double-check whether the prints are not left in the code
 - this can be quite embarrassing during code review!

3.2.3.2.8 Loops

- Loops are
 - one of the programming building blocks
 - and are a very powerful tool.

Nevertheless, they can be computationally heavy

- and thus need to be used carefully.

The rule of thumb that you should follow is:

- always double-check if looping is a good option.

It is hardly a case that

- you need to loop over rows in `data.frame`:
 - there should be a `{dplyr}` function
 - to deal with the problem more efficiently.

Another common source of issues is

- looping over elements
 - using the length of the object,
 - e.g. `for(i in 1:length(x)) ...`. But what if the length of `x` is zero!
 - Yes, the loop will go another way
 - for iterator values 1, 0.
- That is probably not your plan.
 - Using `seq_along` or `seq_len` functions
 - are much safer.

Also, remember about the **apply** family of functions for looping.

- They are great
 - (not to mention `{the purrr package}` solutions)!
- Note that using `sapply`
 - might be commented by the reviewer as not stable
 - because this function chooses the type of the output itself!
- So sometimes it will be
 - a list,
 - sometimes a vector.
- Using `vapply` is safer,
 - as the programmer defines the expected output class.

3.2.3.2.9 Code Sharing

- Even if you are working alone,
 - you probably would like your program
 - * to run correctly on other machines.
 - And how crucial it is
 - * when you are sharing the code with the team!
 - To achieve this,
 - * **never use absolute paths in your code**,
 - * e.g. `/home/marcin/my_files/old_projects/september/project_name/file.txt`.
 - It won't be accessible for others.
 - * Note that any violation of folder structure will crash the code.

As you should already **have an Rproject for all coding work**,

- you need to use paths related to the particular Rproject
 - in this case; it will be `./file.txt`.
- What is more, **one would suggest keeping all the paths**
 - as variables in a single place
- so that renaming a file requires one change in code,
 - not, e.g., twenty in six different files.

Sometimes your software needs to use some credentials or tokens,

- e.g., to a database or private repositories.

- or an external API, like Google Maps
- You should never commit such secrets to the git repository!
 - Even if the entries are the same among the team.
- Usually, the good practice is to keep such values
 - in `.Renviron` file as environmental variables
 - that are loaded on start
 - and the file itself is ignored in the repo.
 - You can [read more about .Renviron here](#).
- Or use the `keyring` package
 - It stores tokens or credentials
 - And exists for both R and Python3

3.2.3.2.10 Good Programming Practices

- Finally, let's focus on how you can improve your code.
 - First of all,
 - * your code should be easily understandable and clean
 - even if you are working alone,
 - * when you come back to code after a while,
 - * it will make your life easier!

Use specific variable names,

- even if they seem to be lengthy
- the rule of thumb is that you should be able to guess
 - what is inside just by reading the name,
 - so `table_cases_per_country` is ok,
 - but `tbl1` is not.
- Avoid abbreviations.
 - Lengthy is preferable to vague.
- Keep consistent style for object names
 - (like `camelCase` or `snake_case`)
 - as agreed among your team members.

Do NOT abbreviate logical values

- such as `T` for `TRUE`
 - and `F` for `FALSE`
- the code will work,
 - but `T` and `F` are regular objects
 - that can be overwritten
- while `TRUE` and `FALSE` are special values
 - as defined in R.

Do not compare logical values using equations,

- like `if(my_logical == TRUE)`.
- If you can compare to `TRUE`,
 - it means your value is already logical,
 - so `if(my_logical)` is enough!
- If you want to double-check
 - that the value is `TRUE` indeed
 - (and not, e.g., `NA`),
 - you can use the `isTRUE()` function.

Make sure that your logic statements are correct.

- Check if you understand the difference in R

- between single and double logical operators!

Good spacing is crucial for readability.

- Make sure that the rules are the same
 - and agreed upon in the team.
- It will make it easier to follow each other's code.
- The simplest solution is to stand on the shoulders of giants
 - and follow the tidyverse style guide.
 - Its the same as the Google R style guide.

However, checking the style in every line

- during the review is quite inefficient,
- so make sure to introduce `lintr` and `styler`
 - in your development workflow
- Our use the code diagnostics in Rstudio
- This can be lifesaving!

Recently we found an error in some legacy code

- that would have been automatically recognized by `lintr`:

```
sum_of_values <- first_element
+ second_element
```

This does not return the sum of the elements

- as the author was expecting.

Speaking of variable names

- this is known to be one of the hardest things in programming.
- Thus avoid it when it is unnecessary.

Note that R functions return, by default,

- the last created element,
- so you can easily replace that:

```
sum_elements <- function(first, second) {
  my_redundant_variable_name <- sum(first, second)
  return(my_redundant_variable_name)
}
```

With something shorter

- (and simpler,
 - you don't need to think about names):

```
sum_elements <- function(first, second) {
  sum(first, second)
}
```

On the other hand, please DO use additional variables

- anytime you repeat some function call or calculation!
- It will make it computationally more effective
 - and easier to be modified in the future.

Remember to keep your code DRY

- don't repeat yourself.
- If you copy-paste some code,

- think twice whether it
 - shouldn't be saved to a variable,
 - done in a loop,
 - or moved to a function.

3.2.3.2.11 Conclusion

- And there you have it
 - five strategies to write clean R code
 - * and leave your code reviewer commentless.
 - These five alone will ensure you're writing great-quality code
 - * that is easy to understand,
 - * even years down the road.

3.2.3.3 Links

- Marcel Dubel, [Clean Code](#)
- [Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship](#)