



Exercise 1: Information Coding & Data Structures

Exercise 1 for the lecture 'Foundations of Data Science'

Prof. Dr. Karsten Donnay, Assistant: Philipp Kling



This session covers

- General data science process
- Introduction to git
- Introduction to our working case
- Data import in R



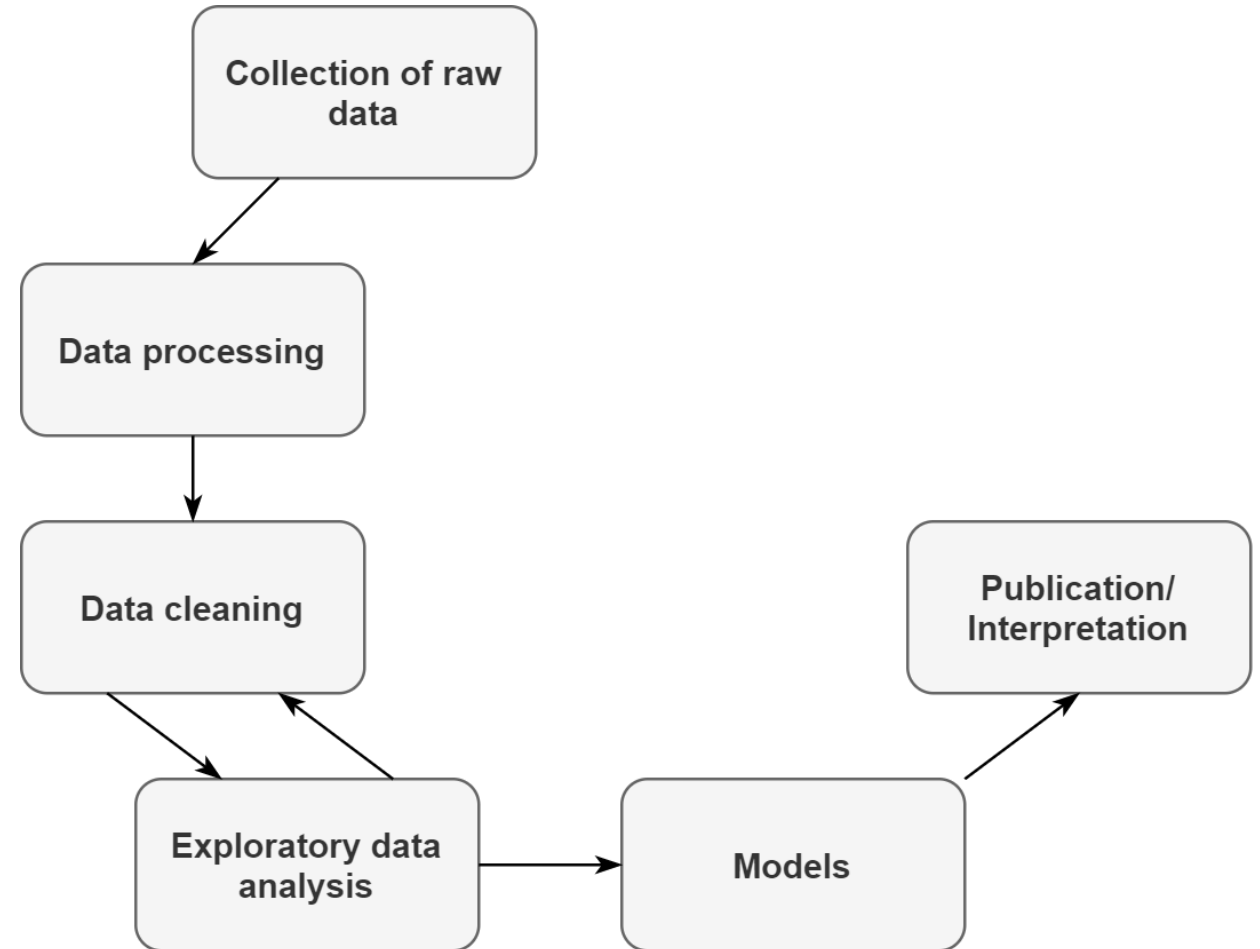
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Data science process

Data science process

- Access innovative and large data resources
- Process data to make it machine readable
- Use statistical methods or machine learning to detect structure in the data
- Provide meaningful insights into data





Data science process

- What is good science?
- **peer review**, **transparency** and **replicability** (Apart from other criteria)
- Karl Popper (1934): “non-reproducible single occurrences are of no significance to science”
- Emphasizes the need for publication of employed methods, documentation of the data collection and cleaning process, and the provision of datasets.



Data science process

- Why is reproducibility in data science difficult?
 - Available resources (e.g. computing power, storage)
 - Data on the Internet often in flux (e.g. websites change, Tweets get deleted...)
 - Permission to use data (e.g. Facebook data)
 - Academic pressure to publish original work
- Git is one way to improve on one part of the reproducibility crisis: make method transparent and easily accessible.



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Introduction to git

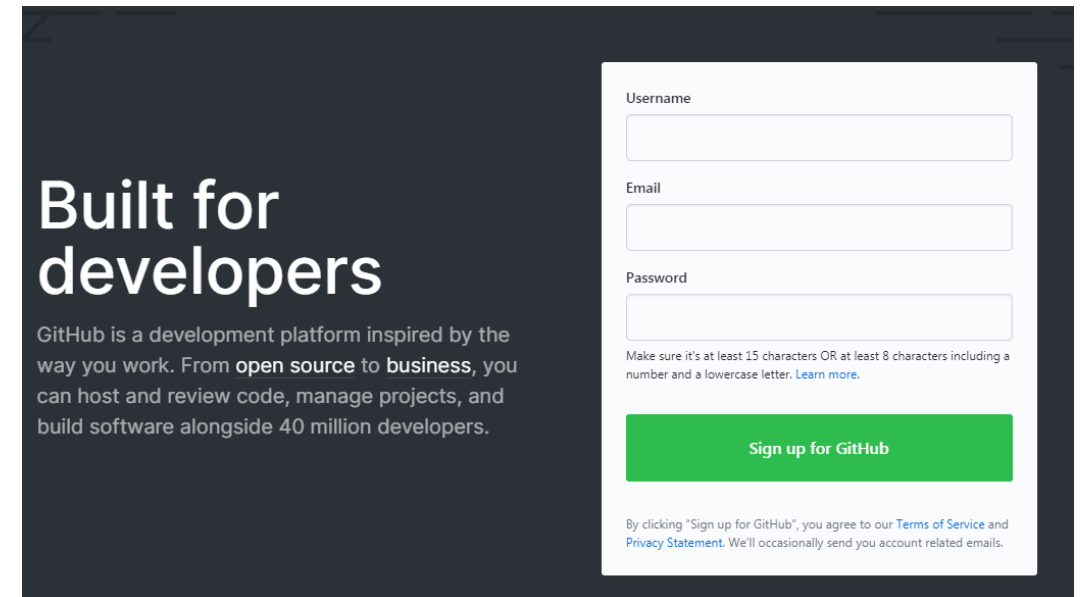
Git (Version control)

- The ‘Dropbox’ for programming
- Documents the different stages (versions) of files
- Makes it easy to track changes and restore previous versions.
- Enables controlled collaborations with others
- Eases the publication of work and increases transparency



Popular platform: Github (alternatively: bitbucket)

- Go to <https://github.com/>
- Select your role (student) and the purpose of usage and confirm the email.
- Create your first repository
e.g. `github.com/philippklinguzh/datascience`
- Download and install git
 - Use notepad++ to edit (<https://notepad-plus-plus.org/downloads>)
 - Enable 3rd party software
 - OpenSSL library
 - Checkout Windows-style
 - Use MinTTY
 - Enable file system caching and enable Git credential manager





Version control with git

- Two possibilities:
 - download existing data from a repository
 - Initialize repository from data from your computer
- Let's add some data to your repository
 - Create a folder where you want to have your repository saved (C:\Philipp\Documents\git)
 - Open git bash/console
 - Navigate to the folder

```
cd C:/Philipp/Documents/git
```

(make sure to change the \ to /)



Version control with git

```
git clone https://github.com/username/name_of_repository.git
```

- Create a file in a folder of your choice (*test.txt*)
- Store your account information

```
git config --global user.email "YOUR GITHUB EMAIL"
```

```
git config --global user.name "YOUR GITHUB NAME"
```

- Check the status of all files in this repository

```
git status
```

- Add the file to the current list of files to be committed and check status again

```
git add test.txt
```

```
git status
```



Version control with git

- Commit your changes and add a message/description to the commit

```
git commit -m "Initial upload"
```

- Upload (“push”) your local changes to the repository

```
git push
```

- Inspect your changes by visiting your repository in the web browser

- Open your *test.txt* file and insert some text, then save it

- Check the status of all files in this repository again. You should see now that *test.txt* has changed.

- Repeat the previous steps

```
git add test.txt
```

```
git commit -m “Added some text to the test.txt”
```

```
git push
```



Version control with git

Added some text to the test.txt

[Browse files](#)

master

philippklinguzh committed 32 seconds ago

1 parent [19f9563](#)

commit [074130c17736b5f44e406a3ce1fb7a0eb78271fa](#)

Showing **1 changed file** with 1 addition and 0 deletions.

Unified

Split

▼ 1 test.txt

...

... @@ -0,0 +1 @@

1 + This is some test text added.



Version control with GitHub

- You can apply for educational discount (GitHub Pro for free):

<https://education.github.com/>



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Introduction to our working case



Introduction to our working case

- While we talk about the case, you may already install the required packages for today's exercise.
 - `git clone` <https://github.com/philippnkling/foundationdatascience-2020.git>
 - Open the Rmarkdown file “ex1/exercise1.Rmd” in Rstudio
 - Run the first lines of code

Introduction to our working case

- Hypothetical use case: How do characteristics of news articles relate to reactions on social media?
- Our two examples: The Guardian for news and Twitter for social media data

**The
Guardian**





Introduction to our working case

- Goal: combine news data with social media data
- There are already established packages in R that retrieve data from these platforms. However, we will use these platforms to build some applications from scratch and demonstrate core concepts of data science using R.
- Keep in mind: before starting to build your own application, do some research on existing work. Often there are already established ways that work efficiently.
- After the five exercises you will be able to...
 - ...manage and process data efficiently.
 - ...manipulate text into formats that you can work with.
 - ...read data from websites into R.
 - ...retrieve data from application programming interfaces (APIs)



Introduction to our working case

Why use the Internet to collect data?

- Has a plethora of useful data sources:
 - Government publishes data (e.g. speeches, voting...)
 - Social media data to analyze human communication
 - News data for public discourse and attention to events
 - User interactions with e.g. products (Amazon reviews), Films (IMDB)...
- Why is this relevant?
 - Re-evaluation of existing research with new data
 - Enables entirely new research questions
 - Cost and time efficient
 - Theoretically easily reproducible



Introduction to our working case

Why use the R?

- Free and open source
- Excels in data visualization and application of statistical methods
- Also: can be used to collect data on the Internet

➡ Can be used at every stage of our workflow (no need to switch programs)!



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Data import in R