

# Intro to CASA Coding Group

25/02/2020

# Outline for today

1. Purpose of group
2. Our tools: Languages/software we will learn
3. Examples of coding applications for speech
4. Download R, RStudio, Praat
5. Intro to RStudio
6. Topics for the term

Purpose of this group

# Purpose of this group

**Computer Coding:** Writing something in a language a computer can understand in order to tell the computer to do a specific thing or set of things.

Why bother telling a computer what to do when we can just do it ourselves?

# Purpose of this group

*Why bother telling a computer what to do when we can just do it ourselves?*

- Automate repetitive tasks like...
  - opening/closing/saving files
- Minimize human error in data preparation
  - Renaming things in a spreadsheet
- Keep a careful log of how we did our analyses
  - Code = instructions
- “Reproducible research”
- Fun! (seriously)

# Purpose of this group

- Develop skills that make it easier to do our job as speech researchers well
- Create a community that comes together to make it easier to learn this stuff

Our tools: Logistics

# Project Website

- Website: <https://casa-lab.com/coding-group/>
- Slack channel: casa-lab-ub.slack.com
  - [Invite to join Slack channel](#) (I will send this out via email)



Our tools: Languages & Software

# First: Some terminology

**Coding:** Writing in a language a computer can understand

**Scripting:** A type of coding that tells a specific program exactly what actions to take

- Scripting & coding are sometimes used interchangeably

**Programming:** Writing code that serves to actually create another program (an app, software, etc)

**Scripts:** Text files containing code.

# First: Some terminology

**Functions:** A certain named format of code that outlines a procedure. Often this allows several lines of code to be executed with a single line of code (by using the name of the function)

- For example, in Excel, you may use functions like `=sum(2, 2)`. `sum()` is the function that takes input (in this case, numbers), and performs an a specific action (adds them).

**Calling:** Invoke a function by using the name of the function and specifying parameters.

# Our tools

1. R and R Studio
2. Praat



- “R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics.”
- [Download here](#)



- RStudio is a handy interface that helps you use R.
- [Download Desktop version](#)



# Praat

- “Doing phonetics by computer”: Praat is a powerful software program that also has its own specialized language for writing scripts
- Praat = “Speech” in Dutch
- Looks like it hasn’t been updated since 1995 but it has and it’s great
- “World’s worst programming language”
  - *don’t let the haters get you down*
- [Download here](#)

# Examples of coding applications for speech research



# 1. Data preparation in

## Example: Starbucks data

1. Start with a data set you have in Excel
2. “Read” it into R
3. Do things to it like...
  - Instantly calculate means values

Let's look together

# 1. Data preparation: Raw data

Formula Bar

AutoSave OFF

starbucks\_drinkMenu\_expanded

Home

Insert

Draw

Page Layout

Formulas

Data

Review

View

Paste

Calibri (Body)

12

A<sup>+</sup>

A<sup>-</sup>

B

I

U

A

General

\$

%

0.00

00

Conditional Formatting

Format as Table

Cell Styles

Insert

Delete

Format

Σ

Sort & Filter

Find & Select

Ideas

Sensitivity

A1

✕

✓

fx

Beverage\_category

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
1	Beverage_category	Beverage	Beverage_size	kind	Calories	total_fat	trans_fat	saturated_fat	sodium	total_carbo	cholesterol	sugars	protein	vitA	vitC	calcium	iron	caffeine		
2	Coffee	Brewed Coffee	Short	short	coffee	3	0.1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0.3	0%	0%	0%	0%	175	
3	Coffee	Brewed Coffee	Tall	tall	coffee	4	0.1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0.5	0%	0%	0%	0%	260	
4	Coffee	Brewed Coffee	Grande	grande	coffee	5	0.1	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	330	
5	Coffee	Brewed Coffee	Venti	venti	coffee	5	0.1	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0%	0%	2%	0%	410	
6	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Short Nonfat	short	coffee	70	0.1	0.1	0	5	75	10	9	6	10%	0%	20%	0%	75	
7	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	2% Milk	short	coffee	100	3.5	2	0.1	15	85	10	9	6	10%	0%	20%	0%	75	
8	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Soymilk	short	coffee	70	2.5	0.4	0	0	65	6	4	5	6%	0%	20%	8%	75	
9	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Tall Nonfat	tall	coffee	100	0.2	0.2	0	5	120	15	14	10	15%	0%	30%	0%	75	
10	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	2% Milk	tall	coffee	150	6	3	0.2	25	135	15	14	10	15%	0%	30%	0%	75	
11	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Soymilk	tall	coffee	110	4.5	0.5	0	0	105	10	6	8	10%	0%	30%	15%	75	
12	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Grande Nonfat	grande	coffee	130	0.3	0.2	0	5	150	19	18	13	20%	0%	40%	0%	150	
13	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	2% Milk	grande	coffee	190	7	3.5	0.2	30	170	19	17	12	20%	2%	40%	0%	150	
14	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Soymilk	grande	coffee	150	5	0.5	0	0	130	13	8	10	15%	0%	40%	15%	150	
15	Classic Espresso	Caffe Latte	Venti Nonfat	venti	coffee	170	0.4	0.3	0	10	190	25	23	16	30%	0%	50%	0%	150	

# 1. Data preparation: Data prep script

1\_prep\_data.R

```
#####  
# Helper script for analyzing Starbucks drink data  
#####  
  
# Setup ----  
  
# Load packages that contain functions we will use  
library(tidyverse)  
library(plyr)  
  
# Load data ----  
starbucks <- read.csv("1_materials/starbucks_drinkMenu_expanded.csv")
```

# 1. Data preparation: Data prep script (Continued)

```
1_prep_data.R
```

```
# Create new columns ----
# Create a "caffeine" column that is numeric
starbucks <- starbucks %>%
  mutate(caffeine = revalue(caffeine, replace = c(
    "varies" = NA, "Varies" = NA)),
    caffeine_num = as.numeric(as.character(caffeine)))

# Is caffeine content over 100 mg? If so, label it "YES", otherwise, "NO"
starbucks <- starbucks %>%
  mutate(too_much_caffeine = ifelse(caffeine_num > 100, "YES", "NO"))

starbucks %>% select(caffeine_num, too_much_caffeine) %>% head()
```

## 2. Data visualization in

`2_figures.R`

# 3. Writing in

Using R Markdown to write:

- Notes & reports
- Papers, articles, theses
- Presentations (like this one!)
- Websites, blog posts!

R Markdown allows you to incorporate *code* AND regular text using simple “markdown” syntax (more on that later).

## 4. Automating repetitive tasks in 🗨️

For example...

- [Automatically create TextGrids for all .wav files in a directory](#)
- [Automatically adjust Praat TextGrid boundaries for all files in a directory](#)

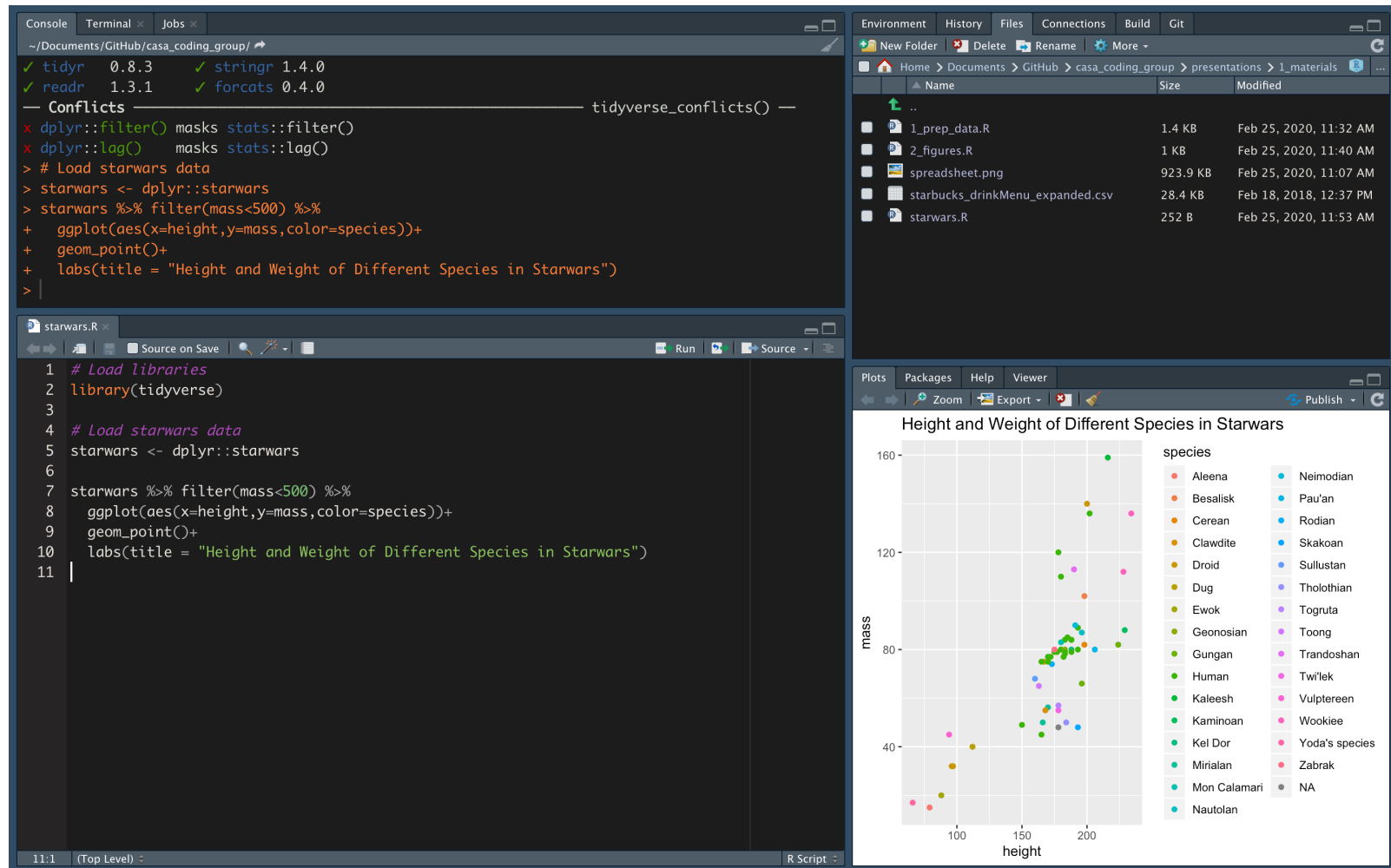
# 5. Running experiments in

[Intelligibility experiment in Praat](#)

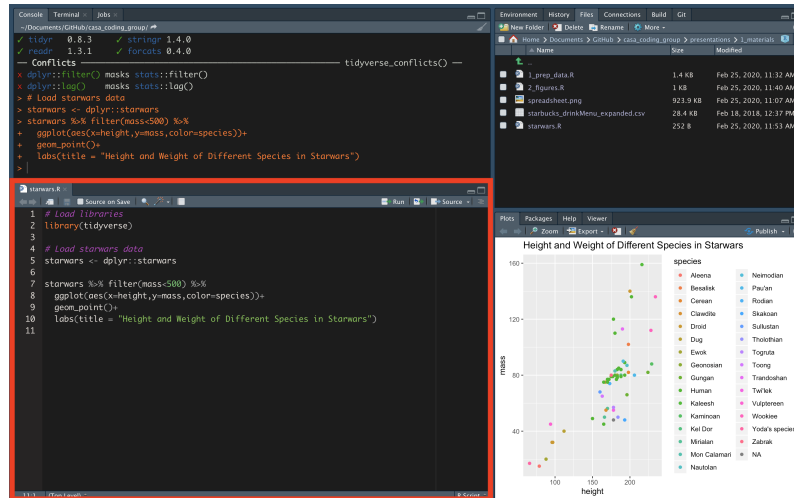


# Intro to RStudio

# RStudio layout

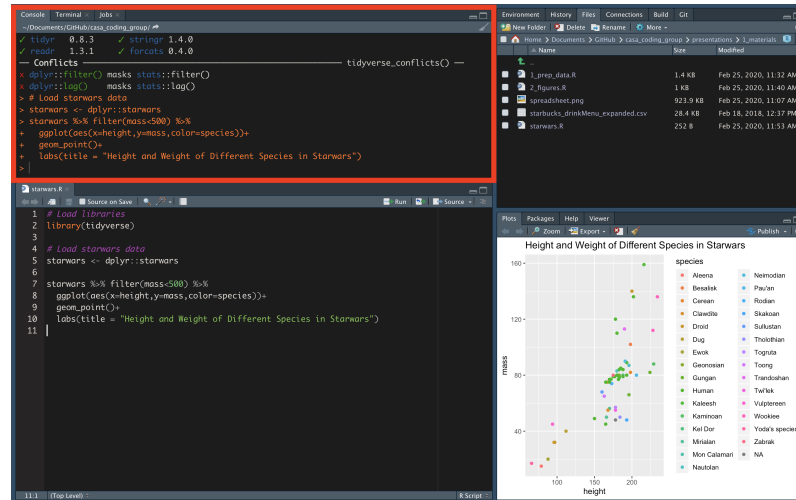


# RStudio layout: Source pane



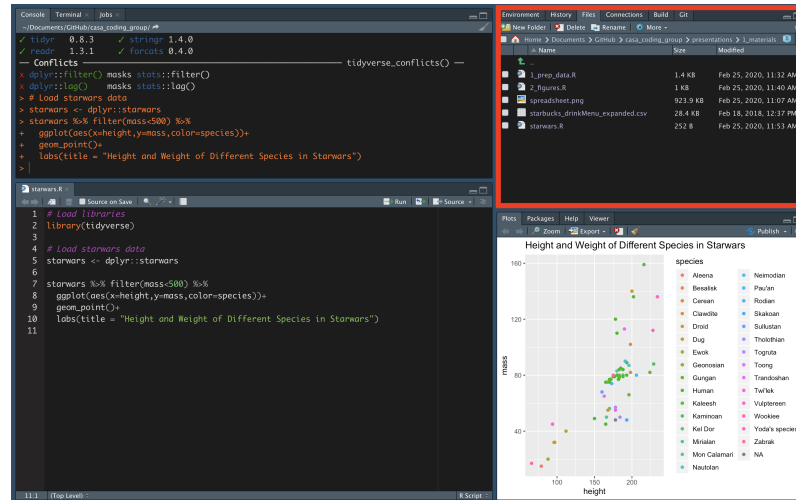
This is where you'll edit and run your scripts.

# RStudio layout: Console pane



This is where code, error messages, warnings, etc. show up when you run code

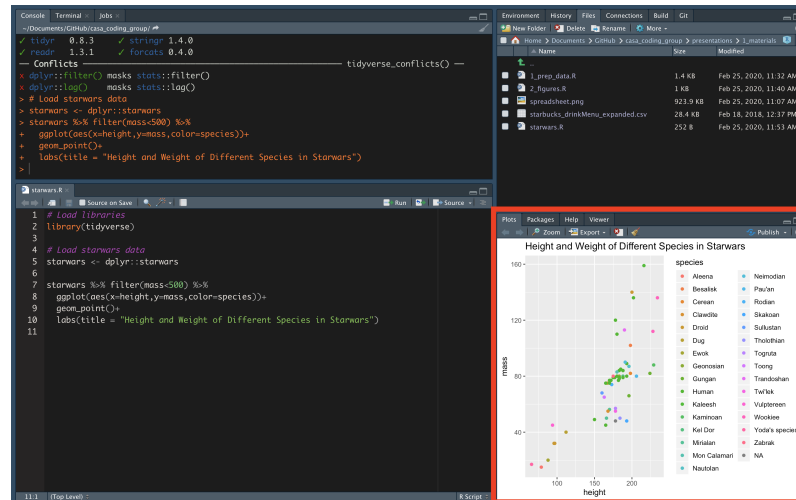
# RStudio layout: Files/Environment pane



Here you can see...

1. Files in your directory ("Files")
  2. Variables in your environment ("Environment")
- This is anything you have created in R.
  - Saving your work to a script allows you to recreate these variables again later.

# RStudio layout: Plots/Packages/Help/Viewer pane



- This is where plots you create will show up when you call them (automatically in “Plots”)
- You can also...
  - search help documentation (“Help”)
  - search for packages (“Packages”)

# Complete beginner?

Try this:

1. Sign up for an account on [udemy.com](https://www.udemy.com)
2. Sign up for the [“R basics: R programming language”](#) course on udemy
3. Watch videos 1, 2, 3, and 9.
  - 1 - R basics (3 min)
  - 2 - A walkthrough of downloading R & Rstudio (5 min)
  - 3 - the Rstudio interface (19 min)
  - 9 - Three common mistakes in R beginners (11 min)

# Topics for next time



# Schedule for the rest of the term

Date	Time	Location	Topic
2/25	4pm	Cary Hall 42	Intro to group + RStudio
3/10	4pm	TBD	TBD
3/24	4pm	TBD	TBD
4/7	4pm	TBD	TBD
4/21	4pm	TBD	TBD
5/5	4pm	TBD	TBD