# basic organization and documentation

adam okulicz-kozaryn
adam.okulicz.kozaryn@gmail.com

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### datasets of the day

- climate! (easy access!)
- o https://wonder.cdc.gov/EnvironmentalClimateData.html
- religion!
- O http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/RCMSCY10.asp
- O http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/RCMSCY.asp
- O http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/CMS90CNT.asp
- O http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Files/Descriptions/CMS52CNT.asp
- more: http://www.thearda.com/Archive/Browse\_s.asp?pg= Browse\_s.asp&sr=0&m=31&t=Search%20Data%20Archive&
- state level policy

searchterms=county&p=B&c=N

http://www.statepolicyindex.com/the-research/

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### replication again

- have a dofile that produces final results from raw data
- always keep raw data intact
- then manipulate it and save again, even several times
- at the end of your project you may end up
- o with several datasets at different levels of advancement
- then you may begin your stata session at any level
- blackboard: draw workflow

### always have it!

- directory structure probably seems to you unnecessary
- but trust me, it is useful, just get in habit of having it
- you will see it's useful, once you start doing merging and outputing tables and graphs
- without directory structure, it'll get messy
- the more complex the project, the more important the directory structure
- in this class, try to make the project as complicated as possible

# it's automatic! automate and standarize rules

- as discussed earlier, Stata can create directories and move files around
- so just have a generic dofile with a preamble
- clear, version, set more off, etcand a bunch of cap mkdir to create dir structure
- a if I atom a many musicate I instruction with many towards to
- if I start a new project, I just start with my templatealso, standardization is good!
- it makes you move faster, you're on "autopilot"
- o it frees your mind to do more interesting things
- and it is easier to spot things that are out of normal

• so standardize and automate as much as possible

(more about this later in theory.pdf)

# files in general singularity rule

- organize dofiles and datafiles in folders
- always one version of a dofile or datafile in one place (later 'singularity' principle in theory.pdf)
- if you have 2 versions of the same file
- o sooner or later there will be problems!
- o you will update/change one, but forget the other one, etc
- exception is backup; but you never edit the backup!
- you should keep historical record of your files
- and you're all set because GIT does it all for you :)

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# code in general singularity rule

- just like with files, so with code:
- have the same chunk of code only in one place
- if you have code that does the same thing multiple times (in same or many dofiles)
- then it is time to build some hierarchy and have
- some parent and some child dofiles
- typically, a parent will do something basic and generic
- and then different children will pick up the data from parent and each will be doing something differently
- blackboard: draw diagram/flow chart

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## these rules are necessary!

- standardization helps: just doing things in the same way
- o it's faster and easier to spot mistakes
- and singularity helps—just do it one time!
- o say you work with GSS
- then just manipulate it into the shape you need once and for all
- o then use it for all the other projects in your lifetime
- o well, of course you'll make some updates
- o but they're small and just in one file

# hierarchy of dofiles / branching

- we often use same data for many projects
- need one dofile that makes data ready for multiple projects
- o it processes raw data and saves it in usable format
- o and then always start from there for each new project
- again, you always want to start from the very raw data
- so just include at the beginning of each project do datMan.do
- o and then do your project specific analysis

# hierarchy of dofiles / branching

- always extract common chunks into one filetypically there will be one (parent) file
- o doing general data management for each dataset
- say you use GSS for multiple projects,
- typically for each project, you have to first do same things to get data usable
- recode, label, calculate new vars, etcthen just have a "root" directory for that dataset
- and then each project will start with data from that root directory and do project specific-things
- directory and do project specific-thingsotherwise, if you have multiple files doing the same things

it will get mixed up!

# datafiles: hierarchy / branching, too never overwrite the original datafile, and a good idea to keep datafiles at different stage of advancement

- o especially if data are complex:
- rawFile— >file1— >file2 —and those are produced by:
   dofile0— >dofile1— >dofile2 (or subsequent sections in one dofile!)
- and again dofile0 will be common for all projects
  but there may be for project A abd B: dofile1A and
- dofile1Bin other words one parent dofile0 will have 2 children:
- dofile1A and dofile1Blikewise, rawFile will have 2 different children file1A and

### directory structure automated

- ok, let's have a look at code
- for simplicity, i just posted one dofile, but
- i actually mean multiple dofiles: i used triple horizontal line to simulate having a separate file:) dofile

### backup

- backup all files at least once a week—computers break regularly; flash drives break really often
- have automatic system for backups (i use cron)
- o otherwise you'll forget
- just keep copy of everything in the cloud, goog, amzn, etc

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### sections, subsections

- dofile should have a multi-layerd structure
- o like chapters, sections, sub-sect in book
- for different levels, use different kinds of comments: box, block, one line, horizontal line, etc

type them in dofiles and scroll down to already existing

- o now i just use '\*\*\*', '\*\*', '\*', '//'
- o i used to use —— (still in dofile)
- definitely use "FIXME" "LATER" "KLUDGE" etc

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### general

- naming and labeling looks like waste of time
- but at the end saves time
- labels are like "postit" notes
- importantly, it prevents mistakes/misinterpretations
- o especially, if a project is big and/or you share it with others
- o or if it takes long time

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## labeling dataset

- labeling dataset is not as useful as labeling variables/values
- it is useful if you have really many datasets and/or problems in these datasets

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### variable names, labels, and value labels

- variable name is...a variable name, eg educ
- var lab describes var, eg "highest degree completed"
- note is like label, except it can be>80 chars
- eg put there full svy question: "how would you describe highest level of your education?"
- value label describes values that a variable takes on
- o (output of codebook, or tab and tab, nola), eg:
- "primary school" 1
- o "high school" 2
- "college or university" 3
- dofile

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### labels tips

- give variables short names, eg inc
- labels, on the other hand should be descriptive, eg "2004 hh income"
- labels prevent confusion later and for others
- they automatically appear on graphs, regressions, etc.
- use lookfor, especially if you have many variables
- be lazy (remember it's our core value)
- o only label what is necessary
- o indeed, only keep data and variables that are necessary

o you have the code, so you can always add back in later

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### more tips on var names

- i dont like '\_' anymore
- i just use Caps to denote words, eg
- hhlnc as opposed to hh\_inc; i guess it's cleaner
- and typicaly i have 3 letter var namees 'swb'
- or 6 letter that combine 2 words: say menHea for mental health
- but do whatever is natural to you!
- o and is simple clean and consistent

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