

hello SWC bootcamp

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write code for humans, write data for computers

 **Vince Buffalo** @vsbuffalo 20 Jul
If I had one thing to tell biologists learning bioinformatics, it would be "write code for humans, write data for computers".
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33 RETWEETS **15** FAVORITES 

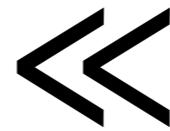
2:25 PM - 20 Jul 13 · [Details](#)

 **skipper seabold** @jseabold 20 Jul
[@vsbuffalo](#) good general advice for any discipline. So, so often the reverse.

“Let us change our traditional attitude to the construction of programs. Instead of imagining that our main task is to instruct a computer what to do, let us concentrate rather on explaining to human beings what we want a computer to do.

Donald Knuth

A place for everything and everything in its place



source is real

PERFECT MATCH: TRIFLE WITH MOSCATO

AT A GLANCE



SERVES 20 PEOPLE



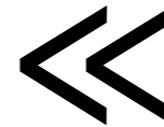
1 HR PREPARATION
50 MIN COOKING (PLUS COOLING,
SETTING)

You'll need

1.5 kg	blackberries or mulberries, plus extra to serve (see note)
300 gm	caster sugar
2	vanilla beans, split and seeds scraped
10	gelatine leaves (titanium strength), softened in cold water for 5 minutes
300 ml	pink moscato
1	lemon, juice only
330 ml	crème de mûre (see note)
125 kg	crème fraîche
150 ml	milk, or enough to thin
2	lemons, finely grated rind only
40 gm	($\frac{1}{4}$ cup) pure icing sugar, sifted
	Sponge
8	eggs, at room temperature
250 gm	raw caster sugar
250 gm	plain flour, sieved
50 gm	butter, melted and cooled

Method

1. For sponge, preheat oven to 175C. Whisk eggs and sugar in an electric mixer until tripled in volume (7 minutes). Fold through flour in batches, fold in butter, pour into a 28cm-square cake tin lined with baking paper. Bake until golden and centre springs back when pressed (30-25 minutes). Cool in tin, turn out, halve sponge horizontally, trim each half to fit a 6 litre-capacity glass bowl, then remove from bowl and set aside, reserving trimmings.
2. Meanwhile, combine 1kg berries, sugar, 1 vanilla bean and seeds and 1.1 litres water in a large saucepan, simmer over low heat until infused (50 minutes). Strain through a fine sieve (discard solids), transfer 1 litre hot liquid to a bowl (reserve remainder). Squeeze excess water from gelatine, add to bowl, stir to dissolve. Add moscato, lemon juice and 80ml crème de mûre. Strain half into trifle bowl, scatter over 250gm berries and refrigerate until set (2-2½ hours). Chill remaining berry jelly, removing from refrigerator if it starts to set.
3. Reduce 250ml remaining liquid (discard excess) over high heat to 50ml or until syrupy (10-15 minutes), refrigerate until required.
4. Meanwhile, combine crème fraîche, milk, rind, icing sugar and remaining vanilla seeds in a bowl, adding extra milk if necessary until spreadable. Spread one-third over set jelly, top with a sponge round, fill any gaps with trimmings, drizzle with 125ml crème de mûre. Scatter over remaining berries, pour over remaining jelly (mixture should be starting to set). Refrigerate until set (2-2½ hours). Top with half the remaining crème fraîche mixture, then remaining sponge. Drizzle with remaining crème de mûre, top with remaining crème fraîche mixture. Cover, refrigerate overnight. Serve scattered with extra berries and drizzled with blackberry syrup.

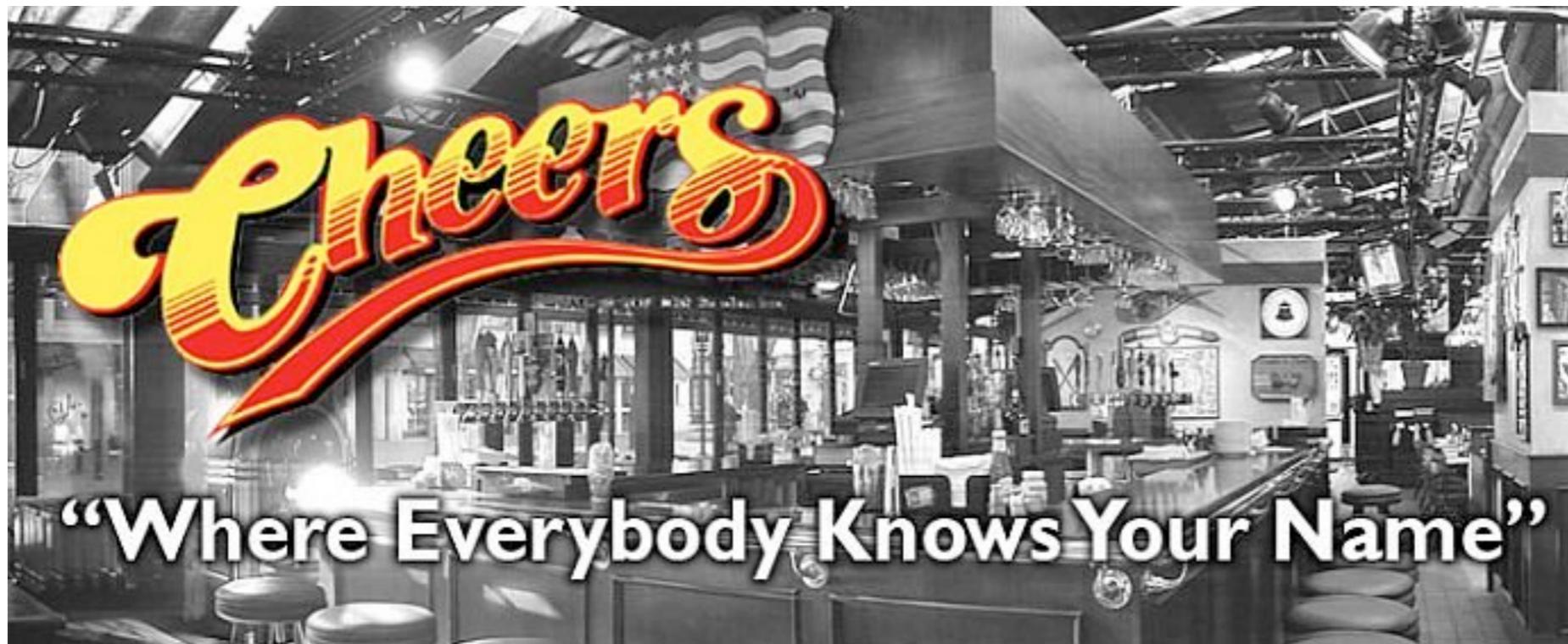


source is real

“The source code is real. The objects are realizations of the source code. Source for EVERY user modified object is placed in a particular directory or directories, for later editing and retrieval.”

-- from the Emacs Speaks Statistics (ESS) manual

Names matter



ain't nothing like the real thing



minimize the creation of excerpts and copies of your data ... it will just confuse you later

reshape your data



as in real life, it has a tendency to get short and fat, when you'd really prefer tall and skinny

you won't believe how important this is:

what is your working directory?

where is the file or executable you need?

you need to be fluent with file paths

tough love:

get better at typing

typos matter

case matters

th_is is different from th-is

spaces in filenames are EVIL

you want computer to tedious work for you, right?

then you must give precise instructions

a few remarks borrowed from Jonah
Duckles' intro (zero-entry R room)

Software Carpentry - Overview University of Miami

Software Carpentry Team

January 2014

What We *Actually* Teach

- A program is just another piece of lab equipment
- Programming is a human activity
- Little pieces loosely joined
- Let the computer repeat it
- Paranoia makes us productive
- Better algorithms beat better hardware

How to THINK like a programmer

Make it work right first, make it fast later.

- "Premature optimization is the root of all evil." -- Donald Knuth
- Directing your attention to making it use less disk / less memory / less time from the start is wrongly directed attention.

Don't Repeat Yourself (or Others)

Automate common actions by saving simple blocks of code into scripts

- A script is a set of commands organized into a single file
- The script is the basest unit of scientific programming, you should be comfortable writing these whenever you want to save or otherwise document or repeat your actions
- Use scripts to explore new ideas, they are easy to write and throw away

Use version control for checkpointing and collaboration

- use local version control software to checkpoint personal code development
- checkpointing your work encourages wild ideas and late-night coding sessions
- you can easily restore back in the morning if it was a bad idea
- use **distributed version control** to collaborate with others
- We advocate *Git*, but you may be stuck with whatever your group uses

Document your computational work

- Save every bit of code you use for generating publishable results
- Document and comment your code for yourself as if you will need to understand it in 6 months
- use README files liberally
- as well as file-level, function-level, and inline documentation
- If any piece of code is too complex to easily describe, consider refactoring it

end sermon

any questions from first tutorial re: basic use of R via RStudio, RStudio projects?

you do know that $R \neq \text{RStudio}$, right?

we use RStudio because it makes us happier in our work, but notice that **nothing we produce -- no code, no figures, nothing -- requires RStudio to be created, appreciated or reused**

you should master various ways of sending code from editor to Console so that saving scripts becomes your R Way of Life

**weak links in the chain:
process, packaging and
presentation**



I assume your toyline.R script looks similar to this.

```
a <- 2
b <- 7
sigSq <- 0.5
n <- 400

set.seed(1234)
x <- runif(n)
y <- a + b * x + rnorm(n, sd = sqrt(sigSq))
(avgX <- mean(x))

write(avgX, "results/avgX.txt")

pdf("figs/niftyPlot.pdf")
plot(x, y)
abline(a, b, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
dev.off()
```

```
a <- 2
b <- 7
sigSq <- 0.5
n <- 400
```

It's great we are saving important things to file with code -- versus letting them cruise by in the Console and/or saving via mouse clicks -- but we can do better.

```
set.seed(1234)
x <- runif(n)
y <- a + b * x + rnorm(n, sd = sqrt(sigSq))
(avgX <- mean(x))
```

```
write(avgX, "results/avgX.txt")
```

```
pdf("figs/niftyPlot.pdf")
```

```
plot(x, y)
```

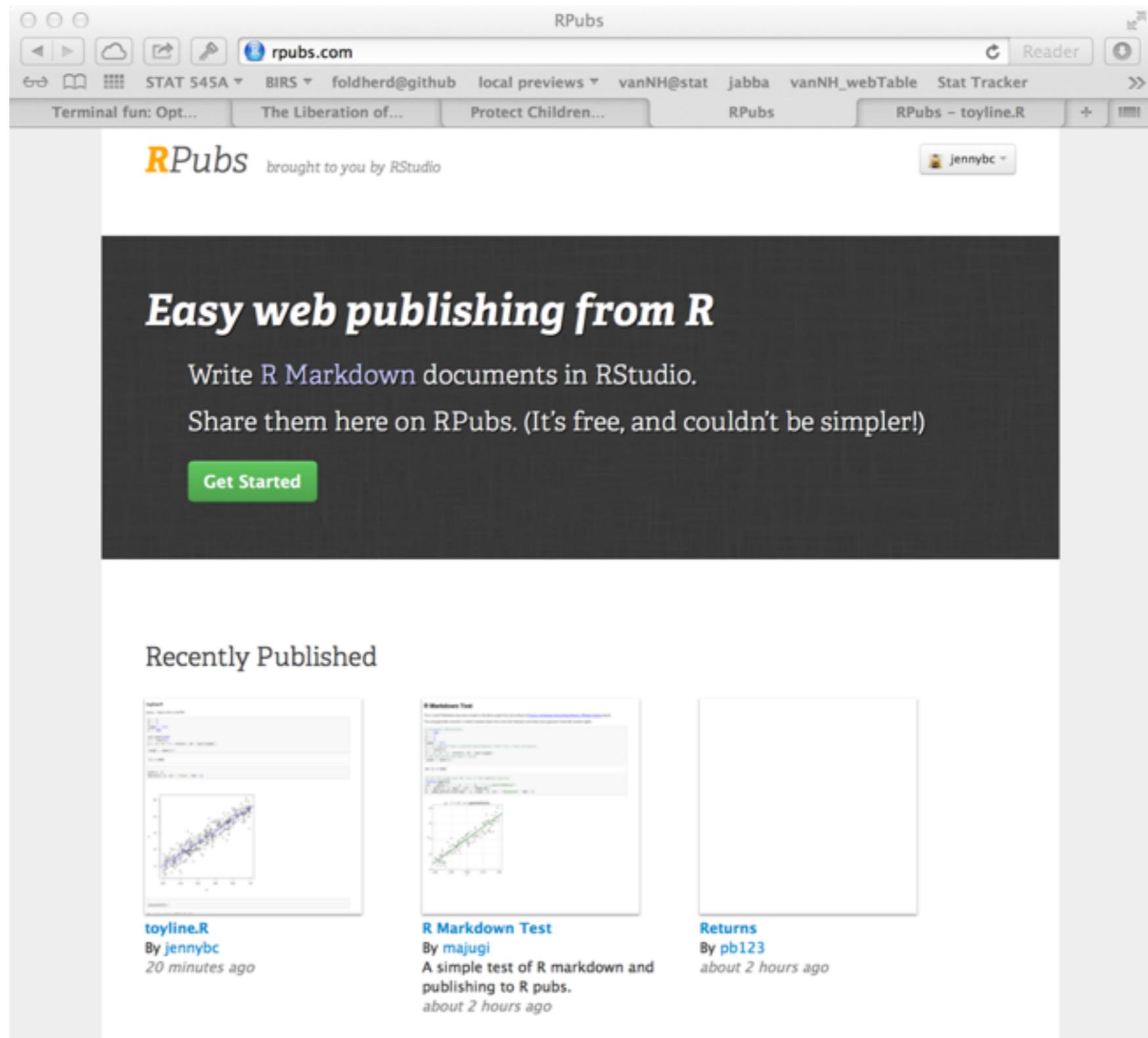
```
abline(a, b, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
```

```
dev.off()
```

You did install `knitr` and its dependencies, as instructed in the set-up tutorial, right?

```
install.packages("knitr", dependencies = TRUE)
```

You did get an **RPubs account**, as requested, right?



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `rpubs.com`. The browser's address bar and tabs are visible. The RPubs logo is at the top left, with the tagline "brought to you by RStudio". A user profile for "jennybc" is in the top right. A large dark banner contains the text "Easy web publishing from R" and "Write R Markdown documents in RStudio. Share them here on RPubs. (It's free, and couldn't be simpler!)" with a green "Get Started" button. Below this is a "Recently Published" section with three article cards. The first card is for "toyline.R" by "jennybc" (20 minutes ago) and features a scatter plot. The second card is for "R Markdown Test" by "majugi" (about 2 hours ago) and features a scatter plot with a regression line. The third card is for "Returns" by "pb123" (about 2 hours ago) and is currently blank.

RPubs brought to you by RStudio

jennybc

Easy web publishing from R

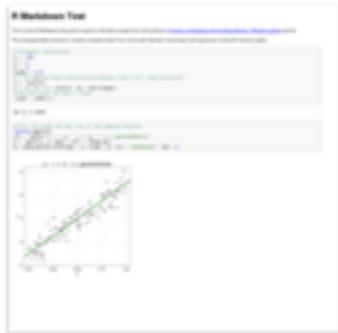
Write R Markdown documents in RStudio.
Share them here on RPubs. (It's free, and couldn't be simpler!)

[Get Started](#)

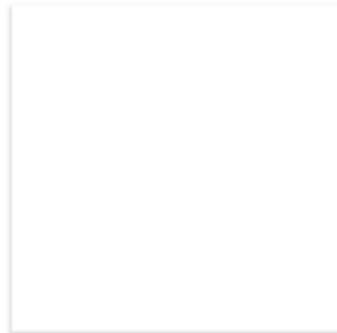
Recently Published



toyline.R
By [jennybc](#)
20 minutes ago



R Markdown Test
By [majugi](#)
A simple test of R markdown and publishing to R pubs.
about 2 hours ago



Returns
By [pb123](#)
about 2 hours ago

```
a <- 2
b <- 7
sigSq <- 0.5
n <- 400
```

```
set.seed(1234)
```

```
x <- runif(n)
```

```
y <- a + b * x + rnorm(n, sd = sqrt(sigSq))
```

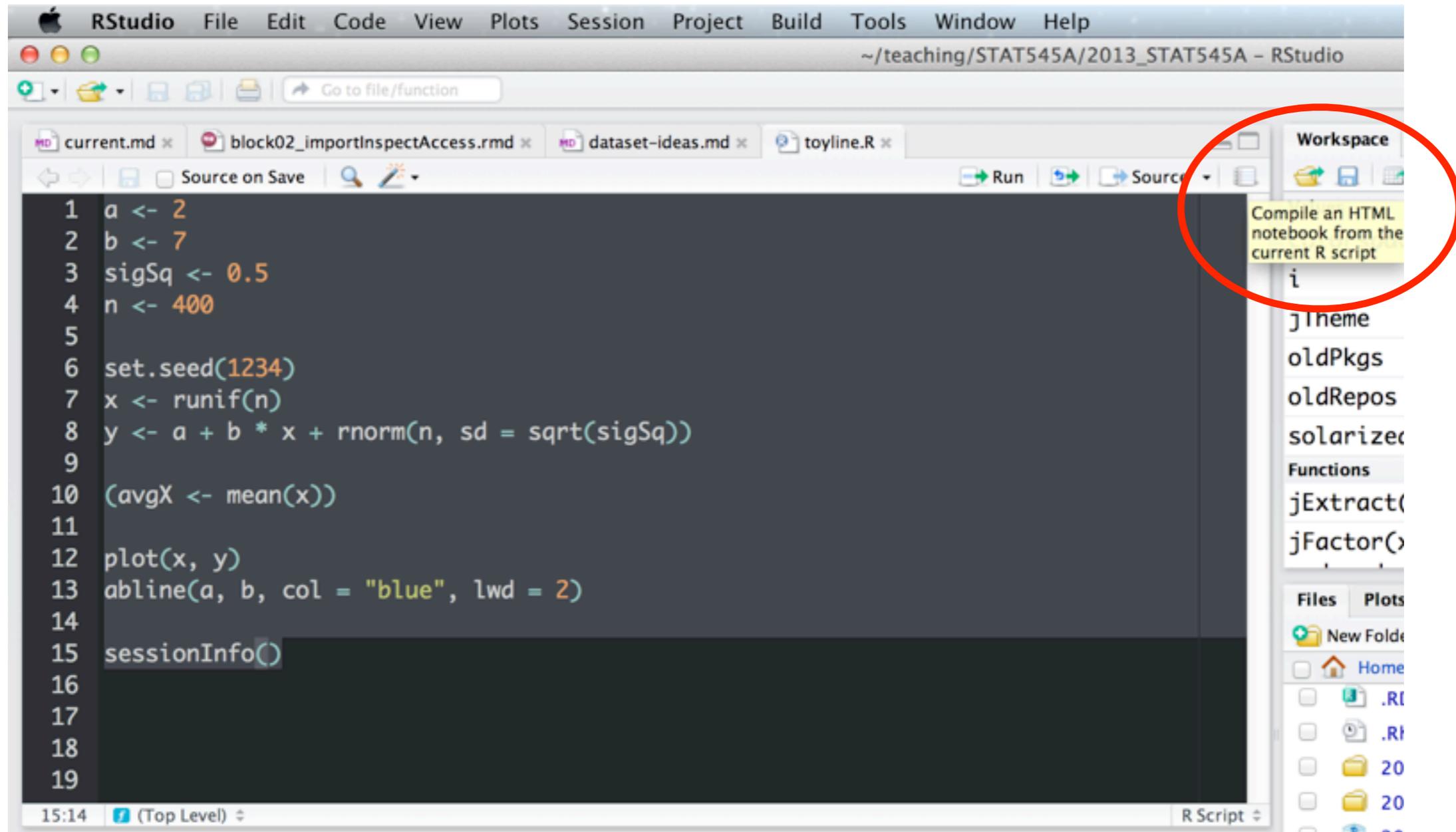
```
(avgX <- mean(x))
```

```
plot(x, y)
```

```
abline(a, b, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
```

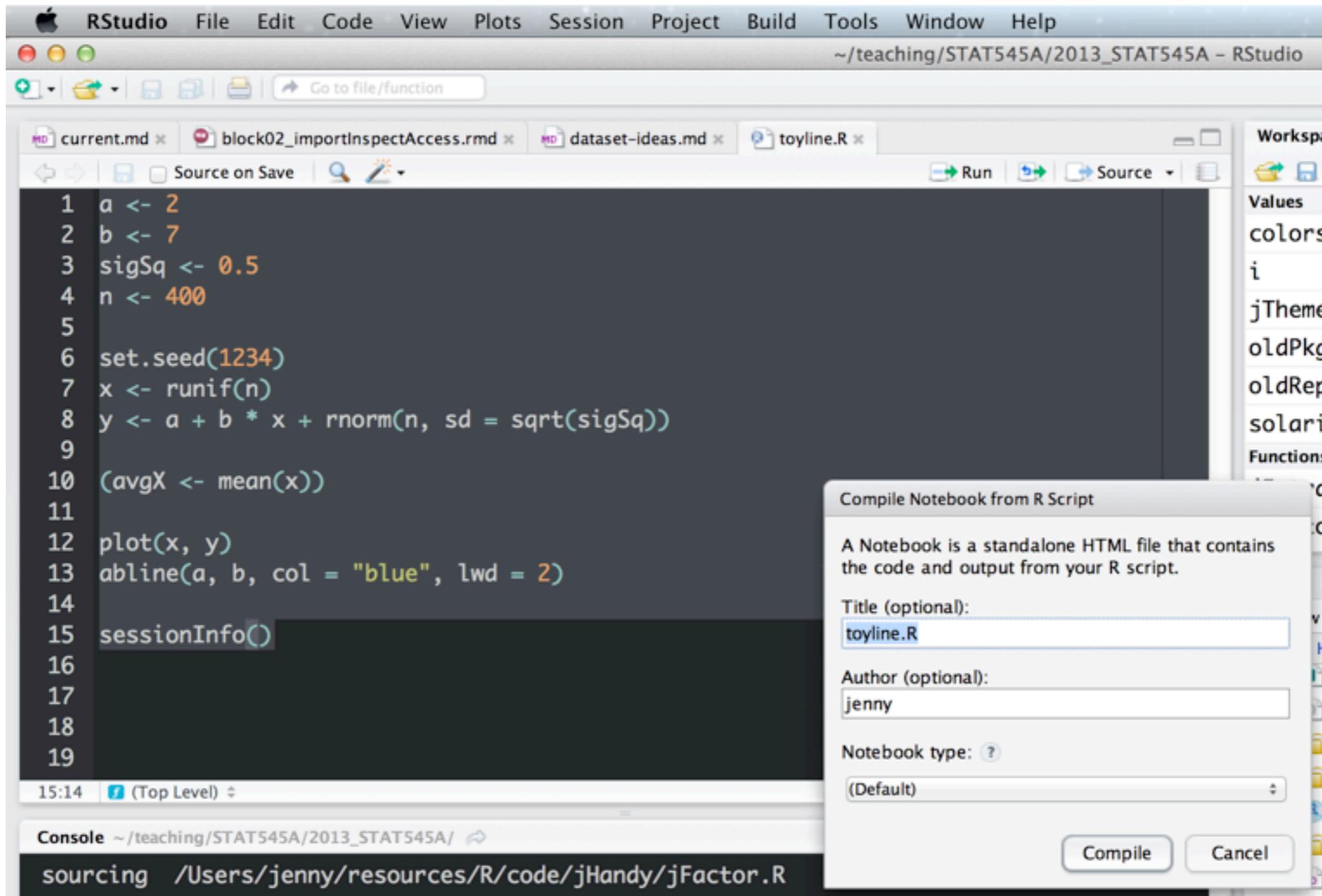
```
sessionInfo()
```

Edit the script -- more like it was during development, when we were watching results and figures appear on the screen.



Compile an HTML notebook.

Yes this can be accomplished outside of RStudio, using knitr functions at the command line, so we are not creating unhealthy dependency on RStudio.



I just accept all these defaults.

The image shows a screenshot of the RStudio interface. On the left is the source editor with a script named `toyline.R`. The script contains the following R code:

```
1 a <- 2
2 b <- 7
3 sigSq <- 0.5
4 n <- 400
5
6 set.seed(1234)
7 x <- runif(n)
8 y <- a + b * x + rnorm(n,
9
10 (avgX <- mean(x))
11
12 plot(x, y)
13 abline(a, b, col = "blue",
14
15 sessionInfo()
```

Below the source editor is the console, which shows the output of the script:

```
[1] 0.4969
```

At the bottom of the console, there are several lines of output: `sourcing /Users/jenny/resource`.

On the right is the 'Preview HTML' window. It shows the rendered HTML output of the script, including the same R code and the output of the `plot` function. A red circle highlights the 'Republish' button in the top right corner of the preview window. Below the 'Republish' button is a yellow tooltip that says 'Publish the current document'.

The plot in the preview window shows a scatter plot of `x` versus `y`. The x-axis ranges from 0 to 1, and the y-axis ranges from 4 to 10. The data points are represented by open circles, and a solid blue line represents the linear regression fit. The regression line has a positive slope, indicating a positive correlation between `x` and `y`.

This is where you'll need that RPub account.

jenny — Sep 6, 2013, 3:13 PM

```
a <- 2
b <- 7
sigSq <- 0.5
n <- 400

set.seed(1234)
x <- runif(n)
y <- a + b * x + rnorm(n, sd = sqrt(sigSq))

(avgX <- mean(x))
```

```
[1] 0.4969
```

```
plot(x, y)
abline(a, b, col = "blue", l
```



Publish to RPubs

RPubs

RPubs is a free service from RStudio for sharing R Markdown documents on the web. Click Publish to get started.

IMPORTANT: All documents published to RPubs are publicly visible. You should only publish documents that you wish to share publicly.

Publish

Cancel

Document Details — Step 2 of 2

Title

Description

Slug

Seems like a good idea to keep script name and slug same, at least as default.
Expect me to give you a naming convention for future STAT 545A coursework.

RPubs - toyline.R

rpubs.com/jennybc/toyline

STAT 545A BIRS folderherd@gitHub local previews vanNH@stat jabba vanNH_webTable Stat Tracker Save to Mendeley JbR NYT

Terminal fun: Op... The Liberation o... Protect Children... RPubs RPubs - toyline.R RPubs - toyline.R

RPubs brought to you by RStudio jennybc

toyline.R

jenny — Sep 6, 2013, 3:01 PM

```
a <- 2
b <- 7
sigSq <- 0.5
n <- 400

set.seed(1234)
x <- runif(n)
y <- a + b * x + rnorm(n, sd = sqrt(sigSq))

(avgX <- mean(x))
```

```
[1] 0.4969
```

```
plot(x, y)
abline(a, b, col = "blue", lwd = 2)
```

voilà!

Edit Details Delete toyline.R by Jennifer Bryan Last updated less than a minute ago Comments (-) Share Hide Toolbars

<http://rpubs.com/jennybc/toyline>