



Version control and you

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Take-home messages

- You're one out of four types of analyst: try to get to the better class
- You should think about the people you collaborate with
- You're a programmer, so you may as well act like one
- Programmers use version control

Thesis of these talks: reproducible
code -> reproducible analysis ->
reproducible research

Classification of analysts

1. Does most work in Excel. R, stata, etc. considered “specialist tools”
2. Uses R or other real programming environment, keeps code in files, file names for version control
3. Like #2, with real version control, a programming style guide, peer review
4. Like #3, but more software engineering-savvy. Automated testing, modular code, proper documentation, packages, etc., etc.

<http://ellisp.github.io/blog/2016/09/16/version-control>

Classification of analysts

+++ complexity

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Classification of analysts

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+++ professionalism

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#2, with real version control, a programming style guide, etc.

Like #3, but more software engineering-savvy. Automated modular code, proper documentation, packages, etc., etc.

<http://ellisp.github.io/blog/2016/09/16/version-control>

Class 1: the excel-analyst

CORRESPONDENCE

OPEN ACCESS

Mistaken Identifiers: Gene name errors can be introduced inadvertently when using Excel in bioinformatics

Barry R Zeeberg[†], Joseph Riss[†], David W Kane, Kimberly J Bussey, Edward Uchio,
W Marston Linehan, J Carl Barrett and John N Weinstein 

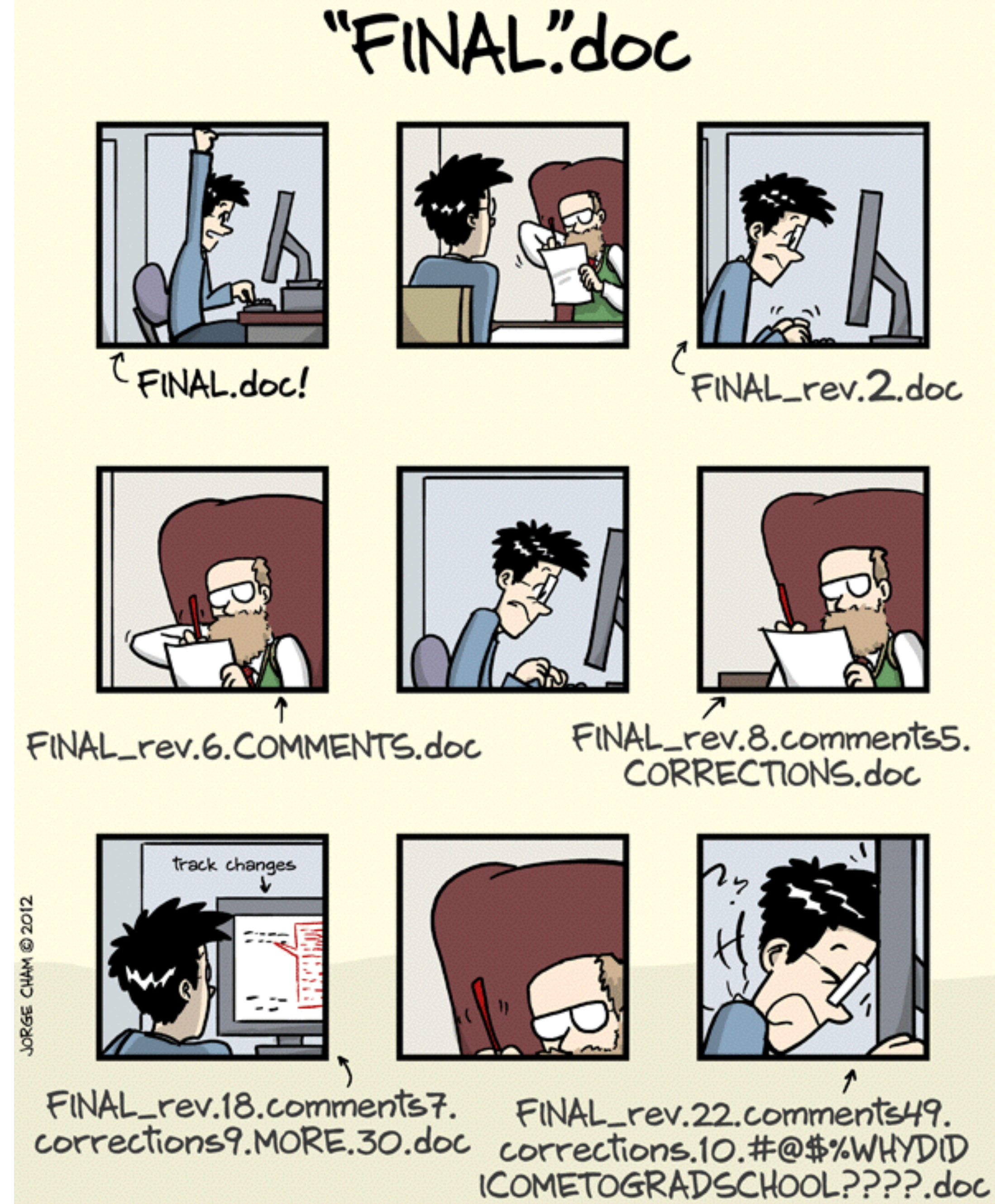
[†] Contributed equally

BMC Bioinformatics 2004 5:80 | DOI: 10.1186/1471-2105-5-80 |

© Zeeberg et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd. 2004

Received: 05 March 2004 | Accepted: 23 June 2004 | Published: 23 June 2004

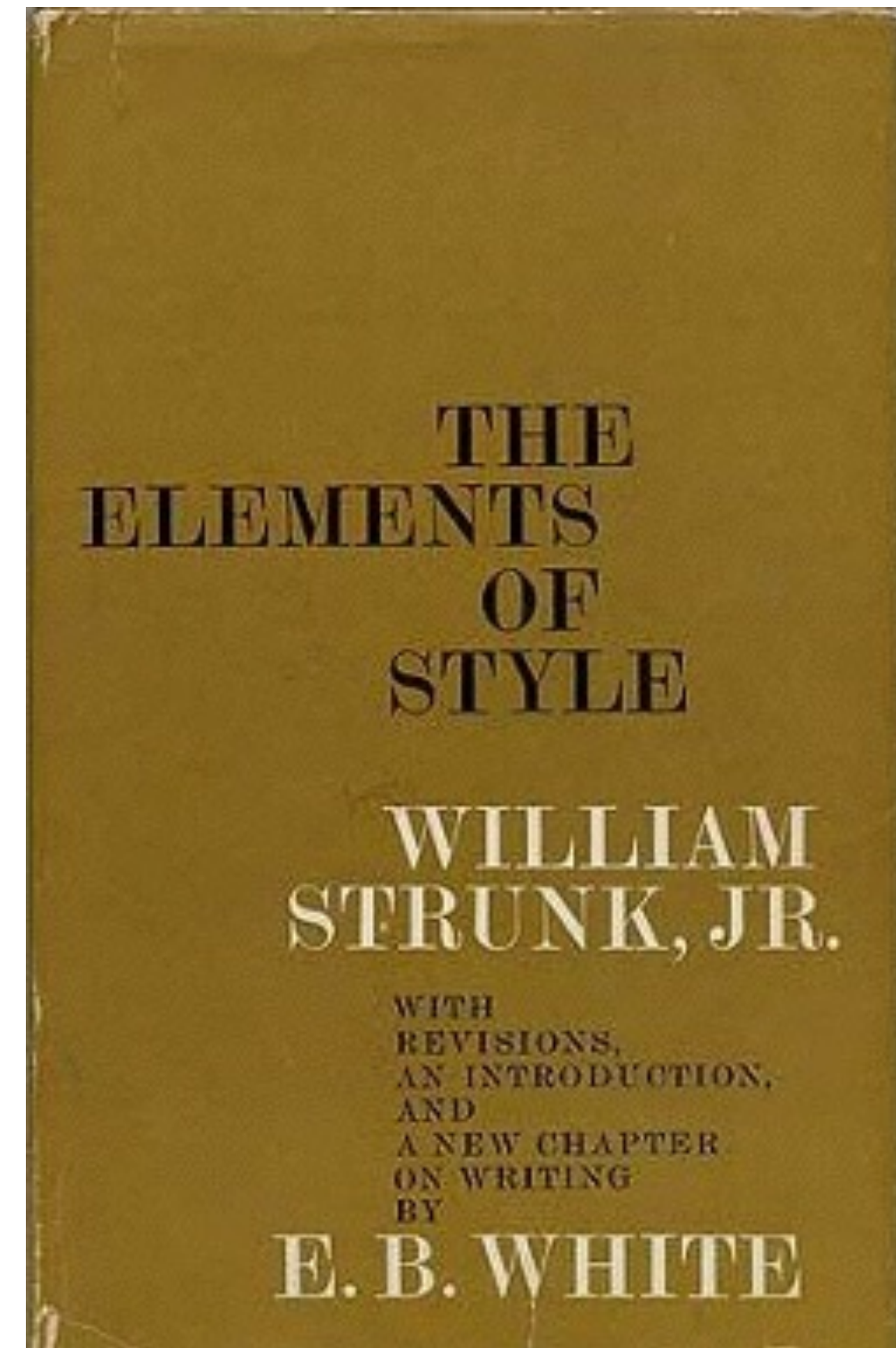
Class 2: uses R



Class 3: version control, style guide, peer review



<https://git-scm.com/about>



Class 4: basically a software engineer



<https://wiki.teamfortress.com/wiki/File:Engineertaunt1.PNG>

Class 1 & 2: hard to work with

Class 3 & 4: play well with others

I originally planned to reproduce some of the results on gene expression, but decided not to.

(1) First I had to find out, by guessing and asking, who had written the R scripts. It turned out that several people had been involved. No authors, no dates, no mention of who had written what, several versions writing to the same file, etc.

(2) Some of the authors are no longer employed by ISM, others are on leave, making it a harder job to get answers.

I concluded that it would probably take less time for me to write my own scripts, despite that I have to learn R first.

–Kajsa Møllersen, distributed on nowac mailing list

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LACK OF DOCUMENTATION

(2) Some of the authors are no longer employed by ISM, others are on leave, making it a harder job to get answers.

I concluded that it would probably take less time for me to write new R scripts than to try to reproduce the existing ones.

**UNPROFESSIONAL
& UNREPRODUCIBLE**

–Kajsa Møllersen, distributed on nowac mailing list

```
1 %EM algorithm
2
3 function[cls, probs, mus, sigmas] = EMmachine(X, num_classes)
4     % i) init all prog_m, mu_m, sigma_m
5     probs = zeros(1, num_classes);
6     mus = zeros(1, num_classes);
7     sigmas = zeros(1, num_classes);
8     cls = 0;
9     l = 1;
10
11     [s, samples] = size(X);
12
13     max_iterations = 6000;
14
15     covariance = cov(X);
16
```

```
1 %EM algorithm
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12
13 max_iterations = 6000;
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15 covariance = cov(X);
16
```

**Your closest collaborator is you
six months ago, but you don't
reply to emails.**

<https://github.com/kbroman/datasciquotes>

Version control: Git and friends

- A sane way to keep track of changes to your analysis
- A structured way to collaborate on code
- Manages provenance

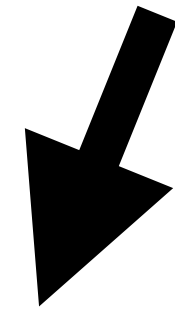
How to Git locally

- `git init`
- `git status`
- `git add`
- `git commit`

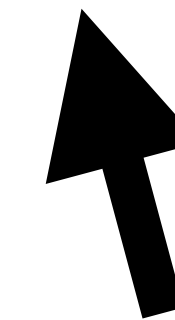
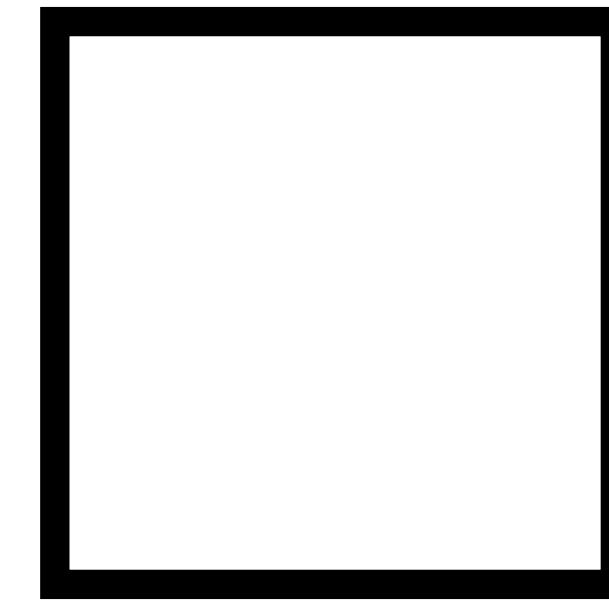
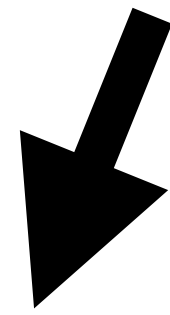
Git demo

Git with friends: push and pull

a file on your computer

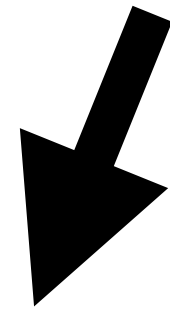


a file on your computer

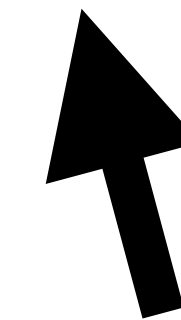
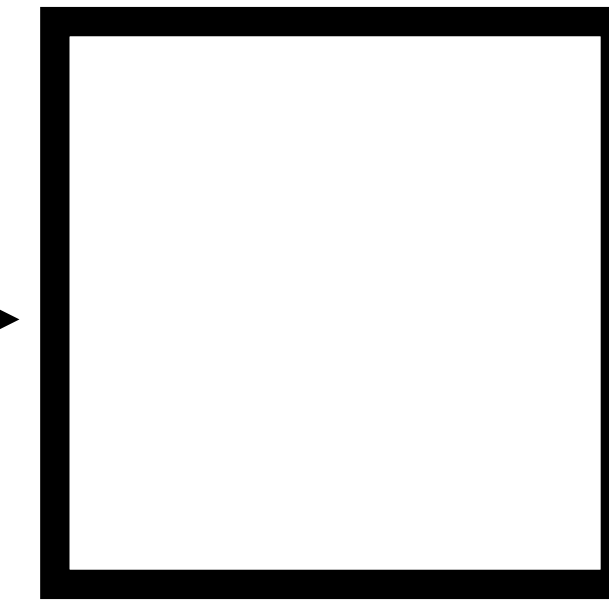


another
computer (remote)

a file on your computer

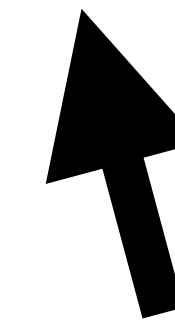
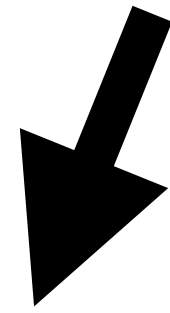


git push



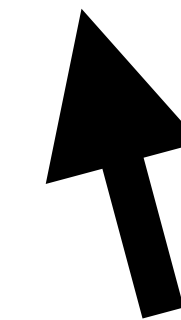
another
computer (remote)

a file on your computer

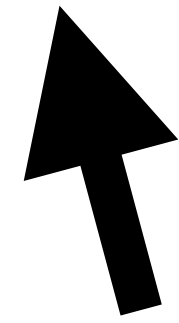


same file on another
computer (remote)

change + `commit`

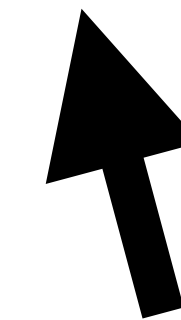


same file on another
computer (remote)

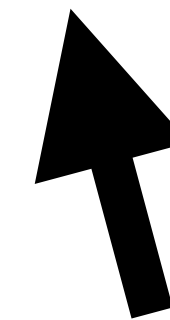


same file on another
computer (remote)

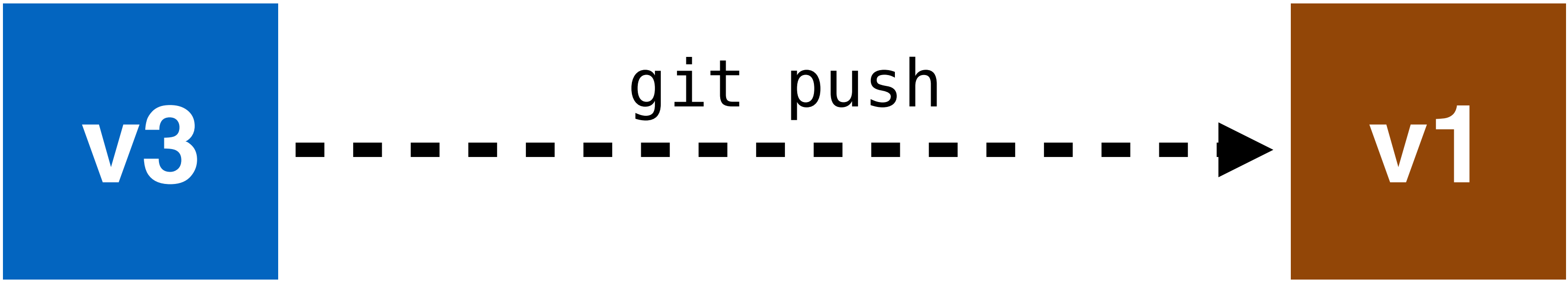
change + `commit`



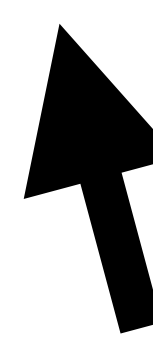
same file on another
computer (remote)

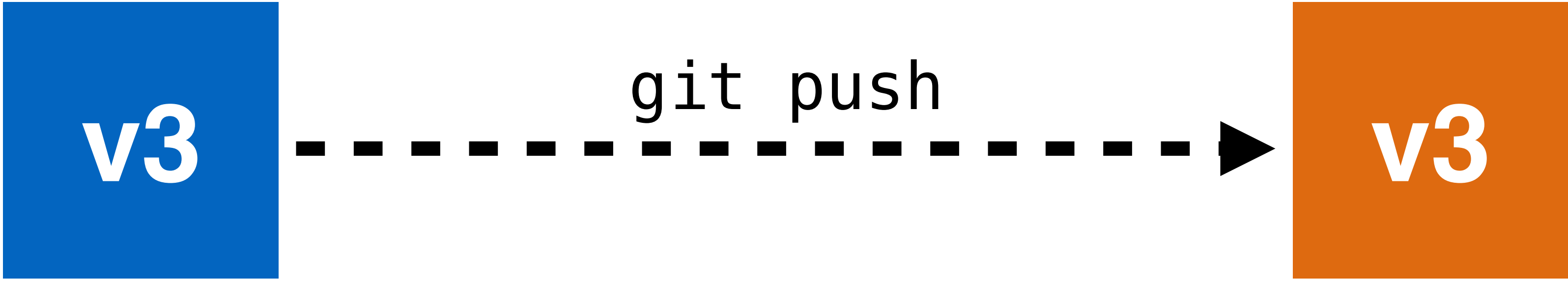


same file on another
computer (remote)



same file on another
computer (remote)







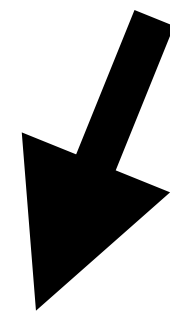
Remote is up-to-date



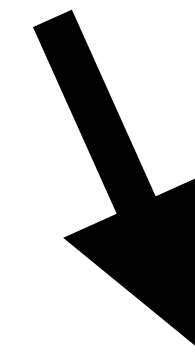
Remote is up-to-date

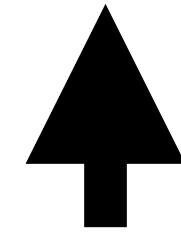
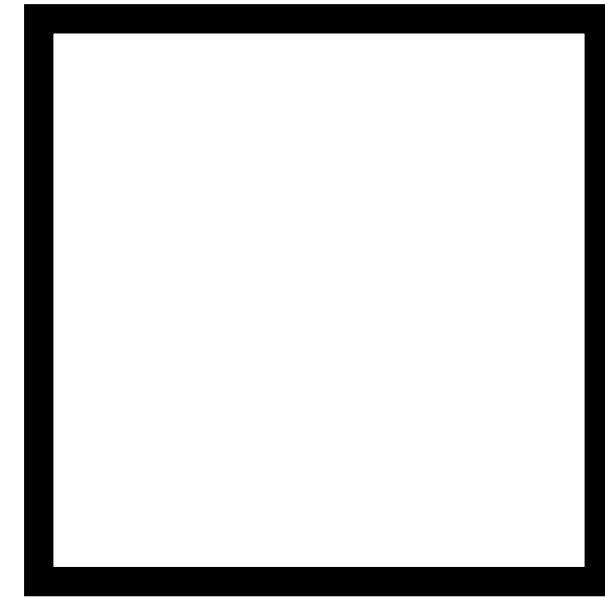
Also has version history (`git log`)

a file on your computer



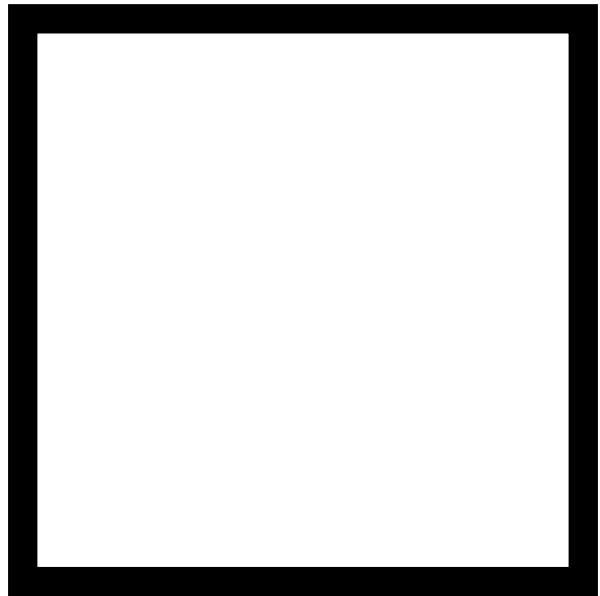
same file on another
computer (remote)





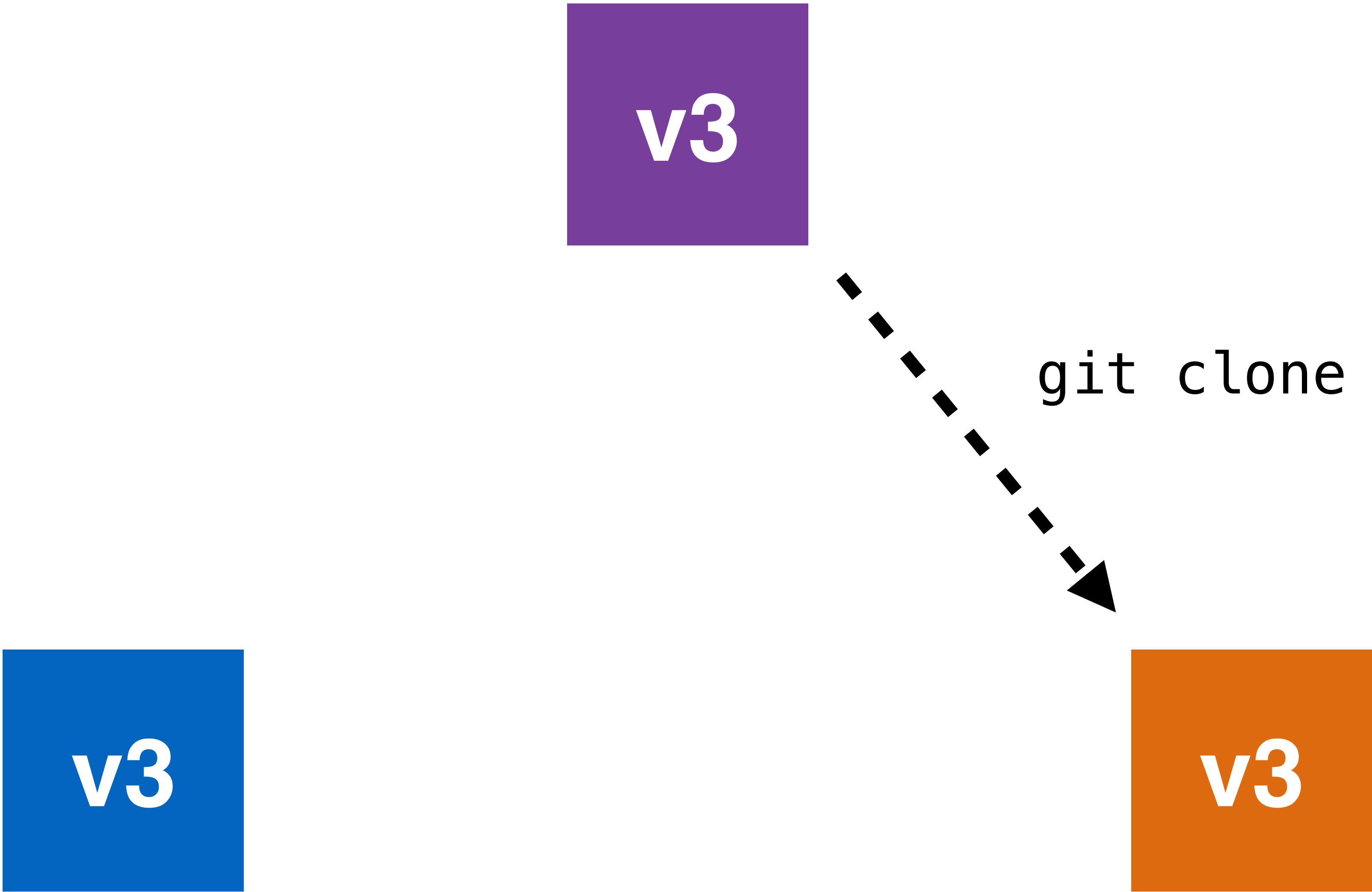
my computer doesn't have this project





git clone

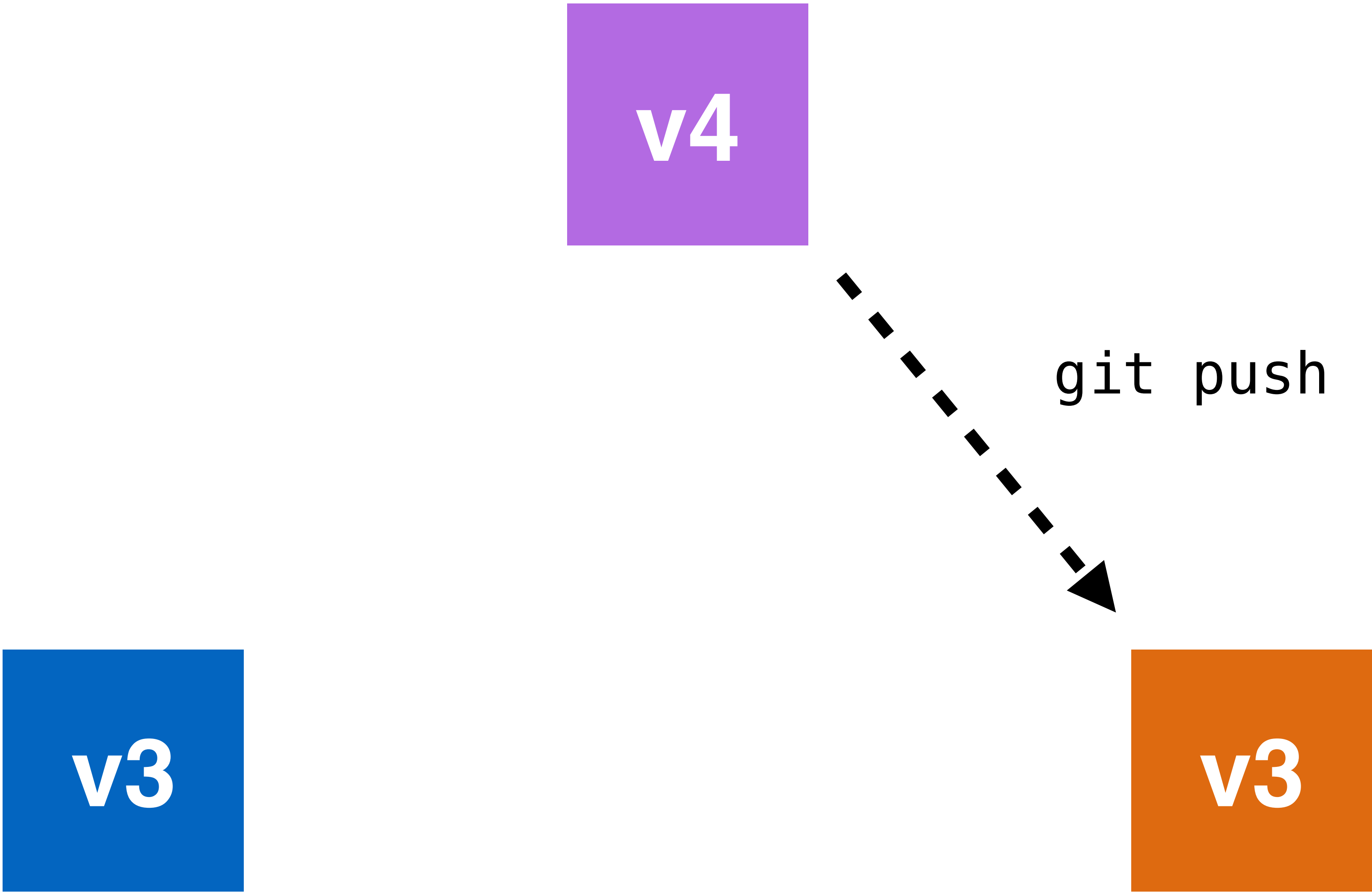




change + commit



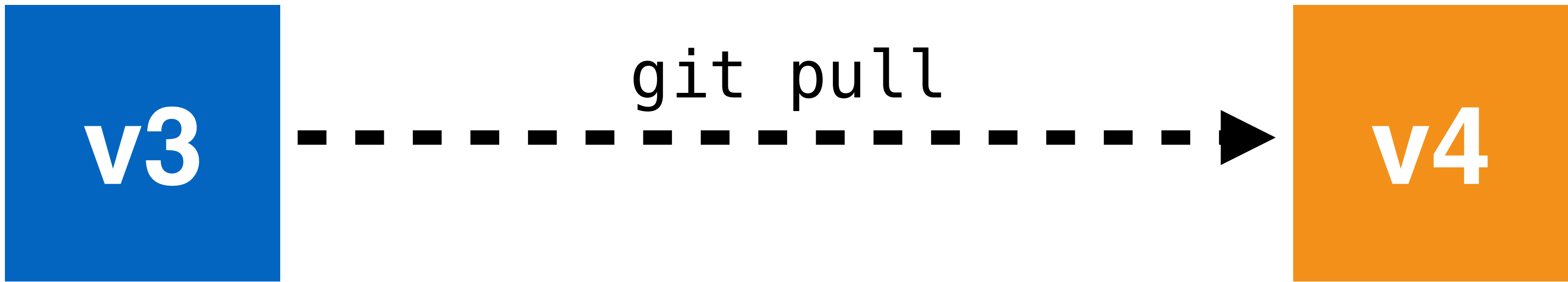




v4

v3

v4





git pull



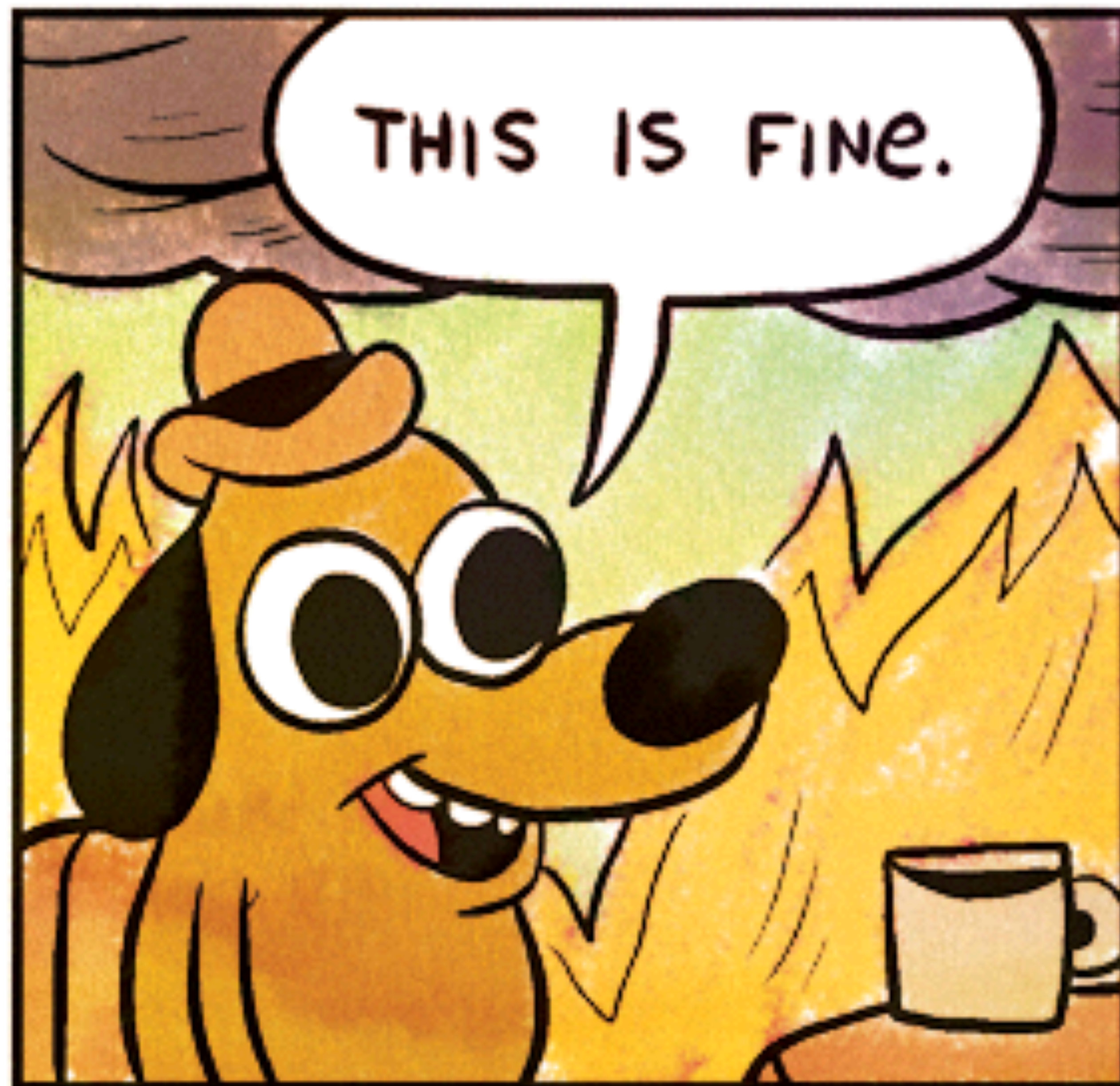
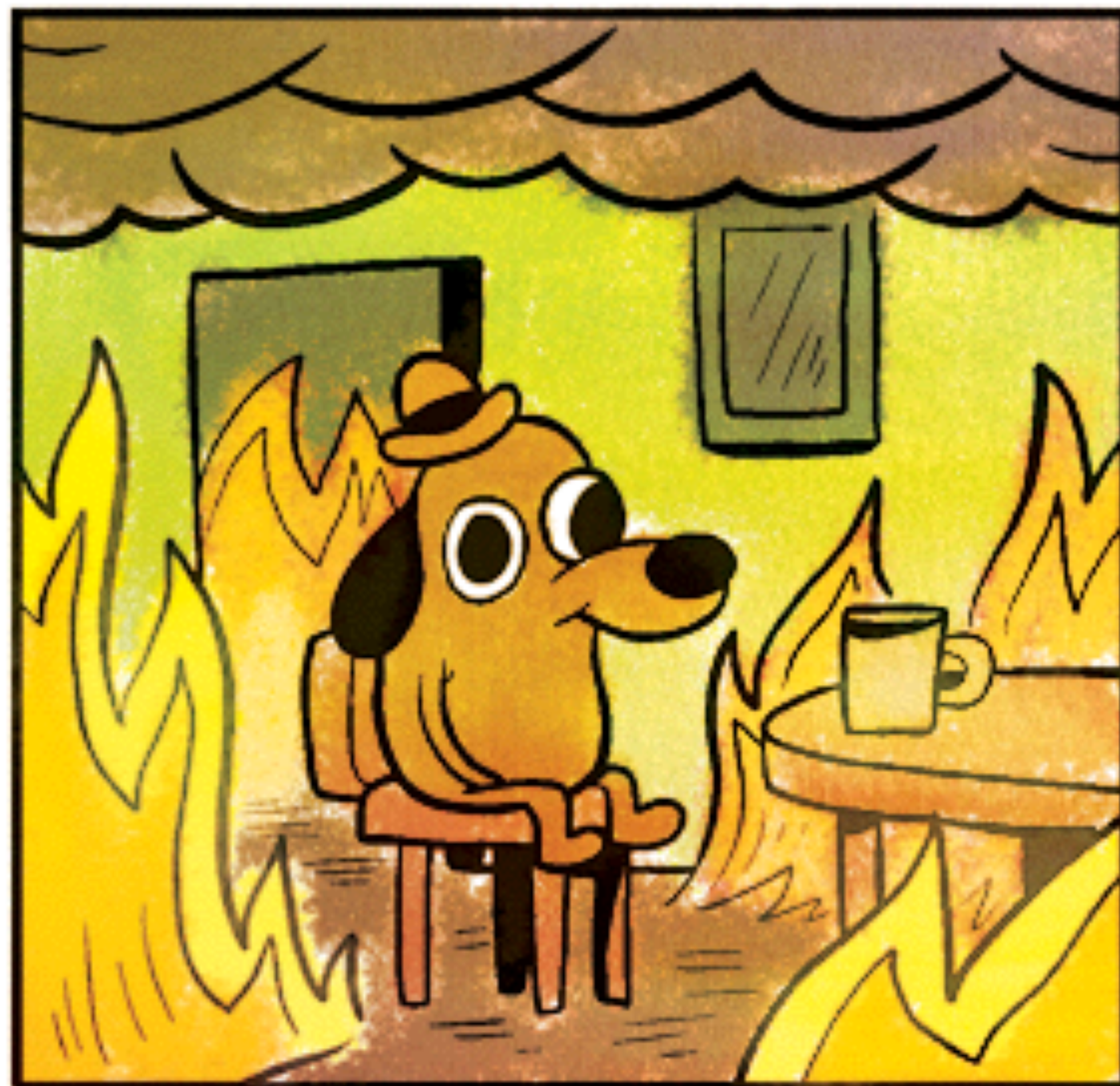


REMOTE = SYNCHRONIZATION PT.



Local vs remote copy

- Local copy is yours, no-one can see it unless you publish it by **push** to remote
- Remote as synchronization point, get changes by **pull**
- Etiquette note: **never push to remote if your code is broken**



Some different remotes

- GitHub: 100% the most popular one. It's a very nice website. I host most of my code here. Public with possibility for private repos (free with academic license)
- Ice-git: located at the UiT dep't of computer science. It's private. The NOWAC documentation package lives here.

Honorable git mentions

- log
- clone
- checkout
- branch
- merge
- & so on

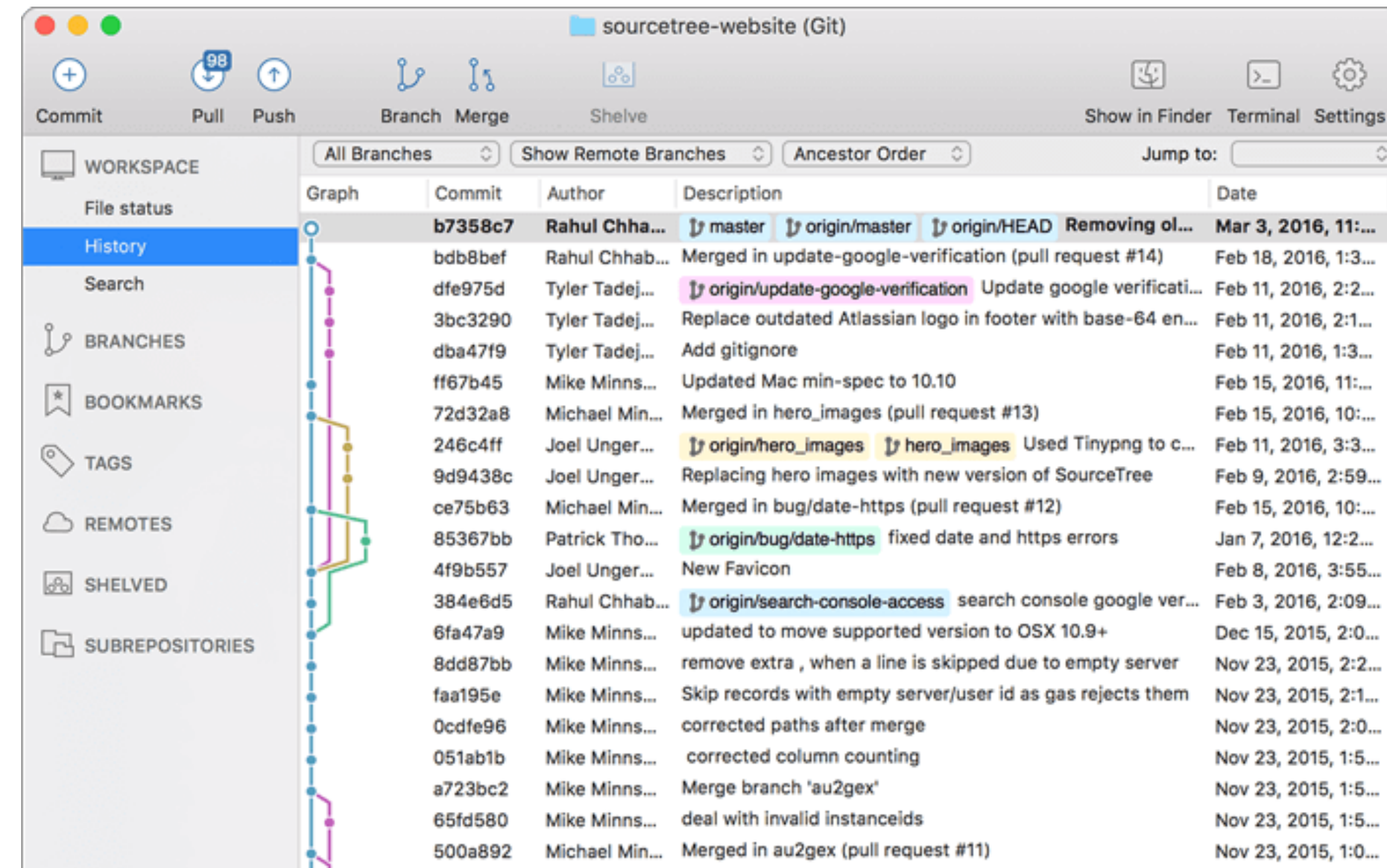
Branching/merging

- For keeping several versions or Branches of your code
- Eg. “development” and “release”
- Makes collaboration easier.
- You should learn about it, but learn the basics 1st.

<https://try.github.io>

Learn Git in 15 minutes: Go try all this, including branching, for yourself

SourceTree: a graphical user interface to git



<https://www.sourcetreeapp.com/>

Take-home messages again

- You're one out of four types of analyst: try to get to the better class
- You should think about the people you collaborate with
- You're a programmer, so you may as well act like one
- Programmers use version control

Next time: Packages, GitHub

Links/References

- Github is a nice place to keep code: <https://github.com/>
- Github's interactive guide to git: <https://try.github.io>
- We use Hadley Wickham's style guide: <http://adv-r.had.co.nz/Style.html>
- Why you need version control: <http://ellisp.github.io/blog/2016/09/16/version-control>

Links/References

- Karl Broman tutorials: <http://kbroman.org/pages/tutorials>
- A successful Git branching model: <http://nvie.com/posts/a-successful-git-branching-model/>

Thank you!

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Slides available at
3inar.github.io/talks/