

Making Friends: Clean Code

A brief guide on loving yourself and others through better programming

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Outline

- Writing readable programs
- Improving comments
- Making friends

Writing Readable Programs

Key Concept

- Minimize the time it would take someone else to understand

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 - Write tidy, consistent code

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- Minimize the time it would take someone else to understand
 - Write tidy, consistent code
 - Choose specific names that describe the value or purpose of the variable/dataset

Case Study

```
data dat;do i = 1 to 4;do j = 1 to 5;output;end;end;run;
```

	i	j
1	1	1
2	1	2
3	1	3
4	1	4
5	1	5
6	2	1
7	2	2
8	2	3
9	2	4
10	2	5
11	3	1
12	3	2
13	3	3
14	3	4
15	3	5
16	4	1
17	4	2
18	4	3
19	4	4
20	4	5

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data dat;do i = 1 to 4;do j = 1 to 5;output;end;end;run;
```

1. Make a statement

```
data dat;  
do i = 1 to 4;  
do j = 1 to 5;  
output;  
end;  
end;  
run;
```

Case Study

```
data dat;do i = 1 to 4;do j = 1 to 5;output;end;end;run;
```

1. Make a statement

```
data dat;  
do i = 1 to 4;  
do j = 1 to 5;  
output;  
end;  
end;  
run;
```

2. Tab

```
data dat;  
do i = 1 to 4;  
do j = 1 to 5;  
output;  
end;  
end;  
run;
```

Case Study

```
data dat;do i = 1 to 4;do j = 1 to 5;output;end;end;run;
```

1. Make a statement

```
data dat;  
  do i = 1 to 4;  
    do j = 1 to 5;  
      output;  
    end;  
  end;  
run;
```

2. Tab

```
data dat;  
  do i = 1 to 4;  
    do j = 1 to 5;  
      output;  
    end;  
  end;  
run;
```

3. Tab tab tab

```
data dat;  
  do i = 1 to 4;  
    do j = 1 to 5;  
      output;  
    end;  
  end;  
run;
```

Case Study

```
data dat;do i = 1 to 4;do j = 1 to 5;output;end;end;run;
```

4. Descriptive variable names

```
data study_design;  
  do trial = 1 to 4;  
    do treatment = 1 to 5;  
      output;  
    end;  
  end;  
run;
```

Case Study

```
data dat;do i = 1 to 4;do j = 1 to 5;output;end;end;run;
```

4. Descriptive variable names

```
data study_design;  
  do trial = 1 to 4;  
    do treatment = 1 to 5;  
      output;  
    end;  
  end;  
run;
```

General Guidelines

- Programs should look neat

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 - Use white space

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General Guidelines

- Programs should look neat
 - Use white space
 - Indents
 - Match do/end
 - One statement per line
 - Consistency

```
/* Program Comments */
```

Key Concept

- Write comments that help the reader understand the code more easily
 - Why
 - What
 - How

Comments



Useless comments

```
data final_cohort;  
  set raw_data;  
  
  * remove participants under age 40;  
  if age < 40 then delete;  
  
  * categorize age;  
  if 40 <= age <= 47 then age_cat=1;  
    else if 47 < age <= 55 then age_cat=2;  
    else if 55 < age then age_cat=3;  
  
  * remove average weekly calories from final dataset;  
  drop avg_weekly_calories;  
run;
```

Comments that make friends

```
data final_cohort;  
  set raw_data;  
  
  /* participants under the age of 40 were ineligible to participate in the study */  
  if age < 40 then delete;  
  
  /* age category may look weird, but cluster analysis was used to determine groups */  
  if 40 <= age <= 47 then age_cat=1;  
  else if 47 < age <= 55 then age_cat=2;  
  else if 55 < age then age_cat=3;  
  
  /* Dr. Doctor does not think average weekly caloric intake is necessary to adjust for  
  as there is limited evidence it is associated with the outcome */  
  drop avg_weekly_calories;  
run;
```


Headers

```
*****;  
**** Program Name: VanSUG_Presentation ****;  
**** Objective...: Give insightful talk ****;  
**** ****;  
**** Directory...: C:\headers ****;  
**** ****;  
**** Author.....: BB ****;  
**** Date.....: May 9, 2018 ****;  
**** SAS Version.: 9.4 (TS1M3) ****;  
**** ****;  
**** Input Files.: None ****;  
**** Output Files: great_presentation.pptx ****;  
**** ****;  
**** Notes.....: ****;  
**** ****;  
**** Date Modified By Reason ****;  
**** ----- ---- ----- ****;  
*****;
```

Tying it all together

BC
CAN

```
□ %macro pro_programmer_macro(var1, var2, var3, var4);
  %if %lowercase(&var4.)=incid %then %do;
  proc datasets lib=work nolist;
  delete parms_&var2._&var4;
  quit; run;
  %if &var3=1 %then %do;%do i=1 %to 2;
  data parms_0&i.;
  set modelfit1_0&i.;
  if incid_simple_grp="&var1.";
  model=&i.;
  run;
  proc append base=parms_&var2._&var4 data=parms_0&i. force;
  run;
  %end;%end;
  .
  .
  .
  .
  %end;
  %mend;
```

```

/*****/
/* OBJECTIVE...: Get model fit parameters for all projection models for a given site */
/* INSTRUCTIONS: This macro is used after running the incidence or mortality projections */
/*                program (in C:\projections). The 'site' variable (aka incid_simple_grp) */
/*                must have the correct capitalization. Specify incid or mort for incidmort */
/*                depending on whether incidence or mortality projections were run. */
/* NOTES.....: Refer to the documentation */
/*                (C:\Users\Enlightened_programmer\projections_documentation.docx) for the */
/*                section of a given site and further information on the programs */
/*****/

```

```

%macro get_model_params_please(site, name, section, incidmort);

```

```

    %if %lowcase(&incidmort.)=incid %then %do;

```

```

        /* datasets are iteratively appended, so the base dataset needs to be cleared
           in case it already exists */

```

```

        proc datasets lib=work nolist;
            delete parms_&name._&incidmort;
        quit; run;

```

```

        %if &section=1 %then %do;

```

```

            %do i=1 %to 2;

```

```

                data parms_0&i.;
                set modelfit1_0&i.;

```

```

                if incid_simple_grp="&site.";

```

```

                model=&i.;

```

```

            run;

```

```

        proc append base=parms_&name._&incidmort data=parms_0&i. force;

```

```

        run;

```

```

            %end;

```

```

        %end;

```

```

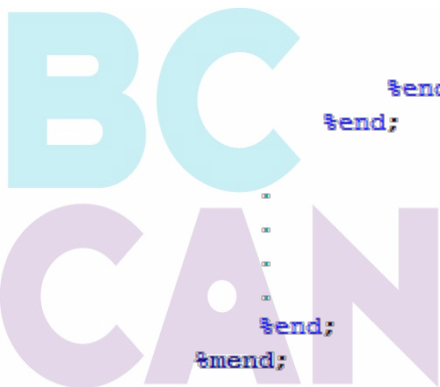
        .
        .
        .
        %end;

```

```

    %mend;

```





```

/*****
/* OBJECTIVE...: Get model fit parameters for all projection models for a given site */
/* INSTRUCTIONS: This macro is used after running the incidence or mortality projections */
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/*               section of a given site and further information on the programs        */
/*****
%macro get_model_parms_please(site, name, section, incidmort);

    %if %lowcase(&incidmort.)=incid %then %do;

        /* datasets are iteratively appended, so the base dataset needs to be cleared
           in case it already exists */
        proc datasets lib=work nolist;
            delete parms_&name._&incidmort;
        quit; run;

        %if &section=1 %then %do;
            %do i=1 %to 2;
                data parms_0&i.;
                    set modelfit1_0&i.;

                    if incid_simple_grp="&site.";

                    model=&i.;

                    run;

                    proc append base=parms_&name._&incidmort data=parms_0&i. force;
                        run;
                    %end;
                %end;
            %end;
        %end;

        .
        .
        .
        .
    %end;
%mend;

.
.
.
.
%end;
%mend;

```

Summary

- Make friends by being consistent, using white space, and using indents
- Make friends with insightful comments

/* Thank you */

Boswell D, Foucher T. The Art of Readable Code. "O'Reilly Media, Inc."; 2011.

Lafler KP. Best Practicing Programming Techniques for SAS Users. 2017.
<https://support.sas.com/resources/papers/proceedings17/0175-2017.pdf>

Winn TJ. Guidelines for Coding of SAS Programs. 2004.
<http://www2.sas.com/proceedings/sugi29/258-29.pdf>

Martin C, Martin L. Clean-up, Comments and Code – Making it Maintainable. 2004.
<https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/ap2004.pdf>