

R Schnittstellen - Versionsverwaltung und Applikationen

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9 Mai 2017

Versionsverwaltung

Wozu überhaupt Versionskontrolle?

Warum Versionskontrolle?

- Versionskontrollsysteme (VCS) protokollieren Änderungen an einer Datei oder einer Anzahl von Dateien über die Zeit hinweg

Wikipedia Artikel zu Versionsverwaltung

Gründe für die Nutzung von Versionskontrolle

GitHub

GitHub Konferenz

London 22 und 23 Mai 2017

GitLab

Git installieren

- Windows und OS X:

<http://git-scm.com/downloads>

- Debian/Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install git-core
```

- Fedora/RedHat:

```
sudo yum install git-core
```

Links

- Gründe eines Sozialwissenschaftlers Versionskontrolle zu nutzen
- Git Bootcamp

"FINAL".doc



FINAL.doc!



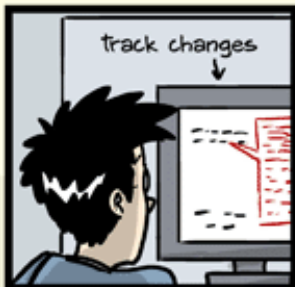
FINAL_rev.2.doc



FINAL_rev.6.COMMENTS.doc



FINAL_rev.8.comments5.
CORRECTIONS.doc



FINAL_rev.18.comments7.
corrections9.MORE.30.doc



FINAL_rev.22.comments49.
corrections.10.##\$%WHYDID
ICOMETOGRADSCHOOL?????.doc

JORGE CHAM © 2012

WWW.PHDCOMICS.COM

Figure 1:

Versionsverwaltung

Eine **Versionsverwaltung** ist ein System, das zur Erfassung von Änderungen an Dokumenten oder Dateien verwendet wird. Alle Versionen werden in einem Archiv mit **Zeitstempel** und Benutzerkennung gesichert und können später wiederhergestellt werden. Versionsverwaltungssysteme werden typischerweise in der Softwareentwicklung eingesetzt, um **Quelltexte** zu verwalten. Versionsverwaltung kommt auch bei **Büroanwendungen** oder **Content-Management-Systemen** zum Einsatz.

Figure 2:

▲ Have you ever:

223 ▼

✓

- Made a change to code, realised it was a mistake and wanted to revert back?
- Lost code or had a backup that was too old?
- Had to maintain multiple versions of a product?
- Wanted to see the difference between two (or more) versions of your code?
- Wanted to prove that a particular change broke or fixed a piece of code?
- Wanted to review the history of some code?
- Wanted to submit a change to someone else's code?
- Wanted to share your code, or let other people work on your code?
- Wanted to see how much work is being done, and where, when and by whom?
- Wanted to experiment with a new feature without interfering with working code?

In these cases, and no doubt others, a version control system should make your life easier.

To misquote a friend: A civilised tool for a civilised age.

share

edited Nov 6 '13 at 0:52

answered Sep 11 '09 at 0:42



si618

13.3k

12

56

75

Figure 3:

Built for developers

GitHub is a development platform inspired by the way you work. From **open source** to **business**, you can host and review code, manage projects, and build software alongside millions of other developers.

Pick a username

Your email address

Create a password

Use at least one letter, one numeral, and seven characters.

Sign up for GitHub

By clicking "Sign up for GitHub", you agree to our [terms of service](#) and [privacy policy](#). We'll occasionally send you account related emails.

Figure 4:



Figure 5:

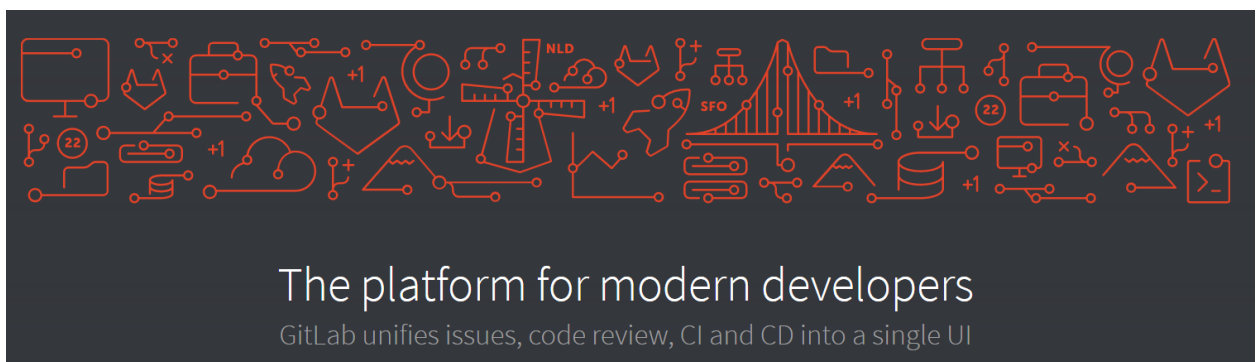


Figure 6:

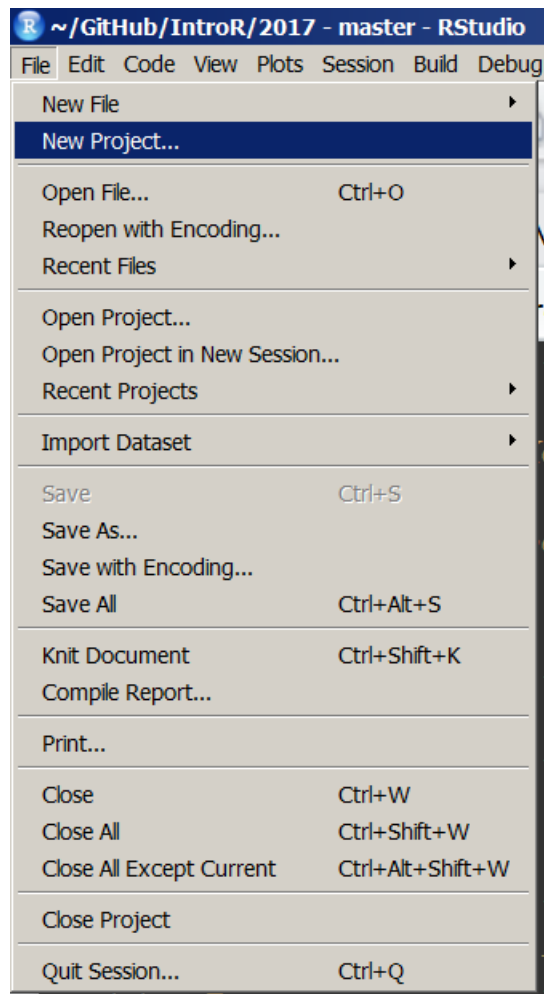


Figure 7:

R und Git

Rstudio und git - ein Projekt anlegen

Ein Projekt mit Versionskontrolle

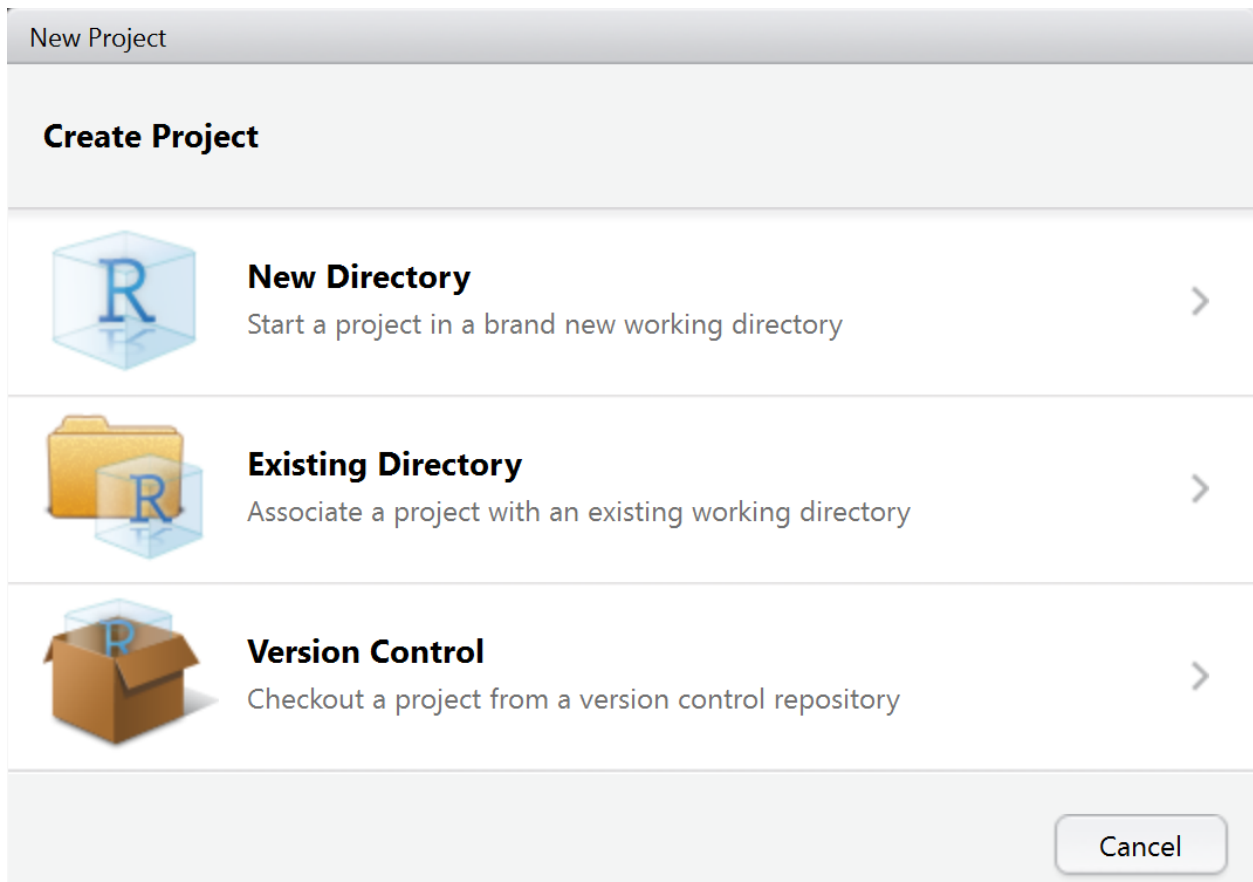


Figure 8:

Auswahl Versionskontrolle

Ein Projekt klonen

Der git-Reiter in Rstudio

Aktuelle eigene Änderungen committen

Der übliche Ablauf

- Datei bearbeiten und speichern
- Änderungen committen
- Änderungen von anderen ziehen (pull)
- Eigene Änderung hochladen (push)

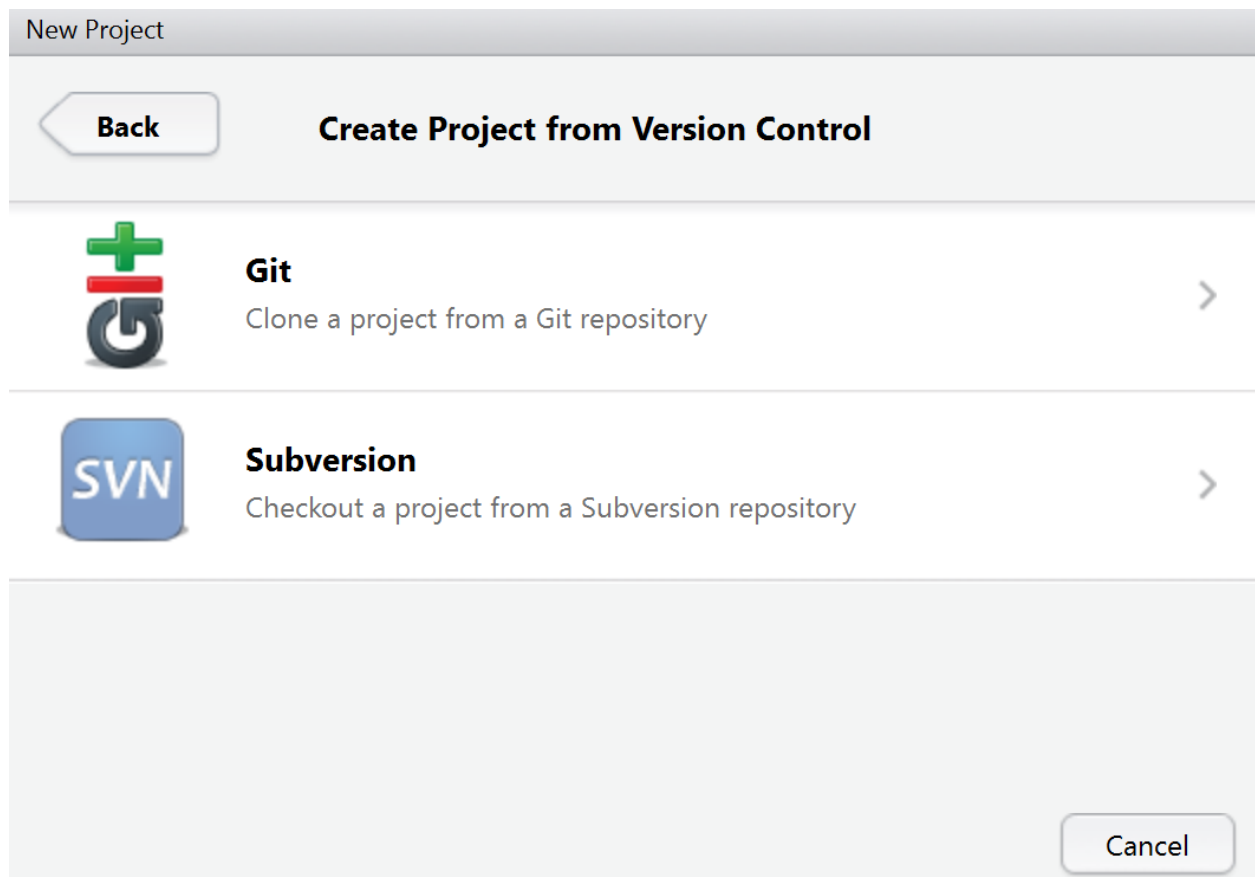



Figure 9:

New Project

Back **Clone Git Repository**



Repository URL:

Project directory name:

Create project as subdirectory of:
 Browse...

☐ Open in new session **Create Project** **Cancel**

Figure 10:

Environment		History	Plots	Git	Presentation x
Diff		Commit			master
Staged	Status	Path			
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	DataBases.Rmd			
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	DataBases.html			
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	DataBases.md			
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	Readme.Rmd			
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Readme.html			
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	index.html			

Figure 11:

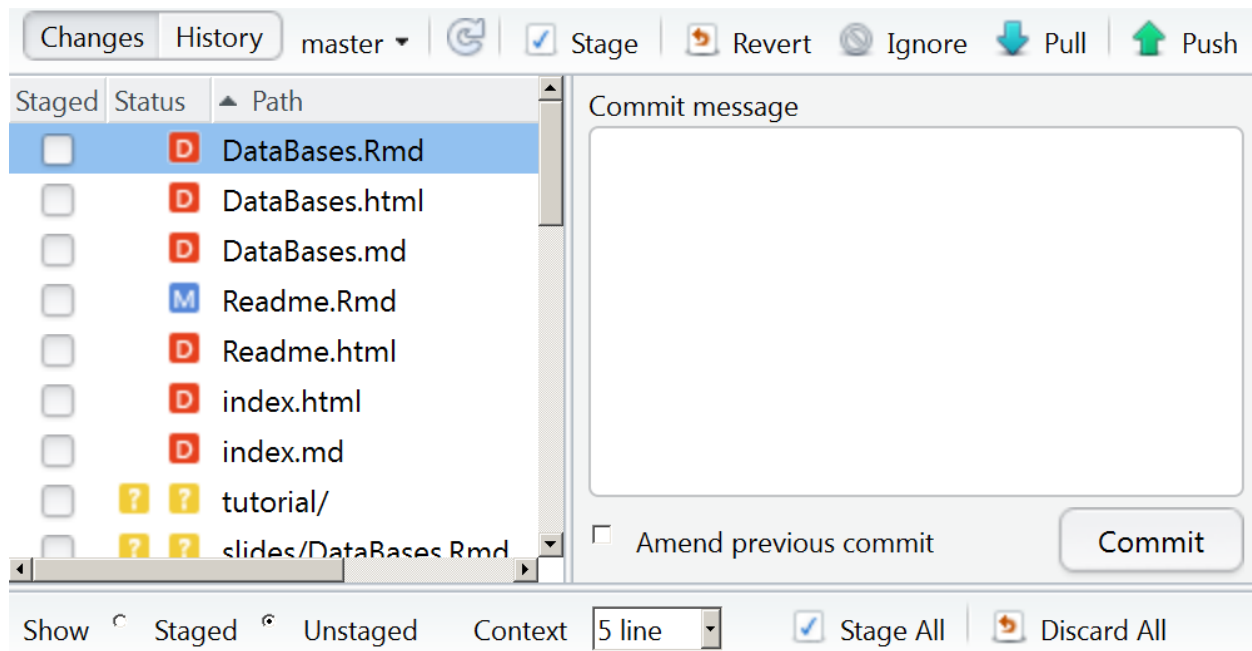


Figure 12:

Links

- Commit failed - git shell
- Git cheatsheet

Commands

```
git commit
```

```
git push
```

<http://stackoverflow.com/questions/1125968/force-git-to-overwrite-local-files-on-pull>

Problems with disk space

WinDirStat <https://support.microsoft.com/de-de/kb/912997> <http://www.pcwelt.de/tipps/Update-Dateien-loeschen-8357046.html>

Quelle für Pakete

Ein Paket von Github installieren

```
install.packages("devtools")
library(devtools)
install_github("Japhilko/gosmd")
```

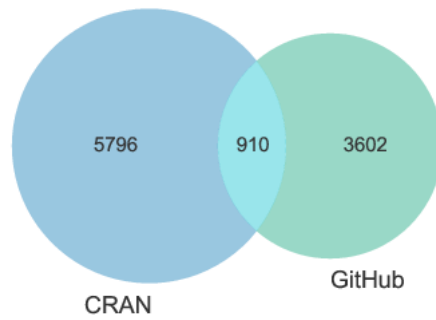


Figure 13:

Datensätze Suchfunktion

Branch: master ▾ [GeoData / data / BLA_tab.csv](#) [Find file](#) [Copy path](#)

Japhilko scraping 5ffce56 on 29 Mar 2016
1 contributor

18 lines (17 sloc) | 866 Bytes [Raw](#) [Blame](#) [History](#)

Search: Ba

	Land	Fläche (km ²)	Einwohner	Einw. je km ²	Hauptstadt
2	Baden-Württemberg	35751.36	10569111	296	Stuttgart
3	Bayern	70550.23	12519571	177	München
8	Hessen	21114.93	6016481	285	Wiesbaden

Figure 14:

Git und Rstudio

Links

- Using github and rstudio
- How do I tell Git for Windows where to find my private RSA key
- Reset local repository branch to be just like remote repository HEAD
- How I Manage Data Analysis Projects with RStudio and Git - Part 1
- How do I force “git pull” to overwrite local files?

Version Control, File Sharing, and Collaboration Using GitHub and RStudio

January 29, 2017

By geraldbelton

Like 113 Share in Share 21

(This article was first published on R – Gerald Belton, and kindly contributed to R-bloggers)

102
SHARES

f Share

Twitter Tweet

This is Part 3 of our “Getting Started with R Programming” series. For previous articles in the series, click here: Part 1, Part 2.

This week, we are going to talk about using git and GitHub with RStudio to manage your projects.

Figure 15:

Shiny Apps

Das shiny Paket installieren

```
install.packages("shiny")
```

Wer hat's erfunden?

```
citation("shiny")
```

```
##
## To cite package 'shiny' in publications use:
##
## Winston Chang, Joe Cheng, JJ Allaire, Yihui Xie and Jonathan
## McPherson (2017). shiny: Web Application Framework for R. R
## package version 1.0.1. https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=shiny
##
## A BibTeX entry for LaTeX users is
##
## @Manual{,
##   title = {shiny: Web Application Framework for R},
##   author = {Winston Chang and Joe Cheng and JJ Allaire and Yihui Xie and Jonathan McPherson},
##   year = {2017},
##   note = {R package version 1.0.1},
##   url = {https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=shiny},
## }
```



Figure 16:

Eine erste Beispielapp

```
library(shiny)
runExample("01_hello")
```

Der Start

Dem Kind einen Namen geben

Die erste App

- man muss den Run App Button drücken
- Das Ergebnis:

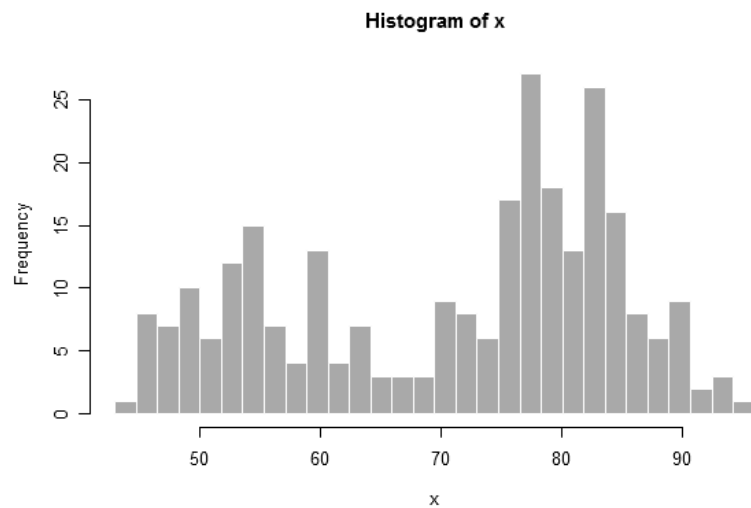
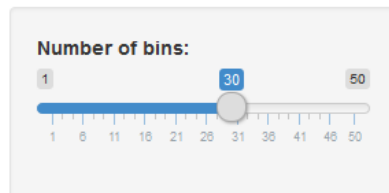
Zur Erklärung

- Zumeist arbeitet man mit mindestens zwei Dateien
- Das user interface wird mit einer Datei erzeugt werden, die `ui.R` genannt werden muss
- Für die Server Seite brauchen wir auch ein eigenes File, dieses benennen wir mit `server.R`

Eine zweite Beispiel App

```
library(shiny)
runExample("02_text")
```

Hello Shiny!



Hello Shiny!

by [RStudio, Inc.](#)

This small Shiny application demonstrates Shiny's automatic UI updates. Move the *Number of bins* slider and notice how the `renderPlot` expression is automatically re-evaluated when its dependant, `input$bins`, changes, causing a histogram with a new number of bins to be rendered.

server.R

ui.R

↑ show with app

```
library(shiny)

# Define server logic required to draw a histogram
function(input, output) {

  # Expression that generates a histogram. The expression is
  # wrapped in a call to renderPlot to indicate that:
  #
  # 1) It is "reactive" and therefore should be automatically
  #    re-executed when inputs change
  # 2) Its output type is a plot
```

Figure 17:

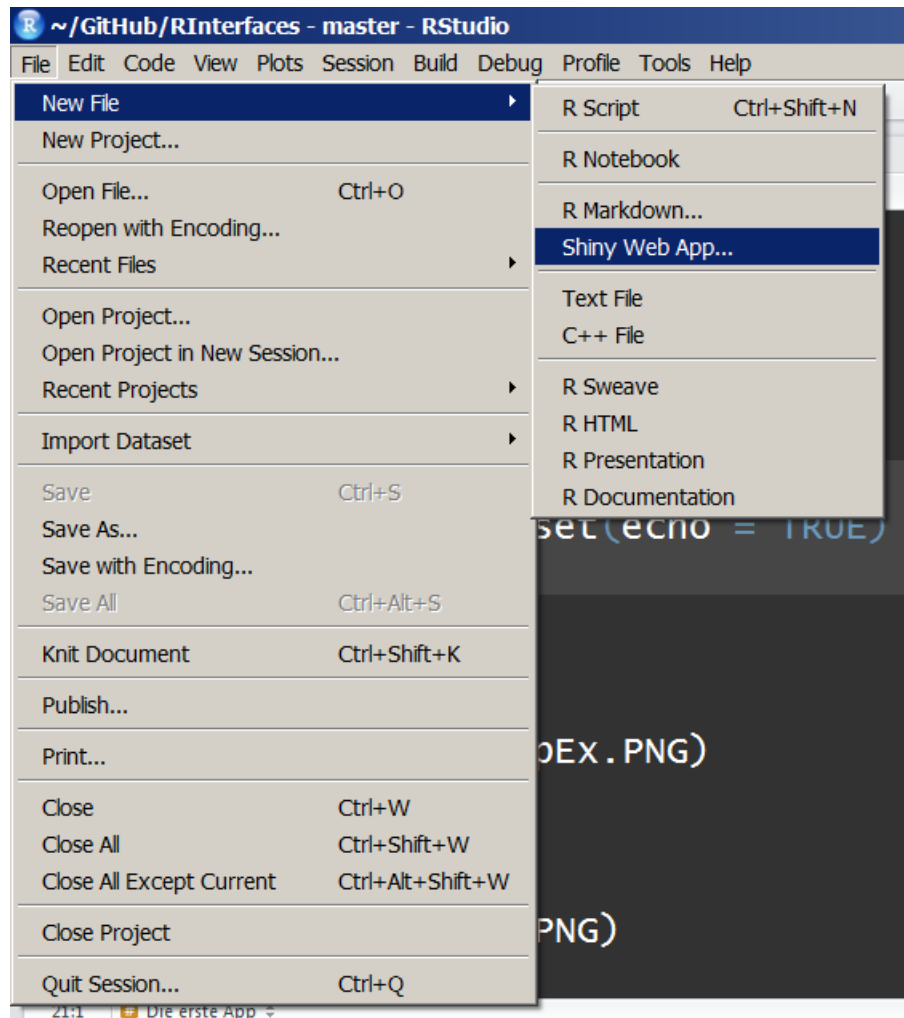


Figure 18:

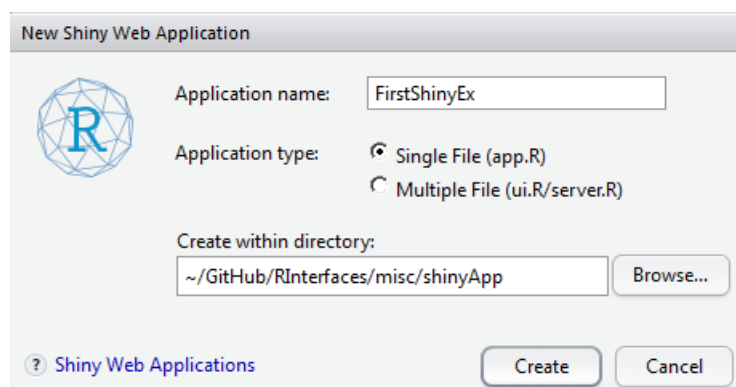


Figure 19:

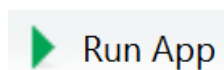


Figure 20:

Old Faithful Geyser Data

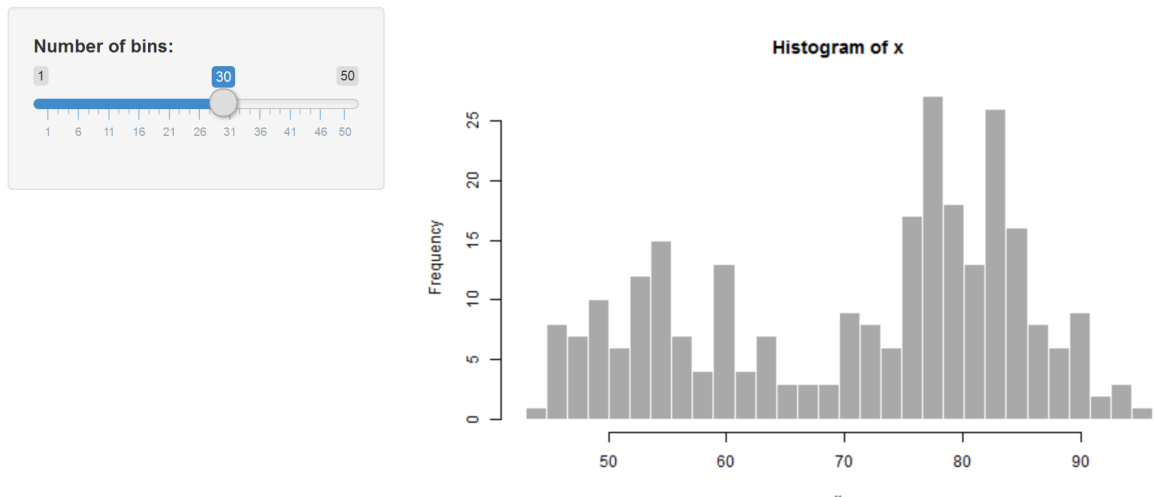


Figure 21:

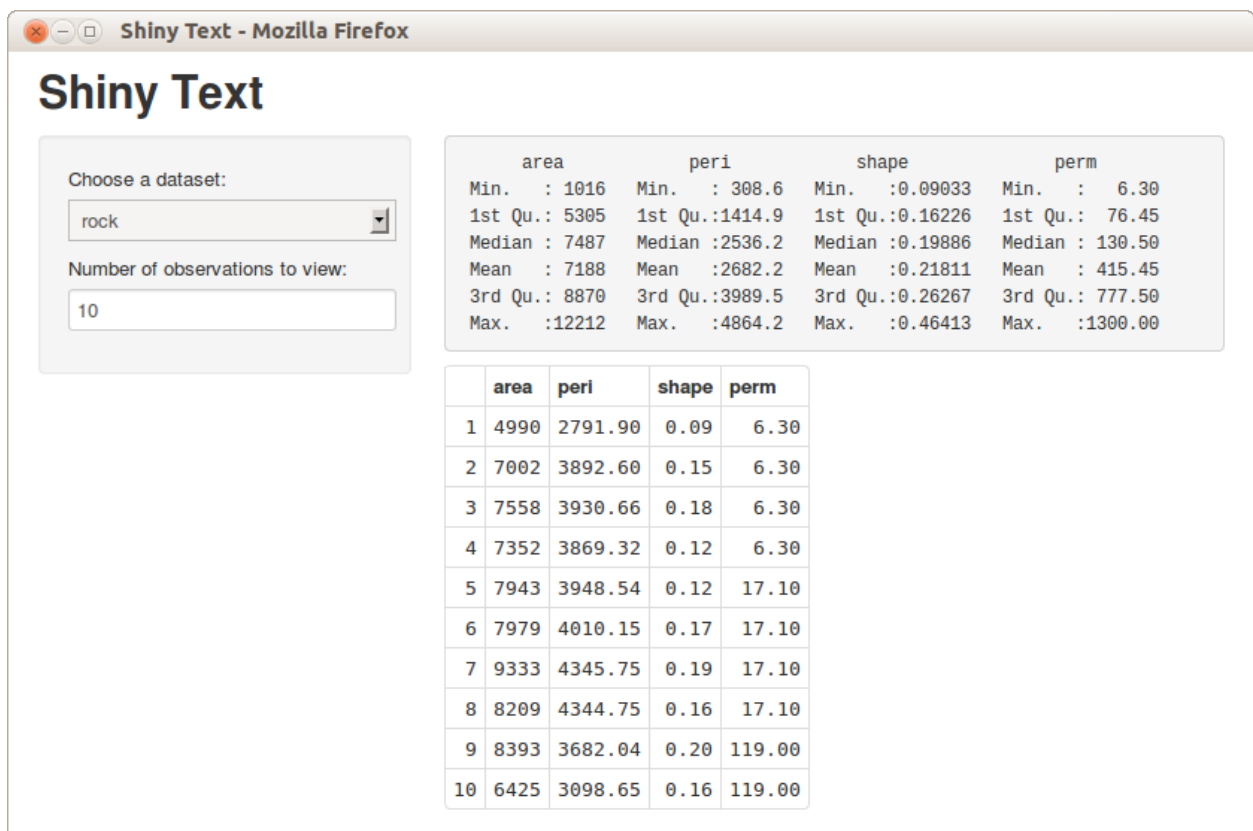


Figure 22:

Teach yourself Shiny

The How to Start Shiny video series will take you from R programmer to Shiny developer. Watch the complete tutorial here, or jump to a specific chapter by clicking a link below. The entire tutorial is two hours and 25 minutes long.

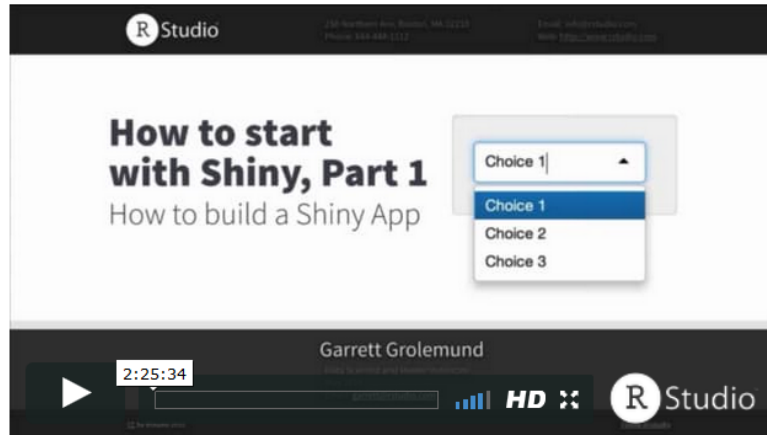


Figure 23:

Einführung in Shiny

Links

- Eine Dashboard App erzeugen