What They Forgot to Teach You About R

rstudio::conf

rstudio::conf 2018 San Diego

Training Days

https://www.rstudio.com/conference/

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Wed Jan 31 & Thurs Feb 1, 2018

- 8am registration & light breakfast
- 9am We start!
- 10:30-11am snacks and coffee
- 12-1pm lunch
- 3-3:30pm snacks and coffee
- 5pm We stop!

rstd.io/forgot

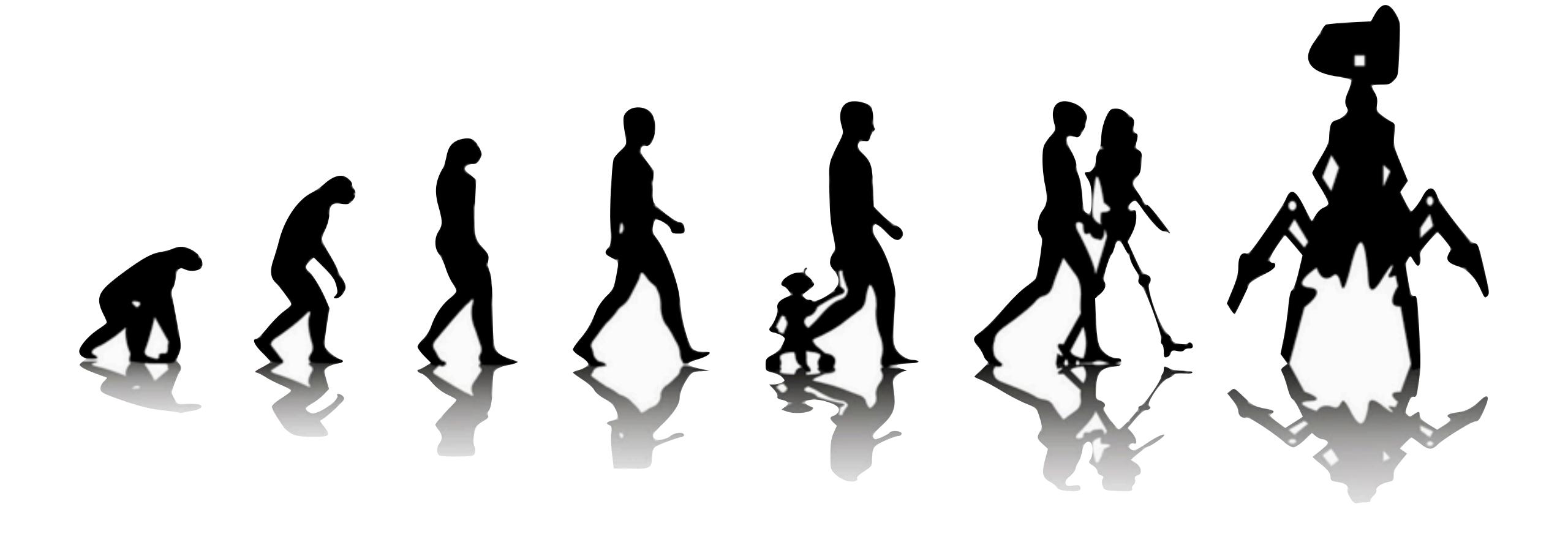
Meet your helpers

Day 1, afternoon

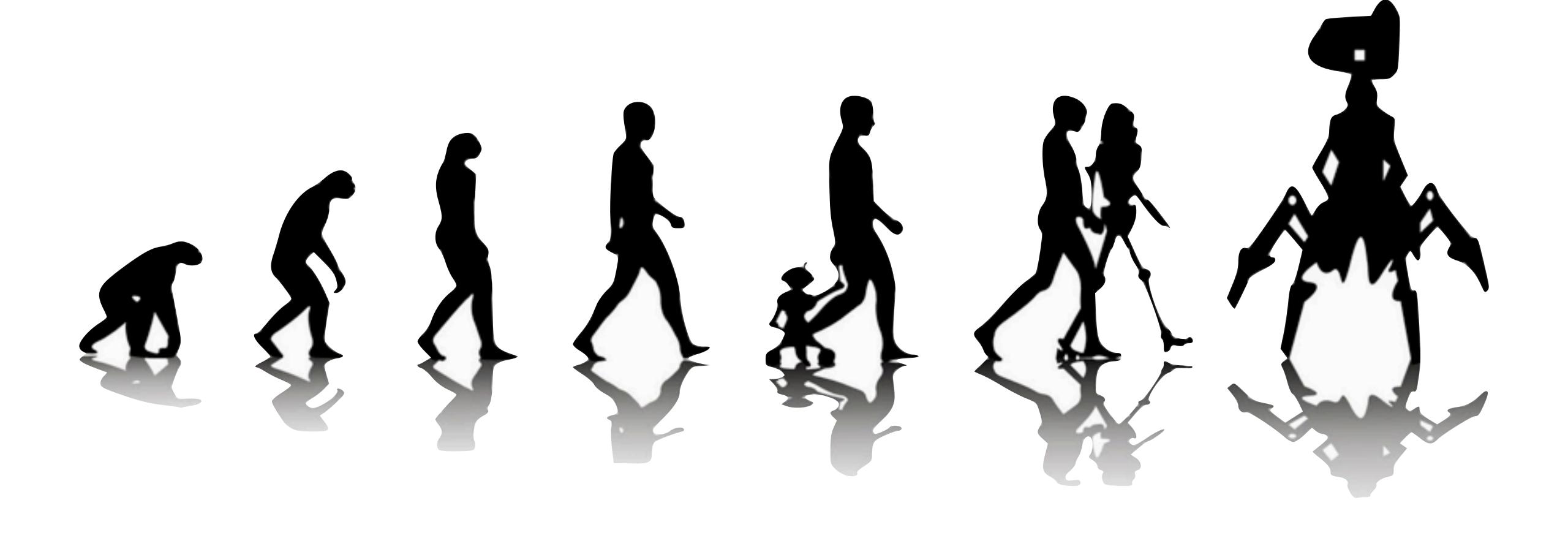
Jennifer Bryan RStudio, University of British Columbia 🤟 @JennyBryan



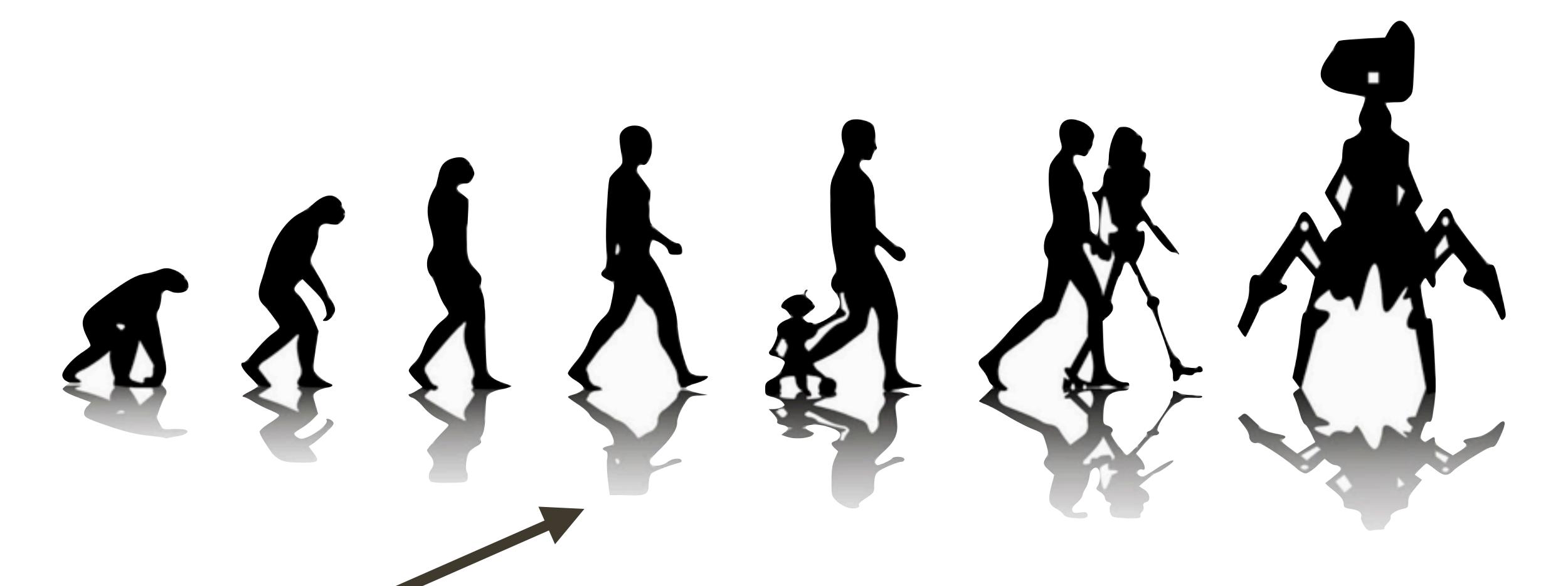




use version control

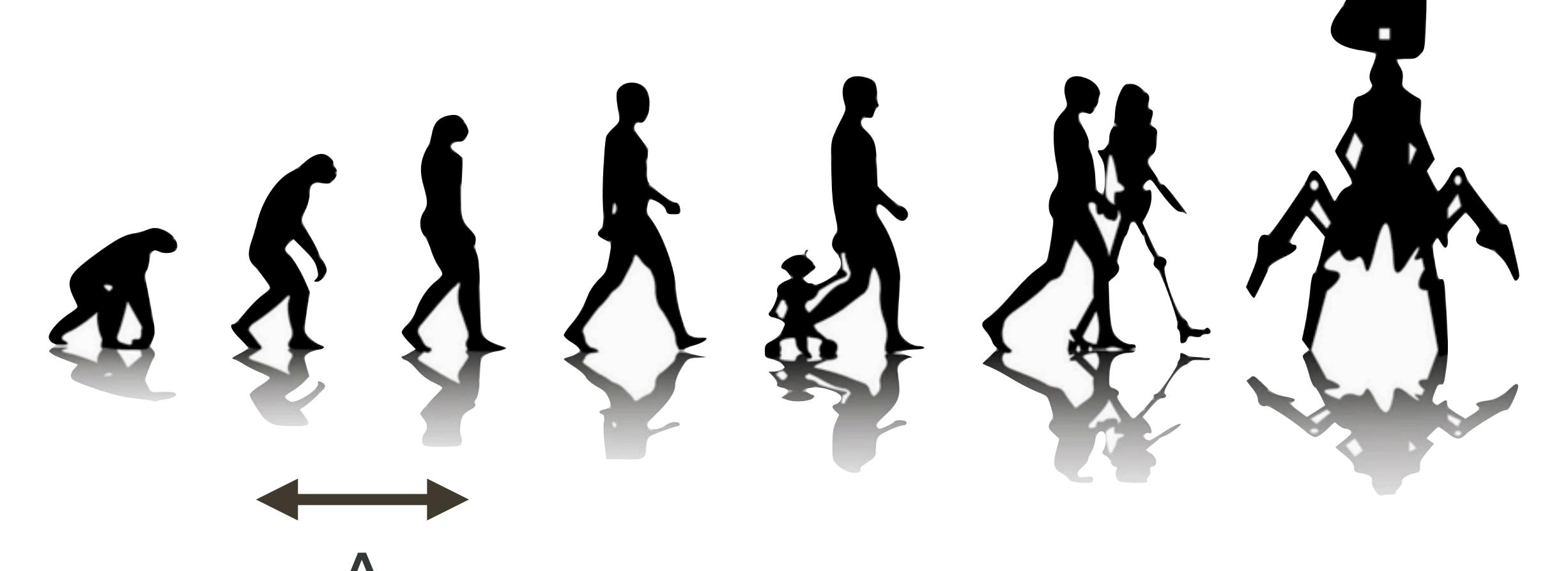


we teach Git + GitHub



"commit"

a file or project state that is **meaningful to you** for inspection, comparison, restoration



"diff"

What changed here? Why?







iris-2-jb.R

iris-avg.R

?? iris-FINAL.R

iris-str.R

iris.R

● draft-01 Render as report

Formula method

Coauthor prefers str()

Avg by species

Obligatory iris example



B iris-2-jb.R iris-avg.R iris-str.R iris.R ??

iris-FINAL.R

ndraft-01 Render as report

Merge branch 'formula'

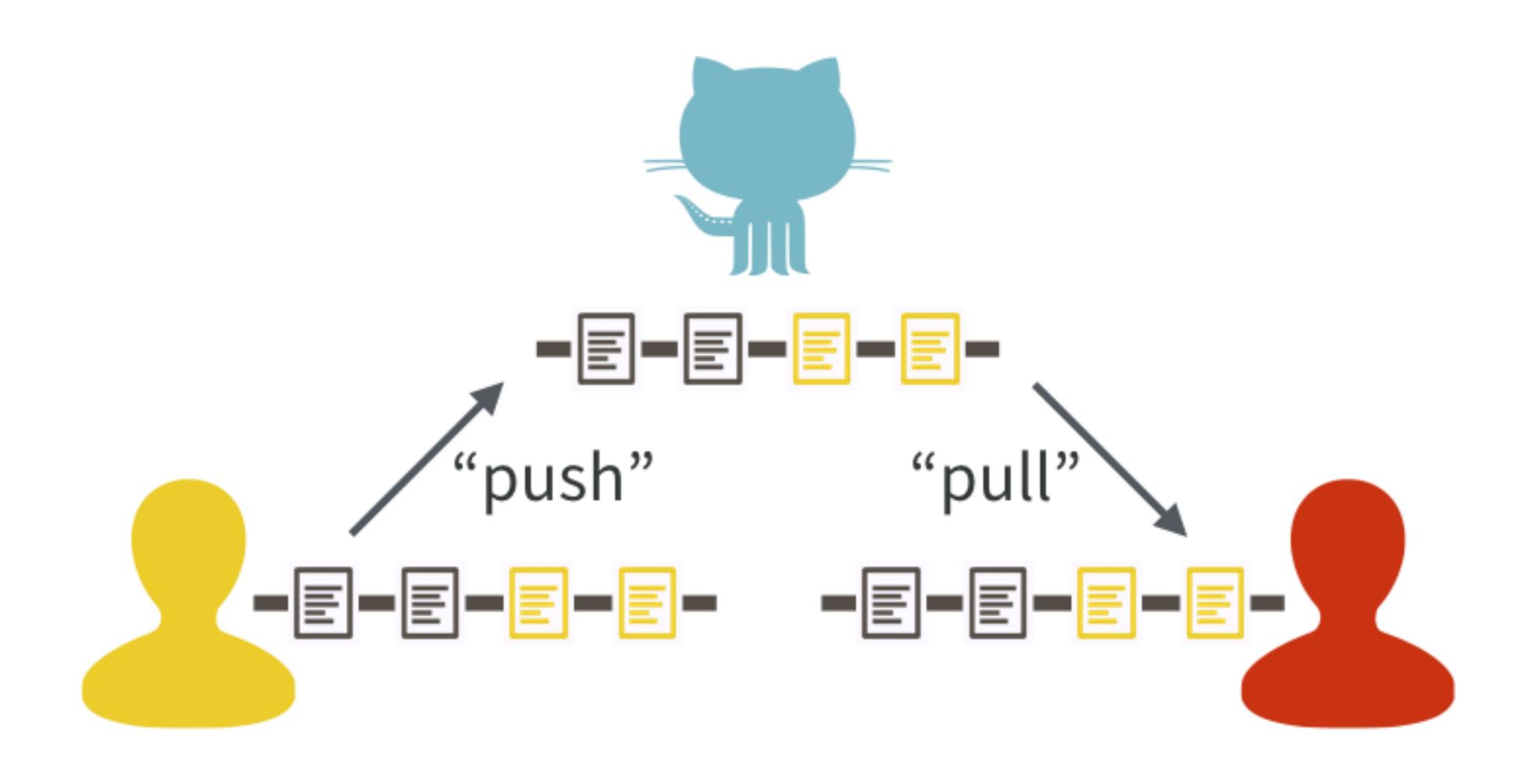
formula Formula method

Coauthor prefers str()

Merge branch 'species'

1 species Avg by species

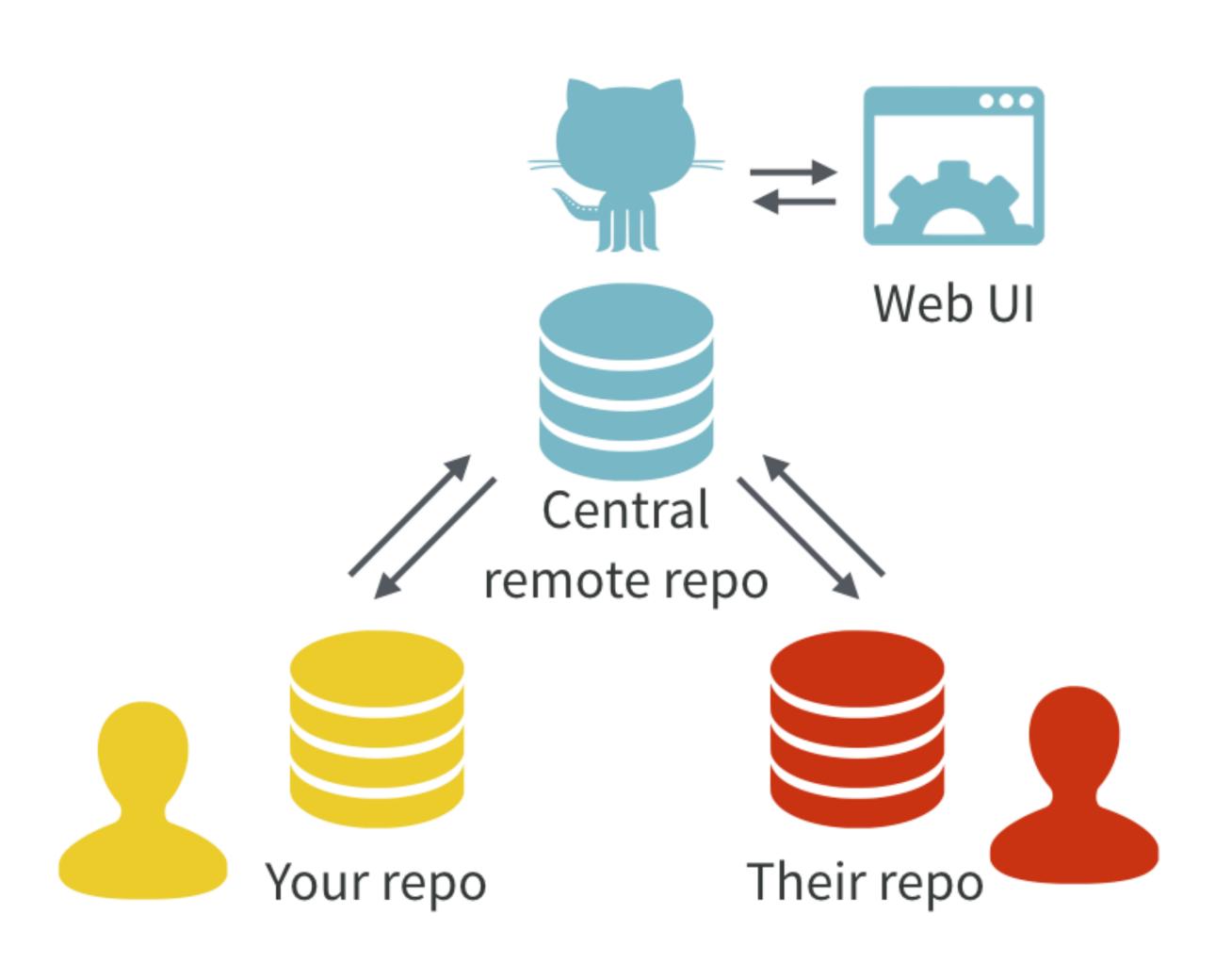
Obligatory iris example



collaboration

Excuse me, do you have a moment to talk about version control?

https://doi.org/10.7287/peerj.preprints.3159v2



happygitwithr.com



Why version control?

- experiment without fear
- explore cause and effect
- embrace incrementalism
- collaborate
- expose your work



get off the beach!



agony: flow

agony: flow





agony reduction

Use a Git client, if you like

No one is giving out Hard-core Git Nerd Badges

I like RStudio + SourceTree

http://happygitwithr.com/git-client.html

Project initiation: the remote case

Make Your remote copy of Their remote repo = "fork"

Make a local Project from a remote repo, Yours or Theirs = "clone"

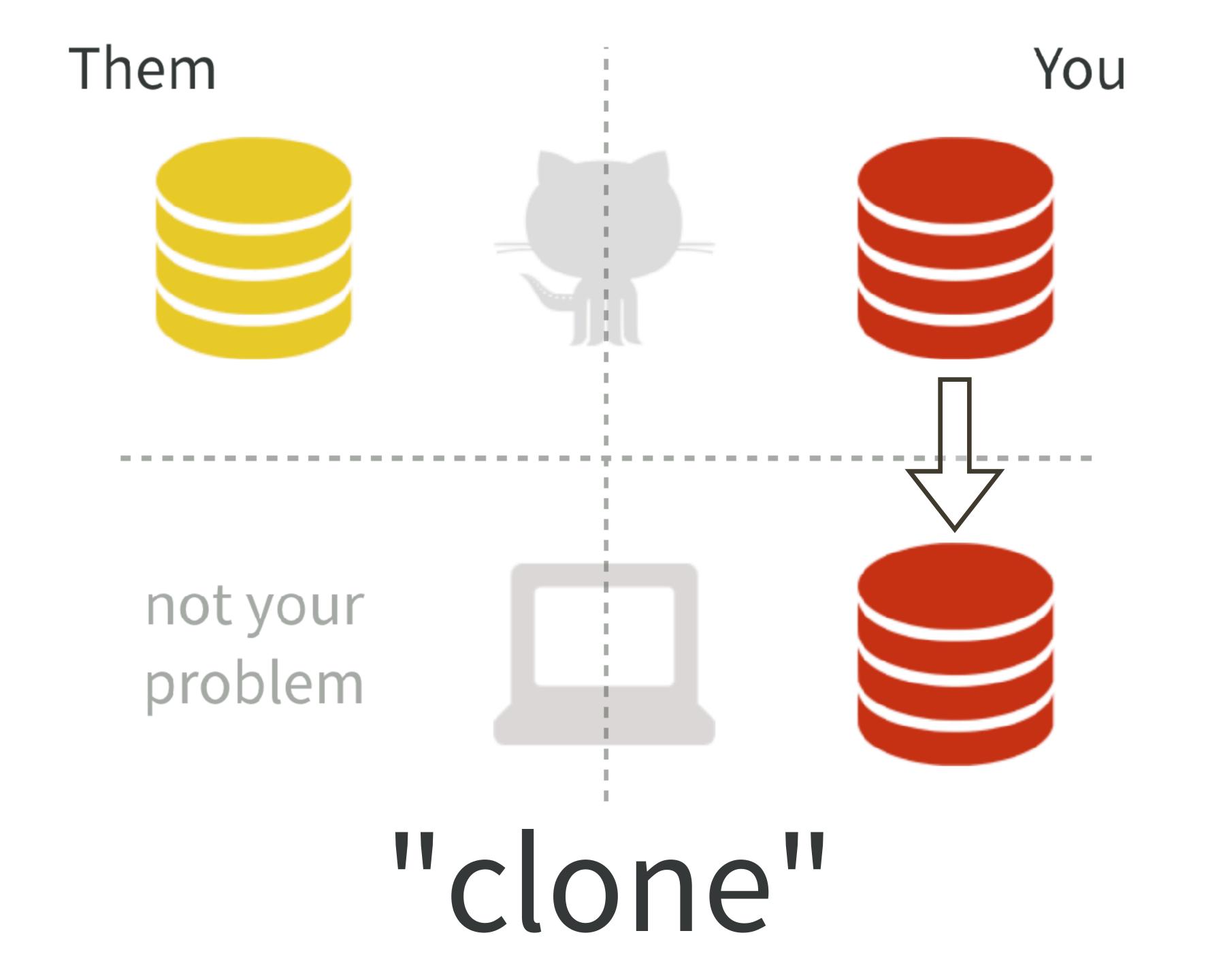
Make Your remote repo from a local Project ... a bit fiddly

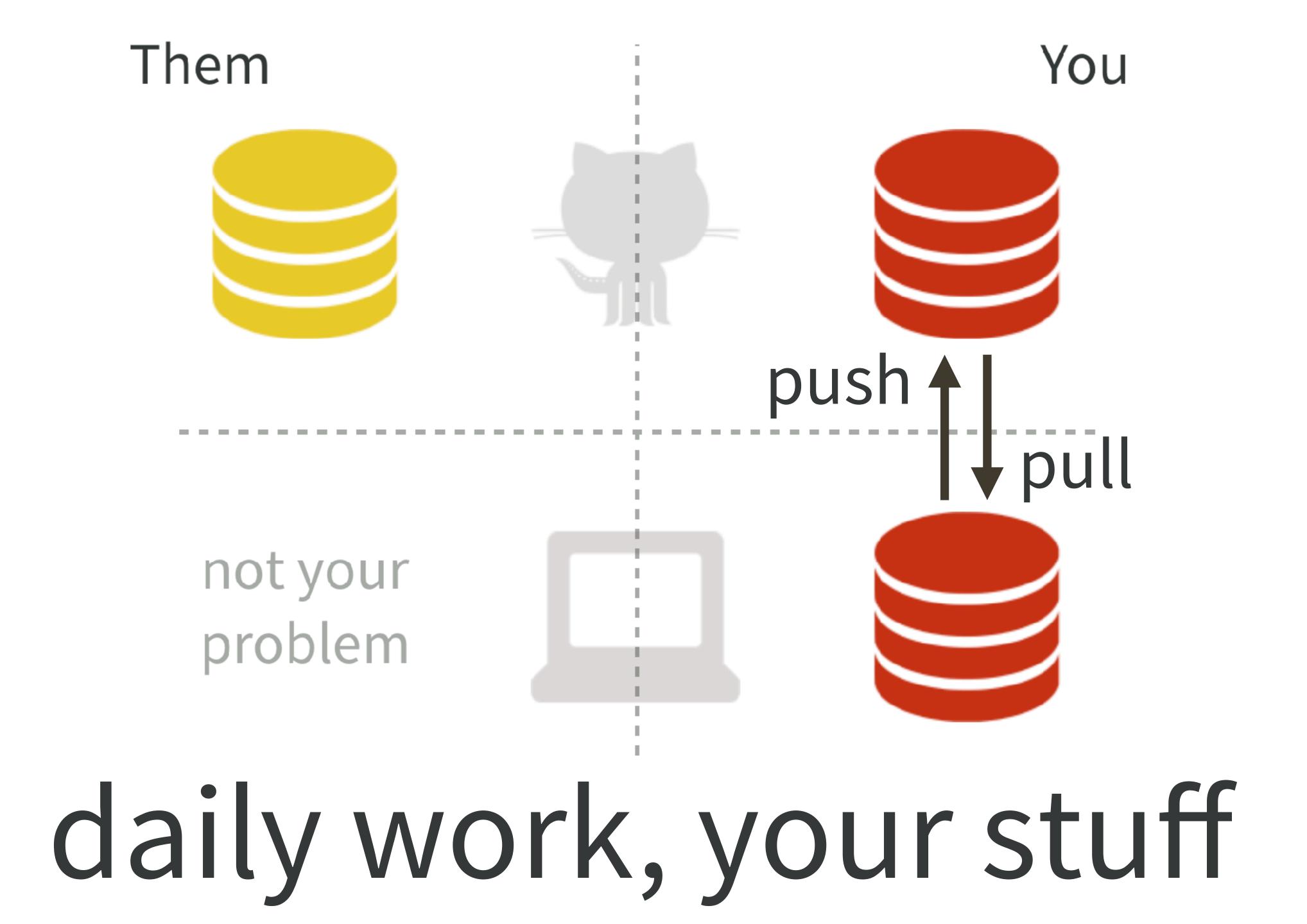
Project initiation strategies, the remote case

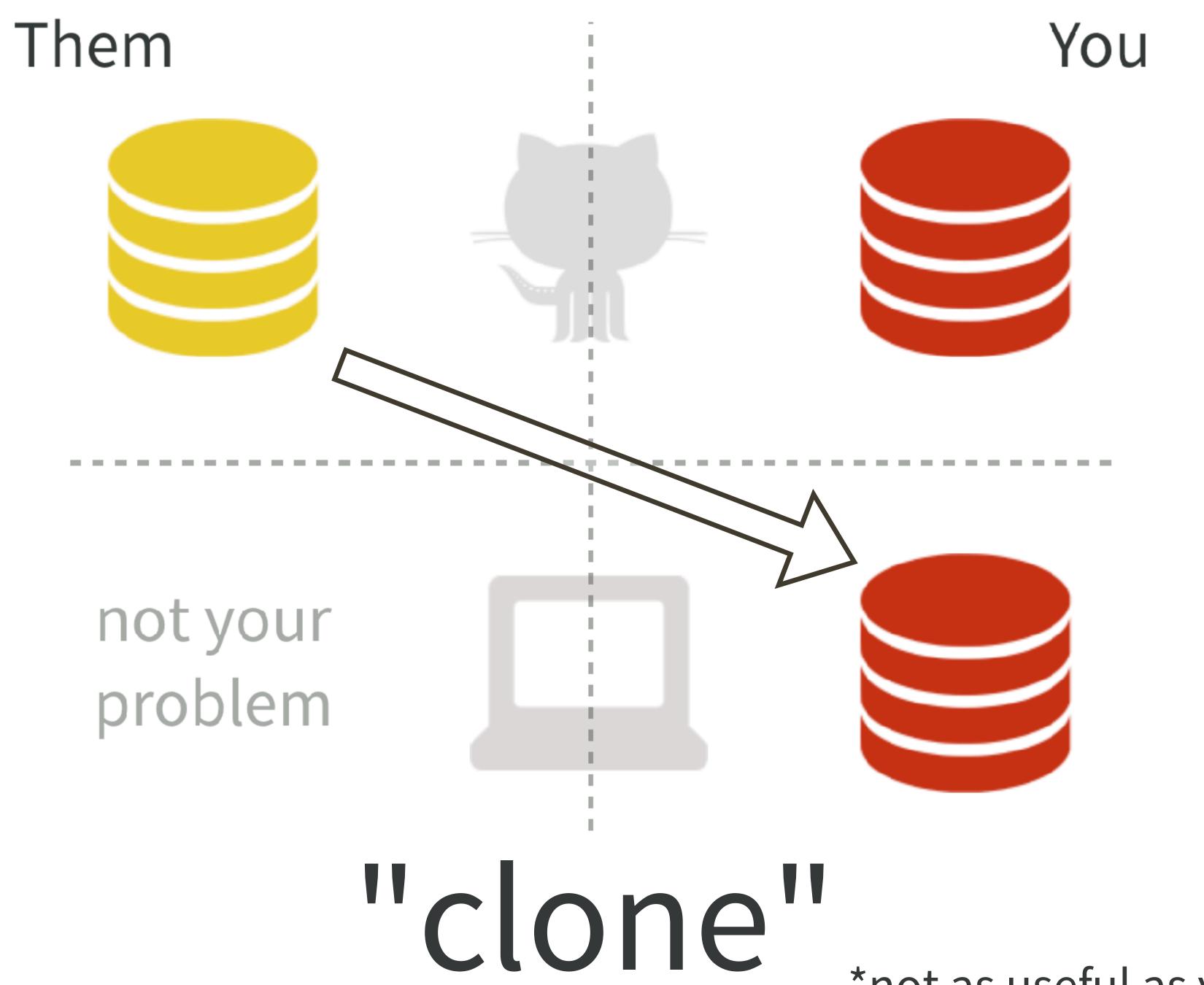
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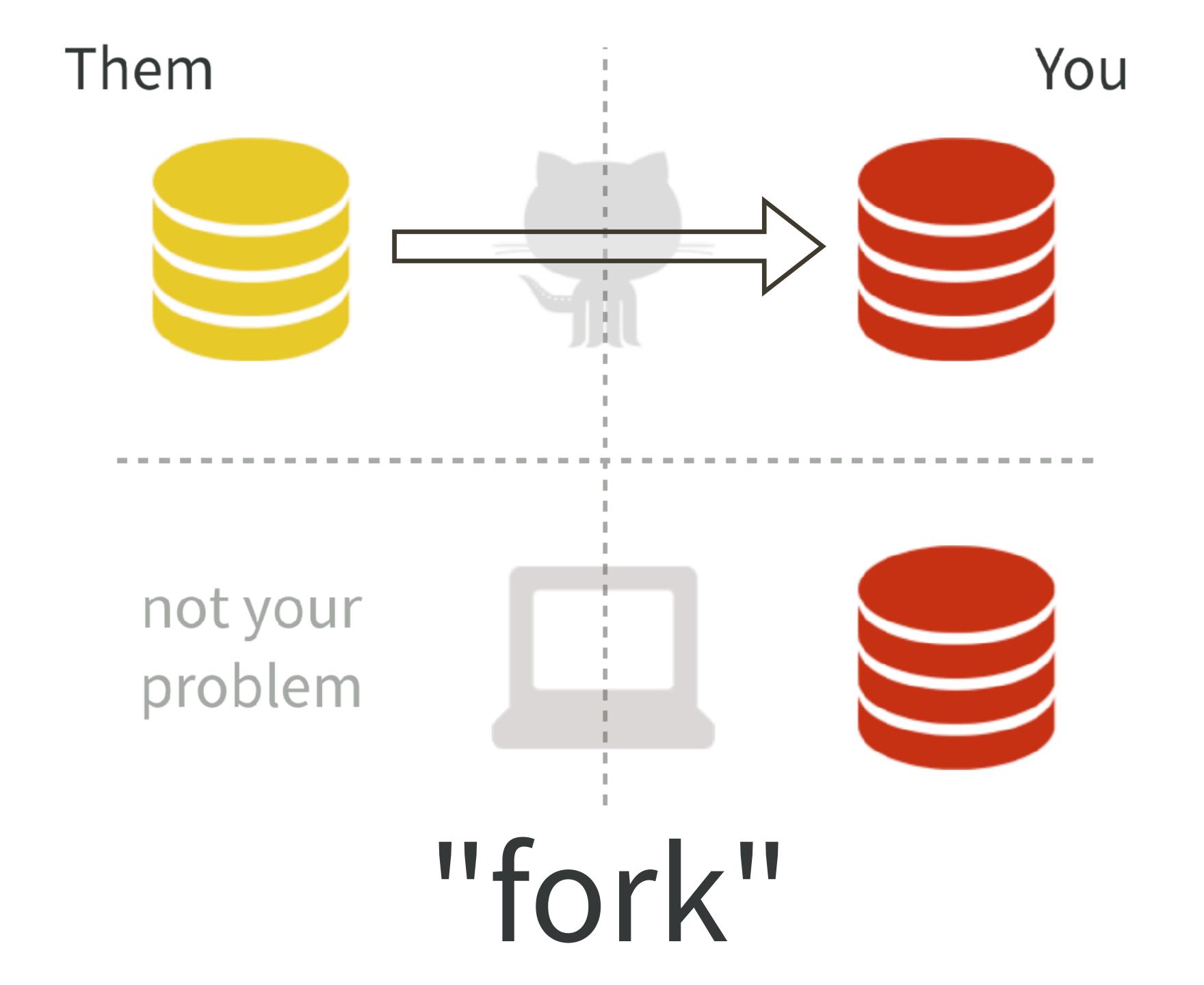
Make Your remote repo from a local Project ... a bit fiddly

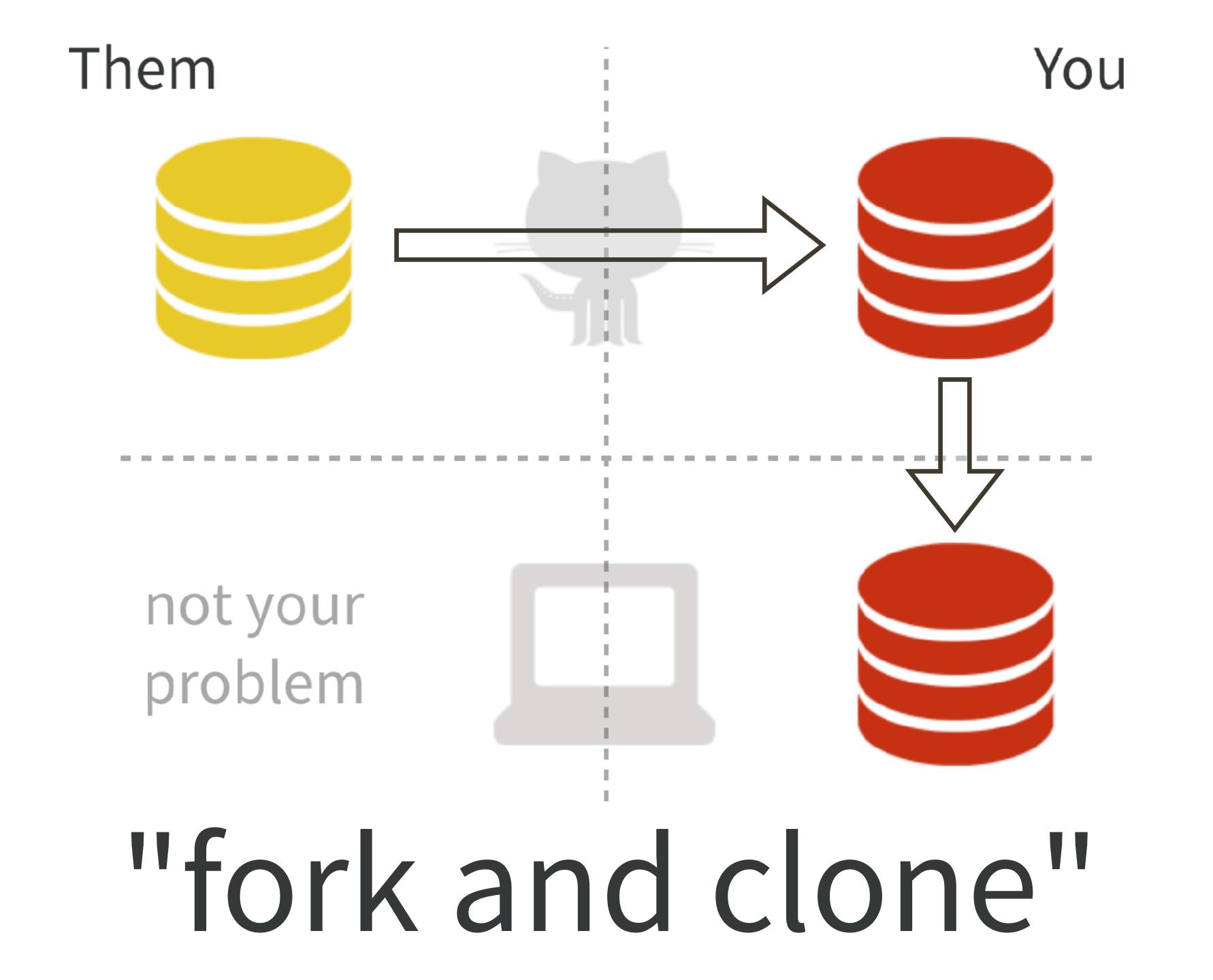


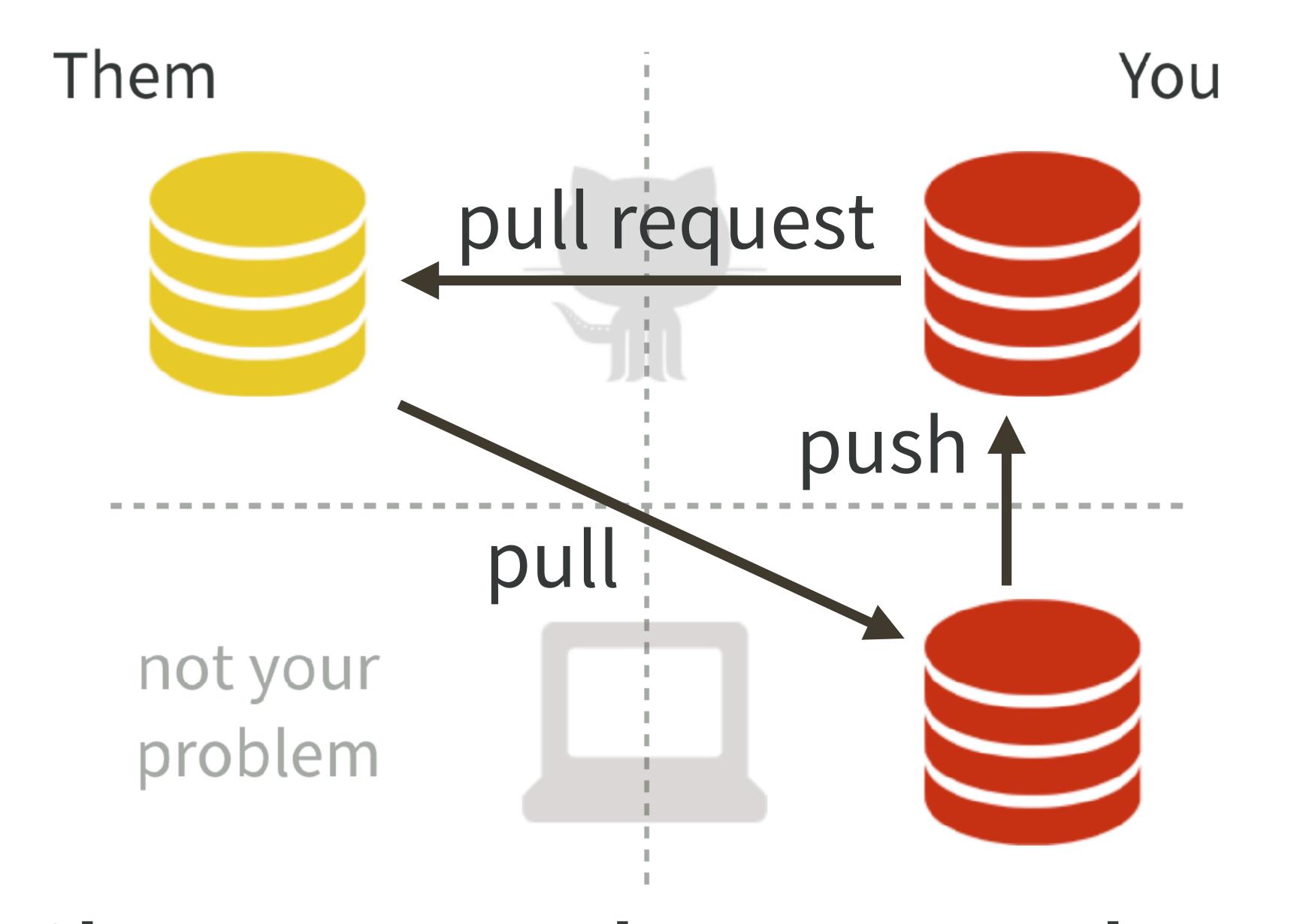




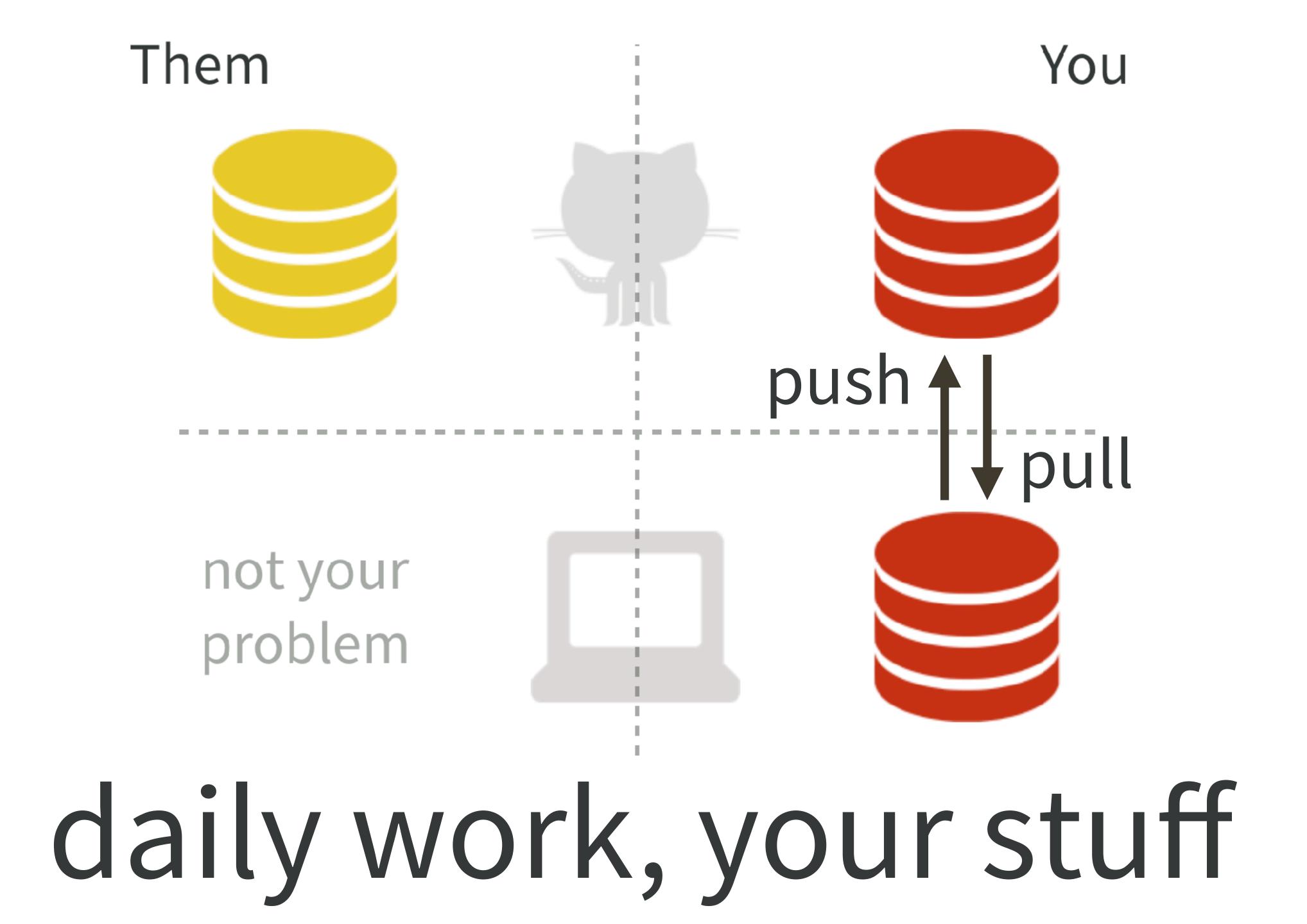
*not as useful as you might think







contribute to other people's stuff



"GitHub first, then RStudio" Why do I emphasize this?

My diagrams omit two big technical points:

- remotes
- branches

I want you to get off the beach before fannying around with remotes and branches.

New Project:

"GitHub first, then RStudio" workflow

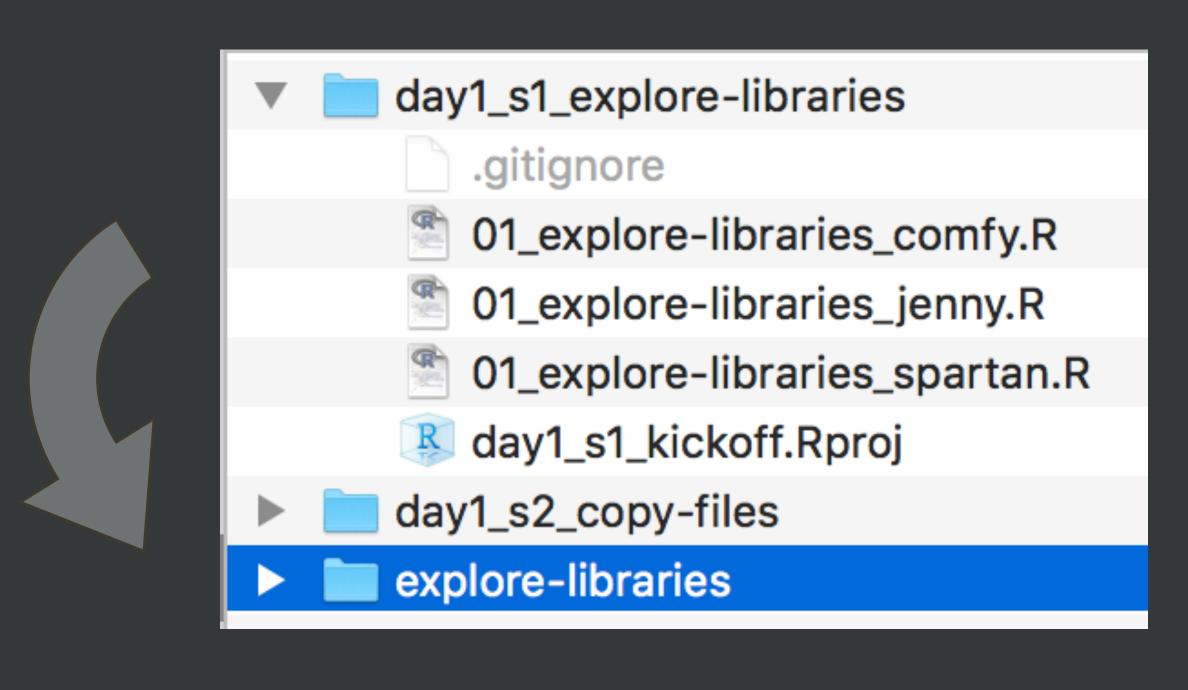
http://happygitwithr.com/new-github-first.html

l suggest:

- repo / Project / folder name = "explore-libraries"
- locate as sibling to folders/Project created earlier

coordinated work through this: http://happygitwithr.com/new-github-first.html

Copy your main . R file from earlier into the explore-libraries directory/Project/repo.



What changed in Git pane? Inspect the diff.

Stage.

Commit.

Push.

Verify the . R file is now on GitHub.

Wait ... is a . R file all I want to share?

what you need to write

what people like to read

foo.R

foo. Rmd



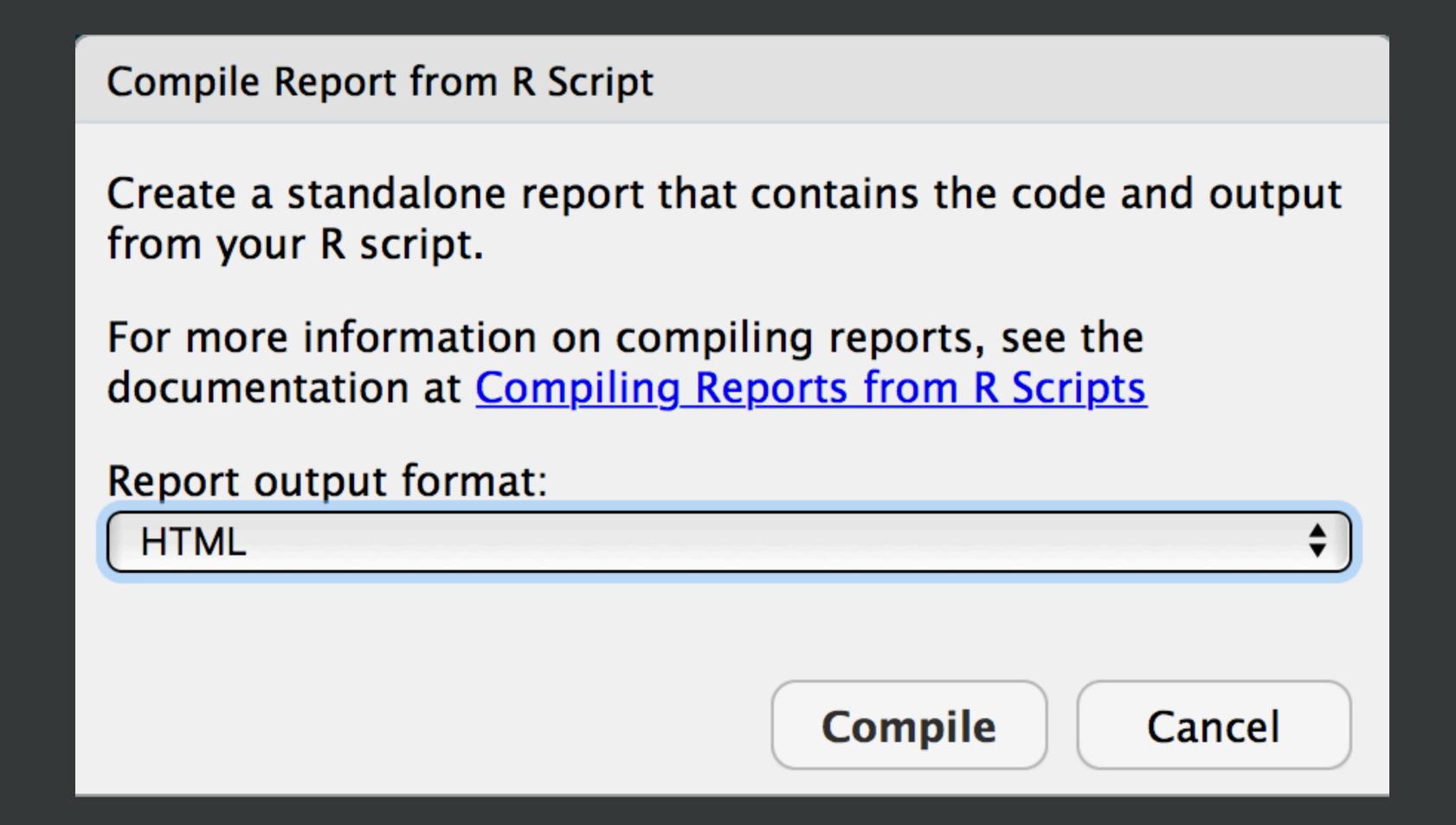
foo.md

foo.html

Compile Report

```
Double Proposely leaving a few things to change later!
```

≈ rmarkdown::render("whatever.R")



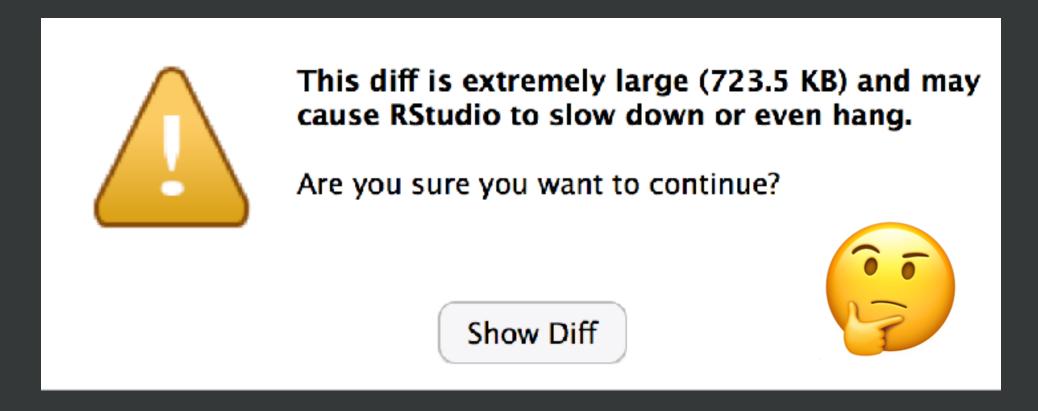
Sure, HTML is fine ... for now.

What changed in Git pane? Inspect the diff. Or not.

Stage.

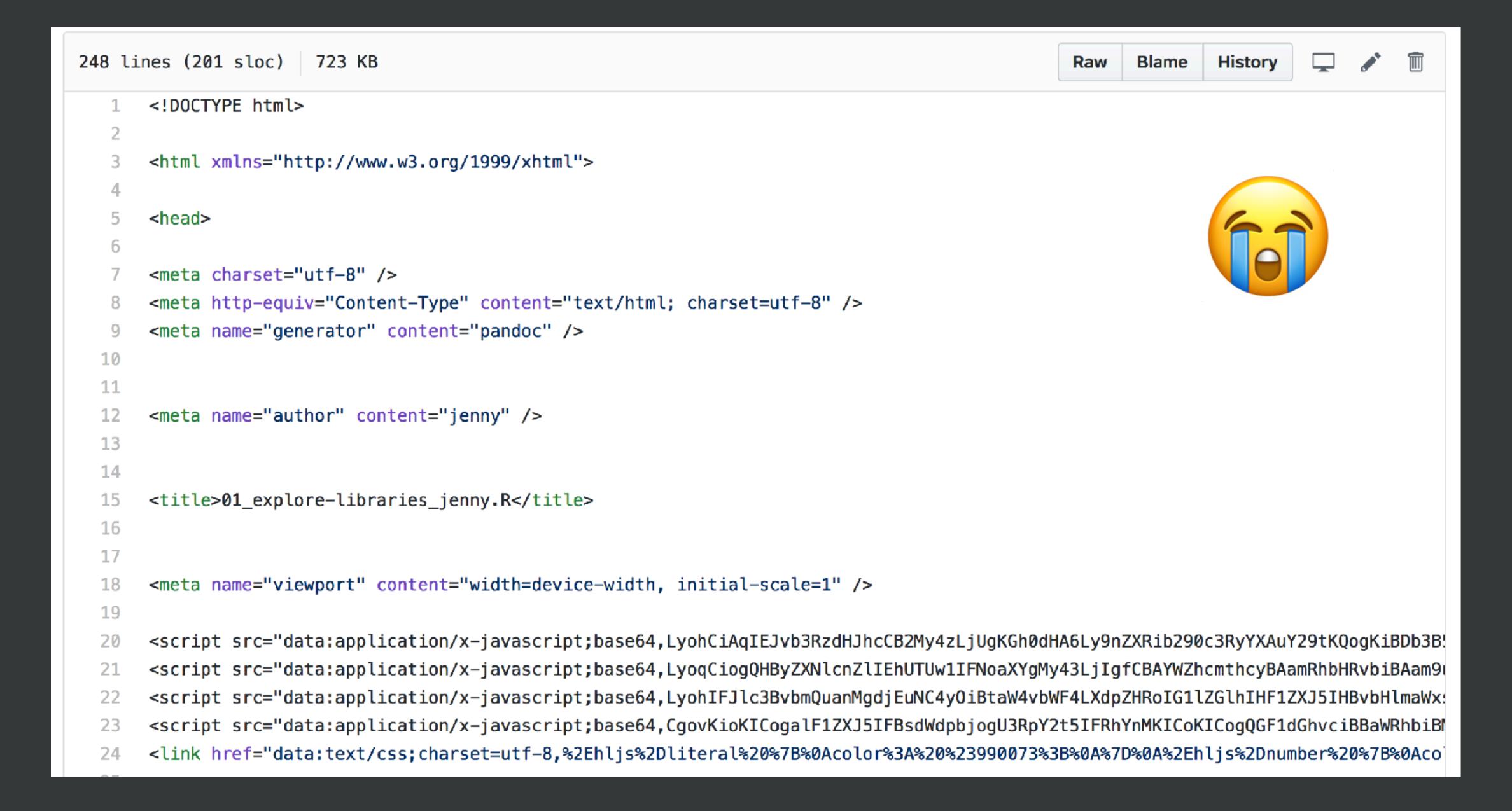
Commit.

Push.



Verify the . html file is now on GitHub.

Wait ... is .html immediately useful on GitHub?



NO, raw . html is NOT immediately useful* on GitHub.

But Markdown = .md is useful.

Let's render. R to. md instead of. html!

* it CAN BE useful in actual web publishing workflows

```
#' title: "Untitled"
       > foo.html
foo.R
                               #' output: html_document
                                #' ---
                               #' ---
                               #' title: "Untitled"
foo.R foo.md foo.html
                               #' output:
                                #' html_document:
                                #' keep_md: yes
                                #' ---
foo.R foo.md
                               #' output: md_document
                                #' ---
foo.R
       → foo.md
                               #' output: github_document
```

```
#' title: "Untitled"
        > foo.html
foo.R
                                #' output: html_document
                                # ---
                                #' ---
                                #' title: "Untitled"
foo.R foo.md foo.html
                                #' output:
                                #' html_document:
                                #' keep_md: yes
                                #' ---
foo.R foo.md
                                #' output: md_document
                                #' ---
foo.
         foo.md
                                #' output: github_document
```

Add this YAML frontmatter

Re-Compile Notebook

```
#' ---
#' output: github_document
#' ---
```

What changed?

This is what I mean by "explore cause and effect" and "experiment without fear".

What changed in Git pane? Inspect the diff.

Stage.

Commit.

Push.

Verify the . md file is now on GitHub.

Revel in how nice the . md looks!

01_explore-libraries_jenny.R

```
jenny Sat Jan 27 22:46:07 2018
```

```
## how jenny might do this in a first exploration
## purposely leaving a few things to change later!
```



Which libraries does R search for packages?

```
.libPaths()

## [1] "/Users/jenny/resources/R/library"

## [2] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/3.4/Resources/library"

## let's confirm the second element is, in fact, the default library
.Library

## [1] "/Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Resources/library"
```

This is what I mean by "expose your work".

Take away #1:

Consider putting rendered products on GitHub.

Just because someone can fork, clone, install all necessary packages, then run your code, it doesn't mean they want to or will.

Be kind. Be realistic.

Take away #2:

For consumption on GitHub, Markdown (.md) is vastly more useful than .html, .docx, .pdf, etc.

Binary formats like .docx and .pdf are also a reliable source of merge conflicts. Think carefully before you track them with Git.

Resources re: which files to commit & how to make your repo browsable

Excuse Me, ... section re: "Which files to commit"

Make a GitHub repo browsable http://happygitwithr.com/repo-browsability.html

Refine your "explore libraries" R script.

After each meaningful change, re-render.

What changed? Look at the diffs.

Stage. Commit. Push. Check result on GitHub.

This is what I mean by "embrace incrementalism".

independent work on challenge

ideas:

- move library() calls to top
- more insightful observations in prose
- make code cleaner, more portable, less hacky
- add devtools::session_info() at the end or sessionInfo() if no devtools

How to finish the day? Game time decision! Possibilities:

Equivalence between R and Rmd.

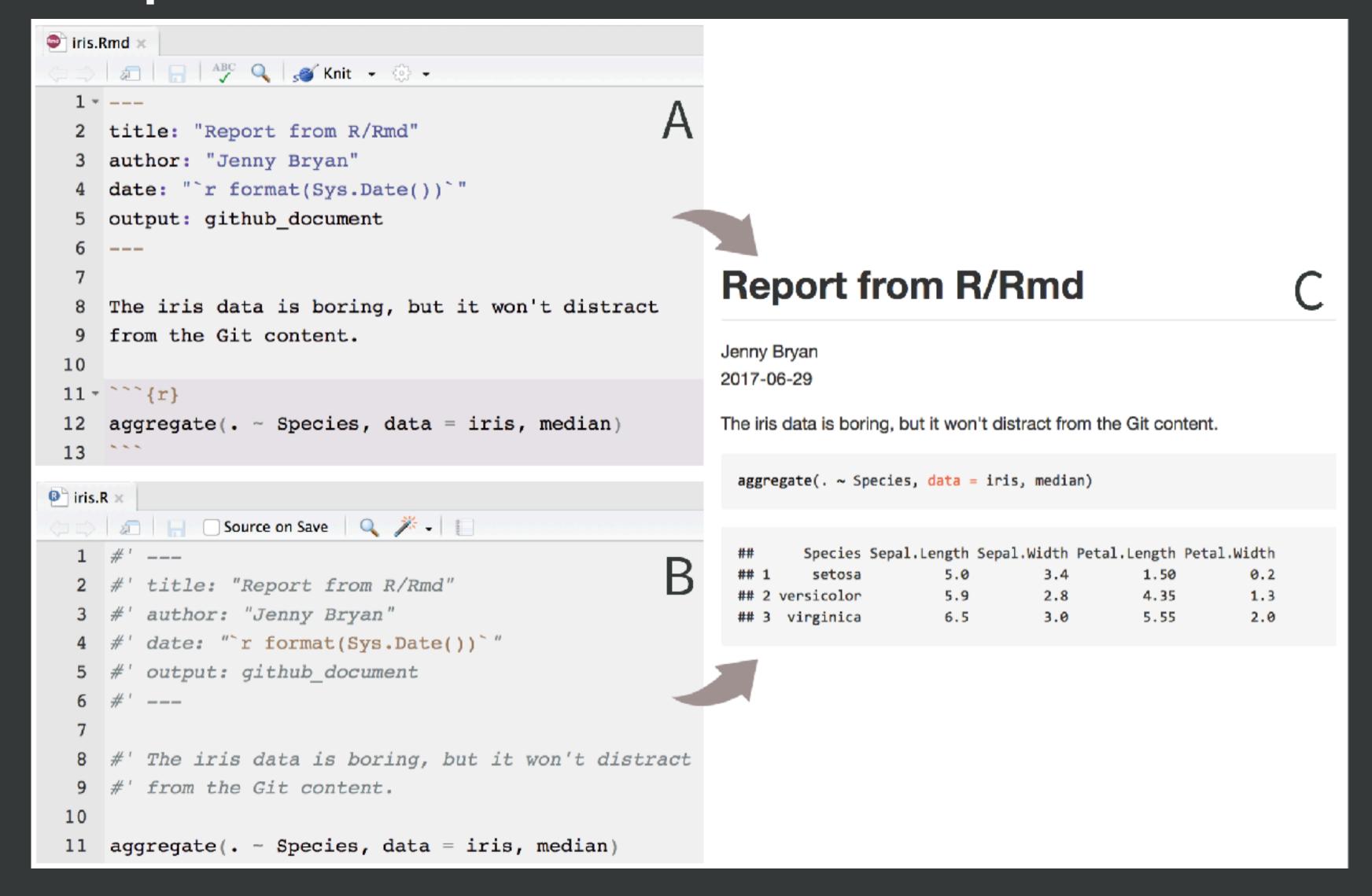
GitHub Pages, the Simple Version.

Make a change on Github, fail on push, pull (& merge), then push.

Make a change both places. Resolve the merge conflict.

Make a change both places. BURN IT ALL DOWN.

Equivalence between .Rmd and .R



From "Excuse Me, ..." article

.R

.Rmd

```
iris.Rmd x

1 ---

2 title: "Report from R/Rmd"

3 author: "Jenny Bryan"

4 date: "`r format(Sys.Date())`"

5 output: github_document

6 ---

7

8 The iris data is boring, but it won't distract

9 from the Git content.

10

11 - ` {r}

12 aggregate(. ~ Species, data = iris, median)

13
```

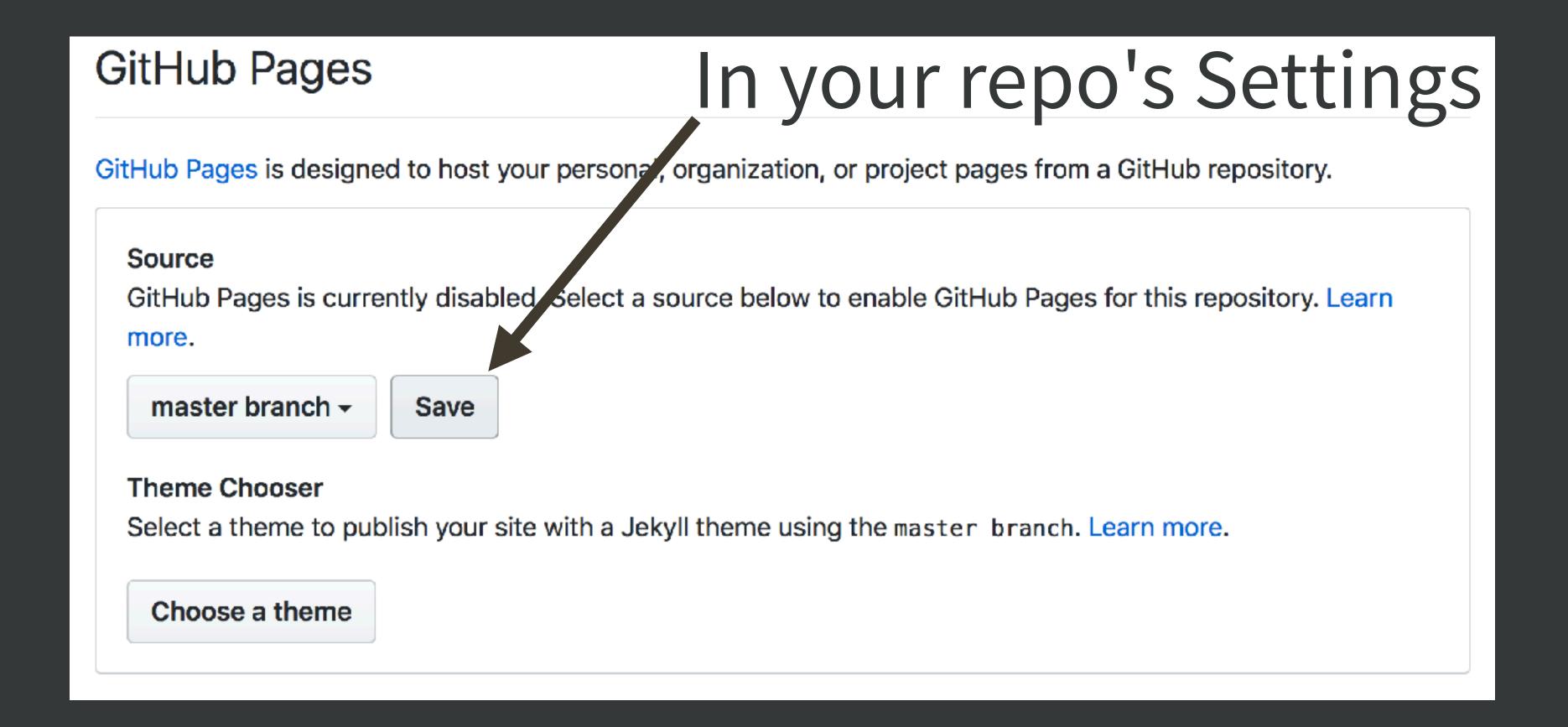
R code is top-level Use #' comment for prose #+ for chunk header Prose is top-level Put R code in chunks

Nice defaults for global chunk options

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(
  collapse = TRUE,
  comment = "#>",
  out.width = "100%"
)
```

```
title: "Untitled"
foo.Rmd
         foo.html
                              output: html_document
                              title: "Untitled"
                              output:
foo.Rmd foo.md foo.html
                                html_document:
                                  keep_md: yes
                              output:
foo.Rmd
        → foo.md
                                md_document
                              output:
foo.Rmd foo.md
                                github_document
```

Simplest use of GitHub Pages = Project webpage



https://github.com/blog/2289-publishing-with-github-pages-now-as-easy-as-1-2-3

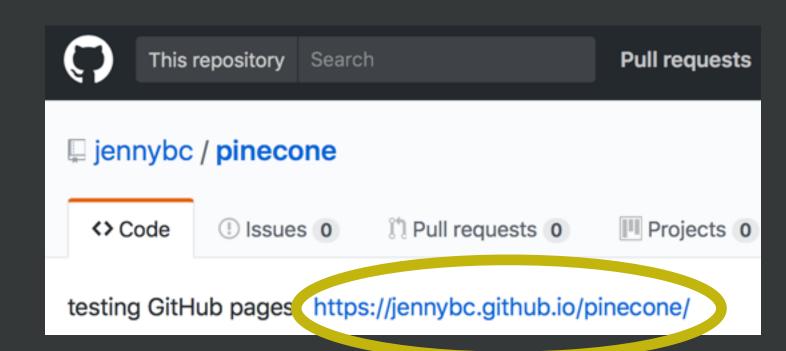
Hot tips for simple GitHub Pages

README.md becomes index.html, by default

Given that foo.md exists, these internal links work (trial & error):

______foo, [foo](foo.md), [foo](foo.html)

Record your site URL as your repo's website



Recovering from Git(Hub) failure

Scenario: You try to push and cannot

What's the problem?

There are changes on GitHub that you don't have.

Pull. If the gods smile upon you, merge works. Now push.

Let's create this situation.

Make sure local Git pane is clear.

Make sure local and remote are synced (push, pull).

Edit & commit to file A locally.

Edit & commit to file B remotely.

Try to push. You will fail.

Remedy? Do what it says! pull, then push ... pull, then push

Look at your Git history.

You will see a merge commit, where the local and remote changes were reconciled.

This is best case scenario and is likely with good Git habits (lots of small frequent commits and merges, no binary files in repo).



Recovering from Git(Hub) failure

Scenario: You pull and get a merge conflict.

What's the problem?

GitHub can't figure out how to reconcile diffs.

Resolve the conflicts.

Or abort ... and come back later.

Let's create this situation.

Make sure local Git pane is clear.

Make sure local and remote are synced (push, pull).

Edit & commit to file A locally.

Make conflicting edit & commit to file A remotely.

Try to push. You will fail. Try to pull. You will fail. All is fail.

```
From github.com:jennybc/bunny-scarf

958548f..3357952 master -> origin/master

Auto-merging README.md

CONFLICT (content): Merge conflict in README.md

Automatic merge failed; fix conflicts and then commit the result.
```

```
<<<<< HEAD
Wingardium Leviosaaaaaaa
```

```
Wing-GAR-dium Levi-O-sa
>>>>> 33579525d88af071268b0a0c64c54f357712589a
```

```
<<<<< HEAD
```

Wingardium Leviosaaaaaaaa

```
-------
Wing-GAR-dium Levi-O-sa
>>>>>> 33579525d88af071268b0a0c64c54f357712589a
```

Git inserts markers at each locus of conflict and shows you both versions.

You must form a consensus version and delete the markers, at each locus. Commit. Push. Carry on.

```
<<<<< HEAD
```

Wingardium Leviosaaaaaaa

```
======
Wing-GAR-dium Levi-O-sa
>>>>> 33579525d88af071268b0a0c64c54f357712589a
```

If you're just not up for this right now, do git merge --abort to back out.

You can keep working locally. But you must deal with this problem before you can resume syncing with GitHub.

Recovering from Git(Hub) failure

Scenario: You have a huge mess you cannot fix.

Official answer: git reset.

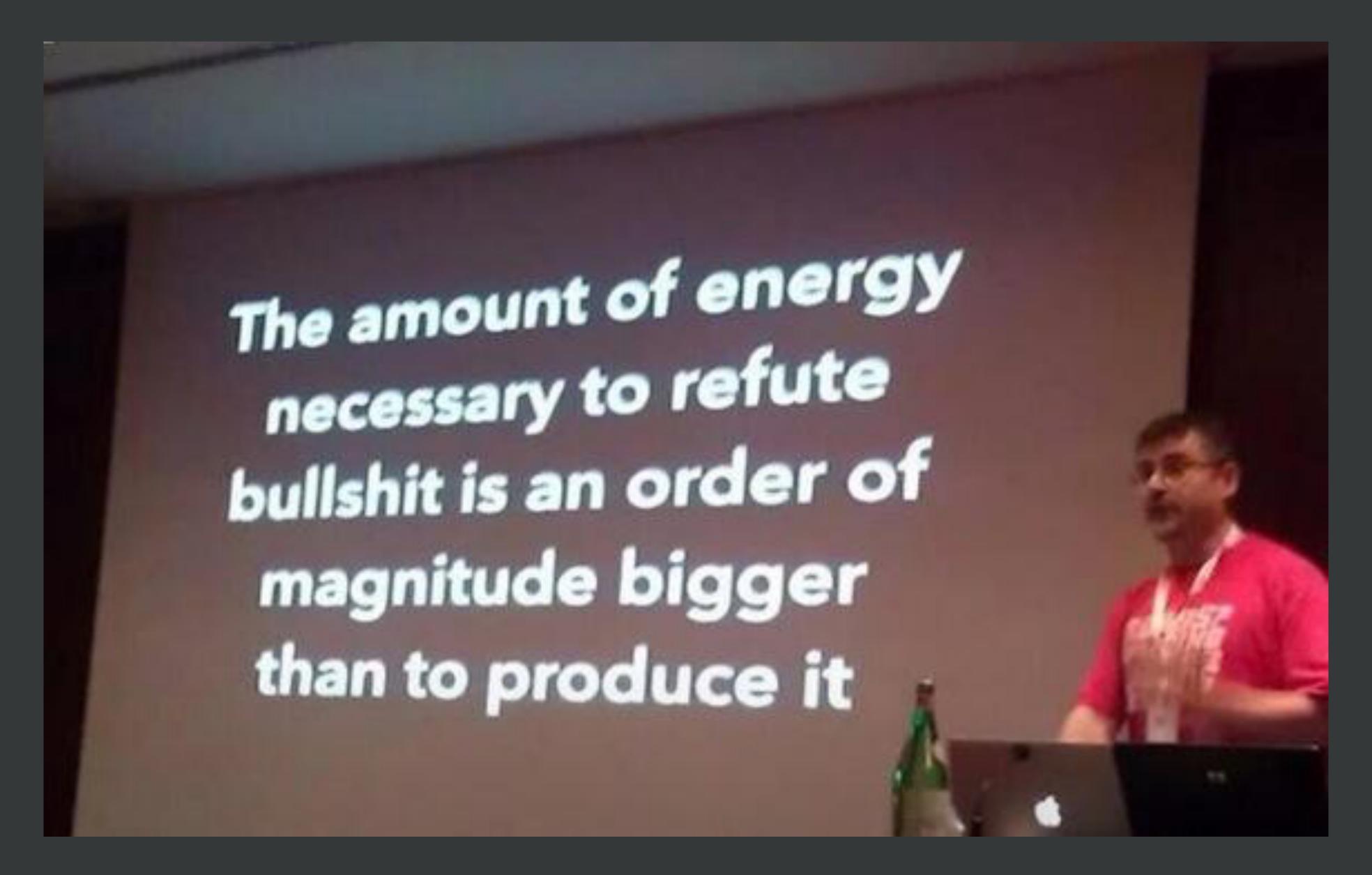
Unofficial answer: burn it all down

So I can face Jim Hester once he arrives:

git reset (mixed and hard) is genuinely worth learning.

SourceTree, for example, makes it easy to do hard or mixed resets to previous states.

After you reset to a non-broken state, have another go at whatever you were doing.



- Alberto Brandolini

The amount of Git skilz necessary to fix a borked up repo is an order of magnitude bigger than to bork it.



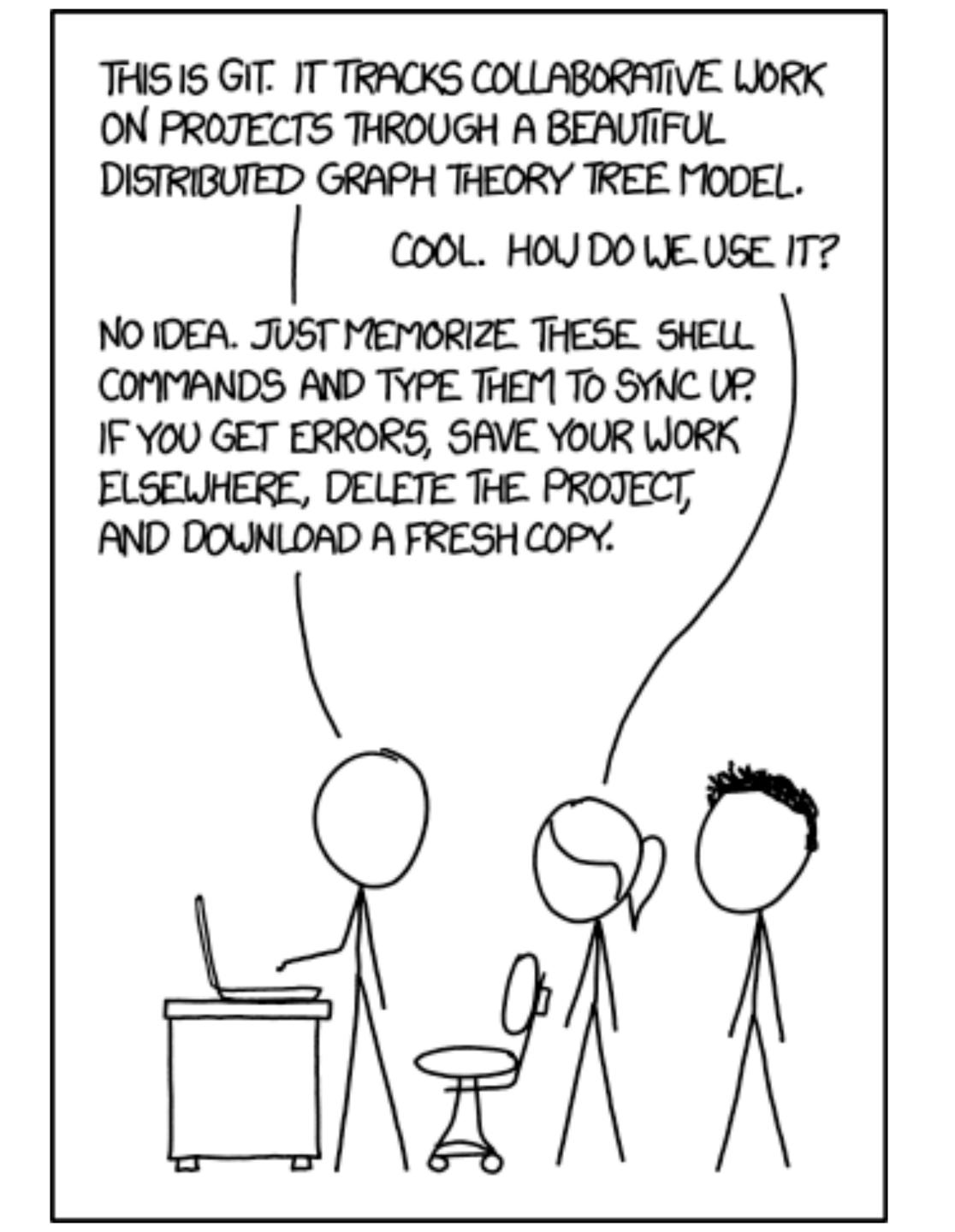
requires you have a remote repo in a decent state!

Commit early, commit often! And push! It's your safety net.

Rename local repo to, e.g. "foo-borked".

Re-clone to a new, clean local repo, "foo".

Copy any files that are better locally from "foo-borked" to "foo". Commit. Push. Carry on.



Sidebar re: tracking branches Hopefully won't come up

```
typical .git/configwith
[core]
                             "Github first, then RStudio"
  repositoryformatversion = 0
                                           =git clone
  filemode = true
  bare = false
  logallrefupdates = true
  ignorecase = true
  precomposeunicode = true
[remote "origin"]
  url = git@github.com:jennybc/bunny-hat.git
  fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "master"]
                             YAASSS
  remote = origin
  merge = refs/heads/master
```

typical.git/configafter

```
[core]
  repositoryformatversion = 0
                                    git init
  filemode = true
                                    git remote add
  bare = false
  logallrefupdates = true
  ignorecase = true
  precomposeunicode = true
[remote "origin"]
  url = git@github.com:jennybc/bunny-scarf.git
  fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
```



typical .git/configafter

```
[core]
  repositoryformatversion = 0
                                     git init
  filemode = true
                                     git remote add
                                     git push --set-upstream origin master
  bare = false
  logallrefupdates = true
  ignorecase = true
  precomposeunicode = true
[remote "origin"]
  url = git@github.com:jennybc/bunny-scarf.git
  fetch = +refs/heads/*:refs/remotes/origin/*
[branch "master"]
  remote = origin
  merge = refs/heads/master
```

GitHub Issues for bugs and features e.g., https://github.com/tidyverse/dplyr/issues Talk: Contributing to the tidyverse, Mara Averick

Search R code on GitHub http://happygitwithr.com/search.html Jim Hester will cover