

Project Primer

Dan Spalla

2020-07-25

Contents

Preface	5
1 Git Introduction	7
1.1 What is Git?	7
1.2 What is a Repository?	7
1.3 What Is A Commit?	8
1.4 Understanding Distributed	8
1.5 Push	9
1.6 Pull	9
1.7 The Log	9
2 Using Git in Rstudio	11
2.1 Initializing a Repository For a New Project	11
2.2 Creating a Project From a Git Repository	14
2.3 Making Changes and Committing	16
2.4 Sharing Those Changes, Push	16
2.5 Getting Changes From Others, Pull	17
2.6 Viewing the Log	17
3 RMarkdown Introduction	19
3.1 What is Markdown?	19
3.2 What is RMarkdown?	19
3.3 R Code in RMarkdown	21
4 Contribution to Project	23
4.1 Project Repository	23
4.2 Overview of Project Technologies	23
4.3 Repository Directory Hierarchy	23
4.4 How To Use The Helper Scripts	24
4.5 Getting Started With Contribution	24
4.6 Contribution Example 1	24
4.7 Contribution Example 2	27
4.8 Creating a New Page	28
4.9 Creating a New Update Post	31

Install Guide	33
Installing Git on Windows	33
Installing R on Windows	42
Installing RStudio on Windows	48
Appendix	53
Git	53
Markdown	53
R	53
RMarkdown	53
RStudio	53
Project Source Code	53
Project OSF Page	54

Preface

This documentation is a primer for the COVID-19 DCTT BCS-2032203 project. It covers an introduction to Git, using Git in RStudio, an introduction to RMarkdown, the project repository, and project helper scripts.

This documentation assumes an introductory understanding of the R programming language and RStudio. It also assumes zero knowledge of Git, using Git in RStudio, and RMarkdown; consequently, some explanations may be structured or phrased in a way that are conducive to understanding but not perfectly accurate.

Chapter 1

Git Introduction

1.1 What is Git?

Git is a distributed version control system that was developed by Linus Torvalds for working on the Linux kernel. Despite its original use case, it is used for many software projects. It has become a popular choice for version control systems and becomes a powerful tool once the basics are learned.

Users traditionally interface with Git through a Unix shell, or commandline environment, but there are several graphical or GUI options for interfacing with the tool. More information about this can be found in the Appendix section of this documentation.

Git, and version control systems more generally, enable users to store different versions of files and keep track of changes between those versions. Git helps users document a history of changes, including mistakes, to their projects and enables them to switch to any past version. The result is essentially a list of different versions of a project that represent its state during a given time.

1.2 What is a Repository?

A Git repository is a directory, or folder, where version tracking and history has been initialized. One can check if version tracking is initialized in a directory by looking for a hidden “.git” subdirectory (you may have to enable a, “show hidden files” feature in your file manager if you wish to do this). This hidden directory stores metadata about a project, metadata of the files in that project, and the detailed history of that project. Note that the actual project files reside in the directory that contains the hidden “.git” directory, not the “.git” directory itself.

A repository is an entity that is local in nature, meaning it resides on your

machine and you treat it the same way you would any other file. As a result, any changes you make are yours and you must deliberately choose to share those changes if you want others to see them.

1.3 What Is A Commit?

A commit is a change to a repository and you do this when you implement a change to your project. This change can be as simple as the addition of a new file to your project or as complex as a series of changes across multiple files. A user “commits” to a repository when they want to store a new version of a project. When this is done, they now have a distinct version of the project that they can go back to and view the changes from one version to another.

Generally, commits should contain a change that is singular in purpose. If two separate parts of a project were to be changed, they should be “committed” to the repository separately. A commit represents a point in time, a specific version of your project, and if two changes representing separate parts of a project were to end up in the same commit, then it would make the history of your project confusing or not clear. It is desirable to be able to understand the evolution of a project as changes are made and this becomes more difficult if changes are not distinct.

A commit will have a message associated with it. This message should describe why changes were made and what purpose these changes fulfill. Each commit will have a log of what aspects of your project have changed and a commit message should also briefly describe what changes were made if they are not self-explanatory.

For the sake of argument, let’s say you change a readme file to include a link to a funding page for your project. The following is an example of a poor commit message.

Changed the readme.

A better message would be:

Added a link to the funding page.

An even better message would be:

Added a link to the funding page in the reference section of the readme. Those who want to fund the project no longer have to email asking how to support it.

1.4 Understanding Distributed

As was stated previously, Git is a distributed version control system which means that every repository, including ones on your local machine, do not require some

centralized service to function.

When you share changes with others, you are simply merging histories or syncing changes rather than performing some sort of special transaction with a centralized service. It is important to have a conceptual understanding of this because this is how you use Git when working on a project. You make and commit changes locally, then you can share those changes with the rest of the world. You cannot share changes with the rest of the world if you have not committed those changes locally.

1.5 Push

The act of “push”, or “pushing”, is when changes are uploaded to remote locations. Once a change is made and committed to your local repository, you can then send a copy of your changes to a remote location (push). This remote location is simply housing another copy of that repository. Anyone with the proper permissions can push to a remote repository so that someone else can download (pull) their changes.

1.6 Pull

The act of “pull”, or “pulling”, is when changes are downloaded from remote locations. If someone pushes a change into a remote repository, you can download (pull) that change and sync it with your local repository. Anyone can pull changes from a remote repository and sync it with their local version. This is also how repositories are initially downloaded if they are not present on your machine.

1.7 The Log

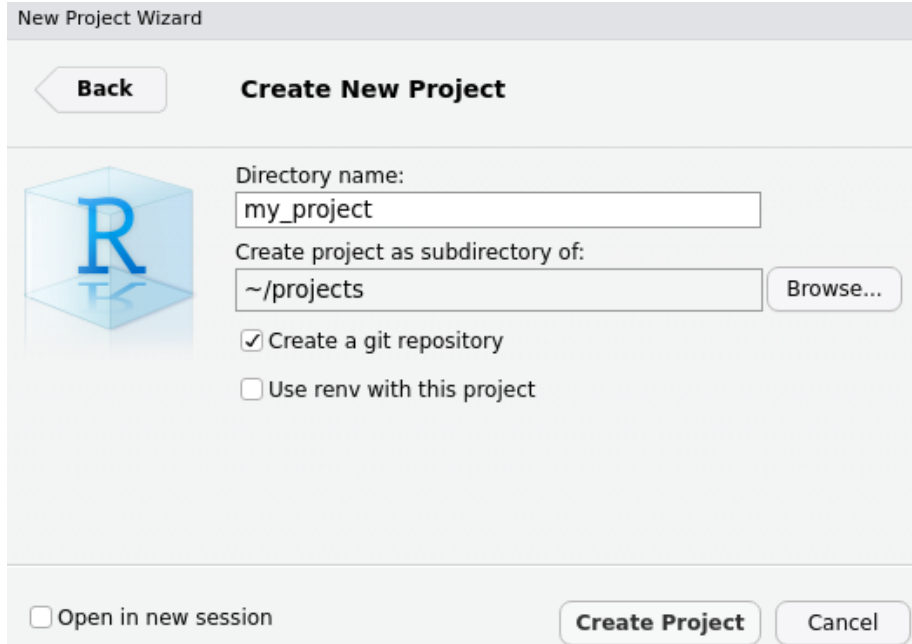
Each Git repository has its own history that details which files have changed, who changed them, and their stated reasons for changing them. This can be viewed by using the log functionality of Git. The log will give you an overview of each project change by showing all the aforementioned information as well as detailing the exact changes. This can be used to track project changes and understand its history.

Chapter 2

Using Git in Rstudio

2.1 Initializing a Repository For a New Project

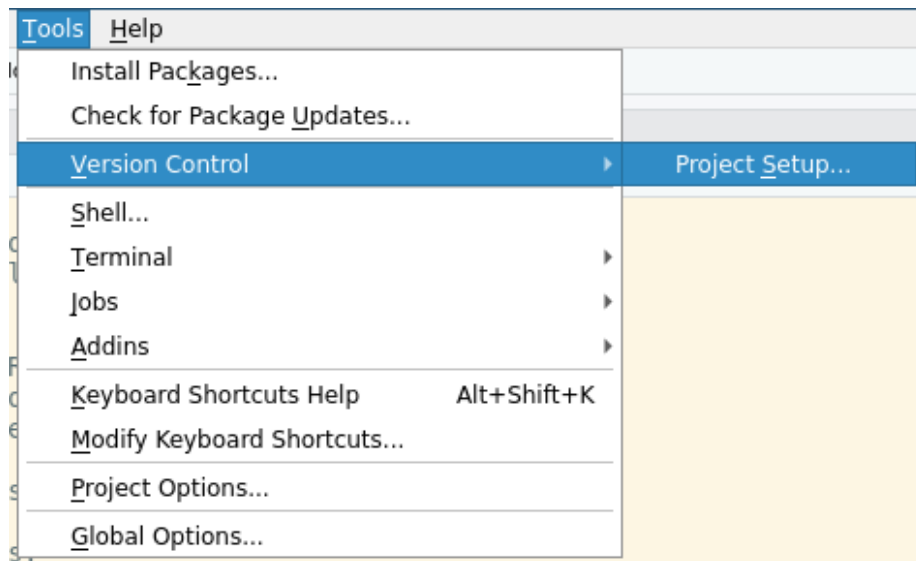
If you haven't yet created a new project in RStudio, you can check the "Create a git repository" box in the new project wizard to automatically create one for you.



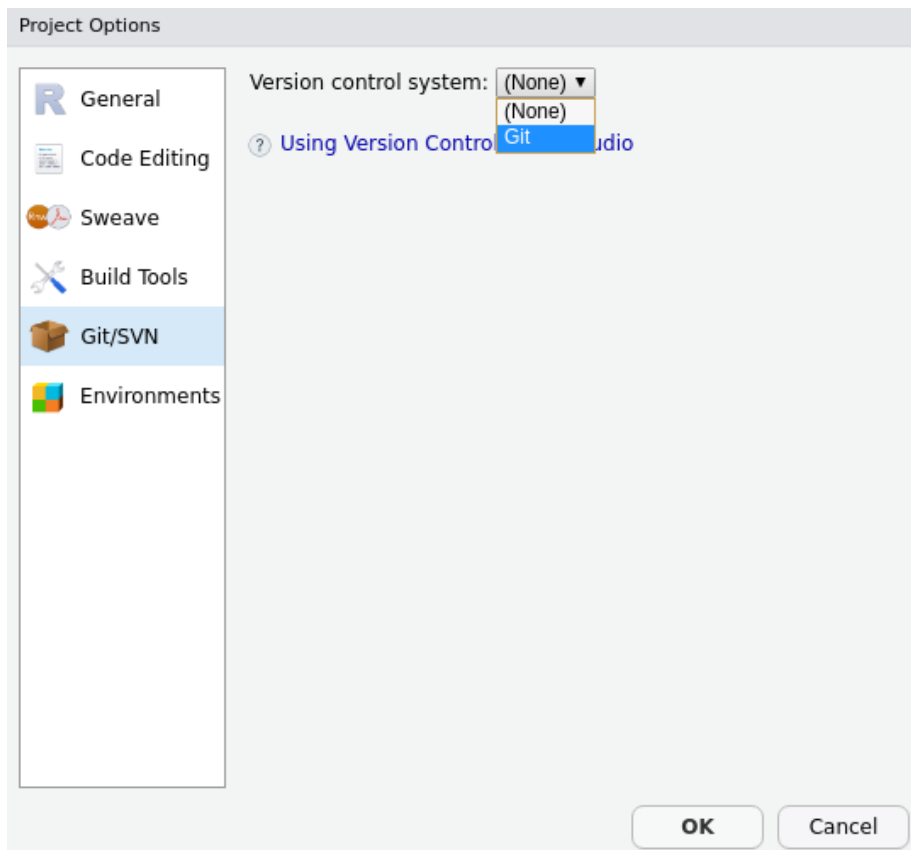
The screenshot shows the 'New Project Wizard' dialog box in RStudio. The title bar reads 'New Project Wizard'. Inside, there is a 'Back' button and a 'Create New Project' section. On the left is the R logo. To the right, there are two text input fields: 'Directory name:' with the value 'my_project' and 'Create project as subdirectory of:' with the value '~/projects'. A 'Browse...' button is next to the second field. Below these fields are two checkboxes: 'Create a git repository' (checked) and 'Use renv with this project' (unchecked). At the bottom left is an unchecked checkbox 'Open in new session'. At the bottom right are 'Create Project' and 'Cancel' buttons.

If you already have an existing project but wish to initialize a Git repository for it, its quite simple.

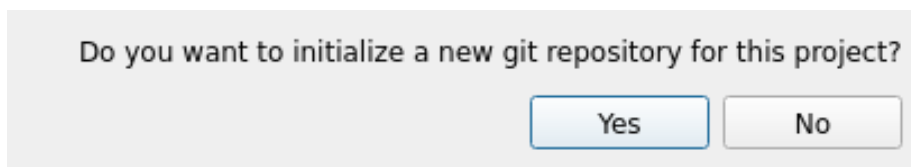
1. Select “Tools” from the toolbar, “Version Control”, and click on “Project Setup...”



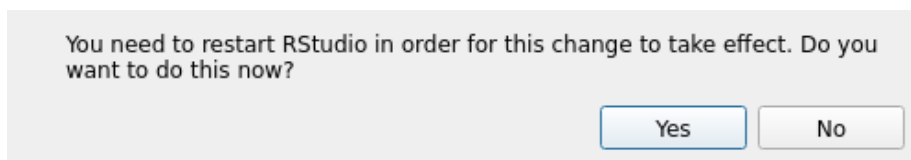
2. Select “Git” from the dropdown box



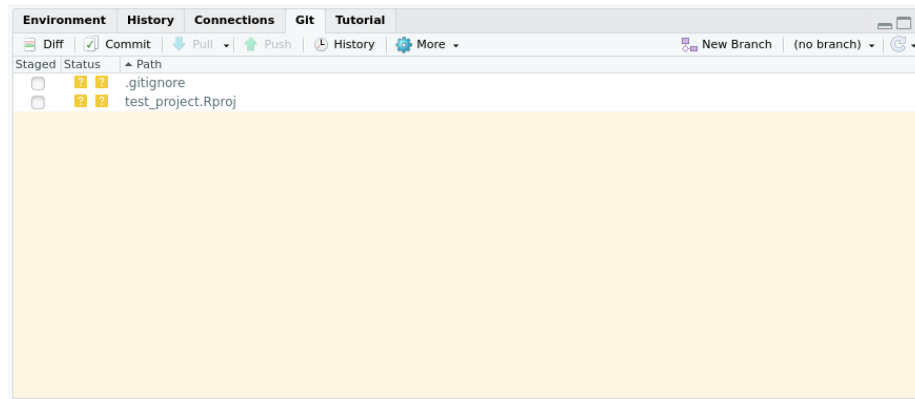
3. Confirm that you want to create a new Git repository



4. It may ask you to restart RStudio; restart RStudio



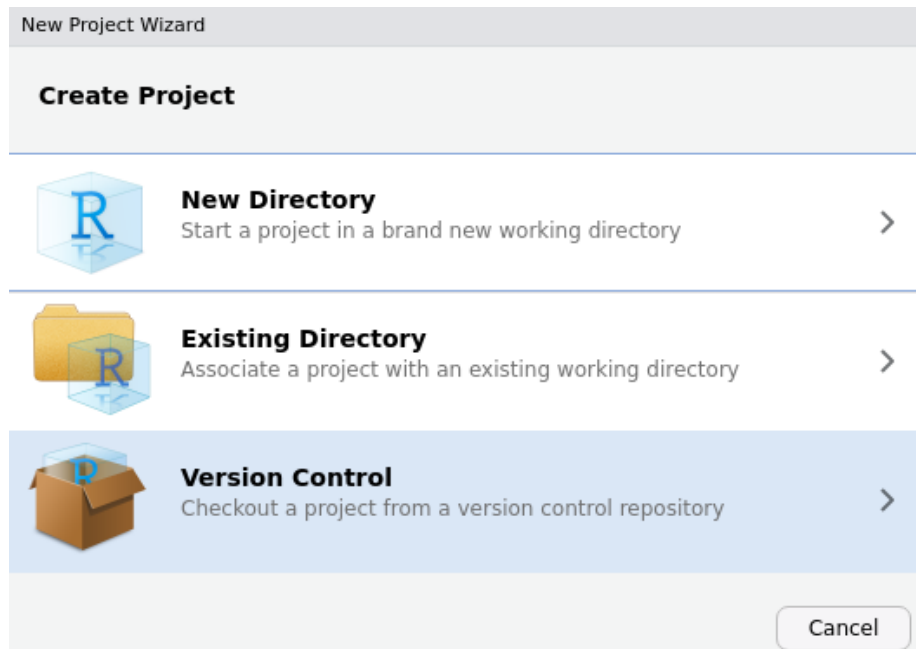
5. The Git tab will appear on the top-right window and show the status of your new repository



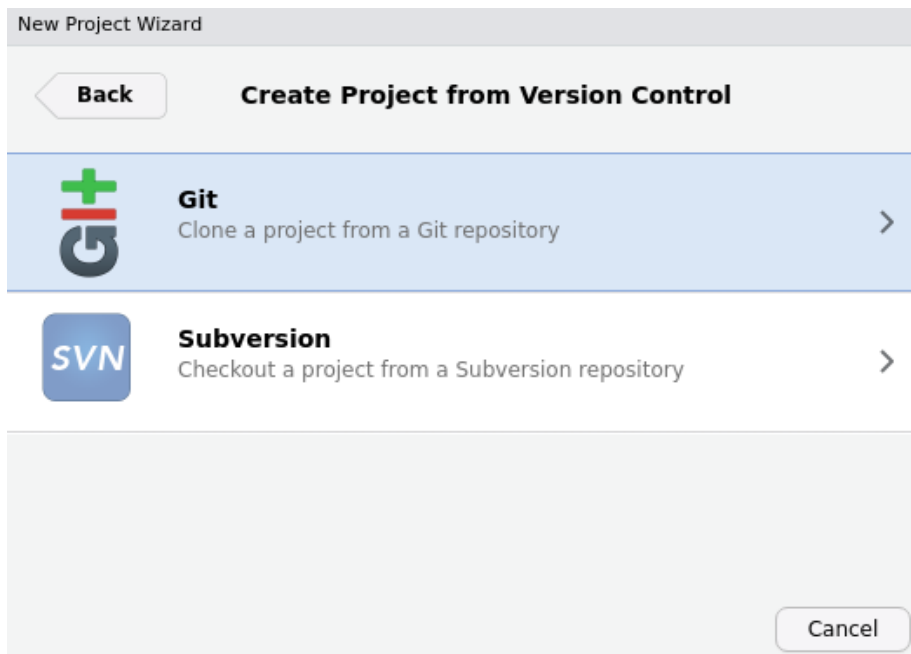
2.2 Creating a Project From a Git Repository

Creating a new RStudio project from a Git repository, such as one hosted on GitHub, is quite simple.

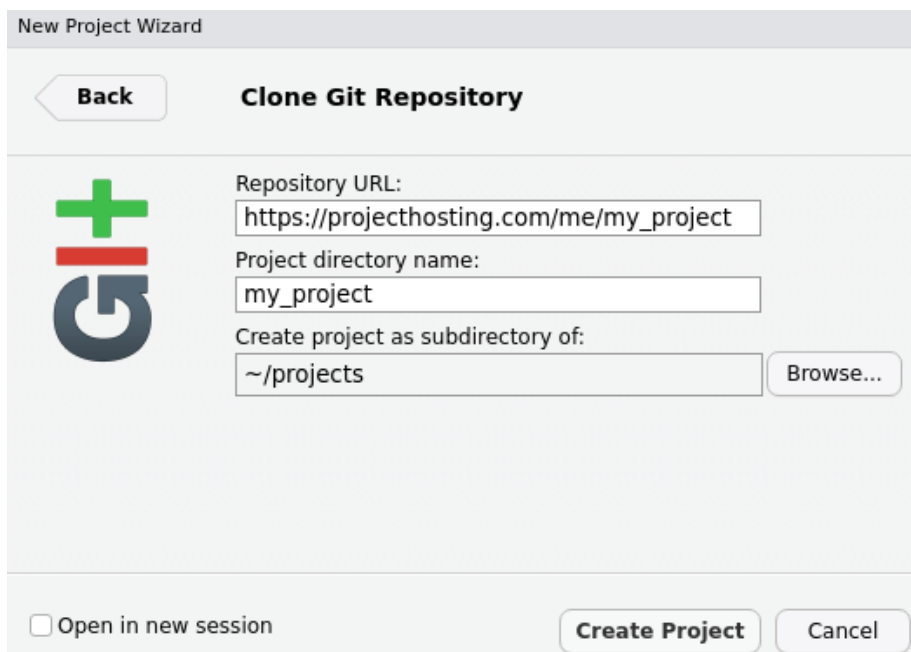
1. Create a new project
2. Select “Version Control”



3. Select “Git”



4. Enter the repository URL, give the project a name, and select the directory where project files shall reside



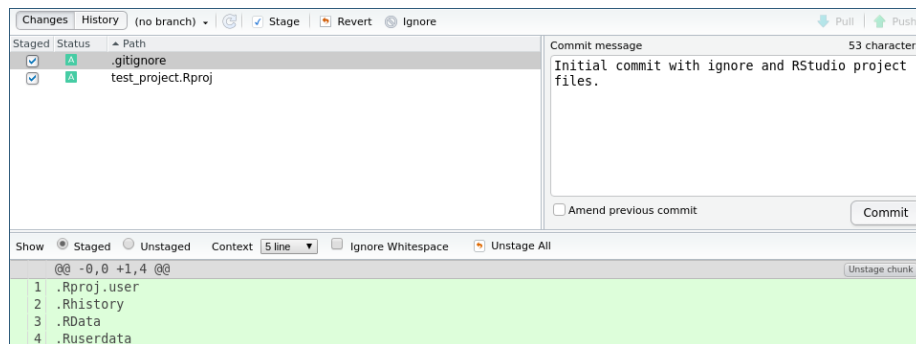
2.3 Making Changes and Committing

To make changes to files in a git repository, modify them you would any other file. When you are ready to commit your changes, do the following.

1. Hit the commit button under the Git tab and a new window will appear



2. Select, stage, the changed files that you wish to add and commit



3. Write a commit message that succinctly describes the “what” and “why” of your changes and hit the commit button. A status window will show whether or not it was successful



2.4 Sharing Those Changes, Push

When you are ready to share your changes with the rest of the world, press the push button under the Git tab or on the commit window.



A status window will appear and show its success.



2.5 Getting Changes From Others, Pull

To receive updates that others have pushed, hit the pull button under the Git tab.



A status window will appear and show its success.



2.6 Viewing the Log

You can view the git log for a repository by clicking the history button.



You can click on each commit, read each commit changes, and see what files in the project were changed for that commit.

Changes History master (all commits) Search Pull

Subject	Author	Date	SHA
origin/master Made the readme even worse.	Dan Spalla <daniel@spalla.net>	2020-06-29	8857d5f1
Added project readme.	Dan Spalla <daniel@spalla.net>	2020-06-29	41d10dd2
Initial commit with ignore and RStudio project files.	Dan Spalla <daniel@spalla.net>	2020-06-29	d225e9ef

Commits 1-3 of 3

SHA 8857d5f1b7ba4a3a94f3b0a586eed1c2e710e605
Author Dan Spalla <daniel@spalla.net>
Date 2020-06-29 03:58
Subject Made the readme even worse.
Parent 41d10dd2b777ea2f4fc6d643f6a69070bda4fc14

README.md

@@ -1,2 +1,4 @@

```

1 1 # The Project
2 2 This is the project. Isn't this a useful readme?
3
4 I will further change this file to make it even worse!

```

View file @ 8857d5f1

Chapter 3

RMarkdown Introduction

3.1 What is Markdown?

Markdown is a markup language that enables a user to type a certain syntax and always generate the same output documents. There are no hidden characters or special formatting, that you would inevitably encounter using a word processor, which could cause unwanted changes to appearance of a document. Please see the, “Markdown Introductory Tutorial” in the appendix - or click here - for a basic interactive tutorial. You can also see the, “Online Markdown Editor” link in the appendix - or click here - to experiment with Markdown editing in your web browser.

An example of Markdown text using the editor mentioned above is shown below.

1	# This is the syntax for a heading	This is the syntax for a heading
2	## This is the syntax for a subheading	
3	### We can continue this ad infinitum	This is the syntax for a subheading
4	We can write normal text like we would in any other context. *This is italic text* and **this is bold text**.	We can continue this ad infinitum
5		We can write normal text like we would in any other context. <i>This is italic text</i> and this is bold text .
6	[We can create a link](http://example.com) to example.com using this syntax.	We can create a link to example.com using this syntax.
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		

3.2 What is RMarkdown?

RMarkdown is an extension of the Markdown markup language that allows the user to embed R code in Markdown documents. A markup language is a simple set of syntax that when written will always produce the same output document

(as opposed to WYSIWYG editors). RMarkdown extends this by embedding R code into the documents, showcasing the source code, a R script's output, and any figures generated by the R script.

Example of source code and output below.

```
1- ---
2- title: "Untitled"
3- output: html_document
4- ---
5-
6- ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
7- knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
8- ```
9-
10- ## R Markdown
11-
12- This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents.
13- For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.
14-
15- When you click the Knit button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any
16- embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:
17-
18- ```{r cars}
19- summary(cars)
20- ```
21-
22- ## Including Plots
23-
24- You can also embed plots, for example:
25-
26- ```{r pressure, echo=FALSE}
27- plot(pressure)
28- ```
29-
30- Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the
31- plot.
```

R Markdown

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

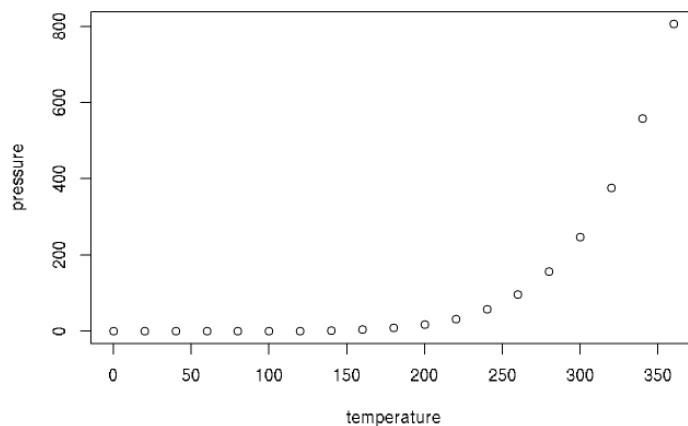
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed      dist
##  Min.   : 4.0    Min.   :  2.00
##  1st Qu.:12.0    1st Qu.: 26.00
##  Median :15.0    Median : 36.00
##  Mean   :15.4    Mean   : 42.98
##  3rd Qu.:19.0    3rd Qu.: 56.00
##  Max.   :25.0    Max.   :120.00
```

Including Plots

You can also embed plots, for example:



3.3 R Code in RMarkdown

There are two ways to include R code in an RMarkdown document. The first is to simply inline the code in the document itself and compile the document. The second way is to load the code from a file instead of inlining in the document. Loading the code from a file provides a nice separation between the data processing and data presentation of a R script. The second method should be used if the R code is lengthy, complicated, or needs to be worked on independent of successful RMarkdown document compilation.

To load a R script from a file, simply add “code = readlines(“location_to_file”)” and specify the path to the file.

```

1  ---
2  title: "Data"
3  output: html_document
4  ---
5
6  ## Example Interactive Map
7
8  ```{r code = readLines("../scripts/us_overview_map.R"), echo = FALSE, message = FALSE}
9
10 |

```

You can also embed and run R code by typing it in the code block instead of listing the location to a file. The following code snippet uses R libraries “here” and “DT” to display a csv file as an interactive table.

```

```{r echo = FALSE, message = FALSE, warning = FALSE}
library(DT)
library(here)
data_table = read.csv(here("data", "State DCT Apps - Website Data.csv"))
dataTable(data_table)
```

```

The following is how the table is rendered when RMarkdown outputs the document as an HTML file.

Show entries Search:

| | FIPS | State | Abrv | App.Planned | App.Name | Technology | Developers |
|----|------|-------------|------|-------------|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 | Alabama | AL | Yes | Under Investigation | Bluetooth | Apple-Google |
| 2 | 2 | Alaska | AK | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | 4 | Arizona | AZ | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 4 | 5 | Arkansas | AR | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 5 | 6 | California | CA | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 6 | 8 | Colorado | CO | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 7 | 9 | Connecticut | CT | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 8 | 10 | Delaware | DE | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 9 | 12 | Florida | FL | Undecided | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| 10 | 13 | Georgia | GA | No | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Showing 1 to 10 of 55 entries Previous 2 3 4 5 6 Next

Chapter 4

Contribution to Project

4.1 Project Repository

The project repository can be found at GitHub. The repository provides the website, website source code, geodatabase, and helper scripts.

4.2 Overview of Project Technologies

The project makes use of a number of technologies.

- R: used for scripts that help manage website content updates, interactive map, and analysis.
- RMarkdown: used to create website pages and embed R code
- RStudio: (optional), used to facilitate easy project contribution and management

4.3 Repository Directory Hierarchy

The repository uses the following directory hierarchy:

- /website: Folder where the website source code is stored; new content for the website is created and added here.
- /docs: “Mount point” for GitHub pages; the project can be configured to serve the website from this folder (GitHub provides no flexibility on this), requiring no further intervention from team members.
- /data: Folder where any data files are stored for use in R scripts or RMarkdown files.
- /scripts: Folder where any R scripts, or other software scripts/tools, are stored. Ex: Helper scripts for building and local previewing of the website are stored here.

4.4 How To Use The Helper Scripts

The following helper scripts are currently available for use in the “/scripts” directory.

- “project_install_dependencies.R”: This script installs all the dependencies needed on the project. This should be used when the project has been pulled for the first time.
- “website_preview.R”: This script will automatically build the website locally and launch a local web server that can be used to preview the site. This mode will continuously check website files for update and automatically rebuild the site so that changes can be easily previewed.
- “website_build.R”: This script builds the website without providing a preview to the user.

4.5 Getting Started With Contribution

To get started contributing to the project, use the following steps.

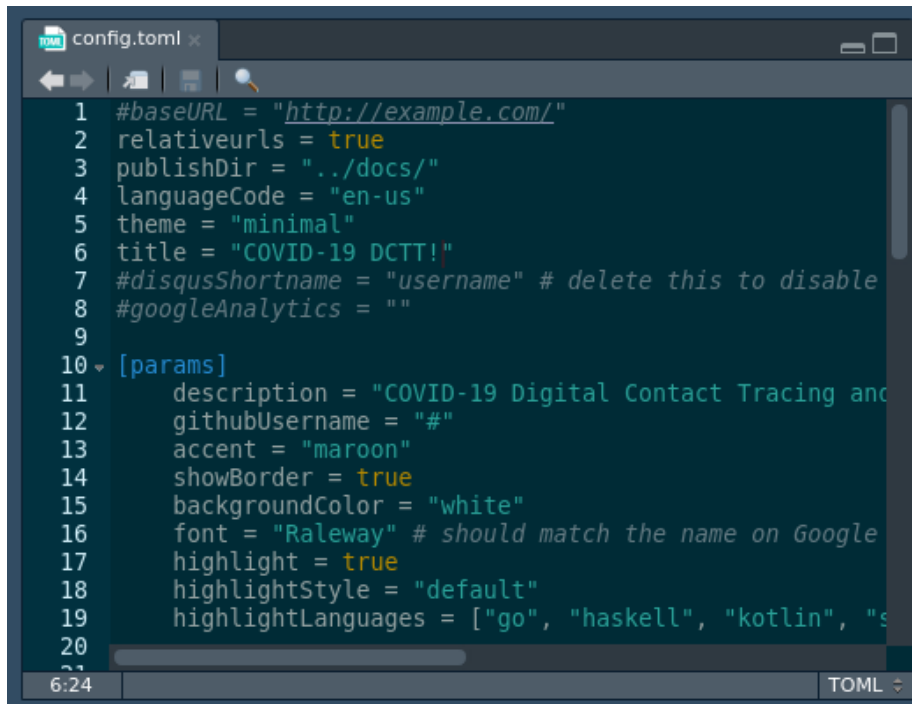
Using RStudio:

1. Open RStudio
2. Create a new project, select the version control option, select Git as the version control system, and enter the GitHub repository URL
3. Wait for RStudio to automatically pull the latest project files from GitHub
4. Navigate to the scripts folder and run the, “project_install_dependencies.R” script; this will install all dependencies and may take some time.

4.6 Contribution Example 1

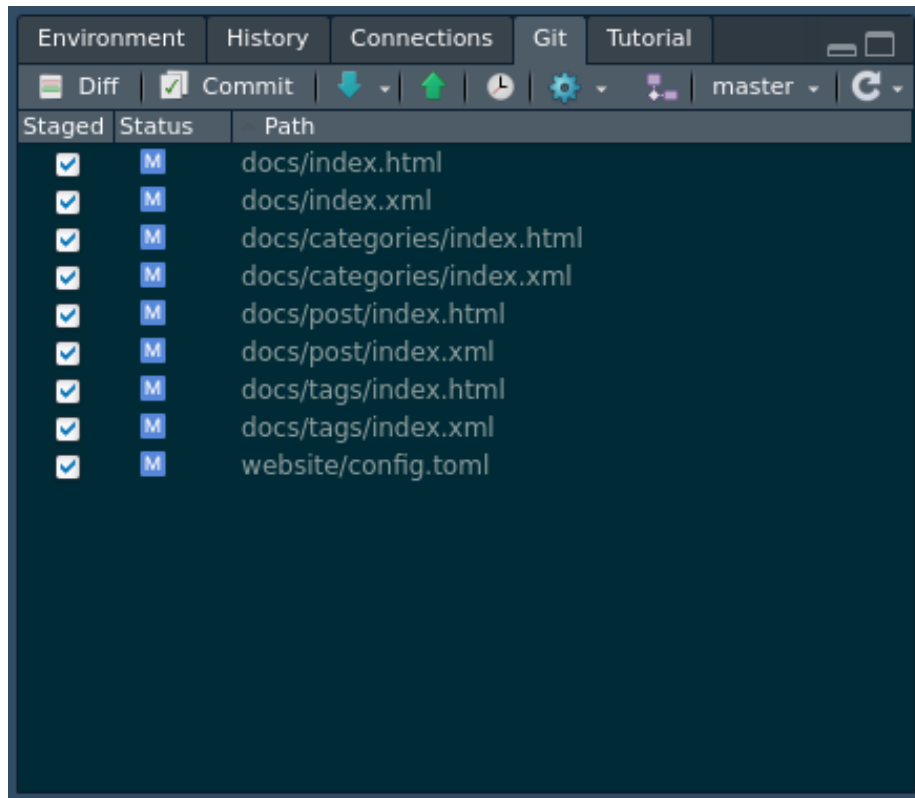
Scenario: Update the website title to better reflect the project.

1. Navigate to the “/website” directory
2. Open the, “config.toml” file
3. Change the line that says, ‘title = “COVID-19 DCTT”’ and change it to, ‘title = “COVID-19 DCTT!”’; save the file

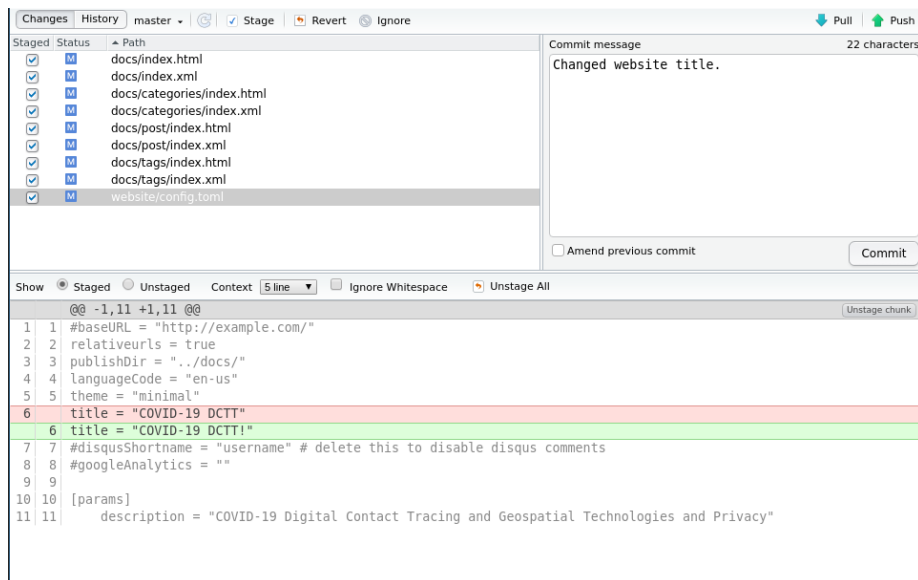


```
1 #baseUrl = "http://example.com/"
2 relativeurls = true
3 publishDir = "../docs/"
4 languageCode = "en-us"
5 theme = "minimal"
6 title = "COVID-19 DCTT!"
7 #disqusShortname = "username" # delete this to disable
8 #googleAnalytics = ""
9
10 [params]
11   description = "COVID-19 Digital Contact Tracing and
12   githubUsername = "#"
13   accent = "maroon"
14   showBorder = true
15   backgroundColor = "white"
16   font = "Raleway" # should match the name on Google
17   highlight = true
18   highlightStyle = "default"
19   highlightLanguages = ["go", "haskell", "kotlin", "s
20
21
6:24 TOML
```

4. Navigate to the “/scripts” directory and run the, “website_preview.R” script to preview the website
5. Notice that there are changes in the “/website” directory and the “/docs” directory in the Git tab



6. Commit changes to your local repository stating the change



7. Push your changes to the GitHub repository to share the changes with the team.

4.7 Contribution Example 2

Scenario: Create an interactive overview map for the US to show which states are using digital contact tracing and which states are not; include the technology used and application name if available.

1. Obtain the state data on DCTT, put the file in the “/data” directory

| FIPS | NAME | ABRV | DCTT | APP_NAME | TECHNOLOGY |
|------|----------------|------|-------|-------------|------------|
| 37 | North Carolina | NC | FALSE | | |
| 38 | North Dakota | ND | TRUE | Care 19 | |
| 39 | Ohio | OH | FALSE | | |
| 40 | Oklahoma | OK | TRUE | | |
| 41 | Oregon | OR | FALSE | | |
| 42 | Pennsylvania | PA | FALSE | | |
| 44 | Rhode Island | RI | TRUE | Crush COVID | |
| 45 | South Carolina | SC | TRUE | | |
| 46 | South Dakota | SD | TRUE | Care 19 | |
| 47 | Tennessee | TN | FALSE | | |
| 48 | Texas | TX | FALSE | | |

2. Place the shapefile that will be used in the “/data” folder as well 3. Write an R script to generate the interactive map and place it in the “/scripts” directory

```

1 # Example interactive map using sf and tmap
2
3 library(sf)
4 library(tmap)
5 library(here)
6
7 us_states<-read_sf(here("data", "us_states_shape", "cb_2018_us_state_20m.shp"))
8 us_dctt_data<-read_csv(here("data", "state_dctt_data.csv"))
9 us_states_data<-merge(us_states, us_dctt_data, by = "NAME")
10
11 map<-tm_shape(us_states_data) +
12   tm_polygons("DCTT", palette = "BuGn", title = "Using a DCTT", popup.vars = c("DCTT", "APP_NAME", "TECHNOLOGY")) +
13   tm_scale_bar(breaks = c(0, 100, 200), text.size = 1) +
14   tm_minimap() +
15   tm_view(set.view = c(-120, 53, 3)) +
16   tmap_mode("view")
17
18 map
19 |

```

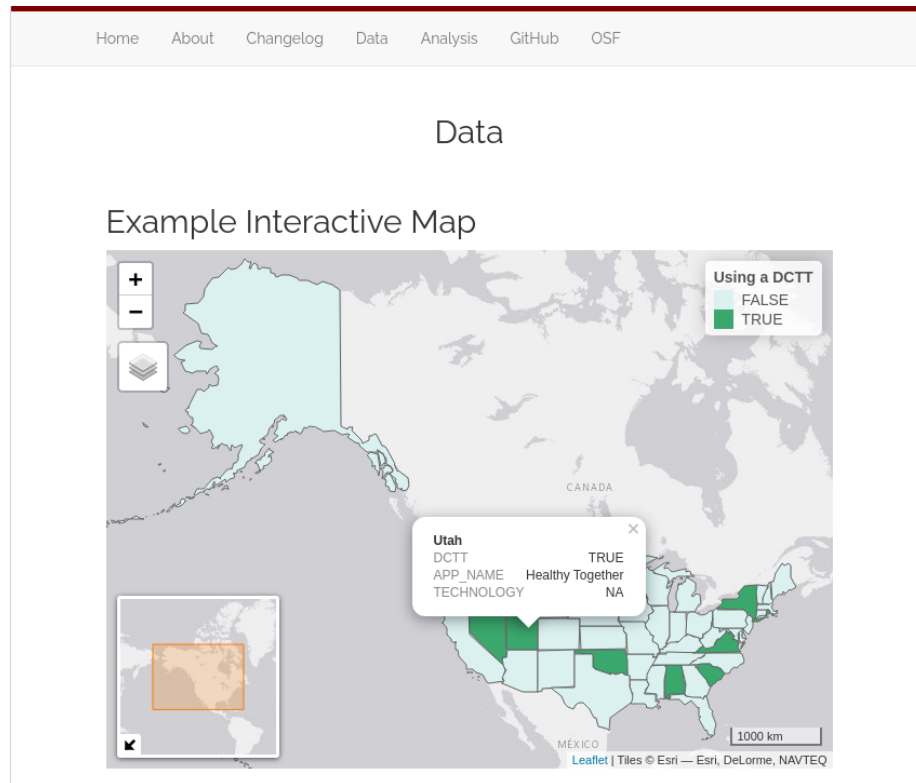
4. Modify the RMarkdown document on the page we want to display the map, and add the location of the script

```

1 ---
2 title: "Data"
3 output: html_document
4 ---
5
6 ## Example Interactive Map
7
8 ```{r code = readLines("../scripts/us_overview_map.R"), echo = FALSE, message = FALSE}
9
10 |

```

5. Run the “website_preview.R” from the “/scripts” directory to preview the map locally

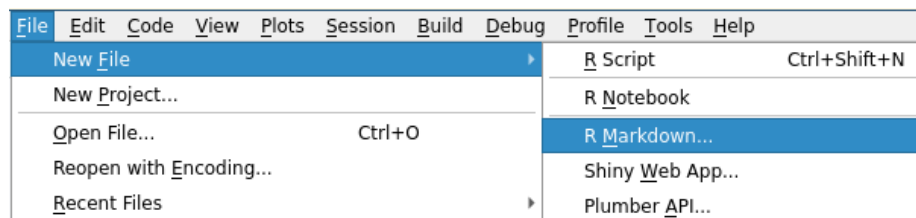


6. Commit the changes to the “/data”, “/scripts”, “website”, and “/docs” directories to your local repository 7. Push the changes to the GitHub repository to update the website and share the interactive map with the team

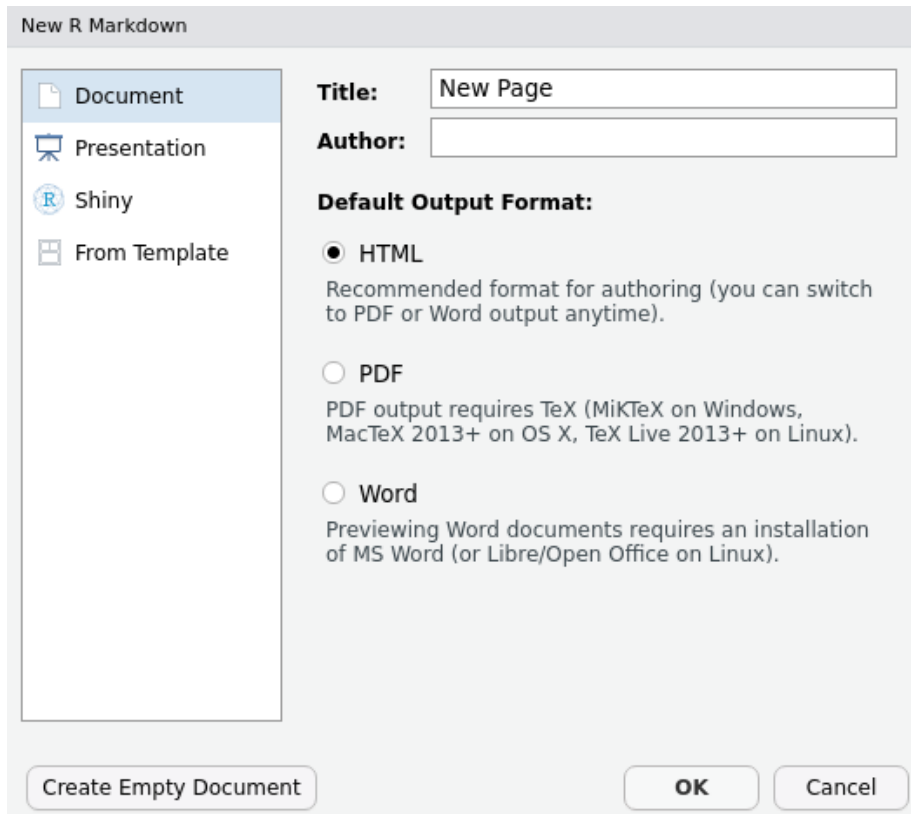
4.8 Creating a New Page

Creating a new page for the website requires a number of changes across the website source files.

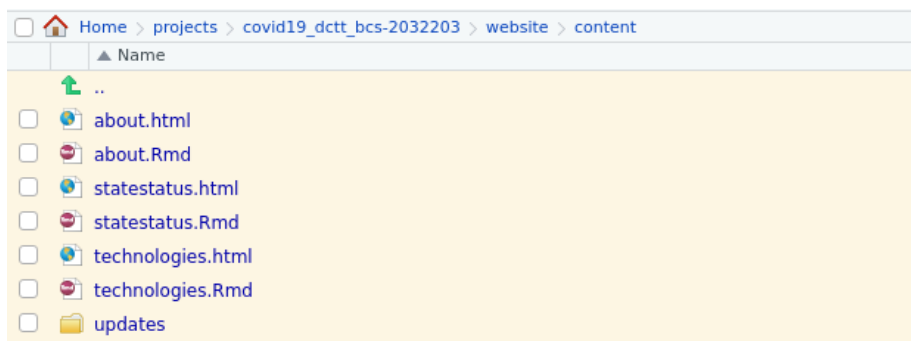
1. Create a new RMarkdown file from the “File -> New File” menu.



2. Give the file an appropriate title and make sure HTML is the output format



3. Save the file in the content directory: “/website/content/”



4. Open the “config.toml” configuration file located in “/website/”



5. Add the following entry to the configuration file to add the page to the navigation bar

```
[[menu.main]]  
  
url = "/page_file_name/"  
  
name = "Pretty Page Name"  
  
weight = 5
```

- Note: The “url” should match the RMarkdown file name exactly, the “name” will be the name that appears on the website, and the weight (relative to other pages) will specify the order that the page will appear on the navigation bar

```
[[menu.main]]  
  url = "/"  
  name = "Home"  
  weight = 1  
  
[[menu.main]]  
  url = "/about/"  
  name = "About"  
  weight = 2  
  
[[menu.main]]  
  url = "/updates/"  
  name = "Updates"  
  weight = 3
```

6. Run the “website_preview.R” script to build and preview the changes

4.9 Creating a New Update Post

Creating a new update post for the website can be consists of a few steps. A new update post can be created in two ways. The first is to run the interactive script to add a new post. The script is located in the scripts folder and is aptly named, “website_new_update_post.R”. The second way is to follow the steps below.

1. Change your working directory to the “/website/” directory if you haven’t already

- Note: Using the R package ‘here’ makes this even easier

```
setwd(here("website"))
```

or

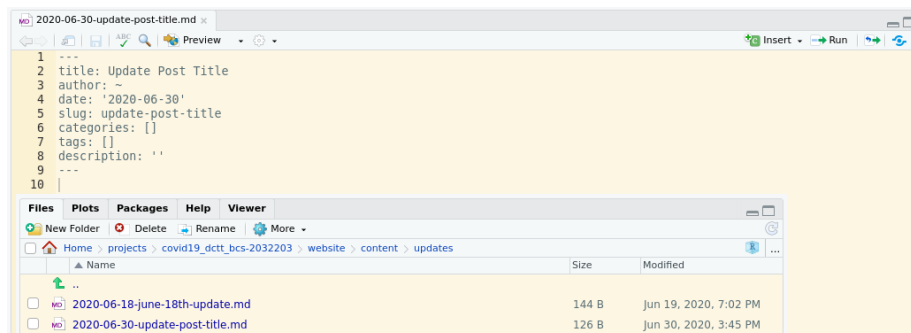
```
setwd("./website") # assumes you are in project root
```

2. Use the blogdown function “new_post” to generate the new post

```
blogdown::new_post("Update Post Title", subdir = "projectupdates")
```

- Note: Blogdown is a layer on-top of a static site generator Hugo which uses the “posts” directory for all new posts. You have to specify ‘subdir = “projectupdates”’ to get the new posts to appear in the “projectupdates” directory; otherwise you will have to move your Markdown post from the “posts” directory to the “projectupdates” directory.

2. A new Markdown file will open with your specified title and a template for the post



3. Modify the post file to your liking and run the “website_preview.R” script to preview the changes

Install Guide

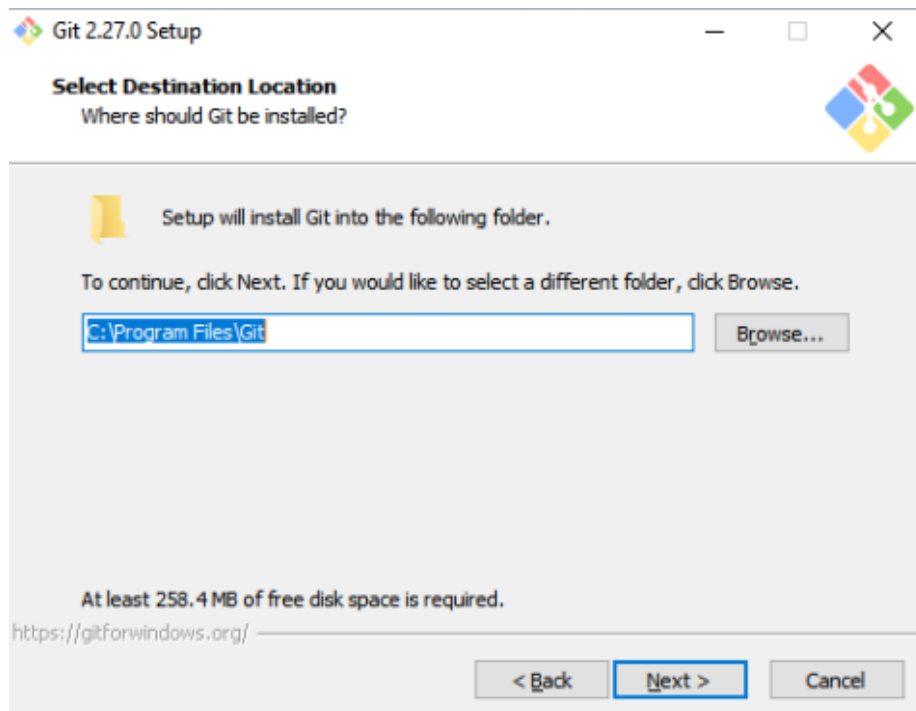
All of these components are needed to work on the project website, use the project helper scripts, and generate the interactive map.

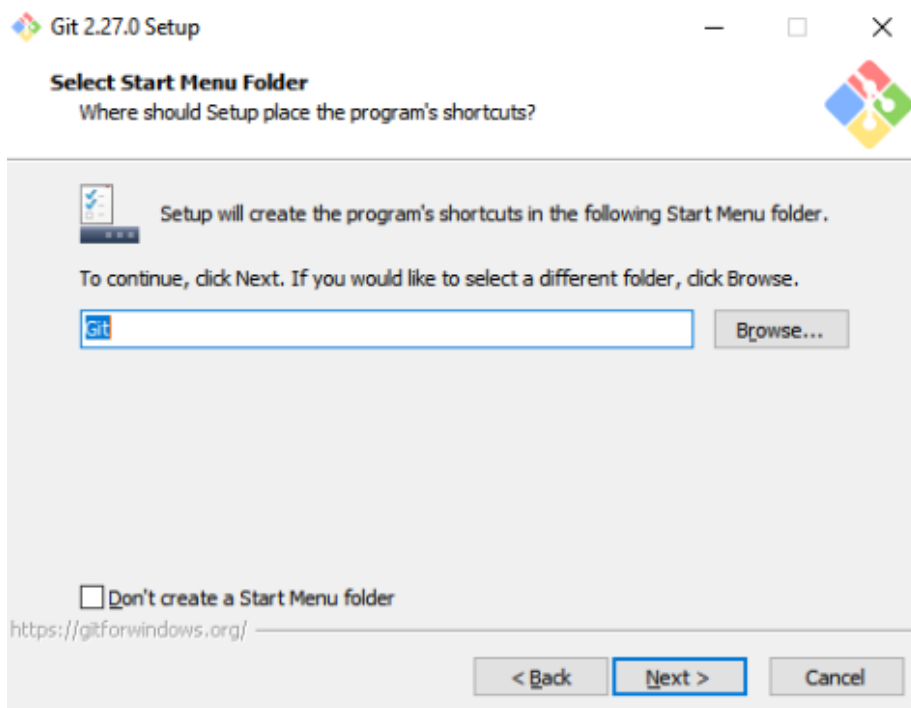
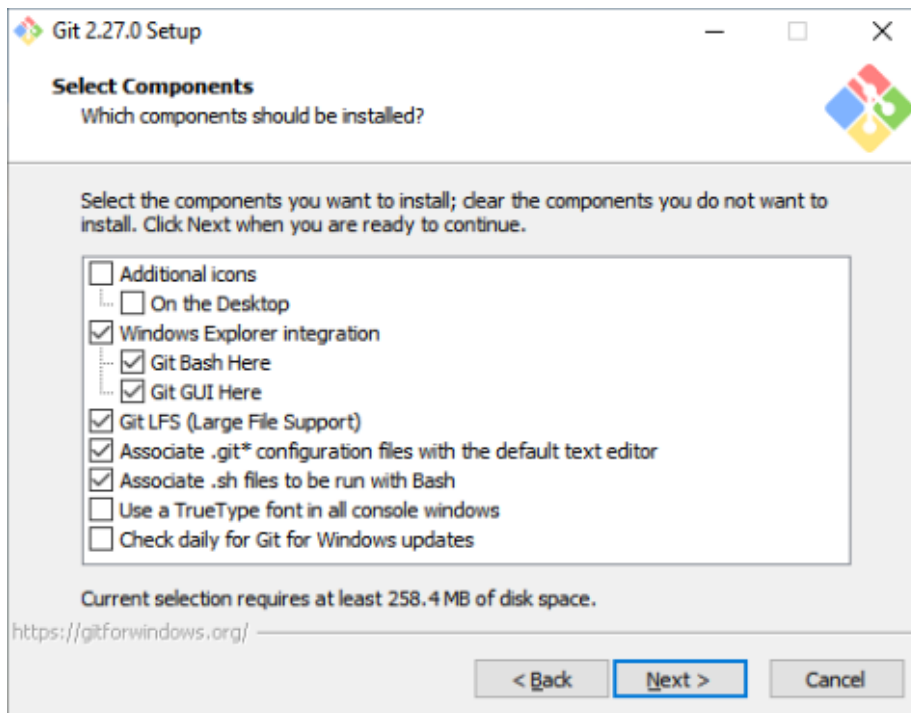
Installing Git on Windows

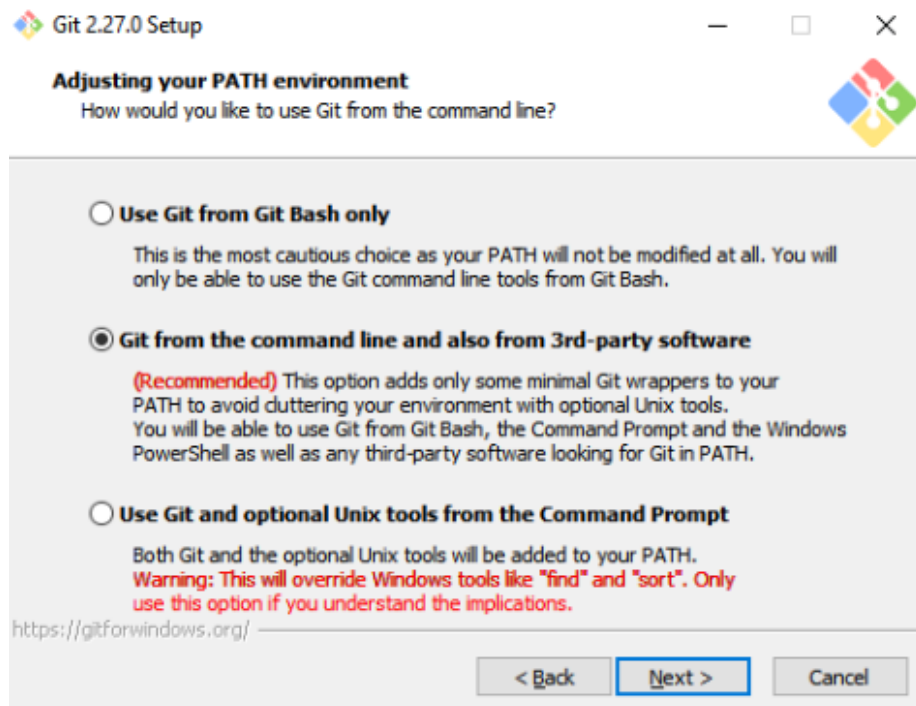
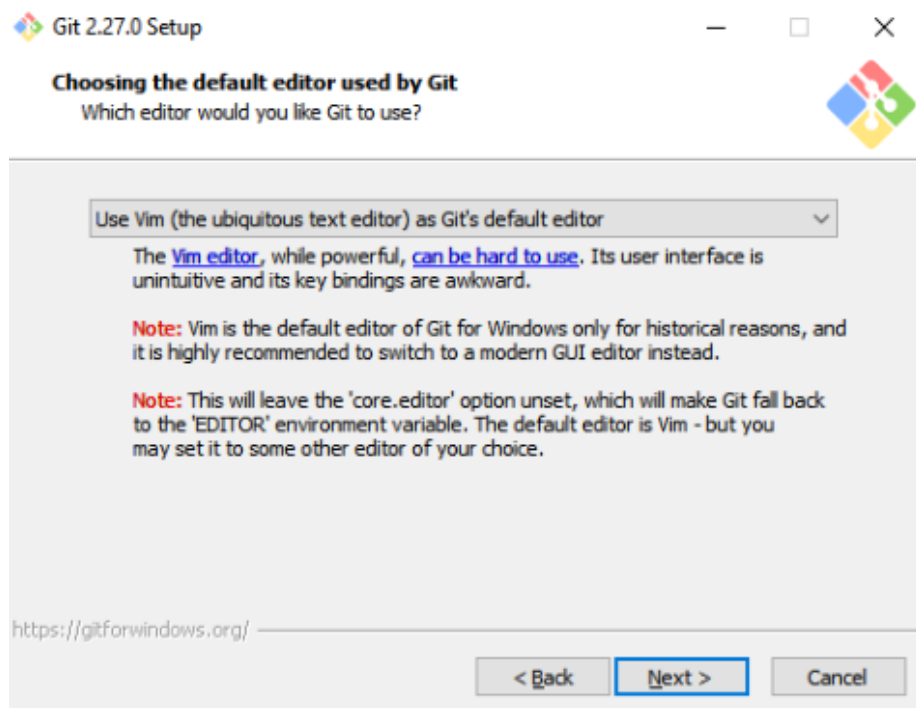
Installing Git on Windows first requires you to download the installer at <https://git-scm.com/downloads>. Download and run the installer.

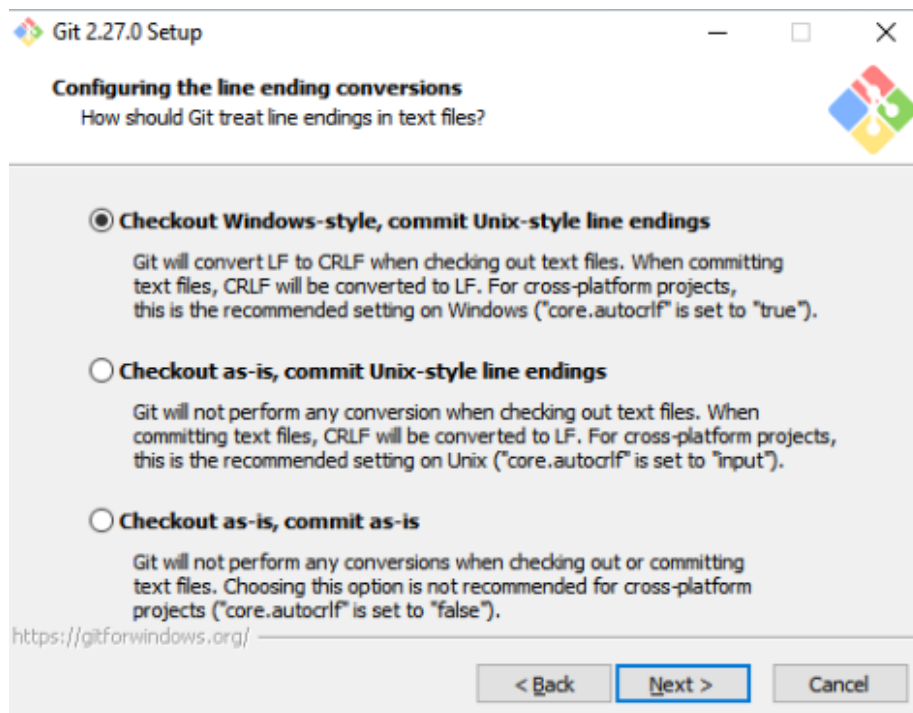
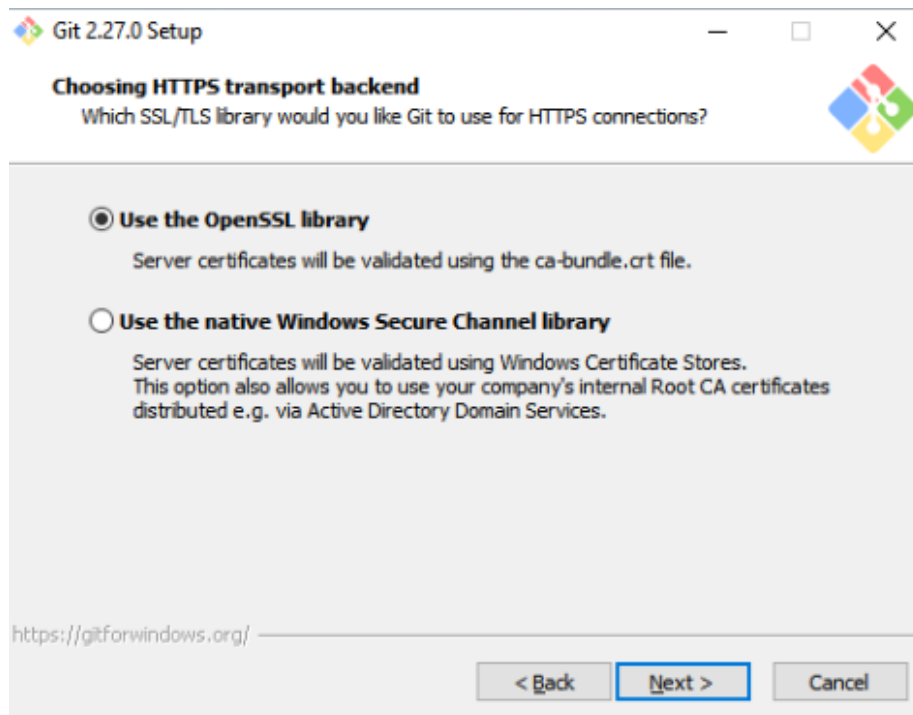


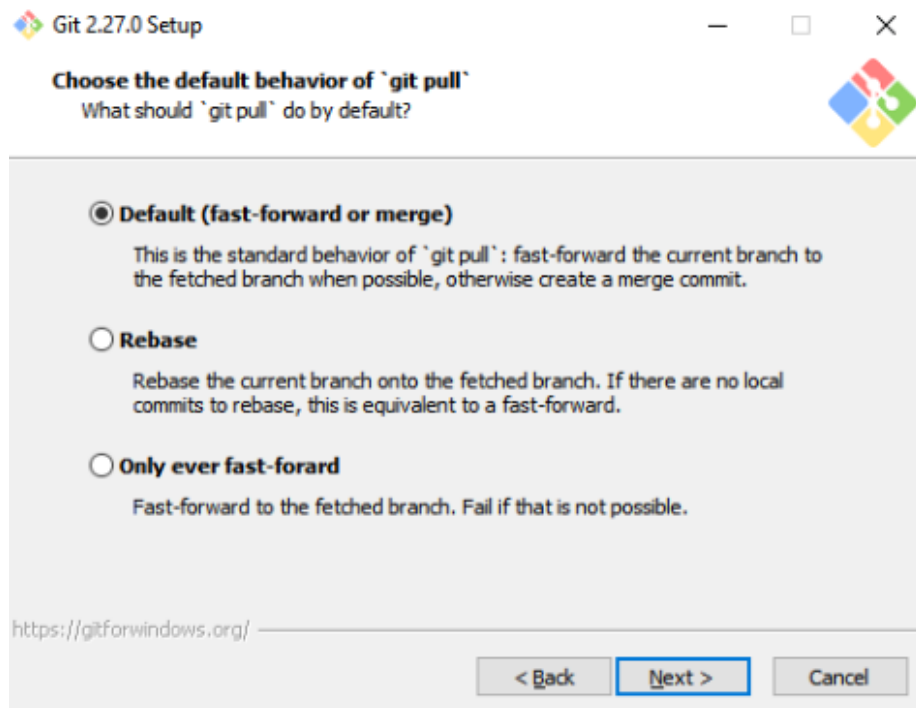
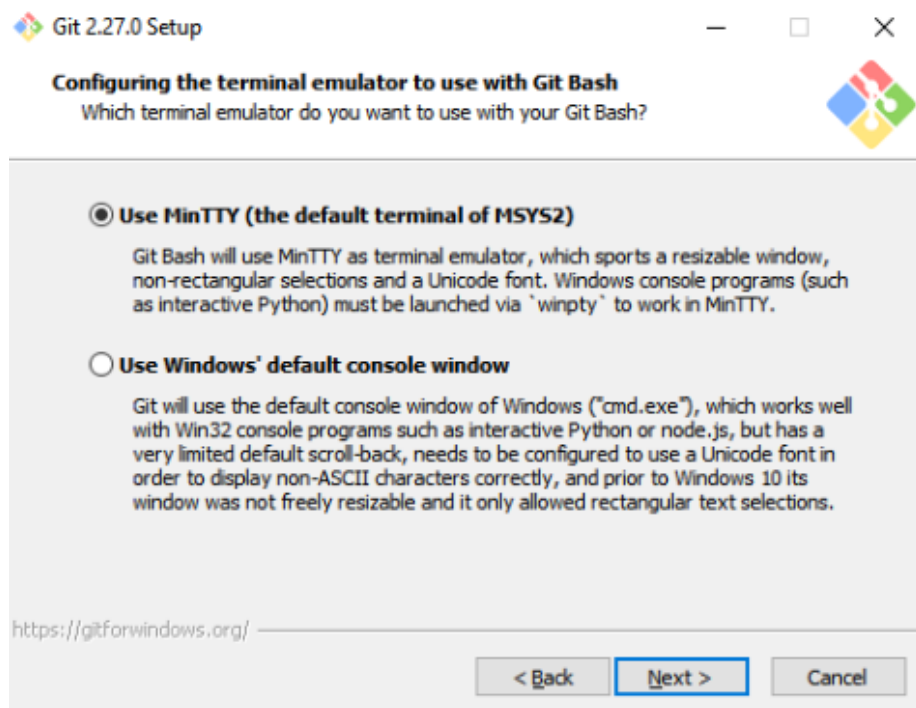
The Git installer for Windows is unnecessarily long and new users should continually click next through the options, leaving the defaults, until they finally reach the install button. This process is showcased below.

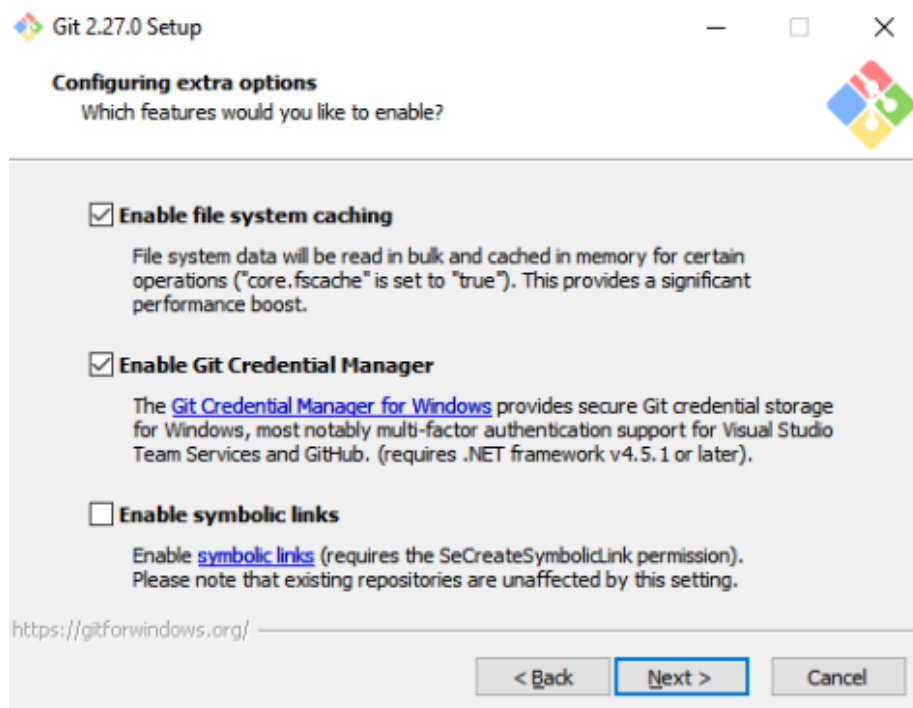




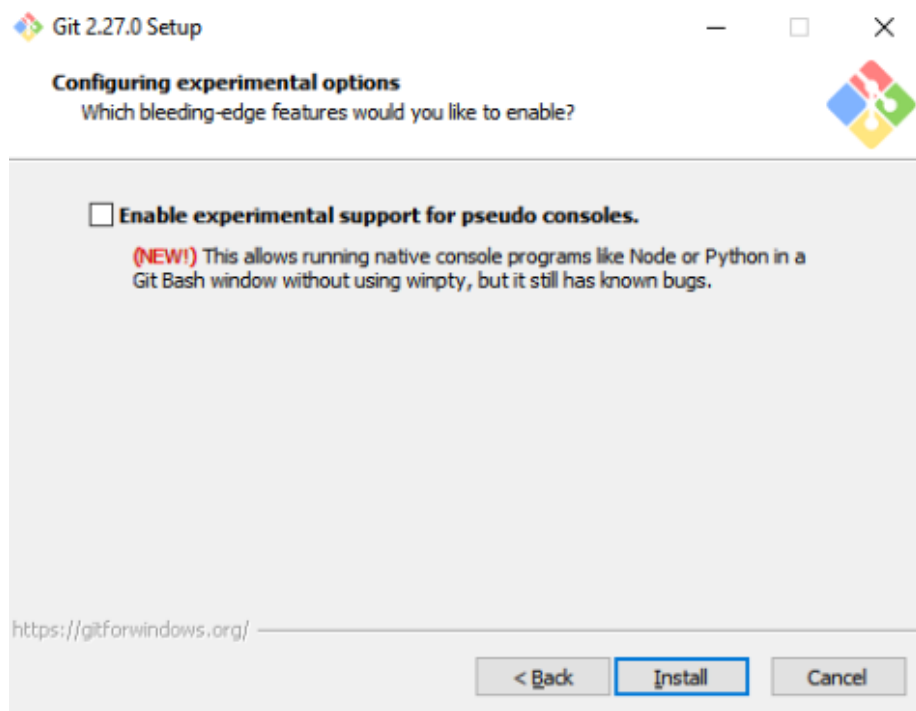




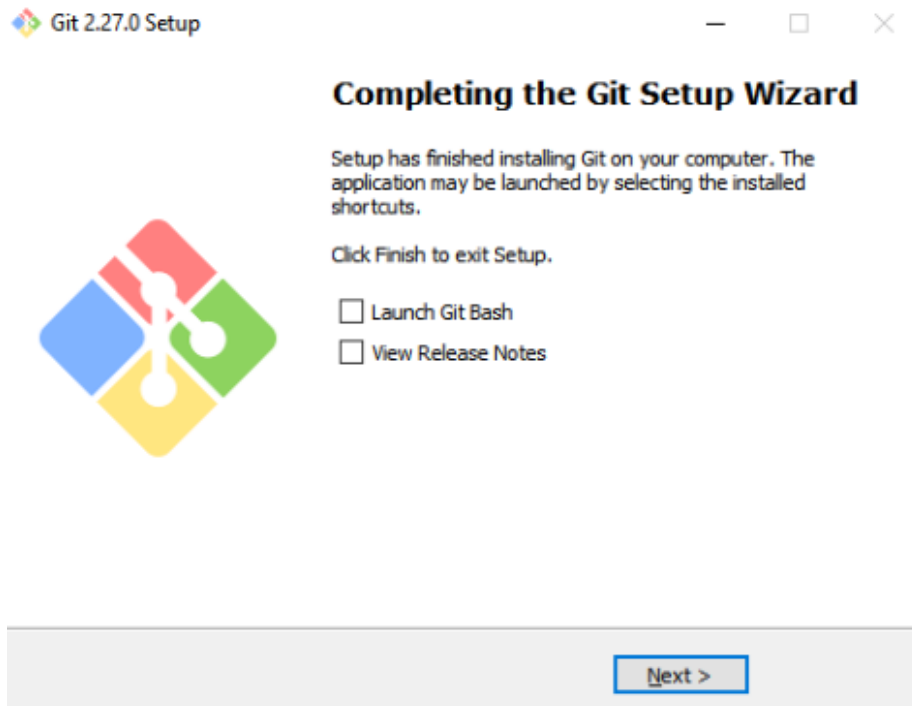
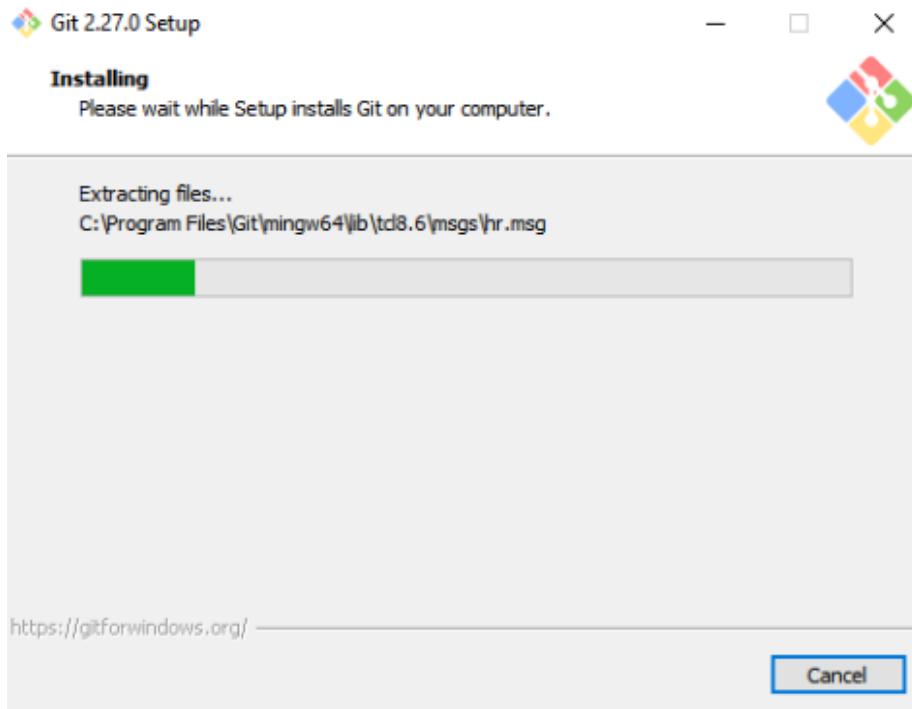




Finally, the install button will appear and you should click it as soon as possible to end this elongated installation experience.



Git for Windows will then finally install.



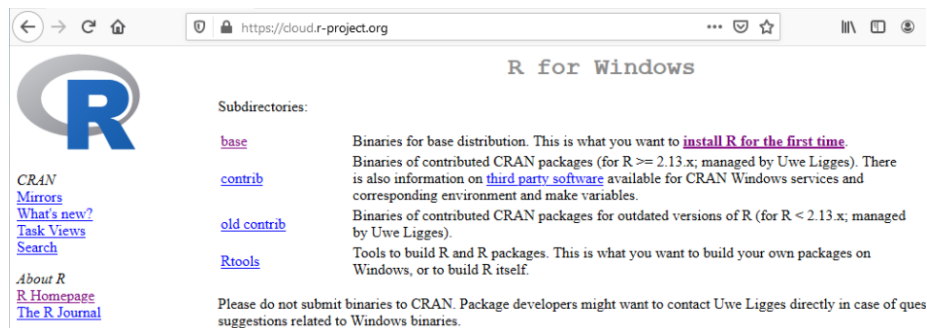
Click the next button to exit the installer.

Installing R on Windows

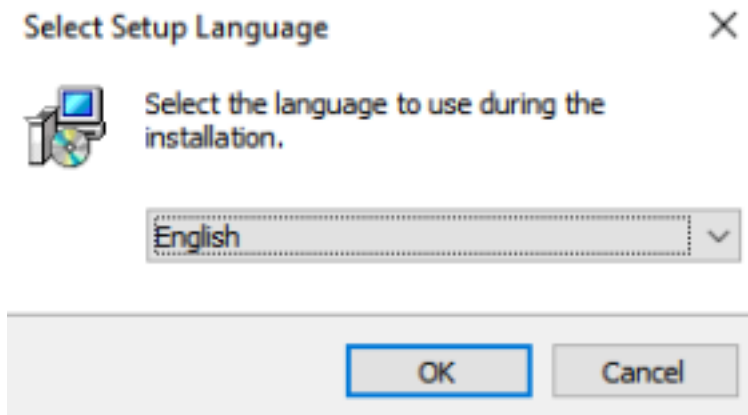
Go to <https://cran.r-project.org/> in your web browser to download the R installer. Then select, “Download for Windows” (or your operating system).



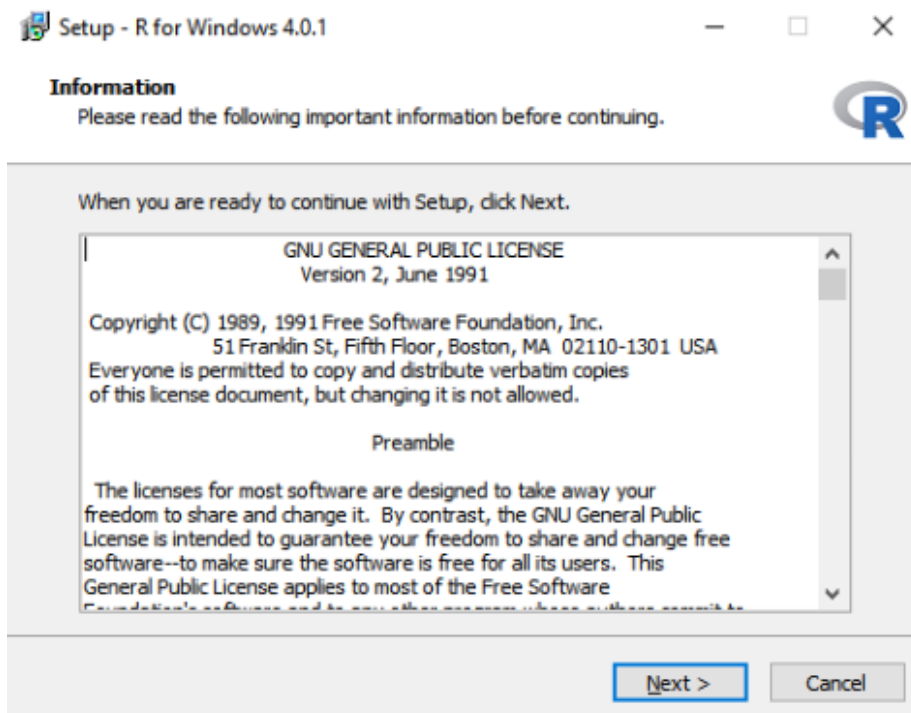
Then select, “base” to download the base R installer.

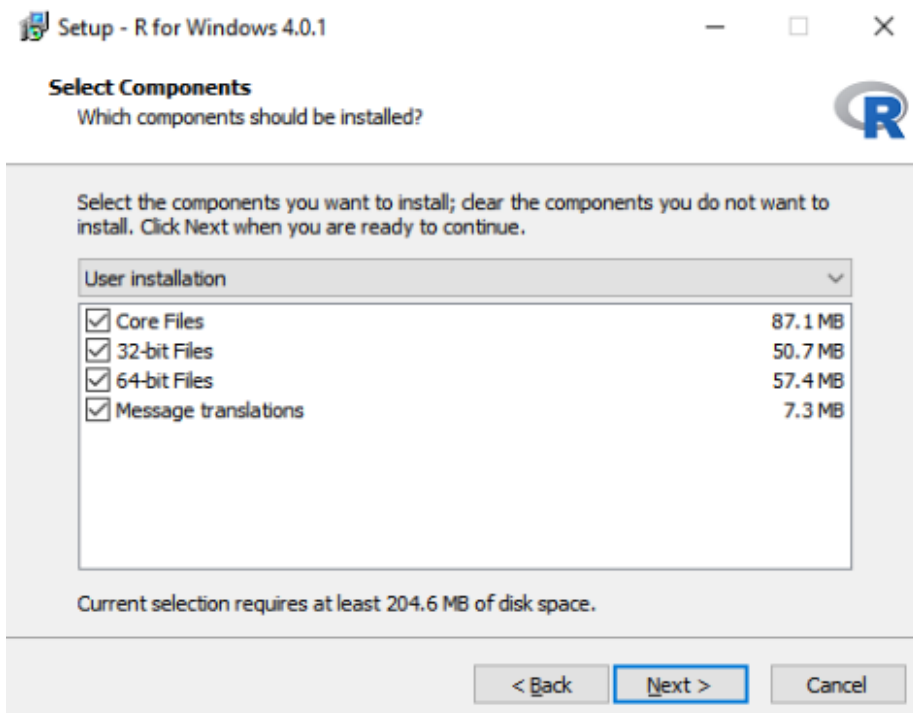
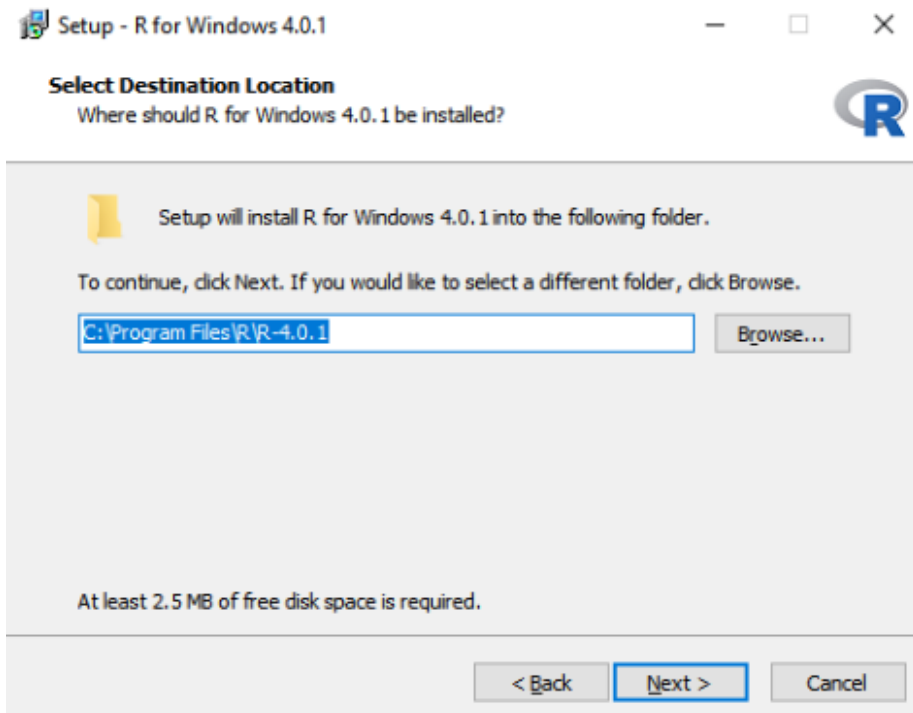


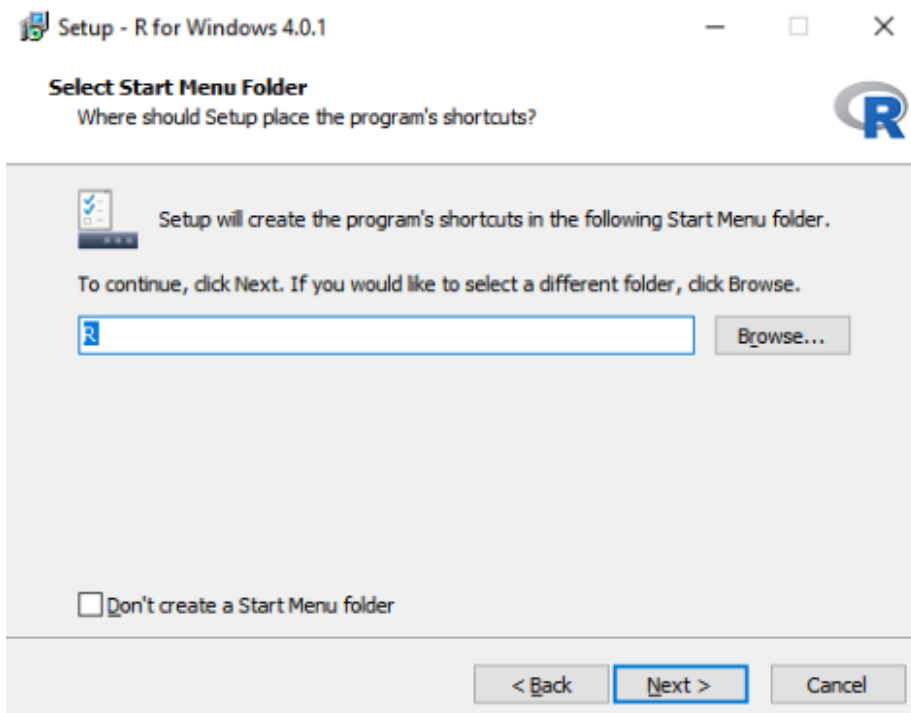
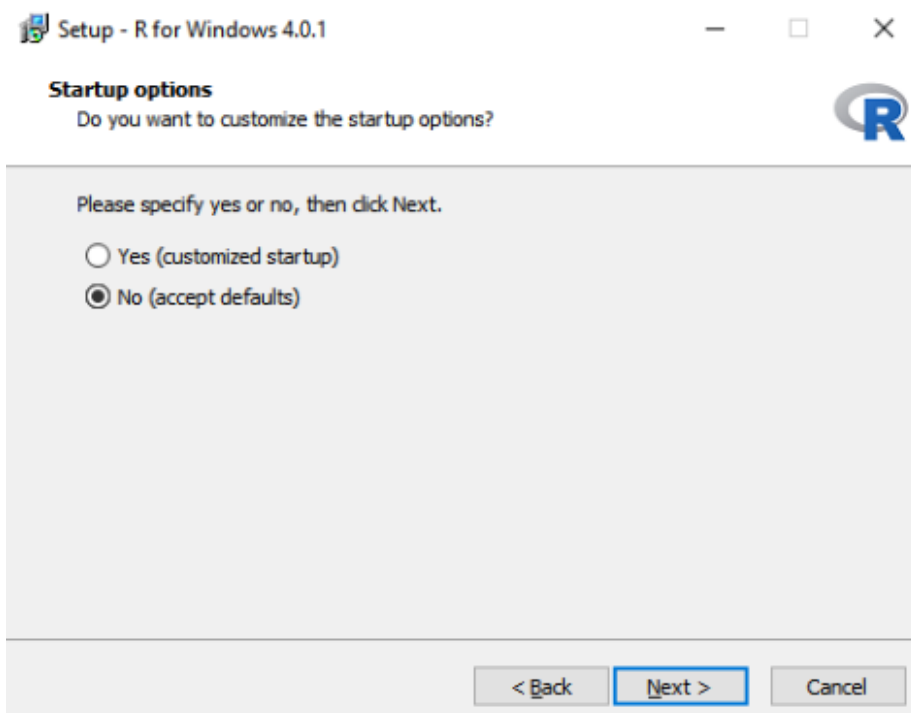
Then finally download the installer for Windows. When you open the installer, select, “English” or your language of choice.



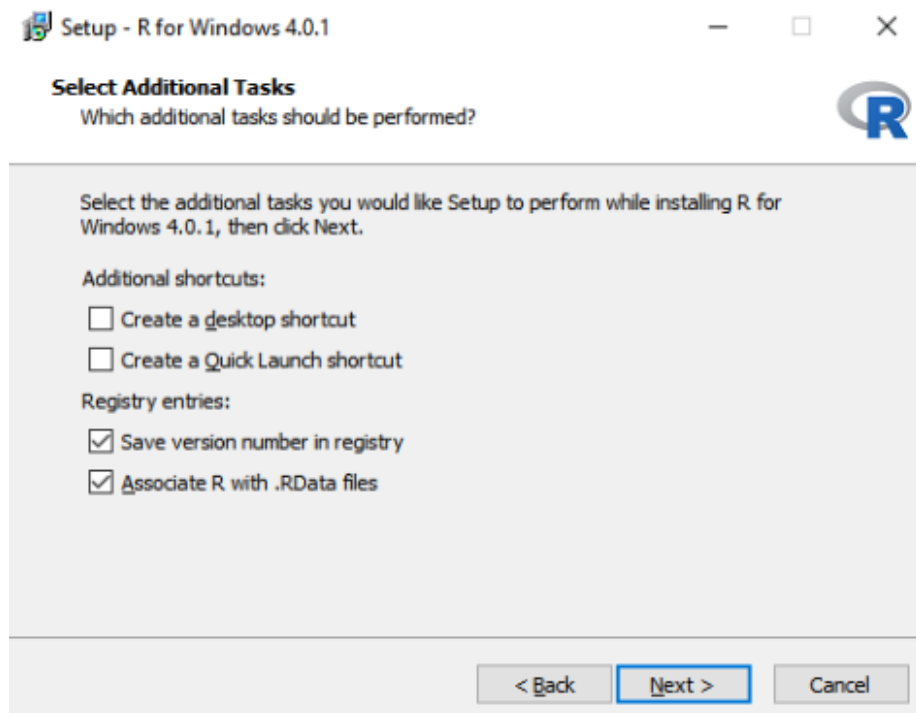
Accept the default options and continually click next on the installer.

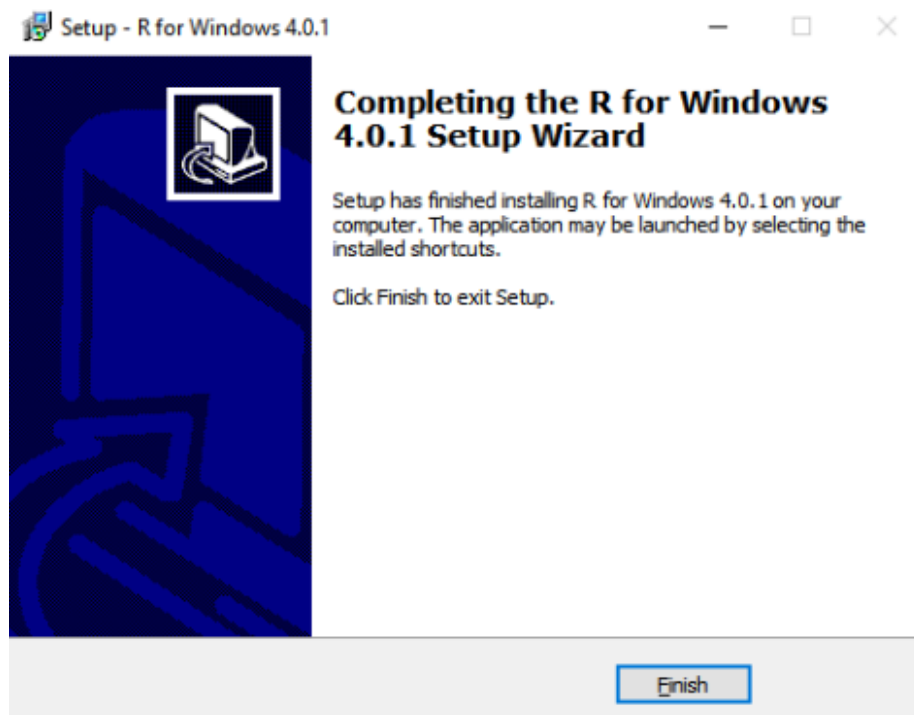
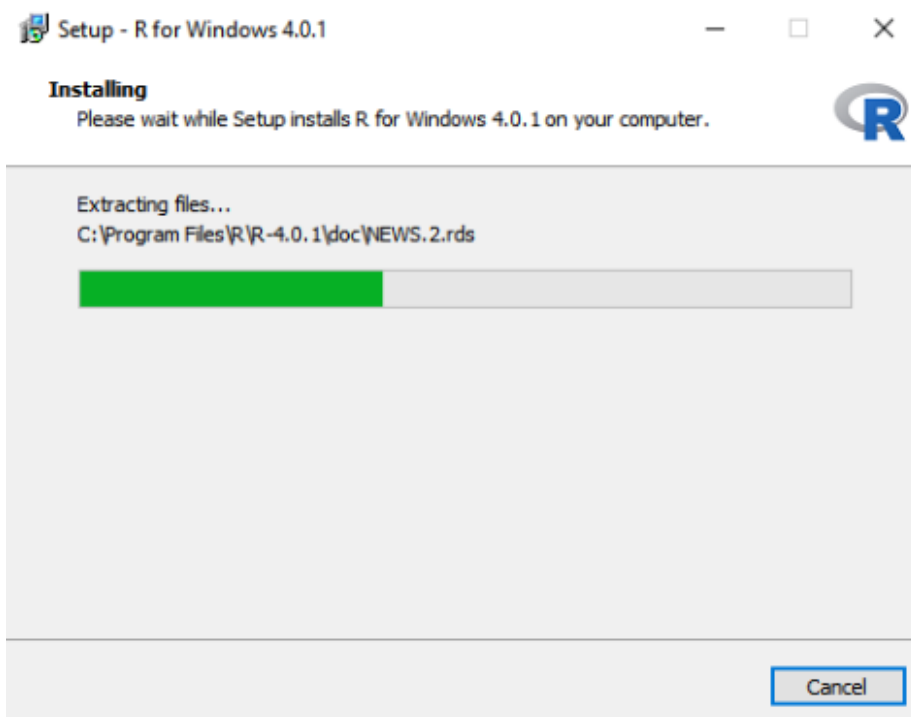






Clicking next will actually install R for Windows.

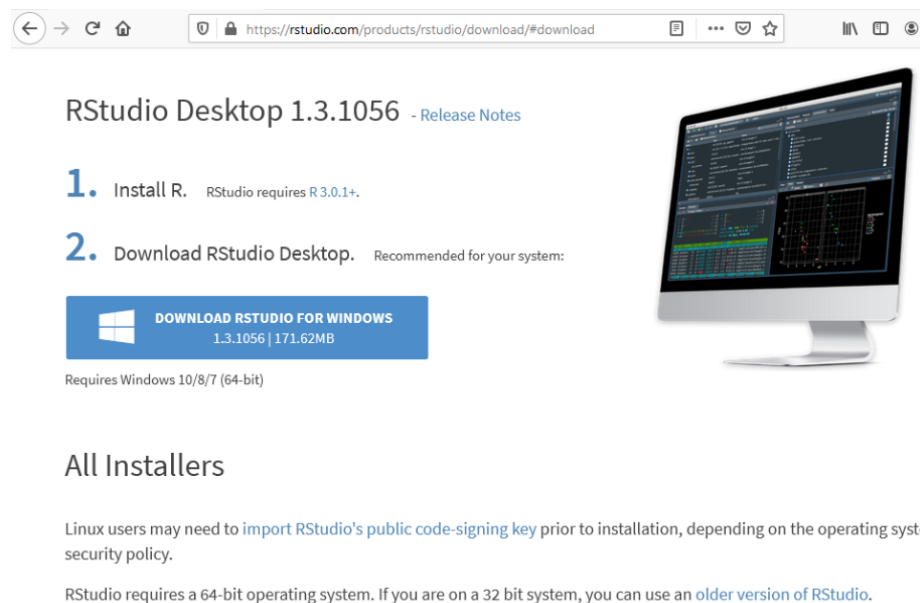




Click, “Finish” to end the installer.

Installing RStudio on Windows

Go to <https://rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/#download> in your web browser. Click the large download button or select the operating system you want to install for.



RStudio Desktop 1.3.1056 - [Release Notes](#)

1. Install R. RStudio requires [R 3.0.1+](#).
2. Download RStudio Desktop. Recommended for your system:

[DOWNLOAD RSTUDIO FOR WINDOWS](#)
1.3.1056 | 171.62MB

Requires Windows 10/8/7 (64-bit)

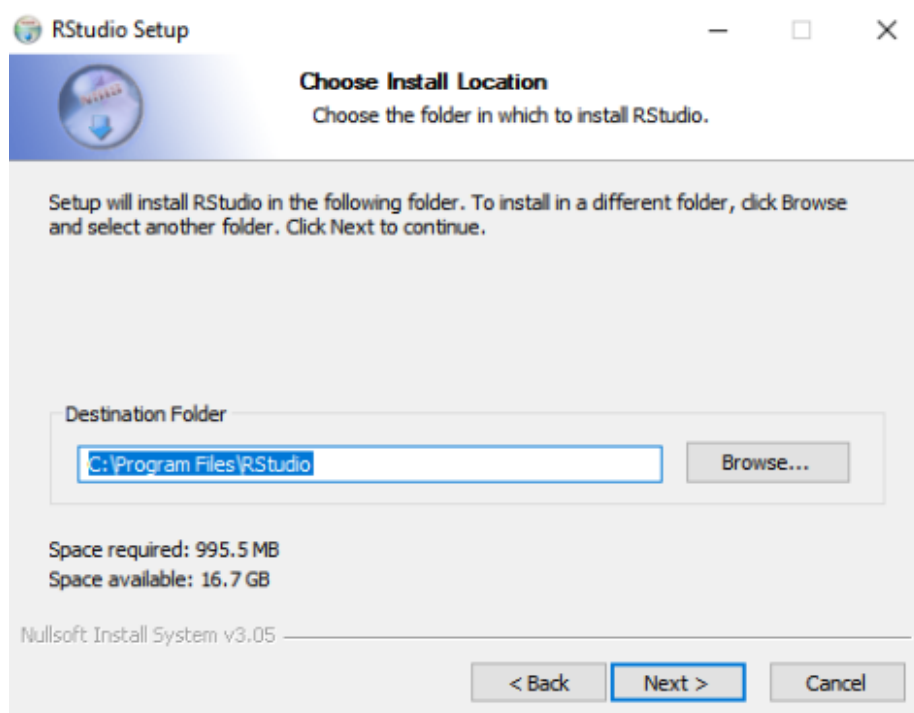
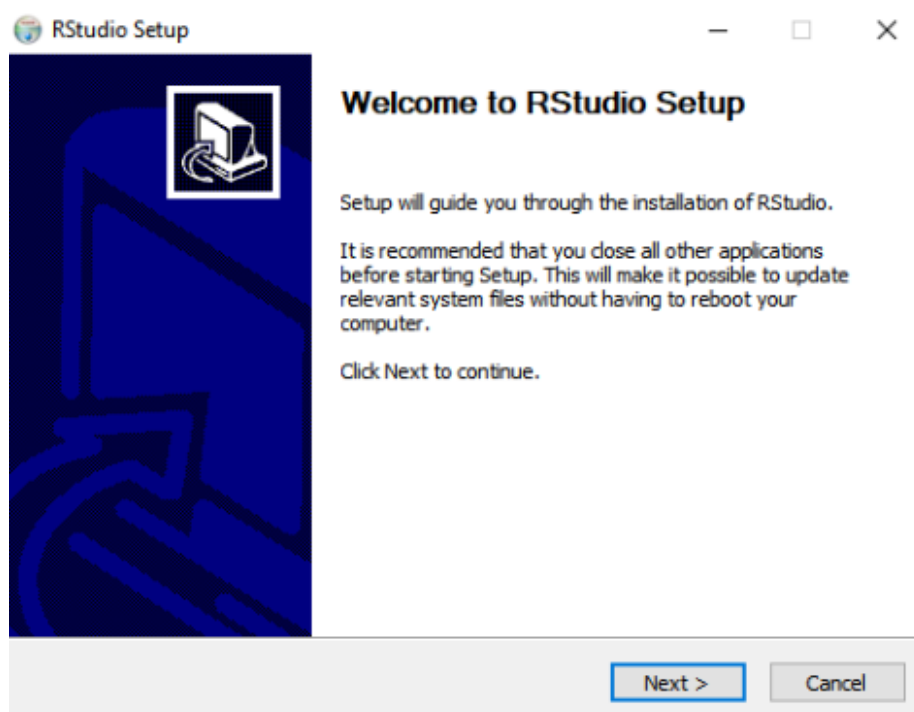
All Installers

Linux users may need to [import RStudio's public code-signing key](#) prior to installation, depending on the operating system security policy.

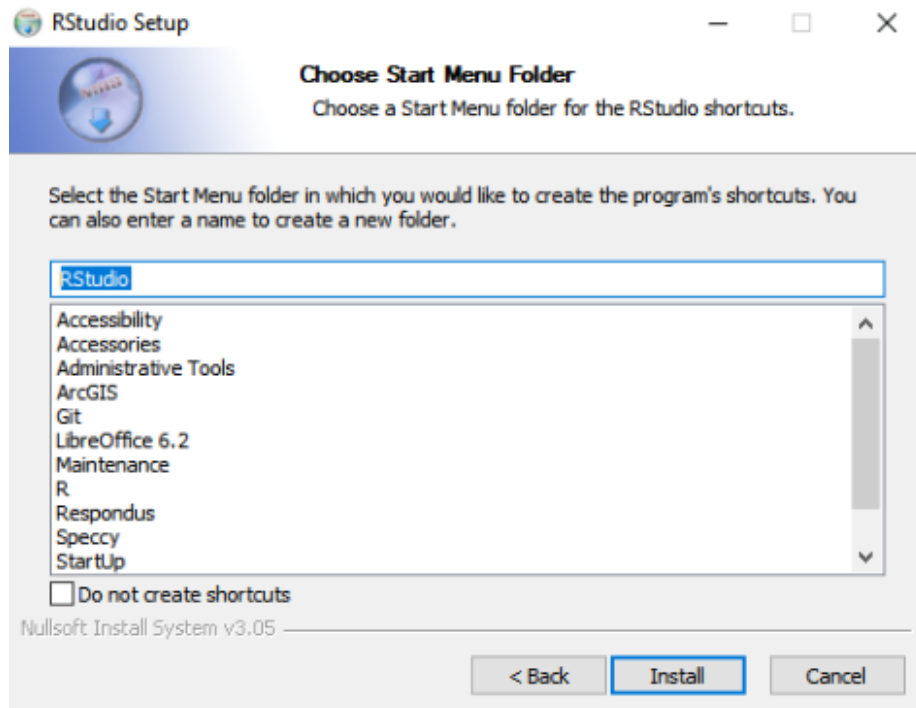
RStudio requires a 64-bit operating system. If you are on a 32 bit system, you can use an [older version of RStudio](#).

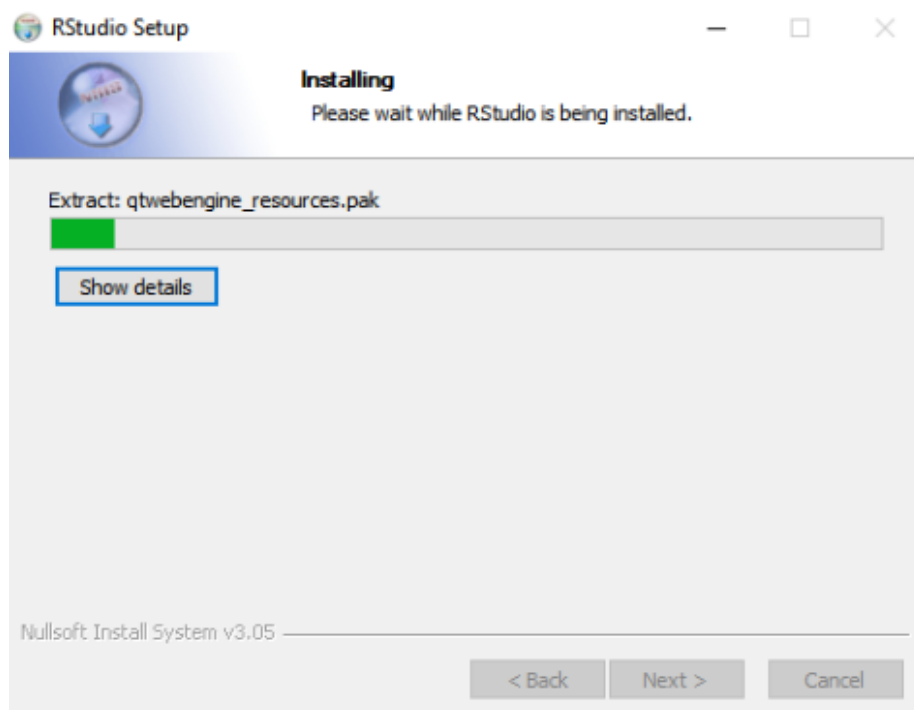
| OS | Download | Size | SHA-256 |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Windows 10/8/7 | RStudio-1.3.1056.exe | 171.62 MB | a8f1fee5 |
| macOS 10.13+ | RStudio-1.3.1056.dmg | 148.64 MB | f343c77d |

Continually click next until you reach the install button.

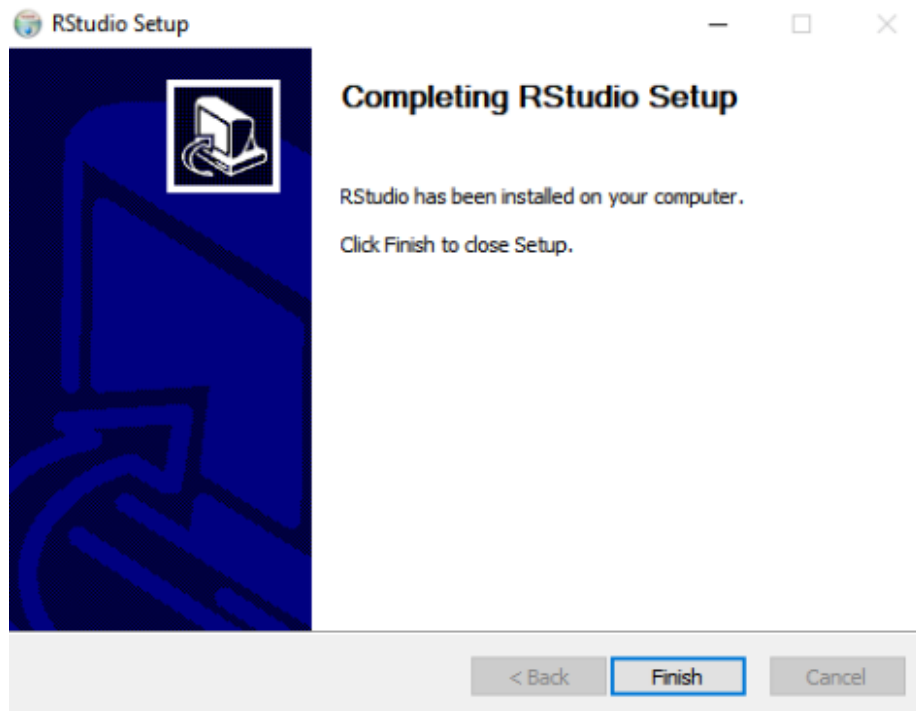


Then install RStudio.





Click, “Finish” to end the installer.



Appendix

Git

Download Git.

Additional Git Documentation.

Markdown

Markdown Syntax Cheat sheet

Markdown Syntax

Markdown Introductory Tutorial

Online Markdown Editor

R

Download R.

RMarkdown

RMarkdown Guide.

RStudio

Download RStudio.

Project Source Code

GitHub.

Project OSF Page

OSF