

FE8828 Programming Web Applications in Finance

Week I

What's Internet? What's Web?

Launch into the Cloud

R Markdown and Shiny layout

Dr. Yang Ye <Email:yy@runchee.com>

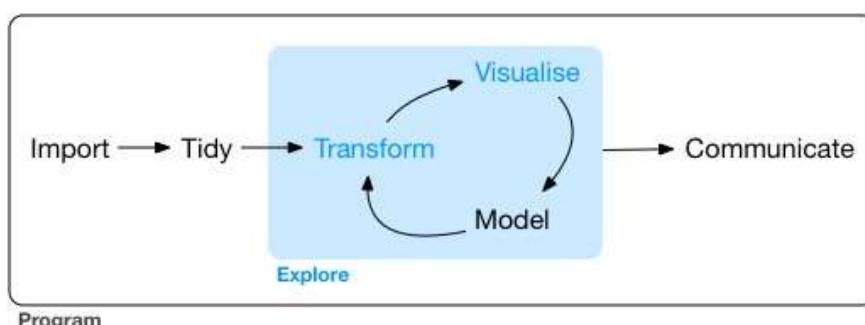
Oct 29, 2018

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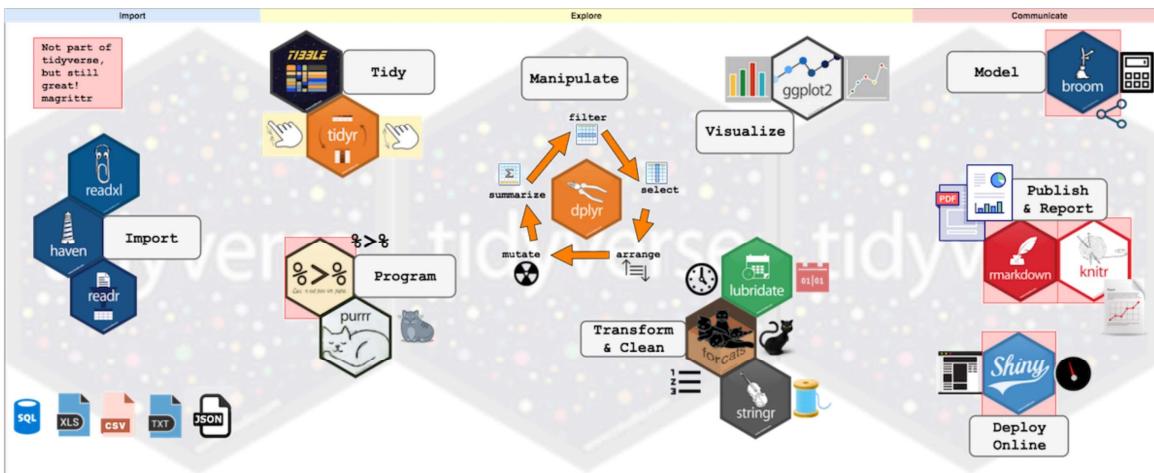
Where does this course stands on?

- It's about "Data science"
- Data -> Model -> Application



Where does this course stands on? (updated in 2018)

New version in 2018.



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Where does this course stands on?

- TidyVerse with a finance flavour
- Reference book

Where does this course stands on?

■ Our course

Learn the tidyverse - Tidyverse × +

<https://www.tidyverse.org/learn/>

Tidyverse Packages Articles

data sharing, data privacy.

- Statistical Computing Duke University; Colin Rundel. MS level statistical computing course focusing on Best practices and software development for reproducible results, selecting topics from: use of markup languages, understanding data structures, design of graphics, object oriented programming, vectorized code, scoping, documenting code, profiling and debugging, building modular code, and version control-all in contexts of specific applied statistical analyses.
- FE8828 Programming Web Applications in Finance Nanyang Technological University; Dr. Yang Ye Master for Financial Engineering. An intermediate-to-advanced level programming course in R for data analytics and interactive content via web. It teaches R Markdown, Shiny, Tidyverse (dplyr/tidyr/ggplot2/lubridate).
- Computing for the Social Sciences University of Chicago; Benjamin Soltis. This is an applied course for social scientists with little-to-no programming experience who wish to harness growing digital and computational resources. The focus of the course is on generating reproducible research through the use of programming languages and version control software. Major emphasis is placed on a pragmatic understanding of core principles of programming and packaged implementations of methods. Students will leave the course with basic computational skills implemented through many computational methods and approaches to social science; while students will not become expert programmers, they will gain the knowledge of how to adapt and expand these skills as they are presented with new questions, methods, and data.
- Applied Media Analytics Elon University; Brian Walsh. An Undergraduate introduction to R programming for Media Analytics majors. Students learn ggplot2, dplyr, and lubridate, as well as basic sentiment analysis, Twitter insights, and Google Analytics.

Objective

1. Know the way of Internet: the network, the cloud and the application.
2. Use data manipulation and data visualization to do exploratory data analysis.
3. To do option valuation, and trading strategy performance analysis.
4. Build real-world data-driven reports and dashboard, data visualization.
5. Latest technology in cryptocurrency and payment system like Bitcoin and Blockchain.

What does it take?

- Programming is our tool
 - *Intermediate level R*
 - *R is a system that has been designed to process data.*
 - *Use R in other MFE courses*
 - *Later in career you will learn Python, Julia, Hadoop. The principle and idea is the same. Since you have practiced the full pipeline, easier to master the idea.*
- Take a habit of good analyst - Use notebook-style research, reproducible
- Take a mind of data exploration
- Take a mind of analysis - answer is not fixed but open-ended. You need to draw conclusion and make suggestion.
- Take a mind of strategy thinking

Course Outline: Week 1-3

- Week 1:
 - *What's Internet? What's Web?*
 - *Launch into the Cloud: AWS*
 - *R Markdown and Shiny/I: layout*
- Week 2:
 - *Intermediate R Programming*
 - *Shiny/2: R Web Framework*
 - *Data Manipulation and Exploratory Data Analysis/I*
- Week 3:
 - *Data Manipulation and Exploratory Data Analysis/2*

Course Outline: Week 4-6

■ Week 4

- *Data Visualization*
- *Shiny/3: Advanced*

■ Week 5

- *Build Applications*

■ Week 6:

- *Further topics on Blockchain*

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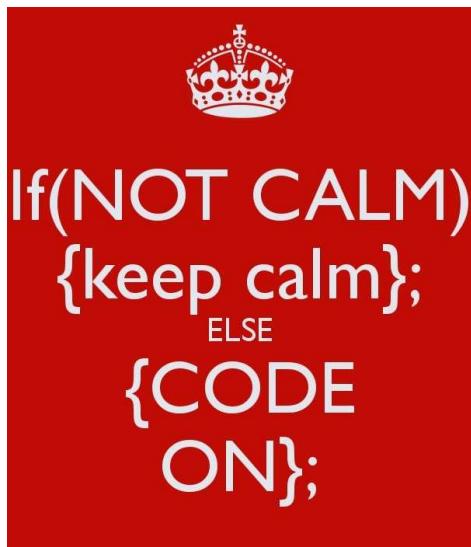
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Assingments

- Week 1: A static website. A front page, a about page and a description page. (due by week 2)
- Week 2: Shiny application. (due by week 3)
- Week 3: Data analysis (due by week 4)
- Week 4: Data visualization (due by week 5)
- Week 6: Group project
- You can submit your assignment with me by Dropbox/Google drive. My account: leafyoung@gmail.com (Google/Dropbox)
- Please organize your assignments into directories.

	Name	Date modified	Type	Size
★ Quick access				
Desktop		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
Downloads		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
Documents		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
Pictures		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
Recycle Bin		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
FE8828		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
fb		10/7/2018 8:50 PM	File folder	
	.dropbox	11/12/2017 10:24	DROPBOX File	1 KB
	Assignment Feedback - Juilee Save.txt	1/7/2018 12:15 AM	Text Document	2 KB
	desktop.ini	1/27/2018 1:57 AM	Configuration sett...	1 KB

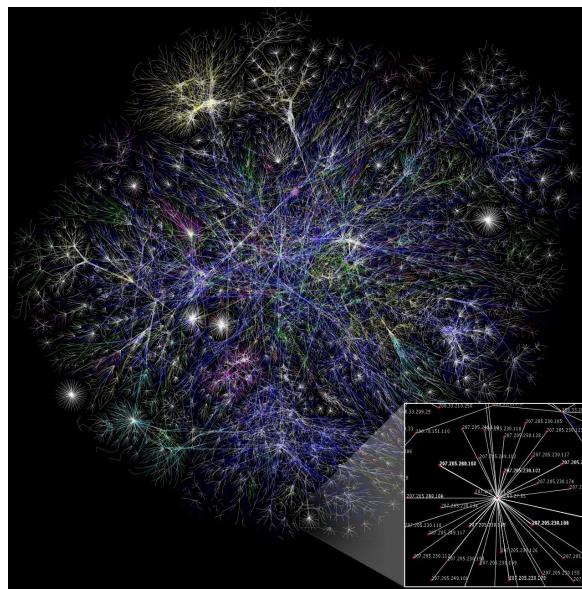
Keep calm and code on



Lecture 1: What's Internet? What's Web?

- Network
- Internet
- HTTP/HTML/Web

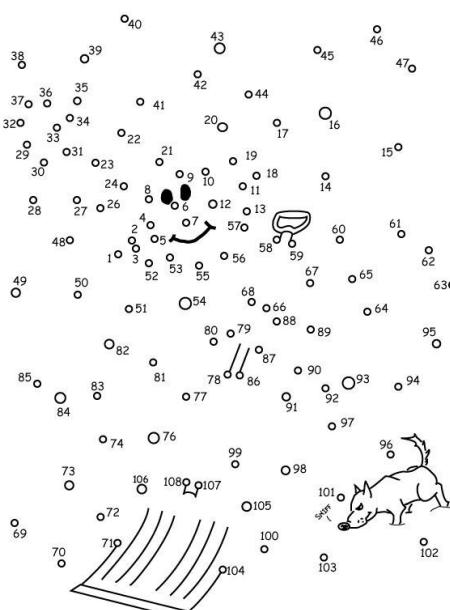
Network



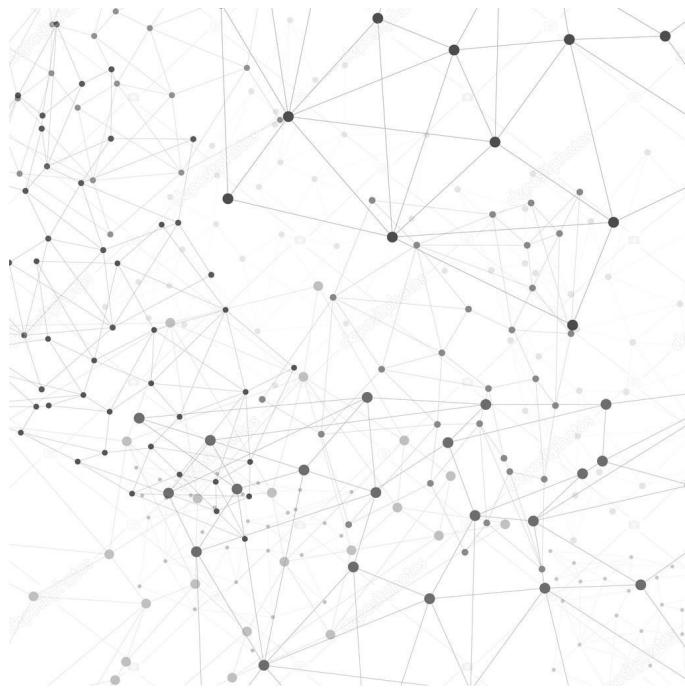
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Network is to connect the dots

Directions (you'll need them) are available at www.ethanham.com/blog/dots/directions.pdf

Network is to connect the devices

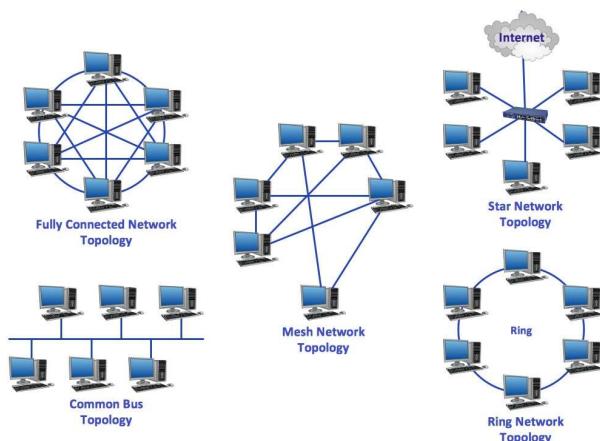


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Building network

- There are many ways to connect the devices: Network topology



- Which network topology is our home Wi-Fi?

Building network

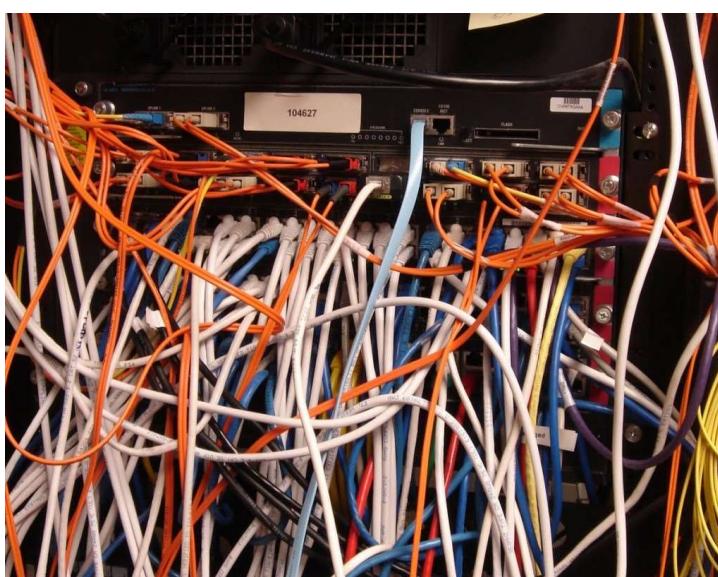
- Different network topology takes different way of communications.
- Fully-connected network is the most costly and robust. Ring is the cheapest but vulnerable.

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Network talks

What runs inside the cables?



Network talks with Network Protocol

1. Information turns to *packet* according to protocol specification
2. Protocol also specifies the process
3. Infrastructure is to route the *packets* to the destination.

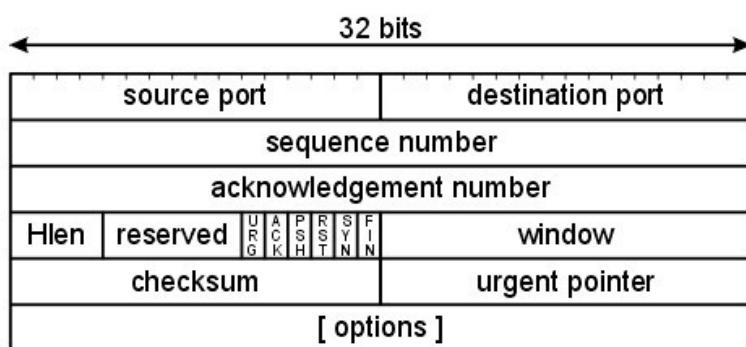
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Packet

1. Information turns to packet

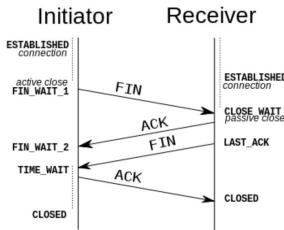
TCP header format



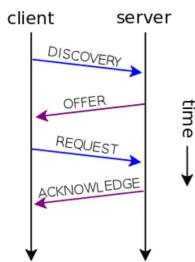
Protocol

2. Protocol designs the packet and process

TCP Session

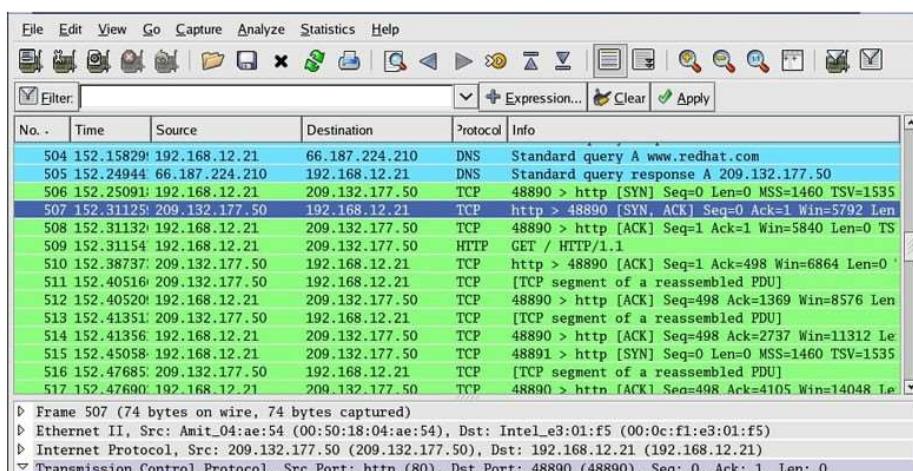


DHCP Session



Routing/Gateway

3. Infrastructure helps to transmit and route the packets to the destination.



TCP/IP and Internet

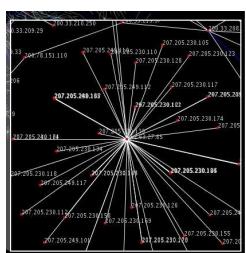
- The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) created the TCP/IP model in the 1970s to build ARPANET.
- ARPANET is a wide area network that preceded the internet.

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What does TCP/IP gives?

A family of protocols but what's most famous/“fundamental” is IP and TCP. I. IP (Internet Protocol) - IP address.

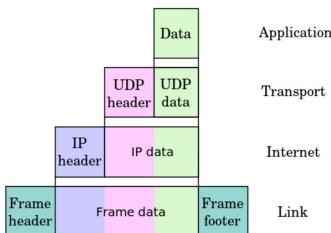


2. TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) / UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

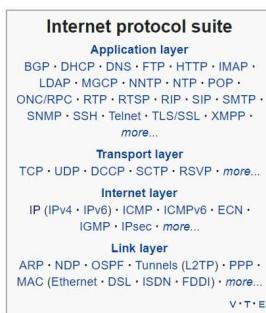
- *TCP provides reliable, ordered, and error-checked delivery of a stream*
- *UDP provides real-time transmission which can accept failure.*

TCP/IP

- Four Layers

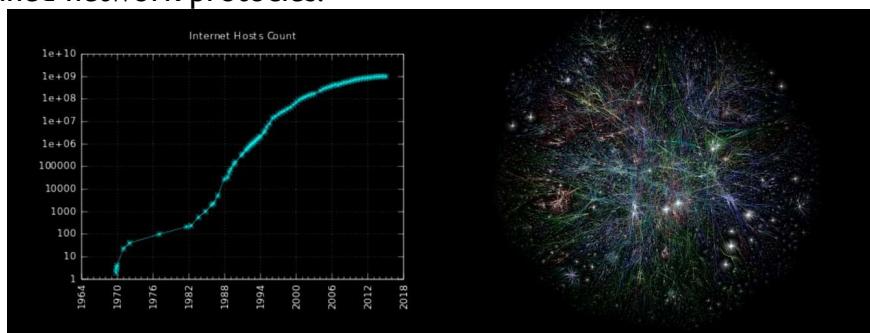


- Application layer runs many protocols



This is why and how Internet growed in size

A well-defined network protocols.



IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) maintains and still gets new protocol approved.



What happens after plugging cable, turning on Wi-Fi?

- We have talked about what runs inside the cable?
- Every network device has a hardware address
- Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) protocol:
 - *DHCP client, a component of the operating system sends out a DHCP request and receives an offer from a DHCP server running on the router.*
- Device accepts the IP address and uses it to label for itself. Router also knows where to send the packet.

When it wants to visit someone on the network? 1/2

- Domain Name System:
 - We don't use 123.456.789.012 but www.google.com.
 - DNS is the directory service for internet.
 - Your device also receives One or more DNS server addresses so the computer knows where to send DNS requests.
 - DNS server would return the actual IP address of the domain name.
 - One kind of attack to Internet is to hijack/brings down Root Domain Servers for Global (8 of them) or a country's root DNS.
 - Demo with nslookup.



When it wants to visit someone on the network? 2/2

- Then, your device creates and send the packet “request”. Wait for response.
- Router and gateway will relay the packets to the receiver.



HTTP/HTML

- Now we shall have an idea of how Internet works, let's move on to Web.
- Initiated by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN (where big collision happens in “The Large Hadron Collider”) in 1989.
- HTML was also invented by Tim, “HTML tags”

HTTP Request/Response

- Request

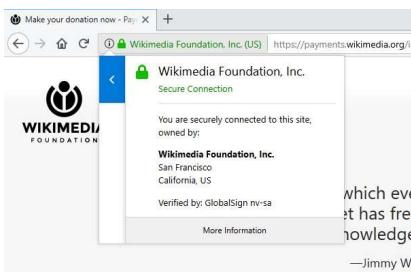
```
GET /index.html HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
```

- Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Date: Mon, 23 May 2005 22:38:34 GMT
Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
Content-Encoding: UTF-8
Content-Length: 138
Last-Modified: Wed, 08 Jan 2003 23:11:55 GMT
Server: Apache/1.3.3.7 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux)
ETag: "3f80f-1b6-3e1cb03b"
Accept-Ranges: bytes
Connection: close
<html>
<head>
    <title>An Example Page</title>
</head>
<body>
    Hello World, this is a very simple HTML document.
</body>
</html>
```

HTTP/HTML

- Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) but obviously, it does file, music, anything else now.
- It's a clear text protocol. That's why we need to use HTTPS (HTTP on SSL) to secure the communication.
- In browser, you can see the green lock in address bar. This is about digital certificate, associated with cryptography and authentication. Another topic.



Web

When you have HTML and URL (Uniform Resource Locator), Web is born.

- Website: <https://en.wikipedia.org/>
- Document: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web
- Resource: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#/media /File:Web_Index.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web#/media/File:Web_Index.svg)

How this resource is used in the document.

```
<div class="thumbinner" style="width:302px;">
    <a href="/wiki/File:Web_Index.svg" class="image">
        
    </a>
</div>
```

Web Browser

First generation



Web application

- Static v.s. Dynamic
- Dynamic website display content based on user input.
- Supported by HTML/CSS/JavaScript. HTML 5, CSS 3 and JavaScript 7 .
- App also uses HTML/CSS/JS.



Web application

- Why it is important?
 - *Needless to say. It is not 1995 anymore.*
 - *Easy to deploy: no copy needed*
 - *Runs fast: every browser is optimized*
 - *Easy to develop: less effort than App and cross-platform.*



To recap

Why the Internet succeeded?

- Information flows by packet.
 - *IP protocol sets the address for the device*
 - *TCP protocol transmits the packet reliably*
 - *UDP protocol does real-time transmission which can accept failure.*
- Local device just needs to send the packet
- Network routers/gateways does the route/transmission to the destination.
- Scalable and Efficient

To recap

Web application

- Browser => HTML/CSS/JavaScript => HTTP => TCP => IP => Network physical.
- We will write in R Shiny, which subsequently output HTML/CSS/JavaScript to be run in browser.

Lecture 2: Amazon Web Services: Launch into the Cloud

- Sign-up for AWS Account
- Setup AWS for EC2
- Launch EC2
- Running R

Lecture 2: Amazon Web Services Launch into the Cloud

Yang Ye
MFE FF8828
2018

Disclaimer

Disclaimer:

1. I don't plan to long AMZN during the course of this course.
2. I am not owning Amazon shares directly or indirectly.
3. I am not working for Amazon and I don't get paid by this.

Content

1. Sign-up for AWS Account
2. Setup AWS for EC2
3. Launch EC2
4. Running R

Amazon Web Services

History:

While Amazon standardized its internal infrastructure for all teams, it found the opportunity of open it up to the public and make computing infrastructure available to all people. Amazon thus becomes the new utility company for the Internet age, supplying crucial infrastructure like electricity and water.

We can almost attribute the inventor of “Cloud”, “Cloud services”, “Cloud computing” to Amazon.

Now the “cloud” market has many competitor, with AWS still holds about 33% (Apr 2018)

Sign-up for AWS as a student

1. Sign-up with an AWS account at <https://aws.amazon.com>
 - AWS account needs to be fully activated by completing phone verification steps and adding a valid credit card.
2. Sign-up AWS Educate account at
<https://aws.amazon.com/education/awseducate/>
 - They will need to select the AWS Account option and enter their 12 digit AWS Account ID number when applying to AWS Educate.
3. (Depends) Because NTU is not (yet) listed as a institutude, you may need to apply credit from AWS Educate separately
<https://aws.amazon.com/education/awseducate/contact-us/>
4. Claim credit from AWS according according to the instruction of AWS

AWS Free Tier for New Account

AWS Free Tier (12 Month Introductory Period):

These free tier offers are only available to new AWS customers, and are available for 12 months following your AWS sign-up date. When your 12 month free usage term expires or if your application use exceeds the tiers, you simply pay standard, pay-as-you-go service rates (see each service page for full pricing details). Restrictions apply; see [offer terms](#) for more details.

Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

- 750 hours of [Amazon EC2 Linux t2.micro instance usage](#) (1 GiB of memory and 32-bit and 64-bit platform support) – enough hours to run continuously each month*
- 750 hours of [Amazon EC2 Microsoft Windows Server t2.micro instance usage](#) (1 GiB of memory and 32-bit and 64-bit platform support) – enough hours to run continuously each month*
- 750 hours of an [Elastic Load Balancer](#) shared between Classic and Application load balancers, 15 GB data processing for Classic load balancers, and 15 LCU's for Application load balancers*
- 30 GB of [Amazon Elastic Block Storage](#) in any combination of General Purpose (SSD) or Magnetic, plus 2 million I/Os (with EBS Magnetic) and 1 GB of snapshot storage*
- 500 MB-month of [Amazon EC2 Container Registry](#) storage for new customers*

Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3)

- 5 GB of [Amazon S3 standard storage](#), 20,000 Get Requests, and 2,000 Put Requests*

Data Transfer

- 15 GB of data transfer out and 1GB of regional data transfer aggregated across all AWS services*

Amazon Data Pipeline

- 3 low frequency preconditions running on AWS per month*
- 5 low frequency activities running on AWS per month*

Amazon ElastiCache

- 750 hours of [Amazon ElastiCache cache.t2micro Node usage](#) - enough hours to run continuously each month.*

Amazon CloudFront

- 50 GB Data Transfer Out, 2,000,000 HTTP and HTTPS Requests of Amazon CloudFront*

Amazon API Gateway

- 1 Million API Calls per month*

Register for AWS Educate account



Apply to join AWS Educate

Step 1/3: Choose your role



Student



Educator



US Veteran



Institution



Company/Recruiter



<https://www.awseducate.com/registration>

Apply AWS Educate Credit

Name Yang Ye

Account 457734848212

Regarding* Account and Billing Support
 Service Limit Increase
 Technical Support
Unavailable under the Basic Support Plan

Service* Educate

Category* Credit Inquiry

Subject* Applying credit

i Description Guidance

AWS Educate provides educators and students with grant-based access to AWS, training, and content, while also providing educators and students with a forum for collaboration. If you would like additional information about AWS Educate, please visit <https://aws.amazon.com/education/awseducate/>.

Description* I am doing a course in NTU Singapore. I would like to request for education credit for my account snid

<https://aws.amazon.com/education/awseducate/contact-us/>

2. Setup AWS

After you login to AWS

1. Change your region to **Singapore**.
2. Add shortcuts in the navigation bar
 - a. EC2
 - b. VPC



2. Create VPC Network

Search for VPC

The screenshot shows the AWS Management Console search interface. The search bar at the top contains the text "vpc". Below the search bar, the results are displayed under the heading "AWS services". The first result, "VPC", is highlighted with a blue box. Other results include "Compute", "EC2", "Developer Tools", "Internet of Things", and several others under "All services". The URL in the browser address bar is "ap-southeast-1.console.aws.amazon.com/console/home".

2.1 VPC: Click “Start VPC Wizard”

The screenshot shows the VPC Dashboard. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the AWS logo, "Services", "Resource Groups", and "EC2". Below the navigation bar, the main area has a title "VPC Dashboard" and a sub-section "Virtual Private Cloud". Under "Virtual Private Cloud", there are four categories: "Your VPCs", "Subnets", "Route Tables", and "Internet Gateways". To the right of these categories, there is a summary of resources: "2 VPCs", "0 Egress-only Internet Gateways", "3 Route Tables", "0 Elastic IPs", "2 Internet Gateways", "3 Subnets", "2 Network ACLs", and "0 VPC Peering Co". At the bottom of the dashboard, there are two prominent buttons: "Start VPC Wizard" and "Launch EC2 Instances". A note below the buttons states: "Note: Your Instances will launch in the Asia Pacific (Singapore) region".

2.2 VPC two steps - follow defaults, add a name

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC creation process in two steps:

Step 1: Select a VPC Configuration

- VPC with a Single Public Subnet** (selected): Your instances run in a private, isolated section of the AWS cloud with direct access to the Internet. Network access control lists and security groups can be used to provide strict control over inbound and outbound network traffic to your instances.
- VPC with Public and Private Subnets**
- VPC with Public and Private Subnets and Hardware VPN Access**
- VPC with a Private Subnet Only and Hardware VPN Access**

Creates: A /16 network with a /24 subnet. Public subnet instances use Elastic IPs or Public IPs to access the Internet.

Select

Step 2: VPC with a Single Public Subnet

Configuration fields:
IPv4 CIDR block: 10.0.0.0/16 (65536 IP addresses available)
IPv6 CIDR block: No IPv6 CIDR Block Amazon provided IPv6 CIDR block
VPC name: mfe
Public subnet's IPv4 CIDR: 10.0.0.0/24 (251 IP addresses available)
Availability Zone: No Preference
Subnet name: Public subnet
Note: You can add more subnets after AWS creates the VPC.
Service endpoints: Add Endpoint
Enable DNS hostnames: Yes No
Hardware tenancy: Default

2.3 Subnet: Change settings. Tick auto-assign public IP4 address

The screenshot shows the AWS VPC Dashboard with the following interface elements:

VPC Dashboard
Services: EC2, VPC
Create Subnet
Subnet Actions: Delete Subnet, Edit IPv6 CIDRs, Create Flow Log, Modify auto-assign IP settings
Filter by VPC: Select a VPC
Virtual Private Cloud
Your VPCs
Subnets: Public subnet (selected), subnet-834b82ca, available
Route Tables

A context menu is open over the "Public subnet" row, with "Modify auto-assign IP settings" highlighted.

Modify auto-assign IP settings

Enable auto-assign public IPv4 or IPv6 addresses to automatically request an IP address for instances launched into this subnet.

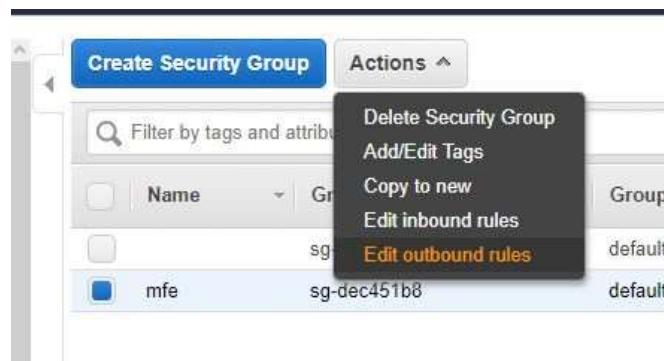
Auto-assign IPs Enable auto-assign public IPv4 address

Note: You can override the auto-assign IP settings for each individual instance at launch time for IPv4 or IPv6. Regardless of how you've configured the auto-assign public IP feature, you can assign a public IP address to an instance that has a single, new network interface with a device index of eth0.

Cancel Save

2.4 In VPC wizard, it created new security group.

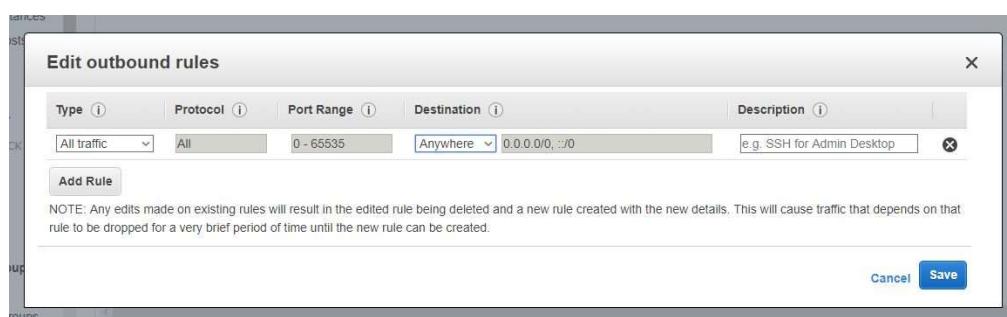
Selected the newly created security group.
Edit Inbound rules and edit outbound rules.



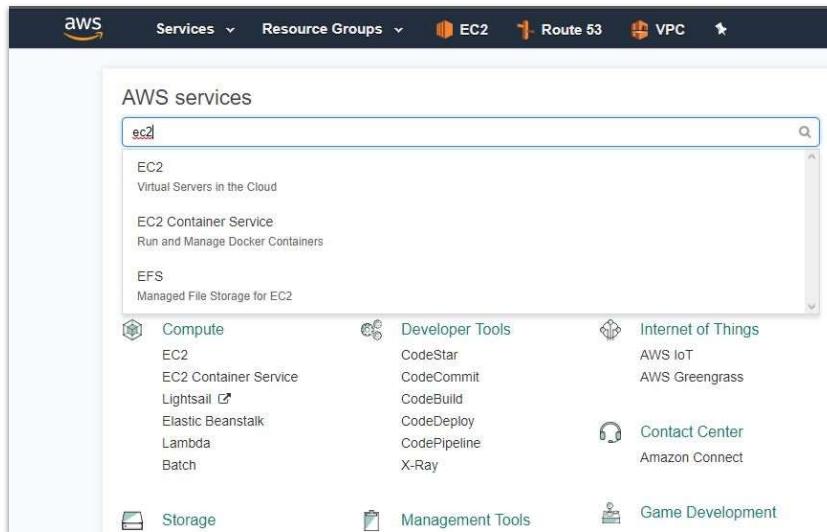
2.4 Inbound/Outbound: choose All traffic/Anywhere

An inbound firewall protects the network against incoming traffic from the internet or other network segments, namely disallowed connection from outside.

Outbound rules determines what application can connect to the outside.



3. Go to EC2



3.1 Ready to Launch

EC2 Dashboard

- Events
- Tags
- Reports
- Limits
- INSTANCES**
 - Instances
 - Spot Requests
 - Reserved Instances
- IMAGES**
 - AMIs
 - Bundle Tasks
- ELASTIC BLOCK STORE**
 - Volumes
 - Snapshots
- NETWORK & SECURITY**
 - Security Groups
 - Elastic IPs
 - Placement Groups
 - Key Pairs
 - Network Interfaces
- LOAD BALANCING**
 - Load Balancers
- AUTO SCALING**
 - Launch Configurations
 - Auto Scaling Groups

Resources

You are using the following Amazon EC2 resources in the US East (N. Virginia) region:

0 Running Instances	0 Elastic IPs
0 Volumes	0 Snapshots
0 Key Pairs	0 Load Balancers
0 Placement Groups	1 Security Groups

Easily deploy and operate applications - use Chef recipes, manage SSH users, and more. Try OpsWorks now.

Create Instance

To start using Amazon EC2 you will want to launch a virtual server, known as an Amazon EC2 instance.

Launch Instance

Note: Your instances will launch in the US East (N. Virginia) region

Service Health

Service Status:

- US East (N. Virginia):
 - This service is operating normally

Availability Zone Status:

- us-east-1a:
 - Availability zone is operating normally
- us-east-1b:
 - Availability zone is operating normally
- us-east-1c:
 - Availability zone is operating normally
- us-east-1e:
 - Availability zone is operating normally

Scheduled Events

US East (N. Virginia):
No events

[Service Health Dashboard](#)

EC2 Step 1: Community AMI: search for “RStudio”

RStudio-1.1.456_R-3.5.1_CUDA-9.0_cuDNN-7.2.1_ubuntu-16.04-LTS-64bit

Id: ami-07a45f81350cb6584 in Singapore region
created by http://www.louisaslett.com/RStudio_AMI/
Newer than below

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.

Cancel and Exit

Search: rstudio

Quick Start (0)
My AMIs (0)
AWS Marketplace (8)
Community AMIs (9)

Operating system:

- Amazon Linux
- Cent OS
- Debian
- Fedor
- Gentoo
- openSUSE
- Other Linux
- Red Hat
- SUSE Linux
- Ubuntu
- Windows

Architecture:

- 32-bit
- 64-bit

Root device type:

- EBS
- Instance store

Results:

- RStudio-1.1.456_R-3.5.1_CUDA-9.0_cuDNN-7.2.1_ubuntu-16.04-LTS-64bit** - ami-07a45f81350cb6584
Ready to run RStudio server for statistical computation (www.louisaslett.com). Connect to instance public DNS in web browser (standard port 80), username rstudio and password is instance ID
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
- RStudio-1.1.383_R-3.4.2_Julia-0.6.0_CUDA-8_cuDNN-6_ubuntu-16.04-LTS-64bit** - ami-5b9bde38
Ready to run RStudio + Julia/Python server for statistical computation (www.louisaslett.com). Connect to instance public DNS in web browser (standard port 80), username rstudio and password rstudio
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
- OMPI_R_RStudio Server** - ami-979720f4
[Copied ami-91b77587 from us-east-1:OMPI_R_RStudioServer]
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
- RStudio-1.0.153_R-3.4.1_Julia-0.6.0_ubuntu-16.04-LTS-64bit** - ami-a13b59c2
Ready to run RStudio + (experimental)Julia sever for statistical computation (www.louisaslett.com). Connect to instance public DNS in web browser (standard port 80), username rstudio and password rstudio
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
- SATT Analytics Platform - Base-a96c7627-bb8b-4cc2-89bd-a69e528431b-ami-6577240.2** - ami-ac091afe
An Advanced Analytics Platform, based on R Foundation. The Platform is equipped with RStudio server, R web application framework, Interactive visualization and dynamic report generation packages.
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm
- RStudio-1.0.143_R-3.4.0_Julia-0.5.2_ubuntu-16.04-LTS-64bit** - ami-c6db5da5
Ready to run RStudio + (experimental)Julia sever for statistical computation (www.louisaslett.com). Connect to instance public DNS in web browser (standard port 80), username rstudio and password rstudio
Root device type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

Cancel and Exit

EC2 Step 2: Choose instance type. You can enjoy having one instance of **t2.micro** during 12-month free-tier.

- Upgrade to higher instance type when you have received your AWS educate credit.
- T2.medium/t2.large should be good enough. There are more expensive ones.

1. Choose AMI 2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. Learn more about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

Filter by: All instance types Current generation Show/Hide Columns

Currently selected: t2.micro (Variable ECUs, 1 vCPUs, 2.5 GHz, Intel Xeon Family, 1 GiB memory, EBS only)

	Family	Type	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance	IPv6 Support
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.micro	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes

EC2 Step 3: Make sure Auto-assign Public IP is ticked. Click “Next”.

The screenshot shows the 'Step 3: Configure Instance Details' page of the AWS EC2 instance creation wizard. The top navigation bar includes tabs for '1. Choose AMI', '2. Choose Instance Type', '3. Configure Instance' (which is selected), '4. Add Storage', '5. Add Tags', '6. Configure Security Group', and '7. Review'. The main section is titled 'Step 3: Configure Instance Details' with the sub-instruction 'Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instances to take advantage of lower prices, and more.' Below this, there are several configuration fields:

- Number of instances:** Set to 1, with an option to 'Launch into Auto Scaling Group'.
- Purchasing option:** An unchecked checkbox for 'Request Spot instances'.
- Network:** Set to 'vpc-d3ebe1b7 | mfe' with a 'Create new VPC' button.
- Subnet:** Set to 'subnet-834b82ca | Public subnet | ap-southeast-1b' with a 'Create new subnet' button and a note '251 IP Addresses available'.
- Auto-assign Public IP:** A dropdown menu set to 'Use subnet setting (Enable)', which is circled in blue.
- IAM role:** Set to 'None' with a 'Create new IAM role' button.
- Shutdown behavior:** Set to 'Stop'.
- Enable termination protection:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Monitoring:** An unchecked checkbox with a note 'Additional charges apply.'
- Tenancy:** Set to 'Shared - Run a shared hardware instance' with a note 'Additional charges will apply for dedicated tenancy.'

EC2 Step 4: Add Storage, use the default setting.

- One AMI image can be launched into many instances so its content is static.
- The author of AMI image configures a persistent storage so it saves any changes we did.
- Most importantly, we don't need to do anything now.

EC Step 6: Click “6. Configure Security Group”

Select an existing security group. Your previous changes are loaded.

The screenshot shows the 'Configure Security Group' step of the EC2 wizard. At the top, there are tabs for 1. Choose AMI through 7. Review. The '6. Configure Security Group' tab is active. Below the tabs, a section titled 'Step 6: Configure Security Group' explains what a security group is and how to add rules. It includes a note about creating a new security group or selecting an existing one. A radio button for 'Select an existing security group' is highlighted with a blue oval. Below this, a table lists existing security groups:

Security Group ID	Name	Description	Actions
sg-dec451b8	default	default VPC security group	Copy to new

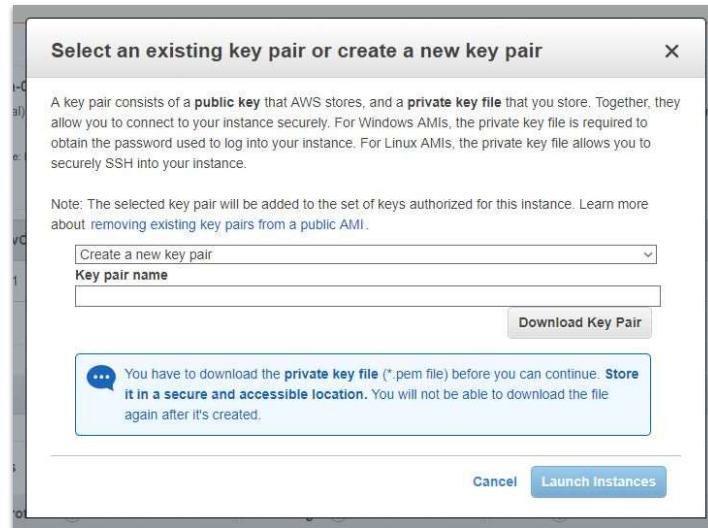
At the bottom of the page, under 'Inbound rules for sg-dec451b8 (Selected security groups: sg-dec451b8)', there is a table showing two rules. The first rule is circled with a blue oval. Handwritten blue text 'haha!!!' is written over the bottom right corner of the table area.

EC 2 Step 7: Review and Launch

Click the blue button.

The screenshot shows the 'Review Instance Launch' step of the EC2 wizard. At the top, there are tabs for 1. Choose AMI through 7. Review. The '7. Review' tab is active. Below the tabs, a section titled 'Step 7: Review Instance Launch' asks to review instance launch details. It includes a warning about security group rules being open to the world and a link to edit security groups. The 'AMI Details' section shows the chosen AMI: RStudio-1.0.153-R-3.4.1_Julia-0.6.0_ubuntu-16.04-LTS-64bit - ami-a13b59c2. The 'Instance Type' section shows an I2.micro instance type. The 'Security Groups' section shows the default security group selected. At the bottom, there are 'Cancel', 'Previous', and 'Launch' buttons, with the 'Launch' button highlighted with a blue oval.

One last thing: Key pair
Create if you didn't have an existing one or lost the previous download.



If you know SSH

You can connect to the server by

- Windows: Download Git for Windows from <https://git-scm.com/download/>.

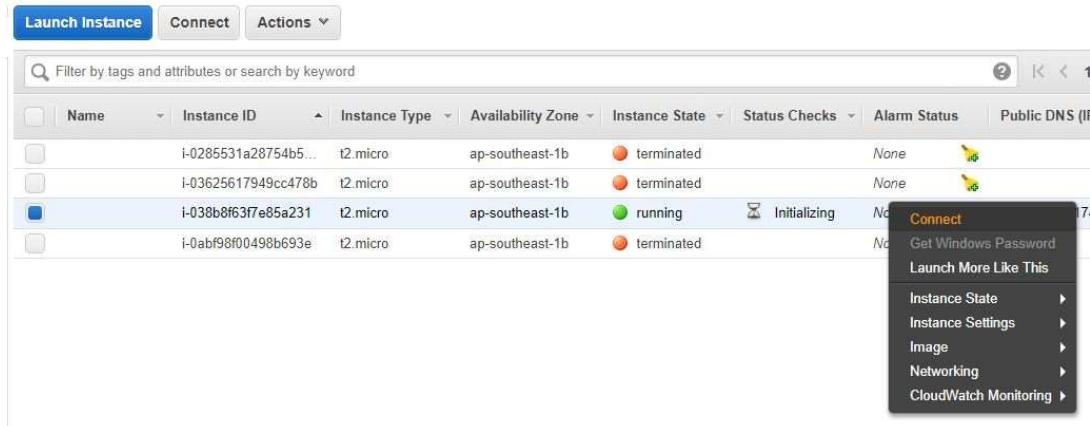
```
ssh -i 'c:\Users\yourusername\Downloads\MyKeyPair.pem' ubuntu@[IP_Address]
```

- Mac: skip download Git. Go straight

```
ssh -i ~/Downloads/MyKeyPair.pem ubuntu@[IP_Address]
```

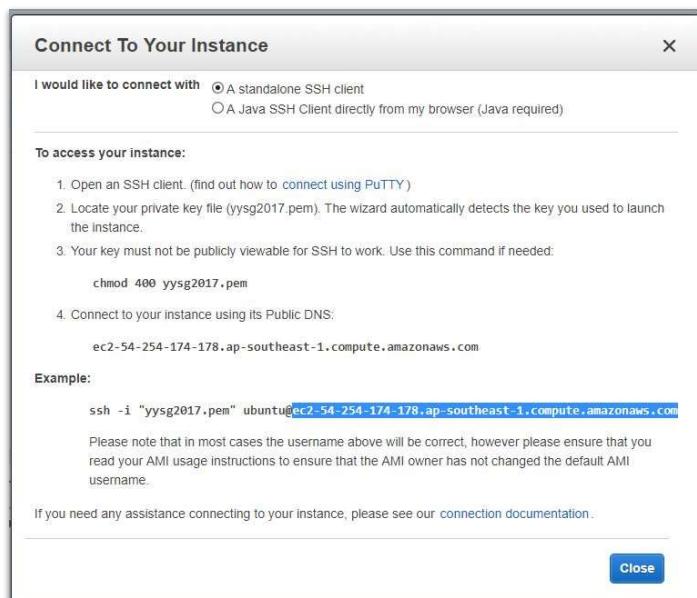
Control the instance.

- Connect gives information.
- Stop but not to terminate, which deletes all data from EBS.
- A running instance charges.
- A stopped instance will charge a small fee for the storage. Our configured size is 10G, within the free-tier for new account within 12-month.
- Use AWS calculator



Access it

- Copy this address



<http://ec2-54-254-174-178.ap-southeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com/>

This would change every time when you launch it.

Initial password: rstudio/Instance ID.

The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Launch Instance', 'Connect', and 'Actions'. Below this is a search bar and a table header with columns: Name, Instance ID, Instance Type, Availability Zone, Instance State, and Status. The table lists several instances:

Name	Instance ID	Instance Type	Availability Zone	Instance State	Status
	i-0285531a28754b5...	t2.micro	ap-southeast-1b	terminated	
	i-03625617949cc478b	t2.micro	ap-southeast-1b	terminated	
	i-038b8f63f7e85a231	t2.micro	ap-southeast-1b	running	
	i-0ab98f00498b693e	t2.micro	ap-southeast-1b	terminated	

Below the table, an 'RStudio' icon is visible. A modal window titled 'Sign in to RStudio' is open, prompting for 'Username' (rstudio) and 'Password'. There is also a 'Stay signed in' checkbox and a 'Sign In' button.

RStudio Setup

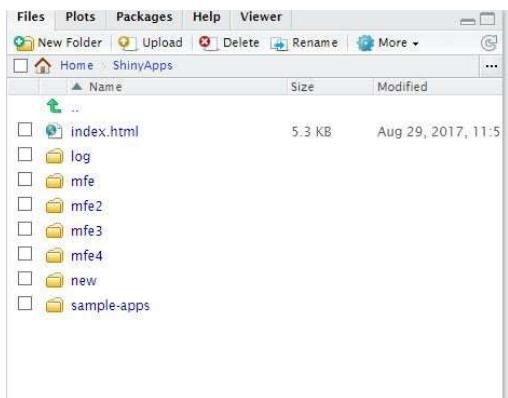
- Install packages
 - tidyverse
 - tidyquant
 - install.packages
- Tools -> Shell
 - passwd
- Shiny
 - Directory ShinyApps
 - Create sub-directories
- Files
 - Manage upload

The screenshot shows the RStudio IDE interface. The top menu includes File, Edit, Code, View, Plots, Session, Build, Debug, Profile, Tools, Help, and Addins. The main area has two tabs: 'app.R' and 'app.R x'. The code in 'app.R' is:

```
1 library(shiny)
2 
3 ui <- pageWithSidebar(
4   headerPanel("Interactive Histogram"),
5   sidebarPanel(
6     numericInput("n", "Generate this many points",
7                 min = 1, value = 1000),
8     selectInput("family", "From this family",
9                 choices = c("Normal",
10                            "Uniform",
11                            "Exponential"),
12     selected = "normal"),
13     sliderInput("bins", "number of bins",
14                 min = 1, max = 100, value = 50)
15   ),
16   mainPanel(
17     plotOutput("histogram")
18   )
19 )
20 
21 server <- function(input, output)
```

The 'Environment' tab shows variables: n (200), ui (List of 3), and Functions: server (function (input, output)). The 'Files' tab shows a directory structure with files: Rhistory (0 B, Aug 30, 2017, 12:11), R (empty), ShinyApps (empty), and Welcome.R (1.9 KB, Aug 29, 2017, 11:11). The 'Console' tab shows R session logs, including package installation and shiny app running logs.

Shiny Server



/home/rstudio/ShinyApps/**new**/

/ShinyApps/**new**/

<http://ec2-13-229-181-28.ap-southeast-1.compute.amazonaws.com/shiny/rstudio/sample-apps/hello/>

AWS Recap

- AWS (Amazon Web Services) is an utility company for the internet like electricity/water.
 - We can launch many computing/storage resources as we need.
 - We use Spot instance which is expensive.
 - AWS provides other pricing plan for long-term usage.
 - It's cool to have something running in the cloud. You can show people to impress.
-
- AWS setup is optional in this course.
 - You can run R Studio and application on your laptop
 - If you finishing working on it, leave the instance as Stopped. Be aware of how much you spend on AWS.

Lecture 3: R Markdown and Shiny/I: layout

Introduction

- *Markdown* is a format that is easy to read and can be converted to other formats, HTML, PDF, Word, Slides.
- R Studio extends it further to create R notebook, interactive document and web application, which is *R Markdown*.
- Shiny is a web programming framework in R. We use it extensively in this course. We begin with the layout part.

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Markup and Markdown

- Document stores information.
- Web is a superset of interlinked documents.
- HTML is a markup language, built for machines.
- Markdown is for humans to write doc, with minimal added to decorate it, created by John Gruber in collaboration with Aaron Swartz in 2004.

A Markdown-formatted document should be publishable as-is, as plain text, without looking like it's been marked up with tags or formatting instructions. - John Gruber



Markdown example

```
---
title: My first bitcoin
subtitle: and how I bought a pizza!
author: "Gru"
date: "Jul 9, 2010"
---

# How I bought it

I found someone was selling _10000_ on ebay for __$30__.
I think that's

- cool
- fun
- hacker

# How I used it

I forgot to bring my wallet the other day.
So I used **the bitcoins** to buy some pizza.

![Pizza] (../notes/imgs/bitcoin-pizza.png)
```

Markdown Output example

title	subtitle	author	date
My first bitcoin	and how I bought a pizza!	Despicable me	Jul 9, 2010

How I bought it

I found someone was selling 10000 on ebay for \$30. I think that's

- cool
- fun
- hacker

How I used it

I forgot to bring my wallet the other day. I was hungry so I used the bitcoins to buy some pizza.



Markdown: Header and Code

Headers

More hashtag, deeper level.

```
# Header1  
## Header2  
### Header3
```

Code

Give four spaces before it

```
if (a > 0) {  
    print(a)  
}
```

```
if (a > 0) {  
    print(a)  
}
```

Markdown: List

```
* First paragraph.  
Continued.  
  
* Second paragraph. With a code block, which must be indented  
eight spaces:  
  
{ code }
```



- First paragraph. Continued.
- Second paragraph. With a code block, which must be indented eight spaces:

Markdown: Multi-level lists

Put four more spaces for each level.

```
* fruits
  + apples
    - macintosh
    - red delicious
  + pears
* vegetables
  + broccoli
```

■ fruits

- *apples*
 - macintosh
 - red delicious
- *pears*

■ vegetables

- *broccoli*

Markdown: Ordered Lists

Put 4 more spaces for each level.

```
#. Chapter 1
  #. Section 1.1
  #. Section 1.2
#. Chapter 2
#. Chapter 3
```



1. Chapter 1

1. Section 1.1
2. Section 1.2

2. Chapter 2

3. Chapter 3

Table

Tables	Are	Cool
-----	-----:	-----:
col 3 is	right-aligned	\$1600
col 2 is	centered	\$12
zebra stripes	are neat	\$1



Tables Are Cool

col 3 is	right-aligned	\$1600
col 2 is	centered	\$12
zebra stripes	are neat	\$1

Markdown: Inline formatting

Emphasis

To emphasize some text, surround it with *s or _, like this:

```
This text is \_emphasized with underscores\_, and this
is \*emphasized with asterisks\*.
Double * or _ produces strong emphasis:

This is \*\*strong emphasis\*\* and \_\_with underscores\_\_.
```



This text is *emphasized with underscores*, and this is *emphasized with asterisks*. Double * or _ produces strong emphasis.

This is **strong emphasis** and **with underscores**. A * or _ character surrounded by spaces, or backslash-escaped, will not trigger emphasis.

Markdown: Inline formatting

Strikethrough

This ~~is deleted text.~~ This is ~~deleted text~~.

Superscripts and subscripts

H₂O is a liquid. 2¹⁰ is 1024. H₂O is a liquid. 2¹⁰ is 1024.

Verbatim. inline code

Use backtick ` . What is the difference between `>>` and `>>`? What is the difference between >>= and >>?

Note:

- If the verbatim text includes a backtick, use two backticks.
- Use \ to turn off \~, \^.

Markdown: Links

<<http://google.com>>



<http://google.com>

Images

A link immediately preceded by a ! will be treated as an image. The link text will be used as the image's alt text:

```
! [Pizza] (imgs/bitcoin-pizza.png)
```



Pizza

Formula

MathJax. Use LaTeX syntax. There are many online references.

Inline with text

```
$x = {-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}} \over 2a$
```

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Centered

```
$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$
```

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

R Markdown

Reference in R Studio

- R Markdown Cheat Sheet: Help > Cheatsheets > R Markdown Cheat Sheet,
- R Markdown Reference Guide: Help > Cheatsheets > R Markdown Reference Guide.

Create it via File > New File > R Markdown.

- Document
- Presentation
- Shiny

R Markdown Document example

```
---
title: "Data Analysis Report"
author: "Yang Ye"
date: "October 23, 2018"
output: html_document
---

```{r setup, include=FALSE}
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
```

## Report
```{r cars}
summary(cars)
```

## Including Plots
```{r pressure, echo=FALSE}
plot(pressure)
```
```

R Markdown Document Output

In the header, you can change the output to other types:

- `html_document`
- `pdf_document`
- `word_document`
- `Ctrl+Shift+K` or “Knitr”

Code block for R Markdown

- R Markdown is a extension to Markdown that you can execute code among the code. If you name the file as **.Rmd** and *knit* in R Studio.

```
```{r Calculate_7}
a <- 3
b <- 4
print(a + b)
```

```

```
# # [1] 7
```

- Calculate_7 is the chunk name. It's optional to give a chunk name. If included, each code chunk needs a distinct name. It's usually best to give each code chunk a name, for easier debug.
- R code can also be inline. For example, to generate a random number everytime, include this `runif(1, 0, 1)`, 0.5523454.

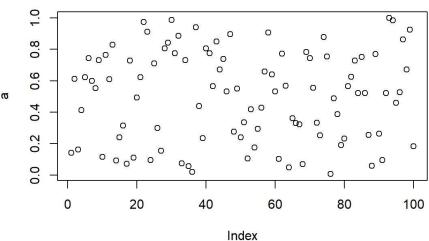
Chunk options

- `echo` is to decide whether to display code, default is FALSE.
- `results` is to decide whether to display result, default is “markup”, set to “hide” to hide.
- `include` is to hide both code and result, default is FALSE.

```
```{r cars, echo = TRUE}
a <- runif(100, 0, 1)
```

```{r plot}
plot(a)
```

```



R Markdown example: Table

```
```{r kable}
knitr::kable(
 mtcars[1:5,],
 caption = "A knitr kable."
)
```

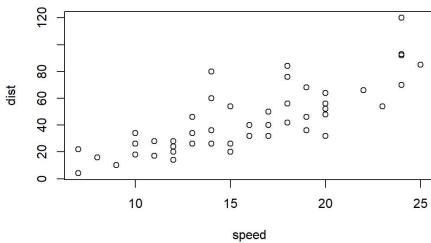
```

A knitr kable.

| | mpg | cyl | disp | hp | drat | wt | qsec | vs | am | gear | carb |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-------|----|----|------|------|
| Mazda RX4 | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.620 | 16.46 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Mazda RX4 Wag | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.875 | 17.02 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Datsun 710 | 22.8 | 4 | 108 | 93 | 3.85 | 2.320 | 18.61 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Hornet 4 Drive | 21.4 | 6 | 258 | 110 | 3.08 | 3.215 | 19.44 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Hornet Sportabout | 18.7 | 8 | 360 | 175 | 3.15 | 3.440 | 17.02 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |

R Markdown example: Plot

```
```{r plot1, echo = FALSE}
a <- filter(cars, speed > 4)
plot(a)
```
```



R Markdown: Practice

R Shiny

- To start, use R Studio.
- File > New File > Shiny Web App...
- Choose single file
- Give a name and folder
- Ctrl+Shift+S or “Run App”

UI First

I removed everything in functions `server` and `ui`. This is the minimal Shiny. (`shiny-1-empty.R`)

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
)

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

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

Sidebar Layout

Let's add a minimal sidebarLayout (shiny-2-sidebar.R)

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(sideBarLayout(
    sidebarPanel("This is a panel on the side"),
    mainPanel("This is the main panel")
  )),
  fluidPage(sideBarLayout(
    sidebarPanel("This is a panel on the side"),
    mainPanel("This is the main panel")
  )))
)

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

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

fluidPage

- `fluidPage` means to place the controls from left-right, top-down order.
- `fluidPage` function can take any number of input parameters.

```
fluidPage(sideBarLayout(
  sidebarPanel(),
  mainPanel()
))
```

Add some items

- `titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"), h1("Introduction to Layout"),
h2("Sidebar Layout") (shiny-3-sidebar-min.R)`

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
    sidebarLayout(
      sidebarPanel(
        h1("Introduction to Layout"),
        h2("Sidebar Layout"),
      ),
      mainPanel(
        img(src = "p19-Hero-Image-796x398.jpg")
      )
    )
  )
)

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

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

Sidebar layout with bar on the right

```
fluidPage(
  sidebarLayout(position = "right",
    sidebarPanel(),
    mainPanel()
  )
)
```

More tags

Sidebar with more tags (shiny-3-sidebar.R)

```

library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
    sidebarLayout(
      sidebarPanel(
        h1("Introduction to Layout"),
        h2("Sidebar Layout"),
        a("A link to Google", href="http://www.google.com"),
        tags$ul("About",
          tags$li("Who are we"),
          tags$li("What we do")
        ),
        tags$ol("Steps",
          tags$li("Write"),
          tags$li("Run")
        )
      ),
      mainPanel(
        img(src = "p19-Hero-Image-796x398.jpg")
      )
    )
  )
)

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

# Run the application

```

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```
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

Each tag is a function.

```

h1("A header")
p("some text as a paragraph")
a("A link to Google", href="http://www.google.com")
img(src = "p19-Hero-Image-796x398.jpg", width = "100%")
tags$ul("title", tags$li("Item 1"), tags$li("Item 2"))
tags$ol("Step", tags$li("Item 1"), tags$li("Item 2"))

```

Note:

- For image, you need to create a sub-directory `www` together with the R source file.
Place the file under it.
- `tags` is a list of functions. To avoid name conflict, I prefer to use `tags$img()`,
even `img()` is available to use.

Panels

`titlePanel()` and `wellPanel()` (`shiny-4-wellPanel.R`)

```

library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
    sidebarLayout(
      sidebarPanel(
        h1("Well 1"),
        wellPanel(
          h2("Well 1.1"),
          actionButton("goButton", "Go!")
        ),
        h1("Well 2"),
        wellPanel(
          h2("Well 2.1"),
          actionButton("goButton2", "Go!")
        )
      ),
      mainPanel(
      )
    )
  )
)

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

}

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)

```

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Navlist panel (shiny-5-navPanel.R)

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
    navlistPanel(
      "Header A",
      tabPanel("Section 1",
               h1("Section 1")),
      tabPanel("Section 2",
               h1("Section 2")),
      "Header B",
      tabPanel("Section 3",
               h1("Section 3")),
      "-----",
      tabPanel("Component 5")
    )
  )
)

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

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

tabPanel (shiny-6-tabPanel.R)

```
library(shiny)

# Define UI for application that draws a histogram
ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
    tabsetPanel(
      tabPanel("Plot", h1("plot")),
      tabPanel("Summary", h1("summary")),
      tabPanel("Image", img(src = "p19-Hero-Image-796x398.jpg"))
    )
  )
)

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

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

navBar (shiny-7-navbar.R)

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    navbarPage(title = "Runchee Technology",
      tabPanel("Product",
        titlePanel("Hello!"),
        "One more thing!"),
      tabPanel("About us",
        titlePanel("Hello!"),
        "Exordinary people"),
      navbarMenu(title = "Contact Us",
        tabPanel("Address", "3/4 platform"),
        tabPanel("Phone", "+123.456")
      )
    )
  )
)

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

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

Column-based layout (shiny-8-column.R)

- Caveat: There is `fluidRow`, but no `fluidColumn`.
- Column counts always add up to $12 = 4 + 6 + 2$; otherwise, it will appear in the next line.

```
library(shiny)

ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    fluidPage(
      titlePanel("Hello Shiny!"),
      fluidRow(
        column(4,
          wellPanel(
            dateInput("date", "How's weather today?"))
        ),
        column(6,
          h3("Plot"),
          wellPanel(plotOutput("distPlot")))
      ),
      column(2, h3("Extra"),
        wellPanel(plotOutput("extraPlot")))
    )
  )
)

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

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10/28/2018, 10:21 AM

```
# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

Composition layout: Top and Down (shiny-10-composite.R)

```
library(shiny)
library(ggplot2)

ui <- fluidPage(
  fluidPage(
    fluidPage(
      title = "Diamonds Explorer",
      fluidRow(
        column(12,
          img(src = "p19-Hero-Image-796x398.jpg", width = "100%")
        )
      ),
      hr(),
      fluidRow(
        column(3,
          h4("Diamonds Explorer"),
          sliderInput('sampleSize', 'Sample Size',
                     min=1, max=nrow(diamonds), value=min(1000, nrow(diamonds)),
                     step=500, round=0),
          br(),
          checkboxInput('jitter', 'Jitter'),
          checkboxInput('smooth', 'Smooth')
        ),
        column(4, offset = 1,
               selectInput('x', 'X', names(diamonds)),
               selectInput('y', 'Y', names(diamonds), names(diamonds)[[2]]),
               selectInput('color', 'Color', c('None', names(diamonds)))
        ),
        column(4,
               selectInput('facet_row', 'Facet Row', c(None='.', names(diamonds))),
               selectInput('facet_col', 'Facet Column', c(None='.', names(diamonds)))
        )
      )
    )
  )
)

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

}

# Run the application
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

```
)  
)  
)  
  
# Define server logic required to draw a histogram  
server <- function(input, output) {  
}  
  
# Run the application  
shinyApp(ui = ui, server = server)
```

R Markdown can also contain Shiny (shiny-mfe-example.Rmd)

```
---
```

```
title: "MFE FE8828 Assignment 1"
date: 2018-11-03
output: html_document
runtime: shiny
---
```

```
```{r setup, include = FALSE}
```

# Use echo = TRUE for assignment is an exception, so code is visible.
```{r, echo = TRUE}
wellPanel("Inputs",
 numericInput("fav_num", "What's your favorite number?", 3))
```
```

Inputs

What's your favorite number?

This is interactive document.

Assignments

- (Optional) Setup AWS and run EC2.
- Create a website with Shiny using navBar layout
 - You are starting a company to offer.
 - Decide what you want to do
 - Create three pages. Name the pages depending on what you want to do. e.g. Product, About Us and Contact Us
 - Use different layouts for the pages: sideBar, column-based layout, Navlist.
 - Be creative!

Hello!

One more thing!



New breakthrough

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To be Released

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Talk to Us!

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