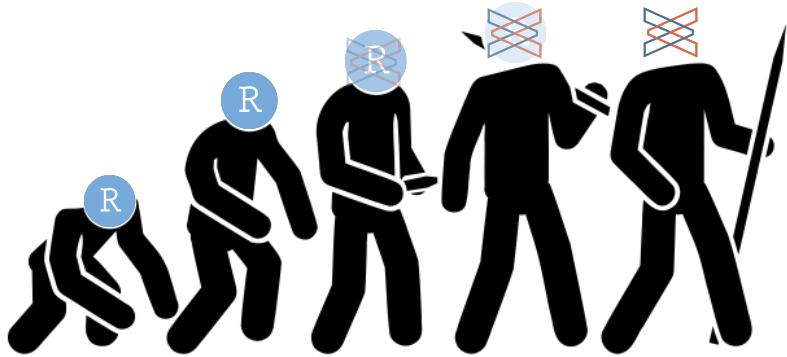




Product Updates

Ryan Johnson

Customer Success Manager





RStudio File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Window Help Flights - RStudio

flights-example.R

```
1 library(nycflights13) ## package containing flights dataset
2 library(lubridate)
3 library(dplyr)
4 library(ggplot2)
5
6 head(flights, n = 3)
7 daily <- flights %>%
8   mutate(date = make_date(year, month, day)) %>%
9   count(date) %>%
10  mutate(wday = wday(date, label = TRUE))
11 head(daily, n = 3)
12 ggplot(daily, aes(wday, n)) +
13   geom_boxplot(outlier.colour = "hotpink") +
14   labs(x = "Weekday", y = "Flights",
15       subtitle = "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday")
16
```

Environment History Connections Tutorial

Global Environment

Flights

Console Terminal Jobs

```
~/Documents/Flights/ 
# A tibble: 3 x 19
  year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time arr_delay carrier
  <int> <int> <int>    <int>      <dbl>    <int>    <int>      <dbl>    <chr>
1 2013     1     1    517      515        2     830      819      11  UA
2 2013     1     1    533      529        4     850      830      20  UA
3 2013     1     1    542      540        2     923      850      33  AA
# ... with 9 more variables: flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>,
# distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
> daily <- flights %>%
+   mutate(date = make_date(year, month, day)) %>%
+   count(date) %>%
+   mutate(wday = wday(date, label = TRUE))
> head(daily, n = 3)
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  date       n wday
  <date>   <int> <ord>
1 2013-01-01  842 Tue
2 2013-01-02  943 Wed
3 2013-01-03  914 Thu
> ggplot(daily, aes(wday, n)) +
+   geom_boxplot(outlier.colour = "hotpink") +
+   labs(x = "Weekday", y = "Flights",
+       subtitle = "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday")
>
```

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday

Flights

Weekday



RStudio File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Window Help Flights - RStudio

flights-example.R

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14   labs(x = "Weekday", y = "Flights",
15       subtitle = "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday")
16
```

Environment History Connections Tutorial

Global Environment

Flights

Console Terminal Jobs

~ /Documents/Flights/

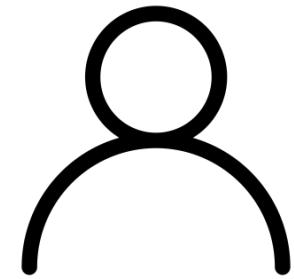
```
# A tibble: 3 x 19
  year month day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time arr_delay carrier
  <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
1 2013     1     1    517      515        2     830     819      11  UA
2 2013     1     1    533      529        4     850     830      20  UA
3 2013     1     1    542      540        2     923     850      33  AA
# ... with 9 more variables: flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>,
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+   count(date) %>%
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> head(daily, n = 3)
# A tibble: 3 x 3
  date       n wday
  <date>   <int> <ord>
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+   geom_boxplot(outlier.colour = "hotpink") +
+   labs(x = "Weekday", y = "Flights",
+       subtitle = "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday")
>
```

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday

Flights

Weekday





RStudio

flights-example.R

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13   geom_boxplot(outlier.colour = "hotpink") +
14   labs(x = "Weekday", y = "Flights",
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16
```

Environment

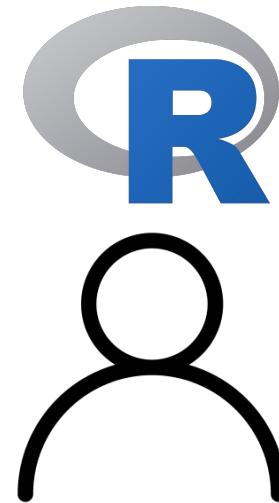
Global Environment

Flights

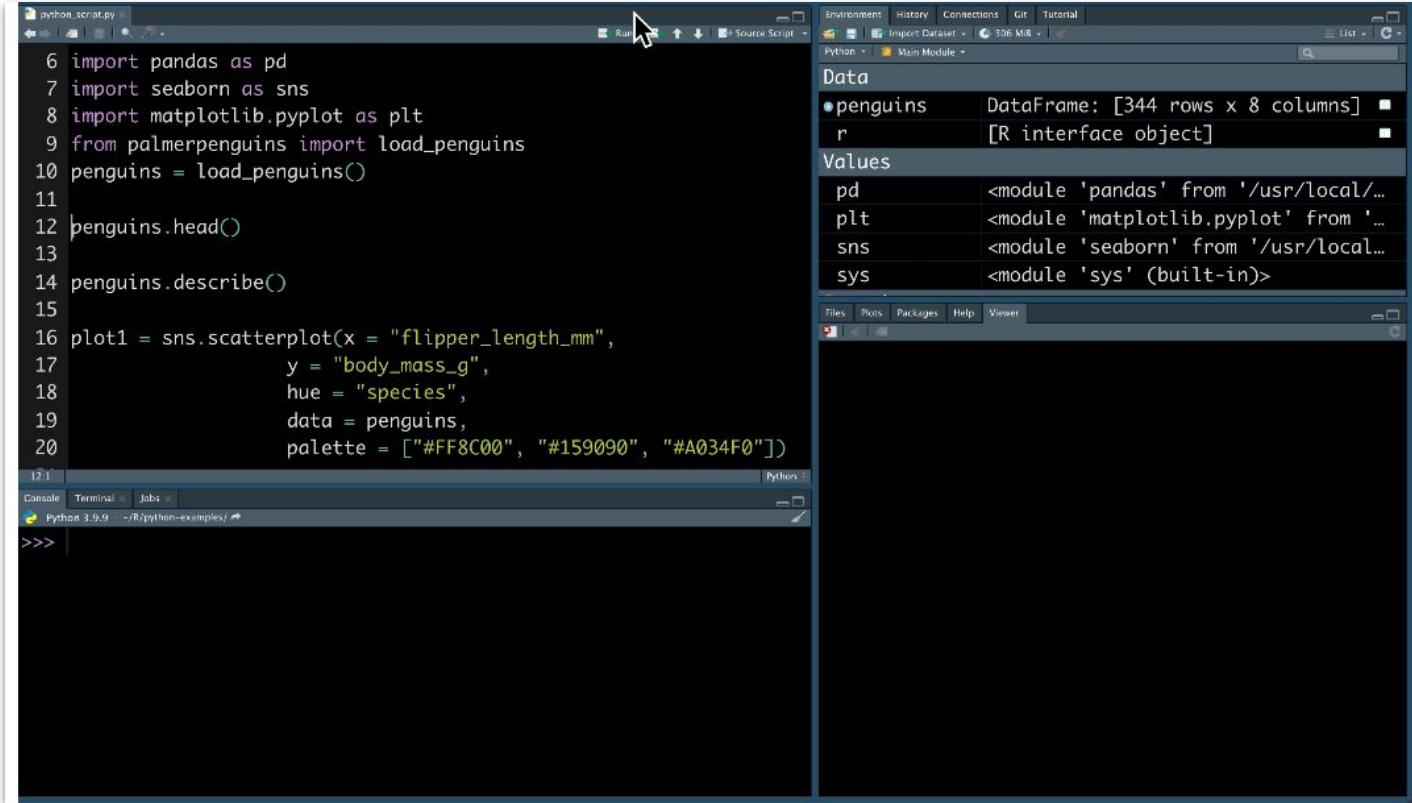
Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday

Flights

Weekday



R Studio®



A screenshot of the RStudio IDE interface. On the left, a code editor window titled "python_script.py" contains Python code for data analysis and visualization:

```
6 import pandas as pd
7 import seaborn as sns
8 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
9 from palmerpenguins import load_penguins
10 penguins = load_penguins()
11
12 penguins.head()
13
14 penguins.describe()
15
16 plot1 = sns.scatterplot(x = "flipper_length_mm",
17                         y = "body_mass_g",
18                         hue = "species",
19                         data = penguins,
20                         palette = ["#FF8C00", "#159090", "#A034F0"])
```

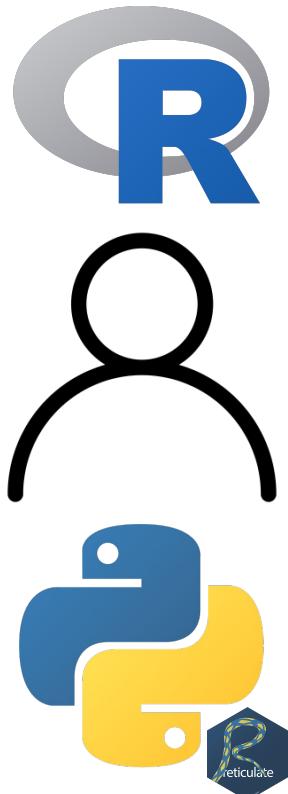
The RStudio interface includes a top menu bar with Environment, History, Connections, Git, and Tutorial. A sidebar on the right displays the "Data" pane, which lists variables and their types:

- penguins DataFrame: [344 rows x 8 columns]
- r [R interface object]

Below the Data pane is the "Values" section, listing module imports:

- pd <module 'pandas' from '/usr/local/...'
- plt <module 'matplotlib.pyplot' from '...'
- sns <module 'seaborn' from '/usr/local...'
- sys <module 'sys' (built-in)>

The bottom of the interface shows tabs for Files, Plots, Packages, Help, and Viewer.





RStudio File Edit Code View Plots Session Build Debug Profile Tools Window Help Flights - RStudio

flights-example.R

```
1 library(nycflights13) ## package containing flights dataset
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16
```

Environment History Connections Tutorial

Global Environment

Flights

Console Terminal Jobs

~/Documents/Flights/

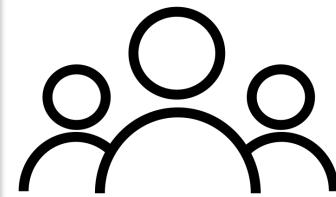
```
# A tibble: 3 x 19
  year month   day dep_time sched_dep_time dep_delay arr_time sched_arr_time arr_delay carrier
  <int> <int> <int>    <int>      <dbl>    <int>    <int>      <dbl>    <chr>
1  2013     1     1    517        515      2     830        819     11  UA
2  2013     1     1    533        529      4     850        830     20  UA
3  2013     1     1    542        540      2     923        850     33  AA
# ... with 9 more variables: flight <int>, tailnum <chr>, origin <chr>, dest <chr>, air_time <dbl>,
# distance <dbl>, hour <dbl>, minute <dbl>, time_hour <dttm>
> daily <- flights %>%
+   mutate(date = make_date(year, month, day)) %>%
+   count(date) %>%
+   mutate(wday = wday(date, label = TRUE))
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> ggplot(daily, aes(wday, n)) +
+   geom_boxplot(outlier.colour = "hotpink") +
+   labs(x = "Weekday", y = "Flights",
+       subtitle = "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday")
>
```

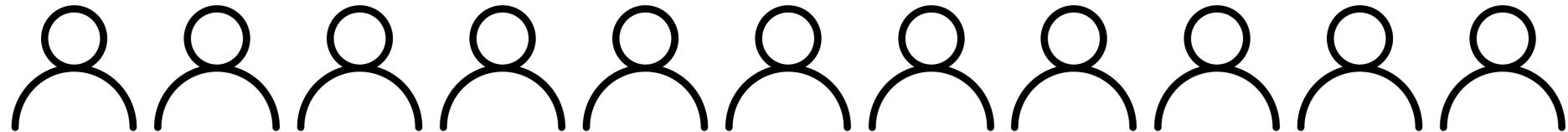
Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

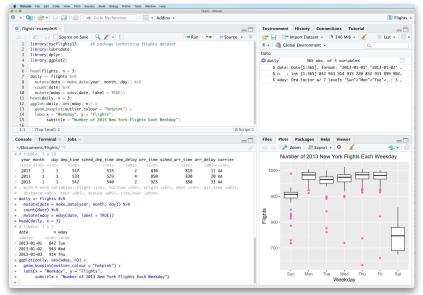
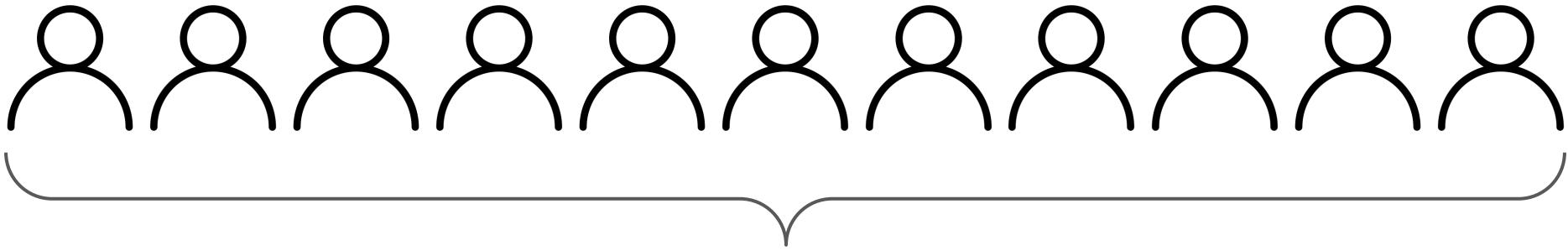
Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday

Flights

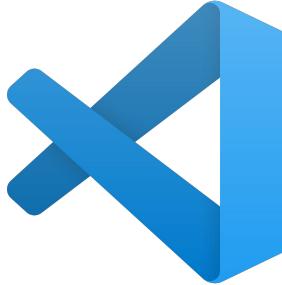
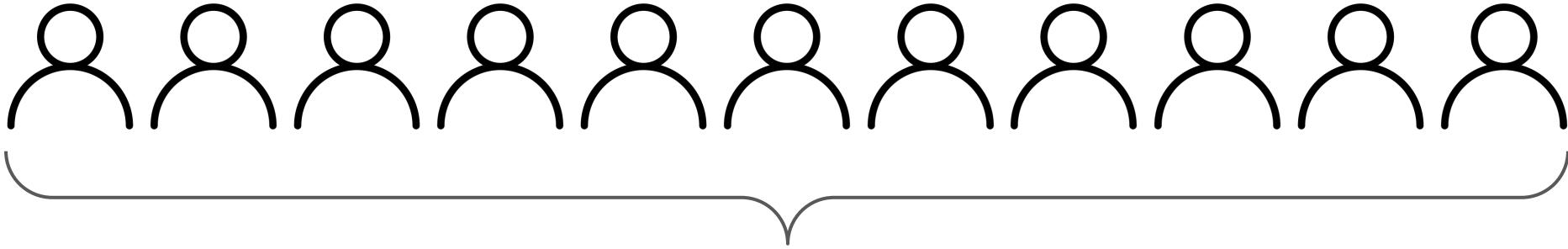
Weekday



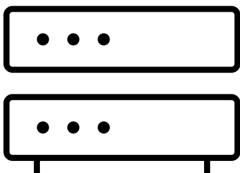
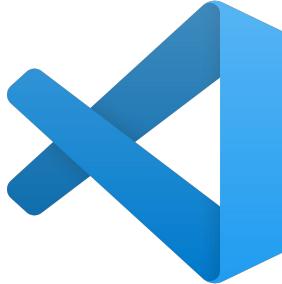
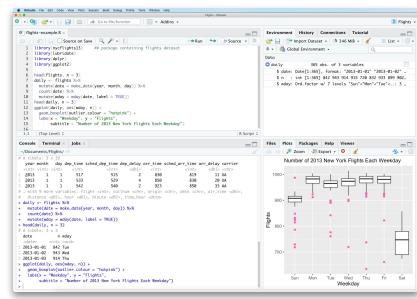
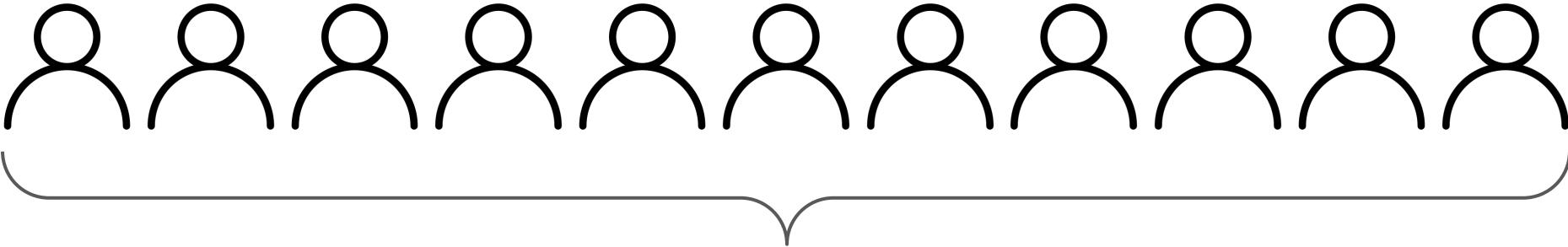




 **posit™** Workbench



posit™ Workbench

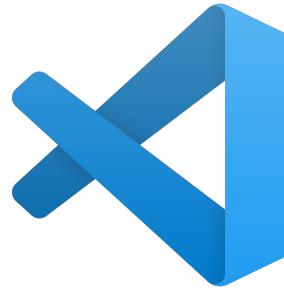


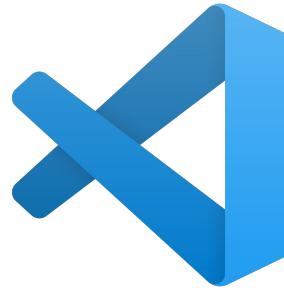
On-Prem

AWS/GCP/Azure



Azure Machine Learning



A screenshot of the posit Workbench interface. On the left, there's an R script editor with several lines of R code. One line shows a box plot being generated with the command `ggplot(flights, aes(x=Weekday, y=Flight)) + geom_boxplot()`. To the right of the editor is a plot window displaying a box plot titled "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekday". The plot shows the distribution of flights per day of the week, with the y-axis ranging from 700 to 1000 and the x-axis labeled "Weekday" with categories "Sun", "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri", and "Sat".

Static Content



Welcome to Quarto

Quarto is an open-source scientific and technical publishing system built on Pandoc

- Create dynamic content with Python, R, Julia, and Observable.
- Author documents as plain text markdown or Jupyter notebooks.
- Publish high-quality articles, reports, presentations, websites, blogs, and books in HTML, PDF, MS Word, ePub, and more.
- Author with scientific markdown, including equations, citations, crossrefs, figure panels, callouts, advanced layout, and more.

[Get Started](#)

[Guide](#)

Hello, Quarto

Python

R

Julia

Observable

Weave together narrative text and code to produce elegantly formatted output. Quarto documents are fully reproducible. Use markdown with code cells executed via Jupyter (shown below) or render existing Jupyter notebooks.

```
---
```

```
title: "matplotlib demo"
format:
  html:
    code-fold: true
jupyter: python3
---
```

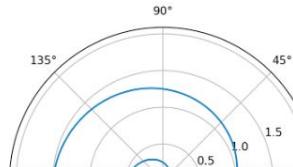
For a demonstration of a line plot on a polar axis,
see @fig-polar.

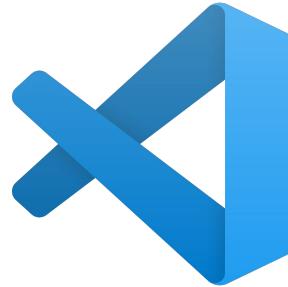
```
```{python}
#| label: fig-polar
#| fig-cap: "A line plot on a polar axis"
```

### matplotlib demo

For a demonstration of a line plot on a polar axis, see [Figure 1](#).

▶ Code



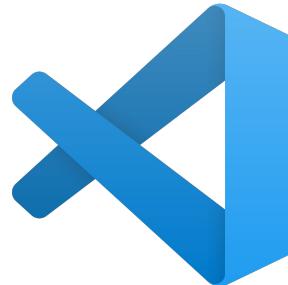
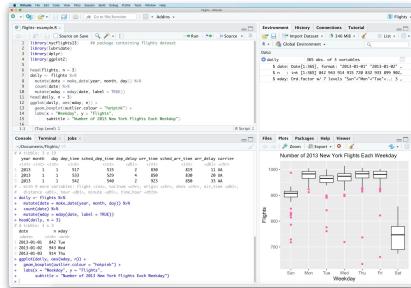
A screenshot of the posit Workbench interface. On the left, there's an R script editor with several lines of R code. One line shows a box plot titled "Number of 2013 New York Flights Each Weekly". On the right, there's a data viewer pane showing a table of flight data with columns like "year", "month", "day", "airline", "tailnum", "origin", "dest", "air\_time", "distance", and "arr\_delay".

## Static Content



## Applications





## Static Content



# Applications





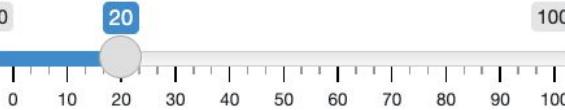
for

app.py

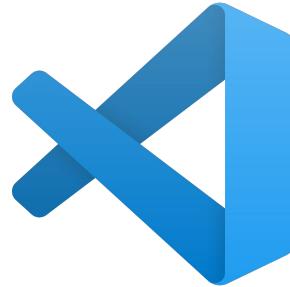
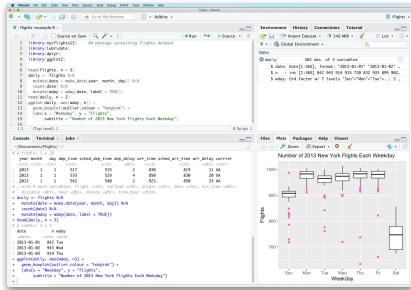


```
1 from shiny import App, render, ui
2
3 app_ui = ui.page_fluid(
4 ui.input_slider("n", "N", 0, 100, 20),
5 ui.output_text_verbatim("txt"),
6)
7
8
9 def server(input, output, session):
10 @output
11 @render.text
12 def txt():
13 return f"n*2 is {input.n() * 2}"
14
15
16 app = App(app_ui, server)
17
```

N



n\*2 is 40



## Static Content



## Applications



Streamlit



Dash



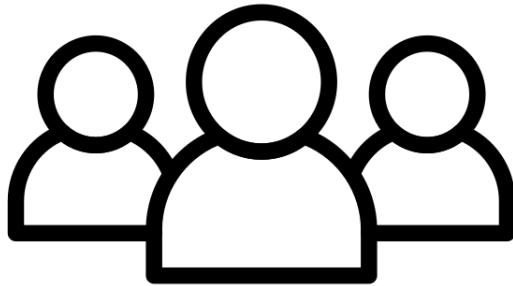
bokeh

## APIs



FastAPI

## Data Scientists

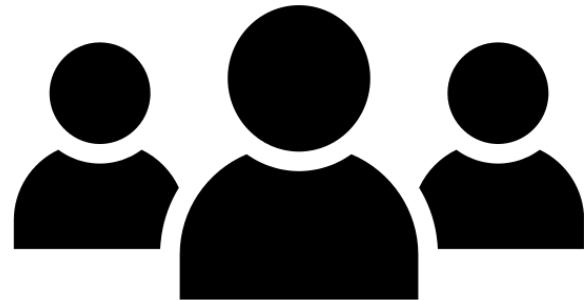


bokeh  
Streamlit  
jupyter  
quarto  
Dash  
Flask  
FastAPI

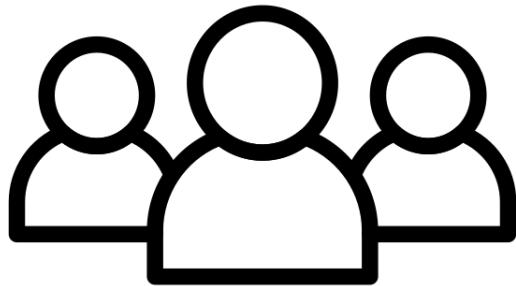
rmarkdown  
Shiny  
plumber  
pins

A diagram illustrating the communication flow between Data Scientists and End Users. It features three stylized human figures on the left labeled "Data Scientists" and three solid black human figures on the right labeled "End Users". A large grey arrow points from the Data Scientists side to the End Users side, with a question mark positioned above the arrow, symbolizing the challenge of translating complex data science concepts for non-specialist audiences.

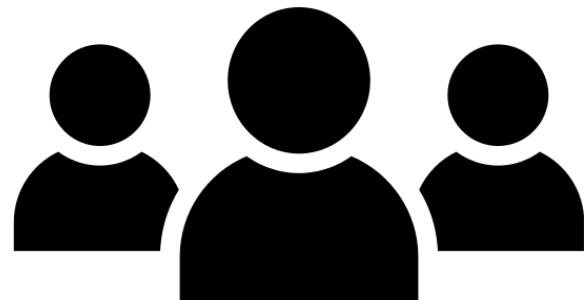
## End Users



## Data Scientists

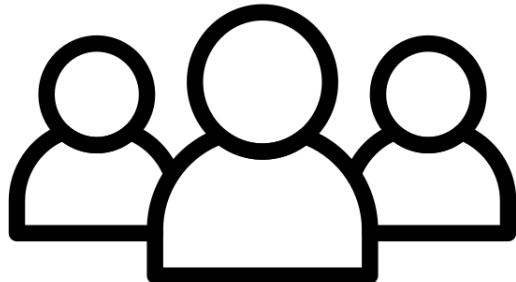


## End Users

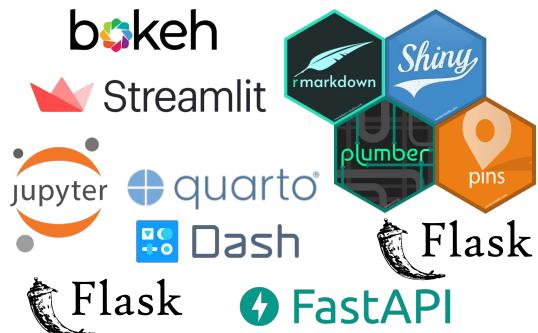
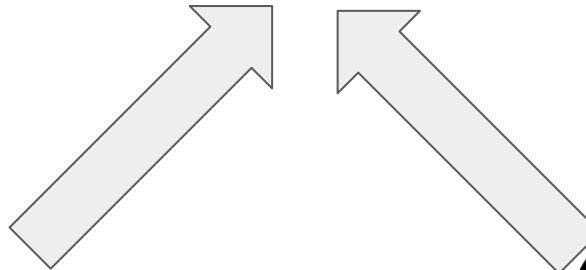
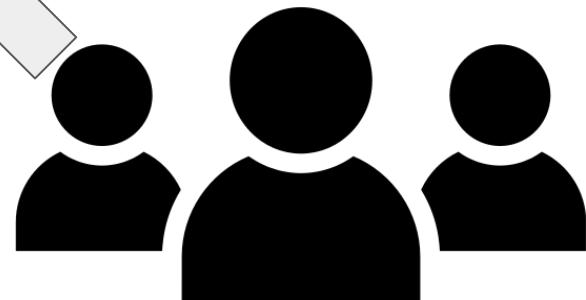




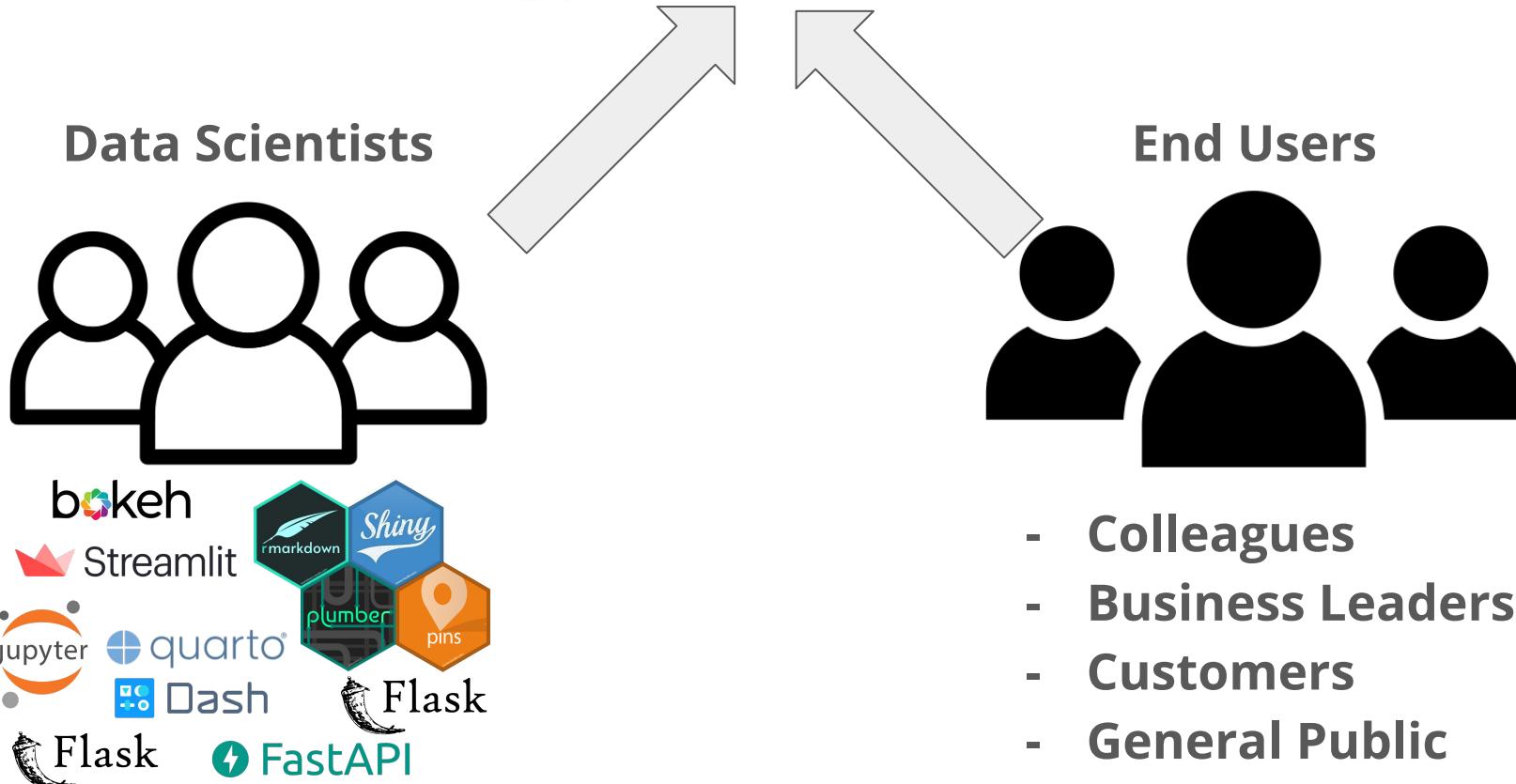
Data Scientists



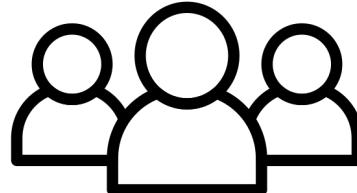
End Users



# posit™ Connect



Data Scientists

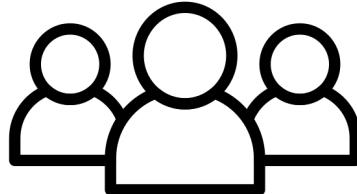


 **posit**<sup>TM</sup> Workbench

 **posit**<sup>TM</sup> Connect

# Packages!

## Data Scientists



 **posit™** Workbench

 **posit™** Connect

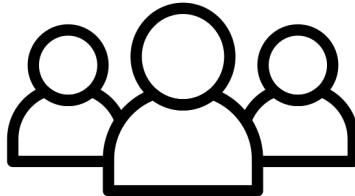


 **NumPy**

 **matplotlib**

 **seaborn**

Data Scientists



 posit™ Workbench

 posit™ Connect

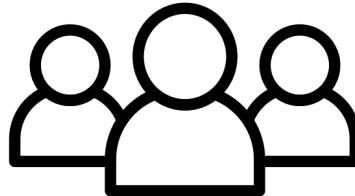
**CRAN**  
The Comprehensive R  
Archive Network

 Bioconductor  
OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE FOR BIOINFORMATICS

 python™  
Package  
Index



Data Scientists



 **posit™** Workbench

 **posit™** Connect

**CRAN**  
The Comprehensive R  
Archive Network

 **Bioconductor**  
OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE FOR BIOINFORMATICS

 **python™**  
Package  
Index



 **posit™** Package Manager

 **posit**<sup>™</sup> Workbench **posit**<sup>™</sup> Connect **posit**<sup>™</sup> Package Manager



**posit™ Team**



**posit™ Workbench**



**posit™ Connect**



**posit™ Package Manager**

# Want to learn more about:



**Lauren Chadwick**  
Senior Account  
Executive

[lauren@posit.co](mailto:lauren@posit.co)



**Ryan Johnson**  
Customer Success  
Manager

[ryan@posit.co](mailto:ryan@posit.co)

# Want to learn more about:

 **posit™ Team?**



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**Ryan Johnson**  
Customer Success  
Manager

[ryan@posit.co](mailto:ryan@posit.co)

**Data Science?**

 **posit™ Academy**

 **posit™ Cloud**



# posit™ Academy



**Lessons**  
Learn the fundamentals for the project with interactive lessons.



**Project milestones**  
Each week, recreate a progressive piece of the project and expand on it.



**Group sessions**  
Share your work and ideas with your group at weekly sessions.



**Mentor meetings**  
Meet regularly with a mentor to get personalized guidance.

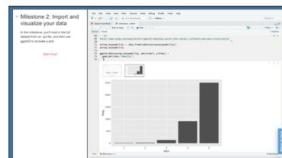


**Daily practice**  
Build long-lasting habits with spaced-repetition drills.



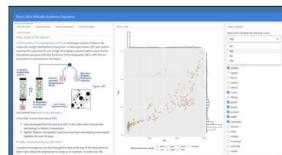
## Tailored curriculum

Traditional data science learning is generic and broken. With Academy, content is immersive and tailored to fit your team's exact needs. Learn R & Python with specific use cases, data, and best practices, while completing projects relevant to your organization's daily work.



## Practice-based learning

Academy focuses on adaptive practice-based learning and spaced repetition so that the individual learner can master the relevant skills. Learners work on collaborative projects and apply facts to solve real-world problems from the very start.



## Familiar Tools

Academy leverages the same tools that so many enterprises are already familiar with for scaling open source data science, all hosted and managed on the platform. Learners will have the confidence to deliver immediate insights with those tools after the Academy experience.



The screenshot shows the R Studio Cloud interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links like 'Your Workspace', 'Debugging shiny', 'Intro to ggplot2', 'R in Pharma', 'R in Bio', 'Shiny', 'RStudio Workshops', 'Plans & Pricing', and 'Technical Support'. The main area has tabs for 'Code' and 'Plots'. A code editor window titled 'R in Pharma - CodingCorner\_20221017' contains R code for data analysis. To the right is a file browser showing a directory structure with files like 'example.R', 'example.csv', 'plan\_table.csv', and 'plan\_table.RL.html'.



The screenshot shows the Jupyter Notebook interface. The sidebar includes 'Your Workspace', 'Debugging shiny', 'Intro to ggplot2', 'R in Pharma', 'R in Bio', 'Shiny', 'RStudio Workshops', 'Plans & Pricing', and 'Technical Support'. The main area displays a Python notebook cell with code and output. The cell contains the following Python code:

```
This is a Jupyter Notebook. It contains both text cells (like this one) and code cells. Jupyter Notebooks are interactive - you can make changes or add cells, and then run a cell to see its output. Just select a cell and click the run cell button above in the toolbar (▶ Run) or enter ⌘+Enter (Mac) from the keyboard.
In [1]:
```

To learn more about Jupyter Notebooks, see the [Jupyter documentation](#).



# Data science without the hardware hassles!

- Lightweight, cloud-based solution that allows anyone to **do, share, teach and learn data science online!**
- Nothing to configure
- No dedicated hardware
- No installation
- No annual purchase contract required

# Want to learn more about:

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