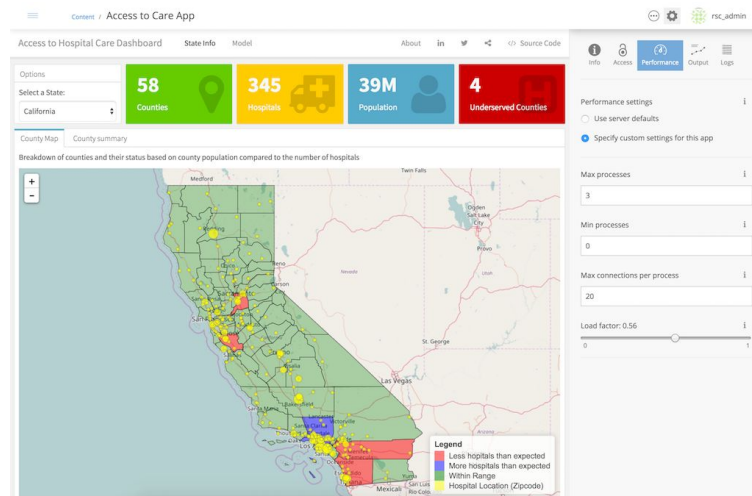


RStudio Connect in Production

September 2019

Thomas Mock



Today's Agenda

- Overview of Connect
- Overview of R Markdown on Connect
- Demo!

Additional topics worth exploring

- [Best Practices for Administering R Studio in Production](#)
- [Model Management with RStudio Connect](#)
- [Shiny in Production: Principles, practices, and tools](#)
- [Rstudio Team Quickstart \(Try Connect without installing anything\)!](#)
- solutions.rstudio.com



RStudio Connect

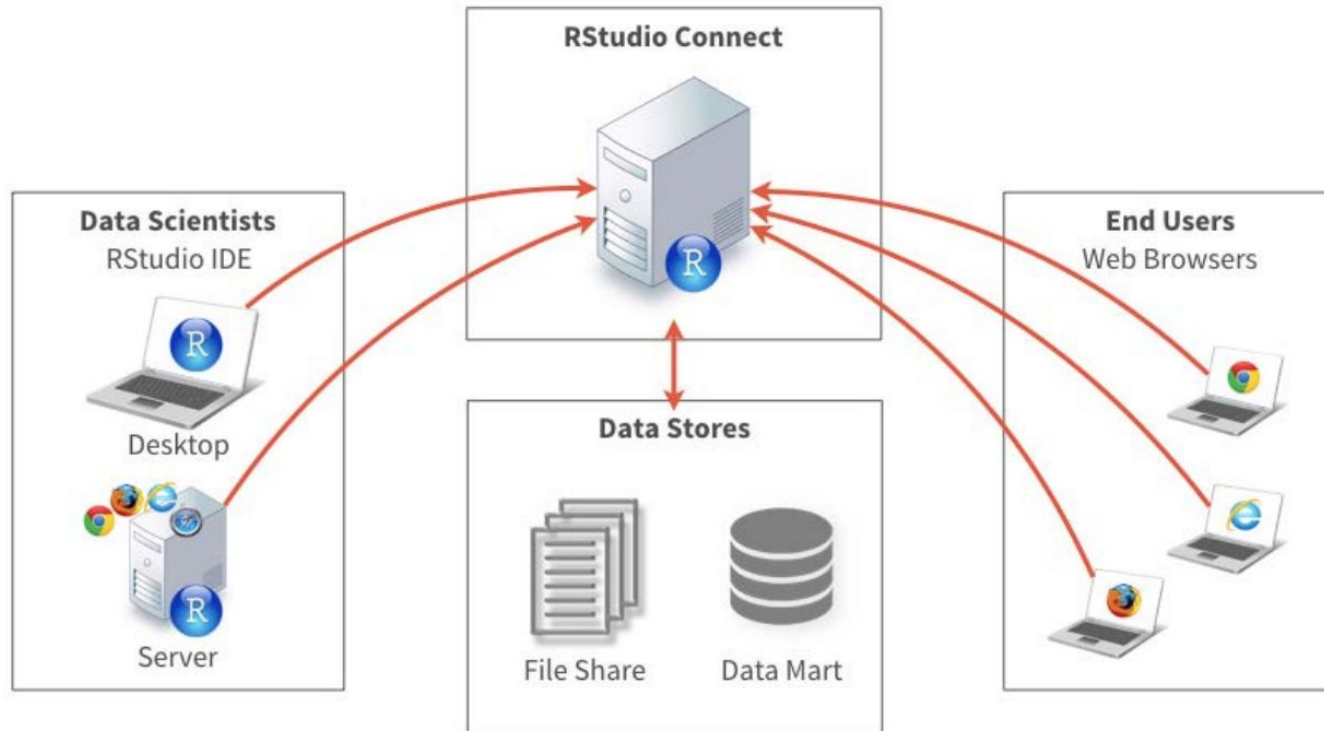
A content hub and execution engine for all your data products.

Makes R Insights Easy to **Leverage**

- Web Apps
- Machine learning
- RESTful APIs
- Dashboards
- Reports
- Emails
- Tables
- Visualizations

Fully **Interoperable**

- R
- Python
- Spark
- Javascript
- Tensorflow
- SQL



Production



Production

What does production mean?

- Software environments that are **used** and **relied on** by real users, with real consequences if things go wrong - Joe Cheng

Production Needs

- Scaling and Execution
- Security and Access Control
- Logging/Visibility
- Reproducibility
- Sharing and Collaboration

Production
doesn't
have to be
scary



Connect

What does Connect provide?

- Scaling, Execution, and High Availability
- Security, Access Control, Visibility
- Reproducibility and Logging
- Sharing and Collaboration

Connect gets your data products **off your laptop** and ready for **consumption!**



Security

- Server Level (AD/LDAP/SAML/etc)
- App Level (User Permissions)
- Data Level (User Groups)



Reproducibility

Packrat Bundles

- Connect receives bundle identifying source code and specific dependencies
- Connect unpacks bundle and uses packrat to **install** the specific dependencies
- Each data product has own R environment, prevents breaking existing, deployed content



Deployment



Push-button deployment

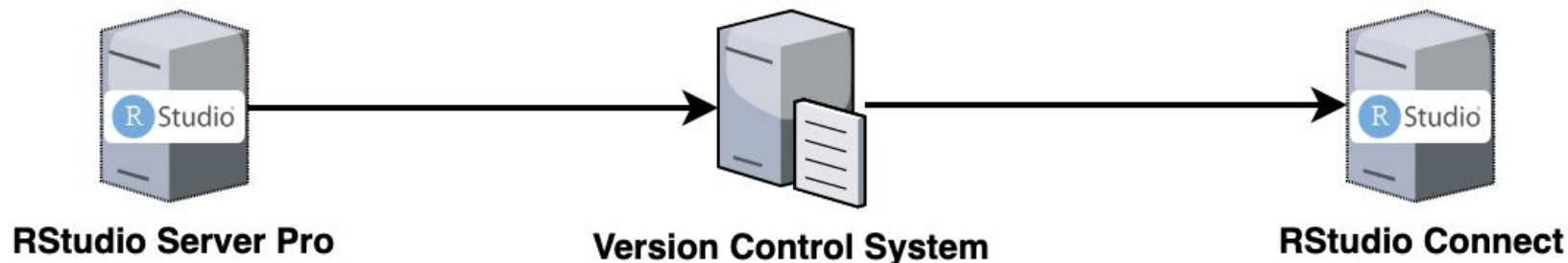


git-backed deployments

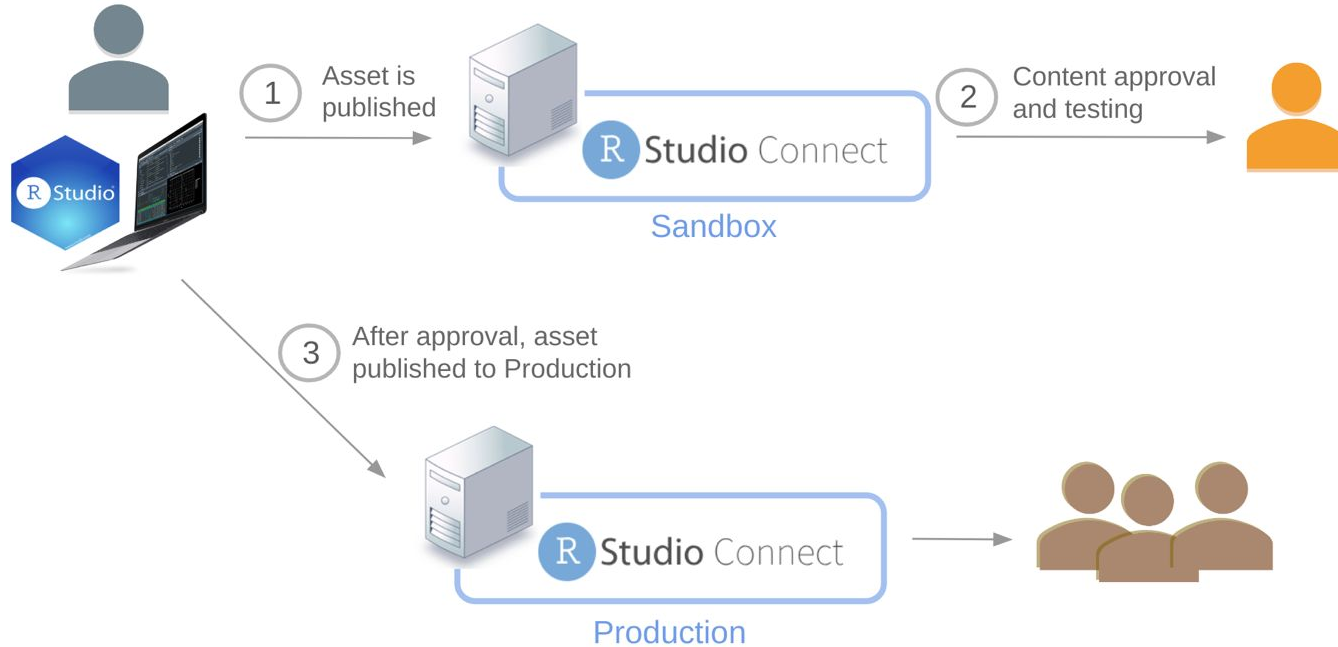
1) Configure Git repository in RStudio Connect

2) RStudio Connect publishes initial version

3) Updates are handled by RStudio Connect



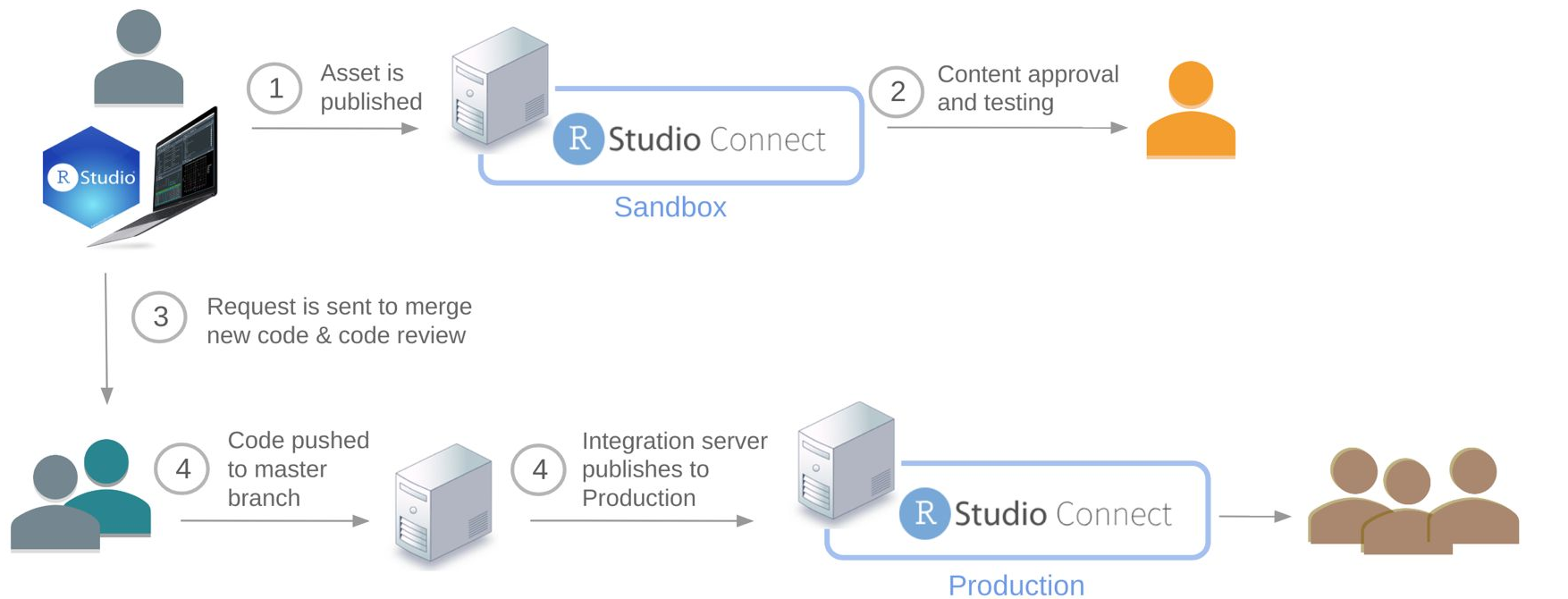
Test and Production



Request deployment



Continuous Integration



Data Products



***MORE
INTERACTIVE***



.Rmd

.Rmd with parameters

.Rmd with htmlwidgets

.Rmd with Shiny components

Shiny app



R Markdown in Production

R Markdown Reports



- Open source R package that produces high production quality documents by integrating prose with code and results.
- Targets data scientists/analysts with R expertise who want to share their analyses in a reproducible fashion
- Supports multiple output formats including:
 - Documents : PDF, HTML, Word, RTF, Markdown
 - Journals
 - Presentations
 - Dashboards
 - Websites
 - Books
- Authoring format for data science. Visit <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/> to learn more



Parameterized Reports

Write the function

```
render_impact_report <- function(states, years){  
  rmarkdown::render(  
    "param-report-programmatic.rmd",  
    params = list(  
      states = states,  
      years = years  
    ),  
    output_file =  
      glue::glue("animal-impact-{states}-{years}.html")  
  )  
}
```

Then specify the parameter inputs

```
states <- rep("TX", 4)  
years <- 2015:2018
```

Then **knit/render** the 4x reports!

```
purrr::pmap(.l = list(states, years), .f = render_impact_report)
```

HTML Widgets

Front-end interactivity

```
library(leaflet)

m <- leaflet() %>%
  addTiles() %>% # Add default OpenStreetMap map tiles
  addMarkers(lng=174.768, lat=-36.852, popup="The birthplace of R")
m # Print the map
```



<https://www.htmlwidgets.org/>

<https://rstudio.github.io/crosstalk/>

<http://gallery.htmlwidgets.org/>

Blastula

```
email <- compose_email("{reportLab} for {lab} as of {add_readable_time()}".

Highlights include **{tail(t1, 1)$Revenue} change in revenue** as a result of:

* **{tail(t1, 1)$Visits} change in visits**
* **{tail(t1, 1)$Items} change in items**
* **{tail(t1, 1)$Spend} change in spend**

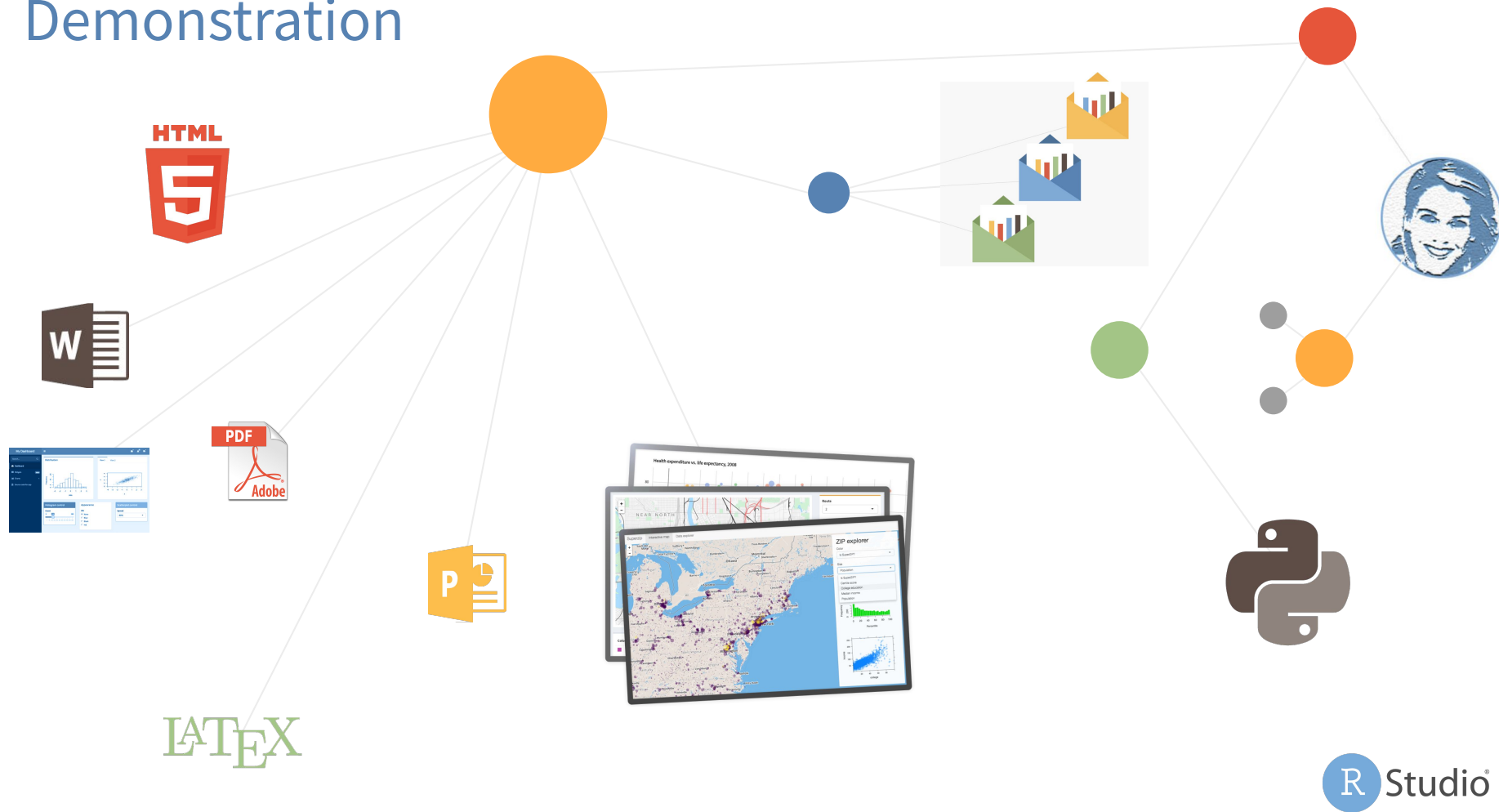
{p2} \n {t2}

For specific data relevant to other segments or groups, view the report on [RStudio Connect]
(http://colorado.rstudio.com:3939/connect/#/apps/1609/logs/1869).
")

rmarkdown::output_metadata$set(
  rsc_email_subject = paste(reportLab, "for", lab),
  rsc_email_body_html = email$html_str,
  rsc_email_images = email$images,
  rsc_email_attachments = xlsfile
)
```

Custom Scheduled Emails with Blastula

Demonstration



Connect can help you
get started or level up





Sean Lopp
@lopp_sean



I see a lot of R users feel like imposters when production comes up. There are lots of tools and lingo, but trust me, if you can fit a model, the rest doesn't have to be hard.



Thomas Mock 🧑‍💻 @thomas_mock · 10h

Howdy y'all!

Stop by tomorrow if you're interested in hearing more about productionizing your use of #RMarkdown with RStudio Connect!

#rstats #DataScience twitter.com/rstudio/status...

Additional topics worth exploring

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Downloads

45 Day Evaluation of Pro Products

- RStudio Server Pro: <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio-server-pro/evaluation/>
- RStudio Connect: <https://www.rstudio.com/products/connect/evaluation/>
- RStudio Drivers: <https://www.rstudio.com/products/drivers/drivers-evaluation/>

Book a call with us to talk about RStudio Connect:
<https://rstudio.youcanbook.me/>

Support for multiple languages



Our philosophy is aimed at integrating [Python](#) and other languages into R projects

- IDE support for Python, bash, SQL, C++, etc.
- Translate, call, and bind Python from R with the *reticulate* package
- Make Python tools (like TensorFlow and Keras) accessible to R users

A screenshot of the RStudio IDE interface. The top pane shows a script titled 'demo-notebook.Rmd' with a code chunk for Python. The code chunk is titled 'Python' and has an output type of 'html_notebook'. The code inside the chunk uses the 'reticulate' package to set up the Python environment, imports 'pandas', reads a CSV file 'flights.csv', filters for flights to 'ORD', and then uses 'ggplot2' to create a scatter plot of arrival delay versus carrier. The bottom pane shows the R code that is generated from the Python code, using 'tidyverse' for data manipulation and 'ggplot2' for plotting. The R code reads the CSV file, filters for 'ORD', and selects the carrier, departure delay, and arrival delay columns.

```
1 ---
2 title: "Python"
3 output: html_notebook
4 ---
5
6 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
7 library(reticulate)
8 use_python("/usr/local/bin/python")
9 readr::write_csv(nycflights13::flights, path =
10 "flights.csv")
11 ```
12
13 ```{python}
14 import pandas
15 flights = pandas.read_csv("flights.csv")
16 flights = flights[flights['dest'] == "ORD"]
17 flights = flights[['carrier', 'dep_delay', 'arr_delay']]
18 flights = flights.dropna()
19 ```
20
21 ```{r, fig.width=7, fig.height=3}
22 library(ggplot2)
23 ggplot(py$flights, aes(carrier, arr_delay)) +
24   geom_point() + geom_jitter()
25 ```
26
27 ```{r}
28 library(tidyverse)
29 flights <- read_csv("flights.csv") %>%
30   filter(dest == "ORD") %>%
31   select(carrier, dep_delay, arr_delay) %>%
32   na.omit()
33 ```
```

Database with RStudio

Before improvements to the RStudio toolchain...

- Connections were hard to set up and configure
- Tools and interfaces were inconsistent
- R users had to rely on two tools -- one for data management and one for data analysis
- There was no centralized place to get information

Our solution

- Provide powerful, easy to use tools for administrators
- Offer a new set of open source database connectors
- Improve tooling in the IDE
- Establish a knowledge base for database best practices

