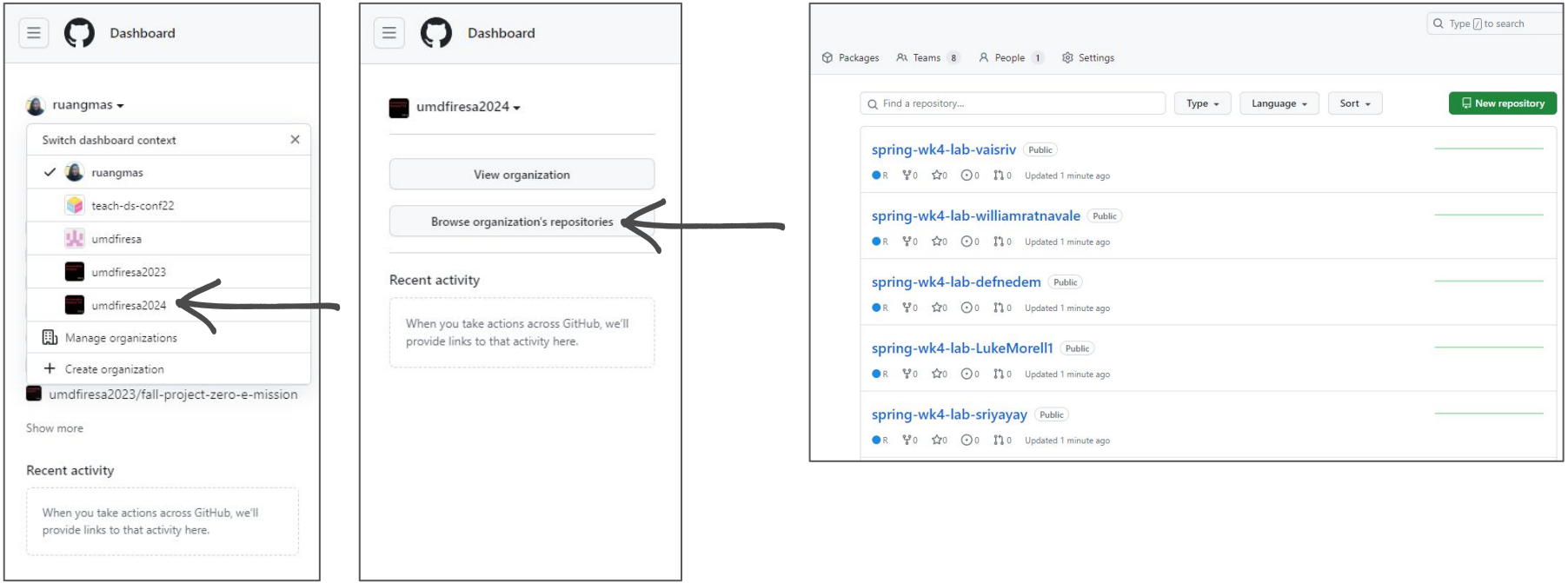
Week 3 Lab Agenda

1. Clone an assignment from GitHub into Posit Cloud
2. Understand RStudio's interface
3. Create vectors
4. Create a matrix from vectors using cbind()
5. Change a dataframe into a matrix
6. Summarize a dataframe
7. Change a variable's class
8. Storing the code back in GitHub

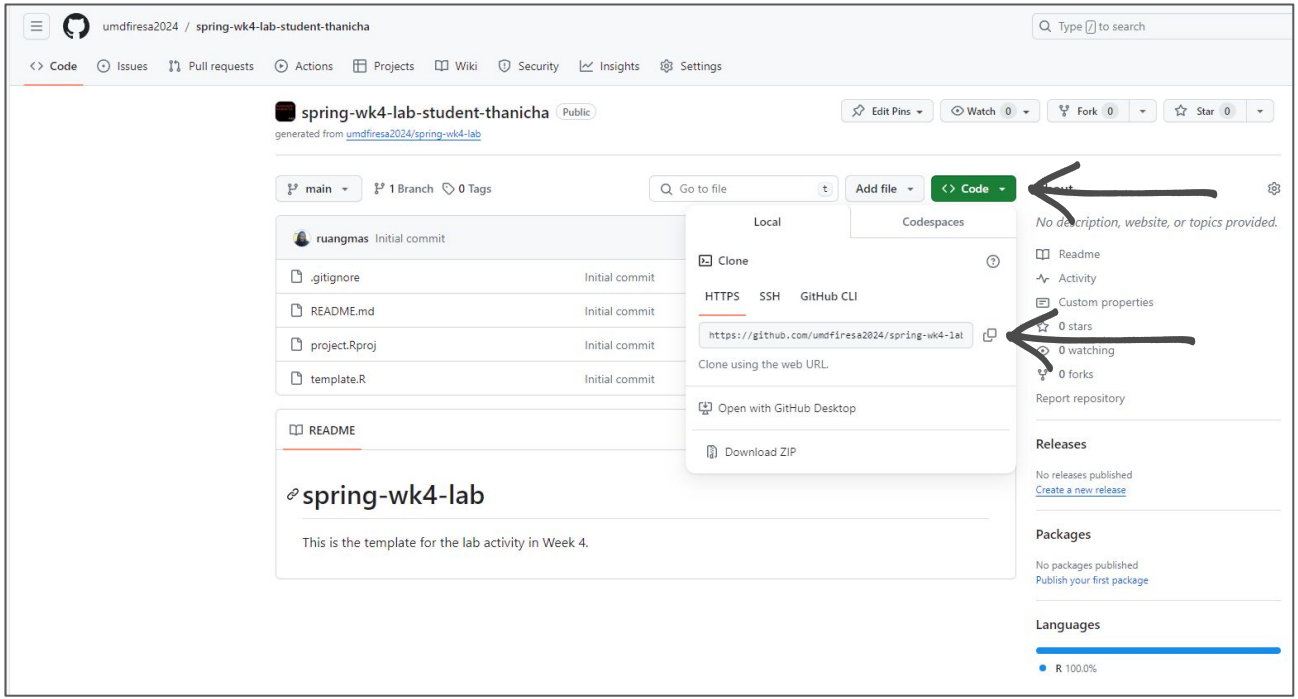
1. Cloning an assignment

Step 1: Find the GitHub repository with your username



1. Cloning an assignment

Step 2: Copy the HTTPS URL



1. Cloning an assignment

Step 3: Login to Posit Cloud.

Step 4: Go to your username in the upper right corner. Choose **Authentication**.

1. Cloning an assignment

Step 5: Check both boxes

1. Cloning an assignment

Step 6: Go to the FIRE198 Workspace in Posit Cloud

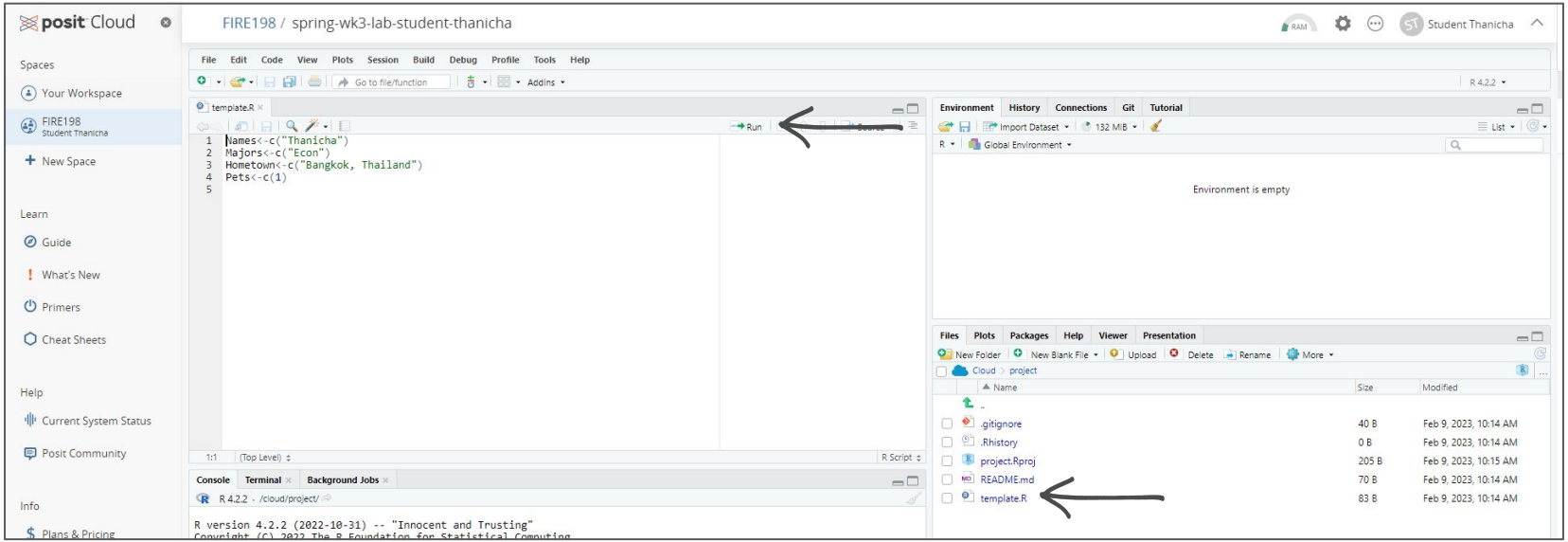
Step 7: Choose New Project > New Project from Git Repository

Step 8: Paste the HTTPs URL from the previous step

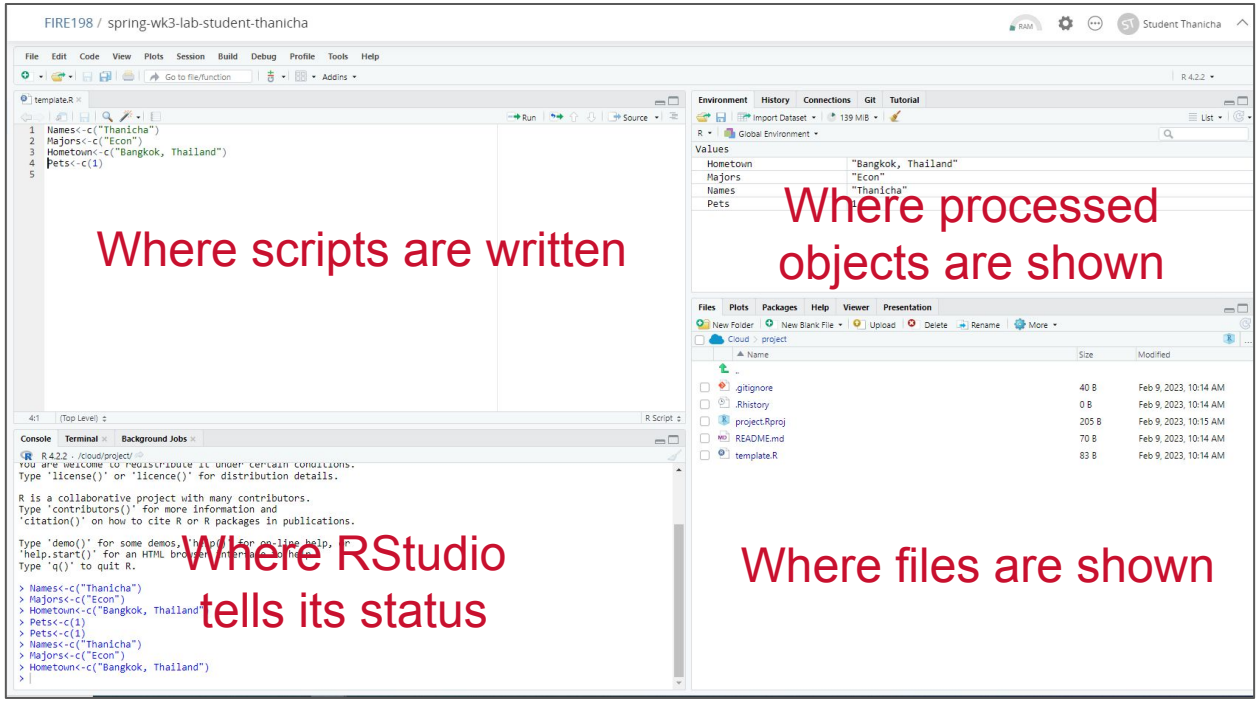
2. Understanding RStudio's Interface

Step 1: Click on template.R to open the code

Step 2: Click Run or Press Cntrl+Enter to process each line of code



RStudio's Interface



3. Creating vectors

If I want to create a vector of everyone’s names. How can I do it?

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```
Names<-c("Thanicha","Anna","Zoe","Maggie")
```

3. Creating vectors

I would like each one of you to create vectors that records

1. Each person’s name
2. Each person’s major
3. Each person’s hometown
4. The number of pets that each person has

4. Creating a matrix from vectors using cbind()

When you combine multiple vectors together, you can create a matrix.

```
mat<-cbind(Names,Majors,Hometown,Pets)
```

5. Creating a matrix from a dataframe

You can change the matrix to a dataframe (a data format for analysis) by using the function **as.data.frame()**

```
df<-as.data.frame(mat)
```

6. Summarizing a dataframe

Use the **summary()** function

```
summary(df)
```

What should we fix?

7. Changing a variable's class

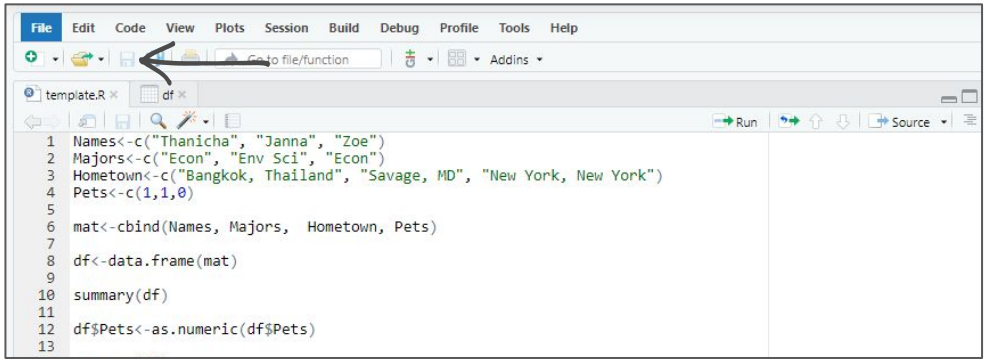
- Pets need to be numeric
- We can do this with the **as.numeric()** function

```
df$Pets<-as.numeric(df$Pets)
```

The $ sign indicates that **Pets** is a variable or column in **df**

7. Changing a variable's class

1. Try using **summary()** again
2. Try changing **Majors** into a factor
3. Try using **summary()** again
4. Save the code



8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

There are three steps:

1. **Stage**
2. **Commit** - add a message to record what you just did.
3. **Push** - replace/add the updated files into the GitHub repository.

Caveat:

You need a PAT (Personal Access Tokens, or a GitHub-generated password) to verify your identity and **push** the files.

8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

Getting a PAT

Step 1: Go to https://github.com/settings/tokens

Step 2: Choose “Generate new token” and “Generate new token (classic)”

8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

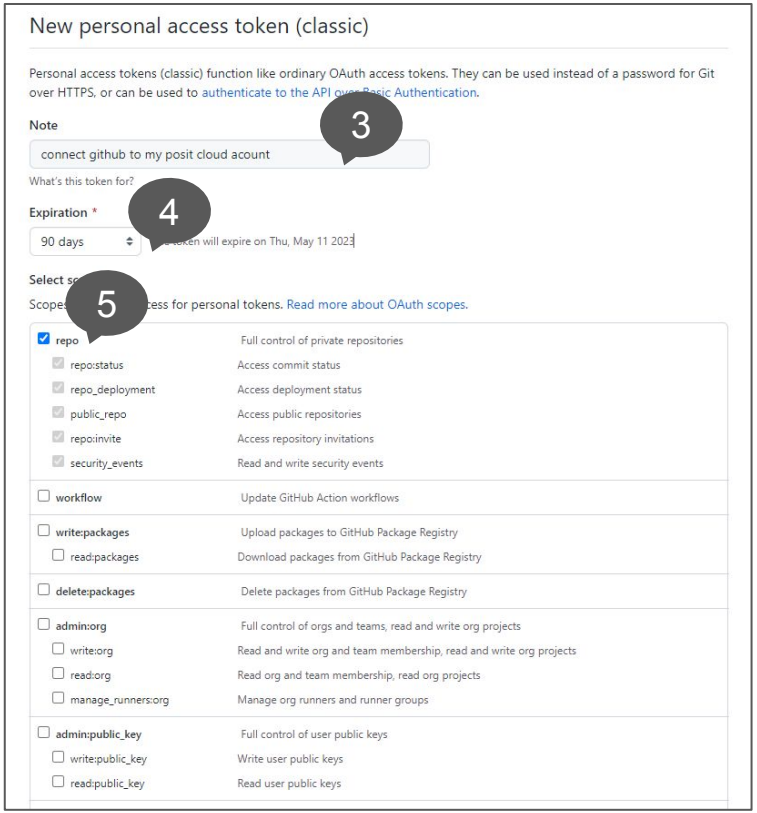
Getting a PAT

Step 3: Write a Note

Step 4: Change **Expiration to 90 days**

Step 5: Check **repo, user, and project** and Click **Generate Token**

Step 6: Store the token in a secure location, such as lastpass.com

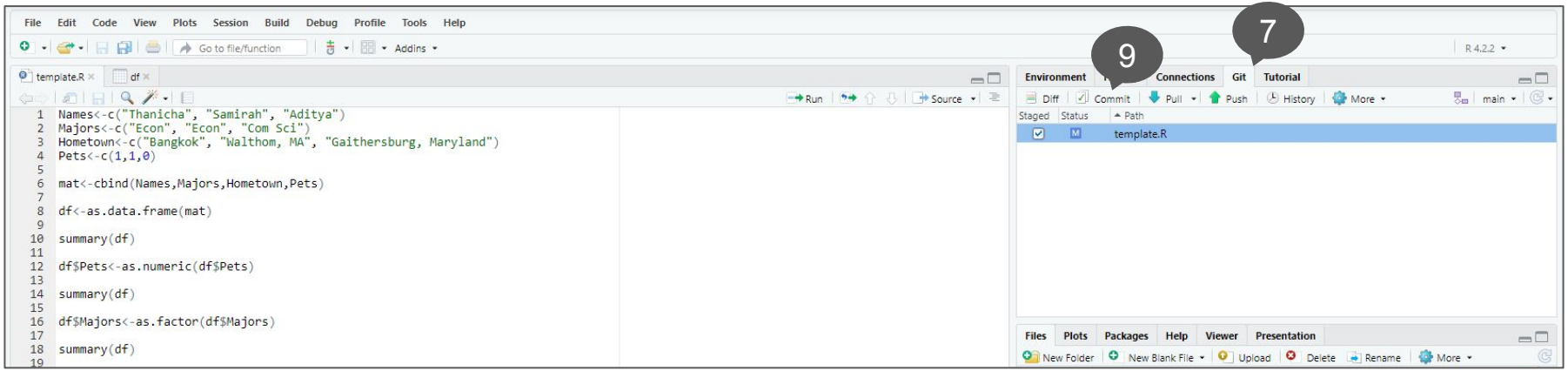


8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

Step 7: Go to the Git tab.

Step 8: Check all files that have been saved. This is the stage process.

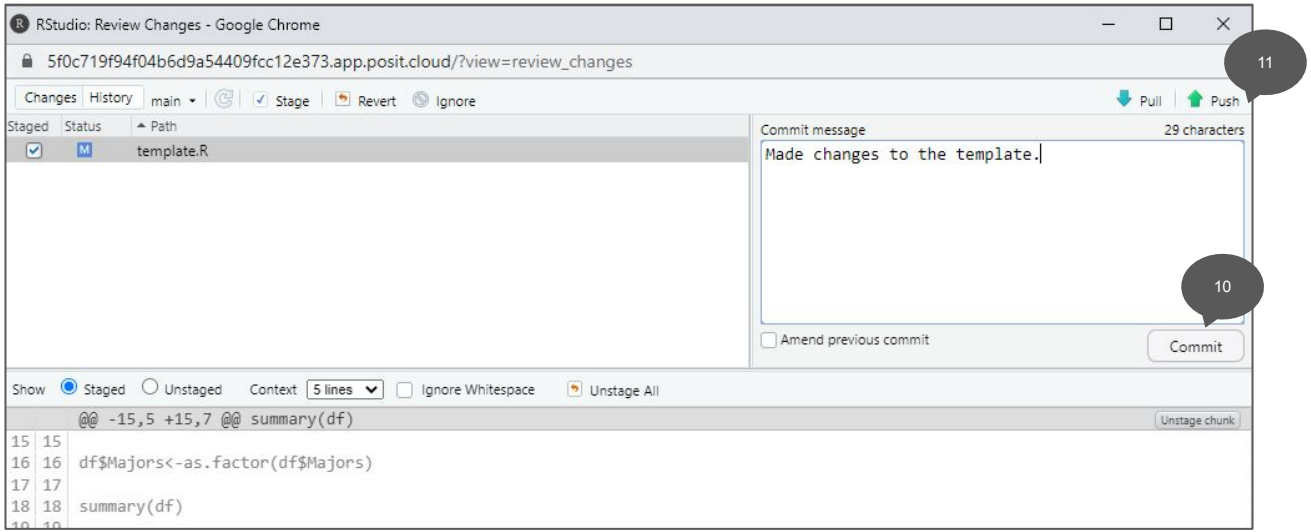
Step 9: Click Commit.



8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

Step 10: Write a Commit message to briefly describe what you did. Click Commit.

Step 11: Click Push.

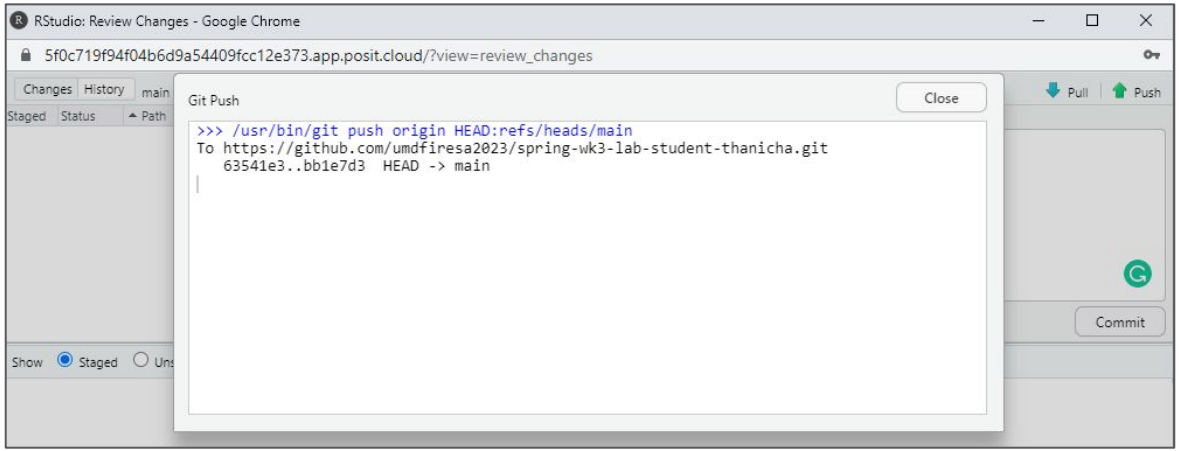


8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

Step 12: Type your GitHub username

Step 13: Insert the newly generated PAT as your password.

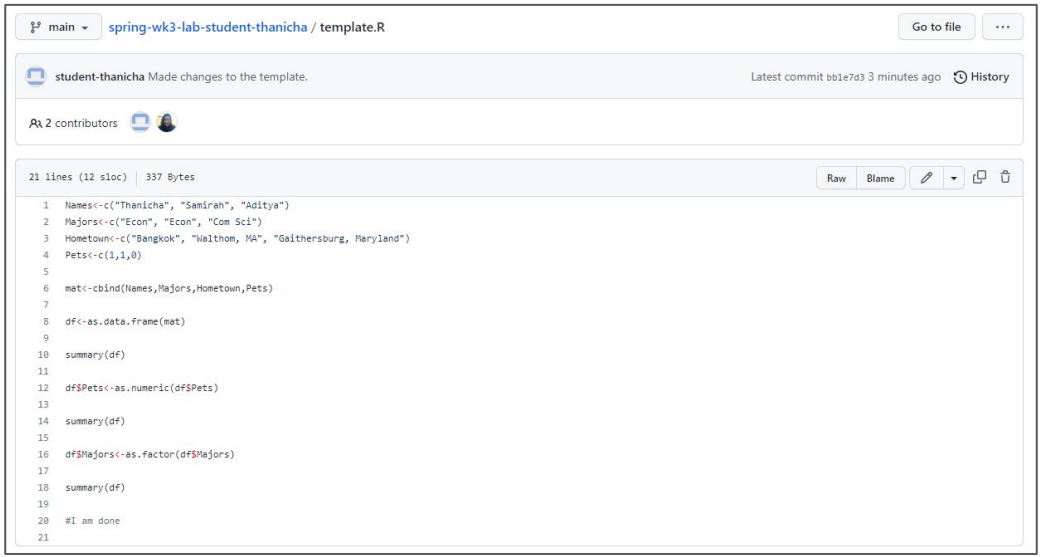
A message similar to the one shown below means that you have successfully push your file in GitHub.



8. Storing the new code back into GitHub

Step 14: Remember to close your Posit Cloud tab.

Step 15: Check if your GitHub repository has been updated.



Questions?