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Minimal example for `Pandoc.brew`

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Introduction

We have two meta-information above:

- author
- title

A third field could be there too: date. For details, please check out [Pandoc's homepage](#) or just use `pandoc.title` function of this package.

As you can see writing and formatting paragraphs cannot be easier :)

But what about [R](#)? Let us return pi: *3.14159265358979*

R objects

`Pander.brew` would transform any returned R object to Pandoc's markdown in each code block.

For example `mtcars`'s first 5 cases look like:

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21	6	160	110	3.9	2.6
Mazda RX4 Wag	21	6	160	110	3.9	2.9
Datsun 710	23	4	108	93	3.9	2.3
Hornet 4 Drive	21	6	258	110	3.1	3.2
Hornet Sportabout	19	8	360	175	3.1	3.4

	qsec	vs	am	gear	carb
Mazda RX4	16	0	1	4	4
Mazda RX4 Wag	17	0	1	4	4
Datsun 710	19	1	1	4	1
Hornet 4 Drive	19	1	0	3	1
Hornet Sportabout	17	0	0	3	2

As you can see some formatting was added to the returned table and was also split up as the original table would have been too wide.

We could try other R objects too, for example `prcomp` on `iris`:

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Sepal.Length	0.361	-0.657	0.582	0.315
Sepal.Width	-0.085	-0.730	-0.598	-0.320
Petal.Length	0.857	0.173	-0.076	-0.480
Petal.Width	0.358	0.075	-0.546	0.754

Table 1: Principal Components Analysis

	PC1	PC2	PC3	PC4
Standard deviation	2.0563	0.4926	0.2797	0.1544
Proportion of Variance	0.9246	0.0531	0.0171	0.0052
Cumulative Proportion	0.9246	0.9777	0.9948	1.0000

Returning plot

Plots are automatically grabbed between `brew` tags:

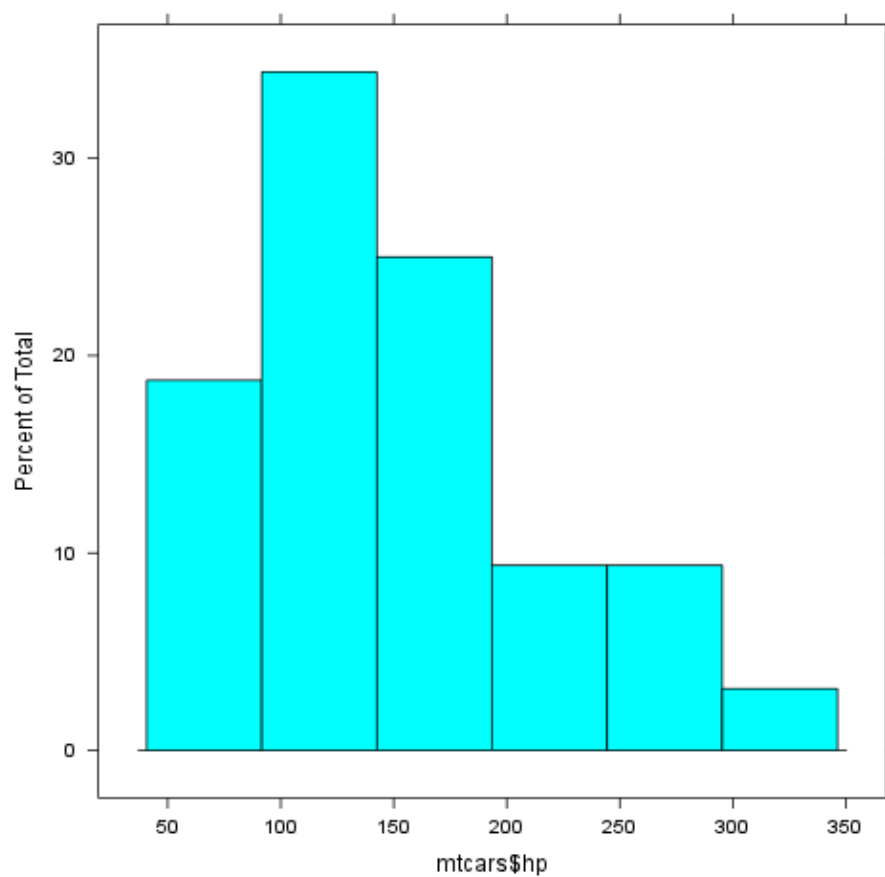


Figure 1:

This report was generated with [R](#) (2.15.0) and [pander](#) (0.1) in 0.898 sec on x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu platform.