

RMarkdown Visual Editor

Business Science

3/23/2021

Making a Report

This is just a quick example of how to make a report using the **NEW RMarkdown Visual Editor!**

Load Libraries

```
library(tidyverse)
library(tidyquant)
```

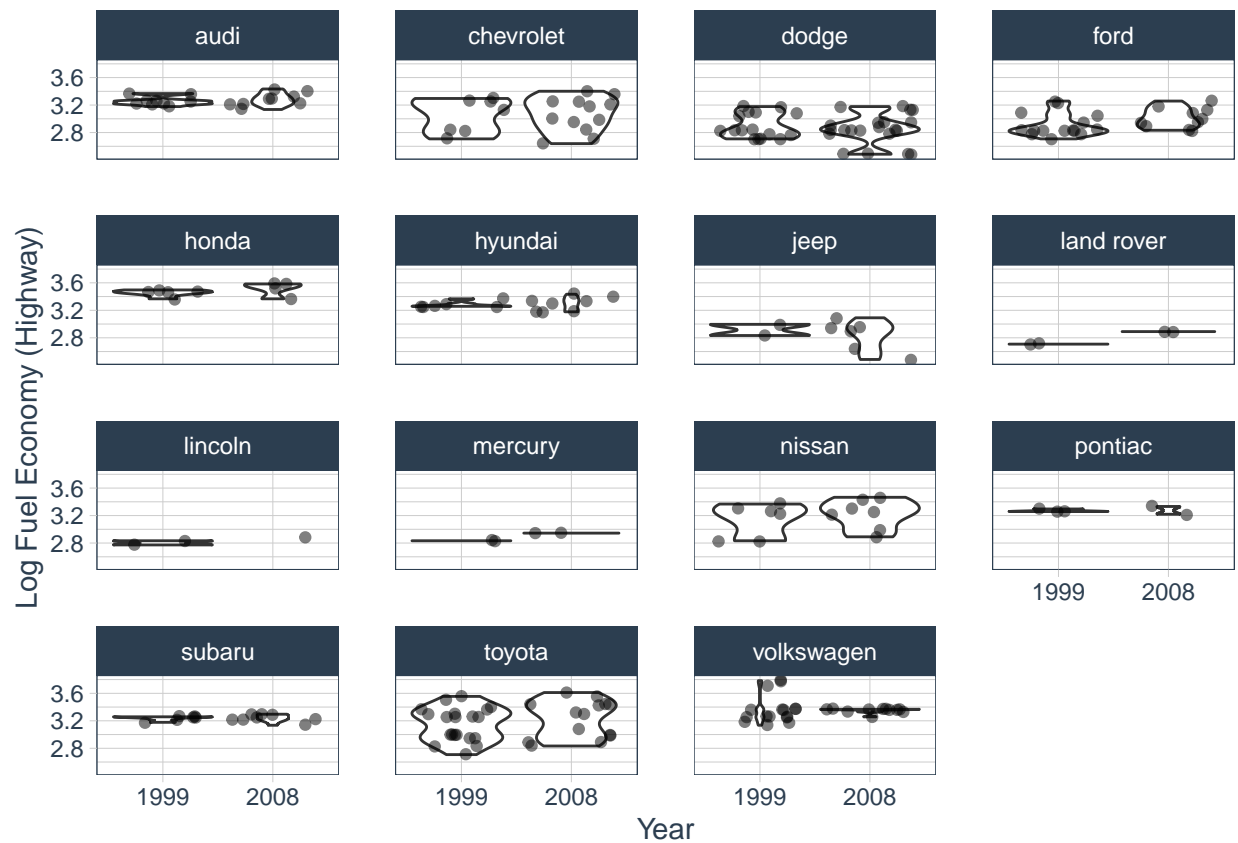
Dataset

The mpg dataset.

```
## # A tibble: 234 x 11
##   manufacturer model      displ  year   cyl trans drv      cty   hwy fl      class
##   <chr>          <chr>    <dbl> <int> <int> <chr> <chr> <int> <int> <chr> <chr>
## 1 audi          a4         1.8  1999     4 auto~ f      18    29 p    comp~
## 2 audi          a4         1.8  1999     4 manu~ f      21    29 p    comp~
## 3 audi          a4         2    2008     4 manu~ f      20    31 p    comp~
## 4 audi          a4         2    2008     4 auto~ f      21    30 p    comp~
## 5 audi          a4         2.8  1999     6 auto~ f      16    26 p    comp~
## 6 audi          a4         2.8  1999     6 manu~ f      18    26 p    comp~
## 7 audi          a4         3.1  2008     6 auto~ f      18    27 p    comp~
## 8 audi          a4 quattro 1.8  1999     4 manu~ 4      18    26 p    comp~
## 9 audi          a4 quattro 1.8  1999     4 auto~ 4      16    25 p    comp~
## 10 audi         a4 quattro 2    2008     4 manu~ 4      20    28 p    comp~
## # ... with 224 more rows
```

Make a Plot

Learn `ggplot2` visualization - Business Analytics with R (DS4B 101-R).



Tables

Table 1: Why Learn Data Science from Business Science


Following Business Science	Chance of Success	Speed of Learning
Yes	High	Fast
No	Low	Slow

Add an Image

Get the Free R-Tips!

Free R-Tips Weekly

by

**Business Science**
Data Science Courses for Enterprise

**2 Bite-sized R tips
each week. Always
with code.**

Email Address

BRING IT ON!

Stay up-to-date on the latest & greatest R functions

Keeping up to date on the latest and greatest R functions is easy when you're subscribed to Weekly R-Tips. Be the cool kid on your team that has a never ending repertoire of information to share with your team.

Get free R tips on Data Science & Machine Learning just like these.

Tip 1

Using count() with multiple arguments

I'm sure you all know about count(). Hear me out.

I'm going to create a table using two lines of code, then show you how the standard tidyverse way would have involved group_by, summarize, arrange, and handling na's. I'm all about efficiency.

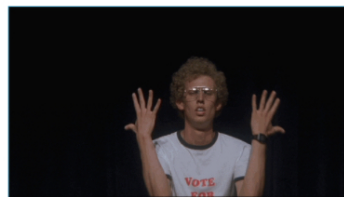
The is census data you can download [here](#). This data was extracted from the [1994 Census bureau database](#) by Ronny Kohavi and Barry Becker (Data Mining and Visualization, Silicon Graphics)

Below I'm calling in a couple packages and the dataset, and then I'm able to write two lines of code and produce the tibble in figure 2.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(broom)
income_data <- read.csv("income.csv")
#
#
# 800 Using count() with multiple arguments
#
income_data %>%
  count(gender, country, nt = hours_per_week, name = "total_hours", sort = TRUE)
```

Tips that build on each other too! You learn simple tricks fast.

We're just warming up, let's take it a step further in Tip 2.



Tip 2

add_count()

LET'S DO THIS!