

Module 2 - R Markdown Document 1

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This a level 1 header

R Markdown

this is a level 3 header

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

This is a link to Google

Here is a word in **bold** and anotherone too **bold**.

Using *Italics* and also *italics*.

When we compile our document, we are using the **rmarkdown** package.

Here are some Rmarkdown syntax examples:

2+2

`mean(c(1,2,3,4,5))`

Here is an example of a non-numbered list: Use **4 indents**

- Breakfast
 - food
 - * eggs
 - * toast
 - * bacon
 - drink
 - * apple juice
- Lunch
 - taco
- Dinner
 - baked chicken
 - broccoli
 - rice

Here is an example of a numbered list:

1. Breakfast
 - a. food
 - i. eggs
 - ii. toast
 - iii. bacon
 - b. drink
 - i. apple juice
2. Lunch
 - a. taco
3. Dinner
 - a. baked chicken
 - b. broccoli

c. rice

Here is an example of a blockquote:

This is a block quote. This paragraph has two lines.

1. This is a list inside a block quote.
2. Second item.

Here is an example of a nested blockquote:

This is a block quote. This paragraph has two lines.

This text is nested

Here is an example of code in a blockcode. Use **5 indents**

```
> 2+2  
> mean(c(1,2,3,4,5))
```

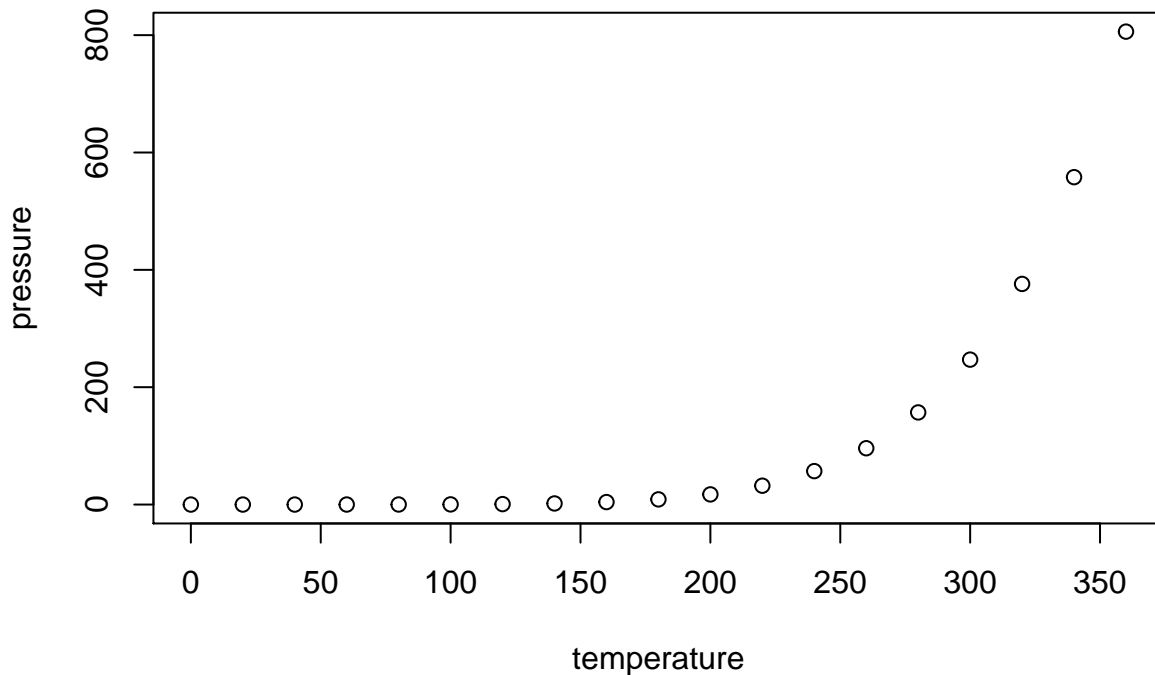
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##      speed      dist  
## Min.   : 4.0    Min.   :  2.00  
## 1st Qu.:12.0    1st Qu.: 26.00  
## Median :15.0    Median : 36.00  
## Mean   :15.4    Mean   : 42.98  
## 3rd Qu.:19.0    3rd Qu.: 56.00  
## Max.   :25.0    Max.   :120.00
```

Including Plots

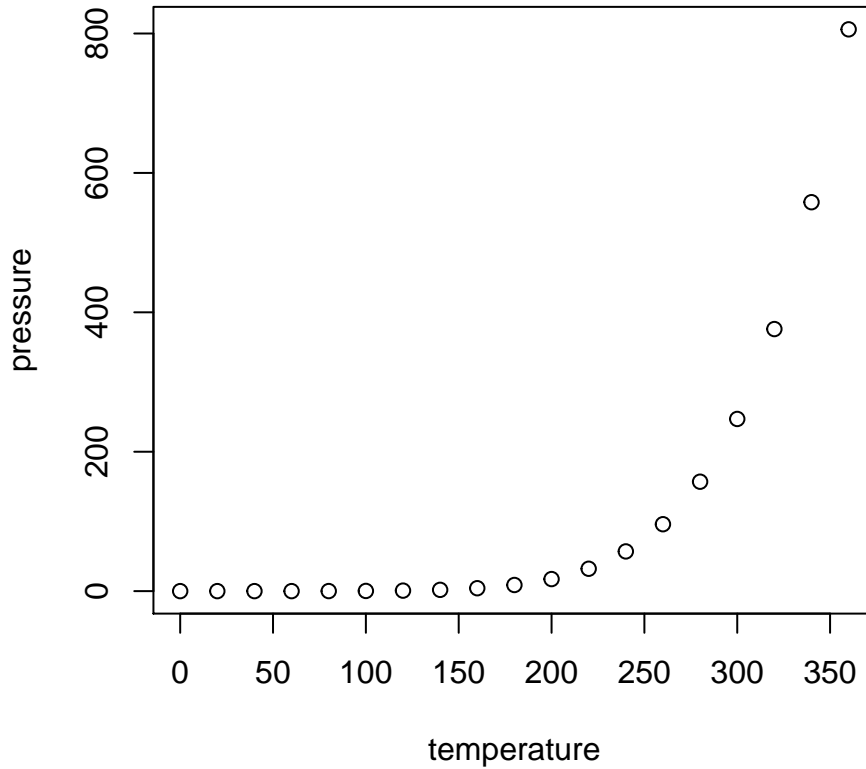
You can also embed plots, for example:



Note that the `echo = FALSE` parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

We can change the size of the plot. Notice **pressure2** and **pressure**

```
plot(pressure)
```



Use `> data1 -> pressure` on terminal to learn about the pressure dataset

Insert TABLES

We are using cars dataset

```
knitr::kable(head(cars), caption = "Top six rows of cars dataset")
```

Table 1: Top six rows of cars dataset

| speed | dist |
|-------|------|
| 4 | 2 |
| 4 | 10 |
| 7 | 4 |
| 7 | 22 |
| 8 | 16 |
| 9 | 10 |