

# R Markdown Basics

Dr. Hasthika Rupasinghe

1/22/2019

## Code Chunks

There is a in-built dataset in R called `cars`. Let's use it to get used to Rmarkdown.

```
head(cars)
```

```
##   speed dist
## 1     4    2
## 2     4   10
## 3     7    4
## 4     7   22
## 5     8   16
## 6     9   10
```

```
summary(cars) # get all the information like mean, median from here
```

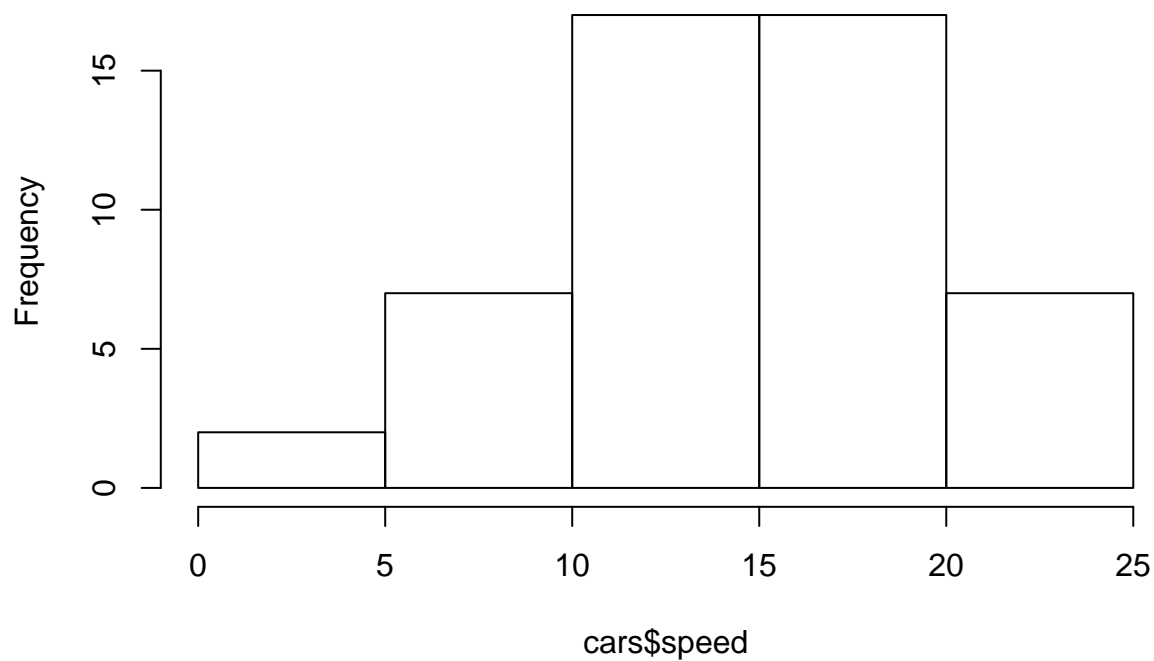
```
##      speed          dist
## Min.   : 4.0    Min.   : 2.00
## 1st Qu.:12.0    1st Qu.: 26.00
## Median :15.0    Median : 36.00
## Mean   :15.4    Mean    : 42.98
## 3rd Qu.:19.0    3rd Qu.: 56.00
## Max.   :25.0    Max.    :120.00
```

Note: Click on the play button to run the code chunk.

## Chunk Options

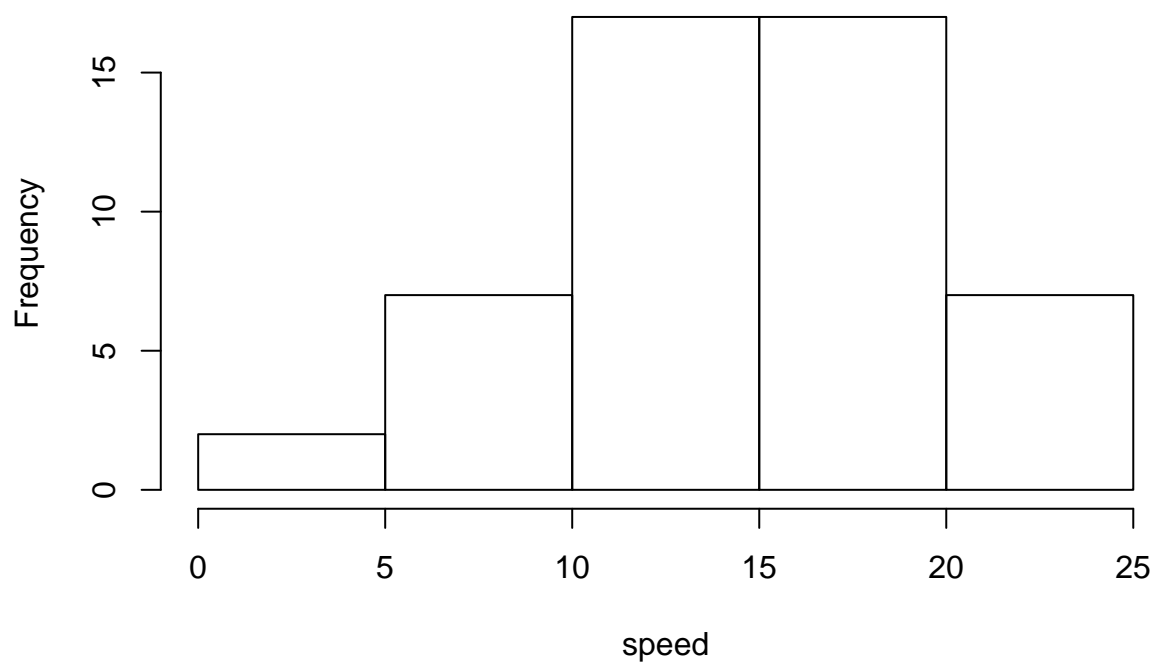
To hide your code chunk from the output use `echo=FALSE`.

**Histogram of cars\$speed**



Note: ERROR Change the chunk\_name

**Histogram of Speed**



You use `results="hide"` to hide the results/output (but here the code would still be displayed).

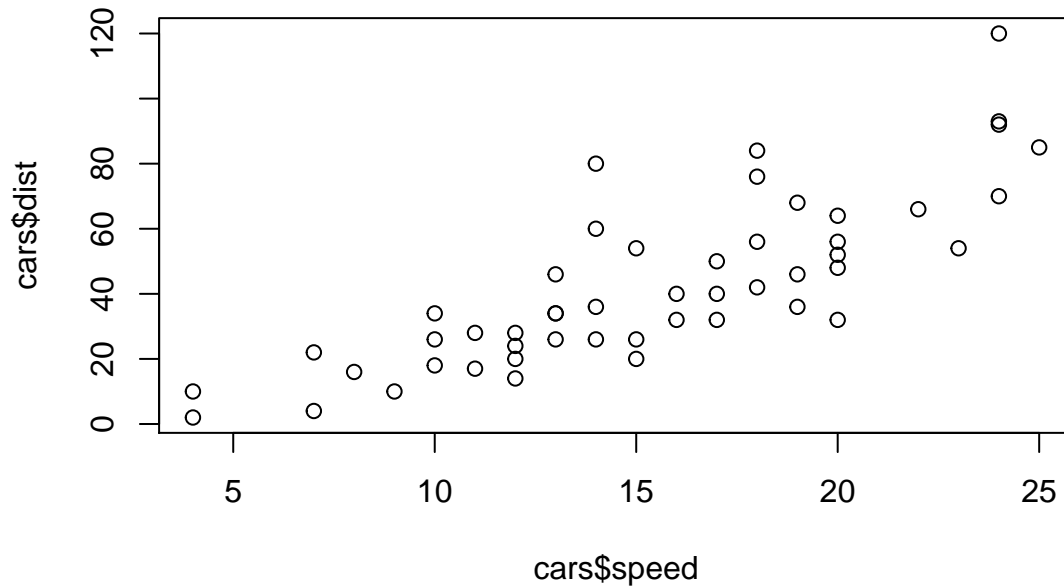
```
cor(cars$speed,cars$dist)
```

You use `include=FALSE` to have the chunk evaluated, but neither the code nor its output displayed.

## Figures

For figures, you'll want to use options like `fig.width` and `fig.height`. For example:

```
plot(cars$speed,cars$dist)
```



```
?plot
```

Note: Change the height and width of the plot.

## In-line code

Here is an example of an in-line code.

There are 50 cars in the `cars` dataset. The highest speed recorded was 120. The correlation between the `speed` and the `distane` is 0.8068949

Convert this html file to a pdf Include the system date date: "2020-01-15"