

CT5102: Programming for Data Analytics

Lecture 11: R Markdown

Dr. Jim Duggan,
School of Engineering & Informatics
National University of Ireland Galway.

<https://github.com/JimDuggan/EDAR>

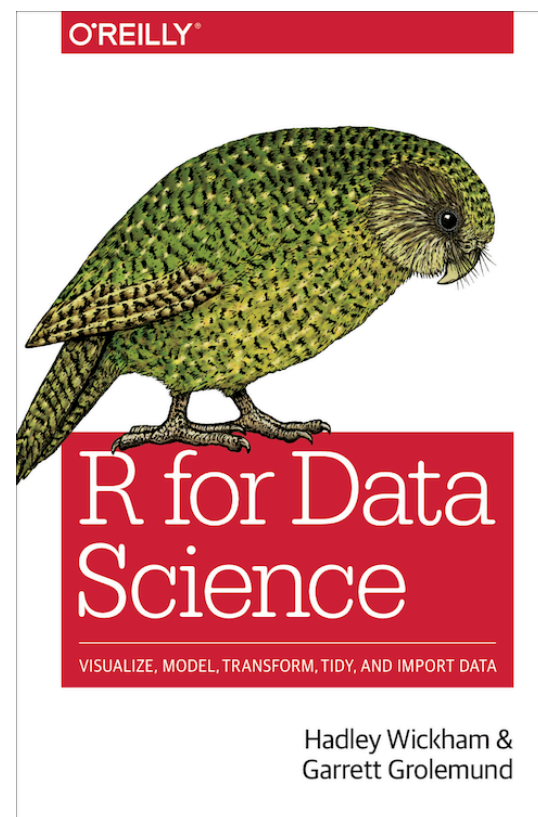
https://twitter.com/_jimduggan



R Markdown

(Wickham and Grolemund)

- R Markdown provides a unified authoring framework for data science, combining your code, results and prose commentary
- R Markdown documents are fully reproducible and support many output formats (pdfs, slideshows, and more).



Why use R Markdown?

- **For communicating to decision makers**, who want to focus on conclusions, not the code behind the analysis.
- **For collaborating with other data scientists**, who are interested in your conclusions, and how you reached them
- As an environment in which to do data science, where you capture not only what you did, but what you were thinking

R Markdown, loaded by R Studio

- Contains three important types of content:
 - An (optional) YAML header surrounded by `---`
 - Chunks of R Code, surrounded by `````
 - Text mixed with simple text formatting like `# heading` and `_italics_`

Example

```
---  
title: "Diamond Sizes"  
date: 2017-08-25  
output:  
  html_document: default  
---
```

Here is an example of using **R Markdown**.

```
```{r setup, include=FALSE}  
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)
```
```

```
```{r, echo=FALSE}  
smaller <- diamonds %>%
 filter(carat <= 2.5)
```
```

We have data about `nrow(diamonds)` diamonds in our data set. Only `nrow(diamonds) - nrow(smaller)` are larger than 2.5 carats.

The distribution of the remainder is show below:

```
```{r, echo=FALSE}  
smaller %>%
 ggplot(aes(carat)) +
 geom_freqpoly(binwidth=0.01)
```
```

<https://yihui.name/knitr/options/>

“knit” to HTML

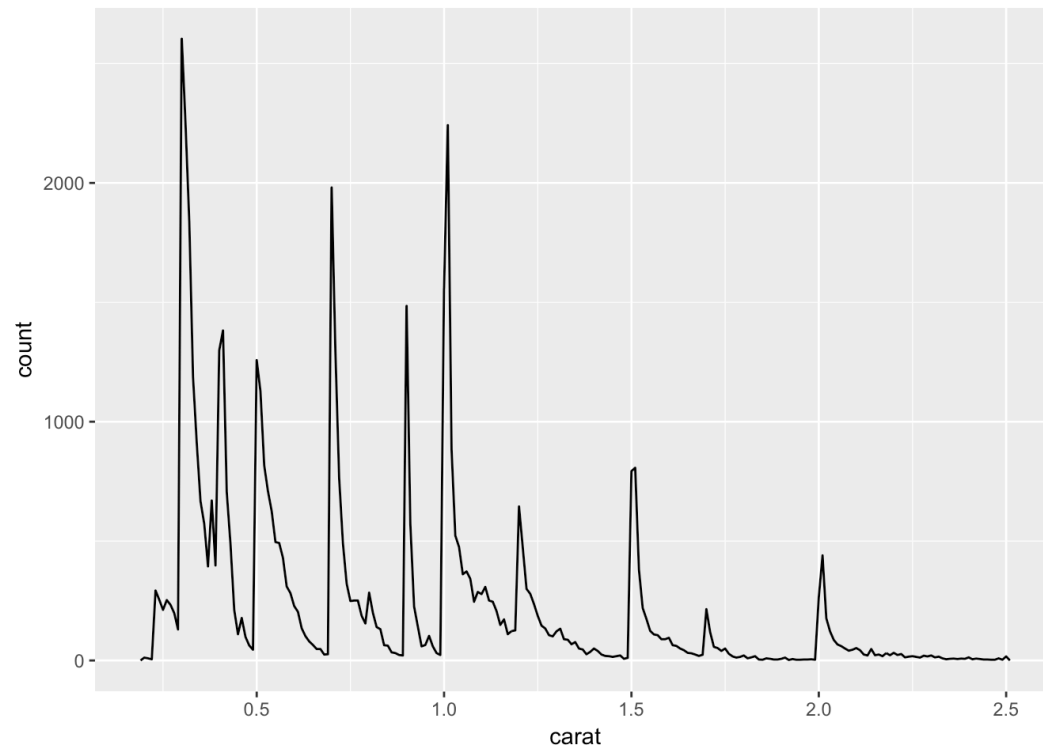
Diamond Sizes

2017-08-25

Here is an example of using **R Markdown**.

We have data about 53940 diamonds in our data set. Only **126** are larger than 2.5 carats.

The distribution of the remainder is show below:



“knit” to PDF

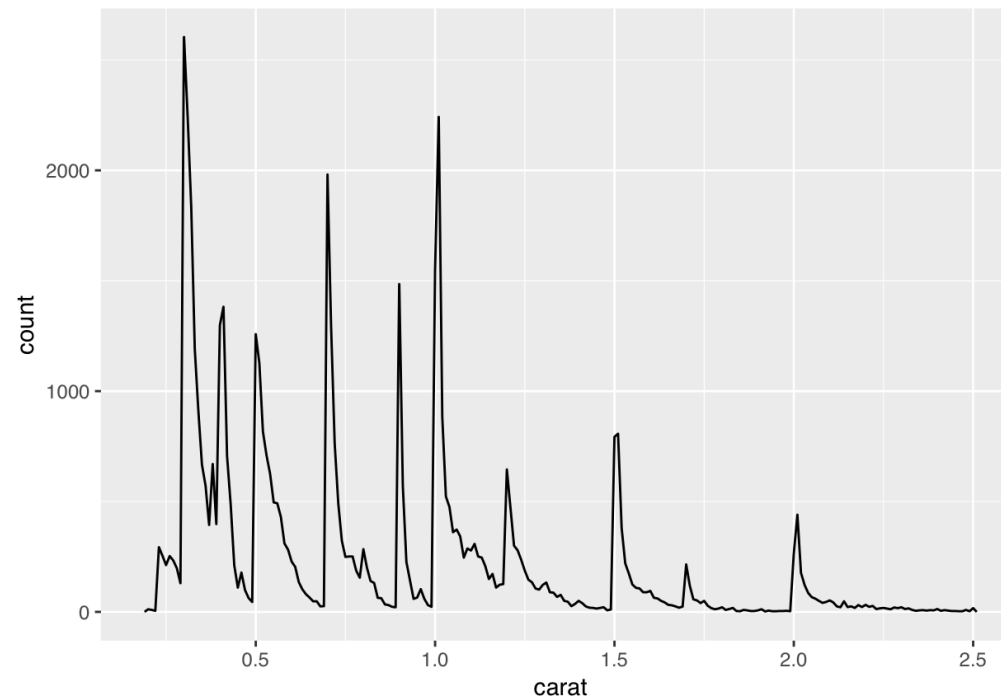
Diamond Sizes

2017-08-25

Here is an example of using **R Markdown**.

We have data about 53940 diamonds in our data set. Only **126** are larger than 2.5 carats.

The distribution of the remainder is show below:



Text Formatting with Markdown

- Text Formatting
 - **italic** or _italic_
 - ****bold**** or _bold_
 - ``code``
- Headings
 - # First Level header
 - ## Second Level header
 - ### Third Level header
- Lists
 - * Bulleted list item 1
 - 1 Numbered list item 1
- Links
 - [linked phrase]<http://example.com>
- Images
 - ![caption text](path/to/imp.png)



Inserting Chunks (Cmd/Ctrl-Alt-I)

This table summarizes what types of output each option suppresses...

| Option | Run code | Show Code | Output | Plots | Messages | Warnings |
|-----------------|----------|-----------|--------|-------|----------|----------|
| eval = FALSE | X | | X | X | X | X |
| include = FALSE | | X | X | X | X | X |
| echo = FALSE | | X | | | | |
| results= "hide" | | | X | | | |
| fig.show="hide" | | | | X | | |
| message=FALSE | | | | | X | |
| Warning=FALSE | | | | | | X |

Table

```
---  
title: "Table Test"  
output: html_document  
---
```

```
```\{r\}  
mtcars[1:5,1:10]
```
```

```
```\{r\}  
knitr::kable(
 mtcars[1:5,1:10],
 caption="A knitr kable"
)
```
```

Table Test

```
mtcars[1:5,1:10]
```

```
##           mpg cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear  
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6  160 110  3.90 2.620 16.46  0  1    4  
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6  160 110  3.90 2.875 17.02  0  1    4  
## Datsun 710      22.8   4  108  93  3.85 2.320 18.61  1  1    4  
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4   6  258 110  3.08 3.215 19.44  1  0    3  
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175  3.15 3.440 17.02  0  0    3
```

```
knitr::kable(  
  mtcars[1:5,1:10],  
  caption="A knitr kable"  
)
```

A knitr kable

| | mpg | cyl | disp | hp | drat | wt | qsec | vs | am | gear |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-------|----|----|------|
| Mazda RX4 | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.620 | 16.46 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Mazda RX4 Wag | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.875 | 17.02 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Datsun 710 | 22.8 | 4 | 108 | 93 | 3.85 | 2.320 | 18.61 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Hornet 4 Drive | 21.4 | 6 | 258 | 110 | 3.08 | 3.215 | 19.44 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Hornet Sportabout | 18.7 | 8 | 360 | 175 | 3.15 | 3.440 | 17.02 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

Inline Code

There are `nrow(mtcars)` records in `*mtcars*`

Table Test

```
mtcars[1:5,1:10]
```

```
##           mpg cyl disp  hp drat   wt  qsec vs am gear
## Mazda RX4      21.0   6  160 110  3.90  2.620 16.46  0  1    4
## Mazda RX4 Wag  21.0   6  160 110  3.90  2.875 17.02  0  1    4
## Datsun 710     22.8   4  108  93  3.85  2.320 18.61  1  1    4
## Hornet 4 Drive  21.4   6  258 110  3.08  3.215 19.44  1  0    3
## Hornet Sportabout 18.7   8  360 175  3.15  3.440 17.02  0  0    3
```

```
knitr::kable(
  mtcars[1:5,1:10],
  caption="A knitr kable"
)
```

A knitr kable

| | mpg | cyl | disp | hp | drat | wt | qsec | vs | am | gear |
|-------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-------|-------|----|----|------|
| Mazda RX4 | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.620 | 16.46 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Mazda RX4 Wag | 21.0 | 6 | 160 | 110 | 3.90 | 2.875 | 17.02 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Datsun 710 | 22.8 | 4 | 108 | 93 | 3.85 | 2.320 | 18.61 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Hornet 4 Drive | 21.4 | 6 | 258 | 110 | 3.08 | 3.215 | 19.44 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Hornet Sportabout | 18.7 | 8 | 360 | 175 | 3.15 | 3.440 | 17.02 | 0 | 0 | 3 |

There are 32 records in `mtcars`



YAML Header

- “Yet Another Markup Language”
- Useful features
 - Parameters
 - Bibliographies



Example

```
---
title: "Parameter Test"
bibliography: ref.bib
params:
  my_class: suv
  my_time: !r lubridate::now()

output:
  html_document: default
  pdf_document: default
---
|
The time is now `r params$my_time`

The reference is [@paper1]
```

```
```{r setup, include=FALSE}
library(ggplot2)
library(dplyr)

class <- mpg %>% filter(class == params$my_class)

```
```

```
```{r, message=FALSE}
ggplot(class, aes(x=displ, y=hwy)) +
 geom_point() +
 geom_smooth(se=F)

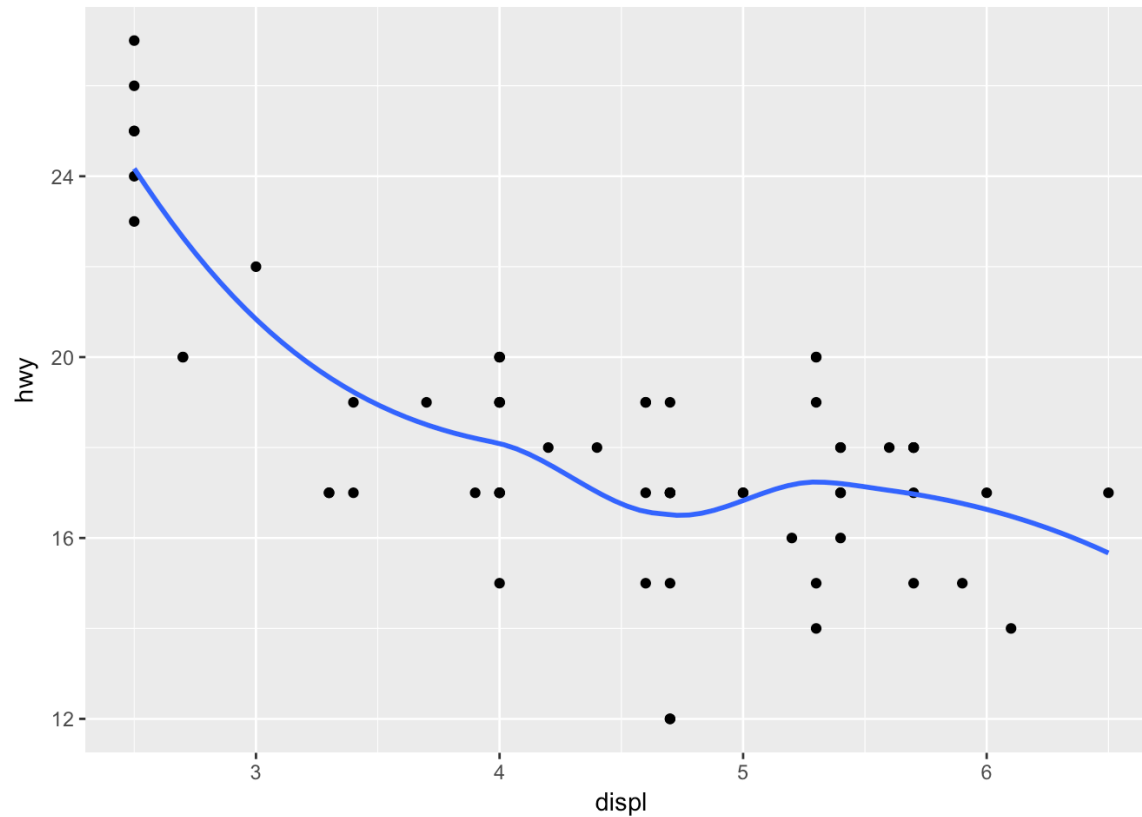
```
```

Parameter Test

The time is now 2017-11-15 19:41:58

The reference is (Koppeschaar et al. 2017)

```
ggplot(class, aes(x=displ, y=hwy)) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_smooth(se=F)
```



Koppeschaar, E. Carl, Vittoria Colizza, Caroline Guerrisi, Clément Turbelin, Jim Duggan, John W. Edmunds, Charlotte Kjelsø, et al. 2017.

“Influenzanet: Citizens Among 10 Countries Collaborating to Monitor Influenza in Europe.” *JMIR Public Health Surveill* 3 (3): e66.

<http://publichealth.jmir.org/2017/3/e66/>.



Challenge 11.1

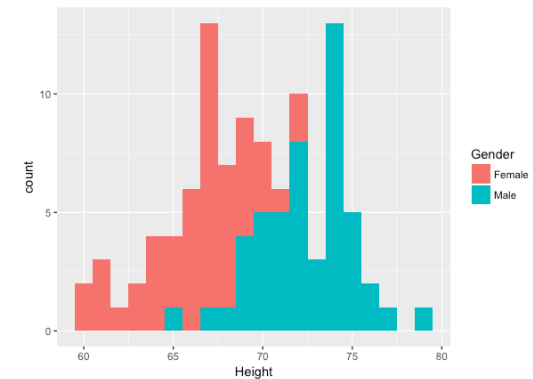
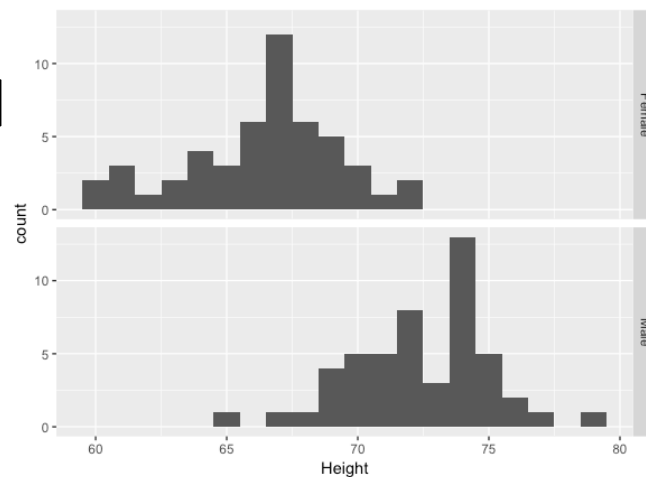
<http://www.math.hope.edu/swanson/data/heights.txt>

- Create a tibble
- Plot histograms
- Perform statistical test on difference in category
- Design an outline for a short report
- Implement report using R Markup, and create PDF

```
> sd
```

```
# A tibble: 2 x 5
```

| | Gender | Mean | Median | SDev | Number |
|---|--------|-------|--------|----------|--------|
| | <fctr> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <dbl> | <int> |
| 1 | Female | 66.40 | 67.0 | 2.920721 | 50 |
| 2 | Male | 72.42 | 72.5 | 2.665655 | 50 |



Welch Two Sample t-test

```
data: males and females
```

```
t = 10.765, df = 97.193, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

```
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
```

```
95 percent confidence interval:
```

```
4.910132 7.129868
```

```
sample estimates:
```

```
mean of x mean of y
```

```
72.42 66.40
```

