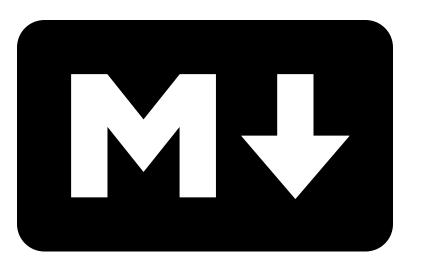


Danny Kaplan





Structure of an Rmd file

- Minimum requirement: File name ends with .Rmd
- A little richer: first several lines are YAML markup
 - Connect to other systems, e.g. Shiny, blowdown, book down
 - Set style and document output format

```
my-first-rmd.Rmd ×

1 ---

2 title: "Starting with Rmd"

3 author: "Danny Kaplan et al."

4 date: "1/15/2019"

5 output:

6 html_document:

7 number_sections: true

8 fig_caption: true

9 ---

10

11 * # Section 1

12

8:22 ## Starting with Rmd $
```



Text and headers

- ▶ Text can be plain text or decorated as *italic* or **bold**
- ► Headers use #s

```
# Header 1
## Header 2
### Header 3
```



Markdown Quick Reference

In RStudio: Help → Markdown Quick Reference

Markdown Quick Reference

R Markdown is an easy-to-write plain text format for creating dynamic documents and reports. See <u>Using R Markdown</u> to learn more.

Emphasis

```
*italic* **bold**
_italic_ __bold__
```

Headers

```
# Header 1
## Header 2
### Header 3
```

Lists

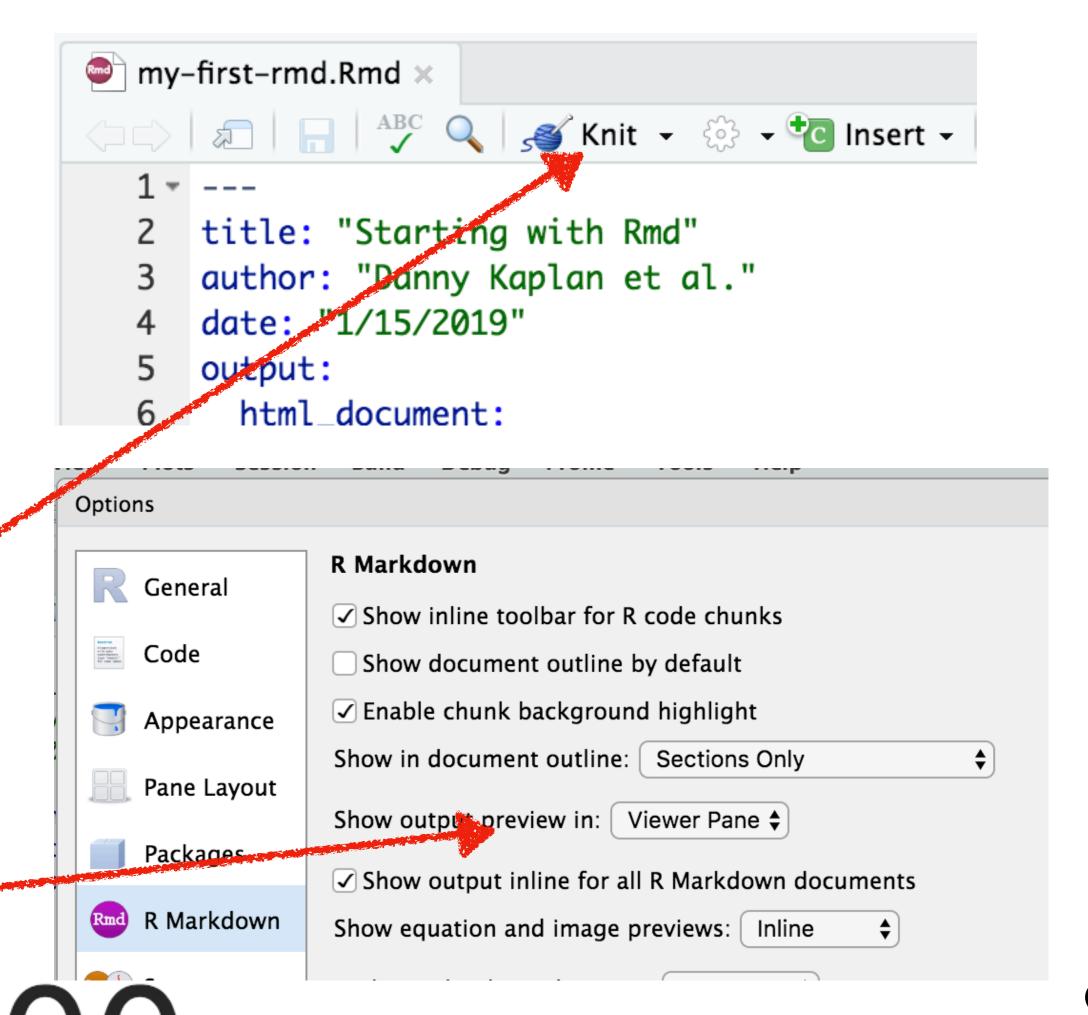
Unordered List

```
* Item 1
* Item 2
+ Item 2a
+ Item 2b
```



- Open up an Rstudio session
- Use File/New File/RMarkdown doc to create a new *source* file.
- Write something as the contents.
- Adjust the title, author, ...
- Save your document as my_first_rmd.Rmd
- Compile document to HTML
- Arrange to view in the "Viewer" tab. Tools/Global Options

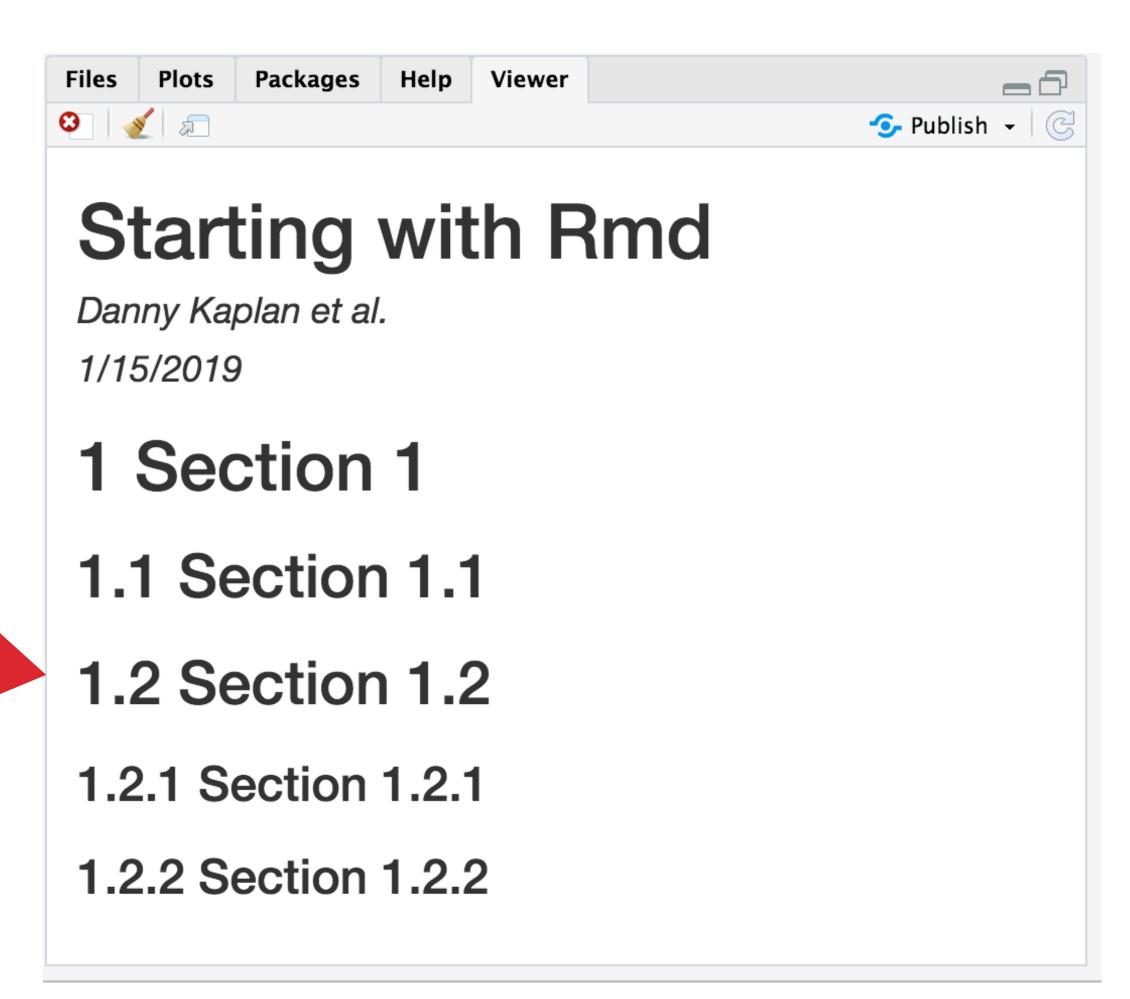






Numbered sections

```
my-first-rmd.Rmd ×
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       1 Insert → | ↑ ↓ | → Run → | • • • • |
                 □ \ \mathbb{M} \
                2 title: "Starting with Rmd"
                                      author: "Danny Kaplan et al."
                                       date: "1/15/2019"
                                       output:
                                                      html_document:
                                                                   number_sections: true
          10 - # Section 1
         12 - ## Section 1.1
         14 - ## Section 1.2
         16 - ### Section 1.2.1
         18 - ### Section 1.2.2
    4:12 # Starting with Rmd $
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 R Markdown $
```





Show / hide document outline

```
my-first-rmd.Rmd ×
      ¹ Insert - | ↑ ↓ |
                                                               → Run →
                                                                     Section 1
     # Section 1
                                                                      Section 1.1
                                                                      Section 1.2
      ## Section 1.1
                                                                       Section 1.2.1
                                                                       Section 1.2.2
 11
                                                                      Section 1.3
     ## Section 1.2
                                                                     Section 2
 13
                                                                     Section 3
      ### Section 1.2.1
                                                                      Section 3.1
 15
                                                                      Section 3.2
                                                                       Section 3.2.1
      ### Section 1.2.2
                                                                       Section 3.2.2
 17
      ## Section 1.3
 19
                                                                      R Markdown $
31:1 # Section 3.2.2 $
```





Links

- A link can be a plain http address or can underlie a phrase:
 - http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/
 - [R Markdown website](http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/)
- Long URLs with, e.g. query parameters, work just as well.



Images

- Including an image is very similar to hyperlinking
- Images can be on the web:

```
![RStudio logo](https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/rmarkdown.png)
```

Or they can be locally stored, e.g. in a directory "images"
![RStudio logo](images/rmarkdown.png)



- ▶ To improve the accessibility of your document, always add **alt text** to your images.
- To print the alt text underneath the image as a caption,
 - use fig_caption: true in the YAML,
 - make sure there is a line break before the figure call.

```
my-first-rmd.Rmd ×

1 ---

2 title: "Starting with Rmd"

3 author: "Danny Kaplan et al."

4 date: "1/15/2019"

5 output:

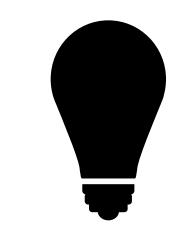
6 html_document:

7 number_sections: true

8 fig_caption: true

9 ---
```





Reference style links and images

Links

- A [linked phrase][id]
- At the bottom of the document: [id]: http://example.com/ "Title"

Images

- ![alt text][id]
- At the bottom of the document: [id]: figures/img.png "Title"
- Useful if you'll be linking to the same target/image multiple times throughout the document



Math text

- If you already know some LaTeX, you're good to go
- ▶ Equations can be inline:

```
- \pi_x \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times
```

And equations can be centered in a new line:

```
$$\bar{x} \sim N (\mu,\frac{\sigma}
{\sqrt{n}})$$
```

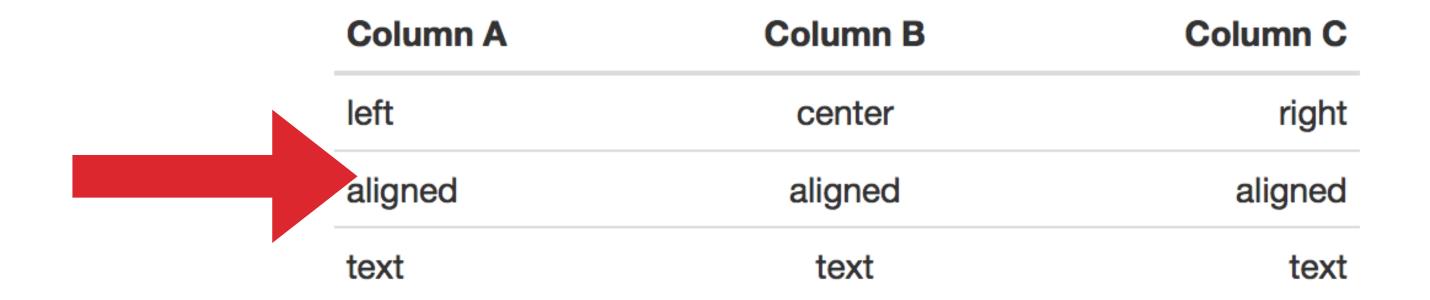
And equations can be centered in a new line:

$$\bar{x} \sim N\left(\mu, \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}\right)$$



Tables

- Tables are often a bit of a pain...
- Dashes separate the header row from content cells, and pipes separate the columns
- Colons can be used to align columns





Go back to my-first-rmd.Rmd.

- 1. Insert am image of Ultima Thule with an appropriate caption.
- 2. Recreate the following table on the right.
 - a) Hint: HTML code (mostly) works in markdown.
 - b) You can also use a helper tool like https://
 www.tablesgenerator.com/
 markdown_tables.

You	I	tu	rn

Roses	Violets	Markdown	R Markdown
are	are	is	is
Red	Blue	sweet	too







- The outer pipes (I) on a Markdown table are optional.
- You don't need to make the raw Markdown line up prettily.
- You can use inline Markdown within tables.
- For complicated tables, use R packages e.g. kable & kableExtra





Analyze. Share. Reproduce.

and do it all

with R Markdown

Your data tells a joke story. Tell it with R Markdown. Turn your analyses into high quality documents, reports, presentations and dashboards – and don't forget to drink some H₂0 while you do that.¹

R Markdown documents are fully reproducible. Use a productive notebook interface² to weave together narrative text and code to produce elegantly formatted output. Use multiple languages including

- R
- Python

and

SQL

Do you need still need convincing to use R Markdown? See what a friend once said:

I used to use Sweave, and get terrible headaches. Now I use R Markdown, and life is much more pleasant.

Your turn

Open analyze-sharerepro.Rmd and add styling to the text to recreate the look on the left.

Done early? See the next slide for **stretch goals**.

- Or coffee, whatever floats your boat.
- This link should point to http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r_notebooks.html.



10_m 00_s



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2. This link should point to http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r_notebooks.html. ↔

Your turn

Stretch goals:

- (1) Change the theme
- (2) Use a Font Awesome icon for "boat" in the footnote. See https://fontawesome.com/ for more on Font Awesome.
- (3) Add R Markdown logo from https://

<u>www.rstudio.com/about/</u> <u>logos/</u> and place it inline with text.



- ▶ Keep your text to max ~80 characters across, especially if you use a version control system (like git)
- Starting a list? Leave an empty line before the first item on your list
- Need to test out bits of markdown code without knitting the entire document, use another document with bits and pieces of code to test out



