

# The application of R+HTML based on packages knitr and rmarkdown

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# What is R+HTML

Compile the data and the result to a document and output as other formats in R environment, such as HTML, PDF, WORD

# R Markdown

# R Markdown: **Markdown**

created by John Gruber in 2004

- ▶ a plain text formatting syntax
- ▶ a software tool, written in Perl, that converts the plain text formatting to HTML

This is a simple demo:

effect	Markdown
<b>bold</b>	<b>**text**</b>
<i>emphasize</i>	<i>*text*</i>
<del>Strike-through</del>	<del>~~text~~</del>
Link	[title] (http://)
image	! [alt] (http://)
List	* item
Blockquote	> quote
heading	##/###/####

## R Markdown: **Markdown**

The overriding design goal for Markdown's formatting syntax is to make it as readable as possible. The idea is that a markdown-formatted document should be publishable as-is, as plain text, without looking like it's been marked up with tags or formatting instructions.

### features

- ▶ simple
- ▶ embedded code
- ▶ no syntax

# R Markdown: **Analyze, Share, Reproduce**

First introduced in the knitr package written by Xie Yihui in early 2012.

```
1- ---
2- title: "Untitled"
3- author: "XXX"
4- date: "XXXX年X月XX日"
5- output: html_document
6- ---
7-
8- ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
9- knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
10- ```
11-
12- ## R Markdown
13-
14- 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>.
15-
16- 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:
17-
18- ```{r cars}
19- summary(cars)
20- ```
21-
```

Figure 1: Rmd

# knitr and rmarkdown: knitr

“Executes the computer code embedded in Markdown”

quote from *Little\_Cookie*

参数1

eval: (TRUE; 逻辑): 是否执行代码

tidy: (TRUE; 逻辑): 是否整理代码

prompt: (FALSE; 逻辑): 是否添加引导符'>'

highlight: (TRUE; 字符): 是否高亮代码

size: ('normalsize'; 字符): 大小 background: ('#F7F7F7'; 字符或数值): 背景颜色

comment: ('##'; 字符): 结果输出前缀符号

echo: (TRUE; 逻辑或数值): 是否输出代码或输出哪些行

results: ('markup'; 字符): 装裱输出('markup')、原样输出('asis')、隐藏('hide')

warning, error, message: (TRUE; 逻辑): 是否显示相应信息

split: (FALSE; 逻辑): 是否剥离代码和文本到外部文件

include: (TRUE; 逻辑): 是否保留代码或结果到最终文档

参数2

fig.path: ('figure/'; 字符): 图片路径, 支持前缀模式('figure/prefix-')

fig.keep: ('high'; 字符): 保存图形类型, 高级图形('high')、不保存('none')、所有图形('all')、第一张('first')、最后一张('last')

fig.show: ('asis'; 字符): 展示方式, 紧随代码输出('asis')、最后统一输出('hold')、动画输出('animate')

dev: (LaTeX 为'pdf', HTML/markdown 为'png'; 字符): 输出设备, knitr 支持很多种设备

fig.width, fig.height: (7; 数值): 图片文件的宽、高(英寸2.54cm 为单位)

out.width, out.height: (NULL; 字符): 图片在输出文档中的宽、高

fig.align: ('default'; 字符): 对齐方式, 不做调节('default')、左('left')、右('right')、居中('center')

interval: (1; 数值): 动画参数, 切换画面时间, 单位为秒

# knitr and rmarkdown: Pandoc

John MacFarlane created Pandoc in 2006.

“If you need to **convert files from one markup format into another**, pandoc is your swiss-army knife.”

## Lightweight markup formats

- ↔ [Markdown](#) (including [CommonMark](#) and [GitHub-flavored Markdown](#))
- ↔ [reStructuredText](#)
- [AsciiDoc](#)
- ↔ [Emacs Org-Mode](#)
- ↔ [Emacs Muse](#)
- [Textile](#)
- ← [txt2tags](#)

## HTML formats

- ↔ (X)HTML 4
- ↔ HTML5

## Ebooks

- ↔ [EPUB](#) version 2 or 3
- ↔ [FictionBook2](#)

## Documentation formats

- [GNU TexInfo](#)
- ↔ [roff man](#)
- [roff ms](#)
- ↔ [Haddock markup](#)

## TeX formats

- ↔ [LaTeX](#)
- [ConTeXt](#)

## XML formats

- ↔ [DocBook](#) version 4 or 5
- ↔ [JATS](#)
- [TEI Simple](#)

## Word processor formats

- ↔ Microsoft Word [docx](#)
- ↔ OpenOffice/LibreOffice [ODT](#)
- [OpenDocument XML](#)
- Microsoft PowerPoint

## Page layout formats

- [InDesign ICML](#)

## Outline formats

- ↔ [OPML](#)

## Wiki markup formats

- ↔ [MediaWiki markup](#)
- ↔ [DokuWiki markup](#)
- ← [TikiWiki markup](#)
- ← [TWiki markup](#)
- [Vimwiki markup](#)
- [XWiki markup](#)
- [ZimWiki markup](#)

## Slide show formats

- [LaTeX Beamer](#)
- [Slidy](#)
- [reveal.js](#)
- [Slideous](#)
- [S5](#)
- [DZSlides](#)

## Custom formats

- custom writers can be written in [lua](#).

PDF



# knitr and markdown: **rmarkdown**

J. Allaire, Xie, McPherson created in early 2014:

A relatively complete ecosystem for authoring documents

output

- ▶ document
- ▶ notebooks
- ▶ slides
- ▶ dashboards
- ▶ Shiny
- ▶ journal
- ▶ books
- ▶ websites

# Rmarkdown

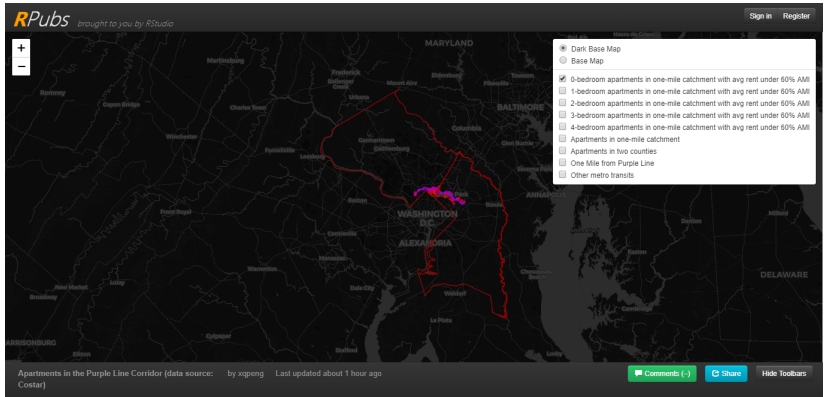


Figure 4: rmd\_example1

# Rmarkdown

The screenshot shows an R Markdown document with a dark sidebar on the left and a main content area on the right. The sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: 'Data 605 Final Exam' (highlighted in pink), 'Libraries Used', 'Problem One', 'Problem Two', 'Variable Importance', 'Displays the Most Important Variables in the Random Forest', 'Score the Test Data', 'Kaggle Submission with Random Forest Function and Linear Regression Function Combined', and a footer with a user icon, 'Corey Amouts', and 'May 23, 2019'. The main content area has a title 'Data 605 Final Exam' in pink, followed by a section 'Libraries Used' in pink, and a code block containing the following R code: 

```
library(MASS)
library(Matrix)
library(metlib)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidy)
library(kableExtra)
library(purrr)
library(Hmisc)
```

 Below the code block is a section 'Problem One' in pink, followed by a paragraph of text: 'Using R, generate a random variable X that has 10,000 random uniform numbers from 1 to N, where N can be any number of your choosing greater than or equal to 6. Then generate a random variable Y that has 10,000 random normal numbers with a mean of  $\mu = \sigma = \frac{N+1}{2}$ .'

**Data 605 Final Exam**

**Libraries Used**

```
library(MASS)
library(Matrix)
library(metlib)
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(tidy)
library(kableExtra)
library(purrr)
library(Hmisc)
```

**Problem One**

Using R, generate a random variable X that has 10,000 random uniform numbers from 1 to N, where N can be any number of your choosing greater than or equal to 6. Then generate a random variable Y that has 10,000 random normal numbers with a mean of  $\mu = \sigma = \frac{N+1}{2}$ .

Figure 5: rmd\_example2

Document + Blog + Presentation: useful and  
convenient output

# Document

## Pagebreak

- ▶ style
- ▶ color
- ▶ size
- ▶ select

[https://datascienceplus.com/  
r-markdown-how-to-insert-page-breaks-in-a-ms-word-document/](https://datascienceplus.com/r-markdown-how-to-insert-page-breaks-in-a-ms-word-document/)

# Document

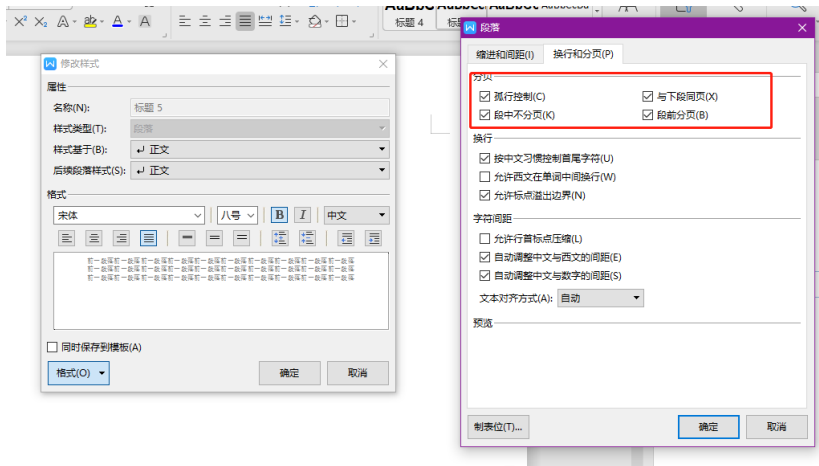


Figure 6: setting

# Document

```
1 ---
2 title: "Untitled"
3 output:
4   word_document:
5     reference_docx: mystyles.docx
6 ---
7
8 ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
9 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
10 ```
11
12 ## R Markdown
13
14 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>.
15
16 ##### Page Break
17
18 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:
```

Figure 7: rmd\_docx

# Document

Untitled

R Markdown

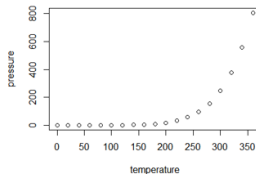
This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.

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

Figure 8: output\_docx



# Document

## pagedown

### paged HTML/Resume/Poster/Letter

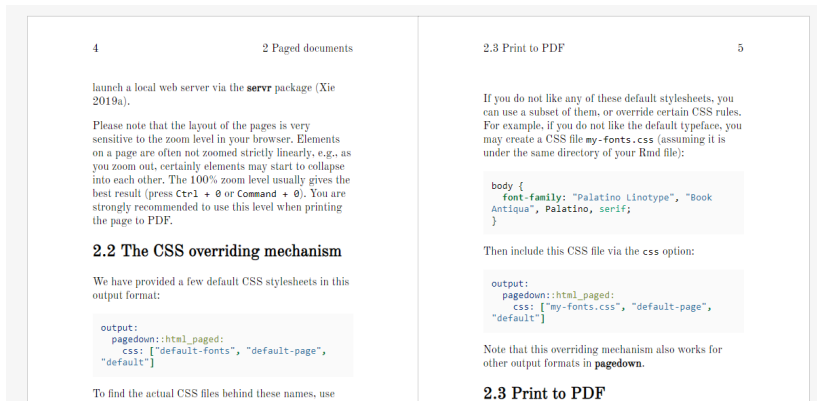


Figure 9: paged\_html

# Document

## LIJIA YU

Currently searching for a PhD student position

Please note that this is a *real* resume, and I'm really looking for a PhD student position at the moment. I made this resume because Yihui asked me if I'd like to test the **pagedown** package with my resume. If you are interested in my background and skills, please feel free to contact me.

### EDUCATION

2010

- Beijing University of Chemical Technology**  
B.S. in Information and Computing Sciences  
Beijing, China

Thesis: Dyadic wavelet and its application in edge detection

2014

- University of Chinese Academy of Sciences**  
M.S. in Bioinformatics  
Beijing, China


Thesis: A multi-omics study for intra-individual divergence of the distributions between mRNA isoforms in mammals

### RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

2011  
2014

- Graduate Research Assistant**  
Beijing Institute of Genomics, Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Beijing, China

- Performed computational biology research towards understanding regulation of alternative splicing in human and mouse transcriptome.
- Found EGFR pathway related mutations, aimed to understand the impacts of cancer mutations on EGFR



#### CONTACT INFO

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[github.com/yulijia](https://github.com/yulijia)  
+1 000-000-0000

For more information, please contact me via email.

#### SKILLS

Experienced in statistical analysis, statistical learning models, and optimization methods.

Full experience with next

Figure 10: paged\_html

# Document

```
# 加载所需R包
library(ggplot2)
library(reshape2)
# 将PM25的各列列名调整为一列
PM25_melt <- melt(PM25)
# 对新数据集进行排序并绘制PM2.5浓度的分组箱线图
PM25_melt$variable = factor(PM25_melt$variable, levels =
  c("奥体中心", "东四", "丰台花园", "南三环", "农展馆", "前门", "万柳", "西直门北"))
ggplot(PM25_melt, aes(x = variable, y = value)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "moccasin") +
  xlab("") +
  ylab("PM2.5") +
  scale_y_continuous(breaks = seq(0, 350, 50)) +
  theme_set(theme_bw()) +
  theme(axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 90))
```

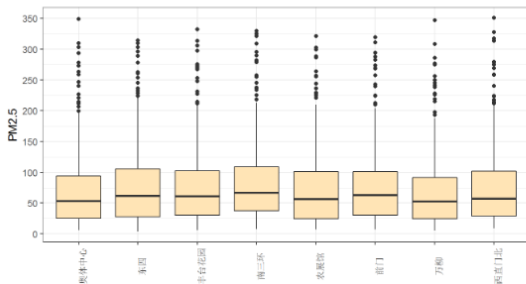


Figure 11: doc\_example

# Website/Blog

## create and update blogs

- ▶ start
- ▶ blogdown
- ▶ content
- ▶ deployment

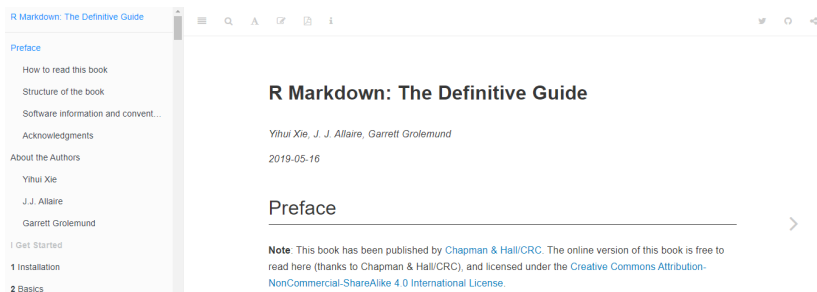
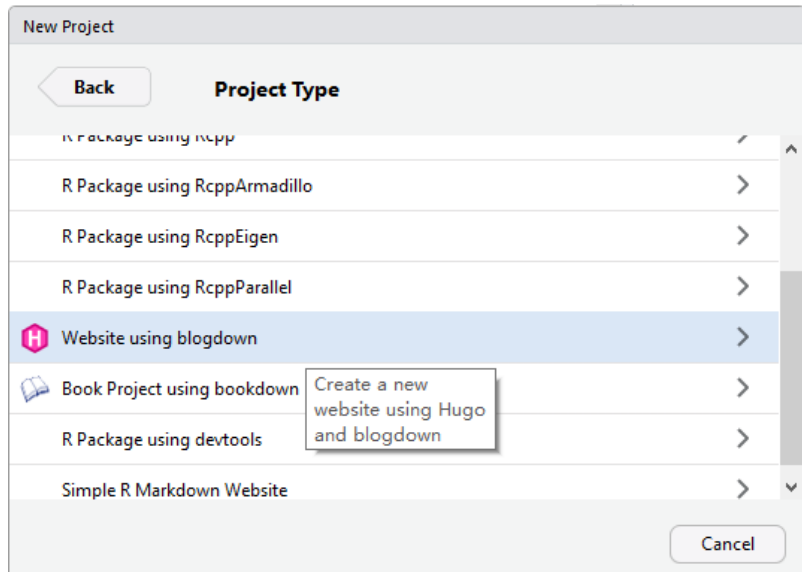


Figure 12: website\_example

## Website/Blog: **Start**

File > New Project > New Directory



## Website/Blog: **Start**

blog\_down::new\_site()/blog\_down::serve\_site()

	EN
+-----+-----+	
Pages	20
Paginator pages	0
Non-page files	0
Static files	12
Processed images	0
Aliases	0
Sitemaps	1
Cleaned	0

Total in 140 ms

Figure 14: example

## 2016

[A Plain Markdown Post](#)

2016-12-30

## 2015

[Hello R Markdown](#)

2015-07-23

[Lorem Ipsum](#)

2015-01-01

Figure 15: new\_site

## Website/Blog: **blogdown**

- ▶ `hugo install_hugo()`
- ▶ `theme new_site(theme = "yihui/hugo-lithium")`
- ▶ `post`

Addins		
<input type="text" value="Filter..."/>		<a href="#">? Using RStudio Addins</a>
Package	Name	Description
blogdown	Insert Image	Insert an external image into a blog post.
blogdown	New Post	Create a new post with <code>blogdown::new_post()</code> .
blogdown	Quote Poem	Add > to the beginning of selected paragraphs and two trailing spaces to selected lines.
blogdown	Serve Site	Run <code>blogdown::serve_site()</code> to live preview a website locally.
blogdown	Touch File	Change the timestamp of the current file in the editor.
blogdown	Update Metadata	Update the title, author, date, categories, and tags of the current blog post.
bookdown	Input LaTeX Math	Input math expressions via the MathQuill library.
bookdown	Preview Book	Run <code>bookdown::serve_book()</code> to live preview a book.
tfruns	Training Run	Execute a training run with the current source document
tfruns	View Latest Run	View the most recent training run
tfruns	View Run History	View all training runs



# Website/Blog: **Content**

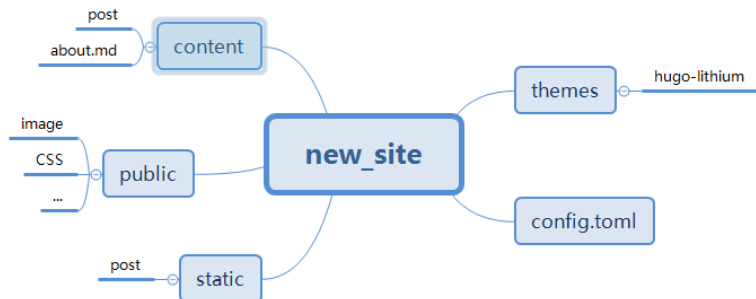


Figure 17: blog\_content

# Website/Blog: **Content**

## **config.toml:**

```
baseurl = "/"  
languageCode = "en-us"  
title = "A Hugo website"  
theme = "hugo-lithium"
```

### **[params]**

```
description = "A website built by Hugo and blogdown"
```

```
highlightjsVersion = "9.12.0"  
highlightjsCDN = "//cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs"  
highlightjsLang = ["r", "yaml"]  
highlightjsTheme = "github"
```

# Website/Blog: **Deployment**

Github Pages

Netlify:

1. <https://app.netlify.com/signup>
2. Choose github and its repos
3. check the information

## Website/Blog: **Tips**

- ▶ Also support Jekyll and Hexo
- ▶ Also support other formats(PDF,Word)
- ▶ `options(blogdown.generator.server = TRUE)`
- ▶ `options(blogdown.hugo.server = c('-D', '-F',  
'-navigateToChanged'))`
- ▶ `options(blogdown.title_case = TRUE)`

# Presentation

```
1 ---
2 title: "The application of R+HTML based on packages knitr and
  rmarkdown"
3 author: "Yuxuan Li"
4 date: "2019.5.25"
5 output: beamer_presentation
6 ---
7
8 ## What is R+HTML
12 # R Markdown
13
14 ## R Markdown
15
16 ### Markdown
17
18 created by John Gruber in 2004
19
20 - a plain text formatting syntax
21 - a software tool, written in Perl, that converts the plain text
  formatting to HTML
22
23 This is a simple demo:
24
25 | effect      | Markdown      |
26 | -----    | -----:     |
27 | bold    | \**text\** |
28 | emphasize | \*text\*      |
29 | Strike-through | \~/~text~/~ |
30 | Link        | `[title](http://)` |
```

Figure 18: pre\_rmd

# Additions

## Prospect

- ▶ specify theme
- ▶ other contents
- ▶ other formats

## References

1. <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/>
2. <https://bookdown.org/yihui/blogdown/>
3. <https://resources.rstudio.com/r-markdown/>
4. <https://cosx.org/2018/01/build-blog-with-blogdown-hugo-netlify-github/>
5. <https://blog.coderzh.com/2015/08/29/hugo/>
6. <https://blog.csdn.net/kMD8d5R/article/details/82754968>
7. <https://rpubs.com/>
8. <https://resources.rstudio.com/r-markdown/>

Thank you!