

# R Notebook

[http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r\\_notebooks.html](http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/r_notebooks.html)

This is an R Markdown Notebook. When you execute code within the notebook, the results appear beneath the code.

Try executing this chunk by clicking the *Run* button within the chunk or by placing your cursor inside it and pressing *Ctrl+Shift+Enter*.

```
d1 <- 2+3
d1
```

```
## [1] 5
```

```
array_1 <-array(1:24, dim=c(3,4,2))
array_1
```

```
## , , 1
##
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    1    4    7   10
## [2,]    2    5    8   11
## [3,]    3    6    9   12
##
## , , 2
##
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]   13   16   19   22
## [2,]   14   17   20   23
## [3,]   15   18   21   24
```

Creating our very First Array

```
?array()

array_1 <-array(1:24, dim=c(3,4,3))
array_1
```

```
## , , 1
##
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    1    4    7   10
## [2,]    2    5    8   11
## [3,]    3    6    9   12
##
## , , 2
##
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]   13   16   19   22
## [2,]   14   17   20   23
## [3,]   15   18   21   24
##
## , , 3
##
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
```

```
## [1,]    1    4    7   10
## [2,]    2    5    8   11
## [3,]    3    6    9   12
```

DIM == “Integer vector of length one or more giving the maximal indices in each dimension.” Above we have ROWS or INDEX == 3 , COLUMNS == 4 and DIMENSIONS == 3 VALUES or OBSERVATIONS are filled in COLUMNS FIRST - ROWS NEXT

```
is.array(array_1)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

```
array_2 <-array(1:24, dim=c(3,4))
array_2
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
## [1,]    1    4    7   10
## [2,]    2    5    8   11
## [3,]    3    6    9   12
```

```
typeof(array_2)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

```
typeof(array_1)
```

```
## [1] "integer"
```

Both ARRAYS Stored as INTEGERS in Memory

WHAT ARE - VECTORS — One Dimension Arrays which can hold - NUMERIC , CHARACTER or LOGICAL DATA

# Vectors can be of THREE Types or MODES - which means the DATA TYPE they can hold.

#

A VECTOR is created using the - COMBINE Function()

#

Lets see an example of each type below -

```
num_vector <- c(22,22,33,33,44)
num_vector
```

```
## [1] 22 22 33 33 44
```

```
char_vector <- c("x","d","c","f")
char_vector
```

```
## [1] "x" "d" "c" "f"
```

```
logical_vector <- c(TRUE,FALSE,TRUE,FALSE,FALSE,FALSE)
logical_vector
```

```
## [1] TRUE FALSE TRUE FALSE FALSE FALSE
```

SCALARS - One Element Vectors - useful for holding CONSTANT values

```
a1 <- "FINANCE"
b1 <- "MARKETING"
c1 <- "SALES"
d1 <- 3.1416
a1
```

```
## [1] "FINANCE"
```

```
b1
```

```
## [1] "MARKETING"
```

```
c1
```

```
## [1] "SALES"
```

```
d1
```

```
## [1] 3.1416
```

We refer ELEMENTS of a VECTOR by mentioning their INDEX - STARTING at 1

Take an example of the “num\_vector” from above , we REFER the 1st ELEMENT - Element 1 as below , assign it to a VAR “nm\_1” and then print the value stored within the VAR :-

```
nm_1 <- num_vector[1]
```

```
nm_1
```

```
## [1] 22
```

Below we refer value stored in Elements - 2,3 and 5 , the values as seen below are - 22, 33 and 44

```
nm_2 <- num_vector[2]
```

```
nm_3 <- num_vector[3]
```

```
nm_5 <- num_vector[5]
```

```
nm_2
```

```
## [1] 22
```

```
nm_3
```

```
## [1] 33
```

```
nm_5
```

```
## [1] 44
```

We can also access a RANGE of elements by refering the INDEX of START and STOP Elements :-

```
nm_range <- num_vector[2:5]
```

```
nm_range
```

```
## [1] 22 33 33 44
```

MATRICES ( Plural) MATRIX (Singular) - again like a VECTOR can store values in elements of the SAME MODE or SAME TYPE .

Matrices are TWO DIMENSIONAL ARRAYS of Data .

```
?matrix()
```

```
matrix(data = NA, nrow = 1, ncol = 1, byrow = FALSE, dimnames = NULL)
```

```
m_1 <- matrix(data=66:99,nrow=2,ncol=2)
```

```
m_1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
```

```
## [1,]   66   68
```

```
## [2,]   67   69
```

Data set has been truncated as we didnt mention enough ROWS for the MATRIX , lets try again with 5 ROWS ....

```
m_1 <- matrix(data=66:99,nrow=5,ncol=2)
```

```
## Warning in matrix(data = 66:99, nrow = 5, ncol = 2): data length [34] is  
## not a sub-multiple or multiple of the number of rows [5]
```

```
m_1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]  
## [1,]   66   71  
## [2,]   67   72  
## [3,]   68   73  
## [4,]   69   74  
## [5,]   70   75
```

For Data Length 34 (data being numeric values from 66 to 99) , we need to provide a “multiple” or “sub-multiple” of 34 as the ROWS value - lets try with 17.

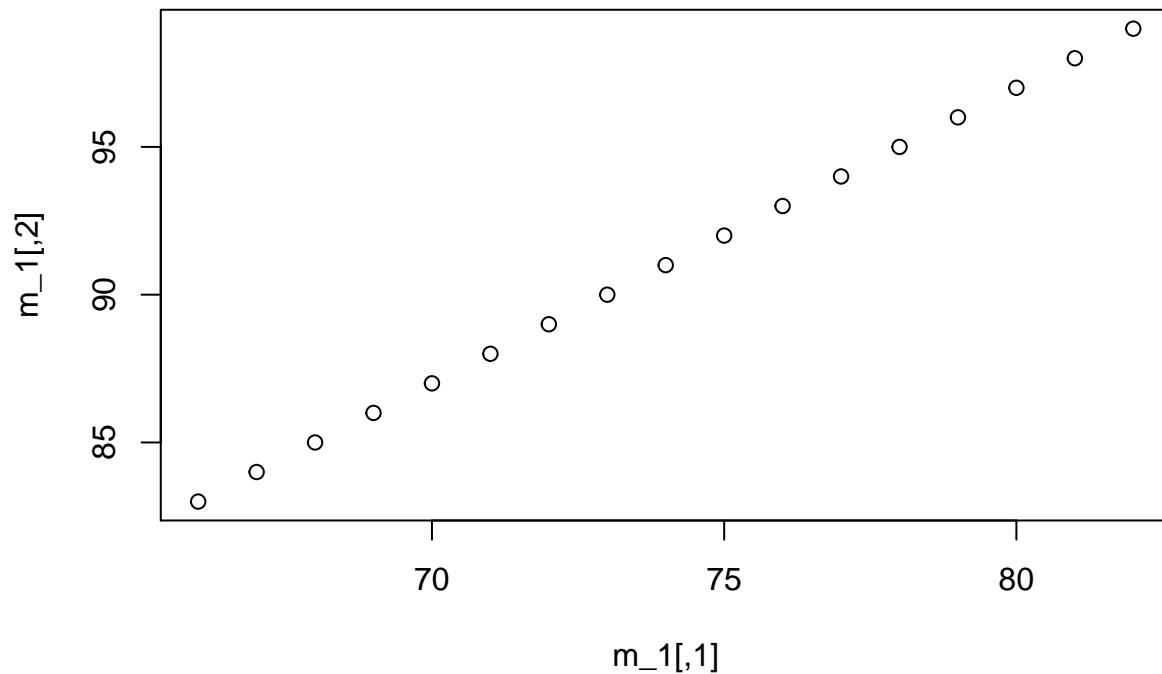
```
m_1 <- matrix(data=66:99,nrow=17,ncol=2)
```

```
m_1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]  
## [1,]   66   83  
## [2,]   67   84  
## [3,]   68   85  
## [4,]   69   86  
## [5,]   70   87  
## [6,]   71   88  
## [7,]   72   89  
## [8,]   73   90  
## [9,]   74   91  
## [10,]  75   92  
## [11,]  76   93  
## [12,]  77   94  
## [13,]  78   95  
## [14,]  79   96  
## [15,]  80   97  
## [16,]  81   98  
## [17,]  82   99
```

As seen above now the MATRIX - m\_1 , can fit in the Data Values just fine with - 17 ROWS and 2 COLUMNS.

```
plot(m_1)
```



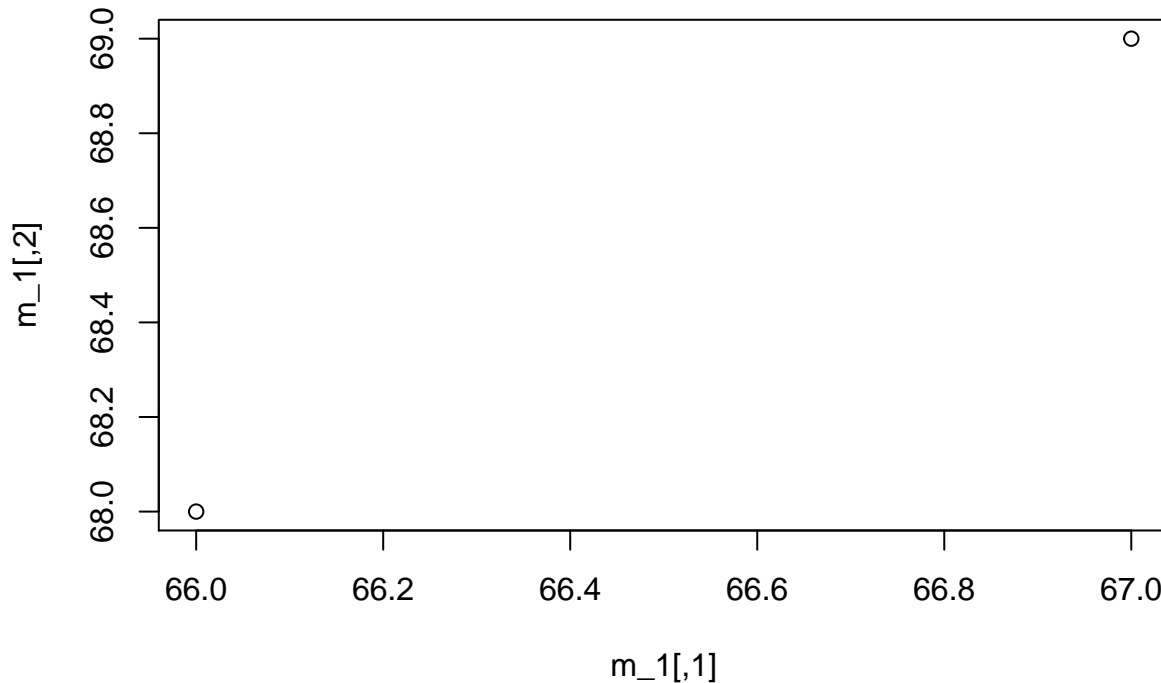
We can also reverse the ORDER of COLUMNS and ROWS

```
m_1 <- matrix(data=66:99,nrow=2,ncol=17)
m_1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4] [,5] [,6] [,7] [,8] [,9] [,10] [,11] [,12] [,13]
## [1,]  66  68  70  72  74  76  78  80  82  84  86  88  90
## [2,]  67  69  71  73  75  77  79  81  83  85  87  89  91
##      [,14] [,15] [,16] [,17]
## [1,]    92    94    96    98
## [2,]    93    95    97    99
```

We still derive a MATRIX - m\_1 , but the plot as seen below is illegible.

```
plot(m_1)
```



We've seen the basic arguments for the Function "matrix()" above - now we look at "byrow" and "dimnames". DimNames or Dimension Names can be a LIST of structure - LIST(ROW\_NAMES,COLUMN\_NAMES) . If we have only the 1st ELEMENT of a LIST then that defaults to ROW\_NAMES and if we have a 2nd ELEMENT it defaults to COLUMN\_NAMES.

Seen below - row\_names and col\_names created using the COMBINE - c() , function.

```
row_names <- c("Row_Name_1", "Row_Name_2")
col_names <- c("Col_Name_1", "Col_Name_2")
m_1 <- matrix(data=66:69,nrow=2,ncol=2,byrow=FALSE,dimnames=list(col_names,row_names))
m_1
```

```
##           Row_Name_1 Row_Name_2
## Col_Name_1         66         68
## Col_Name_2         67         69
```

As seen above when we don't specify ROW and COLUMN names we see a DIFFERENT Notation for default Columns and Rows Index values.

```
m_1 <- matrix(data=66:69,nrow=2,ncol=2)
m_1
```

```
##      [,1] [,2]
## [1,]  66  68
## [2,]  67  69
```

The ROWS are represented by INDEX of the kind - [1,] [2,]

The COLUMNS with - [,1] [,2]

Thus the MATRIX values, can also be accessed in this manner as seen below ...

```
m_1[1,1]
```

```
## [1] 66
```

```
#
```

```
m_1[1,2]
```

```
## [1] 68
```

```
#
```

```
m_1[2,1]
```

```
## [1] 67
```

```
#
```

```
m_1[2,2]
```

```
## [1] 69
```

Weve seen examples of VECTORS and MATRICES in the above sections .

Both MATRICES and VECTORS can store data of only 1 Mode or TYPE and are Both 2D or TWO DIMENSIONAL in shape .

We have also seen ARRAYS which are again SINGLE MODE or TYPE but 3D or THREE DIMENSIONAL in shape .

In the section below we look at DATAFRAMES - which we probably end up using the most in our day to day analysis as they can hold MULTIPLE TYPES of DATA or are MULTIMODE in structure.

We shall import a .CSV File to begin with and create a DATAFRAME from the same

We also at a later stage look at creating own DataFrames from Manual inputs within R

```
?read.csv()
```

```
read.csv(file, header = TRUE, sep = ",", quote = "\"", dec = ".", fill = TRUE, comment.char = "#", ...)
```

```
df_1 <- read.csv("~/Desktop/R_Own/R_1 - Sheet1.csv",header =TRUE , sep = ",")
df_1
```

##	X.	Product.Name	Prod.ID	Date.of.Invoice	Date.of.Shipping
## 1	1	OFF-LA-10002782	MX-2014-143658	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 2	2	FUR-FU-10004015	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 3	3	FUR-BO-10002352	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 4	4	OFF-BI-10004428	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 5	5	OFF-AR-10004594	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 6	6	OFF-EN-10001375	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 7	7	OFF-EN-10001375	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 8	8	TEC-MA-10004956	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 9	9	OFF-SU-10003474	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 10	10	TEC-AC-10001830	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 11	11	OFF-BI-10002075	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 12	12	OFF-FA-10002526	MX-2013-156335	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 13	13	FUR-CH-10002846	MX-2013-156335	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 14	14	OFF-EN-10004100	MX-2014-121923	02-01-2013	04-01-2013
## 15	15	OFF-AR-10003914	MX-2014-135706	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 16	16	OFF-FA-10000038	MX-2014-135706	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 17	17	OFF-EN-10000761	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 18	18	FUR-FU-10003066	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 19	19	OFF-EN-10000075	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013

## 20	20	OFF-EN-10002226	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013	
## 21	21	FUR-CH-10002132	MX-2013-167759	02-01-2013	04-01-2013	
## 22	22	TEC-AC-10002749	MX-2013-163139	02-01-2013	02-01-2013	
## 23	23	OFF-SU-10000066	MX-2013-163139	02-01-2013	02-01-2013	
## 24	24	OFF-BI-10003934	US-2014-119753	02-01-2013	03-01-2013	
## 25	25	OFF-BI-10003932	US-2012-133970	02-01-2013	03-01-2013	
##		Cost.Price	Quantity	Sales.Price	Shipping.Index	Shipping.Type
## 1		13.080	3	39.240	1	PRIORITY
## 2		252.160	8	2017.280	2	PRIORITY
## 3		193.280	2	386.560	3	PRIORITY
## 4		35.440	4	141.760	4	PRIORITY
## 5		71.600	2	143.200	5	PRIORITY
## 6		56.120	2	112.240	6	PRIORITY
## 7		56.120	2	112.240	7	STANDARD
## 8		344.640	3	1033.920	8	STANDARD
## 9		97.360	4	389.440	9	STANDARD
## 10		341.520	2	683.040	10	STANDARD
## 11		12.060	3	36.180	11	STANDARD
## 12		20.760	3	62.280	12	STANDARD
## 13		210.640	4	842.560	13	STANDARD
## 14		80.100	3	240.300	14	STANDARD
## 15		132.640	4	530.560	15	STANDARD
## 16		12.940	1	12.940	16	STANDARD
## 17		18.840	2	37.280	17	STANDARD
## 18		308.280	7	2157.560	18	STANDARD
## 19		40.176	2	79.952	19	STANDARD
## 20		8.784	3	25.952	20	PRIORITY
## 21		273.472	4	1093.688	21	PRIORITY
## 22		27.000	1	27.000	22	PRIORITY
## 23		207.000	9	1863.000	23	PRIORITY
## 24		60.660	3	181.580	24	PRIORITY
## 25		181.116	9	1629.644	25	PRIORITY
##		Category				
## 1		Office Supplies				
## 2		Furniture				
## 3		Furniture				
## 4		Office Supplies				
## 5		Office Supplies				
## 6		Office Supplies				
## 7		Office Supplies				
## 8		Technology				
## 9		Office Supplies				
## 10		Technology				
## 11		Office Supplies				
## 12		Office Supplies				
## 13		Furniture				
## 14		Office Supplies				
## 15		Office Supplies				
## 16		Office Supplies				
## 17		Office Supplies				
## 18		Furniture				
## 19		Office Supplies				
## 20		Office Supplies				
## 21		Furniture				



```
## 22      Technology
## 23 Office Supplies
## 24 Office Supplies
## 25 Office Supplies
```

As seen above there are various ways of reading in the Data from the .CSV format .

We used the read.csv() function which is present within the {utils} inbuilt package and is shipped along with - read.table() , read.csv2() , read.delim() and read.delim2()

We shall mostly be using - read.csv() and read.table()

Also as seen above – within the display of df\_1 - the column names have the TYPE or MODE mentioned below - the “fctr” is the FACTOR , the “int” being the INTEGER etc .

Also this can be seen as such within the RIGHT PANEL of RStudio in the ENVIRONEMENT >> Global Environment - section.

Kindly note that SCREENSHOTS of these can be seen within the GITHUB Repository Read Me file and poath- “[https://github.com/RohitDhankar/R-Beginners-Online-Virtual-Learning-Session/tree/master/Images\\_R\\_ScreenShots](https://github.com/RohitDhankar/R-Beginners-Online-Virtual-Learning-Session/tree/master/Images_R_ScreenShots)”

We need not mention the DEFAULTS and as seen below read.csv() - would work as well with just - the file path of the file.

```
df_2 <- read.csv("~/Desktop/R_Own/R_1 - Sheet1.csv")
df_2
```

##	X.	Product.Name	Prod.ID	Date.of.Invoice	Date.of.Shipping
## 1	1	OFF-LA-10002782	MX-2014-143658	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 2	2	FUR-FU-10004015	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 3	3	FUR-B0-10002352	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 4	4	OFF-BI-10004428	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 5	5	OFF-AR-10004594	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 6	6	OFF-EN-10001375	MX-2012-155047	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 7	7	OFF-EN-10001375	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 8	8	TEC-MA-10004956	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 9	9	OFF-SU-10003474	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 10	10	TEC-AC-10001830	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 11	11	OFF-BI-10002075	MX-2013-134096	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 12	12	OFF-FA-10002526	MX-2013-156335	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 13	13	FUR-CH-10002846	MX-2013-156335	01-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 14	14	OFF-EN-10004100	MX-2014-121923	02-01-2013	04-01-2013
## 15	15	OFF-AR-10003914	MX-2014-135706	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 16	16	OFF-FA-10000038	MX-2014-135706	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 17	17	OFF-EN-10000761	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 18	18	FUR-FU-10003066	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 19	19	OFF-EN-10000075	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 20	20	OFF-EN-10002226	US-2013-126655	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 21	21	FUR-CH-10002132	MX-2013-167759	02-01-2013	04-01-2013
## 22	22	TEC-AC-10002749	MX-2013-163139	02-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 23	23	OFF-SU-10000066	MX-2013-163139	02-01-2013	02-01-2013
## 24	24	OFF-BI-10003934	US-2014-119753	02-01-2013	03-01-2013
## 25	25	OFF-BI-10003932	US-2012-133970	02-01-2013	03-01-2013

##	Cost.Price	Quantity	Sales.Price	Shipping.Index	Shipping.Type
## 1	13.080	3	39.240	1	PRIORITY
## 2	252.160	8	2017.280	2	PRIORITY
## 3	193.280	2	386.560	3	PRIORITY
## 4	35.440	4	141.760	4	PRIORITY
## 5	71.600	2	143.200	5	PRIORITY
## 6	56.120	2	112.240	6	PRIORITY
## 7	56.120	2	112.240	7	STANDARD
## 8	344.640	3	1033.920	8	STANDARD
## 9	97.360	4	389.440	9	STANDARD
## 10	341.520	2	683.040	10	STANDARD
## 11	12.060	3	36.180	11	STANDARD
## 12	20.760	3	62.280	12	STANDARD
## 13	210.640	4	842.560	13	STANDARD
## 14	80.100	3	240.300	14	STANDARD
## 15	132.640	4	530.560	15	STANDARD
## 16	12.940	1	12.940	16	STANDARD
## 17	18.840	2	37.280	17	STANDARD
## 18	308.280	7	2157.560	18	STANDARD
## 19	40.176	2	79.952	19	STANDARD
## 20	8.784	3	25.952	20	PRIORITY
## 21	273.472	4	1093.688	21	PRIORITY
## 22	27.000	1	27.000	22	PRIORITY
## 23	207.000	9	1863.000	23	PRIORITY
## 24	60.660	3	181.580	24	PRIORITY
## 25	181.116	9	1629.644	25	PRIORITY
##	Category				
## 1	Office Supplies				
## 2	Furniture				
## 3	Furniture				
## 4	Office Supplies				
## 5	Office Supplies				
## 6	Office Supplies				
## 7	Office Supplies				
## 8	Technology				
## 9	Office Supplies				
## 10	Technology				
## 11	Office Supplies				
## 12	Office Supplies				
## 13	Furniture				
## 14	Office Supplies				
## 15	Office Supplies				
## 16	Office Supplies				
## 17	Office Supplies				
## 18	Furniture				
## 19	Office Supplies				
## 20	Office Supplies				
## 21	Furniture				
## 22	Technology				
## 23	Office Supplies				
## 24	Office Supplies				
## 25	Office Supplies				

To refer to the elements of a DATAFRAME we have the following options :-

```

df_2[1,3]

## [1] MX-2014-143658
## 11 Levels: MX-2012-155047 MX-2013-134096 MX-2013-156335 ... US-2014-119753

#
df_2[3,1]

## [1] 3

#
df_2[4,3]

## [1] MX-2012-155047
## 11 Levels: MX-2012-155047 MX-2013-134096 MX-2013-156335 ... US-2014-119753

# Date of Invoice
#
#df_2["Date of Invoice"]
#
df_2["Category"]

##          Category
## 1 Office Supplies
## 2          Furniture
## 3          Furniture
## 4 Office Supplies
## 5 Office Supplies
## 6 Office Supplies
## 7 Office Supplies
## 8          Technology
## 9 Office Supplies
## 10         Technology
## 11 Office Supplies
## 12 Office Supplies
## 13          Furniture
## 14 Office Supplies
## 15 Office Supplies
## 16 Office Supplies
## 17 Office Supplies
## 18          Furniture
## 19 Office Supplies
## 20 Office Supplies
## 21          Furniture
## 22         Technology
## 23 Office Supplies
## 24 Office Supplies
## 25 Office Supplies

#
df_2["Date.of.Invoice"]

##      Date.of.Invoice
## 1      01-01-2013
## 2      01-01-2013
## 3      01-01-2013
## 4      01-01-2013

```

```
## 5      01-01-2013
## 6      01-01-2013
## 7      01-01-2013
## 8      01-01-2013
## 9      01-01-2013
## 10     01-01-2013
## 11     01-01-2013
## 12     01-01-2013
## 13     01-01-2013
## 14     02-01-2013
## 15     02-01-2013
## 16     02-01-2013
## 17     02-01-2013
## 18     02-01-2013
## 19     02-01-2013
## 20     02-01-2013
## 21     02-01-2013
## 22     02-01-2013
## 23     02-01-2013
## 24     02-01-2013
## 25     02-01-2013

# Note the SPACES bewteen words are denoted by PERIODS.
#
```

df\_2[c(“Category”,“Date.of.Invoice”)] Two COLUMNS or VARIABLES from df\_2 assigned to create df\_3 , using the COMBINE function.

```
df_3 <- df_2[c("Category","Date.of.Invoice")]
df_3
```

```
##      Category Date.of.Invoice
## 1 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 2      Furniture 01-01-2013
## 3      Furniture 01-01-2013
## 4 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 5 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 6 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 7 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 8      Technology 01-01-2013
## 9 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 10     Technology 01-01-2013
## 11 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 12 Office Supplies 01-01-2013
## 13      Furniture 01-01-2013
## 14 Office Supplies 02-01-2013
## 15 Office Supplies 02-01-2013
## 16 Office Supplies 02-01-2013
## 17 Office Supplies 02-01-2013
## 18      Furniture 02-01-2013
## 19 Office Supplies 02-01-2013
## 20 Office Supplies 02-01-2013
```

```
## 21      Furniture      02-01-2013
## 22      Technology      02-01-2013
## 23 Office Supplies      02-01-2013
## 24 Office Supplies      02-01-2013
## 25 Office Supplies      02-01-2013
```

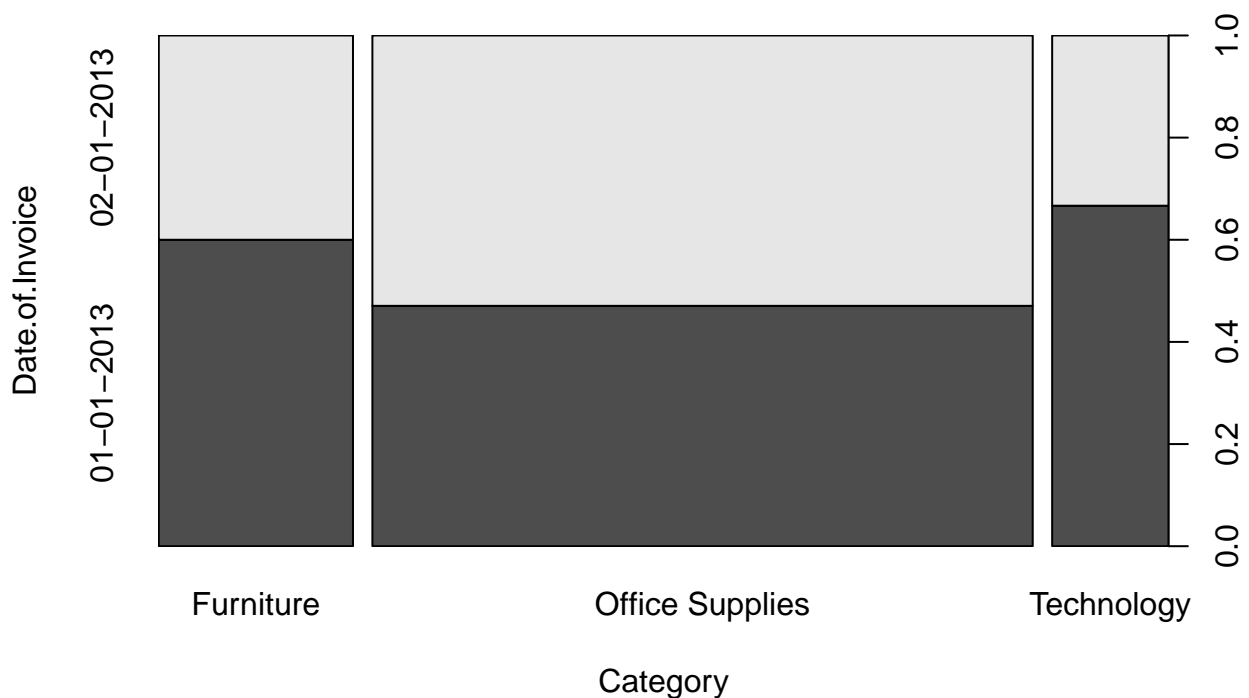
Refer any COLUMN or VARIABLE of a DF using the DOLLAR Notation .

```
df_4 <- df_3$Category
df_4
```

```
## [1] Office Supplies Furniture      Furniture      Office Supplies
## [5] Office Supplies Office Supplies Office Supplies Technology
## [9] Office Supplies Technology      Office Supplies Office Supplies
## [13] Furniture      Office Supplies Office Supplies Office Supplies
## [17] Office Supplies Furniture      Office Supplies Office Supplies
## [21] Furniture      Technology      Office Supplies Office Supplies
## [25] Office Supplies
## Levels: Furniture Office Supplies Technology
```

A basic plot() of the DataFrame.

```
plot(df_3)
```



```
sessionInfo()
```

R version 3.3.2 (2016-10-31) Platform: x86\_64-pc-linux-gnu (64-bit) Running under: Ubuntu 16.04.1 LTS

locale: [1] LC\_CTYPE=en\_IN.UTF-8 LC\_NUMERIC=C LC\_TIME=en\_IN.UTF-8 LC\_COLLATE=en\_IN.UTF-8

[5] LC\_MONETARY=en\_IN.UTF-8 LC\_MESSAGES=en\_IN.UTF-8 LC\_PAPER=en\_IN.UTF-8 LC\_NAME=C

[9] LC\_ADDRESS=C LC\_TELEPHONE=C LC\_MEASUREMENT=en\_IN.UTF-8 LC\_IDENTIFICATION=C

attached base packages: [1] stats graphics grDevices utils datasets methods base

```
loaded via a namespace (and not attached): [1] backports_1.0.4 magrittr_1.5 rprojroot_1.1 htmltools_0.3.5
tools_3.3.2 base64enc_0.1-3 yaml_2.1.14
[8] Repp_0.12.8 stringi_1.1.2 rmarkdown_1.3 knitr_1.15.1 jsonlite_1.1 stringr_1.1.0 digest_0.6.10
[15] evaluate_0.10
EOF - R_1.Rmd
```