

Test1

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Default

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>.

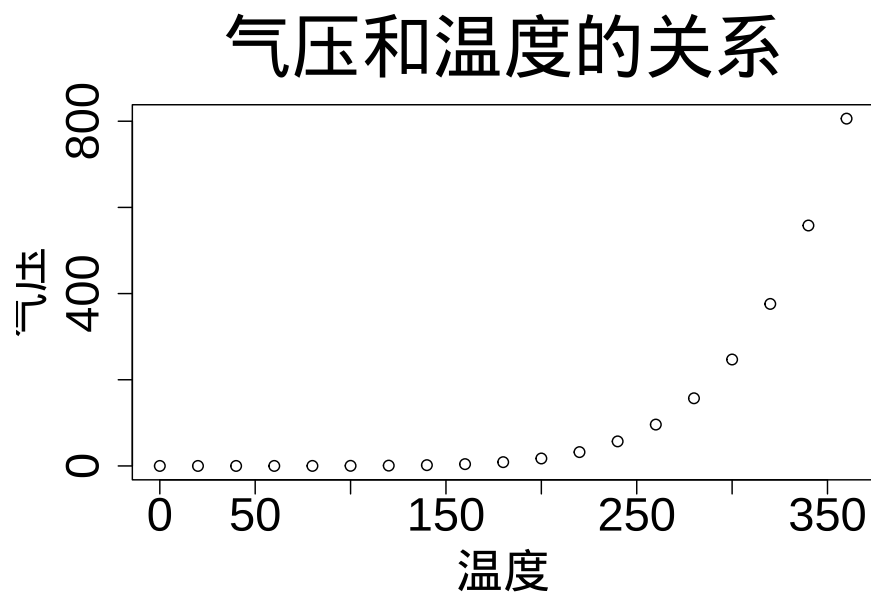
When you click the **Knit** button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:

```
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 plot.

Learning materials

How to use Rmarkdown

Test: Implement python in Rmd

Use of Library “reticulate”

Yihui-rmarkdown

You can also change the engine interpreters globally for multiple engines, e.g.,

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(engine.path = list(  
  python = '~/anaconda/bin/python',  
  ruby = '/usr/local/bin/ruby'  
))
```

install package:

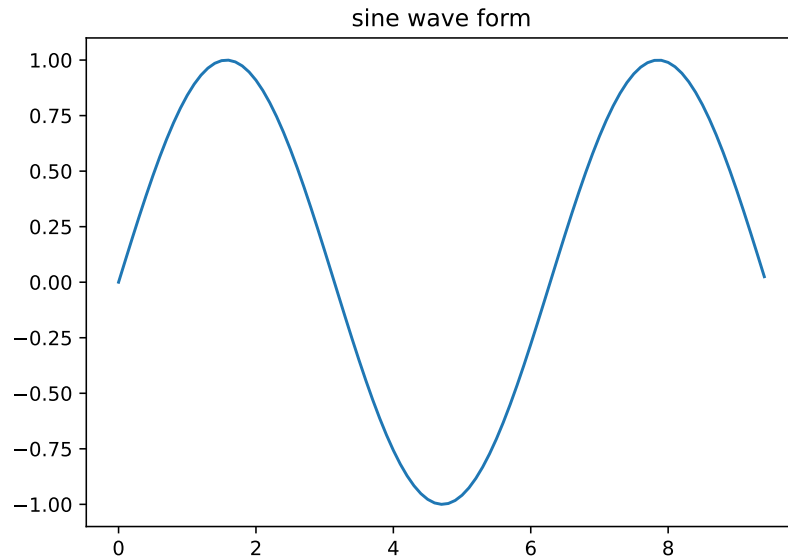
```
# install.packages("reticulate")
```

introduce library:

```
library(reticulate)  
# use_python('C:\\Users\\sustech\\.conda\\envs\\gdalcartopy\\python.exe')
```

run python code:

```
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
# 计算正弦曲线上点的  $x$  和  $y$  坐标  
x = np.arange(0, 3 * np.pi, 0.1)  
y = np.sin(x)  
plt.title("sine wave form")  
# 使用 matplotlib 来绘制点  
plt.plot(x, y)  
plt.show()
```



call python variable in R code:

```
py$y
```

```
[1] 0.00000000 0.09983342 0.19866933 0.29552021 0.38941834 0.47942554
[7] 0.56464247 0.64421769 0.71735609 0.78332691 0.84147098 0.89120736
[13] 0.93203909 0.96355819 0.98544973 0.99749499 0.99957360 0.99166481
[19] 0.97384763 0.94630009 0.90929743 0.86320937 0.80849640 0.74570521
[25] 0.67546318 0.59847214 0.51550137 0.42737988 0.33498815 0.23924933
[31] 0.14112001 0.04158066 -0.05837414 -0.15774569 -0.25554110 -0.35078323
[37] -0.44252044 -0.52983614 -0.61185789 -0.68776616 -0.75680250 -0.81827711
[43] -0.87157577 -0.91616594 -0.95160207 -0.97753012 -0.99369100 -0.99992326
[49] -0.99616461 -0.98245261 -0.95892427 -0.92581468 -0.88345466 -0.83226744
[55] -0.77276449 -0.70554033 -0.63126664 -0.55068554 -0.46460218 -0.37387666
[61] -0.27941550 -0.18216250 -0.08308940 0.01681390 0.11654920 0.21511999
[67] 0.31154136 0.40484992 0.49411335 0.57843976 0.65698660 0.72896904
[73] 0.79366786 0.85043662 0.89870810 0.93799998 0.96791967 0.98816823
```

```
[79]  0.99854335  0.99894134  0.98935825  0.96988981  0.94073056  0.90217183
[85]  0.85459891  0.79848711  0.73439710  0.66296923  0.58491719  0.50102086
[91]  0.41211849  0.31909836  0.22288991  0.12445442  0.02477543
```

import python packages in R code:

```
library(reticulate)
# 导入库
os <- import("os")
#os 库的 listdir 函数
os$listdir()
```

```
[1] ".git"          "docs"          "helloworld.py" "index.Rmd"
[5] "README.md"     "test1.html"    "test1.Rmd"     "test1_files"
[9] "test2.Rmd"
```

PS: 在 R 代码块中执行 Python 代码时，默认会将 Python 对象转为 R 对象。

introduce python variable from .py file in R code:

```
library(reticulate)
source_python("helloworld.py")
Hello world!
print(A)
[1] "Hello"
print(B)
[1] "world"
paste0(A, B)
[1] "Helloworld"
```

run .py file in R code:

```
library(reticulate)
py_run_file("helloworld.py")
```

Hello world!

In-line code

we can run code between text like this: date: 2024-05-14 date: 最近更新日期为 14 五月, 2024

Journal article templates for R markdown

rticles-github

Chinese not showed in PDF

Solution here

in the words

Change output: latex_engine and documentclass like this:

```
title: "中文文档"
documentclass: ctexart
output:
  pdf_document:
    latex_engine: xelatex
```

in the output plot

在 Rmd 正文最开始写上

```
{r setup, include=FALSE}  
library(showtext)  
showtext_auto()
```

如果不喜欢 showtext 默认的字體，可以自行添加字體

```
{r setup, include=FALSE}  
library(showtext)  
font_add("simsun", regular = "simsun.ttc")  
showtext_auto()
```