Getting started with Rmarkdown presentations

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Before starting to code

When and how to start making Rmarkdown slides

- Start for an informal presentation
 - ▶ Will not need to do anything fancy
 - Minor errors not a big deal
 - Can get started quickly
- Build confidence and learn new style tricks over time
 - Add cascading style sheets (CSS) for HTML
 - Integrate LaTeX for PDF slides
- Avoid anxiety of having presentation limited by technical skill

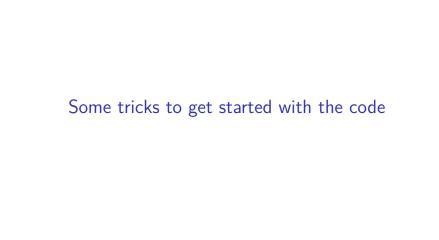
Four types of outputs using knit

- 1. HTML (ioslides): Not very elegant, but can use columns and shiny easily
- 2. HTML (slidy): Nicer looking, but columns are tricky and not for shiny
- 3. PDF (LaTeX): Nice looking, but no shiny and might need to know LaTeX
- 4. PPTX (Powerpoint): Probably looks okay for some things, but never works for me in LibreOffice

Need to install rmarkdown and knitr packages

The long-term goal is to do what you cannot (easily) in PowerPoint

- Quickly and easily produce a consistent slide layout
- ► Integrate R analysis and plots **directly** into a presentation
- Make interactive slides using Rshiny
- Use version control when writing and maintaining slides
- Ultimately produce slides more quickly through text and reuse of old code



Select a new Rmarkdown presentation

- The output format is completely unimportant
- You can get rid of everything but the first lines

title: "Untitled" author: "Brad Duthie" date: "15/09/2020"

output: ioslides_presentation

- The YAML specifies some meta-data
 - 'Yet Another Markup Language'
 - Can add to it (e.g., reference styles, format options, etc.)
 - Everything below the YAML is meant to introduce you to Rmarkdown slides

Getting started is really easy

```
The syntax can be used for any type of slide (HTML, PDF, PPTX)
# This makes a title slide
## This is a normal slide
- Bullet 1 on normal slide
- Bullet 2 on normal slide
## Links are easy
- Link to [UoS website] (https://www.stir.ac.uk/)
```

Simple text slides are especially easy to write quickly

Adding images to an Rmarkdown slide

Images can be added with a single line of code:

![Optional figure legend](logo.png){width=20%}



Figure 1: Optional figure legend

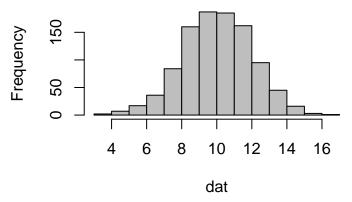
Could have also used the below

```
## Don't comment out the part below
# ```{r, echo = FALSE, fig.height = 4}
# include_graphics("logo.png");
# ```
```

Running code in an Rmarkdown slide

```
# The code below is actually being run
dat <- rnorm(n = 1000, mean = 10, sd = 2);

# We can plot a histogram of it below
hist(dat, main = "",col = "grey");</pre>
```



Dividing an entire slide into two columns can be done using a bit of code at the end of the title.

```
## Slide title {.columns-2}
```

This applies to the whole slide though, even if you only want columns for a portion of the slide.



It also only works for ioslides presentations.

- Work-arounds to force breaks between columns and make everything look better
- Figuring out the columns even just for ioslides is not much fun
- At this point you might need to settle on an output type (ioslides, slidy, PDF)



Using LaTeX can be powerful inside Rmarkdown, but takes time to learn, and only works for PDFs.

```
\begin{columns}
\begin{column}{0.5\textwidth}
'''{r, out.width = "100%", echo = FALSE}
library("knitr")
include graphics("logo.png");
\end{column}
\begin{column}{0.5\textwidth}
\begin{itemize}
\setlength\itemsep{1.0em}
\item Using LaTeX can make things look nice
\item Only possible for PDFs
\item Need to know yet more code
\and{i+amiza}
```



- Using LaTeX can make things look nice
- Only possible for PDFs
- ► Need to know yet more code

Maths can be expressed especially well in PDF

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}$$

 $E[X] = \int_{x} xf(x)dx$

$$E[X] = \int_{X} x f(x) dx$$

Equation editors can convert to LaTeX



If all else fails, you can just make a picture of what you want and insert it as an image

