Test_RMkdwn

TK51

2023-04-08

YES, IT IS! The starter (2nd timeR)!

Markdown syntax

You can use regular markdown rules in your R Markdown document. Once you knit your document, the output will display text formatted according to the following simple rules.

Formatting Text

Here are a few common formatting commands:

Italic

Italic

Bold

Bold

This is `code` in text

This is code in text

Header 1

Header 1

Header 2

Header 2

Note that when a # symbol is placed inside a code chunk it acts as a normal R comment, but when placed in text it controls the header size.

- Unordered list item

Unordered list item

1. Ordered list item

Ordered list item

Link

Link

$A = \pi \times r^2$

Rendered equation example

The $ symbols tells R markdown to use LaTeX equation syntax.

```r
norm <- rnorm(100, mean = 0, sd = 1)
```

```r
A <- c("a", "a", "b", "b")
B <- c(5, 10, 15, 20)
dataframe <- data.frame(A, B)
print(dataframe)
```

```
##   A  B
## 1 a  5
## 2 a 10
## 3 b 15
## 4 b 20
```

```
##   A  B
## 1 a  5
## 2 a 10
## 3 b 15
## 4 b 20
```

```r
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

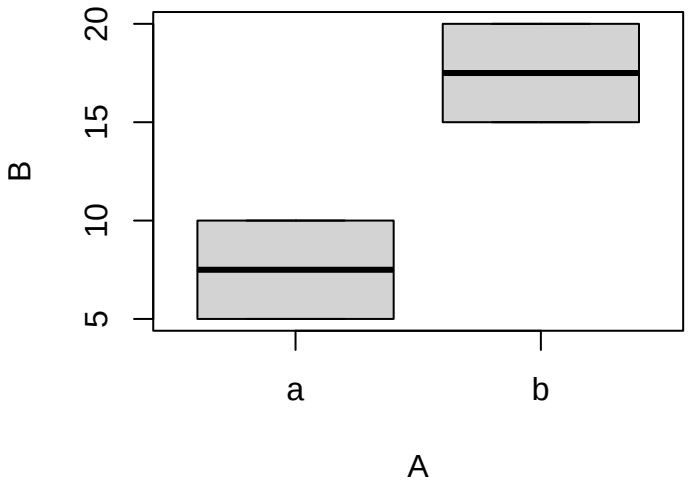
```r
print("yey!")
```

```
## [1] "yey!"
```

```r
A <- c("a", "a", "b", "b")
B <- c(5, 10, 15, 20)
dataframe <- data.frame(A, B)
print(dataframe)
```

```
##   A  B
## 1 a  5
## 2 a 10
## 3 b 15
## 4 b 20
```

```r
boxplot(B~A,data=dataframe)
```




```
dataframe
```

```
##   A  B
## 1 a  5
## 2 a 10
## 3 b 15
## 4 b 20
```

```
library(knitr)
kable(dataframe, digits = 2)
```

A	B
a	5
a	10
b	15
b	20

```
library(pander)
plant <- c("a", "b", "c")
temperature <- c(20, 20, 20)
growth <- c(0.65, 0.95, 0.15)
dataframe <- data.frame(plant, temperature, growth)
emphasize.italics.cols(3)    # Make the 3rd column italics
pander(dataframe)            # Create the table
```

plant	temperature	growth
a	20	*0.65*
b	20	*0.95*
c	20	*0.15*

Plant	Temp.	Growth
A	20	0.65

Plant	Temp.	Growth
B	20	0.95
C	20	0.15

```r
library(broom)
library(pander)
A <- c(20, 15, 10)
B <- c(1, 2, 3)

lm_test <- lm(A ~ B)            # Creating linear model

table_obj <- tidy(lm_test)      # Using tidy() to create a new R object called table

pander(table_obj, digits = 3)   # Using pander() to view the created table, with 3 sig figs
```

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	25	4.07e-15	6.14e+15	1.04e-16
B	-5	1.88e-15	-2.65e+15	2.4e-16

```
## [1] "/home/t51/DataAnalytics/R-Playground/coding_club/03_Wiz_MarkDown"
```

```
edidiv <- read.csv("edidiv.csv")
richness <-
  edidiv %>%
  group_by(taxonGroup) %>%
  summarise(Species_richness = n_distinct(taxonName))

richness
```

```
## # A tibble: 11 x 2
##    taxonGroup       Species_richness
##    <chr>                       <int>
##  1 Beetle                         37
##  2 Bird                           86
##  3 Butterfly                      25
##  4 Dragonfly                      11
##  5 Flowering.Plants              521
##  6 Fungus                        219
##  7 Hymenopteran                  112
##  8 Lichen                         94
##  9 Liverwort                      40
## 10 Mammal                         33
## 11 Mollusc                        97
```

```
pander(richness)
```

taxonGroup	Species_richness
Beetle	37
Bird	86
Butterfly	25
Dragonfly	11
Flowering.Plants	521
Fungus	219
Hymenopteran	112
Lichen	94
Liverwort	40
Mammal	33
Mollusc	97

```
kable(richness)
```

taxonGroup	Species_richness
Beetle	37
Bird	86
Butterfly	25
Dragonfly	11
Flowering.Plants	521
Fungus	219
Hymenopteran	112
Lichen	94
Liverwort	40
Mammal	33
Mollusc	97