More R Markdown

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#== Question 1 part 5

knitr::opts\_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)

#==Question 2

## R Markdown Coding Tips

* [Github](https://github.com)
* [stackOverflow](https://www.stackoverflow.com)
* [Reddit](https://www.Reddit.com)

### **Chunks of Code**

**Options include**:

* **eval = FALSE** prevents the code from being evaluate (not run and no output created) this is useful if you want to stop a chunk of code from running but you will probably not use this in the course.
* **include = FALSE** runs the code, but doesn’t show the code or results in the final document. Use for setup code that you don’t want cluttering your report.
* **echo = FALSE** prevents code (but not results) from appearing in the finished report. Useful when presenting to management so the code doesn’t show on report.
* **message = FALSE or warning = FALSE** prevents messages or warnings from appearing in the output file
* **results = ‘hide’** hides printed output.
* **fig.show = ‘hide’** hides plots.
* **error = TRUE** causes the render to continue even if the code returns an error (rarely used).

#==Question 2 part 6

### **Packages and Data Imports in R**

#==Question 2 part 7

A few tips when working with packages in Markdown include:

* Don’t install a package in your Markdown file. This will install the package everytime the file is knit. to load new packages, do this in the console outside of the Markdown file.
* If a new package does need to be installed, include this in the comments at the top of your R Markdown file.
* If a new package does need to be installed, include this in the comments at the top of your R Markdown file.
* You only need to load the library once in the Markdown file. So, if you are using tidyverse, you will only have library(tidyverse) included once at the beginning.
* When you load some packages, they actually have multiple packages included in the load. For example, when you load tidyverse, this will load ggplot2, dplyr, tidyr, readr, etc.

#==Question 2 part 8

### **Examples**

#==question 2 part 9

For this project, we will be using the tidyverse which you just installed in a previous assignment. Remember that when you load a package in R, it will remain loaded throughout the program (you don’t need to continually load the package). Below is an example of loading the package and importing the data:

#==question 2 part 10

library(tidyverse)

## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.5 v purrr 0.3.4  
## v tibble 3.1.2 v dplyr 1.0.7  
## v tidyr 1.1.3 v stringr 1.4.0  
## v readr 1.4.0 v forcats 0.5.1

## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse\_conflicts() --  
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()

library(readr)  
US\_Population\_1\_ <- read\_csv("C:/Users/bradl/OneDrive/Desktop/US\_Population (1).csv")

##   
## -- Column specification --------------------------------------------------------  
## cols(  
## .default = col\_character(),  
## SUMLEV = col\_double(),  
## STATE = col\_double(),  
## ESTIMATESBASE2010 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2010 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2011 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2012 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2013 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2014 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2015 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2016 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2017 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2018 = col\_double(),  
## POPESTIMATE2019 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2010 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2011 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2012 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2013 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2014 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2015 = col\_double(),  
## NPOPCHG\_2016 = col\_double()  
## # ... with 13 more columns  
## )  
## i Use `spec()` for the full column specifications.