Lorem Ipsum - Report

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1 This Section Title is created using rmd-syntax

The following text is filler and can be replaced by real content. I really recommend having a look at the rmarkdown cheat sheet: `https://rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/rmarkdown-cheatsheet.pdf` The next is created using LateX!

2 Text

2.1 Basic Text

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur sadipscing elitr, sed diam nonumy eirmod tempor invidunt ut labore et dolore magna aliquyam erat, sed diam voluptua. At vero eos et accusam et justo duo dolores et ea rebum. Stet clita kasd gubergren, no sea takimata sanctus est Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet.

Section headers can be written after a number of pound signs, e.g.,

```
# First-level header

## Second-level header

### Third-level header
```

2.2 Quoting text

```
> "This is quoted text."
>
> --- Autor
```

> "This is quoted text."
>
> — Autor

2.3 Math expressions

2.3.1 Using alignment

Here is a model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon \tag{1}$$
$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_i, \tag{2}$$

and here is some unnumbered equation:

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

2.3.2 Alternative

Math expressions of the display style can be written in a pair of double dollar signs, e.g

$$f_Y(\mathbf{y} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}, \tau) = h(\mathbf{y}, \tau) \exp\left(\frac{\mathbf{b}(\boldsymbol{\theta})^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{T}(\mathbf{y}) - A(\boldsymbol{\theta})}{d(\tau)}\right).$$

Inline LaTeX equations can be written in a pair of dollar signs using the LaTeX syntax, e.g. $f_Y(\mathbf{y} \mid \boldsymbol{\theta}, \tau)$

2.4 Codes

Sometimes you may need some SAS code

```
proc univariate data = whas500(where=(fstat=1));
  var lenfol;
  histogram lenfol / kernel;
run;
```

3 Plot

3.1 Insert R Plots

Here are some nomally distributed random numbers:

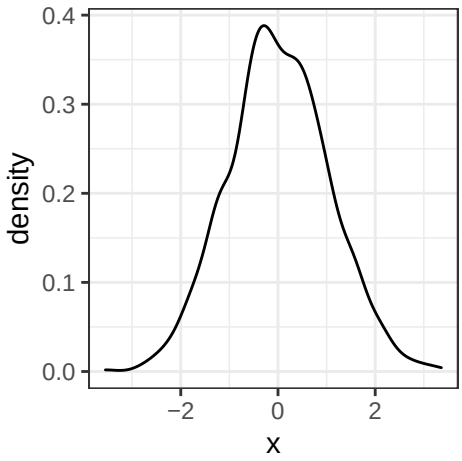

Figure 1: Density of normally distributed random numbers.

Here is an overview of χ^2-distributions with various degrees of freedom:

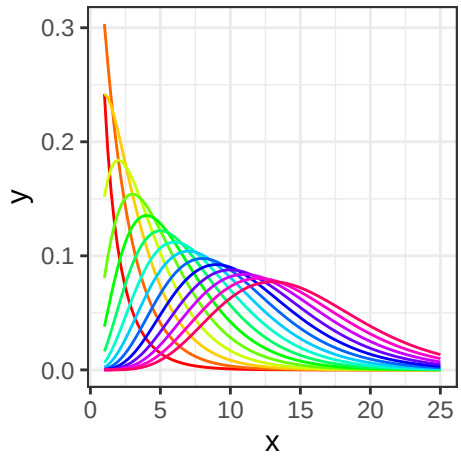

Figure 2: χ^2-distributions.

This is the end of this section. Have some references to the plots before you leave (see figs. 1 and 2).

3.2 Insert external figures

Insert one external figure:

Figure 3: This is the figure caption

4 Table

4.1 Create a R Table

Table 1: Summary of Edgar Anderson's Iris Data

	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
Min.	4.300000	2.000000	1.000	0.100000	50
1st Qu.	5.100000	2.800000	1.600	0.300000	50
Median	5.800000	3.000000	4.350	1.300000	50
Mean	5.843333	3.057333	3.758	1.199333	50
3rd Qu.	6.400000	3.300000	5.100	1.800000	50
Max.	7.900000	4.400000	6.900	2.500000	50

The R extension package pander provides better table capabilities and can also work well with the knitr package for output. Its pander() function can convert a variety of R output formats into the table form required by knitr.

4.2 Create custom tables

Table 2: This is the table caption (left alignment)

Colname 1	Colname 2	…
AAA	…	…
AAAA	…	…
AAAAA	…	…

Table 3: This is the table caption (center alignment)

Colname 1	Colname 2	…
AAA	…	…
AAAA	…	…
AAAAA	…	…

Table 4: This is the table caption (right alignment)

Colname 1	Colname 2	…
AAA	…	…
AAAA	…	…
AAAAA	…	…

5 Conclusion

This is a nice template, says Fisher (acutally, he doesn't. I just wanted to show one possible way of adding literature).

References

Ronald Aylmer Fisher. *Statistical methods for research workers*. Oliver and Boyd, 14th ed., revised and enlarged edition. ISBN 978-0-05-002170-5.