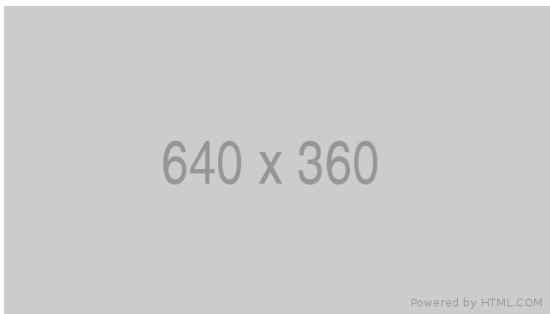
Title of the presentation

Author 1 Author 2

Department
Name of the institution

Name of the event – Date – Location of the event



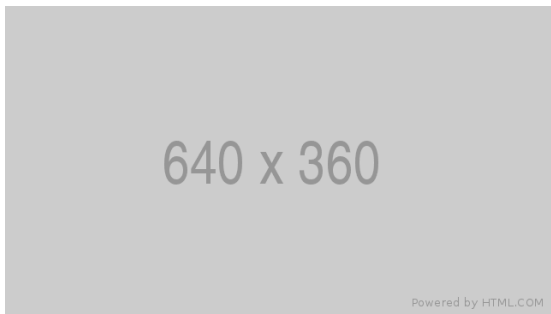


Table of contents

- Text and block environments
- R codes and outputs

Text and block environments

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List, normal and alerted text

- The three main colors used in this template are blue, red and green.
- You can easily define new colors and change template colors using the command:

  `\definecolor{colorname}{rgb}{0.333,0.333,0.333}`
- This is some normal text, alerted text, **bold text** and *italic text*.
- This is an url: anthonycoache.ca.

Environments

Definition block

This is a definition block:

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

Normal block

This is a normal block

Theorem block

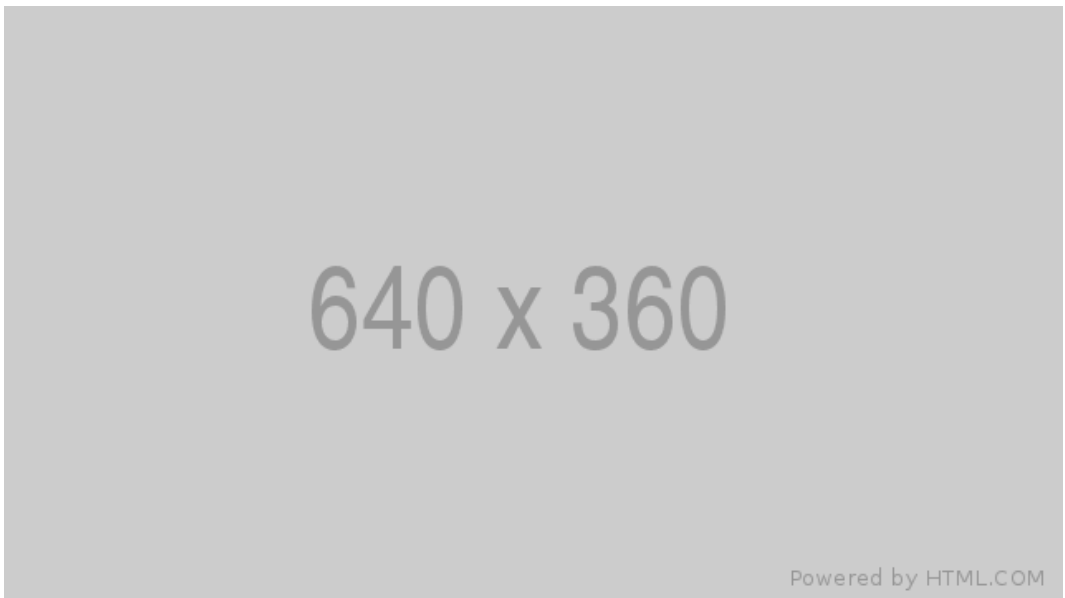
This is a theorem block:

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

Frame with multiple columns

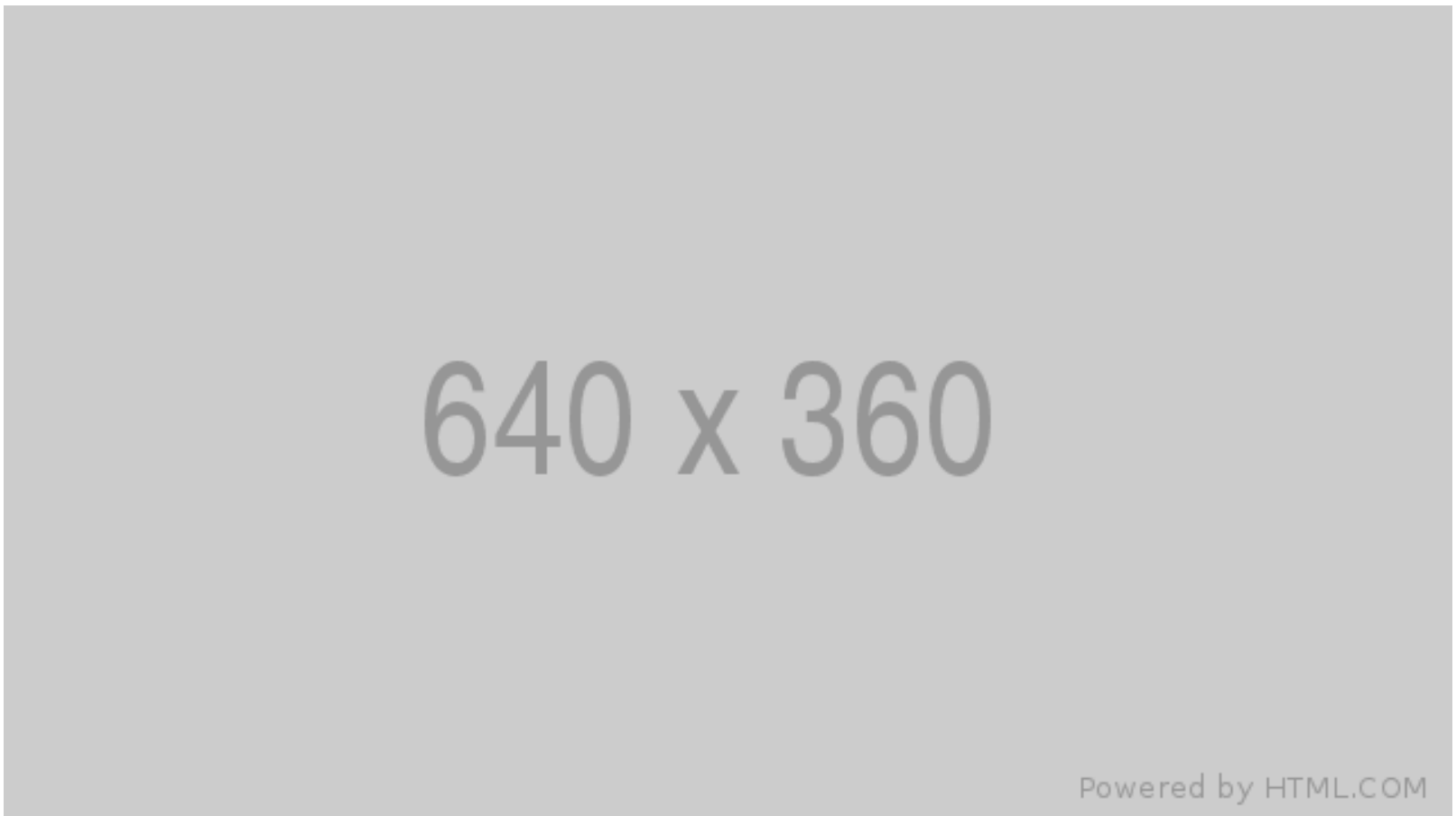
With the `minipage` environment, you can put multiple columns on the same frame.

This can be useful if you want to comment a figure, a table or R code on the same slide. Be careful with the width of the minipage argument, otherwise you will not obtain two or more distinct columns. The sum of them needs to be less than 1.



Figures

Figure: This is an example of a figure, such as graphics and images not generated by R



Tables

Table: This is a table.

	Sciences	Biology	Whales	
$I_1^\top$	1	1	1	...
$I_2^\top$	0	1	1	...
$I_3^\top$	1	1	0	...
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋱

R codes and outputs

- Text and block environments

- R codes and outputs

Knitr options

Several options can be used with R chunks. To learn more about chunk options and knitr packages options, you can refer to the R Markdown cheat sheet or the knitr full documentation.

Set colors for R graphics

This chunk is necessary to set colors for R graphics. If you change colors, change them in this chunk too. Don't forget to change `echo = FALSE` to not show this on your slides.

```
## Graphics colors
knitr::opts_chunk$set(
  background = '#FAFAFA', comment = '>'
)

mblue <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0,0.4,0.6,alpha)}
mred <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0.9,0.3,0,alpha)}
mgreen <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0,0.6,0.35,alpha)}
```

R outputs

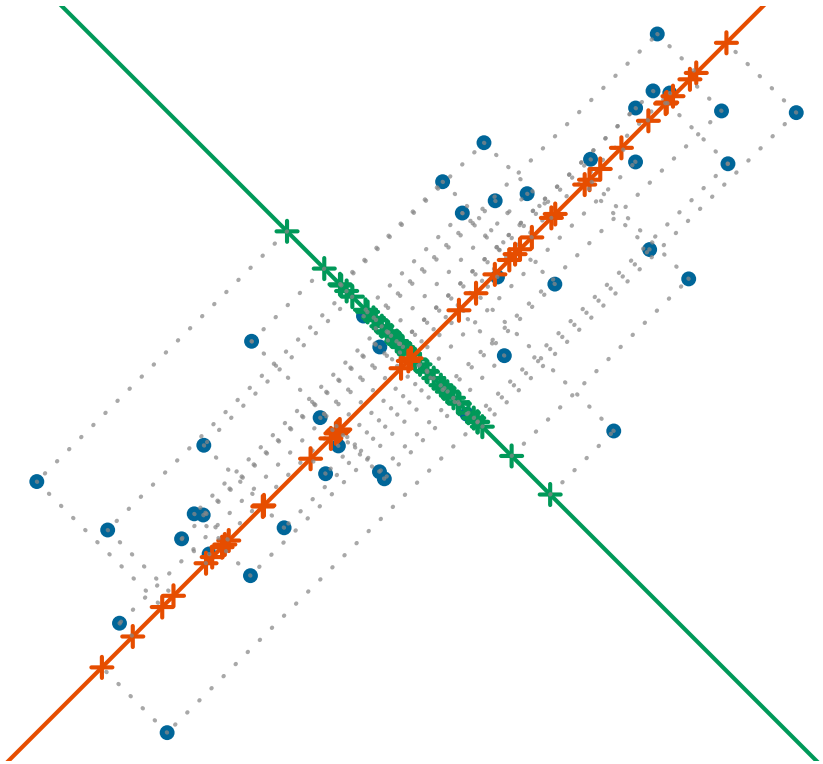
This is how you can call R code and display results.

```
data('mtcars')
mtcars$gear <- factor(mtcars$gear,levels=c(3,4,5),
     labels=c("3gears","4gears","5gears"))
mtcars$am <- factor(mtcars$am,levels=c(0,1),
     labels=c("Auto","Man"))
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl,levels=c(4,6,8),
   labels=c("4cyl","6cyl","8cyl"))
head(mtcars)
```

```
>                   mpg  cyl disp  hp drat    wt  qsec vs   am   gear carb
> Mazda RX4         21.0 6cyl  160 110 3.90 2.620 16.46  0  Man 4gears    4
> Mazda RX4 Wag     21.0 6cyl  160 110 3.90 2.875 17.02  0  Man 4gears    4
> Datsun 710        22.8 4cyl  108  93 3.85 2.320 18.61  1  Man 4gears    1
> Hornet 4 Drive    21.4 6cyl  258 110 3.08 3.215 19.44  1 Auto 3gears    1
> Hornet Sportabout 18.7 8cyl  360 175 3.15 3.440 17.02  0 Auto 3gears    2
> Valiant           18.1 6cyl  225 105 2.76 3.460 20.22  1 Auto 3gears    1
```

R graphics

This is a graphic where code is not showed on slides.



References

With the `natbib` package, you can either refer to the book of Casella and Berger (2002) or cite it between parentheses (Rosenthal, 2006).

Then this is where you use your `references.bib` file. You can also add the `allowframebreaks` chunk options to put references on more than one page.

Casella, G. and Berger, R. L. (2002). *Statistical inference*, volume 2. Duxbury Pacific Grove, CA.

Rosenthal, J. S. (2006). *Struck by lightning: the curious world of probabilities*. National Academies Press.

Thank you!