

Title of the presentation

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- 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.



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Figures

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



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Tables

Table: This is a table.

	Sciences	Biology	Whales	
l_1^\top	1	1	1	...
l_2^\top	0	1	1	...
l_3^\top	1	1	0	...
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots

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(0.098,0.18,0.357,alpha)}
mred  <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0.949,0.431,0.016,alpha)}
mgreen <- function(alpha = 1){rgb(0,0.455,0.247,alpha)}
```

R outputs

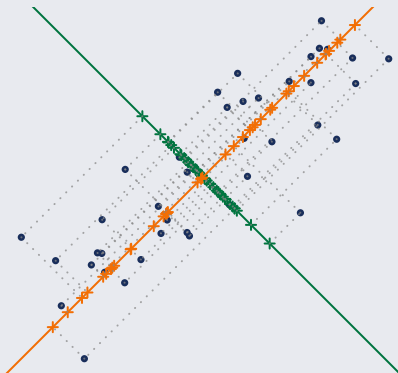
This is how you can call R code and display results.

```
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!