



Analyse und Dokumentation

BSc Psychologie SoSe 2024

Belinda Fleischmann

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Datum	Einheit	Thema	Lehrperson
10.04.24	Seminar	(1) Ethik und Ethische Formalitäten	BF
17.04.24	Seminar	(2) Wissenschaftliche Berichte	BF
24.04.24	Seminar	(3) Offenheit und Transparenz	BF
01.05.24	Tag der Arbeit		
08.05.24	Seminar	(4) R, Quarto und Zotero	BF
15.05.24	Praxisseminar	Offene Übung	BF
22.05.24	Präsentationen	Einfache Lineare Regression	JS
29.05.24	Präsentationen	Korrelation	JS
05.06.24	Präsentationen	Einstichproben-T-Test	JS
12.06.24	Präsentationen	Zweistichproben-T-Test	JS
19.06.24	Präsentationen	Einfaktorielle Varianzanalyse	BF
26.06.24	Präsentationen	Zweifaktorielle Varianzanalyse	BF
03.07.24	Präsentationen	Multiple Regression	BF
10.07.24	Präsentationen	Kovarianzanalyse	BF
26.07.24	Klausurtermin		
Feb 2025	Klausurwiederholungstermin		

(4) R, Quarto und Zotero

R Tools

Quarto

Zotero

R Tools

Quarto

Zotero

Visual Studio Code (VS Code) Website

VS Code-R Wiki

R for Data Science (2e)

ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis (3e)

Wiederholung: R und VS Code

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C#

.NET

Polyscript

NODEJS / JAVASCRIPT

TYPESCRIPT

PYTHON

JAVA

C++

C#

DOCKER

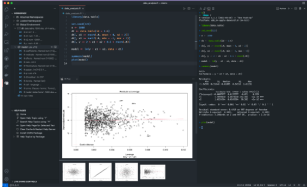
DATA SCIENCE

AI/ML

R in Visual Studio Code

The **R programming language** is a dynamic language built for statistical computing and graphics. It is commonly used in statistical analysis, scientific computing, machine learning, and data visualization.

The **R extension** for Visual Studio Code supports extended syntax highlighting, code completion, linting, formatting, interacting with R terminals, viewing data, plots, workspace variables, help pages, managing packages and working with **R Markdown** documents.



IN THIS ARTICLE

- Getting started
- Running R code
- Code completion (IntelliSense)
- Linting
- Workspace viewer
- Debugging
- Next steps

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Getting started

1. **Install R** ($\geq 3.4.0$) for your platform. For Windows users, it is recommended to check **Save version number in registry** during installation so that the R extension can find the R executable automatically.
2. **Install `languageserver`** in R.

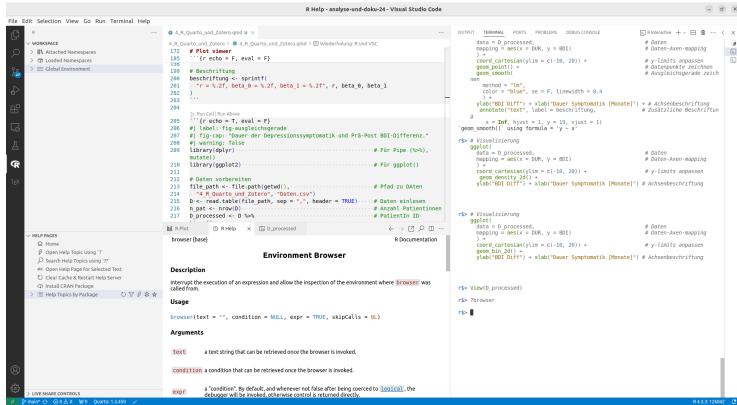
```
install.packages("languageserver")
```
3. **Install the R extension for Visual Studio Code.**
4. **Create an R file and start coding.**

To enhance the experience of using R in VS Code, the following software and packages are recommended:

VS Code Website

Wiederholung: R workspace und Interactive Viewer

Help Viewer



Mit dem Befehl `?funktionsname` über **HELP PAGES** öffnen.

VS Code Wiki - Interactive viewers

Wiederholung: R workspace und Interactive Viewer

Table Viewer

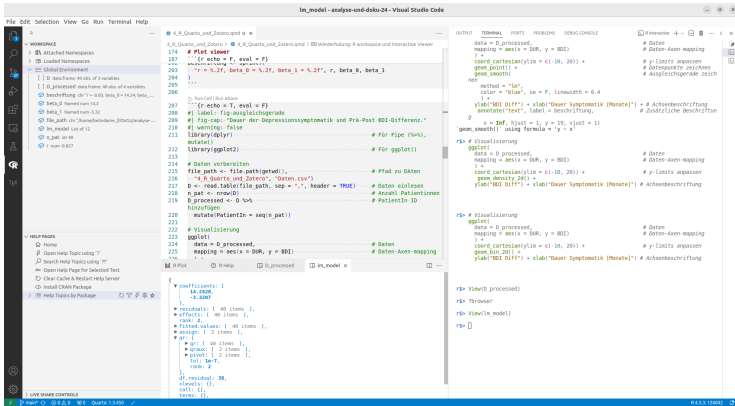
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with an R script open in the editor. The script defines a function `plot_viewer` and processes data from a CSV file. The output of the script is displayed in the Table Viewer, which shows a table with 13 rows and 5 columns: (row), THP, DMR, BDI, and Patienten ID.

(row)	THP	DMR	BDI	Patienten ID
1	OST	1.9755	9	1
2	OST	2.1606	8	2
3	OST	1.1644	11	3
4	OST	3.9953	0	4
5	OST	2.3256	8	5
6	OST	1.1795	7	6
7	OST	2.4874	3	7
8	OST	2.7383	7	8
9	OST	2.5758	3	9
10	OST	1.6946	11	10
11	OST	3.5118	9	11
12	OST	2.3898	7	12
13	OST	1.3788	15	13

Mit dem Befehl `View()` oder im R **WORKSPACE** → **Global Environment** über das View Symbol  neben entsprechendem Objekt

[VS Code Wiki - Interactive viewers](#)

List Viewer

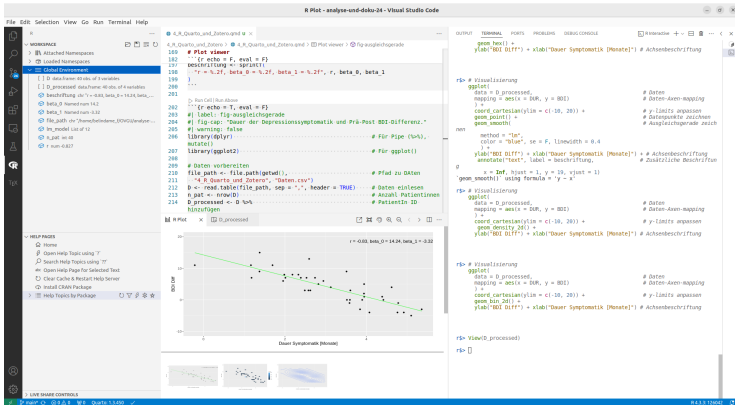


Mit dem Befehl `View()` oder im R `WORKSPACE` → `Global Environment` über das View Symbol  neben entsprechendem Objekt

VS Code Wiki - Interactive viewers

R workspace and Interactive Viewer

Plot Viewer



Das R Paket [htpgd](#) erleichtert die Ansicht erstellter Grafiken.

Nach Installation über `r.plot.useHttpgd` in VS Code Einstellungen freischalten. Grafiken öffnen nach Ausführen eines `plot` Befehls automatisch im Plot Viewer.

VS Code Wiki - Interactive viewers

Debugging mit browser()

Die R base Funktion `browser()` erlaubt das Pausieren der Exekution eines Skripts und Inspektion der aktuellen *environment*.

Beispiel

```
# Beispiel 1
erste_variable <- 1
zweite_variable <- 3
ergebnis <- c()
print(ergebnis)
browser()                # Pausiert Skript
ergebnis <- erste_variable + zweite_variable
#browser()

# Beispiel 2
for (i in 1:5) {
  print(i + 2)
  #browser()
}
```

Über das Argument `expr` kann auch eine Bedingung als boolesche Operation spezifiziert werden.

Mit `Enter` wird die Exekution fortgeführt.

Mit `Q` wird der browser beendet.

Motivation

Programmiercode wird streng sequentiell Befehl für Befehl ausgeführt.

Manchmal möchten wir von dieser rein sequentiellen Befehlsreihenfolge abweichen.

Die prinzipiellen Werkzeuge dafür sind **Kontrollstrukturen**. Dazu gehören `if`-statements, `switch`-statements und Schleifen mit `for`, `while` oder `repeat`.

if-statements

```
if (Bedingung) {  
    TrueAktion          # Befehl, der ausgeführt wird, falls Bedingung TRUE ist  
}
```

- Wenn Bedingung TRUE ist, wird TrueAktion ausgeführt.
- Wenn Bedingung FALSE ist, wird TrueAktion nicht ausgeführt.

if-else-statements

```
if (Bedingung) {  
    TrueAktion          # Befehl, der ausgeführt wird, falls Bedingung TRUE ist  
} else {  
    FalseAktion         # Befehl, der ausgeführt wird, falls Bedingung FALSE ist  
}
```

- Wenn Bedingung TRUE ist, wird TrueAktion ausgeführt.
- Wenn Bedingung FALSE ist, wird FalseAktion ausgeführt.

Beispiele

```
x <- 3
if (x > 0) {
  print("x ist größer als 0")
}
```

```
[1] "x ist größer als 0"
```

```
y <- -3
if (y > 0){
  print("y ist größer als 0")
} else{
  print("y ist nicht größer als 0")
}
```

```
[1] "y ist nicht größer als 0"
```

Wiederholung: Logischer Operatoren

- Die Boolesche Algebra und R kennen zwei *logische Werte*: TRUE und FALSE
- Bei Auswertung von Relationsoperatoren ergeben sich logische Werte

Relationsoperator	Bedeutung
==	Gleich
!=	Ungleich
<, >	Kleiner, Größer
<=, >=	Kleiner gleich, Größer gleich
	ODER
&	UND

- <, <=, >, >= werden zumeist auf numerische Werte angewendet.
- ==, != werden zumeist auf beliebige Datenstrukturen angewendet.
- | und & werden zumeist auf logische Werte angewendet.
- | implementiert das inklusive *oder*. Die Funktion xor() implementiert das exklusive ODER.

Beispiele

```
x <- 3
y <- 2

# Logisches UND/ODER
if (x > 0 | y > 0) {
  print("beide, oder eine der beiden Variablen sind größer 0")
} else{
  print("Keine der Variablen ist größer 0")
}
```

```
[1] "beide, oder eine der beiden Variablen sind größer 0"
```

```
# Logisches UND
if (x > 0 & y > 0) {
  print("x und y sind größer 0")
} else{
  print("Es sind nicht beide Variablen x und y größer 0, aber vielleicht eine der beiden")
}
```

```
[1] "x und y sind größer 0"
```

```
# Exklusives ODER
if (xor(x > 0, y > 0)){
  print("Genau eine der 2 Variablen x und y ist größer 0")
} else{
  print("Es sind entweder keine der Variablen x und y oder beide größer 0")
}
```

```
[1] "Es sind entweder keine der Variablen x und y oder beide größer 0"
```

Kontrollstrukturen: switch-statements

Motivation

Kombinierte if-else -statements können leicht unübersichtlich werden.

```
x <- 2
if (x == 1){
  print("Aktion 1")
} else if(x == 2){
  print("Aktion 2")
} else if(x == 3){
  print("Aktion 3")
} else if(x == 4){
  print("Aktion 4")
}
```

```
[1] "Aktion 2"
```

switch-statement mit Integer

```
x <- 2
switch(
  x,                                # switch Variable
  print("Aktion 1"),                # 1. Aktion
  print("Aktion 2"),                # 2. Aktion
  print("Aktion 3"),                # 3. Aktion
  print("Aktion 4")                 # 4. Aktion
)
```

```
[1] "Aktion 2"
```

switch-statement mit Character

```
x <- "a"
switch(
  x,                                # switch Variable
  a = print("Aktion 1"),            # 1. Aktion
  b = print("Aktion 2"),            # 2. Aktion
  c = print("Aktion 3"),            # 3. Aktion
  d = print("Aktion 4")             # 4. Aktion
)
```

```
[1] "Aktion 1"
```

for-Schleifen

```
for (item in sequenz){  
    zu_wiederholende_Aktion          # Aktion, die wiederholt werden soll  
}
```

Beispiel

```
for (i in 1:3) {  
    print(i)                        # Aktion, die wiederholt werden soll  
}
```

```
[1] 1
```

```
[1] 2
```

```
[1] 3
```

while-Schleifen

while-Schleifen iterieren Codeabschnitte basierend auf einer Bedingung.

```
while (Bedingung) {  
  TrueAktion          # TrueAktion wird ausgeführt, solange Condition == TRUE  
}
```

Beispiel

```
i <- 5  
while (i < 11) {  
  print(i)  
  i <- i + 1  
}
```

```
[1] 5  
[1] 6  
[1] 7  
[1] 8  
[1] 9  
[1] 10
```

repeat-Schleifen

repeat-loops wiederholen Codeabschnitte bis zu einem 'break' Befehl

```
repeat {  
  TrueAktion          # Aktion wird ausgeführt, bis ein break Befehl evaluiert wird  
}
```

Beispiel

```
i <- 1  
repeat {  
  print(i)  
  i <- i + 1  
  if (i == 5) {  
    break  
  }  
}
```

```
[1] 1  
[1] 2  
[1] 3  
[1] 4
```

Tidyverse

[Packages](#) [Blog](#) [Learn](#) [Help](#) [Contribute](#)



R packages for data science

The tidyverse is an opinionated **collection of R packages** designed for data science. All packages share an underlying design philosophy, grammar, and data structures.

Install the complete tidyverse with:

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

Learn the tidyverse

[Tidyverse](#)

[Cheat Sheets](#)

Data transformation with dplyr : : CHEATSHEET



dplyr functions work with pipes and expect **tidy data**. In tidy data:

Each **variable** is in its own column

Each **observation**, or **case**, is in its own row

x > **f(y)** becomes **f(x, y)**

pipes

Summarize Cases

Apply **summary functions** to columns to create a new table of summary statistics. Summary functions take vectors as input and return one value (see back).



Group Cases

Use **group_by(data, ...)** to create a "grouped" copy of a table grouped by columns in ... dplyr functions will manipulate each "group" separately and combine the results.



Use **rowwise(data, ...)** to group data into individual rows. dplyr functions will compute results for each row. Also apply functions to list-columns. See tidy cheat sheet for list-column workflow.

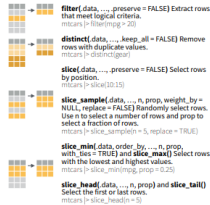


ungroup(x, ...) Returns ungrouped copy of table.
`g_mtcars = mtcars %>% group_by(cyl)`
`ungroup(g_mtcars)`

Manipulate Cases

EXTRACT CASES

Row functions return a subset of rows as a new table.



Logical and boolean operators to use with filter()

==	<	<=	is.na()	%in%		xor()
!=	>	>=	!is.na()	!	&	

See [7base:Logic and Comparison](#) for help.

ARRANGE CASES



ADD CASES



Manipulate Variables

EXTRACT VARIABLES

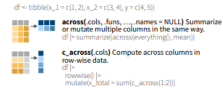
Column functions return a set of columns as a new vector or table.



Use these helpers with select() and across()

e.g. mtcars %>% select(mpg:cyl)
contains(match) **num_range(prefix, range)** **l_e.g. mpg:cyl**
ends_with(match) **all_of(x)** **any_of(x, ...)** **vars** **l_e.g. log**
starts_with(match) **matches(match)** **everything()**

MANIPULATE MULTIPLE VARIABLES AT ONCE



MAKE NEW VARIABLES

Apply **vectorized functions** to columns. Vectorized functions take vectors as input and return vectors of the same length as output (see back).



Datenvorverarbeitung mit dplyr

```
D <- read.table("Daten_1.csv", sep = ",", header = TRUE) # Daten einlesen
```

Variable_1	Variable_2	Variable_3
34.87	34.61	33.56
32.16	22.89	15.75
33.95	31.82	28.83
28.78	25.91	20.04
30.13	26.83	22.00
30.50	26.50	24.42
32.48	26.92	22.96
31.66	31.84	28.83
32.76	33.00	33.28
31.60	26.77	21.21
32.44	28.55	28.63
29.48	25.33	24.19
31.24	28.97	25.18
34.33	31.31	28.22
31.56	27.11	22.92
31.87	30.95	30.30
27.07	21.94	17.60
29.36	25.41	19.32
36.07	33.56	33.41
33.03	28.81	26.58
33.12	32.20	29.44

Datenvorverarbeitung mit dplyr

Der Pipe operater %>% oder |> ermöglicht es, Funktionen in einer Reihe nacheinander auszuführen.

Mit der R-Funktion mutate() können wir neue Spalten erzeugen (auch als Funktionen bestehender Spalten).

```
library(dplyr)
n <- nrow(D)
D_processed <- D %>%
  mutate(ID = seq(n)) %>%
  mutate(Summe = Variable_1 + Variable_2 + Variable_3)
```

Anzahl Beobachtungen
D wird an nächste Funktion übergeben
ID-Spalte hinzufügen
Summen-Spalte hinzufügen

Variable_1	Variable_2	Variable_3	ID	Summe
34.87	34.61	33.56	1	103.04
32.16	22.89	15.75	2	70.79
33.95	31.82	28.83	3	94.60
28.78	25.91	20.04	4	74.74
30.13	26.83	22.00	5	78.96
30.50	26.50	24.42	6	81.42
32.48	26.92	22.96	7	82.37
31.66	31.84	28.83	8	92.34
32.76	33.00	33.28	9	99.05
31.60	26.77	21.21	10	79.58
32.44	28.55	28.63	11	89.62
29.48	25.33	24.19	12	79.00
31.24	28.97	25.18	13	85.40
34.33	31.31	28.22	14	93.86
31.56	27.11	22.92	15	81.59
31.87	30.95	30.30	16	93.12
27.07	21.94	17.60	17	66.61
29.36	25.41	19.32	18	74.09
36.07	33.56	33.41	19	103.04
33.03	28.81	26.58	20	88.42
33.12	32.20	29.44	21	94.75

Datenvorverarbeitung mit dplyr

Mit der R-Funktion `filter()` können wir Zeilen gemäß bestimmten Bedingungen auswählen.

```
D_selected <- D_processed %>%  
  filter(ID %in% 1:10) %>%           # Auswahl der IDs 1-10  
  filter(Summe > 90)                 # Selektion der Beobachtungen mit Summe > 90
```

Variable_1	Variable_2	Variable_3	ID	Summe
34.87	34.61	33.56	1	103.04
33.95	31.82	28.83	3	94.60
31.66	31.84	28.83	8	92.34
32.76	33.00	33.28	9	99.05

Plotten mit ggplot2

Data visualization with ggplot2 : : CHEATSHEET



Basics

ggplot2 is based on the **grammar of graphics**, the idea that you can build every graph from the same components: a **data set**, a **coordinate system**, and **geoms**—visual marks that represent data points.



To display values, map variables in the data to visual properties of the geom (**aesthetics**) line **size**, **color**, and **x** and **y** locations.



Complete the template below to build a graph.

```
ggplot (data = DATA) +  
  GEOM FUNCTION (aes(mapping = mapping)) +  
  size (SIZE), position (POSITION), +  
  COORDINATE FUNCTION (COORDINATE) +  
  FACTOR FUNCTION (FACTOR) +  
  SCALE FUNCTION (SCALE) +  
  THEME FUNCTION (THEME)
```

ggplot(data = mpg, aes(x = cty, y = hwy)) Begins a plot that you finish by adding layers. Add one geom function per layer.

last_plot() Returns the last plot.
ggsave("plot.png", width = 5, height = 5) Saves last plot as 5" x 5" file named "plot.png" in working directory. Matches file type to file extension.

Aes

Common aesthetic values.
color and **fill** - string ("red", "RRRRGGGB")
linetype - integer or string (0 = "blank", 1 = "solid", 2 = "dashed", 3 = "dotted", 4 = "longdash", 5 = "longdash", 6 = "twodash")

size - integer (line width in mm)

shape - integer/shape name or a single character ("a")



Geoms

Use a geom function to represent data points, use the geom's aesthetic properties to represent variables.

GRAPHICAL PRIMITIVES
a <- ggplot(economics, aes(date, unempLOY))
b <- ggplot(waals, aes(x = long, y = lat))

a <- **geom_blank()** and a <- **expand_limits()** ensure limits include values across all plots.
b <- **geom_curve()**(aes(x = lat + 1, y = long + 1), curvature = 1) - x, y, end, y, yend, alpha, angle, color, curvature, linetype, size
c <- **geom_path()**(aes(x = "a", y = "b", linetype = "round", linetype = 2))
d <- **geom_polygon()**(aes(alpha = 50)) - x, y, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size
e <- **geom_rect()**(aes(xmin = long, ymin = lat, xmax = long + 2, ymax = lat + 2)) - xmin, ymin, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, linetype, size
f <- **geom_ribbon()**(aes(ymin = unempLOY - 900, ymax = unempLOY + 900)) - x, ymax, ymin, alpha, color, fill, group, linetype, size

LINE SEGMENTS
common aesthetics: x, y, alpha, color, linetype, size
a <- **geom_abline()**(aes(intercept = 0, slope = 1))
b <- **geom_hline()**(aes(intercept = lat))
c <- **geom_vline()**(aes(intercept = lat))
d <- **geom_segment()**(aes(xend = lat + 1, xend = long + 1))
e <- **geom_spoke()**(aes(angle = 1:155, radius = 2))

ONE VARIABLE continuous
c <- ggplot(mpg, aes(hwy)); c2 <- ggplot(mpg)
a <- **geom_area()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
b <- **geom_bar()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
c <- **geom_density()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
d <- **geom_dotplot()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
e <- **geom_freqpoly()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
f <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
g <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
h <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
i <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
j <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
k <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
l <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
m <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
n <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
o <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
p <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
q <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
r <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
s <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
t <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
u <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
v <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
w <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
x <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
y <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
z <- **geom_histogram()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))

discrete
d <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class))
e <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
f <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
g <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
h <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
i <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
j <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
k <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
l <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
m <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
n <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
o <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
p <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
q <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
r <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
s <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
t <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
u <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
v <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
w <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
x <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
y <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))
z <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class))

TWO VARIABLES both continuous
e <- ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy))
a <- **geom_label()**(aes(label = cty, nudje, x = 1, nudje, y = 1) - x, y, label, alpha, angle, color, family, fontface, hjust, linetype, size, vjust
b <- **geom_point()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
c <- **geom_quantile()**(aes(x = hwy, y = hwy))
d <- **geom_rug()**(aes(x = hwy))
e <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
f <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
g <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
h <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
i <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
j <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
k <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
l <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
m <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
n <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
o <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
p <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
q <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
r <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
s <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
t <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
u <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
v <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
w <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
x <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
y <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)
z <- **geom_smooth()**(method = lm)

one discrete, one continuous
f <- ggplot(mpg, aes(class, hwy))
a <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
b <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
c <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
d <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
e <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
f <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
g <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
h <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
i <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
j <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
k <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
l <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
m <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
n <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
o <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
p <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
q <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
r <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
s <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
t <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
u <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
v <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
w <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
x <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
y <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))
z <- **geom_bar()**(aes(class, hwy))

both discrete
g <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, color))
a <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
b <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
c <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
d <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
e <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
f <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
g <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
h <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
i <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
j <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
k <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
l <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
m <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
n <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
o <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
p <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
q <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
r <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
s <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
t <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
u <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
v <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
w <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
x <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
y <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))
z <- **geom_count()**(aes(carat, color))

THREE VARIABLES
aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2); f <- ggplot(waals, aes(long, lat))
a <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
b <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
c <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
d <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
e <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
f <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
g <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
h <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
i <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
j <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
k <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
l <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
m <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
n <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
o <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
p <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
q <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
r <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
s <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
t <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
u <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
v <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
w <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
x <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
y <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))
z <- **geom_contour()**(aes(class, cut, price, long2 = delta, lat2 = 2))

continuous bivariate distribution
h <- ggplot(diamonds, aes(carat, price))
a <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
b <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
c <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
d <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
e <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
f <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
g <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
h <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
i <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
j <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
k <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
l <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
m <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
n <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
o <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
p <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
q <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
r <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
s <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
t <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
u <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
v <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
w <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
x <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
y <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))
z <- **geom_bin2d()**(aes(carat, price))

visualizing error
d <- data.frame(mpg = c("A", "B", "C", "D", "E", "F", "G", "H", "I", "J", "K", "L", "M", "N", "O", "P", "Q", "R", "S", "T", "U", "V", "W", "X", "Y", "Z"),
f <- ggplot(d, aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
a <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
b <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
c <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
d <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
e <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
f <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
g <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
h <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
i <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
j <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
k <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
l <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
m <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
n <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
o <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
p <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
q <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
r <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
s <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
t <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
u <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
v <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
w <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
x <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
y <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))
z <- **geom_circular()**(aes(mpg, hwy, fill = "A", fill = "B", fill = "C", fill = "D", fill = "E", fill = "F", fill = "G", fill = "H", fill = "I", fill = "J", fill = "K", fill = "L", fill = "M", fill = "N", fill = "O", fill = "P", fill = "Q", fill = "R", fill = "S", fill = "T", fill = "U", fill = "V", fill = "W", fill = "X", fill = "Y", fill = "Z"))

maps
data <- data.frame(murder = USArrests\$Murder, state = tolower(rownames(USArrests)))
map <- map_data("state")
a <- ggplot(data, aes(long, lat))
b <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
c <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
d <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
e <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
f <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
g <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
h <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
i <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
j <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
k <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
l <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
m <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
n <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
o <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
p <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
q <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
r <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
s <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
t <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
u <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
v <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
w <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
x <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
y <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)
z <- **geom_map()**(aes(map_id = state), map = map)

Plotten mit ggplot2

Beispieldatensatz

```
library(dplyr) # Für Pipe (%>%), mutate()

# Daten vorbereiten
D <- read.table("Daten_2.csv", sep = ",", header = TRUE) # Daten einlesen
n_pat <- nrow(D) # Anzahl Patientinnen
D_processed <- D %>% # PatientIn ID hinzufügen
  mutate(PatientIn = seq(n_pat))
```

Die ersten 12 Zeilen des Dataframes:

DUR	BDI	PatientIn
1.37	9	1
2.18	8	2
1.16	11	3
3.60	0	4
2.33	8	5
1.18	7	6
2.49	3	7
2.74	7	8
2.58	3	9
1.69	11	10
3.51	9	11
2.39	7	12

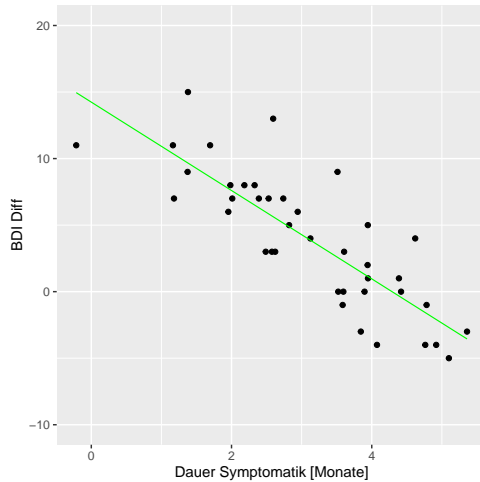
Plotten mit ggplot2

```
library(ggplot2)                                # Für ggplot()

# Visualisierung
ggplot(
  data = D_processed,                            # Daten
  mapping = aes(x = DUR, y = BDI)               # Daten-Axen-mapping
) +
  coord_cartesian(ylim = c(-10, 20)) +          # y-limits anpassen
  geom_point() +                                 # Datenpunkte zeichnen
  geom_smooth(                                   # Ausgleichsgerade zeichnen
    method = "lm",
    color = "blue", se = , linewidth = 0.4
  ) +
  ylab("BDI Diff") + xlab("Dauer Symptomatik [Monate]") # Achsenbeschriftung
graphics.off()                                  # Schließt browser

ggsave(                                         # Abbildung speichern
  filename = "ggplot_beispiel.pdf",
  height = 5, width = 5
)
```

Plotten mit ggplot2



R Tools

Quarto

Zotero

Welcome to Quarto

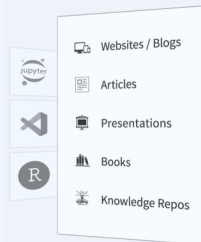
An open-source scientific and technical publishing system

- Author using [Jupyter](#) notebooks or with plain text markdown in your favorite editor.
- Create dynamic content with [Python](#), [R](#), [Julia](#), and [Observable](#).
- Publish reproducible, production quality articles, presentations, websites, blogs, and books in HTML, PDF, MS Word, ePub, and more.
- Share knowledge and insights organization-wide by publishing to [Posit Connect](#), [Confluence](#), or other publishing systems.
- Write using [Pandoc](#) markdown, including equations, citations, crossrefs, figure panels, callouts, advanced layout, and more.

Analyze. Share. Reproduce. You have a story to tell with data—tell it with Quarto.

Get Started

Guide



[Quarto Website](#)

Was ist Quarto?

- Ein seit 2022 verfügbares freies wissenschaftlich-technisches Publikationssystem
- Eine Weiterentwicklung von [RMarkdown](#) und [RBookdown](#) durch [Posit](#)
- RMarkdown/RBookdown sind RStudio Adaptationen von [Markdown](#) und [Jupyter Notebooks](#)
- Allgemeines Ziel ist hier die einfache Integration von ausführbarem Programmiercode in ein ansprechendes Text-, Tabellen- und Abbildungslayout für Web- und Printdokumente.
- Quarto nutzt [Markdown](#) und [Latex](#) für Layoutprozesse.
- Quarto nutzt [Pandoc](#) für multiple Outputformate (.html, .docx, .pdf, etc.)
- Quarto läuft smoother und schneller als RMarkdown und RBookdown.

Installation von Quarto

Get Started

Tutorial: Hello, Quarto
Tutorial: Computations
Tutorial: Authoring

Get Started

Install Quarto, then check out the tutorials to learn the basics.

Step 1

Install Quarto

Find your operating system in the table below

Platform	Download	Size	SHA-256
Ubuntu 18+/Debian 10+	quarto-1.4.554-linux-amd64.deb	111.82 MB	7b57d62
Linux x86 Tarball	quarto-1.4.554-linux-amd64.tar.gz	113.04 MB	f0d1283f
Linux Arm64	quarto-1.4.554-linux-arm64.deb	112.52 MB	4201e1b
Linux Arm64 Tarball	quarto-1.4.554-linux-arm64.tar.gz	113.6 MB	43c788d
RHEL 7 Tarball	quarto-1.4.554-linux-rhel7-amd64.tar.gz	113.4 MB	7d5264b
Mac OS	quarto-1.4.554-macos.pkg	186.2 MB	ab6a44c
Windows	quarto-1.4.554-win.msi	108.89 MB	f6d281d
Release notes and more downloads...			


Step 2





Choose your tool and get started



Quarto Website Installation

Quarto und VS Code






[Overview](#)[Get Started](#)[Guide](#)[Extensions](#)[Reference](#)[Gallery](#)[Blog](#)[Help](#)



[Get Started](#)
[Tutorial: Hello, Quarto](#)
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[Tutorial: Authoring](#)

Tutorial: Hello, Quarto

Choose your tool



Overview

In this tutorial we'll show you how to use Quarto with VS Code. Before getting started, you should install the [Quarto VS Code Extension](#), which includes many tools that enhance working with Quarto, including:

- Integrated render and preview for Quarto documents.
- Syntax highlighting for markdown and embedded languages
- Completion and diagnostics for YAML options
- Completion for embedded languages (e.g. Python, R, Julia, etc.)
- Commands and key-bindings for running cells and selected lines.


You can install the Quarto extension from within the **Extensions** tab in VS Code, from the [Extension Marketplace](#), the [Open VSX Registry](#) or directly from a [VSIX extension file](#).

Note

This tutorial focuses on editing plain text Quarto `.qmd` files in VS Code. Depending on your preferences and the task at hand there are two other editing modes available for Quarto documents: the [Visual Editor](#) and the [Notebook Editor](#). For the purposes of learning we recommend you work through this tutorial using the VS Code text editor, then after you've mastered the basics explore using the other editing modes.

Basic Workflow

Quarto `.qmd` files contain a combination of markdown and executable code cells. Here's what it might look like in VS Code to edit and preview a `.qmd` file:



On this page

- [Overview](#)
- [Basic Workflow](#)
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Quarto Website Tutorial: VS Code

Markdown

- Eine Markup Language (Auszeichnungssprache) zur Erzeugung formatierten Texts
- Eine HTML Alternative zur Erstellung von Webseiten etc. mithilfe einfacher Texteditoren
- Von John Gruber und Aaron Swartz 2004 mit dem Ziel hoher Lesbarkeit entwickelt

Text using Markdown syntax	Corresponding HTML produced by a Markdown processor	Text viewed in a browser
<p>Heading *****</p> <p>Sub-heading -----</p> <p># Alternative heading</p> <p>## Alternative sub-heading</p> <p>Paragraphs are separated by a blank line.</p> <p>Two spaces at the end of a line produce a line break.</p>	<pre><h1>Heading</h1> <h2>Sub-heading</h2> <h1>Alternative heading</h1> <h2>Alternative sub-heading</h2> <p>Paragraphs are separated by a blank line.</p> <p>Two spaces at the end of a line
 produce a line break.</p></pre>	<p>Heading</p> <p>Sub-heading</p> <p>Alternative heading</p> <p>Alternative sub-heading</p> <p>Paragraphs are separated by a blank line.</p> <p>Two spaces at the end of a line produce a line break.</p>
<p>Text attributes <i>_italic_</i>, **bold**, <code>'monospace'</code>.</p> <p>Horizontal rule:</p> <p>---</p>	<pre><p>Text attributes italic, bold, <code>monospace</code>.</p> <p>Horizontal rule:</p> <hr /></pre>	<p>Text attributes <i>italic</i>, bold, <code>monospace</code>.</p> <p>Horizontal rule:</p> <hr/>

- Ein Softwarepaket zur Vereinfachung von TeX
- TeX ist ein von Donald E. Knuth ab 1977 entwickeltes Textsatzsystem mit Makrosprache
- LaTeX wurde von Leslie Lamport Anfang 1984 entwickelt
- LaTeX ist insbesondere für mathematische Berichte und Präsentationen (Beamer) nützlich

```
\footnotesize
\begin{theorem}[Datenverteilung des Allgemeinen Linearen Modells]
\justifying
\normalfont
Es sei
\begin{equation}
\upsilon = X\beta + \varepsilon \text{ mit } \varepsilon \sim N(0_n, \sigma^2 I_n)
\end{equation}
das ALM. Dann gilt
\begin{equation}
\upsilon \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n) \text{ mit } \mu := X\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n.
\end{equation}
\end{theorem}
```




Theorem (Datenverteilung des Allgemeinen Linearen Modells)





Es sei

$$v = X\beta + \varepsilon \text{ mit } \varepsilon \sim N(0_n, \sigma^2 I_n) \quad (7)$$

das ALM. Dann gilt

$$v \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n) \text{ mit } \mu := X\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n. \quad (8)$$

 Overview Get Started Guide Extensions Reference Gallery Blog Help



Guide

Authoring

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Dashboards

Websites

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Manuscripts

Interactivity

Publishing

Projects

Advanced

Guide

Comprehensive guide to using Quarto. If you are just starting out, you may want to explore the tutorials to learn the basics.

Authoring

Create content with markdown

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Environment Variables

Project Scripts

Virtual Environments

Quarto Website Guide

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Quarto Beispiel

```
---
title: "Quarto Demonstration"
author: "Belinda Fleischmann"
date: today
format: pdf
---

# Überschrift zu Kapitel 1.

Hier steht der Text für Kapitel 1. Darin könnte auch eine Abbildung enthalten sein.

{width="10%"}

## Überschrift zum Unterkapitel 1.1

Hier steht der Text für Unterkapitel 1.1. Manche Worte möchte ich fett und manche Worte kursiv, und Befehle
in monospace schreiben. Mögliche Farben möchte ich mit Stichpunkten auflisten.

* \textcolor{blue}{blau}
* \textcolor{green}{grün}
* \textcolor{red}{rot}
* \textcolor{gray}{grau}

Wenn wir mathematische Ausdrücke mit Dollarzeichen umrahmen, werden sie mithilfe von LaTeX formatiert.
So können wir z.B. die Verteilung eines Zufallsvektors formal mit  $\epsilon \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$  mit
 $\mu := X\beta$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  aufschreiben.
```


Quarto Demonstration

Belinda Fleischmann

2024-05-02

Überschrift zu Kapitel 1.

Hier steht der Text für Kapitel 1. Darin könnte auch eine Abbildung enthalten sein.



Überschrift zum Unterkapitel 1.1

Hier steht der Text für Unterkapitel 1.1. Manche Worte möchte ich **fett** und manche Worte *kursiv*, und Befehle in `monospace` schreiben. Mögliche Farben möchte ich mit Stichpunkten auflisten.

- blau
- grün
- rot
- grau

Wenn wir mathematische Ausdrücke mit Dollarzeichen umrahmen, werden sie mithilfe von LaTeX formatiert. So können wir z.B. die Verteilung eines Zufallsvektors formal mit $v \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2 I_n)$ mit $\mu := X\beta \in \mathbb{R}^n$ aufschreiben.

Beispielbericht

Beispielpräsentation

R Tools

Quarto

Zotero

Was ist ein Reference Manager?

- Reference Manager sind Literaturverwaltungsprogramme
- Reference Manager unterstützen Zitationen und das Erstellen von Literaturverzeichnissen
- Zitierstile können automatisch auf bestimmte Spezifikationen (z.B. APA) eingestellt werden
- Reference Manager dienen auch als digitale Bibliotheken
- Kommerzielle Reference Manager sind z.B. EndNote, Citavi, Mendeley und Papers
- Kostenlose/Freemium Reference Manager sind z.B. [JabRef](#) und [Zotero](#)
- Eine Integration in Quarto erlaubt z.B. der Export der eigenen Library in das [BibTeX](#) Format.

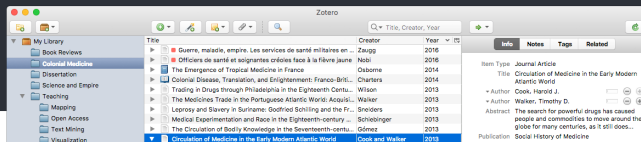
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