More R Markdown

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## R Markdown Coding Tips

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

### Chunks of Code

It is always a good idea to include titles for your chunks of R code. This allows other users to quickly find the code you may be referencing when working with other developers. Additionally, within each chunk of code, there is a number of options for how your code will be handled when you knit a file. These are can be included in “{r }” where you include the title.

**Options include:**

* **eval = FALSE** prevents the code from being evaluated (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).

**While these are useful options, most of the time for this class I would like to see your code and results so please use these options sparingly.**

### Packages and Data Imports in R

A good habit is to include all the libraries and data import statements at the beginning of your R Markdown document. This is commonly the first chunk of code that you create in the Markdown file.

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.
* 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.

### Examples

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:

library(tidyverse)

## ── Attaching core tidyverse packages ──────────────────────── tidyverse 2.0.0 ──  
## ✔ dplyr 1.1.4 ✔ readr 2.1.5  
## ✔ forcats 1.0.0 ✔ stringr 1.5.1  
## ✔ ggplot2 3.5.1 ✔ tibble 3.2.1  
## ✔ lubridate 1.9.3 ✔ tidyr 1.3.1  
## ✔ purrr 1.0.2   
## ── Conflicts ────────────────────────────────────────── tidyverse\_conflicts() ──  
## ✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()  
## ✖ dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()  
## ℹ Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors

library(readr)  
US\_Population <- read\_csv("US\_Population.csv")

## Rows: 57 Columns: 67  
## ── Column specification ────────────────────────────────────────────────────────  
## Delimiter: ","  
## chr (36): SUMLEV, REGION, DIVISION, STATE, NAME, NRANK\_ESTBASE2010, NRANK\_PO...  
## dbl (31): ESTIMATESBASE2010, POPESTIMATE2010, POPESTIMATE2011, POPESTIMATE20...  
##   
## ℹ Use `spec()` to retrieve the full column specification for this data.  
## ℹ Specify the column types or set `show\_col\_types = FALSE` to quiet this message.