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# Introduction

My report starts here.

# Chapter 1

In this section I layout my data:

library(dplyr)  
# Extract a subset of the mtcars data  
df <- mtcars %>% mutate(make\_model = row.names(mtcars)) %>% filter(cyl == 4) %>%   
 select(make\_model, mpg, wt) %>% mutate(wt = wt \* 1000) %>% arrange(make\_model)

## Chapter 1: Subsection 1

And I have this next subsection, here I use *knitr::kable()* to create the table.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| make\_model | mpg | wt |
| Datsun 710 | 22.8 | 2320 |
| Fiat 128 | 32.4 | 2200 |
| Fiat X1-9 | 27.3 | 1935 |
| Honda Civic | 30.4 | 1615 |
| Lotus Europa | 30.4 | 1513 |
| Merc 230 | 22.8 | 3150 |
| Merc 240D | 24.4 | 3190 |
| Porsche 914-2 | 26.0 | 2140 |
| Toyota Corolla | 33.9 | 1835 |
| Toyota Corona | 21.5 | 2465 |
| Volvo 142E | 21.4 | 2780 |

## Chapter 1: Subsection 2

Here is an example of using the citations using the typographical conventions used in R for Data Science (Wickham and Grolemund 2017):

1. \*\*Italic\* - Indicating new terms, URLs, email addresses, file names, and file extensions.
2. **Bold** - Indicating the names of R packages.
3. Constant width - Used for program listings, as well as within paragraphs to refer to elements such as variable or function names, databases, data types, etc. In other words, it denotes code listing that should be typed as is or previously defined objects.
4. *Constant width italic* - Text that should be replaced with user-supplied values or determined by context.
5. **Constant width bold** - Shows commands or other text that users should type literally.

# Citations

Wickham, Hadley, and Garrett Grolemund. 2017. *R for Data Science: Import, Tidy, Transform, Visualize, and Model Data*. 1st ed. O’Reilly Media, Inc.