

My first paper with Rmarkdown

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Analysis

During this practical I will be using the `iris` dataset in R.

```
summary(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
##      Min. 1st Qu.  Median    Mean 3rd Qu.    Max.
##  4.300   5.100   5.800   5.843   6.400   7.900
```

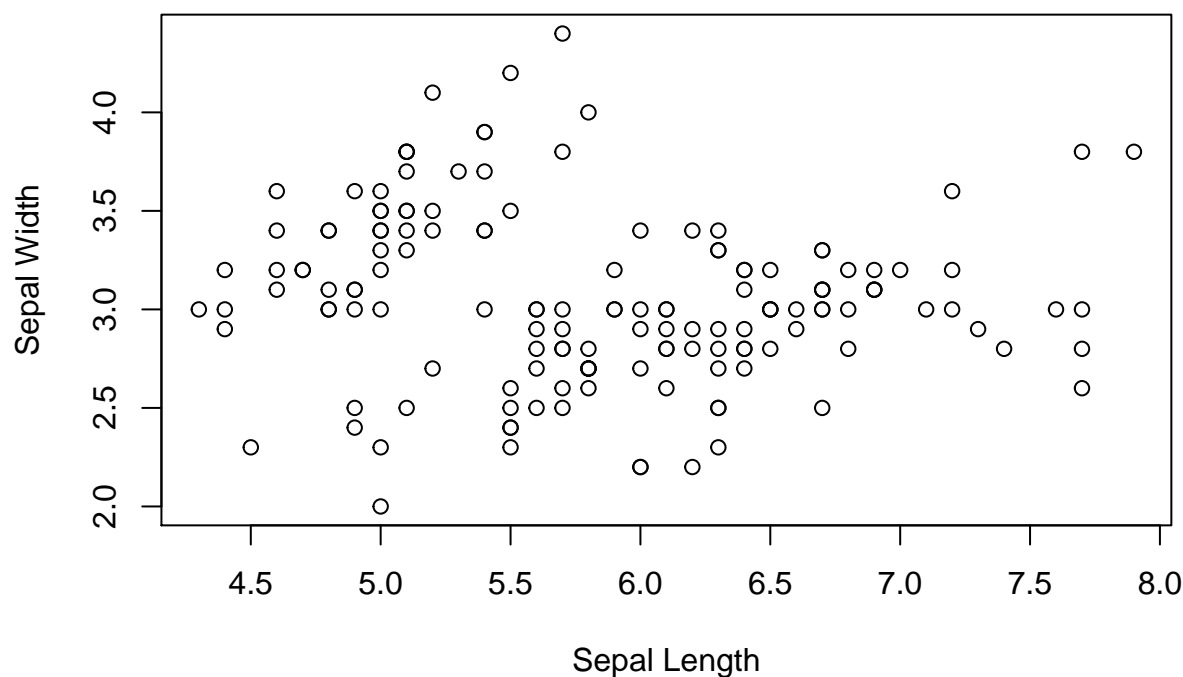
```
mean(iris$Sepal.Length)
```

```
## [1] 5.843333
```

I can also include inline R code. The average sepal length is 5.84.

Including Plots

It is extremely easy to include plots.



To add a caption it is enough to specify the `fig.cap` argument in the R chunk header.

You can change the height and width and decide to align the figure in a different way.

You can also plot two figure side by side.

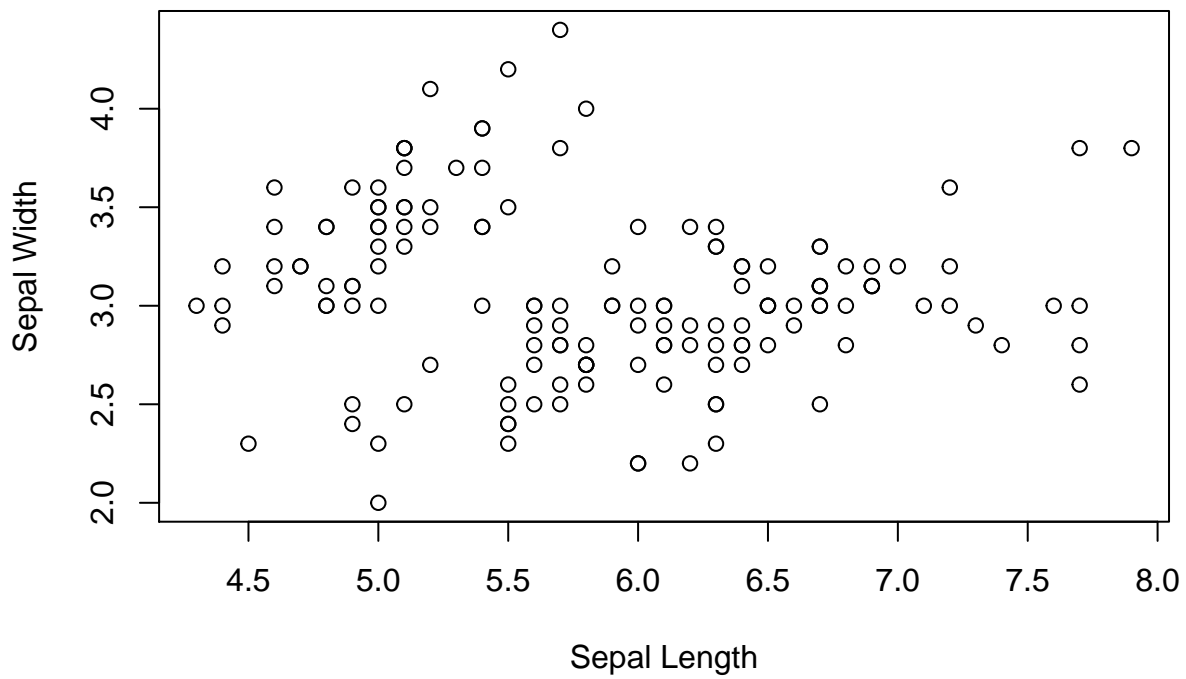


Figure 1: Scatterplot of sepal length and sepal width.

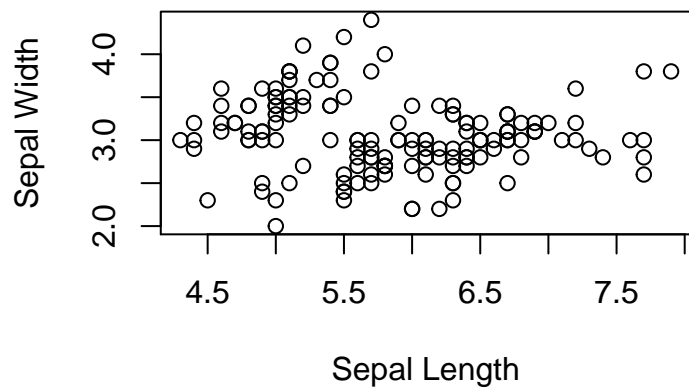
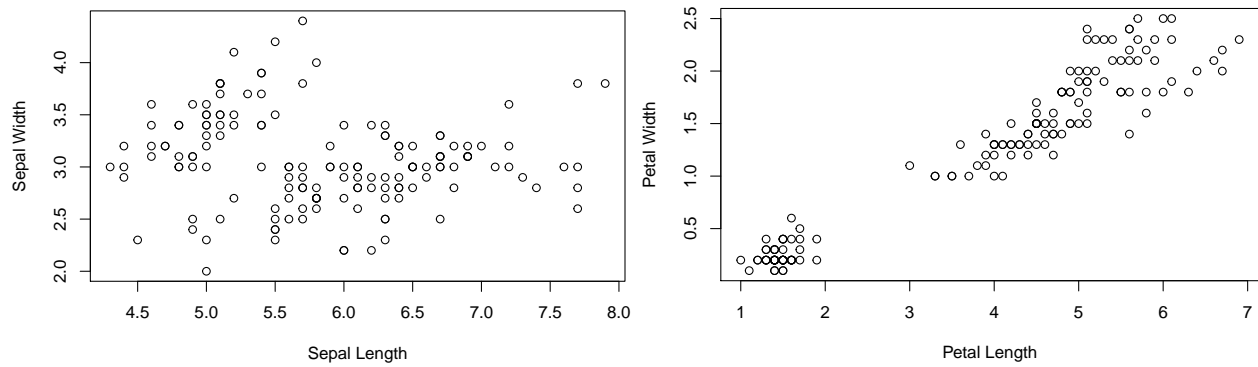


Figure 2: Scatterplot of sepal length and sepal width.



Including tables

To generate well formatted tables you can use the `kable` function from the `knitr` package. An extensive list of features can be found [here](#).

Species	Mean	Sd
setosa	1.462	0.1736640
versicolor	4.260	0.4699110
virginica	5.552	0.5518947

Let's customise our table a little bit.

Table 2: Summary table.

Species	Petal Mean	Petal Sd
setosa	1.46	0.17
versicolor	4.26	0.47
virginica	5.55	0.55

Adding the output from a model as a table.

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	6.5262	0.4789	13.63	0.0000
Sepal.Width	-0.2234	0.1551	-1.44	0.1519

Math equations

Inline LaTeX equations can be written in a pair of dollar signs using the LaTeX syntax, e.g. $f(x) = x^2$. Math expressions of the display style can be written in a pair of double dollar signs, e.g.

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta X_i + \epsilon_i$$

Citations

Lee and Mitchell (2013) shows that (Lee and Mitchell 2013). More about bibliography and citations can be found here.

References

Lee, Duncan, and Richard Mitchell. 2013. “Locally Adaptive Spatial Smoothing Using Conditional Auto-Regressive Models.” *J. R. Stat. Soc. C* 62 (4): 593–608.