

RMarkdown Visual Editor

Business Science

3/23/2021

Making a Report

This is just a quick example of how to make a report using the **NEW RMarkdown Visual Editor!**

Load Libraries

```
library(tidyverse)
library(tidyquant)
```

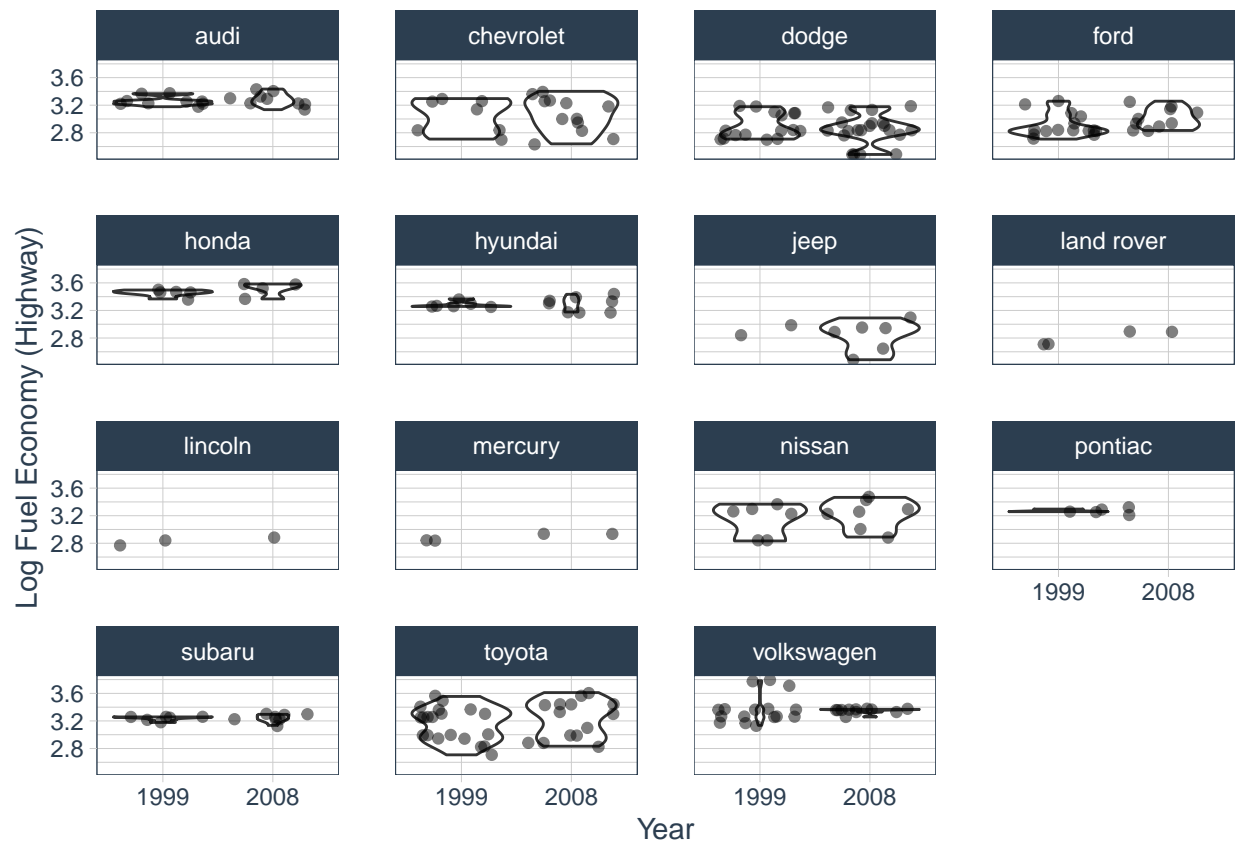
Dataset

The mpg dataset.

```
## # A tibble: 234 x 11
##   manufacturer model    displ  year   cyl trans  drv    cty   hwy fl    class
##   <chr>         <chr>    <dbl> <int> <int> <chr>  <chr> <int> <int> <chr> <chr>
## 1 audi         a4         1.8  1999     4 auto(l~ f      18    29 p    comp~
## 2 audi         a4         1.8  1999     4 manual~ f      21    29 p    comp~
## 3 audi         a4         2    2008     4 manual~ f      20    31 p    comp~
## 4 audi         a4         2    2008     4 auto(a~ f      21    30 p    comp~
## 5 audi         a4         2.8  1999     6 auto(l~ f      16    26 p    comp~
## 6 audi         a4         2.8  1999     6 manual~ f      18    26 p    comp~
## 7 audi         a4         3.1  2008     6 auto(a~ f      18    27 p    comp~
## 8 audi         a4 quat~  1.8  1999     4 manual~ 4      18    26 p    comp~
## 9 audi         a4 quat~  1.8  1999     4 auto(l~ 4      16    25 p    comp~
## 10 audi        a4 quat~  2    2008     4 manual~ 4      20    28 p    comp~
## # ... with 224 more rows
```

Make a Plot

Learn `ggplot2` visualization - Business Analytics with R (DS4B 101-R).



Tables

Table 1: Why Learn Data Science from Business Science


Following Business Science	Chance of Success	Speed of Learning
Yes	High	Fast
No	Low	Slow

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Tip 1 Using count() with multiple arguments

I'm sure you all know about count(). Hear me out.

I'm going to create a table using two lines of code, then show you how the standard tidyverse way would have involved group_by, summarize, arrange, and handling na's. I'm all about efficiency.

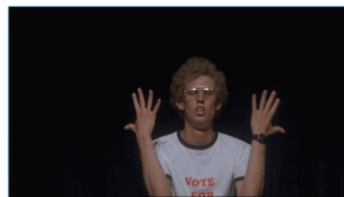
The is census data you can download [here](#). This data was extracted from the [1994 Census bureau database](#) by Ronny Kohavi and Barry Becker (Data Mining and Visualization, Silicon Graphics)

Below I'm calling in a couple packages and the dataset, and then I'm able to write two lines of code and produce the tibble in figure 2.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(broom)
income_data <- read.csv("income.csv")
#
#
# 500 Using count() with multiple arguments
#
income_data %>%
  count(gender, country, nt = hours_per_week, name = "total_hours", sort = TRUE)
```

Tips that build on each other too! You learn simple tricks fast.

We're just warming up, let's take it a step further in Tip 2.



Tip 2 add_count()

LET'S DO THIS!