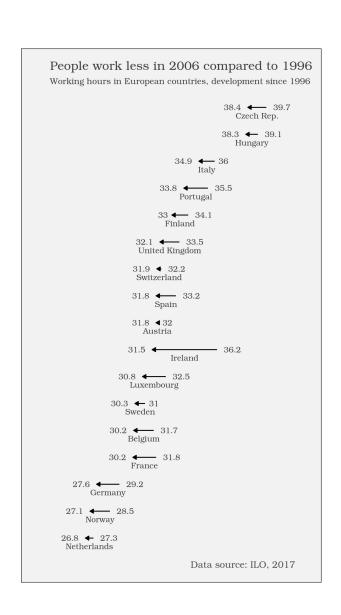


What is RMarkdown?

Timo Grossenbacher Data Journalist

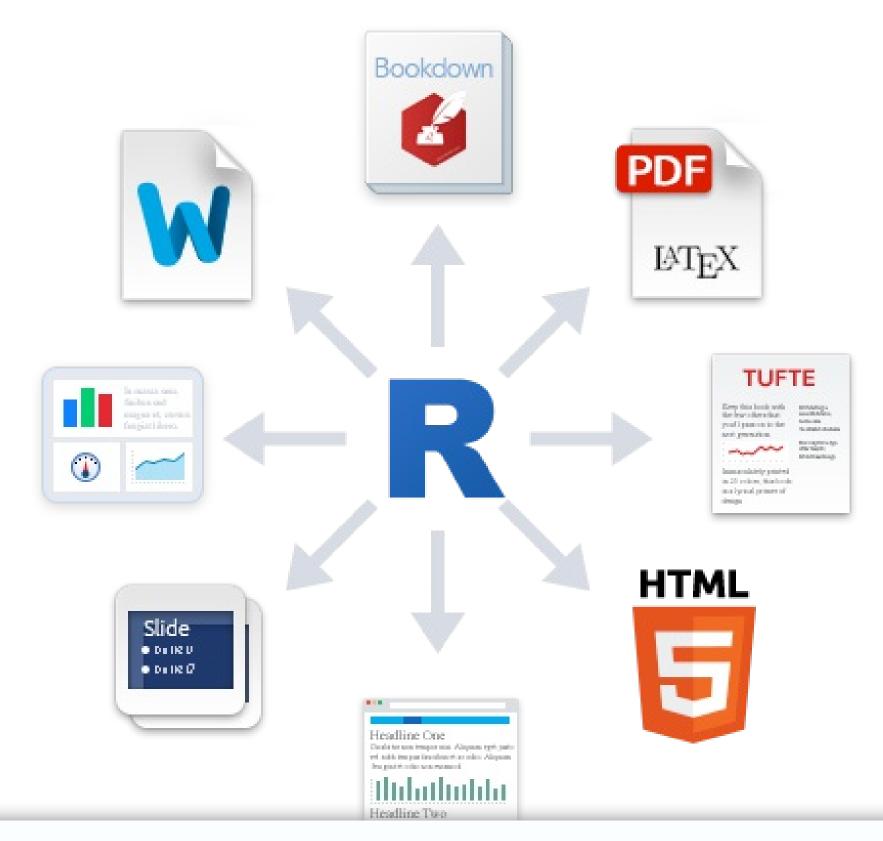


What you have done so far

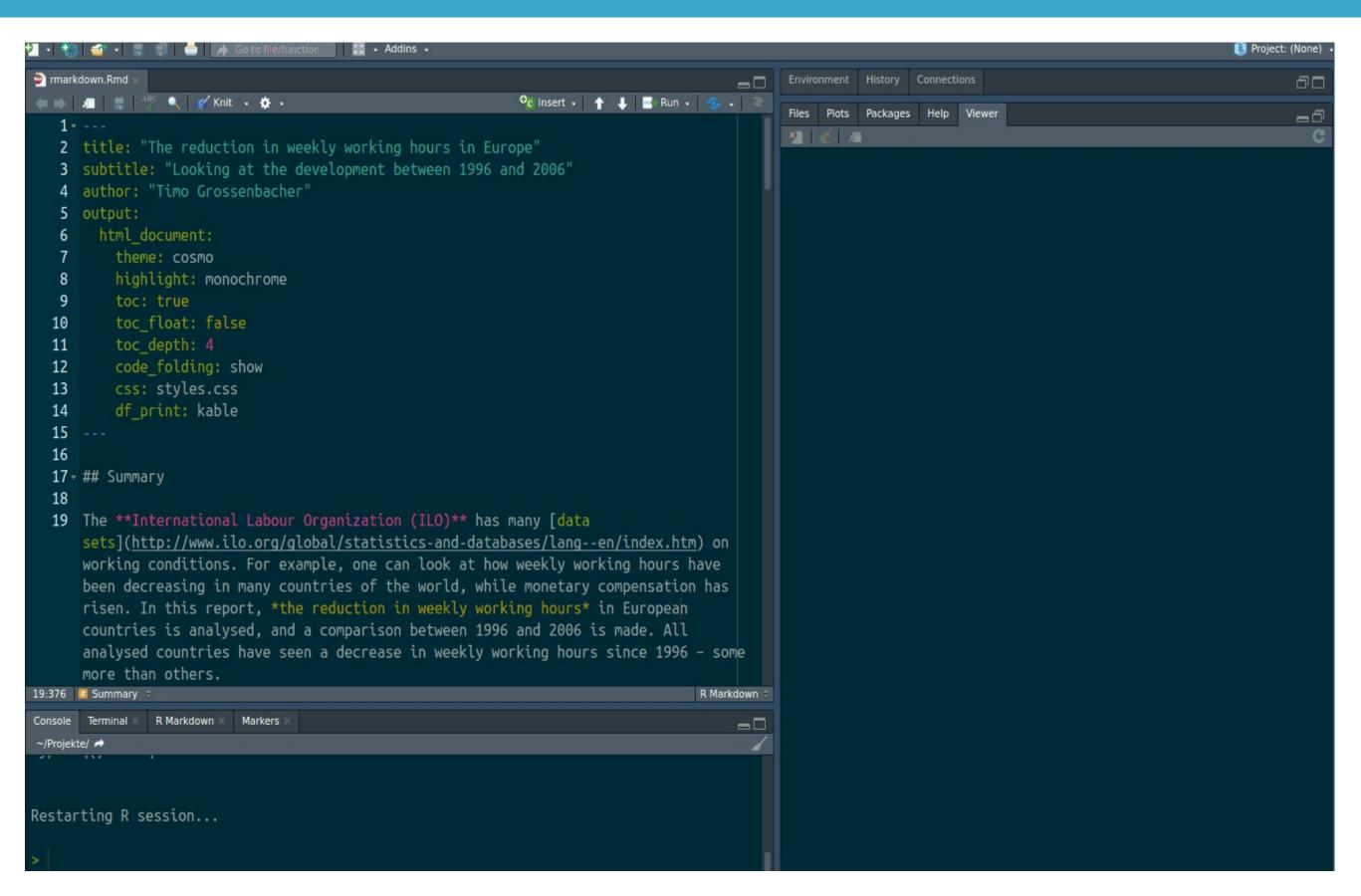


- …loaded the necessary libraries
- ...preprocessed the data with mutate() and filter()
- ...defined a custom theme
- ...created a dot plot
- ...polished that plot and made it fit for mobile screens



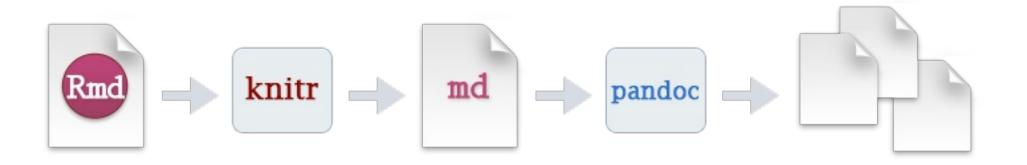








Behind the scenes





Reproducibility

Advantages

- others can reproduce and question your work
- you can automate your workflow

Prerequisites

- the code needs to be executable
- the data needs to be provided or at least linked to
- (the software environment needs to be known)





Let's practice!





Formatting with Markdown

Timo Grossenbacher Data Journalist



Markdown

Markdown was created in 2004 by John Gruber, with the goal of of enabling people "to write using an easy-to-read, easy-to-write plain text format, then convert it to structurally valid HTML".



Markdown

```
# A short text

## Introduction

Hello, *my name* is
**Timo Grossenbacher** and I
work at
[SRF Data](https://srf.ch/data).
```

A SHORT TEXT INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is **Timo Grossenbacher** and I work at SRF
Data.

```
<h1>A short text</h1>
<h2>Introduction</h2>
Hello, <em>my name</em> is
<strong>Timo Grossenbacher</strong>
and I work at
<a href = "https://srf.ch/data">
SRF Data</a>.
```



Pandoc Markdown

RMarkdown = Markdown prose + R code

For all formatting options see the Pandoc Markdown Reference



Let's put this into practice!





R code in RMarkdown documents

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Analysis

Data

The herein used data can be found in the statistics database of the ILO. For the purpose of this course, it has been slightly preprocessed.

```
load(url("http://s3.amazonaws.com/assets.datacamp.com/production/course_5807/datasets/ilo_data.RData"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 27 x 3
        year mean_hourly_compensation mean_working_hours
                                <dbl>
      <fctr>
                                                   <dbl>
                             9.267500
                                                33.98103
       1980
       1981
                             8.692500
                                                33.61923
                             8.355000
                                                33.47409
        1982
        1983
                             7.809091
                                                33.86589
                             7.543636
                                                33.71051
        1984
        1985
                             7.786364
                                                33.73358
                             9.700000
                                                33.97494
        1986
        1987
                            12.146923
                                                33.58138
                            13.199231
                                                33.66441
    9
        1988
## 10
       1989
                            13.136154
                                                33.53312
## # ... with 17 more rows
```

As can be seen from the above table, the average weekly working hours of European countries have been descreasing since 1980.



Adding R chunks

```
```{r}
x <- 2 + 2
x
```

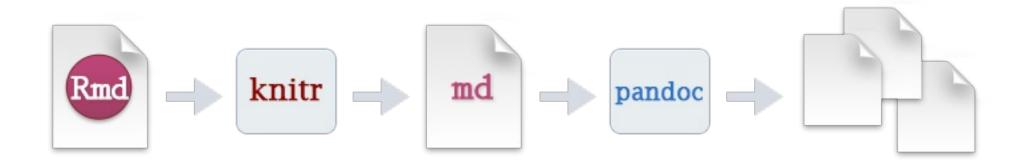
4

```
2 plus 2 equals `r 2 + 2`.
```

2 plus 2 equals 4.



## The knitr package





## R chunk options

```
```{r include=FALSE}
x <- 2 + 2
x
```</pre>
```

```
```{r}
X
```
```

4



## More R chunk options

| Option  | Effect                                          |  |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------|--|
| include | Wether to show the R code chunk and its output. |  |
| echo    | Whether to show the R code chunk.               |  |
| message | Whether to show output messages.                |  |
| warning | Whether to show output warnings.                |  |
| eval    | Whether to actually evaluate the R code chunk.  |  |

More options on the respective help page of the knitr package.



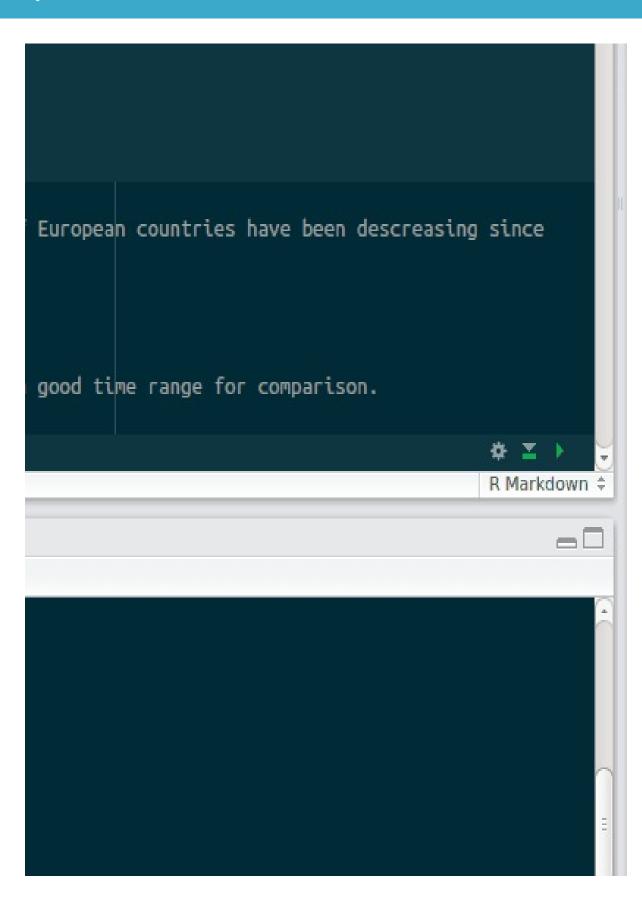
## Let's try this out!

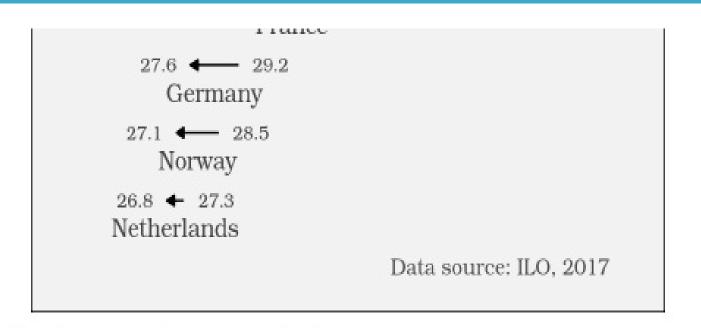




# Images in RMarkdown files

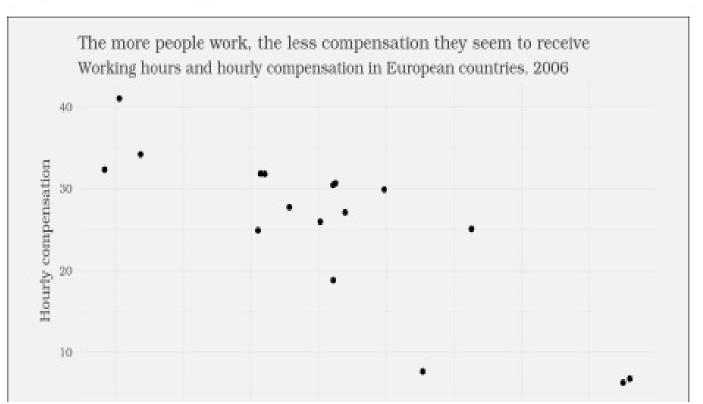
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#### An interesting correlation

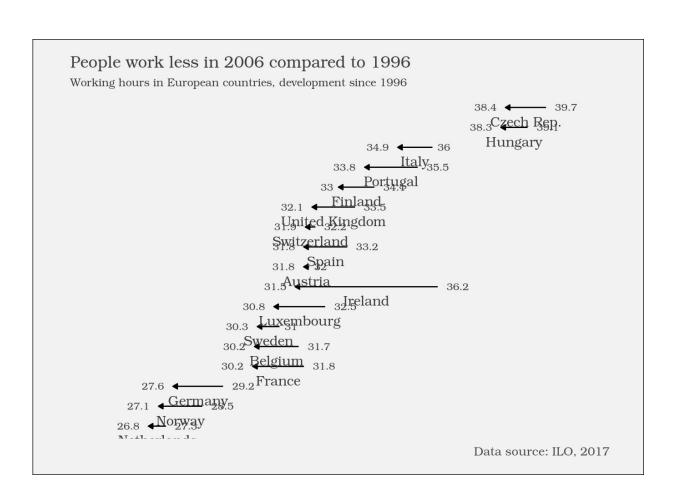
The results of another analysis are shown here, even though they cannot be reproduced with the data at hand.





## Adjusting figure options in RMarkdown

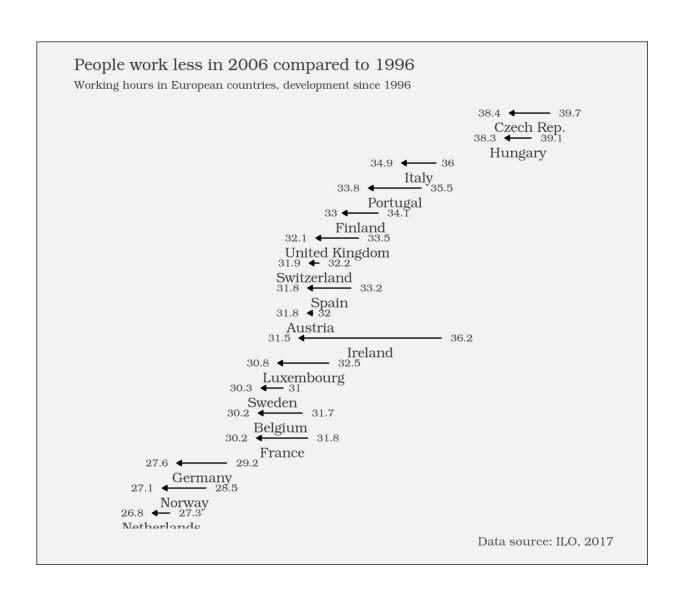
```
```{r}
... ggplot2 code ...
```
```





### Adjusting figure options in RMarkdown

```
```{r fig.height = 6}
... ggplot2 code ...
```
```





## Figure options

| Option     | Possible values           | Effect                             |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| fig.height | Numeric, inches           | The height of the image in inches. |
| fig.width  | Numeric, inches           | The width of the image in inches.  |
| fig.align  | One of "left", "right" or | The alignment of the image in the  |
|            | "center"                  | report.                            |

More options on the respective help page of the knitr package.



### External images in RMarkdown reports

```
![An impressive mountain](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/6, Matterhorn_from_Domh%C3%BCtte_-_2.jpg/1200px-Matterhorn_from_Domh%C3%BCtte_-_2.jp
```



An impressive mountain





## Let's practice!