Introduction to R Markdown & R Notebooks

What‘s the rough idea for today?

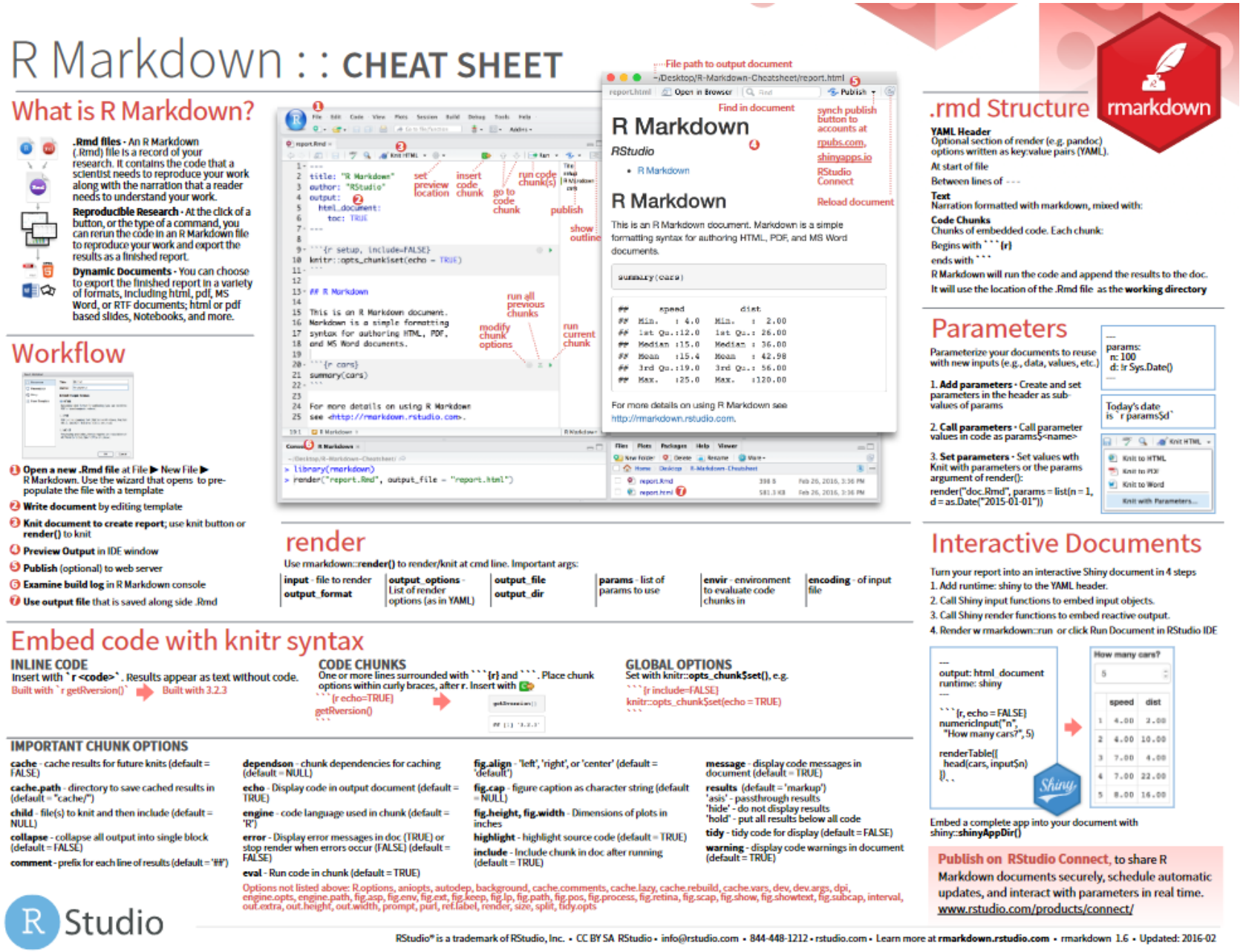
- We create an R Notebook aka R Markdown document
- We edit the header (meta-information about the document)
- We write some text and some code organized in so-called „chunks“
- We load some data and save it as a csv file
- We „knit“ the document and get the output (as preview, html, pdf or word)

What does an R Notebook do?

- combining code and rich text elements, such as headings, paragraphs and links, in one document
- Uses Rmarkdown, a language to write fully-formatted documents (file extension .Rmd)
- analysis and reporting in the same location, directly linking the two
- sometimes called “literate programming”
- makes reporting reproducible, as data are directly included in the document and not simply copypasted

https://argoshare.is.ed.ac.uk/healthyr_book/chap12-h1.html

Cheatsets



https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/master/rmarkdown-2.0.pdf

Cheatsheets

www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/rmarkdown-cheatsheet.pdf

R Markdown Cheat Sheet

learn more at rmarkdown.rstudio.com

rmarkdown 0.2.50 Updated: 8/14

RStudio

1. Workflow R Markdown is a format for writing reproducible, dynamic reports with R. Use it to embed R code and results into slideshows, pdfs, html documents, Word files and more. To make a report:

i. Open - Open a file that uses the .Rmd extension.

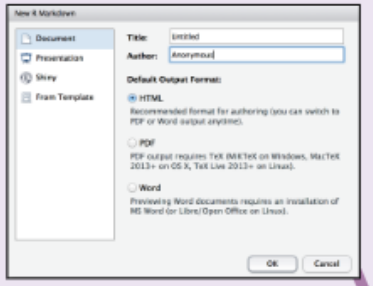
ii. Write - Write content with the easy to use R Markdown syntax

iii. Embed - Embed R code that creates output to include in the report

iv. Render - Replace R code with its output and transform the report into a slideshow, pdf, html or ms Word file.

2. Open File Start by saving a text file with the extension .Rmd, or open an RStudio Rmd template

- In the menu bar, click **File ▸ New File ▸ R Markdown...**
- A window will open. Select the class of output you would like to make with your .Rmd file
- Select the specific type of output to make with the radio buttons (you can change this later)
- Click OK



3. Markdown Next, write your report in plain text. Use markdown syntax to describe how to format text in the final report.

syntax

```
Plain text
End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.
*italics* and _italics_
**bold** and __bold__
superscript^2^
~~strikethrough~~
[link](www.rstudio.com)

# Header 1

## Header 2

### Header 3

#### Header 4

##### Header 5

###### Header 6

endash: --
emdash: ---
ellipsis: ...
inline equation: $A = \pi*r^{2}$
image: ![](path/to/smallorb.png)

horizontal rule (or slide break):

***

> block quote

* unordered list
* item 2
    + sub-item 1
    + sub-item 2

1. ordered list
2. item 2
    + sub-item 1
    + sub-item 2

Table Header  | Second Header
------------- | -------------
Table Cell    | Cell 2
Cell 3        | Cell 4
```

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4. Choose Output Write a YAML header that explains what type of document to build from your R Markdown file.

YAML

A YAML header is a set of key: value pairs at the start of your file. Begin and end the header with a line of three dashes (---)

```
---
title: "Untitled"
author: "Anonymous"
output: html_document
---

This is the start of my
report. The above is metadata
saved in a YAML header.
```

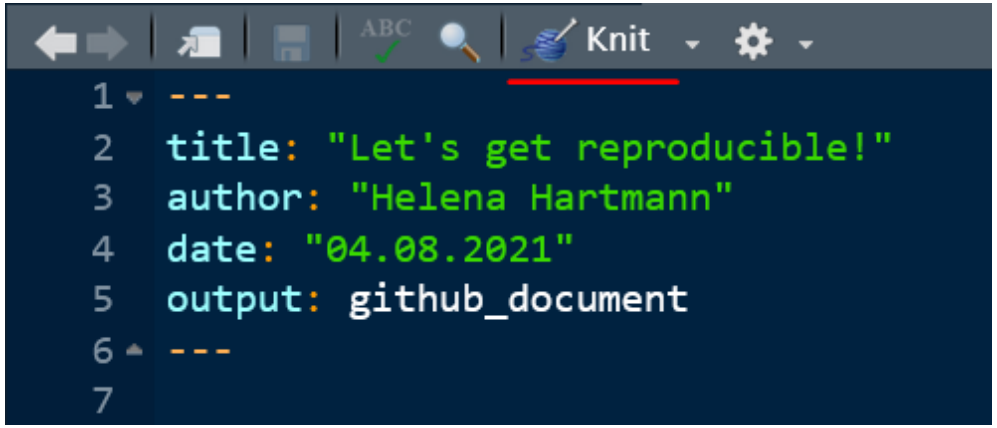
The RStudio template writes the YAML header for you

The output value determines which type of file R will build from your .Rmd file (In Step 6)

output: html_document	html file (web page)
output: pdf_document	pdf document
output: word_document	Microsoft Word .docx
output: beamer_presentation	beamer slideshow (pdf)
output: ioslides_presentation	ioslides slideshow (html)

Writing text

- When you wrote some text, you can „knit“ the document to get the output



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Chunks

- Structuring and organizing code for anaysis, tables and plots
- Name each chunk so it makes sense
- Chunk options

````
39
40 ## Including Code
41
42 You can include R code in the document as follows:
43
44 ```{r chunkname1}
45 # change the chunkname above
46 summary(cars)
47 ```
48
49
50 ## Including Plots
51
52 You can also embed plots, for example:
53
54 ```{r chunkname2}
55 # change the chunkname above
56 # add ', echo=FALSE' to the chunk options above and see wh
57 plot(pressure)
58 ```
59
````

Chunk options using knitr

- Name your chunks so that they make sense!
- Setup-chunk sets default options for all chunks, but this can be overwritten by settings in single chunks
- *echo = FALSE* prevents printing the R code that generated e.g. a plot
- *include = FALSE* hides that complete code chunk in the output

Option	Code
Show output only	echo=FALSE
Show code and output	echo=TRUE
Show code (don't run code)	eval=FALSE
Show nothing (run code)	include=FALSE
Show nothing (don't run code)	include=FALSE, eval=FALSE
Hide warnings	warnings=FALSE
Hide messages	messages=FALSE

Now let‘s do some exercises!

First step: Get the Rmarkdown file I created for this purpose or create a new document!

Next up:

We go through the exercises together and change/add some things!

We‘ll upload/push that file to GitHub!