

# Presenting Data with R Markdown

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2/14/2017

# R Markdown

- ▶ Plain-text format
- ▶ Embedded R code evaluated in-place
- ▶ Go from raw data to final figures in a single step
- ▶ Markdown
- ▶ knitr
- ▶ pandoc

# Why use R Markdown?

- ▶ Reproducibility
- ▶ Automation (saves time, avoid tedious formatting)
- ▶ Durability

# General workflow

1. Create a folder with your data.
2. Write text and R code in an .Rmd file
3. `knitr` compiles .Rmd => .md
4. `pandoc` converts .md => {.docx, .pdf, .html}

## Example .Rmd document

```
## A Heading
```

```
This is some text in bold and italic. With a  
[link](http://www.example.com/).
```

```
```{r cars}  
summary(cars)  
```
```

# Example output .md

## A Heading

This is some text in **bold** and *italic*. With a link.

```
summary(cars)
```

| ## | speed        | dist           |
|----|--------------|----------------|
| ## | Min. : 4.0   | Min. : 2.00    |
| ## | 1st Qu.:12.0 | 1st Qu.: 26.00 |
| ## | Median :15.0 | Median : 36.00 |
| ## | Mean :15.4   | Mean : 42.98   |
| ## | 3rd Qu.:19.0 | 3rd Qu.: 56.00 |
| ## | Max. :25.0   | Max. :120.00   |

# YAML frontmatter

```
---  
title: "Hello World"  
author: "Jared Sampson"  
date: "2/12/2017"  
output: pdf_document  
---
```

- ▶ YAML: “a human friendly data serialization standard”
- ▶ Goes at the top between 2 lines with —
- ▶ Document metadata and output settings

## knitr general options

```
```{r setup, include=FALSE}  
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)  
```
```

- ▶ Set default options applied to all code blocks inside `opts_chunk$set(...)`
- ▶ Note the `include=FALSE`: this code does not appear in the document



## Make some plots

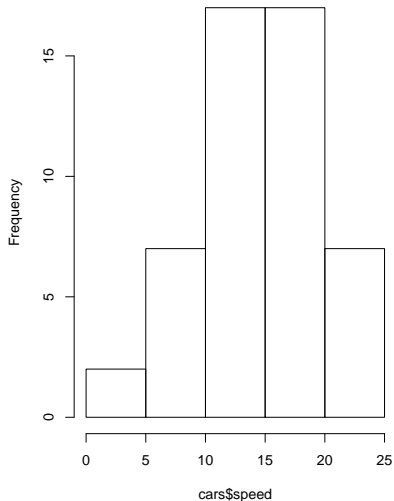
Here are 2 histograms from some car data.

```
```{r hist}  
par(mfrow=c(1,2))  
hist(cars$speed)  
hist(cars$dist)  
```
```

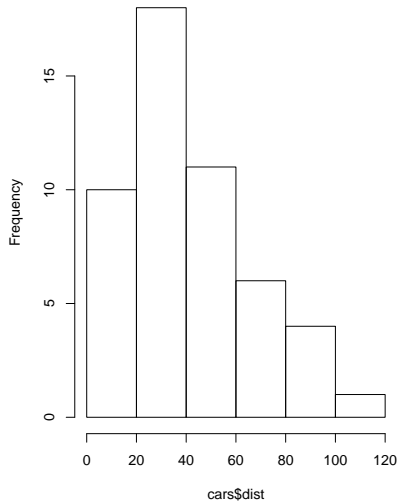
# Make some plots

Here are 2 histograms from some car data.

**Histogram of cars\$speed**



**Histogram of cars\$dist**



## Something a little more complex

```
```{r hrt, fig.width=4, fig.height=4, fig.align='left'}  
dat <- data.frame(t=seq(0, 2*pi, by=0.01))  
x_hrt <- function(t) 16*sin(t)^3  
y_hrt <- function(t) 13*cos(t)-5*cos(2*t)-2*cos(3*t)-cos(4*t)  
dat$x=x_hrt(dat$t)  
dat$y=y_hrt(dat$t)  
with(dat, plot(x, y, type='l'))  
with(dat, polygon(x,y, col=rgb(1, 0, 0, 0.7)))  
```
```

(modified from <http://stackoverflow.com/a/8082714>)

Happy Valentine's Day

