

# 3.1

Why Meta-Viz

## Goal



Illustrate the problem with a story

## EXPECTATION



- About 30.000 individuals
- From 1998 to 2017 (19 waves)
- Children and Adults

## EXPECTATION



- About 30.000 individuals
- From 1998 to 2017 (19 waves)
- Children and Adults

## REALITY



- Some people didn't answer
- Just a few waves available
- Only adults

# 3.1

Why Meta-Viz

## Recap



The devil is in the detail



Data Viz can help to get a quick overview  
on data availability

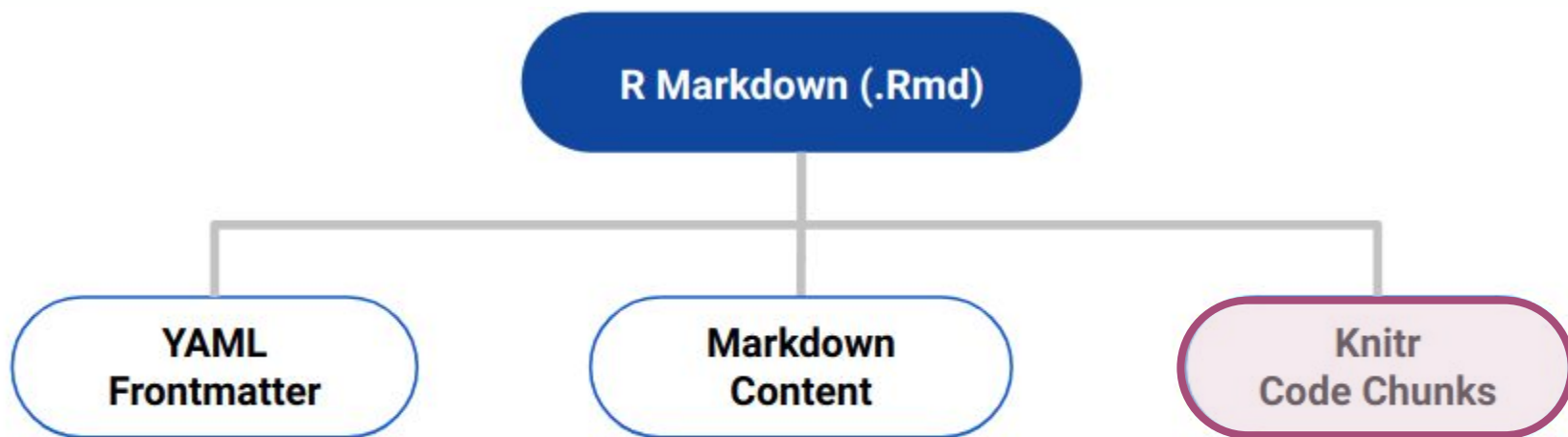
# 3.2

R Markdown Code

## Goal

👁️ How to code in R Markdown ?

# Writing Code with R Markdown

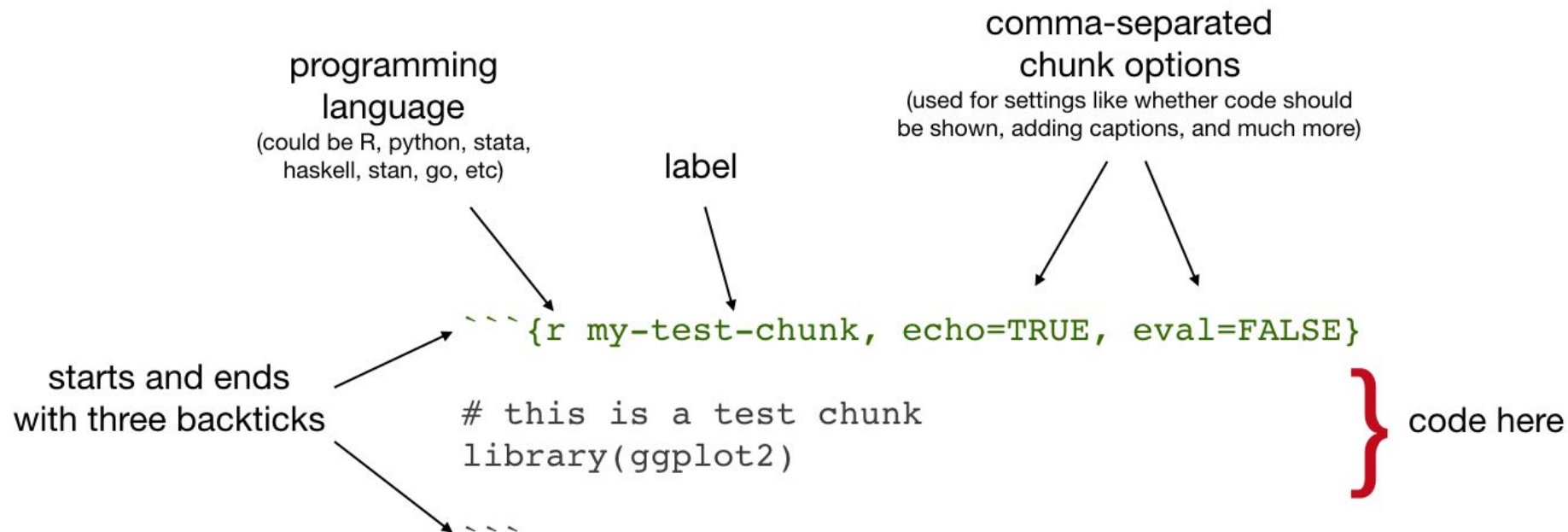


# Writing Code with R Markdown

- Insert chunk of R code
- R Markdown runs code and includes results.

```
```${r}  
# some code  
```
```

# Code Chunks





# Inline Code

- Place code in a sentence with
- R Markdown replaces code with results

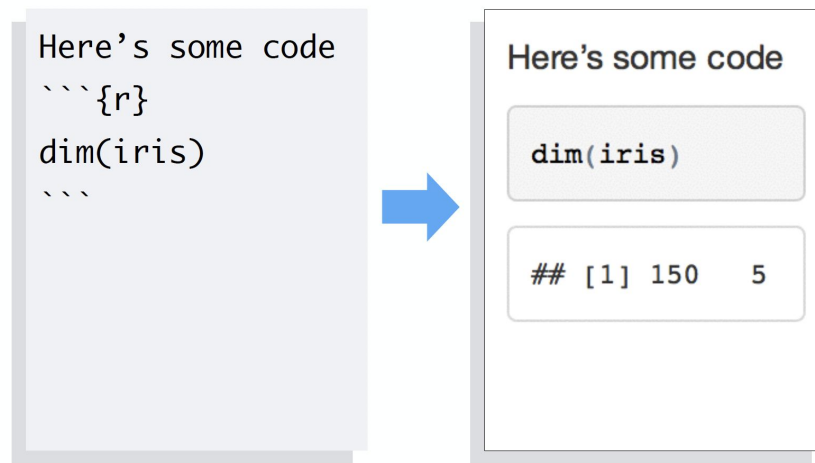
Today is  
``r Sys.Date()``.



Today is 2015-04-16.

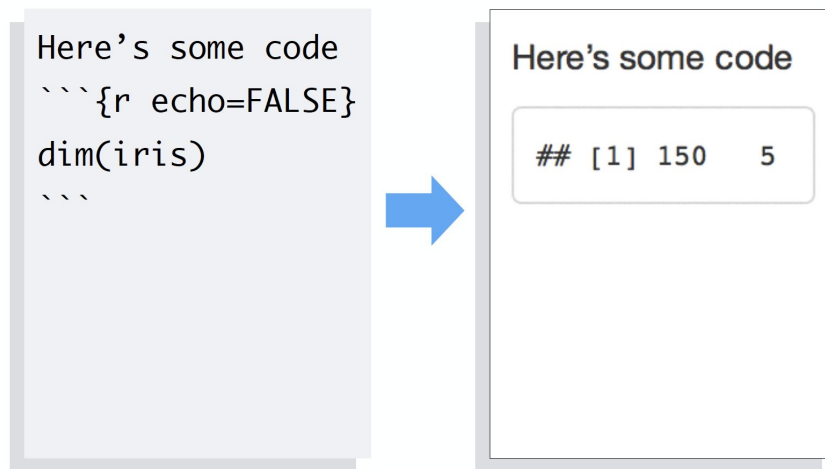
# Writing Code with R Markdown

- By default, R markdown includes both code and results



## Chunk Options: echo

- Add options between brackets after r.
- echo = FALSE hides code.



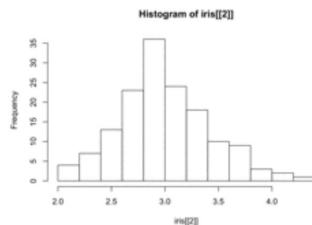
# Chunk Options: echo

- Add options between brackets after r.
- echo = FALSE hides code.

```
Here's a plot  
```${r echo=FALSE}  
hist(iris[[2]])  
```
```

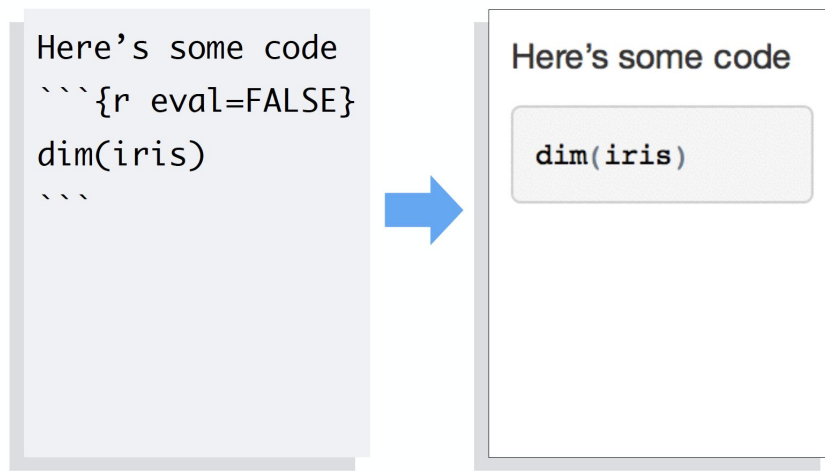


Here's a plot



## Chunk Options: eval

- eval = FALSE prevents code from being run
- No results is displayed, only code



## Chunk Options: fig.height, fig.width

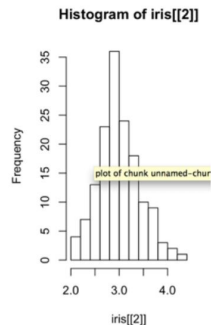
- Specify dimension of plots (in inches) with fig.width and fig.height
- Separate multiple arguments with commas.

Here's a plot

```
```${r echo=FALSE, fig.width=3, fig.height=5}  
hist(iris[[2]])  
```
```



Here's a plot



# Default Chunk Options

- Repeating chunk options can be painful
- If you have `echo = FALSE` in every single chunk, how to set the default chunk option to `echo = FALSE` ?
- Use `knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE)`
- You may overwrite the default for each chunk
- For chunk options, check out

More  
options

# Including Tables

```
# cars is a built-in-to-R data set of cars  
# and their stopping distances  
cars %>%  
  head(5) %>%  
  knitr::kable(format = "html", caption = "A kable table")
```

- The **kable** package is often used with the **kableExtra** package
- A number of other packages are available for making pretty tables, see [rmarkdown.rstudio.com](https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com)

A kable table

| speed | dist |
|-------|------|
| 4     | 2    |
| 4     | 10   |
| 7     | 4    |
| 7     | 22   |
| 8     | 16   |



# Including Plots

```
```{r}
my_plot <- metaviz_long %>%
  drop_na(value) %>%
  count(key_category) %>%
  mutate(key_category = fct_reorder(key_category, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = key_category, y = n, fill = key_category)) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(x = "", y = "")
```
```

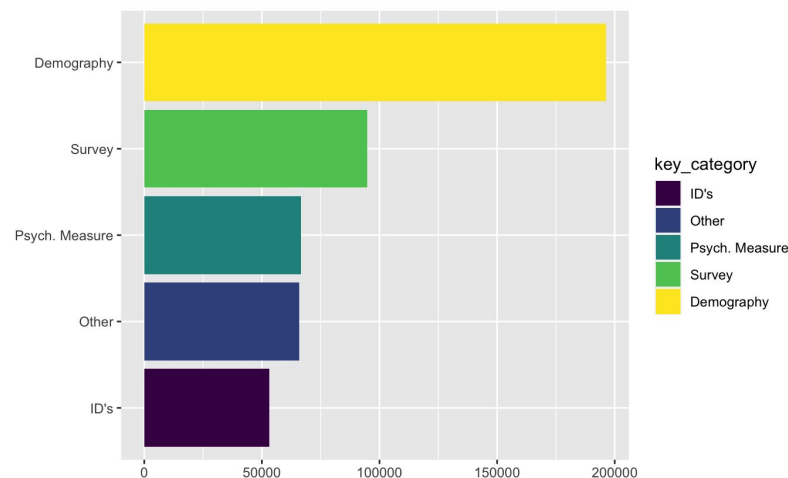
Output?

# Including Plots

```

```{r}
metaviz_long %>%
  drop_na(value) %>%
  count(key_category) %>%
  mutate(key_category = fct_reorder(key_category, n)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = key_category, y = n, fill = key_category)) +
  geom_col() +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(x = "", y = "")
```

```





# R Markdown Reference Guide

Learn more about R Markdown at [rmarkdown.rstudio.com](https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com)

Learn more about Interactive Docs at [shiny.rstudio.com/articles](https://shiny.rstudio.com/articles)

Contents:

1. Markdown Syntax
- 2. Knitr chunk options**
3. Pandoc options

| Syntax   | Becomes   |
|--|---|
| <p>Make a code chunk with three back ticks followed by an <code>r</code> in braces. End the chunk with three back ticks:</p> <pre>```\${r}<br/>paste("Hello", "World!")<br/>```</pre>                        | <p>Make a code chunk with three back ticks followed by an <code>r</code> in braces. End the chunk with three back ticks:</p> <pre>paste("Hello", "World!")<br/><br/>## [1] "Hello World!"</pre> |
| <p>Place code inline with a single back ticks. The first back tick must be followed by an <code>R</code>, like this <code>`r paste("Hello", "World!")`</code>.</p>   | <p>Place code inline with a single back ticks. The first back tick must be followed by an <code>R</code>, like this Hello World!</p>  |
| <p>Add chunk options within braces. For example, <code>`echo=FALSE`</code> will prevent source code from being displayed:</p> <pre>```\${r eval=TRUE, echo=FALSE}<br/>paste("Hello", "World!")<br/>```</pre> | <p>Add chunk options within braces. For example, <code>echo=FALSE</code> will prevent source code from being displayed:</p> <pre>## [1] "Hello World!"</pre>                                    |

Hands-on

15:00

# Your Turn

- ❖ Let's head over to RStudio Cloud to try this out

# 3.2

ggplot2

## Recap



Knitr renders R code and output



We know how to write and execute code

# 3.3

Meta-Viz: ggplot2

## Goal

👁️ How to visualize data availability ?

🧐 Learning by doing

🧩 Building the next part of our website

1. R-Studio

2. R-Markdown

3. Meta-Viz

4. Websites

5. GitHubPages

## RStudio Cloud Time



# 3.

Meta-Viz

## Recap



The devil is in the detail (codebook)



Meta-viz can give you a quick overview



We know how to code in R Markdown



We build the data-viz part of our website



# Lunch Time

## Thursday

---

09:00 - 10:30 Welcome & RStudio Intro

10:30 - 11:00 Break

11:00 - 12:30 R Markdown Intro

12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

13:30 - 15:00 Meta-Viz and ggplot2

15:00 - 15:30 Break

15:30 - 17:00 R Markdown: website features

## Friday (half-day)

---

09:00 - 10:30 Git + GitHubPages

10:30 - 11:00 Break

11:00 - 12:30 Putting all the pieces together

12:30 - 13:00 Wrap-up

# Review: Reproducible Research Reports

