

# My first replicable Paper

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## Abstract

This is an example on how to make a reproducible paper. We are using R from Rstudio, creating an RSweave document. This is a nice start to create a nice paper and get an A+. The next sections will show the steps taken.

## 1 Introduction

This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex. This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex. This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex. This is my intro to my great paper, I will explain the cool things I can do with my new ‘computational thinking’ powers combined with some Latex.

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## 2 Exploring Data

Sections may use a label<sup>1</sup>. This label is needed for referencing. For example the next section has label *datas*, so you can reference it by writing: As we see in section 2.1.

### 2.1 Exploring Categorical Data

Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work.

You can see the statistics of categorical variables in Table 1.

Table 1: Freq Table

Variable	Levels	n	%	$\sum$ %
Region	Africa	11	14.5	14.5
	Asia	35	46.0	60.5
	Eurasia	6	7.9	68.4
	Europe	15	19.7	88.1
	NAmerica	5	6.6	94.7
	Oceania	1	1.3	96.0
	SAmerica	3	4.0	100.0
all		76	100.0	
ONI	nd	2	2.6	2.6
	ne	41	54.0	56.6
	per	8	10.5	67.1
	sel	21	27.6	94.7
	sub	4	5.3	100.0
all		76	100.0	

You can see this variable plotted in Figure 1

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<sup>1</sup>In fact, you can have a label wherever you think a future reference to that content might be needed.

[illegible]

Statistic	Median	Mean	Min	Max	Pctl(25)	Pctl(75)	St. Dev.
FH	61	58.91	10	97	43.5	80	23.79
RWB	37.99	39.67	6.38	83.90	28.22	46.85	18.13

Boxplots were introduced by Tuckey (Tukey, John W (1977). Exploratory Data Analysis. Addison-Wesley.)

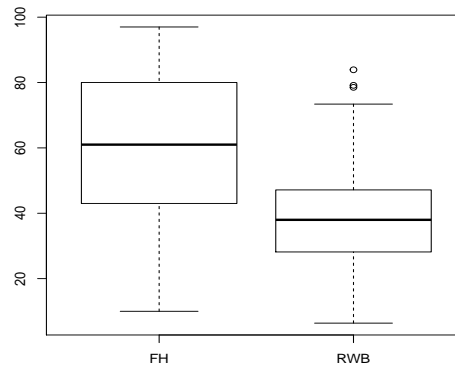


Figure 2: boxplots

### 3 Looking for Relationships

[illegible]

### 3.1 Numerical and Categorical

[illegible]

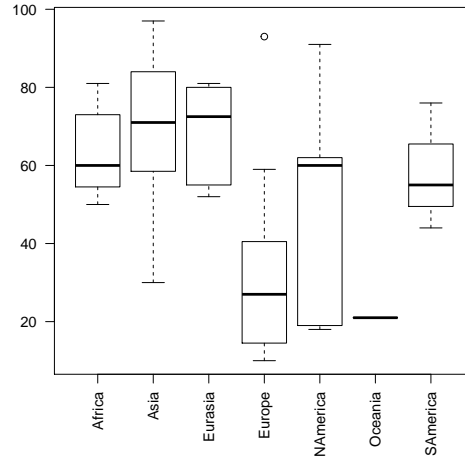


Figure 3: boxplots

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### 3.2 Numerical and Numerical

Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work. Here, I continue doing this nice work, I hope you like it and read it. It has been a very hard work.

The scatter plot is thought to be invented by John Frederick W. Herschel according to this link: <https://qz.com/1235712/the-origins-of-the-scatter-plot-data-visualizations-greatest-invention/>

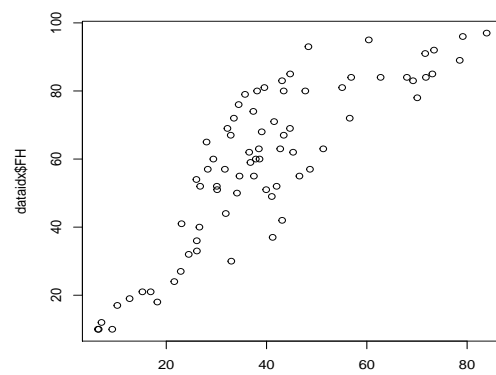


Figure 4: boxplots