rmd_demo

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this is our .rmd document.

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages --------------------------------------- tidyverse 1.3.1 --
```

```
## v ggplot2 3.3.5     v purrr   0.3.4
## v tibble  3.1.6     v dplyr   1.0.8
## v tidyr   1.2.0     v stringr 1.4.0
## v readr   2.1.2     v forcats 0.5.1
```

```
## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(tidyverse)
library(broom)
```

Level-1 title (often too large)

Level-2 titel (typically better than level-1)

```
m <- lm(hwy~cty,data = mpg)
```

```
save(m, file = "my_predictive_model.RDATA")
rm(m)
```

```
load("my_predictive_model.RDATA")

new_data <- tibble(cty = 30)
predict(m, new_data)
```

```
##        1
## 41.01571
```

Let us write some math

To write a small mathematical expression, simply write your my mathematical expression between $ signs.

For instance, $x = 5 + 9$.

To write longer expression, use two $ signs.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2$$

Let us use in-line `R` code

I can run `R` code in chunks:

```
5+5
```

```
## [1] 10
```

or directly in my text as follows: 10.

This is useful, if we want to use values for our code directly in our text. For instance, the R^2 value of model `m` is 0.914.

Learning more about RMD

Come to OH, ask question during/after class.

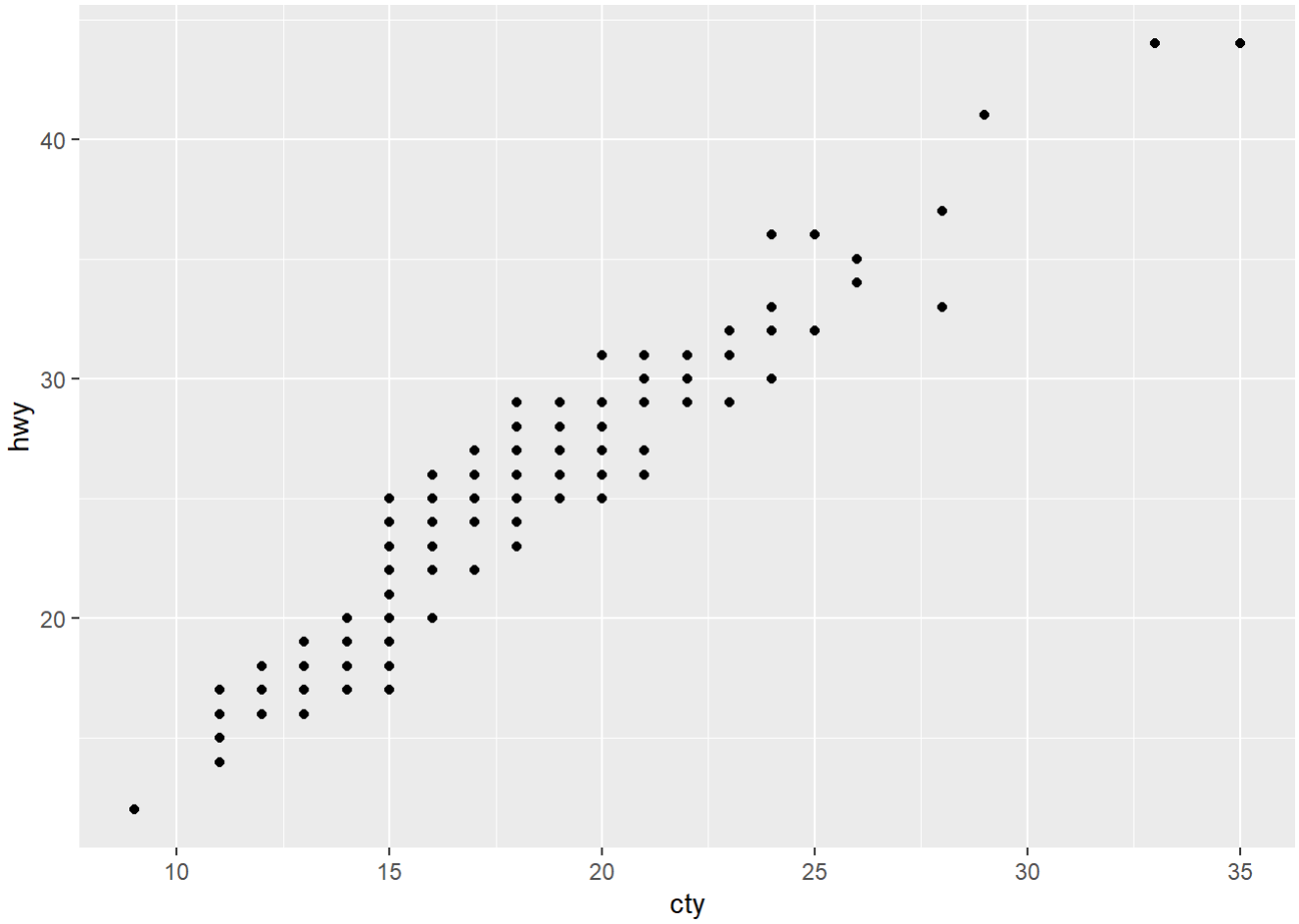
Check the RMD cheatsheet (https://raw.githubusercontent.com/rstudio/cheatsheets/main/rmarkdown.pdf) or the longer reference guide (https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/rmarkdown-reference.pdf).

Conclusion

This is the end of my main body

Appendix

```
ggplot(mpg, aes(cty, hwy)) + geom_point()
```


hwy
40
30
20
10
15
20
25
30
35
cty