

An Introduction to knitr and RMarkdown

<https://github.com/sahirbhatnagar/knitr-tutorial>

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Acknowledgements

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- [Yihui Xie](#) (knitr)
- [John Gruber](#) (Markdown)
- [John MacFarlane](#) (Pandoc)
- You



Disclaimer #1



R Markdown v2

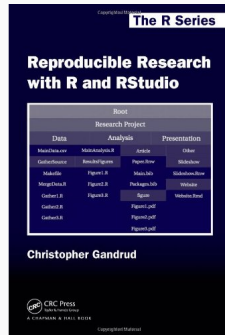
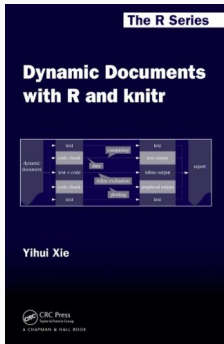


L^AT_EX

I don't work for, nor am I an author of any of these packages. I'm just a messenger.

Disclaimer #2

- Material for this tutorial comes from many sources. For a complete list see: <https://github.com/sahirbhatnagar/knitr-tutorial>
- A lot of the content in these slides are based on these two books



Objectives for today

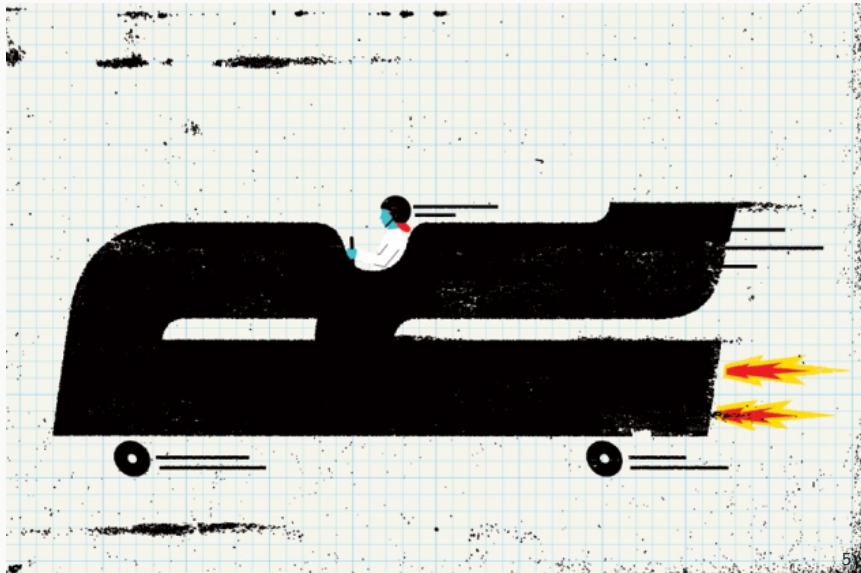
- Create a reproducible document (pdf, html)

Objectives for today

- Create a reproducible document (pdf, html)

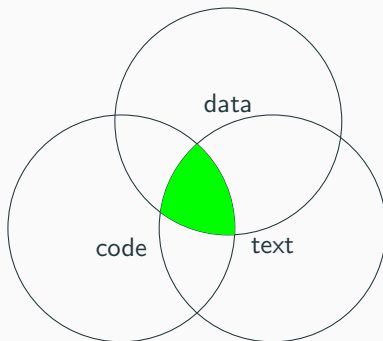


C'est parti

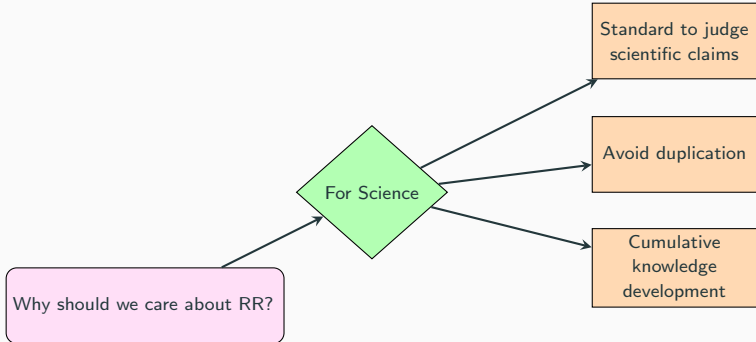


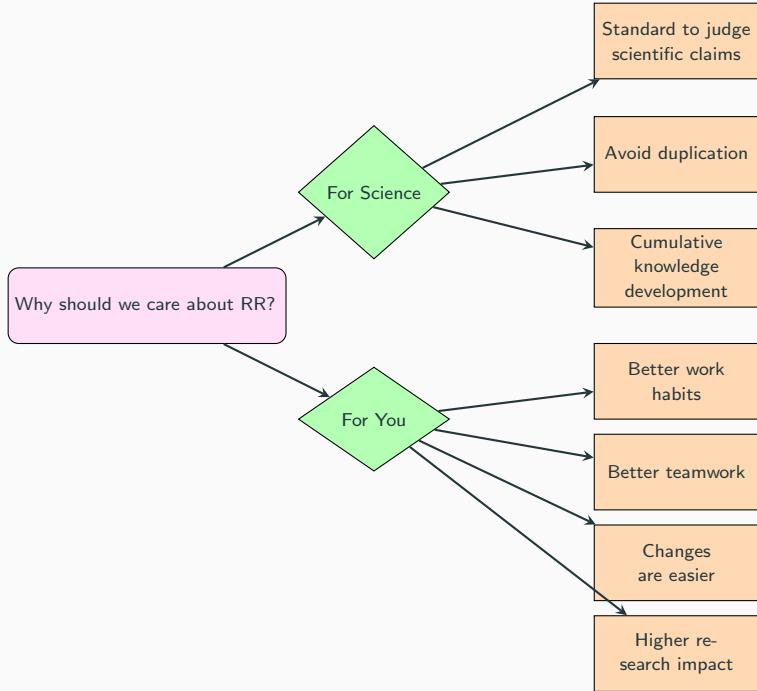
What?

What is needed for Reproducible research?



Why?





001-motivating-example

A Motivating Example

Demonstrate: [001-motivating-example](#)

How?

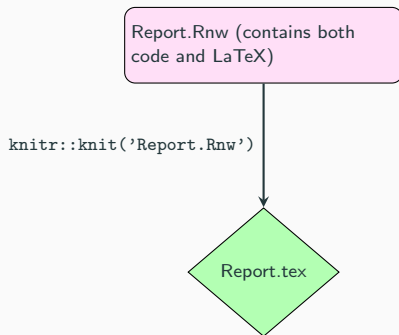
Free and Open Source Software

- RStudio: Creating, managing, compiling documents
- \LaTeX : Markup language for typesetting a pdf
- Markdown: Markup language for typesetting an html
- R: Statistical analysis language
- knitr: Integrate \LaTeX and R code. Based on Prof. Friedrich Leisch's [Sweave](#)

knitr

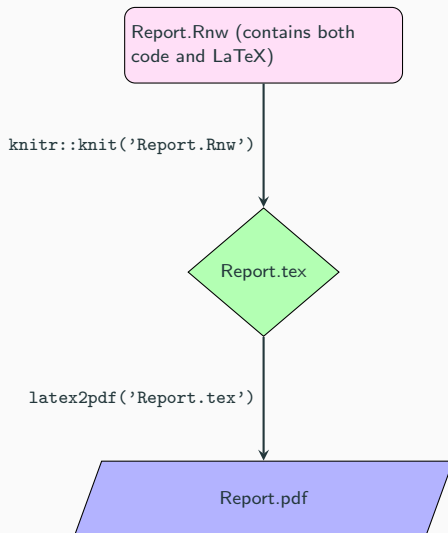
What knitr does

\LaTeX example:



What knitr does

\LaTeX example:

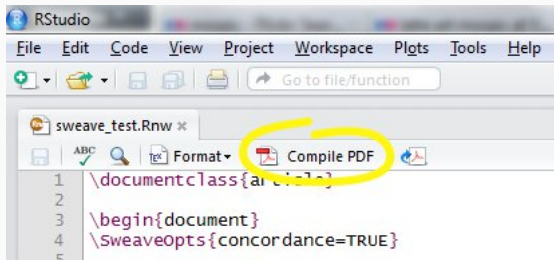


Compiling a .Rnw document

The two steps on previous slide can be executed in one command:

```
knitr::knit2pdf()
```

or in RStudio:



Incorporating R code

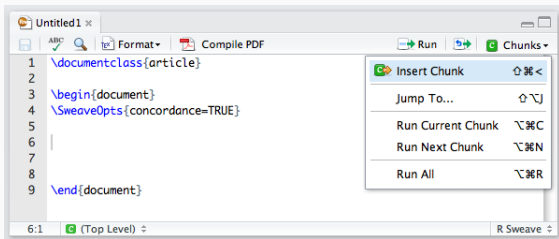
- Insert R code in a **Code Chunk** starting with

<< >>=

and ending with

@

In RStudio:



Example 1: Show code and results

```
<<example-code-chunk-name, echo=TRUE>>=  
x <- rnorm(50)  
mean(x)  
@
```

produces

```
x <- rnorm(50)  
mean(x)  
  
## [1] 0.12
```

Example 2: Tidy code

```
<<example-code-chunk-name2, echo=TRUE, tidy=TRUE>>=  
for(i in 1:5){ print(i+3)}  
@
```

produces

```
for (i in 1:5) {  
  print(i + 3)  
}
```

```
## [1] 4  
## [1] 5  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 7  
## [1] 8
```

Example 2.2: don't show code

```
<<example-code-chunk-name3, echo=FALSE>>=  
for(i in 1:5){ print(i+3)}  
@
```

produces

```
## [1] 4  
## [1] 5  
## [1] 6  
## [1] 7  
## [1] 8
```


Example 2.3: don't evaluate and don't show the code

```
<<example-code-chunk-name4, echo=FALSE, eval=FALSE>>=  
for(i in 1:5){ print(i+3)}  
@
```

produces

- Include R output within the text
- We can do that with “S-expressions” using the command `\Sexpr{...}`

Example:

The iris dataset has `\Sexpr{nrow(iris)}` rows and
`\Sexpr{ncol(iris)}` columns

produces

The iris dataset has 150 rows and 5 columns

Include a Figure

```
<<fig.ex, fig.cap='Linear Regression',fig.height=3,fig.width=3>>=
plot(mtcars[ , c('disp','mpg')])
fit <- lm(mpg ~ disp , data = mtcars)
abline(fit,lwd=2)
@
```

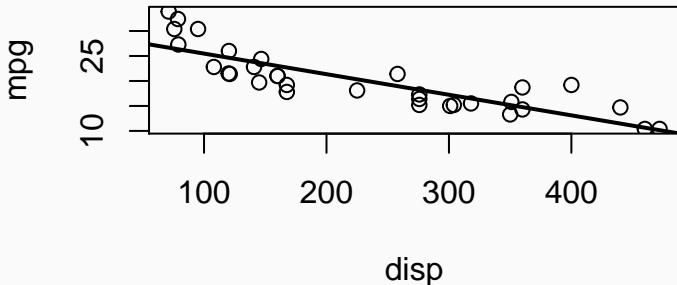


Figure 1: Linear regression

Include a Table

```
<<table.ex, results='asis'>>=
library(xtable)
tab <- xtable(iris[1:5,1:5],caption='Sample of Iris data')
print(tab, include.rownames=FALSE)
@
```

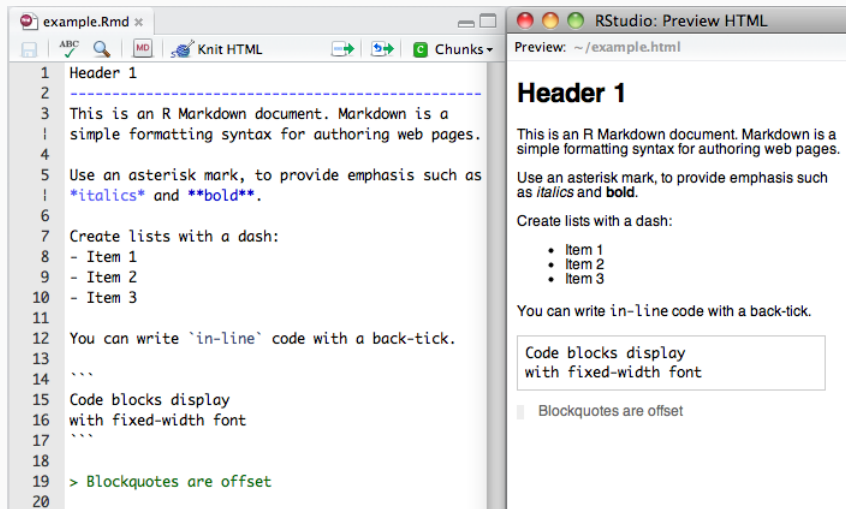
```
library(xtable)
tab <- xtable(iris[1:5,1:5], caption = 'Sample of Iris data')
print(tab, include.rownames = F)
```

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.10	3.50	1.40	0.20	setosa
4.90	3.00	1.40	0.20	setosa
4.70	3.20	1.30	0.20	setosa
4.60	3.10	1.50	0.20	setosa
5.00	3.60	1.40	0.20	setosa

Table 1: Sample of Iris data

RMarkdown

Markdown: HTML without knowing HTML



The screenshot displays the RStudio interface with two main panes. The left pane, titled 'example.Rmd', shows the source R Markdown code. The right pane, titled 'RStudio: Preview HTML', shows the rendered HTML output.

Source R Markdown (Left Pane):

```
1 Header 1
2 -----
3 This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a
4 | simple formatting syntax for authoring web pages.
5 Use an asterisk mark, to provide emphasis such as
6 | italics and bold.
7 Create lists with a dash:
8 - Item 1
9 - Item 2
10 - Item 3
11
12 You can write `in-line` code with a back-tick.
13
14 ```
15 Code blocks display
16 with fixed-width font
17 ```
18
19 > Blockquotes are offset
20
```

Rendered HTML (Right Pane):

Preview: ~/example.html

Header 1

This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring web pages.

Use an asterisk mark, to provide emphasis such as *italics* and **bold**.

Create lists with a dash:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

You can write in-line code with a back-tick.

Code blocks display with fixed-width font

Blockquotes are offset

R + Markdown = RMarkdown

chunks.Rmd

Knit HTML

Chunks

```
1 R Code Chunks
2 =====
3
4 With R Markdown, you can insert R code
5 chunks including plots:
6
7 ```{r qplot, fig.width=4, fig.height=3,
8   message=FALSE}
9 # quick summary and plot
10 library(ggplot2)
11 summary(cars)
12 qplot(speed, dist, data=cars) +
13   geom_smooth()
```

RStudio: Preview HTML

Preview: ~/chunks.html

Save As

Publish

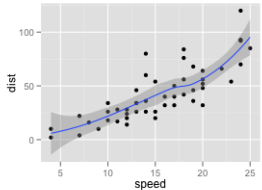
R Code Chunks

With R Markdown, you can insert R code chunks including plots:

```
# quick summary and plot
library(ggplot2)
summary(cars)
```

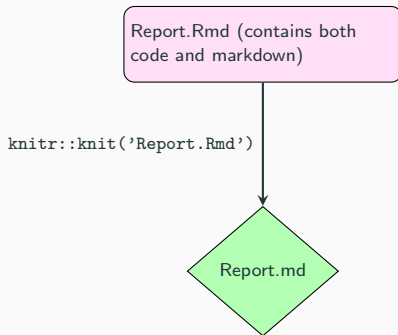
##	speed	dist
##	Min. : 4.0	Min. : 2
##	1st Qu.:12.0	1st Qu.: 26
##	Median :15.0	Median : 36
##	Mean :15.4	Mean : 43
##	3rd Qu.:19.0	3rd Qu.: 56
##	Max. :25.0	Max. :120

```
qplot(speed, dist, data = cars) + geom_smooth()
```



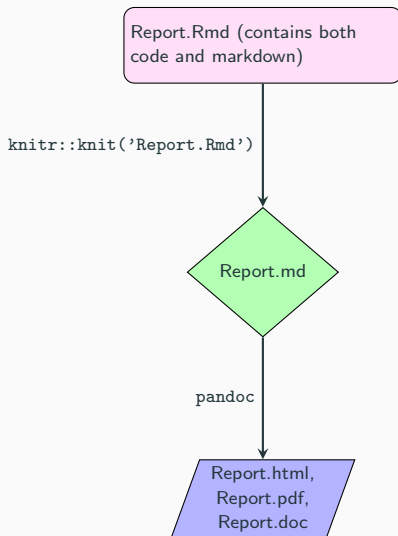
What rmarkdown does

RMarkdown example:



What rmarkdown does

RMarkdown example:

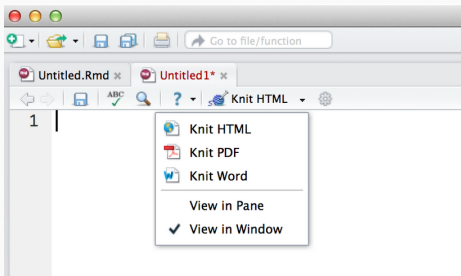


Compiling a .Rmd document

The two steps on previous slide can be executed in one command:

```
rmarkdown::render()
```

or in RStudio:



Final Remarks

How to choose between \LaTeX and Markdown ?

\LaTeX {
math/stat symbols
beamer presentations
customized documents
publish to journals, arXiv

Markdown {
quick and easy reports
use javascript libraries
interactive plots
publish to websites

Opinion: Reproducible research can still be wrong: Adopting a prevention approach

Jeffrey T. Leek^{a,1} and Roger D. Peng^b

^aAssociate Professor of Biostatistics and Oncology and ^bAssociate Professor of Biostatistics, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD

computational tools such as knitr, iPython notebook, LONI, and Galaxy (8) have simplified the process of distributing reproducible data analyses.

$$\text{Reproducibility} \propto \frac{1}{\text{copy paste}}$$

Is the juice worth the squeeze?



Session Info

- R version 3.4.4 (2018-03-15), x86_64-pc-linux-gnu
- Running under: Ubuntu 16.04.4 LTS
- Matrix products: default
- BLAS: /usr/lib/openblas-base/libblas.so.3
- LAPACK: /usr/lib/libopenblas-p-r0.2.18.so
- Base packages: base, datasets, graphics, grDevices, methods, stats, utils
- Other packages: data.table 1.10.4-3, dplyr 0.7.5, ggplot2 2.2.1.9000, knitr 1.20, xtable 1.8-2
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): assertthat 0.2.0, bindr 0.1.1, bindrcpp 0.2.2, colorspace 1.3-2, compiler 3.4.4, evaluate 0.10.1, formatR 1.5, glue 1.2.0, grid 3.4.4, gtable 0.2.0, highr 0.7, lazyeval 0.2.1, magrittr 1.5, munsell 0.4.3, pillar 1.2.3, pkgconfig 2.0.1, plyr 1.8.4, purrr 0.2.5, R6 2.2.2, Rcpp 0.12.17, rlang 0.2.0.9001, scales 0.5.0.9000, stringi 1.2.3, stringr 1.3.1, tibble 1.4.2, tidyrselect 0.2.4, tools 3.4.4, withr 2.1.2