

MarkyMark

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Headings

You can make levels of headings in R markdown documents using hashes.

One hash for big headings

Two hashes for smaller headings

Three hashes for even smaller headings

and so on..

Bolds and Italics

You can make things bold or italics using asterisks on both sides of the text. Use two asterisks for bold and one for italics.

I want this bold

I want this italics

* to show an asterisks.

Bullet points

You can make bullet points with dashes.

- bullet 1
- bullet 2
- bullet 3

Do not forget to put a space after the dash to get a bullet point.

Quotes

Get quotes using a >

“Happiness is a decision - Sarah Alasswad, Biomedical scientist”

Links

Put the words that you want to use as the link in square brackets, and the url that you want to link to in round brackets.

You can find all the code to this course on My github account.

Pictures/tweets/gifs

It is pretty easy to embed all kinds of media into Rmarkdown documents.

Picture

Use ![] (nameofimage.png)



Tweets

Use the embed code from Twitter to insert a tweet.

I think I might come back just for your sake Lily #Duolingo pic.twitter.com/k6Yc6zRJLf
— Sarah (@saraasswad) July 9, 2021

Gifs

Use the link from giphy and write it into .

Another way is to insert is as an image but write the link to the gif instead of the name between the parenthesis.

Also insert HTML symbols like theta: Θ

$$\beta = 2.5 \cdot \alpha$$

What about Code?

R markdown is nice because you can incorporate your code and get the output you want in a tidy fashion.

Mac: alt-command-I Windows: alt-control-I

Remember, you can suppress messages and warnings in the header of the chunks.

Load packages

```
library(tidyverse)

# I can set the options globally with the following code
# This way I don't have to do it with every chunk
# But I can override it if I want
knitr:::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE,
message = FALSE,
warning = FALSE)

library(here)
library(janitor)
library(tinytex)
```

Read data

```
cleanbeaches_new <- readr::read_csv(here("data", "cleanbeaches_new.csv"))
```

Plot mean buglevels by site

We can create neat data summaries and clean them up using knitr

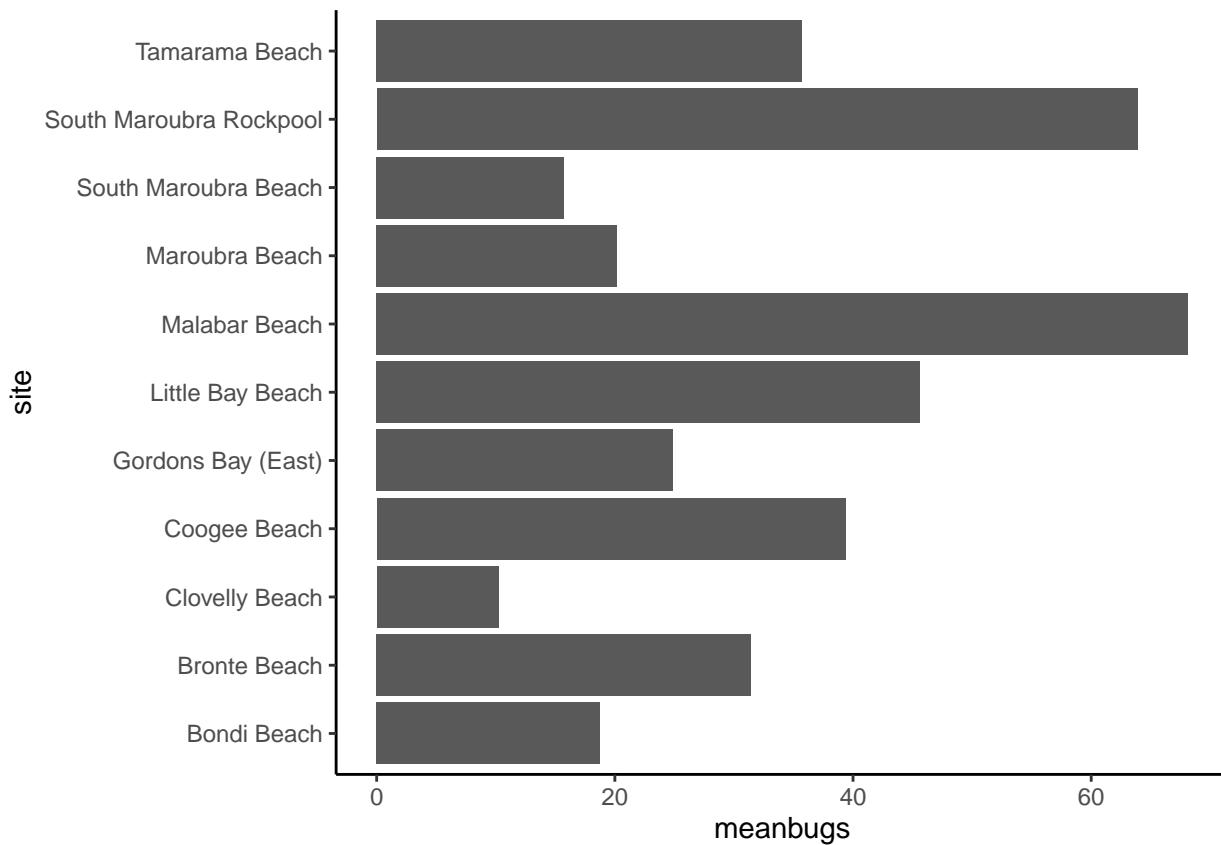
```
cleanbeaches_new %>%
  group_by(site) %>%
  summarise(meanbugs = mean(beachbugs, na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  knitr::kable()
```

site	meanbugs
Bondi Beach	18.77545
Bronte Beach	31.42090
Clovelly Beach	10.21856
Coogee Beach	39.37758
Gordons Bay (East)	24.90062
Little Bay Beach	45.61012
Malabar Beach	68.11437
Maroubra Beach	20.17910
South Maroubra Beach	15.70536

site	meanbugs
South Maroubra Rockpool	63.89809
Tamarama Beach	35.72836

Or we can plot the results

```
cleanbeaches_new %>%
  group_by(site)%>%
  summarise(meanbugs = mean(beachbugs,na.rm = TRUE)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = site, y = meanbugs))+
  geom_col()+
  coord_flip()+
  theme_classic()
```

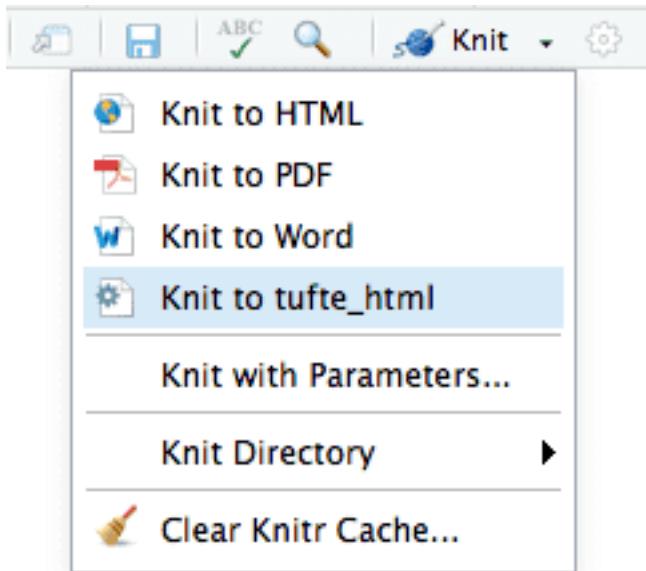


Output

We can knit to different formats: pdf, html, word... If we delete the default from the yaml (or the header) and write under it toc: TRUE we will have a table of content. pdf need tinytex package to be installed.

The header of the document will need to be modified in order to change output styles. Though RStudio will allow you to use the knit button to select the output style.

```
download.file(url = "https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/images/format-dropdown.png",
destfile = "dropdown.png",
mode = 'wb')
knitr:::include_graphics(path = "dropdown.png")
```



```
##include graphics is to insert image
```