

# Report Reproducibly with



Navigate to the 03-Report folder.  
Open 03-Report-Exercises.Rmd

# R Markdown

# R Markdown

Plain text file with 3 types of content:

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with an R Markdown file open. The file contains the following content:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "R Notebook"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 Text written in **markdown**  
7  
8 ```{r}  
9 # code written in R  
10 (x <- rnorm(7))  
11 ...  
12  
13 Text written in _markdown_  
14  
15 ```{r}  
16 # code written in R  
17 hist(x)  
18 ...  
19  
20 [1] -1.2 1.0 -0.5 0.9 -0.6 -1.1 -1.5  
21  
22 Text written in _markdown_  
23  
24 15  
25 16 # code written in R  
26 17 C Chunk 2  
27 18 R Markdown
```

Annotations explain the three types of content:

- A green callout points to the YAML header: "A YAML header surrounded by ---".
- A grey callout points to the text in markdown: "Text in markdown".
- A blue callout points to the code chunks: "Code chunks surrounded by ```".

# How it works

R

# knitr



# pandoc

HTML



PDF

LATEX



ioslides  
slidy, Beamer



Powerpoint



Microsoft Word



# Logistics

1

Knitr runs the document in a fresh R session,  
which means you need to load the libraries  
that the document uses in the document

# Logistics

1

Knitr runs the document in a fresh R session, which means you need to load the libraries that the document uses **in the document**

2

Objects made in one code chunk will be available to code in later code chunks.

# knitr is multi-lingual!



SAS



python



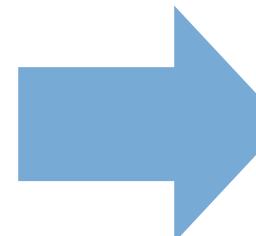
more

# engine

python

To embed non R code, change the chunk label from r to the language to

```
Some python code,  
```{python}  
x = 'hello, python  
world!'  
print(x)  
print(x.split(' '))  
```
```



Some python code:

```
x = 'hello, python world!'  
print(x)  
print(x.split(' '))
```

```
## hello, python world!  
## ['hello,', 'python', 'world!']
```

# Reticulate

## Python in R Markdown

(Optional) Build Python env to use.

Add `knitr::knit_engines$set(python = reticulate::eng_python)` to the setup chunk to set up the reticulate Python engine (not required for `knitr >= 1.18`).

Suggest the Python environment to use, in your setup chunk.

Begin Python chunks with ````{python}`. Chunk options like `echo`, `include`, etc. all work as expected.

Use the `py` object to access objects created in Python chunks from R chunks.

Python chunks all execute within a **single** Python session so you have access to all objects created in previous chunks.

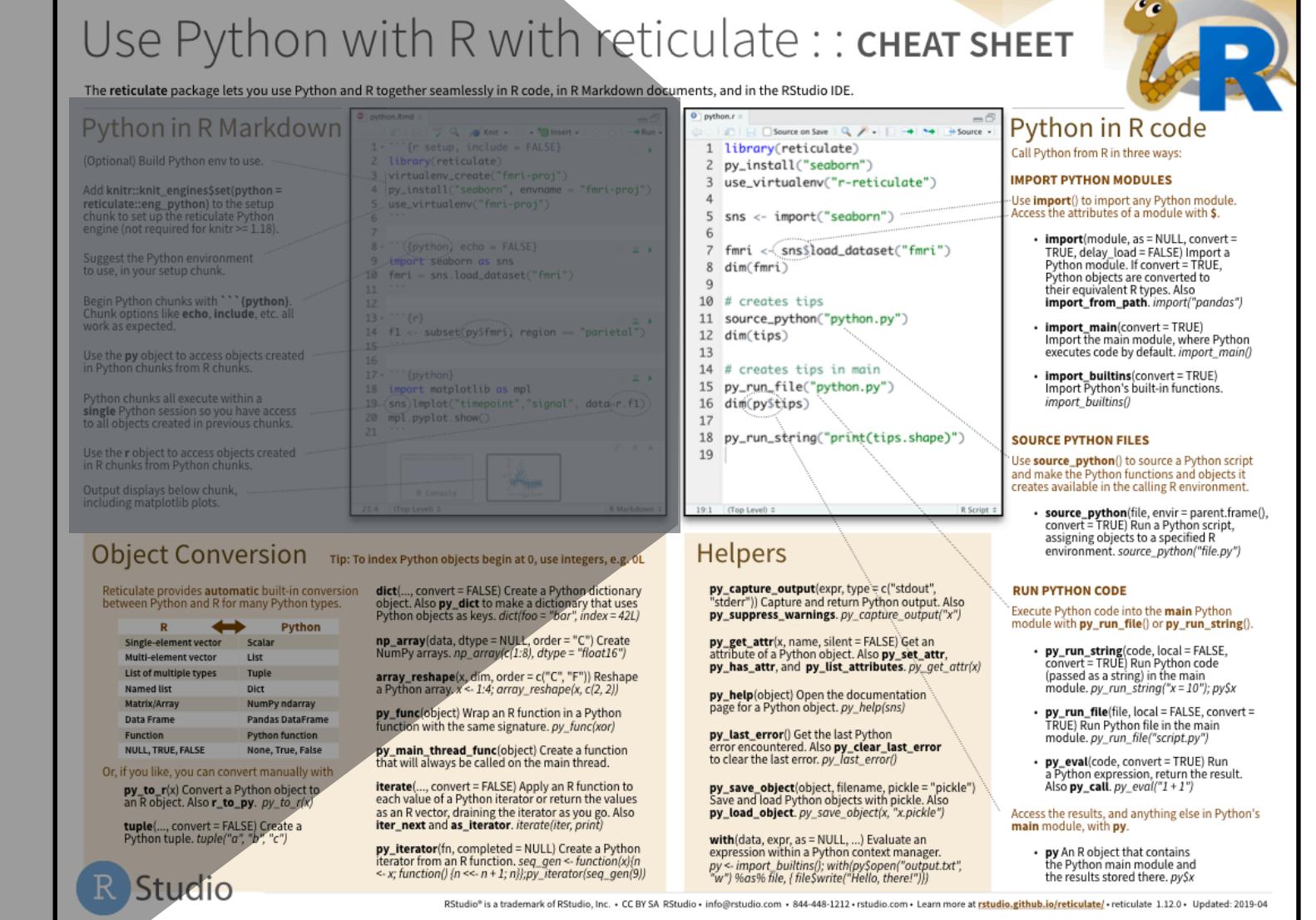
Use the `r` object to access objects created in R chunks from Python chunks.

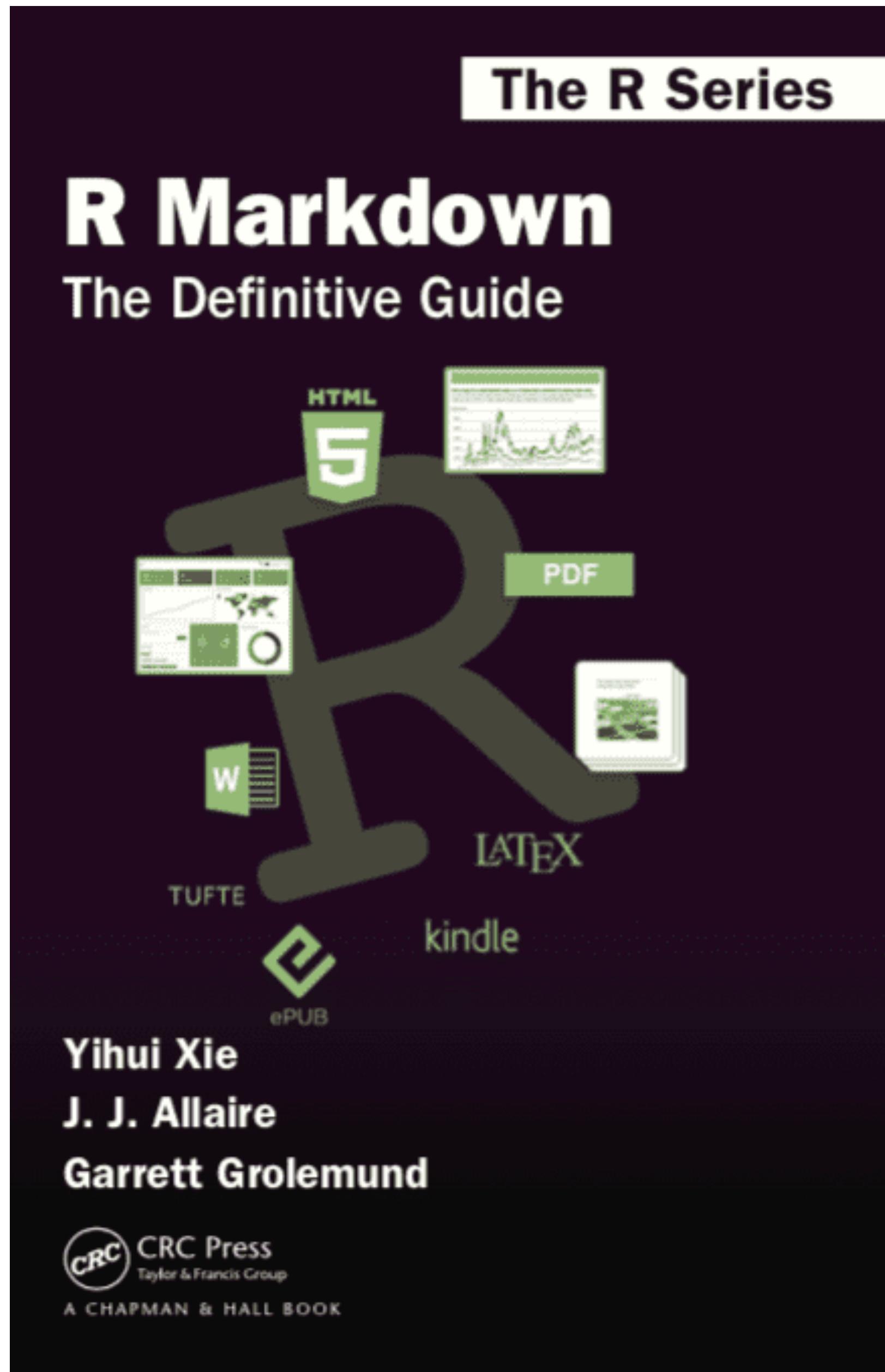
Output displays below chunk, including matplotlib plots.

The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with an R Markdown file named "python.Rmd". The code includes a setup chunk to build a Python environment, followed by several Python chunks (marked with ````{python}`) containing seaborn imports and data loading. An R chunk (marked with ````{r}`) is used to subset the data. The final Python chunk generates a scatter plot. The R console shows the resulting FacetGrid object, and the R Markdown preview shows the generated scatter plot.

```
1 ```{r setup, include = FALSE}
2 library(reticulate)
3 virtualenv_create("fmri-proj")
4 py_install("seaborn", envname = "fmri-proj")
5 use_virtualenv("fmri-proj")
6 ...
7
8 ```{python, echo = FALSE}
9 import seaborn as sns
10 fmri = sns.load_dataset("fmri")
11 ...
12
13 ```{r}
14 f1 <- subset(py$fmri, region == "parietal")
15 ...
16
17 ```{python}
18 import matplotlib as mpl
19 sns.lmplot("timepoint", "signal", data=r.f1)
20 mpl.pyplot.show()
21 ...
```

## A package for using R and Python together.





[bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/](http://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/)

ONLINE, FREE

# Markdown

The screenshot shows an RStudio interface with an R Markdown file named "R-Notebook.Rmd". The code editor pane contains the following content:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "R Notebook"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 Text written in **markdown**  
7  
8 ```{r}  
9 # code written in R  
10 (x <- rnorm(7))  
11 ...  
[1] -1.2 1.0 -0.5 0.9 -0.6 -1.1 -1.5  
12  
13 Text written in markdown  
14  
15 ```{r}  
16 # code written in R  
16:20 C Chunk 2 R Markdown
```

The code editor has syntax highlighting for R code and plain text. A callout bubble points to the text "Text written in **\*\*markdown\*\***".

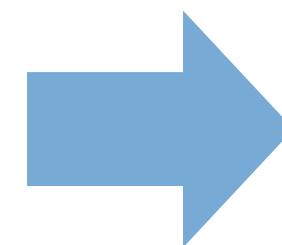
Text in  
markdown

# Headers

Use # to create headers.

Multiple #'s create lower level

```
# Header 1  
## Header 2  
### Header 3  
#### Header 4  
##### Header 5  
##### Header 6
```



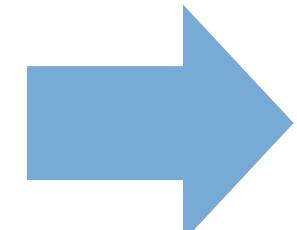
**Header 1**  
**Header 2**  
**Header 3**  
**Header 4**  
**Header 5**  
**Header 6**

# Text

Add two spaces at  
the end of a line to  
start a new line

Text is rendered as plain text.  
Surround text with \_, **\*\***, or ``` to

Text \_  
italics\_  
**\*\*bold\*\***  
``code``



**Text**  
*italics*  
**bold**  
`code`

# Lists

Use asterisks to make bullet points.

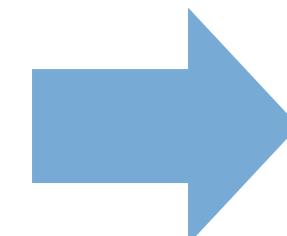
Use numbers to make numbered lists.

## Bullets

- \* bullet 1
- \* bullet 2

## Numbered list

1. item 1
2. item 2



## Bullets

- bullet 1
- bullet 2

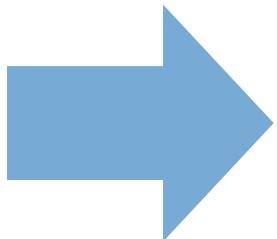
## Numbered list

1. item 1
2. item 2

# Hyperlinks

Use brackets to denote a link.  
Place the URL in parentheses.

This is a  
[link](www.git.com).



**This is a link.**

# Images

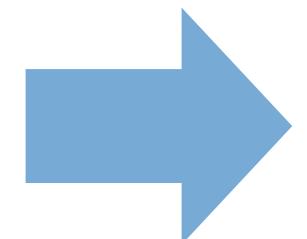
Use a link preceded by an ! to insert an image.

*The link text should be a URL (if the image is hosted online), or a file path (if the image is saved as a file)*

```

```

The RStudio logo.

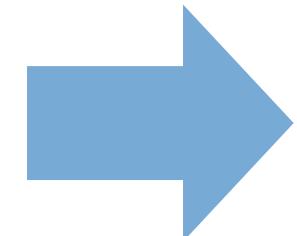


The RStudio logo.

# Equations

Write equations with latex math commands and surround them in \$'s.

According to Einstein,  
 $E=mc^2$



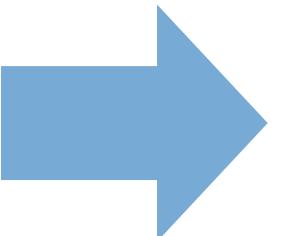
According to Einstein,  $E = mc^2$

# Equation blocks

Use two \$'s to make centered equation blocks.

According to Einstein,

```
$$E=mc^{\{2\}}$$
```

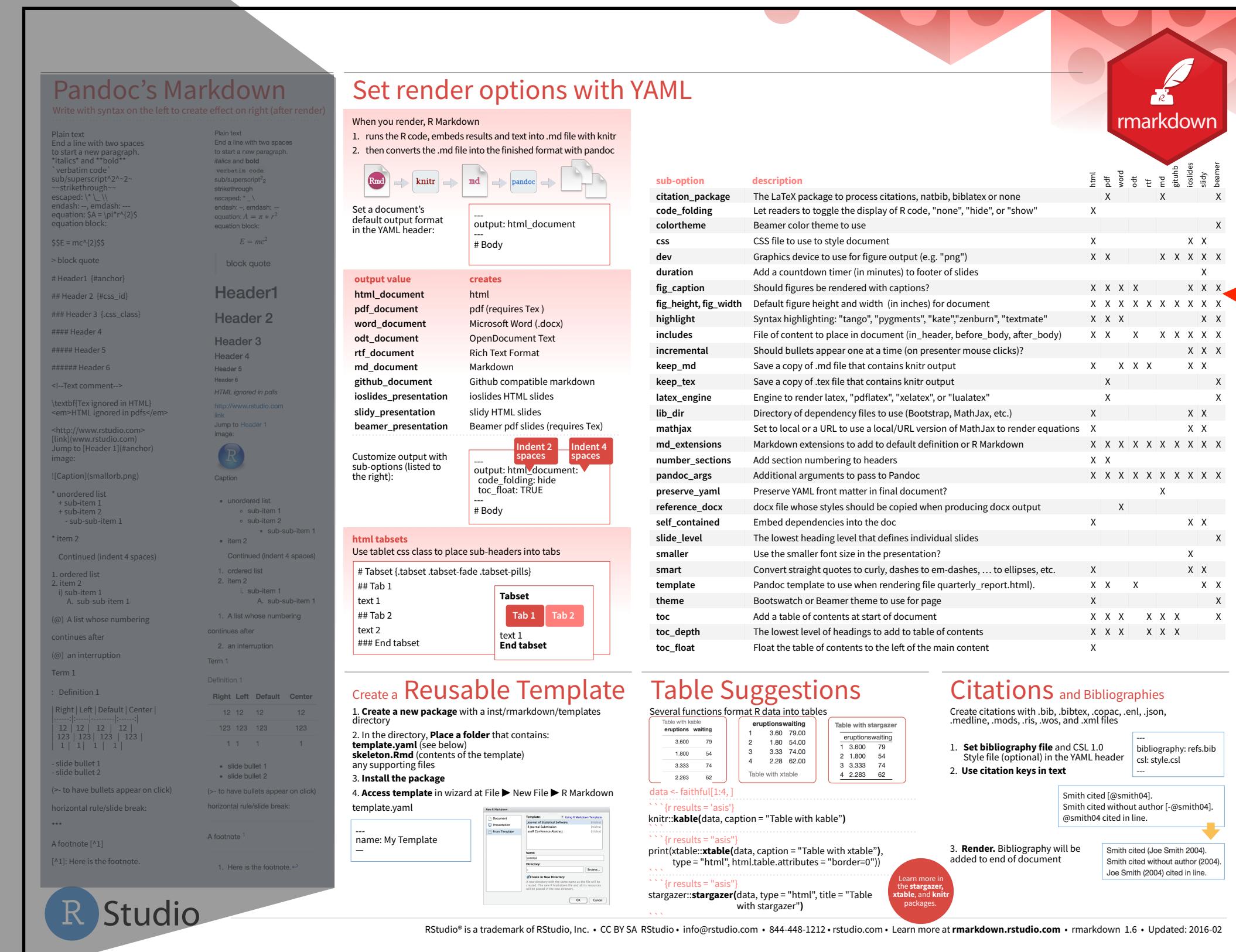
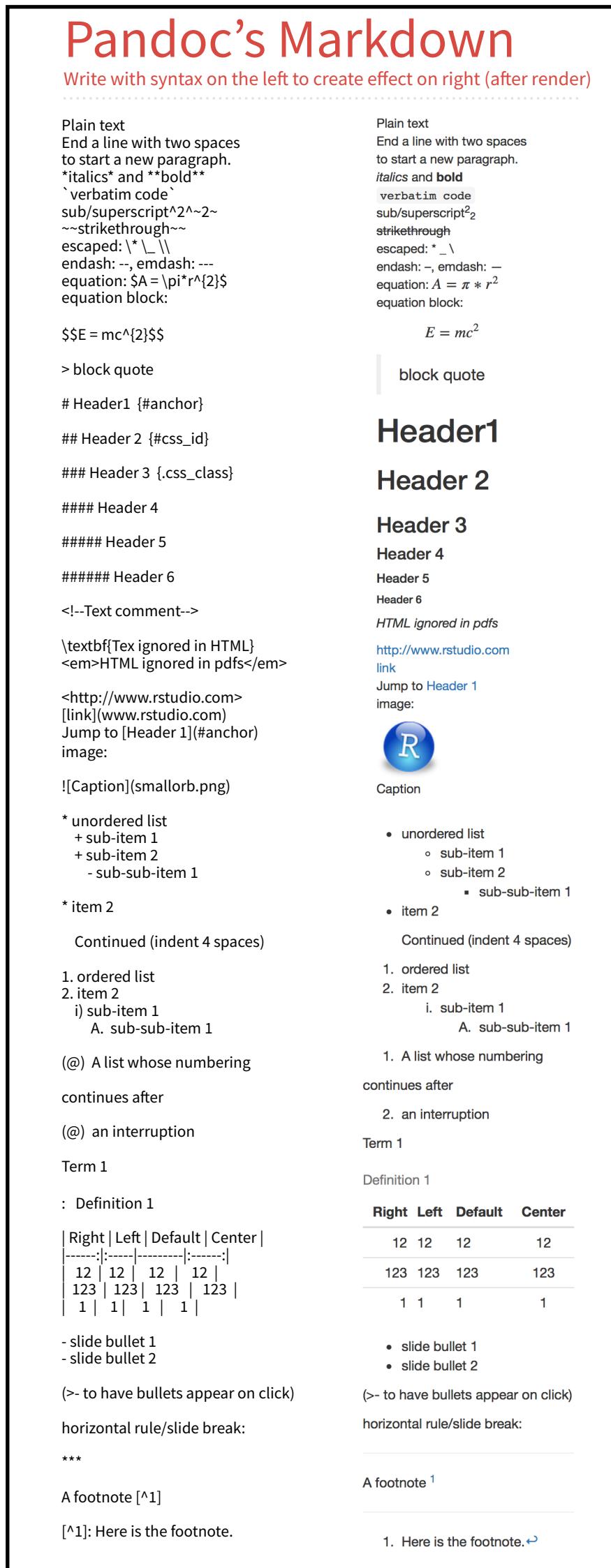


According to Einstein,

$$E = mc^2$$

# Markdown

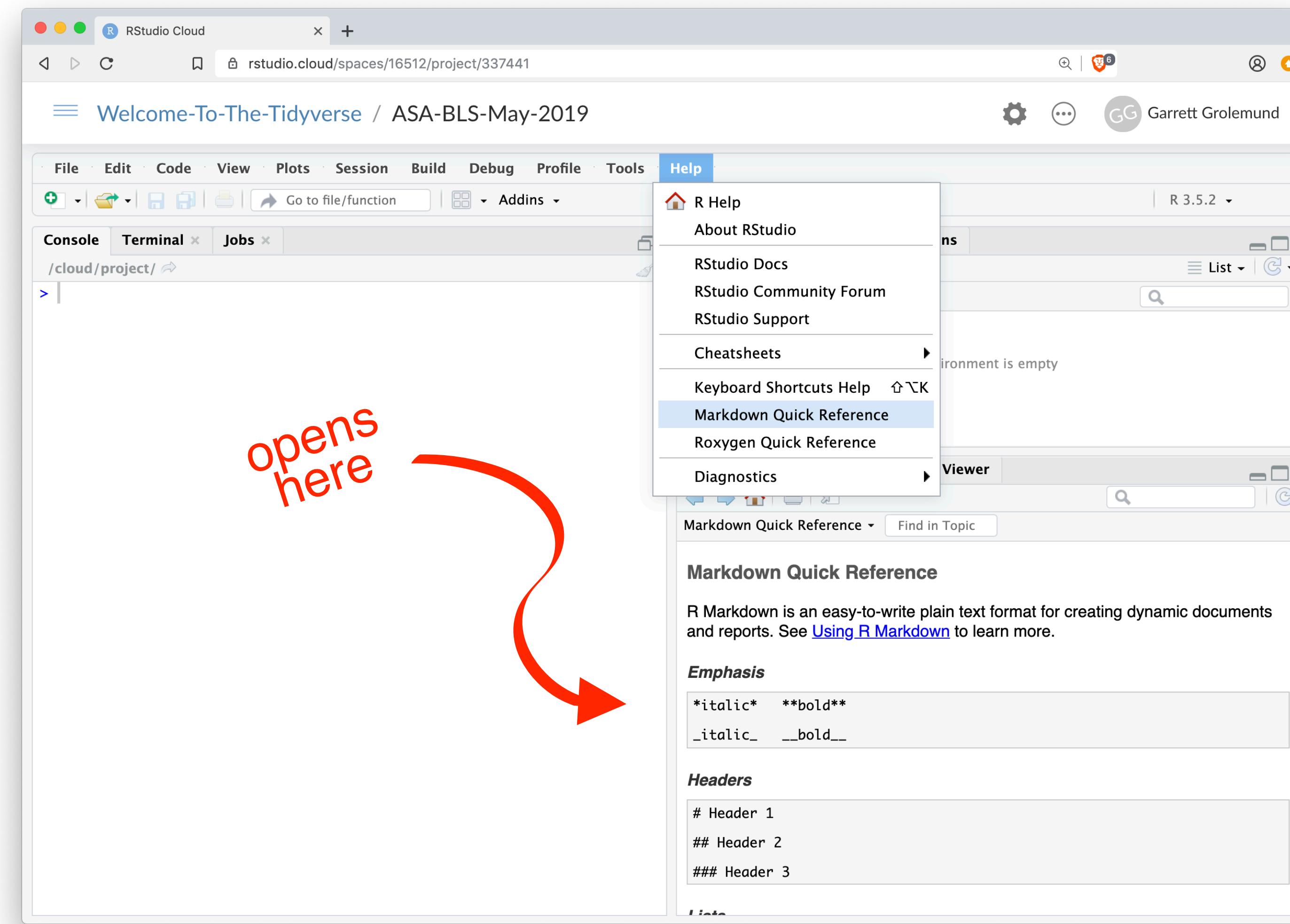
# Dictionary of formatting cues.



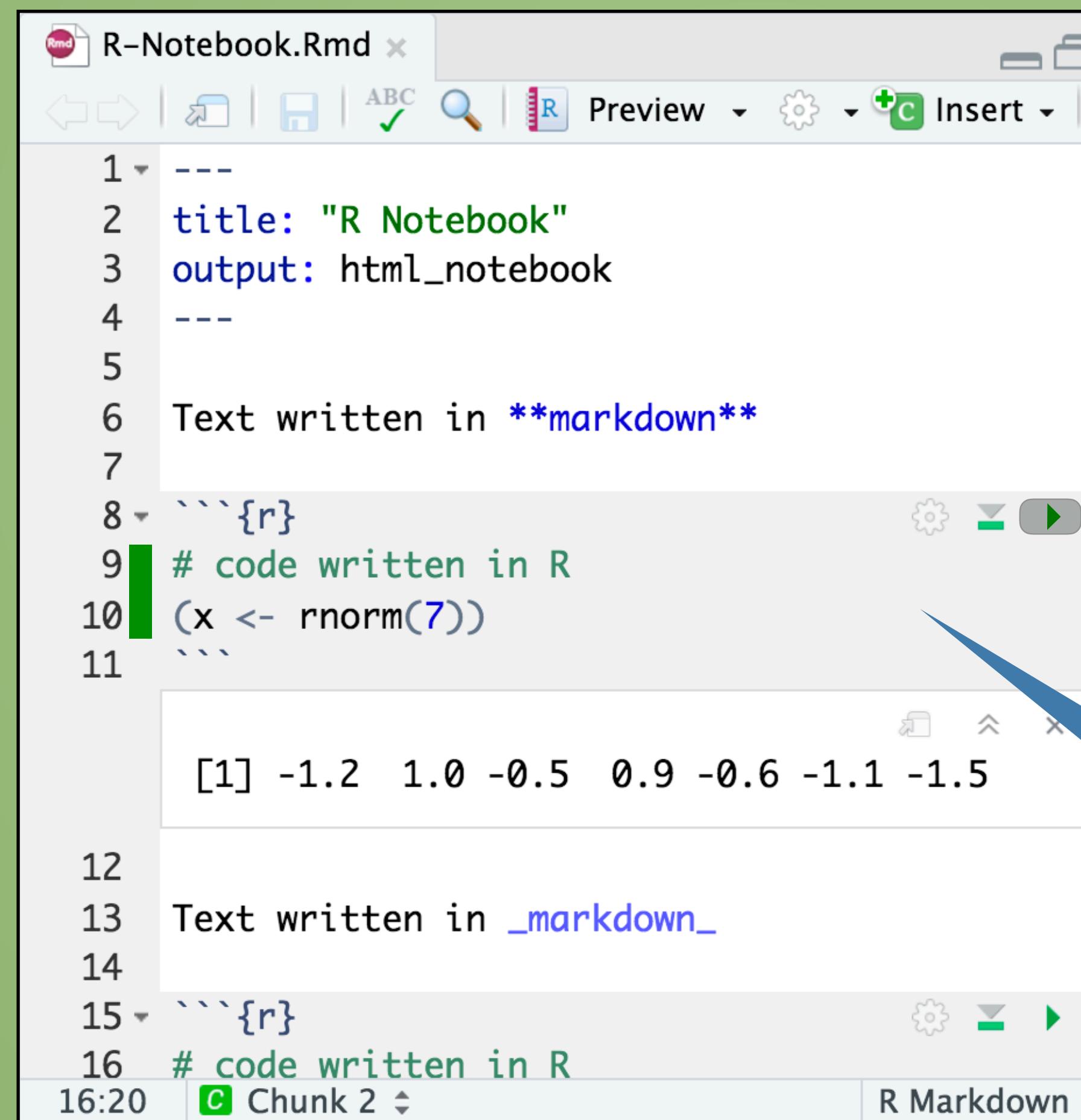
on back of  
BMarkdown cheat  
sheet

# IDE Reference

Go to Help > Markdown Quick Reference



# Code



The screenshot shows an R-Notebook.Rmd file in a software interface. The code is written in R Markdown. It includes a YAML header with title and output settings, followed by text in markdown, and two code chunks. The first code chunk contains R code to generate a vector of random numbers, and its output is displayed below it. The second code chunk is present but has no visible output.

```
1 ---  
2 title: "R Notebook"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 Text written in **markdown**  
7  
8 ```{r}  
9 # code written in R  
10 (x <- rnorm(7))  
11 ````  
12  
13 Text written in _markdown_  
14  
15 ```{r}  
16 # code written in R  
16:20 C Chunk 2 R Markdown
```

Code chunks  
surrounded by  
```

# Code chunks

Insert a chunk of R code with

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

When you render the report, R Markdown will run the code and include its results. R Markdown will also remove the ```{r} and ```.

# Code chunks

Insert a chunk of R code with

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

 + Opt + i (Mac)

Ctrl + Alt + i (PC)

# chunk options

By default, R Markdown includes both the code and its results

Here's some code

```
```{r}  
dim(iris)  
```
```

Here's some code

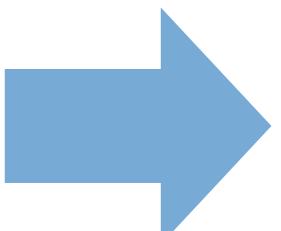
```
dim(iris)
```

```
## [1] 150 5
```

# echo

Add options in the brackets after r.  
**echo = FALSE** hides the code.

```
Here's some code  
```{r echo=FALSE}  
dim(iris)  
```
```



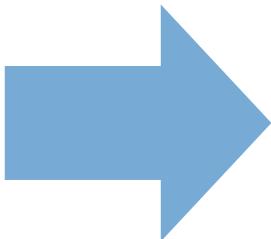
```
Here's some code  
## [1] 150 5
```

Very useful  
for plots

# eval

**eval = FALSE** prevents the code from being run. As a result, no results will be displayed with the code.

```
Here's some code  
```{r eval=FALSE}  
dim(iris)  
```
```



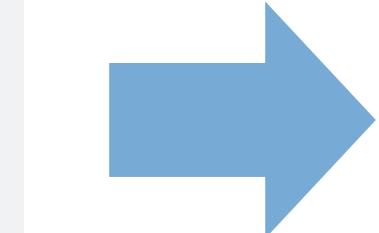
```
Here's some code  
dim(iris)
```

# include

`include = FALSE` runs the code, but prevents both the code and the results from appearing (e.g. to setup).

Here's some code  
```{r include=FALSE}  
dim(iris)  
```

Here's some code

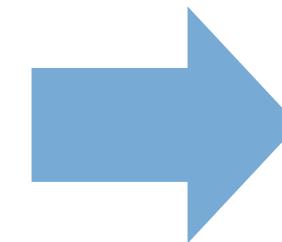


# fig.height, fig.width

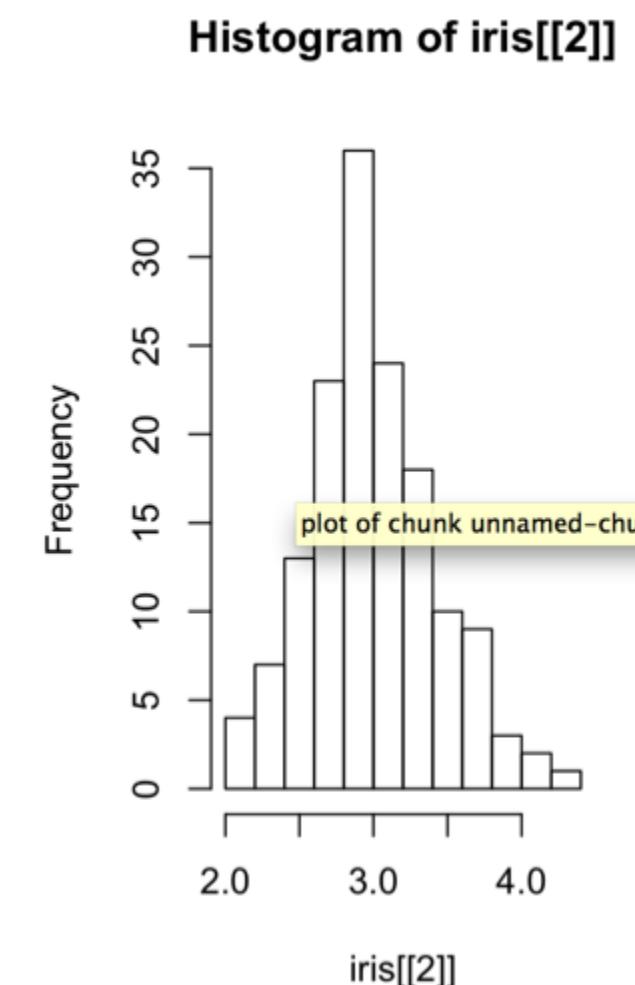
Specify the dimension of plots (in inches) with `fig.width` and `fig.height`. Separate multiple arguments with commas.

Here's a plot

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



Here's a plot



# Pop Quiz

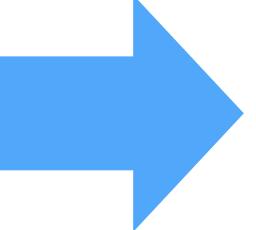
Do you notice the TODOs in  
03-RMarkdown-Exercises.Rmd?

Do you notice the long setup chunk?

# Inline code

Place code in a sentence with `r <code>`. R Markdown will replace the code with its

Today is  
`r Sys.Date()`.



Today is 2015-04-16.

# Inline code

Code whose results are inserted into the

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

Surround  
with `r`

Code to run. Only the  
result will be included.

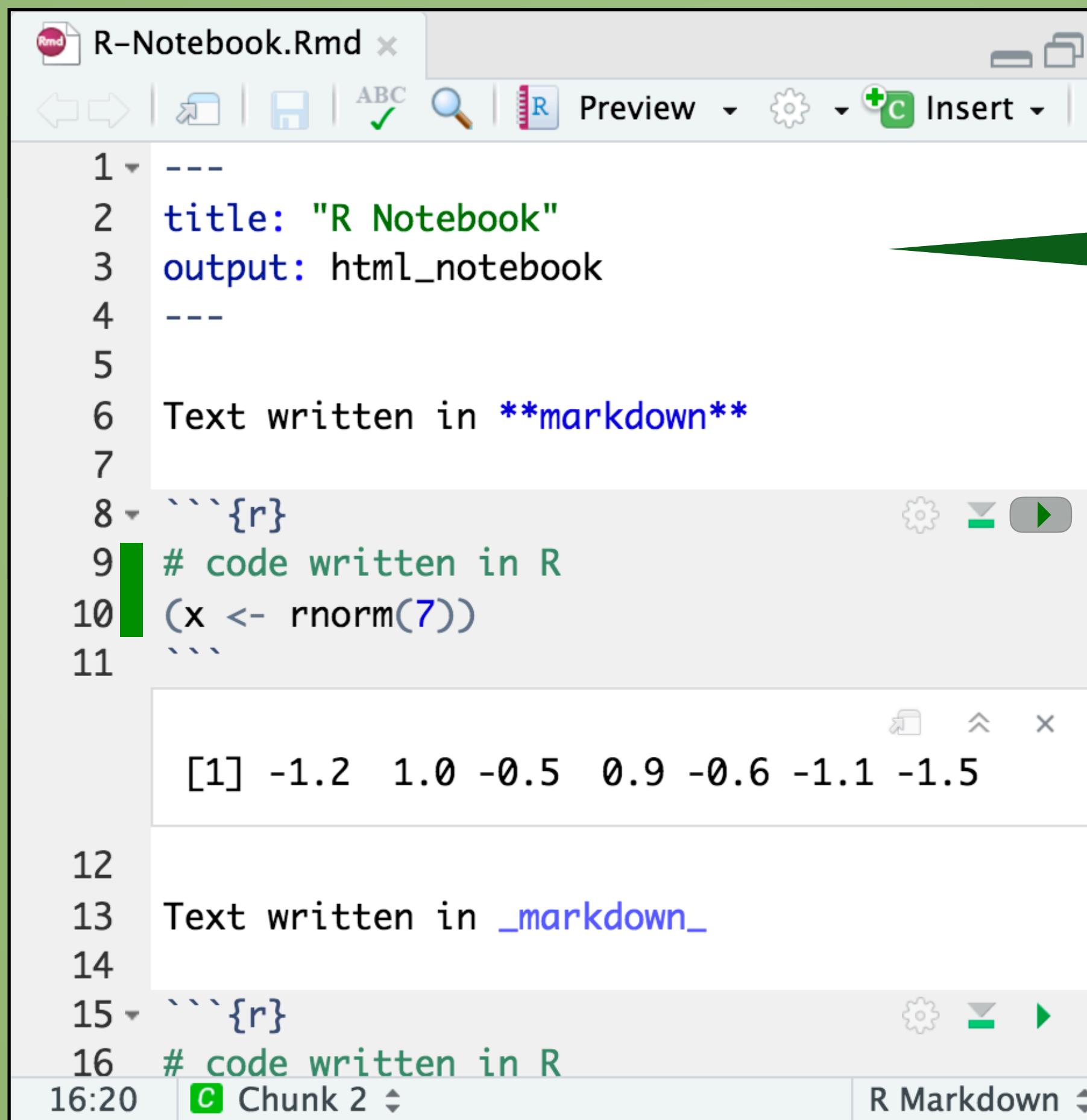
# Your Turn 1

In 03-RMarkdown-Exercises.Rmd:

1. Replace every Garrett with your name
2. Replace every TODO with inline R code
3. Check that the setup chunk is not included with the output
4. Ensure that only the output of the plot chunk is shown (not the code)
5. Knit the document



# YAML



The screenshot shows an R Notebook interface with the file "R-Notebook.Rmd" open. The YAML header at the top of the document is:

```
1 ---  
2 title: "R Notebook"  
3 output: html_notebook  
4 ---  
5  
6 Text written in **markdown**  
7  
8 ```{r}  
9 # code written in R  
10 (x <- rnorm(7))  
11 ````
```

Below the header, there is a code chunk (line 8) which outputs the following R console results:

```
[1] -1.2 1.0 -0.5 0.9 -0.6 -1.1 -1.5
```

Following the code chunk, there is more text and another code chunk:

```
12  
13 Text written in _markdown_  
14  
15 ```{r}  
16 # code written in R
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "16:20" and "Chunk 2".

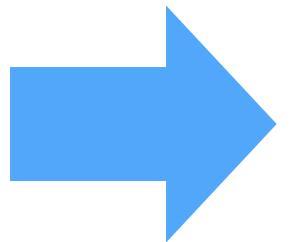
A YAML header surrounded by

# YAML

A section of key:value pairs  
separated by dashed lines — — —

```
---  
title: "Untitled"  
author: "RStudio"  
date: "February 4, 2015"  
output: html_document  
---
```

Text of document



## Untitled

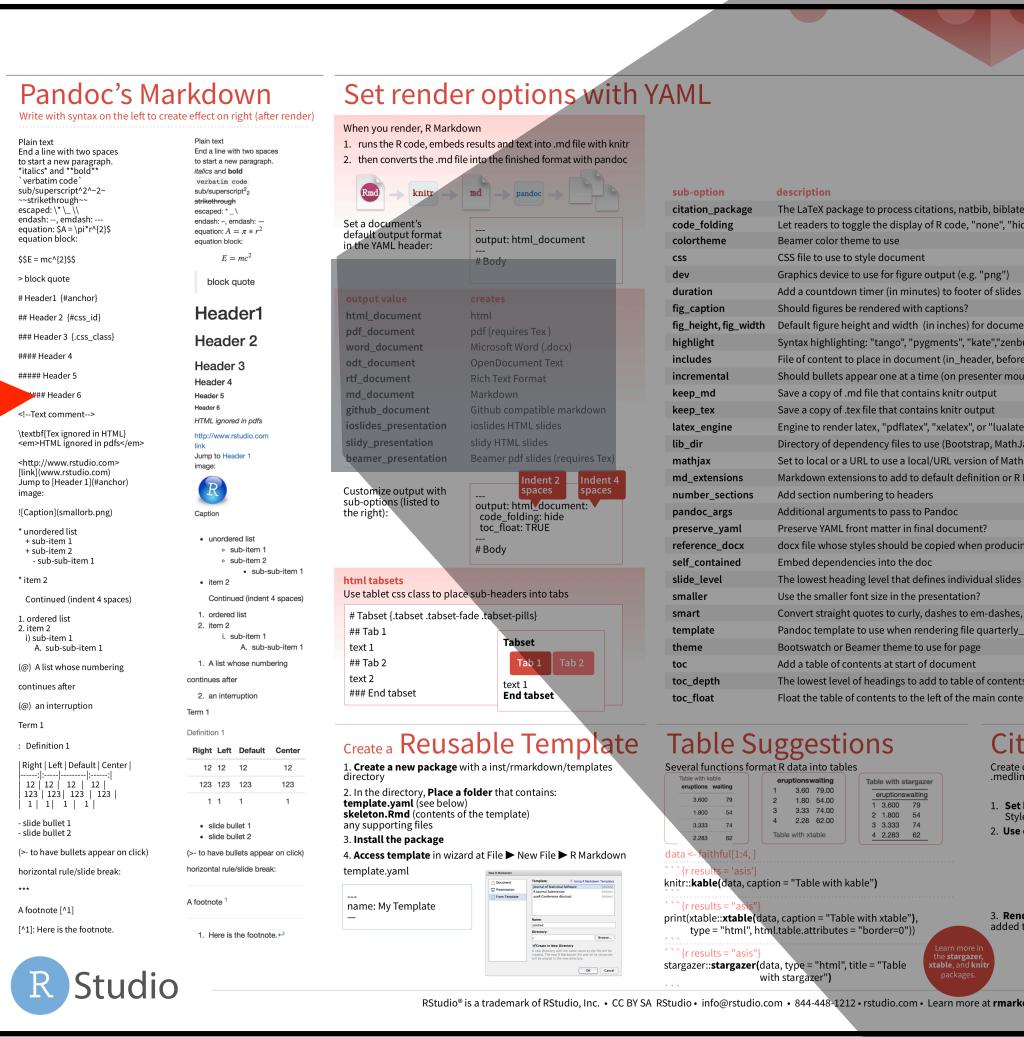
*RStudio*

***February 4, 2015***

Text of document

# output

The output: field sets the format of the final report



A red arrow points from the text "on back" to the "output" field in the RStudio YAML configuration panel.

| output value                       | creates                          |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <code>html_document</code>         | html                             |
| <code>pdf_document</code>          | pdf (requires Tex)               |
| <code>word_document</code>         | Microsoft Word (.docx)           |
| <code>odt_document</code>          | OpenDocument Text                |
| <code>rtf_document</code>          | Rich Text Format                 |
| <code>md_document</code>           | Markdown                         |
| <code>github_document</code>       | Github compatible markdown       |
| <code>ioslides_presentation</code> | ioslides HTML slides             |
| <code>slidy_presentation</code>    | slidy HTML slides                |
| <code>beamer_presentation</code>   | Beamer pdf slides (requires Tex) |

More at [rmarkdown.rstudio.com/formats.html](http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/formats.html)

# Parameters

R

# Your Turn 2

Open 03-RMarkdown-Parameters.Rmd.

Click the dropdown menu next to Knit and use Knit with Parameters to render the document.

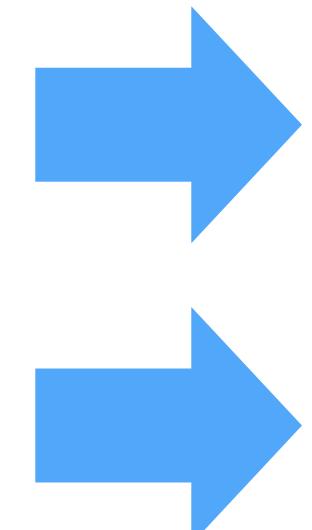
What happens if you type in a different name?



# Parameters

A list of values that you can call in R code chunks

params list  
elements and  
values



```
---
```

```
title: "Untitled"
```

```
output: html_document
```

```
params:
```

```
  filename: "data.csv"
```

```
  symbol: "FB"
```

```
---
```

colon

New line.  
Indented two  
spaces

# Using Parameters

Call parameter values as elements of the params list, **params\$num**

```
---
```

```
params:
```

```
  num: 42
```

```
---
```

The value of the parameter is  
`r params\$num`, e.g.

```
```{r}
```

```
params$num
```

```
```
```

The value of the parameter is 42, e.g.

```
params$num
```

```
## [1] 42
```

# render() + for

```
names <- c("Alice", "Bob", "Cathy")

for (name in names) {
  render("03-RMarkdown-Parameters.Rmd",
        params = list(data = name))
}
```



# Demo

# Report Reproducibly with



# Thank you