MARKDOWN packetlife.net

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н	leaders				Blockquotes	
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##### Text	<h6>Text</h6>	> Level one > > Level two		<pre><blockquote>Level two <blockquote>Level three</blockquote></blockquote></pre>		
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· Green					Code Blocks	
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by Jeremy Stretch v2.0

Markdown is available at http://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/



Learn more about R Markdown at rmarkdown.rstudio.com Learn more about Interactive Docs at shiny.rstudio.com/articles

Contents:

- 1. Markdown Syntax
- 2. Knitr chunk options
- 3. Pandoc options

Syntax

Plain text

End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.

italics and _italics_

bold and __bold__

superscript^2^

~~strikethrough~~

[link](www.rstudio.com)

Header 1

Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

endash: --

emdash: ---

ellipsis: ...

inline equation: $A = \pi^{2}$

image:

horizontal rule (or slide break):

> block quote

* unordered list

* item 2

+ sub-item 1

+ sub-item 2

1. ordered list

2. item 2

+ sub-item 1

+ sub-item 2

Table Header Table Cell Cell 3

Second Header

Cell 2

Cell 4

Becomes

Plain text

End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.

italics and italics

bold and bold

superscript2

strikethrough

Header 1 Header 2

Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

endash: -

emdash: -

ellipsis: ...

inline equation: $A = \pi * r^2$

image:



horizontal rule (or slide break):

block quote

- · unordered list
- item 2
 - sub-item 1
 - o sub-item 2
- 1. ordered list
- 2. item 2
 - o sub-item 1
 - o sub-item 2

Table Header	Second Header
Table Cell	Cell 2
Cell 3	Cell 4



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Learn more about Interactive Docs at <u>shiny.rstudio.com/articles</u>

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Syntax Becomes

Make a code chunk with three back ticks followed by an r in braces. End the chunk with three back ticks:

```{r}
paste("Hello", "World!")

Make a code chunk with three back ticks followed by an r in braces. End the chunk with three back ticks:

```
paste("Hello", "World!")
```

## [1] "Hello World!"

Place code inline with a single back ticks. The first back tick must be followed by an R, like this `r paste("Hello", "World!")`.

Place code inline with a single back ticks. The first back tick must be followed by an R, like this Hello World!.

Add chunk options within braces. For example, `echo=FALSE` will prevent source code from being displayed:

```{r eval=TRUE, echo=FALSE}
paste("Hello", "World!")

Add chunk options within braces. For example, echo=FALSE will prevent source code from being displayed:

```
## [1] "Hello World!"
```

Learn more about chunk options at http://yihui.name/knitr/options

| | | Chunk options |
|-----------------|---------------|---|
| option | default value | description |
| Code evaluation | | |
| child | NULL | A character vector of filenames. Knitr will knit the files and place them into the main document. |
| code | NULL | Set to R code. Knitr will replace the code in the chunk with the code in the code option. |
| engine | 'R' | Knitr will evaluate the chunk in the named language, e.g. engine = 'python'. Run names(knitr::knit_engines\$get()) to see supported languages. |
| eval | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will not run the code in the code chunk. |
| include | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will run the chunk but not include the chunk in the final document. |
| purl | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will not include the chunk when running purl() to extract the source code. |
| Results | | |
| collapse | FALSE | If TRUE, knitr will collapse all the source and output blocks created by the chunk into a single block. |
| echo | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will not display the code in the code chunk above it's results in the final document. |
| results | 'markup' | If 'hide', knitr will not display the code's results in the final document. If 'hold', knitr will delay displaying all output pieces until the end of the chunk. If 'asis', knitr will pass through results without reformatting them (useful if results return raw HTML, etc.) |
| error | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will not display any error messages generated by the code. |
| message | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will not display any messages generated by the code. |
| warning | TRUE | If FALSE, knitr will not display any warning messages generated by the code. |
| Code Decoration | | |
| comment | '##' | A character string. Knitr will append the string to the start of each line of results in the final document. |
| highlight | TRUE | If TRUE, knitr will highlight the source code in the final output. |
| prompt | FALSE | If TRUE , knitr will add > to the start of each line of code displayed in the final document. |
| strip.white | TRUE | If TRUE , knitr will remove white spaces that appear at the beginning or end of a code chunk. |
| tidy | FALSE | If TRUE, knitr will tidy code chunks for display with the tidy_source() function in the formatR package. |



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Contents:

- 1. Markdown Syntax
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| | | 3. Pandoc options |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--|
| | | Chunk options (Continued) |
| option | default value | description |
| Chunks | | |
| opts.label | NULL | The label of options set in knitr:: opts_template() to use with the chunk. |
| R.options | NULL | Local R options to use with the chunk. Options are set with options() at start of chunk. Defaults are restored at end. |
| ref.label | NULL | A character vector of labels of the chunks from which the code of the current chunk is inherited. |
| Cache | | |
| autodep | FALSE | If TRUE, knitr will attempt to figure out dependencies between chunks automatically by analyzing object names. |
| cache | FALSE | If TRUE, knitr will cache the results to reuse in future knits. Knitr will reuse the results until the code chunk is altered. |
| cache.comments | NULL | If FALSE, knitr will not rerun the chunk if only a code comment has changed. |
| cache.lazy | TRUE | If TRUE, knitr will use lazyload() to load objects in chunk. If FALSE, knitr will use load() to load objects in chunk. |
| cache.path | 'cache/' | A file path to the directory to store cached results in. Path should begin in the directory that the .Rmd file is saved in. |
| cache.vars | NULL | A character vector of object names to cache if you do not wish to cache each object in the chunk. |
| dependson | NULL | A character vector of chunk labels to specify which other chunks a chunk depends on. Knitr will update a cached chunk if its dependencies change. |
| Animation | | |
| anipots | 'controls,loop' | Extra options for animations (see the animate package). |
| interval | 1 | The number of seconds to pause between animation frames. |
| Plots | L I | The Difference of the Little and accomplished to the constitution of the Indian DEL |
| dev | 'png' | The R function name that will be used as a graphical device to record plots, e.g. dev='CairoPDF'. |
| dev.args | NULL | Arguments to be passed to the device, e.g. dev.args=list(bg='yellow', pointsize=10). |
| dpi | 72 | A number for knitr to use as the dots per inch (dpi) in graphics (when applicable). |
| external | TRUE | If TRUE, knitr will externalize tikz graphics to save LaTex compilation time (only for the tikzDevice::tikz() device). |
| fig.align | 'default' | How to align graphics in the final document. One of 'left', 'right', or 'center'. |
| fig.cap | NULL | A character string to be used as a figure caption in LaTex. |
| fig.env | 'figure' | The Latex environment for figures. |
| fig.ext | NULL | The file extension for figure output, e.g. fig.ext='png' . |
| fig.height, fig.width | 7 | The width and height to use in R for plots created by the chunk (in inches). |
| fig.keep | 'high' | If 'high', knitr will merge low-level changes into high level plots. If 'all', knitr will keep all plots (low-level changes may produce new plots). If 'first', knitr will keep the first plot only. If 'last', knitr will keep the last plot only. If 'none', knitr will discard all plots. |
| fig.lp | 'fig:' | A prefix to be used for figure labels in latex. |
| fig.path | 'figure/' | A file path to the directory where knitr should store the graphics files created by the chunk. |
| fig.pos | ш | A character string to be used as the figure position arrangement in LaTex. |
| fig.process | NULL | A function to post-process a figure file. Should take a filename and return a filename of a new figure source. |
| fig.retina | 1 | Dpi multiplier for displaying HTML output on retina screens. |
| fig.scap | NULL | A character string to be used as a short figure caption. |
| fig.subcap | NULL | A character string to be used as captions in sub-figures in LaTex. |
| fig.show | 'asis' | If 'hide', knitr will generate the plots created in the chunk, but not include them in the final document. If 'hold', knitr will delay displaying the plots created by the chunk until the end of the chunk. If 'animate', knitr will combine all of the plots created by the chunk into an animation. |
| fig.showtext | NULL | If TRUE, knitr will call showtext::showtext.begin() before drawing plots. |
| out.extra | NULL | A character string of extra options for figures to be passed to LaTex or HTML. |
| out.height, out.width | NULL | The width and height to scale plots to in the final output. Can be in units recognized by output, e.g. 8\\linewidth, 50px |
| resize.height, resize.width | NULL | The width and height to resize tike graphics in LaTex, passed to {. |
| sanitize | FALSE | If TRUE , knitr will sanitize tike graphics for LaTex. |





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| Templates | Basic YAML | Template options | Latex options | Interactive Docs |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| html_document pdf_document word_document md_document ioslides_presentation slidy_presentation beamer_presentation | title: "A Web Doc" author: "John Doe" date: "May 1, 2015" output: md_document | <pre>title: "Chapters" output: html_document: toc: true toc_depth: 2</pre> | <pre>title: "My PDF" output: pdf_document fontsize: 11pt geometry: margin=lin</pre> | <pre>title: "Slides" output: slidy_presentation: incremental: true runtime: shiny</pre> |

Syntax for slide formats (ioslides, slidy, beamer)

Dividing slides 1

Pandoc will start a new slide at each first level header

Header 2
... as well as each second level header

You can start a new slide with a horizontal rule`***` if you do not want a header.

Bullets

Render bullets with
- a dash
- another dash
Incremental bullets
>- Use this format
>- to have bullets appear
>- one at a time (incrementally)

Slide display modes

Press a key below during presentation to enter display mode. Press **esc** to exit display mode.

ioslides

f - enable fullscreen mode
 w - toggle widescreen mode
 o - enable overview mode
 h - enable code highlight mode
 p - show presenter notes

slidy

C - show table of contentsF - toggle display of the footer

A - toggle display of current vs all slides

S - make fonts smallerB - make fonts bigger

| Top level options to customize LaTex (pdf) output | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| option | description | | | |
| lang | Document language code | | | |
| fontsize | Font size (e.g. 10pt, 11pt, 12 pt) | | | |
| documentclass | Latex document class (e.g. article) | | | |
| classoption | Option for document class (e.g. oneside); may be repeated | | | |
| geometry | Options for geometry class (e.g. margin=1in); may be repeated | | | |
| mainfont, sansfont, monofont, mathfont | Document fonts (works only with xelatex and lualatex, see the latex_engine option) | | | |
| linkcolor, urlcolor, citecolor | Color for internal, external, and citation links (red, green, magenta, cyan, blue, black) | | | |

R Studio



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| option | html | pdf | word | pm | ioslides | slidy | beamer | description |
|----------------|------|-----|------|----|----------|-------|--------|---|
| colortheme | | | | | | | Х | Beamer color theme to use (e.g., colortheme: "dolphin"). |
| css | Χ | | | | Х | Χ | | Filepath to CSS style to use to style document (e.g., css: styles.css). |
| duration | | | | | | Χ | | Add a countdown timer (in minutes) to footer of slides (e.g., duration: 45). |
| fig_caption | Χ | Χ | Χ | | Χ | Χ | Χ | Should figures be rendered with captions? |
| fig_crop | | Χ | | | | | Χ | Should pdfcrop utility be automatically applied to figures (when available)? |
| fig_height | Χ | Χ | Χ | Х | Х | Χ | Χ | Default figure height (in inches) for document. |
| fig_retina | Χ | | | Х | Х | Χ | | Scaling to perform for retina displays (e.g., fig_retina: 2). |
| fig_width | Χ | Χ | Χ | Χ | Х | Χ | Χ | Default figure width (in inches) for document. |
| font_adjustmen | | | | | | Х | | Increase or decrease font size for entire presentation (e.g., font_adjustment: -1). |
| fonttheme | | | | | | | Χ | Beamer font theme to use (e.g., fonttheme: "structurebold"). |
| footer | | | | | | Х | | Text to add to footer of each slide (e.g., footer: "Copyright (c) 2014 RStudio"). |
| highlight | Χ | Χ | | | | Х | Х | Syntax highlighting style (e.g. "tango", "pygments", "kate", "zenburn", and |
| includes | Χ | Χ | | Х | Х | Х | Х | See below |
| -in_header | Χ | Χ | | | Χ | Χ | Χ | File of content to place in document header (e.g., in_header: header.html). |
| -before_body | Χ | Χ | | | Х | Х | Х | File of content to place before document body (e.g., before_body: |
| -after_body | Χ | Χ | | | Х | Х | Х | File of content to place after document body (e.g., after_body: doc_suffix.html). |
| incremental | | | | | Х | Х | Χ | Should bullets appear one at a time (on presenter mouse clicks)? |
| keep_md | Χ | | | | Х | Х | | Save a copy of .md file that contains knitr output (in addition to the .Rmd and HTML files) |
| keep_tex | | Χ | | | | | Χ | Save a copy of .tex file that contains knitr output (in addition to the .Rmd and PDF files)? |
| latex_engine | | Χ | | | | | | Engine to render latex. Should be one of "pdflatex", "xelatex", and "lualatex". |
| lib_dir | Χ | | | | Х | Х | | Directory of dependency files to use (Bootstrap, MathJax, etc.) (e.g., lib_dir: libs). |
| logo | | | | | Х | | | File path to a logo (at least 128 x 128) to add to presentation (e.g., logo: logo.png). |
| mathjax | Χ | | | | Х | Х | | Set to local or a URL to use a local/URL version of MathJax to render equations |
| number_section | Χ | Χ | | | | | | Add section numbering to headers (e.g., number_sections: true). |
| pandoc_args | Χ | Χ | Χ | Х | Х | Х | Χ | Arguments to pass to Pandoc (e.g., pandoc_args: ["title-prefix", "Foo"]). |
| preserve_yaml | | | | Х | | | | Preserve YAML front matter in final document? |
| reference_docx | | | Χ | | | | | A .docx file whose styles should be copied to use (e.g., reference_docx: |
| self_contained | Χ | | | | Х | Х | | Embed dependencies into the doc? Set to false to keep dependencies in external files. |
| slide_level | | | | | | | Х | The lowest heading level that defines individual slides (e.g., slide_level: 2). |
| smaller | | | | | Х | | | Use the smaller font size in the presentation? |
| smart | Χ | | | | Х | Х | | Convert straight quotes to curly, dashes to em-dashes, to ellipses, and so on? |
| template | Χ | Х | | | | Х | Х | Pandoc template to use when rendering file (e.g., template: |
| theme | Х | | | | | | Х | Bootswatch or Beamer theme to use for page. Valid bootswatch themes include "cerulean", "journal", "flatly", "readable", "spacelab", "united", and "cosmo". |
| toc | Х | Х | | Х | | | Х | Add a table of contents at start of document? (e.g., toc: true). |
| toc_depth | Х | Х | | Х | | | | The lowest level of headings to add to table of contents (e.g., toc_depth: 2). |
| transition | | | | | Х | | | Speed of slide transitions should be "slower", "faster" or a number in seconds. |
| variant | | | | Х | | | | The flavor of markdown to use; one of "markdown", "markdown_strict", "markdown_github", "markdown_mmd", and "markdown_phpextra" |
| widescreen | | | | | Х | | | Display presentation in widescreen format? |



R Markdown

谏杳表

详情请查看 rmarkdown.rstudio.com

rmarkdown 0.2.50 更新: 8/14



由 supstat p 翻译

1. 工作流程 R Markdown是通过R来书写可重复动态报告的一种格式。利用它在幻灯片、pdf、html文档、Word文件中嵌入R代码和结果。报告制作流程:

i. 打开 - 打开扩展名 为.Rmd的文件

 Rmd

ii. 编写 - 利用简易的R Markdown 语法编写内容

A report.

A plot:

iii. 嵌入- 嵌入R代码,生成报告所需的输出结果

A report.

A plot:

```{r}

hist(co2)

**iv. 提交** - 用输出结果替代R代码,把报告转换为幻灯片、pdf、html或微软Word文件。





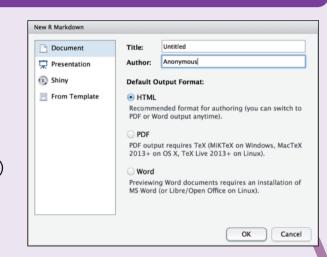






# **2.** 打开文件 以保存为扩展名.Rmd的文本文件开始,或打开一个RStudio Rmd模板

- 点击菜单栏中的: File ▶ New File ▶ R Markdown...
- 窗口弹出。选择.Rmd文件的输出类型
- 单击指定输出类型(亦可随后修改)
- 点击确认



# **4. 选择输出格式** 编辑YAML表头,说明从R markdown文件中建立的文档类型。

#### **YAML**

YAML表头是一组键: 在文件开头的值对。以三短横(--)开始和结束

title: "Untitled"
author: "Anonymous"
output: html\_document

This is the start of my report. The above is metadata saved in a YAML header.

RStudio已为你与 写好了YAML表 头模板

输出值决定R从.Rmd文件中建立的文件类型(步骤6)

output: html\_document · · · · · html文件(网页)

output: pdf\_document ····· pdf文档

output: word\_document ----- Microsoft Word.docx

output: beamer\_presentation ..... beamer幻灯片(pdf)

output: ioslides\_presentation ..... ioslides幻灯片(html)





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**3. 简易标记** 之后,用纯文本书写你的报告。利用markdown语法来说明如何设计在最终报告中的文本格式。

## 语法

Plain text
End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.
\*italics\* and \_italics\_
\*\*bold\*\* and \_\_bold\_\_
superscript^2^
~~strikethrough~~
[link](www.rstudio.com)

# Header 1

## Header 2

### Header 3

#### Header 4 ##### Header 5

##### Header 6

endash: -emdash: --ellipsis: ...

inline equation: \$A = \pi\*r^{2}\$
image: ![](path/to/smallorb.png)

horizontal rule (or slide break):

\*\*\*

- > block quote
- \* unordered list
- \* item 2

Cell 3

- + sub-item 1
- + sub-item 2
- ordered list
   item 2
- + sub-item 1
- + sub-item 2

Cell 4

显示

Plain text
End a line with two spaces to start a new paragraph.

italics and italics

bold and bold

superscript<sup>2</sup> strikethrough

strikethroug

# Header 1 Header 2

#### Header 3

Header 4

Header 5

Header 6

endash: -

emdash: -

ellipsis: ...

inline equation:  $A = \pi * r^2$ 



horizontal rule (or slide break):

#### block quote

- unordered list
- item 2
  - sub-item 1
  - o sub-item 2
- 1. ordered list
- 2. item 2
  - sub-item 1
  - sub-item 2
- Table Header Second Header

  Table Cell Cell 2

  Cell 3 Cell 4

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# 5. 嵌入代码 利用knitr语法在报告中嵌入R代码。在提交报告的 时候,R就会运行代码及显示结果

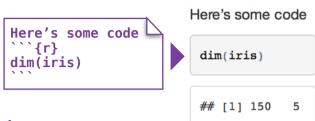
## 内联代码

用反勾号和字母r把代码包围起 来,R就会把内联代码替代为它的 结果。



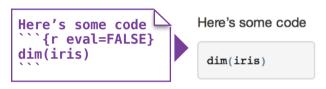
## 代码块

代码块以```{r}开始,以 结束。



### 显示选项

利用knitr选项来设置代码块的输出形式。把条 件选项放置在代码块上方的大括号中。



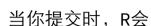


| 选项         | 默认值      | 效果                                                        |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| eval       | TRUE     | 是否估计代码的值及显示其结果                                            |
| echo       | TRUE     | 显示结果时,是否也一同显示代码                                           |
| warning    | TRUE     | 是否显示警告                                                    |
| error      | FALSE    | 是否显示错误                                                    |
| message    | TRUE     | 是否显示消息                                                    |
| tidy       | FALSE    | 是否调整代码的显示格式,使其更整洁                                         |
| results    | "markup" | "markup"(标记显示),"asis"(文本显示),<br>"hold"(末尾显示) 或 "hide"(隐藏) |
| cache      | FALSE    | 为了方便以后的提交,是否缓存结果                                          |
| comment    | "##"     | 注释符号,用于结果之前                                               |
| fig.width  | 7        | 由代码块生成的图表的宽度(英寸)                                          |
| fig.height |          | 由代码块生成的图表的高度(英寸)<br>访问yihui.name/knitr/                   |

# 6. 提交 把.Rmd文件作为建立完整报告的蓝图

使用两种方法中的一种来提交报告

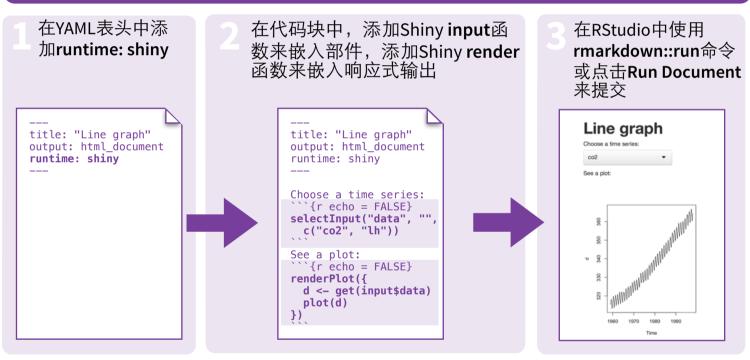
- 1. 运行rmarkdown::render("<file path>")
- 2. 点击RStudio顶端脚本窗格中的knit HTML



- 执行每一个嵌入的代码块,在报告中插入执行结果
- 根据输出文件类型,建立报告的新版本
- 在视图窗格中打开输出文件的预览
- 在工作目录中保存输出文件

#### Untitled2\* × ABC Q ? Knit HTML 1 - ---2 title: "Un Knit PDF author: Knit Word date: "Jul 5 output: ht View in Pane View in Window

# 7. 交互式文档 3步把报告转换为交互式的Shiny文档



\*提示:报告将会以Shiny应用的形式呈现,这意味着你必须选择一种html的输出形式,如 html\_document(针对交互式报告)或ioslides\_presentation(针对交互式幻灯片)。

# 8. 发布 分享报告,使得用户能够在线访问

## Rpubs.com

在RStudio的免费R Markdown发 布网址中分享非交互式文档, 地址为

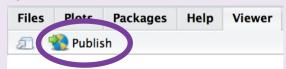
www.rpubs.com

# ShinyApps.io

在RStudio的服务器上构建交 互式文档。免费或付费服务 地址为

www.shinyapps.io

在RStudio预览窗口中点击"Publish"按 钮,单击即可把文档发布到rpubs.com



# 9. 了解更多

说明文档与示例 - rmarkdown.rstudio.com 更多文章 - shiny.rstudio.com/articles

• blog.rstudio.com

**y** - @rstudio



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本介绍由SupStat Inc.翻译。

英文网址: supstat.com 中文网址: supstat.com.cn



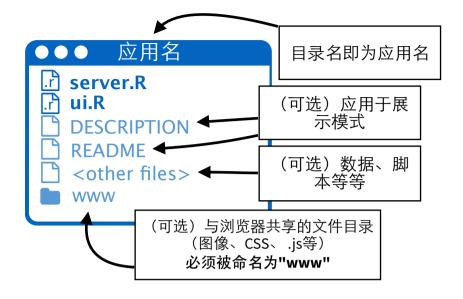
速查表 详情访问shiny.rstudio.com

Shiny 0.10.0 Updated: 6/14

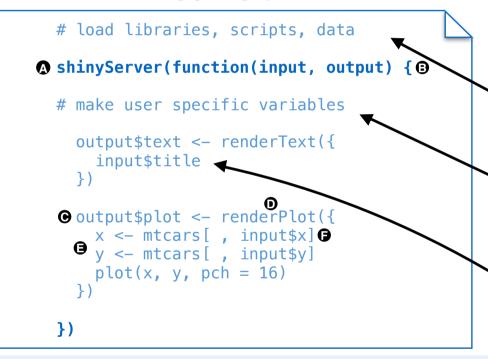


- **2. server.R** 应用程序的R组件的构建命令组。如何编写server.R:
- A 为server.R提供最简短的必要代码, shinyServer(function(input, output) {})
- **B** 在function(input, output)之后的大括号之间定义应用的R组件
- **⑤** 以output\$<component name>的方式在UI之中保存R组件
- ❶ 通过render\*函数来创建每一个输出组件
- 把服务器所需的用于建立组件的R代码赋予到每一个render\*函数中。服务器将会对每一个出现在R代码中的响应值做标记且在这些值发生改变的同时重建组件。
- 通过input\$<widget name>引用部件值

**1. 架构** 每个应用程序都相当于一个目录。这个目录包含一个server.R文件,一般还包含一个ui.R文件(以及可选的额外文件)



### server.R



## render\*函数

| 函数              | 预期对象           | 创建对象                |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| renderDataTable | 任何表格对象         | DataTables.js table |
| renderImage     | 图像特征列表         | HTML图像              |
| renderPlot      | 图表             | 图表                  |
| renderPrint     | 任何打印输出         | 文本                  |
| renderTable     | 任何表格对象         | 无格式表格               |
| renderText      | 字符串            | 文本                  |
| renderUI        | Shiny标签对象或HTML | UI元素(HTML)          |
|                 | *              |                     |

#### **输入值都是有响应的**。 它们必须受以下对象之一所包围:

render\* - 创建Shiny UI组件 reactive - 创建响应表达式 observe - 创建响应观测器

isolate - 创建响应对象的非响应副本

# 3. 执行 把代码放置在运行次数最少的地方

运行一次 - 当你首次启动应用程序时,在shinyServer函数之外的代码将只会运行一次。对于服务器只需要其一个副本的工具,利用该代码来建立此这些工具。

为每个用户运行一次 - 每当用户访问应用程序(或刷新浏览器页面)时,在shinyServer函数内的代码都将运行一次。对于服务器针对每一个用户均需要一个独特副本的工具,利用该代码来建立来建立这些工具。

**`多次运行** - 在render<sup>\*</sup>、reactive或observe函数中的代码 将会运行多次。只有在部件发生改变后服务器重建UI 组件所需的代码会放在这个位置。

4. 响应 当输入改变时,服务器将重建依赖于此输入的每一个输出(即便是非直接的依赖关系)。你可通过改变依赖链的方式来控制该行为。

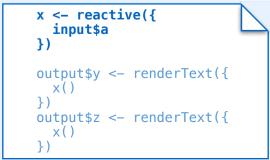
RStudio® and Shiny™ are trademarks of RStudio, Inc. All rights reserved <u>info@rstudio.com</u> 844-448-1212 rstud<u>io.com</u>

本介绍由SupStat Inc.翻译。 英文网址: supstat.com 中文网址: supstat.com.cn render\* - 每当在其render\*中的输入改变时,输出将会自动更新。

Reactive表达式 - 利用reactive表达式来创建将会用于多个输出的对象。







isolate - 利用isolate来使用一个输入 而无需依赖于该输入。当被isolate 函数使用的输入改变时,Shiny将不 会重建对应的输出。



```
output$z <- renderText({
 paste(
 isolate(input$a),
 input$b
)
)</pre>
```

observe - 利用observe来创建代码使之在输入改变时运行,却不会生成输出对象。



```
observe({
 input$a
 # code to run
})
```

# ui.R

```
A shinyUI(fluidPage(
 titlePanel("mtcars data"),
 B sidebarLayout(
 sidebarPanel(
 textInput("title", "Plot title:",
 value = "x v v").
 selectInput("x", "Choose an x var:";
 choices = names(mtcars).
 selected = "disp"),
```

€ 在每一个面板和列中,放置...

mainPanel(



))

R组件 - 它们是在server.R种定义的输出对象。 如何放置一个组件:

selectInput("y", "Choose a y var:",

choices = names(mtcars),

selected = "mpg")

h3(textOutput("text")),

plotOutput("plot")

- 1. 选择\*Output函数,使之建立你想安置在UI中的对象
- 2. 把与在server.R中所指定的对象名相对应的字符串作 为参数传递到\*Output函数中,如

```
output$plot <- renderPlot({ ... })
 plotOutput("plot")
```

### \*Output函数

dataTableOutput htmlOutput imageOutput plotOutput

tableOutput textOutput uiOutput verbatimTextOutput

# 5. ui.R 应用程序用户界面(UI)的描述,展示应用程序的网页。如何编写ui.R:

- A 在ui.R, shinyUI(fluidPage())中包含最简短的必要代码 注意: 若希望使用导航条来连接多页面应用程序,用navbarPage替代fluidPage
- **B**为UI建立一个板面。在与sidebarPanel和mainPanel一同使用时,sidebarLayout将会提供一个默认板面。 splitLayout、flowLayout和inputLayout把页面划分为多个等间隔排列的区域。fluidRow和column一同创建了一个基于网格的板面,可用于规划页面或面板。

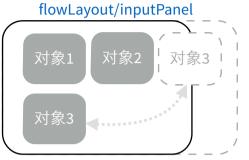
sidebarLayout 主面板

shinyUI(fluidPage(

sidebarLayout(

mainPanel(...)





fluidRow

sidebarPanel(...), ))

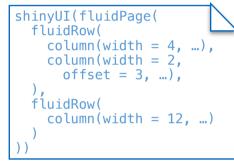
shinvUI(fluidPage( splitLayout( numericInput(...), selectInput(...)



tags\$col

tags\$data

tags\$colgroup





))

部件-每个部件函数的第一个参数都是部件的<名 称>。你可以通过input\$<名称>来访问在server.R中 的部件当前值。

| 部件     | 函数                 |                                              |
|--------|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 动作按钮   | actionButton       | inputId, label                               |
| 复选框    | checkboxInput      | inputId, label, value                        |
| 复选框组   | checkboxGroupInput | inputId, label, choices, selected            |
| 选择日期   | dateInput          | inputId, label, value, min, max, format      |
| 选择日期范围 | dateRangeInput     | inputId, label, start, end, min, max, format |
| 文件上传   | fileInput          | inputId, label, multiple                     |
| 数字字段   | numericInput       | inputId, label, value, min, max, step        |
| 单选按钮   | radioButtons       | inputId, label, choices, selected            |
| 选项框    | selectInput        | inputId, label, choices, selected, multiple  |
| 滑动条    | sliderInput        | inputId, label, min, max, value, step        |
| 提交按钮   | submitButton       | text                                         |
| 文本字段   | textInput          | inputId, label, value                        |



HTML元素 - 通过Shiny函数添加HTML元素,它们 相当于一般的HTML标签。

tags\$input

tags\$option

tags\$ins

|             | u             |
|-------------|---------------|
|             | tags\$abbr    |
|             | tags\$address |
|             | tags\$area    |
|             | tags\$article |
|             | tags\$aside   |
|             | tags\$audio   |
| format      | tags\$b       |
| nax, format | tags\$base    |
|             | tags\$bdi     |
|             | tags\$bdo     |
| step        | tags\$blockqu |
|             | tags\$body    |
| , multiple  | br            |
|             | tags\$button  |
| step        | tags\$canvas  |
|             | tags\$caption |
|             | tags\$cite    |
|             | code          |

tags\$datalist tags\$dd tags\$del tags\$details tags\$dfn tags\$dl s\$blockquote tags\$dt tags\$i tags\$embed tags\$eventsourceimg tags\$fieldset tags\$figcaption includeMarkdo tags\$ol tags\$figure includeScript tags\$footer

tags\$kbd tags\$command h2 tags\$keygen tags\$label tags\$legend tags\$li tags\$link tags\$head tags\$mark tags\$header tags\$hgroup tags\$map tags\$menu tags\$meta tags\$meter tags\$nav tags\$iframe tags\$noscript includeCSS tags\$object tags\$optgroup strong

tags\$form

h1

tags\$param tags\$progress tags\$q tags\$ruby tags\$rt tags\$s tags\$samp tags\$script tags\$section tags\$small tags\$source span

tags\$output

tags\$sup tagsStable tags\$tbody tags\$td tags\$textarea tags\$tfoot tags\$th tags\$thead tags\$time tags\$title tags\$track tags\$u tags\$ul tags\$var tags\$video

tags\$summary

# 6. 运行应用程序

runApp - 从本地文件中运行 runGitHub - 从www.GitHub.com管理的文件中运行 runGist - 从保存为gist的文件中运行 (gist.github.com) runURL - 从保存在任意URL中的文件中运行



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# 7. 分享应用程序 将应用程序作为实时网页来启动,让用户在线访问

# ShinyApps.io

在RStudio服务器种管理应用 程序。免费和付费方案: www.shinyapps.io

# **Shiny Server**

构建个人的linux服务器来管理 应用程序。免费且开源。 shiny.rstudio.com/deploy

# **Shiny Server Pro**

构建商业服务器,享受身份验证、资源管理及更多服务。

shiny.rstudio.com/deploy