

# R Markdown

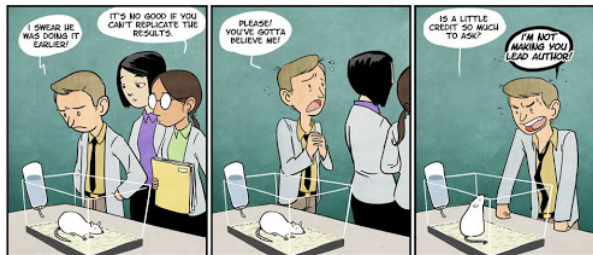
25 Apr 2020

- What is R Markdown?
- Summary of the advantages
- Approach
- Syntax for the main functions
- Specific examples
- Overview
- Exercices and closure
- Refernces

Before you start, make sure you have installed the R Markdown package

```
install.package("rmarkdown")
```

# Introduction



POPSCI.COM/BLOG-NETWORK/BOXPLOT

# What is R Markdown?

## Markdown = Language for text formatting

- an easy to write plain text format for creating dynamic documents and reports
- contains “normal” text and code chunks (e.g. R, but Python, SQL, and more also possible)
- RMD -> MD -> html, Docx or PDF
- Formatting documents outside the analysis

## Creating a document that can contain both text and code:

- When creating (“knitting”), the code is executed and displayed together with the description.
- Only a document without warnings/errors can be knitted!
- Possible to export a Word, HTML or PDF file.

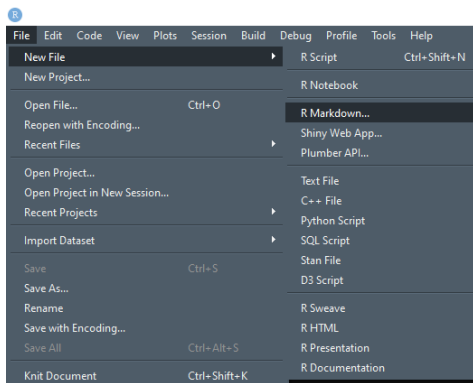
## Why should you use R Markdown

- Research becomes reproducible
- Share your analysis (results and associated documentation)
- Consolidate your code and document into a single file
- Easy for version Control (e.g. Git/GitHub)
- Your output file will look great with hardly any effort on your part

# Approach

- 1 Open RStudio -> File -> New File -> R Markdown
- 2 Enter a title for the document (optionally enter an author)
- 3 Choose an output format
- 4 YAML Headline: Final choice of your output format
- 5 Write the markdown
- 6 Embed Code
- 7 Rendering Output
  - RStudio: “Knit” (Ctrl+Shift+K)
  - Command line: `rmarkdown:: render(“input.Rmd”)`


# Open new Markdown file








# Give your file a title

New R Markdown

 Document

 Presentation

 Shiny

 From Template

**Title:**

**Author:**

**Default Output Format:**

☒ **HTML**  
Recommended format for authoring (you can switch to PDF or Word output anytime).

☐ **PDF**  
PDF output requires TeX (MikTeX on Windows, MacTeX 2013+ on OS X, TeX Live 2013+ on Linux).

☐ **Word**  
Previewing Word documents requires an installation of MS Word (or Libre/Open Office on Linux).

OK Cancel

# Setting up your own R Markdown Document

You are going to present your work on the “Bike Rental” dataset.

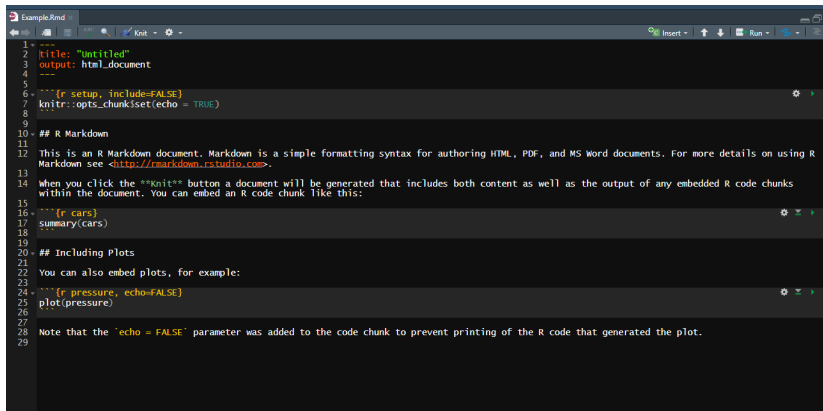
## Exercise

- Title: “Analysis of the bike rental dataset”
- Subtitle: Your name

# Choose the output format

- You can choose between HTML, PDF and Docx(Word)
  - **HTML** is recommended, since everybody can read it
- You can always change your output format, in the YAML header

# Starting Point

A screenshot of an R Markdown document titled 'Example.Rmd' in a text editor. The document contains R code chunks and Markdown text. The first chunk sets the title to 'Untitled' and the output to 'html\_document'. The second chunk is an R setup chunk with 'include=FALSE' and 'knitr::opts\_chunk\$set(echo = TRUE)'. The text explains that this is an R Markdown document and provides a link to the R Markdown website. It then shows an R code chunk for 'summary(cars)'. The text explains that clicking the 'Knit' button will generate a document with both content and R code output. It then shows an R code chunk for 'plot(pressure)'. The text explains that the 'echo = FALSE' parameter was added to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.

```
1- ----
2- |title: "Untitled"
3- |output: html_document
4- ----
5-
6- ```{r setup, include=FALSE}
7- knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE)
8-
9-
10- ## R Markdown
11-
12- This is an R Markdown document. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. For more details on using R
13- Markdown see <http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com>.
14-
15- When you click the Knit button a document will be generated that includes both content as well as the output of any embedded R code chunks
16- within the document. You can embed an R code chunk like this:
17-
18- ```{r cars}
19- summary(cars)
20-
21-
22- ## Including Plots
23-
24- You can also embed plots, for example:
25-
26- ```{r pressure, echo=FALSE}
27- plot(pressure)
28-
29-
30- Note that the 'echo = FALSE' parameter was added to the code chunk to prevent printing of the R code that generated the plot.
```

# Rendering output



- Press **“Knit”** in Rstudio
- Press **Ctrl+Shift+K** (Windows)
- Procedure<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup><https://d33wubrfki0l68.cloudfront.net/61d189fd9cdf955058415d3e1b28dd60e1bd7c9b/b739c/lesson-images/rmarkdownflow.png>

# YAML Header

## Example

```
1 ---
2 title: "R Markdown"
3 date: "`r format(Sys.Date(), '%d %b %Y')`"
4 output: beamer_presentation
5 urlcolor: blue
6 ---
7
```

## Output types

Type	Format	Option in YAML Header
Website	HTML	output: html_document
Document	PDF	output: pdf_document
Document (Word)	RTF	output: word_document
Presentation (beamer)	PDF	output: beamer_presentation
Presentation (ioslides)	HTML	output: ioslides_presentation

## Additional YAML settings

- **toc**: table of content
- **bibliography**: bibliography.bib file with your references
- **csl**: custom citation style
- **abstract**: Space to write an abstract
- **css**: use custom css [HTML]
- **fig\_width, fig\_height, fig\_caption**: figure options
- **include**: include other .tex files [PDF]

# Your fancy Table of Content

## Exercise

```
---  
title: "Analysis of the bike rental dataset"  
author: "Your name"  
date: "`r format(Sys.Date(), '%d %b %Y')`"  
output:  
  html_document:  
    toc: true  
    number_sections: true  
    toc_float:  
      collapsed: false  
      smooth_scroll: false  
bibliography: library.bib  
---
```



# Text Formatting Examples

---

## Text formatting

---

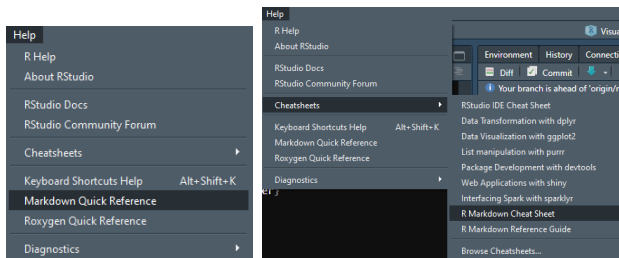
Text	Text
<code>*italic* or _italic_</code>	<i>italic</i>
<code>**bold** or __bold__</code>	<b>bold</b>
<code>[link] (www.sbg.ac.at)</code>	<a href="#">link</a>

---

# Write markdown

You can use the Quick Reference or the Cheatsheet

Both can be found by opening the **Help** dropdown menu which is positioned in the top bar



# Expanding your R Markdown Document

## Exercise

- 1 Set a header: “Part I: Summary statistics”
- 2 Write a plain text introduction using emphasis and lists according to Reference Guide and reproduce the following:
- 3 Create some sub headers
- 4 Load Image
- 5 Knit

# Embed your code

## Inline Code

```
The mean speed of cars is `r mean(cars$speed)`.
```

The mean speed of cars is 15.4.

## Code Chunk

```
```${r cars_example, echo=TRUE}  
summary(cars)  
```
```

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##           speed           dist  
##  Min.      : 4.0    Min.      :  2.00  
## 1st Qu.:12.0    1st Qu.: 26.00  
## Median :15.0    Median : 36.00  
## Mean   :15.4    Mean   : 42.98  
## 3rd Qu.:19.0    3rd Qu.: 56.00  
## Max.   :25.0    Max.   :120.00
```

# How to get this " ' " symbol

Press Shift + ' (twice or followed by Space)



# Embed your code

| Option                          | Description                                |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>eval</b> (logical, TRUE)     | Evaluate chunk                             |
| <b>echo</b> (logical, TRUE)     | Hides R-Code                               |
| <b>results</b> (char, "markup") | Formatting R output: e.g. "markup", "asis" |

# Importing the dataset

## Exercise

Now lets import our dataset while hiding our code.  
To import the dataset you will want to use `read.csv()`

## Hint

If you are using a project or set your working directory,  
you can use `"./dataset/day.csv"`

# Create a statistical overview

## Exercise

Now let's use some basic statistical commands using the following commands on the count variable in the bike rental dataset:

## Commands

```
summary()  
mean()  
sd()
```



# Embed your code

You can also use other languages like Python, SQL, Javascript and more while using *R Markdown*

## Example

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

# Creating a table

Create the following output:

| Command             | Result |
|---------------------|--------|
| <code>mean()</code> | 15.4   |
| <code>sd()</code>   | 5.29   |

# Write Inline and Plotting

## Exercise

- 1 Automatically write the Minimum in the output of the sentence
  - The smallest value of count is `[inline code]`.
- 2 Add a horizontal line
- 3 Set a header: "Part II: Visualization"
- 4 Use the command `plot()` to generate a scatterplot. Do not print the code!
- 5 Add some plain text, divided into two lines:
  - "Figure I:
  - Correlation of count and day"

# Create Hyperlinks

## Exercise

- 1 Write “*You can learn more about R Markdown here.*”, with here being the the following link:
  - <https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/>
- 2 Add “*Stay Healthy*” as blockquote

## How it should look

You can learn more about R Markdown [here](https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/).  
“*Stay Health!*”

- <https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/lesson-1.html>
- [https://www.is.uni-freiburg.de/resources/computational-economics/R\\_Markdown.pdf](https://www.is.uni-freiburg.de/resources/computational-economics/R_Markdown.pdf)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u4ZdvYXjslo>
- <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/>