BIOST 561: R Markdown Intro

David Whitney

November 3, 2016

R Markdown: The Basics

The following information is readily available if you use Rstudio:

- Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML,
 PDF, and MS Word documents.
- For more details on using R Markdown see http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com.
- 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 within the document.

Supported Output Formats

R Markdown can output to 3 standard formats.

- HTML document, with presentations via ioslides or Slidy
- PDF document, with presentations via beamer
- MS Word document

Note: documents/presentations with **Shiny** apps possible (not covered herein).

Basic Markdown Syntax

Regardless of your chosen output format, some basic syntax will be useful:

- Section headers
- Text emphasis
- Lists
- R code

Section Headers

To set up different sized header text in your document, use # for Header 1, ## for Header 2, and ### for Header 3.

• In a presentation, this creates a new slide.

Text emphasis

- Italicize text via *Italicize* or _Italicize_.
- **Bold** text via **Bold** or __Bold__.

Unordered Lists

This code

- * Item 1
- * Item 2
 - + Item 2a
 - + Item 2b

Renders these bullets (note that the sub-list needs tabulation, not spaces!)

- Item 1
- Item 2
 - Item 2a
 - Item 2b

Ordered Lists

This code

- 1. Item 1
- 2. Item 2
 - + Item 2a
 - + Item 2b

Renders this list (be advised - the bullets may not look great in all templates)

- ① Item 1
- 2 Item 2
 - Item 2a
 - Item 2b

Inline R Code

- To use R within a line, use the syntax 'r foo'.
- e.g. 'r round(pi, 5)' renders as 3.14159.

R Code Chunks

- R code chunks let you run/render code and results similar to Sweave or knitr.
- To start a code chunk, use the syntax "'{r chunkName, options}.
- To end the chunk, type "'.

With no options specified, a typical code chunk might look like:

```
fr pressure}
summary(pressure)
```

```
##
    temperature pressure
##
   Min. : 0
               Min. : 0.0002
  1st Qu.: 90 1st Qu.: 0.1800
##
##
   Median :180
               Median: 8.8000
   Mean :180
               Mean :124.3367
##
##
   3rd Qu.:270
               3rd Qu.:126.5000
##
   Max. :360
               Max. :806.0000
```

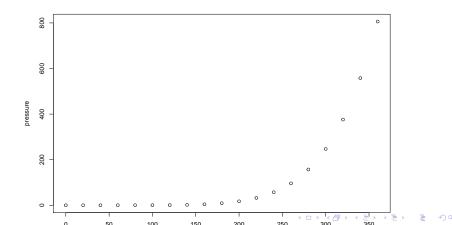
- Want to display the output of a code chunk and the underlying R code?
- Specify the echo = TRUE option.

summary(pressure)

```
##
    temperature
                  pressure
##
   Min. : 0
                Min. : 0.0002
   1st Qu.: 90 1st Qu.: 0.1800
##
##
   Median: 180 Median: 8.8000
##
   Mean :180
               Mean :124.3367
##
   3rd Qu.:270
                3rd Qu.:126.5000
                Max. :806.0000
##
   Max. :360
```

• R code chunks can also be used to render plots.

plot(pressure)



- Want to display R code without evaluating it?
- Specify eval = FALSE, echo = TRUE in the chunk options:

summary(pressure)

Mathematical Symbols/Equations in Markdown

 LATEX's inline (e.g. \$foo\$) and display (e.g. \$\$foo\$\$) math modes are supported in Markdown for output to HTML, Word or PDF.

Tables and Figures in Markdown

- The default R output suffices for teaching, but requires cleaning up for assignments, theses, or papers.
- This is when knitting to *.pdf becomes an attractive option.

Knitting



LATEX and Markdown

- Rendering Markdown as a pdf requires a LATEX installation (see Katie's slides from last week!).
- You will additionally need to install Pandoc from http://pandoc.org/
- With LATEX, many customizations are possible.

LATEX Customization, 1

- You can include additional LATEX directives and/or content, or replace the core pandoc template entirely.
- Use the includes option as follows to add your favorite files for the preamble, title/abstract, bibliography, etc...

```
title: 'A More Organized Person's Document'
output:
  beamer_presentation:
    includes:
       in_header: header.tex
       before_body: doc_prefix.tex
       after_body: doc_suffix.tex
```

LATEX Customization, 2

 If you are instead a creature of (bad) habit, you may opt for the header-includes option over the modular approach:

```
title: 'BIOST 561: R Markdown Intro'
author: "David Whitney"
date: "November 3, 2016"
header-includes:
   - \usepackage{graphicx}
output:
   beamer_presentation:
    theme: "Frankfurt"
```

Note: LATEXin Text

- In Markdown, "\LaTeX rocks" renders as "LATeX rocks" (no space!).
- Use "\LaTeX\ rocks" to render "LATeX rocks", instead.
- This can be especially important when using new commands.

Tables

Customization for tables can be carried out using functions in the knitr or xtable packages from R.

Example Output: knitr

pressure
Min.: 0.0002
1st Qu.: 0.1800
Median: 8.8000
Mean :124.3367
3rd Qu.:126.5000
Max. :806.0000

Example Output: xtable

% latex table generated in R 3.2.3 by xtable 1.8-2 package % Thu Nov 03 00:18:54 2016

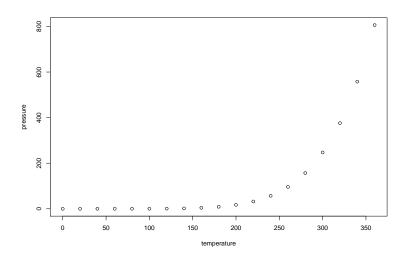
	temperature	pressure
1	Min. : 0	Min.: 0.0002
2	1st Qu.: 90	1st Qu.: 0.1800
3	Median :180	Median: 8.8000
4	Mean :180	Mean :124.3367
5	3rd Qu.:270	3rd Qu.:126.5000
6	Max. :360	Max. :806.0000

Customizing Figures: Captions

The fig.cap option allows you to specify the caption for the figure generated by a given chunk:

```
{r caption, fig.cap="I am the caption."}
plot(pressure)
```

Caption Example

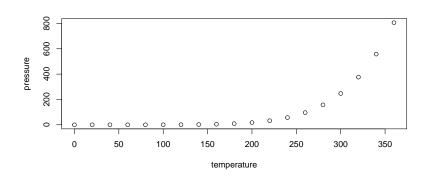


Customizing Figures: Size

The fig.height and fig.width options let you specify the dimensions of your plots:

```
fr caption, fig.height = 4, fig.width = 8}
plot(pressure)
```

Figure Size Example



Additional Resources

- RStudio: http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/
- xtable and knitr documentation
- Pandoc: http://pandoc.org/
- Google

Next Week's Topic

Unix system, shell scripts, cluster computing

Any Questions?