



R Markdown

Marco Torchiano

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Introduction

What is Markdown?

Markdown is a textual format proposed by John Gruber that can be easily converted into several different formats

Markdown is intended to be as easy-to-read and easy-to-write as is feasible.

- should be publishable as-is, as plain text, without looking like it's been marked up with tags or formatting instructions
- syntax is comprised entirely of punctuation characters, carefully chosen so as to look like what they mean.
 - E.g., asterisks around a word actually look like `*emphasis*`.

Markdown conversion

Several tools are able to convert markdown to HTML.

The most complete tool is **Pandoc**

- able to convert to and from several formats
<https://pandoc.org>
- used within R Studio to perform conversions


In R Studio you can

- click on  Knit
- use the function: `render()`, e.g.:

```
rmarkdown::render('foo.Rmd', 'html_document')
```

5

Markdown syntax: formatting

- *Emphasis*: `*Emphasis*`
- **Bold**: `**Bold**`
- Superscript 2^{31} : `2^31^`
- Subscript x_i : `x~i~`
- [PoliTo](https://www.polito.it) : `[PoliTo](https://www.polito.it)`
-  Knit : `![](Knit.png)`

6

Markdown syntax: headings

- Paragraph are text blocks separate by empty lines
- Headings

```
# Level 1 heading
## Level 2 heading
### Level 3 heading
```

alternate syntax

```
Level 1 heading
=====

Level 2 heading
-----
```

7

Markdown syntax: blocks

Fenced code blocks

- delimited by three (or more) backticks `````

```
```
Verbatim text
```
```

- Quotation with `>` in first column

Making the simple complicated is commonplace; making the complicated simple, awesomely simple, that's creativity

– Charles Mingus

8

Markdown syntax: lists

- Bullet lists start with `*`, `-`, or `+`
- Numbered lists start with a number
- Can be nested with indentation

```
- Top item
  1. 2nd level
  2. another
```

- Top item
 - 1. 2nd level
 - 2. another

9

Markdown syntax: tables

Tables are built by

- header: column labels separated by `|`
- rule: sequence of dashes `-` separated by `|` at column breaks
 - initial `:` means align left
 - final `:` means align right
 - both means align center
- rows: content cells, separated by `|`

10

Markdown syntax: tables

ID	Name	Points
123	aleph	987
666	bet	1234
456	gimel	98

ID	Name	Points
123	aleph	987
666	bet	1234
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11

Markdown syntax: math

- Inline maths within `$`
- Equations within `$$`
- Uses LaTeX math , e.g.,

description	code	examples
Greek letters	<code>\alpha \beta \gamma</code>	$\alpha\beta\gamma$
Binary	<code>\times \cup \cap</code>	$\times \cup \cap$
Relation	<code>< > \subset \supset</code>	$< > \subset \supset$
Others	<code>\int \sum \prod</code>	$\int \sum \prod$

12

Code chunks

- Code blocks starting with ````{r ... }`
 - `r` stands for R language (can be e.g. python, java)
 - followed by an optional label for the chunk
 - followed by additional chunk parameters
 - `include` whether to include chunk results in output
 - `echo` whether to report source in output
 - `eval` whether to evaluate at all the code chunk
- By default code is echoed and output is added to result

13

Inline code

Result of expressions can be placed inline within regular markdown enclosed between ``r` and ```.

- A sum of squares: ``r 3^2+5^2``.

Is rendered as:

- A sum of squares: 34.

14

Plots

Plots produced by the code are added in the resulting document.

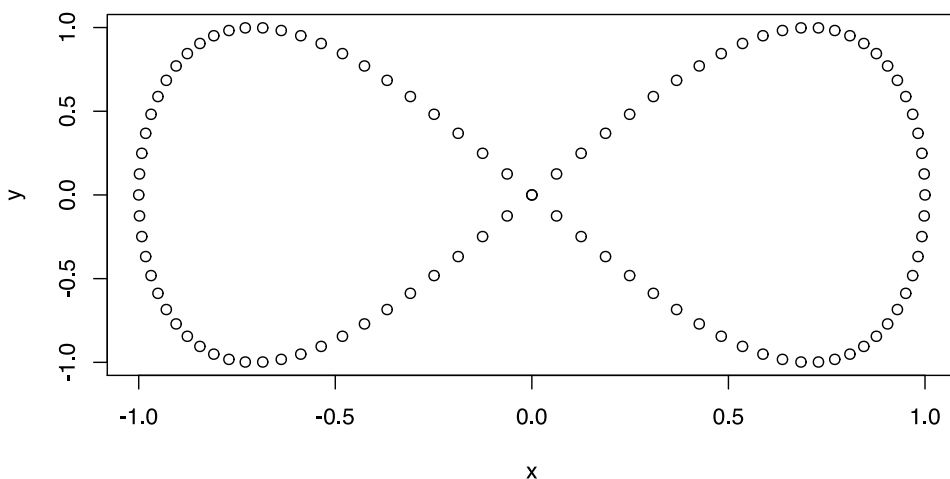
Useful parameters are `fig.width`, `fig.height` to define the dimension of the resulting plot, it can control:

- aspect ratio: w/h
- resolution: larger values imply higher resolution and smaller elements (e.g. chars)

15

Plots

```
x = cos(1:100/50*pi); y = sin(1:100/25*pi)
plot(x,y)
```

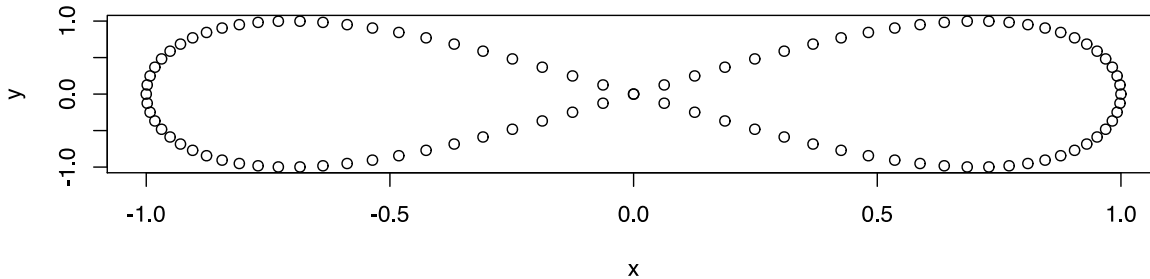


16

Plots

Parameters: `fig.width=9, fig.height=3`

```
x = cos(1:100/50*pi); y = sin(1:100/25*pi)
plot(x,y)
```



17

Tables

It is possible to format the content of a data frame as a table using the `knitr::kable()` function

```
knitr::kable(courses)
```

code	course	semester	credits
15AHM	Chemistry	1	8
12BHD	Computer science	1	8
16ACF	Calculus I	1	10
01PNN	Free Credits	2	6
01RKC	Linear Algebra	2	10
17AXO	Physics I	2	10

18

The alternative is a text-based rendering like in the console.

`courses`

<code>##</code>	<code>code</code>	<code>course</code>	<code>semester</code>	<code>credits</code>
<code>## 1</code>	<code>15AHM</code>	<code>Chemistry</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>8</code>
<code>## 2</code>	<code>12BHD</code>	<code>Computer science</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>8</code>
<code>## 3</code>	<code>16ACF</code>	<code>Calculus I</code>	<code>1</code>	<code>10</code>
<code>## 4</code>	<code>01PNN</code>	<code>Free Credits</code>	<code>2</code>	<code>6</code>
<code>## 5</code>	<code>01RKC</code>	<code>Linear Algebra</code>	<code>2</code>	<code>10</code>
<code>## 6</code>	<code>17AXO</code>	<code>Physics I</code>	<code>2</code>	<code>10</code>

19

Metadata block

R markdown document can include a header block that contains meta-data.

- is included between lines with `---`
- uses the [YAML](#) syntax.

```
---  
title: Habits  
author: John Doe  
date: March 22, 2048  
output: html_document  
---
```

20

Output formats

The `output` parameter can be:

- R Notebook: `html_notebook`
- HTML document: `html_document`
- PDF document: `pdf_document`
 - Requires LaTeX installation, e.g. package `tinytex`
- Word document `word_document`
- ODT document `odt_document`
- ...

21

Notebook

A notebook is a R markdown document

- chunks that can be executed independently and interactively,
- output of execution appears immediately beneath the input.

A preview can be enabled

- it shows the HTML rendering of the document
 - only evaluated chunks are included
- it is updated on save

Basic chunk behavior active in any Rmd document

22

Basic commands

- execute current chunk
 - `Ctrl + Shift + Enter` / `Cmd + Shift + Enter`
 - green arrow on top right of chunk
- execute current statement
 - `Ctrl + Enter` / `Cmd + Enter`
- insert new chunk
 - `Ctrl + Alt + I` / `Cmd + Option + I`
 - *Insert* button on top of editor pane

23

Saving and sharing

When saved a notebook creates a `.nb.html` file

- the file contains the output of the evaluated chunks
- it can be viewed with a browser
- it contains also the source R markdown
- when opened in RStudio, source is extracted in placed in a `.Rmd` file.

24

Interactive

```
library(leaflet)
leaflet() %>% addTiles() %>%
  setView(7.659, 45.063, zoom = 16)
```



25

Software

- R
 - Download at: <https://cran.r-project.org>
- R-Studio Desktop
 - Download at: <https://rstudio.com/products/rstudio/>

26

References

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