

R: The premier data analysis and visualization platform

<https://cran.r-project.org/>



The Comprehensive R Archive Network

Download and Install R

Precompiled binary distributions of the base system and contributed packages, **Windows and Mac** users most likely want one of these versions of R:

- [Download R for Linux](#)
- [Download R for \(Mac\) OS X](#)
- [Download R for Windows](#)

R is part of many Linux distributions, you should check with your Linux package management system in addition to the link above.

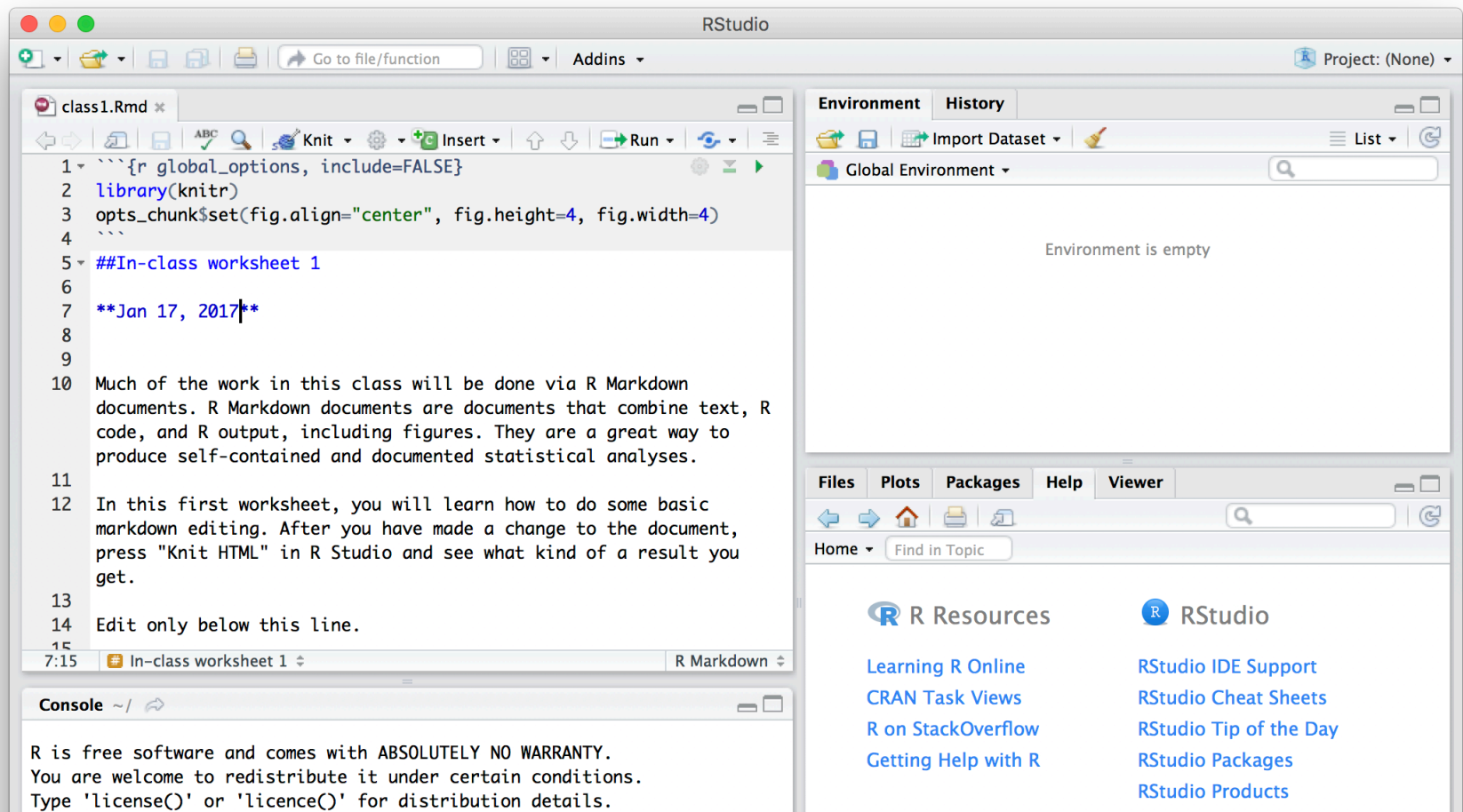
Source Code for all Platforms

Windows and Mac users most likely want to download the precompiled binaries listed in the upper

R Studio:

A nice user interface for R

<https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>

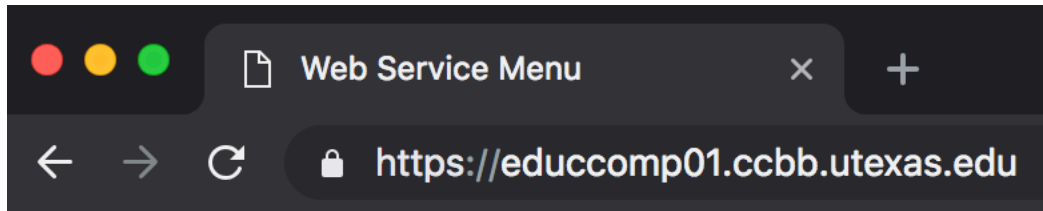


Access R Studio through your web browser

1. <https://educcomp01.ccb.b.utexas.edu/>
2. <https://educcomp02.ccb.b.utexas.edu/>

(Pick the first if your day of birth is odd, otherwise pick the second.)

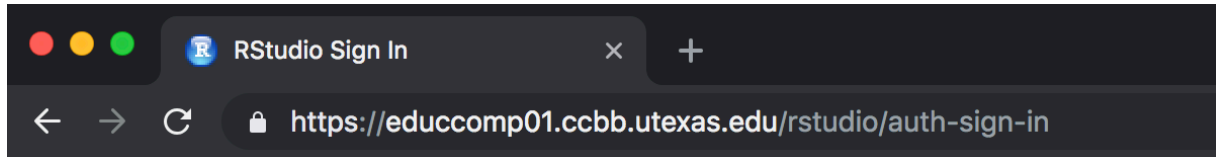
Select RStudio



Please choose one of the following applications:

- [RStudio](#) ←
- [Jupyterhub](#)

Sign in with your UT EID and password



Sign in to RStudio

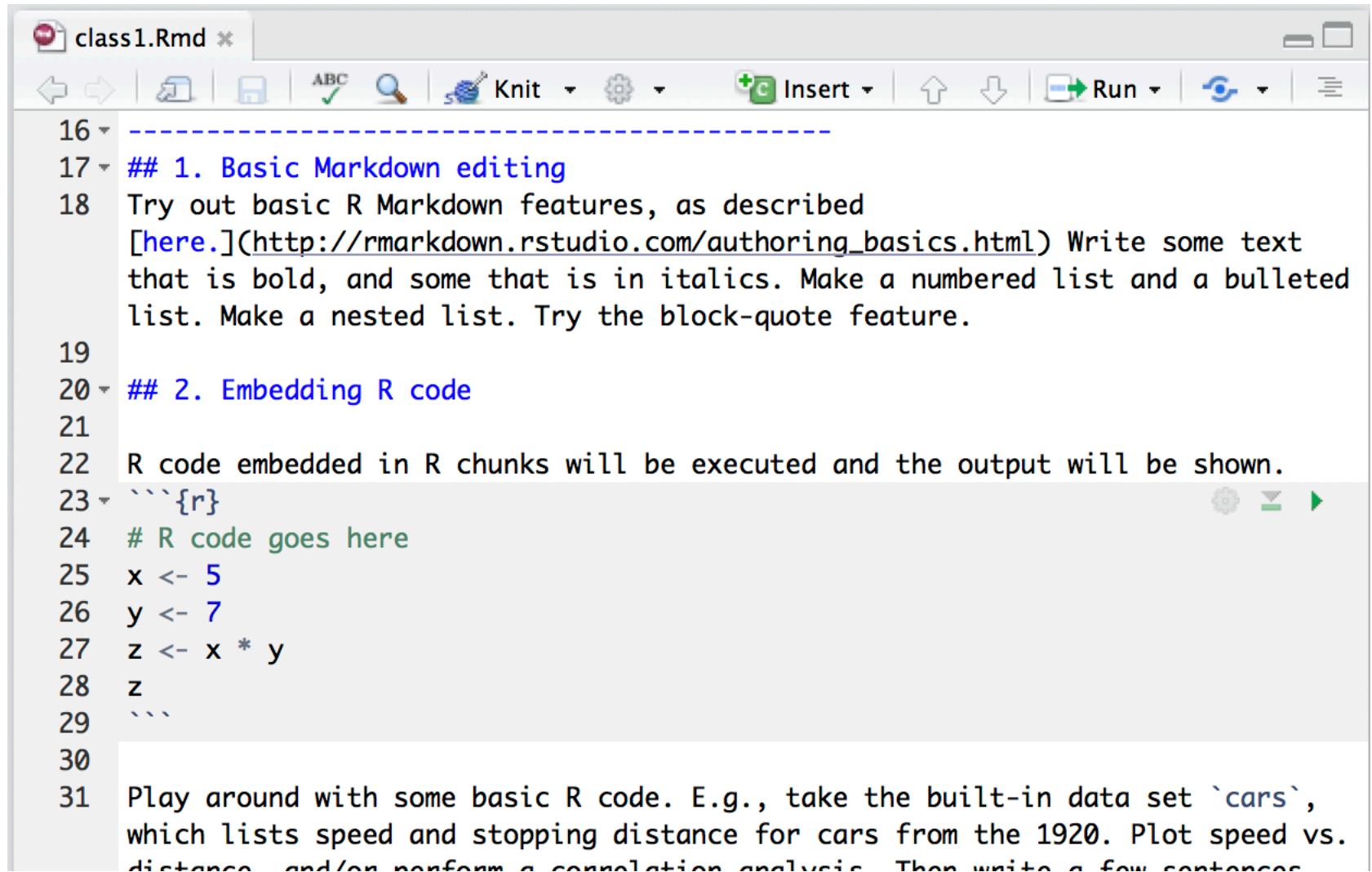
Username:

Password:

☐ Stay signed in

[Sign In](#)

R Markdown: Writing documents with embedded R code



```
class1.Rmd *
---
## 1. Basic Markdown editing
Try out basic R Markdown features, as described
[here.](http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring_basics.html) Write some text
that is bold, and some that is in italics. Make a numbered list and a bulleted
list. Make a nested list. Try the block-quote feature.

## 2. Embedding R code
R code embedded in R chunks will be executed and the output will be shown.
```{r}
R code goes here
x <- 5
y <- 7
z <- x * y
z
```

Play around with some basic R code. E.g., take the built-in data set `cars`,
which lists speed and stopping distance for cars from the 1920. Plot speed vs.
distance, and/or perform a correlation analysis. Then write a few sentences
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R Markdown:

Writing documents with embedded R code

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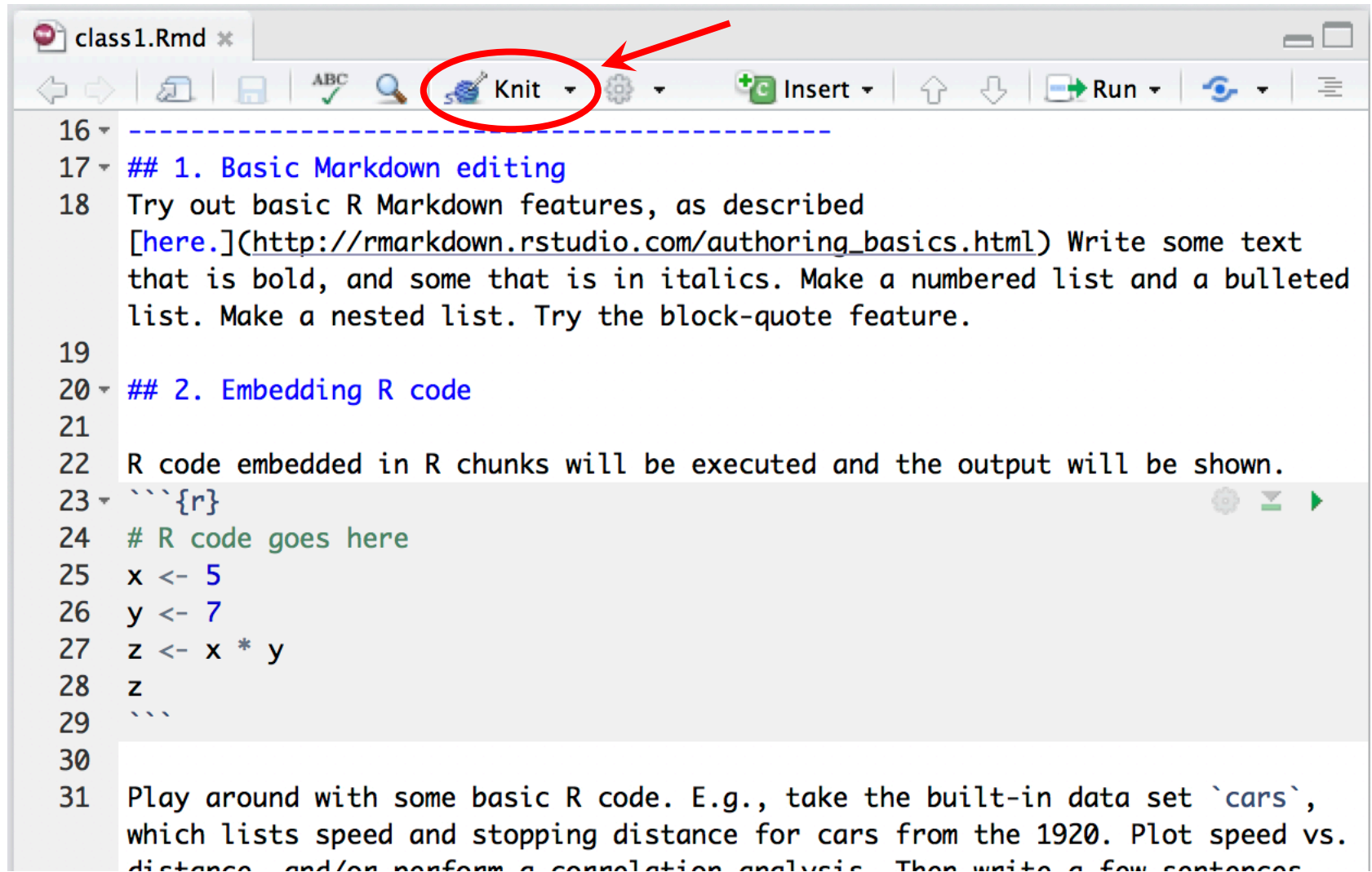
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y <- 7  
z <- x * y  
z
```

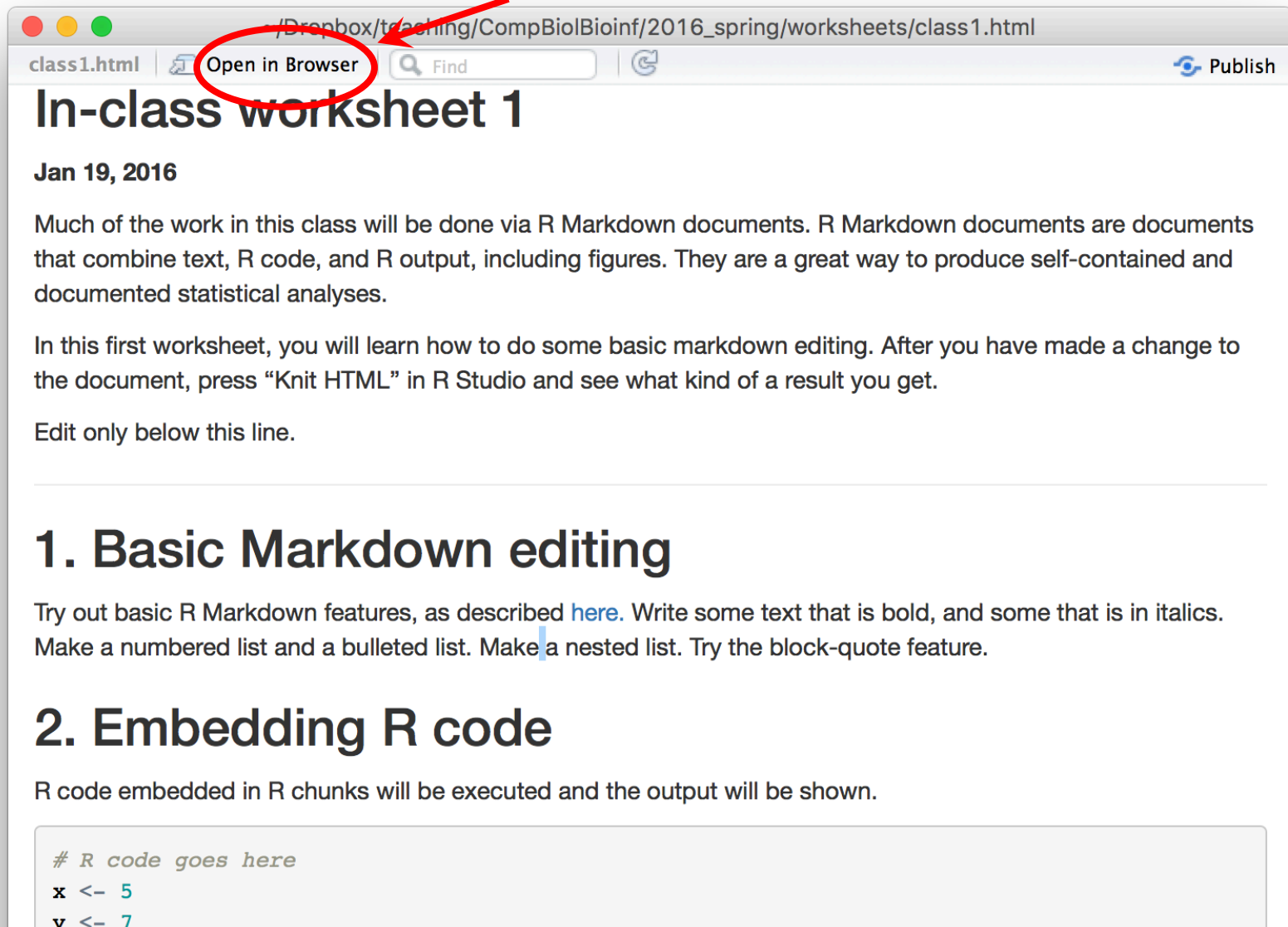
```
## [1] 35
```

Play around with some basic R code. E.g., take the built-in data set `cars`, which lists speed and stopping distance for cars from the 1920. Plot speed vs. distance, and/or perform a correlation analysis. Then write a few sentences describing what you see.

We convert R Markdown to HTML by “knitting” the Markdown file



Convert to pdf: knit to HTML, open in browser, print, save as pdf



class1.html Open in Browser Find Publish

In-class worksheet 1

Jan 19, 2016

Much of the work in this class will be done via R Markdown documents. R Markdown documents are documents that combine text, R code, and R output, including figures. They are a great way to produce self-contained and documented statistical analyses.

In this first worksheet, you will learn how to do some basic markdown editing. After you have made a change to the document, press “Knit HTML” in R Studio and see what kind of a result you get.

Edit only below this line.

1. Basic Markdown editing

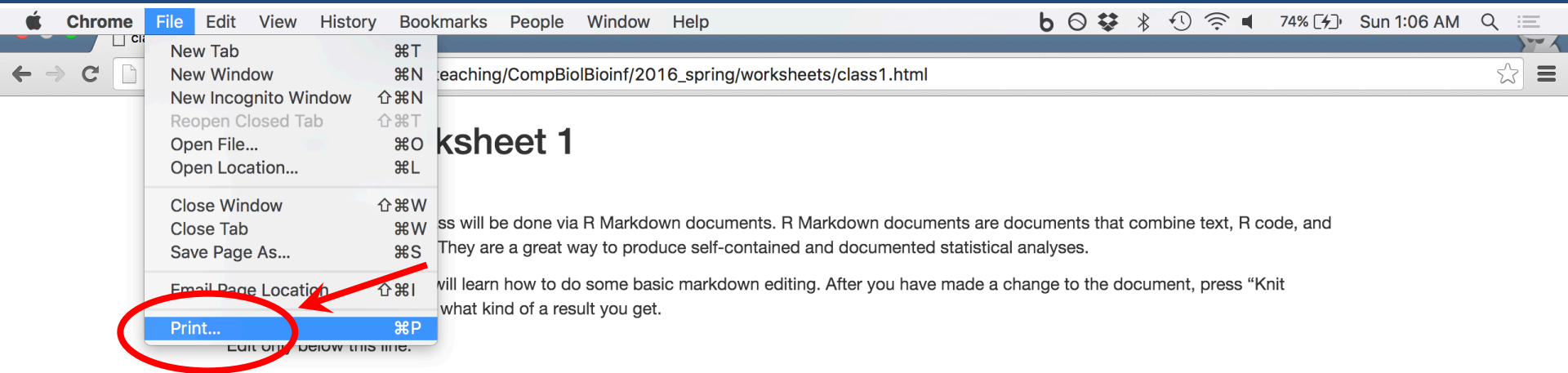
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Convert to pdf: knit to HTML, open in browser, print, save as pdf



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3. If this was easy

Convert to pdf: knit to HTML, open in browser, print, save as pdf

Print

Total: 1 page

Cancel

Save

Destination



Save as PDF

Change...

Pages



All



e.g. 1-5, 8, 11-13

Layout

Portrait

Paper size

Letter

Margins

Default

Options



Headers and footers



Background graphics

Print using system dialog... (⌘P)

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3. If this was easy

If this was easy, use Google to find out how to type-set mathematical formulas inside of R markdown.

Markdown basics

http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring_basics.html

normal text

italics

****bold****

Header 1

Header 2

List:

1. Item 1

2. Item 2

3. Item 3



normal text

italics

bold

Header 1

Header 2

List:

1. Item 1

2. Item 2

3. Item 3

Markdown basics

Embedded R code will be evaluated and printed

```
```{r}  
head(cars)
plot(cars$speed, cars$dist)
```
```



Embedded R code will be evaluated and printed

```
head(cars)
```

```
##   speed dist  
## 1     4    2  
## 2     4   10  
## 3     7    4  
## 4     7   22  
## 5     8   16  
## 6     9   10
```

```
plot(cars$speed, cars$dist)
```

