# gt - Islands

```r
library(gt)
library(dplyr)
```

```
Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':

    filter, lag
```

```
The following objects are masked from 'package:base':

    intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```r
islands_tbl <-
  tibble(
    name = names(islands),
    size = islands
  ) |>
  arrange(desc(size)) |>
  slice(1:10)

gt_tbl <- gt(islands_tbl)

gt_tbl <-
  gt_tbl |>
  tab_header(
    title = "Large Landmasses of the World",
    subtitle = "The top ten largest are presented"
  )

gt_tbl <-
  gt_tbl |>
  tab_source_note(
    source_note = "Source: The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 1975, page 406."
  ) |>
  tab_source_note(
    source_note = md("Reference: McNeil, D. R. (1977) *Interactive Data Analysis*.
Wiley.")
  )

# Show the gt table
gt_tbl
```

## Large Landmasses of the World

The top ten largest are presented

| name | size |
| --- | --- |
| Asia | 16988 |
| Africa | 11506 |
| North America | 9390 |
| South America | 6795 |
| Antarctica | 5500 |
| Europe | 3745 |
| Australia | 2968 |
| Greenland | 840 |
| New Guinea | 306 |
| Borneo | 280 |

Source: The World Almanac and Book of Facts, 1975, page 406.

Reference: McNeil, D. R. (1977) *Interactive Data Analysis*. Wiley.