

1 Example manuscript demonstrating the use of the papar template

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4 The papar-template, helper functions and further instructions can be retrieved from

5 <https://github.com/crsh/papar>.

Abstract

6
7 This example manuscript demonstrates how to use RStudio and RMarkdown to produce an
8 APA conform manuscript. Using pandoc your RMarkdown can be converted to HTML, PDF,
9 or Word documents. At this point, only PDF documents adhere to the APA mansucript
10 guidelines.

Example manuscript demonstrating the use of the papar template

What is this?

As you may have heard, recently, there has been a growing interest in reproducible research. Reproducible data analysis is an easy to implement and important aspect of the strive towards reproducibility. For *R* users, RMarkdown has been suggested as one possible framework for reproducible analyses. Markdown is a simple formatting syntax for authoring HTML, PDF, and MS Word documents. This example document assumes you have hopped onto the band wagon and know how to use RMarkdown to conduct and comment your analyses. If you're new to [RMarkdown](#), I recommend you get to grips with it first.

I use [RStudio](#) (which makes use of [pandoc](#)) to create my documents, but the general process should work when using pandoc directly from the command line.

How do I use this?

With the papar-template, when you click RStudio's *Knit* button an APA conform manuscript will be generated that includes both your text and the output of any embedded R code chunks within the manuscript.

Printing R output

Any output from R is included as you usually would using RMarkdown.

```
summary(cars)
```

```
##           speed           dist
##  Min.      : 4.0    Min.      : 2
##  1st Qu.:12.0    1st Qu.: 26
##  Median :15.0    Median : 36
```

```

32 ##   Mean    :15.4   Mean    : 43
33 ##   3rd Qu.:19.0   3rd Qu.: 56
34 ##   Max.    :25.0   Max.    :120

```

35 For prettier tables, I suggest you have a look at my helper function `apa.table()` in
 36 the [papar repository](#). Of course, e.g, the popular `xtable` package can also be used to create
 37 tables. Unfortunately, `xtable()` captions are [set to the left page margin](#) (for an example,
 38 see last page of this document). `apa.table()` fixes this problem. As required by the APA
 39 guidelines, tables are on the final pages of the manuscript.

```

library("xtable")
print(
  xtable(summary(cars), caption = "Prettier table created using xtable.
    Note the caption is set to the left page margin
    instead of aligning wit the table. :(")
  , comment = FALSE
  , booktabs = TRUE
  , caption.placement = "top"
  , include.rownames = FALSE
)

```

40 You can also embed plots, for example:

```

plot(cars)

```

41 As required by the APA guidelines, figures, too, are printed to the final pages of the
 42 document.

Citations

You can insert citations like this:

[e.g., @bauer_2014; @bem_2011] → (e.g., Baumer, Cetinkaya-Rundel, Bray, Loi, & Horton, 2014; Bem, 2011).

Citing without parentheses is, of course, also possible:

@bauer_2014 → Baumer et al. (2014).

The citation style is set in the header of this document with the `cs1` parameter. The relevant references will, of course, be added to the documents references automatically. In order for citations to work, you need to supply a .bib-file to the `bibliography` parameter in the document header. See the [RMarkdown documentation](#) and [Citation Style Language](#) for further details.

Document options

This text is set as manuscript. If you want a thesis-like document you can change the `classoption` in the document header from `man` to `doc`. You can also preview a polished journal typesetting by changing the `classoption` to `jou`.

Line numbering can be deactivated in by removing the `lineno` argument from the header of this document.

Last words

That's all I have. Enjoy writing your manuscript. If you have any trouble or ideas for improvements, open an [issue](#) on GitHub or make a pull request with the fix. ;)

References

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64 Baumer, B., Cetinkaya-Rundel, M., Bray, A., Loi, L., & Horton, N. J. (2014). R
65 Markdown: Integrating A Reproducible Analysis Tool into Introductory Statistics. *ArXiv*
66 *E-Prints*. Retrieved from <http://adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2014arXiv1402.1894B>

67 Bem, D. J. (2011). Feeling the future: experimental evidence for anomalous retroactive
68 influences on cognition and affect. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *100*(3),
69 407—425. doi:[10.1037/a0021524](https://doi.org/10.1037/a0021524)

Table 1

Prettier table created using xtable. Note the caption is set to the left page margin instead of aligning wit the table. :(

speed	dist
Min. : 4.0	Min. : 2
1st Qu.:12.0	1st Qu.: 26
Median :15.0	Median : 36
Mean :15.4	Mean : 43
3rd Qu.:19.0	3rd Qu.: 56
Max. :25.0	Max. :120

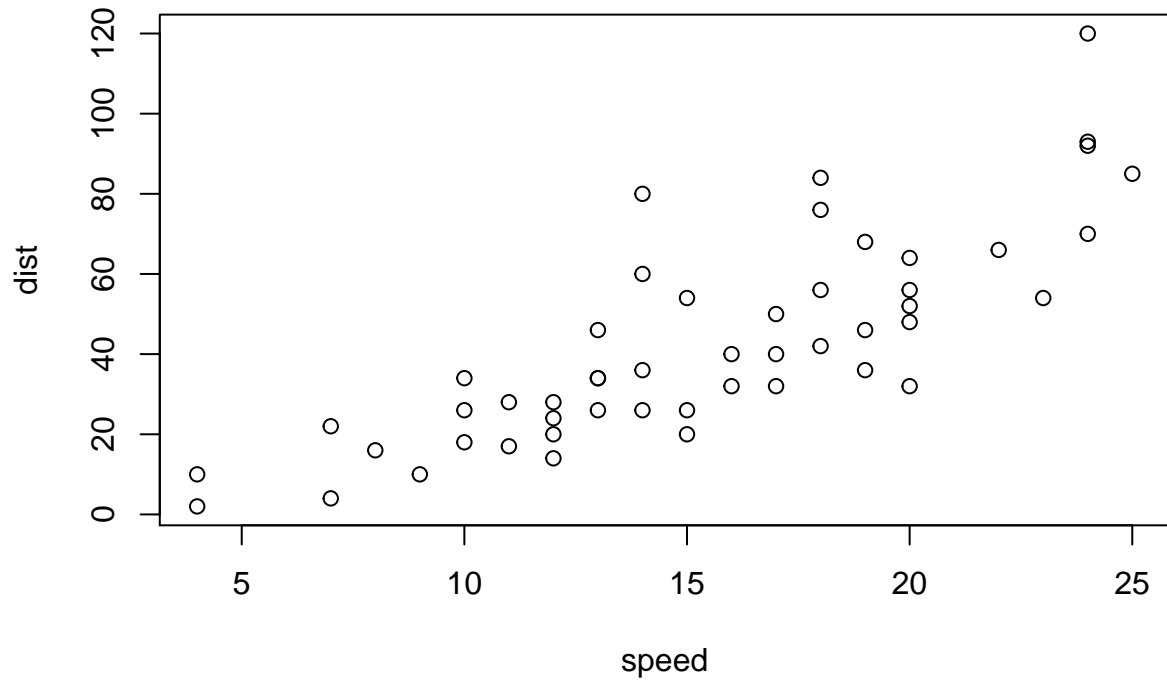


Figure 1. Exmple figure created by in-document R code.