

1           Example manuscript demonstrating the use of the papaja template

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

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

## 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 manuscript  
10 guidelines.

Example manuscript demonstrating the use of the papaja template

## What is papaja?

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 papaja?

With the papaja-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

```

**Print tables.** For prettier tables, I suggest you have a look at my helper function `apa.table()` in the [papaja repository](#). Of course, e.g. the popular `xtable` or `tables` packages can also be used to create tables when knitting PDF. Unfortunately, `xtable()` captions are [set to the left page margin](#). Also, these packages cannot be used when you want to create Microsoft Word documents. `apa.table()` creates tables that conform to APA guidelines and are correctly rendered in PDF and Word documents. However, as of now the formatting of tables is somewhat limited due to missing functionality in pandoc (e.g. it is not possible to have cells span across multiple columns).

As required by the APA guidelines, tables are on the final pages of the manuscript when creating PDF documents. This is not the case in Word documents, however.

```

source("../helper/apatable.r")
apa.table(
  apply(cars, 2, function(x) round(
    c(Mean = mean(x), SD = sd(x), Min = min(x), Max = max(x)), 2)
  ),
  , align = c("l", "r", "r")
  , caption = "A summary table of the cars dataset."
  , note = "This table was created using apa.table()"
  , var.names = "Descriptives"
)

```

Please note that Word documents will be less polished than PDF because of the limited functionality of pandoc when it comes to creating Word templates. The resulting documents should be pretty enough to enable collaboration with Wordy colleagues.

**Plots.** You can also embed plots, for example:

```
plot(cars)
```

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

When creating PDF documents, line numbering can be activated by setting the `lineno` argument in the header of this document to `true`. This option has no effect on Word documents.

## 69 Last words

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

## 72 References

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

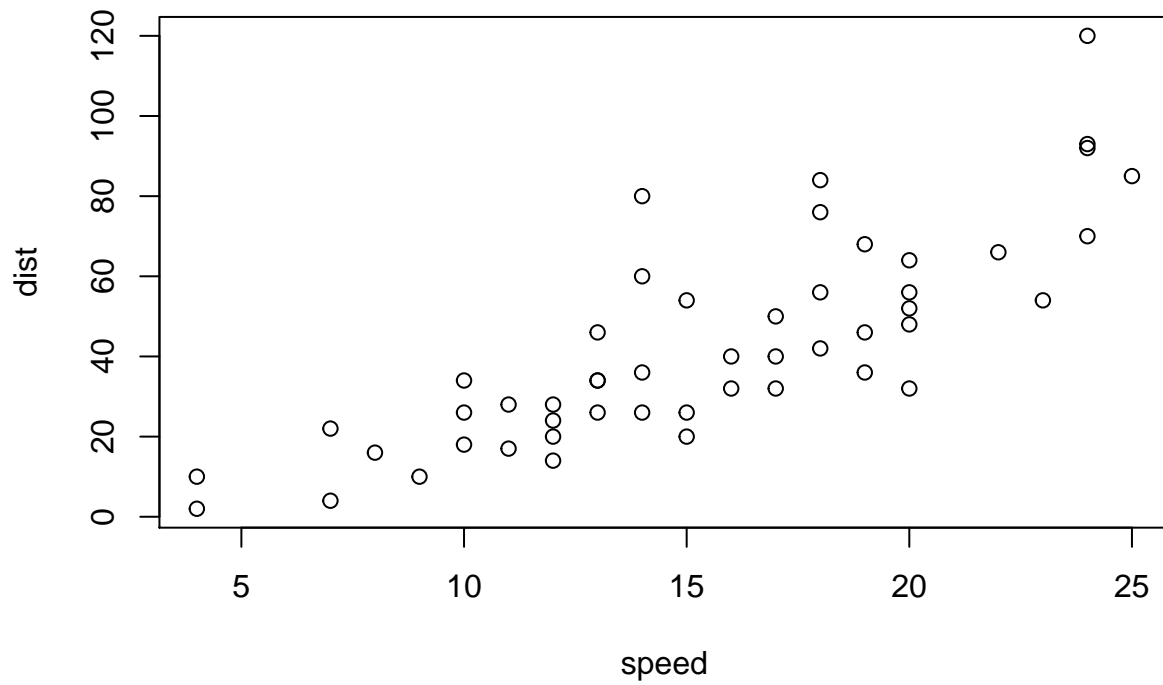
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Table 1

*A summary table of the cars dataset.*

Descriptives	speed	dist
Mean	15.4	42.98
SD	5.29	25.77
Min	4	2
Max	25	120

*Note.* This table was created using `apa.table()`



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