Slideshow Presentations

If you need to make a slideshow presentation, like those you might create in PowerPoint, R has robust presentation-making capabilities. In this chapter, you’ll learn how to produce presentations using xaringan. This package, which uses R Markdown, is the most widely used tool for creating slideshows in R.

We’ll use xaringan to turn the penguin report from Chapter 6 into a slideshow. You’ll learn how to create new slides, selectively reveal content, adjust the alignment of text and images, and style your presentation with CSS.

Why Use xaringan?

In RStudio, you might have noticed the Presentation option while creating a new R Markdown document. This option offers several ways to make slides, such as knitting an R Markdown document to PowerPoint. However, using the xaringan package provides advantages over these options.

For example, because xaringan creates slides as HTML documents, you can post them online without needing to email them or print them out for viewers. Instead, you can send someone the presentation by just sharing a link. We’ll discuss ways to publish your presentations online in Chapter 9.

A second benefit of using xaringan is accessibility. HTML documents are easy to manipulate, giving viewers control over their appearance. People with limited vision can access HTML documents in ways that allow them to view the content, such as by increasing the text size or using screen readers. Making presentations with xaringan lets more people engage with your slides.

How xaringan Works

To get started with xaringan, install the package by running install.packages("xaringan") in RStudio. Next, navigate to File4New File4R Markdown to create a new project. Choose the From Template tab and select the template called Ninja Presentation, then click OK.

You should get an R Markdown document containing some default content. Delete this and add the penguin R report we created in Chapter 6. Then, change the output format in the YAML to xaringan::moon\_reader:

title: "Penguins Report"

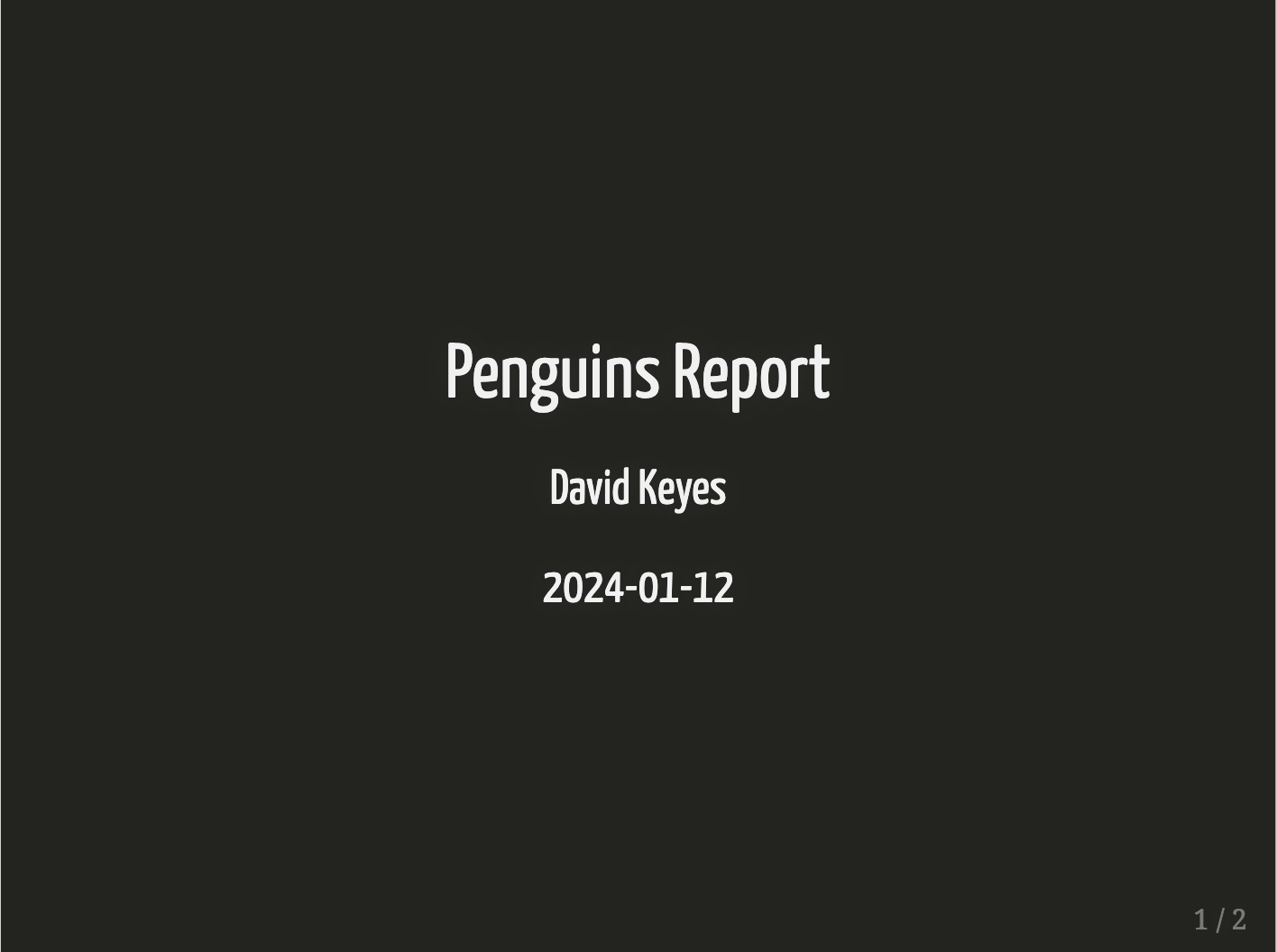
author: "David Keyes"

date: "2024-01-12"

output: xaringan::moon\_reader

The moon\_reader output format takes R Markdown documents and knits them as slides. Try clicking the Knit button to see what this looks like. You should receive an HTML file with the same name as R Markdown document (such as xaringan-example.html), as shown in Figure 8-1.

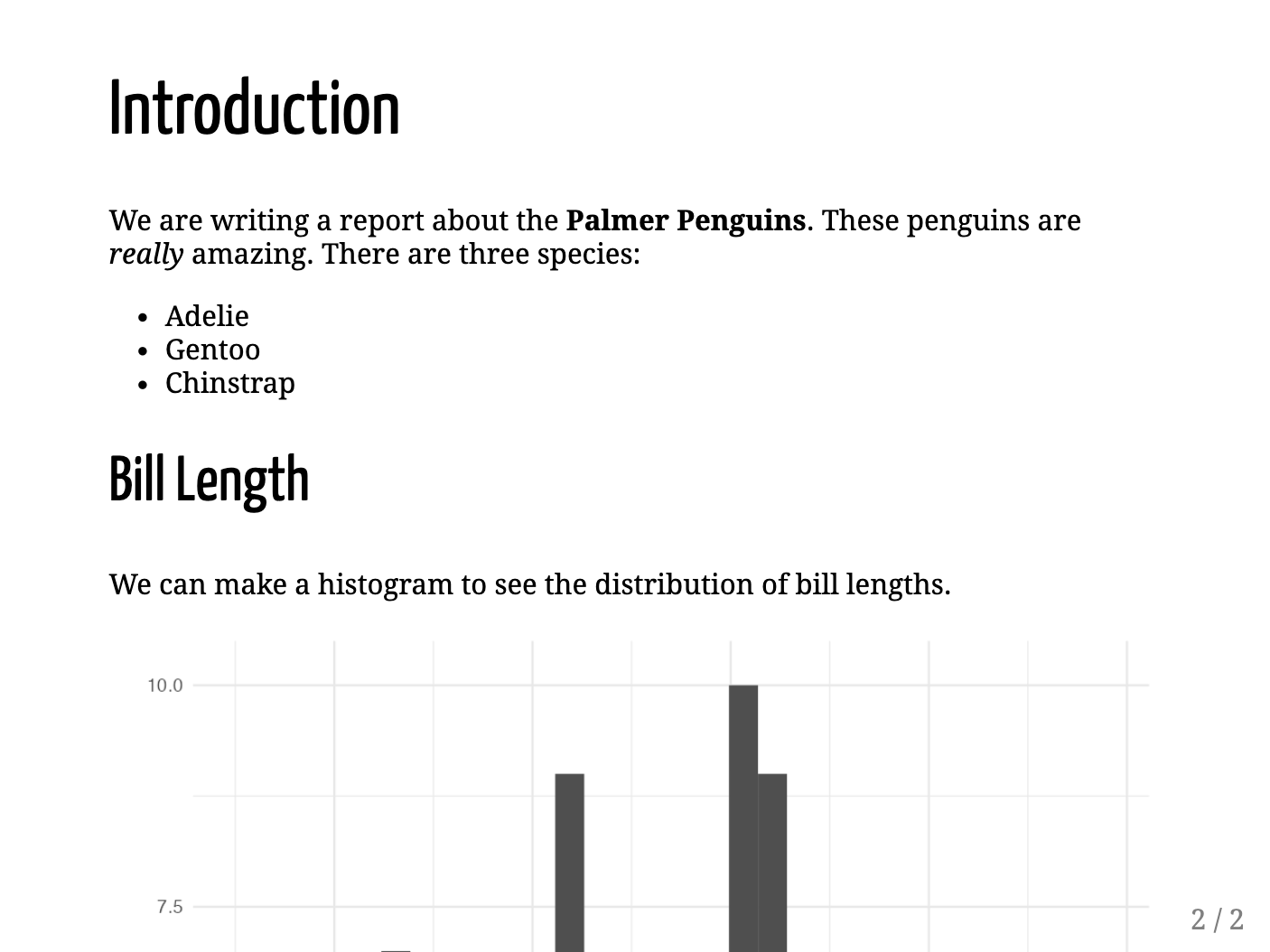
[F08001.png]



* + - * 1. The xarigan package automatically generates a title slide.

If you scroll to the next slide with the right arrow key, you should see familiar content. Figure 8-2 shows the second slide, which has the same text as the report from Chapter 6 and a cut-off version of its histogram.

[F08002.png]



* + - * 1. The second slide needs adjustment, as the histogram is cut off.

Although the syntax for making slides with xaringan is nearly identical to that used to make reports with R Markdown, we need to make a few tweaks so that the content can fit on the slides. When we’re working in a document that will be knitted to Word, its length doesn’t matter, because reports can have one page or 100 pages. Working with xaringan, however, requires considering how much content can fit on a single slide. Our cut-off histogram shows us what happens if we don’t do this. Let’s fix it.

Creating a New Slide

Let’s make our histogram fully visible by putting it in its own slide. To make a new slide, add three dashes (---) where you’d like the slide to begin. I’ve added these dashes before the histogram code:

---

## Bill Length

We can make a histogram to see the distribution of bill lengths.

```{r}

penguins %>%

ggplot(aes(x = bill\_length\_mm)) +

geom\_histogram() +

theme\_minimal()

```

If you knit the document again, what was one slide should now be broken into two: an Introduction slide and a Bill Length slide. However, if you look closely, you’ll notice that the bottom of histogram is still slightly cut off. To correct this, we’ll change its size.

Adjusting the Size of Figures

Adjust the size of the histogram using the code chunk option fig.height:

---

## Bill Length

We can make a histogram to see the distribution of bill lengths.

```{r fig.height = 4}

penguins %>%

ggplot(aes(x = bill\_length\_mm)) +

geom\_histogram() +

theme\_minimal()

```

Doing this makes the histogram fit on the slide and also reveals the text that was hidden below. While fig.height adjusts the figure’s output height, you may sometimes want to adjust the output width using fig.width.

Incrementally Revealing Content

When presenting, it’s often useful to show only a portion of the content on each slide at a time. Let’s say, for example, that when we’re presenting the first slide, we want to talk a bit about each penguin species. Rather than show all three species when we open this slide, it would be nice to have the names come up one at a time.

We can do this using what xaringan calls incremental reveal. To use this feature, place two dashes (--) between any content you want to display incrementally. This code, for example, will let us show Adelie on the screen, then Adelie and Gentoo, then Adelie, Gentoo, and Chinstrap:

# Introduction

We are writing a report about the \*\*Palmer Penguins\*\*. These penguins are

\*really\* amazing. There are three species:

- Adelie

--

- Gentoo

--

- Chinstrap

When presenting your slides, you’ll use the right arrow to incrementally reveal the species.

Aligning Content with Content Classes

You’ll also likely want to control the alignment of content. We can do this by adding what are known as content classes. Surround any content with the classes .left[], right[], and center[] to align them. For example, let’s use .center[] to align the code chunk that makes the histogram:

.center[

```{r fig.height = 4}

penguins %>%

ggplot(aes(x = bill\_length\_mm)) +

geom\_histogram() +

theme\_minimal()

```

]

Doing this would center the chart on the slide.

Other built-in options can make two-column layouts. Adding pull-left[] and pull-right[] will make two equally spaced columns. Let’s use these to display the histogram on the left side of the slide and the accompanying text on the right:

.pull-left[

```{r fig.height = 4}

penguins %>%

ggplot(aes(x = bill\_length\_mm)) +

geom\_histogram() +

theme\_minimal()

```

]

.pull-right[

```{r}

average\_bill\_length <- penguins %>%

summarize(avg\_bill\_length = mean(bill\_length\_mm,

na.rm = TRUE)) %>%

pull(avg\_bill\_length)

```

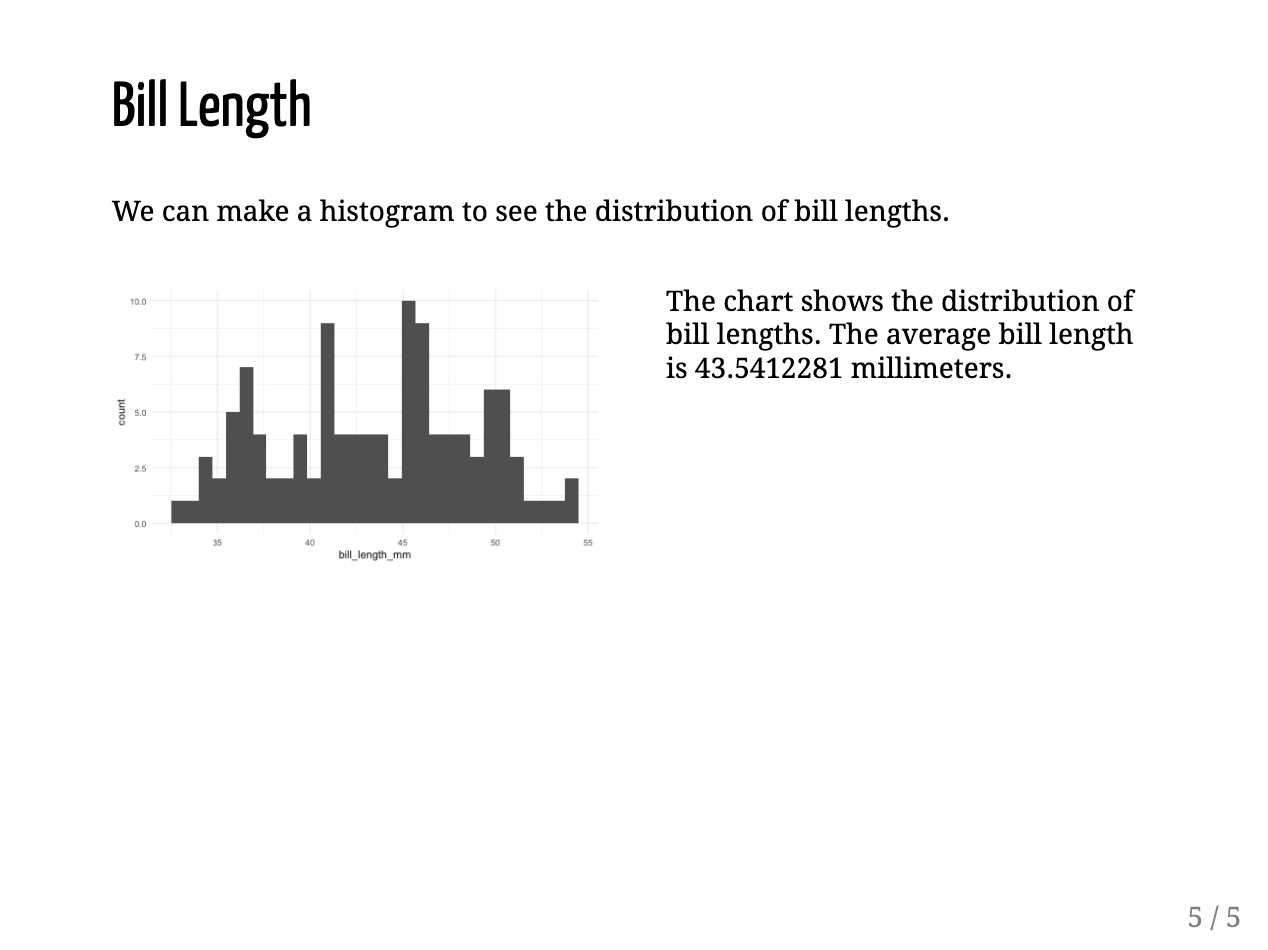
The chart shows the distribution of bill lengths. The average bill length is

`r average\_bill\_length` millimeters.

]

You can see what this looks like in Figure 8-3.

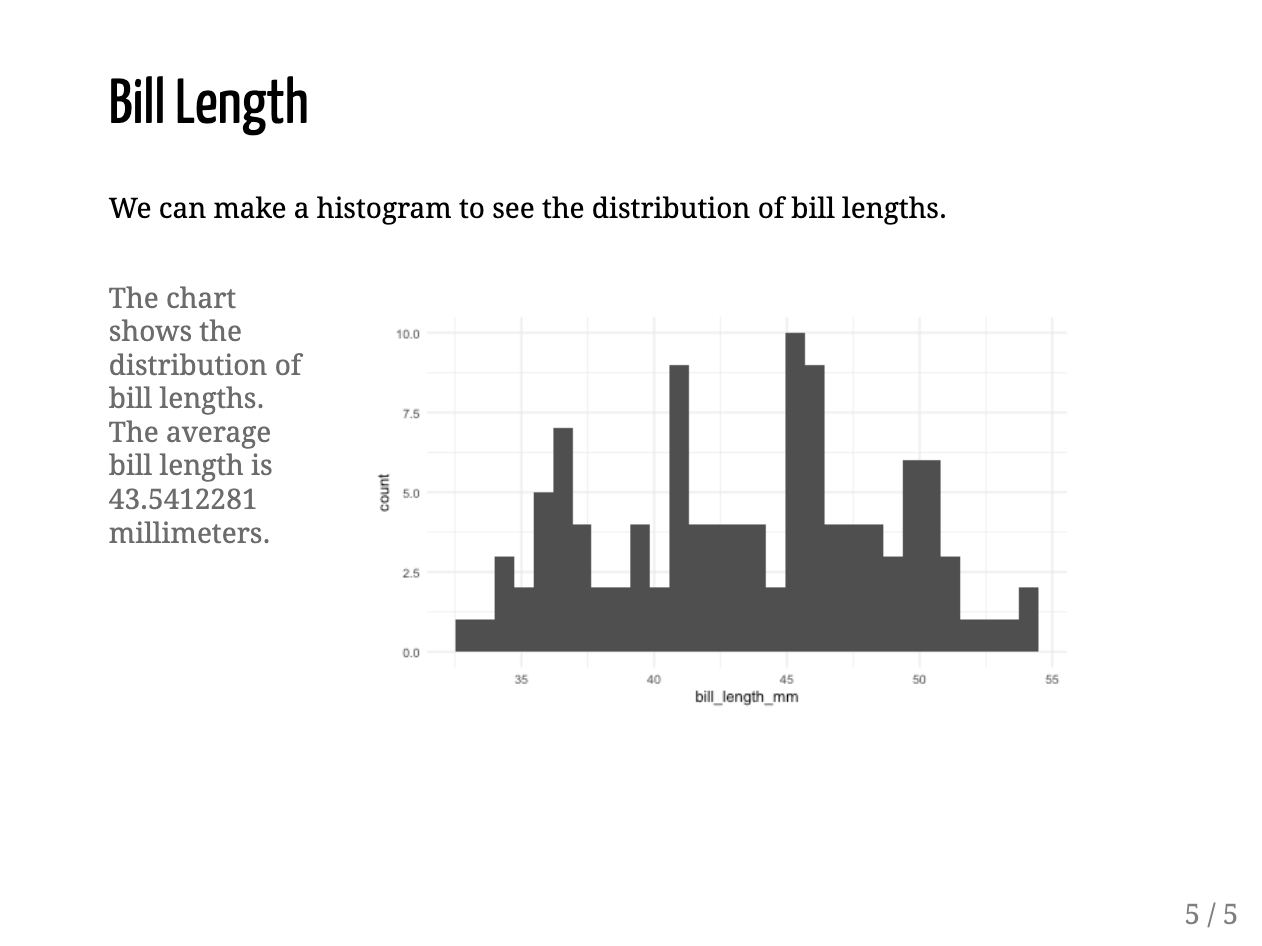
[F08004.png]



* + - * 1. A slide with two columns of equal size

To make a narrow left column and wide right column, use the content classes .left-column[] and .right-column[]. Figure 8-4 shows what the slide would look like with the text on the left and the histogram on the right.

[F08005.png]



* + - * 1. A slide with a smaller left column and a larger right column

In addition to aligning particular pieces of content on slides, we can also horizontally align the entire content using the left, right, and center classes. To do this, specify the class right after the three dashes that indicate a new slide, but before any content:

---

class: center

## Bill Length

We can make a histogram to see the distribution of bill lengths.

```{r fig.height = 4}

penguins %>%

ggplot(aes(x = bill\_length\_mm)) +

geom\_histogram() +

theme\_minimal()

```

Doing this would give us a horizontally centered slide. To adjust vertical position, you can use the classes top, middle, and bottom.

Adding Background Images to Slides

The syntax we just used to center the entire slide can also enable us to add a background image. Let’s create a new slide, use the classes center and middle to horizontally and vertically align the content, and add a background image by surrounding the path to the image with url():

class: center, middle

background-image: url("penguins.jpg")

## Penguins

To run this code, you’ll need a file called penguins.jpg in your project. Knitting the document should then produce a slide that uses this image as a background and includes the text Penguins in front of it, as shown in Figure 8-5.

[F08010.png]



* + - * 1. A slide that uses a background image

Now let’s add custom CSS to further improve this new slide.

Applying CSS to Slides

One issue with the slide we just made is that the word Penguins is hard to read. It would probably be best if we could make the text bigger and a different color. To do this, we need to use CSS, the language used to style HTML documents. If you’re thinking, “I’m reading this book to learn R, not CSS,” don’t worry. You’ll need only a bit of CSS to make tweaks to your slides. To apply these tweaks to your slides, you can write your own custom code, use a CSS theme, or combine the two approaches using the xaringanthemer package.

Custom CSS

To add custom CSS, create a new code chunk, place css between the curly brackets:

```{css}

.remark-slide-content h2 {

font-size: 150px;

color: white;

}

```

In this code chunk, we tell R Markdown to make the second-level header (h2) 150 pixels large and white. We must also add the .remark-slide-content before the header to make sure we target specific elements in the presentation. The term remark comes from remark.js, a JavaScript library for making presentations that xaringan uses under the hood.

If you wanted to change the font in addition to the text’s size and color, you could do so with additional CSS:

```{css}

@import url('https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Inter:wght@400;700&display=swap');

.remark-slide-content h2 {

font-size: 150px;

color: white;

font-family: Inter;

font-weight: bold;

}

```

The first new line makes a font called Inter available to the slides. We do this because some people might not have the font installed on their computers. Next, we apply Inter to the header and make it bold. You can see the slide with bold Inter font in Figure 8-6.

[F08006.png]



* + - * 1. The title slide with CSS changes to the font

Because xaringan slides are built as HTML documents, you can customize them with CSS however you’d like. The sky is the limit.

Themes

You may not care to know the ins and outs of CSS. Fortunately, you can customize your slides in two ways without writing any CSS yourself. The first way is to apply xaringan themes created by other R users. Run this code to get a list of all available themes:

names(xaringan:::list\_css())

The output should look something like this:

#> [1] "chocolate-fonts" "chocolate"

#> [3] "default-fonts" "default"

#> [5] "duke-blue" "fc-fonts"

#> [7] "fc" "glasgow\_template"

#> [9] "hygge-duke" "hygge"

#> [11] "ki-fonts" "ki"

#> [13] "kunoichi" "lucy-fonts"

#> [15] "lucy" "metropolis-fonts"

#> [17] "metropolis" "middlebury-fonts"

#> [19] "middlebury" "nhsr-fonts"

#> [21] "nhsr" "ninjutsu"

#> [23] "rladies-fonts" "rladies"

#> [25] "robot-fonts" "robot"

#> [27] "rutgers-fonts" "rutgers"

#> [29] "shinobi" "tamu-fonts"

#> [31] "tamu" "uio-fonts"

#> [33] "uio" "uo-fonts"

#> [35] "uo" "uol-fonts"

#> [37] "uol" "useR-fonts"

#> [39] "useR" "uwm-fonts"

#> [41] "uwm" "wic-fonts"

#> [43] "wic"

Some CSS files change fonts only, while others change general elements, such as text size, colors, whether slide numbers are displayed, and so on. Using pre-built themes will usually require you to use both a general theme and a fonts theme, as follows:

---

title: "Penguins Report"

author: "David Keyes"

date: "2024-01-12"

output:

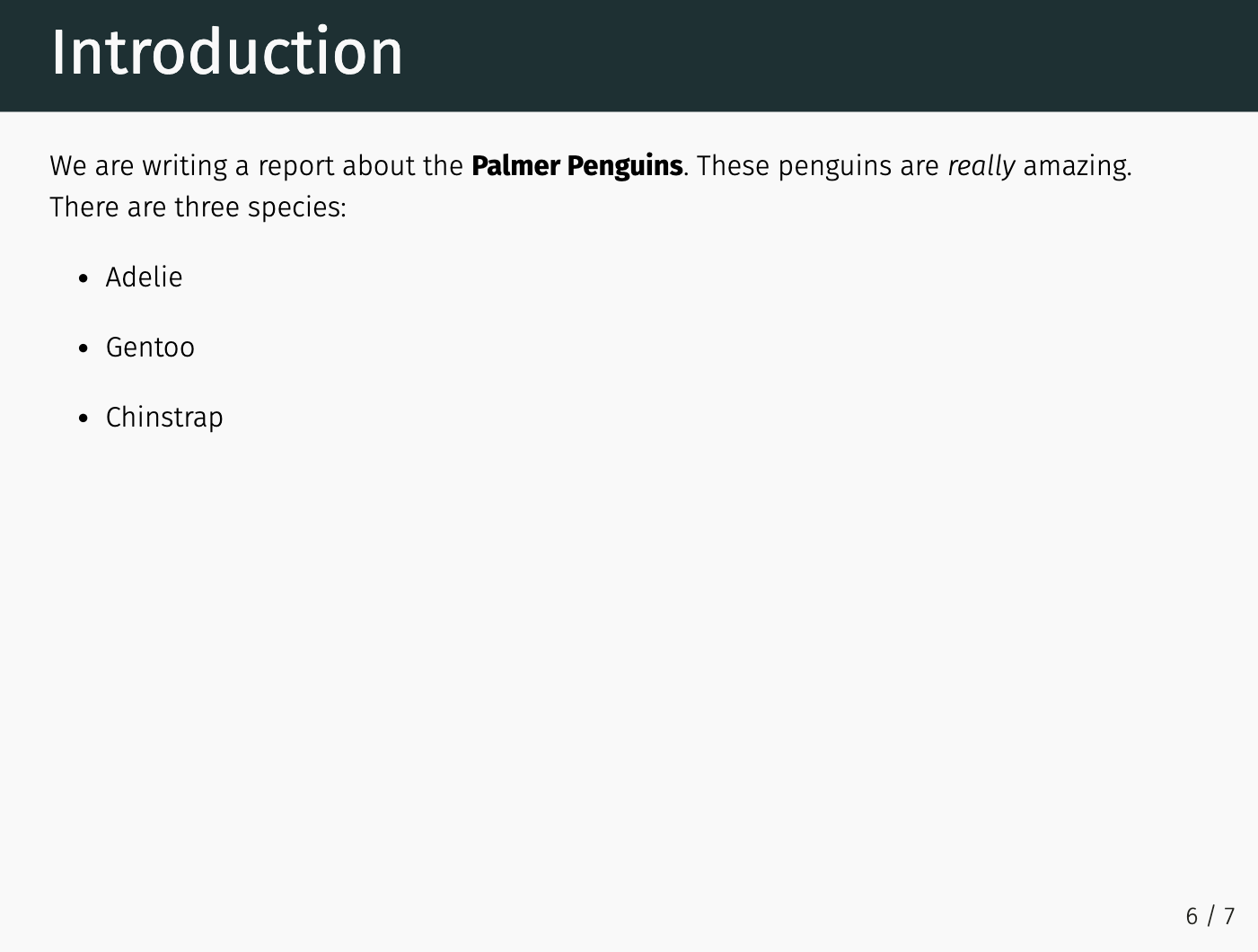
xaringan::moon\_reader:

css: [default, metropolis, metropolis-fonts]

---

This code tells xaringan to use the default CSS, as well as customizations made in the metropolis and metropolis-fonts CSS themes. These come bundled with xaringan, so you don’t need to install any additional packages to access them. Figure 8-7 shows how the theme changes the look-and-feel of the slides.

[F08007.png]



* + - * 1. A slide using the metropolis theme

If writing custom CSS is the totally flexible but more challenging option to tweaking your xaringan slides, then using a custom theme is simpler but a lot less flexible. Custom themes allow you to easily use others’ pre-built CSS, but don’t give you the ability to tweak it further.

The xaringanthemer Package

A nice middle ground between writing custom CSS and applying someone else’s theme is to use the xaringanthemer package by Garrick Aden-Buie. This package includes several built-in themes but also allows you to easily create your own custom theme. After installing the package, adjust the css line in your YAML to use the xaringan-themer.css file:

---

title: "Penguins Report"

author: "David Keyes"

date: "2024-01-12"

output:

xaringan::moon\_reader:

css: xaringan-themer.css

---

Now you can customize your slides by using the style\_xaringan() function. This function has over 60 arguments, allowing you to tweak nearly any part of your xaringan slides. To replicate the custom CSS we wrote earlier in this chapter using xaringanthemer, let’s use just a few of the arguments:

```{r}

library(xaringanthemer)

style\_xaringan(

header\_h2\_font\_size = "150px",

header\_color = "white",

header\_font\_weight = "bold",

header\_font\_family = "Inter"

)

```

This code sets the header size to 150 pixels and makes all headers use the bold, white Inter font.

One particularly nice thing about the xaringanthemer package is that you can use any font available on Google Fonts by simply adding its name to header\_font\_family or any other argument that sets font families (text\_font\_family and code\_font\_family are the other two, for styling body text and code, respectively). You won’t have to include the line that made the Inter font available.

Conclusion

In this chapter, you learned how to create presentations using the xaringan package. You’ve seen how to incrementally reveal content on slides, create multi-column layouts, and add background images to slides. You also changed the appearance of slides by applying custom themes, writing your own custom CSS, and using the xaringanthemer package.

By working in xaringan, you can create any type of presentation you want to, then customize it to match your desired look and feel. Creating presentations with xaringan also allows you to share your HTML slides easily and enables greater accessibility.

Learn More

Consult the following resources to improve the quality of the presentations you make with the xaringan package:

Sharing Your Work with xaringan: An Introduction to xaringan for Presentations: The Basics and Beyond by Silvia Canelón (2020), https://spcanelon.github.io/xaringan-basics-and-beyond/index.html

Professional, Polished, Presentable: Making Great Slides with xaringan, workshop materials by Garrick Aden-Buie, Silvia Canelón, and Shannon Pileggi (2021), https://presentable-user2021.netlify.app/

Meet xaringan: Making slides in R Markdown by Alison Hill (2019), <https://arm.rbind.io/slides/xaringan.html>

Chapter 7 (“xaringan Presentations”) of R Markdown: The Definitive Guide by Yihui Xie, J. J. Allaire, and Garrett Grolemund (CRC Press, 2019), https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown/