

Stock Assessment Template in R markdown and Git

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1 Introduction

introduction

This template is based on the [2015 China rockfish assessment document](#). It is designed to aid in writing a stock assessment document, for models using Stock Synthesis and the R package [r4ss](#). The template can currently handle up to three independent assessment models within the same assessment document, e.g., China rockfish was split into three assessments, 1) south of 40°10' N. latitude, 2) 40°10' N. latitude to the OR/WA border, and 3) Washington state.

The current repository contains .csv, SS, and r4ss files for an arbitrary stock assessment. Removing these files before you replace them with your own will result in runtime errors. It is recommended that you replace the files as you prepare them, knitting and committing the document each time you make a significant change.

Portions of the document need to be edited via .csv files, which will be discussed below. Please note, all of the instructions herein are geared towards PC users.

1.1 R markdown and Git

r-markdown-and-git

The template was created for version control (Git) use in RStudio. R markdown integrates plain text, L^AT_EX, HTML, and R code to create a reproducible document. The template is an R project (.Rproj), that keeps all of the files associated with the template organized. More on RStudio projects [here](#). [R markdown's website](#) is also full of resources.

Git is a distributed version control system, that houses files and repositories on a remote server. When you want to access these files/repositories, such as the assessment document project, you checkout a copy from the server, work on it locally (your computer), commit those changes, and then push your changes to the server. By committing a snapshot of a file or the repository, Git stores the that version of the file in its memory. Each time you commit changes made to a file, they are stored in memory. This is a huge advantage if you then run into an error and need to revert to a previous version of your work. To revert back, click *Diff* on the Git tab (top right window of RStudio), and then *Revert*.

Git allows you to easily switch between computers and collaborate with the other assessment authors. This template is housed on [GitHub](#), but there are dozens of options available to host your file. The [Pro Git Book](#) (online and free) is a great place to learn about Git.

1.2 Other Git notes

other-git-notes

Collaborating with Git

There are two options for STAT teams to collaborate on the assessment document, described below. Remember, the repositories for the two options below still are still public, and anyone can fork the repository to their own account. If you do not want the public to view your work, you will have to work through a private repository. If you have a university affiliation, you can request free private from Github. As a warning, on GitHub, all collaborators on a

82 private repository have owner-level permissions. Other Git hosts, such as BitBucket, offer
83 free private repositories if this is a concern.

84 *Personal repository*

85 Under this model, one person will ultimately have complete access to the repository. The
86 best recommendation is to make the STAT team lead, or whomever will be foremost respon-
87 sible for document writing, the owner of the repository. This person will follow the above
88 directions to fork the `Assessment_template` to their own account. Anyone who wishes to
89 contribute to the repository will submit a pull request to the owner to incorporate changes.
90 A more detailed description on contriubting to open source projects can be found [here](#).

91 *Organization with teams repository*

92 If you want more than one person to have read/write access to the repository, you would
93 create an [Organization](#) with [Teams](#). Remember, these repositories are still public, and
94 anyone can fork the repository to their own account.

95 **2 Getting started**

getting-started

96 Jennifer (Jenny) Bryan has a top-notch tutorial, ‘[Happy Git and GitHub for the useR](#)’ on
97 the Git basics and connecting GitHub to RStudio. I HIGHLY recommend reading through
98 her tutorials. I produced some documentation below (before discovering Jenny’s work) and
99 the combination of the two should get you ready to create R markdown documents with
100 GitHub and RStudio.

101 **2.1 Necessary software**

necessary-software

102 If you have not registered for free [GitHub](#) and [Mendeley](#) accounts, do so now. We’ll cover
103 more on Mendeley later on.

104 Make sure you have the latest versions of the following programs installed on your machine:

105 [Git](#) (Contains instructions to install on Linux, Mac, and PC)

106 [R](#) (latest version is usually a good idea)

107 [RStudio Preview](#) (Allows you to preview plots from R code chunks inline)

108 [MiKTeX](#) (needed to render a .pdf to \LaTeX)

109 [Mendeley](#) (optional, but useful for citation management)

110 You will also need to install the following R packages, in addition to any others you add to
111 the template:

112 `rmarkdown`

113 `r4ss`

114 `knitr`

115 `xtable`

116 `ggplot2`

117 reshape2
118 scales

119 2.2 Git, GitHub and SSH authentication

git-github-and-ssh-authentication

120 1. You need to tell git who you are. Navigate to Git Bash from your start menu, or in
121 RStudio navigate to *Tools > Shell*.

122 2. In Git Bash, set your username and email (if you haven't done this previously). The
123 username does not have to be your GitHub username, but the email address HAS to
124 be the email you registered with GitHub, it can also be your first and last name. In
125 the below commands, replace 'Melissa Monk' and my email with your name and email:

126 `git config --global user.name 'Melissa Monk'`

127 `git config --global user.email 'melissa.monk@noaa.gov'`

128 Because these commands return nothing, check to see that git registered your information
129 by typing:

130 `git config --global --list`

131 If you want to avoid the prompt for your username and password every time you push and
132 pull the repository, read the remainder of this section. Otherwise, skip it! Getting the SSH-
133 authentication to work took me a few tries, so be patient if it doesn't work the first time. If
134 the steps below don't work for you, check out [Jenny Bryan's tutorial](#) or this [R-blogger post](#).

135 3. You can create SSH keys from either RStudio or the shell. First, check to see if you
136 have existing keys.

137 Open Git Bash and type:

138 `ls -al ~/.ssh`

139 If this command tells you .ssh does not exist, you don't have SSH keys. If the command
140 returns a list of files including id_rsa.pub and id_rsa, you have a key pair. You can skip
141 to Step 6. Otherwise, set up the keys via Git Bash or RStudio.

142 In RStudio, in the menu navigate to Tools -> Global Options -> Git SVN. Click *Create SRA*
143 *Key*. This should generate the key. Click *View public key* and copy the contents.

144 In Git Bash, type the following, replacing my email with the email associated with your
145 GitHub account:

146 `ssh-keygen -t rsa -b 4096 -C "melissa.monk@noaa.gov"`

147 Accept the proposed key storage location by pressing Enter.

148 You will be prompted to enter an optional passphrase to protect the key. Either enter a
149 passphrase, or leave this empty and press Enter (my preference). You're now done with this
150 step.

151 4. Add the key to the ssh-agent

Make sure the ssh-agent is enabled on your machine, by typing `eval "$(ssh-agent -s)"` into Git Bash. It should return and Agent pid.

Add your key to the agent:

```
ssh-add ~/.ssh/id_rsa
```

If you chose to add a passphrase, you'll be prompted for it here. If you're successful, the shell will return something like:

```
Identity added: /Users/meliss.monk/.ssh/id_rsa (/Users/melissa.monk/.ssh/id_rsa)
```

5. To check that the ssh-authentication works, type the following in Git Bash:

```
ssh -T git@github.com
```

If it works, you should get something like

Hi your_username! You've successfully authenticated, but GitHub does not provide shell access.

6. Navigate to your profile on [GitHub](#). From the View Profile screen select the *Edit Profile* button in the top right. Navigate to *SSH keys* in the left-hand menu, and select Add SSH key. Name the key something like 'Laptop key' (you'll need a separate key for each computer). Paste the View Public Key contents from RStudio into the *Key* box.

Remember to copy the SSH Url from the repository page to clone the repository.

7. Change remote.origin.url from HTTPS to HTTP (step may not be necessary) If RStudio is still asking you for a username and password after you set up the ssh-authentication, type the following in Git Bash

```
git config remote.origin.url
```

```
git@github.com:your_username/your_project.git
```

3 Using the template step-by-step

using-the-template-step-by-step

3.1 Forking the template

forking-the-template

Once you have the necessary software installed and your machine talking to GitHub, you're ready to fork (make a copy) the `Assessment_template` repository and begin your own assessment document.

1. Navigate to the [Assessment_template](#) on my GitHub page, melmonk.
2. In the top-right corner of the the `Assessment_template` repository page, click *Fork*.
 - You now have a copy of the `Assessment_template` repository in your own account.
3. Navigate back to your personal GitHub page.
 - `Assessment_template` should now appear in your list of repositories.
 - If you want to rename the repository, go to Settings (in the menus below the repository name in blue).

4. Click the link to the `Assessment_template` from your personal page.
 - On the right-hand side you'll see *HTTPS* clone URL, click the copy button, unless you're connecting to the GitHub via *SSH* (see the *Github and ssh-authentication section* and give it a quick read at this step).
 - This will allow you to pull the repository to your desktop.
5. Now open RStudio, navigate to *File -> New Project*.
6. Select *Version Control*, then *Git*.
7. Paste the URL you just copied on GitHub into the Repository URL box.
 - The *Project directory name*: will be autofilled, although you can change it.
 - You can also change the *Create project as a subdirectory of* box.
8. Now click *Create Project*.
 - Windows will pop-up asking for your GitHub username and then password (unless you have ssh-authentication).
 - The repository will now download.
9. Before we start changing files, let's make sure the template knits on your machine.
 - At the top of the Rstudio scripts pane you should see a ball of yarn icon that says "knit." Click **knit to PDF** from the drop down menu.
 - If there are no errors, RStudio will execute the R code chunks, and convert the document to a PDF and open a preview window with the knitted document.
 - If it works, go to step 11. If it doesn't knit, we need to debug before you move on.
10. You're ready to write your assessment! The section, Using the template step-by-step, will guide you through getting started.
 - You can manipulate the files/folders on your desktop copy, e.g., csv files and figures, and these will show up as changed in the Git tab.
 - To keep the document looking neat, you can hide R code chunks using the arrow that appears between the R script line number and the start of the R code chunk, just click on it.

3.2 Species-specific set-up and running the template

species-specific-set-up-and-running-the-template

Once you have forked the assessment template and created a new project in Rstudio, you're ready to begin.

1. Navigate to the project folder on your computer and replace the contents of the `SS` folder with the contents of the `run(s)` you wish to use. If you only have one model, copy the `SS` files to the `SS/Base_model1` folder.
2. If you don't currently have the project open in Rstudio, do that now.
3. In RStudio, the project navigation pane is the bottom panel on the right, (contains tabs for Files, Plots, Packages, Help, Viewer). Navigate to and open `./Rcode/0-Run_r4ss_plots.R`. You will need to change the working directory, number of models, and the file names of the control and data files. Do not source this script. Work through the end of Section 1 if you only have one model, and continue to Section 2 if

you have multiple models. Section 3 is to write the r4ss output to a .csv file if you'd like. More details in SS and r4ss, section 3.4 below.

4. In RStudio, open the file: `./Rcode/Preamble.R`. Change the all of the variables related to your assessment. By default, you can only work in the working directory containing the R project, so the working directory is automatically set by the session.
5. To change the document title, edit the title in the YAML (top of the .Rmd document)
6. To change the authors and their affiliations, open and edit the Titlepage.tex file
7. You are now ready to render the first version of the document. At the top of the Rstudio scripts pane you should see a ball of yarn icon that says "knit." Click **knit to PDF** from the drop down menu. If there are no errors, RStudio will execute the R code chunks, and convert the document to a PDF and open a preview window with the knitted document.
8. If you receive an error, read the error message carefully and start debugging :) See a list of common errors in Common Errors, section 7.13.
9. Commit and push to GitHub often! You can always go back to an older version of the document you committed. Sometimes you'll get an error where it's easier to wipe the project from your desktop and pull a new version from GitHub than debug. If you're working in a repository that has multiple owners, the most common error is that the other person has pushed changes to GitHub while you're still working. When you try and push your changes, you're going to get a Merge error. This can be a headache so try and avoid working simultaneously. I recommend using Google Docs to work on text, and having one person take responsibility of the document.

3.3 Saving, committing, and pushing your changes

saving-committing-and-pushing-your-changes

1. Each time you make a change to a file in the repository, that file appears in the Git window
 - RStudio will automatically save the .Rmd file each time it's knitted (or save as usual; Ctrl+S)
2. To commit changes, click *Commit* in the Git window.
 - The differences between the last commit and current state of the file appear
3. Stage each file you want to commit by checking the boxes under *Stage* in the top-left window
 - Once checked, the status will change to "M," indicating the file has been modified
 - If you're deleting a file, the status will change to "D," indicating the file has been deleted
 - If you're adding a file, the status will change to "A," indicating the file has been added
 - Staged files are now ready to be committed

4. Before you can commit files, you have to write a short (at least one character) message in the top-right *Commit message* box
5. You can now click *Commit*
6. If you're finished with your session or just want to send your changes back to GitHub, now's the time to push them
7. Click the green Up arrow in the Git tab
 - This prompts you for your GitHub username and password and then proceeds to push your changes
 - See the section below on ssh-authentication if you want to avoid entering your username and password each time you push or pull the repository
 - When you're done for the day navigate to File -> Close project
 - To start working on the project again, open RStudio, navigate to File -> Open Project, find your file, open it, and pull (blue down arrow from the Git tab) any updates from the repository to your local machine.

3.4 SS and r4ss

ss-and-r4ss

The `Assessment_template` repository contains both your SS and r4ss output for the model(s) to include in the document.

The SS folder contains four subfolders, one for each of up to three model outputs, and a `linebreak_files` folder that will contain the formatted SS input files, i.e., control, forecast, etc. When you're ready to replace the China rockfish model with your own, open the appropriate `Base_model#` folder and copy your SS model files here. Do this for the other `Base_model#` folders if you have multiple models. If you have only one model, you can empty the contents of the subsequent folders.

Note: you can rename "`Base_model1`" to something more intuitive. If you do, you will need to change the folder name in the "`Rcode/0-Run_r4ss_plots.R`" script.

Run the script `0-Run_r4ss_plots.R`. If you have only one model, you can skip the plot comparisons section. You can also add plot modifications in this script, e.g., extending plot margins for a plot group. The `SS_output` object(s) will be saved within the workspace `SS_output.RData` in the r4ss subfolder. Within the r4ss subfolder, model specific plots are saved in a `plots_mod#` folder (i.e., `plots_mod1`) and model comparison plots are saved in `plots_compre`. The r4ss subfolder also contains placeholder folders for forecast plots (`plots_forecast`), profile likelihood plots (`plots_profiles`), retrospective analysis plots (`plots_retros`), and sensitivity analysis plots (`plots_sensitivity`).

4 The document, section by section

the-document-section-by-section

All files used within the project need to be in the same parent folder. Be careful pasting text from Word, Google Docs, Textpad, etc. into R. Symbols such as a hyphens, quotes,

apostrophes may not copy “correctly” and will either not show up when the document is knitted, or will be knitted as the incorrect symbol.

4.1 A list of folders and files in the Assessment template project

a-list-of-folders-and-files-in-the-assessment-template-project

This list is ever-evolving, but will give you a sense of what’s included in the repository, in order as they appear by default in the RStudio Files window (bottom right pane).

- **.gitignore** Contains the names of files and file types to ignore when pushing and pulling
- **.Rhistory** Contains the R session history, included in .gitignore
- **accessibility-meta.sty** Style to create an ADA accessible document - currently doesn’t work, but someone can try and figure it out!
- **Assessment_template.*** (.pdf, .Rmd, .proj, .tex) The .Rmd file is the main document for the Assessment template. The .proj file is the RStudio file directory that houses the entire Assessment Template project, and is the file you open into RStudio. The .tex and .pdf files are generated when you knit the document.
- **Assessment_template_files** folder This folder contains files automatically generated and are included in the gitignore file list
- **BibFile.bib** This is the bibliography file, which I generate in Mendeley
- **CJFAS.csl** This is the citation style file for the bibliography. This particular citation style file creates a references section following the format of the Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences
- **cover_photo.png** If you want to include a picture of your fish species on the cover, replace this picture with yours, and name it cover_photo.
- **Default_template_modified.tex** The default pandoc template had a text rendering issue for text with all capital letters when viewed in Adobe. This modified version of the template comments out the lines that caused the issue (hopefully).
- **Example_tables_figures** folder This folder contains examples of figures and tables and how to create them. Look here if there’s a table or figure from the 2015 China rockfish assessment that you want to mimic, but can’t figure out how.
- **Figures** folder This is where all of the user-created plots are stored (NOT r4ss generated plots).
- **header.tex** This file contains a list of the L^AT_EX packages to use in the document.
- **r4ss** folder This is where all of the r4ss generated plots are stored.
- **Rcode** folder This folder houses all of the larger R code scripts needed for the document.
- **ReadMe** folder The .Rmd file is the source for the ReadMe file for the Assessment Template. The .tex file is generated when the document is knit, and the .pdf is for the user to read!

- **SS folder** This folder houses all of the Stock Synthesis files for each base model.
- **SS_file_appendices.Rmd** This is the child .Rmd file that creates the SS file Appendices. You shouldn't need to edit this file.
- **Test_figures_tables.Rmd** This .Rmd file is where you can test R code chunks figures and tables before adding them to the main Assessment_template .Rmd file, that you render to Test_figures_tables.pdf. It has to be in the main folder to work. This will save you a lot of time debugging!
- **Titlepage.tex** This \LaTeX file generates the title page and should be edited to include the correct authors.
- **txt_files folder** This folder houses all of the text (.txt or .csv) files used to generate tables.

4.2 The .gitignore file

the-.gitignore-file

RStudio automatically creates the .gitignore file for a new project, and the Assessment_template document contains one in the root directory. This file lists all of the files/file types you want Git to ignore when you commit and push files. For instance, you don't need to push/pull the Assessment_template repository. If you add files to .gitignore, you have to delete and commit them as deleted before they will be ignored.

Below is the .gitignore file for Assessment_template. It ignores the Rproject user file, the Rhistory files, the files associated with knitting the document, as well as any files containing 'unnamed-chunk' (files created by \LaTeX every time you knit). More info on ignoring files [here](#).

```
===
.Rproj.user
===
.Rhistory
===
/Assessment_template.pdf
/Assessment_template.html
*.tex
*.docx
=== Latex temp files
*unnamed-chunk*
```

4.3 The YAML

the-yaml

The YAML contains all of the document front-matter and must be the first set of code in any .Rmd file. You cannot add comments to the YAML. Each YAML element used in the assessment template is described below. The document is currently only authored to be knit to a pdf file.

```

363 --- YAML begins with a line of three hyphens, no spaces
364 title: "" Provide the title of the document in quotes
365 author: "" Leave blank, authors are defined in Titlepage.tex
366 date: "" Leave blank, date is defined in Titlepage.tex
367 output: Begin defining output variables
368   pdf_document: Begin defining pdf output variables
369   fig_caption: yes Should figures be captioned? yes or no
370   highlight: haddock Color scheme for highlighting R code; options below
371   includes: Define external documents to include
372     before_body: Titlepage.tex Include Titlepage.tex (title page first)
373     in_header: header.tex Include header.tex (all necessary LATEX packages)
374   keep_tex: yes Keep intermediate .tex output? yes or no
375   latex_engine: xelatex Define the latex engine (sometimes matters)   template: De-
376   fault_template_modified.tex Template comments out lmodern package   number_sections:
377   yes Number the document sections? yes or no
378   toc: yes Include a table of contents? yes or no
379   toc_depth: 4 Number of subheadings to include in the table of contents
380   html_document: Begin defining HTML output variables
381   toc: yes Include a table of contents? yes or no
382   word_document: default Begin defining Word document output variables
383   documentclass: article LATEX document class
384   fontsize: 12pt Default font size
385   geometry: margin=1in Page margin size
386   csl: CJAFS.csl Bibliography style
387   bibliography: BibFile.bib Bibliography file name
388 --- YAML ends with a line of three hyphens, no spaces

```

389 Notes:

- 390 • Keeping the .tex file can help with debugging.
- 391 – The line number for a given error can either refer to the .Rmd or .tex file
- 392 • Options for the R script highlighting include: default, tango, pygments, kate,
- 393 monochrome, espresso, zenburn, haddock and textmate. Play around with them to
- 394 see which color you like best.
- 395 • The HTML and Word document settings are currently dummy settings just so you can
- 396 knit to these. Future work can be done to knit the document to these formats.
- 397 • I've included the modified default pandoc template that comments out the lmodern
- 398 package and other associated packages. These packages cause some strange font render-
- 399 ing of acronyms (or other words in all capital letters) when viewed in Adobe products.

400 4.4 The Meat and Bones

the-meat-and-bones

401 The Assessment Template contains most (if not all) of the headers in the Terms of Reference.

402 I have left bits and pieces in the document that likely apply to all assessments, e.g., the

403 citation for the Hamel prior in the Priors section. The following sections will provide details
404 on each section of the template.

405 4.5 Executive Summary

executive-summary

406 The Executive Summary is basically written and calls the r4SS output and csv files you
407 provide. You will have to edit the text (.csv) files, such as the catch histories and landings
408 by fleet, and decision tables. For all of these, you need to edit the text file and possibly the R
409 code (in Rcode/R_exec_summary_figs_tables.R) depending on the table/figure structures.

410 The following Executive Summary tables are associated with .csv files, which will need to be
411 replaced with your data. This may also require editing the column alignment options if you
412 have a different number of columns than in the default template. This is where you'll want
413 to test your tables and figures in the Test_figures_tables.Rmd file copying the code to the
414 main documents.

- 415 • Table a. Recent landings by fleet.
 - 416 – Exec_catch_summary.csv
- 417 • Table n. Recent trend in total catch...relative to management guidelines.
 - 418 – Exec_mngmt-performance.csv
- 419 • Tables p-r. Decision table(s)
 - 420 – DecisionTable_mod1.csv (and if needed DecisionTable_mod2.csv and
421 DecisionTable_mod3.csv)
- 422 • Table s. Base case results summary. Note: This table is a mix of a .csv file and r4SS
423 output.
 - 424 – Exec_basemodel_summary.csv and r4ss output. the .csv file contains the harvet
425 guidelines. All other values are pulled from the r4ss output.

426 4.6 Appendices: SS input files

appendices-ss-input-files

427 The script in Run_SS_input_linebreaks.R contains the function and then commands to edit
428 the SS input files for printing in Appendices A-D, where Appendix A: SS data file, Appendix
429 B: SS control file, Appendix C: SS starter file, and Appendix D: SS forecast file. The script
430 for the appendices is contained in a child .Rmd file, Appendices.Rmd. The Appendices A-D
431 are appended to the document via the following R code chunk:

```
<!-- ```{r child="Appendices.rmd"} # '<!--' opens an HTML comment
      ``` -->                      # '-->' ends an HTML comment
```

432 The SS appendix files are currently commented out in the Assessment\_template.Rmd file,  
433 as well as in the above box, using HTML comment syntax. They are commented to save on  
434 runtime and reduce the document size while editing. Remove the HTML comment syntax  
435 to include the SS appendices.

## 4.7 References section

references-section

If you have a citation manager you're committed to that will create a .bib file, you can skip this section.

### Create the References section with Mendeley

If you have not already downloaded [Mendeley](#) and created a free account, do so now.

R markdown can read a number of bibliography styles, see [Bibliographies section](#). I'm providing directions for creating a .bib file in Mendeley. Using Mendeley is not required, but it's free and a great citation manager. The biggest downfall with Mendeley is that you cannot include italics in title names. I provide a (somewhat clunky) work-around below. One other caveat of R markdown is that the References section is automatically placed at the end of the document, which means after the table, figures, and appendices.

1. Download Mendeley Desktop [here](#) and also install the Web Importer (for use with Google Scholar, or a journal's website). If you don't already have a free account, create one now.
2. Create a group on Mendeley for collaboration, e.g., China Rockfish Assessment 2015, if you want to collaborate on the references section, i.e., allow your co-authors to add citations.
  - *File > New Group*
  - The setup should be self-explanatory.
3. Either input a reference manually or import it to Mendeley from Google Scholar.
  - Ensure all the pieces, e.g., page numbers, are imported. If not, enter them manually.
  - Check this for each reference, or else you will be re-doing the search for all of your literature at the last minute.
4. Add references to the group folder in Mendeley Desktop.
  - The reference will also be added to your main library.
5. Make sure the Citation Key field is not blank and matches the key you want to reference it as in the R Markdown document.
  - The citation key is used to cite documents in the assessment.
  - Best practice: use the first author's last name and the year of publication, e.g., Monk2015.
6. To update the .bib file, Go to Documents tab in the group folder, select all, and go to *File > Export*.
  - Export the files as a .bib file.
  - Save and overwrite the BibFile.bib file in your version-controlled working folder.
7. Make sure you include the new .bib file when you push your changes to GitHub.

To add a reference to the document type `[@CitationKey]`, which will include the reference in parentheses. To include the reference as the year only, type `[-@CitationKey]`. If you include a year only citation, remember to manually type in the author part of the citation.

The 2015 China rockfish assessment bibliography collection is public in Mendeley. You can find it in Mendeley by searching for the group "China Rockfish Assessment 2015." Once you

join the group, you can create a new group and drag all of the references you want from the China Rockfish assessment to your new group.

**Workaround for italicizing scientific names (knit to pdf)** The .bib file is rendered via L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, so you can enclose a scientific name with `\emph{}` in the Mendeley citation, e.g., `\emph{Sebastes nebulosus}`, to produce *Sebastes nebulosus*. Once you create the .bib file, the scientific names are converted to `$_backslash$emph$_{Sebastes nebulosus}$`. You will have to manually go into the .bib file and edit the scientific names so they once again look like `\emph{Sebastes nebulosus}`, which can be sped up by by using Find and Replace (Ctrl+F). Wait to do this until you have the final version of your .bib file, or you'll have to do this every time you edit and overwrite the .bib file. You can view and edit the .bib file in RStudio.

## 4.8 Before you publish

before-you-publish

There are a few LaTeX packages turned on in the default template on GitHub. These are controlled in the header.tex file. To turn a feature off, comment out the package with a %.

1. Package lineno allows for line numbers throughout the document. This was helpful for reviewers during the STAR panel and editing post-STAR panel.
2. Package showlabels prints the section, figure and table labels. This is helpful if you're trying to remember which figure/table you're cross-referencing in the text.
3. Package draftwatermark places a water mark on the pages.

## 5 Creating Tables

creating-tables

Tables are generated within R code chunks using the R package xtable. The [xtable vignettes](#) are extremely useful. I recommend starting there if you have a question.

Tables in the Assessment\_template are generated from R output, including r4ss, or a .txt/.csv file (located in the `txt_files` subfolder). You'll create tables inside R code chunks using the xtable package. I highly recommend using the Test\_figures\_tables.Rmd document to test run any new tables you want to add to the document.

Create a table using these general steps:

1. You can either read in a .csv file or manipulate data from the r4ss output. Either way, the dataframe should resemble the same format (row and columns) that you want in the table. Start an R code chunk and read in the data.
2. Edit the column names. R will likely remove spaces if done before data manipulation is complete.
3. Create the table using the xtable command.

- `xtable(dataframe_name, caption=c("Table caption"), label='tab:table_label')`

- The label allows you reference the table in the document, ex. `\ref{tab:table_label}` and will automatically number each table.
- I find it good practice to precede a table label with ‘tab’ so you can easily recognize the reference (e.g., `tab:Exec_catch`)

#### 4. Adjust the column alignment

- `align(table_name) = c('l','l','>{\centering}p{1in}')`
- You must have one dummy column alignment parameter for `row.names`, if you are not printing row names
- Common alignment options
  - ‘l’, ‘c’, or ‘r’ for left, center or right alignment (these options do not adjust column width)
  - ‘>{\centering}p{1in}’ for center alignment where you assign the column width, 1 inch in this case
  - ‘>{\raggedright}p{1in}’ for left alignment where you assign the column width, 1 inch in this case
  - ‘>{\raggedleft}p{1in}’ for right alignment where you assign the column width, 1 inch in this case

#### 5. Print the table

- `print(table_name)`
- Common print options include
  - `include.rownames=FALSE` (don’t include rownames as a column)
  - `caption.placement = “top”` (place caption above the table)
  - `sanitize.text.function = function(x){x}` (you’ll see this where I include LaTeX syntax in the table - however, including this when not needed produces an error)
  - `hline.after = c(-1,0,6,12)` (include extra horizontal lines in the table after the line specified)
  - `scalebox = .6` (scales the table if it doesn’t fit on the page, value of .6 is 60% original size)
  - `floating.environment=“sidewaystable”` (creates a table in landscape mode, but you cannot move the page number to another side)
  - `tabular.environment=“longtable”` (creates a table spanning multiple pages)
  - `add.to.row=addtorow` (include if you’re adding rows to the top of the table, see Spanning multiple columns below)
  - `size = “small”` (or any other recognized default LaTeX font size)

To create a table that is both in landscape mode and spans multiple pages, you create the table as a `longtable`, and rotate the page. See the model parameters table for an example.



## 5.1 Including special characters in tables

including-special-characters-in-tables

Adding special characters or bold/italic font to cells in a table varies slightly depending on if the table is read in from a text file or if the table is created directly from R output.

### 5.1.1 Table content from a text file (.txt or .csv)

table-content-from-a-text-file-.txt-or-.csv

You will have to manually add in the LaTeX syntax for bold or italic font into the text file. For example, if you want the year 2005 bolded the cell will read `\textbf{2005}`. Or for example you want to bold Total Catch OY, you type `\textbf{Total Catch OY}` into the cell. When you create the table with `xtables`, you must include the option, `sanitize.text.function = function(x){x}`. Exmple taken from Table n of the 2015 China rockfish assessment, created using the `./txt_files/Exec_mngmt_performance.csv` file.

### 5.1.2 Table content from R code chunks

table-content-from-r-code-chunks

LaTeX syntax can be included in R code or R code chunks. You must precede each LaTeX command with two backslashes instead of one. The following will bold and italicize the text: `\textbf{\textit{Reference points based on SPR proxy for MSY}}`. For an example, see the Reference Points table code in `./RCode/R_exec_summary_figs_tables.R` file, which is Executive Summary Table m.

If you include a percent sign % in the R code or R code chunk, it needs to be preceded by two backslashes, `\\%`. However, this is not necessary in the main text of the R markdown document.

You can use inline math mode just as you would in the main text. For example, `$SPR_{B40\\%}$` produces  $SPR_{B40\%}$  within an R code chunk. Note that if you are using a % sign in math mode in the main text, which is LaTeX, it must be preceded with one backslash.

## 5.2 Spanning multiple columns

spanning-multiple-columns

Sometimes you may want a column header to span multiple columns, equivalent to the `merge columns` function in Excel. This can be done within `xtable` and may take some playing around with. See Executive Summary Table p, the Decision Table, for an example. The “States of Nature” column header spans multiple columns. The following code is specific to this table, but I’ll explain each line, numbered in the box below. For this to be included in the table, you will need to include `add.to.row=addtorow` in the `print()` table command.

```
1. addtorow <- list()
2. addtorow$pos <- list()
3. addtorow$pos[[1]] <- -1
 addtorow$pos[[2]] <- -1
4. addtorow$command <-
```

```

c('\multicolumn{3}{c}{
 & \multicolumn{2}{c}{
 & \multicolumn{2}{c}{\textbf{States of nature}}
 & \multicolumn{2}{c}{ \\ \\ \\n',

'\multicolumn{3}{c}{
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Low M 0.05}
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Base M 0.07}
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{High M 0.09} \\ \\ \\n')

```

1. The `addtorow <- list()` creates the `addtorow` variable as a list, which should have two components, `pos` and `command`.
2. The `addtorow$pos <- list()` turns the `pos` component into a list which will contain the positions of the the rows you're adding
3. The `addtorow$pos[[1]] <- -1` and `addtorow$pos[[2]] <- -1` set both the rows we're adding to appear before the column names of the table.
4. The `addtorow$command` creates the list of column headers and this is where we can insert `\multicolumn`. All of the information for a single row is in single quotes ending with `\\ \\ \\n`. We're adding two rows to the dataset, so we have two sets of row commands. There are five backslashes preceding the 'n' because backslashes get lost in translation, just like we're using two backslashes again to call `multicolumn`.

The first thing to note is the decision table has nine columns. The value in the first set of curly brackets after `multicolumn` (3 in this first row, `\multicolumn{3}`) gives the number of columns to span and must add up to the number of columns in the table. So here, 3+2+2+2 = 9 (you don't need to worry about an extra column for row names). The second set of curly brackets gives the centering for the text, here all of which are 'c' for center. The text for the `multicolumn` goes in the third set of curly brackets, and can also be left blank.

### 5.3 Horizontal and vertical lines

#### horizontal-and-vertical-lines

You can include extra horizontal lines between any two rows of a table by including `hline.after=c()`, wherein you list the table rows after which you want to insert a horizontal line. Row number -1 will place a horizontal line above the header, 0 will print a line below the header and any other number, say 10, will print a horizontal line after row 10. See Executive Summary Table p, the Decision Table, for an example.

Vertical lines are added in the alignment command for `xtable`. Vertical lines are inserted as vertical bars, |, and in the example below, to the right of a column. This example is also taken from the Executive Summary Decision table, Table p.

```

align(decision_mod2.table) = c('l','l|','c','c|',
 '>{\centering}p{.7in}','c|',
 '>{\centering}p{.7in}','c|',

```

```
'>{\centering}p{.7in}','c')
```

## 5.4 Shading table cells

shading-table-cells

Need to remember how to do this!

## 6 Creating/Inserting Figures

creatinginserting-figures

Figure files (pre-existing image files) are incorporated via R markdown syntax (e.g., `r4ss` figures) or R code chunks (e.g., create a figure within the template using your favorite graphics package). You may not introduce linebreaks in the R markdown figure syntax.

The following code will add `figure.png` from the `plots` folder to the document.

```
![Figure caption. \label{fig:figure_label}](plots/figure.png)
```

For the standard `r4ss` plots, remember to change the plot directory, e.g., `'r4ss/plots_mod3'` to access plots for model #3. I like to precede the figure label with `'fig:'` in case there are figures and plots referencing the same data. I also find it helpful to label `r4ss` figures with the model number, e.g., `Mod3_`, followed by the figure name (see below for an example).

```
![Figure caption. \label{fig:Mod3_comp_lendat_flt5mkt2}](r4ss/plots_mod3/comp_lendat_flt5mkt2.png)
```

To create a figure within R code chunks, I find it helpful to actually use two R code chunks, one for data manipulation and a second to plot the figure. This is because you want to set `include=FALSE` for the chunk manipulating the data, and `include=TRUE` (default value) for the chunk plotting the figure, and also so we can include the figure caption. An example is below. Notice too, you need to only change the R code chunk options if they differ from the document's global options (described in the R Code Chunks section).

```
```{r, include=FALSE}      #include is the only option we need to change
  CA_rec_remov = CA_rec_removal[,1:5]
  colnames(CA_rec_remov) = c('Year','South PC','South PR',
                             'North PC','North PR')
  CA_rec_remov1 = melt(CA_rec_remov,id='Year')
  colnames(CA_rec_remov1) = c('Year','Fleet','Removals')
...
```{r,fig.cap="Removals (mt) from the California recreational party/charter and
private sectors, north and south of $40^\circ 10'\text{prime}$."
\\label{fig:CA_rec_removal}}
 ggplot(CA_rec_remov1, aes(x=Year, y=Removals,fill=Fleet)) +
 geom_area(position='stack') +
```

```

scale_fill_manual(values =
 c('lightsteelblue3','coral',"aquamarine2","mediumpurple")) +
scale_x_continuous(breaks=seq(1928,2014,10)) +
ylab("Removals (mt)")
``

```

## 7 General topics

general-topics

### 7.1 Syntax (R markdown and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X)

syntax-r-markdown-and

The syntax used throughout will depend on the output file type, .pdf or HTML. If you only want to knit to a pdf, you can use either the R markdown or L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X syntax in the examples below. However, if you want to be able to knit to HTML you're better off using the R markdown syntax as HTML will not render L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. See the section on [pandoc markdown](#) for more on syntax.

Knitting to a Word document is unstable and will result in strange/missing output.

### 7.2 Paragraphs

paragraphs

To separate paragraphs, you must leave a blank line between paragraphs. You can create hard line breaks (without a blank line between paragraphs) by either leaving two or more spaces at the end of the last paragraph or a backslash between the last paragraph and the new line.

The width of the text will depend on how wide your RStudio window is, unless you choose to use carriage returns to keep the text as a maximum width in the viewing window. R Markdown ignores carriage returns, and will not start a new paragraph without a blank line.

### 7.3 Spell checking

spell-checking

Do not completely rely on RStudio's spell checker. Use the spell checker, but edit the document yourself as well. There is not autocorrect as in Word.

### 7.4 LaTeX

latex

You can use LaTeX commands throughout the document, such as '\newpage' and '\FloatBarrier,' which are helpful for inserting a page break and keeping figures from being rearranged. I've also found that it's good to insert the float barrier command after every three figures or so, to prevent a runtime error.

## 7.5 Fonts and font size

fonts-and-font-size

You cannot control both the font and the font size in R markdown. The font size specified in the YAML (see YAML section) is set at 12pt.

You can specify italics and bold fonts using either LaTeX or R markdown syntax. If you only want to knit to a .pdf, my preference is to stick to the LaTeX syntax, as you'll see throughout the document, but that's personal opinion.

```
Italics
R markdown: word or _word_
LaTeX: \emph{word}

Bold
R markdown: word or __word__
LaTeX: \textbf{word}
```

## 7.6 Section headers

section-headers

Numbered headers in R markdown are as follows:

```
#Header 1
##Header 2
###Header 3
```

To create a header without a number, e.g., for the Executive Summary sections, follow the header with `{-}`, ex. `#Header{-}`.

Un-numbered subsection headers that you don't want to appear in the table of contents can be created by starting a section with a bold or italics header.

## 7.7 Numbering (pages, tables, figures)

numbering-pages-tables-figures

The table of contents will automatically be numbered using lower case roman numerals. Arabic numbering of pages begins with the Executive Summary. Tables and figures in the Executive summary are lowercase alphabetic. This is defined using the following LaTeX script:

```
\pagenumbering{arabic} Defines page numbering as arabic numbers
\setcounter{page}{1} Sets the first page number to 1
\renewcommand{\thefigure}{\alph{figure}} Defines figure labels as alphabetic
\renewcommand{\thetable}{\alph{table}} Defines table labels as alphabetic
```

Immediately preceding the Introduction section, the labels for figures and tables are reset:

```

668 \renewcommand{\thefigure}{\arabic{figure}} Defines figure labels as arabic numbers
669 \renewcommand{\thetable}{\arabic{table}} Defines table labels as arabic numbers
670 \setcounter{figure}{0} Set figure number to 0; first figure will be Figure 1
671 \setcounter{table}{0} Set figure number to 0; first table will be Table 1

```

We do not need to reset the page numbers because they continue from the Executive Summary. The other place you need to reset page and figure numbers is with each appendix:

```

674 #Appendix A. Appendix Title{-} Appendix header without a number
675 \label{sec:AppendixA} Creates a section label to reference it throughout the document
676 \renewcommand{\thepage}{A-\arabic{page}} Precede page numbers with A-, e.g., A-1
677 \renewcommand{\thefigure}{A\arabic{figure}} Add A to figures, e.g., Figure A1
678 \renewcommand{\thetable}{A\arabic{table}} Add A to tables, e.g., Table A1
679 \setcounter{page}{1} Set the first page number to 1
680 \setcounter{figure}{0} Set the figure number to 0; first figure will be Figure A1
681 \setcounter{table}{0} Set the figure number to 0; first table will be Table A1

```

The appendices for the SS code do not include commands to reset figure and table numbering, as there are no figures or tables in these sections.

## 7.8 Lists

lists

I prefer using LaTeX for lists, but [R markdown](#) also has its own syntax for lists. A  $\LaTeX$  example is below:

```

Ordered lists:
\begin{enumerate}
 \item List item No. 1 in the list
 \item List item No. 2 in the list, etc.
\end{enumerate}

Unordered lists:
\begin{itemize}
 \item First item
 \item Next item
\end{itemize}

```

## 7.9 Equations and math mode

equations-and-math-mode

[Wikipedia](#) and the internet can help you with mathematical symbols as needed.

To get subscripts, superscripts and degree symbols for latitude/longitude, the easiest way is through math mode. In LaTeX, dollar signs indicate inline math mode, the underscore produces a subscript, and a caret produces a superscript. You'll see throughout the document

692 that biological reference points are typed in math mode, `$SPR_{50\%}$` is  $SPR_{50\%}$ . As noted  
693 earlier in the document, you must precede a percent sign with a backslash when typing in  
694 math mode. For latitude or longitude, follow the format `$40^\circ 10'\prime$`, which  
695 produces  $40^\circ 10'$ . As discussed above in the Tables section, when you use math mode within  
696 R code to create a table, two backslashes are necessary, and the latitude or longitude is  
697 written as `$40^\circ 10'\prime$`.

## 698 7.10 Commenting

commenting

699 Comments within the main R markdown document body are included via HTML syntax,  
700 `<!-- Add your comment here --!>`  
701 R comments within an HTML comment are still rendered, and can cause errors if they aren't  
702 commented with an R comment.

## 703 7.11 R code chunks

r-code-chunks

704 R code is written in the .Rmd file as R code chunks. R code can be rendered or displayed  
705 for illustration and the [R markdown Reference Card](#) contains almost everything you need.  
706 Here is the simplest R code chunk, which also prints the results:

```
``r
 1+1
```

## [1] 2
```
```

707 The preamble of `Assessment_template.Rmd` sets the global options for R code chunks

```
<!-- #commented out these lines for presentation puposes
` ``{r global_options, include=FALSE} #sets global options
 knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo=FALSE, warning=FALSE, message=FALSE) #options
`` -->
```

708 These options tell R markdown not to print the R code (`echo=FALSE`), and to ignore  
709 warnings and messages from R (`message=FALSE` and `warning=FALSE`). The additional  
710 code chunk option of `results='asis'` appears in R code chunks for tables to prevent unwanted  
711 reformatting. See the [R markdown Reference Card](#) for more details.

## 7.12 ADA compliance

ada-compliance

In 1998 Congress passed the Section 508 Amendment to the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, requiring that all federally-funded documents are accessible to those with disabilities. Andy Clifton has the [AccessibleMetaClass](#) on his GitHub page. The accessibility-meta.sty is part of the Assessment\_template.

Alternative text is a description of an equation, link, or figure. These are pop-ups in a PDF viewer, i.e., hover your mouse over the picture and the pop-up will appear. These can be added to the source document using **pdfcomment** from the **pdfcomment** package. For example, the cover photo is now included using `\pdfcomment{\includegraphics{cover_photo}}{This is a fish.}`.

To create the ADA compliant .pdf, you'll need to take the final .tex document and compile it outside of R markdown. In the .tex preamble add the following package: `\RequirePackage[12tabu, orthodox]{nag}`. currently, there is an error that will require a lot of time to debug (!TeX capacity exceeded, sorry...). However, the document can be tagged in Adobe Pro in a matter of seconds.

## 7.13 Common Errors

common-errors

- You have a version of the pdf assessment document open (not just the preview version)
- You forgot a backslash before an underscore, or another reserved LaTeX character
- Your table alignment is off, or xtable just doesn't like your alignment parameters. Simplify the alignment and add in alignment justifications incrementally
- You don't have enough float barrier between tables or figures, Error: "LaTeX Error: too many unprocessed floats."