Friends don't let friends copy-paste

Computationally reproducible APA-style manuscripts with the R package papaja

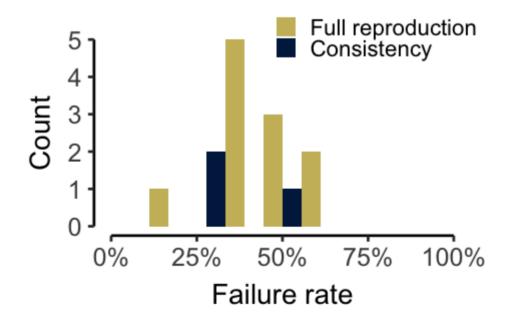


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Agenda

- Computational reproducibility
- Dynamic documents with papaja
 - Manuscripts
 - Writing
 - Reporting results
 - Revision letters

a minimum necessary condition for a finding to be believable and informative (p. 4, Cacioppo, Kaplan, Krosnick, Olds, & Dean, 2015)



Common causes

- Typos
- Copy-paste errors
- Incorrect rounding
- "Outdated" results



(Artner et al., 2020; Eubank, 2016)

Common causes

- File paths
- Incomplete data
- Incomplete scripts
- Outdated libraries

(Eubank, 2016; Konkol, Kray & Pfeiffer, 2019)

Towards a reproducible pipeline

- Packaged environments (e.g., Docker)
- Open source software (e.g., R)
- Change and provenance tracking (e.g., Git)
- Pipeline tools (e.g., Make, targets)
- Dynamic documents (e.g., R Markdown, Quarto)

Dynamic documents with papaja

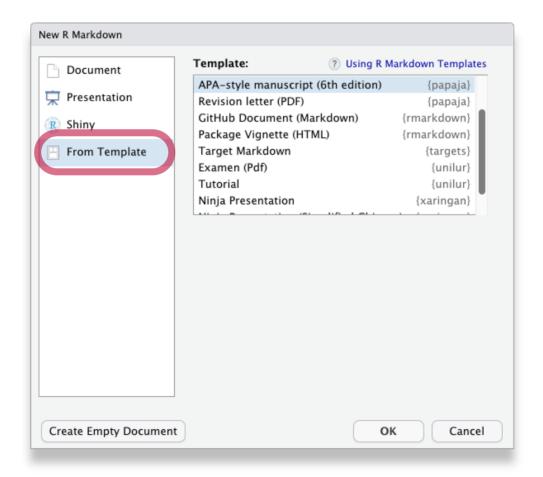
Preparing APA Journal Articles

- 1. PDF and DOCX templates for manuscripts
- 2. Functions to report results, e.g.
 - Statistics in text
 - Tables
 - Figures
- 3. PDF template for revision letters

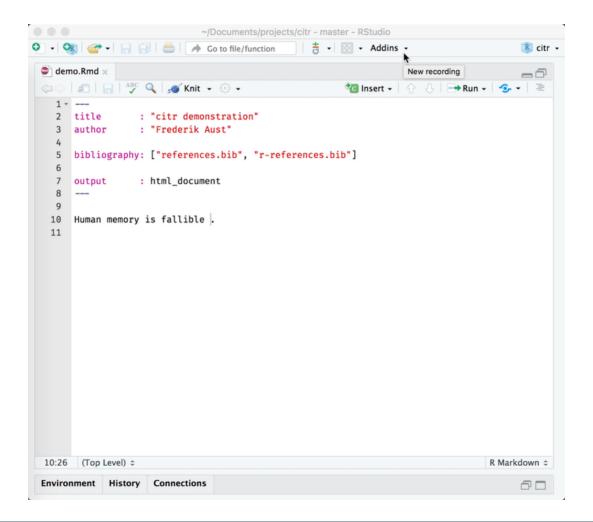


Allison Horst (CC-BY-4.0)

Manuscripts



A quick demonstration



```
cor_res <- with(cosmetic_surgery, cor.test(Post_QoL, BDI))
cor_res</pre>
```

```
##
## Pearson's product-moment correlation
##
## data: Post_QoL and BDI
## t = 7.7581, df = 274, p-value = 1.71e-13
## alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to
## 95 percent confidence interval:
## 0.3224754 0.5165716
## sample estimates:
## cor
## 0.4243863
```

apa_print() facilitates reporting of results

```
cor_res_apa <- apa_print(cor_res)
head(cor_res_apa, 3)</pre>
```

```
## $estimate
## [1] "$r = .42$, 95\\% CI $[.32, .52]$"
##
## $statistic
## [1] "$t(274) = 7.76$, $p < .001$"
##
## $full_result
## [1] "$r = .42$, 95\\% CI $[.32, .52]$, $t(274) = 7.76$,</pre>
```

apa_print() facilitates reporting of results

```
## $table
## A data.frame with 5 labelled columns:
##
## estimate conf.int statistic df p.value
## 1    .42 [.32, .52]    7.76 274 < .001
##
## estimate : $r$
## conf.int : 95\\% CI
## statistic: $t$
## df    : $\\mathit{df}$
## p.value : $p$</pre>
```

```
```{r}
cor_res <- with(cosmetic_surgery, cor.test(Post_QoL, BDI))
cor_res_apa <- apa_print(cor_res)
```

Post-operation quality of life was correlated with
depression severity, `r cor_res_apa$full_result`.</pre>
```

Post-operation quality of life was correlated with depression severity, r=.42, 95\% CI [.32,.52], t(274)=7.76, p<.001.

Multiple parameters

```
lm_res <- lm(Post_QoL ~ Base_QoL + BDI, data = cosmetic_sul
lm_res_apa <- apa_print(lm_res)
head(lm_res_apa$estimate, 3)</pre>
```

```
## $Intercept
## [1] "$b = 18.50$, 95\\% CI $[13.10, 23.91]$"
##
## $Base_QoL
## [1] "$b = 0.59$, 95\\% CI $[0.50, 0.67]$"
##
## $BDI
## [1] "$b = 0.17$, 95\\% CI $[0.11, 0.22]$"
```

Multiple parameters

```
```{r}
lm_res <- lm(Post_QoL ~ Base_QoL + BDI, data = cosmetic_sur
lm_res_apa <- apa_print(lm_res)

Depression severity was associated with post-operation
quality of life, `r lm_res_apa$statistic$BDI`.</pre>
```

Depression severity was associated with postoperation quality of life, t(273)=6.08, p<.001.

#### Model fit

```
lm_res_apa$estimate["modelfit"]
```

```
$modelfit
$modelfit$r2
[1] "R^2 = .50, 90\\% CI [0.42, 0.57]"
##
$modelfit$r2_adj
[1] \$R^2_{adj} = .50
##
$modelfit$aic
[1] "$\\mathrm{AIC} = 1,829.53$"
##
$modelfit$bic
[1] "$\\mathrm{BIC} = 1,844.02$"
```

A-B	D-L	L-S	S-Z
afex_aov	default	Ismobj	summary.aovlist
anova	emmGrid	manova	summary.glht
anova.lme	glht	merMod	summary.glm
Anova.mlm	glm	mixed	summary.lm
aov	htest	papaja_wsci	summary.manova
aovlist	list	summary_emm	summary.ref.grid
BFBayesFactor	lm	summary.Anova.mlm	
BFBayesFactorTop	Ime	summary.aov	

### Tables and figures

apa\_table() renders tables with variable labels

```
cap <- "Cosmetic surger
apa_table(
 lm_res_apa$table,
 caption = cap
)</pre>
```

Table 1. Cosmetic surgery

Predictor	b	95%CI	t(273)	p
Intercept	18.50	[13.10, 23.91]	6.74	< .001
Base QoL	0.59	[0.50, 0.67]	13.23	< .001
BDI	0.17	[0.11, 0.22]	6.08	< .001

### A quick demonstration

### Tables and figures

Cross-referencing

```
'``{r}
#| label: volcano-plot
#| fig.cap: "This is a caption."

ggeffects::ggpredcict(lm_res, terms = ~ BDI) |>
 plot() +
 theme_apa()

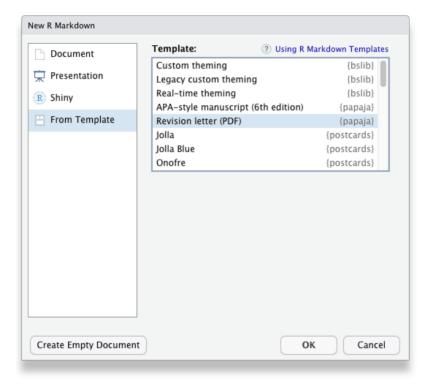
The predictons are shown in
Figure\ \@ref(fig:volcano-plot).
```

### R package citations

```
```{r}
my_citations <- cite_r(file = "r-references.bib")
```
We used `r my_citations` for all analyses.</pre>
```

We used R (Version 4.1.2; R Core Team, 2021) and the R-package papaja (Version 0.1.1; Aust & Barth, 2022) for all analyses.

### Revision letters



```
:::reviewer and ::: mark reviewer comments
```

```
Reviewer \#1
:::reviewer
This is a reviewer comment
:::
This is our response
```

1. Reviewer #1

[RC 1.1.] This is a reviewer comment

This is our response

"Labelled quotes"-tags to quote paragraphs from the revised manuscript manuscript.Rmd

```
quote_labels: yes

<@~{#revised-paragraph}

This paragraph was revised to please Reviewer 2.

~@>
```

"Labelled quotes"-tags to quote paragraphs from the revised manuscript manuscript.Rmd

In revision letter

```
```{r}
quote_from_tex(
    x = "revised-paragraph",
    file = "manuscript.tex"
)
```
```

Use latexdiff (latexdiffr, online) to automatically highlight changes between two LaTeX files

```
latexdiff manuscript_original.tex revision.tex > diff.tex
```

```
\DIFdelbegin \DIFdel{This }\DIFdelend
\DIFaddbegin \DIFadd{In stable environments, this }
\DIFaddend ability is fundamental for \DIFdelbegin
\DIFdel{\text{human beings as }\DIFdelend \DIFaddbegin \DIFdel
\delta cause }\DIFaddend it allows us to \DIFdelbegin \DIFdel
\delta ct optimally in stable environments }\DIFdelend
\DIFaddbegin \DIFadd{\text{perform optimally }\DIFaddend with relatively little effort.
```

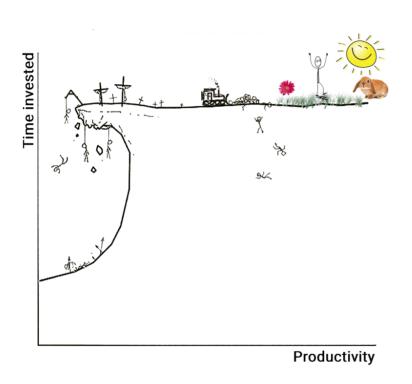
Highlighted changes can be quoted in the revision letter

```
% <@~{#revised-paragraph}</pre>
\DIFdelbegin \DIFdel{This }\DIFdelend
\DIFaddbegin \DIFadd{In stable environments, this }
\DIFaddend ability is fundamental for \DIFdelbegin
\DIFdel{human beings as }\DIFdelend \DIFaddbegin \DIFadd
{because }\DIFaddend it allows us to \DIFdelbegin \DIFdel
{act optimally in stable environments }\DIFdelend
\DIFaddbegin \DIFadd{perform optimally }\DIFaddend with
relatively little effort.
% ~@>
```

#### Cross-referencing

- Reviewer comments
- Elements of the manuscript
  - Figures and tables
  - Numbered sections
  - Pages

### A quick demonstration



### Getting started

- 1. GitHub repository
- Open workshop materials

### Summary

- From raw data to submission-ready manuscript
- Copy-paste-less revision letter
- Many published examples



Thanks for having me!