

# R language and data analysis: reproducible research

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# problem

- ▶ Run analysis and get the result
- ▶ copy paste it into a file and write up the report.

There is no single document to integrate data analysis with textual representations; i.e. data, code, and text are not linked

# problem

- ▶ error-prone due to manual work
- ▶ tedious jobs to copy and paste
- ▶ Graphical User Interface is not recordable
- ▶ Tiny change need to redo the whole procedure.
- ▶ too many attention are paid to synchronization.

# reproducible research

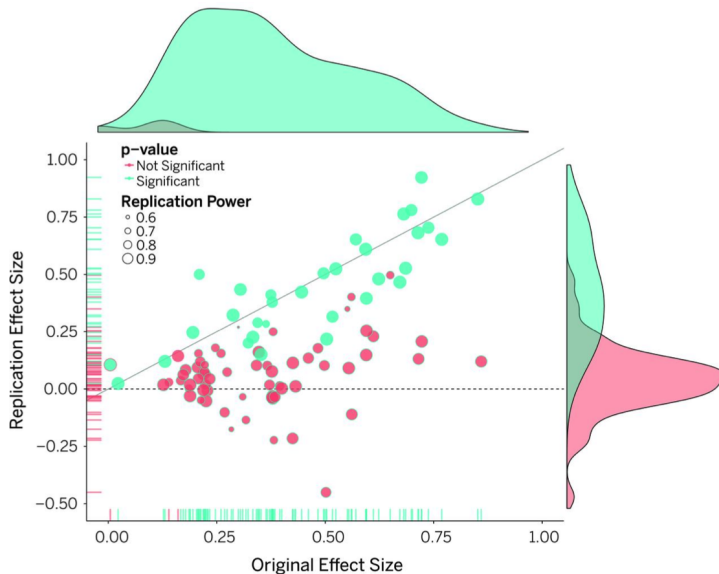
- ▶ Reproducible property of research conclusion

# reproducible research

- ▶ Reproducible property of research conclusion
- ▶ reproducibility of your own work.

# reproducible research

## Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science



# How Do I Make My Work Reproducible?

- ▶ try to submit your homework with this technique.

## iterate cons

- ▶ Text and code all can make documents difficult to read.
- ▶ Can substantially slow down processing of documents.



# Literate programming

- ▶ conceived by Donald Knuth (Knuth,1984)
- ▶ mix the source code and documentation together
- ▶ code is divided into text and code “chunks”.
- ▶ **weaved** to produce documents and **tangled** to get source code

# Literate programming

1. itself is only a concept or idea.
  - ▶ A documentation language
  - ▶ A programming language
2. **Sweave** system (Friedrich Leisch) used LaTeX and R
3. **knitr** supports a variety of documentation languages

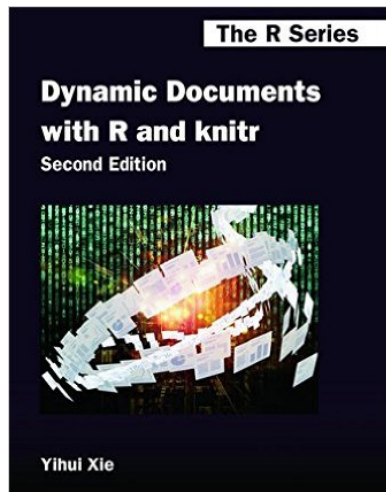
# reproducible programming in Rstudio

- ▶ Sweave (rstudio->preference->Sweave)
- ▶ knitr

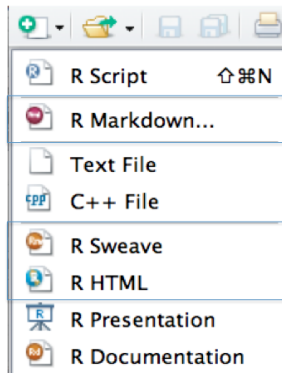


# Knitr

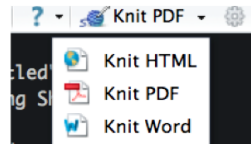
- ▶ An R package written by Yihui Xie
- ▶ Supports **LaTeX**, **RMarkdown**, and HTML as documentation languages Can export to, do PDF, HTML
- ▶ Built right into RStudio for your convenience.



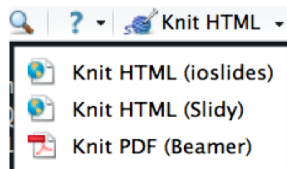
# Knitr



Documents



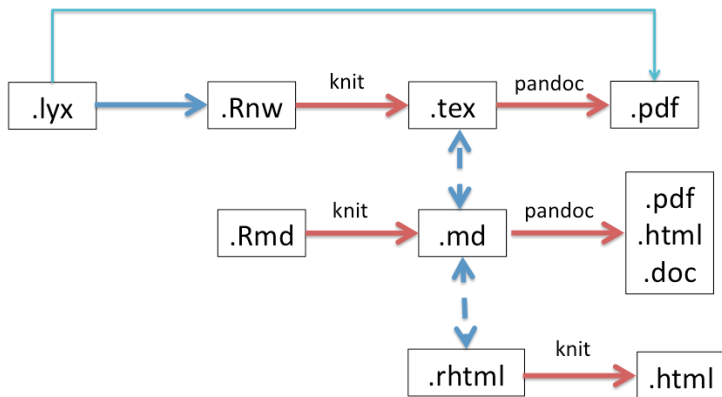
Slides



# weave/knit in Rstudio

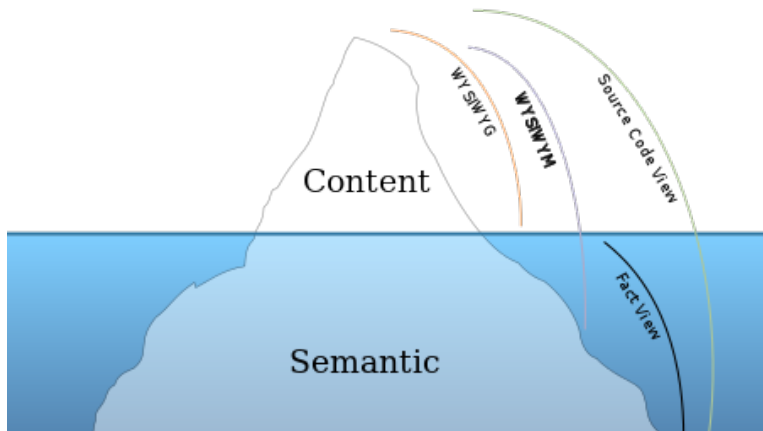
- ▶ Latex
- ▶ markdown

# framework



# Latex

1. MiKTeX (Windows: <http://miktex.org/>),
  2. MacTeX (BasicTeX) (Mac OS: <http://tug.org/mactex/>),
  3. TEXLive (Linux: <http://tug.org/texlive/>).
- ▶ WYSIWYM: Document Processing
  - ▶ WYSIWYG: Word Processing





# Latex

.Rnw in Rstudio

- ▶ example-1.Rnw
- ▶ example-1-knitr.Rnw
- ▶ knitr-minimal.Rnw

<http://tobi.oetik-er.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf>

- ▶ `lyx:https://www.lyx.org/`
- ▶ compatible with knitr after LyX 2.0.3.

combines the power and flexibility of TeX/LaTeX with the ease of use of a graphical interface.

- ▶ knitr-minimal.lyx
- ▶ knitr.lyx

R code in .Rnw - chunks  
- inline

```
##chunk  
<<>>=  
set.seed(1121)  
(x=rnorm(20))  
mean(x);var(x)  
@  
##inline  
\Sexpr{pi}
```

## lyx: table output

```
<<xtable, results="asis">>=  
n <- 100  
x <- rnorm(n)  
y <- 2*x + rnorm(n)  
out <- lm(y ~ x)  
library(xtable)  
xtable(summary(out)$coef, digits=c(0, 2, 2, 1, 2))  
@
```

```
result<-summary(with(mtcars,lm(mpg~hp+wt)))
library(knitr)
kable(result$coe)
```

|             | Estimate   | Std. Error | t value   | Pr(> t )  |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| (Intercept) | 37.2272701 | 1.5987875  | 23.284689 | 0.0000000 |
| hp          | -0.0317729 | 0.0090297  | -3.518712 | 0.0014512 |
| wt          | -3.8778307 | 0.6327335  | -6.128695 | 0.0000011 |

# What is markdown

- ▶ A simplified version of “markup” languages
- ▶ No special editor required
- ▶ Simple, intuitive formatting elements

# markdown in R: rmarkdown

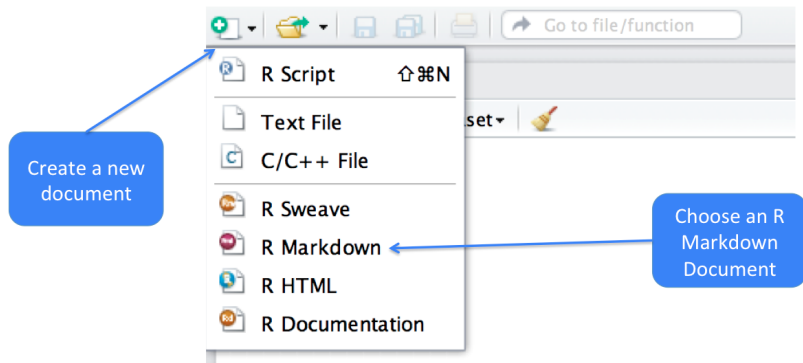
## 1. markdown

markdown\_example.md 2. R code - chunks  
- inline

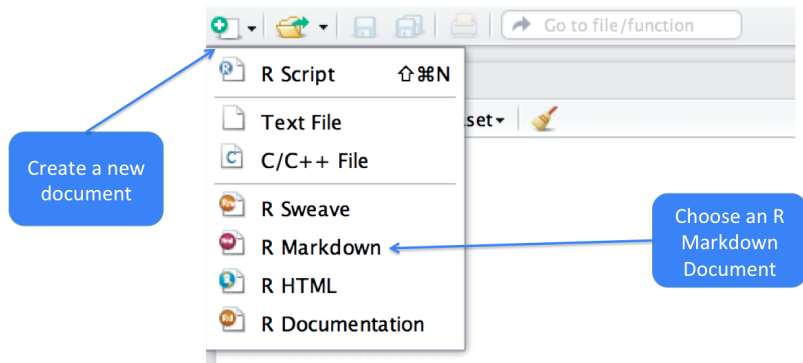
demo.Rmd figure.Rmd



# markdown in Rstudio



# markdown in Rstudio



# markdown in Rstudio

```
1 My First knitr Document
```

```
2 =====
```

```
3
```

```
4 This is some text (i.e. a "text chunk").
```

```
5
```

```
6 Here is a code chunk
```

```
7 ```{r}
```

Start of code chunk

```
8 set.seed(1)
```

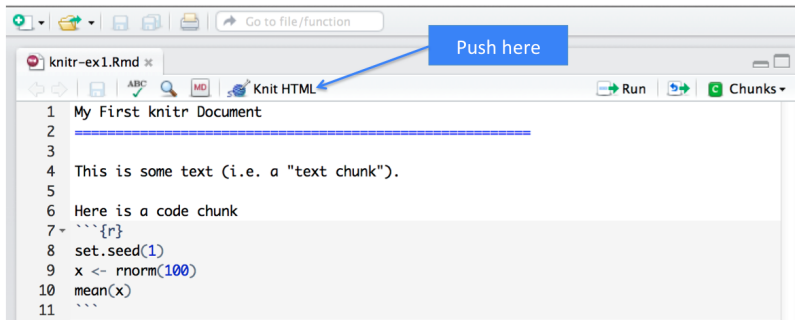
```
9 x <- rnorm(100)
```

```
10 mean(x)
```

```
11 ```
```

End of code chunk

# markdown in Rstudio



## My First knitr Document

This is some text (i.e. a “text chunk”).

Here is a code chunk

```
set.seed(1)
x <- rnorm(100)
mean(x)
```

Code input

```
## [1] 0.1089
```

Numerical output

# markdown in Rstudio

This is some text (i.e. a “text chunk”).

Here is a code chunk

```
set.seed(1)
x <- rnorm(100)
mean(x)
```

Code input

```
## [1] 0.1089
```

Numerical output

# markdown in Rstudio

RMarkdown Document

```
1 My First knitr Document
2 -----
3
4 This is some text (i.e. a "text chunk").
5
6 Here is a code chunk
7 ```{r}
8 set.seed(1)
9 x <- rnorm(100)
10 mean(x)
11 ```
```

Code is  
echoed

Markdown Document (generated)

```
1 My First knitr Document
2 -----
3
4 This is some text (i.e. a "text chunk").
5
6 Here is a code chunk
7
8 ```r
9 set.seed(1)
10 x <- rnorm(100)
11 mean(x)
12 ```
13
14 ```
15 ## [1] 0.1089
16 ```
```

Result of  
evaluating R  
code

# options

- ▶ options
- ▶ global options

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| Option                 | Effect  |
|------------------------|---|
| <code>eval</code>      | Results printed when <code>TRUE</code>  |
| <code>echo</code>      | Code printed when <code>TRUE</code>   |
| <code>include</code>   | When <code>FALSE</code> , code is evaluated but neither the code nor results are printed.   |
| <code>cache</code>     | If the code has not changed, the results will be available but not evaluated again in order to save compilation time.                         |
| <code>fig.cap</code>   | Caption text for images. Images will automatically be put into a special figure environment and be given a label based on the chunk label.    |
| <code>fig.scap</code>  | The short version of the image caption to be used in the list of captions   |
| <code>out.width</code> | Width of displayed image  |
| <code>fig.show</code>  | Controls when images are shown. <code>'as.is'</code> prints them when they appear in code and <code>'hold'</code> prints them all at the end. |
| <code>dev</code>       | Type of image to be printed, such as <code>.png</code> , <code>.jpg</code> , etc.   |
| <code>engine</code>    | <code>knitr</code> can handle code in other languages like Python, BASH, Perl, C++ and SAS.   |
| <code>prompt</code>    | Specifies the prompt character put before lines of code. If <code>FALSE</code> , there will be no prompt.                                     |
| <code>comment</code>   | For easier reproducibility, result lines can be commented out.  |

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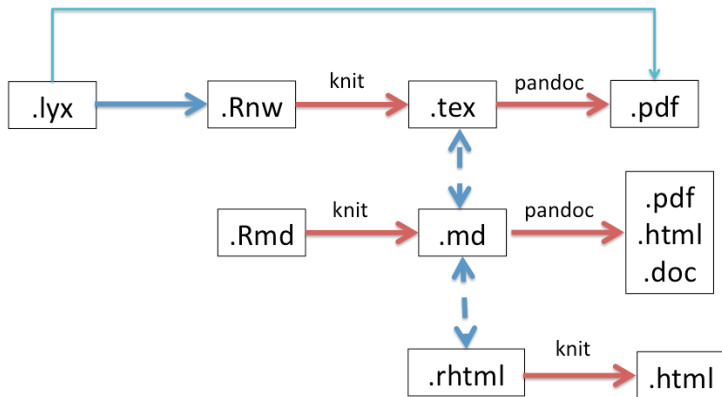
## alternative with command

- ▶ .Rmd -> .md -> .pdf/.doc/.html
- ▶ .Rmd -> .md

```
library(knitr)
library(markdown)
##generate .md file
knit("data_analysis.Rmd")
## generate .html file
knit("data_analysis.Rhtml")
```

## alternative with command

- .Rmd -> .md -> .pdf/.doc/.html



## alternative with command

- ▶ .Rmd -> .md -> .pdf/.doc/.html
- ▶ .md -> .pdf/.doc/.html

```
##generate different format from .md file.  
pandoc('test.md', format='html') # HTML  
system("pandoc test.md --latex-engine=xelatex -o test.pdf")  
pandoc('data_analysis.md', format='docx') # MS Word  
  
## latex  
pandoc('data_analysis.md', format='latex') # LaTeX/PDF  
##or  
system("pandoc -s test.md -t latex -o test.tex")  
  
## slides  
# system("pandoc -s -t slidy test.md -o My_Analysis.html")  
system("pandoc -s -t beamer data_analysis.md -o My_Analysis")
```

## figures in rmarkdown

```
n <- 100
x <- rnorm(n)
par(mfrow=c(1,2), las=1)
for(i in 1:8) {
  y <- i*x + rnorm(n)
  plot(x, y, main=i)
}
```

# figures in rmarkdown

```

```

## figures in rmarkdown

```
library(png)
library(grid)
img <- readPNG("figure/format.png")
grid.raster(img)
```

<http://slidify.org/start.html>

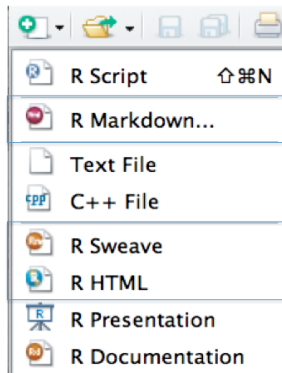
```
library(slidyfy)  
author('Qiang')
```

## R code in rhtml

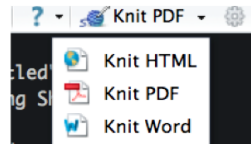
```
<!--begin.rcode  
set.seed(1121)  
(x=rnorm(20))  
mean(x);var(x)  
end.rcode-->
```



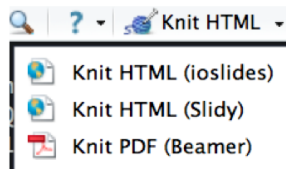
# menu



## Documents



## Slides



# framework

