
Writing CHI Extended Abstracts With R Markdown

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ABSTRACT

This is a guided illustration of how to write a CHI Extended Abstracts paper in R Markdown, using the ACM Master \LaTeX template.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Computer systems organization** → **Embedded systems**; *Redundancy*; Robotics; • **Networks** → Network reliability.

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How to Make a Side Bar

Use a custom block of type 'sidebar'. Sidebars need to be placed in the sidebar \LaTeX environment. To achieve that, use the syntax ````\{block, type='sidebar'\}` to begin such a block, ending the block with another three backticks. Make sure the chunk option `echo` is set to `TRUE` to make the content of the block display.

Use this approach for arbitrary text you want to put over here - for dynamically created tables and figures, there is a separate syntax, as will be explained later.

- If you want to add a caption for this kind of sidebar, you can do it with the chunk option `sidebar_caption="This is my caption"`, which will add `\caption{This is my caption}` in the LaTeX output.
- If you want to move the sidebar up or down, use the chunk option `vspaceout`.
- If you want a label so you can refer to the sidebar later on, add it with \LaTeX syntax directly within the chunk content, e.g. `\label{bar:arbitrary-sidebar}`.

Sidebar 1: This is the optional caption

KEYWORDS

CHI Extended Abstracts; \LaTeX ; R Markdown; reproducible papers

ACM Reference Format:

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INTRODUCTION

Using a tool like R Markdown to write scientific papers makes your work more transparent and reproducible. It also reduces the risk of errors, because you can dynamically insert tables, figures, and summary statistics directly from the data they are generated from instead of transferring results manually from statistical software to manuscript.

This example illustrates how to use the ACM Master \LaTeX templates with R Markdown to write papers for the CHI conference, in the CHI Extended Abstracts format. The content in this example is adapted and adjusted from content in **sample-sigchi.tex** as well as **sample-sigchi-a.tex** included with the ACM template, to illustrate how to create the same content through an R Markdown workflow as well as to showcase additional features made possible by R Markdown.

PAPER META DATA

Set meta data (copyright, authors, keywords, title, keywords, etc.) in the YAML header of the .Rmd file in which you write the manuscript. This is done in the form of key: value pairs, e.g. `title: Writing CHI Proceedings Papers With R Markdown`. When compiling to a PDF (in RStudio, just click the 'Knit' button), the information in the YAML header is plugged into the CHI Extended Abstracts \LaTeX template. (If you were to take a look at this template file inside of the `rticles` package, you would see e.g. `\title[$short-title$]{$title$}` where stuff between dollar signs is interpreted as a variable to be searched for in the YAML header and plugged into the template when generating a PDF).

Note the sole exception for adding paper meta data: The CCS Concepts are messy to insert from the YAML header, so you should manually insert this into the **ccsxml.tex** file from which it will be included into your manuscript.

THE BODY OF THE PAPER

Typically, the body of a paper has a hierarchical structure, with numbered or unnumbered headings for sections, subsections, sub-subsections, and paragraphs. Whereas in \LaTeX you use the command `\section` for main sections, in R Markdown you simply use `#`, as in `# The Body of The Paper`. For

¹By the way, this is how to insert footnotes. In the Extended Abstracts format, footnotes are displayed as side notes in the margin.

subsections, or sub-subsections, use additional hashes, as in ## This Become a Subsection, and #### This Becomes a Paragraph Heading.¹

If you want some section to be unnumbered in the output, add {-} after the section name, as in # Unnumbered Section{-}.

Indicate the start of a new paragraph with a blank line in your input file; that is why this sentence forms a separate paragraph. This line, however, does not form a separate paragraph.

Type Changes and *Special Characters*

Make words or phrases *italicized* by surrounding them with a single *; **bolden** them by surrounding them with ****two****. Typewriter-style (for instance, for computer code) you create by surrounding text with ``backticks``.

Citations

Citations to articles [1, 2, 4], conference proceedings [3] or maybe books [5, 6] listed in the Bibliography section of your article will occur throughout the text of your article. To insert a reference in the R Markdown syntax, type @ followed by the citation key. The key is a short reference uniquely identifying each entry in the .bib file for your article, in which your references are listed in BibTeX format.

For example, to cite the article “Deciding equivalences among conjunctive aggregate queries” from our .bib file, write [@Cohen07]. If you drop the []’s, you get author names, as well as the citation: Cohen et al. [4]. See this short guide for more.

DYNAMIC REPORTING

One of the most important benefits of writing in R Markdown (aside from being able to compile to other formats than PDF, such as HTML or even Microsoft Word), is the ability to insert results dynamically into your manuscript using code chunks or inline code. This means that you can do analyses **directly** in your manuscript or, probably better, read file(s) with data, summaries, or results directly into your manuscript and refer to them dynamically.

This is important for two (related) reasons: 1. You avoid initial manual transfer of results from statistical software to manuscript, which reduces the risk of error. 2. If at a later stage you update the analysis files, the results reported in your manuscript are automatically also updated - this again reduces the risk of mistakes, because you don’t need to manually update figures and tables.

In R Markdown syntax, **code chunks** have the following form (cf. *R Markdown: The Definitive Guide*):

```
```{coding_language chunk-label, chunk_options}
your code goes here
```
```

Inline code has the form ``coding_language #code here``.

Setup chunks and figure descriptions

The first chunk in an R Markdown document is usually used to load packages and set default chunk options, for example like so:

```
library(tidyverse)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = FALSE, message = FALSE, warning = FALSE)
# these options will exclude code output, messages, or warnings in output
```

In addition, version 1.56 of the ACM Master template adds the ability to provide descriptions of figures via the latex command `\Description{my description}`. To be able to add these descriptions easily via chunk options, as well as position chunk vertically and add sidebar captions, include this code in your initial setup chunk:

```
# out.extra ensures that knitr uses LaTeX code for figures
knitr::opts_chunk$set(out.extra = '')

# create additional chunk options
hook_chunk = knitr_hooks$get('chunk')
knitr_hooks$set(chunk = function(x, options) {
  txt = hook_chunk(x, options)

  # in margintables, remove the [t] that otherwise appears on top of the tables
  txt <- gsub('\\\\\\begin\\{margintable\\}\\[t\\]',
             '\\\\\\begin\\{margintable\\}', txt)

  # add chunk option 'vspaceout' to position chunks vertically with \\vspace
  if (!is.null(options$vspaceout)) {
    latex_vspace <- paste0("\\1\\\\\\vspace\\{", options$vspaceout, "\\}")
    txt <- sub('(\\\\\\begin[^]]+)', latex_vspace, txt)
  }
}
```

```
# add chunk option 'description' which adds \Description{...} to figures
if (!is.null(options$description)) {

  latex_include <- paste0("\\1\\Description\\{", options$description, "\\}")
  gsub('(\\includegraphics[\\^]+)', latex_include, txt)

# add chunk option 'sidebar_caption' to add captions to a sidebar
} else if (!is.null(options$sidebar_caption)) {

  latex_include <- paste0("\\\\caption\\{", options$sidebar_caption, "\\}\\1")
  gsub('(\\end\\{sidebar\\})', latex_include, txt)

} else {
  return(txt) # pass to default hook
}
})
```

You can then add descriptions to your figures by setting `description="my description` as a chunk option to images and plots as you will see below.

Inline results

You might read in a made-up data set of goals scored by basketball players like so:

```
data <- read_csv("data/fakeBasketData.csv")
```

You can then use inline code to dynamically report properties of this data set. For example, “there are a total of 270 observations of goals scored. The mean number of goals made by any player in a given game is: 17.255556”.

Tables

You can also automatically create corresponding LaTeX tables from your data. The easiest way is probably to use `kable` function. For example, Table 1 shows the first 5 rows in our basket data set.

You can reference Table 1 with `\@ref{tab:basket-data}`.

You can also do arbitrary transformations and analyses of the data before creating a table, as in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary statistics of goals scored by top players in made-up basketball season.

| Player | Total goals scored |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Blake Griffin | 406 |
| Brook Lopez | 776 |
| Carmelo Anthony | 166 |

Table 1: The first 5 rows of some made-up basket data.

| Player | goals |
|-----------------|-------|
| Carmelo Anthony | 4 |
| Carmelo Anthony | 2 |
| Carmelo Anthony | 10 |
| Carmelo Anthony | 3 |
| Carmelo Anthony | 1 |

Table 3: Bigger display of more summary statistics of goals scored by top players in made-up basketball season.

| Player | Total goals scored | Goals per game | Length of name | Goals per letter in name | Goals per letter per game |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Blake Griffin | 406 | 13.533333 | 13 | 31.23077 | 3.470086 |
| Brook Lopez | 776 | 25.866667 | 11 | 70.54545 | 7.838384 |
| Carmelo Anthony | 166 | 5.533333 | 15 | 11.06667 | 1.229630 |
| Damian Lillard | 808 | 26.933333 | 14 | 57.71429 | 6.412698 |
| David Lee | 362 | 12.066667 | 9 | 40.22222 | 4.469136 |
| David West | 492 | 16.400000 | 10 | 49.20000 | 5.466667 |
| Demar Derozan | 972 | 32.400000 | 13 | 74.76923 | 8.307692 |
| Deron Williams | 365 | 12.166667 | 14 | 26.07143 | 2.896825 |
| Dwyane Wade | 312 | 10.400000 | 11 | 28.36364 | 3.151515 |

Margin tables. To place a table in the margin, put it in a `\margintable` environment by adding the parameter `table.env = 'margintable'` when calling the `kable` function, like in Table 2.

Full width tables. To make a table take up the whole width of the page, put it in a `\table*` environment by adding the parameter `table.env = 'table*'` to `kable`, as in Table 3.

Figures

Static figures. Figures you similarly include via code chunks. You can include arbitrary static image files, as in Figure 1.

You can resize the figures with the chunk options `out.height` and `out.width`, as in Figure 2.

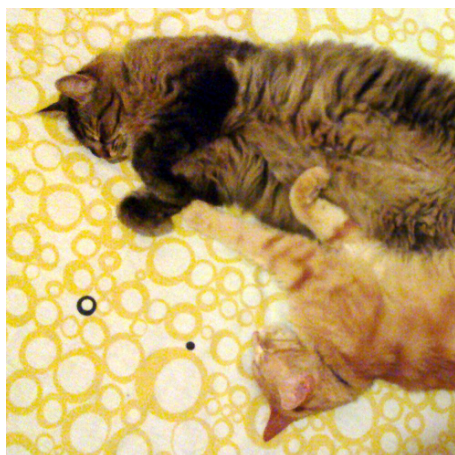


Figure 3: In this image, the cats are tessellated within a square frame. Images should also have captions and be within the boundaries of the sidebar on page 2. Photo: © jofish on Flickr.

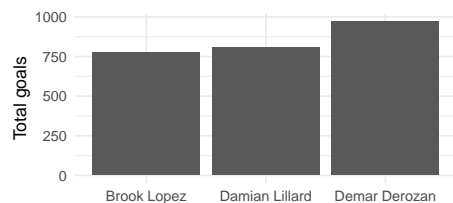


Figure 5: Total number of goals by the top 3 players in made-up basketball season



Figure 1: Here's a little pretty fly.



Figure 2: A sample black and white graphic that has been resized with the `out.height` and `out.width` chunk options.

At the moment, if you need to style text in the caption, or include references in the caption, you need to use \LaTeX rather than markdown syntax. As the figure caption is a string, you must escape the \LaTeX syntax's `\` with another `\`, as we did in Figure 2.

Margin figures. To place a figure in the margin, put it in a `\marginfigure` environment by setting the chunk option `fig.env = 'marginfigure'` as in Figure 3. Note that we also set the image width to the width of the margin with `out.width = '\marginparwidth'`, and positions it with `vspaceout`.

Full width figures. To make figures take up to the full width of the page, set the environment to `figure*` with the chunk option `fig.env = 'figure*'`. You may want to set its width to the full text width with the chunk option `out.width = '\\fulltextwidth'`, as in Figure 4.

Dynamic figures. Again, the power of R Markdown is that you can include e.g. plots that are dynamically generated from the underlying data. For example, Figure 5 is a simple visualisation of the basket data.

Math Equations

You may want to display math equations in three distinct styles: inline, numbered or non-numbered display. Each of the three are discussed in the next sections. You can use usual \LaTeX syntax directly, or R Markdown.

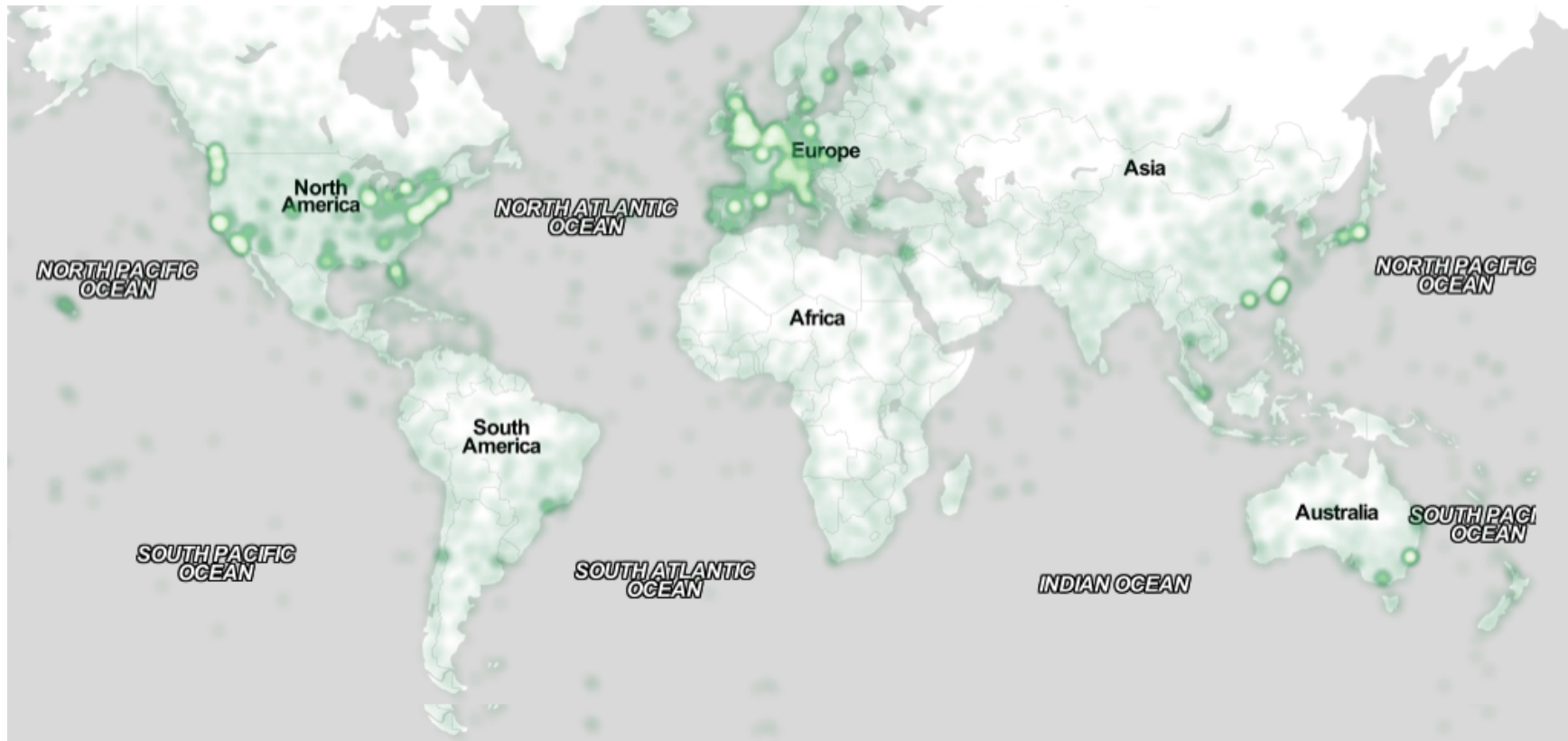



Figure 4: In this image, the map maximizes use of space. Note that \LaTeX tends to render large figures on a dedicated page. Image:  ayman on Flickr.

Inline (In-text) Equations. A formula that appears in the running text is called an inline or in-text formula. It is produced by the **math** environment, which can be invoked by surrounding text with dollar signs: $\$$. You can use any of the symbols and structures, from α to ω , available in \LaTeX . For example, here's a nice equation inline: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$. If you're writing in RStudio, you can even hover over it to see the rendered output displayed!

²In fact, you can use any arbitrary \LaTeX syntax directly in your .Rmd document.

Display Equations. A numbered display equation—one set off by vertical space from the text and centered horizontally—is produced by using \LaTeX syntax directly to put the content in an equation environment². So here's that nice equation from above:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0 \tag{1}$$

To make an unnumbered display equation, surround the expression with two dollar signs:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x = 0$$

Theorem-like Constructs

See bookdown.org for guidance if you want to do it the R Markdown way. Here's the usual way, using \LaTeX syntax:

THEOREM 0.1. *Let f be continuous on $[a, b]$. If G is an antiderivative for f on $[a, b]$, then*

$$\int_a^b f(t) dt = G(b) - G(a).$$

Here is a definition:

Definition 0.2. If z is irrational, then by e^z we mean the unique number that has logarithm z :

$$\log e^z = z.$$

In the ACM \LaTeX template, pre-defined theorem-like constructs are **theorem**, **conjecture**, **proposition**, **lemma** and **corollary**. The pre-defined definition-like constructs are **example** and **definition**. See the documentation for the 2017 ACM Master article template.

FINISHING TOUCHES

For the Extended Abstracts template in particular, it can be fiddly to get the final touches of the layout right, mostly in relation to the arrangement of the tables and figures in the margin. When you knit this template to PDF, the intermediary .tex file is stored in your working directory. You can make finishing touches in this .tex directly file (e.g. by uploading it to OverLeaf. In particular, you might want to add varying amounts of `\vspace{}` to position the margin content.

CONCLUSIONS

If you prefer using Markdown syntax over \LaTeX , the CHI Proceedings format is a bit more straightforward than the Extended Abstracts format, because the latter may force you to resort to more direct use of \LaTeX syntax to handle margin content appropriately. If you love \LaTeX , of course, it's entirely

possible to exclusively use \LaTeX within R Markdown and only use R Markdown for its benefits of dynamic reporting of results.

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