Memoir Template

Authors’ names

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# Introduction

This document allows you to create a book in PDF format (and ePub format) at the same time as an HTML version to be published on the web. The syntax is that of **Markdown** with some extensions.

The **bookdown** package must be installed from CRAN or GitHub:

install.packages("bookdown")  
# or the development version  
# devtools::install\_github('rstudio/bookdown')

The book is organized in chapters. Each chapter is an Rmd file, whose name normally begins with its number (e.g. 01-intro.Rmd). All Rmd files in the project folder are actually treated as chapters, sorted by filename. The index.Rmd file is special: it contains the document header and the first chapter.

This first chapter is placed in the foreword of the printed book: it should not be numbered (hence the {-} code next to the title) in the HTML version. It must end with the LaTeX command \mainmatter which marks the beginning of the body of the book.

The outline levels start with # for chapters (only one per file), ## for sections, etc.

Compilation in PDF format is done by XeLaTeX, which must be installed.

While writing, it is strongly advised to create only the HTML file, which is much faster than a LaTeX compilation. Each chapter can be viewed very quickly by clicking on the *Knit* button above the source window. The entire book is created by clicking on the *Build Book* button in the RStudio *Build* window. The button’s drop-down list allows you to create all documents or limit yourself to one format.

# 1 Data framework

INHERSEED aims to respect the FAIR principles for open science. To do so we share in the present document protocols, raw data, processing scripts/procedures and, processed data as used in resulting articles 1.1.

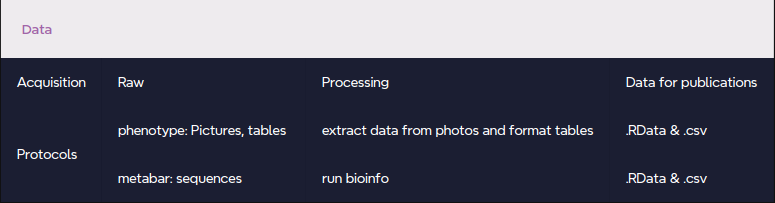


Figure 1.1: Shared info regarding acquisition, raw data, processing and published data in the INHERSEED project

To ensure reproducibility data standard processing (bioinformatic pipeline and diagnostics) were embbeded in snakemake pipeline. R session info were also stored as text files available here.

#links to data info

[Project proposal] [Original seeds sources] [species list] [suppliers] [Seed phenotype] [Seed pictures] [TRAITOR software] [DNA extractions] [Seeds] [Leaves] [Roots] [Soil] [Plant phenotype]

# 2 Getting Started

*RStudio* in version higher than 1 must be used. The **bookdown** package must be installed.

For the creation of the PDF file, an installation of LaTeX is necessary. Under Windows, use [MikTex](https://miktex.org/download). The automatic download of missing packages (under Windows: MiKTeX settings, *Install missing packages=Yes*) is required.

The main file is *index.Rmd* which contains the description of the book in its header. All other *.Rmd* files in the folder contain a chapter: the order of chapters is that of the file names, sorted alphabetically. The *references.bib* file contains the bibliography.

The basic parameters of the project must be entered in the following files.

## 2.1 index.Rmd

In the file header, enter the title of the work and the name of the author(s).

title: "Title of the Memoir"   
author: "Authors' names"

The date field may be kept to display the knitting date automatically.

The url field contains the link to the GitHub pages of the project. It is used by build\_readme().

The github-repo field contains the name of the repository of the project on GitHub. It is used to build a link to the repository from the menu bar of the GitBook version of the document.

description is used by build\_readme() and to build an HTML meta tag intended for search engines. cover-image is the name of an image file that will be used by social networks when the GitBook is shared. Twitter uses both to build a link to the project. If a PDF file is used as the PDF book cover (see below), a good idea is to export it to PNG and declare the PNG file in cover-image.

The cover will be:

* that of a book if the *maintitlepage* statement is present. The content of *epigraph* and *credits* will be written on page 2, with images/logo.pdf.
* the first page of the PDF file declared in the *pdftitlepage* instruction if it is present.

Delete one of the two instructions in the header or both covers will be built, like in the gallery[[1]](#footnote-27).

The languages are specified according to the IETF language tags, such as “en-US”. The main language (lang) is that of the structure of the document, translating elements such as “chapter”. The other languages (otherlangs) can be used to switch language inside the PDF document to benefit from correct hyphenation.

The name of the .bib file containing the references is in bibliography. It must be entered with its .bib extension.

The default citation style in HTML outputs is chicago-author-date.csl. Any valid csl file can be used: uncomment the line and enter the file name. Note that PDF outputs use their own style: see below.

LaTeX specific options are:

* *documentclass*: the document class is *memoir* for this template. The options of the *memoir* class are listed, not to be changed normally.
* *papersize*: A4.
* *fontsize*: 11pt.
* *mainfont* and *mathfont* may replace the standard Computer Modern font. Tex Gyre fonts[[2]](#footnote-29) are a good choice. Both **tex-gyre** and **tex-gyre-math** LaTeX packages must be available.
* *MemoirChapStyle* and *MemoirPageStyle* define the style of the document. Two styles are favored: *companion* for documents with large outer margins containing notes, references and captions, or *daleif1* and *Ruled* for more classical layouts with small margins.
* Margins: choose whether to use *largemargins* or not, and adjust the other parameters according to that. Margin values should work well in most cases.
* *toc-depth*: number of levels in the table of contents, 2 by default (i.e. ### subsections are shown).
* *secnum-depth*: The lowest numbered level in the document. Default is section (i.e. ##). Alternatives are chapter (i.e. #), subsection (i.e. ###) or subsubsection (i.e. ####).
* *lot* and *lof* to add lists of tables and figures.

Bibliography is managed by BibLaTeX, whose options should not be changed except for the style. It is verbose-inote in documents with large margins to show the full citations in them. The citations are called as notes in the text. authoryear-ibid is suited for small-margin documents: the citations in the text contain author and year, and no footnote is used. The line pageref=true must be deleted or commented out if this style is used or an error may occur during LaTeX compilation.

longbibliography formats the bibliography on two columns with a small font when it is set to true. If false, the regular font is used in a single column with small margins.

The back cover appears in PDF outputs only. It is designed to to display abstract and keyword in several languages if necessary. The items of backcover are a list:

* language: the name of the language, that will be passed to the LaTeX command \selectlanguage{}.
* abstract: the content of the abstract.
* keywords: a list of keywords.
* abstractlabel and keywordlabel: the localized text to print before abstract and keywords.

backcoverfontsize may be changed better fit the page size, according to the length of the abstracts.

Some options should not be modified, including:

* *fig\_crop*: yes to allow cropping of excess margins of figures. GhostScript must be installed. If it is not, or in order to save computing time, the option may be set to no.

Some may be added to the header:

* *fontfamily*: [font](https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Fonts#Font_families), *lmodern* by default.
* *linestretch*: line spacing, 1 by default.

For a student thesis, prepare the cover page with Word, Powerpoint or a DTP program and save it in PDF format, in A4 size. Only the first page of the PDF is used.

## 2.2 \_bookdown.yml

Enter the name of the Rmd file that will be the result of the merging of all chapters and choose if it should be destroyed after use. It will also be the name of the PDF and Word files. The default options will suit most uses.

book\_filename: "MyBook"  
delete\_merged\_file: true

If the project is hosted on GitHub, indicate its address. Otherwise, delete the line.

repo: "https://github.com/GitHubID/Repository"

The knitted files are stored in the output directory. docs is the good choice for GitHub Pages.

## 2.3 \_output.yml

Customize the table of contents in HTML format.

config:  
 toc:  
 before: |  
 <li><a href="./">Bookdown book</a></li>  
 after: |  
 <li><a href="https://github.com/GitHubID/Repository"

Update the repository in the bs4 book options.

bookdown::bs4\_book:  
 repo: https://github.com/GitHubID/Repository

## 2.4 Multilingual documents

Languages are declared in the document header.

The main language of the document (lang) changes the name of some elements, such as the table of contents. To use other languages in the text, they must be declared in otherlangs.

Changing the language has no effect in HTML, but changes hyphenation in PDF output.

The language change in basic markdown format,

::: {lang=en-US}

is not supported by R Markdown. See the correct syntax in section 3.9.

# 3 Syntax

Deliver the take-home message here.

It can contain several paragraphs.

The syntax of *R Mardown* extended by *Bookdown* is recalled here.

In RStudio, create a new document of type Document R Markdown. The wizard allows you to choose between different formats.

Click on *From template*: from templates installed by packages. The memoiR package templates are displayed: choose *Memoir*.

Each chapter of the book is an Rmd file, whose name normally starts with its number (e.g. 01-intro.Rmd). All Rmd files in the project folder are actually treated as chapters, sorted by file name, including those provided by the template (startup and syntax) which should be deleted except for 99-references.Rmd which contains the bibliography, placed at the end. The index.Rmd file is special: it contains the document header and the first chapter.

Each other file starts with a top-level title:

# Title of the Chapter

If the document is made of parts containing chapters, the file with the fist chapter of each part must start with:

# (PART) Title of the Part {-}  
   
# Title of the Chapter

Note the {-} instruction after the title of the part to avoid having it numbered.

Appendices are introduced as a special part:

# (APPENDIX) Appendix {-}   
  
# Title of the first appendix

## 3.1 Write

The main features of Markdown are summarized here. A quick and complete training is offered by RStudio[[3]](#footnote-37).

The text is written without any formatting other than line breaks. A simple line break has no effect on the document produced: it allows to separate sentences to simplify the tracking of the source code by git.

A line break marks a paragraph change.

The different levels of the plan are designated by the number of braces at the beginning of the line: # for a level 1 title, ## for a level 2 title, etc. A space separates the hashes and the title text.

Bullet lists are marked by a dash (followed by a space) at the beginning of the line. An empty line is required before the beginning of the list, but the elements of the list are separated by a simple line break. Indented lists are created by inserting 4 spaces before the dash at the beginning of the line. Last, numbered lists are created in the same way by replacing the hyphens by numbers, whose value does not matter.

In the text, the italicized parts are surrounded by a star or an underscore (\*italic\*), while two stars mark the bold.

## 3.2 R code

R code is included in code chunks (*code chunks*) that are easily created by clicking on the “Insert a new code chunk” button above the source code window in RStudio. They start and end with three quotation marks on a new line. These code chunks can contain R code but also Python code for example: the type of code is indicated in the header on the first line, before the name of the code chunk, then a comma separated list of options, for example:

```{r}  
#| label: cars  
#| echo: true  
```

The name and options are optional: the minimum header is {r}.

The most useful options are:

* echo to show (=TRUE) or hide (=FALSE) the code.
* message=FALSE to hide the opening messages of some packages.
* warning=FALSE to hide warnings.

The default options are declared in the code snippet named “Options” at the beginning of the Markdown document, in the opts\_chunk$set() function. The echo option should be set to FALSE by default for a scientific article for example.

When it is TRUE, the code is printed as follows

2 + 2

## [1] 4

## 3.3 Figures

plot(pressure)

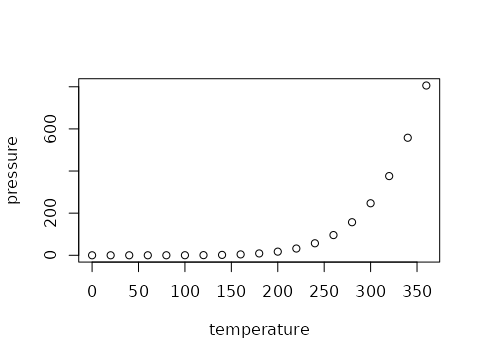


Figure 3.1: A figure

Figures can be created by the R code (figure 3.1). With Bookdown, a label is associated with each figure: its name is fig:xxx where xxx is the name of the R code snippet. References are made with the command \@ref(fig:xxx).

The header of the code snippet of the figure 3.1 is:

```{r}  
#| label: pressure  
#| fig-cap: "Title of the figure"  
```

It contains at least the name of the figure and its caption.

The default width of figures is set in the option chunk in index.Rmd. It is out.width='80%' in this template, i.e. 80% of the width of the text. If a full-width figure is needed, including the margin width, use out.width='\\widthw' in its code chunk header.

When large margins are used in memoirs, figure captions are set in the margins of PDF outputs. Margins can be used to enlarge a figure: add knitr options out.width='\\widthw' and fig.env='figure' in the code chunk header. Figure alignment must be fig.align = 'center' (which is by default). The caption is then inserted below the figure. Small figures can be put in the margin by the option fig.env='marginfigure'. These changes are ignored in the HTML output.

If the caption is long, the header is not easy to read. Also, the caption is limited to simple text. For more elaborate captions, it is possible to declare the caption in a separate paragraph that begins with the text (ref:FigureName). The figure 3.2 benefits from an improved caption.

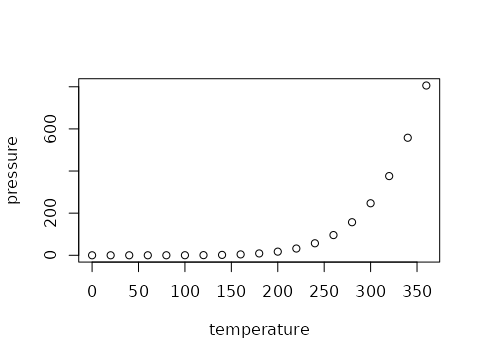


Figure 3.2: Title with *italic*, math () and reference to figure 3.1

The text in fig.cap, “Title of figure” previously, is replaced by (ref:pressure) *within the quotation marks* and the caption is entered in a paragraph starting with (ref:pressure) followed by a space. Captions are limited to a single paragraph. They should not contain bibliographic references or references to the figures may not find them: if necessary, cite the source of a figure in the text.

Figures that are not created by R but come from files are embedded in a piece of code by the include\_graphics() function whose argument is the file containing the image to be displayed. Always place these files in the images folder for good organization.

## 3.4 Tables

The horizontal - and vertical separators | allow you to draw a table according to Markdown syntax, but this is not the best method.

Tables can also be produced by R code. The content of the table is in a dataframe. The kbl() function in the *kableExtra* package (which enhances the original kable() function from *knitr*) prepares the table for display and passes the result to the kable\_styling function for final formatting.

names(iris) <- c("Sepal length", "Width", "Petal length", "Width",  
 "Species")  
kableExtra::kbl(head(iris), caption = "Table created by R", longtable = TRUE,  
 booktabs = TRUE) |>  
 kableExtra::kable\_styling(bootstrap\_options = "striped",  
 full\_width = FALSE)

Table 3.1: Table created by R

Sepal length

Width

Petal length

Width

Species

5.1

3.5

1.4

0.2

setosa

4.9

3.0

1.4

0.2

setosa

4.7

3.2

1.3

0.2

setosa

4.6

3.1

1.5

0.2

setosa

5.0

3.6

1.4

0.2

setosa

5.4

3.9

1.7

0.4

setosa

The caption is specified by the caption argument and referencing is possible because the table receives a label whose name is tab: followed by the name of the code snippet (table 3.1). Always use the booktabs = TRUE argument so that the thickness of the separator lines is optimal in LaTeX. The bootstrap\_options = "striped" option provides more readable tables in HTML.

Table 3.2: Disturbance intensity of the 4 plot treatments in Paracou.

Treatment

Timber

Thinning

Fuelwood

%AGB lost

Control

0

T1

DBH 50 cm, commercial species, 10 trees/ha

T2

DBH 50 cm, commercial species, 10 trees/ha

DBH 40 cm, non-valuable species, 30 trees/ha

T3

DBH 50 cm, commercial species, 10 trees/ha

DBH 50 cm, non-valuable species, 15 trees/ha

40 cm DBH 50 cm, non-valuable species, 15 trees/ha

In LaTeX, tables can have the width of the column and possibly span multiple pages (longtable = TRUE), or use the width of the page (longtable = FALSE), like table 3.2.

This table contains mathematics: the escape = FALSE option is necessary.

Finally, the full\_width = FALSE option adjusts the width of the table to its content instead of occupying all the available width. It must be TRUE for correct formatting of two-column tables, i.e. with longtable = FALSE in LaTeX.

The content of table cells can be formatted following the Markdown syntax, with some limits due to *kableExtra*: the argument format="markdown" is necessary in kbl() or LaTeX output will ignore formatting, but this is not compatible with full\_width = TRUE in kable\_styling(). See *kableExtra*’s documentation to format rows or columns globally without using Markdown (e.g. function row\_spec(). The header of 3.2) is set to bold this way.

## 3.5 Maths

Equations in LaTeX format can be inserted in line, like (code: $A=\pi r^2$) or isolated (the $ are doubled) like

They can be numbered: see equation (3.1), using the \equation environment.

The numbered equation is created by the following code:

\begin{equation}  
 A = \pi r^2.  
 (\#eq:disk)  
\end{equation}

## 3.6 Cross-references

Figures and tables have an automatically generated label, identical to the name of the code snippet prefixed with fig: and tab:.

For equations, the label is added manually by the code (\#eq:xxx) before the end of the equation.

Sections can be tagged by ending their title with {#yyy}.

In all cases, the call to the reference is made by the command \@ref().

## 3.7 Bibliography

Bibliographic references in bibtex format must be included in the .bib file declared in the header of the Markdown document.

bibliography: references.bib

They can be called in the text, between brackets by the code [@CitationKey], as sidenotes ([Xie 2016](#ref-Xie2016)), or without square brackets, to include the authors’ names in the text, such as Xie, Allaire, and Grolemund ([2018](#ref-Xie2018)) .

Bibliography is handled by pandoc when producing Word or HTML documents. The bibliographic style can be specified, by adding the line

csl:file\_name.csl

in the document header and copying the *.csl* style file into the project folder. The default style (if no csl is specified) is “chicago-author-date”. Several thousand styles are available [[4]](#footnote-55).

For PDF documents, the bibliography is handled by BibLaTeX, see section 2.1.

## 3.8 Forcing line breaks

Hyphenation is handled automatically in LaTeX. If a word is not hyphenated correctly, add its hyphenation in the preamble of the file with the command hyphenation (words are separated by spaces, hyphenation locations are represented by dashes).

If LaTeX can’t find a solution for the line break, for example because some code is too long a non-breaking block, add the LaTeX command \break to the line break location. Do not leave a space before the command. The HTML document ignores LaTeX commands.

## 3.9 Languages

Languages are declared in the document header.

The main language of the document (lang) changes the name of some elements, such as the table of contents. The change of language in the document (one of otherlangs) is managed in LaTeX but not in HTML by inserting on a new line the following command:

\selectlanguage{english}

The current language has an effect only in LaTeX output: a space is added before double punctuation in French, the size of spaces is larger at the beginning of sentences in English, etc. The \selectlanguage command is simply ignored in HTML.

Language codes are used in the header, such as en-US but language names are necessary in \selectlanguage{}. Name matches are listed in table 3 of the polyglossia package documentation[[5]](#footnote-59).

## 3.10 Chapter summary

The take-home message of each chapter can be displayed in a box, see the beginning of this one. The code is that of a code block of type “Summary”.

::: {.Summary data-latex=""}  
Some text for this block.  
:::

Its heading text is set in the header of index.Rmd:

chaptersummary: In a Nutshell

Note that the chapter summaries are formatted as simple text in Word outputs.

## 3.11 Local table of contents

At the beginning of each chapter of the PDF document, a local table of content can be added with the following code:

\toc{1}

It is ignored in HTML. 1 is the depth of the table of contents: sections of the chapters are included. It can be changed for 2 to display subsections too, and so on.

## 3.12 Boxed text

Boxed text allows summarizing important points out of the main text. An example is given here, to define the Pythagorean theorem.

For a right triangle, if denotes the length of the hypotenuse and and denote the lengths of the other two sides, we have

These boxes are included in the document as fenced blocks, whose syntax is as follows:

:::{#pythbox .greybox data-latex='[frametitle=Pythagorean theorem]'  
title='Pythagorean theorem'}  
For a right triangle, if $c$ denotes the length of the hypotenuse  
and $a$ and $b$ denote the lengths of the other two sides, we have  
  
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^3$$  
:::

The text block is delimited by ::: instead of the backquotes of code chunks. The header of the block contains its name, prefixed by #. The type of block follows, here: .greybox. Arguments data-latex and title contain the title of the box in the PDF and HTML outputs, so a referenced text caption is useful to avoid repeating it. Enter it in a paragraph starting with (ref:pythbox) followed by a space. Then, call the text with the code (ref:pythbox). This technique is identical to that used for elaborate figure captions. Note the particular syntax of the title in the PDF output.

Grey text boxes (.greybox) are provided by the memoir template. Advanced users can define other colored boxes, say a yellow box, following the next steps:

* Obtain the HTML code of the color, for instance with a color picker[[6]](#footnote-65). ffff66 is suitable for yellow.
* In latex/preamble.tex, define the color by adding the following line below the definition of the grey color:

\definecolor{yellow}{HTML}{FFFF66}

* Also define the text box environment by duplicating the greybox item and replacing grey with yellow three times:

\newmdenv[  
 style=boxstyle,  
 backgroundcolor=yellow,  
 frametitlebackgroundcolor=yellow,  
]{yellowbox}

* In style.css, duplicate all lines that define “Grey text box”, including the starting and ending comment lines. Replace .greybox with .yellowbox everywhere, “Grey” with “Yellow” in the comments and change the background-color with #ffff66.
* In the text, use the same syntax as above but declare the class of the fenced block as .yellowbox instead of .greybox.

## 3.13 Documentation

### 3.13.1 User documentation

* The book [bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown](https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/) by Yihui Xie, the author of **bookdown** and **knitr**. All the necessary details for writing (writing equations, cross-references, etc.) are given.
* The [R Markdown cheat sheet](https://www.rstudio.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/rmarkdown-cheatsheet.pdf) for the syntax.

### 3.13.2 Documentation for developers

* [LaTeX file format customization](http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/pdf_document_format.html#advanced_customization).
* The [Pandoc manual](https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html) for possible options in the YAML header.

This template is based on *Bookdown* and the *Memoir* LaTeX class to allow writing a book, a report, a PhD thesis, etc. in *R Markdown*.

The main file is *index.Rmd* which contains the description of the book in its header. All other *.Rmd* files in the folder contain a chapter. The *references.bib* file contains the bibliography.

This file will have to be deleted, as well as *81-getting\_started.Rmd* and *82-syntax.Rmd*: they have to be replaced by the content of the book.

To get started, create a new R project from this folder. Then open *index.Rmd* and click on the *Build Book* button in the *Build* window of Rstudio.

Xie, Yihui. 2016. *Bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown*. Boca Raton, Florida: Chapman; Hall/CRC. <https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown>.

Xie, Yihui, J. J. Allaire, and Garrett Grolemund. 2018. *R Markdown: The Definitive Guide*. Boca Raton, Florida: Chapman; Hall/CRC. <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown>.

1. <https://ericmarcon.github.io/memoiR/gallery/memoir/MyBook.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
2. <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/tex-gyre> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
3. <https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/lesson-1.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
4. <https://github.com/citation-style-language/styles> [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
5. <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/unicodetex/latex/polyglossia/polyglossia.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
6. <https://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_picker.asp> [↑](#footnote-ref-65)