# 1

# Executive Summary

Well, not quite *executive*- we don't have the budget for Gold letters. We thought it may be a good idea for you to look where all the people in the world have used the resources. (click the link below, or right, its close) {World Map of RLO Usage}

↑This world map has 24942 IP addresses of those who allowed their IP to be captured. So in reality there are 4x more IPs than displayed. Please interact with this map by zooming in/out and hovering over locations (then come back here of course).

(thanks to ipinfo.io who power organizations around the world with reliable IP data)

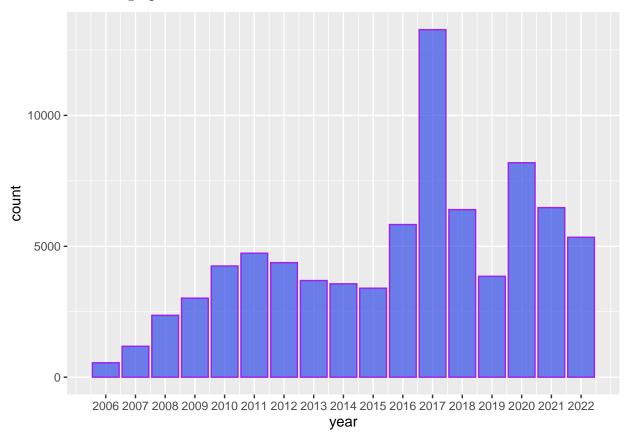
# 1.1 The Dataset

This data set had 109151 participants from all over the world. That is about the same as the population of Cambridge, United Kingdom (125,257). Imagine that today everyone in Cambridge used these RLOs for healthcare education.

...and if they tell a group of their colleagues, who later tell other friends, relatives, tutors, that is.. well..lots more.

# 1.2 Number of Learning Object Users (2006-2022)

What happened in 2017? Did they get a free bar of chocolate with every use? How did the COVID-19 pandemic effect the uptake from 2022 to now? These are some questions which this graph can be the start towards the answers.



This dataset included results from a variety of individuals that we call Stakeholders. Stakeholders include:

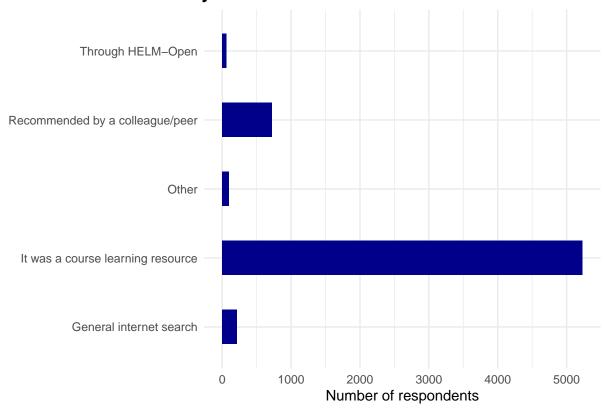
- -Tutors/teachers/lecturers,
- -patients/service users/carers,
- -and students in either further or higher education.

To keep it short, here is a summary table showing if Stakeholders found the RLO(s) they used to be worth recommending to others. We hope there are few NO responses, and many YES responses.

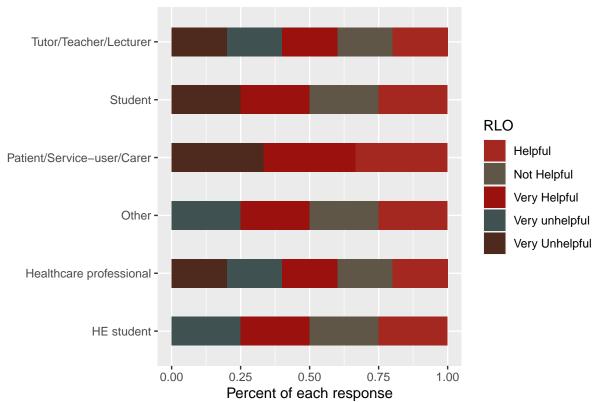
- # A tibble: 16 x 3
- # Groups: Identity, Recommend [16]

	Identity	Recommend	n
	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<int></int>
1	HE student	No	36
2	HE student	Yes	910
3	Healthcare professional	No	67
4	Healthcare professional	Yes	1539
5	Other	No	25
6	Other	Yes	899
7	Other	<na></na>	15
8	Patient/Service-user/Carer	No	2
9	Patient/Service-user/Carer	Yes	62
10	Patient/Service-user/Carer	<na></na>	3
11	Student	No	176
12	Student	Yes	3712
13	Student	<na></na>	39
14	Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	No	5
15	Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	Yes	387
16	Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	<na></na>	3

# How did you find out about this resource?



# How helpful has this learning object been?

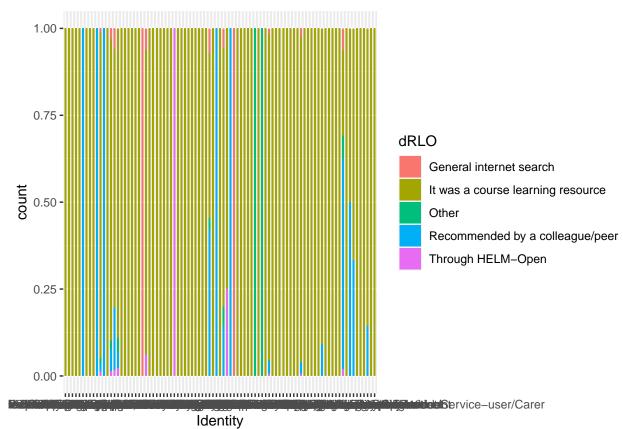


# A tibble: 24 x 3

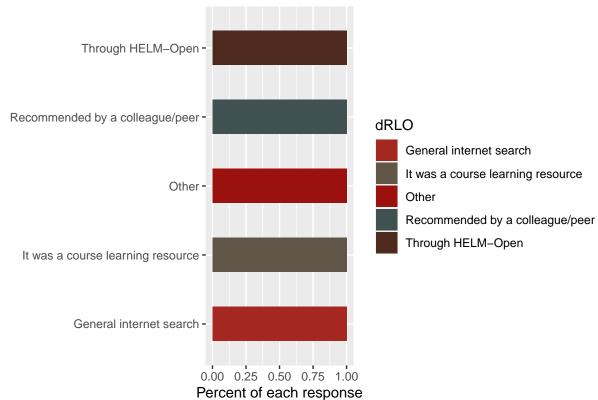
# Groups: Identity, dRLO [24]

	Identity	dRLO	n
	<chr></chr>	<chr></chr>	<int></int>
1	HE student	It was a course learning resource	80
2	HE student	Other	2
3	HE student	Recommended by a colleague/peer	4
4	HE student	Through HELM-Open	1
5	Healthcare professional	General internet search	7
6	Healthcare professional	It was a course learning resource	131
7	Healthcare professional	Other	3
8	Healthcare professional	Recommended by a colleague/peer	10
9	Other	General internet search	8
10	Other	It was a course learning resource	50

### # ... with 14 more rows



# How helpful has this learning object been?



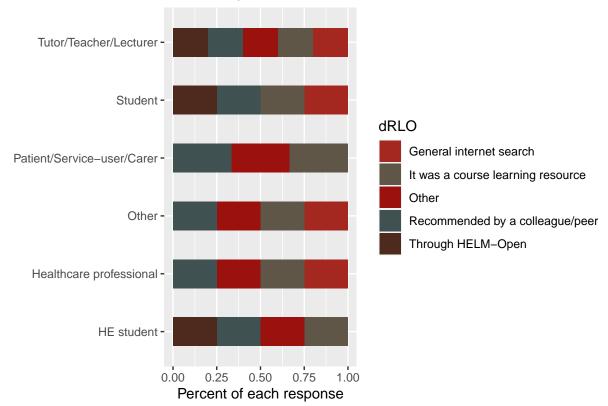
# A tibble: 24 x 3

# Groups: Identity, dRLO [24]

	Identity		dRLO	n
	<chr></chr>		<chr></chr>	<int></int>
1	HE student		It was a course learning resource	80
2	HE student		Other	2
3	HE student		Recommended by a colleague/peer	4
4	HE student		Through HELM-Open	1
5	Healthcare	professional	General internet search	7
6	Healthcare	professional	It was a course learning resource	131
7	Healthcare	professional	Other	3
8	Healthcare	professional	Recommended by a colleague/peer	10
9	Other		General internet search	8
10	Other		It was a course learning resource	50

# ... with 14 more rows

# How did you find out about this resource?



Identity	RLO	n
HE student	Helpful	378
HE student	Not Helpful	13
HE student	Very Helpful	540
HE student	Very unhelpful	15
Healthcare professional	Helpful	566
Healthcare professional	Not Helpful	28
Healthcare professional	Very Helpful	979
Healthcare professional	Very unhelpful	13
Healthcare professional	Very Unhelpful	20
Other	Helpful	351
Other	Not Helpful	25
Other	Very Helpful	543
Other	Very unhelpful	4
Patient/Service-user/Carer	Helpful	20
Patient/Service-user/Carer	Very Helpful	44
Patient/Service-user/Carer	Very Unhelpful	3
Student	Helpful	1630
Student	Not Helpful	101
Student	Very Helpful	2153
Student	Very Unhelpful	8
Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	Helpful	152

Identity	RLO	n
Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	Not Helpful	9
Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	Very Helpful	238
Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	Very unhelpful	1
Tutor/Teacher/Lecturer	Very Unhelpful	1

### 1.2.1 index.Rmd: metadata and layout options

In index.Rmd, set your thesis' basic metadata (e.g., title, author name)

Also set filepath(s) to your abstract, acknowledgements, abbreviations, and bibliography (one or more .bib files):

Finally, **index.Rmd** is also where you customise layout options. For example, in PDF output what should the heading for the bibliography section say? How should page numbers be positioned? Should line numbers be shown? In HTML output, what CSS files should be used for styling?

### 1.2.2 other .Rmd files in root folder: thesis chapters

- each chapter of your thesis should have its own .Rmd file in the root directory
- when you knit index.Rmd, these chapters are merged together in alphabetical order, based on their filenames

# 1.2.3 front-and-back-matter/

- this folder holds the front and back matter of your thesis
- it has .Rmd files for your abstract, acknowledgements, abbreviations, and
  a welcome note that is included in HTML output. Note how these files
  start with an underscore (e.g. \_abstract.Rmd). This means they will not
  automatically be merged into the thesis they are explicitly included in
  index.Rmd

- 98-appendices and 99-references.Rmd are automatically merged into thesis, however therefore their file names start with a high number, so that they will be included by the very end (merging is done alphabetically)
- 99-references.Rmd sole purpose is to set the heading for the references section in HTML and Word output

### 1.2.4 bookdown.yml: build options

- Set output directory for your thesis files (docs/ is the default, as it makes it easy to publish HTML output on GitHub pages)
- Should R Markdown automatically merge .Rmd files in alphabetical order?

  Alternatively, specify explicitly which files should be included.

### 1.2.5 scripts-and-filters

- knit-function.R has the functions that are used when you build the entire thesis by knitting index.Rmd
- **create\_chunk\_options.R** lets you include cute quotes at the start of a chapter in PDF output
- colour\_and\_highlight.lua lets you color text or apply background color to text

### 1.2.6 templates

- **template.tex** is the LaTeX template used to build the entire thesis to PDF in the OxThesis layout (relies on **ociamthesis.cls**)
- **brief-template.tex** is the LaTeX template used to build a single chapter to PDF in the OxThesis layout (relies on **ociamthesis.cls**)
- beltcrest.pdf: the oxford logo used on the front page of the PDF output

# 1.3 Building your entire thesis

- Build the entire thesis by opening **index.Rmd** and clicking the 'knit' button.
- The generated thesis files are saved in the docs/ folder
- If you want to customise the build function, edit scripts\_and\_filters/knit-functions.R

### PDF output

```
knit: (function(input, ...) {
    thesis_formats <- "pdf";
    ...</pre>
```

When you build the entire thesis to PDF, Latex generates a whole bunch of auxillary files - these are automatically removed after the build process end by the custom knit function that is used when you knit **index.Rmd**.

To change how this removal is done, edit scripts\_and\_filters/knit-functions.R.

The line file.remove(list.files(pattern = "\*\\.(log|mtc\\d\*|maf|aux|bcf|lof|lot|out|t within if ("pdf" %in% output\_format){ is the one that removes files after PDF output is generated.

### BS4 book output (HTML)

```
knit: (function(input, ...) {
    thesis_formats <- "bs4";
    ...</pre>
```

- NOTE: the bs4 book output requires the downlit and bslib R packages (install them with install.packages)
- Note also that to deploy a BS4 book on GitHub Pages, there must be a
   .nojekyll file in the docs/ folder, otherwise GitHub does some voodoo that
   causes some filepaths not to work. This file is generated automatically by
   oxforddowns knitting function.

### Gitbook output (HTML)

```
knit: (function(input, ...) {
    thesis_formats <- "gitbook";
    ...</pre>
```

Note that to deploy a gitbook on GitHub Pages, there must be a .nojekyll
file in the docs/ folder, otherwise GitHub does some voodoo that causes some
filepaths not to work. This file is generated automatically by oxforddowns
knitting function.

### Word output

```
knit: (function(input, ...) {
    thesis_formats <- "word";
    ...</pre>
```

Note that the Word output has no templates behind it, and many things do
not work (e.g. image rotation, highlighting corrections). I encourage pull
requests that optimise the Word output, e.g. by using tools from
the officer package.

# 1.4 Building a single chapter

To knit an individual chapter without compiling the entire thesis you:

- 1. open the .Rmd file of a chapter
- 2. add a YAML header specifying the output format(s) (e.g. bookdown::word\_document2 for a word document you might want to upload to Google Docs for feedback from collaborators)
- 3. click the knit button (the output file is then saved in the root folder)

As shown in the sample chapters' YAML headers, to output a single chapter to PDF, use e.g.:

```
output:
   bookdown::pdf_document2:
     template: templates/brief_template.tex
     citation_package: biblatex
documentclass: book
bibliography: references.bib
```

The file **templates/brief\_template.tex** formats the chapter in the OxThesis style but without including the front matter (table of contents, abstract, etc).