

USING L^AT_EX AND MARKDOWN FOR REPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH

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R USER GROUP WORKSHOP

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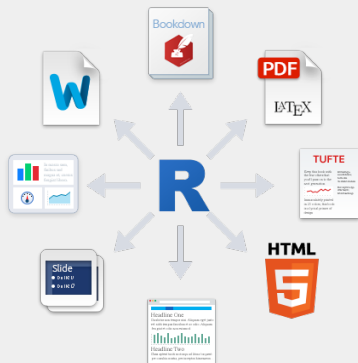


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Using LaTeX and Markdown for Reproducible Research

Day	Time	Room
Tues, Sept 11	8:30-11:30am	C111C

- This 1/2-day workshop will provide attendees with hands-on experience using the basics of LaTeX, Markdown, and the R package knitr.
- After attending this workshop, you will be able to use these tools to facilitate reproducible reports and research with R.

STEPS/AGENDA

We will try to use our three hours as effectively as possible.

Rough Agenda

#	Time	Topic
1	8:30	System checks & agenda
2	8:45	Intro to LaTeX
3	9:00	Intro to Markdown
4	9:15	Markdown & LaTeX examples
5	9:40	Reproducible Research
	9:50	<i>BREAK</i>
6	10:00	Dynamic documents with Sweave and knitr
7	10:30	Markdown & LaTeX with R
8	11:20	Wrap-up & additional resources

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LaTeX is a tool for high-quality typesetting based on the idea that it is better to leave document design to document designers, and to let authors get on with writing documents.

How do you pronounce “LaTeX”?

TeX is usually pronounced tech, making 'lah-teck, lah-'teck, and 'lay-teck the logical choices; but language is not always logical, so 'lay-'tecks is also possible.

— Leslie B. Lamport, original developer of L^AT_EX

LaTeX is widely used in academia for the publication of scientific documents in many fields, including mathematics, statistics, computer science, engineering, chemistry, physics, economics, and political science.

1. **TeX engines have excellent quality output.** This especially holds for complex documents such as those with mathematics, with many tables, or many cross-references or hyperlinks, or just with many pages.
2. **TeX is fast.**
3. **TeX is stable.** It will never eat your document. *Ever.*

— <https://www.ctan.org/tex/>

L^AT_EX: MINIMAL EXAMPLE

Here is a minimal example of a full document written in LaTeX.

```
\documentclass{article}
\title{A Minimal LaTeX Example}
\author{Emily Li}

\begin{document}
\maketitle

Yer a wizard, Harry.

\end{document}
```

LEVELS OF TEX: A DISAMBIGUATION

Help! There are too many words with “TeX” in them!

If you are wondering, “*Should I use LaTeX or MiKTeX?*”, allow us to clear that up. These two slides will cover four types of TeX-related terms: distributions, editors, engines, and formats.

1. **Distributions:** *MiKTeX, TeX Live, etc.* This is TeX-related software to be downloaded and installed. When someone says, “I need to install TeX on my machine,” they’re usually looking for a distribution.
2. **Editors:** *Emacs, TeXworks, TeXShop, TeXStudio, etc.* These editors are what you use to create a document file. Some (e.g., TeXShop) are devoted specifically to TeX, while others (e.g., Emacs) can be used to edit any sort of file.

— <http://www.tug.org/levels.html>

LEVELS OF TEX: A DISAMBIGUATION

A quick note on editors

You can also use Notepad to edit plaintext, including LaTeX code.

3. **Engines:** *TeX*, *pdfTeX*, *XeTeX*, *LuaTeX*, etc. These are the executable binaries which implement different TeX variants. When someone says, “TeX can’t find my fonts,” they usually mean an engine.
4. **Formats:** *LaTeX*, *plain TeX*, etc. These are the TeX-based languages in which one actually writes documents. When someone says, “TeX is giving me a mysterious error,” they usually mean a format. (Incidentally, “LaTeX” has meant “LaTeX2e” for many years now.)

— <http://www.tug.org/levels.html>

TeX DISTRIBUTIONS

To compile LaTeX, your computer needs one of these TeX distributions installed:

TeX Distributions

Distribution	Operating System
MiKTeX	Windows OS
TeX Live	Linux and other UNIX-like systems
MacTeX	Mac OS X

You can also use an online ready-to-use option like ShareLaTeX or Overleaf.

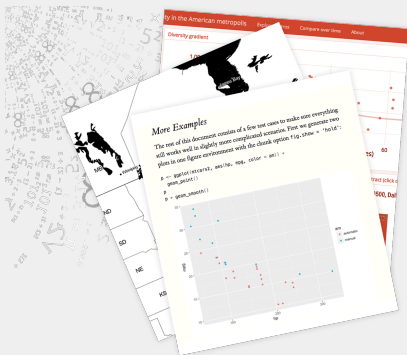
Try compiling this LaTeX

```
\documentclass{article}  
\title{A Minimal LaTeX Example}  
\author{Emily Li}  
  
\begin{document}  
\maketitle  
  
Yer a wizard , Harry.  
  
\end{document}
```

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INTRO TO MARKDOWN



<https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/>

- An **.Rmd file** is an R Markdown file
- Contains the code that a scientist needs to reproduce your work, along with the narration that a reader needs to understand it.
- Choose to export the finished report in a variety of formats, including HTML, PDF, or MS Word.

INTRO TO MARKDOWN

- Markdown allows us to write using an easy-to-read, easy-to-write plain text format.
- As long as you know how to write emails, you can learn it in a few minutes.
- `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown#Example`

Limitations of Markdown

Markdown was primarily designed to be simple.
For more complicated typesetting, LaTeX may be preferred.

A short example of Markdown

First level header

Sup universe!

Second level header

This is **bold**, and *italic*.

- list item
- list item

You can write an ordered list:

1. item 1
1. item 2 # this line will render as "2."

WORKFLOW IN MARKDOWN

Using RStudio:

Open a new .Rmd file, which pre-populates with a template

Write a document by editing the template

Knit the document to create a report; use the knitr button or `render()` to knit

Preview output in IDE window

Publish to web server (optional)

Use output file that is saved alongside .Rmd

Helpful link:

<https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/lesson-2.html>

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REPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH

IS THERE A REPRODUCIBILITY CRISIS?

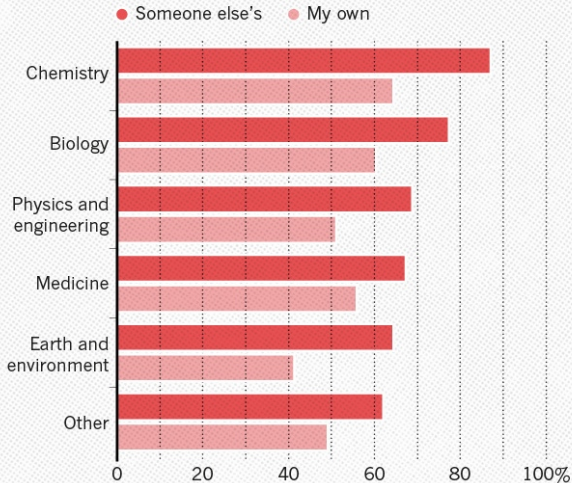


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REPRODUCIBLE RESEARCH

HAVE YOU FAILED TO REPRODUCE AN EXPERIMENT?

Most scientists have experienced failure to reproduce results.



Results must be reproducible to be trustworthy.

*An article about computational science in a scientific publication is not the scholarship itself, it is merely the advertising of the scholarship. The actual scholarship is the complete software development environment **and the complete set of instructions which generated the figures.***

— 1995, David L. Donoho, professor of statistics at Stanford University

This chunk of R code produces a figure that illustrates a simulation of Brownian motion for 100 steps.

Try running this in RStudio

```
set.seed(1213) # for reproducibility
x <- cumsum(rnorm(100))
plot(x, type = 'l',
      ylab = '$x_{i+1}=x_i+\\epsilon_{i+1}$',
      xlab = 'step')
```



```
set.seed(1213)
x <- cumsum(rnorm(100))
plot(x, type = 'l',
      ylab = '$x_{i+1}=x_i+\\epsilon_{i+1}$',
      xlab = 'step')
```

To put this into a document by hand, we would have to open RStudio, compile the code to draw the plot, save it as an image, then insert it into a document with `\includegraphics{}` in LaTeX or 'Insert Image' in Word.

Then what if we want to change the random seed in `set.seed()`, or the y-axis label?

DYNAMIC REPORT GENERATION

- Instead of separating the results from the computation, we can put everything in one document.
- When we compile this document, the computation will be executed, giving us the results directly.
- Integrating code with narratives is not only easier, but also provides details needed for reproducibility.

Dynamic documents are easier than cut-and-paste

It is fairly common to see student homework and exercises among the countless user contributions on RPubS. Once students are trained, we may expect more reproducible scientific research in the future.

DYNAMIC DOCUMENTS—A SHORT EXAMPLE

This table shows a subset of the *mtcars* dataset.

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.620
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160	110	3.90	2.875
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108	93	3.85	2.320
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258	110	3.08	3.215
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360	175	3.15	3.440
Valiant	18.1	6	225	105	2.76	3.460

Have you ever included a table in your LaTeX document?
In LaTeX, it would look like this...

DYNAMIC DOCUMENTS—A SHORT EXAMPLE

Manual table in LaTeX

```
\begin{tabular}{lrrrrrrr}
    & mpg & cyl & disp & hp & drat & wt & \\
Mazda RX4 & 21.0 & 6 & 160 & 110 & 3.90 & 2.620 & \\
Mazda RX4 Wag & 21.0 & 6 & 160 & 110 & 3.90 & 2.875 & \\
Datsun 710 & 22.8 & 4 & 108 & 93 & 3.85 & 2.320 & \\
Hornet 4 Drive & 21.4 & 6 & 258 & 110 & 3.08 & 3.215 & \\
Hornet Sportabout & 18.7 & 8 & 360 & 175 & 3.15 & 3.440 & \\
Valiant & 18.1 & 6 & 225 & 105 & 2.76 & 3.460 & \\
\end{tabular}
```

Even if you maintain this table in Excel, there are manual steps and human intervention required to update your document.

If you wanted to include this same table in your dynamic document, you would only need this code.

Table generated in R code

```
library(knitr)
kable(head(mtcars[, 1:6]))
```

BREAK FOR 10 MINUTES



IMAGE SOURCE [HTTPS://GETCUBEFIT.COM/](https://getcubefit.com/). NOT AN ENDORSEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

WELCOME BACK!

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Sweave has been a prominent longstanding tool for dynamic documents since 2002.

- Deals with Rnw documents, combining the power of R with the production value of LaTeX to enable reproducible research.
- Part of base R (in the **utils** package as the `Sweave()` function)
- Two ways to run Sweave:
 - ▶ From your R session: `Sweave("your_file.Rnw")`
 - ▶ From the command line: `R CMD Sweave your_file.Rnw`

However...

- Development has plateaued in recent years
- Extensions may become incompatible. Some packages are no longer synchronized.

knitr was largely motivated by Sweave First of all, knitr uses Rmarkdown, a set of intuitive human-readable code to do the formatting. While LaTeX is by no means as complicated as its reputation seems to suggest, Rmarkdown is actually easy. By human-readable I mean that anyone who has never even heard of Rmarkdown can understand what is happening to some extent. Sweave is great for producing PDF, but that's one of the biggest drawbacks of LaTeX in the social sciences: while the PDF may look good, they are not the format we need when collaborating with Word-only colleagues, and with rare exceptions when submitting a manuscript to journals. Knitr works very well with Pandoc, so creating a Word document or an ODF is just as easy as creating a PDF. The other day I had to submit a supplementary file as a *.doc file, even though it'll end up as a PDF on Dataverse or so. With knitr this didn't take long.

- LaTeX (to produce Rnw documents) is more complicated than RMarkdown (Rmd), and documents rarely need to be produced as PDFs unless submitting a manuscript to journals.

SETTING UP KNITR

<https://www.rdocumentation.org/packages/knitr>

Install knitr.

If you are going to write Rnw documents (documents written in LaTeX with R code embedded in them), go to the menu *Tools > Options > Sweave* and switch the default option for weaving (compiling) to knitr.

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Apples & Oranges?

We'll look at a side-by-side comparison of Markdown and LaTeX using the exact same analysis.

We will be using RStudio to edit and compile the source code.

- Files that mix R code and LaTeX have file extension **.Rnw**
- When embedding R code in an Rnw document, start a code chunk with `<<>>=` and terminate it with `@`.
- Write chunk options in between `<<` and `>>=`

Oh, so now the file isn't "TeX" anymore?

"Rnw" stands for "R no web". NoWeb is an old, still active simple system for mixing code and narratives.

DEMO *Rnw* — *input.Rnw*

- “`{r}`” opens a code chunk and “” terminates a code chunk
- Inline R code is written in backticks ‘ ‘
- By comparison, Markdown has simpler commands.
- Chunk options are written before the closing brace } in the chunk header

Everybody gets a shortcut!

In Rstudio, quickly insert chunks with the keyboard shortcut `Ctrl + Alt + I`. This works for both `.Rnw` and `.Rmd` code.
(OS X: `Cmd + Option + I`)

DEMO *Rmd* – *input.Rmd*

QUICK REPORTING IN MARKDOWN

It is also possible to generate a quick report from R script using **knitr**'s `stitch()` function.

Stitching quick reports

```
library(knitr)
stitch("your-script.R")
```

- `stitch()` provides a template so the user only feeds the template with one R script and knitr will compile the template to a report.
- Currently it has built-in templates for LaTeX (default), HTML, and Markdown.

See `?stitch` for details.

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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Emily Y. Li
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- <https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/>
- <https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/200552056-Using-Sweave-and-knitr>
- knitr documents source + output examples
<https://yihui.name/knitr/demos/>
- To Markdown, or LaTeX: that is the question...
<https://yihui.name/en/2013/10/markdown-or-latex/>

THANKS FOR COMING!