Bookdown:使用RMarkdown创作书籍和技术文档

To Shao Yong (邵雍), for sharing a secret joy with simple words;

月到天心处,风来水面时。 一般清意味,料得少人知。

and

To Hongzhi Zhengjue (宏智禅师), for sharing the peace of an ending life with simple words.

梦幻空华,六十七年;白鸟淹没,秋水连天。

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翻译与排版说明

本书的简体中文版还没有影子, 所以笔者先用自己早就遗忘的文 学素养进行翻译, 使用与原书相同的技术栈生成中文翻译版本。

翻译说明

英译中的技术书籍的翻译是个痛苦的过程,难以避免地会遇到一些没有公认翻译方式的英文词汇,或者是有公认的中文翻译词汇,但该词过于口语化,或者不能很好地反映英文词汇的意思。这些英文词汇以及它们在书中的对应中文词汇将在下方列出,欢迎大家批评。

英文词汇	中文翻译	原因
package	软件包,程序包	r pkgs 是一组用来完成特定任务的程序,作为 R 的补充,符合 Software
hardcopy	实体书,书的实体版本	Package 的定义。 原意为"硬拷贝",指信息 被储存并显示在物体实体 上,这里采用符合常用语 境的翻译。

英文词汇	中文翻译	原因
page margin	页边空白	直译为页面外边距(区
		域),是页面各边边线离矩
		形文字区域的垂直距离,
		四边共同组成了边框形状
		的区域, 通常为空白部分。
typewriter	老式打字机字体	直译为"打字机字体",也
font		就是类似于二十世纪七八
		十年代的铅字打字机的字
		体, 为突出其独特性而强
		调了"老式"
R plots	(R语言输出的图片)	(暂无)
personal	个人访问令牌	参照国内计网教科书对于
access token		token 的翻译进行的直译。
command-	命令行(hang, 第二声)、	笔者对于"line"所指的概
line	命令提示符	念不明确, 因此参照国内
		流行的翻译, 称为"命令
		行"。
key	字段、配置项	指的是YAML文件中的配
		置项,位于冒号:左侧。
		由于是"键值对"的形式,
		因此用了 key 一词,但依
		照语境翻译为"字段"或是
		"配置项"。
LaTeX	LaTeX preamble、LaTeX	在 \begin{document} 之前
preamble	子言	的命令称为"preamble"
		(导言),preamble 中通常
		定义文档的格式、语言等。

英文词汇	中文翻译	原因
Small	小型大写字母	西文字体设计中的一种字
Capitals		符形式, 其大写字母的字
		高一般与'x'等高,并在笔
		画上做一定的修正, 保持
		更宽的纵横比以保证可读
		性。
dedication	献词页	在一些书中,作者想要把
page		这本书献给某人, 献词通
		常写在前几页。
quote	引用环境 (文段)	LaTeX 中的 Quote 环境,
		放置引用于其他文献中的
		文段。
copyeditor	定稿编辑	文稿最后付印时按照印刷
		出版要求进行排版、校正
		文字和格式错误的编辑。
typeface	字型	typeface 与 font 有着微妙
		的区别, 本书中将前者翻
		译为"字型",后者翻译为
		"字体"。且前者多指代印
		刷用字体。
help desk	帮助中心	直译为"帮助台",是用来
		解决用户的 IT 服务问题,
		降低处置时间的一个服
		务。
demo	样例	为与 example 区分,
		demo翻译为样例,
		example 翻译为示例。

英文词汇	中文翻译	原因
final words	结语	翻译为中文书籍中常见的
		"结语"。
index	主页	当描述对象为网页时,翻
		译为"主页",指网站的入
		口点。
in this case	使用这种方法时	将原意"在这种情况下"翻
		译得更加具体一些。
render	编译、呈现为、转化为	在图形学中一直被翻译为
		"渲染",但用在本书中并
		不合适。考虑到本书中书
		籍是由源文档转化为多种
		格式的书籍,其过程涉及
		源文档的转译
		(Markdown to LaTeX) 与
		编码,因此翻译为"编译"。
		另外,它也有"呈现"的意
		思,在本书中的一些语境
		下适用。
knit	生成、"编织"	这个词是对于将代码和文
		字交织在一起的文学编程
		的形象描述, 笔者暂且找
		不到一个好的词来准确描
		述该过程,因此使用"生
		成"或加了双引号的"编
		织"一词来翻译。
isolate	剔除	作"分离"、"剔除"解释。

英文词汇	中文翻译	原因
side-effects	副作用	这里指程序设计中的"副
		作用"。如果一个函数修改
		了自己范围之外的资源,
		例如读取文件、调用其它
		有副作用的函数,则该函
		数称作是有副作用的。
upgrade/upda	ately级/更新	
serve (v.)	通过 HTTP 服务	直译并不贴切, 因此用其
		行为和原理来解释这个
		词。
daemonized	守护进程 (?)	中文互联网上少见"守护
server		服务器"这一词汇,因此
		将 "server" 作 "服务程序"
		解,翻译为"守护进程",
		日后再行修订。
caret	脱字符、补注符	也就是 ^, 以往文章中漏
		了字就使用该符号标注插
		入的字。
blockquote	块引用	拆分为 block 和 quote 两
		部分翻译, 意思为作为块
		级元素的引用文段。
fenced div	div 围栏语法	来源于 Pandoc 的 fenced
syntax		div block,可以使用至少
		三个连续的:和属性构造
		原生的 Div 块,由于类似
		于围栏,因此翻译为"围
		栏语法"。

英文词汇	中文翻译	原因
token	令牌、标志	当语境中没有"通行证"等
		类似含义时,使用"标志"
		翻译。
part title	各部份的标题?	意思为将书籍中的部分章
		节组成一个部分,例如第
		1、2、3章组成第一部分,
		为这一部分的标题。
aspect ratio	纵横比	专业词汇
logo	徽标	相比于"标志"和"标识"这
		两种具有广泛含义的词
		汇,"徽标"这个翻译简洁
		且准确。
chunk	区块、代码块	泛用含义为"区块",多用
		于标识 R 代码。

排版说明

由于书中不可避免地会同时出现中文和英文,因此原书的排版 并不完全适用于中文翻译版。为了在尊重原书的基础上使页面变得美 观,约定如下排版要求:

- 1. 英文单词、标点符号和数字各具有1个前导空格和1个后导空格。例如: 软件包的名称是 bookdown 吗。
 - •英文单词、标点和数字的一侧为标点符号时,该侧无空格。例如:使用 Leading and Trailing Spaces。

翻译与排版说明 xvii

2. 需要展示并链接 URL 时,将其放入尖括号内 <>。

- 3. 小括号内的文本包含中文时,使用中文小括号();如果全 是英文文本,则使用英文小括号(),并各具有1个前导和后 导空格。
- 4. 书中某些操作中带有选项、菜单等名称,在实际操作时不具有中文翻译,此时列出该单词的中文翻译,后跟括号,括号内展示原英文单词。中文翻译便于读者查询相关资料,原英文单词便于按图索骥地进行操作。

翻译进度

常言道,人生未填之坑十之八九。笔者学业繁忙,只能利用空闲时间翻译本书。因此在这里记录一下翻译进度,欢迎加入本项目提交Pull Request。

章节	是否翻译	是否润色
preface	\checkmark	×
Author	\checkmark	×
Introduction	\checkmark	×
Components	×	×
Output Formats	×	×
Customization	×	×
Editing	\checkmark	×
Publishing	\checkmark	×
Appendix	\checkmark	×
References	\checkmark	×

前言

这本短小精悍的书籍介绍了一个R软件包bookdown,它能够改变你创作书籍的流程。写一本书在技术上要容易,看书时在视觉上要舒适愉悦,与书互动时要有趣,总览全书要方便,读者能够直截了当地为书籍内容做出贡献,或是给作者留下反馈。最重要的是,作者不应该总是被排版细节分散注意力。

Bookdown 是构建在 R Markdown (http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com)之上的一个拓展包,它继承了 Markdown 语法的简单性(你能够在 5 分钟内学会基础内容;请看第 2.1 节),同时也继承了以多种格式(PDF/HTML/Word/...)进行输出的可能性。同时,它添加了多页 HTML输出、图/表/节/方程的编号与交叉引用、插入多章组成的部分/附录等功能,并导入了 GitBook 样式 (https://www.gitbook.com) 以创建优雅迷人的 HTML 书页。这本书本身就是一个教你如何从一系列 R Markdown 文档中生成一本书籍的例子,并且其印刷版与在线版都能够有专业的观感。你能够在 https://bookdown.org 上找到更多的例子。

尽管名称中包含了"Book"一词,但 **Bookdown** 软件包并不仅仅适用于写书。"书"可以是任何能够按照线性顺序阅读的一系列 R Markdown 文档,例如课程讲义、学习笔记、软件使用手册、论文,甚至可以是日记。事实上,许多 **bookdown** 特性也适用于单个 R Markdown 文档(请见第3.4节)。



本书的在线版本依据 Creative Commons Attribution-

NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License¹ 许可证进行授权。另外,你能够在 Chapman & Hall² 或者亚马逊上购买本书的实体版本。

为什么要阅读这本书

我们能够只使用一种源文档格式编写书籍,但能生成多种格式的输出文档吗?书籍传统上通常是使用 LaTeX 或者 Microsoft Word 进行编写的。但不论是哪种工具都会使得写书变成一趟单程旅行, 你无法回头:如果选择 LaTeX,你通常只会得到一个 PDF 文档;如果使用Word,你可能不得不永远挣扎在 Word 的泥潭中,而且可能会错过许多有用的特性以及来自 LaTeX 的漂亮的 PDF 输出。

我们能够专注于书写内容而不用太担心排版吗?内容和外观之间似乎有着天然的矛盾,我们总是要平衡花费在这两方面上的时间。鱼和熊掌不可兼得,但这并不意味着我们不能吃到半条鱼和半块熊掌。我们希望我们的书看起来美观,我们也希望把注意力集中在内容上。一种选择是暂时放弃 PDF 输出,作为回报,你可能会得到一个相当不错的 HTML 网页预览版。LaTeX 是一个非常好的排版工具,但是在编写书籍的过程中,你很容易沉浸于大量的 LaTeX 命令和排版细节。我们很难避免通过 PDF 预览正在编写的书籍,然而不幸的是,我们经常会发现某些单词超出了页边空白,某些图片浮动到随机的页面上,一章末尾的五到六个零星的单词骄傲地占据了一个全新的页面……如果书籍要印刷,我们最终将不得不处理这些问题,但当你在创作书的内容时,不值得一次又一次为此分心。事实上,Markdown 语法比 LaTeX 更加

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https://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781138700109

前言 xxi

简单,功能更少,这有助于你专注于书的内容。真的有必要自己定义一个像 \myprecious{} 一样的新命令来将 \textbf{\textit{\textsf{}}}} 应用到文本上吗?当读者能够轻易地理解字母 "R"代表 R语言时,字母 "R"是否有必要包括在 \proglang{} 中?如果读者需要关注书籍的每一处细节,那这和读者什么都不关注有什么区别呢?因此好的书籍创作技术应该帮助作者自动解决对于内容不重要的细节,让作者关注重点内容。

读者能和我们的书籍中的例子进行互动吗?如果书籍是打印在纸上的,答案当然是不能。但如果你的书籍有HTML版本,并包含了在线示例,例如Shiny应用(https://shiny.rstudio.com)或HTML组件(https://htmlwidgets.org),那么读者阅读时就可能能够与书进行互动。例如,读者能够立刻知道如果他们改变了统计模型的某些参数后会发生什么。

我们能够在创作书籍时得到来自读者的反馈,甚至是内容贡献吗?传统上,编辑会找一小部分匿名评审员来审查你的书。评审员往往很有帮助,但你仍然可能错过来自更有代表性的读者的智慧。如果读者只有等到第一版印刷发布之后才能够看到你的书,那可能已经太迟了,他们可能需要等待好几年才能看到增订修改后的第二版。有一些网络平台,人们可以轻松地利用它们提供反馈并为你的项目做出贡献。GitHub (https://github.com)就是一个突出的例子。如果有人在你的书里发现一个拼写错误,他/她能够简单地进行在线更正,并将更改提交给你供你审阅批准。你只需要点击一个按钮来合并更改,无需询问任何问题或来回发送邮件。为了能够使用这些平台,你需要学习GIT等版本控制系统,并且你的书籍源文件应该是纯文本。

R (https://www.r-project.org)、Markdown 和 Pandoc (http://pandoc.org) 的组合使得将文档从一种简单的源格式 (R Markdown) 转换为多种格式 (PDF、HTML、EPUB和 Word......) 成为可能。bookdown 软件包的功能基于 R Markdown 实现,并为书籍和长篇文章提

供输出格式,其中包括 GitBook 格式,它是一种多页面 HTML 输出格式,有着实用且美观的用户界面。用 HTML 进行排版比用 LaTeX 轻松得多,因此你能够经常使用 HTML 预览你的书籍,并且在内容基本完成后再转为 PDF 进行调整。可运行示例很容易就能够插入 HTML 中,它可以使得书籍更具有吸引力和实用性。R Markdown 是一种纯文本格式,因此你也能享受版本控制的优势,例如在 GitHub 上协作创作。我们还努力将一些重要特性从 LaTeX 移植到 HTML 和其它输出格式上,例如图/表编号和交叉引用。

简单来说, 你只需要准备一些 R Markdown 格式的书籍章节文档, 然后 bookdown 就能帮助你将它们转变成一本漂亮的书。

本书的结构

第1和2章介绍了基础用法和语法,对大多数读者来说应该足够让他们开始创作书籍。第3和4章是为了那些想要微调书籍外观的读者准备的。如果你不熟悉HTML/CSS和LaTeX,这部分内容可能看起来很技术化。当你第一次阅读本书时,不必非常仔细地阅读这两章。你可以先学习书籍外观的哪些部分可以被改变,之后再回来了解它们是如何被改变的。对于第5章,里面的技术细节并不重要,除非你不使用 RStudio IDE (第5.4节)。同样地,你可能会对第6章中用于发布书籍的命令感到不知所措,但我们仍然可以通过 RStudio IDE 简化你在线发布书籍的流程。自定义命令和函数仅适用于那些选择不使用 RStudio 的服务或想要明白技术细节的读者。

综上所述,本书是对 bookdown 程序包的综合参考书。你在阅读

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时可以遵循 80/20 法则³。有些章节的存在是为了内容的完整性,并不是所有章节都对你想写的书同样有用。

软件信息与一些约定

本书内容主要关于R的软件包bookdown,因此你至少需要安装R和bookdown软件包。不过,你的书籍根本不必与R语言相关。你可以使用其它计算语言(C++、SQL、Python等;详情请见附录B),甚至可以与计算完全无关(例如,你可以创作小说或者是诗集)。附录A介绍了创作并构建一本书籍所需的软件工具。

编译本书时的 R Session 信息如下所示:

sessionInfo()

```
## R version 4.1.0 (2021-05-18)
```

Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)

Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 19042)

##

Matrix products: default

##

locale:

[1] LC_COLLATE=Chinese (Simplified)_China.936

[2] LC_CTYPE=Chinese (Simplified)_China.936

[3] LC_MONETARY=Chinese (Simplified)_China.936

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pareto_principle

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```
## [4] LC_NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=Chinese (Simplified)_China.936
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats
                 graphics grDevices utils
                                                datasets
## [6] methods
                 base
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] bookdown_0.22
                         miniUI_0.1.1.1
## [3] rmarkdown_2.9
                         tools_4.1.0
## [5] shiny_1.6.0
                         htmltools_0.5.1.1
## [7] knitr_1.33
```

我们在本书的源代码中没有添加提示符(>和+),默认情况下我们使用两个##标签注释掉文本输出,就像你在上面的 R Session 信息中看到的那样。这样做是为了让你能够方便地复制和运行代码(由于文本输出被注释掉了,因此执行代码时会被忽略)。程序包名称以粗体显示(例如,rmarkdown),行内代码和文件名用老式打字机字体进行格式化(例如,knitr::knit('foo.Rmd'))。函数名称后跟括号(例如,bookdown::render_book())。双冒号操作符::表示从软件包的命名空间对其中的对象进行访问。

致谢

First I'd like to thank my employer, RStudio, for providing me the opportunity to work on this exciting project. I was hoping to work on it when I first saw the GitBook project in 2013, because I immediately

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realized it was a beautiful book style and there was a lot more power we could add to it, judging from my experience of writing the **knitr** book (Xie, 2015) and reading other books. R Markdown became mature after two years, and luckily, **bookdown** became my official job in late 2015. There are not many things in the world better than the fact that your job happens to be your hobby (or vice versa). I totally enjoyed messing around with JavaScript libraries, LaTeX packages, and endless regular expressions in R. Honestly I should also thank Stack Overflow (https://stackoverflow.com), and I believe you all know what I mean, 4 if you have ever written any program code.

This project is certainly not a single person's effort. Several colleagues at RStudio have helped me along the way. Hadley Wickham provided a huge amount of feedback during the development of **bookdown**, as he was working on his book R for Data Science with Garrett Grolemund. JJ Allaire and Jonathan McPherson provided a lot of technical help directly to this package as well as support in the RStudio IDE. Jeff Allen, Chaita Chaudhari, and the RStudio Connect team have been maintaining the https://bookdown.org website. Robby Shaver designed a nice cover image for this book. Both Hadley Wickham and Mine Cetinkaya-Rundel reviewed the manuscript and gave me a lot of helpful comments. Tareef Kawaf tried his best to help me become a professional software engineer. It is such a blessing to work in this company with enthusiastic and smart people. I remember once I told Jonathan, "hey I found a problem in caching HTML widgets dependencies and finally figured out a possible solution". Jonathan grabbed his beer and said, "I already solved it." "Oh, nice, nice."

I also received a lot of feedback from book authors outside RStudio,

⁴http://bit.ly/2cWbiAp

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including Jan de Leeuw, Jenny Bryan, Dean Attali, Rafael Irizarry, Michael Love, Roger Peng, Andrew Clark, and so on. Some users also contributed code to the project and helped revise the book. Here is a list of all contributors: https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/graphs/contributors. It feels good when you invent a tool and realize you are also the beneficiary of your own tool. As someone who loves the GitHub pull request model, I wished readers did not have to email me there was a typo or obvious mistake in my book, but could just fix it via a pull request. This was made possible in bookdown. You can see how many pull requests on typos I have merged: https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/pulls. It is nice to have so many outsourced careful human spell checkers. It is not that I do not know how to use a real spell checker, but I do not want to do this before the book is finished, and the evil Yihui also wants to leave a few simple tasks to the readers to engage them in improving the book.

Callum Webb kindly designed a nice hexbin sticker for **bookdown**.

The **bookdown** package is not possible without a few open-source software packages. In particular, Pandoc, GitBook, jQuery, and the dependent R packages, not to mention R itself. I thank the developers of these packages.

I moved to Omaha, Nebraska, in 2015, and enjoyed one year at Steeplechase Apartments, where I lived comfortably while developing the **bookdown** package, thanks to the extremely friendly and helpful staff. Then I met a professional and smart realtor, Kevin Schaben, who found a fabulous home for us in an amazingly short period of time, and I finished this book in our new home.

John Kimmel, the editor from Chapman & Hall/CRC, helped me publish my first book. It is my pleasure to work with him again. He gener-

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ously agreed to let me keep the online version of this book for free, so I can continue to update it after it is printed and published (i.e., you do not have to wait for years for the second edition to correct mistakes and introduce new features). I wish I could be as open-minded as he is when I'm his age. Rebecca Condit and Suzanne Lassandro proofread the manuscript, and their suggestions were professional and helpful. Shashi Kumar solved some of my technical issues with the publisher's LaTeX class (krantz.cls) when I was trying to integrate it with bookdown. I also appreciate the very helpful comments from the reviewers Jan de Leeuw, Karl Broman, Brooke Anderson, Michael Grayling, Daniel Kaplan, and Max Kuhn.

Lastly I want to thank my family, in particular, my wife and son, for their support. The one-year-old has discovered that my monitor will light up when he touches my keyboard, so occasionally he just creeps into my office and presses randomly on the keyboard when I'm away. I'm not sure if this counts as his contribution to the book... @)!%)&@*

Yihui Xie Elkhorn, Nebraska

关于作者

谢益辉 (http://yihui.org) 是 RStudio 的软件工程师 (http://www.rstudio.com)。他在爱荷华州立大学统计系获得了博士学位。他对交互式统计图形和统计计算感兴趣。作为一个活跃的 R 语言用户,他编写了多个 R 包,如 knitr、bookdown、blogdown、animation、DT、tinytex、tufte、formatR、fun、mime、highr、servr、Rd2roxygen等,其中 animation 软件包荣获 2009 年的 John M. Chambers Statistical Software Award (ASA)。他还与人合著了其他一些 R 软件包,包括 shiny、rmarkdown 和 sliple。

2006年,他创立了统计之都 (https://cosx.org),它已经发展成为中国的一个大型统计网络社区。他于 2008年发起了中国 R 语言会议,并从那时起参与了在中国组织 R 语言会议。在爱荷华州立大学攻读博士学位期间,他获得了 Vince Sposito Statistical Computing Award (2011) 和统计部的 Snedecor Award (2012)。

他偶尔在推特上咆哮 (https://twitter.com/xieyihui), 大多数时候你都可以在 GitHub 上找到他 (https://github.com/yihui).

他喜欢中国古典文学,同样喜欢辛辣的食物。

简介

这本书是使用 R Markdown (Allaire et al., 2021a) 和 R 软件包 bookdown (Xie, 2021a) 创作书籍和技术文档的指南。它侧重于创作书籍、长篇文章或报告所需要使用的功能,例如:

- 公式、定理、图表的排版和交叉引用;
- 如何为一本书生成多种输出格式,例如HTML、PDF和电子书;
- 怎样自定义书本模板并为书中不同元素设置样式;
- 编辑器支持(尤其是 RStudio IDE);
- 怎样发布书籍;

这不是对 R Markdown 或 knitr 软件包 (Xie, 2021b) 的全面介绍, 尽管 bookdown 就是在这个软件包的基础上构建的。要了解有关 R Markdown 的更多信息,请查看联机文档 http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com。关于 knitr,请参阅 Xie (2015)。你不必是 R 语言 (R Core Team, 2021) 的专家就可以阅读这本书,但是你应该对 R Markdown 和 knitr 有一些基本的了解。对于初学者,你可以从 https://www.rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets/上的备忘单开始学习。本书的附录包含对这些软件包的简要介绍。为了能够自定义书籍模板和主题,你应该熟悉 LaTeX、HTML和 CSS。

1.1 开发动机

2

Markdown是一种很好的语言,可以编写相对简单的文档,其中包含诸如节、段落、列表、链接和图像等元素。Pandoc (http://pandoc.org) 极大地扩展了原始 Markdown 语法¹,并增加了不少有用的新功能,如脚注、引文和表格。更重要的是,Pandoc 可以从 Markdown 生成多种格式的输出文档,包括 HTML、LaTeX/PDF、Word 和幻灯片。

目前 Pandoc 的 Markdown 还缺少一些有用的功能,这些功能对于编写一个相对复杂的文档(比如一本书)是必要的,比如 HTML输出中的图表自动编号、图表的交叉引用以及对图表外观的精细控制(例如,目前无法使用 Markdown 语法指定图像的对齐方式。这些是我们在 bookdown 软件包中解决的一些问题。

在我们想要以多种输出格式构建书籍的限制下,几乎不可能涵盖这些不同输出格式的所有可能的特性。例如,使用(R)Markdown语法在HTML输出中重新创建某个复杂的LaTeX环境可能很困难。我们的主要目标不是用Markdown来代替一切,而是涵盖编写一个相对复杂的文档所需的大多数常见功能,并使这些功能的语法在所有输出格式下保持一致。这样你只需要学习一种技术,它就可以用于所有输出格式。

这个项目的另一个目标是使得构建令人赏心悦目的书籍变得更加容易。一些不错的现有例子包括 GitBook (https://www.gitbook.com)、tufte CSS (http://edwardtufte.github.io/tufte-css/) 和 Tufte-LaTeX (https://tufte-latex.github.io/tufte-latex/)。我们希望将这些主题和样式集成到 bookdown 中,这样作者就不必深入研究如何使用某个 LaTeX 类或如何为 HTML 输出配置 CSS 等细节。

Ihttp://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/

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1.2 开始

对于初学者来说,使用 R Markdown 和 **bookdown** 开始创作书籍的最简单的方法是 GitHub 上的示例 bookdown-demo:

- 下载 GitHub 存储库 https://github.com/rstudio/bookdowndemo 作为 Zip 文件², 然后在本地解压该文件。
- 2. 安装 RStudio IDE。注意, 你需要版本号高于1.0.0 的 RStudio。如果你的 RStudio 版本低于1.0.0,请下载最新版本³。
- 3. 安装 R 软件包 bookdown:

```
# 安装 CRAN 上的稳定版本
install.packages('bookdown')
# 或者安装 GitHub 上的开发版本
# remotes::install_github('rstudio/bookdown')
```

- 4. 在 RStudio 中点击 bookdown-demo.Rproj 打开你下载的 bookdown-demo 储存库。
- 5. 打开 R Markdown 文件 index.Rmd, 然后点击 RStudio 里位于 Biold 选项卡中的按钮 Build Book。

²https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown-demo/archive/master.zip

³https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/

1 简介



4

如果你打算把你的书打印成 PDF 格式, 你将需要一个 LaTeX 发行版。我们建议你安装 TinyTeX (包含 Xeletex): https://yihui.org/tinytex/。

现在你应该可以在 RStudio viewer 中看到本书样例的索引页。你可以添加或更改 R Markdown 文件, 然后再次点击 Knit 按钮预览书籍。如果你不想使用 RStudio, 也可以通过命令行编译书籍。详见下一节。

尽管你在 bookdown-demo 示例中看到了不少文件,但大多数文件对于一本书来说并不是必需的。如果你对巨大的文件数量感到不知所措,可以使用这个最小的示例,它实际上是一个文件 index.Rmd: https://github.com/yihui/bookdown-minimal。 bookdown-demo 示例包含一些你之后可能需要学习的高级设置,例如如何自定义 LaTeX 序言 (preamble)、调整 CSS 以及在 GitHub 上构建图书等。

1.3 使用方法

有典型的 bookdown 书籍包括多个章节,并且每一章放在一个R Markdown 文件中,文件的拓展名为 .Rmd。每一个R Markdown 文件必须直接以本章标题作为开头,并使用一级标题,例如 # Chapter Title。全部R Markdown 文件必须使用 UTF-8 编码,特别是当他们包含某些多字节字符时,例如中文、日文和韩文。以下是一个例子(the bullets are the filenames, followed by the file content):

• index.Rmd

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前言 {-}

在本书中, 我们将会介绍一种有趣的方法。

• 01-intro.Rmd

简介

本章是我们提出的用来解决一个 ** 重要问题 ** 的方法的概述。

• 02-literature.Rmd

文献

下面是对现有方法的回顾。

• 03-method.Rmd

方法

我们在本章介绍了我们提出的方法。

• 04-application.Rmd

应用

本章中展示了一些 重要的 应用。

示例 1

示例 2

· 05-summary.Rmd

结语

我们完成了一本好书。

默认情况下, bookdown 按文件名的顺序合并所有 Rmd 文件, 例如, 01-intro.Rmd 将出现在 02-literature.Rmd 之前。以下划线_开头的文件名将被跳过。如果存在名为 index.Rmd 的 Rmd 文件,则在合并所有 Rmd 文件时,它将始终被视为首个文件。使用这种特殊处理的原因是,从 index.Rmd 生成的 HTML 文件 index.HTML 通常是你查看网站时的默认主页,例如,当你打开 http://yihui.org/时,你实际上正在浏览 http://yihui.org/index.html。

你能够通过在书籍目录中包含一个名为_bookdown.yml 的配置文件来覆盖程序的上述行为。它是一个 YAML 文件 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YAML), R Markdown 用户应该对这种格式很熟悉, 因为它也被用来在 R Markdown 文档开头编写元数据(你能够在第B.2 节了解有关 YAML 的更多信息)。你可以使用一个名为 rmd_files的字段来定义你自己的书籍文件列表与 Rmd 文件顺序。例如:

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```
rmd_files: ["index.Rmd", "abstract.Rmd", "intro.Rmd"]
```

使用上述方法时,**bookdown** 将会使用你在这个YAML字段(如果文件 index.Rmd 存在,它将会被添加进文件列表,并且以下划线命名的文件名将会被忽略)中定义的文件列表。如果你希望同时输出HTML和 LaTeX/PDF 文档,并且对于 HTML和 LaTeX 输出使用不同的 Rmd 文件,你可以分别为这两种输出格式指定不同的文件列表,例如,

```
rmd_files:
html: ["index.Rmd", "abstract.Rmd", "intro.Rmd"]
latex: ["abstract.Rmd", "intro.Rmd"]
```

尽管我们一直在谈论 R Markdown 文件,但章节文件实际上不必是 R Markdown 文件。它们可以是普通的 Markdown 文件 (.md),并且完全不需要包含 R 代码块。你当然可以使用 **bookdown** 来创作小说和诗歌。

目前,你可能会使用的主要的输出格式包括 bookdown::pdf_book、bookdown::gitbook、bookdown::html_book 和 bookdown::epub_book。软件包中有一个类似于 rmarkdown::render() 的函数 bookdown::render_book(),但它是为了使用输出格式函数将多个 Rmd 文档呈现在一本书中。你可以直接从命令行调用这个函数,或者点击 RStudio IDE 中的相关按钮。下面是一些命令行示例:

```
bookdown::render_book('foo.Rmd', 'bookdown::gitbook')
bookdown::render_book('foo.Rmd', 'bookdown::pdf_book')
```

```
bookdown::render_book('foo.Rmd', bookdown::gitbook(lib_dir = 'libs'))
bookdown::render_book('foo.Rmd', bookdown::pdf_book(keep_tex = TRUE))
```

为了在 RStudio IDE 中使用 render_book 和输出格式函数,可以定义一个名为 site 的 YAML 字段,其值为 bookdown::bookdown_site, ⁴并且输出格式函数可以在 output 字段中使用,例如:

```
site: "bookdown::bookdown_site"

output:

bookdown::gitbook:
    lib_dir: "book_assets"

bookdown::pdf_book:
    keep_tex: yes
---
```

然后你可以点击 RStudio 中 Build 选项卡下的 Build Book 按钮来将 Rmd 文件编译为一本书,或者点击工具栏中的 Knit 按钮来预览当前章节。

更多在_bookdown.yml 中的 **bookdown** 设置将会在第 4.4 节中介绍。除了这些配置,你还能够在书籍的第一个 Rmd 文件中的 YAML 元数据里指定一些 Pandoc 相关的配置,例如标题、作者以及书籍付梓日期等。例如:

⁴这个函数会调用 bookdown::render_book()。

```
title: "Authoring A Book with R Markdown"
author: "Yihui Xie"
date: "`r Sys.Date()`"
site: "bookdown::bookdown_site"
output:
   bookdown::gitbook: default
documentclass: book
bibliography: ["book.bib", "packages.bib"]
biblio-style: apalike
link-citations: yes
---
```

1.4 两种呈现方法

将所有章节合并到一个 Rmd 文件中,这是在 bookdown 中呈现书籍的一种方法。实际上还有另一种方法:你可以在一个单独的会话中生成每一章,bookdown 将合并所有章节的 Markdown 输出文档来呈现书籍。我们将这两种方法分别称为"合并与生成"(M-K)以及"生成与合并"(K-M)。它们之间的差异可能看起来很微妙,但根据你的用例不同可能会变得相当重要。

 二者最显著的差异是: M-K 在相同的 R session 中运行所有代码块, 而 K-M 对于每一个独立的章节都会使用单独的 R session。对于 M-K 来说,来自前几章的 R session 状态将会转移到之后的章节(例如, 前几章中创建的对象可用于后几章,除非你故意删除了它们);对于 K-M来说,所有的章节都是相互隔离的。5如果你希望每一章都在一个干净的状态下进行编译,那么就使用 K-M 方法。如果你使用 M-K 方法,那么将一个正在运行中的 R session 恢复到完全干净的状态是非常棘手和困难的。例如,即便你 detach/unload 上一章中加载的软件包,R 也不会清除由这些软件包注册的 S3 方法。

- 因为 knitr 不允许在一个源文档中出现重复的代码块标签,因此当你使用 M-K 方法时,需要确保在书籍各章节中没有重复的标签,否则 knitr 在生成合并后的 Rmd 文件时会发出错误信号。而 K-M 方法只需要在任何单个 Rmd 文件中没有重复的标签。
- K-M 方法不允许 Rmd 文件位于子目录中, 而 M-K 方法允许。

bookdown 中的默认方法时 M-K。如果想要转为 K-M 方法,可以在调用 render_book() 时使用参数 new_session = TRUE,或者在配置文件_bookdown.yml 中设置 new_session: yes。

对于 K-M 方法, 你可以在_bookdown.yml 中配置 book_filename 选项, 但是它应该是一个 Markdown 文件的名称, 例如_main.md。不过文件扩展名并不重要, 你甚至可以省略扩展名, 例如, 只需设置为book filename: main 即可。其它配置都适用于 M-K 和 K-M。

1.5 一些提示

分页限制下的排版(例如对于 LaTeX/PDF 输出)可能是一项非常繁琐和耗时的工作。我建议你不要经常查看 PDF 输出,因为大多数情况下你不太可能满意: 文本可能超出页边空白,图片可能浮动得太

⁵当然,没有人能阻止你在一个章节中写出一些文件,然后在另一个章节中呈现它们。剔除这些副作用是很困难的。

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远等等。不要试图立即使事情看起来很好,因为当你不断修改书籍时,你可能会一次又一次地失望。即使你只是做了一些小的改动,事情也可能会再次变得一团糟(参见http://bit.ly/tbrLtx,这是一个很好的例子)。

如果想要预览书籍,请预览HTML输出。在完成了书籍的内容, 并且非常确定不需要进行重大修订后再使用PDF版本。

如果RMarkdown 文档中的某些代码块运行起来很费时,你可以通过在块头部添加块选项 cache=TRUE 来缓存这一个代码块的输出,并且也建议你标记这些代码块,例如:

```{r important-computing, cache=TRUE}

在第5章,我们将会讨论如何在你编辑时快速地预览书籍。简单来说,你可以使用 preview_chapter()函数来编译单个章节,而不是编译整本书。函数 serve_book()能够让你轻松实现实时预览 HTML 书页:每当你修改 Rmd 文件时,书籍都可以重新编译,浏览器也能相应地自动刷新。

组成部分

本章演示了用 **bookdown** 编写的书籍中常见组件的语法,包括代码块、数字、表格、引文、数学定理和公式。该方法基于 Pandoc,因此我们从 Pandoc 风格的 Markdown 语法开始讲起。

2.1 Markdown 语法

在本节中,我们将非常简要地介绍 Pandoc 风格的 Markdown。 熟悉 Markdown 的读者可以跳过这一节。Pandoc 风格的 Markdown 的全部语法可以在 Pandoc 网站 http://pandoc.org 上找到。

2.1.1 内联格式

要将文本变为 斜体 (italic),可以用下划线或星号将它围起来,例如 _text_ 或 *text*。对于 粗体 (bold) 文本,可以使用双下划线 (__text__) 或双星号 (**text**)。被 ~ 围住的文本将会被转换为下标 (例如 H~2~S0~4~ 呈现为 H_2SO_4) 。类似地,两个脱字符 (^) 能够产生上标(例如 Fe^2+ 渲染为 Fe^2+)。为了把文本标注为 内联代码 (inline code),使用一堆反引号,例如 `code`。 1小型大写字母 (Small

¹为了呈现文本性的反引号,需要在外部使用更多的反引号,例如你可以使用两个反引号使内部的一个反引号能够呈现出来: `` `code` ``。

caps) 能够通过 HTML 标签 span 呈现出来,例如 Small Caps 呈现为 SMALL CAPS。链接是使用 [text](link) 呈现的,例如 [RStudio](https://www.rstudio.com),图片的语法也类似:在前面加一个感叹号即可,例如![alt text or image title](path/to/image)。脚注放进脱字符(^)后面的方括号内 ^[],例如 ^[This is a footnote.]。我们将在第 2.8 节内讨论引文 (citations)。

2.1.2 块级元素

小节标题可以在若干#号之后写入,例如:

First-level header

Second-level header

Third-level header

如果你不想对某个标题进行编号,可以在标题后面添加 {-},例 如:

Preface {-}

无序列表以*、-或+开头,并且你可以通过缩进四个空格将另一个列表嵌套进一个列表中,例如

- one item
- one item

2.1 Markdown 语法 15

```
- one item
```

- one item
- one item

输出为:

- one item
- one item
- one item
 - one item
 - one item

嵌套列表以数字开头(嵌套列表的书写规则同上),例如:

```
1. the first item
```

- 2. the second item
- 3. the third item

输出结果与 Markdown 源代码并没有太多不同:

- 1. the first item
- 2. the second item
- 3. the third item

块引用(blockquotes)写在>之后,例如:

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```
> "I thoroughly disapprove of duels. If a man should challenge me,
    I would take him kindly and forgivingly by the hand and lead him
    to a quiet place and kill him."
> --- Mark Twain
```

实际输出为 (我们在本书中为块引用定制了样式):

"I thoroughly disapprove of duels. If a man should challenge me, I would take him kindly and forgivingly by the hand and lead him to a quiet place and kill him."

- Mark Twain

纯文本代码块可以在三个或更多的反引号后写入,也可以将块缩 进四个空格,例如:

```
This text is displayed verbatim / preformatted
...

Or indent by four spaces:

This text is displayed verbatim / preformatted
```

2.1.3 数学表达式

内联 LaTeX 方程 可以使用 LaTeX 语法写在一对美元符号 (\$) 内,例如: \$f(k) = {n \choose k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}\$(实际输出为: $f(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k}$);展示样式的数学表达式可以用一对双美元符号表示,例如: \$\$f(k) = {n \choose k} p^{k} (1-p)^{n-k}\$,其输出看起来像这样:

$$f\left(k\right) = \binom{n}{k} p^k \left(1 - p\right)^{n - k}$$

你也能够在\$\$或\$\$\$\$中使用数学环境,例如:

\$\$\begin{array}{ccc}

x_{11} & x_{12} & x_{13}\\

 $x_{21} & x_{22} & x_{23}$

\end{array}\$\$

$$x_{11}$$
 x_{12} x_{13}

$$x_{21}$$
 x_{22} x_{23}

\$\$X = \begin{bmatrix}1 & x_{1}\\

1 & x_{2}\\

1 & x_{3}

\end{bmatrix}\$\$

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & x_1 \\ 1 & x_2 \\ 1 & x_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

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```
$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix}\alpha & \beta\\
\gamma & \delta
\end{pmatrix}$$
```

$$\Theta = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \gamma & \delta \end{pmatrix}$$

\$\$\begin{vmatrix}a & b\\
c & d
\end{vmatrix}=ad-bc\$\$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix} = ad - bc$$

2.2 bookdown 提供的 Markdown 功能拓展

尽管 Pandoc 风格的 Markdown 比原来的 Markdown 语法要丰富得多,但它仍然缺少我们在学术写作中可能需要的一些东西。例如,它支持数学公式,但不能在多页 HTML或 EPUB 输出中对公式进行编号和引用。我们在 bookdown 中提供了一些 Markdown 扩展来填补这些空白。

2.2.1 方程编号与引用

To number and refer to equations, put them in the equation environments and assign labels to them using the syntax (\#eq:label), e.g.,

要对方程进行编号和引用,请将它们放在方程环境中,并使用语法 (\#eq:label) 为它们指定标签,例如:

```
\begin{equation}

f\left(k\right) = \binom{n}{k} p^k\left(1-p\right)^{n-k}

(\#eq:binom)
\end{equation}
```

方程将展示如下:

$$f\left(k\right) = \binom{n}{k} p^{k} \left(1 - p\right)^{n - k} \tag{2.1}$$

你可以使用 \@ref(eq:binom) 来引用它,例如:请看方程(2.1)。



方程标签在 bookdown 中必须以前缀 eq: 开头。bookdown 中的所有标签只能包含字母数字字符、:、-和/或/。方程引用最适合 La-TeX/PDF 输出格式,它们在 Word 或电子书中没有收到很好的支持。对于 HTML 输出, bookdown 只能对带有标签的方程进行编号。请确保没有标签的方程没有使用 equation* 环境或在方程中添加 \nonumber 或 \notag 进行编号。同样的规则也适用于其他数学环境,如 eqnarray、gather、align 等(例如可以使用 align* 环境)。

我们将在下面演示更多的数学方程环境。下面是一个使用 equation* 环境的未编号方程:

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```
\begin{equation*}
\frac{d}{dx}\left( \int_{a}^{x} f(u)\,du\right)=f(x)
\end{equation*}
```

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_{a}^{x} f(u) \, du\right) = f(x)$$

下面展示了一个 align 环境 (2.2):

```
\begin{align}
g(X_{n}) &= g(\theta)+g'({\tilde{\theta}})(X_{n}-\theta) \notag \\
\sqrt{n}[g(X_{n})-g(\theta)] &= g'\left({\tilde{\theta}}\right)
\sqrt{n}[X_{n}-\theta] (\#eq:align)
\end{align}
```

$$\begin{split} g(X_n) &= g(\theta) + g'(\tilde{\theta})(X_n - \theta) \\ \sqrt{n}[g(X_n) - g(\theta)] &= g'\left(\tilde{\theta}\right)\sqrt{n}[X_n - \theta] \end{split} \tag{2.2}$$

你可以在 equation 中使用 split 环境,以便所有行共享相同的编号 (2.3)。默认情况下,align 环境中的每一行都将被分配一个方程编号。在前面的示例中,我们使用\notag 取消了第一行的编号。在本例中,整个 split 环境被分配了一个编号。

```
\begin{equation}
\begin{split}
\mathrm{Var}(\hat{\beta}) & =\mathrm{Var}((X'X)^{-1}X'y)\\
```

```
& =(X'X)^{-1}X'\mathrm{Var}(y)((X'X)^{-1}X')'\\
& =(X'X)^{-1}X'\mathrm{Var}(y)X(X'X)^{-1}\\
& =(X'X)^{-1}X'\sigma^{2}IX(X'X)^{-1}\\
& =(X'X)^{-1}\sigma^{2}
\end{split}
(\#eq:var-beta)
\end{equation}
```

$$\begin{split} \operatorname{Var}(\hat{\beta}) &= \operatorname{Var}((X'X)^{-1}X'y) \\ &= (X'X)^{-1}X'\operatorname{Var}(y)((X'X)^{-1}X')' \\ &= (X'X)^{-1}X'\operatorname{Var}(y)X(X'X)^{-1} \\ &= (X'X)^{-1}X'\sigma^2IX(X'X)^{-1} \\ &= (X'X)^{-1}\sigma^2 \end{split} \tag{2.3}$$

2.2.2 定理与证明

定理和证明常用于数学文章和书籍中。但是请不要被名称误导: "定理"只是一个编号或标记的环境,它不一定是一个数学定理(例如, 它可以是一个与数学无关的例子)。类似地,"证明"是一个没有编号的 环境。在这一节中,除非明确说明,否则我们总是使用"定理"和"证明"的一般含义。

在 bookdown 中,支持的定理环境类型在表 2.1。要写出一个定理,可以使用以下语法:

```
::: {.theorem}
This is a `theorem` environment that can contain **any**
```

表 2.1: Bookdown 中的定理环境。

Environment	Printed Name	Label Prefix
theorem	Theorem	thm
lemma	Lemma	lem
corollary	Corollary	cor
proposition	Proposition	prp
conjecture	Conjecture	cnj
definition	Definition	def
example	Example	exm
exercise	Exercise	exr
hypothesis	Hypothesis	hyp

Markdown syntax.

:::

这个语法基于 Pandoc 的 fenced Div blocks²,并且已经可以在任何 R Markdown 文档中用于编写自定义块³。**Bookdown** 只提供定理和证明环境的特殊处理。因为这使用了 Pandoc 风格的 Markdown 语法,所以可以在块内编写任何有效的 Markdown 文本。

要编写其他定理环境,请用表 2.1 中的其他环境名称替换::: {.theorem},例如::: {.lemma}。

一个定理可以有一个 name 属性,这样它的名字就会被打印出来。 例如:

 $^{^2 \}verb|https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#divs-and-spans|\\$

³https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html

```
::: {.theorem name="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
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
:::
```

如果你想引用一个定理,应该给它贴上标签。标签可以以#label的形式作为一个ID提供给块。例如:

```
::: {.theorem #foo}
A labeled theorem here.
:::
```

当你为一个定理贴上标签后,你可以使用语法\@ref(prefix:label)来引用它。对于每个环境中的 prefix 值,请看表 2.1 中的 Label Prefix 列。例如,我们在下面有一个标记和命名了的定理,\@ref(thm:pyth)给出了它的定理编号 2.1:

```
::: {.theorem #pyth name="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

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$
:::
```

Theorem 2.1 (Pythagorean theorem). 对于直角三角形,如果 c 表示斜边的长度, a 和 b 表示另外两边的长度,我们有

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

目前支持的证明环有境 proof, remark, and solution。它的语法类似于定理环境,并且证明环境也能够使用 name 属性命名。唯一的区别是你不能引用它们,即便你为证明环境提供了 ID, 因为它们无法进行编号。

无论你选择的输出是 PDF 还是 HTML, 我们都已经尝试使所有这些定理和证明环境开箱即用。如果你是 LaTeX 或 HTML 专家,你可能希望自定义这些环境的样式 (请参阅第 4 章)。使用 CSS 可以很容易在 HTML 中自定义样式,每个环境都包含在 <div></div>中, CSS class 属性为环境名称,例如 <div class="lemma"></div>。对于 LaTeX 输出,我们为环境 definition, example, exercise, and hypothesis 预定义了样式 definition,为环境 proof and remark 预定义了样式 remark。所有其他环境都使用 plain 样式。样式定义是通过 amsthm 包的 \theoremstyle{}命令完成的。如果你不希望 bookdown 自动添加默认的定理定义,可以设置 options(bookdown.thermo.preamble = FALSE)。例如,使用输出格式 bookdown::pdf_book 和已经包含 amsmath 定义的 base_format 来避免单个文档(第 3.4 节)中的冲突非常有用。

默认情况下,定理按篇章编号。如果文档中没有篇章,则按小节编号。如果整篇文档没有编号(输出格式选项为 number_sections = FALSE),则所有定理都从 I、 2、 ...、N 开始依次编号。LaTeX 支持依次对一个又一个定理环境进行编号,例如,让定理和引理共享同一个计数器。bookdown 中的 HTML/EPUB 输出不支持此操作。你可以通过定义自己的定理环境来更改 LaTeX 导言 (preamble) 中的编号方案,例如:

\newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}
\newtheorem{lemma}[theorem]{Lemma}

当 bookdown 在 LaTeX 导言 (preamble) 中检测到 \newtheorem{themore} 时,它不会输出其默认的定理定义,这意味着你必须自己定义所有定理环境。为了简单和一致性,我们不建议你这样做。当 PDF 中的定理 18 变成 HTML 中的定理 2.4 时可能会令人十分困惑。

下面我们展示了定理和证明环境的更多的例子⁴,所以你可以在 bookdown 中看到默认样式。

Definition 2.1. 随机变量 x 的特征函数定义如下:

$$\varphi_X(t)=\operatorname{E}\left[e^{itX}\right],\;t\in\mathcal{R}$$

Example 2.1. 我们用概率密度函数 $f(x)=\mathbf{1}_{x\in[0,1]}$ 导出了特征函数 $X\sim U(0,1)$ 。

⁴一些例子改编自维基百科页面 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Characteristic_function_(probability_theory)

$$\begin{split} \varphi_X(t) &= \operatorname{E}\left[e^{itX}\right] \\ &= \int e^{itx} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 e^{itx} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\cos(tx) + i\sin(tx)\right) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{\sin(tx)}{t} - i\frac{\cos(tx)}{t}\right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\sin(t)}{t} - i\left(\frac{\cos(t) - 1}{t}\right) \\ &= \frac{i\sin(t)}{it} + \frac{\cos(t) - 1}{it} \\ &= \frac{e^{it} - 1}{it} \end{split}$$

注意, 我们使用了两次 $e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i\sin(x)$ 。

Lemma 2.1. 对任意两个随机变量 X_1, X_2 ,它们都具有相同的概率分布当且仅当

$$\varphi_{X_1}(t)=\varphi_{X_2}(t)$$

Theorem 2.2. 如果 X_1 , ..., X_n 是相互独立的随机变量。并且 a_1 , ..., a_n 是一些常数,那么线性组合 $S_n=\sum_{i=1}^n a_i X_i$ 的特征函数是

$$\varphi_{S_n}(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_{X_i}(a_i t) = \varphi_{X_1}(a_1 t) \cdots \varphi_{X_n}(a_n t)$$

Proposition 2.1. 独立且服从泊松分布的随机变量 $X_i \sim \mathrm{Pois}(\lambda_i), \ i=1,2,\cdots,n$ 之和的分布是 $\mathrm{Pois}(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i).$

证明. $X\sim {\rm Pois}(\lambda)$ 的特征函数是 $\varphi_X(t)=e^{\lambda(e^{it}-1)}$ 。令 $P_n=\sum_{i=1}^n X_i$ 。我们从定理 2.2 可以知道

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{P_n}(t) &= \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_{X_i}(t) \\ &= \prod_{i=1}^n e^{\lambda_i(e^{it}-1)} \\ &= e^{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(e^{it}-1)} \end{split}$$

这是具有参数 $\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i$ 的服从泊松分布的随机变量的特征函数。 从引理 2.1 可以知道 P_n 的分布是 $\operatorname{Pois}(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i)$ 。

Remark. 在以些情况下, 使用特征函数计算独立随机变量之和的分布 是非常方便和容易的。

Corollary 2.1. 两个独立随机变量 X_1 和 X_2 之和的特征函数是 X_1 和 X_2 特征函数的乘积,即

$$\varphi_{X_1+X_2}(t)=\varphi_{X_1}(t)\varphi_{X_2}(t)$$

Exercise 2.1 (样本均值的特征函数). 令 $\bar{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} X_i$ 是 n 个独立同 分布的随机变量的均值,每个变量具有特征函数 φ_X 。计算 \bar{X} 的特征 函数。

Solution. 应用定理 2.2, 我们得到

$$\varphi_{\bar{X}}(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \varphi_{X_i}\left(\frac{t}{n}\right) = \left[\varphi_X\left(\frac{t}{n}\right)\right]^n.$$

Hypothesis 2.1 (黎曼猜想). 黎曼 Zeta 函数被定义为 $\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$

$$\zeta(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$$

对于复数值s, 当s的实部大于1时收敛。黎曼猜想是黎曼 zeta 函数 只在负偶数和实部为1/2的复数处有零点。

2 组成部分

2.2.2.1 关于旧语法的注记

对于较早版本的 **bookdown** (vO.21 之前),可以这样编写 theorem 环境:

```{theorem pyth, name="Pythagorean theorem"}

对于直角三角形,如果 \$c\$ 表示斜边的长度, \$a\$ 和 \$b\$ 表示另外两边的长度,我们有

 $$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

. . .

这种语法仍然有效,但我们不建议使用这种语法,因为新语法允许编写更丰富的内容,并且具有更清晰的实现。但是请注意,如果希望环境处理除 HTML 和 PDF 以外的输出格式(如 EPUB),则必须使用旧语法。Div 围栏语法目前只适用于 HTML 和 PDF 输出,我们将在将来对其进行改进。

这两种语法之间的转换非常简单。上述定理可以这样改写:

::: {.theorem #pyth name="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

 $$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

:::

&emso; 你可以使用帮助函数 bookdown::fence_theorems() 来转换整个文件或一段文本。这是一次性的操作。我们已经尝试过安全地从旧

语法转换到新语法,但是可能错过了一些边缘情况。为确保不会意外 覆盖 input 文件,可以将转换后的源代码写入新文件,例如:

bookdown::fence_theorems("01-intro.Rmd", output = "01-intro-new.Rmd")

然后仔细检查 01-intro-new.Rmd 的内容。使用 output = NULL 将在 R 控制台中打印转换结果,这是检查转换的另一种方法。如果你使用 的是版本控制工具,则可以将 output 设置为与 input 相同,因为如果 出现任何问题,你应该可以安全且轻松地还原更改。

2.2.3 特殊的标题

有几种特殊类型的一级标题在 bookdown 会以不同方式处理。第一种类型是没有编号的标题,以标志 (PART) 开头。这种类型的标题将会翻译为书籍各部份的标题。如果你熟悉 LaTeX 就应该知道它基本上等同于 \part{}。当你的书籍有大量章节时,你可能希望将它们组织成部分,例如:

- # (PART) 第一部分 {-}
- #第一章
- # 第二章
- # (PART) 第二部分 {-}
- # 第三章

各部分的标题应写在本部分第一章标题之前,两个标题应在同一

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文件中。如果各部分标题不应该参与自动编号,则可以使用 (PART*) (*前的反斜杠是必须的)而不是 (PART)。

第二种类型是以 (APPENDIX) 开头的无编号标题,表示此标题后面的所有章节都是附录.例如:

- # 第一章
- # 第二章
- # (APPENDIX) 附录 {-}
- # 附录 A
- # 附录 B

附录的编号样式将在 LaTeX/PDF 和 HTML 输出中自动更改(通常采用 A、A.I、A.2、B、B.I 等格式)。此功能不适用于电子书或 Word 输出。

2.2.4 文本引用

你可以将一些文本指定给标签,并使用文档中其他位置的标签来引用这些文本。这对于长图形/表格的标题(第 2.4 节和第 2.5 节)特别有用,在这种情况下,你通常需要将整个字符串写入区块标题(例如 fig.cap = "一张长图片的标题")或 R 代码(例如 kable(caption = "一个很长很长的表格的标题"))。当这些标题包含特殊的 HTML或 LaTeX 字符时,它也很有用。例如,如果图片标题包含下划线,则它在 HTML输出中正常工作,但在 LaTeX 输出中可能不起作用,因为下划线必须在 LaTeX 中进行转义。

2.3 R代码 31

文本引用的语法是 (ref:label) text。其中 text 的标签 label 是在整个文档中唯一的标签⁵。文本引用必须放在一个单独的段落中,上面和下面都有空行。段落不能有多行,也不能以空格结尾。例如,

(ref:foo) ** 在这里 ** 定义一个文本引用。

然后你可以在图形/表格标题中使用 (ref:foo)。只要是一个段落, 文本可以包含 Markdown 支持的任何内容。下面是一个完整的示例:

```
A normal paragraph.

(ref:foo) 使用 **base** R 图形系统绘制的数据集 'cars' 的散点图。

'``{r foo, fig.cap='(ref:foo)'}
plot(cars) # 绘制散点图
...
```

文本引用可以在文档中的任何位置使用(不仅限于图片标题)。 如果你想在多个位置重用文本片段,它也很有用。

2.3 R代码

R Markdown/knitr 文档中有两种类型的 R 代码: R 代码块和内联 R 代码。后者的语法是 'r R_CODE', 它可以嵌入到其他文档元素中。R

⁵你可以考使用代码块标签

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代码块看起来像普通代码块,但是在三个反记号后面有 {r},在 {} 内有 (可选的)区块选项,例如:

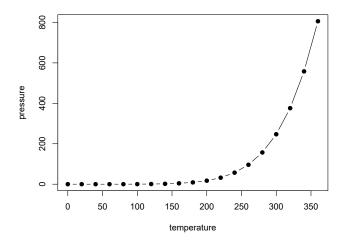
```
```{r chunk-label, echo = FALSE, fig.cap = 'A figure caption.'}
1 + 1
rnorm(10) # 10 个随机数
plot(dist ~ speed, cars) # 绘制散点图
...
```

有关 knitr 区块选项的详细信息,请参阅 Xie (2015) 或网页http://yihui.org/knitr/options。对于书籍可以在每章之前/之后执行额外的 R 代码;请参见第 4.4 节中的 before\_chapter\_script 和 after\_chapter\_script。

### 2.4 图片

默认情况下,图片在 knitr 生成的输出文档中没有标题,这意味着它们将放在生成它们的 R 代码处。下面就是这样一个例子。

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, pch = 19, type = 'b')
```



这样排版图片的缺点是,如果当前页面没有足够的空间放置图片,图片可能会被放在页面的底部(因此会超出页边空白),或者被推到下一页,在当前页面底部留下一大块空白。这基本上就是 LaTeX 中存在着 "浮动环境 (floating environments)" 的原因: 不能再多个页面上进行拆分(如图片)的元素会被放在浮动环境中,因此它们可以浮动到一个有足够空间容纳它们的页面。但是,向前或向后的浮动也存在着缺点: 读者可能需要跳转到另一个页面才能找到当前页面上提到的图片。这只是不得不在多个页面上以固定大小进行排版的一个自然的结果。不过 HTML 中不存在这个问题,因为所有内容都可以被连续地放置在一个页面上(大概有着无限的高度),并且不需要在有着相同页面大小的多个页面上分割任何内容。

如果我们通过区块选项 fig.cap 为代码块分配一个图片标题,那 么 R 图形将被放入图形 (figure) 环境中,它将被自动标记和编号,还可以进行交叉引用。图形环境的标签是从代码块的标签生成的。例如,如果块标签是 foo,则图片标签将是 fig:foo (前缀 fig: 在 foo 之前添加)。如果要引用一张图片,请使用语法 \@ref(label), 6,其中 label 是图片标签,例如 fig:foo。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>不要忘记前导的反斜杠!注意 ref 后面的括号 ();它们不是大括号 {}。

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如果要在图片标题中利用 Markdown 格式化的优势,需要使用文本引用(请参阅第2.2.4节)。例如,当输出格式为 LaTeX/PDF 时,包含\_斜体文本\_的图片标题将不起作用,因为下划线是 LaTeX 中的特殊字符。但如果使用文本引用,则当输出为 LaTeX 时,\_斜体文本\_将被转换为 LaTeX 代码。



如果要交叉引用从代码块生成的图片或表格,请确保块标签仅包含字母与数字字符(alphanumber)(a-z、a-z、O-9)、斜杠(/)或破折号(-)。

区块选项 fig.asp 能够被用来设置图片的纵横比。例如图片的高宽比。如果图片的宽度是 6 英寸 (fig.width = 6) 并且 fig.asp = 0.7,则图片的高度将会自动使用 fig.width \* fig.asp = 6 \* 0.7 = 4.2 计算得出。图 2.1 是使用区块选项 fig.asp = 0.7、fig.width = 6 和 fig.align = 'center' 的一个例子,它是从下面的代码中生成的:

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, pch = 19, type = 'b')
```

图片的实际大小是由区块选项 fig.width 和 fig.height 决定的(图片的大小由图形设备 (graphical device) 生成),并且我们能够通过区块选项 out.width 和 out.height 指定图片的输出大小。这两个选项可能的取值由文档的输出格式决定。例如,out.width = '30%' 对于 HTML输出格式来说是有效的,但对于 LaTeX/PDF 输出来说是无效值。然而,knitr 会自动地将 x%格式的 out.width 的百分比值转化为 (x / 100) \linewidth。例如,当输出格式为 LaTeX 时,out.width = '70%' 将会被视为 .7\linewidth。这样的处理使得我们能够以一致的方式指定图片的相对宽度。图 2.2 是 out.width = 70%的一个示例。

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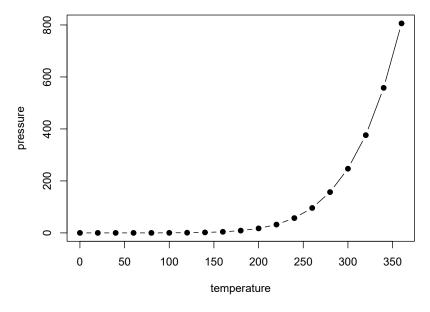


图 2.1: 指定纵横比、宽度和对齐方式的一个图片示例。

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(cars, pch = 19)
```

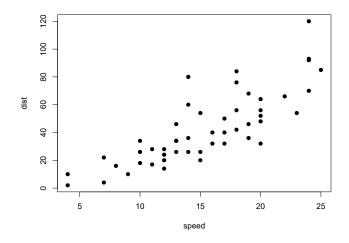


图 2.2: 相对宽度为 70% 的一个图片示例。

如果要在一个图形环境中放置多张图片,则必须使用区块选项fig.show = 'hold' 来保存代码块中的多张图片,并将它们包含在一个环境中。如果所有图片的宽度之和小于或等于当前线宽 (line width),也可以并排放置图片。例如,如果两张图片具有相同的宽度 50%,则它们将并排放置。类似地,可以通过指定 out.width = '33%' 在一行并排放置三张图片。图 2.3 是放置两张图的示例,每张图的宽度为 50%。

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, pch = 19, type = 'b')
plot(cars, pch = 19)
```

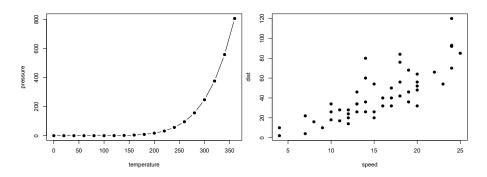


图 2.3: 并排放置两张图片。

有时,你可能有一些不是从 R 代码生成的图片,这时可以通过函数 knitr::include\_graphics() 将它们包含在 R Markdown 中。图 2.4 是在图形环境中包含三个 knitr 徽标的示例。你可以将一个或多个图像路径传递给 include\_graphics() 函数,并且应用于普通 R plots 的所有区块选项也适用于这些图像,例如,可以使用 out.width = '33%'设置这些图像在输出文档中的宽度。

knitr::include\_graphics(rep('images/knit-logo.png', 3))

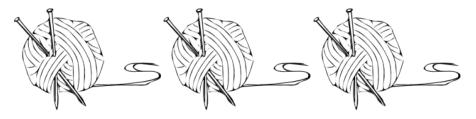


图 2.4: 包含在文档中的来自外部 PNG 图像文件的三个 knitr 徽标。

使用 include\_graphics() 有以下一些优点:

- 1. 你不需要担心文档的输出格式,例如,当输出格式为 LaTeX 时,你可能需要使用 LaTeX 命令 \includegraphics{} 来引入一张图片,而当输出格式是 Markdown 时,你需要使用![]()。 knitr 中的 include\_graphics() 函数能够自动处理这些细节。
- 2. 控制图像属性的语法与图像是从 R 代码生成时的语法相同,例如, 区块选项 fig.cap、out.width 和 fig.show 仍然有着相同的含义。
- 3. include\_graphics()的表现足够智能,可以在输出格式为 La-TeX 且存在 PDF 图片文件时自动使用 PDF 图片,例如,图片路径 foo/bar.png 能够自动使用 foo/bar.pdf 进行替换(如果后者存在)。在 LaTeX/PDF 输出中,PDF 图片通常比光栅图像具有更好的质量。要使用此功能,请设置参数 auto\_pdf = TRUE,或者设置全局配置项 options(knitr.graphics.auto\_pdf = TRUE),以便在 R session 中全局启用这个功能。
- 4. 你可以使用相同的比例轻松地按比例缩放这些图片。这可以通过dpi参数(每英寸像素点数)来完成。默认情况下,该参数从区块选项dpi中获取值。如果这个值是数值类型,并且并没有设置区块选项out.width,那么一张图片的输出宽度将

会是它的实际宽度(以像素为单位)除以dpi,并且单位变为英寸。例如,对于一张大小为 $672 \times 480$ 的图片,在dpi = 96时,它的输出宽度将会是7英寸(7in)。这个功能需要安装有png和/或jpeg软件包。通过为区块选项out.width提供非空值,或使用include\_graphics(dpi = NA),你可以覆盖以英寸为单位的图片宽度的自动计算功能。

# 2.5 表格

目前来说,生成一个表格的最方便的方法是使用函数 knitr::kable(),因为在 knitr 中有一些内部技巧可以使其与 bookdown 一起工作,并且用户并不需要知道这些实现细节。我们在本节后面将会解释如何使用其他软件包和函数。

和图片一样,带有标题的表格也将被编号并且可以被引用。kable()函数将会为表格环境自动生成一个标签,即前缀 tab:加上区块标签。例如,标签为 foo 的代码块的表格标签将是 tab:foo,并且我们仍然能够使用语法 \@ref(label)来引用该表格。表 2.2 是一个简单的例子。

```
knitr::kable(
head(mtcars[, 1:8], 10), booktabs = TRUE,
caption = '一个包含 mtcars 数据前 10 行的表格。'
)
```

如果要在单个表格环境放入多个表格,请将数据对象(通常是R

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表 2.2: 一个包含 mtcars 数据前 10 行的表格。

	mpg	cyl	disp	hp	drat	wt	qsec	vs
Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.620	16.46	0
Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160.0	110	3.90	2.875	17.02	0
Datsun 710	22.8	4	108.0	93	3.85	2.320	18.61	1
Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258.0	110	3.08	3.215	19.44	1
Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360.0	175	3.15	3.440	17.02	0
Valiant	18.1	6	225.0	105	2.76	3.460	20.22	1
Duster 360	14.3	8	360.0	245	3.21	3.570	15.84	0
Merc 240D	24.4	4	146.7	62	3.69	3.190	20.00	1
Merc 230	22.8	4	140.8	95	3.92	3.150	22.90	1
Merc 280	19.2	6	167.6	123	3.92	3.440	18.30	1

中的数据框) 封装到一个列表中有关示例请见表 2.3。请注意此功能 仅在 HTML和 PDF 输出格式中起作用。

```
knitr::kable(
 list(
 head(iris[, 1:2], 3),
 head(mtcars[, 1:3], 5)
),
 caption = '两个表格的故事。', booktabs = TRUE
)
```

当你不希望表格在 PDF 中浮动时,可以使用 LaTeX 软件包 longtable<sup>7</sup>,它可以在多个页面上截断一个表格。要使用 longtable,请

<sup>7</sup>https://www.ctan.org/pkg/longtable

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表 2.3: 两个表格的故事。

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width		mpg	cyl	disp
5.1	3.5	Mazda RX4	21.0	6	160
4.9	3.0	Mazda RX4 Wag	21.0	6	160
4.7	3.2	Datsun 710	22.8	4	108
		Hornet 4 Drive	21.4	6	258
		Hornet Sportabout	18.7	8	360

将 longtable = TRUE 参数传递给 kable(),并确保在 LaTeX 导言 (preamble) 中包含 \usepackage{longtable} (有关如何自定义 LaTeX 导言的信息,请参阅第 4.1 节)。当然,这与 HTML 输出无关,因为 HTML 中的表格并不需要浮动。

```
knitr::kable(
 iris[1:55,], longtable = TRUE, booktabs = TRUE,
 caption = '由 longtable 软件包生成的表格。'
)
```

表 2.4: 由 longtable 软件包生成的表格。

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.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
4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.4	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.0	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.3	3.0	1.1	0.1	setosa
5.8	4.0	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.7	4.4	1.5	0.4	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.3	0.4	setosa
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.7	3.8	1.7	0.3	setosa
5.1	3.8	1.5	0.3	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.7	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.7	1.5	0.4	setosa
4.6	3.6	1.0	0.2	setosa
5.1	3.3	1.7	0.5	setosa
4.8	3.4	1.9	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.0	1.6	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.4	1.6	0.4	setosa
5.2	3.5	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.2	3.4	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.8	3.1	1.6	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.4	1.5	0.4	setosa

5.	.2	4.1	1.5	0.1	setosa
5.	.5	4.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.	.9	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.	0 :	3.2	1.2	0.2	setosa
5.	.5	3.5	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.	.9	3.6	1.4	0.1	setosa
4.	.4	3.0	1.3	0.2	setosa
5.	.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.	0	3.5	1.3	0.3	setosa
4.	.5	2.3	1.3	0.3	setosa
4.	.4	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
5.	0	3.5	1.6	0.6	setosa
5.	.1	3.8	1.9	0.4	setosa
4.	.8	3.0	1.4	0.3	setosa
5.	.1	3.8	1.6	0.2	setosa
4.	.6	3.2	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.	.3	3.7	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.	0	3.3	1.4	0.2	setosa
7.	0	3.2	4.7	1.4	versicolor
6.	.4	3.2	4.5	1.5	versicolor
6.	.9	3.1	4.9	1.5	versicolor
5.	.5	2.3	4.0	1.3	versicolor
6.	.5	2.8	4.6	1.5	versicolor
	_				

Pandoc 支持多种类型的 Markdown 表格8, 例如简单表格、多行

<sup>8</sup>http://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#tables

表格、栅格表格和管道表格。knitr::kable()生成的是这样一个简单的表格:

表: Markdown 的一个简单表格。								
Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width					
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2					
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2					
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2					
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2					
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2					
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4					

你可以在文档中使用任何类型的 Markdown 表格。为了能够交叉引用 Markdown 表格,它必须具有 Table: (\#label) Caption here 格式的标签标题,其中 label 必须具有前缀 tab:,例如 tab:simple-table。

如果决定使用其它 R 软件包生成表格,则必须确保表格环境的标签以 (\#label) 的格式出现在表格标题的开头 (同样地,label 必须具有前缀 tab:)。你必须非常小心表格生成函数的 通用性:它应该在HTML和 LaTeX 输出格式下能够自动正常工作,因此必须在内部考虑输出格式 (检查 knitr::opts\_knit\$get('rmarkdown.pandoc.to'))。当输出 HTML表格时,标题必须写在 <caption></caption>标签中,不过对于简单的表格,kable()就足够了。如果你需要创建复杂的表格(例如,某些单元格跨越多列/行),则必须考虑上述问题。

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### 2.6 交叉引用

We have explained how cross-references work for equations (Section 2.2.1), theorems (Section 2.2.2), figures (Section 2.4), and tables (Section 2.5). In fact, you can also reference sections using the same syntax \@ref(label), where label is the section ID. By default, Pandoc will generate an ID for all section headers, e.g., a section # Hello World will have an ID hello-world. We recommend you to manually assign an ID to a section header to make sure you do not forget to update the reference label after you change the section header. To assign an ID to a section header, simply add {#id} to the end of the section header. Further attributes of section headers can be set using standard Pandoc syntax<sup>9</sup>.

When a referenced label cannot be found, you will see two question marks like ??, as well as a warning message in the R console when rendering the book.

You can also create text-based links using explicit or automatic section IDs or even the actual section header text.

- If you are happy with the section header as the link text, use it inside a single set of square brackets:
  - [Section header text]: example "[A single document]" via [A single document]
- There are two ways to specify custom link text:

<sup>9</sup>http://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#heading-identifiers

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- [link text][Section header text], e.g., "[non-English books][Internationalization]" via [non-English books][Internationalization]

- [link text](#ID), e.g., "Table stuff" via [Table stuff](#tables)

The Pandoc documentation provides more details on automatic section IDs<sup>10</sup> and implicit header references.<sup>11</sup>

Cross-references still work even when we refer to an item that is not on the current page of the PDF or HTML output. For example, see Equation (2.1) and Figure 2.4.

### 2.7 自定义块

Custom blocks are often used in technical books to create salient boxes of code and/or narrative that call the reader's attention. For example, custom blocks may be used to highlight a note or a warning. These can be included in multiple **bookdown** output formats using Pandoc's syntax for fenced Div blocks (https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#divs-and-spans). Section 9.6 in the *R Markdown Cookbook*<sup>12</sup> (Xie et al., 2020) for instructions.

The bs4\_book() HTML output format includes styling for selected custom blocks; see Section 3.1.2.

IOhttp://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#extension-auto\_identifiers

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm II} {\tt http://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html\#extension-implicit\_header\_references}$ 

 $<sup>^{12} \</sup>verb|https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html|$ 

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### 2.8 引文

Pandoc offers two methods for managing citations and bibliographic references in a document.

- The default method is to use a Pandoc helper program called pandoc-citeproc<sup>13</sup>, which follows the specifications of the Citation Style Language (CSL)<sup>14</sup> and obtains specific formating instructions from one of the huge number of available CSL style files.<sup>15</sup>
- 2. Users may also choose to use either **natbib**<sup>16</sup> (based on bibtex) or **biblatex**<sup>17</sup> as a "citation package". In this case, the bibliographic data files need to be in the bibtex or biblatex format, and the document output format is limited to PDF. Again, various bibliographic styles are available (please consult the documentation of these packages).

To use **natbib** or **biblatex** to process references, you can set the citation\_package option of the R Markdown output format, e.g.,

```
output:
 pdf_document:
```

<sup>13</sup>https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-citeproc

<sup>14</sup> http://docs.citationstyles.org/en/1.0.1/specification.html

<sup>15</sup>https://www.zotero.org/styles/

<sup>16</sup>https://ctan.org/pkg/natbib

<sup>17</sup>https://ctan.org/pkg/biblatex

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```
citation_package: natbib
bookdown::pdf_book:
 citation_package: biblatex
```

Even if you choose natbib or biblatex for PDF output, all other output formats will be using pandoc-citeproc. If you use matching styles (e.g., biblio-style: apa for biblatex along with csl: apa.csl for pandoc-citeproc), output to PDF and to non-PDF formats will be very similar, though not necessarily identical.

For any non-PDF output format, pandoc-citeproc is the only available option. If consistency across PDF and non-PDF output formats is important, use pandoc-citeproc throughout.

The bibliographic data can be in several formats. We have only shown examples of BibTeX databases in this section, and please see the "Citations" section of the Pandoc manual for other possible formats.

A BibTeX database is a plain-text file (with the conventional filename extension .bib) that consists of bibliography entries like this:

```
@Manual{R-base,
 title = {R: A Language and Environment for Statistical
 Computing},
 author = {{R Core Team}},
 organization = {R Foundation for Statistical Computing},
 address = {Vienna, Austria},
 year = {2016},
```

<sup>18</sup>https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#citations

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```
url = {https://www.R-project.org/},
}
```

A bibliography entry starts with <code>@type{</code>, where type may be article, <code>book, manual</code>, and so on. <sup>19</sup> Then there is a citation key, like R-base in the above example. To cite an entry, use <code>@key</code> or <code>[@key]</code> (the latter puts the citation in braces), e.g., <code>@R-base</code> is rendered as R Core Team (2021), and <code>[@R-base]</code> generates "(R Core Team, 2021)". If you are familiar with the natbib package in LaTeX, <code>@key</code> is basically <code>\citet{key}</code>, and <code>[@key]</code> is equivalent to <code>\citep{key}</code>.

There are a number of fields in a bibliography entry, such as title, author, and year, etc. You may see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX for possible types of entries and fields in BibTeX.

There is a helper function write\_bib() in **knitr** to generate BibTeX entries automatically for R packages, e.g.,

```
the second argument can be a .bib file
knitr::write_bib(c('knitr', 'stringr'), '', width = 60)
```

```
@Manual{R-knitr,
 title = {knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic
 Report Generation in R},
 author = {Yihui Xie},
 year = {2021},
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>The type name is case-insensitive, so it does not matter if it is manual, Manual, or MANUAL.

```
2.8 引文
 note = {R package version 1.33},
 url = {https://yihui.org/knitr/},
}
@Manual{R-stringr,
 title = {stringr: Simple, Consistent Wrappers for Common
 String Operations},
 author = {Hadley Wickham},
 year = \{2019\},
 note = {R package version 1.4.0},
 url = {https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=stringr},
}
@Book{knitr2015,
 title = {Dynamic Documents with {R} and knitr},
 author = {Yihui Xie},
 publisher = {Chapman and Hall/CRC},
 address = {Boca Raton, Florida},
 year = \{2015\},
 edition = {2nd},
 note = {ISBN 978-1498716963},
 url = {https://yihui.org/knitr/},
}
@InCollection{knitr2014,
 booktitle = {Implementing Reproducible Computational
 Research},
 editor = {Victoria Stodden and Friedrich Leisch and Roger
```

D. Peng},

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```
title = {knitr: A Comprehensive Tool for Reproducible
 Research in {R}},
author = {Yihui Xie},
publisher = {Chapman and Hall/CRC},
year = {2014},
note = {ISBN 978-1466561595},
url = {http://www.crcpress.com/product/isbn/9781466561595},
}
```

Once you have one or multiple .bib files, you may use the field bibliography in the YAML metadata of your first R Markdown document (which is typically index.Rmd), and you can also specify the bibliography style via biblio-style (this only applies to PDF output), e.g.,

```
bibliography: ["one.bib", "another.bib", "yet-another.bib"]
biblio-style: "apalike"
link-citations: true

```

The field link-citations can be used to add internal links from the citation text of the author-year style to the bibliography entry in the HTML output.

When the output format is LaTeX, the list of references will be automatically put in a chapter or section at the end of the document. For non-LaTeX output, you can add an empty chapter as the last chapter of your book. For example, if your last chapter is the Rmd file <code>06-references.Rmd</code>, its content can be an inline R expression:

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```
`r if (knitr::is_html_output()) '# References {-}'`
```

For more detailed instructions and further examples on how to use citations, please see the "Citations" section of the Pandoc manual.

## 2.9 索引

Currently the index is only supported for LaTeX/PDF output. To print an index after the book, you can use the LaTeX package **makeidx** in the preamble (see Section 4.1):

```
\usepackage{makeidx}
\makeindex
```

Then insert \printindex at the end of your book through the YAML option includes -> after\_body. An index entry can be created via the \index{} command in the book body, e.g., \index{GIT}.

### 2.10 HTML 小组件

Although one of R's greatest strengths is data visualization, there are a large number of JavaScript libraries for much richer data visualization. These libraries can be used to build interactive applications that 52 2 组成部分

can easily render in web browsers, so users do not need to install any additional software packages to view the visualizations. One way to bring these JavaScript libraries into R is through the **htmlwidgets**<sup>20</sup> package (Vaidyanathan et al., 2020).

HTML widgets can be rendered as a standalone web page (like an R plot), or embedded in R Markdown documents and Shiny applications. They were originally designed for HTML output only, and they require the availability of JavaScript, so they will not work in non-HTML output formats, such as LaTeX/PDF. Before **knitr** v1.13, you will get an error when you render HTML widgets to an output format that is not HTML. Since **knitr** v1.13, HTML widgets will be rendered automatically as screenshots taken via the **webshot** package (Chang, 2019). Of course, you need to install the **webshot** package. Additionally, you have to install PhantomJS (http://phantomjs.org), since it is what **webshot** uses to capture screenshots. Both **webshot** and PhantomJS can be installed automatically from R:

```
install.packages('webshot')
webshot::install_phantomjs()
```

The function <code>install\_phantomjs()</code> works for Windows, OS X, and Linux. You may also choose to download and install PhantomJS by yourself, if you are familiar with modifying the system environment variable PATH.

When **knitr** detects an HTML widget object in a code chunk, it either renders the widget normally when the current output format is HTML,

<sup>20</sup>http://htmlwidgets.org

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or saves the widget as an HTML page and calls **webshot** to capture the screen of the HTML page when the output format is not HTML. Here is an example of a table created from the **DT** package (Xie et al., 2021):

how 10 ·	entries			Search:	
	Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
1	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
2	4.9	3	1.4	0.2	setosa
3	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5	5	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
6	5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa
7	4.6	3.4	1.4	0.3	setosa
8	5	3.4	1.5	0.2	setosa
9	4.4	2.9	1.4	0.2	setosa
10	4.9	3.1	1.5	0.1	setosa

## 图 **2.5:** A table widget rendered via the DT package.

DT::datatable(iris)

Showing 1 to 10 of 150 entries

If you are reading this book as web pages now, you should see an interactive table generated from the above code chunk, e.g., you may sort the columns and search in the table. If you are reading a non-HTML version of this book, you should see a screenshot of the table. The screenshot may look a little different with the actual widget rendered in the web browser, due to the difference between a real web browser and PhantomJS's virtual browser.

There are a number of **knitr** chunk options related to screencapturing. First, if you are not satisfied with the quality of the automatic screenshots, or want a screenshot of the widget of a particular 54 2 组成部分

state (e.g., after you click and sort a certain column of a table), you may capture the screen manually, and provide your own screenshot via the chunk option screenshot.alt (alternative screenshots). This option takes the paths of images. If you have multiple widgets in a chunk, you can provide a vector of image paths. When this option is present, **knitr** will no longer call **webshot** to take automatic screenshots.

Second, sometimes you may want to force **knitr** to use static screenshots instead of rendering the actual widgets even on HTML pages. In this case, you can set the chunk option <code>screenshot.force = TRUE</code>, and widgets will always be rendered as static images. Note that you can still choose to use automatic or custom screenshots.

Third, **webshot** has some options to control the automatic screenshots, and you may specify these options via the chunk option screenshot.opts, which takes a list like list(delay = 2, cliprect = 'viewport'). See the help page ?webshot::webshot for the full list of possible options, and the package vignette<sup>21</sup> vignette('intro', package = 'webshot') illustrates the effect of these options. Here the delay option can be important for widgets that take long time to render: delay specifies the number of seconds to wait before PhantomJS takes the screenshot. If you see an incomplete screenshot, you may want to specify a longer delay (the default is 0.2 seconds).

Fourth, if you feel it is slow to capture the screenshots, or do not want to do it every time the code chunk is executed, you may use the chunk option cache = TRUE to cache the chunk. Caching works for both HTML and non-HTML output formats.

Screenshots behave like normal R plots in the sense that many

 $<sup>^{21} \</sup>verb|https://cran.rstudio.com/web/packages/webshot/vignettes/intro.html|$ 

chunk options related to figures also apply to screenshots, including fig.width, fig.height, out.width, fig.cap, and so on. So you can specify the size of screenshots in the output document, and assign figure captions to them as well. The image format of the automatic screenshots can be specified via the chunk option dev, and possible values are pdf, png, and jpeg. The default for PDF output is pdf, and it is png for other types of output. Note that pdf may not work as faithfully as png: sometimes there are certain elements on an HTML page that fail to render to the PDF screenshot, so you may want to use dev = 'png' even for PDF output. It depends on specific cases of HTML widgets, and you can try both pdf and png (or jpeg) before deciding which format is more desirable.

# 2.11 Web 页面和 Shiny 应用

Similar to HTML widgets, arbitrary web pages can be embedded in the book. You can use the function knitr::include\_url() to include a web page through its URL. When the output format is HTML, an iframe is used;<sup>22</sup> in other cases, **knitr** tries to take a screenshot of the web page (or use the custom screenshot you provided). All chunk options are the same as those for HTML widgets. One option that may require your special attention is the delay option: HTML widgets are rendered locally, so usually they are fast to load for PhantomJS to take screenshots, but an arbitrary URL may take longer to load, so you may want

 $<sup>^{22}\</sup>mbox{An}$  iframe is basically a box on one web page to embed another web page.

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to use a larger delay value, e.g., use the chunk option screenshot.opts = list(delay = 5).

A related function is knitr::include\_app(), which is very similar to include\_url(), and it was designed for embedding Shiny apps via their URLs in the output. Its only difference with include\_url() is that it automatically adds a query parameter ?showcase=0 to the URL, if no other query parameters are present in the URL, to disable the Shiny showcase mode, which is unlikely to be useful for screenshots or iframes. If you do want the showcase mode, use include\_url() instead of include\_app(). Below is a Shiny app example (Figure 2.6):

```
knitr::include_app('https://yihui.shinyapps.io/miniUI/', height = '600px')
```

Again, you will see a live app if you are reading an HTML version of this book, and a static screenshot if you are reading other types of formats. The above Shiny app was created using the **miniUI** package (Cheng, 2018), which provides layout functions that are particularly nice for Shiny apps on small screens. If you use normal Shiny layout functions, you are likely to see vertical and/or horizontal scrollbars in the iframes because the page size is too big to fit in an iframe. When the default width of the iframe is too small, you may use the chunk option out.width to change it. For the height of the iframe, use the height argument of include\_url()/include\_app().

Shiny apps may take even longer to load than usual URLs. You may want to use a conservative value for the delay option, e.g., 10. Needless to say, include\_url() and include\_app() require a working Internet connection, unless you have previously cached the chunk (but web

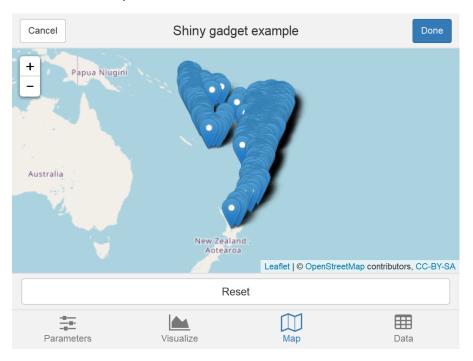


图 **2.6:** A Shiny app created via the miniUI package; you can see a live version at https://yihui.shinyapps.io/miniUI/.

pages inside iframes still will not work without an Internet connection).

# 输出格式

The **bookdown** package primarily supports three types of output formats: HTML, LaTeX/PDF, and e-books. In this chapter, we introduce the possible options for these formats. Output formats can be specified either in the YAML metadata of the first Rmd file of the book, or in a separate YAML file named \_output.yml under the root directory of the book. Here is a brief example of the former (output formats are specified in the output field of the YAML metadata):

```
title: "An Impressive Book"
author: "Li Lei and Han Meimei"
output:

bookdown::gitbook:
 lib_dir: assets
 split_by: section
 config:
 toolbar:
 position: static

bookdown::pdf_book:
 keep_tex: yes
bookdown::html_book:
```

```
css: toc.css

documentclass: book

```

Here is an example of \_output.yml:

```
bookdown::gitbook:
 lib_dir: assets
 split_by: section
 config:
 toolbar:
 position: static
bookdown::pdf_book:
 keep_tex: yes
bookdown::html_book:
 css: toc.css
```

In this case, all formats should be at the top level, instead of under an output field. You do not need the three dashes --- in \_output.yml.

### 3.1 HTML

The main difference between rendering a book (using **bookdown**) with rendering a single R Markdown document (using **rmarkdown**) to HTML is that a book will generate multiple HTML pages by default—normally one HTML file per chapter. This makes it easier to bookmark

a certain chapter or share its URL with others as you read the book, and faster to load a book into the web browser. Currently we have provided a number of different styles for HTML output:

- the GitBook style (Section 3.1.1),
- the three-column Bootstrap style (Section 3.1.2),
- the default Bootstrap style (Section 3.1.3), and
- the Tufte style (Section 3.1.4).

### 3.1.1 GitBook 样式

The GitBook style was borrowed from GitBook, a project launched by Friendcode, Inc. (https://www.gitbook.com) and dedicated to helping authors write books with Markdown. It provides a beautiful style, with a layout consisting of a sidebar showing the table of contents on the left, and the main body of a book on the right. The design is responsive to the window size, e.g., the navigation buttons are displayed on the left/right of the book body when the window is wide enough, and collapsed into the bottom when the window is narrow to give readers more horizontal space to read the book body.

The easiest way to get started writing a new gitbook is to use the RStudio Project Wizard (*File > New Project > New Directory > Book project using bookdown*) and select gitbook from the dropdown menu (see Figure 3.3).

If you do not use RStudio or prefer a function, you can create the same project template with bookdown::create\_gitbook() from your R console. See ?bookdown::create\_gitbook for help.

We have made several improvements over the original GitBook project. The most significant one is that we replaced the Markdown

engine with R Markdown v2 based on Pandoc, so that there are a lot more features for you to use when writing a book:

- You can embed R code chunks and inline R expressions in Markdown, and this makes it easy to create reproducible documents and frees you from synchronizing your computation with its actual output (knitr will take care of it automatically).
- The Markdown syntax is much richer: you can write anything that Pandoc's Markdown supports, such as LaTeX math expressions and citations.
- You can embed interactive content in the book (for HTML output only), such as HTML widgets and Shiny apps.

We have also added some useful features in the user interface that we will introduce in detail soon. The output format function for the Git-Book style in **bookdown** is gitbook(). Here are its arguments:

```
gitbook(fig_caption = TRUE, number_sections = TRUE,
 self_contained = FALSE, anchor_sections = TRUE,
 lib_dir = "libs", pandoc_args = NULL, ...,
 template = "default",
 split_by = c("chapter", "chapter+number", "section", "section+number", "rmd", "none"),
 split_bib = TRUE, config = list(), table_css = TRUE)
```

Most arguments are passed to rmarkdown::html\_document(), including fig\_caption, lib\_dir, and .... You can check out the help page of rmarkdown::html\_document() for the full list of possible options. We strongly

recommend you to use fig\_caption = TRUE for two reasons: 1) it is important to explain your figures with captions; 2) enabling figure captions means figures will be placed in floating environments when the output is LaTeX, otherwise you may end up with a lot of white space on certain pages. The format of figure/table numbers depends on if sections are numbered or not: if number\_sections = TRUE, these numbers will be of the format x.i, where x is the chapter number, and i in an incremental number; if sections are not numbered, all figures/tables will be numbered sequentially through the book from 1, 2, ..., N. Note that in either case, figures and tables will be numbered independently.

Among all possible arguments in ..., you are most likely to use the css argument to provide one or more custom CSS files to tweak the default CSS style. There are a few arguments of html\_document() that have been hard-codedingitbook() and you cannot change them: toc = TRUE (there must be a table of contents), theme = NULL (not using any Bootstrap themes), and template (there exists an internal GitBook template).

Please note that if you change self\_contained = TRUE to make self-contained HTML pages, the total size of all HTML files can be significantly increased since there are many JS and CSS files that have to be embedded in every single HTML file.

Besides these html\_document() options, gitbook() has three other arguments: split\_by, split\_bib, and config. The split\_by argument specifies how you want to split the HTML output into multiple pages, and its possible values are:

- rmd: use the base filenames of the input Rmd files to create the HTML filenames, e.g., generate chapter3.html for chapter3.Rmd.
- none: do not split the HTML file (the book will be a single HTML file).

- chapter: split the file by the first-level headers.
- section: split the file by the second-level headers.
- chapter+number and section+number: similar to chapter and section,
   but the files will be numbered.

For chapter and section, the HTML filenames will be determined by the header identifiers, e.g., the filename for the first chapter with a chapter title # Introduction will be introduction.html by default. For chapter+number and section+number, the chapter/section numbers will be prepended to the HTML filenames, e.g., 1-introduction.html and 2-1-literature.html. The header identifier is automatically generated from the header text by default, 1 and you can manually specify an identifier using the syntax {#your-custom-id} after the header text, e.g.,

```
An Introduction {#introduction}
The default identifier is `an-introduction` but we changed
it to `introduction`.
```

By default, the bibliography is split and relevant citation items are put at the bottom of each page, so that readers do not have to navigate to a different bibliography page to see the details of citations. This feature can be disabled using split\_bib = FALSE, in which case all citations are put on a separate page.

There are several sub-options in the config option for you to tweak

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>To see more details on how an identifier is automatically generated, see the auto\_identifiers extension in Pandoc's documentation http://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#header-identifiers

some details in the user interface. Recall that all output format options (not only for bookdown::gitbook) can be either passed to the format function if you use the command-line interface bookdown::render\_book(), or written in the YAML metadata. We display the default sub-options of config in the gitbook format as YAML metadata below (note that they are indented under the config option):

```
bookdown::gitbook:
 config:
 toc:
 collapse: subsection
 scroll_highlight: yes
 before: null
 after: null
 toolbar:
 position: fixed
 edit : null
 download: null
 search:
 engine: lunr # or fuse
 # options to control/tune search engine behavior (for
 # fuse.js, refer to https://fusejs.io/api/options.html)
 options: null
 fontsettings:
 theme: white
 family: sans
 size: 2
 sharing:
```

```
facebook: yes
github: no

twitter: yes
linkedin: no
weibo: no
instapaper: no
vk: no
whatsapp: no
all: ['facebook', 'twitter', 'linkedin', 'weibo', 'instapaper']
info: yes
```

The toc option controls the behavior of the table of contents (TOC). You can collapse some items initially when a page is loaded via the collapse option. Its possible values are subsection, section, none (or null). This option can be helpful if your TOC is very long and has more than three levels of headings: subsection means collapsing all TOC items for subsections (X.X.X), section means those items for sections (X.X) so only the top-level headings are displayed initially, and none means not collapsing any items in the TOC. For those collapsed TOC items, you can toggle their visibility by clicking their parent TOC items. For example, you can click a chapter title in the TOC to show/hide its sections.

The scroll\_highlight option in toc indicates whether to enable highlighting of TOC items as you scroll the book body (by default this feature is enabled). Whenever a new header comes into the current viewport as you scroll down/up, the corresponding item in TOC on the left will be highlighted.

Since the sidebar has a fixed width, when an item in the TOC is trun-

cated because the heading text is too wide, you can hover the cursor over it to see a tooltip showing the full text.

You may add more items before and after the TOC using the HTML tag . These items will be separated from the TOC using a horizontal divider. You can use the pipe character | so that you do not need to escape any characters in these items following the YAML syntax, e.g.,

As you navigate through different HTML pages, we will try to preserve the scroll position of the TOC. Normally you will see the scrollbar in the TOC at a fixed position even if you navigate to the next page. However, if the TOC item for the current chapter/section is not visible when the page is loaded, we will automatically scroll the TOC to make it visible to you.

The GitBook style has a toolbar (Figure 3.1) at the top of each page that allows you to dynamically change the book settings. The toolbar option has a sub-option position, which can take values fixed or static. The default is that the toolbar will be fixed at the top of the page, so even if you scroll down the page, the toolbar is still visible there. If it is static, the toolbar will not scroll with the page, i.e., once you scroll away, you will no longer see it.



图 3.1: The GitBook toolbar.

The first button on the toolbar can toggle the visibility of the sidebar. You can also hit the s key on your keyboard to do the same thing. The GitBook style can remember the visibility status of the sidebar, e.g., if you closed the sidebar, it will remain closed the next time you open the book. In fact, the GitBook style remembers many other settings as well, such as the search keyword and the font settings.

The second button on the toolbar is the search button. Its keyboard shortcut is F (Find). When the button is clicked, you will see a search box at the top of the sidebar. As you type in the box, the TOC will be filtered to display the sections that match the search keyword. Now you can use the arrow keys Up/Down to highlight the previous/next match in the search results. When you click the search button again (or hit F outside the search box), the search keyword will be emptied and the search box will be hidden. To disable searching, set the option search:

The third button is for font/theme settings. The reader can change the font size (bigger or smaller), the font family (serif or sans serif), and the theme (White, Sepia, or Night). You can set the initial value of these settings via the fontsettings option. Font size is measured on a scale

of 0-4; the initial value can be set to 1, 2 (default), 3, or 4. The button can be removed from the toolbar by setting fontsettings: null (or no).

```
changing the default
fontsettings:
 theme: night
 family: serif
 size: 3
```

The edit option is the same as the option mentioned in Section 4.4. If it is not empty, an edit button will be added to the toolbar. This was designed for potential contributors to the book to contribute by editing the book on GitHub after clicking the button and sending pull requests. The history and view options work the same way.

If your book has other output formats for readers to download, you may provide the download option so that a download button can be added to the toolbar. This option takes either a character vector, or a list of character vectors with the length of each vector being 2. When it is a character vector, it should be either a vector of filenames, or filename extensions, e.g., both of the following settings are okay:

```
download: ["book.pdf", "book.epub"]
download: ["pdf", "epub", "mobi"]
```

When you only provide the filename extensions, the filename is derived from the book filename of the configuration file \_bookdown.yml (Section 4.4). When download is null, gitbook() will look for PDF, EPUB,

and MOBI files in the book output directory, and automatically add them to the download option. If you just want to suppress the download button, use download: no. All files for readers to download will be displayed in a drop-down menu, and the filename extensions are used as the menu text. When the only available format for readers to download is PDF, the download button will be a single PDF button instead of a drop-down menu.

An alternative form for the value of the download option is a list of length-2 vectors, e.g.,

```
download: [["book.pdf", "PDF"], ["book.epub", "EPUB"]]
```

You can also write it as:

```
download:
 - ["book.pdf", "PDF"]
 - ["book.epub", "EPUB"]
```

Each vector in the list consists of the filename and the text to be displayed in the menu. Compared to the first form, this form allows you to customize the menu text, e.g., you may have two different copies of the PDF for readers to download and you will need to make the menu items different.

On the right of the toolbar, there are some buttons to share the link on social network websites such as Twitter, Facebook, and Linkedin. You can use the sharing option to decide which buttons to enable. If you want to get rid of these buttons entirely, use sharing: null (or no).

Another button shown on the toolbar is the information ('i') button that lists keyboard shortcuts available to navigate the document. This button can be hidden by setting info: no.

Finally, there are a few more top-level options in the YAML metadata that can be passed to the GitBook HTML template via Pandoc. They may not have clear visible effects on the HTML output, but they may be useful when you deploy the HTML output as a website. These options include:

- description: A character string to be written to the content attribute of the tag <meta name="description" content=""> in the HTML head (if missing, the title of the book will be used). This can be useful for search engine optimization (SEO). Note that it should be plain text without any Markdown formatting such as \_italic\_ or \*\*bold\*\*.
- url: The URL of book's website, e.g., https\://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/.2
- github-repo: The GitHub repository of the book of the form user/repo.
- cover-image: The path to the cover image of the book.
- apple-touch-icon: A path to an icon (e.g., a PNG image). This is for iOS only: when the website is added to the Home screen, the link is represented by this icon.
- apple-touch-icon-size: The size of the icon (by default, 152 x 152 pixels).
- favicon: A path to the "favorite icon". Typically this icon is displayed in the browser's address bar, or in front of the page title on the tab if the browser support tabs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The backslash before: is due to a technical issue: we want to prevent Pandoc from translating the link to HTML code <a href="..."></a>. More details at https://github.com/jgm/pandoc/issues/2139.

Below we show some sample YAML metadata (again, please note that these are *top-level* options):

```
title: "An Awesome Book"
author: "John Smith"

description: "This book introduces the ABC theory, and ..."

url: 'https\://bookdown.org/john/awesome/'
github-repo: "john/awesome"

cover-image: "images/cover.png"
apple-touch-icon: "touch-icon.png"
apple-touch-icon-size: 120
favicon: "favicon.ico"

```

A nice effect of setting description and cover-image is that when you share the link of your book on some social network websites such as Twitter, the link can be automatically expanded to a card with the cover image and description of the book.

### 3.1.2 三列 Bootstrap 样式

The bs4\_book() output format is built with Bootstrap (https://getbootstrap.com), using carefully crafted features to provide a clean reading experience whether you are on a phone, tablet, or desktop. On a full-size screen, the layout includes three columns of content so readers can quickly see all chapters on the left, the current chapter in the middle, and sections within the the cur-

rent chapter on the right. You can read an example book here: https://mastering-shiny.org

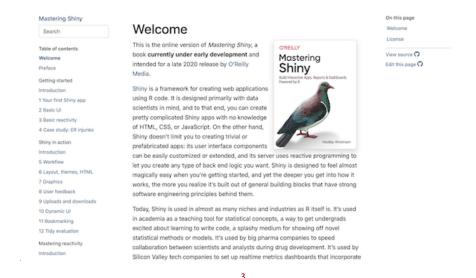


图 **3.2:** Home page of a book with the three-column Bootstrap style.

In addition to the basic **bookdown** components (Section 2), the main features of bs4\_book are:

- Easy customization of colors and fonts with the bslib package.<sup>4</sup>
- Built-in search (broken down by section) that helps readers quickly find what they are looking for.
- A sidebar containing a within-chapter table of contents that makes navigation easy and helps provide context about your current position within the chapter.
- Thoughtful typography to make the contents as easy as possible to

<sup>4</sup>https://pkgs.rstudio.com/bslib/

read, regardless of the size of your device. A sticky header gets out of your way when reading, but is easily accessible if you need it.

- In-line footnotes mean you can read asides next to the next they refer to. This theme is best paired with a reference style that generates footnotes.
- R syntax highlighting and autolinking by the **downlit** package<sup>5</sup> is paired with an accessible color scheme designed by Alison Hill.
- Enhanced metadata for social sharing via platforms like Twitter, LinkedIn, and Facebook, so that each chapter shared will have a unique description, auto-generated based on that chapter's content.
- Ability to configure links to a remote repository like GitHub or Git-Lab, allowing readers to easily view each chapter's source file or suggest an edit.

The output format function is bookdown::bs4\_book.<sup>6</sup> Here are its arguments:

```
bs4_book(theme = bs4_book_theme(), repo = NULL, ...,
lib_dir = "libs", pandoc_args = NULL,
extra_dependencies = NULL)
```

### 3.1.2.1 创作一本 bs4\_book

The easiest way to get started writing a new bs4\_book is to use the RStudio Project Wizard (File > New Project > New Directory > Book project us-

<sup>5</sup>https://downlit.r-lib.org

<sup>6</sup>https://pkgs.rstudio.com/bookdown/reference/bs4\_book.html

*ing bookdown*) and select bs4\_book from the dropdown menu (see Figure 3.3).

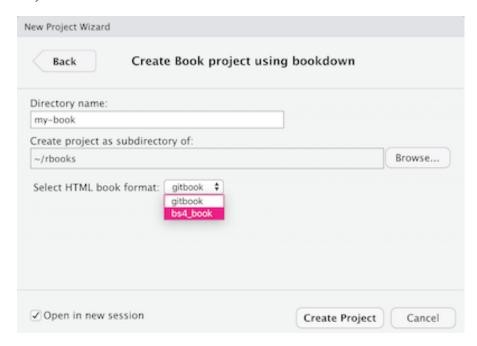


图 **3.3:** Screenshot of the RStudio Project Wizard for creating a new bookdown project.

If you do not use RStudio or prefer a function, you can create the same project template with bookdown::create\_bs4\_book() from your R console. See ?bookdown::create\_bs4\_book or the online documentation<sup>7</sup> for help.

This style is designed for books that use one chapter per page. This means that each chapter is an .Rmd file, and each .Rmd file can contain one chapter. Each file *must* start with a first-level heading, # Chapter title, and that must be the only first-level heading in the file.

Use second-level and lower-level headings within chapters like:

<sup>7</sup>https://pkgs.rstudio.com/bookdown/reference/create\_book.html

```
A chapter

A section

A subsection
```

The first- and second-level headings appear in the current chapter's sidebar, which sticks to the top of the page as you scroll down. When a section is navigated to, third-level subheadings like "A subsection" will auto-expand.

The index. Rmd file is required, and is also your first book chapter. It will be the homepage when you render the book. If you want to include content that should only be included in the HTML version of the book, you may want to include that content conditionally by combining the **knitr** include chunk option with the knitr::is\_html\_output() function. See the *R Markdown Cookbook*<sup>8</sup> for instructions.

A YAML header in index. Rmd for a bs4\_book would look like this:

```
title: "A Minimal Book Example"
author: "Jane Doe"
date: "2021-08-09"
site: bookdown::bookdown_site
output: bookdown::bs4_book
url: https://bookdown.org/janedoe/bookdown-demo
```

 $<sup>^{8} \</sup>verb|https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/latex-html.html|$ 

```
cover-image: cover.png
description: |
 This is a minimal example of using the bookdown package to write a book.
 The output format for this example is bookdown::bs4_book.

```

### 3.1.2.2 样式&定制化

The bs4\_book() format builds upon the Bootstrap CSS framework (version 4°), an open source library of reusable chunks of HTML, CSS, and JavaScript code. The Bootstrap framework allows for easy customization of colors and fonts via the **bslib** R package.

You can use the theme option to add a primary color in hexidecimal format, <sup>10</sup> which will change the color of all links in your book and the background color of the footer.

```
bookdown::bs4_book:
 theme:
 primary: "#0d6efd"
```

For custom font settings, adding a google: keyword triggers sass::font\_google()'s<sup>II</sup> ability to automatically import Google Font files.<sup>I2</sup> Here is an example YAML that changes the base\_font, heading\_font, and code\_font:

<sup>9</sup>https://getbootstrap.com/docs/4.0/

<sup>10</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web\_colors

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm II}{\rm https://rstudio.github.io/sass/reference/font\_face.html}$ 

<sup>12</sup>https://fonts.google.com

By default, <code>google</code>: will bundle font files with your book, so it downloads, caches, and serves the relevant font file(s) locally. This means that when you share it with someone else, the fonts are guaranteed to render, even without an Internet connection (<code>local: false</code> imports files via URL instead of serving them locally).

You may also use non-Google fonts that you serve locally using sass::font\_face(). 13

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### 3.1.2.3 Callout blocks

Callout blocks can be used to make certain portions of content stand out from the rest of your narrative. The bs4\_book style includes special callout blocks with predefined styles for adding a colored border around the text and/or code inside the callout. Use the following syntax to create a callout block:

```
::: {.rmdnote}
The 'bs4_book' style also includes an '.rmdnote' callout block
like this one.

'``{r collapse=TRUE}'
head(beaver1, n = 5)
...
:::
```

You may use Markdown syntax and inline code inside a block. When knitted, the output will look like Figure 3.4.

Available blocks are: .rmdnote, .rmdcaution, .rmdimportant, .rmdtip, and .rmdwarning. The colors used will be based on the default colors provided by Bootstrap, but can be also be customized in your \_output.yml file:

```
bookdown::bs4_book:
 theme:
 primary: "#0d6efd" # default .rmdnote = blue
 danger: "#dc3545" # default .rmdcaution = red
```

```
The bs4_book theme also includes an .rmdnote callout block like this one.

head(beaver1, n = 5)

#> day time temp activ

#> 1 346 840 36.33 0

#> 2 346 850 36.34 0

#> 3 346 900 36.35 0

#> 4 346 910 36.42 0

#> 5 346 920 36.55 0
```

图 **3.4:** A special callout block.

```
success: "#198754" # default .rmdimportant = green
info: "#0dcaf0" # default .rmdtip = cyan
warning: "#ffc107" # default .rmdwarning = yellow
```

For LaTeX output, only the content of these blocks will be shown with no colored outline as for HTML. It is up to the user to define the appearance of these blocks for LaTeX output using custom environments. See the *R Markdown Cookbook*<sup>14</sup> for a how-to.

## 3.1.2.4 HTML 元数据

Bookdown will generate HTML <meta> tags based on Pandoc's variables set in index.Rmd, described in 6.3.2. Additionally, bs4\_book() will create unique chapter descriptions auto-generated from the chapter's contents. You can have a look at the bs4\_book HTML template<sup>15</sup> for details on how these variables are used.

 $<sup>^{14} \</sup>verb|https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html|$ 

<sup>15</sup>https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/blob/main/inst/templates/bs4\_book.html

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### 3.1.2.5 参考文献/参考书目

Making your citations *footnotes* allows readers to read them near the text where they are used because bs4\_book makes footnotes appear inline when clicked. To do that, download a footnote style CSL file; we recommend https://www.zotero.org/styles/. For example, you could download the chicago-fullnote-bibliography.csl from Zotero, <sup>16</sup> then add this to your index.Rmd:

```
bibliography: refs.bib
csl: chicago-fullnote-bibliography.csl
```

Optionally, if you no longer want a reference section at the back of the book, add this line to your index.Rmd:

```
suppress-bibliography: true
```

If you would like to use a citation style that does not support footnotes, references will not be shown inline in popups. In this case, you may wish to add the split\_bib option to your \_output.yml:

```
bookdown::bs4_book:
 split_bib: true
```

Then your bibliography will be split and relevant citation items will be put at the bottom of each chapter, so that readers do not have to navigate to a different bibliography page to see the details of citations.

<sup>16</sup>https://www.zotero.org/styles/?q=id%3Achicago-fullnote-bibliography

### 3.1.2.6 指定一个储存库

Specify a source repository for your book to give your readers the option to easily view each chapter's source file or suggest an edit.

If your book has a default branch called "main," you can use:

```
bookdown::bs4_book:
 repo:
 base: https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2-book
 branch: main
```

If your book is furthermore located in a subdirectory called "book," you can use:

```
bookdown::bs4_book:
 repo:
 base: https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2-book
 branch: main
 subdir: book
```

By default, if the repo URL contains "github," it will get a GitHub Font Awesome<sup>17</sup> icon, otherwise it gets a GitLab icon. To use another icon, specify it with the correct prefix such as fas, fab, and so on (Font Awesome 5<sup>18</sup>).

<sup>17</sup>https://fontawesome.com

 $<sup>^{18} \</sup>rm https://fontawesome.com/v5.0/how-to-use/on-the-web/referencing-icons/basic-use$ 

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```
bookdown::bs4_book:
 repo:
 base: https://github.com/hadley/ggplot2-book
 branch: main
 subdir: book
 icon: "fas fa-air-freshener"
```

## 3.1.3 默认的 Bootstrap 样式

If you have used R Markdown before, you should be familiar with the Bootstrap style (https://getbootstrap.com), which is the default style of the HTML output of R Markdown. The output format function in **rmarkdown** is html\_document(), and we have a corresponding format html\_book() in **bookdown** using html\_document() as the base format. You can read an example html\_book() here:https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown-demo2

In fact, there is a more general format html\_chapters() in **bookdown** and html\_book() is just its special case:

```
html_chapters(toc = TRUE, number_sections = TRUE,
 fig_caption = TRUE, lib_dir = "libs",
 template = bookdown_file("templates/default.html"),
 pandoc_args = NULL, ...,
 base_format = rmarkdown::html_document,
 split_bib = TRUE, page_builder = build_chapter,
 split_by = c("section+number", "section", "chapter+number", "chapter", "rmd", "none"))
```

Note that it has a base\_format argument that takes a base output for-

mat function, and html\_book() is basically html\_chapters(base\_format =
rmarkdown::html\_document). All arguments of html\_book() are passed to
html\_chapters():

```
html_book(...)
```

That means that you can use most arguments of rmark-down::html\_document, such as toc (whether to show the table of contents), number\_sections (whether to number section headings), and so on. Again, check the help page of rmarkdown::html\_document to see the full list of possible options. Note that the argument self\_contained is hard-coded to FALSE internally, so you cannot change the value of this argument. We have explained the argument split\_by in the previous section.

The arguments template and page\_builder are for advanced users, and you do not need to understand them unless you have strong need to customize the HTML output, and those many options provided by rmarkdown::html\_document() still do not give you what you want.

If you want to pass a different HTML template to the template argument, the template must contain three pairs of HTML comments, and each comment must be on a separate line:

- <!--bookdown:title:start--> and <!--bookdown:title:end--> to mark the title section of the book. This section will be placed only on the first page of the rendered book;
- <!--bookdown:toc:start--> and <!--bookdown:toc:end--> to mark the table of contents section, which will be placed on all HTML pages;

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• <!--bookdown:body:start--> and <!--bookdown:body:end--> to mark the HTML body of the book, and the HTML body will be split into multiple separate pages. Recall that we merge all R Markdown or Markdown files, render them into a single HTML file, and split it.

You may open the default HTML template to see where these comments were inserted:

```
bookdown:::bookdown_file('templates/default.html')
you may use file.edit() to open this file
```

Once you know how **bookdown** works internally to generate multiple-page HTML output, it will be easier to understand the argument page\_builder, which is a function to compose each individual HTML page using the HTML fragments extracted from the above comment tokens. The default value of page\_builder is a function build\_chapter in **bookdown**, and its source code is relatively simple (ignore those internal functions like button\_link()):

```
build_chapter = function(
 head, toc, chapter, link_prev, link_next, rmd_cur, html_cur, foot
) {
 # add a has-sub class to the items that has sub lists
 toc = gsub('^()(.+)$', '\\2', toc)
 paste(c(
 head,
 '<div class="row">',
```

```
'<div class="col-sm-12">',
 toc,
 '</div>',
 '</div>',
 '<div class="row">',
 '<div class="col-sm-12">',
 chapter,
 '',
 button_link(link_prev, 'Previous'),
 source_link(rmd_cur, type = 'edit'),
 source_link(rmd_cur, type = 'history'),
 source_link(rmd_cur, type = 'view'),
 button_link(link_next, 'Next'),
 '',
 '</div>',
 '</div>',
 foot
), collapse = '\n')
}
```

Basically, this function takes a number of components like the HTML head, the table of contents, the chapter body, and so on, and it is expected to return a character string which is the HTML source of a complete HTML page. You may manipulate all components in this function using text-processing functions like gsub() and paste().

What the default page builder does is to put TOC in the first row, the body in the second row, navigation buttons at the bottom of the body, and concatenate them with the HTML head and foot. Here is a sketch

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of the HTML source code that may help you understand the output of build\_chapter():

```
<html>
<head>
<title>A Nice Book</title>
</head>
<body>

<div class="row">TOC</div>

<div class="row">

CHAPTER BODY

<button>PREVIOUS</button>
<button>NEXT</button>

</div>
</body>
</html>
```

For all HTML pages, the main difference is the chapter body, and most of the rest of the elements are the same. The default output from html\_book() will include the Bootstrap CSS and JavaScript files in the <head> tag.

The TOC is often used for navigation purposes. In the GitBook style, the TOC is displayed in the sidebar. For the Bootstrap style, we did not

You may copy this file to the root directory of your book, and apply it to the HTML output via the css option, e.g.,

```
output:
bookdown::html_book:
 toc: yes
 css: toc.css
```

There are many possible ways to turn 
 lists into navigation menus if you do a little bit searching on the web, and you can choose a menu style that you like. The toc.css we just mentioned is a style with white menu texts on a black background, and supports sub-menus (e.g., section titles are displayed as drop-down menus under chapter titles).

As a matter of fact, you can get rid of the Bootstrap style in html\_document() if you set the theme option to null, and you are free to apply arbitrary styles to the HTML output using the css option (and possibly the includes option if you want to include arbitrary content in the HTML head/foot).

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### 3.1.4 Tufte 样式

Like the Bootstrap style, the Tufte style is provided by an output format tufte\_html\_book(), which is also a special case of html\_chapters() using tufte::tufte\_html() as the base format. Please see the **tufte** package (Xie and Allaire, 2021) if you are not familiar with the Tufte style. You can read an example tufte\_html\_book() here: https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown-demo3/

Basically, it is a layout with a main column on the left and a margin column on the right. The main body is in the main column, and the margin column is used to place footnotes, margin notes, references, and margin figures, and so on.

All arguments of tufte\_html\_book() have exactly the same meanings as html\_book(), e.g., you can also customize the CSS via the css option. There are a few elements that are specific to the Tufte style, though, such as margin notes, margin figures, and full-width figures. These elements require special syntax to generate; please see the documentation of the **tufte** package. Note that you do not need to do anything special to footnotes and references (just use the normal Markdown syntax ^[footnote] and [@citation]), since they will be automatically put in the margin. A brief YAML example of the tufte\_html\_book format:

```
output:
bookdown::tufte_html_book:
 toc: yes
```

```
css: toc.css
```

### 3.2 LaTeX/PDF

We strongly recommend that you use an HTML output format instead of LaTeX when you develop a book, since you will not be too distracted by the typesetting details, which can bother you a lot if you constantly look at the PDF output of a book. Leave the job of careful typesetting to the very end (ideally after you have really finished the content of the book).

The LaTeX/PDF output format is provided by pdf\_book() in bookdown. There is not a significant difference between pdf\_book() and the pdf\_document() format in rmarkdown. The main purpose of pdf\_book() is to resolve the labels and cross-references written using the syntax described in Sections 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6. If the only output format that you want for a book is LaTeX/PDF, you may use the syntax specific to LaTeX, such as \label{} to label figures/tables/sections, and \ref{} to cross-reference them via their labels, because Pandoc supports LaTeX commands in Markdown. However, the LaTeX syntax is not portable to other output formats, such as HTML and e-books. That is why we introduced the syntax (\#label) for labels and \@ref(label) for cross-references.

There are some top-level YAML options that will be applied to the La-TeX output. For a book, you may change the default document class to 3.3 LaTeX/PDF 91

book (the default is article), and specify a bibliography style required by your publisher. A brief YAML example:

```
documentclass: book
bibliography: [book.bib, packages.bib]
biblio-style: apalike

```

There are a large number of other YAML options that you can specify for LaTeX output, such as the paper size, font size, page margin, line spacing, font families, and so on. See http://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#variables-for-latex for a full list of options.

The pdf\_book() format is a general format like html\_book(), and it also has a base\_format argument:

```
pdf_book(toc = TRUE, number_sections = TRUE,
 fig_caption = TRUE, pandoc_args = NULL, ...,
 base_format = rmarkdown::pdf_document,
 toc_unnumbered = TRUE, toc_appendix = FALSE,
 toc_bib = FALSE, quote_footer = NULL,
 highlight_bw = FALSE)
```

You can change the base\_format function to other output format functions, and **bookdown** has provided a simple wrapper function tufte\_book2(), which is basically pdf\_book(base\_format = tufte::tufte\_book), to produce a PDF book using the Tufte PDF style (again, see the **tufte** package).

## 3.3 电子书

Currently **bookdown** provides two e-book formats, EPUB and MOBI. Books in these formats can be read on devices like smartphones, tablets, or special e-readers such as Kindle.

#### 3.3.1 EPUB

To create an EPUB book, you can use the <code>epub\_book()</code> format. It has some options in common with <code>rmarkdown::html\_document():</code>

```
epub_book(fig_width = 5, fig_height = 4, dev = "png",
 fig_caption = TRUE, number_sections = TRUE,
 toc = FALSE, toc_depth = 3, stylesheet = NULL,
 cover_image = NULL, metadata = NULL,
 chapter_level = 1, epub_version = c("epub3", "epub"),
 md_extensions = NULL, pandoc_args = NULL,
 template = "default")
```

The option toc is turned off because the e-book reader can often figure out a TOC automatically from the book, so it is not necessary to add a few pages for the TOC. There are a few options specific to EPUB:

- stylesheet: It is similar to the css option in HTML output formats, and you can customize the appearance of elements using CSS.
- cover\_image: The path to the cover image of the book.
- metadata: The path to an XML file for the metadata of the book (see Pandoc documentation for more details).

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• chapter\_level: Internally an EPUB book is a series of "chapter" files, and this option determines the level by which the book is split into these files. This is similar to the split\_by argument of HTML output formats we mentioned in Section 3.1, but an EPUB book is a single file, and you will not see these "chapter" files directly. The default level is the first level, and if you set it to 2, it means the book will be organized by section files internally, which may allow the reader to load the book more quickly.

• epub\_version: Version 3 or 2 of EPUB.

An EPUB book is essentially a collection of HTML pages, e.g., you can apply CSS rules to its elements, embed images, insert math expressions (because MathML is partially supported), and so on. Figure/table captions, cross-references, custom blocks, and citations mentioned in Chapter 2 also work for EPUB. You may compare the EPUB output of this book to the HTML output, and you will see that the only major difference is the visual appearance.

There are several EPUB readers available, including Calibre (https://www.calibre-ebook.com), Apple's iBooks, and Google Play Books.

### 3.3.2 MOBI

MOBI e-books can be read on Amazon's Kindle devices. Pandoc does not support MOBI output natively, but you may use third-party tools to convert EPUB to MOBI. One possible tool is Calibre. Calibre is open-source and free, and supports conversion among many more formats. For example, you can convert HTML to EPUB, Word documents to MOBI, and so on. The function calibre() in **bookdown** is a wrapper function of the command-line utility <code>ebook-convert</code> in Calibre. You

need to make sure that the executable <code>ebook-convert</code> can be found via the environment variable <code>PATH</code>. If you use macOS, you can install Calibre with Homebrew (https://brew.sh) via the command <code>brew cask install calibre</code>, so you do not need to worry about the <code>PATH</code> issue.

### 3.4 单个文档

Sometimes you may not want to write a book, but a single long-form article or report instead. Usually what you do is call <code>rmark-down::render()</code> with a certain output format. The main features missing there are the automatic numbering of figures/tables/equations, and cross-referencing figures/tables/equations/sections. We have factored out these features from **bookdown**, so that you can use them without having to prepare a book of multiple Rmd files.

The functions html\_document2(), tufte\_html2(), pdf\_document2(), word\_document2(), tufte\_handout2(), and tufte\_book2() are designed for this purpose. If you render an R Markdown document with the output format, say, bookdown::html\_document2, you will get figure/table numbers and be able to cross-reference them in the single HTML page using the syntax described in Chapter 2.

Below are a few examples of these output formats in the YAML metadata of a single Rmd file (you can also add these formats to the \_output.yml file):

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```
output:
 bookdown::html_document2: default
 bookdown::pdf_document2:
 keep_tex: true
 bookdown::word_document2:
 toc: true
```

The above HTML and PDF output format functions are basically wrappers of output formats bookdown::html\_book and bookdown::pdf\_book, in the sense that they changed the base\_format argument. For example, you can take a look at the source code of pdf\_document2:

```
bookdown::pdf_document2
```

```
function (...)
{
pdf_book(..., base_format = rmarkdown::pdf_document)
}
<bytecode: 0x00000001cc43de0>
<environment: namespace:bookdown>
```

After you know this fact, you can apply the same idea to other output formats by using the appropriate <code>base\_format</code>. For example, you can port the **bookdown** features to the <code>jss\_article</code> format in the **rticles** package (Allaire et al., 2021b) by using the YAML metadata:

```
output:
 bookdown::pdf_book:
 base_format: rticles::jss_article
```

Then you will be able to use all features we introduced in Chapter 2.

Although the gitbook() format was designed primarily for books, you can actually also apply it to a single R Markdown document. The only difference is that there will be no search button on the single page output, because you can simply use the searching tool of your web browser to find text (e.g., press Ctrl + F or Command + F). You may also want to set the option split\_by to none to only generate a single output page, in which case there will not be any navigation buttons, since there are no other pages to navigate to. You can still generate multiple-page HTML files if you like. Another option you may want to use is self\_contained = TRUE when it is only a single output page.

# 定制化

As we mentioned in the very beginning of this book, you are expected to have some basic knowledge about R Markdown, and we have been focusing on introducing the bookdown features instead of rmarkdown. In fact, R Markdown is highly customizable, and there are many options that you can use to customize the output document. Depending on how much you want to customize the output, you may use some simple options in the YAML metadata, or just replace the entire Pandoc template.

### 4.1 YAML选项

For most types of output formats, you can customize the syntax highlighting styles using the highlight option of the specific format. Currently, the possible styles are default, tango, pygments, kate, monochrome, espresso, zenburn, haddock, and breezedark. For example, you can choose the tango style for the gitbook format:

output:

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```
bookdown::gitbook:
 highlight: tango

```

For HTML output formats, you are most likely to use the css option to provide your own CSS stylesheets to customize the appearance of HTML elements. There is an option includes that applies to more formats, including HTML and LaTeX. The includes option allows you to insert arbitrary custom content before and/or after the body of the output. It has three sub-options: in\_header, before\_body, and after\_body. You need to know the basic structure of an HTML or LaTeX document to understand these options. The source of an HTML document looks like this:

```
<html>
<head>
<!-- head content here, e.g. CSS and JS -->
</head>

<body>
<!-- body content here -->
</body>
</html>
```

The in\_header option takes a file path and inserts it into the <head> tag.

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The before\_body file will be inserted right below the opening <body> tag, and after\_body is inserted before the closing tag </body>.

A LaTeX source document has a similar structure:

```
\documentclass{book}

% LaTeX preamble

% insert in_header here

\begin{document}

% insert before_body here

% body content here

% insert after_body here
\end{document}
```

The includes option is very useful and flexible. For HTML output, it means you can insert arbitrary HTML code into the output. For example, when you have LaTeX math expressions rendered via the MathJax library in the HTML output, and want the equation numbers to be displayed on the left (default is on the right), you can create a text file that contains the following code:

```
<script type="text/x-mathjax-config">
MathJax.Hub.Config({
 TeX: { TagSide: "left" }
```

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```
});
</script>
```

Let's assume the file is named mathjax-number.html, and it is in the root directory of your book (the directory that contains all your Rmd files). You can insert this file into the HTML head via the in\_header option, e.g.,

```
output:
 bookdown::gitbook:
 includes:
 in_header: mathjax-number.html

```

Another example is to enable comments or discussions on your HTML pages. There are several possibilities, such as Disqus (https://disqus.com) or Hypothesis (https://hypothes.is). These services can be easily embedded in your HTML book via the includes option (see Section 5.5 for details).

Similarly, if you are familiar with LaTeX, you can add arbitrary LaTeX code to the preamble. That means you can use any LaTeX packages and set up any package options for your book. For example, this book used the in\_header option to use a few more LaTeX packages like **booktabs** (for better-looking tables) and **longtable** (for tables that span across multiple pages), and applied a fix to an XeLaTeX problem that links on graphics do not work:

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```
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{longtable}

\ifxetex
 \usepackage{letltxmacro}
 \setlength{\XeTeXLinkMargin}{1pt}
 \LetLtxMacro\SavedIncludeGraphics\includegraphics
 \def\includegraphics#1#{% #1 catches optional stuff (star/opt. arg.)
 \IncludeGraphicsAux{#1}%
}%
 \newcommand*{\IncludeGraphicsAux}[2]{%
 \XeTeXLinkBox{%
 \SavedIncludeGraphics#1{#2}%
}%
}%
```

The above LaTeX code is saved in a file preamble.tex, and the YAML metadata looks like this:

```
output:
 bookdown::pdf_book:
 includes:
 in_header: preamble.tex
```

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## 4.2 更换主题

Sometimes you may want to change the overall theme of the output, and usually this can be done through the <code>in\_header</code> option described in the previous section, or the <code>css</code> option if the output is HTML. Some output formats have their unique themes, such as <code>git\_book</code>, <code>tufte\_html\_book</code>, and <code>tufte\_book2</code>, and you may not want to customize these themes too much. By comparison, the output formats <code>html\_book()</code> and <code>pdf\_book()</code> are not tied to particular themes and more customizable.

As mentioned in Section 3.1.3, the default style for html\_book() is the Bootstrap style. The Bootstrap style actually has several built-in themes that you can use, including default, cerulean, journal, flatly, darkly, readable, spacelab, united, cosmo, lumen, paper, sandstone, simplex, and yeti. You can set the theme via the theme option, e.g.,

```
output:
 bookdown::html_book:
 theme: united

```

If you do not like any of these Bootstrap styles, you can set theme to null, and apply your own CSS through the css or includes option.

For pdf\_book(), besides the in\_header option mentioned in the previous section, another possibility is to change the document class. There are many possible LaTeX classes for 4.3 更换主题 103

books, such as **memoir** (https://www.ctan.org/pkg/memoir), **amsbook** (https://www.ctan.org/pkg/amsbook), KOMA-Script (https://www.ctan.org/pkg/koma-script) and so on. Here is a brief sample of the YAML metadata specifying the scrbook class from the KOMA-Script package:

```
documentclass: scrbook
output:
 bookdown::pdf_book:
 template: null

```

Some publishers (e.g., Springer and Chapman & Hall/CRC) have their own LaTeX style or class files. You may try to change the document class option to use their document classes, although typically it is not as simple as that. You may end up using in\_header, or even design a custom Pandoc LaTeX template to accommodate these document classes.

Note that when you change documentclass, you are likely to specify an additional Pandoc argument --top-level-division=chapter so that Pandoc knows the first-level headers should be treated as chapters instead of sections (this is the default when documentclass is book), e.g.,

```
documentclass: krantz
output:
 bookdown::pdf_book:
 pandoc_args: --top-level-division=chapter
```

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## 4.3 模板

When Pandoc converts Markdown to another output format, it uses a template under the hood. The template is a plain-text file that contains some variables of the form \$variable\$. These variables will be replaced by their values generated by Pandoc. Below is a very brief template for HTML output:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>$title$</title>
</head>

<body>
$body$
</body>
</html>
```

It has two variables title and body. The value of title comes from the title field of the YAML metadata, and body is the HTML code generated from the body of the Markdown input document. For example, suppose we have a Markdown document:

```
title: A Nice Book
```

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```
Introduction
This is a **nice** book!
```

If we use the above template to generate an HTML document, its source code will be like this:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>A Nice Book</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Introduction</h1>
This is a nice book!
</body>
</html>
```

The actual HTML, LaTeX, and EPUB templates are more complicated, but the idea is the same. You need to know what variables are available: some variables are built-in Pandoc variables, and some can be either defined by users in the YAML metadata, or passed from the command-line option -vor --variable. Some variables only make sense in specific output formats, e.g., the documentclass variable is only used in LaTeX

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output. Please see the documentation of Pandoc to learn more about these variables, and you can find all default Pandoc templates in the GitHub repository https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-templates.

Note that for HTML output, **bookdown** requires some additional comment tokens in the template, and we have explained them in Section 3.1.3.

### 4.4 配置

We have mentioned rmd\_files in Section 1.3, and there are more (optional) settings you can configure for a book in \_bookdown.yml:

- book\_filename: the filename of the main Rmd file, i.e., the Rmd file that is merged from all chapters; by default, it is named \_main.Rmd.
- delete\_merged\_file: whether to delete the main Rmd file after the book is successfully rendered.
- before\_chapter\_script: one or multiple R scripts to be executed before each chapter, e.g., you may want to clear the workspace before compiling each chapter, in which case you can use rm(list = ls(all = TRUE)) in the R script.
- after\_chapter\_script: similar to before\_chapter\_script, and the R script is executed after each chapter.
- edit: a link that collaborators can click to edit the Rmd source document of the current page; this was designed primarily for GitHub repositories, since it is easy to edit arbitrary plain-text files on GitHub even in other people's repositories (if you do not have write access to the repository, GitHub will automatically fork it and let

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you submit a pull request after you finish editing the file). This link should have %s in it, which will be substituted by the actual Rmd filename for each page.

- history: similar to edit, a link to the edit/commit history of the current page.
- view: similar to edit, a link to source code of the current page.
- rmd\_subdir: whether to search for book source Rmd files in subdirectories (by default, only the root directory is searched). This may be either a boolean (e.g. true will search for book source Rmd files in the project directory and all subdirectories) or list of paths if you want to search for book source Rmd files in a subset of subdirectories.
- output\_dir: the output directory of the book (\_book by default); this setting is read and used by render\_book().
- clean: a vector of files and directories to be cleaned by the clean\_book() function.

Here is a sample \_bookdown.yml:

```
book_filename: "my-book.Rmd"

delete_merged_file: true

before_chapter_script: ["script1.R", "script2.R"]

after_chapter_script: "script3.R"

view: https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown-demo/blob/master/%s
edit: https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown-demo/edit/master/%s
output_dir: "book-output"
clean: ["my-book.bbl", "R-packages.bib"]
```

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### 4.5 国际化

If the language of your book is not English, you will need to translate certain English words and phrases into your language, such as the words "Figure" and "Table" when figures/tables are automatically numbered in the HTML output. Internationalization may not be an issue for LaTeX output, since some LaTeX packages can automatically translate these terms into the local language, such as the **ctexcap** package for Chinese.

For non-LaTeX output, you can set the language field in the configuration file \_bookdown.yml. Currently the default settings are:

```
language:
 label:
 fig: 'Figure '
 tab: 'Table '
 eq: 'Equation '
 thm: 'Theorem '
 lem: 'Lemma '
 cor: 'Corollary '
 prp: 'Proposition '
 cnj: 'Conjecture '
 def: 'Definition '
 exm: 'Example '
 exr: 'Exercise '
 hyp: 'Hypothesis '
```

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```
proof: 'Proof. '
 remark: 'Remark. '
 solution: 'Solution. '

ui:
 edit: Edit
 chapter_name: ''
 appendix_name: ''
```

For example, if you want FIGURE x.x instead of Figure x.x, you can change fig to "FIGURE ":

```
language:
 label:
 fig: "FIGURE "
```

The fields under ui are used to specify some terms in the user interface. The edit field specifies the text associated with the edit link in \_bookdown.yml (Section 4.4). The fields chapter\_name, appendix\_name, fig, tab and eq can be either a character string to be prepended to chapter (e.g., 'CHAPTER ') or reference number (e.g., 'FIGURE '), or an R function that takes a number (chapter or reference number) as the input and returns a string. (e.g., !expr function(i) paste('Chapter', i)). Here is an example for Hungarian:

```
language:
 label:
 fig: !expr function(i) paste(i, 'ábra')
```

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```
ui:
 chapter_name: !expr function(i) paste0(i, '. fejezet')
```

For chapter\_name and appendix\_name only, if it is a character vector of length 2, the chapter title prefix will be paste0(chapter\_name[1], i, chapter\_name[2]), where i is the chapter number.

There is one caveat when you write in a language that uses multibyte characters, such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean (CJK): Pandoc cannot generate identifiers from section headings that are pure CJK characters, so you will not be able to cross-reference sections (they do not have labels), unless you manually assign identifiers to them by appending {#identifier} to the section heading, where identifier is an identifier of your choice.

## 编辑

在本章中,我们将解释如何在本地编辑、构建、预览和通过HTTP服务预览书籍。你可以使用任何文本编辑器来编辑书籍,不过我们将展示一些使用RStudio IDE的技巧。在介绍编辑器之前,我们将介绍用于构建、预览和通过HTTP服务预览书籍的底层R函数,以便你真正了解在RStudio IDE中单击某个按钮时在幕后发生的事情,并且还可以自定义调用这些函数的其它编辑器。

### 5.1 构建书籍

要将所有 Rmd 文件构建到一本书中,可以在 **bookdown** 中调用 render\_book()函数。下面是 render\_book() 的参数:

```
render_book(input = ".", output_format = NULL, ...,
 clean = TRUE, envir = parent.frame(),
 clean_envir = !interactive(), output_dir = NULL,
 new_session = NA, preview = FALSE,
 config_file = "_bookdown.yml")
```

最重要的参数是 output\_format, 它可以接受表示输出格式的字符

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串(例如 'bookdown::gitbook')。你可以将此参数留空,默认输出格式是在第一个 Rmd 文件的 YAML 元数据中指定的第一个输出格式,或者在单独的 YAML 文件\_output.yml 中,如 4.4 部分所述。如果你计划为书籍生成多种输出格式,建议在\_output.yml 中指定所有格式。

一旦在\_output.yml 中指定了所有格式,就很容易编写一个R或 Shell 脚本或 Makefile 来编译书籍。下面是一个使用 Shell 脚本将书籍 编译为 HTML (GitBook 样式) 和 PDF 的简单示例:

```
#!/usr/bin/env Rscript
```

bookdown::render\_book("index.Rmd", "bookdown::gitbook")
bookdown::render\_book("index.Rmd", "bookdown::pdf\_book")

Shell 脚本在 Windows 上不起作用(虽然严格来说并不是真的),但希望你能理解。

译者注: Windows 的 cmd 和 powershell 都无法运行 bash shell 脚本,但能够通过其它一些方式运行。

参数 ... 被传递给输出格式函数。参数 clean 和 envir 被传递给rmarkdown::render(),分别决定是否清理中间文件以及指定运行 R 代码的环境。

书籍的输出目录可以通过 output\_dir 参数指定。默认情况下,书籍生成到 \_book 目录。这也可以通过配置文件 \_bookdown.yml 中的 output\_dir 字段进行更改, 这样就不必多次指定它来将书籍编译为多种输

出格式。new\_session 参数已在第1.4节中进行了解释。当设置 preview = TRUE 时,只编译 input 参数中指定的 Rmd 文件,这在预览某一章节时很方便,因为你不重新编译整本书,但在发布图书时,该参数肯定应该设置为 FALSE。

render\_book()将生成许多输出文件。有时你可能需要清除书籍输出目录并重新开始生成书籍。例如,删除由 knitr 自动生成的图形和缓存文件。函数 clean\_book()就是为此而设计的。默认情况下,它告诉你可以删除哪些输出文件。如果你查看了它输出的可删除文件列表,并且确定没有文件被错误地标识为输出文件(你当然不想删除手动创建的输入文件),则可以使用 bookdown::clean\_book(TRUE) 删除所有输出文件。由于删除文件是一个相对危险的操作,我们建议你通过版本控制工具(如GIT)或支持备份和还原的服务来维护你的书籍,这样,如果你错误地删除某些文件,文件将不会永远丢失。

### 5.2 预览单个章节

当书籍项目的大小很大时,构建整本书可能会很慢。有两件事会影响一本书的构建速度: R 代码块的计算以及使用 Pandoc 将 Markdown 转换为其他格式的过程。前者可以通过使用 chunk 选项 cache = TRUE 在 knitr 中启用缓存来改进,但创作者并没有什么办法能使后者更快。不过,你可以选择使用 bookdown 中的 preview\_chapter() 函数一次只编译一个章节,通常这比编译整本书要快得多。只有传递到 preview\_chapter() 的 Rmd 文件才会被编译。

当你只关注当前章节时,预览当前章节会很有帮助,因为可以在添加更多内容或修改章节时立即看到实际输出。尽管预览功能适用于所有输出格式,但我们建议你预览HTML输出。

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预览单个章节的一个缺点是,对其他章节的交叉引用将不起作用,因为在这种情况下,bookdown对其他章节一无所知。这对于速度的提高来说是一个相当小的代价。由于预览章节只会呈现该特定章节的输出,因此不应期望其他章节的内容也能正确呈现。例如,当你导航到其他章节时,实际上你正在查看该章节的旧输出(甚至可能不存在该章节的输出)。

## 5.3 使用 HTTP 服务预览书籍

相比于重复运行 render\_book() 或 preview\_chapter() 来预览章节, 你实际上可以在 web 浏览器中实时预览书籍, 你只需要保存 Rmd 文件即可。bookdown 中的函数 serve\_book()可以基于 servr 软件包 (Xie, 2021c) 启动本地 web 服务器,提供 HTML 输出的在线预览服务。

```
serve_book(dir = ".", output_dir = "_book",
preview = TRUE, in_session = TRUE, quiet = FALSE,
...)
```

将书籍的根目录传递给 dir 参数,上述函数将启动本地 web 服务器,以便你可以使用服务器查看书籍输出。访问书籍输出页面的默认 URL是 http://127.0.0.1:4321。如果在交互式 R session 中运行此功能,此 URL 将自动在 web 浏览器中打开。如果你在 RStudio IDE 中,RStudio viewer 将用作默认的 web 浏览器,因此你可以在相同的环境中编写 Rmd 源文件并预览输出(例如,在左侧编写源文件,在右侧查看输出文件)。

服务器将侦听书籍根目录中的更改:每当修改书籍目录中的任

何文件, serve\_book()都可以检测到更改,重新编译对应的Rmd文件,并自动刷新web浏览器。如果修改的文件不包括Rmd文件,它只会刷新浏览器(例如只更新了某个CSS文件)。这意味着一旦启动了服务器,接下来所要做的就是编写书籍并保存文件。在保存文件时,编译和预览将自动进行。

如果真的不需要太多时间来重新编译整本书,可以设置参数 preview = FALSE,这样每次更新这本书时,整本书都会重新编译,否则只 有修改过的章节会通过 preview\_chapter() 重新编译。

... 里的参数都会传递给 servr::httw(),请参阅其帮助页面以查看所有可能的选项,例如 daemon 和 port。使用 in\_session = TRUE 或 FALSE 有其优缺点:

- 对于 in\_session = TRUE, 你可以在当前 R session 中访问在书籍中创建的所有对象;如果使用守护进程(通过参数 daemon = TRUE),你可以在当前 R session 不忙碌时检查对象;否则必须先停止服务器,然后才能检查对象。这当你需要以交互方式探索书中的 R 对象时会很有用。in\_session = TRUE 的缺点是输出内容可能与从新的 R session编译的书不同,因为当前 R session的状态可能不干净。
- 对于 in\_session = FALSE, 你不能从当前 R session 访问书籍中的对象, 但其输出内容更有可能是可复制的, 因为所有内容都是从新的 R session 中创建的。由于此函数仅用于预览目的, 因此 R session 是 否干净可能不是一个大问题。

根据具体的用例,你可以选择  $in_session = TRUE$  或 FALSE。最后,你应该从一个新的 R session 开始运行  $render_book()$  以生成一个可靠的书籍副本。

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## 5.4 RStudio IDE

如果你的 RStudio IDE 版本低于 I.O.O, 我们建议你进行升级<sup>1</sup>。 正如第 1.3 节所述,所有 R Markdown 文件都必须用 UTF-8 编码。这 一点非常重要,尤其是当文件包含多字节字符时。要使用 UTF-8 编码 保存文件,可以使用菜单 File -> Save with Encoding, 然后选择 UTF-8。

当你单击 Knit 按钮在 RStudio IDE 中编译 R Markdown 文档时, RStudio 调用的默认函数是 rmarkdown::render(), 这不是我们想要的编译书籍的函数。要调用函数 bookdown::render\_book(), 可以在 R Markdown 文档 index.Rmd 的 YAML 元数据中将 site 字段设置为 bookdown::bookdown\_site, 例如:

title: "A Nice Book"

site: bookdown::bookdown\_site

output:

bookdown::gitbook: default

\_\_\_

当你在 index.Rmd 中设置 site: bookdown::bookdown\_site 后,RStudio 将能够发现作为书籍源目录的目录, <sup>2</sup>,并且你将在 Build 窗格中看到 Build book 按钮。你可以通过单击按钮以不同的格式构建整本书,另外,如果单击工具栏上的 Knit 按钮,RStudio 将自动预览当前章节,而不需要显式使用 preview\_chapter()。

Ihttps://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>这个目录必须是一个 RStudio 项目。

5.5 RStudio IDE

bookdown 软件包附带了几个 RStudio 插件。如果你不熟悉 RStudio 插件,可以在以下位置查看文档: http://rstudio.github.io/rstudioaddins/。当你安装了 bookdown 软件包并正在使用 RStudio vO.99.878 或更高版本时,打开菜单,你将在工具栏上看到名为"Addins"的下拉菜单和"Preview Book"以及"Input LaTeX Math"菜单项。

"Preview Book"插件调用 bookdown::serve\_Book() 来编译书籍并通过 HTTP 服务提供书籍预览。它将阻塞当前的 R session,即当 serve\_book 正在运行时,你将无法在 R console 中执行任何操作。为了避免阻塞 R session,你可以使用 bookdown::serve\_book(daemon = TRUE) 在服务器上启动守护进程。请注意,在 RStudio 中打开的当前文档位于书籍的根目录下时,才能够使用这个加载项,否则 serve\_book() 可能无法找到书籍源文档。

"Input LaTeX Math" 插件本质上是一个小的 Shiny 应用程序,它提供一个文本框来帮助输入 LaTeX 数学表达式(图 5.1)。输入表达式时,你将可以预览数学表达式并看到其源代码。这将使输入数学表达式时更不容易出错——当在没有预览的情况下输入一个长的 LaTeX 数学表达式时很容易犯错误,例如,输入 X\_ij 时,可能想要输入的是 X\_{ij},或者输入时忽略了右括号。如果在单击加载项之前在 RStudio 编辑器中选择了 LaTeX 数学表达式,则该表达式将自动加载并呈现在文本框中。这个插件是建立在 MathQuill 库 (http://mathquill.com)之上的。它并不是要为所有用于数学表达式的 LaTeX 命令提供完整支持,而是致力于帮助输入一些常见的数学表达式。

还有其他 R 软件包提供了插件来帮助你编写书籍。citr 软件包 (Aust, 2019) 提供了一个名为"Insert citations"的加载项,可以很容易 地将引用文献插入到 R Markdown 文档中。它会扫描你的文献数据库,并在下拉菜单中显示所有引用文献,因此你可以直接从列表中选择,而无需记住哪个引文键对应于哪个引文项(图 5.2)。

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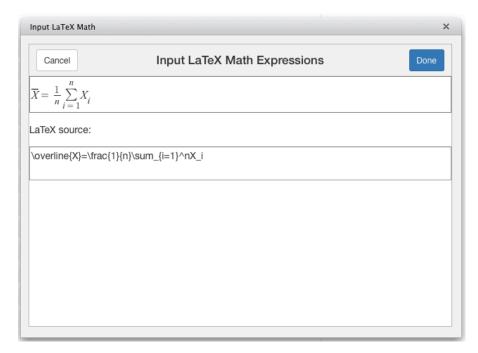


图 5.1: 辅助输入 LaTeX 数学公式的 RStudio 插件

## 5.5 协同工作

今后创作书籍几乎肯定会涉及到多个人。你可能会和共同作者 一起工作,以及不时提供反馈的读者。

由于所有书籍章节都是纯文本文件,因此它们非常适合用于应用版本控制工具。因此,如果你的所有合著者和合作者都具备 GIT 等版本控制工具的基本知识,你就可以使用这些工具与他们协作处理书籍内容。事实上,即使他们不知道如何使用 GIT,通过 GIT 进行协作也是可以的,因为 GitHub能够让使用者在 web 浏览器中在线创建和编辑文件。只需要有一个人必须熟悉 GIT,并且能够设置书籍存储库。

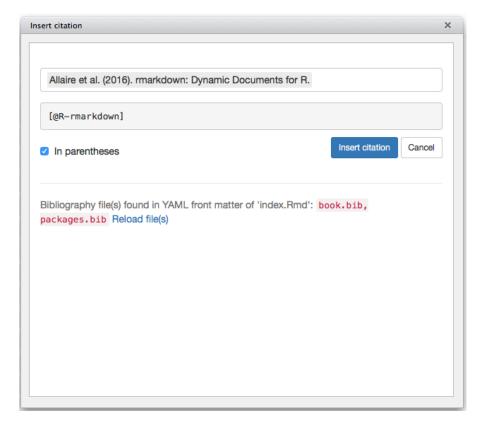


图 5.2: 帮助插入引用文献的 RStudio 插件

其他合作者可以在线贡献内容,不过如果他们知道在本地使用GIT工作的基础用法,他们会有更多的自由。

读者可以通过两种方式做出贡献。一种方式是直接贡献内容,如果你的书源托管在 GitHub 上,最简单的方法是通过 GitHub pull requests<sup>3</sup>。基本上,任何 GitHub 用户都可以单击 Rmd 源文件页面上的编辑 (edit) 按钮,编辑内容,并将更改提交给你进行审批。如果你对提交的更改感到满意(你可以清楚地看到更改的内容),可以单击"合并 (Merge)"按钮来合并更改。如果你不满意,可以在 pull request中提供反馈,以便读者根据要求进一步修改。我们在第??节中提到了

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>https://help.github.com/articles/about-pull-requests/

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GitBook 样式中的编辑 (edit) 按钮。该按钮链接到每个页面的 Rmd 源文件,可以引导你创建 pull request。没有必要来回收发电子邮件来交流简单的更改内容,比如修改打字错误。

读者对你的书作出贡献的另一种方式是留下评论。评论可以以多种形式留下:电子邮件、GitHub issues 或 HTML 页面评论。这里我们使用 Disqus(参见第 4.1 节)作为示例。Disqus 是一种在网页上嵌入讨论区的服务,可以通过 JavaScript 加载。当你注册并在 Disqus 上创建一个新的论坛后,你可以找到如下所示的 JavaScript 代码:

请注意, 你需要用自己的论坛名称替换名称 yihui (创建新论坛时必须提供此名称)。你可以将代码保存到一个名为 disqus.html 的HTML 文件中。然后可以通过 after\_body 选项将其嵌入到每页的末尾(图 5.3 显示了讨论区的外观):

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```
output:
 bookdown::gitbook:
 includes:
 after_body: disqus.html
```

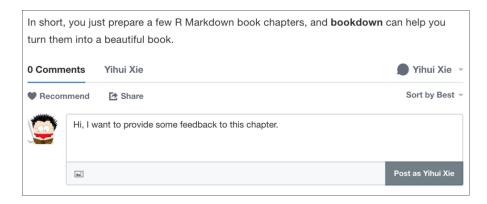


图 5.3: 有讨论区的书页。

# 发布与出版

当你在创作书籍时,你可以将书稿提供给公众,例如,将书稿发布到网站上,以便从读者那里得到早期反馈。当你完成书籍的创作后,你需要考虑正式出版书籍的方式,可以通过印刷本也可以通过电子书进行出版。

## 6.1 RStudio Connect

理论上,你可以自己编译书籍然后将其发布到你想要的任何地方。例如,你可以在自己的Web服务器上托管书籍的HTML版本。不过我们在bookdown中提供了一个函数publish\_book(),它能够让你很轻松地将书籍上传至https://bookdown.org。这是一个由RStudio提供的网站,用于免费托管你的书籍。这个网站建立在"RStudio Connect" 之上,它是RStudio提供的产品之一,能够让你将各种与R相关的应用部署到服务器上,包括RMarkdown文档、Shiny应用、Rplots等。

你不必了解太多 RStudio Connect 就能够将你的书籍发布到bookdown.org。你需要在 https://bookdown.org/connect/ 注册,之后当你第一次尝试运行 bookdown::publish\_book() 时,系统将要求你授权bookdown 发布到你的 bookdown.org 账户。以后使用时,只需要再

Ihttps://www.rstudio.com/products/connect/

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次调用 publish\_book() 即可, **bookdown** 将不会要求你进行任何其他的操作。

```
publish_book(name = NULL, account = NULL,
 server = NULL, render = c("none", "local", "server"))
```

你需要接触的 publish\_book() 的唯一参数是 render。它决定了在发布之前是否编译书籍。如果你之前已经运行过 render\_book(), 就不需要改变这个参数, 否则你可能需要将其设置为 'local':

```
bookdown::publish_book(render = 'local')
```

如果你已经配置好了自己的 RStudio Connect 服务器,那么当然可以将书籍发布到你自己的服务器,而不必上传至 bookdown.org。

### 6.2 GitHub

你可以使用 GitHub Pages (https://pages.github.com) 在 GitHub 上免费托管你的书籍。GitHub 支持 Jekyll (http://jekyllrb.com), 它是一个静态网站生成器,能够将一系列 Markdown 文件转换为网站。这可能是 GitHub Pages 最常见的用法,但是 GitHub 还支持任意静态 HTML 文件,因此你可以在 GitHub 上托管书籍的 HTML 输出文件。其关键是创建一个隐藏文件.nojekyll,它告诉 GitHub 你的网站不是通过 Jekyll 构建的,因为 bookdown 的 HTML 输出文件已经是一个独立的网站。

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#假设你已经初始化了一个 qit 储存库,并且已经在书籍储存库的目录下

# 创建一个隐藏文件 .nojekyll

touch .nojekyll

#将其添加入 git 版本控制中,这样她就不会再 RStudio 中显示 git add .nojekyll

如果你使用 Windows, 那么可能没有 touch 命令, 这时你可以在 R 中使用 file.create('.nojekyll') 来创建一个文件。

发布书籍的一种方法将书籍的 HTML 文件放入 master 分支中的 /docs 文件夹, 然后从该文件夹将书籍作为 GitHub Pagse 站点发布, 就像 GitHub Help<sup>2</sup>中描述的那样。首先, 在配置文件\_bookdown.yml 中添加一行 output\_dir:"docs", 将书籍的输出目录设置为 /docs。然后,将更改推送到 GitHub, 再转到存储库的设置, 在 "GitHub Pages" 配置项下将 "Source" 选项更改为 "master branch/docs folder"。使用该方法时, .nojekyll 文件必须位于 /docs 文件夹中。

另一种方法是先在存储库中创建一个gh-pages 分支,再构建书籍,将HTML输出(包括图像、CSS和 JavaScript 文件等所有外部资源)放入该分支,然后将该分支推送到远程存储库。如果你的书籍存储库没有gh-pages 分支,可以使用以下命令创建一个分支:

#假设你已经初始化了一个 git 储存库,并且已经在书籍储存库的目录下

# 创建一个名为 gh-pages 的分支,并清除全部文件

git checkout --orphan gh-pages

<sup>2</sup>http://bit.ly/2cvloKV

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```
git rm -rf .

创建一个隐藏文件 .nojekyll

touch .nojekyll

git add .nojekyll

git commit -m "Initial commit"

git push origin gh-pages
```

设置好GIT之后,剩下的工作可以通过脚本(Shell、R或 Makefile,取决于你的偏好)实现自动化。总的来说,首先将书籍编译为HTML,然后运行git命令将文件推送到GitHub,但你可能不希望在本地反复手动执行这些操作,这时可以通过云来完成。由于在云上实现发布过程的完全自动化将会非常方便,因此一旦设置正确,接下来所要做的就是编写书籍并将Rmd源文件推送到GitHub,你创作的书将始终在服务器端自动构建和发布。

你可以选择使用的一个云服务是 Travis CI (https://travis-ci.com)。它对于 GitHub 上的共有储存库提供的服务是免费的,并且是为软件包的持续集成 (CI) 而设计的。Travis CI 能够连接到 GitHub,即每当你推送更改到 GitHub 时,Travis 能够被触发在最新版本的储存库上运行某些命令/脚本。3这些命令储存在你的储存库根目录下名为.travis.yml 的 YAML 文件中。它们通常用于测试软件,但实际上它们的用途十分开放,这意味着你可以在 Travis (虚拟) 机器上运行任意命令。也就是说,你当然可以在 Travis 上运行自己的脚本来构建书籍。注意,Travis 目前仅支持 Ubuntu 和 Mac OS X,因此你应该对于Linux/Unix 命令有一些基本的了解。

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>你需要先在 GitHub 上为你的储存库授权 Travis CI 服务。有关如何开始使用 Travis CI, 请参阅 https://docs.travis-ci.com/user/getting-started/。

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下一个问题是,怎样将在 Travis 中构建的书籍发布到 GitHub? 大体上说,你需要授予 Travis 对你的 GitHub 储存库的写访问权限。该 授权能够通过集中方式完成,对于初学者来说最简单的方式是个人访 问令牌 (personal access token)。以下是你可以遵循的几个操作步骤:

- 1. 对于你在 GitHub上的账户创建一个个人访问令牌 (personal access token)<sup>4</sup> (请确保启用 "repo" 作用域 ("repo" scope),以便可以通过此令牌写入你的 GitHub 储存库)。
- 2. 通过命令 travis encrypt 将其加密并放在环境变量 GITHUB\_PAT 里,然后储存在 .travis.yml 文件中。例如 travis encrypt GITHUB\_PAT=TOKEN。如果你不知道如何安装 或使用 Travis 命令行工具,只需要将这个环境变量通过 https://travis-ci.com/user/repo/settings 储存起来,其中 user 是你的 GitHub ID, repo 是储存库的名称。
- 3. 你可以使用你的 GitHub 令牌在 Travis 上克隆先前创建的这个 gh-pages 分支,向其添加从 R Markdown 转换而来的HTML 输出文件(不要忘记添加图片和 CSS 样式文件),然后推送到远程储存库。

假设你正在 master 分支中 (你存放 Rmd 源文件的分支),并且已经编译好书籍,放在 \_book 目录中。接下来你可以在 Travis 中做的是:

# # 如果你还没有进行配置的话,设置好你的用户名和邮箱

git config --global user.email "you@example.com"
git config --global user.name "Your Name"

#将储存库克隆到书籍输出目录 book-output

<sup>4</sup>http://bit.ly/2cEBYWB

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```
git clone -b gh-pages \
 https://${GITHUB_PAT}@github.com/${TRAVIS_REPO_SLUG}.git \
 book-output

cd book-output

git rm -rf *

cp -r ../_book/* ./

git add --all *

git commit -m"Update the book"

git push -q origin gh-pages
```

变量名 GITHUB\_PAT 和目录名 book-output 可以是任意名称。只要名称没有与已经存在的变量名或目录名冲突,你就可以使用喜欢的任何名字。上述脚本与我们在第?? 节提到的书籍构建脚本可以放在master 分支作为 as Shell 脚本。例如,你可以将它们命名为 \_build.sh和\_deploy.sh。那么,你的.travis.yml 文件可能是这样的:

```
language: r
pandoc_version: 1.19.2.1

env:
 global:
 - secure: A_LONG_ENCRYPTED_STRING

before_script:
 - chmod +x ./_build.sh
 - chmod +x ./_deploy.sh
```

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## script:

- ./\_build.sh

- ./\_deploy.sh

language 选项告诉 Travis 需要使用安装了 R 的虚拟机。secure 字段是加密的个人访问令牌 (personal access token)。如果你已经使用 Travis 上的 Web 界面而不是命令行工具 travis encrypt 保存了GITHUB\_PAT 变量,则可以忽略这项设置。

由于Travis服务主要用于检查R软件包,因此还需要一个(假的) DESCRIPTION文件,使得书籍存储库像是一个R软件包一样。这个文件 中唯一一个真正重要的是软件包依赖项这一配置。所有依赖项都将通 过 **devtools**包安装。如果依赖项在CRAN或 BioConductor上,只需 在 DESCRIPTION文件的 Imports 字段中列出即可。如果它在 GitHub上, 您可以使用 Remotes 字段列出它的存储库名称。下面展示了一个例子:

Package: placeholder

Type: Book

Title: Does not matter.

Version: 0.0.1

Imports: bookdown, ggplot2
Remotes: rstudio/bookdown

如果你使用 Travis 的 container-based infrastructure<sup>5</sup>, 你可以在.travis.yml 中使用 sudo: false 启用缓存。通常你至少需要缓存两类目录:图片目录(例如\_main\_files)以及缓存目录(例如\_main\_cache)。如果你指定了**knitr**代码块选项 fig.path和 cache.path, 这些目录的名

<sup>5</sup>https://docs.travis-ci.com/user/workers/container-based-infrastructure/

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称可能不同,但是我强烈建议不要改变这些设置。图片和缓存目录都存放在书籍根目录中的\_bookdown\_files 目录下。启用了 **knitr** 图片和缓存的.travis.yml 文件可能具有如下的 sudo 和 cache 附加配置:

```
cache:
 packages: yes
 directories:
 - $TRAVIS_BUILD_DIR/_bookdown_files
```

如果构建书籍非常耗时,你可以在Travis上使用上面的配置来节省时间。注意,packages:yes表示安装在Travis上的R包也被缓存。

以上所有脚本和配置都可以在 bookdown-demo 存储库中找到: https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown-demo/。如果你将它们复制到自己的存储库中,请记住使用自己的加密变量 GITHUB\_PAT 更改 .travis.yml 文件中的 secure 字段。

GitHub和 Travis CI 当然不是构建和出版你的书籍的唯一选择。 你可以在自己的服务器上自由地存储和发布这本书。

## 6.3 HTML发布功能

#### 6.3.1 HTML 404 页面

如果读者试图访问书籍中无法找到的页面,浏览器将因为找不到请求的网页而显示 404 错误<sup>6</sup>。这个 404 错误显示在一个 404 页面上。每个 web 服务器都有一个默认的 404 页面。但是大多数 web 服务平台,如 Netlify、Github Pages 和 Gitlab Pages 都会将网站根目录中名为 404.html 的文件用作自定义的错误提示网页(如果你能提供该文件)。

对于全部 HTML 书记格式, **bookdown** 会在你的输出目录中使用简单的内容(一个标题和2段正文)创建一个自定义的404.html;请见图 6.1。

如您所见,这个404页面嵌入在书中,以便读者能够快速返回正在阅读的书籍内容。网页书籍站点的整体结构(包括导航栏、页脚、侧边栏等)和CSS样式仍然保留在404页面上。

要自定义404页面而不是使用 bookdown 提供的页面, 你可以向项目根目录中添加\_404.Rmd 或\_404.md 文件。如果在编译书籍时找到前述任何一个文件,则该文件内容将被编译并作为嵌入书籍结构中的404页面的主体内容。

如果一个 404.html 文件已经存在于根目录级别的书籍源文档仓库中(与书籍的 .Rmd 文件放在一起),那么 bookdown 将保持该文件不变,并且不会将它覆盖。这是因为我们假设你的发布工作流中已经有了使用这个自定义的 404.html 的机制。

<sup>6</sup>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTTP\_404

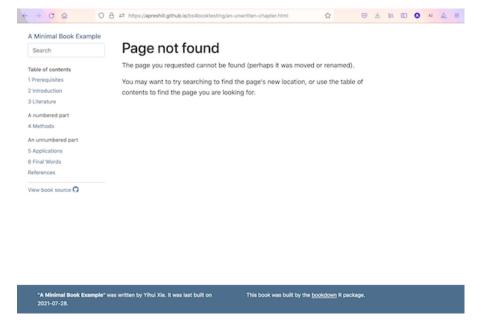


图 6.1: 示例 404 页面的屏幕截图。

### 6.3.2 用于共享的元数据

Bookdown HTML 书籍将使用你在 index.Rmd 的 YAML 中提供的信息,为 Twitter、Facebook 和 LinkedIn 等平台上的社交共享提供HTML 元数据。要对其进行设置,请设置书籍的 url 和 cover-image 文件的路径。该路径可以是绝对 URL,也可以是项目中图像文件的相对路径。书籍的 title 和 description 也会被使用。设置这些选项能带来一个很好的效果,当读者在社交网络网站上共享你的书籍的链接时,该链接将自动扩展为带有书籍封面图像和描述的卡片。

无论使用哪种方法发布 HTML 书籍, 都可以使用 https://www.opengraph.xyz 来检查书籍元数据,它显示了跨平台共享链接时链接外观的预览。你还可以使用特定于平台的开发人员工具:

• Facebook: https://developers.facebook.com/tools/debug/

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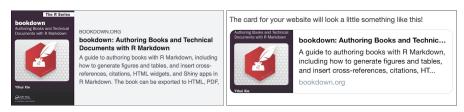


图 **6.2**: 当链接在 Facebook 和 LinkedIn (左侧)和 Twitter (右侧)上被共享时,显示 HTML 书籍封面图像、标题和描述的屏幕截图。

• LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/post-inspector/

• Twitter: https://cards-dev.twitter.com/validator

### 6.4 出版商

除了在网上发布你的书之外,你还可以考虑通过出版商出版你的书籍。例如,本书是由 Chapman & Hall/CRC 出版的,在 https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/ 也有免费的在线版本(与出版商达成了协议)。如果你不想与的发布者合作,你还可以考虑自主出版 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-publishing)。Pablo Casas 写了两篇你可能会觉得有用的博客文章: "How to self-publish a book" 和 "How to self-publish a book: customizing bookdown" 8。

如果你选择的出版商支持 LaTeX, 那么出版用 **bookdown** 编写的书会容易得多。例如, Chapman & Hall 提供了一个名为 krantz.cls 的 LaTeX 类, Springer 提供的是 symono.cls。如果要将这些 LaTeX 类应

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>https://blog.datascienceheroes.com/how-to-self-publish-a-book/

<sup>8</sup>https://blog.datascienceheroes.com/how-to-self-publish-a-book-customizingbookdown/

用于 PDF 书籍,请将 index.Rmd 的 YAML 元数据中的 documentclass 设置为 LaTeX 类文件名(不带扩展名.cls)。

LaTeX 类是 YAML 元数据中最重要的设置。它控制了 PDF 书籍的整体样式。还有一些其他设置是你经常需要调整的,下面我们将展示有关本书的一些详细信息。

本书的 YAML 元数据包含以下设置:

```
documentclass: krantz
lot: yes
lof: yes
fontsize: 12pt
monofont: "Source Code Pro"
monofontoptions: "Scale=0.7"
```

字段 lot:yes 表示我们需要表格列表;类似地,lof 表示图片列表。基础字体大小是'12pt',我们使用了 Source Code Pro<sup>9</sup> 作为等宽(固定宽度)字体,它适用于本书中的所有程序代码。

在 LaTeX 导言 (preamble)(第 4.1 节)中,我们还有一些设置。 首先,我们将主字体族设置为 Alegreya<sup>10</sup>,并且由于此字体没有 Small Capitals(小型大写字母)特征,我们使用 Alegreya SC 字体。

```
\setmainfont[
UprightFeatures={SmallCapsFont=AlegreyaSC-Regular}
]{Alegreya}
```

<sup>9</sup>https://www.fontsquirrel.com/fonts/source-code-pro

IOhttps://www.fontsquirrel.com/fonts/alegreya

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下面的命令通过允许浮动环境占用更大部分的页面而不是浮动, 从而使得它们更不太可能浮动。

```
\renewcommand{\textfraction}{0.05}
\renewcommand{\topfraction}{0.8}
\renewcommand{\bottomfraction}{0.8}
\renewcommand{\floatpagefraction}{0.75}
```

由于 krantz.cls 为引用文段提供了一个环境 VF, 因此我们将标准的 quote 环境重新定义为 VF。您可以在第 2.1 节中看到它的样式。

```
\renewenvironment{quote}{\begin{VF}}{\end{VF}}}
```

然后我们将超链接重新定义为脚注,因为当书印刷在纸上时,读 者无法点击文本中的链接,而脚注会告诉他们实际的链接是什么。

我们还为\_output.yml中的bookdown::pdf\_book格式进行了一些设置:

```
bookdown::pdf_book:
 includes:
 in_header: latex/preamble.tex
 before_body: latex/before_body.tex
```

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```
after_body: latex/after_body.tex
keep_tex: yes
dev: "cairo_pdf"
latex_engine: xelatex
citation_package: natbib
template: null
pandoc_args: --top-level-division=chapter
toc_unnumbered: no
toc_appendix: yes
quote_footer: ["\\VA{", "}{}"]
highlight_bw: yes
```

我们上面提到的所有导言 (preamble) 设置都在文件 latex/preamble.tex 中, 其中我们还指定了前言 (front matter) 的开始:

译者注: \frontmatter 通常跟在 \begin{document} 后, 会关闭章节序号, 页码使用罗马数字。

### \frontmatter

在 latex/before\_body.tex 中, 我们插入了出版商要求的一些空白页, 并编写了奉献页。在书的第一章之前, 我们插入

#### \mainmatter

因此, LaTeX 知道将页码样式从罗马数字(前言所用的样式)更改为 阿拉伯数字(正文所用的样式)。

我们在 latex/after\_body.tex (第2.9节) 中打印索引。

由于默认设备 pdf 不能嵌入字体,因此用于保存图片的图形设备 (dev) 被设置为 cairo\_pdf,以便字体可以嵌入图片中。你的文案编辑可能会要求您嵌入 PDF 中使用的所有字体,以便该书可以完全按其电子版本的外观打印,否则某些字体可能会被替换,印刷时的字型可能无法预测。

quote\_footer 字段是为了确保引用页脚右对齐: krantz.cls 提供了 LaTeX 命令 \VA{} 以包含引用页脚。

highlight\_bw 选项被设置为 true,这样语法高亮显示的代码块中的颜色将转换为灰度,因为这本书将采用黑白打印。

这本书是通过 xelatex 编译成 PDF 的,以便于我们使用自定义字体。

除 VF 环境和 \VA{} 命令外,上述所有设置都可以应用于任何其他 LaTeX 文档类。

如果你也想与 Chapman & Hall 合作, 你可以从我们存储库 (https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/tree/master/inst/examples) 中的 krantz.cls 文件开始, 而不使用你从编辑那里得到的副本。我们已经与 LaTeX 帮助中心合作解决了这个 LaTeX 类的许多问题, 所以如果你使用 bookdown, 希望它能很好地用于你的书。

# A

# 软件工具

对于那些不熟悉使用 R Markdown 所需的软件包的读者, 我们将简要介绍这些软件包的安装和维护。

## A.I R和R软件包

R 能够从任何一个 CRAN (the Comprehensive R Archive Network) 镜像站中下载和安装,例如 https://cran.rstudio.com。请注意每年都会有一些 R 的新版本发布,你可能需要偶尔升级 R。

为了安装 bookdown 阮家堡, 你可以在 R 中输入:

install.packages("bookdown")

这将安装所有必需的 R 软件包。如果你不太关心这些软件包是否实际用于编译你的书籍(例如 htmlwidgets),也可以选择安装所有可选的软件包:

install.packages("bookdown", dependencies = TRUE)

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如果想体验 GitHub 上 **bookdown** 的开发版本,需要首先安装 **devtools**:

```
if (!requireNamespace('devtools')) install.packages('devtools')
devtools::install_github('rstudio/bookdown')
```

R 软件包同样也经常在 CRAN 或 GitHub 上不断更新, 因此你可能需要偶尔地更新它们:

```
update.packages(ask = FALSE)
```

尽管这不是必须的,但当你在处理与R相关的项目时,RStudio IDE 能够使很多事情变得更加简单。RStudio IDE 可以从 https://www.rstudio.com下载。

## A.2 Pandoc

R Markdown 文档 (\*.Rmd) 首先通过 knitr 软件包编译成 Markdown (\*.md), 然后通过 Pandoc 将 Markdown 编译成其他输出格式 (如 LaTeX 或 HTML)。这个过程由 rmarkdown 软件包自动完成。你不需要单独安装 knitr 或 rmarkdown,因为它们是 bookdown 的必需软件包,安装 bookdown 时会自动安装。但是,Pandoc 不是 R 软件包,因此在安装 bookdown 时不会自动安装。你可以按照 Pandoc 主页 (http://pandoc.org) 上的安装说明安装 Pandoc,但是如果你使用 RStudio IDE,实际上不需要单独安装 Pandoc,因为 RStudio 包含一个 Pandoc 的副本。Pandoc 版本号可通过以下方式获得:

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```
rmarkdown::pandoc_version()
[1] '2.14.0.3'
```

如果你发现这个版本太低了,并且一些 Pandoc 功能特性只在更高版本中提供,你可以安装更高版本的 Pandoc,之后 **rmarkdown** 将会调用更高版本的 Pandoc,而不是内置的版本。

### A.3 LaTeX

只有当你想要将你的书籍转为 PDF 时,你才需要 LaTeX。你可以查阅 https://www.latex-project.org/get/ 以获取更多关于 LaTeX 它的安装的信息,但是我们强烈推荐你安装名为 TinyTeX<sup>1</sup> 的轻量级跨平台 LaTeX 发行版,它是基于 TeX Live 构建的。TinyTeX 能够通过 R 软件包 tinytex 轻松安装(安装 bookdown 时将自动安装):

```
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

使用 TinyTeX, 你将永远不会看见这样的错误信息:

```
! LaTeX Error: File `titling.sty' not found.

Type X to quit or <RETURN> to proceed,

or enter new name. (Default extension: sty)
```

<sup>1</sup>https://yihui.org/tinytex/

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```
Enter file name:
! Emergency stop.
<read *>

l.107 ^^M

pandoc: Error producing PDF

Error: pandoc document conversion failed with error 43

Execution halted
```

上面的错误信息表示你使用了一个包含 titling.sty 的 LaTeX 软件包,但它并没有被安装。LaTeX 软件包名称通常是\*.sty 这样的文件名格式,因此在本例中,你可以尝试安装 titling 软件包。如果你使用带有 R Markdown 的 TinyTeX,丢失的 LaTeX 软件包将自动安装,因此你无需担心此类问题。

LaTeX 发行版和其软件包也不时会进行更新,你可以考虑更新它们,特别是当您遇到 LaTeX 问题时。你可以通过以下方式找到 LaTeX 发行版的版本:

```
system('pdflatex --version')
pdfTeX 3.141592653-2.6-1.40.23 (TeX Live 2021/W32TeX)
kpathsea version 6.3.3
Copyright 2021 Han The Thanh (pdfTeX) et al.
There is NO warranty. Redistribution of this software is
covered by the terms of both the pdfTeX copyright and
the Lesser GNU General Public License.
```

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```
For more information about these matters, see the file
named COPYING and the pdfTeX source.
Primary author of pdfTeX: Han The Thanh (pdfTeX) et al.
Compiled with libpng 1.6.37; using libpng 1.6.37
Compiled with zlib 1.2.11; using zlib 1.2.11
Compiled with xpdf version 4.03
```

你可以运行如下代码来更新 TinyTeX:

```
tinytex::tlmgr_update()
```

随着时间的推移,你可能也需要升级TinyTeX(否则你无法安装或更新任何LaTeX软件包),在这种情况下你需要重新安装TinyTeX:

```
tinytex::reinstall_tinytex()
```

## 软件使用

如第1章所述,这本书并不是一本全面的 knitr 或 rmarkdown 指南。在本章中,我们简要地解释了 knitr 和 rmarkdown 中的一些基本概念和语法。如果你还有什么问题,可以将它们发布到 StackOverflow (https://stackoverflow.com) 上,并用 r、knitr、rmarkdown 和/或 bookdown 等任何适合的标签标记你的问题。

### B.1 knitr

knitr 软件包是基于"文学编程"(Knuth, 1984) 的思想设计的,它允许你将程序代码与源文档中的文本混合在一起。当 knitr 编译文档时,将提取并执行程序代码(以代码块为单位),程序输出将与输出文档中的原始文本一起显示。我们在第 2.3 节中介绍了基本的语法。

R Markdown 不是 knitr 支持的唯一源格式。knitr 的基本思想可应用于其他计算和创作语言。例如,knitr 还支持 R 和 LaTeX 的组合(\*.rnw 文档),以及 R+HTML(\*.RtML)等。你也可以在 knitr 中使用其他计算语言,如 C++、Python、SQL等。下面是一个简单的例子,你可以在 http://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/authoring\_knitr\_engines.html 中了解更多信息。

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```
'``{python}
x = 'Hello, Python World!'
print(x.split(' '))
...
```

Python 用户可能熟悉 IPython 或 Jupyter Notebooks (https://jupyter.org)。事实上, R Markdown 也可以作为笔记本使用, 并有一些额外的优势; 有关这方面详细信息, 请参阅这篇博客文章: https://blog.rstudio.org/2016/10/05/r-notebooks/。

如果要在文档中显示文本形式的代码块,可以在块头部之前添加一个内联表达式,该表达式生成一个空字符串('r''),并将代码块用在四个反引号包裹起来,<sup>1</sup>例如:

```
'r '''``{r}
a literal code chunk
...
```

当文档被编译后, 内联表达式将会消失, 你会看到:

```
'``{r}
a literal code chunk
...
```

I如果要在列表等其他环境中显示文字形式的代码块,请遵循缩进规则: https://pandoc.org/MANUAL.html#block-content-in-list-items

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编译文档时通常不需要直接调用 knitr 函数,因为 rmarkdown 会调用 knitr。如果你希望编译源文档而不进一步将其转换为其他格 式,可以使用 knitr::knit() 函数。

### B.2 R Markdown

由于R和Pandoc的强大功能,你可以轻松地在RMarkdown文档中进行计算,并将其转换为各种输出格式,包括HTML/PDF/Word文档、HTML5/Beamer幻灯片、仪表板和网站等。RMarkdown文档通常由YAML元数据(可选)和文档主体组成。我们在第2章中介绍了编写文档主体各个组件的语法,并在本节中详细解释了YAML元数据。

R Markdown 的元数据可以写在文档的最开头,分别以三个短划线 --- 开头和结尾。YAML 元数据通常由冒号分隔的标记值对组成,例如:

title: "An R Markdown Document"
author: "Yihui Xie"
---

对于元数据中的字符值,当其不包含特殊字符时,你可以省略引号,但如果希望它们是字符值,则使用引号更为安全。

除字符类型外,另一种元数据取值的常见类型是逻辑类型。yes和 true 都表示 true, no/false 都表示 false,例如:

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```
link-citations: yes
```

元数据取值可以是向量,并且有两种写入向量的方法。下面两种 方法是等价的

```
output: ["html_document", "word_document"]
```

## output:

- "html\_document"
- "word\_document"

元数据取值也可以是值的列表,只需要将其额外缩进两个空格, 例如:

## output:

bookdown::gitbook:

split\_by: "section"

split\_bib: no

忘记缩进元数据取值是一个常见的错误。例如,下面的数据

```
output:
```

html\_document:

toc: yes

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实际上表示

```
output: null
html_document: null
toc: yes
```

而不是你可能期望的那样:

```
output:
 html_document:
 toc: yes
```

R Markdown 输出格式在 YAML 元数据中的 output 字段中指定,并且你需要查阅 R 帮助页面以获得可以填写的选项,例如 ?rmarkdown::html\_document 或 ?bookdown::gitbook。YAML 中其它大多数字段的含义可以在 Pandoc 文档中找到。

rmarkdown 软件包提供了这些 R Markdown 输出格式:

- beamer\_presentation
- context\_document
- github\_document
- html\_document
- ioslides\_presentation
- latex\_document
- md\_document
- odt\_document
- pdf\_document

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- powerpoint\_presentation
- rtf\_document
- slidy\_presentation
- word\_document

在其他 R 软件包中有更多可能的输出格式,包括 bookdown、tufte、rticles、flexdashboard、revealjs 和 rmdformats 等。

## 常见问题

下面是常见问题 (FAQ) 的完整列表。是的,这里只有一个问题。 我个人不喜欢 FAQs。它们通常意味着惊喜,而惊喜对软件用户来说 并不好。

## 1. 问: bookdown 会不会有 X、Y和 Z 功能?

答: 简而言之,答案是否定的。但是如果你已经问了自己多次"我真的需要这些功能吗",而答案仍然是"是"时,请随时向我们提出功能要求 https://github.com/rstudio/bookdown/issues。

用户要求的更多功能往往来自 LaTeX世界。如果你的功能要求是这样的话,这个问题的答案是肯定的,因为 Pandoc 的 Markdown 支持原始 LaTeX 代码。每当你觉得 Markdown 不能为你完成这项工作时,总是可以选择在 Markdown 文档中应用一些原始的 LaTeX 代码。例如,你可以使用 glossaries 软件包创建术语表,或者你知道 LaTeX 语法的话,可以嵌入一个复杂的 LaTeX表。但是请记住,LaTeX 内容不可移植。它只适用于 LaTeX/PDF 输出,在其他类型的输出中将被忽略。根据要求,我们将来可能会在 bookdown 中引入更多的 LaTeX 功能,但我们的基本理念是 Markdown 应该尽可能简单。

世界上最具挑战性的不是学习花哨的技术, 而是控制自己的狂野之心。

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