

Producing high-quality, reproducible reports using R and Markdown

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Learning Objectives

- Understand the value of writing reproducible reports
- Learn how to recognize and compile the basic components of an R Markdown file
- Become familiar with R code chunks, and understand their purpose, structure and options
- Demonstrate the use of inline chunks for weaving R outputs into text blocks, for example when discussing the results of some calculations
- Be aware of alternative output formats to which an R Markdown file can be exported

This workshop uses material from the Software Carpentry lesson: R for Reproducible Scientific Analysis - Producing Reports with knitr

The Carpentries teaches foundational coding, and data science skills to researchers worldwide. Software Carpentry, Data Carpentry, and Library Carpentry workshops are based on our lessons.

Hardware and Software Setup

To participate in this workshop, you will need a laptop with a user account that has software installation privileges to install the software described below.

R and RStudio are required software for the workshop and you will need to install the latest versions on your computer.

Base R download and setup:

- The latest version of R can be downloaded [here](#)
- For MacOS install the latest `.pkg` release
- for Windows install the latest `base` release

RStudio download and setup:

- **RStudio** is an application (an integrated development environment or IDE) that facilitates the use of R and offers a number of nice additional features.
 - You will need to download and install the free **Desktop version** for your computer.
 - Downloaded the RStudio Desktop IDE [here](#)
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Introduction

Data analysts tend to write a lot of reports, describing their analyses and results, for their collaborators or to document their work for future reference.

Many new users begin by first writing a single R script containing all of the work. Then simply share the analysis by emailing the script and various graphs as attachments. But this can be cumbersome, requiring a lengthy discussion to explain which attachment was which result.

Creating a web page (as an html file) by using **R Markdown** makes things easier. The report can be one long stream, so tall figures that wouldn't ordinary fit on one page can be kept full size and easier to read, since the reader can simply keep scrolling. Formatting is simple and easy to modify, allowing you to spend more time on your analyses instead of writing reports.

Literate Programming Ideally, analysis reports are reproducible documents: If an error is discovered, or if some additional subjects are added to the data, you can just re-compile the report and get the new or corrected results (versus having to reconstruct figures, paste them into a Word document, and further hand-edit various detailed results).

In RStudio, using a package called **knitr**, you can create documents that contain a mixture of text and chunks of executable code. Any plots or other results that are displayed from the code chunks are embedded in the document.

This sort of idea has been called "**literate programming**".

Markdown

Markdown is a light-weight mark-up language for creating web pages and a way to style text on the web. You control the display of the document; formatting words as bold or italic, adding images, and creating lists are just a few of the things we can do with Markdown.

We will use **R Markdown** which mixes Markdown with R.

This workshop will cover:

- Creating an R Markdown file
 - Learning the basic components of R Markdown
 - Using R code chunks
 - Compiling a document with knitr
 - Other output options
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Resources

Markdown

Useful Markdown reference guides:

- [Markdown Cheat Sheet](#)
- [Markdown Syntax](#)
- [Markdown Extended Syntax](#)

RStudio

Comprehensive RStudio R Markdown cheat sheets:

- [R Markdown Cheat Sheet \[PDF\]](#)
- [R Markdown Cheat Sheet extended \[PDF\]](#)
- Learn more at <https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/>

knitr

Information about the **knitr** R package

- [knitr Reference Card](#)
- [About knitr](#)