Reporting Reproducible Research with R and Markdown

Garrick Aden-Buie // April 11, 2014

INFORMS Code & Data Boot Camp



Lots of things to install

- ▶ LaTeX
 - Mac: BasicTeX http://www.tug.org/mactex/morepackages.html
 - Windows: MiKTeX http://miktex.org/
 - ► Linux: apt-get install texlive
- ▶ pandoc
 - http://johnmacfarlane.net/pandoc
- ▶ R
- http://r-project.org
- http://rstudio.com
- knitr
 - http://yihui.name/knitr/
- ► Go all out: git
 - http://git-scm.org



Skip the talk, learn at home

- ► pandoc user guide
 - http://johnmacfarlane.net/pandoc/README.html
- ► knitr user guide
 - http://yihui.name/knitr/
 - http://kbroman.github.io/knitr_knutshell/
- ► git
 - https://bitbucket.org/gadenbuie/intro-to-git-for-scientists



Today we'll talk about

- ► What's the deal with Reproducible Research?
- ► What's up with Markdown?
- ► A complete research flow
- A simple example
- ► Show and tell



What's the deal with Reproducible Research?

- ► Kind of a hot topic these days
 - Coursera's course
 - PLoS One Data Policy
 - RunMyCode
- ▶ Code & Data are as much a part of research output as pubs

Reproducible research

...is the idea that data analyses, and more generally, scientific claims, are published with their data and software code so that others may verify the findings and build upon them.



Version Control and Management!



- ► Version Control and Management!
- ► Start to finish, integrate everything



- ► Version Control and Management!
- ► Start to finish, integrate everything
- ► Write once, output to anything

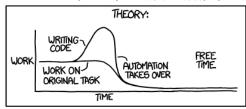


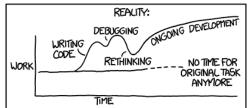
- ► Version Control and Management!
- ► Start to finish, integrate everything
- ► Write once, output to anything
- ► Make collaboration easier¹ and more scalable



Which reminds me...

"I SPEND A LOT OF TIME ON THIS TASK. I SHOULD WRITE A PROGRAM AUTOMATING IT!"



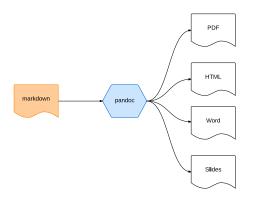




A complete research flow

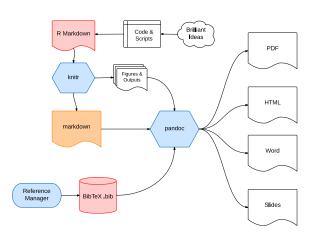


The core workflow



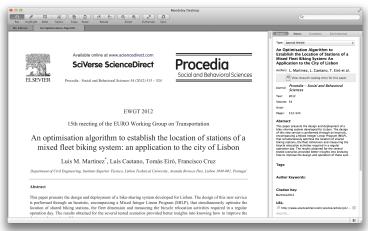


The full workflow



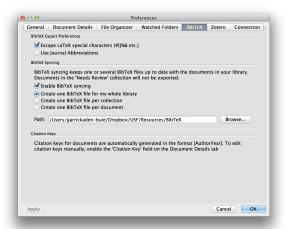


Mendeley



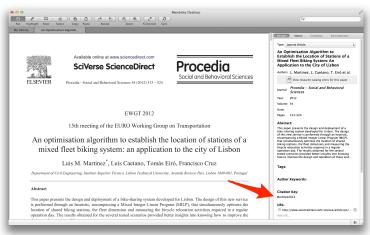


Set up Mendeley + BibTeX





Where to find the citekey





BibTeX entry

~/Dropbox/USF/Resources/BibTeX/library.bib

```
@article{Martinez2012,
  author = {Martinez, Luis M. and Caetano, Luis},
  doi = \{10.1016/j.sbspro.2012.09.769\},
  issn = \{18770428\},\
  iournal = {Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences}.
  month = oct,
  pages = \{513--524\},
  title = {{An Optimisation Algorithm to Establish the Location
          of Stations of a Mixed Fleet Biking System: An Application
          to the City of Lisbon}},
  url = {http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042812042310
  volume = \{54\},
  year = {2012}
```

What's up with Markdown?



What is markdown?

- ► The ctrl+B of plain text
- ► Many variants, modern markdown father:
 - https://daringfireball.net/projects/markdown/
- Lots of variants, but same idea: plain-text readable markup
 - MultiMarkdown
 - ► Github-flavored markdown
 - ► ReST
 - TeX
- pandoc has it's own special features
- General concept: think like HTML or Word "styles"



Markdown crash course













Let's walk through an example together

http://bit.ly/1qlyQbv²

N F O R M S wn- F

 $^{^2} http://www.unexpected-vortices.com/sw/gouda/quick-markdown-example.html\\$

Title

Pandoc allows special syntax on the first three lines for document metadata.

```
% Title
% Author
% 2014-04-11
```

Or YAML metadata blocks.



Headers

Two ways to make headers, think <h1>, <h2>, ... levels.

```
An h1 header

=========

An h2 header

-----

# Also h1 header

## Also h2 header
```



Paragraphs

Paragraphs are separated by a blank line. I like starting new sentences on a new line.

It's odd, I know.

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Formatting

```
Formatting is easy: *italics*, **bold**, 'monospace', ~~strikethrough~~.

Also H~2~O and Na^+^.
```

Formatting is easy: $\it italics$, $\it bold$, monospace, $\it strikethrough$. Also H_2O and Na^+ .



Lists

```
- Item 1
1. Sub item 1
Still sub item 1
- Item 2
```

- ► Item 1
 - 1. Sub item 1 Still sub item 1
- ► Item 2



Block quotes

```
> Block quotes are
> written like so.
>
> They can span multiple paragraphs,
> if you like.
```

Block quotes are written like so. They can span multiple paragraphs, if you like.



Code Sample

Code samples start with three ' characters or three ~ or are indented 4 spaces, and can include the code style.

```
'''r
hist(rnorm(100))
'''
```



Tables

Tables can look like this:

size	material	color
9	leather	brown
10	hemp canvas	natural
11	glass	transparent

size	material	color
9	leather	brown
10	hemp canvas	natural
11	glass	transparent



Tables 2

Or they can also look like this:

size	material	color
9	leather	brown
10	hemp canvas	natural
11	glass	transparent



Links

```
There are a [couple] of ways to [make][foo]
a [link](http://bing.com).
<http://garrickadenbuie.com>

[couple]: http://google.com
[foo]: http://xkcd.com
```

There are a couple of ways to make a link. http://garrickadenbuie.com



Footnotes

Footnotes are very similar to links[^disclaimer].

[^disclaimer]: Don't believe everything this guy says.

Footnotes are very similar to links³.



 $^{^3 \}mbox{Don't}$ believe everything this guy says.

LaTeX Math

Inline math equations go in like so: \$\omega = d\phi / dt\$. Display math should get its own line and be put in in double-dollar signs:

 $$I = \inf \ R^{2} \ dV$

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$$I = \int \rho R^2 dV$$



pandoc











Basic pandoc commands

Check out http://johnmacfarlane.net/pandoc/demos.html.

1. Markdown to PDF

```
$ pandoc text.md -o text.pdf
```

2 Markdown to Word

```
$ pandoc text.md -o text.docx
```

3. Markdown to Slides

```
$ pandoc -t beamer --template=mybeamer.template
    text.md -o text.pdf
```



Pandoc-syled citations

- ► @<citekey> eg. @Martinez2012
- ► [@<citekey>; @<citekey>] [@smith04, @Martinez2012]
- ► Add # References to the end of your document.

```
Blah blah [see @doe99, pp. 33-35; also @smith04, ch. 1].
Smith says blah [-@smith04].
@smith04 says blah.
```



Processing citations

Two elements:

- BibTeX file
- 2. Citation style .csl
 - http://zotero.org/styles

```
$ pandoc text.md -o text.pdf
   --bibliography=/path/to/library.bib
   --csl=/path/to/ieee.csl
```

Keep your .csl's and templates somewhere common.

l use ~/.pandoc/.



knitr











You already know everything... almost

The easiest way to get started is in R Studio.

Just select New > R Markdown.

To tell **knitr** to process code, just add r or {r} after code-delimiting markdown. You can have *inline* code that runs inside normal inline code areas.

You can also have entire code blocks that run R code, called chunks. It's best to keep chunks limited to one or grouped outputs (i.e. one table or figure).



Quick example

```
Inline code evaluations looks like this.
The mean of the sample was 'r mean(rnorm(100, mean=10)'
```

```
'''{r chunk-name, <chunk-opts>}
hist(rnorm(100))
'''
```



Best practices

- 1. After your document metadata, start with a setup chunk.
 - ► Use this chunk to set global **knitr** options and load packages.
 - Keep data loading and global functions in separate .R files and source them here.
- 2. Give chunks names for easier navigation
- 3. Try to keep chunks self-contained. Inter-chunk dependencies get hairy when debugging.



Some important chunk options

Best reference is at http://yihui.name/knitr/options.

Option	Meaning
echo	Include R source code in output?
results	Options about outputting results
error	Hard-fail if error?
include	Include any output?
cache	Save code chunk results?



A simple example

Grab file from http://bit.ly/USFCodeCamp2014 and switch to R Studio.



Show and tell













Thanks













Contact

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- ► gadenbuie@mail.usf.edu

