# Citation Test

The idea of *literate programming* was first proposed to Donald Knuth (1992), and it's applications realised in the context of reproducible research with the Splus and R dialects of the S language, by Leisch (2002) with the 'Sweave' package.

These ideas were extended upon with new conventions and output formats by the knitr package (Xie (2016)), crucially including the popular new 'markdown' format for plain text.

While lacking a consistent formal specification, markdown is convertible to many formats desirable to those disseminating research, thanks to the Haskell programme 'pandoc' (MacFarlane (2013)), offering both format interchange, and establishing thoughtful conventions for writing in markdown syntax.

The 'rmarkdown' package (Allaire et al. (2016)) combined the reproducible research capabilities of 'knitr' with the document output capabilities of 'pandoc'.

(I wrote this in a few minutes as a test for citations, please don't feel slighted if I overlooked your contribution --- but do feel free to write!)

Allaire, JJ, Joe Cheng, Yihui Xie, Jonathan McPherson, Winston Chang, Jeff Allen, Hadley Wickham, Aron Atkins, and Rob Hyndman. 2016. *Rmarkdown: Dynamic Documents for R*. <https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=rmarkdown>.

Knuth, Donald E. 1992. “Literate Programming.” *CSLI Lecture Notes, Stanford, CA: Center for the Study of Language and Information (CSLI), 1992* 1.

Leisch, Friedrich. 2002. “Sweave: Dynamic Generation of Statistical Reports Using Literate Data Analysis.” In *Compstat*, 575–80. Springer.

MacFarlane, John. 2013. “Pandoc: A Universal Document Converter.”

Xie, Yihui. 2016. *Knitr: A General-Purpose Package for Dynamic Report Generation in R*. <http://yihui.name/knitr/>.