# Applied Data Analysis School LITERATE PROGRAMMING IN R MARKDOWN

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### Setup and references

- Pandoc
- 2 Latex
  - You can install a lightweight Latex flavor: TinyTex

```
install.packages('tinytex')
tinytex::install_tinytex()
```

- or a complete distribution: MikTex or MacTex
- Sumatra PDF or Skim
- Markdown references
  - Markdown Guide
  - R Markdown Get Started
  - R Rarkdown: The definitive guide

### By the end of the day

#### you can write a report

 Claxton, G., Rae, M., Long, M., Damico, A., Foster, G. and Whitmore, H., 2017. 2017 Employer Health Benefits Survey. Kaiser Family Foundation and Health Research & Educational Trust.

#### a paper

Hartgerink, C. H. J., Wicherts, J. M., & van Assen, M. A. L. M. (2017). Too Good to be False: Nonsignificant Results Revisited. Collabra: Psychology, 3(1), 9.

#### edit a book

 Xie, Y., Allaire, J.J. and Grolemund, G., 2018. R Markdown: The Definitive Guide. CRC Press.

#### or build your website

#### Introduction

- What is Literate programming?
   Literate programming refers to melding a descriptive narrative and computer code into a single document, from which both human-friendly documentation and computer readable files can be created
- Your work should be transparent, easy to update, easy to maintain, and easy to replicate
- Data analysis requires reproducibility of results
- Useful for teaching

#### Preliminaries: Pandoc

- Pandoc is a command line tool to convert across different document formats. Try it online here
- It supports many formats such as Markdown, HTML, docx, pdf, LaTeX, etc
- It is simple to use: to convert the file example1.md to
  - HTML

pandoc -s example1.md -o example1.html

PDF

pandoc -s example1.md -o example1.pdf

docx

pandoc -s example1.md -o example1.pdf

Note: -s stands for source and -o for output

#### Preliminaries: Markdown

- Markdown is a lightweight markup language with plain text formatting syntax that was invented by John Gruber
- There are several "flavors" of Markdown
- Markdown files can be created in any text editor
- and can be easily converted to other formats
- They are text files usually with the extension ".md"
- There are many editors specific for Markdown (eg: Typora, Mou, Draft, etc) but you can use general editors (eg: Atom, Sublime Text or RStudio)
- Used in popular sites such as GitHub, Reddit,Stack
   Exchange, etc

### Markdown components

- Metadata: written between a pair of three dashes ---
- 2 Text: regular text and math elements, plus tables, images and figures
- Code:
  - inline R code: starts with `r and ends with a backtick `
  - code chunk: starts with three backticks like ```{r} where r
    indicates the language name and ends with three backticks ```

### Markdown syntax: quick introduction

Creating Headers

```
This is header 1
-----
or
Another header
```

or headers with different levels

```
# This is Header 1
...some text...
## And now Header 2
...more text...
### Finally Header 3
... and a little more text.
```

Emphasizing text

```
this is *Italic* but _this_ also works

this will write in **bold** but you can also __do this__

It is also possible to ~~Strikeout~~ text
```

- Creating unordered lists (use "\*" "+" or "-"")
- \* Point 1
- + Point 2

- You can create structured lists
- Point 1
  - Point 12
- Point 2
  - Point 21
  - insert links to text. Simply write

```
[text](url)
```

insert images

```
![text](file "Description")
```

- You can add tables
- and even references

- Markdown documents are highly flexible because they can incorporate other languages
- An example is LaTeX. To add LaTeX code you need to enclose it in "\$" If you write

$$a^2+b^2=c^2$$
  
you will see  $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ 

- Markdown also accepts raw HTML code
- You can incorporate code from other languages (eg: Python, Java, R, Stata, etc)
- This is typically done in a "code fence": lines with three or more backticks or tildes inserted before and after

- You can find a quick guide for syntax here or more detailed information here
- To get an idea how Markdown works you can use an online editor such as Dillinger or Markdown here
- and if you need to create tables you can use this great online tool
- You can use the Cheat sheets also available via the Help menu in RStudio
- For the exercises explore the random text generator Lorem ipsum

#### Metadata

 You can add a title, author and date as metadata. Simply start the document as

```
% Fill in title
```

- % Fill in Name
- % 23 January 2019
  - Or you can use the YAML format. See Pandoc User's Guide for more info. To add title, author and date place at the top of the document

title: Fill in title author: Fill in name date: 23 January 2019

\_\_\_

### Definig the output formats

- pdf\_document
- html\_document
- word\_document
- beamer\_presentation
- ioslides\_presentation
- powerpoint\_presentation

```
title: Fill in title
author: Fill in name
date: 23 January 2019
output:
   pdf_document:
    toc: true
```

### Adding citations to the document

- it is possible to add citations from a bibtex file
- place the "bib" file (say "references.bib") in the working folder
- modify the YAML by adding a line pointing to the bib file

bibliography: references.bib

At the bottom of the document add a line

#### ## References

use the syntax [@key] to identify the reference

### Advanced use: customizing outputs

- The default style for citations is the Chicago Manual of Style author-date format.
- But you can use any style available in Citation Style Language (CSL) in the Zotero Style Repository.
- To change style download the "csl" file and add a reference to it in the YAML block. for example

```
title: Title of my presentation
author: My name
date: 23 January 2019
bibliography: references.bib
csl: thisstyle.csl
```

#### Further information

- LITERATE PROGRAMMING IN R MARKDOWN: GitHub repository
- Project available in RStudio Cloud