

# Simple knitr to PDF via L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2e

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## 1 Introduction

This short tutorial describes the creation of attractive PDF documents incorporating R source code and output via the `knitr` R package and the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2e executable. It assumes enough proficiency with R to create source code and run source files. It further assumes no knowledge with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2e but the motivation and aptitude to learn how to create and process L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2e files. It also assumes proficiency with the command line, as illustrated in this tutorial.

**What you will need** You will need first of all R and the `knitr` package. You will need the `pdflatex.exe` executable. You will eventually need other R libraries and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2e packages, but only for real work, not for this tutorial. You will also need a working computer with an operating system and a text editor or programming environment. This tutorial uses Windows 7 with Vim. Those who successfully complete this tutorial with other operating systems may contact the author for updates to this tutorial.

## 2 Getting `pdflatex.exe`

This tutorial uses the implementation of `pdflatex` from MiKTeX, <http://miktex.org/>. Download and install MiKTeX. You will find the `pdflatex.exe` executable in a directory created by the installation process. On the author's machine it is located at `C:/Program Files (x86)/MiKTeX 2.9/miktex/bin`. See figure 1 You can edit your path or create an environmental variable to the executable to avoid having to type the full path to the executable with each use.

This tutorial includes a `.tex` file named `simple.tex`, see listing 2. Run `pdflatex` using this file as input, see figure 2. The tutorial also includes the source of this PDF document (named `simple-knitr2pdf.tex`), which you can also run. Make sure that the current directory includes the image files. Running this source may load several packages unless you have already loaded them.

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Figure 1: Path to MiKTeX

```
C:\Program Files (x86)\MiKTeX 2.9\miktex\bin>dir pdf*
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is F2A9-5F09

Directory of C:\Program Files (x86)\MiKTeX 2.9\miktex\bin

07/29/2011  05:38 PM                34,304 pdf2dsc.exe
07/29/2011  05:38 PM                34,304 pdf2ps.exe
07/29/2011  05:38 PM                33,792 pdfatfi.exe
07/29/2011  06:16 PM                33,280 pdfclose.exe
07/29/2011  05:38 PM                33,792 pdfcrop.exe
07/29/2011  06:16 PM                33,280 pdfdde.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdfetex.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdfjadetex.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdflatex.exe
07/29/2011  05:38 PM                33,792 pdflatexdef.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdfmex.exe
07/29/2011  06:16 PM                33,280 pdfopen.exe
07/29/2011  05:38 PM                34,304 pdfopt.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdfplatex.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdftex.exe
07/29/2011  05:38 PM                33,792 pdftexdef.exe
04/14/2012  02:16 PM                34,304 pdfxmltex.exe
               17 File(s)            578,048 bytes
               0 Dir(s)  125,477,355,520 bytes free
```

Listing 1: simple.tex

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \title{My First LaTeX File}
3 \author{My Name}
4 \date{}
5 \begin{document}
6 \maketitle{}
7 \paragraph{}This is my first .tex file, from \texttt{pdflatex.exe} to PDF using \LaTeXe{}.
8 \end{document}
```

### 3 Getting knitr

Invoke the R GUI, install the `knitr` package if you have not already done so, and load the `knitr` library. See listing 2.

Listing 2: Loading knitr

```
1 install.packages{knitr}
2 library{knitr}
```

### 4 Creating PDF from .Rnw files

Creating a PDF document with `knitr` requires three steps: first, create a .Rnw source file, second, knit the source file with `knit()`, and third, compile

Figure 2: Using pdflatex.exe

```
C:\Users\carter\DataSci02\5-ReproResearch\pro-1>pdflatex simple.tex
This is pdfTeX, Version 3.1415926-2.3-1.40.12 (MiKTeX 2.9)
entering extended mode
(C:\Users\carter\DataSci02\5-ReproResearch\pro-1\simple.tex
LaTeX2e <2011/06/27>
Babel <v3.8m> and hyphenation patterns for english, afrikaans, ancientgreek, ar
abic, armenian, assamese, basque, bengali, bokmal, bulgarian, catalan, coptic,
croatian, czech, danish, dutch, esperanto, estonian, farsi, finnish, french, ga
lician, german, german-x-2009-06-19, greek, gujarati, hindi, hungarian, iceland
ic, indonesian, interlingua, irish, italian, kannada, kurmanji, lao, latin, lat
vian, lithuanian, malayalam, marathi, mongolian, mongolianlmc, monogreek, ngerm
an, ngerman-x-2009-06-19, nynorsk, oriya, panjabi, pinyin, polish, portuguese,
romanian, russian, sanskrit, serbian, slovak, slovenian, spanish, swedish, swis
sgerman, tamil, telugu, turkish, turkmen, ukenglish, ukrainian, uppersorbian, u
senglishmax, welsh, loaded.
("C:\Program Files (x86)\MiKTeX 2.9\tex\latex\base\article.cls"
Document Class: article 2007/10/19 v1.4h Standard LaTeX document class
("C:\Program Files (x86)\MiKTeX 2.9\tex\latex\base\size10.clo")
No file simple.aux.
[1(C:/Users/carter/AppData/Local/MiKTeX/2.9/pdftex/config/pdftex.map)]
(C:\Users\carter\DataSci02\5-ReproResearch\pro-1\simple.aux) <C:/Program Files
(x86)/MiKTeX 2.9/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmmi10.pfb><C:/Program Files (
x86)/MiKTeX 2.9/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmr10.pfb><C:/Program Files (x86
)/MiKTeX 2.9/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmr12.pfb><C:/Program Files (x86)/M
iKTeX 2.9/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmr17.pfb><C:/Program Files (x86)/MiK
TeX 2.9/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmr7.pfb><C:/Program Files (x86)/MiKTeX 2
.9/fonts/type1/public/amsfonts/cm/cmtt10.pfb>
Output written on simple.pdf (1 page, 61272 bytes).
Transcript written on simple.log.
```

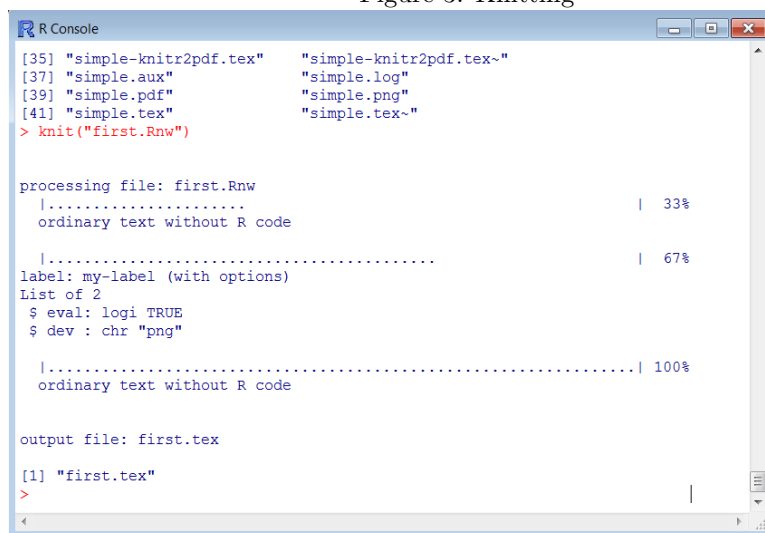
the resulting .tex file with pdflatex. This tutorial includes a simple source file (see listing 3) named first.Rnw. The R code shamelessly cribbed from Yihui Xie at <http://yihui.name/knitr/>.

Listing 3: First Rnw file

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \title{My First Rnw File}
3 \author{My Name}
4 \date{}
5 \begin{document}
6 \maketitle{}
7 \paragraph{}This is my first .Rnw file, from \textsf{R} to PDF through \LaTeXe{}.
8
9 <<my-label, eval=TRUE, dev='png'>>=
10 set.seed(1213) # for reproducibility
11 x = cumsum(rnorm(100))
12 mean(x) # mean of x
13 plot(x, type = 'l') # Brownian motion
14 @
```

In the R GUI, knit the first.Rnw source file. See figure 3. This will create a file named first.tex. Then, run pdflatex against this file. This will produce a PDF document names first.pdf that looks like figure 4.

Figure 3: Knitting



```
R Console
[35] "simple-knitr2pdf.tex"      "simple-knitr2pdf.tex~"
[37] "simple.aux"                "simple.log"
[39] "simple.pdf"                "simple.png"
[41] "simple.tex"                "simple.tex~"
> knit("first.Rnw")

processing file: first.Rnw
|.....| 33%
ordinary text without R code

|.....| 67%
label: my-label (with options)
List of 2
 $ eval: logi TRUE
 $ dev : chr "png"

|.....| 100%
ordinary text without R code

output file: first.tex
[1] "first.tex"
>
```

Figure 4: first.pdf

