

# Module 3 Pre-Read - Markdown

Saturday, February 3, 2024 11:45

<https://www.markdownguide.org/cheat-sheet/>

[https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn\\_LaTeX\\_in\\_30\\_minutes](https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn_LaTeX_in_30_minutes)

[https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Mathematical\\_expressions](https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Mathematical_expressions)

<https://bookdown.org/yihui/blogdown/html.html>

<https://bookdown.org/yihui/blogdown/css.html>

## Anatomy of an R Markdown document

R Markdown documents consist of three components:

### 1. yaml header

YAML = Yet Another Markup Language

- specifies meta options for the document
- Title, authors, output format, etc...

### 2. Plain text written in **markdown**

- plain writing + section headers + tables + ...

### 3. R code

- Inline with writing using single tick
- Whole "chunk" of code using three ticks

---

title: VRC01 neutralization report  
author: David Benkeser  
output: html\_document

YAML header is contained within the --- dashes  
Render type of document via output

---

# Exploring markdown

Markdown is a way of writing plain text that, upon rendering, looks formatted.

For example, we can **\_\_bold text\_\_** or *\*italicize\** it.

We can also ~~strikethrough text~~.

Sometimes ``monospace font`` is nice for formatting as well.

## Subheadings are fun too

### Even smaller subheadings are also possible

We can create bullet points:

\* that is pretty helpful

\* for listing things

We can create numbered lists:

1. item number 1

2. item number 2

We can also [include hyperlinks](www.emory.edu).

Monospace font basically makes the writing look like code form

# Including R code

There are two options for inputting code in R Markdown.

## Code chunks

```
```{r, name-of-chunk}
print("hello from R!")
```

```{r, read-data}
# replace with your own
abs_file_path <- "~/Dropbox/Emory/Teaching/DSTK/intro_repro_workflo/lectures/04_rmarkdown/"
full_file_path <- paste0(
  abs_file_path, "hiv_project/data/vrc01_data.csv"
)
data <- read.csv(full_file_path, header = TRUE)
head(data)
```
```

## Inline R expressions

We can use inline ``R`` expressions to report numbers in the text. For example, ``vrc01_data.csv`` has ``r`` `nrow(data)` rows and ``r`` `ncol(data)` columns.

From [https://raw.githubusercontent.com/benkeser/intro\\_repro\\_workflo/main/lectures/04\\_rmarkdown/hiv\\_project/tmp\\_reports/01\\_example\\_report.Rmd](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/benkeser/intro_repro_workflo/main/lectures/04_rmarkdown/hiv_project/tmp_reports/01_example_report.Rmd)

A single backtick will run r code in the single line

More advanced YAML headers

date: " `r` format(Sys.Date(), '%m-%d-%Y') " "

output:

highlight: is how the code displays in the compiled r markdown (I like zenburn)

toc: table of contents, can be true or false

## Output formats

There are [many output formats](#). Here are a few useful ones (with links to further documentation):

| output                  | Description   |
|-------------------------|---|
| html_document           | html template with many preset themes                       |
| pdf_document            | pdf using LaTeX   |
| word_document           | MS Word document (can <a href="#">create custom theme</a> ) |
| ioslides_presentation   | HTML5 presentation slides                                   |
| beamer_presentation     | pdf presentation slides with beamer                         |
| powerpoint_presentation | MS Powerpoint presentation                                  |

## yaml header

R Markdown documents begin with a **yaml header**.

- "meta-data" for the document
- options that control **how the document is rendered**

Options can be nested.

- don't forget your `:s!`
- two spaces, **no tabs!**

Options can include inline R code.

## Code chunk options

Each code chunk gets a label.

- avoid spaces, underscores, periods; hyphens are safe

Each chunk has **options**. Options can be included by either:

- comma separated list between
  - `{r, chunk-label, option1 = foo, option2 = bar }`
- special demarcated comment
  - `{r, chunk-label}`
  - `#| option1 = foo,`
  - `#| option2 = bar`
- or as yaml
  - `{r, chunk-label}`
  - `#| option1: foo`
  - `#| option2: bar`

## Code chunk options

Common options for **controlling display** of results.

- For a full list see [here](#).

| Option  | Action  |
|---------|---|
| eval    | Run the code included in the chunk?                 |
| echo    | Show the code chunk in the rendered document?       |
| warning | Print warning messages generated by code?           |
| error   | Print and keep running after errors?                |
| message | Print messages generated by code?                   |
| include | Show the code and results in the rendered document? |

### Including raw latex and html in document

We can create bullet points:

\* that is pretty helpful

\* for listing things

We can also use LaTeX to do this: `\begin{itemize}`

`\item` LaTeX is pretty helpful

`\item` for listing things too!

`\item` This only works if rendering to pdf

`\end{itemize}`

We can create numbered lists:

1. item number 1

2. item number 2

We can also use html to do this:

`<ol>`

`<li>item number 1 (in html)</li>`

`<li>item number 2 (in html)</li>`

`<li>this works both in pdf and html</li>`

`</ol>`

HTML for html docs

LATEX for pdf docs

From [https://raw.githubusercontent.com/benkaser/intro\\_repro\\_workflo/main/lectures/04](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/benkaser/intro_repro_workflo/main/lectures/04)

## knitr and pandoc

- `rmarkdown`
  - user-friendly wrapper around `knitr` and `pandoc`
- `knitr`
  - an R package that executes code chunks
  - "knits" results back to document
- `pandoc`
  - a general purpose document converter
  - command line tool, no GUI
  - [install directly](#) or included in R Studio IDE installation

Knitr runs r code in a fresh clean session

Pandoc converts documents between different types