

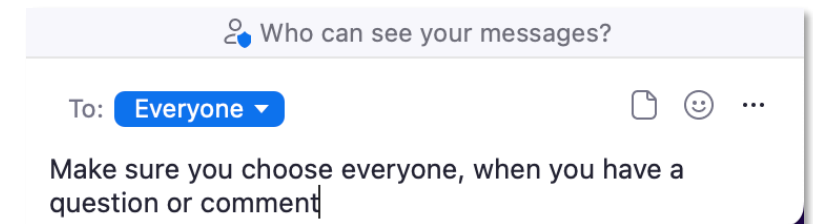
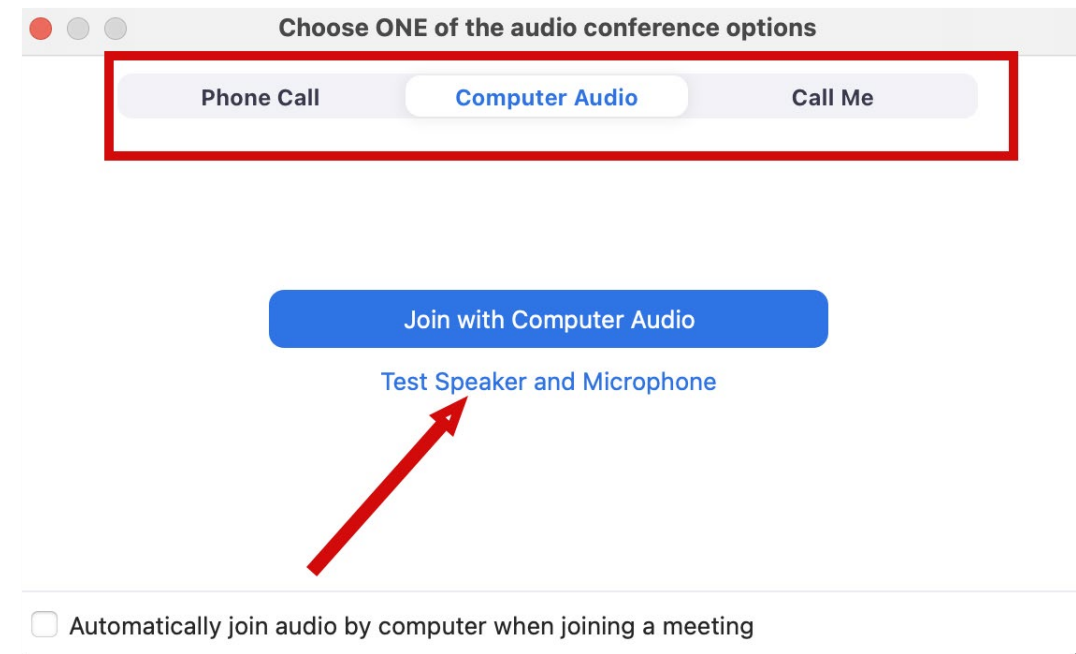
You will not hear any sound until the webinar starts.

Connect Audio

1. When you join Zoom, the **Join Audio** preferences box pops-up (Phone Call, Computer Audio, or Call Me)
2. Choose an option that works best for you
3. Join using that option
4. Use Test Speakers and Microphone option to optimize your webinar experience

Chat

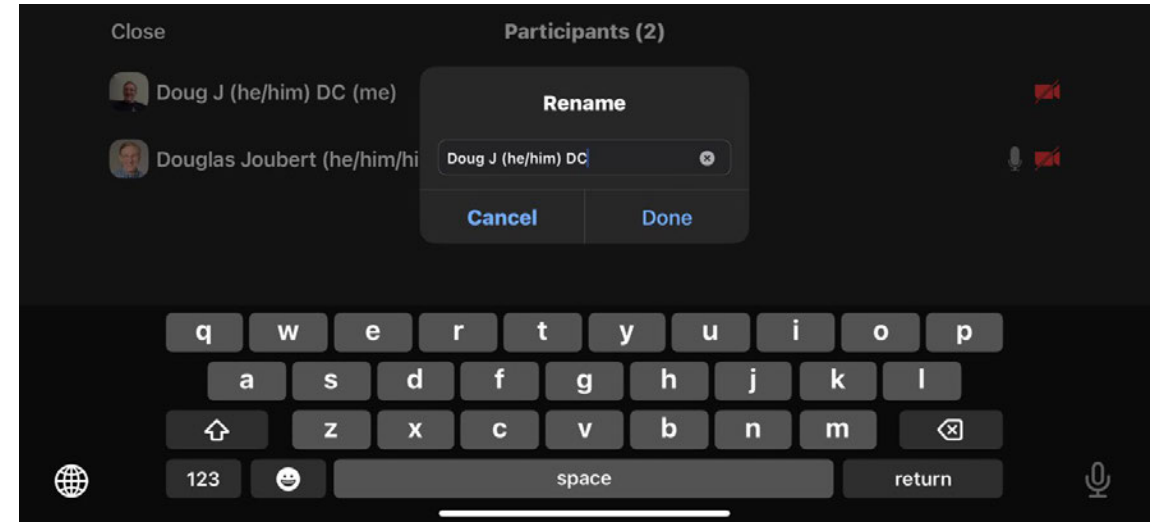
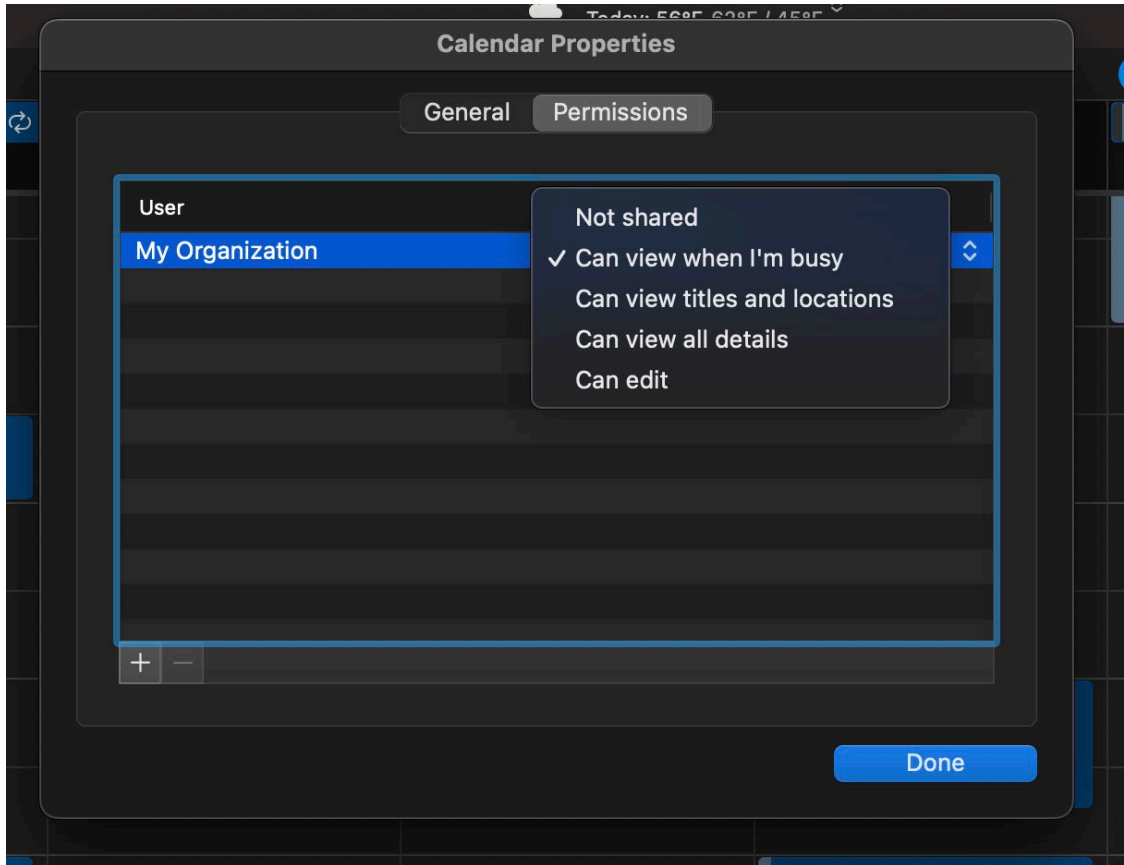
Please send your chat to **Everyone** to make sure the monitor sees your question



Reproducibility in RStudio: Basic Markdown

Doug Joubert
2023-03-07

Resources from PowerPoint



Please rename yourself, so we can:

- Send you the student version of the PowerPoint
- Send your training certificate
- Add you to our list-serve

- Designed for those who want to extend the basics of R Markdown and apply those skills in [Quarto](#).
- Quarto is an open-source scientific and technical publishing system that offers multilingual programming language support
- You will learn about the similarities and differences between R-markdown and Quarto
- You will also learn how to use Quarto to render documents in multiple formats, with a focus on scholarly publishing

- Distinguish between R-markdown and Quarto
- Demonstrated the difference between the visual and source editors
- Create basic markdown elements
- Create and modify markdown templates for MS Word

- [A Brief History of R Markdown](#)
- [Pandoc documentation on type references](#)
- [Block and Inline Elements](#)
- [Command Line Essentials](#)
- [Polishing Documents](#)
- email me for a copy:
douglas.joubert@nih.gov



- Class features exercises that will help you learn by doing. Install the following on your machine:
 - Latest version of [RStudio](#), v2022.07.0-548 or later
 - Latest version of [Quarto](#) (v1.0.36 or greater)
- Quarto is also available as a package. The **quarto** package provides an R interface to frequently used operations in the Quarto Command Line Interface (CLI).

```
install.packages("quarto")
```

- [knitr](#), tool for dynamic report generation in R
- [rmarkdown](#), helps you create dynamic analysis documents that combine code, rendered output (such as figures).
- [tidyverse](#), includes the packages that you're likely to use in everyday data analyses.

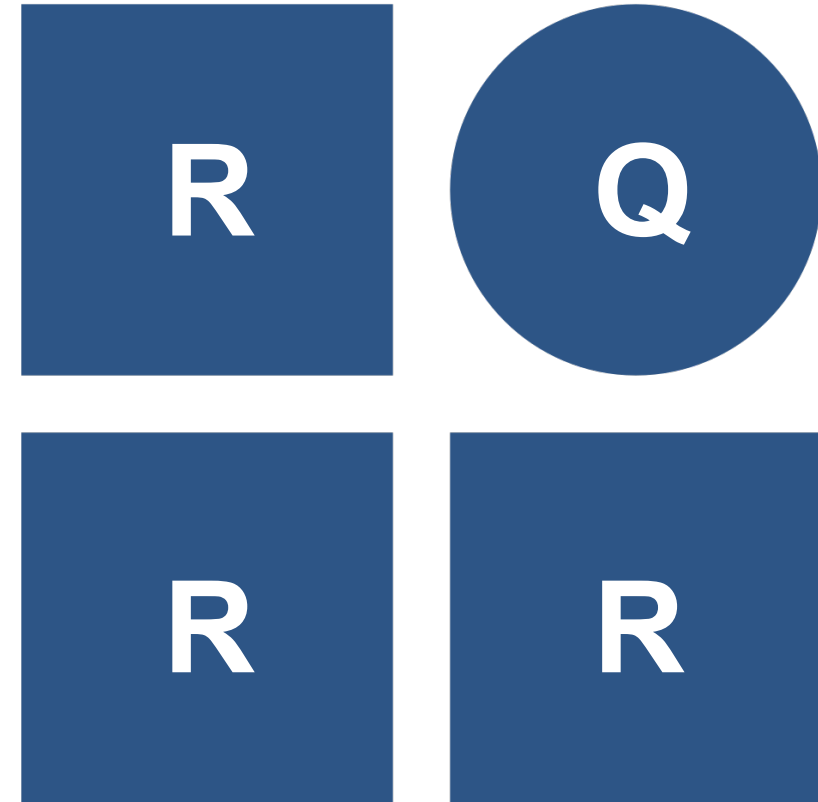


Literate Programming and Markdown

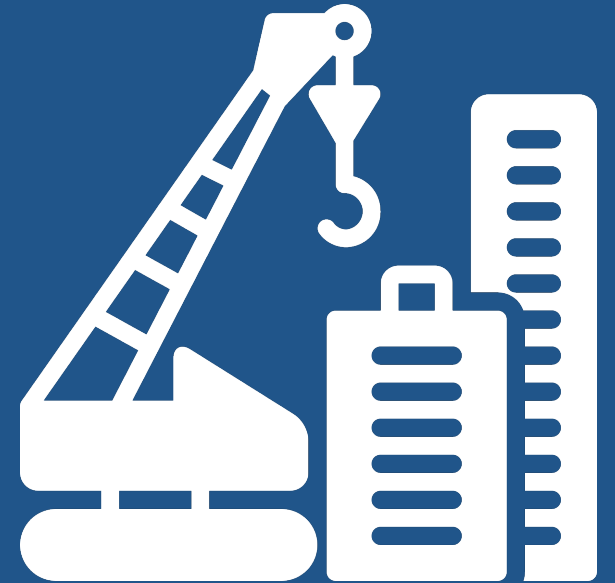
- [R Markdown](#), a light-weight markup language for creating documents in multiple formats
- When a document is processed by knitr, chunks of code are executed, and graphs or other results will be inserted into the final document
- A process called “literate programming”

How Quarto is Different From R Markdown

- Quarto is compute-agnostic
- The ecosystem of R packages is replaced by a single framework
- Easier to organize appearance across documents
- Features (e.g. figures, tables) have better cross-format support
- Up-to-date reveals slides
- Easier to customize websites and books with projects

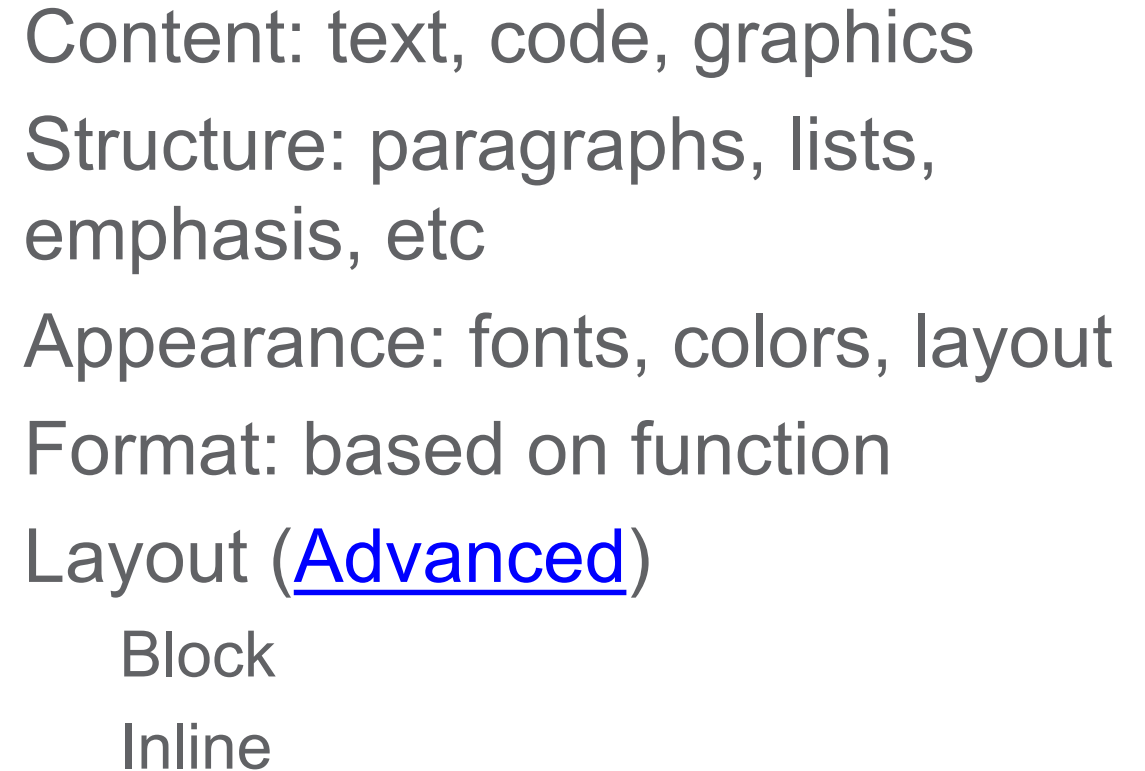


Creating Quarto Documents



- Quarto document (.qmd) is a plain text file, that can be rendered to many different formats
- Like R Markdown, Quarto uses [Knitr](#) to execute R code
- Can render most existing .rmd files without modification

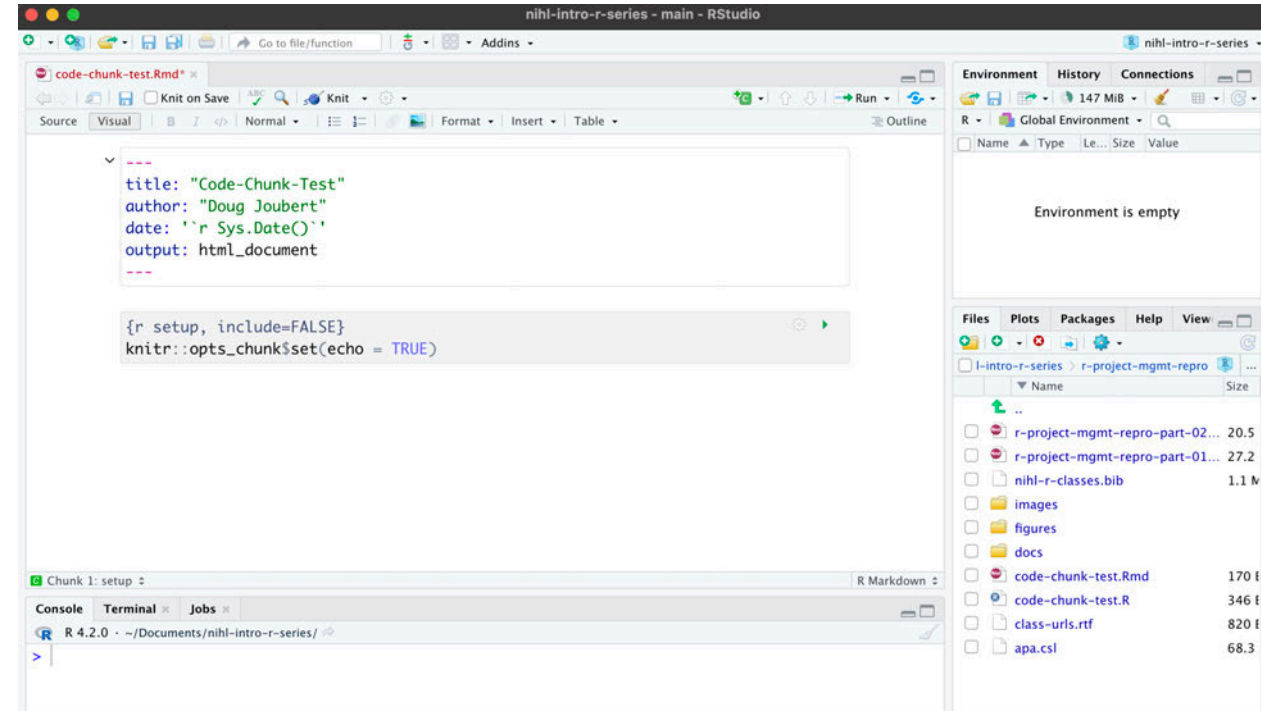




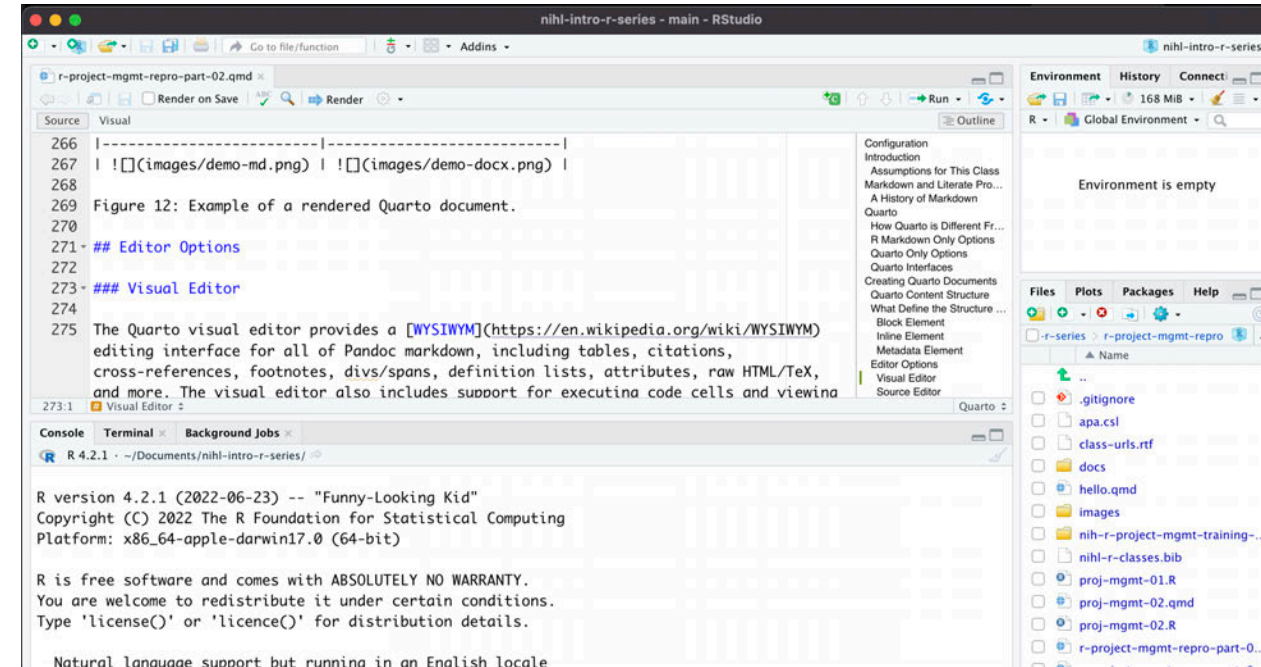
Editor Options



- Quarto visual editor provides a [WYSIWYM](#) editing interface
- The visual editor also includes support for executing code cells and viewing their output inline



- Same document using the “source editor” mode
- The symbols scattered throughout the text are examples of markdown
- You should know how to use the source editor, since you might have to fix a piece of broken markdown



Basic Markdown



- I will show you some basic editing using the visual editor
- Example for each major Quarto element are including in student version of PowerPoint

Block Elements: Math

When using math as Block Elements, math use `$$` delimiters. The delimiters may be separated from the formula by white space. No blank lines between the opening and closing `$$` delimiters. For example:

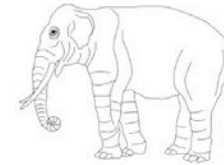
A larger equation:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2\pi}} e^{-\tau(x-\mu)^2/2}$$

Block Elements: Images

Block images use the same syntax as inline images. However, images on their own line become a block:

Images on their own line become a block:



Elephant

Inline Elements

Inline Elements: Text Formatting

Markdown Syntax	Output
<code>*italics*</code> and <code>**bold**</code>	<i>italics</i> and bold
<code>superscript^2^</code> / <code>subscript~2~</code>	^{superscript} ² / _{subscript} ₂
<code>~~strikethrough~~</code>	strikethrough
<code>`verbatim code`</code>	verbatim code

Inline Elements: Lists

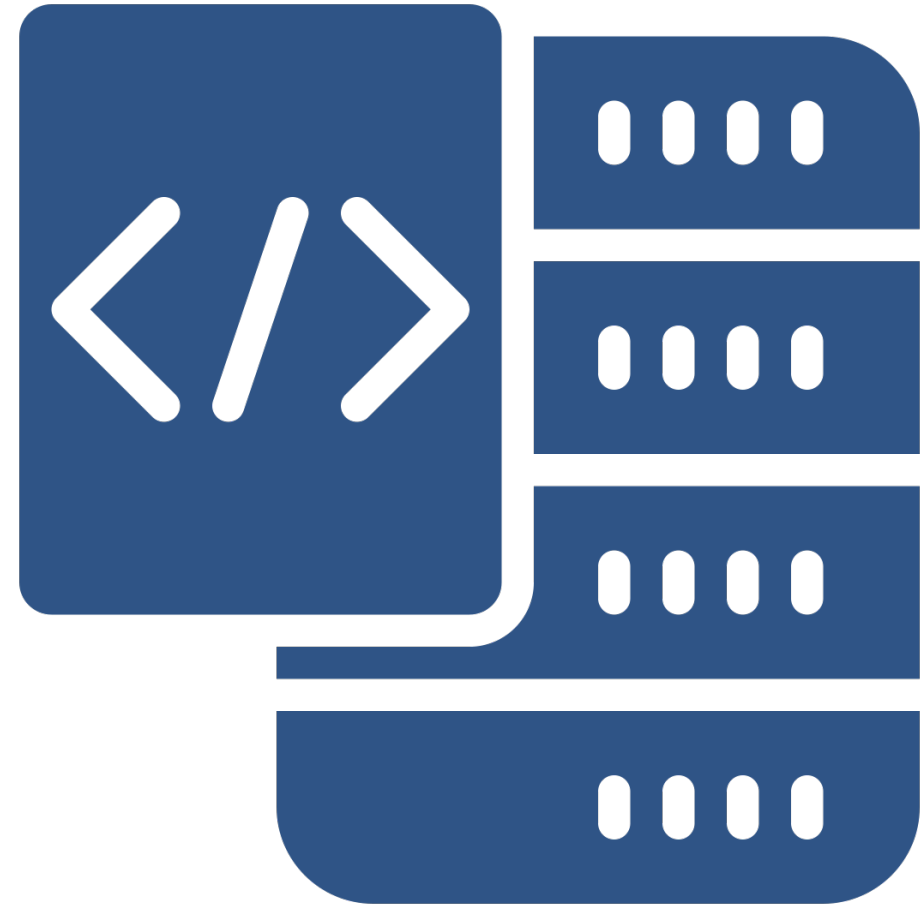
You can make a bullet list by writing a list with hyphens or asterisks, like this:

- * bold with double-asterisks
- * italics with underscores
- * code-type font with backticks

- Metadata can be included via YAML
- Human-readable data-serialization language
- Commonly used for configuration files
- Example is the header of a Quarto document

```
---  
title: "US Patent: A Spatial Toy"  
author:  
  - Erno Rubrik  
  - Albert Einstein  
format:  
  html:  
    toc: true  
    abstract: |  
      This is the abstract.  
  
      It has two paragraphs.  
---
```

- Set single option key: value
- Strings with : must be quoted
- Include multiple values in a list with -
- Nest key-value pairs using indentation
- Two resources:
 - Pandoc interpretation of [YAML metadata:](#)
 - Overview of [YAML syntax](#)



You can make section headers of different sizes by initiating a line with some number of # symbols

Title

Main section

Sub-section

Sub-sub section

Title

Main section

Sub-section

Sub-sub section

- Bullet list with hyphens or asterisks:
 - * bold with double-asterisks
 - * italics with underscores
 - * code-type font with backticks
- or like this:
 - - bold with double-asterisks
 - - italics with underscores
 - - code-type font with backticks

Each will appear as:

- bold with double-asterisks
- italics with underscores
- code-type font with backticks

be consistent. This maintains the readability of your code.

Make a numbered list by just using numbers

1. bold with double-asterisks
2. italics with underscores
3. code-type font with backticks

This will appear as:

1. bold with double-asterisks
2. italics with underscores
3. code-type font with backticks

Pandoc lists include *nesting*, *definition lists*, *chunks in lists*, and *example lists*. The Pandoc [manual](#) has detailed information about lists.

Markdown Syntax

Output

`*italics*` and `**bold**`

italics and **bold**

`superscript^2^ /`
`subscript~2~`

superscript² / subscript₂

`~~strikethrough~~`

strikethrough

``verbatim code``

verbatim code

Use \$\$ delimiters. The delimiters may be separated from the formula by whitespace. No blank lines between the opening and closing \$\$ delimiters.

\$\$
f(x)={sqrt{frac{tau}{2pi}}}
e^{-tau (x-mu)^{2}/2}
\$\$

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{2\pi}} e^{-\tau(x-\mu)^2/2}$$

Inline Elements: Math

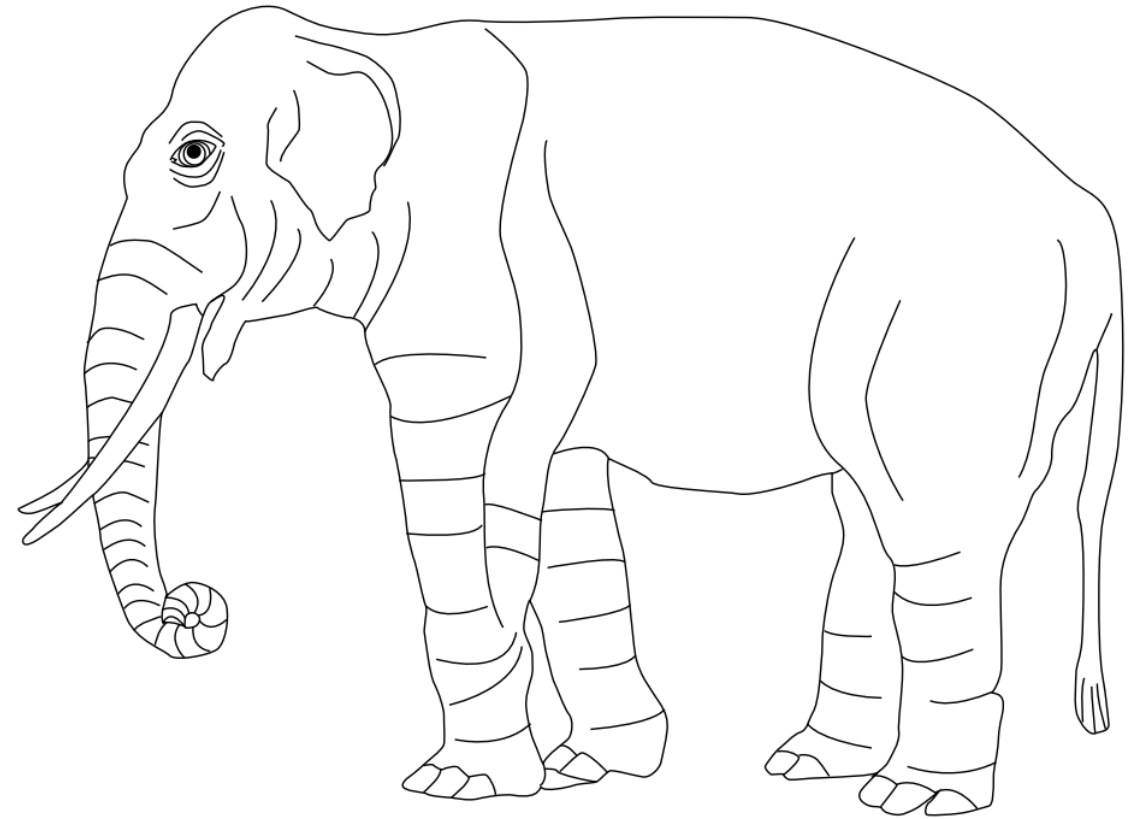
The area of a circle is $A = \pi r^2$, where r is the radius and π is the constant 3.141592....

The area of a circle is $A = \pi r^2$, where r is the radius and π is the constant 3.141592

- TeX math occurs between two $$
- Opening $$ must have a non-space character immediately to its right
- Closing $$ must have a non-space character immediately to its left, and must not be followed immediately by a digit.

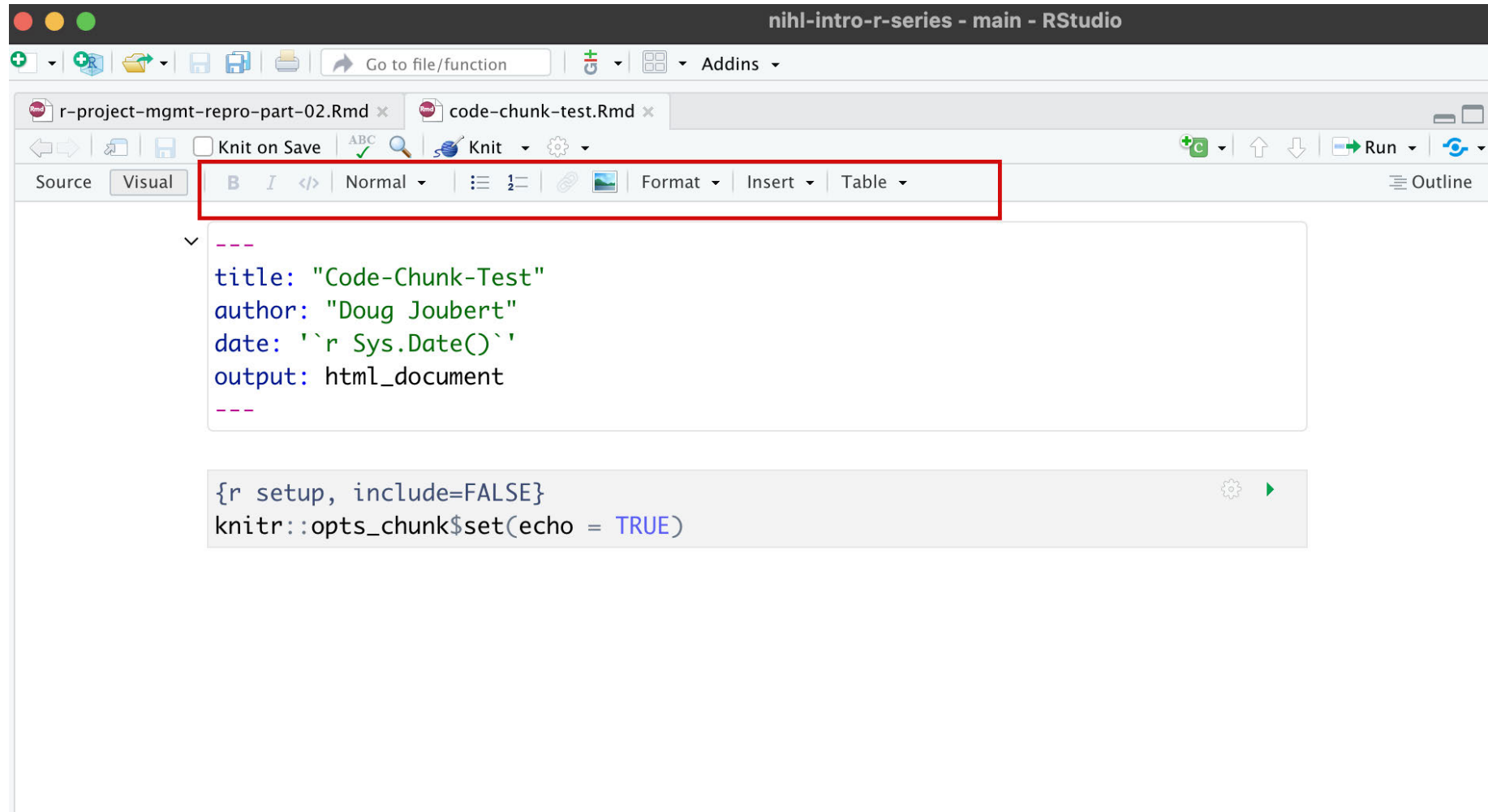
- You can embed links with names [Links in Quarto](<https://quarto.org/docs/reference/formats/html.html#links>)
- You can also use direct links
<<https://quarto.org/docs/reference/formats/html.html#links>>

- Like links, except that you start with a bang !
- The text within the [] provides a caption for the embedded image
- Images on their own line become a block



```
![Elephant](images/elephant.png){width="220"}
```

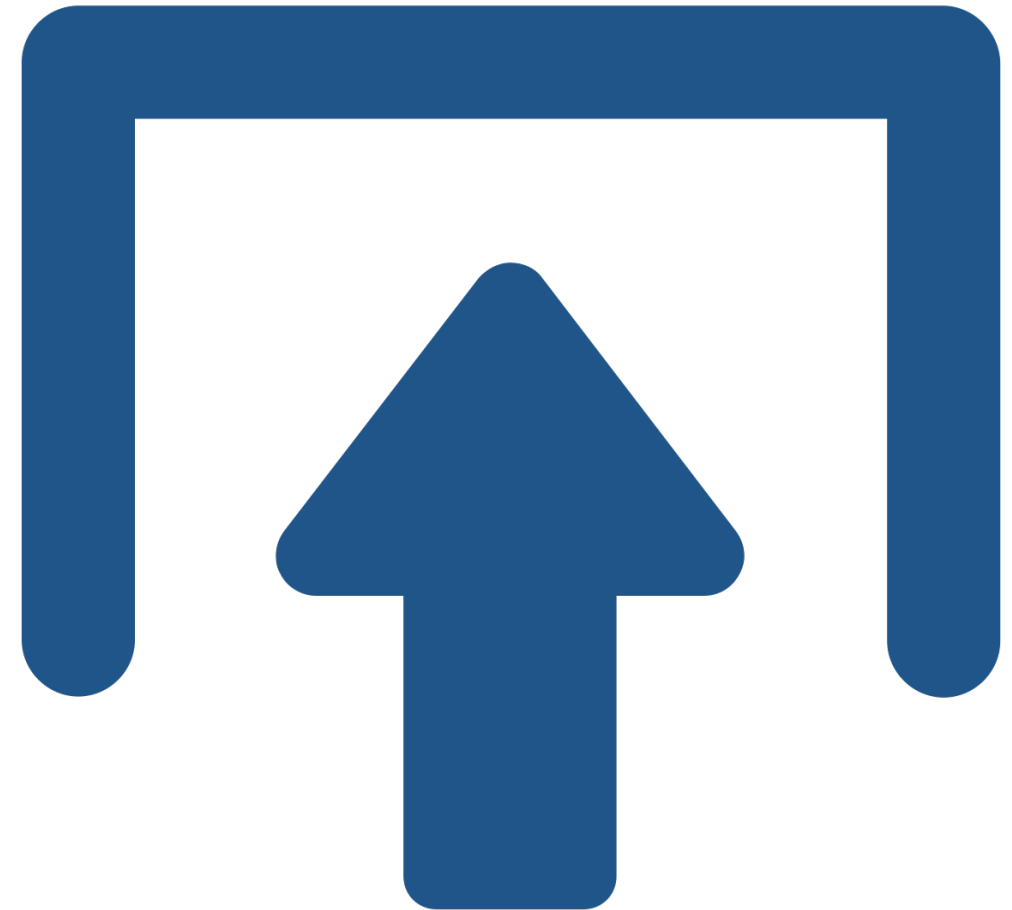
Lets Explore the Visual Editor in RStudio





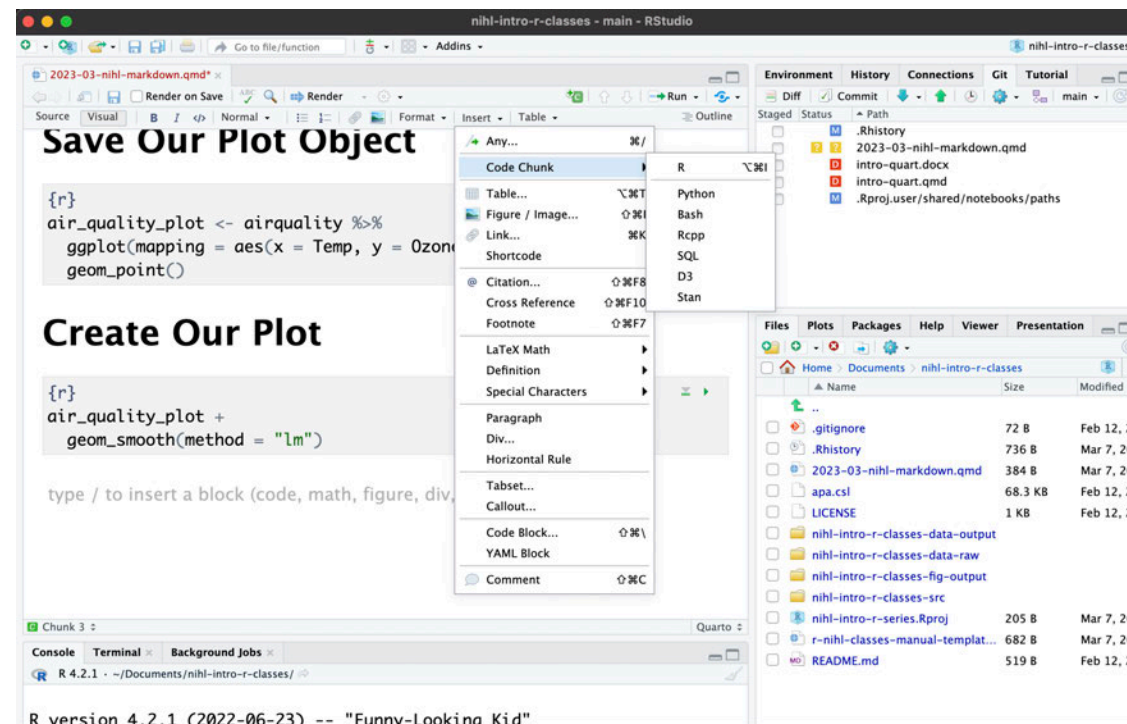
Inserting Code Chunks Using R

- Insert chunks using keyboard shortcuts
 - Ctrl + Alt + I (Wintel)
 - Cmd + Option + I (iOS)
- Add Chunk command in the editor toolbar
- Typing the chunk delimiters



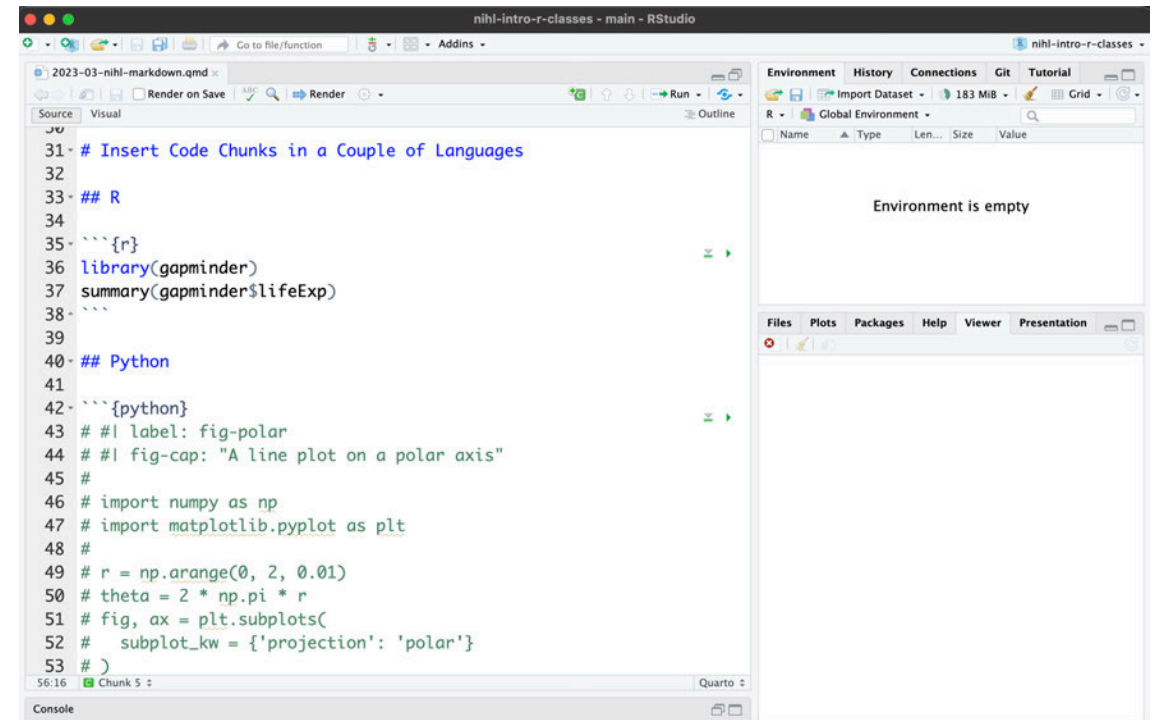
Inserting Code Chunks: Visual View

- Add Chunk command in the editor toolbar
- Insert>Code Chunk>R



Inserting Code Chunks: Source View

- Typing the chunk delimiters
- Adding language in the { }
- Example is showing both an R and a Python code chunk
- Make sure you add closing
````



The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with the Source View active. The code editor displays a markdown file with two code chunks. The first chunk is an R chunk, and the second is a Python chunk. The R chunk starts with `## R` and ends with ````\n```\n`. The Python chunk starts with `## Python` and ends with ````\n```\n`. The R chunk contains the following code:

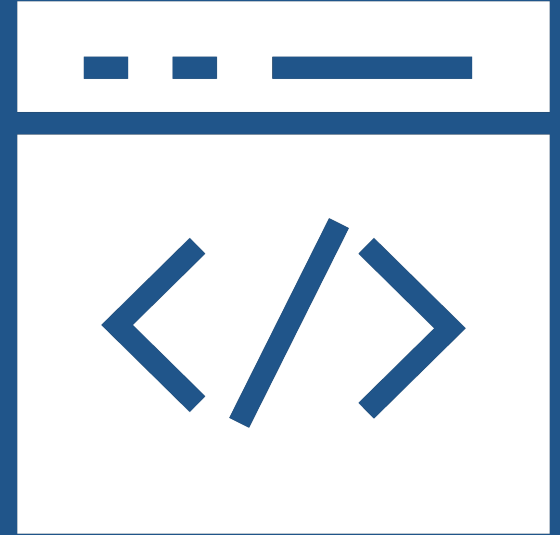
```
31 # Insert Code Chunks in a Couple of Languages
32
33 ## R
34
35 ```{r}
36 library(gapminder)
37 summary(gapminder$lifeExp)
38 ```
39
40 ## Python
41
42 ```{python}
43 # #! label: fig-polar
44 # #! fig-cap: "A line plot on a polar axis"
45 #
46 # import numpy as np
47 # import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
48 #
49 # r = np.arange(0, 2, 0.01)
50 # theta = 2 * np.pi * r
51 # fig, ax = plt.subplots(
52 # subplot_kw = {'projection': 'polar'}
53 #)
```

The Python chunk contains the following code:

```
43 # #! label: fig-polar
44 # #! fig-cap: "A line plot on a polar axis"
45 #
46 # import numpy as np
47 # import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
48 #
49 # r = np.arange(0, 2, 0.01)
50 # theta = 2 * np.pi * r
51 # fig, ax = plt.subplots(
52 # subplot_kw = {'projection': 'polar'}
53 #)
```

The RStudio interface also shows the Environment pane on the right, which is empty. The Files pane at the bottom shows the current file structure.

# Code Chunk Output Options



- Variety of options available for customizing output from [executed code](#)
- These options can be specified globally in the YAML header

```

title: "Example of Controlling Code Output in Header"
execute:
 echo: false

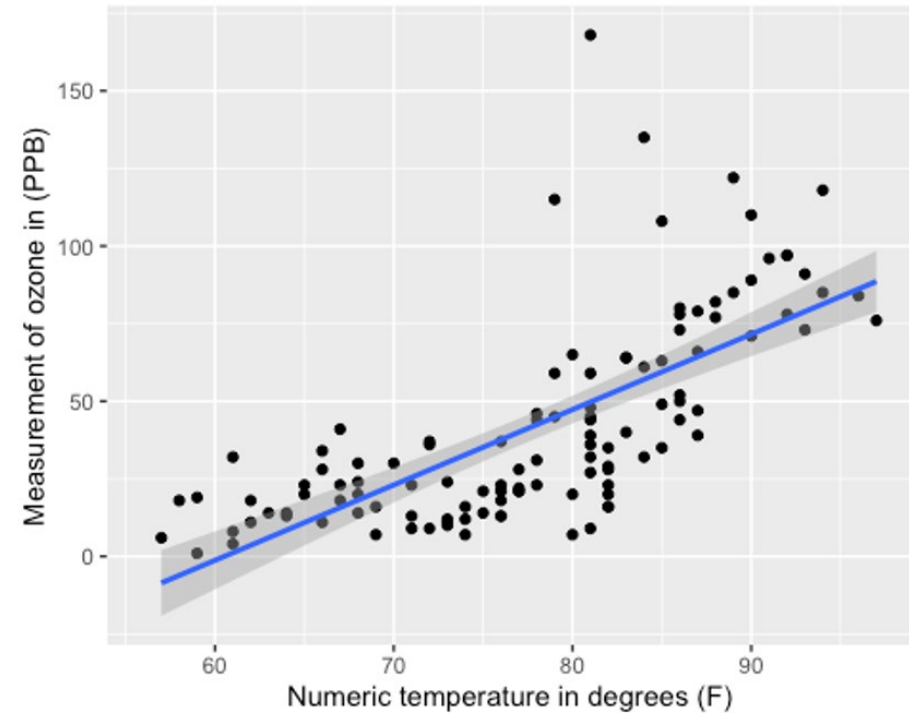
```

- Can override this YAML-level options on a per code-block basis
- Chunk options are included in a special comment at the top of the block, using # |

```
{r}
| echo: true
air_quality_plot +
 geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```

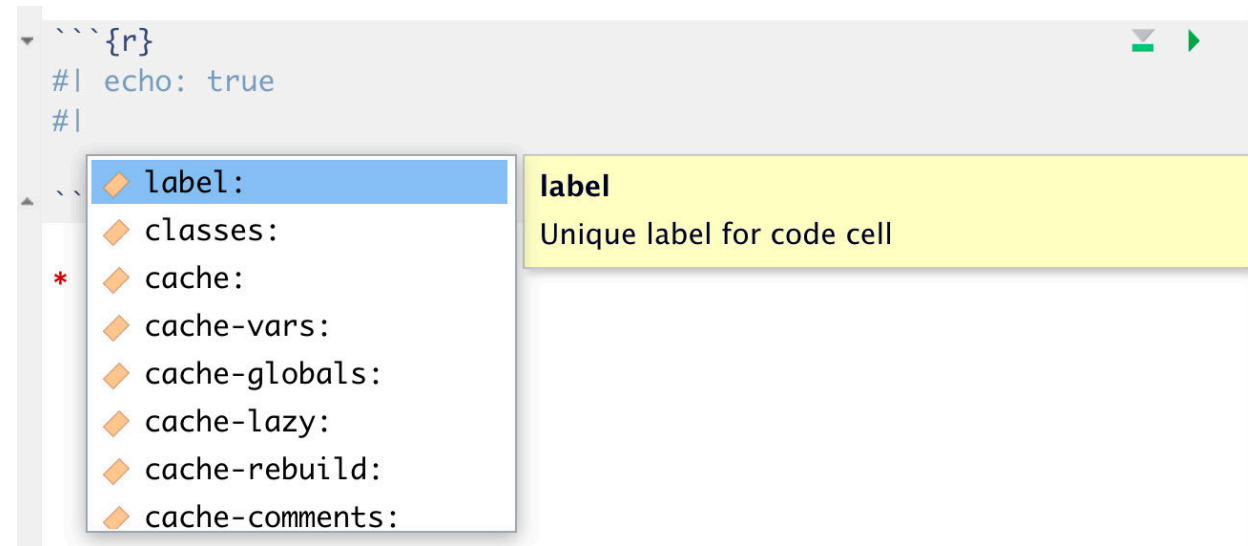


```
air_quality_plot +
 geom_smooth(method = "lm")
```



# Code Output Options: Use Built-in Tools

- These hash pipe options are more portable across computational engines
- Don't forget the “help” option built into RStudio



# Common Code Options

| Option         | Description                                                                                                                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>eval</b>    | Evaluate the code chunk (if false, just echos the code into the output).                                                                   |
| <b>echo</b>    | Include the source code in output                                                                                                          |
| <b>output</b>  | Include the results of executing the code in the output (true, false, or asis to indicate that the output is raw markdown                  |
| <b>warning</b> | Include warnings in the output.                                                                                                            |
| <b>error</b>   | Include errors in the output (errors that will not halt processing of the document)                                                        |
| <b>include</b> | Catch all for preventing any output (code or results) from being included (e.g. include: false suppresses all output from the code block). |

# Running Code Chunks





# 3 Primary Options

- Run from code chunk play button
- Run Menu
- Keyboard shortcuts



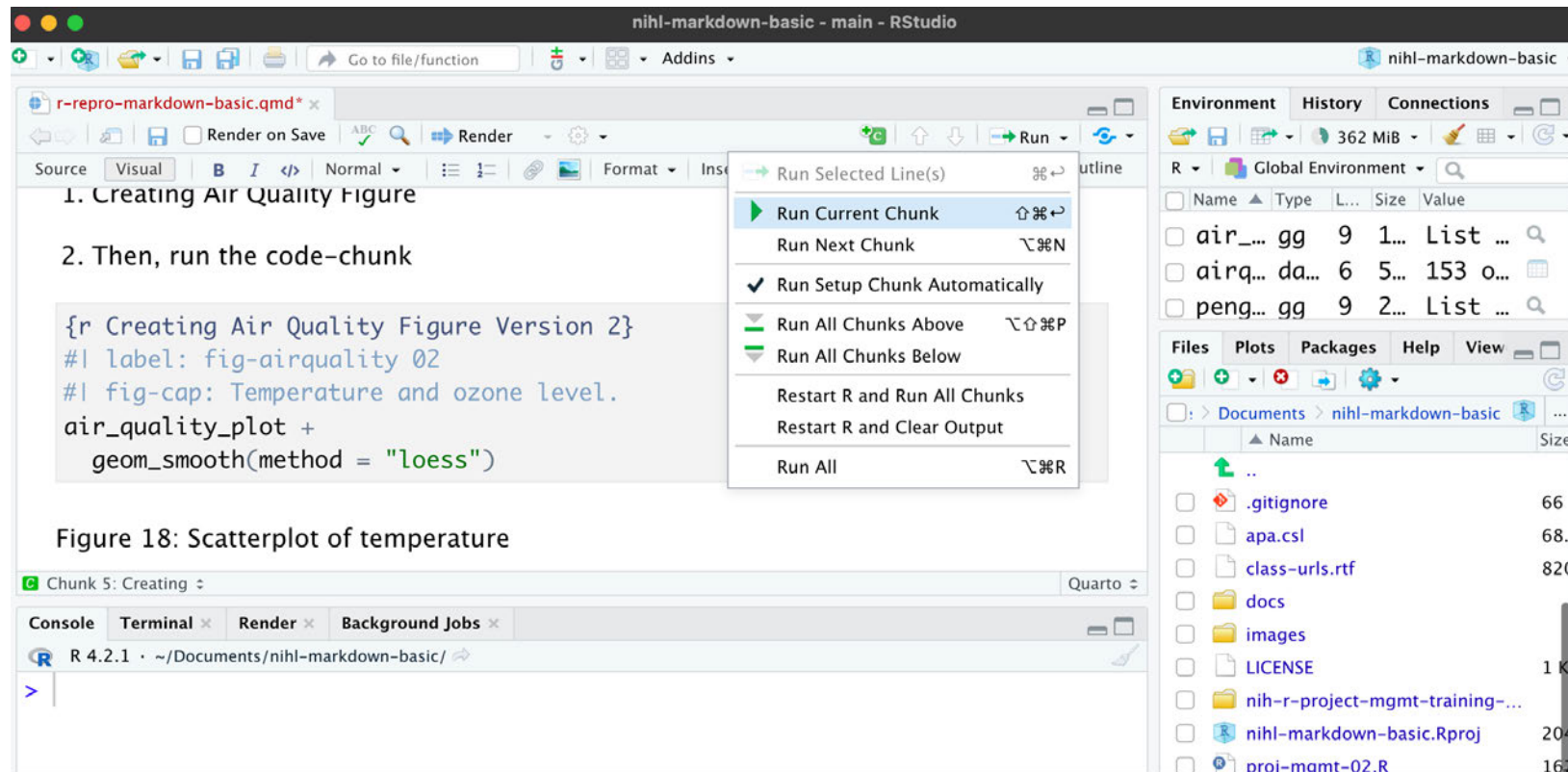
- Run from code chunk (green play button on the right top corner)
- Allows us to run one specific code chunk

```
{r Creating Air Quality Figure Version 2}
#| label: fig-airquality 02
#| fig-cap: Temperature and ozone level.
air_quality_plot +
 geom_smooth(method = "loess")
```



# Running Code Chunks: Run Menu

- Run code chunk from the Code-Chunk menu



# Running Code Chunks: Keyboard

| Task                       | Windows & Linux  | macOS               |
|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Create a code chunk        | Ctrl + Alt + I   | Cmd + Option + I    |
| Run all chunks above       | Ctrl+Alt+P       | Command+Option+P    |
| Run current chunk          | Ctrl+Alt+C       | Command+Option+C    |
| Run current chunk          | Ctrl+Shift+Enter | Command+Shift+Enter |
| Run next chunk             | Ctrl+Alt+N       | Command+Option+N    |
| Run all chunks             | Ctrl+Alt+R       | Command+Option+R    |
| Go to next chunk/title     | Ctrl+PgDown      | Command+PgDown      |
| Go to previous chunk/title | Ctrl+PgUp        | Command+PgUp        |

# Figure Options

- Several ways to control the default width and height of figures
- Quarto sets a default width and height for figures appropriate to the target output format
- The table is displaying the defaults (expressed in inches)

| Format                  | Default   |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| Default                 | 7 x 5     |
| HTML Slides             | 9.5 x 6.5 |
| HTML Slides (reveal.js) | 9 x 5     |
| PDF                     | 5.5 x 3.5 |
| PDF Slides (Beamer)     | 10 x 7    |
| PowerPoint              | 7.5 x 5.5 |
| MS Word, ODT, RTF       | 5 x 4     |
| EPUB                    | 5 x 4     |
| Hugo                    | 8 x 5     |

- Set the default sizes using the `fig-width` and `fig-height` options in YAML header

```

title: "My Document"
format:
 html:
 fig-width: 8
 fig-height: 6
 pdf:
 fig-width: 7
 fig-height: 5

```

- Specify the caption and alt text for figures generated from code using the `fig-cap` and `fig-alt` options

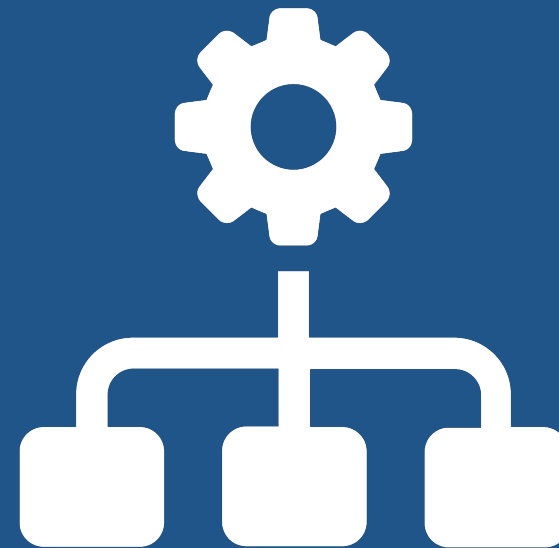
```
{r Penguins Version 2}
#| fig-width: 5
#| fig-height: 3
#| fig-cap: "Penguin length and depth"
#| fig-alt: "Penguin data from palmerpenguins package"

penguin_plot <- penguins %>%
 ggplot(aes(x = bill_length_mm,
 y = bill_depth_mm,
 col = island))

penguin_plot +
 geom_point() +
 labs(x = "Bill Length",
 y = "Bill Depth")
```



# Rendering



- There are three methods for rendering a Quarto document.
  - Render in RStudio
  - System shell via quarto render
  - R console via quarto R package



- RStudio is integrated with R, knitr and Quarto
  - Render button
  - Visual Editor
  - Preview of output
- Quarto uses the [Knitr](#) engine just like R-markdown to execute R code natively
- Quarto can *also* use the Jupyter engine to natively execute Julia, Python, or other languages that Jupyter supports

# Rendering in RStudio Options

The screenshot shows the RStudio interface with a red box highlighting the 'Render on Save' checkbox and the 'Render' button in the top toolbar. The main editor displays a Quarto document with the following content:

```
mkdir howdy
```

Make a new folder/directory called "howdy"

```
rm howdy/some-file.qmd | Remove
```

a file called some-file.qmd from the "howdy" folder

## R console via `quarto` R package

## Bibliography, Citations & Cross-Referencing

MAKE SURE YOU ADD CITATIONS FOR EACH RESOURCE THAT YOU USED IN THE CLASS

Older versions of RStudio require [Pandoc's](#) citation syntax to render bibliographies correctly. We won't be covering this approach extensively in this workshop, since the new visual editor has made this process much more simple. You can refer to our [previous](#)

Rendering in RStudio Via Knitr

Console Terminal Jobs

R 4.2.0 · ~/Documents/nihl-intro-r-series/

R version 4.2.0 (2022-04-22) -- "Vigorous Calisthenics"  
Copyright (C) 2022 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing  
Platform: x86\_64-apple-darwin17.0 (64-bit)

The right sidebar shows the Environment pane (empty), Files pane (listing project files like hello.qmd, images, nih-r-project-mgmt-training-..., nihl-r-classes.bib, proj-mgmt-01.R, proj-mgmt-02.qmd, proj-mgmt-02.R, r-project-mgmt-repro-part-0..., r-project-mgmt-repro-part-0..., rmd-to-quarto-computation, rmd-to-quarto-polishing-doc..., rmd-to-quarto-welcome-to-q...), Plots pane, Packages pane, and Help pane.

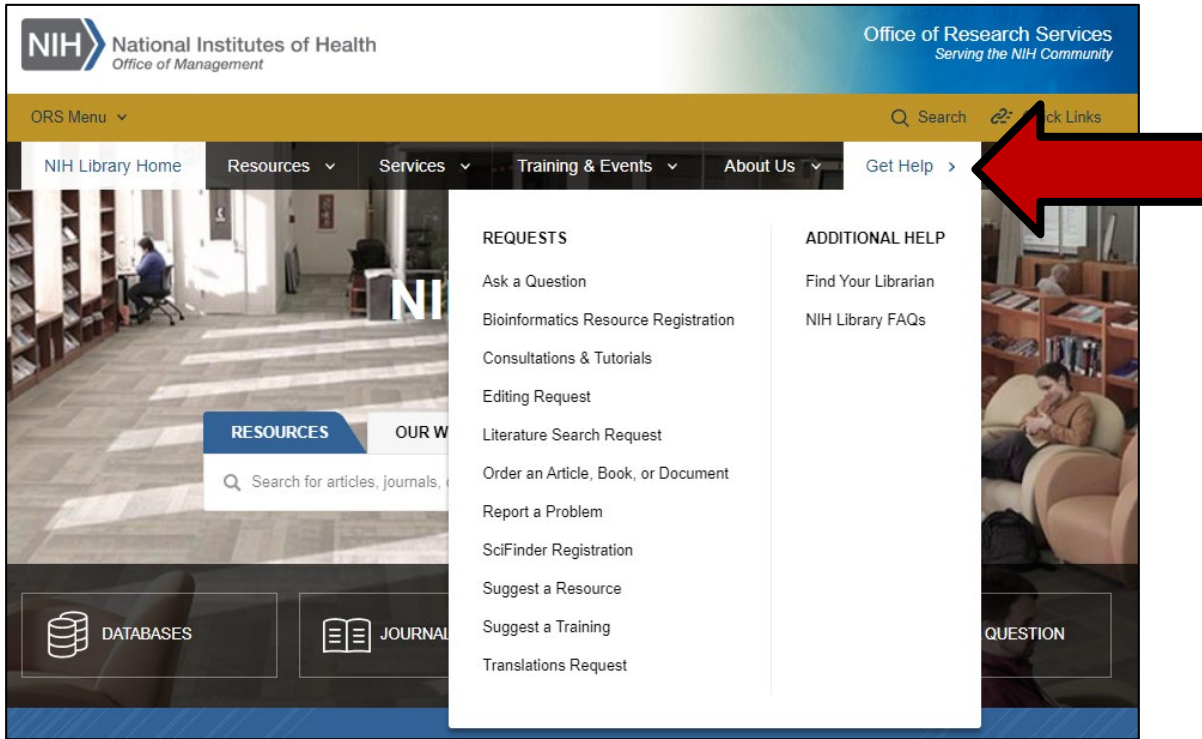
- Because Quarto is also a command line interface (CLI), you can also render via the terminal
  - PowerPoint provides some common commands
  - Overview of using the command line and navigating files/directories is available via the [Data Carpentries](#)
  - Interactive tool for understanding commands: <https://tldr.oostera.io>
- You can render from the R console by installing install the Quarto package

```
install.packages("quarto")
```



- [Classes](#) on a variety of data-related topics, including:
  - Data management
  - Data visualization
  - Data analysis
  - R and RStudio
- [Computers](#) which offers a suite of tools for data analysis, processing, and visualization

# Contact Us for Ongoing Support



**Doug Joubert**

Bioinformatics Support Program

301-827-3829

douglas.joubert@nih.gov

**NIH Library Help Desk**

(301) 496-1080

- **Ask a Question:** <https://www.nihlibrary.nih.gov/get-help/ask-question>
- **Request a Tutorial:** <https://www.nihlibrary.nih.gov/get-help/consultations-tutorials>
- **Sign up for Additional Classes:** <https://www.nihlibrary.nih.gov/training/calendar>

- [A Brief History of R Markdown](#): a presentation by Yihui Xie in 2021.
- [Pandoc documentation on type references](#): includes a compendium of the different block and inline elements recognized by Pandoc.
- [Block and Inline Elements](#): provides clear description of elements in the setting of HTML.
- [Command Line Essentials](#): a short primer on how to navigate through a file structure at the command line
- The [Polishing Documents](#) section of the RMD to Quarto workshop has some great information. However, I think it would work best as an advanced class.



# Questions & Comments



National Institutes of Health  
*Office of Management*