

# **Dynamic documents in R**

## **reproducible research with R Markdown**

2021-10-23

# Rmarkdown

TEXT. CODE. OUTPUT.  
(GET IT TOGETHER, PEOPLE.)



Artwork by @allison\_horst

# R Markdown



**Authoring framework: code and text in same document**

**Reproducible: re-run your analysis**

**Flexible: Output to different formats easily**



knitting

# Your turn 1

Create a new R Markdown file. Go to File > New File > R Markdown. Press OK. Save the file and press the "Knit" button above.

```
~/Documents/rmarkdown - gh-pages - RStudio
>Addins
```

1-example.Rmd x

1 ---  
2 title: "Viridis Demo"  
3 output: html\_document  
4 ---  
5  
6 ```{r include = FALSE}  
7 library(viridis)  
8 ...  
9  
10 The code below demonstrates two color palettes in the  
[viridis](<https://github.com/sjmgarnier/viridis>) package. Each  
plot displays a contour map of the Maunga Whau volcano in  
Auckland, New Zealand.  
11  
12 ## Viridis colors  
13  
14 ```{r}  
15 image(volcano, col = viridis(200))  
16 ...  
17  
18 ## Magma colors  
19  
20 ```{r}  
21 image(volcano, col = viridis(200, option = "A"))  
22 ...  
23

Environment History Build Git

Files Plots Packages Help Viewer

YAML Metadata } Plain text } Code chunk

1:1 Viridis Demo ▾ R Markdown ▾

Console

# R Markdown



Prose

Code

Metadata

# R Markdown

**Prose = Markdown**

Code

Metadata



# Visual R Markdown

Filtering joins match observations in the same way as [mutating joins](#), but affect the observations, not the variables<sup>1</sup>. There are two types:

<code>semi_join(x, y)</code>	$x \times y$	Keeps all observations in $x$ that have a match in $y$
<code>anti_join(x, y)</code>	$x > y$	Drops all observations in $x$ that have a match in $y$

Graphically, a semi-join looks like this:

```
{r, echo = FALSE, out.width = NULL}
knitr::include_graphics("diagrams/join-semi.png")
```

key	val_x
1	x1
2	x2

Only the existence of a match is important; it doesn't matter which observation is matched. This means that filtering joins never duplicate rows like mutating joins do:

# Basic Markdown Syntax

\*italic\*    \*\*bold\*\*

\_italic\_    \_\_bold\_\_

# Basic Markdown Syntax

```
# Header 1
```

```
## Header 2
```

```
### Header 3
```

# Basic Markdown Syntax

`http://example.com`

`[linked phrase](http://example.com)`

**Learn more about Markdown Syntax  
with the ten-twenty minute tutorial on  
markdown at  
[https://commonmark.org/help/tutorial.](https://commonmark.org/help/tutorial)**

## Your turn 2 (open exercises.Rmd)

Read this short introduction to Visual R Markdown:

<https://rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing/#/intro?id=getting-started>

Use Visual R Markdown to stylize the text from the Gapminder website below. Experiment with bolding, italicizing, making lists, etc.

# R Markdown

Prose

**Code = R code chunks**

Metadata



# Code chunks

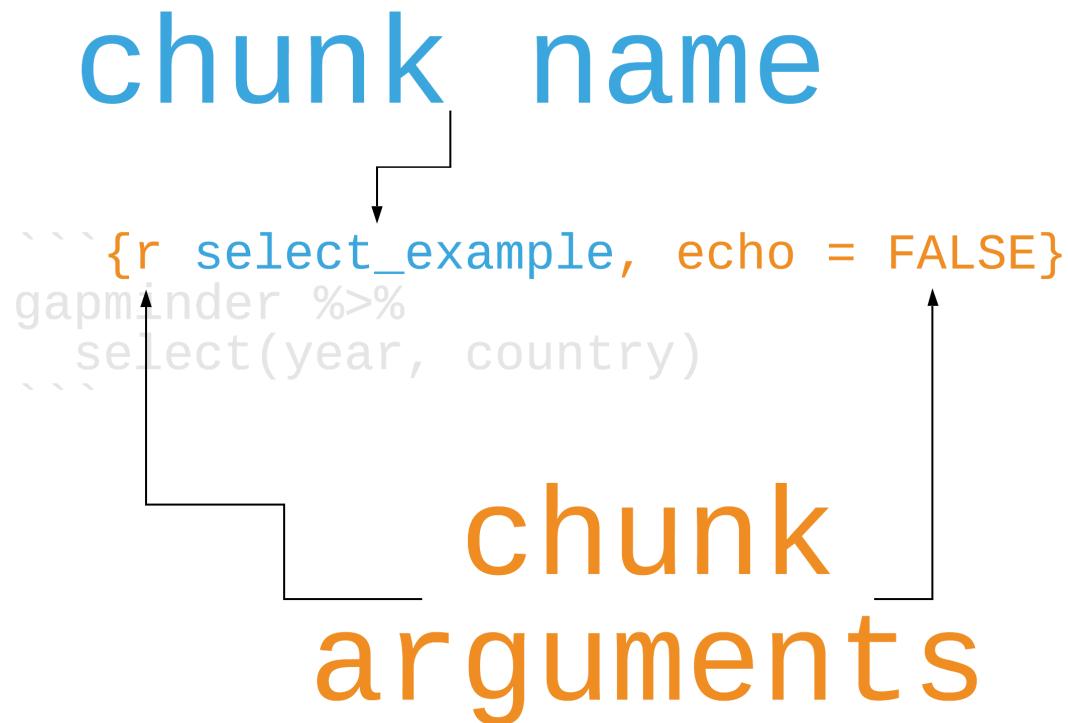
```
```{r select_example, echo = FALSE}
gapminder %>%
  select(year, country)
```
```

## Code chunks

fences (3  
backticks)

```
r select_example, echo = FALSE}  
gapminder %>%  
  select(year, country)
```

# Code chunks



# Chunk options

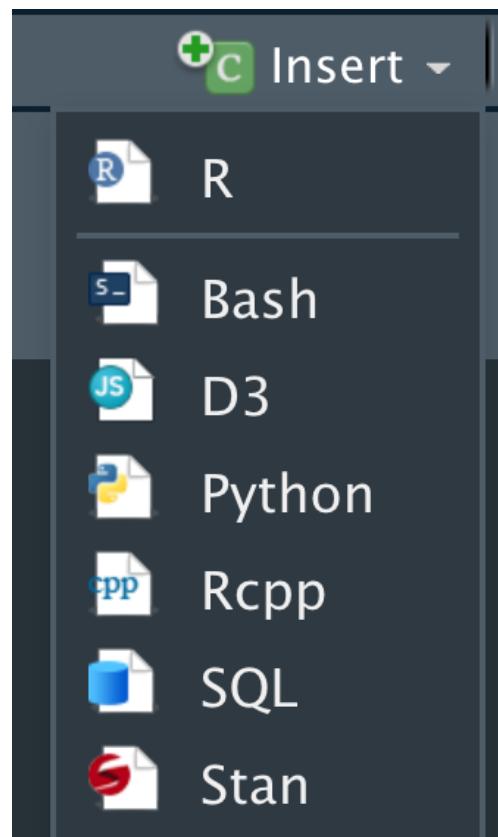
| Option                            | Effect                                       |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <code>include = FALSE</code>      | run the code but don't print it or results   |
| <code>eval = FALSE</code>         | don't evaluate the code                      |
| <code>echo = FALSE</code>         | run the code and output but don't print code |
| <code>message = FALSE</code>      | don't print messages (e.g. from a function)  |
| <code>warning = FALSE</code>      | don't print warnings                         |
| <code>fig.cap = "Figure 1"</code> | caption output plot with "Figure 1"          |

See the [knitr web page](#)

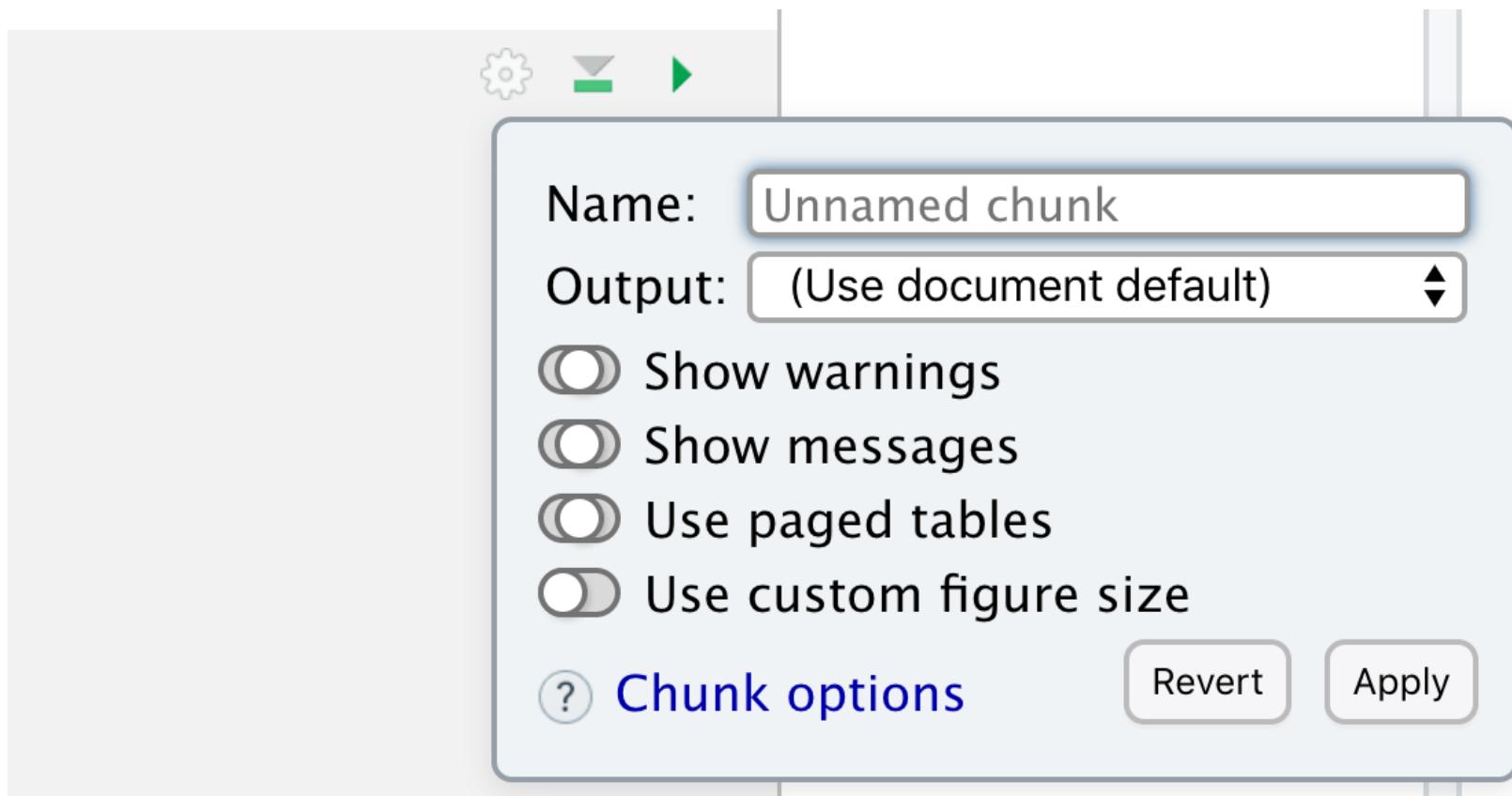
# Engines

52! Including **Python, Julia, C++, SQL, SAS, and Stata**

# Insert code chunks with cmd/ctrl + alt/option + I



# Edit code chunk options



# Your turn 3

**Create a code chunk. You can type it in manually, use the keyboard short-cut (Cmd/Ctrl + Option/Alt + I), or use the "Insert" button above. Put the following code in it:**

```
gapminder %>%
  slice(1:5) %>%
  knitr::kable()
```

**Knit the document**

# Your turn 4

**Add echo = FALSE to the code chunk above and re-knit**

**Remove echo = FALSE from the code chunk and move it to knitr::opts\_chunk\$set() in the setup code chunk. Re-knit. What's different about this?**

**Make sure to remove knitr::opts\_chunk\$set(echo = FALSE)**

# Inline Code

  Lorem ipsum dolor sit  
  amet, consetetur  
  sadipscing  
`r max(gapminder\$year)`  
  elitr, sed diam nonumy  
  eirmod tempor invidunt

# Inline Code

The diagram illustrates the use of backticks in R. A large orange box labeled "backticks" contains the text "anet, consectetur + r sadipscing". Below this, a blue box labeled "any R code" contains the R command `r max(gapminder\$year)`. Two arrows point from the "backticks" box to the "any R code" box: one arrow points from the "anet" part to the first character of the command, and another arrow points from the "sadipscing" part to the closing bracket of the command.

```
r max(gapminder$year)
```

## Your turn 5

**Remove eval = FALSE so that R Markdown evaluates the code.**

**Use summarize() and n\_distinct() to get the the number of unique years in gapminder and save the results as n\_years.**

**Use inline code to describe the data set in the text below the code chunk and re-knit.**

# R Markdown

Prose

Code

**Metadata = YAML**



# YAML Metadata

```
---
author: Malcolm Barrett
title: Quarterly Report
output:
  html_document: default
  pdf_document:
    toc: true
---
```

title: "Annual report"

author: Malcolm Barrett

date: "`r Sys.Date()`"

output:

pdf\_document:

toc: true

```
title: "Annual report"
author: Malcolm Barrett
date: "r Sys.Date()"

output:
  pdf_document:
    toc: true
```

```
title: "Annual report"
```

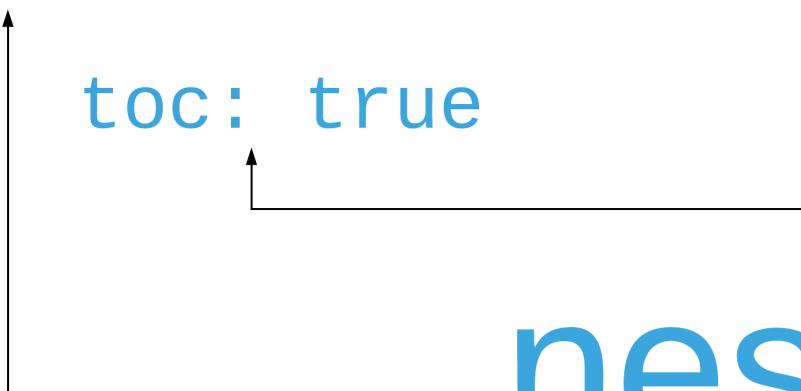
```
author: Malcolm Barrett
```

```
date: "``r Sys.Date()``"
```

```
output: ← top level
```

```
pdf_document:
```

```
  toc: true
```



```
nested
```

```
title: "Annual report"  
author: Malcolm Barron  
date: "r Sys.Date()"  
output:  
pdf_document:  
  toc: true
```

The diagram illustrates the flow of parameters from the top section to the bottom section. A bracket on the left groups 'output', 'pdf\_document:', and 'toc: true'. An arrow points from this bracket down to the 'output' section in the bottom part. Another arrow points from the 'pdf\_document:' section up to the 'arguments' section in the bottom part.

# output function

# output arguments

```
title: "Annual report"  
author: Malcolm Barrett  
date: "`r Sys.Date()`"  
output:  
  pdf_document:
```

```
    toc: true
```

**pdf\_document(toc = TRUE)**

# Output formats

| Function                               | Outputs             |
|--|---------------------|
| <code>html_document()</code>           | HTML                |
| <code>pdf_document()</code>            | PDF                 |
| <code>word_document()</code>           | Word .docx          |
| <code>odt_document()</code>            | .odt                |
| <code>rtf_document()</code>            | .rtf                |
| <code>md_document()</code>             | Markdown            |
| <code>slidy_presentation()</code>      | Slidy Slides (HTML) |
| <code>beamer_presentation()</code>     | Beamer Slides (PDF) |
| <code>ioslides_presentation()</code>   | ioslides (HTML)     |
| <code>powerpoint_presentation()</code> | Powerpoint Slides   |

# Your turn 6

**Set figure chunk options to the code chunk below, such as dpi, fig.width, and fig.height. Run `knitr::opts_chunk$get()` in the console to see the defaults.**

**Add your name to the YAML header using `author: Your Name`.**

**Change the YAML header above from `output: html_document` to `output: distill::distill_article`.**

**Set `distill::distill_article` to use the `toc` and `code_folding` options and re-knit**

`ymlthis`

check out the `ymlthis` package for tools  
and documentation for working with  
`YAML`

<https://r-lib.github.io/ymlthis/>

# Parameters

```
---  
params:  
  param1: x  
  param2: y  
  data: df  
---
```

```
params$param1  
params$param2  
params$data
```

## Your turn 7

**Change the params option in the YAML header to use a different continent. Re-knit**

```
gapminder %>%
  filter(continent == params$continent) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = year, y = lifeExp, group = country, color = country
  geom_line(lwd = 1, show.legend = FALSE) +
  scale_color_manual(values = country_colors) +
  theme_minimal(14) +
  theme(strip.text = element_text(size = rel(1.1))) +
  ggtitle(paste("Continent:", params$continent))
```

# Bibliographies and citations

# Bibliographies and citations

**Bibliography files: .bib, Zotero, others**

# Bibliographies and citations

Bibliography files: .bib, Zotero, others

Citation styles: .csl

# Bibliographies and citations

Bibliography files: .bib, Zotero, others

Citation styles: .csl

[@citation-label]

Or just use Visual R Markdown's citation wizard!

# Including bibliography files in YAML

```
---
```

```
bibliography: file.bib
```

```
csl: file.csl
```

```
--
```

**Visual R Markdown can also manage this for you.**

## Your turn 8

**Cite the Causal Inference book in text below. Using the citation wizard, find the right citation under My sources > Bibliography.**

**Add the American Journal of Epidemiology CSL to the YAML using csl: aje.csl**

**Re-knit**

# Make cool stuff in R Markdown!

`bookdown`

`blogdown`

`these slides!`

# Resources

**R Markdown:** A comprehensive but friendly introduction to R Markdown and friends. Free online.

**R for Data Science:** A comprehensive but friendly introduction to the tidyverse. Free online.

**R Markdown for Scientists:** R Markdown for Scientists workshop material.