MM R Codebook

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About

This is a beginner's guide to MM analysis with R. Please contact me jalberge<at>broadinstitute<dot>org for feedback and suggestions.

1.1 Pre-requisites

To achieve this practical work, we will use a collection of R packages called tidy-verse, available with R version 4. We recommend using the Rstudio software as a development environment. R is a language and a calculator. Rstudio is a graphical development environment built on top of R. Tidyverse is a collection of R packages commonly used for data science.

- 1. To download and install R, please follow instruction at the Comprehensive R Archive Network: https://cran.r-project.org/
- 2. To download and install Rstudio Desktop, go to https://posit.co/download/rstudio-desktop/ and hit the Download Rstudio Desktop for <MacOS/Linux/Windows>.
- 3. Once RStudio and R are installed, open RSudio and run the following command to install the tidyverse collection of R packages.

install.packages("tidyverse")

4. Finally, load the tidyverse R packages within your current R environment with the command below. If this command works fine, you should be all set to start using R!

library(tidyverse)

1.2 Good practices

Here are some good practices to write R code. They will help you write clear and maintainable code.

Comment your code with # statements

```
a <- choose(5, 2) # computes binomial coefficients
Avoid obvious comments
x <- 2
v <- 1
\mbox{\tt\#} if x is greather than y, then print x
if (x>y) print(x)
Group your code by task
# assign values
x <- 2
y <- 1
# compute statements
if (x>y) print(x)
Use a consistent naming scheme
# good !
sum.two.elements <- function(x, y){</pre>
  return(x+y)
multiply.two.elements <- function(x, y){</pre>
  return(x*y)
}
# bad !
my.function.bis <- function(x, y){</pre>
  return(x+y)
test.function <- function(x, y){</pre>
  return(x*y)
```

• DRY principle: Don't Repeat Yourself. Automate repetitive tasks. The same piece of code should not be repeated, but reused.

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- Limit line length
- Set your working directory where you store all the code and the results setwd('C:/Users/JohnDoe/MM_R_Codebook/') Should you receive any error message from the R console, make sure you've read it and googled it carefully before going crazy.

MM R Codebook

All chapters start with a first-level heading followed by your chapter title, like the line above. There should be only one first-level heading (#) per .Rmd file.

2.1 A section

All chapter sections start with a second-level (##) or higher heading followed by your section title, like the sections above and below here. You can have as many as you want within a chapter.

An unnumbered section

Chapters and sections are numbered by default. To un-number a heading, add a {.unnumbered} or the shorter {-} at the end of the heading, like in this section.

Cross-references

Cross-references make it easier for your readers to find and link to elements in your book.

3.1 Chapters and sub-chapters

There are two steps to cross-reference any heading:

- 1. Label the heading: # Hello world {#nice-label}.
 - Leave the label off if you like the automated heading generated based on your heading title: for example, # Hello world = # Hello world {#hello-world}.
 - To label an un-numbered heading, use: # Hello world {-#nice-label} or {# Hello world .unnumbered}.
- 2. Next, reference the labeled heading anywhere in the text using \@ref(nice-label); for example, please see Chapter 3.
 - If you prefer text as the link instead of a numbered reference use: any text you want can go here.

3.2 Captioned figures and tables

Figures and tables with captions can also be cross-referenced from elsewhere in your book using \@ref(fig:chunk-label) and \@ref(tab:chunk-label), respectively.

See Figure 3.1.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```



Figure 3.1: Here is a nice figure!

Don't miss Table 3.1.

```
knitr::kable(
  head(pressure, 10), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',
  booktabs = TRUE
)
```

Table 3.1: Here is a nice table!

temperature	pressure
0	0.0002
20	0.0012
40	0.0060
60	0.0300
80	0.0900
100	0.2700
120	0.7500
140	1.8500
160	4.2000
180	8.8000

Parts

You can add parts to organize one or more book chapters together. Parts can be inserted at the top of an .Rmd file, before the first-level chapter heading in that same file.

Add a numbered part: # (PART) Act one {-} (followed by # A chapter)

Add an unnumbered part: # (PART*) Act one {-} (followed by # A chapter)

Add an appendix as a special kind of un-numbered part: # (APPENDIX) Other stuff {-} (followed by # A chapter). Chapters in an appendix are prepended with letters instead of numbers.

Footnotes and citations

5.1 Footnotes

Footnotes are put inside the square brackets after a caret ^[]. Like this one ¹.

5.2 Citations

Reference items in your bibliography file(s) using @key.

For example, we are using the **bookdown** package [Xie, 2024] (check out the last code chunk in index.Rmd to see how this citation key was added) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** [Xie, 2015] (this citation was added manually in an external file book.bib). Note that the .bib files need to be listed in the index.Rmd with the YAML bibliography key.

The RStudio Visual Markdown Editor can also make it easier to insert citations: https://rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing/#/citations

¹This is a footnote.

Blocks

6.1 Equations

Here is an equation.

$$f\left(k\right) = \binom{n}{k} p^k \left(1 - p\right)^{n - k} \tag{6.1}$$

You may refer to using \@ref(eq:binom), like see Equation (6.1).

6.2 Theorems and proofs

Labeled theorems can be referenced in text using \@ref(thm:tri), for example, check out this smart theorem 6.1.

Theorem 6.1. For a right triangle, if c denotes the length of the hypotenuse and a and b denote the lengths of the **other** two sides, we have

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

 $Read\ more\ here\ https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/markdown-extensions-by-bookdown.html.$

6.3 Callout blocks

The R Markdown Cookbook provides more help on how to use custom blocks to design your own callouts: https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html

Sharing your book

7.1 Publishing

HTML books can be published online, see: https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/publishing.html

7.2 404 pages

By default, users will be directed to a 404 page if they try to access a webpage that cannot be found. If you'd like to customize your 404 page instead of using the default, you may add either a _404.Rmd or _404.md file to your project root and use code and/or Markdown syntax.

7.3 Metadata for sharing

Bookdown HTML books will provide HTML metadata for social sharing on platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn, using information you provide in the index.Rmd YAML. To setup, set the url for your book and the path to your cover-image file. Your book's title and description are also used.

This gitbook uses the same social sharing data across all chapters in your bookall links shared will look the same.

Specify your book's source repository on GitHub using the edit key under the configuration options in the _output.yml file, which allows users to suggest an edit by linking to a chapter's source file.

Read more about the features of this output format here:

https://pkgs.rstudio.com/bookdown/reference/gitbook.html

Or use:

?bookdown::gitbook

Bibliography

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