

Bookdown, Travis, Fonts

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1 Prerequisites

This is a sample book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc's Markdown supports, e.g., a math equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

The **bookdown** package can be installed from CRAN or Github:

```
install.packages("bookdown")  
# or the development version  
# devtools::install_github("rstudio/bookdown")
```

Remember each Rmd file contains one and only one chapter, and a chapter is defined by the first-level heading #.

To compile this example to PDF, you need XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): <https://yihui.org/tinytex/>.

2 Introduction

You can label chapter and section titles using `{#label}` after them, e.g., we can reference [Chapter 2](#). If you do not manually label them, there will be automatic labels anyway, e.g., [Chapter 4](#).

Figures and tables with captions will be placed in `figure` and `table` environments, respectively.

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

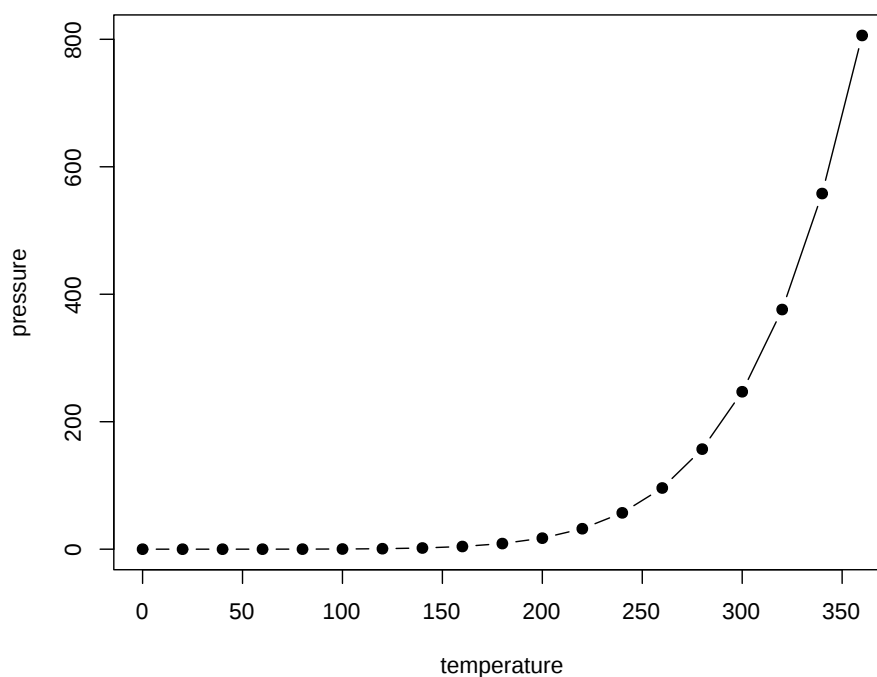


Abbildung 1: Here is a nice figure!

Reference a figure by its code chunk label with the `fig:` prefix, e.g., see [Figure 1](#). Similarly, you can reference tables generated from `knitr::kable()`, e.g., see [Table 1](#).

```
knitr::kable(
  head(iris, 20), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',
  booktabs = TRUE
)
```

You can write citations, too. For example, we are using the **bookdown** package ([Xie, 2020](#)) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** ([Xie, 2015](#)).

Tabelle 1: Here is a nice table!

| Sepal.Length | Sepal.Width | Petal.Length | Petal.Width | Species |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.9 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.7 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.6 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.7 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 4.6 | 3.4 | 1.4 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 5.0 | 3.4 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.9 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 5.4 | 3.7 | 1.5 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.8 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 4.8 | 3.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 0.1 | setosa |
| 5.8 | 4.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | setosa |
| 5.7 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 5.4 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 0.4 | setosa |
| 5.1 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 5.7 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.3 | setosa |
| 5.1 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | setosa |

3 Literature

Here is a review of existing methods.

4 Methods

4.1 Plotting

With FONTS!

```
library(extrafont) # For fontstuff
```

```
## Registering fonts with R
```

```
# for PDF output  
loadfonts()  
fonttable()
```

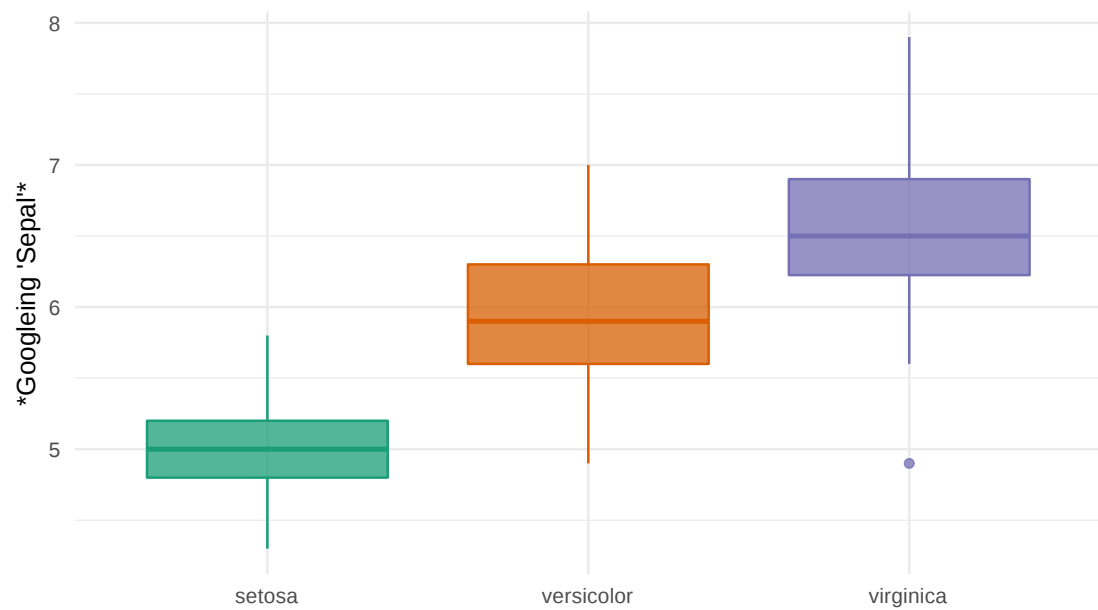
```
## data frame with 0 columns and 0 rows
```

```
# using ragg for png  
# loading just for renv to pick it up  
library(ragg)
```

```
library(ggplot2)  
  
p <- ggplot(iris, aes(x = Species, y = Sepal.Length, color = Species, fill = Species)) +  
  geom_boxplot(alpha = .75, show.legend = FALSE) +  
  scale_color_brewer(palette = "Dark2", aesthetics = c("color", "fill")) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Yet another iris plot",  
    subtitle = "At least make it kind of neat to look at maybe?",  
    x = "I should google those species",  
    y = "*Googleing 'Sepal'*",  
    caption = "Hi!"  
  )  
  
p + theme_minimal()
```

Yet another iris plot

At least make it kind of neat to look at maybe?



I should google those species

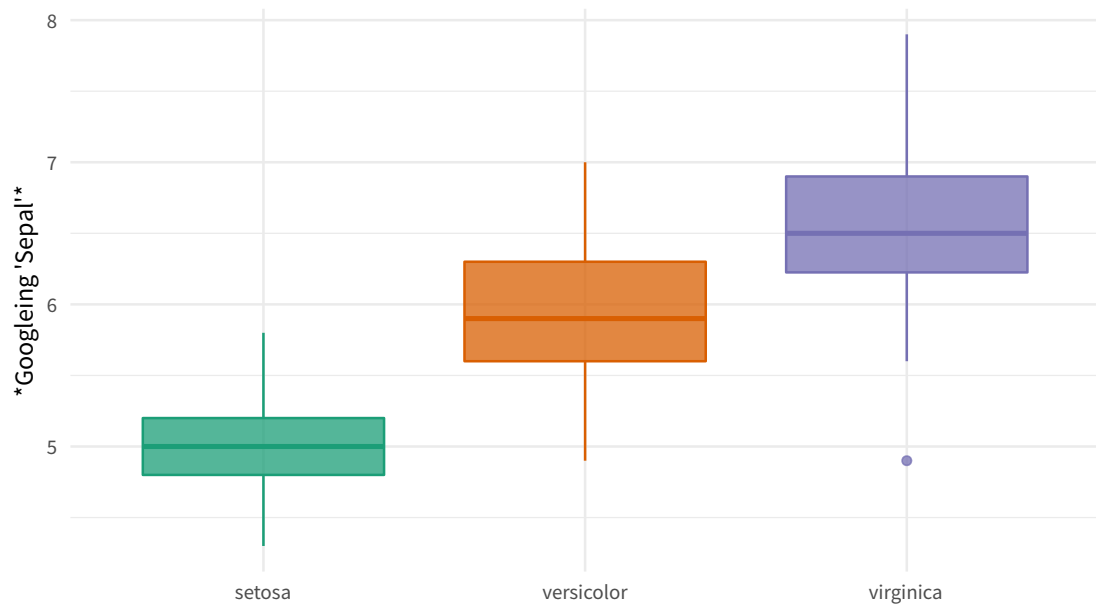
Hi!

Abbildung 2: A plot.

```
p + theme_minimal(base_family = "Source Sans Pro")
```

Yet another iris plot

At least make it kind of neat to look at maybe?



Hi!

Abbildung 3: A plot.

```
p + theme_minimal(base_family = "Roboto Condensed")
```

4.2 Math

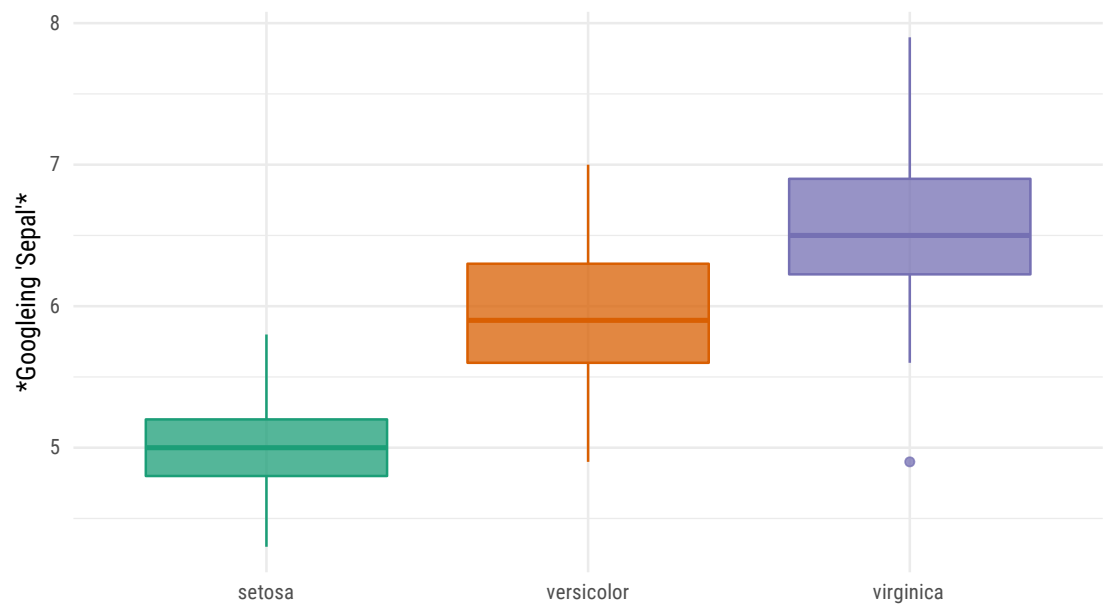
Using one dollar sign: $\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$

Display style with two dollar signs:

$$\beta = (X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y$$

Yet another iris plot

At least make it kind of neat to look at maybe?



I should google those species

Hi!

Abbildung 4: A plot.

4.2.1 Using environments

$$\mathbb{E}(\hat{\beta}) = \mathbb{E}\left((X^T X)^{-1} X^T Y\right) \quad (1)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left((X^T X)^{-1} X^T (X\beta + \varepsilon)\right) \quad (2)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}\left((X^T X)^{-1} X^T X\beta + (X^T X)^{-1} X^T \varepsilon\right) \quad (3)$$

$$= \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T X}_{=I} \beta + \underbrace{(X^T X)^{-1} X^T \mathbb{E}(\varepsilon)}_{=0} \quad \left| \mathbb{E}(\varepsilon) = 0 \right. \quad (4)$$

$$= \beta \quad \square \quad (5)$$

equation from bookdown book:

$$f(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} \quad (6)$$

5 Applications

Some significant applications are demonstrated in this chapter.

5.1 Example one

5.2 Example two

6 Final Words

We have finished a nice book.

Literatur

Xie, Y. (2015). Dynamic Documents with R and knitr. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, Florida, 2nd edition. ISBN 978-1498716963.

Xie, Y. (2020). bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown. R package version 0.18.