Demo Rmarkdown File

```
library(tidyverse)
library(kableExtra)
library(palmerpenguins)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE, warning = FALSE, message = FALSE,
                      fig.height = 2, fig.width = 2)
```

ORCID link

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Citations using natbib

This is a standard citation (Raudenbush and Bryk, 2002).

Spybrook et al. (2014) is an in-text citation.

Default table

```
library(palmerpenguins)

knitr::kable(penguins[1:5, 1:5], caption = "Penguins!")
```

Table 1: Penguins!

species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm
Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181
Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186
Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195
Adelie	Torgersen	NA	NA	NA
Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193

Some table options

Note: it used to be `booktabs = TRUE` made prettier tables by default, but they seem to be default in the newest version of the package.

```
# change NAs to print as dashed lines
options(knitr.kable.NA = '-')

# print table
knitr::kable(penguins[1:5, 1:5], digits = 3, booktabs = TRUE,
             position = "h!",
             caption = "Penguins!") %>%
  kableExtra::kable_styling(position = "left", font_size = 7)
```

Table 2: Penguins!

species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm
Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181
Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186
Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195
Adelie	Torgersen	-	-	-
Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193

Citing tables

```
knitr::kable(penguins[1:5, 1:5], caption = "Penguins!") %>%
  kableExtra::kable_styling(position = "center")
```

Table 3: Penguins!

species	island	bill_length_mm	bill_depth_mm	flipper_length_mm
Adelie	Torgersen	39.1	18.7	181
Adelie	Torgersen	39.5	17.4	186
Adelie	Torgersen	40.3	18.0	195
Adelie	Torgersen	-	-	-
Adelie	Torgersen	36.7	19.3	193

Table 3 is a table of penguins.

Citing figures

```
plot <- ggplot(penguins, aes(x = bill_length_mm, y = bill_depth_mm)) +
  geom_point()
print(plot)
```

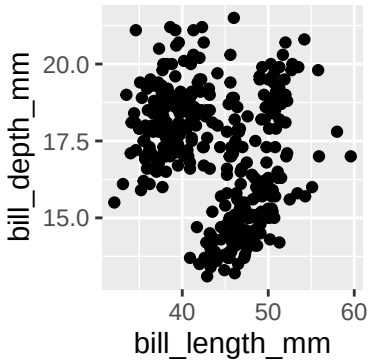

Figure 1: Penguin Bills

Figure 1 is a figure of penguins.

Generating tables in a loop

```
for (i in 1:2)
{
  print(knitr::kable(penguins[i,1:3], caption = paste("Penguins", i)))
  cat("\\vspace{10mm}")
}
```

Table 4: Penguins 1

species	island	bill_length_mm
Adelie	Torgersen	39.1

Table 5: Penguins 2

species	island	bill_length_mm
Adelie	Torgersen	39.5

Stargazer

```
library(stargazer)
# run regressions
linear.1 <- lm(
  rating ~ complaints + privileges + learning + raises + critical,
  data = attitude
)
linear.2 <- lm(
  rating ~ complaints + privileges + learning, data = attitude
)
stargazer(linear.1, linear.2, title = "Results", align = TRUE, header = FALSE)
```

Table 6: Results

	Dependent variable:	
	rating	
	(1)	(2)
complaints	0.692***	0.682***
	(0.149)	(0.129)
privileges	−0.104	−0.103
	(0.135)	(0.129)
learning	0.249	0.238*
	(0.160)	(0.139)
raises	−0.033	
	(0.202)	
critical	0.015	
	(0.147)	
Constant	11.011	11.258
	(11.704)	(7.318)
Observations	30	30
R^2	0.715	0.715
Adjusted R^2	0.656	0.682
Residual Std. Error	7.139 (df = 24)	6.863 (df = 26)
F Statistic	12.063*** (df = 5; 24)	21.743*** (df = 3; 26)
Note:		*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

References

S. W. Raudenbush and A. S. Bryk. *Hierarchical Linear Models: Applications and Data Analysis Methods*. Sage, 2002.

J. Spybrook, L. Hedges, and M. Borenstein. Understanding statistical power in cluster randomized trials: Challenges posed by differences in notation and terminology. *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*, 7, 2014.