

# PUBLICATION-READY DOCUMENTS USING R

Materials can be found at

<https://github.com/kristenbhunter/presentations/tree/master/2025/ORNL>

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# ABOUT ME

- Lecturer in Statistics and Data Science
- University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia
- Enthusiastic R user
- Research interests: experimental design, causal inference, environmental science & policy
- Always happy to connect with people!

# WHY USE R MARKDOWN?

- reproducibility
- easy integration of R code
- easy to update plots and tables
- version control & collaboration through github

# RTICLES PACKAGE

- R markdown templates for a variety of journals and publishers
- What if your intended journal isn't listed?
  - open source: add the template yourself!
  - LaTeX fragment

# SETTING UP YOUR DOCUMENT

- useful defaults
- can be overwritten for a particular chunk

```
1 knitr::opts_chunk$set(  
2   cache = TRUE,  
3   warning = FALSE,  
4   message = FALSE,  
5   fig.height = 4,  
6   fig.width = 4,  
7   fig.align = "center"  
8 )
```

# SETTING UP YOUR DOCUMENT

- set a seed
- set `kable` options
  - `options(knitr.kable.max_rows = 30)`
  - `options(knitr.kable.NA = '')`
- set a ggplot theme

# GOOD PRACTICE: CHECK YOURSELF

- Periodically clear cache
- Turn on all warnings and errors
- Make sure it still compiles!
- Consider changing the seed

# RESTRAIN YOURSELF

You can in theory write a combination of:

- markdown
- LaTeX
- CSS
- HTML
- R

Example: tables

- R
  - `kable(data)`
- HTML (and CSS)
  - `column 1 | column 2`
- LaTeX table
  - `\begin{table}`



# RESTRAIN YOURSELF

## My personal recommendations

- kable for tables
- Default to LaTeX for everything else
- Avoid HTML and CSS for PDF documents
- Most customizable and powerful

## Easy LaTeX features

- Referencing other document sections dynamically (e.g. In Section 2, we discuss...)
- Easy to change citation format
- Easy to change document-level formatting

# GOOD CODING PRACTICE

One output per chunk

- Each figure, table, or output should have its own chunk

Name your chunks

- Helps with debugging and identifying slow points
- Saves out figures with meaningful names

# DEMOS

- ORCID
- Citations using natbib
- Beautiful tables
- Referencing tables
- Referencing figures
- Generating tables in a loop
- Stargazer

# DEBUGGING: STEP ONE

- Add `keep_tex: true` to YAML header
- Use a LaTeX distribution to debug the .tex file directly to give you the line number

```
1 output:  
2   pdf_document:  
3     keep_tex: true
```

- Never hurts to delete all the generated files (.tex, .aux, .log, .etc)

# DEBUGGING: WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS

Two strategies:

- Top-down: Start with all code chunks. Remove one chunk at a time until it knits successfully.
- Bottom-up: Start with no chunks. Add one chunk at a time until it knits successfully.

# EXTRA NOTES

- Advanced: You can re-use bits of R markdown across multiple files.
  - See [this blog post](#) for more info.
- R markdown and Quarto also produce word documents
- You can write journal articles in quarto, but infrastructure is less developed

# REFERENCES

## Materials

- <https://github.com/kristenbhunter/presentations/tree/master/2025/ORNL>

## Original blog post

- [CARES Blog](#)

# REFERENCES

## Useful websites

- [rticles package](#)
- [gallery of rticles templates](#)
- [chunk options](#)
- [gallery of ggplot themes](#)
- [quarto for scientists](#)
- [reproducible publishing with quarto](#)
- [quarto journal templates](#)