

1 **Title: Title of your manuscript**

2 First Author^{1,2}, Second Author², and Third Author³

3 ¹ First Affiliation

4 ² Second Affiliation

5 ³ Third Affiliation

6 Your abstract.

7 **Introduction**

8 This is a manuscript template for Quarto markdown that uses R packages `targets` ([Landau](#)
9 [2021](#)) and `stantargets`. `R/functions.R` contains R codes that I often use.

10 **Examples**

11 **Equations**

12 A centered parameterization of the Eight Schools model (Eq. 1; Gelman et al. ([2013](#))).

$$\begin{aligned}\mu &\sim N(0, 5) \\ \tau &\sim \text{HalfCauchy}(0, 5) \\ \theta_j &\sim N(\mu, \tau) \\ y_j &\sim N(\theta_j, \sigma_j)\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

13 You can group multiple lines of equations to a single equation label.

14 In a non-centered parameterization of the Eq. 1, we fit latent Gaussian variables instead of directly
15 estimating θ_j :

$$\tilde{\theta}_j \sim N(0, 1)\tag{2}$$

$$\theta_j = \mu + \tau \tilde{\theta}_j.\tag{3}$$

16 You can label each line too.

17 The half-cauchy distribution in the Eq. 1 can be further rewritten as following:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\tau} &\sim U(0, \pi/2) \\ \tau &= 5 \tan(\tilde{\tau})\end{aligned}$$

18 You can also write equations without labels.

19 Source codes can be loaded and printed, which may be useful for supporting information.

```
data {  
  int<lower=0> J;  
  vector[J] y;  
  vector<lower=0>[J] sigma;  
}  
  
parameters {  
  real mu;  
  real<lower=0,upper=pi()/2> tau_unif;  
  real theta_tilde[J];  
}  
  
transformed parameters {  
  real<lower=0> tau;  
  real theta[J];  
  tau = 5 * tan(tau_unif);  
  for (j in 1:J)  
    theta[j] = mu + tau * theta_tilde[j];  
}  
  
model {  
  mu ~ normal(0, 5);  
  theta_tilde ~ std_normal();  
  y ~ normal(theta, sigma);  
}  
  
generated quantities {  
  vector[J] log_lik;  
  for (j in 1:J) log_lik[j] = normal_lpdf(y[j] | theta[j],  
    ↪ sigma[j]);  
}
```

20

Tables

It's easier to use `kableExtra` than manually writing markdown tables. Here is the R code chunk to produce Table 1.

```
schools_data <- tibble(
  School = LETTERS[1:8],
  `Estimated treatment effect,  $\beta_j$ ` = c(28, 8, -3, 7, -1,
  ↪ 1, 18, 12),
  `Standard error of effect estimate,  $\sigma_j$ ` = c(15,
  ↪ 10, 16, 11, 9, 11, 10, 18))

schools_data |>
  kbl(booktabs = TRUE, escape = FALSE) |>
  kable_styling(latex_options = "striped")
```

Figures

I currently prefer to use `` to insert images (Fig. 1; Fig. 2) rather than using R code chunks. It's easy for cross-references and putting greek letters. The path for Fig. 1 can be `figs/theta_tau_line.png` or `..figs/theta_tau_line.png` depending on where you are working. When you run `make` (i.e., `Makefile`), the first one is the correct path. When you use `render` in VSCode, the second one is correct. Using `here::here` is useful to specify the path to figures.

Cross-reference from different files

We can also do cross-reference from different files, which is useful to refer figures and tables in supporting information.

Fig. `S\ref{fig-hist}`.

The above command will render the following

Fig. S1.

You need these in the YAML.

```
\usepackage{xr}
\externaldocument{si}
```

This only works on LaTeX.

Parameterized text

The posterior median of treatment effect for school A (θ_1) is ``r get_post_para(para, "theta[1]", "q50")`` with the 95% credible interval of [``r get_post_para(para, "theta[1]", "q2.5")``, ``r get_post_para(para, "theta[1]", "q97.5", digits = 1, nsmall = 1)``].

The above text will be rendered as following:

The posterior median of treatment effect for school A (θ_1) is 5.68 with the 95% credible interval of [-3.10 , 19.2].

References

- Gelman, A., J. B. Carlin, H. S. Stern, D. B. Dunson, A. Vehtari, and D. B. Rubin. 2013. Bayesian Data Analysis, Third Edition. Chapman & Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, FL, USA.
- Landau, W. M. 2021. [The targets R package: A dynamic Make-like function-oriented pipeline toolkit for reproducibility and high-performance computing](#). Journal of Open Source Software 6:2959.

Tables

Table 1: Observed effects of special preparation on SAT-V scores in eight randomized experiments

School	Estimated treatment effect, y_j	Standard error of effect estimate, σ_j
A	28	15
B	8	10
C	-3	16
D	7	11
E	-1	9
F	1	11
G	18	10
H	12	18

Estimates are based on separate analyses for the eight experiments ([Gelman et al. 2013](#)).

- I don't know how to add greek letters in the caption but at least I can put greek letters outside the caption (e.g., θ_j).
- There is a bug for table cross-reference ([Section titles appear after tables \(PDF\) #2264](#)).

62 Figures

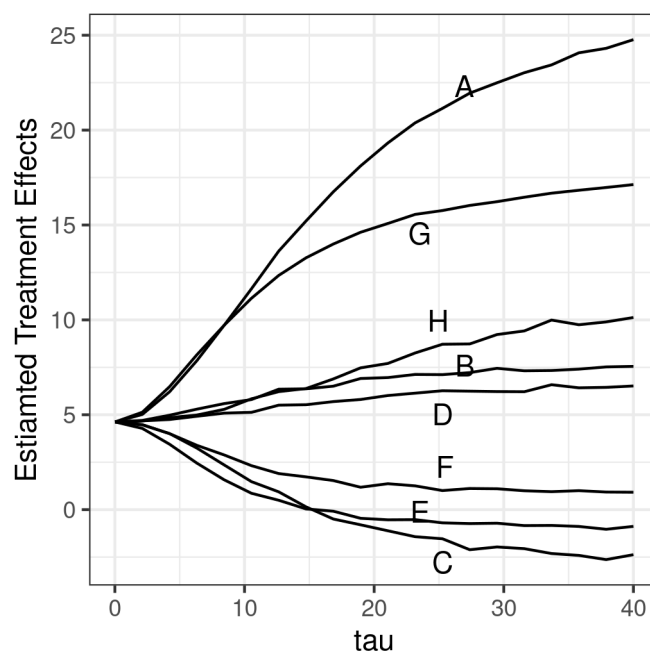


Fig. 1: The famous plot from Gelman et al. (2013). Conditional posterior means of treatment effects, $E(\theta_j|\tau, y)$ is plotted against the between school standard deviation τ . The stan model was fitted using dynamic branches.

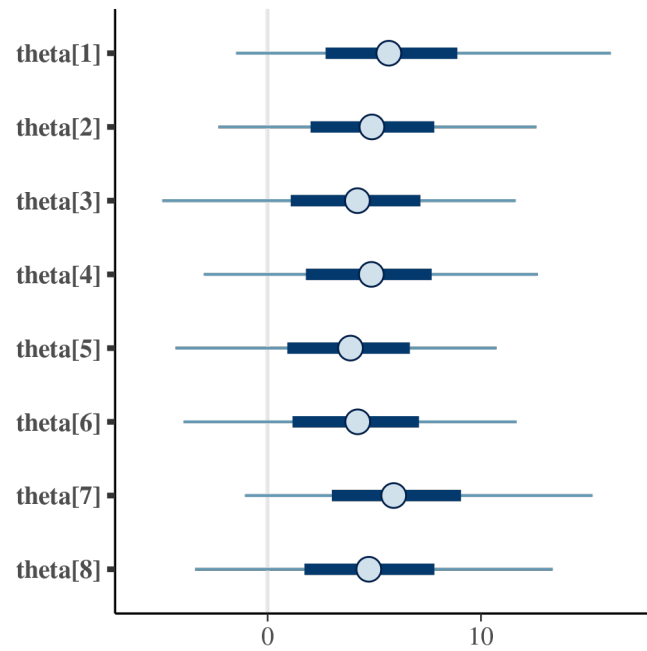


Fig. 2: The posterior means, 50% and 90% credible intervals of treatment effects (θ_j).