

# Session Six

Exporting Results to LaTeX, Markdown  
Kellogg Research Support

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**Summer 2022**

Northwestern | Kellogg

# Automating Papers



# Today we will Cover

- Discussion: Using LaTeX vs. Markdown
- Generating Results within R, Python, Stata
- LaTeX – Populating Results in a KLC LaTeX doc
- Markdown –
  1. Jupyter Notebooks for Python
  2. ‘Knitting’ R Markdown Files
  3. Stata Markdown

# Discussion: LaTeX vs. Markdown

# LaTeX and Markdown Comparison

## Markdown

---

title: Sample Problem Set  
author: Your Name  
date: July 2022

--- Hello world!

## LaTeX

Preamble

`\documentclass{article}`  
`\usepackage{amsmath}`  
`\usepackage{amssymb}`  
`\usepackage{amsfonts}`

`\title{Sample Article}`  
`\author{Your Name}`  
`\date{July 2022}`

Body

`\begin{document}`  
`\maketitle`  
Hello world!  
`\end{document}`

# Markdown

## *What is it?*

Markdown is a text-to-HTML conversion tool. It allows you to write using a plain text format, then convert it to structurally valid HTML. A Markdown document could contain source code and LaTeX formulas.

## *Use*

distraction-free focus-on-what-you-want-to-say writing.

# LaTeX

## *What is it?*

LaTeX or Tex/Markup is a high-quality typesetting system; it includes features designed for technical and scientific documentation.

## *Use*

high-quality typesetting for articles, research papers, manuals, books, etc.

# Discussion – Use Cases

## *When would you use LaTeX?*

- ❑ Journal articles, working papers, class papers
- ❑ Beamer for your job talk presentation

## *When would you use Markdown?*

- ❑ Class problem sets
- ❑ Exploratory work
- ❑ Teaching materials



# Automating Results Generation in Code

# Generating Results Files in Programs

What we'll Cover:

- ❖ Creating Descriptive Statistics Tables
- ❖ Formatting Regression Results
- ❖ Exporting Plots and Graphs

For Tables

- ❖ Python & R – stargazer package
- ❖ Python – estout and outreg2

# Running LaTeX

# Running LaTeX on KLC: TexLive

Open a Terminal Session in FastX.

To load packages, type:

```
module load texlive/2020  
module load ghostscript
```

To create a pdf of the tex file, run:

```
pdflatex <file_name_here.tex>  
pdflatex sample.tex
```

# Using Markdown on KLC

# Jupyter Notebooks in Python

Open a GNOME Terminal Session in FastX.

To load packages, type:

```
module load python/anaconda3.6  
module load chrome
```

To create and launch a conda environment, type:

```
conda create -n taxi_env python=3.6  
source activate taxi_env
```

To install libraries, type:

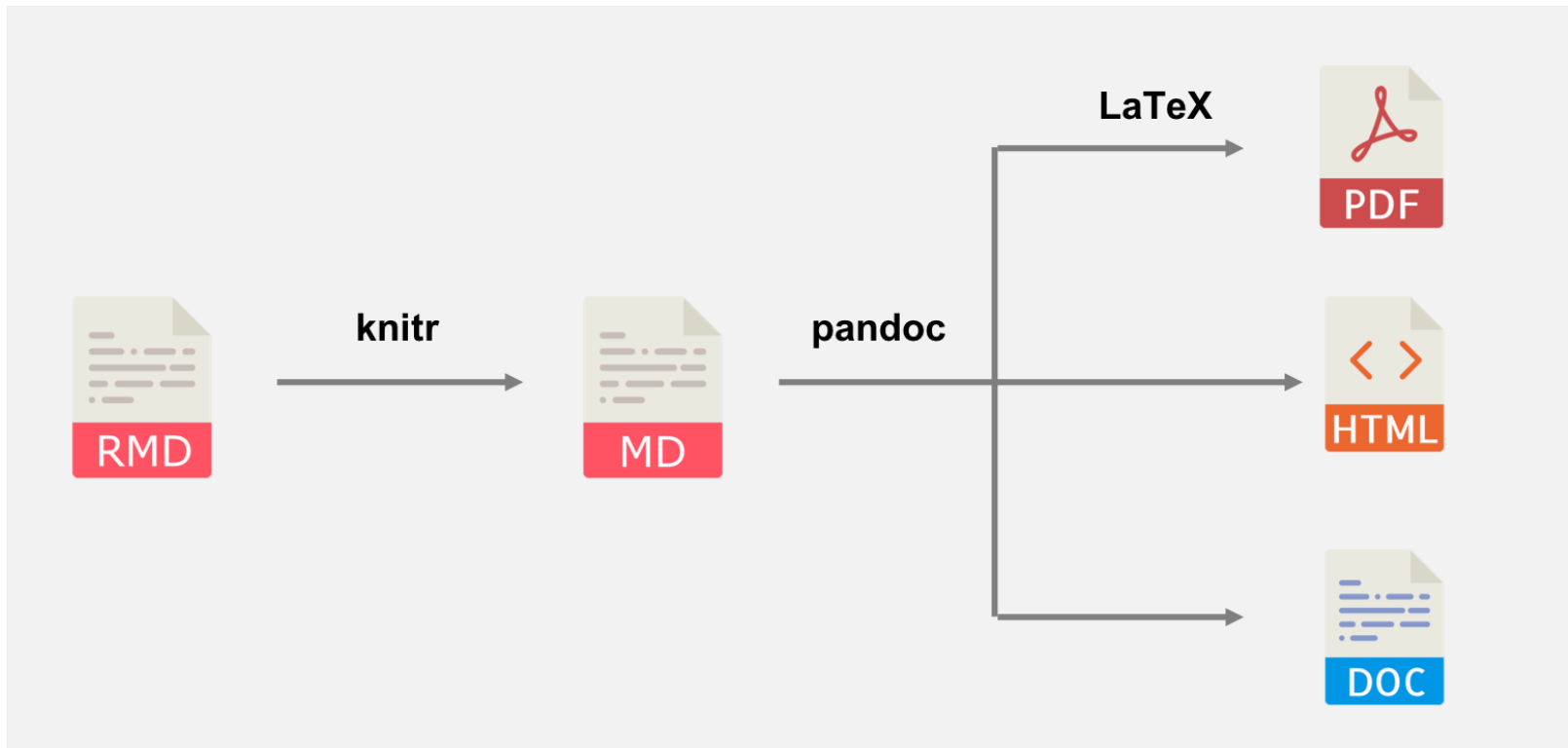
```
conda install -c conda-forge <library>
```

To launch a jupyter notebook, type:

```
jupyter notebook --browser=chrome
```

Access from a Quest Analytics Node: <https://jupyter.questanalytics.northwestern.edu/hub/login>

# Knitting an R Markdown File



# R Markdown within Rstudio

Open a GNOME Terminal Session in FastX.

To load packages and launch Rstudio, type:

```
module load texlive/2020  
module load R/4.1.1  
rstudio
```

Within R, install and load the following

```
install.packages('rmarkdown')  
library(rmarkdown)
```

To generate a pdf file in R, “Knit to pdf” from the “Knit” dropdown.



# R Markdown from the command line

Open a GNOME Terminal Session in FastX.

To load packages and launch Rstudio, type:

```
module load texlive/2020  
module load R/4.1.1
```

To generate a pdf file from the command line:

```
Rscript -e  
"rmarkdown::render('samplex.Rmd',  
params=list('myarg'))"
```

Access from a Quest Analytics Node: <https://jupyter.questanalytics.northwestern.edu/hub/login>

# Creating a Stata Markdown File

Open a GNOME Terminal Session in FastX.

To load packages, type:

```
module load texlive/2020
module load pandoc/2.2.1
module load stata/17
xstata-mp
```

Within Stata, type the following

```
ssc install markstat
ssc install whereis
whereis pandoc /software/pandoc/2.2.1/bin/pandoc
whereis pdflatex /software/texlive/2020/bin/
x86_64-linux/pdflatex
cd <directory>
markstat using <filename>, mathjax
```

# Appendix

# Appendix – LaTeX/Markdown Resources

Getting Started with Latex:

<https://www.latex-project.org/get/#tex-distributions>

Online Latex Editor:

[https://www.tutorialspoint.com/online\\_latex\\_editor.php](https://www.tutorialspoint.com/online_latex_editor.php)

Texlive on a Linux Server:

<https://www.tug.org/texlive/>

<https://www.linuxfordevices.com/tutorials/ubuntu/install-tex-live-texmaker>

R Markdown and Knitr

<https://www.r-bloggers.com/2015/12/r-markdown-and-knitr-tutorial-part-1/>

Python with Latex: <https://github.com/gpoore/pythontex>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/pylatex-module-in-python/?ref=lbp>

Stata Markdown

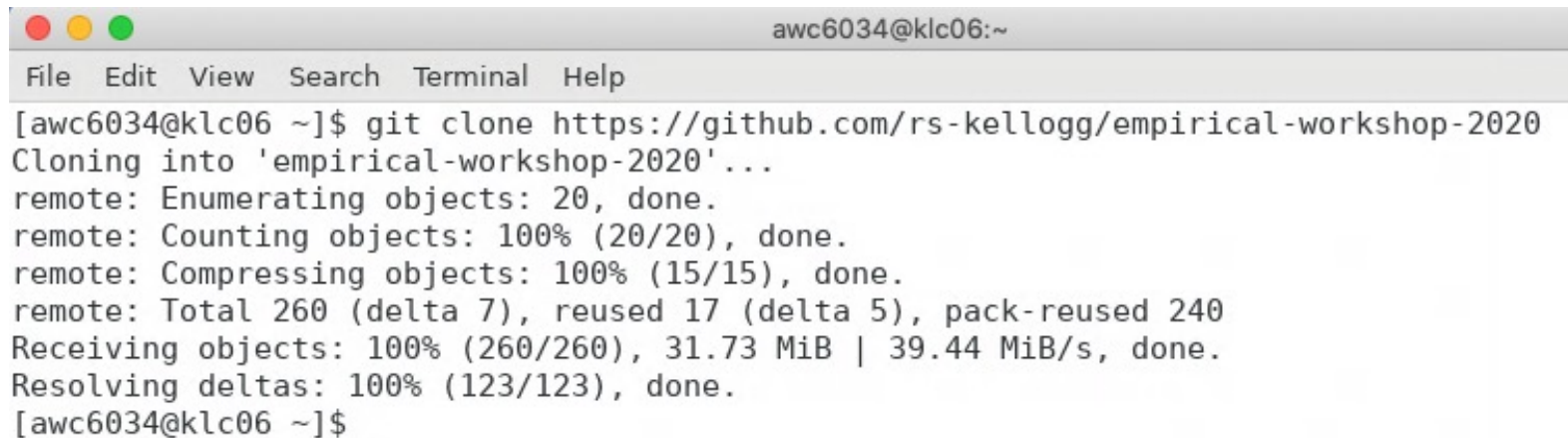
<https://data.princeton.edu/stata/markdown>

# Appendix: Git Clone Workshop to KLC

Recall that we'll first copy the contents of this week's github lecture notes/materials to our KLC home directories.

1. Launch a Terminal window on KLC
2. Type the following into the command line:

```
git clone https://github.com/rs-kellogg/workshop_2022/
```

A screenshot of a macOS Terminal window. The title bar shows the user 'awc6034@klc06' and the path '~'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Search', 'Terminal', and 'Help'. The terminal text shows the execution of 'git clone https://github.com/rs-kellogg/empirical-workshop-2020'. The output indicates successful cloning into the directory 'empirical-workshop-2020', with details on object enumeration, counting, and compression. The prompt returns to '[awc6034@klc06 ~]\$'.

To update the contents of an existing cloned directory, navigate to the folder and type:

```
cd ~/workshop-2022  
git pull
```