

A Minimal Book Example

Sergio

2018-02-25

Contents

1	Prerequisites	5
2	How to minimal Bookdown	7
3	Clean previous crap	9
4	Introduction	11

Chapter 1

Prerequisites

- Download and install R:
 - <https://cran.r-project.org/>
- Download and install RStudio:
 - <https://www.rstudio.com/products/rstudio/download/>
 - Configure RStudio:
 - ...
- Install R packages:
 - Devtools

```
install.packages("devtools")
```

- Bookdown (development version on GitHub)

```
devtools::install_github("rstudio/bookdown")
```

- [Tinytex] (<https://yihui.name/tinytex/>)

```
devtools::install_github(c('yihui/tinytex', 'rstudio/rmarkdown'))
tinytex::install_tinytex()
# Restart your R session and check if tinytex:::is_tinytex() is TRUE.
```

- Knitr (**NOT SURE if necessary in** ***CLEAN*** **installation**):

```
install.packages('knitr', dependencies = TRUE)
```

*If many errors appear, check it's not because you had a previous crappy installation, here.

Chapter 2

How to minimal Bookdown

- Download the minimal-bookdown-sergio GitHub repository as a Zip file, then unzip it locally.
- Create a new RStudio project
 - Create a new project -> in existing directory -> select the local repo -> Create.
 - Check: Build -> build book.

If it gives this error:

```
! Package xparse Error: Support package l3kernel too old.
```

Then, update those packages from MikTeX, in a special way

6) Modificar basicos archivos (<http://seankross.com/2016/11/17/How-to-Start-a-Bookdown-Book.html>) 6.1) `_output.yml` 6.1.1) The only line you should change here is the title of the book, which in this case is A Minimal Bookdown Book

6.2) `_bookdown.yml` 6.2.1) The `book_filename` field determines what the name of the PDF and EPUB versions of your book will be called. In the case of this book the PDF version would be `bookdown-start.pdf`. The `chapter_name` field is a string that is appended to the front of each chapter heading, followed by the chapter number. Chapter headings are designated by H1 tags in R Markdown which are usually created with a single pound sign (`#`). So for example in the file `01-Introduction.Rmd` the first H1 tag is `# Introduction` which becomes `Chapter 1 Introduction` when the book is rendered. The `repo` field just designates a GitHub repository associated with this book but this is not a required field. The `output_dir` field determines the directory where the HTML files for your book will be rendered. If you don't set this field your book will be rendered in a directory called `_book/`, however if you're going to be sharing your book with GitHub Pages I highly recommend specifying the `docs` directory for `output_dir`. GitHub Pages has a new feature which allows you to use a `docs/` folder in the master branch of your repo to publish a static website. This allows you to track the source files for your book and the published HTML files in the same branch, eliminating the need for that pesky `gh-pages` branch. The `rmd_files` field is optional. If it is not specified then all Rmd files at the root of your book directory are rendered as chapters in your book. Alternatively you can list the files you want to be rendered like I have in `_bookdown.yml`. The `new_session` field is also optional. If you specify `new_session: yes` then each Rmd file is rendered in its own R session, otherwise all Rmd files in your book are rendered in the same R session.

6.3) `index.Rmd` 6.3.1) This file serves as the cover and first few pages of your book, so authors usually put the Preface and/or the Introduction in this file. At the top of this file is a slice of yaml frontmatter

that looks like this: — title: “A Minimal Bookdown Book” author: “Sean Kross” date: “2016-12-02” site: bookdown::bookdown_site documentclass: book bibliography: [book.bib] biblio-style: apalike link-citations: yes github-repo: seankross/bookdown-start url: ‘http://seankross.com/bookdown-start/’ description: “Everything you need (and nothing more) to start a bookdown book.” — You should change the title, author, date, github-repo, url, and description fields to customize your book. I omitted a field called cover-image where you can specify the path to a image file for the cover of your book (I know .png works for sure).

- 7) Escribir, editando los archivos desde Rstudio (u otro editor) Once you have those three configuration files set up writing a bookdown book couldn't be easier if you're familiar with R Markdown. Just write Rmd files in the root directory of your book (where index.Rmd is) and run bookdown::render_book("index.Rmd") periodically to compile your book. You can preview the book by opening up the index.html file in the directory where your book is rendered (docs/index.html in the case of bookdown-start). It's also good practice to name your Rmd files so that they're ordered, which you can see I've done with the prefixes of 01-, 02-, etc. You can then publish the book on GitHub Pages or you can upload the book to bookdown.org with the publish_book() function.
- 8) Compilar libro desde RStudio 8.1) bookdown::render_book("index.Rmd") 8.2) Abrir “repolocal”/docs/index.html

Chapter 3

Clean previous crap

- If there was a dirty installation of packages, remove all user installed packages in R (caution!):

```
# create a list of all installed packages
ip <- as.data.frame(installed.packages())
head(ip)
# if you use MRO, make sure that no packages in this library will be removed
ip <- subset(ip, !grepl("MRO", ip$LibPath))
# we don't want to remove base or recommended packages either\
ip <- ip[!(ip[, "Priority"] %in% c("base", "recommended")),]
# determine the library where the packages are installed
path.lib <- unique(ip$LibPath)
# create a vector with all the names of the packages you want to remove
pkgs.to.remove <- ip[,1]
head(pkgs.to.remove)
# remove the packages
sapply(pkgs.to.remove, remove.packages, lib = path.lib)
```

- If installed various latex shits, they are under:

```
C:\Users\%USER\AppData\Local\Programs\MiKTeX 2.9
C:\Users\%USER\AppData\ somewhere here is the tinytex dir.
```


Chapter 4

Introduction

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

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)
```

Reference a figure by its code chunk label with the `fig:` prefix, e.g., see Figure 4.1. Similarly, you can reference tables generated from `knitr::kable()`, e.g., see Table 4.1.

```
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, 2018) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** (Xie, 2015).

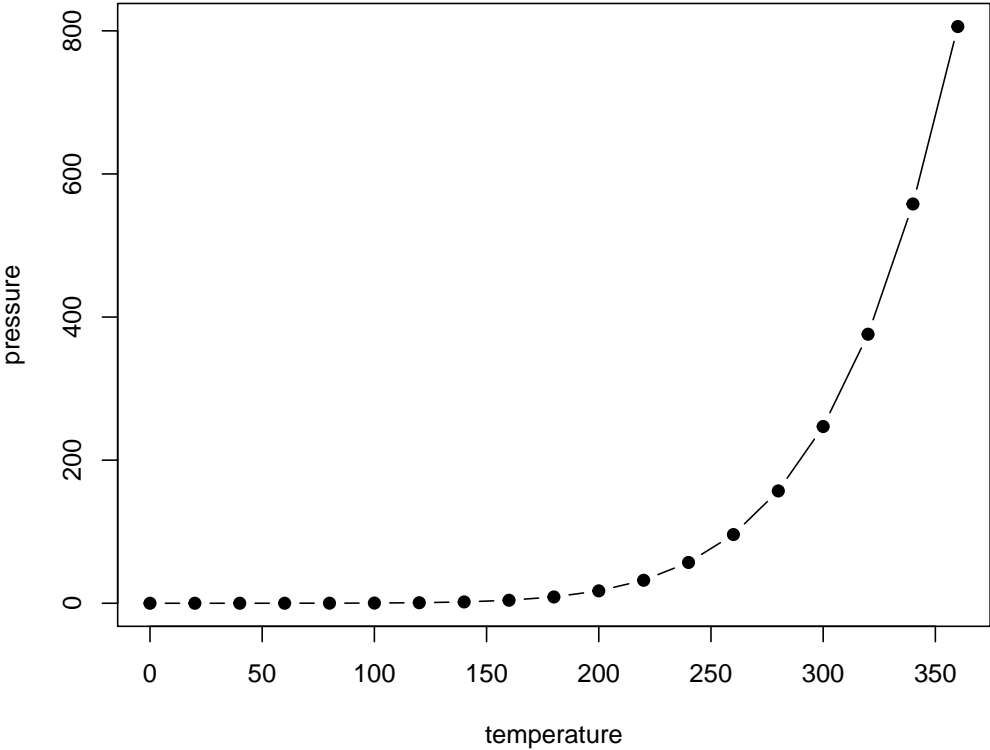


Figure 4.1: Here is a nice figure!

Table 4.1: 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

Bibliography

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

Xie, Y. (2018). *bookdown: Authoring Books and Technical Documents with R Markdown*. R package version 0.7.1.