

A Simple Template for Two-Column Vignettes

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This version was compiled on September 17, 2017

Your abstract will be typeset here, and used by default a visually distinctive font. An abstract should explain to the general reader the major contributions of the article.

one | two | optional | keywords | here

Introduction. This *pinp* is not PNAS template started when the introduction to `Rcpp` by [Eddelbuettel and Balamuta \(2017\)](#) was converted into this updated `Rcpp` Introduction vignette. It is based on the `pnas_article` template of the wonderful `rticles` package by [Allaire et al. \(2017\)](#). The conversion from markdown to latex is facilitated by `rmarkdown` ([Allaire et al., 2017](#)) and `knitr` ([Xie, 2017](#)). The underlying LaTeX macros are from [pnas.org](#).

The remainder of the document carries over from the corresponding `pnas_article` template document. but has been edited and updated to our use case. A few specific tips follow. In general, for fine-tuning some knowledge of LaTeX is helpful.

Please note that LaTeX typesetting in two-column mode with several floating objects can be fragile. You may need to iterate.

Author Affiliations. Per common academic best practice, you can include your department, institution, and complete address, with the ZIP/postal code, for each author. Use lower case letters to match authors with institutions, as shown in the example. Authors with an ORCID ID may supply this information at submission.

Document Options. We support several options via the YAML header

- Setting a DOI or URL footer, for example for the CRAN package URL, which is placed in the bottom-left footer of the title page and even pages;
- Setting a footer label, for example *YourPackage Vignette* stating your package, which is placed in the bottom-right footer on odd pages;
- Setting a free-form author field used on the inside footer;
- Optional *Draft* watermarking;

References. Here we differ from PNAS and suggest natbib. References will appear in author-year form. Use `\citett{}`, `\citep{}`, etc as usual.

We default to the Chicago.bst style. To switch to a different bibliography style, please use `biblio-style: style` in the YAML header.

Inline R Code. The PNAS sample included a fixed PNG image here, but this document prefers to show the results and embedding of R code.

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(mtcars, aes(wt, mpg)) +
  geom_point(size=3, aes(colour=factor(cyl))) +
  theme(legend.position="none")
```

Here we use a standard knitr bloc with explicit options for

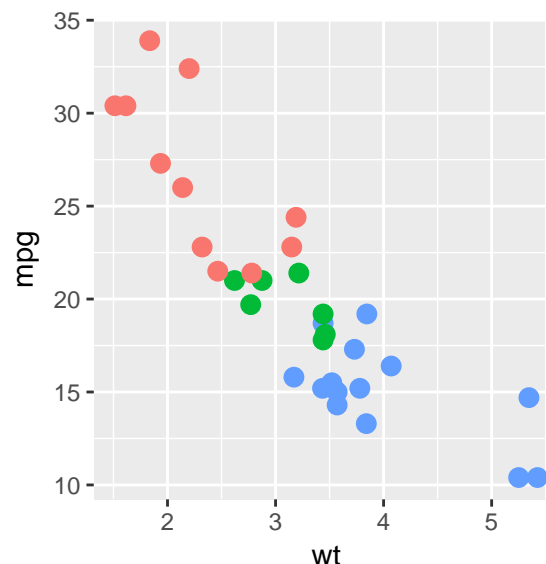


Fig. 1. Narrow ggplot2 figure

- figure width and height (`fig.width`, `fig.height`), both set to three inches;
- whether the code is shown (`echo=TRUE`); and
- the caption (`fig.cap`) as shown above.

Digital Figures. Markdown, Pandoc and LaTeX support .eps and .pdf files.

Figures and Tables should be labelled and referenced in the standard way using the `\label{}` and `\ref{}` commands.

The R examples above show how to insert a column-wide figure. To insert a figure wider than one column, please use the `\begin{figure*}... \end{figure*}` environment.

One (roundabout) way of doing this is to *not* actually plot a figure, but to save it in a file as the following segment shows:

```
library(ggplot2)
p <- ggplot(data = midwest,
            mapping = aes(x = area,
                          fill = state,
                          color = state)) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.3)
## save to file
suppressMessages(ggsave("densities.pdf", p))
```

This file is then included via standard LaTeX commands.

Typeset Code (But Do Not Run It). We can also just show code.

```
xx <- faithful[, "eruptions"]
fit <- density(xx)
plot(fit)
```

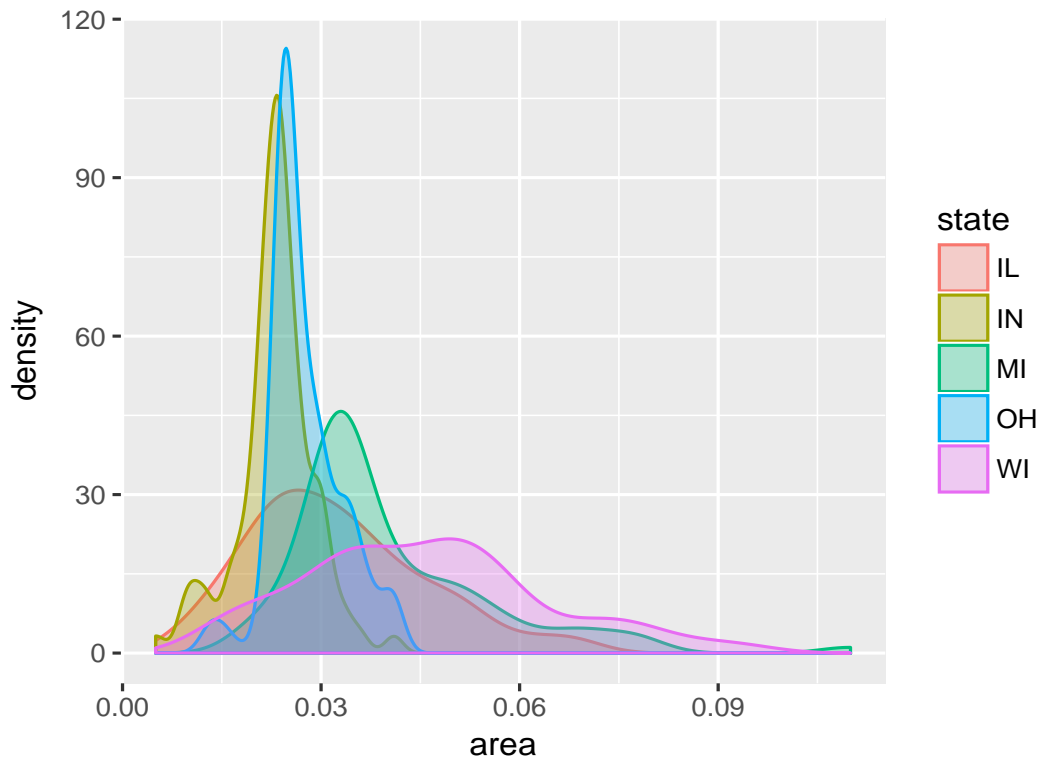


Fig. 2. Wide ggplot2 figure

This simply used a pandoc bloc started and ended by tree back-ticks, with `r` as the language choice. Similarly, *many* other languages can be typeset directly simply by relying on pandoc.

Single column equations. Authors may use 1- or 2-column equations in their article, according to their preference.

To allow an equation to span both columns, options are to use the `\begin{figure*}...\end{figure*}` environment mentioned above for figures, or to use the `\begin{widetext}...\end{widetext}` environment as shown in equation 1 below.

Please note that this option may run into problems with floats and footnotes, as mentioned in the [cuted package documentation](#). In the case of problems with footnotes, it may be possi-

ble to correct the situation using commands `\footnotemark` and `\footnotetext`.

$$\begin{aligned}(x+y)^3 &= (x+y)(x+y)^2 \\ &= (x+y)(x^2 + 2xy + y^2) \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2y + 3xy^2 + y^3.\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

Acknowledgments. This template package builds upon, and extends, the work of the excellent [rticles](#) package, and both rely on the [PNAS LaTeX](#) macros. Both sources are gratefully acknowledged as this work would not have been possible without them. Our extensions are under the same respective licensing term ([GPL-3](#) and [LPPL \(>= 1.3\)](#)).

References

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Eddelbuettel, D. and J. J. Balamuta (2017, August). Extending R with C++: A brief introduction to *Rcpp*. *PeerJ Preprints* 5, e3188v1.

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