

Reproducible Research in Stata

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1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Introduction

- It would be nice to make it easy to make nice documents containing Stata code and results
 - It would be nice to put them in a variety of forms
 - It would be nice to have this accessible to statistics lovers
 - It would be ideal to have this accessible to statistics lovers who do not like programming
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What Type of Documents?

- Would like to produce documents of many types
 - ◊ HTML for web pages
 - ◊ \LaTeX for making presentations and handouts
 - Would like non-programmers to use the tools
 - ◊ HTML and \LaTeX are painful for non-programmers
 - ★ Actually \LaTeX is painful for everyone
 - HTML could use markdown
 - \LaTeX needs a front end
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What We'll See Here

- Partial success
 - ◇ \LaTeX lessons can be made quickly without much \LaTeX
 - ◇ Producing web pages (HTML) is working somewhat
 - ✱ Not ready for non-programmers
 - ✱ Not even quite ready for programmers
 - Would like to show what can be possible
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2 Producing Lessons

2.1 Teaching Documents

Using Reproducible Documents

- We want to work with reproducible documents
 - A “reproducible” document contains both narrative and Stata commands
 - ◇ The commands get processed and their output is included in the final document
 - This is the right way to work
 - ◇ The results in the documents are the actual results
 - ◇ Any changes in the data change the output as the document is made
 - ◇ Any changes in Stata get reflected as the document is made
 - ◇ There are no typos in the Stata code
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Typical Goal for Document Creation

- Reproducibility
 - ◇ Results in the document must come from commands
 - ◇ There is no need to maintain parallel documents
 - ◇ Useful side-effect: automatic error-checking of Stata code
 - ✱ The code must run for the notes to be typeset
 - ◇ Must be quick for matching changes to output in Stata
 - This should be simple
 - ◇ As most people work, it is not
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A Different Focus: Teaching vs. Publishing

- Typically “reproducible research” is used as a term for reproducing published papers
 - ◇ Published papers are unchanging
 - Teaching documents should be **reusable**
 - ◇ Not just reproducible
 - They need to be flexible, among other goals
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Uncommon Goals for Teaching, Part 1

- Maintainability
 - ◇ Must allow quick alterations
 - ★ Otherwise there is a big disincentive to make changes
 - ★ This encourages leaving bad notes as they are
 - ◇ Must take very little time for updating as Stata updates
 - Brevity and Completeness
 - ◇ In training sessions, results show up naturally while using Stata
 - ★ Hence they are not needed on the presentations
 - ◇ Would like handouts from lessons to contain more than slides
 - ★ Notes for the reader
 - ★ Alternative ways to achieve the same goals
 - ◇ Would like this to be simple to do
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Uncommon Goals for Teaching, Part 2

- Modularity
 - ◇ Want to reuse lessons as much as possible
 - ◇ Would like flexible ordering of lessons
 - ★ This allows customization of training
 - ★ Adds a complication that there could be repeated material
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2.2 Producing Lessons

Opening a Lesson

- We'll open up a toy lesson to see how they are made
 - The application being used is OmniOutliner Pro
 - ◇ This is commercial software available from omnigroup.com
 - ◇ It is used because it can export its files in a way that they can be manipulated
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Lesson as an Outline

- A lesson is an outline
 - To put items in the lesson, put them in the outline
 - ◇ The first level defines sections
 - ◇ The second level defines subsections
 - ◇ The third level defines slides
 - To add comments, use the comment field for the item
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Adding Code

- Code is added as a comment
 - To get the code evaluated, tick the *code* checkbox
 - To put the code and/or its results should be in the handouts and/or presentation, use the *hand* and *pres* columns
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Including Graphs

- Including graphs is simple enough:
 - ◇ Put in the graph code
 - ◇ Tick the *code* checkbox
 - ◇ Say where to include the command and/or graph
 - ◇ Give the figure a name
 - ◇ Select that a figure is present
 - Including other graphics are used similarly
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Including Results in Narrative

- A little \LaTeX is needed to put the results into the running narrative
 - ◇ Put `\Stataexpr{exp}` into the narrative
 - ◇ The *exp* gets put in an `display` command, so use any display directives you want
 - Typically, some formatting is needed to make things nice
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Indexing

- Indexes are a strength of \LaTeX
 - They can be included by putting index entries in notes
 - ◇ This does require \LaTeX knowledge
 - Select whether the index comes before or after the outline item in the *index* column
 - ◇ This is needed because of indexing for a range of pages
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Typesetting

- The lessons are typeset using a script
 - ◇ More specifically: an AppleScript
 - Here is the short, hidden story
 - ◇ The outline gets put in OPML
 - ★ OPML is a variant of XML which is made for outlines
 - ◇ The OPML gets translated to \LaTeX
 - ◇ The \LaTeX gets run through StatWeave
 - ★ StatWeave is available from <http://homepage.cs.uiowa.edu/~rlenth/StatWeave>
 - ★ Used because it can mix languages and because it can be extended
 - ◇ The result gets typeset
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End Result

- Typesetting produces
 - ◊ A handout, which can be long and detailed
 - ◊ A presentation, which helps people follow without full details
 - All items are in both documents
 - The handouts typically have all output
 - Each slide in the presentation knows what page it is on in the handout
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Making Changes

- Making changes is no different than adding new content
 - Moving items is done, as expected, by dragging and dropping
 - We'll make some changes to the lesson now
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Other Nice Features (not shown)

- It is possible to typeset many lessons as one course handout
 - Each lesson has its own presentation
 - Within the course handout, each lesson is one chapter
 - There is a single combined index
 - The page references on the slides refer to the pages in the combined handout
 - If lessons use datasets not included with Stata (or any other files), a download site gets made with links for each lessons
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More Features (not shown)

- It is possible to have conditional material
 - Material can be excluded if it was covered in a previous lesson
 - ◊ This allows keeping overlap in lessons might all be used in one course
 - Material can be included or excluded based on flags for the type of lesson
 - ◊ Deeper material can be included only in special cases, for example
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Overall Conclusion

- This is very useful to me for outline-like presentations
 - It allows using the strengths of \LaTeX ...
 - ◊ Programmability
 - ◊ Standardizing the look
 - It is somewhat cobbled-together and hence needs careful installation documentation
 - ◊ This will make it more useful to others
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3 Producing Web Pages

3.1 Producing Web Pages

Producing Web Pages

- This is doable, but not very friendly
- There will be one short example
- To convert `index.swv.html` into `index.html` use

```
. statweave index.swv.html
```

4 Conclusion

4.1 Conclusion

Good News

- With the proper structure and files can put together lessons
 - Only \LaTeX needed is indexing (and Math typesetting if needed)
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OK News

- StatWeave can be used for arbitrary \LaTeX documents
 - ◇ It can theoretically be used for ODT files produced by OpenOffice, LibreOffice, etc.
 - ★ Sadly, these OpenOffice-based applications have put in security “features” which prevent opening documents with binary chunks changed by other applications
 - Complicated tables and such can be made by including hidden commands and bringing the output as needed
 - Using StatWeave in this form for \LaTeX requires fighting with \LaTeX
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Bad News

- Lessons depend on OmniOutliner Pro, which is Mac only
 - ◇ Would love to hear about outliners on other platforms which can produce good OPML
 - HTML is still weak
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The World is Limitless

- Document generation can work well with enough programming behind the scenes
 - Putting a friendly interface in front of the programming is critical
 - We don't want to end up with a Rube Goldberg contraption such as this:
 - ◇ Joseph Herscher's Page Turner ([click to view](#))
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