

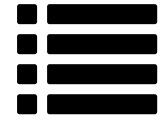


Reproduzierbare Analysen

Schweizer Statistiktage 2017

Andrea Schnell
Statistisches Amt Kanton Zürich

Agenda



 Reproduzierbarkeit

 RMarkdown

 Tools

 RCommunity

Reproduzierbarkeit

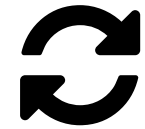
Konzept



| «... you can't write down mouse clicks»

Reproduzierbarkeit

Konzept

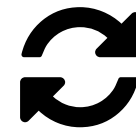


«... you can't write down mouse clicks»

the data and code used to make a finding are available and they are sufficient for an independent researcher to recreate the finding.

Reproduzierbarkeit

Konzept



«... you can't write down mouse clicks»

the data and code used to make a finding are available and they are sufficient for an independent researcher to recreate the finding.

- nachvollziehbar
- wiederverwendbar
- automatisierbar

Reproduzierbarkeit

Analyseschritte



- Daten



- Auswertungen



- Grafiken



- Text



- Publikation



Reproduzierbarkeit

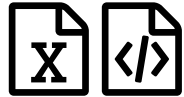
Analyseschritte



- Daten



- Auswertungen



- Grafiken



- Text



- Publikation



- viele Dokumente
- händische, manuelle Schritte
- schwierig nachvollziehbar
- kaum reproduzierbar

RMarkdown

Idee



RMarkdown

Idee



- Gesamte Analyse inkl. Resultaten an einem Ort
- Kommentare, R Code, Metadaten, Grafiken
- Outputformate: Word, PDF, HTML
- Layoutvorgaben in Templates (LaTeX, CSS)

RMarkdown

Idee



- Gesamte Analyse inkl. Resultaten an einem Ort
- Kommentare, R Code, Metadaten, Grafiken
- Outputformate: Word, PDF, HTML
- Layoutvorgaben in Templates (LaTeX, CSS)

- nachvollziehbar
- reproduzierbar
- vereinfacht
Zusammenarbeit

RMarkdown

Output PDF



```
# Bevölkerung im Kanton Zürich
```

TEXT

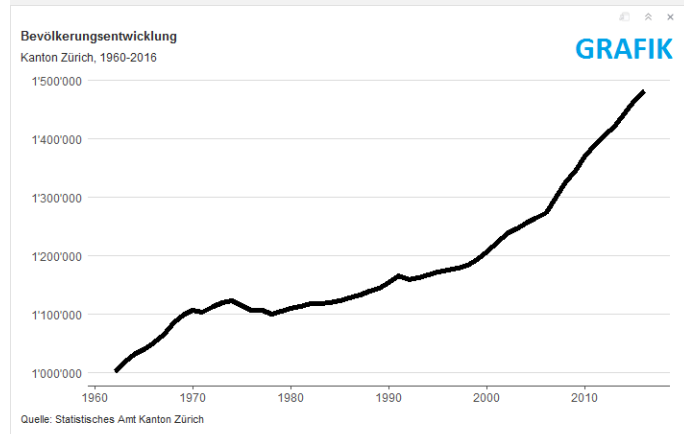
```
## Per Jahresende
Ende `r bev` filter(STATYEAR == max(STATYEAR)) %>% select(STATYEAR) %>% distinct()
%>% .$STATYEAR` waren `r bev` filter(STATYEAR == max(STATYEAR)) %>% summarise(n =
sum(BEV_TOTAL)) %>% .$n %>% format(., big.mark = "'") ` Personen im Kanton Zürich
wohnhaft.
```

CODE

```
## Zeitverlauf
```

```
```{r, echo = F}
g <- bev %>% group_by(STATYEAR) %>% summarise(n = sum(BEV_TOTAL)) %>%
ggplot(., aes(x = STATYEAR, y = n))+
 geom_line(size = 2)+
 theme_stat_text()+
 scale_y_continuous(labels = format_format(big.mark = "'"))+
 labs(x = NULL, y = NULL)

flush_plot(g, title = "Bevölkerungsentwicklung", subtitle = "Kanton Zürich, 1960-2016",
 ...,
 caption = "Quelle: Statistisches Amt Kanton Zürich")
```
```



RMarkdown

Output PDF



```
# Bevölkerung im Kanton Zürich
```

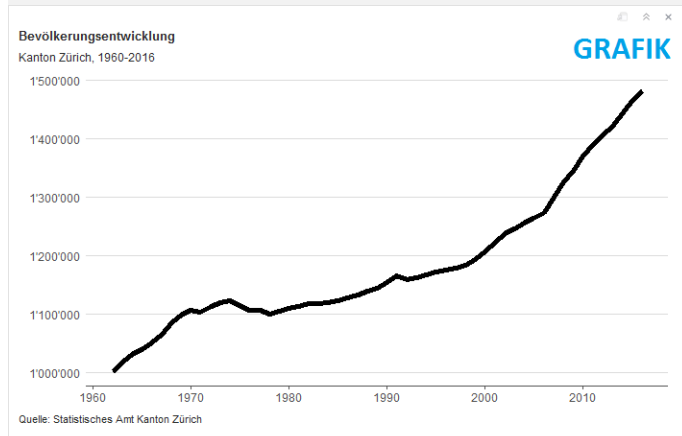
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Bevölkerung im Kanton Zürich

Andrea Schnell

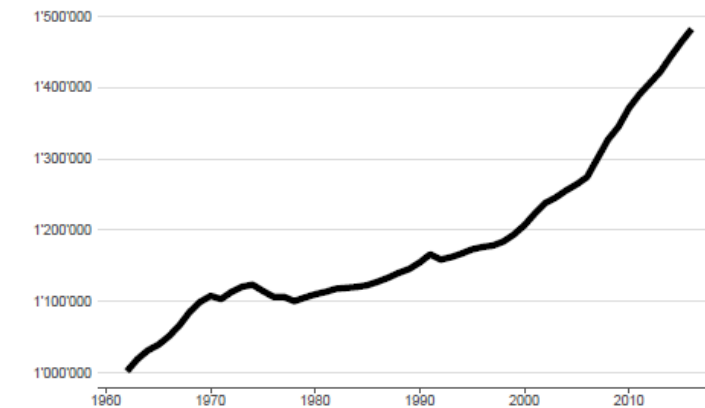
Per Jahresende

Ende 2016 waren 1'482'003 Personen im Kanton Zürich wohnhaft.

Zeitverlauf

Bevölkerungsentwicklung

Kanton Zürich, 1960-2016



RMarkdown

Output HTML



```
# Bevölkerung im Kanton Zürich
```

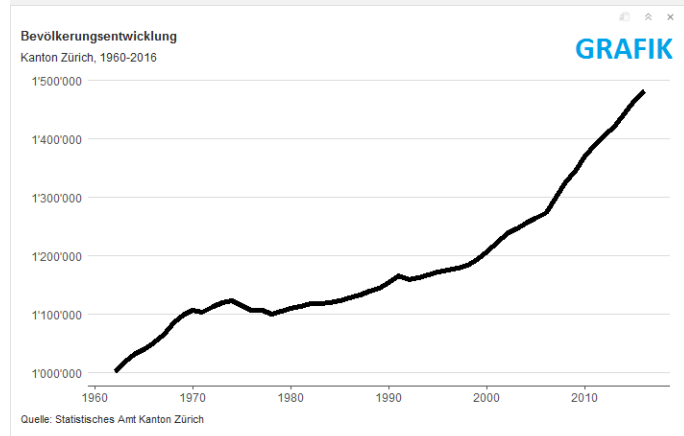
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RMarkdown

Output HTML



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# Bevölkerung im Kanton Zürich
```

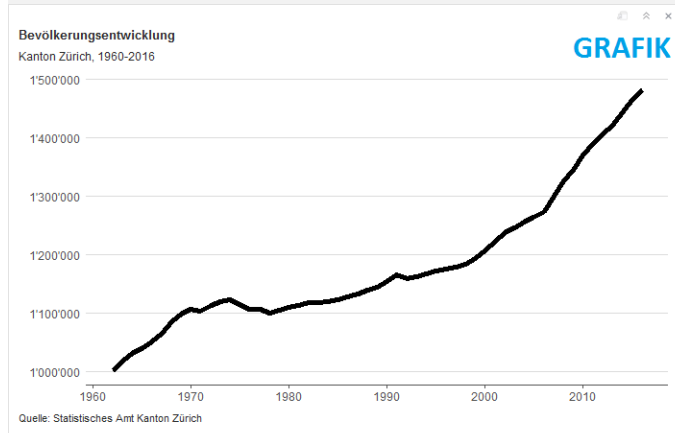
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Bevölkerung

Kanton Zürich

Per Jahresende

Zeitverlauf

Ende 2016 waren 1'482'003 Personen im Kanton Zürich wohnhaft.

Tools

R und mehr

- RMarkdown
- Templates
- RProjects

- RPackages

- Git/Github



Community

«... one of R's best features»



Community

Zurich R User Group

«The use of R in public administration»



Talk 1: Read and process unstructured data with R

Max Grütter, Statistical Office
Slides

Talk 2: Mastering Corporate Design with R

Andrea Schnell and Thomas Lo Russo, Statistical Office
Slides

Talk 3: Illustration of pupils' diversity with R

Flavian Imlig, Zurich State Department of Education
Slides

Talk 4: Making Public Data Public

Christoph Sax, Christoph Sax Data Analytics
Slides



<https://statistikzh.github.io/RMeetup>

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Andrea Schnell

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 [@statistik_zh](https://twitter.com/statistik_zh)

 <https://statistikzh.github.io/SST17>

Slides created via the R package [xaringan](#).

