

# Dynamic Presentations with Stata and Markdown

Germán Rodríguez, Princeton University

7 November 2017

You presentation will usually include bullet points:

- Estimation methods
- Stata output
- Stata graphs

These can be shown incrementally.

The same script can generate an HTML presentation using the S5 engine, or PDF slides via LaTeX using Beamer.

Here's the proverbial fuel efficiency dataset:

```
. sysuse auto, clear  
(1978 Automobile Data)  
. gen gphm = 100/mpg  
. quietly reg gphm weight  
. _coef_table
```

gphm	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
weight	.001407	.0001008	13.95	0.000	.001206	.0016081
_cons	.7707669	.3142571	2.45	0.017	.1443069	1.397227

So a car that weights 1,000 pounds more than another will need on average 1.4 more gallons to travel 100 miles.

Using gallons per 100 miles leads to a more linear relationship

```
. twoway scatter gphm weight || lfit gphm weight, ///  
>     legend(off) ytitle(Gallons per 100 miles)  
. quietly graph export gphm.png, width(800) replace
```

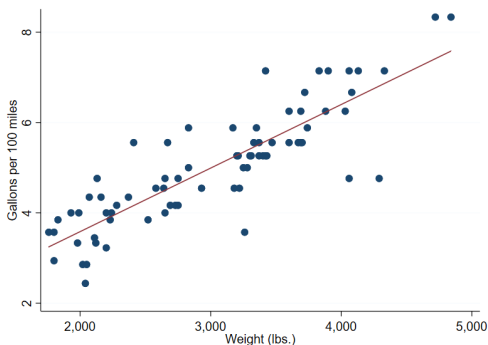


Figure 1: Fuel Efficiency by Weight

# Notes on Features

This example uses the simple syntax, with Stata code indented one tab or four spaces.

If you get carried away with nested lists, or wish to hide code, you can use the strict syntax.

As usual, you can include math formulas and/or bibliographic references.

The fragile attribute is used to keep Beamer happy with verbatim blocks, and is ignored in HTML

A `nodo` option let's you tweak the narrative or change engines and/or themes without having to rerun the Stata code, an idea from Ben Jann's `texdoc`.