Introduction

A notebook cell can also contained text formatted in **markdown**. **markdown** is a language that makes it easy to structure a text. **markdown** has fewer features than *html* or *Latex* yet it is very adapted to a scientific context.

markdown benefits from a large community. A documentation lies here.

Main functionalities

A new line is inserted only if a blank line is added: line 1

line 2

A new line is inserted only if a blank line is added: line 1

line 2

bold and *italic*

Same with: **bold** and *italic*

bold and *italic*

Same with: **bold** and *italic*

Items list:

- item 1
- item 2

Items list:

- item 1
- item 2

In []: Numbered list: 1. item 1 2. item 2 3. item 3

Numbered list:

- 1. item 1
- 2. item 2
- 3. item 3

Processing math: 100%

```
In []: titles:
    # Level 1
    ## Level 2
    ### Etc...
```

titles:

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Etc...

Processing math: 100%

```
In [ ]: URL: [search engine](www.google.fr)

URL: search engine

In [ ]: Image: ![some elephants](figures/elephants.png)
```



Image:

Processing math: 100%

In []: Reference to a software component, **for** instance the `matplotlib` library.

Reference to a software component, for instance the matplotlib library.

```
In []: Mathematical formulas are (mainly) written using the Latex commands :  - \text{ In-line mode: } \$a_{3,4} = \sum_{j} \{b^{j}_{3} \times c^{j}_{4} \} \$   - \text{ Block mode: } \$ a_{3,4} = \sum_{j} \{b^{j}_{4} \} \$
```

Mathematical formulas are (mainly) written using the Latex commands:

- In-line mode: $a_{3,4} = \sum_i b_3^i \times c_4^j$
- Block mode:

$$a_{3,4} = \sum_{j} b_3^j \times c_4^j$$

Make the best of markdown

One can combine in the same **notebook** some cells of **markdown** and some cells of code. In a ascientific approach, it is useful to give short explanations regarding what is computed.

For instance:

"[...] after the fit I compute the quadratic error:

$$\epsilon = \sum_{i} (\hat{y}_i - \bar{y}_i)^2$$

11

```
In [1]: from numpy import sum, array

def sum_square(y_predicted, y_mean):
    return sum((y_predicted - y_mean)**2)

y_predicted = array([1,2,3])
sum_square(y_predicted, 0.5)
```

Out[1]: 8.75

One can easily convert a notebook into a Latex or PDF file. This is very handy to produce a scientific report where code has a major importance.

See also

markdown is one out of many languages of a similar type: the markup languages.

An interesting library is pandoc (doc): it converts content from a markup language to another.