

SCIENTIFIC WRITING WITH MARKDOWN

Gregor von Laszewski

laszewski@gmail.com

CLOUD COMPUTING

Gregor von Laszewski

(c) Gregor von Laszewski, 2018

CLOUD COMPUTING

1 **PREFACE**

1.1 **VERSION**

1.2 **CREATING THE EPUBS FROM SOURCE**

1.2.1 OSX Requirements

1.2.2 Ubuntu requirements

1.2.3 Creating a book

1.2.4 Publishing the book to github

1.2.5 Creating Drafts that are not yet published

1.2.6 Creating a new book

1.3 **EPUB READERS**

1.4 **NOTATION**

2 **SCIENTIFIC WRITING**

2.1 **PLAGIARISM**

2.1.1 Plagiarism Definition

2.1.2 Plagiarism Policies

2.1.3 Plagiarism Resources

2.1.4 How to Recognize Plagiarism

2.1.5 Citation Styles

2.1.6 Exercise

2.2 **WRITING A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE**

2.2.1 Format

2.2.2 Github limitations

2.2.3 Working in a Team

2.2.4 Time Management

2.2.5 Paper and Report Checklist

2.2.6 Acknowledgements

2.2.7 Exercises

2.3 **MARKDOWN**

2.3.1 Markdown format

2.3.2 Editors

2.3.3 Converters

2.3.4 Presentations in Markdown

2.3.5 Checking if the Markdown is valid?

2.3.6 References

[2.3.7 Writing Papers and Reports with Markdown](#)

[2.3.8 Original Reference are a must](#)

[2.4 **EMACS**](#)



[2.4.1 Org Mode](#)

[2.4.2 Programming Python with Emacs](#)

[2.4.3 Emacs Keys in a Terminal](#)

[2.4.4 LaTeX and Emacs](#)

[2.4.5 LateXMk and Emacs](#)

[2.5 **RECORDING AUDIO WITH AUTOPLAY**](#)



[2.6 **GRAPHVIZ**](#)



[2.6.1 Installation](#)

[2.6.2 Usage](#)

[2.6.3 Exercise](#)

[**REFERNCES**](#)



1 PREFACE



1.1 VERSION



Date: Thu Dec 27 10:04:11 2018 -0500

This document can be downloaded from

<https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/book/blob/master/vonLaszewski-writing-markdown.epub?raw=true>

1.2 CREATING THE ePUBS FROM SOURCE



Although you will never likely to create the epub from source, we have included this section for our most advanced contributors and those that update the epub on github.

Please note that you must have at least pandoc version 2.2.3 installed. Earlier versions will not work. YOU can check the version of pandoc with

```
$ pandoc --version
```

1.2.1 OSX Requirements

This is just a guess I for got how to install all of this, it may be documented in another md file, grep -R for brew

```
$ brew install graphviz
# needs version >2.2.3 of pandoc see travis.yml for
# proper install if brew does not work
$ brew install pandoc

$ brew install pandoc-citeproc
$ brew install node
$ npm install --global mermaid-filter
$ npm install --global pandoc-index
$ git clone https://github.com/tomduck/pandoc-fignos.git
$ cd pandoc-fignos/
```

```
$ pip install .
```

1.2.2 Ubuntu requirements

```
$ sudo apt-get update
$ sudo apt-get install graphviz
$ wget https://hackage.haskell.org/package/pandoc-2.2.3.2/pandoc-2.2.3.2.tar.gz
$ git clone https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-citeproc.git
$ wget -qO- https://get.haskellstack.org/ | sh
$ tar xvzf pandoc-2.2.3.2.tar.gz
$ cd pandoc-2.2.3.2
$ stack setup
$ stack install
$ cd ..
$ cd pandoc-citeproc
$ stack setup
$ stack install
$ npm install --global mermaid-filter
$ npm install --global pandoc-index
```

1.2.3 Creating a book

First you have to check out the book source from github with:

```
git clone git@github.com:cloudmesh-community/book.git
```

Books are organize in directories. We currently have

```
./book/cloud/
./book/big-data-applications/
./book/pi
./book/writing
./book/222
```

To compile a book go to the directory and make it. Lets assume you like to create the cloud book for 516

```
$ git clone https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/book.git
$ cd cloud
$ make new
```

To view it you say

```
$ make view
```

After you have done modifications, you need to do one of two things. In case you add new images you need to use

```
$ make new
```

otherwise you can just use

```
$ make
```

The structure of the books is maintained in chapters.yaml.

In case you add a new chapter, you have to say

```
$ make update  
$ make new  
$ make view
```

1.2.4 Publishing the book to github

This task should only be done by those with direct write privileges. and never be part of a pull request.

To publish the book say

```
$ make publish
```

1.2.5 Creating Drafts that are not yet published

Developers of the manual can modify the `Makefile` and locate the variable `DRAFT=` to add additional sections and chapters they work on, but should not yet been distributed with the main publication. Simply add them to the list and say

```
$ make draft  
$ make view
```

to create the draft sections only and view them.

To conveniently call them in a lazy fashion in a terminal you could use the following two aliases.

```
alias m='make; make view'  
alias d='make draft; make view'
```

This allows you to typ `m` for the main volume and `q` for the draft. Please note that all artifacts are written into the dest folder.

1.2.6 Creating a new book

Let us assume you like to create a new book. The easiest way to start is to copy from an existing book. However, make sure not to copy old files in dest. Let us assume you like to call the book gregor and you copy from the 222 directory.

You have to do the following

```
$ cd 222
$ make clean
$ cd ..
$ cp -r 222 gregor
```

Now edit the file chapters.yaml and copy the section with `BOOK_222=` to `BOOK_gregor`. Make modifications to the outline as you see fit.

Now you can create the book with

```
$ cd gregor
$ make update
$ make new
```


1.3 EPUB READERS



This document is distributed in epub format. Every OS will have a suitable epub reader to view the document. Such readers can even be integrated into the browser you use, and when you click on an epub publication in github it could pop up the document in your reader. The way we create the document is through scalable markup, that is you can zoom in and out of a page while the content will be automatically rendered for the selected page size. If you ever see a content that does not fit on a page we recommend you zoom out with your reader to make sure you can see the entire content.

1.4 NOTATION



 :cloud:

If you click on the  in a heading, you can go directly to

the document in github that contains the next content. This is convenient to fix errors or make additions to the content.

\$

Content in bash is marked with verbatim text and a dollar sign

```
$ This is a bash text
```

[1]

References are indicated with a number and are included in the reference chapter [1]

:o:

Chapters marked with an are not yet complete or have some issue that we know about. These chapters need to be fixed.

[REST 36:02](#)

Example for a video with the `:clapper:` emoji

[Slides 10](#)

Example for slides with the `:scroll:` emoji. These slides may or may not include audio.

[Slides 10](#)

Slides without any audio. They may be faster to download.

A set of learning objectives with the `:mortar_board:` emoji

A section is release when it is marked with a in the syllabus

Indicates opportunities for contributions.

Indicates sections that are worked on by contributors

Sections marked by the contributor with a when they are ready to be reviewd.

Sections that needed modifications ar indicated with . They have been first set to

A warning that we need to look at in more detail.

Notes are indicated with a bulb and are written in italic and surrounded by bars using the `:bulb:` emoji

Figures have a caption and can be refereed to in the epub simple with a number. We show such a reference pointer while refering to Figure [1](#).



Figure 1: Figure example

Figures must be written in the md as

```
![Figure example](images/code.png){#fig:code-example width=1in}
```

You can refer to them with `+@fig:code-example`. Please note in order for numbering to work figure references must include the `#fig:`

Other emojis

Other emojis can be found at
<https://gist.github.com/rxaviers/7360908>



2.1 PLAGIARISM



We start our discussion with the review of a most important topic. Typically you have had already a course that covers the topic of plagiarism. However, we like you to review this chapter anyways and provide us with a proof that you passed the plagiarism test. Having done so will avoid any confusion about if you understand what plagiarism is or not.

2.1.1 Plagiarism Definition

In academic life it is important to understand and avoid plagiarism. The dictionary defines plagiarism as follows [dictionary.com](https://www.dictionary.com):

plagiarism

"the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own."

2.1.2 Plagiarism Policies

Organizations and universities will have policies in place to address plagiarism. An example is provided for Indiana University [2]. We quote:

"Honesty requires that any ideas or materials taken from another source for either written or oral use must be fully acknowledged. Offering the work of someone else as one's own is plagiarism. The language or ideas thus taken from another may range from isolated formulas, sentences, or paragraphs to entire articles copied from books, periodicals, speeches, or the writings of other students. The offering of materials assembled or collected by others in the form of

projects or collections without acknowledgment also is considered plagiarism. Any student who fails to give credit for ideas or materials taken from another source is guilty of plagiarism.

(Faculty Council, May 2, 1961; University Faculty Council, March 11, 1975; Board of Trustees, July 11, 1975)"

Faculty members at Universities are also bound by policies that mandate reporting. At Indiana University the following policy applies (for a complete policy see the Web page):

"Should the faculty member detect signs of plagiarism or cheating, it is his or her most serious obligation to investigate these thoroughly, to take appropriate action with respect to the grades of students, and in any event to report the matter to the Dean for Student Services (or equivalent administrator). The necessity to report every case of cheating, whether or not further action is desirable, arises particularly because of the possibility that this is not the student's first offense, or that other offenses may follow it. Equity also demands that a uniform reporting practice be enforced; otherwise, some students will be penalized while others guilty of the same actions will go free.

(Faculty Council, May 2, 1961)"

Naturally if a student has any questions about understanding plagiarism the University can provide assistance. If a student is in doubt and asks for help this is not considered at that time plagiarism.

As you can see from the previous policies, the faculty do not have any choice but reporting cases of plagiarism to the university administration. Thus you must not hold them personally responsible as this is part of the tasks they are required to do if they like it or not. Instead, it is **the responsibility of the authors of the document** to

assure no plagiarism occurs. If you are a student of a class that writes a paper or project report this naturally also all applies to you. In addition, if you work in a team you need to assure the entire team addresses plagiarism appropriately.

In practice this means that the teachers of a course expect you know what plagiarism is and you need to be able to apply it in such a form in your writings that it does not occur. This is typically taught in other courses. However, as it is often overlooked by the student we are pointing it out here so we can make sure you contribute to courses that require you to write papers and reports. This also means you can not claim you did not know what plagiarism is. You are required to know what it is, know how to detect it and know how to avoid it. The resources provided next will give you the necessary tools and background.

2.1.3 Plagiarism Resources

The [School of Education at Indiana University](#) has a significant set of resources to get educated about plagiarism. These resources are intended to

“preparing educators, advancing knowledge, and improving education” [2].

This includes:

- [IU Definition](#) of Plagiarism from Student Code of Conduct
- [Overview](#) How to give proper credit, steps.
- [Cases](#) of Plagiarism in the US, in the news, and elsewhere
- [Examples](#) Word for word, paraphrasing
- [Practice](#) with feedback on word-for-word and paraphrasing plagiarism
- [Test](#) 10 questions on recognizing plagiarism
- [Tutorial Site Map](#) Expanded table of contents
- [Resources](#) Websites, books, dictionary links, references for learning more about plagiarism

Furthermore, a number of tutorials are offered by Indiana University [Instructional Systems Technology Department](#) Web pages dealing with plagiarism. These include:

- [Plagiarism Tutorial](#)
- [Understanding Plagiarism](#)

2.1.4 How to Recognize Plagiarism

We are listing fifteen patterns of plagiarism that are defined at

- <https://www.indiana.edu/~istd/patterns.html>

which we copied into the next table. As such we have not included quotes but refer to their Web page but instead copied the tables with a reference. Naturally we do not want to be accused of plagiarize in a chapter about plagiarism.

Plagiarism [3]		
Name	Plagiarism Type	Reason
Clueless Quote	word-for-word	no quotes, no citation, no reference
Crafty Cover-up	proper paraphrase but word-for-word	also present
Cunning Cover-up	paraphrasing	no citation, no reference
Deceptive Dupe	word-for-word	no quotes, no citation, but has reference
Delinked Dupe	word-for-word	no reference, even though quotes and citation
Devious Dupe	correct quote but word-for-word	also present
		quotes missing, even

Dippy Dupe	word-for-word	though full citation and reference
Disguised Dupe	looks like proper para, but actually word-for-word	no quotes, no locator
Double Trouble	word-for-word and paraphrasing	although has reference
Linkless Loser	word-for-word	citation and reference lacking, although has quotes and locator
Lost Locator	word-for-word	missing locator, although has quotes, citation, and reference
Placeless Paraphrase	paraphrasing	no reference, although citation present
Severed Cite	paraphrasing	reference but no citation
Shirking Cite	word-for-word	lacks locator and reference, although quotes and citation present
Triple D-Disguised Disconnected Dupe	word-for-word	looks like proper para, but no quotes, no reference, no locator

Three patterns of non-plagiarism [3]

Name Type Description		
Correct Quote	non-plagiarism	takes another's words verbatim and acknowledges with quotation marks, full in-text citation with locator, and

		reference
Proper Paraphrase	non-plagiarism	summarizes another's words and acknowledges with in-text citation and reference
Parroted Paraphrase	non-plagiarism	appears to be paraphrasing, and technically may not be plagiarism ...

2.1.5 Citation Styles

Each journal or workshop and books will have their own citation styles. Often we find styles such as APA and Harvard. However these styles are often not used in scientific writing and tutorials that use them may provide you with information that is not applicable to other publications. Hence you need to review the rules for your specific publication venue carefully. In some cases this will lead to a significant improvement in readability as well as reduction in space.

While in APA style you may mention

"John von Neumann (John von Neumann; 1927) describes a turing machine in his ground braking paper ... that can do this and that and more."

However in our community we often focus more on the technology than on the person or team that did this. Also citations will be precisely numbered. Hence this will be sufficient:

"In [1] a turing machine is introduced that can do ..."

Please be reminded that non of our assignments will use APA style citing. We use numbered ACM or IEEE proceedings and journal citations.

2.1.6 Exercise

Plagiarism.1:

Read this document in order for you to understand what plagiarism is and how to cite

Plagiarism.2:

What is the difference between APA and IEEE style citing? Why do you think in science a numbered citing is often preferred?

Plagiarism.3:

Pass the [plagiarism certification](#). This test is mandatory for all students taking this class. Typically it should have been done as part of another class, but we found through experience that some student that have not taken the certification have issues with this topic. Please note, that the test requires you to prepare for it with the material that is provided on the education web page.

2.2 WRITING A SCIENTIFIC ARTICLE



An important part of any scientific research is to communicate and document it. Previously we used LaTeX in this class to provide the ability to contribute professional looking documents. As part of this we also noticed that **any** document from **any** student that ever submitted a document in MSWord was inferior to those using structured documents such as provided by LaTeX or markdown. Although we would have loved to continue our work in LaTeX, a small number of students made the full adoption of LaTeX as document system not possible. Thus we have adopted an even simpler approach. All documents written for this class are written in structured markdown. As we use a uniform format all documents in the class will be made available online, including your project reports. This allows anyone giving feedback to the class artifacts and not only by the instructors. It also allows open sharing of ideas as any project in class must be unique and must not have been previously done. If it has been, a significant enhancement must be made.

While using markdown and github, you will also be able to collaboratively write documents in a group, while the instructors can inspect who has contributed to the document what while utilizing the history of the document.

In addition we will be able to use bibtex as reference manager and leverage hundreds of thousands professionally curated bibliography citations while not needing to worry about IEEE, ACM, or APA style formatting requirements. The bibliography format is automatically created for you. In particular markdown is very useful for creating deployment and code documentations though easy to use verbatim modes. At the same time it allows us to use mathematical equations as defined in LaTeX and avoid images for equation inclusion.

Having a uniform report format not only helps us to be able to integrate the papers into a proceedings so you can yourself compare the paper length and effort as part of teaching a course with other students contributions. As such we have made available many previous projects through publically available proceedings. We will furthermore explain how you can create such proceedings yourself.

2.2.1 Format

We distinguish typically two different artifacts. Such documents could be integrated in our book. Therefore you must not use the term project, paper, or *chapter in the text or title. The artifacts are:

1. a small technology overview
2. a project report

A technology overview is a document that is multiple pages long and contains an overview about the technology, and a number of references. It is used to prepare you for writing a project report. Such technology overviews can be integrated as chapters into our book. You can look for example at the *graphql section in the [Cloud Computing](#) book] for an example on how such a section looks like

A template for such a section is provided at

<https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/proceedings-fa18/tree/master/paper>

The second format is the format for a report which is provided at

`<https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/proceedings-fa18/tree/master/report>`

and you will be using for your project report. To use them you must copy the md files precisely as a raw file and not just copy and paste from the rendered github output. We provide in the markdown section precise documentation on how to add images, citations and references.

2.2.2 Github limitations

Please note that github does not render your document precisely. Instead you need to install pandoc and create the document yourself if you like to see it. However, do never add the pdf or docx file to your github repository, as our proceedings script will automatically create the final version and your versions in github will conflict with them.

You will have exactly one md file and one bib file in the directory you manage, as well as an images directory that contains all images.

2.2.3 Working in a Team

Today research is done in potentially large research teams. This also includes the writing of a document and code. In order for you not to learn additional systems you will be using github for collaboratively writing code and the document with your team mates.

2.2.4 Time Management

Obviously writing a paper takes time and you need to carefully make sure you devote enough time to it. The important part is that the paper should not be an after-thought but should be the initial activity to conduct and execute your research. Remember that

1. It takes time to read the information
2. It takes time understand the information
3. It takes time to do the research

For deadlines the following will get you in trouble:

1. There are still 10 weeks left till the deadline, so let me start in 4 week Procrastination is your worst enemy.
2. If you work in a team that has time management issues address them immediately
3. Do not underestimate the time it takes to prepare the final submission into the submission system. Prepare automated scripts that can deliver the package for submission in minutes rather than hours by hand.

2.2.5 Paper and Report Checklist

In this section we summarize a number of checks that you may perform to make sure your paper is properly formatted and in excellent shape. Naturally this list is just a partial list and if you find things we should add here, let us know.

One good way is to either copy the checklist into a file or print out just this pages and check with a pen if the particular issue occurs.

2.2.5.1 Team

1. If you work in a team make sure you only store the document once in github. Remove all duplicates. E.g. select one HID under which the report is stored.
2. Update your README.yml files `group:` where the first HID is the HID in which your report or paper is stored. Do this as soon as you have identified your team.
3. Once you have your team identified create the appropriate directory and copy the template into it. Upload it to github.com in your dedicated repository.

2.2.5.2 Content

1. Is the paper formal paper and not an experience report?
2. Do not include phrases such as "In week 1 we did this"
3. Do not include the words paper, chapter, or report in your text to refer to itself. Instead use general terms such as "We describe ...". It is not important if it is a chapter, report, or paper. In fact if your paper would be selected to be put in the book a paper becomes a chapter and you would have to change it. Therefore, we avoid it altogether.
4. When writing the *proposal do not use the word "proposal" write the document as if it would be the final paper. We see too many reports at the end forgetting to remove the word proposal in the final paper, so we can not tell if you did it or if it is still a proposal. As the final paper is not a proposal we reject such papers and you get a 1/3 grade reduction. To avoid this, just do not use the word proposal.
5. When writing the abstract do not make it a proposal. Abstracts are no proposals. Avoid phrases such as We propose to do, We intend to show and so on. If the paper intends to show things you are still in the draft phase of the paper. However, if you say We show, that you later will not have to change the text. Let us just assume you intended to show something but did not achieve then you can say "We intended to show this but we it was not possible to verify. We have provided reasons for this in the section A". As you can see not only the intention is communicated, but the result. If you just focus on the intent that is just a proposal and is not a proper abstract.
6. Add meaningful up to 5 keywords to the paper
7. Do not add the class or your HID to the keywords. Instead, just add the HID after the title. This way it can be easily seen in the proceedings.
8. If your paper is an introduction or overview paper, please do not assume the reader to be an expert. Provide enough material for the paper to be useful for an introduction into the topic.

9. A typical report has about number of words
10. If your paper limit is x number of words but you want to hand in $> x + x/10$ words this is an issue. If however your page limit is 2 pages and you hand in 4 or 6 pages that is no issue.

2.2.5.3 Submission

1. Do not make changes to your paper during grading, when your repository should be frozen.
2. Do not use filenames and directory names that have spaces in them only use `[a-z0-9-]`. Have all directory names be lower case.
3. Make all file names lower case other than Makefile and README.yml
4. You are required to run

```
$ yamllint README.yml
```

on all team members README.yml including your own and correct mistakes other than line length. Whenever you make modifications, please rerun yamllint. Do not add unnecessary spaces. Take a look at the previous class for examples. If you do not have yamllint you can write one in python. Its 3 lines of code. It is part of the class requirement to know how to write a yml file. We will deduct 10% of your grade if you repeatedly make mistakes in the yaml file.

5. Have you included the paper in the submission system (In our case git). This includes all images, bibliography files and other material that is needed to build the paper from scratch?
6. Have you made sure your paper compiles with `*make` and the provided Makefile before you committed? a makefile will be provided to you so you can check if the document is correct
7. Are all images checked in?
8. Did you submit the report.bib file?
9. Remember that your document will be integrated in a

proceedings that requires unique bibtex labels image labels and other references. Thus you could append them with your hid to make them unique.

We may experiment this year with a joint bibliography so you can reuse existing bibtex files and citations. stay tuned on this.

2.2.5.4 Bibliography

1. Are you managing your references in jabref
2. In the author field, authors are separated with an *andand not a comma.
3. The filename for the bibliography ends in .bib.
4. Bibtex labels must not have any spaces, _ or & in it
5. Fix citations in text that show as [?]. This means either your bib file is not up-to-date or there is a spelling error in the label of the item you want to cite.
6. Urls in citations are never placed in howpublished, instead we use url = { }. howpublished is just used for a text sting such as Web page, Blog, Repository and others like that. Do not use just the word Web. To be uniform use the word Web Page.
7. Do not use the only urls in the text, instead use a citation behind the url.
8. Are you references correct? References to a paper are no afterthought, they should be properly cited. Use jabref and make sure the citation type of the reference is correct and fill out as many fields as you can. Some journals and conferences have for example special requirements that go beyond the requirements of for example jabref. One example is that many conferences require you that wne you cite papers form another conference to augment the conferences not only with the location where the conference took place, but also with the dates the conference took place. Unfortunately, this is information that is often only available through additional google queries and many reference entries you find in the internet do not have this information readily available.

2.2.5.5 Writing

1. Have you spellchecked the paper?
2. Have you grammar chacked the paper?
3. Use proper capitaliztion in the title, see: <https://capitalizemytitle.com/>
4. Are you using aand theproperly?
5. Short form of verbs is for spoken language. Do not use them in scientific writing. Example: can't is incorrect, cannot is correct.
6. Do not use phrases such as shown in the Figure bellow. Instead, use as shown in Figure 3, when referring to the 3rd figure, but use the relabelmacros. How to automatically use figure numbers is explained in our template. You must use this automated figure numbering.
7. Do not use the word linstead use weeven if you are the sole author. In many cases you may want to avoid using the word we also.
8. Do not use the phrase In this paper/report/chapter we showinstead use We show*. It is not important if this is a paper or a report and does not need to be mentioned.
9. If you want to say anddo not use &but use the word and.
10. Use a space after . , :
11. Headers are never just capitalized, E.g. ## INTRODUCTION is wrong but ## Introduction is correct.
12. Use proper indentation of the headers with # characters. The title has one # All others will have more
13. All headers are not numbered. numbers will be automatically added by our scripts

2.2.5.6 Citation Issues and Plagiarism

1. It is your responsibility to make sure no plagiarism occurs.
2. When stating claims you added the proper citations.
3. Do avoid paraphrasing long quotations (whole sentences or longer) form other papers.
4. Double check your paper if you have quote from other papers

- and included the citation.
5. The `[@label]` command must not be in the beginning of the sentence or paragraph, but in the end, before the period mark. Example: ...a library called Message Passing Interface (MPI) [7].
 6. Put a space between the citation mark and the previous word.
 7. There must not be any citation in the abstract or conclusion.
 8. Citations cannot be included in section headings they need to be included in the text.

2.2.5.7 Character Errors

The following errors are very often found and must be avoided.

1. To emphasize a word, use `*emphasizeand` not "quote". Quotes are reserved for quotes from other papers and must not be used to emphasize words or phrases. to put around a word that you like to emphasize.
2. When quoting we want you not only to use the `"` chars, but also the `>` char

```
> "This is a proper quote" [@label]
```
3. Generally we do not use `**boldtext`. Instead use `italic*`.
4. When using `<text>` in a text it must be quoted `< >` without quotes are interpreted as html and will likely render wrongly.
5. Pasting and copying from the Web often results in non-ASCII characters to be used in your text, please remove them and replace accordingly. This is the case for `**all*`quotes, dashes and all the other special characters such as three dots, copyright and so on.

2.2.5.8 Structural Issues

1. Does your paper include an Acknowledgement section.
2. Is the acknowledgment including all the people appropriately

that helped you in your activity.

3. In case of a class and if you do a multi-author paper, you need to add an appendix called *Workbreak Down describing who did what in the paper, after the bibliography
4. Do you fulfill the minimum page length such as defined in the submission guideline. Remember that images, tables and figures do not count towards the page length.
5. Do not artificially inflate your paper if you are below the page limit.
6. In case you have an appendix it is included after the bibliography

2.2.5.9 Figures and Tables

1. Images must be at least 300dpi if they are not in a scalable format such as PDF which you can generate from Powerpoint and other drawing programs.
2. If you use Microsoft products, use ppt 4:3 ratio for drawing correct images. In case there is a powerpoint in the submission, the image must be exported as PDF.
3. If you have OSX, you are allowed to use omnigraffle.
4. Make sure you capitalize Table 1 when used in a sentence.
5. Do use @fig:yourfigurelabel to automatically refer to the figure in the text.
6. Table captions must be above the image.
7. Do not include the titles of the figures in the figure itself but instead use the caption or that information.
8. All images must be in native format, e.g. .graffle, .pptx, .png, .jpg in the images directory
9. Do not submit eps images. Instead, convert them to PDF
10. The image files must be in a single directory named images.
11. Make the figures large enough so we can read the details. If needed make the figure over two columns
12. Do not worry about the figure placement if they are at a different location than you think. Figures are allowed to float.
13. In case you copied a figure from another paper you need to ask for copyright permission. In case of a class paper, you

must include a reference to the original in the caption. In general we like to avoid this for the reports and like that you produce original pictures. In case you can not, make sure to put a citation in the caption.

14. Remove any figure that is not referred to explicitly in a sentence.

If you observe something missing let us know.

2.2.6 Acknowledgements

In many cases you not only want but must to include an acknowledgement section. In some cases you may be tempted to eliminate this section as you think you are out of space and the acknowledgement section may give you some additional space. This however is the wrong strategy and you should not do this. Instead you should shorten your paper elsewhere and leave enough space for acknowledgements.

In some cases where you get financial support from a university or a funding agency for a project such as from NIH or NSF specific information **must** be included. The best way is to verify with your coauthors. Additional acknowledgements may have to be added and you need to evaluate if for example significant help on the paper or the work that lead up to the paper warrants co-authorship.

An issue that we have seen often is for example when a professor has helped significantly on the paper but is not properly acknowledged. This can even lead to the professor asking you to remove him from the acknowledgement. A bad acknowledgement example is the following:

We like to thank Professor Zweistein for his help in teaching me how to write the paper.

We do not think that the professor will be happy with this acknowledgement as it sounds like the only thing that was provided was the help on that you should have done anyways without the help

of the professor. Ask yourself, if he introduced you to the field, has helped you with preparing the text, has given you insights, has corrected things in your paper, made suggestions. So instead of the above maybe a more general term such as helped with the paper would be more appropriate. If you feel like your professor did not help you, leaving it off is more appropriate. In some cases you may want to invite your professor to become a co-author. In some cases you may want to even include this handbook as a citation.

2.2.7 Exercises

Report.1:

Install pandoc and jabref on your system

Report.2:

Check out the report example directory. Create a PDF with pandoc and view it. Modify and recompile.

Report.4:

Learn about the different bibliographic entry formats in bibtex

Report.5:

What is an article in a magazine? Is it really an Article or a Misc?

Report.6:

What is an InProceedings and how does it differ from Conference?

Report.7:

What is a Misc?

Report.8:

Why are spaces, underscores in directory names problematic and why should you avoid using them for your projects

Report.10:

Why is it advantageous that directories are lowercase have no underscore or space in the name?

2.3 MARKDOWN



Markdown is a simple markup language, however there is no uniform precise standard defined for it and implementations may have features not supported by other implementations. Nevertheless, when using the basic features, it provides a simple and easy way to quickly develop clean structured documents. The emphasize here is on structure, as in contrast to WYSIWYG editors it is not only important that your document looks good, but that the structure of the document is reflected in its layout. Thus you need to use headings and not just make headings look like headings with a bold font.

2.3.1 Markdown format

To convert the markdown to other formats with `pandoc`

`# Heading`

`## Sub-heading`

`### Sub Sub Heading heading`

Paragraphs are separated
by a blank line. This is important. There must be one after the heading also

Text attributes include: `*italic*`, `**bold**`, ``monospace``.

Horizontal rule:

`---`

Bullet list:

`* item 1`

```
* item 2
* item 3
```

Numbered list:

```
1. first
2. second
3. third
```

A [link](http://example.com).

```
```bash
$ echo "a bash script"
```
```

```
```python
print("a python script")
```
```

Images must all be local and must not have an http reference
All images must be placed in a directory called images/ as
shown in @fig:labelwithoutspaces.

![This is the caption](images/example.png){#fig:labelwithoutspaces}

Any figure used in the text must be referred to with a figure
caption and label as shown next

2.3.2 Editors

There are several tools that make writing documents in markdown easy. If you do not just look at the output of these documents but follow the structure guides properly.

Examples for such editors are:

Macdown

MacDown is an open source Markdown editor for macOS that is available at <https://macdown.uranusjr.com/>

Emacs

The most universal editor that has ever been written. It allows you to edit markdown text. Emacs comes in different flavors dependent on the OS. For macOS we have made good experiences with Aquamacs, CarbonEmacs

PyCharm

As we do a lot of python programming, we recommend that you learn Emacs and/or PyCharm. Both come with Markdown editing modes.

Dillinger

A HTML5 based cloud enabled editor <https://dillinger.io/>. It allows to download the created Markdown.

Markdown plus

We are not using the many extensions that are provided by markdown plus. We recommend that you use emacs or PyCharm. However, those that want to do advanced markdown outside the class may benefit from markdown plus. Markdown plus has lots of extensions. It is located at <https://mdp.tylingsoft.com/>. The source code is on github <https://github.com/tylingsoft/markdown-plus>. A local install can be achieved as follows:

```
$ git clone https://github.com/tylingsoft/markdown-plus.git
$ cd markdown-plus
$ brew install yarn
$ yarn install
$ yarn watch
$ open dist/index.html
```

Remarkable

see <https://remarkableapp.github.io/>

Visualstudio

see <https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=yzhang.markdown-all-in-one>

2.3.3 Converters

In addition to editors you can often convert text to markdown.

However you need to be careful that the documents you created your text from may not produce the clean markdown you need and you may need to cleanup the text by for example replacing some characters, including proper spaces and other things.

The most powerful converter is pandoc and we recommend that you use it. Pandoc is also able to convert markdown in other formats such as ePub, PDF, HTML.

A word of warning: Although pandoc can convert from MSWord, Word has some limitations in its character sets that require you to clean the markdown after conversion. Experience shows that it cost less time and is far easier to write the document directly in markdown with emacs or pyCharm.

2.3.3.1 Conversion with pandoc

Pandoc is a tool to convert file formats between each other. According to the Web page Pandoc can convert “Markdown, reStructuredText, textile, HTML, DocBook, LaTeX, MediaWiki markup, TWiki markup, TikiWiki markup, Creole 1.0, Vimwiki markup, OPML, Emacs Org-Mode, Emacs Muse, txt2tags, Microsoft Word docx, LibreOffice ODT, EPUB, or Haddock markup”.

The Web page is located at.

- <https://pandoc.org/>

To convert files simply use the following command line option `-o` to specify the output format

```
pandoc filename.md -o filename.tex
```

In our example we converted the md file to latex.

As this document is created with pandoc we encourage you to review our Makefile to see how we use some more advanced features

2.3.3.2 Advanced Pandoc

pandoc can integrate extensions and filters. We have not made yet use of them but like to explore them over time.

Packages of interest include:

- Include files <http://pandoc.org/filters.html#include-files>
- Integration of R <https://github.com/cdupont/r-pandoc>
- Figure numbers <https://github.com/tomduck/pandoc-fignos>
- Equation numbers <https://github.com/tomduck/pandoc-eqnos>
- Table numbers <https://github.com/tomduck/pandoc-tablenos>
- Cross refs with lots of numbering <https://github.com/lierdakil/pandoc-crossref>
- section numbering <https://github.com/chdemko/pandoc-numbering>
- CSV table <https://github.com/baig/pandoc-csv2table>
- inline CSV table <https://github.com/mb21/pandoc-placetable>

2.3.3.2.1 Mermaid

Mermaid is a graph generation tool that lets you create graphs and diagrams with the help of a description language. It includes graphviz and UML like diagrams, as well as gantt charts

A live editor is available at

- [Mermaid live editor](#)

A markdown plugin for pandoc is available

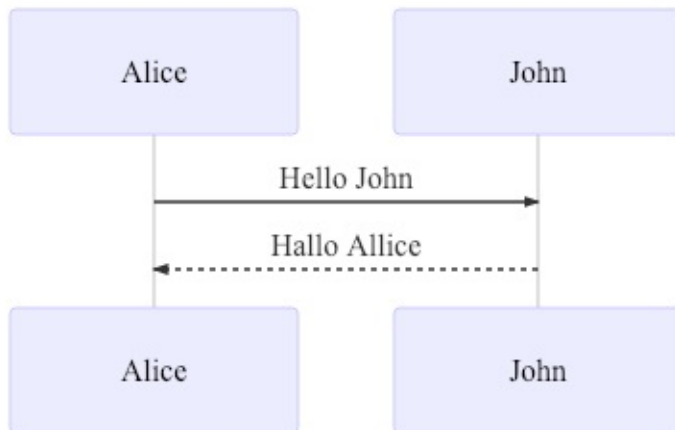
- Mermaid
- <https://github.com/raghur/mermaid-filter>

Installation is done with

```
$ npm install --global mermaid-filter
```

A sequence diagram example is shown next

```
~~~mermaid
sequenceDiagram
Alice->>John: Hello John
    John-->>Alice: Hallo Alice
~~~
```



A flowchart looks like

```
~~~mermaid
graph LR
    Start --> End
~~~
```



2.3.4 Presentations in Markdown

Please find some links on how to use markdown to create slides

- <https://yhatt.github.io/marp/>
- <http://slidify.org/>
- <https://rmarkdown.rstudio.com/lesson-11.html>
- GitPitch <https://github.com/gitpitch/gitpitch/wiki/Slide-Markdown>

2.3.4.1 Markdown to PPTX

Pandoc provides the ability to simply export markdown to power point. This could be useful for transitioning or first developing content in markdown to powerpoint. Simply use

```
pandoc filename.md -o filename.pptx
```

and you will convert the markdown to a simple powerpoint that you can then improve. The initial improvement is best done in the overview mode of powerpoint so you can organize the bullet points and slides better in case the pagination is not done right.

2.3.5 Checking if the Markdown is valid?

After using this tool we found significant limitations, that do not include the syntactic and semantic checks that we need for our papers. So we recommend that if you use the tool to also inspect the file by hand.

Markdown is such a simple format that you should not have any issue. We recommend that you do a local checkout of the epub and compile it and look at your section contribution. To work on a single file you can just use markdown editors.

A lint program is available at

- <https://github.com/remarkjs/remark-lint>

However, we recommend to copy your file into a separate directory and check it there as it installs some other programs into the directory where you do the checking.

2.3.6 References

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markdown>

2.3.7 Writing Papers and Reports with Markdown

2.3.7.1 Proper use of `<>`

In this section we summarize a couple of issues that you will typically not find in general markdown documentation, that however are very important for us.

One of the frequent mistakes we see is that authors use the greater and smaller characters without proper quoting. This is for example done when referring to command line parameters or keys.

Such as `<key>` and `command <parameter>`

If they are not done in quotes they break any markdown as they are interpreted as raw html. Thus it is important that you quote them properly

2.3.7.2 Urls in markdown

Urls must be wrapped in proper markdown syntax. This is done through `[text](url)` or `<url>` work. If you just use the url in the text without the `<>` it will not render properly

2.3.7.3 Use star instead of underscore

As we do some translations of the markdown, we noticed that when you use `_` instead of `*` in your markdown this may lead to issues. Please use `*italic*` and `**bold**` only.

2.3.7.4 Hyperreferences to other sections in markdown

Please note that you must not

```
# This is my header {#s-this-is-my-label}
```

Now, I can refer to [Section](#). References must not have spaces in it.

2.3.7.5 Code in markdown

Code in markdown is easy to integrate with

```
```python
code
```
```

to see if syntax highlighting works. I have not tried this yet though
When doing bash, we also like to try

```
```bash
$ script
```
```

Note that in order to indicate a new line in bash we use the `$` sign as prefix which indicates the prompt sign.

2.3.7.6 Citations in markdown

As we manage many references it is unnecessary to duplicate them. You can reuse them from others. IF you use them and notice errors, we require you to not only fix them in your bib, but also in the bib where you found it. Furthermore, we like you to use the same label and do not use a different label.

The best way to manage bibliographies is with jabref or emacs. We have seen students that try to avoid them while making their life unnecessarily complicated.

You must make sure that your bibliography entries are syntactically correct which either emace or jabref can do.

We will deduct points every time we notice that a bibliography is syntactically wrong. you will place the bibliography dependent on the artifact into a bib file. For papers it is placed in a file called `paper.bib`, for reports it is places in a file called `report.bib`. The markdown file is accordingly called `paper.md` or `report.md` all images must be placed in an `images/` directory

When you cite Then you can cite a references you can simply do this with for example `[@www-google]`. Please not that citation keys must not have spaces or underscore in them.

Example:

```
@Misc{www-google,  
  author={{Google}},  
  title={Google Home Page},  
  howpublished={Web page},  
  url={https://google.com}  
}
```

Now you can use:

A good way to search on the internet is to use Google ???.

2.3.7.7 Markdown and bibtex

As you know we do not use LaTeX for this class but simply markdown. you can use pandoc to create your epubs locally if you wish while following the paradox manual.

However, it is much simpler than that, as we create the proceedings with all your markdown papers for you once a week, so you can check it. OFten we create it multiple times a day.

So you do not have to do much than once in a while looking at the epubs.

As part of this we like to remind you that we did distribute on day one of the class a document located in

<https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/book/blob/master/README.md>

That is called Scientific Writing II. This includes a section about LaTeX which you can ignore, but it also includes a section about bibtex and how to do bibtex entries that you may be benefitting from. So take a quick look at the Section 3. It also explains how to improve bibtex entries which is important for your projects.

<http://cyberaide.org/papers/vonLaszewski-latex.pdf>

Also, we noticed that some do not follow our tips posed as part of the

FAQ's we send out here.

So we do recommend that you inspect them. TAs are assigned to also move the FAQs into the handbook. So you can also find them there (after a week).

Please also be reminded that there is an empty line before and after a heading or a quote or

a list or any paragraph. paragraphs are not indented with tabs or spaces

2.3.7.8 Please check your bibtex files

We continue to see that some have unnecessary issues with bibtex. Mostly the reason is they are not using emacs or jabref which come with validation that assures that commas are placed at the right location.

We highly recommend that you use them. In addition, we recommend that if you are familiar with the command line to install and run biber as documented in our Scientific Writing II handbook. Typically this is not needed when using emacs or jabref correctly.

You still need to ensure that there are no spaces in a label, the types are correctly done, and that company authors have two brackets. Please be reminded that an entry may only take you a minute with such tools, but if you do not use them you may spend hours trying to find a space in a label or a missing comma. bibtex is easy when using the right tool.

2.3.7.9 Using pandoc to check your files

It is easy to install pandoc on your operating system. Please see the Pandoc web page and install it

Once installed and you have in a directory the files


```
report.md  
report.bib  
images/test.png
```

You can easily generate for example a ePuB, PDF, or html output with
Make sure to also install pandoc-fignos

```
$ pandoc --verbose --filter pandoc-fignos -f markdown+header_attributes -f markdown+smart .
```

Assignment: provide documentation for Linux, OSX, Windows to do this.

A sample report is available at:

- <https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/proceedings-fa18/tree/master/project-report>

A sample 2 page paper is available at:

- <https://github.com/cloudmesh-community/proceedings-fa18/tree/master/paper>

Note that the formats of both are different. A two page paper is often too short to justify an abstract or even a conclusion.

2.3.8 Original Reference are a must

It came to our attention that some students forgot to cite the original reference to their technologies.

The first time you mention your technology is a good location for that example

Goggle ??? is a company that offers cloud services.

where www-google is the label to the bibtex entry representing the Google home page

2.4 EMACS



Emacs is one of the most powerful editors. It originated from MIT AI Lab's Incompatible Timesharing System (ITS) while providing a collection of macros used for editing. The name Emacs originates as an abbreviation for Editor MACroS. modern version of Emacs was rewritten in 1984 and since then has been evolved and maintained.

A number of extensive documentation is available at the following links according to the GNU Emacs Home page.

- [GNU Emacs manual](#)
- [An Introduction to Programming in Emacs Lisp](#)
- [Emacs Lisp Reference Manual](#)
- [Other Emacs manuals](#)

One of the most useful short manuals for emacs is the following reference card. It takes some time to use this card efficiently, but the most important commands are written on it. Generations of students have literally been just presented with this card and they learned emacs from it.

- <https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/refcards/pdf/refcard.pdf>

There is naturally also additional material available and a great manual. You could also look at

- <https://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/tour/>

From the last page we have summarized the most useful and **simple** features. And present them here. One of the gems of emacs is the ability to recreate replayable macros which we include here also. You ought to try it and you will find that for data science and the cleanup of data emacs (applied to smaller datasets) is a gem.

Notation

| Key | Description |
|-----|-------------|
| C | Control |

M Esc (meta character)

Here are some other ways on what to do if you have accidentally pressed a wrong key:

- `c-g` If you pressed a prefix key (e.g. `c-x`) or you invoked a command which is now prompting you for input (e.g. Find file: ...), type `c-g`, repeatedly if necessary, to cancel. `c-g` also cancels a long-running operation if it appears that Emacs has frozen.
- `c-/` If you executed a command and Emacs has modified your buffer, use `c-/` to undo that change.

| Key | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| — | Saving and Exiting |
| <code>C-x C-w</code> | Write the buffer to file |
| <code>C-x C-s</code> | Write the buffer to file and quit Emacs |
| — | Cursor use the cursor keys or ... |
| <code>C-f</code> | Forward one character |
| <code>C-n</code> | Next line |
| <code>C-b</code> | Back one character |
| <code>C-p</code> | Previous line |
| — | Cursor context move |
| <code>C-a</code> | Beginning of line |
| <code>M-f</code> | Forward one word |
| <code>M-a</code> | Previous sentence |
| <code>M-v</code> | Previous screen |
| <code>M-<</code> | Beginning of buffer |
| <code>C-e</code> | End of line |
| <code>M-b</code> | Back one word |

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|
| M-e | Next sentence |
| C-v | Next screen |
| M-> | End of buffer |
| — | Cursor jump |
| M-g g | Jump to specified line number |
| — | Search |
| C-s | Incremental search forward |
| C-r | Incremental search backward |
| — | Replace |
| M-% | Query replace |
| — | Killing (“cutting”) text |
| C-k | Kill line |
| C-y | Yanks last killed text |
| — | Macros |
| M-x (| Start recording macro |
| M-x) | Stop recording macro |
| M-x e | Play back macro once |
| M-5 C-x-e | Play back macro 5 times |

Modes

“Every buffer has an associated major mode, which alters certain behaviors, key bindings, and text display in that buffer. The idea is to customize the appearance and features available based on the contents of the buffer.”

modes are typically activated by ending such as `.py`, `.java`, `.rst`, ...

| Key | Description |
|-----|-------------|
|-----|-------------|

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| M-x python-mode | Mode for editing Python files |
| M-x auto-fill-mode | Wraps your lines automatically when they get longer than 70 characters. |
| M-x flyspell-mode | Highlights misspelled words as you type. |

2.4.1 Org Mode

Emacs has some very advanced features that you can activate via a mode. One such feature is to organize a TODO list via org-mode.

Instead of us designing our own video, we point to a community tutorial such as

2.4.2 Programming Python with Emacs

Emacs comes by default with syntax highlighting for python when you edit a `.py` file. This is really all you need. It also comes with a python ide that you can use and customize.

Python auto-completion for Emacs:

- <https://github.com/tkf/emacs-jedi>

Some more information is available at

- <https://realpython.com/blog/python/emacs-the-best-python-editor/>
- <https://www.emacswiki.org/emacs/PythonProgrammingInEma>

2.4.3 Emacs Keys in a Terminal

One of the real great features of knowing emacs is that you can set all your editors to emacs shortcuts. This includes pyCharm, but also bash. In bash you simply say

```
$ set -o emacs
```

in your bash prompt. Additionally, if you do not have a window systems configured, you can run emacs directly in the terminal with

```
$ emacs -nw
```

This you can log in to a remote computer and if it has emacs installed. Use it in the terminal. This would replace editors such as vi, vim, nano, pico or others that work in a terminal.

2.4.4 LaTeX and Emacs

LaTeX is directly supported by emacs and nothing has to be changed. However, a collection of information about additional LaTeX features for emacs is available at

- <https://www.emacswiki.org/emacs/LaTeX>

Of interest are for example also

- `M-x flyspell-mode`: allowing to do spell checking in the window
- `predictive` mode: <https://www.emacswiki.org/emacs/PredictiveMode>
- `preview latex`
- `whizzy tex`

However instead of previews and whizzy tex we recommend to use

- <https://www.emacswiki.org/emacs/LatexMk>

which comes pre-installed and allows you to do editing in one terminal, while previewing the update on change in another window.

2.4.5 LateXMk and Emacs

LatexMk allows one to automatically compile and preview a document in case their source is changed. Thus if you run LateXMk and edit your files for example with emacs, The PDF viewer such as skim will automatically update the document. This is similar to overleaf, but much faster and without collaborators editing the same

file.

2.5 RECORDING AUDIO WITH AUTOPLAY



In some classes you may be asked to prepare a presentation that can be played at any time with recorder audio. Powerpoint provides such a mechanism, while allowing to combine the audio for each page to a consecutive recording.

To help you achieve this, we have provided the following simple demonstration.

[Powerpoint with Autoplay and Sound \(1:42\)](#)

2.6 GRAPHVIZ



Graphviz is a tool that allows you to visualize structural information with the help of abstract graphs and networks. It is achieved while providing the graph with automatic layout algorithms so you can focus on the creation of dependencies between nodes through edges. The main Web page is located at

- <https://graphviz.gitlab.io/resources/>

2.6.1 Installation

On macOS you can install graphviz with

```
$ brew install graphviz
```

On macOS there is also a graphviz version available that includes a GUI. The link to this software is:

- <http://www.pixelglow.com/graphviz/>

It can be downloaded from

- <http://www.pixelglow.com/downloads/graphviz-1.13-v16.dmg>

There is also an additional tool that is distributed by the community that is called doteditor and can be installed with

```
$ brew cask install doteditor
```

If you have issues with brew cask install, you can also install it by hand while going to

- <https://vincenthee.github.io/DotEditor/>

Online versions of graphviz are also available, but we have not tested them

- <http://www.webgraphviz.com/>
- <https://dreampuf.github.io/GraphvizOnline/>
- <http://viz-js.com/>
- <http://graphviz.it/#/gallery/unix.gv>

There are many more versions available. Please contribute to this section to improve it

2.6.2 Usage

To use graphviz create a dot file and run the following command.

```
$ dot -Tpng filename.dot -o filename.png
```

This will create a png file. Other formats are also possible such as svg, or PDF

```
$ dot -Tsvg filename.dot -o filename.svg  
$ dot -TPDF filename.dot -o filename.pdf
```

For inclusion in latex documents we recommend you create PDF output as it has a much better quality and is smaller in size than png.

2.6.2.1 The Dot Format

An extensive documentation is provided at

- <https://graphviz.gitlab.io/documentation/>

From there we find also the most simplest Hello World Graph>

```
$ echo "digraph G {Hello->World}" | dot -Tpng > hello.png
```

2.6.3 Exercise

Graphviz.1:

Develop a REST service that takes a graph as input and returns a rendered version of the graph in a specified format. Make sure you can pass the format as a parameter.

Graphviz.2:

Develop a REST service that takes a graph as input and returns a URL of the rendered graph while storing the output onto a data server. The data server is another rest service, from which the result can be picked up.

Graphviz.3:

For IU students. Develop a REST service that takes a graph as input and returns a URL of the rendered graph while storing the output onto a data server. The data server is another rest service, from which the result can be picked up. Use box and/or google drive that are offered by IU as services. Make sure not to expose your passwords or access keys

REFERENCES



- [1] G. von Laszewski, F. Wang, H. Lee, H. Chen, and G. C. Fox, "Accessing Multiple Clouds with Cloudmesh," in Proceedings of the 2014 acm international workshop on software-defined ecosystems, 2014, pp. 21–28 [Online]. Available: <http://doi.acm.org/10.1145/2609441.2609638>
- [2] "University policies: Cheating and plagiarism, aca-72." Web Page, 1961 [Online]. Available: <https://policies.iu.edu/policies/aca-72-cheating-plagiarism/index.html>
- [3] School of Education, Indiana University, "How to recognize plagiarism - examples: Patterns of plagiarism." Web Page [Online]. Available: <https://www.sharelatex.com>