HeatHack Test Book!!!!

Contents

This is a test of Github Pages rendering, before we commit to Jupyter Book. It's mostly the default Jupyter Book with a few simple format tests added to the beginning.

This is public, but of no use to anyone but the developers yet (sorry).

See the Jupyter Book documentation for documentation.

Admonitions formatting

> **ℹ Note**
>
> Notes have a nice format with a relevant icon and a specific colour.

> **⚠ Warning**
>
> See, this one is a bit different because it's a warning. We want a bunch of possibilities like this that aren't types they have natively: Key Concept (which is a some science), Fun Fact!, and Further Readings.

Admonitions are the general case where you can say gets in the "header", but how do you set the icon and colour - where does the "class" go and what are the ones that are already defined?

> **💡 Key Concepts**
>
> Here's some text about some science.

> **💡 Further Readings**
>
> How do we make this one different?

> **💡 Fun Fact!**
>
> And this one - can it be fun?

Test of panels

We want to know what panels look like on GitHub Pages. Here's one.

Radiation in the sun	What usually happens in churches
:TODO: Put some simple graphic in here, like a PNG. Eventually it will show the sun with some waves with arrows on pointing to a wall. Do we have to be careful about the original file size - does it scale it to fit nicely? What does it do on a mobile?	:TODO: Put some simple graphic in here, like a PNG. Eventuall it will show a person in a box shape with some stained glass window shapes shown on it, with waves pointing from the person to all of the box.
The sun is very hot, and heat transfers from it to the surfaces around it, no matter how far away they are.	The person is warmer than the surrounding surfaces, so heat transfers from the person to the building.

At some point we want to know, how hard is it to put a javascript simulation in (for now, any simple one will do)?

Test of sidebars

This is a place to look at the side bar rendering. Maybe it can have classes like admonitions do. We might want to have some of our admonition types be side bars instead.

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Here's a sidebar!

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Markdown Files

Whether you write your book's content in Jupyter Notebooks (`.ipynb`) or in regular markdown files (`.md`), you'll write in the same flavor of markdown called **MyST Markdown**. This is a simple file to help you get started and show off some syntax.

What is MyST?

MyST stands for "Markedly Structured Text". It is a slight variation on a flavor of markdown called "CommonMark" markdown, with small syntax extensions to allow you to write **roles** and **directives** in the Sphinx ecosystem.

For more about MyST, see [the MyST Markdown Overview](#).

Sample Roles and Directivs

Roles and directives are two of the most powerful tools in Jupyter Book. They are kind of like functions, but written in a markup language. They both serve a similar purpose, but **roles are written in one line**, whereas **directives span many lines**. They both accept different kinds of inputs, and what they do with those inputs depends on the specific role or directive that is being called.

Here is a "note" directive:

> **ⓘ Note**
>
> Here is a note

It will be rendered in a special box when you build your book.

Here is an inline directive to refer to a document: [Notebooks with MyST Markdown](#).

Citations

You can also cite references that are stored in a `bibtex` file. For example, the following syntax: `{cite}`holdgraf_evidence_2014`` will render like this: [HdHPK14].

Moreover, you can insert a bibliography into your page with this syntax: The `{bibliography}` directive must be used for all the `{cite}` roles to render properly. For example, if the references for your book are stored in `references.bib`, then the bibliography is inserted with:

[HdHPK14] Christopher Ramsay Holdgraf, Wendy de Heer, Brian N. Pasley, and Robert T. Knight. Evidence for Predictive Coding in Human Auditory Cortex. In *International Conference on Cognitive Neuroscience*. Brisbane, Australia, Australia, 2014. Frontiers in Neuroscience.

Learn more

This is just a simple starter to get you started. You can learn a lot more at [jupyterbook.org](#).

Notebooks with MyST Markdown

Jupyter Book also lets you write text-based notebooks using MyST Markdown. See [the Notebooks with MyST Markdown documentation](#) for more detailed instructions. This page shows off a notebook written in MyST Markdown.

An example cell

With MyST Markdown, you can define code cells with a directive like so:

```
print(2 + 2)
```

```
4
```

When your book is built, the contents of any `{code-cell}` blocks will be executed with your default Jupyter kernel, and their outputs will be displayed in-line with the rest of your content.

> **↪ See also**
>
> Jupyter Book uses [Jupytext](#) to convert text-based files to notebooks, and can support [many other text-based notebook files](#).

Create a notebook with MyST Markdown

MyST Markdown notebooks are defined by two things:

1. YAML metadata that is needed to understand if / how it should convert text files to notebooks (including information about the kernel needed). See the YAML at the top of this page for example.
2. The presence of `{code-cell}` directives, which will be executed with your book.

That's all that is needed to get started!

Quickly add YAML metadata for MyST Notebooks

If you have a markdown file and you'd like to quickly add YAML metadata to it, so that Jupyter Book will treat it as a MyST Markdown Notebook, run the following command:

```
jupyter-book myst init path/to/markdownfile.md
```