

test d'un template d'article soumis à revue basé sur du markdown & github

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Purpose: This template provides a series of scripts to render a markdown document into an interactive website and a series of PDFs.

Motivation: It makes collaborating on text with GitHub easier, and means that we never need to think about the output.

Internals: GitHub actions and a series of python scripts. The markdown is handled with pandoc.

1 le contenu de mon preprint est ici.

2 **The metadata file**

3 **General information**

4 The title is a field in the metadata.json:

```
{  
  "title": " test d'un fictional-Broccoli preprint"  
}
```

5 **Authorship**

6 Authors are listed as objects in the authors block. Each author is specified as follows:

```
{  
  "familyname": "PEIFFER",  
  "givennames": "Marianne",  
  "email": "marianne.peifferb@inrae.fr",  
  "orcid": "0000-0000-0000-0001",  
  "affiliations": [  
    "INRAE",  
    "Affiliation 2"  
  ],  
  "status": ["corresponding", "equal"]  
}
```

7 The email field is recommended for all authors. The status field is only useful for the corresponding
8 author, and to denote equal contributions. These informations are rendered on the initial page. If an
9 orcid is given, it will be linked on the HTML and PDF versions.

10 Note that there is *no need* to number the affiliations - a small python script will take care of this
11 automatically.

12 **Abstract**

```
"abstract": [  
    "Point 1", le 1er élément de mon résumé  
    "Point 2" et le 2ème élément de mon résumé  
]
```

13 **References**

14 [auth:fold]
15 [year]
16 [title:fold:nopunctordash:skipwords:lower:select=1,1:substring=1,3:capitalize]
17 [title:fold:nopunctordash:skipwords:lower:select=2,2:substring=1,3:capitalize]

18 **Figures, Tables, and other floats**

19 Note that you can wrap the text of legends for both figures and tables. This avoids the issue of having very
20 long lines.

21 **Mathematics**

22 The following equation

$$J'(p) = \frac{1}{\log(S)} \times \left(- \sum p \times \log(p) \right) \quad (1)$$

23 is produced using

$J'(p) = \frac{1}{\text{log}(S)} \times \dots$ $\{ \#eq: eq1 \}$

and can be referenced using `@eq: eq1`, which will result in [eq. 1](#). Note that because we use `pandoc-crossref`, the label “eq.” will be generated automatically.

Tables

Table legends go on the line after the table itself. To generate a reference to the table, use `{#tbl: id}` – then, in the text, you can use `{@tbl: id}` to refer to the table. For example, the table below is [tbl. 1](#). You can remove the *table* in front by using `!@tbl: id`, or force it to be capitalized with `*tbl: id`.

Table 1: Tableau du TEST BROCCOLI, qui n’a pas de doi id – we can refer to it using `{@tbl: id}`. Note that even if the table legend is written below the table itself, it will appear on top in the PDF document.

Sepal.Length du	Sepal.Widthdu	Petal.Length du	Petal.Width du	
BROCCOLI	BROCCOLI	BROCCOLI	BROCCOLI	BROCCOLI
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	oui
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	oui
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	oui

Figures

![Image libre de droit de brocoli trouvée sur <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net>](figures/image.png){#fig: figure}

[Figure 1 about here.]

We can now use `@fig: figure` to refer to [fig. 1](#).

Example text

Le brocoli est une variété de chou originaire de Sicile. Il fut sélectionné par les Romains à partir du chou sauvage

$$Co^{\star} = \frac{L - c_m}{T \times B - c_m} . \tag{2}$$

37 **Brassica oleracea**

38 un chou est un chou

39 **Brassica oleracea var. italica**

40 une variété italienne existe.

41 **References**



Figure 1: Image libre de droit de brocoli trouvée sur <https://www.publicdomainpictures.net>