

1 **HOW TO PREPARE A GENERIC SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPT**  
2 **FOR SUBMISSION USING MARKDOWN AND PANDOC**

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## 22 Abstract

23 **Purpose.** If journal requires abstract sections, these can be included and made bold  
24 by including double asterisks `**<section_name>**` before and after each header. If these  
25 are not needed, simply do not include them, simple. **Methods.** Because of our selected  
26 font, we can easily include special characters directly into our markdown file and these  
27 will be rendered properly. This provides some motivation to find a text editor that has  
28 a good *character map* plugin. Personally, I have grown rather fond of the Atom editor,  
29 which has a character-map plugin that does the trick. by clicking on a hotkey, `Alt-1`, I can  
30 type the name of the symbol I am looking and it is inserted into my document. **Results.**  
31 So lets say I just pressed `Alt-1` and typed `plusminus`. The item at the top of the list would  
32 be  $\pm$ , as expected. I hit `Enter` and it is inserted into my document. This makes it easy to  
33 say that, on average, my level of frustration drafting a manuscript has decreased by 77%  
34  $\pm 4\%$  since learning about Markdown and Pandoc. Also, scientific papers always sound  
35 fancier when you use Greek letters. So I will search for the letter beta, which gives me  
36 the special character  $\beta$ . Also, because Pandoc converts Markdown to PDF using LaTeX,  
37 it is amazing support for mathematical equations and the like. Most basic tutorials on  
38 LaTeX should cover the basics of math-mode (i.e. `$<math stuff>$`). **Conclusion.** This  
39 dummy manuscript and its accompanying files includes everything you need to generate  
40 a basic manuscript for submission. The rest of this paper will provide a brief overview  
41 of Markdown, Pandoc and the various parts that accompany this manuscript to generate  
42 the final result. I chose a simple approach and targeted generic formatting. Much more  
43 sophisticated manuscripts can be generated, but it is always a good idea to start small  
44 and simple.

## Introduction

A guiding principle of Pandoc and LaTeX is to separate content from style. While this can be achieved in LaTeX, the actual document in which you write can be rather intimidating for the uninitiated. It is filled with commands, for example `\usepackage[margin=3cm]{geometry}`, and typing even a simple document can become cluttered with function calls to make text bold (`\textbf{my text}`) or italic (`\emph{my text}`), or just trying to write a percent sign (`\%`). While LaTeX is more powerful and is what is used by many publishers to typeset the journals we publish, it can be overwhelming for people who have any used Microsoft Office or Libre Office.

Markdown is a simple markup language initially created to write content for the web. Pandoc, on the other hand, is a powerful Swiss Army knife of a tool that converts documents from one format to another. Importantly, Pandoc adds functionality that allows us, researchers and scientists, to generate professional looking manuscripts. And yes, Pandoc handles references and citations in a clean and efficient way; more on this later.

This means that we can now focus on the content of our manuscripts when we are writing them. We will let Pandoc do the heavy lifting of creating a professional looking manuscript that we can share with co-authors and submit for review. And since we are using Markdown to write our manuscript, we can use a simple text editor, and the text that we write will be quite straightforward, free of LaTeX-style function calls.

While we may use various formatting styles when writing notes, reports, letters, etc., things are rather straightforward when preparing scientific manuscripts.<sup>1</sup> The main types of inline formatting I use are italics, super- and subscript. I also include tables and figures, and very occasionally use footnotes. For the footnote I just used, I typed `[^1]` in the spot where I want the superscript number 1 to appear, and then, somewhere else in the document (I chose immediately after the paragraph as this makes it easy to find if I need to change it) add `[^1]:` At least for the type of papers I find myself writing. This text has to be on its own line, with an empty line before and after. To make something italic, simply add an asterisks on either side. For example, typing this, `*this will be slanted*` will result in text that appears as *this will be slanted*. Superscript is

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<sup>1</sup>At least for the type of papers I find myself writing.

74 achieved by surrounding the text with the carrat symbol. For example, `sum^adults^` will  
75 generate  $\text{sum}^{\text{adults}}$ . Similarly, the tilda symbol is used for subscript: `sum~children~` will  
76 appear as  $\text{sum}_{\text{children}}$  in the final document. We will cover tables and figures later in this  
77 document. The key thing here is that making these style changes can be done later, *en*  
78 *masse*. If you don't remember how to make something italic, bold or superscript, don't  
79 worry. Just leave yourself a note [TODO: make this text bold] and keep your writing flow  
80 going. Remember, we are trying to separate content from style. Stay in the flow and  
81 don't get distracted. I have include a brief review of key inline formating (Table 1) and  
82 special characters (Table 2) at the end of this paper.

## 83 **Methods**

84 It turns out we need to add and specify a few things to Pandoc in order to obatain a  
85 presentable manuscript. As you can see, these details are not included in the this file,  
86 the `manuscript.md` file. That is because we are trying to separate content from style (and  
87 distractions). So this file is where we should write our manuscript. The details that  
88 specify things like the font, whether or not we want numbered sections, the addition of  
89 line numbers, etc are in small helpers files. lets go over these now.

## 90 **Participants**

91 To generate the PDF output, we simply need to run `pandoc -d header.yaml` on the com-  
92 mand line. The content of this file could be placed in a `yaml` header at the top of this  
93 document, but that would be distracting to use and confusing to our co-authors who  
94 might not be familiar with Markdown and Pandoc. So, we extracted the `yaml` header and  
95 placed it in its own file: `header.yaml`. Note that `yaml` files need to be formatted based on  
96 some simple rules, so if you want to change anything, make sure you adhere to proper  
97 formatting style; a quick Google search will locate a quick tutorial if you need one.

98 In `header.yaml`, we find two commands related to referencing. One specifies the Bibtex  
99 file that contains our references the other specifies the referencing style we want to use  
100 to format our references (note that a line that starts with `#` is a comment and has no  
101 effect).

```
# References and Reference Style
```

```
csl: jneurophysiol.csl
```

```
bibliography: references.bib
```

102 csl stands for Citation Style Language. As stated on its website:

103 “Welcome to the open source Citation Style Language (CSL) project! Our goal  
104 is to facilitate scholarly publishing by automating the formatting of citations  
105 and bibliographies. We develop the Citation Style Language and maintain a  
106 crowdsourced repository with over 10,000 free CSL citation styles.”

107 We will have more to say about references later in this article.

108 The next part of the header .yaml file specifies the input and output files.

```
# Names of Input and Output Files
```

```
input-file: manuscript.md
```

```
output-file: manuscript.pdf
```

109 These will need to be changed if you decide to rename the base Markdown file, or if you  
110 want a specific name for the outputted PDF file.

111 Then our header .yaml file has three difference ‘include’ statements. These allow us to  
112 include the content of specified files into the header, or preamble, of the LaTeX file that  
113 will generate our article, as well as before and after the actual content of our article,  
114 the stuff if manuscript.md is added to the LaTeX file. What these files contain will be  
115 described in the following sub-sections.

```
# Addition to LaTeX Template
```

```
include-in-header: header.tex # Change margin and line spacing
```

```
include-before-body: before_body.tex
```

```
include-after-body: after_body.tex
```

116 The next section in the header .yaml file specifies some Pandoc variables that will control  
117 various aspects of how are article is generated. In order to properly process special  
118 characters typed directly into our text editor, rather than specifying a special LaTeX  
119 command, we are using the xelatex pdf-engine. To have these special characters appear  
120 in our This font was selected as it has good support for special characters.

```

# LaTeX Specifications

pdf-engine: xelatex

variables:

  documentclass: article

  mainfont: "DejaVu Serif"

  sansfont: Arial

  classoption:
    - 10pt # 11pt, 12pt

```

121 The final part of header.yaml contains instructions and a commented out line related to  
 122 adding numbered sections to our article.

```

# To have numbered sections, uncomment the following line.
# But we don't want our Title or Abstract to be numbered,
# so we will add {.unnumbered} next to our Title and Abstract
# headers, separated by one space.
# Example: # Abstract {.unnumbered}

# number-sections: true

```

## 123 **Experimental set-up**

124 The file called header.tex contains LaTeX commands that Pandoc will insert in the pream-  
 125 ble of the LaTeX it generates to make our manuscript.

```

\usepackage[margin=3cm]{geometry}

\usepackage{lineno}

\usepackage{setspace}

\doublespacing

%\singlespacing

%\onehalfspacing

```

126 If you want to change the margins of the PDF document that is generated, you can  
 127 changed the value passed to the geometry packaged. Next, we instruct LaTeX to use the  
 128 lineno package, which will allow us to add line numbers to our document. Finally, we

129 load the `setspace` package, which gives us access to three functions that we can use to  
130 specify the line spacing we want for our manuscript. The default is double line spacing,  
131 but by commenting out `\doublespacing` with a `%` and uncommenting one of the other lines  
132 we can use single line spacing or one and a half line spacing.

## 133 **Protocol**

134 The next file we have is `before_body.tex`. The content of this file is inserted after the  
135 `\begin{document}` command in the LaTeX file, but before the actual content -the stuff in  
136 this file- is added (by the way, I used two dashes in a row `--` to get the two emdashes in  
137 this sentence).

```
\thispagestyle{empty}  
\vspace*{2 cm}  
\begin{linenumbers}
```

138 The first line tells LaTeX to not add a page number to the first page, our title page. The  
139 second line adds some vertical space, which allows the title of our article to not be at  
140 the very top of our title page. The final line tells LaTeX to start numbering the lines in  
141 our document.

142 If you did not want numbered lines, you could delete or comment out `\begin{linenumbers}`  
143 in this file, as well as `\end{linenumbers}` that we add to the very end of our document via  
144 the `after_body.tex` file.

## 145 **Statistical analysis**

146 The file `after_body.tex` includes a single LaTeX command: `\end{linenumbers}`. As men-  
147 tioned above, delete or comment out this command if you do not want line numbers

## 148 Results

### 149 Effect of font on blood pressure

150 Many researchers love to hate referencing in manuscripts. Many people default to pro-  
151 prietary software like Endnote or Reference Manager, but many good quality free alter-  
152 natives are available such as Mendeley, JabRef, Zotero, etc. Regardless of what refer-  
153 ence manager program you choose, the key functionality that we want if for the program  
154 to automatically generate and update a .bib file that contains our references.

155 I often manually generate my .bib Bibtex files when I know they will be relatively small.  
156 However, I have recently (re)started using Zotero, and I am licking it. I can add refer-  
157 ences when I a browsing for articles, using the Zotero plugin for the Firefox web browser.  
158 I can also search for references from within the Zotero desktop application. Also, having  
159 an online accounts allows me to view and sync my library on any computer. I recommend  
160 the Better Bibtex plugin for Zotero, which adds additional functionality.

161 The key things is that you have a Bibtex file that contains your references. Each ref-  
162 erence has a key, which we use to refer to the reference. Below is an example of a  
163 reference in a Bibtex file:

```
@Article{Diong2015,  
  Author="Diong, J.  and Herbert, R. D. ",  
  Title="{I}s ankle contracture after stroke due to abnormal intermuscular force transmission?",  
  Journal="J. Appl. Biomech.",  
  Year="2015",  
  Volume="31",  
  Pages="13--18",  
}
```

164 The key of this reference is Diong2015. Therefore, I can refer to this paper by preceding  
165 it's key with the @ symbol. To include a reference to the article that will be included  
166 in parentheses, I would type [Diong2015]; this would result in the following (Diong and  
167 Herbert, 2015). If was to refer to the paper by Diong and Herbert (2015) in a sentence, as  
168 I just did, I would omit the square brackets (i.e. Diong2015). You can also include several



169 reference keys in a the square brackets. For example, typing [`@Diong2012a; @Diong2012b;`  
170 `@Diong2015; @Diong2019]` will genereate (Diong et al., 2012a, 2012b, 2019; Diong and  
171 Herbert, 2015). Note the semi-colon and space between each reference key.

172 Sometimes we want to add text in the parentheses with our reference. This can be  
173 achieved by simply including the desired text before or after the reference. As an  
174 example, lets look at the following line of text: contractures are a major problem [see  
175 `@Diong2015` for a review]; it looks like this when processed by Pandoc: contractures are  
176 a major problem (see Diong and Herbert, 2015 for a review). More complex examples  
177 are also possible, such as [see `@Huijing2003`, Figure 1; also `@Bojsen-Moller2010`, Table  
178 2], which results in the following (see Huijing and Baan, 2003, Figure 1; also Bojsen-  
179 Moller et al., 2010, Table 2). Some of these styles of referencing will be depending on  
180 the referencing style you are using.

181 Now, if you skip to the end of this manuscript, you will find a References section where  
182 all the references I just cited will be properly formatted according to the style that I  
183 specified in the header `.yaml` file.

```
# References and Reference Style  
csl: jneurophysiol.csl  
bibliography: references.bib
```

184 Here we are using a Citation Style Language file that formats our references for sub-  
185 mission to the Journal of Neurophysiology. There are literally thousands of such files  
186 available for download, or you can generate your own. That means, if your paper gets  
187 rejected from one journal and the next journal you want to submit to uses a different  
188 referencing style, simply find the appropriate `.csl` file, add it to the project folder and  
189 change the appropriate line in your header `.yaml` file.

## 190 **The relationship between hyphens and cholesterol**

191 It is worth mentioning that no reference manager software is perfect. When references  
192 are downloaded from the web, the formatting is not always correct, or they may not  
193 include the abbreviated version of a journal title. Thus, it is up to the authors to ensure  
194 the content of the `.bib` file is correct. For example, the tile of the paper sometimes comes

195 in title case, where each word is capitalised. This needs to be fixed in the Zotero and  
196 the .bib file updated.

## 197 **Causal relationship between Markdown use and happiness**

198 In many text editors, you can split your screen and have two documents open. Thus,  
199 you could have your paper open on one side and your .bib file open on the other. And  
200 when you want to enter a reference, you could search the .bib file for the reference and  
201 identify its key. As you probably have already realised, this is less than ideal.

202 A better way to work is to use the Atom editor and the `autocomplete-bibtex` plugin. By  
203 pointing this plugin to the .bib file that is generated and regularly updated by Zotero,  
204 we can add references without having to move our hands from the keyboard. All we  
205 have to do is type @ and start typing and a list of possible references will appear. We  
206 can scroll through the available choices or we can keep on typing to narrow down our  
207 search. Then, when we have found the reference we were looking for, we simply click on  
208 Enter and the reference key is added. We can see an example of this action in Figure  
209 1, where I am adding this reference (Diong and Herbert, 2015).

## 210 **Discussion**

211 This group of files provides a relatively simple approach to drafting scientific articles. It  
212 can be adapted to suite various requirements, yet remains relatively simple and clutter-  
213 free. Because of this, it remains a simple article template and may not suite everyone's  
214 needs. In preparing this group of files, several other examples were reviewed; some  
215 were relatively simple while others were sophisticated and generated publication-quality  
216 PDF documents, some based on the official LaTeX packages provided by publishers. The  
217 benefit of this series of files is that it can easily be adapted to other types of documents,  
218 such as study notes, lab notebooks, blog posts, etc. The building blocks are simple and  
219 most key parts are explained in the present article.

## 220 **Not using maketitle**

221 Many introductory tutorials on using Markdown and Pandoc to generate nice looking  
222 PDF add the title, authors, abstract and date in the `yaml` header. This way, these entries  
223 are passed to LaTeX and used as part of the `\maketitle` command.

224 I tried several ways to get `maketitle` to generate something that would be acceptable as  
225 a manuscript title page. Using an additional LaTeX package I was able to specify more  
226 than one affiliation per author. However, allowing room to specify the details of the  
227 corresponding author and also various other items such as word count, running title, key  
228 words, etc was not straightforward. There were hacks that hijacked the `date` variable,  
229 but these were less than optimal. Also, I was aiming for a simple approach that did not  
230 require writing a new LaTeX template file with newly defined (or redefined) functions.

231 Therefore, I opted to bypass `maketitle` completely. This allows for great flexibility as to  
232 what appears on the title page. The downside is that I had to use several manual line  
233 breaks (i.e. `\`) and a call to `\newpage` in this, the main Markdown document.

## 234 **Tables**

235 Tables can be found at the end of the manuscript, and they are rather easy to prepare,  
236 especially if you use Pandoc-style tables (see `manuscript.md` for example of how to prepare  
237 tables). To add a table caption, simply allow for one empty line and start the caption  
238 with `‘Table:’`; this will be recognised by Pandoc as a table caption and will be properly  
239 formatted in LaTeX. To ensure LaTeX produces the table in the expected location, use  
240 `\clearpage` between each new table you add.

## 241 **Figures**

242 Figure are also found at the end of the manuscript and they too are easy to add to the  
243 manuscript.

```
! [Caption_goes_here] (figure.png) { width=10cm }  
! [Caption_goes_here] (img/figure.png) { height=10cm }
```

244 Add the full caption to your figure in the square brackets, but unlike tables, there is no

245 need to add 'Figure' or something similar at the start. Pandoc, via LaTeX, will automati-  
246 cally add 'Figure' and the appropriate figure number on the final PDF.

247 The figure can be located in the same folder as the Markdown file where you are drafting  
248 your article, but it can also be located in a dedicated folder, such as `img`. In this case,  
249 simply include the folder name before the figure name (the forward slash may need to  
250 be backslash for Windows users).

251 Finally, if you did not make your figures to exact size you want them to appear in the  
252 figure published manuscript, you really should do this, you can specify the size of the  
253 figure by adding an additional entry. Note that the entry goes between curly braces,  
254 with no space between the closing parenthesis and the opening curly brace, and with  
255 spaces on either side of the size command. Various options are possible, but the most  
256 sensible for manuscripts are to specify either the width or height of the figure.

## 257 **Writing with co-authors**

258 Now comes the \$1M dollar question: how to write a paper using this template with  
259 co-authors who only know Microsoft Word? Well, there are a few option.

260 The best way would be to have your co-authors work directly on the Markdown file  
261 (`manuscript.md`), where comments could be left in an agreed upon format, for example  
262 in typewriter font. In papers than do not contain references to software or code, it is  
263 uncommon to use such a font, thus it would be an easy way to leave comments |MH: I  
264 was wondering if we could expand on this point a little, maybe providing an example  
265 of what such a comment would look like|.

266 Also, rather than emailing the files around, the manuscript could be version controlled  
267 using git and hosted on GitHub or an internal GitLab server. With several co-authors,  
268 the person who is likely to give you the best and detailed feedback should go first, and  
269 then other co-authors could add their changes and comments after a few initial rounds  
270 between you and the other key authors (often your supervisor). It would also be possible  
271 to have each co-authors create a branch in the git repository, do their work their, and  
272 then make a pull-request. This allows for a nice, civilised conversation between the two  
273 parties. A workflow around git is definitely not common in many fields, including my

own, but it makes total sense to have a lasting history of the manuscript in all its forms, and this without having dozens of files with co-author initials appended at the end or v1, v2, v3final, v3finalfinal appended at the end.

An alternative to having your co-authors use git is to email them the Markdown file and have them email back their changes and comments. You can incorporate these changes yourself on a git branch, and then merge them in to the main document. This will likely be needed for co-authors not familiar with git.

Another less-than-optimal alternative is to use Pandoc to output a Microsoft Word .docx file. While the formatting is not perfect, it is surprisingly good; definitely enough to have your co-authors revise the manuscript. But what do you do when the document is sent back to you?

We can use Pandoc to convert our document back into a Markdown file. If you co-author used tracked-changes, you have to option to accept them all or reject them all. You will likely want to accept them all and add the modified file to a dedicated git branch, where you will be able merge these changes (accepting and rejecting the changes individually). One thing to not is that any comment you co-authors left for you as Word comments will be lost.

```
% Example where all changes are accepted
```

```
pandoc --from=docx manuscript.docx --track-changes=accept -o revised_manuscript.md
```

```
% Example where all changes are rejected
```

```
pandoc --from=docx manuscript.docx --track-changes=reject -o revised_manuscript.md
```

Another option is to accept all changes, including comments, by using --track-changes=all. This is likely not you want to do, as it actually embeds detailed notes about each change and comment made in the document. Here is an example:

```
If [I added stuff.]{.insertion author="Martin Heroux" date="2021-07-08T15:22:24Z"}
```

This means that we can now focus on the content of our manuscripts when we are writing them.

```
[A comment.]{.comment-start id="0" author="Martin Heroux" date="2021-07-08T15:25:08Z"}
```

[[]{{.comment-end id="0"}}]{{.insertion author="Martin Heroux" date="2021-07-08T15:25:08Z"}}

## Workflow in Atom

If you are new to all of this and don't have a preferred writing environment, you might be curious about my current tooling. Well, as you can see in Figure 1, I use the Atom editor. This is an open-source editor that to which you can add plugins (from the folks at Atom or the Atom community). You can use Atom to do your actual coding (if you code), but you can also use it to write your papers! As you can see, I have my files and folders visible on the left side, my main `manuscript.md` file open in one window, a rendered PDF in another window, and, along the bottom, a command-line terminal.

When I am in the flow of writing, I don't have the PDF visible, as it is distracting. It is too tempting to compile our cool document and see what it looks like. However, when you are in the final phase of preparing your manuscript, or when you are learning Markdown and Pandoc, it can be useful to see what the PDF output looks like.

As explained above, I run `pandoc -d header.yaml` on the command line to generate my PDF manuscript. With the PDF viewer plugin that I use (see Table 3) for details, the PDF auto-updates.

## Submitting your revised, final manuscript

While you can usually submit a single PDF document to journals when first submitting your paper, they usually want your paper in a different format, including individual, high-quality figures. Oddly enough, publishers almost all use LaTeX to typeset journals, yet many journals do not accept LaTeX files to be submitted, or simply text file or Markdown files. Rather, they prefer Microsoft Word `.docx` files, a complex file type that mixes formatting and content, where the formatting will be stripped away by the typesetters.

So, what to do after you have received reviewer feedback on your first submission and the editor new demands the source files? You are lucky if you are allowed to submit a LaTeX file. Then, you can use Pandoc to output a `.tex` file. The next easiest thing to do is to use Pandoc to convert your Markdown manuscript file into a Word file. The formatting should be good enough, but you might have to tweak your tables a little (see Figure 2

321 for an example). While this seems like an unnecessary and and somewhat tedious step,  
322 you should only have to do it once per manuscript. And make sure you do it at the very  
323 end, when you and your colleagues have make all the required changes.

324 Someday, we may actually be able to provide Markdown or text files as the final product.  
325 But we should not let a journal or publisher, and their idiosyncratic choice of preferred fi-  
326 nal file, influence how we spend the vast majority of our time working on our manuscript.  
327 We will spend countless hours writing and revising our paper; I would much prefer work  
328 in a simple, clean format like Markdown for those hours, and then spend a somewhat  
329 painful 5-10 min tweaking a Word document if my manuscript has passed a first round  
330 of reviews and I have been asked to submit a revised version.

### 331 **Marked-up version of your manuscript**

332 When submitting a revised version of your manuscript, journals often ask for a marked-  
333 up version, to show the various additions and deletions that have been made. How do  
334 we do this in the current workflow?

335 There is a wonderful LaTeX package called `latexdiff` that does a great job when you  
336 have two versions of the same `.tex` file. A call to this program would look like this:

```
337 latexdiff manuscript.tex revised_manuscript.tex > diff.tex
```

338 Thus, we could have Pandoc output two `.tex` files, one from our original submission and  
339 one from our revised version, and get the marked-up version that can be processed using  
340 `pdflatex` (or `xelatex`) to get a nice looking PDF. An example of what such a PDF document  
341 looks like is shown in Figure 3.

342 Another option that is in theory simpler is to use ~~strikeout text for the things that you~~  
343 ~~want to delete~~ and **bold text for any additions**. This is can be achieved for using ba-  
344 sic Pandoc Markdown: `~~strikeout text for the things that you want to delete~~` and  
345 `**bold text for any additions.**` While this approach may seem simpler because it does  
346 not require running files through `latex-diff` and recompiling a PDF document, it is ac-  
347 tually much more work. Consider a document that has been through multiple rounds of  
348 revisions by you and your co-authors, how will you know what has been added and what

349 has been deleted? The only way for this to work is for you and your co-authors to agree  
350 on the convention to manually strikeouts text using `~~text~~` and manually bold new next  
351 with `**text**`. It could work, but because it is not common practice, it is quite likely that  
352 someone will forget to do it. Best to learn to work with `latex-diff` if you ask me.

## 353 **Conclusion**

354 The approach presented here is somewhat simplistic. However, it provides a nice in-  
355 troduction to Pandoc and Markdown for academic writing that does not use much or  
356 any mathematical notation or formulas, or embedded code. A slightly different flavour  
357 of Markdown, called R-Markdown is popular amongst users of the R programming lan-  
358 guage. When combined with `knitr`, it can be used to write papers in various journal-  
359 specific styles. It can even work with Python code. However, my approach is generally  
360 to start simple and use more sophisticated tools when I need them. The current approach  
361 will do me just fine for the majority of my papers.



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## **Author Contributions**

Authors agree to attest that they have contributed sufficiently to be listed as an author.

Table 1: Fundamental inline formatting in Pandoc-flavoured Markdown

Inline formatting	Pandoc Markdown command	Result
Bold	<b><code>**bold**</code></b>	<b>bold</b>
Italic	<i><code>*italic*</code></i>	<i>italic</i>
Superscript	<sup><code>x^2^</code></sup>	$x^2$
Subscript	<sub><code>x~2~</code></sub>	$x_2$
Emdash	<code>--</code>	–

Table 2: Example of special characters that can be typed directly into a text editor and are properly rendered by Pandoc, without using the LaTeX math-mode or other packages.

Character name	output
Degree symbol	°
Greek letters	β α
plus-minus	±
Sumamtion	Σ
Trademark	™
Copyright	©
Money	¢ £ €

Table 3: Atom plugins that make writing (Markdown) documents a joy.

Atom plugins	Functionality
<code>autocomplete-bibtex</code>	Amazing plugin that simplifies entering reference key
<code>character-table</code>	For insert special characters
<code>language-markdown</code>	To allow language highlighting for Markdown
<code>pdf-view</code>	Provides in-editor PDF reviewer
<code>platformio-ide-termial</code>	An embedded terminal window to run your Pandoc commands
<code>tool-bar-markdown-writer</code>	Helpful when first learning Markdown and its commands
<code>markdown-preview</code>	Provides real-time HTML rendered view of Markdown document
<code>wordcount</code>	Wordcount of current document
<code>markdown-fold</code>	Can fold sections, and thus focus on parts of document

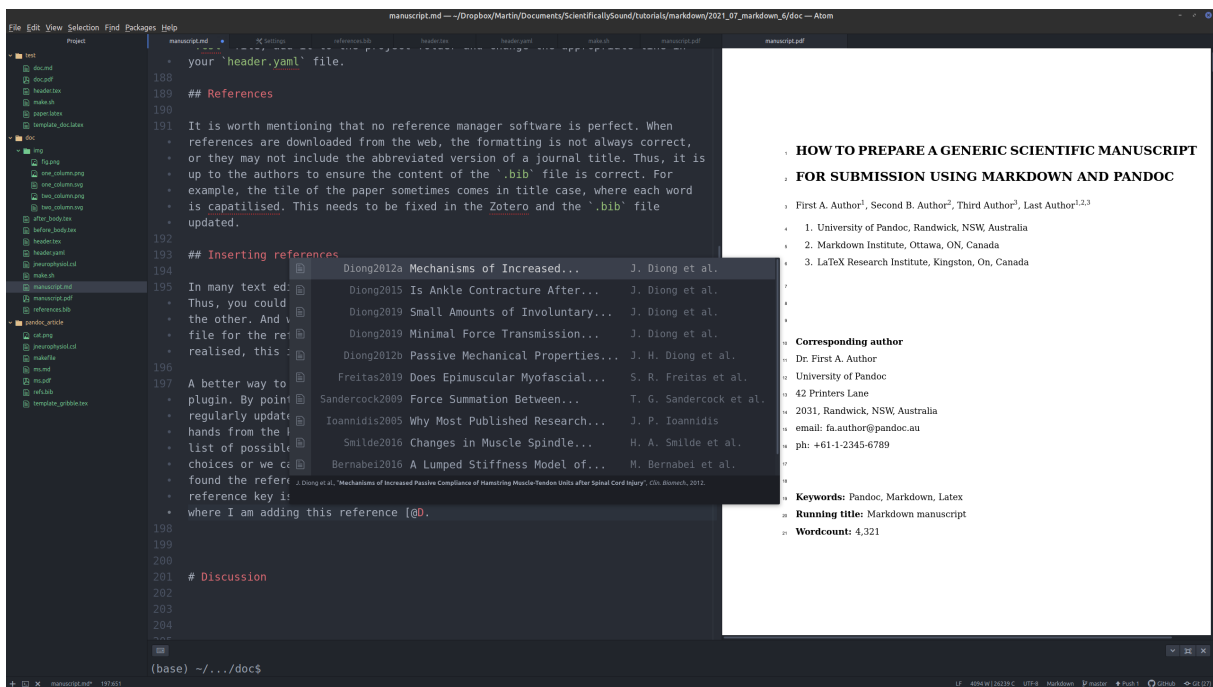


Figure 1: Autocomplete Bibtex in action. After typing the @ symbol and typing the first letter of the reference we wanted to enter, a list of possible references popped up. We can continue typing to narrow down the choice of available references, or we can use the up and down key to scroll through the references. Note that at the bottom of the pop-up screen there is a formatted version of the currently selected reference.

## HOW TO PREPARE A GENERIC SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPT FOR SUBMISSION USING MARKDOWN AND PANDOC

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### Abstract

**Purpose.** If journal requires abstract sections, these can be included and made bold by including double asterisks `**<section_name>**` before and after each header. If these are not needed, simply do not include them, simple. **Methods.** Because of our selected font, we can easily include special characters directly into our markdown file and these will be rendered properly. This provides some motivation to find a text editor that has a good *character map* plugin. Personally, I have grown rather fond of the Atom editor, which has a *character-map* plugin that does the trick. by clicking on a hotkey, `Alt-l`, I can type the name of the symbol I am looking and it is inserted into my document. **Results.** So lets say I just pressed `Alt-l` and typed `plusminus`. The item at the top of the list would be  $\pm$ , as expected. I hit Enter and it is inserted into my document. This makes it easy to say that, on average, my level of frustration drafting a manuscript has decreased by  $77\% \pm 4\%$  since learning about Markdown and Pandoc. Also, scientific papers always sound fancier when you use Greek letters. So I will search for the letter beta, which gives me the special character  $\beta$ . Also, because Pandoc converts Markdown to PDF using LaTeX, it is amazing support for mathematical equations and the like. Most basic tutorials on LaTeX should cover the basics of math-mode (i.e. `$<math stuff>$`). **Conclusion.** This dummy

Figure 2: Word document. What the first page of the current document looks like when it is converted to .docx using Pandoc. Much of the formatting is correct, including the references list.

# Draft-Revision Title

Pratik Patel and Another Author

February 9, 2013

This is an example of a draft-revision article. These are some types of changes to expectbe expected. Here is how it deals with equations:

$$y = \int (x^2 + \underline{32}) dx \quad (1)$$

When you do not include your collaborator's name in the document, they might get upset with you. But inclusion of their name in the final version will settle all scores.

Figure 3: latex-diff. An example of generating a PDF document of the differences between two documents.

## References

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