

Template for pandoc / markdown manuscripts

Timothée Poisot ^{1,2} Second Author ^{2,3}

1: Université de Montréal, Département de Sciences Biologiques; **2:** Québec Centre for Biodiversity Sciences;
3: University of Whatever

This template uses the magic of makefiles, pandoc, and markdown, to make it easy to produce multiple documents from markdown, R markdown, or Julia markdown files. Just type make at the command line to see the different options.

Keywords: ecological networks - beta-diversity - biogeography



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 Unported License.

Correspondence to Timothée Poisot – timothee.poisot@umontreal.ca

Latest update on February 5, 2018

This project intends to make the generation of high-quality preprints from markdown, R markdown, and Julia markdown documents easy. Once downloaded, type `make` to see the output. This will generate two pdf documents and one OpenDocument file.

1 Installation

To get started, you will need the python `pandoc-fignos`, `pandoc-eqnos`, and `pandoc-tablenos` filters.

```
1 make dependencies
```

Make sure that `pandoc` and `pandoc-citeproc` are installed, and that you have a LaTeX installation. You will also need an installation of `node`. If you want to use this template with reproducible documents, you will need either `knitr` or `Weave.jl`.

2 Document options

There are two important files to edit to specify the manuscript informations. First, `authors.yaml` should be self-explanatory; it contains the author names, email address for the corresponding author, and affiliations. The `infos.yaml` file is for the manuscript title, keywords, etc. Finally, the `ABSTRACT` file has the abstract. It can contain markdown formatting.

2.1 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 table 1. You can remove the *table* in front by using `!@tbl:id`, or force it to be capitalized with `*@tbl:id`.

Table 1 This is a table, and its identifier is `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 compiled document.

Using	produces
<code>@tbl:id</code>	table 1
<code>!@tbl:id</code>	1
<code>*@tbl:id</code>	Table 1

2.2 Equations

Equations can be referenced using the same syntax as tables, using the `eq` prefix in place of `tbl`. For example:

$$y = mx + b \tag{1}$$

We can refer to eq. 1 in the text.

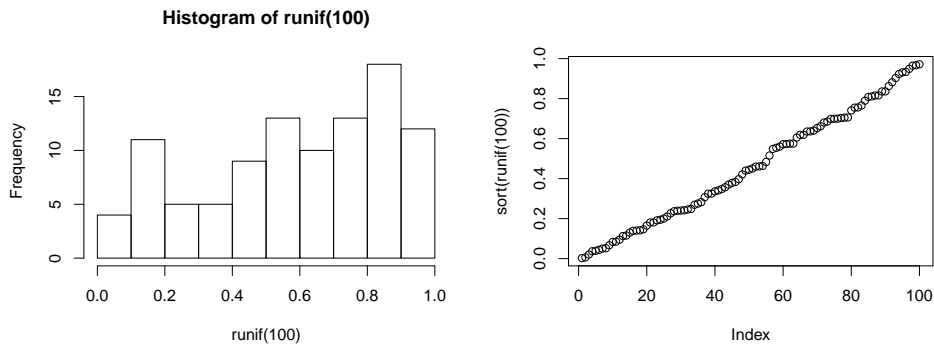


Figure 1 This is a figure. Figures can have identifiers, and the width can be changed as well. This legend is a bit long, to show what happens in the preprint mode (it continues in the margin below the limit of the figure).

2.3 Adding references

References go in the `references.json` file, at the root of the project. References are cited with `@key`, where `key` is the unique identifier of the reference. Both inline, like Hutchinson (1959), and in brackets (Hutchinson 1957) can be used.

You can also have footnotes.¹

(1) this is a footnote – it is actually rendered as a sidenote in the preprint format.

2.4 Figures

Figures can be used with the usual markdown syntax. After the path, you can use `{#fig:id width=50%}` to specify the width and the reference. See table 1 for how to cite. The code below in the markdown source produces fig. 1.

3 Other elements

3.1 Code blocks

You can use fenced code blocks to render code:

```
1 // Update affiliations
2 var print_affiliations = []
3 for (var af in affiliations) {
4   var afoobject = {}
5   afoobject.id = affiliations[af]
6   afoobject.text = af
7   print_affiliations.push(afoobject)
8 }
```

Note that code blocks have line numbers of the left, so this does not interfere with the line numbers of the text (which are on the right).

3.2 Track changes

You can use `make diff` to create a marked-up pdf document. The git revision can be specified with the `TAG` variable of `make` (by default, the latest commit). The other option is `AS`, which can be

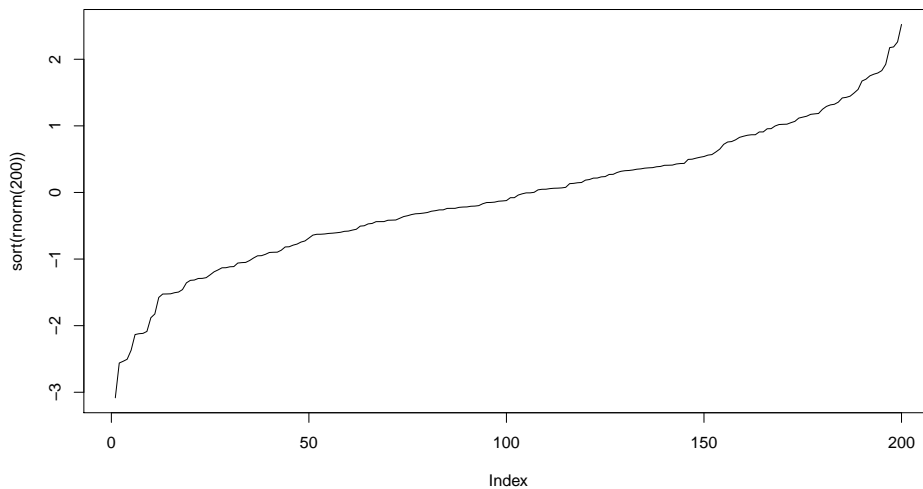


Figure 2 This is the figure created by the chunk `testfig`, so it is in `figure/testfig-1`. You can use different `dev` in the knitr chunk options, so it is possible to generate pdf or png figures.

draft or preprint, to render the marked-up version as a draft or as a preprint.

3.3 Editorial marks

Critic Markup is rendered:

Don't go around saying ~~to people that~~ the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It was here first. ~~One~~Only one thing is impossible for God: To find any sense in any copyright law on the planet. Truth is stranger than fiction[strange but true], but it is because Fiction is obliged to stick to possibilities; Truth isn't.

Note that CriticMarkup is *not* rendered into OpenDocument.

3.4 Using with knitr, Weave.jl, ...

Just type `make`. If there is a Rmd or Jmd document with the same base name, the makefile will render the markdown document for you.

Note that the extensions *must* be Rmd or Jmd, with an uppercase first letter. Of course you will need `knitr` (for R) or `Weave.jl` (for julia).

Because of the way figures are referred to (using the `@fig:id` syntax), it is better to generate the figure first, and then call it in the text, using `fig.show='hide'`. The code below will generate fig. 2.

```
1 plot(sort(rnorm(200)), type='l')
```

You can then use this figure:

With `knitr`, the `kable` function can create tables. If you add the caption paragraph immediately below, then these tables can be cited. This is how we produce table 2.

Table 2 This is a table, and its identifier is knit – we can refer to it using `{@tbl:knit}`. Note that even if the table legend is written below the table itself, it will appear on top in the compiled document.

Sepal.Length	Sepal.Width	Petal.Length	Petal.Width	Species
5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	setosa
4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	setosa
4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	setosa
5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	setosa
5.4	3.9	1.7	0.4	setosa

References

Hutchinson. (1957). Concluding remarks. *Cold Spring Harb Symp Quant Biol.* 22:415–27.

Hutchinson. (1959). Homage to Santa Rosalia or why are there so many kinds of animals? *Am Nat.* 93:145.