Template for pandoc / markdown manuscripts

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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.

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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.

```
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 specificy the manuscript informations. First, `authors.yaml` should be self-explanatory; it contains the author names, email addres 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.

3 CITATIONS, TABLES, FIGURES, ...

You can give sections identifiers with `{#sec:id}`, and cite them with `@sec:id` – for example, this is section sec. 3.

3.1 *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 tbl. 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`@`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
`@tbl:id`	tbl. 1
`!@tbl:id`	!tbl. 1
`\*@tbl:id`	*tbl. 1

3.2 *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.

3.3 *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.

3.4 *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 tbl. 1 for how to cite. The code below in the markdown source produces fig. 1.

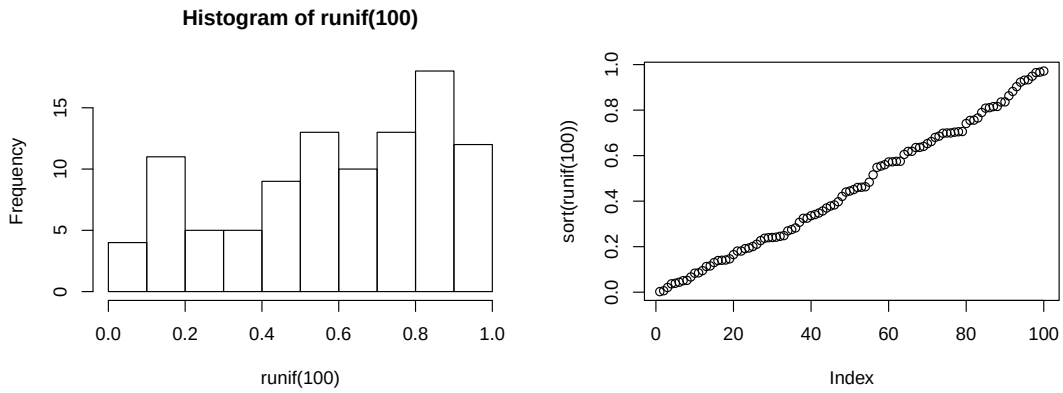

Figure 1 This is a figure. Figures can have identifiers, and the width can be changed as well.

4 OTHER ELEMENTS

4.1 *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 afobject = {}
5   afobject.id = affiliations[af]
6   afobject.text = af
7   print_affiliations.push(afobject)
8 }
```

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

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

4.3 *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.

4.4 *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. In fact, this document *is* a `Rmd` file:

```
summary(rnorm(250))
```

```
##       Min.    1st Qu.     Median       Mean    3rd Qu.       Max.
## -2.723521 -0.712167 -0.007038 -0.049100  0.662052  3.038759
```

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 refered 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.

```
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 tbl. 2.

```
data(iris)
kable(head(iris))
```

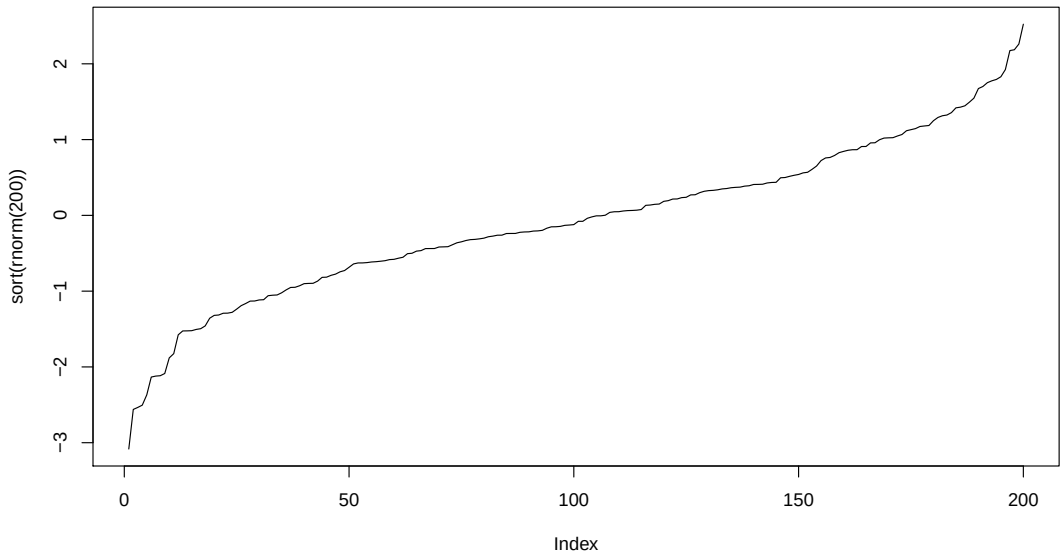

Figure 2 This is the figure created by the chunck `testfig`, so it is in `figure/testfig-1`. You can use different `dev` in the knitr chunk options, so it is possible to generate pdf or png figures.

Table 2 This is a table, and its identifier is `knit` – we can refer to it using `tbl:knit@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.