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Abstract

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Keywords: key1, key2, key3

Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	About this document	2
1.2	Setup a github repository for preparing your submission	2
1.3	Quarto	2
2	Formatting	2
2.1	Basic markdown formatting	3
2.2	Mathematics	3
2.2.1	Mathematical formulae	3
2.2.2	Theorems and other amsthm-like environments	3
2.3	Python Code	4
2.4	Figures	4
2.5	Tables	5
2.6	Handling references	6
2.6.1	Bibliographic references	6
2.6.2	Other cross-references	6
2.7	Advanced formatting	6
3	Finalize your submission	6
3.1	Handle Python dependencies with venv	6
3.1.1	What about conda?	7
3.2	Continuous integration	7
3.2.1	What about CI and conda?	8

1 Introduction

1.1 About this document

This document, accompanied with the [hopefully finely tuned git repos](#), provides a template for writing contributions to **Computo** (Computo Team 2020). We show how Python code can be included and how the repository can be set up for triggering github actions for rendering the document, with dependencies handled by `venv/pip`.

1.2 Setup a github repository for preparing your submission

You can start by clicking the “use this template” button, on the top of the page of the [github repository associated to this document](#). Of course, you can set your repository private during the preparation of your manuscript.

1.3 Quarto

You need `quarto` installed on your system and the [Computo extension](#) to prepare your document. For the latter, once `quarto` is installed, run the following to install the extension in the current directory (it creates a `_extension` directory which is ignored by git thanks to `.gitignore` by default):

```
quarto add computorg/computo-quarto-extension
```

2 Formatting

This section covers basic formatting guidelines for [Quarto](#), a versatile formatting system for authoring document integrating markdown, LaTeX and various code block interpreted either via Jupyter or Knitr (and thus dealing with Python, R or Julia). It relies on the [Pandoc](#) document converter.

To render a document, run `quarto render`. By default, both PDF and HTML documents are generated:

```
quarto render template-computo-R.qmd # will render both to html and PDF
```

Note

To check the syntax of the formatting below, you can use the `</>` source button at the top left of this document.

2.1 Basic markdown formatting

Bold text or *italic*

- This is a list
- With more elements
- It isn't numbered.

But we can also do a numbered list

1. This is my first item
2. This is my second item
3. This is my third item

2.2 Mathematics

2.2.1 Mathematical formulae

[LaTeX](#) code is natively supported¹, which makes it possible to use mathematical formulae:

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n; \mu, \sigma^2) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \mu)^2\right)$$

It is also possible to cross-reference an equation, see Equation 1:

$$\begin{aligned} D_{x_N} &= \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} x_L^\top & x_N^\top \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_L & B \\ B^\top & L_N \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_L \\ x_N \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (x_L^\top L_L x_L + 2x_N^\top B^\top x_L + x_N^\top L_N x_N), \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

2.2.2 Theorems and other amsthm-like environments

Quarto includes a nice support for theorems, with predefined prefix labels for theorems, lemmas, proposition, etc. see [this page](#). Here is a simple example:

Theorem 2.1 (Strong law of large numbers). *The sample average converges almost surely to the expected value:*

$$\bar{X}_n \xrightarrow{a.s.} \mu \quad \text{when } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

See Theorem 2.1.

¹We use [lualatex](#) for this purpose.

2.3 Python Code

Quarto uses either Jupyter or knitr to render code chunks. This can be triggered in the yaml header. In this tutorial, we use Jupyter, (Python and Jupyter must be installed on your computer)

```
---  
title: "My Document"  
author "Jane Doe"  
jupyter: python3  
---
```

python code chunks may be embedded as follows:

```
import numpy as np  
x = np.random.normal(0, 1, 10)  
x  
  
array([ 0.50547829, -1.04077495, -1.81605489,  0.08549542,  1.28244639,  
        0.10656536,  0.76122784, -0.53312794,  1.25210286, -  
        0.27353922])
```

2.4 Figures

Plots can be generated as follows:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import numpy as np  
  
x = np.linspace(0.1, 2 * np.pi, 41)  
y = np.exp(np.sin(x))  
  
plt.stem(x, y)  
plt.show()
```

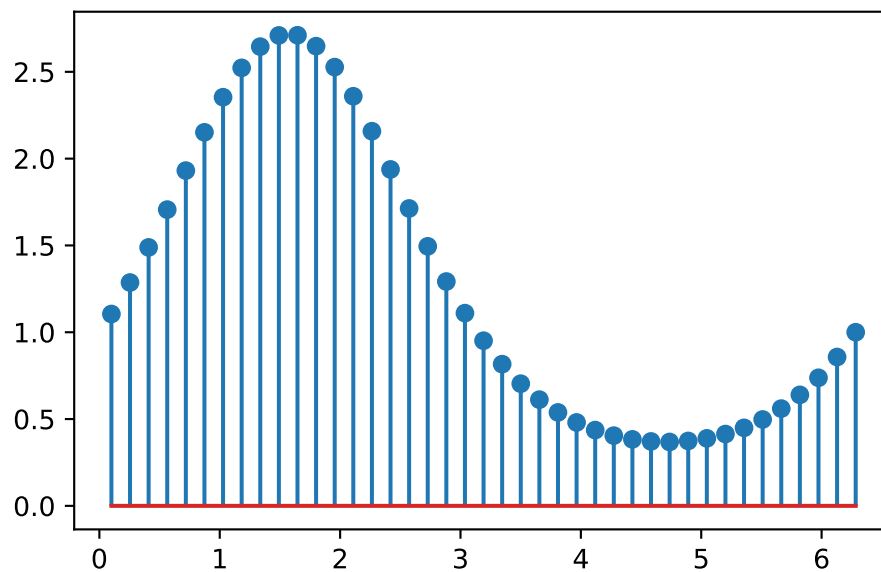


Figure 1: A basic Stem plot

It is also possible to create figures from static images:

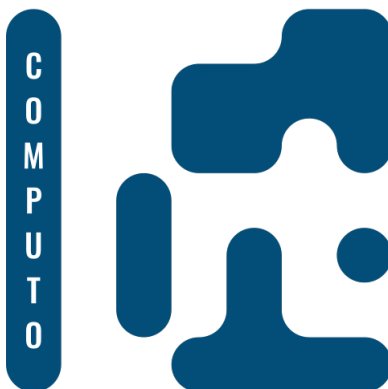


Figure 2: Computo logo (label)

2.5 Tables

Tables (with label: @tbl-mylabel renders Table 1) can be generated with markdown as follows

Table 1: my table caption

Tables	Are	Cool
col 1 is	left-aligned	\$1600
col 2 is	centered	\$12
col 3 is	right-aligned	\$1

2.6 Handling references

2.6.1 Bibliographic references

References are displayed as footnotes using [BibTeX](#), e.g. `[@computo]` will be displayed as (Computo Team 2020), where `computo` is the bibtex key for this specific entry. The bibliographic information is automatically retrieved from the `.bib` file specified in the header of this document (here: `references.bib`).

2.6.2 Other cross-references

As already (partially) seen, Quarto includes a mechanism similar to the bibliographic references for sections, equations, theorems, figures, lists, etc. Have a look at [this page](#).

2.7 Advanced formatting

Advanced formatting features are possible and documented (including interactive plots, pseudo-code, (Tikz) diagrams, Lua filters, mixing R + Python in the same document), but are beyond the scope of this simple introduction. We point several entries in this direction.



More information

- [The Quarto web site](#) for comprehensive documentation.
- [The template distributed with the Computo Quarto extension](#), which uses such advanced features.
- [Our mock version of the t-SNE paper](#), a full and advanced example using Python and the Jupyter kernel.
- [The previously published papers in Computo](#) can be used as references.

3 Finalize your submission

3.1 Handle Python dependencies with `venv`

To make your work reproducible, you need to fix the packages and environment used to run your analysis. For the R system, the `renv` package is one of the possible reliable method, supported by the community. You basically need a couple of commands to setup your environment on your local machine. First, to create a new virtual environment in the directory `my_env`

```
python3 -m venv my_env
```

and activate it

```
source my_env/bin/activate
```

Then installed the packages required to perform your analysis. Here,

```
python3 -m pip install jupyter matplotlib numpy
```

Once you are all set up, you need to save your working environment into a file so that anyone can reproduce your analysis on his/her side:

```
python3 -m pip freeze > requirements.txt
```

The corresponding `requirements.txt` file [found in this repository](#) is then

Listing 1 `requirements.txt`

```
jupyter
matplotlib
numpy
```

! Important

`requirements.txt` is the only file that needs to be versioned by git.

More details for using `venv` and `pip` can be found on the [quarto page dedicated to environments](#).

3.1.1 What about conda?

For conda user, it is also possible to follow the same path with your favorite version of conda. There is a [quarto page dedicated to the conda environments](#).

3.2 Continuous integration

The repository associated with this template is pre-configure to trigger an action on push that performs the following:

1. Check out repository on the ubuntu-latest machine
2. Install quarto and dependencies, including the Compuoto extension
3. Install Python (3.10) and dependencies with `venv`, using your `requirements.txt` file
4. Render your `.qmd` file and Publish the results on a gh-page (both HTML and PDF)

The file `.github/workflows/build_n_publish.yml` is largely inspired from [this file](#).

Once this is successful, you are ready to submit your manuscript to the [Computo submission platform](#).

Warning

The first time, you possibly need to create the branch for the action to work. This can be done by running the following command from your computer, in your git repository:

```
quarto publish gh-pages
```

Then, set the branch `gh-page` as the source of your github page, and trigger the action to check that everything works fine.

3.2.1 What about CI and conda?

The [build and deploy process of our Computo quarto extension](#) shows how `miniconda` can be set used in place of `venv`. The main striking difference is the use of a `environment.yml` file in place of `requirements.txt`.

References

Computo Team. 2020. “Computo: Reproducible Computational/Algorithmic Contributions in Statistics and Machine Learning.”