Authoring

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1 Colors

- Red
- Green
- Blue

2 Shapes

- Square
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- Smooth
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4 Equations

Einstein's theory of special relatively that expresses the equivalence of mass and energy:

$E = mc^2$

4.1 Bibliography

Knuth says always be literate [@canavire-bacarreza_unintended_2018].

```
1 + 1
```

```
2
```

4.2 References

5 Cross references

See Figure 1 in Section 5.1 for a demonstration of a simple plot.

See Equation 1 to better understand standard deviation.

5.1 Plot

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot([1,23,2,4])
plt.show()
```

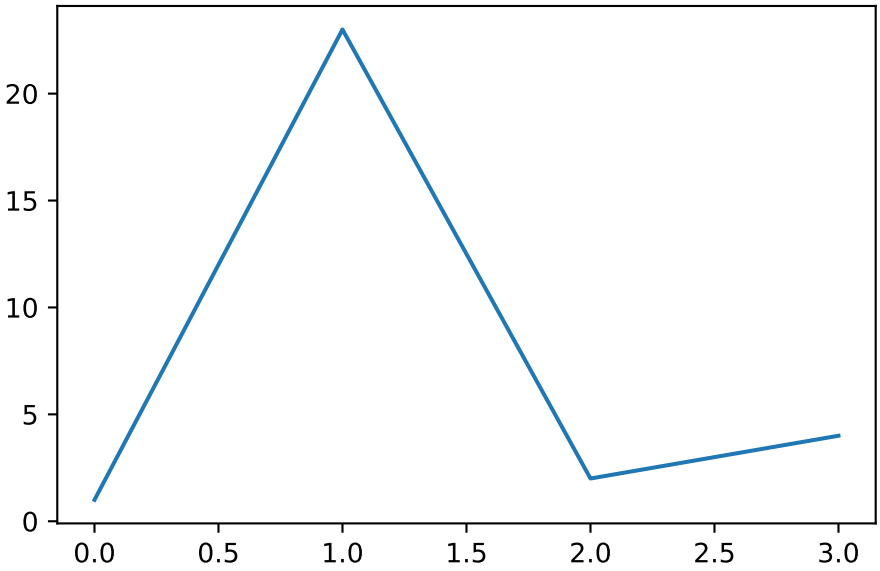

Figure 1: Simple Plot

5.2 Equation

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N-1}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(x_i - \overline{x})^2} \tag{1}$$

6 Callout

> **Note**
>
> Note that there are five types of callouts, including: `note`, `tip`, `warning`, `caution`, and `important`.

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>
> Note that there are five types of callouts, including: `note`, `tip`, `warning`, `caution`, and `important`.

> **Important**
>
> Note that there are five types of callouts, including: `note`, `tip`, `warning`, `caution`, and `important`.

7 Article layout

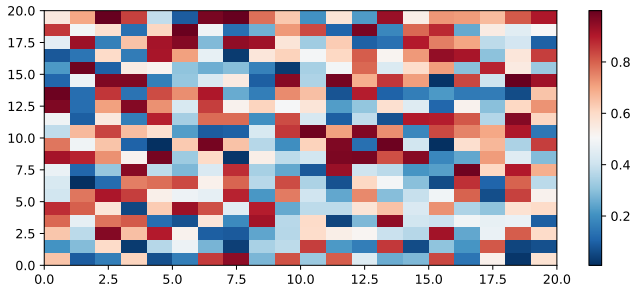
7.1 Placing Colorbars

Colorbars indicate the quantitative extent of image data. Placing in a figure is non-trivial because room needs to be made for them. The simplest case is just attaching a colorbar to each axes:[1].

[1] See the Matplotlib Gallery to explore colorbars further

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

fig, axs = plt.subplots(2, 2)
fig.set_size_inches(20, 8)
cmaps = ['RdBu_r', 'viridis']
for col in range(2):
    for row in range(2):
        ax = axs[row, col]
        pcm = ax.pcolormesh(
          np.random.random((20, 20)) * (col + 1),
          cmap=cmaps[col]
        )
        fig.colorbar(pcm, ax=ax)
plt.show()
```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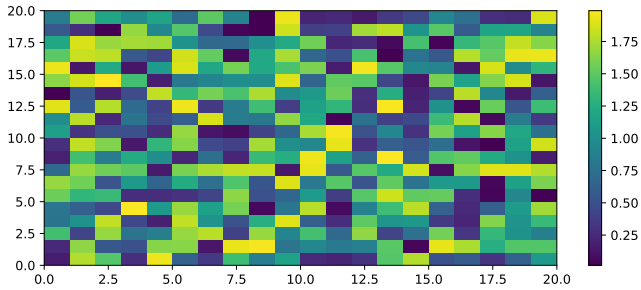
0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8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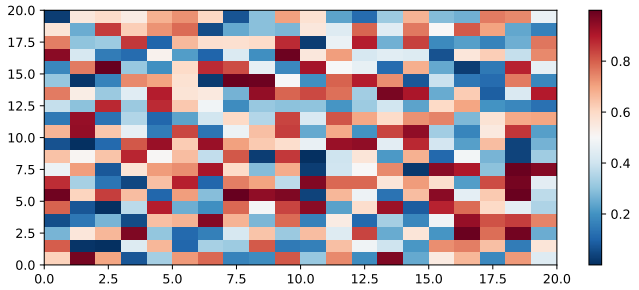
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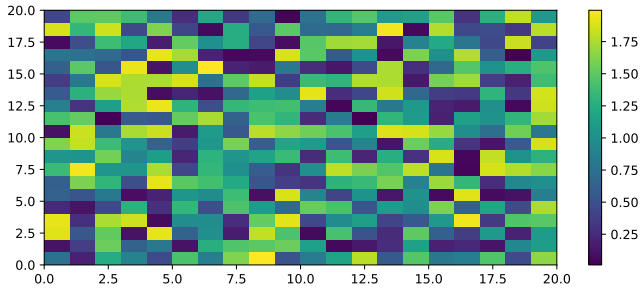
0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8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0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25 1.50 1.75