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1 ScrivQ

The **ScrivQ** template, by Bernardo Vasconcelos, programs the Scrivener writing environment – **Compile Formats**, **Section Layouts**, **Section Types**, **Paragraph Styles**, **Character Styles**, text templates with raw markup, and even the icons – for publishing **Quarto Books** (PDF, DOCX, and HTML) using **zero configuration** and **one-click compilation**. It descends from Ian's excellent Quarto template for Scrivener, and it makes use of a modified version of its original ruby script to perform additional tasks, such as repositioning parts of the markup (cross-references, footnotes), *optionally* adding and committing using the text from Git Commit, and splitting the text into the multiple files needed for a Quarto project – such as the lua filters (_extensions), the project metadata (_quarto), and the bibliographies (*i.e.* Primary Sources, Secondary Sources, Workflow) (if they already exist in the system, they are overwritten; other files are not modified). If both **Scrivener** and **Quarto** are installed, it should be able to compile straight away. If it doesn't, let me know or come join the discussion at the Scrivener user forum.

2 Front matter

A notable feature of the template is the front matter. Instead of using a single binder item for all, we are using one for each YAML parameter, with the idea of having them ready to be added or removed by simply ticking a box. We use this strategy to control a high number of variables, such as the labels involved in cross-referencing (Figure 2.1). Other complex tasks can also be managed, and are demonstrated here as a proof-of-concept, such as keeping a bibliography in CSL-YAML (Figure 2.2) or controlling the behavior of Quarto websites.

Most options include a bookmarks linking to the relevant section in the official Quarto documentation and a small synopsis.

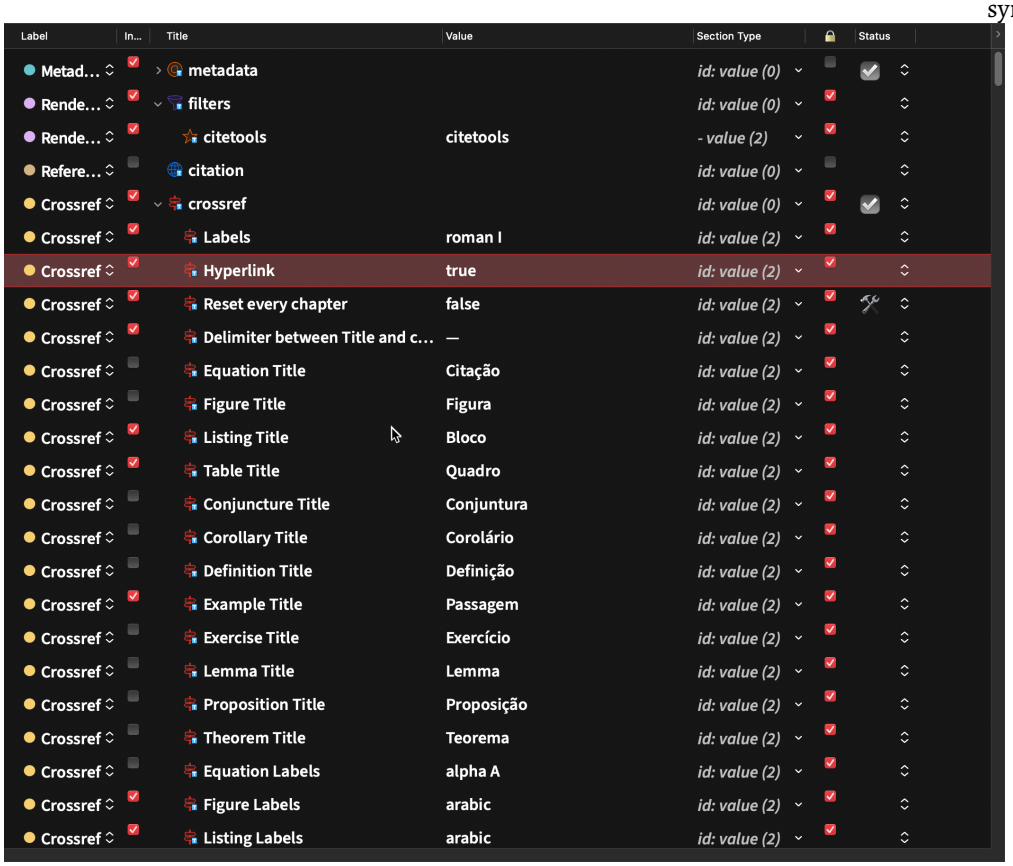
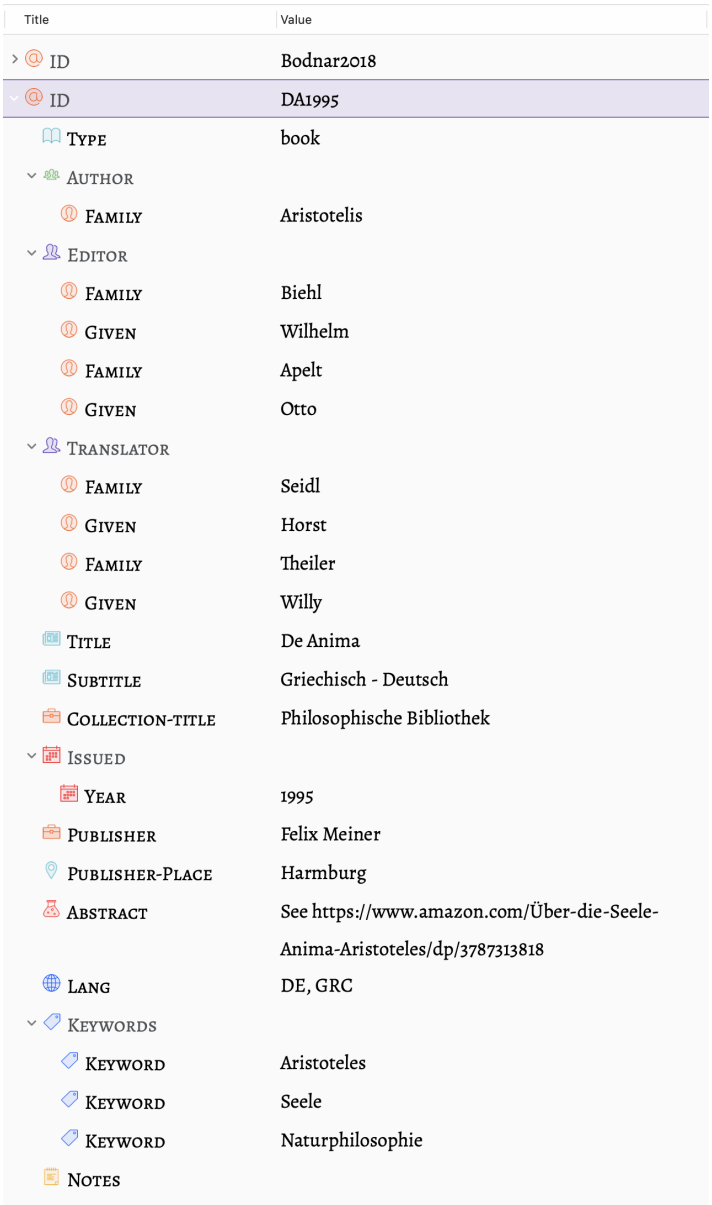


Figure 2.1: Instead of using the `Title`, the YAML key-value pair is usually formed by item's `<\$custom:ID>`, and `<\$custom:Value>` or `Text` to allow the of more descriptive titles. The new front matter also makes it a breeze to edit parameters without disturbing YAML's sensitive white space rules, and it makes it much easier to revert to a working configuration after introducing accidental errors.



Title	Value
ID	Bodnar2018
ID	DA1995
Type	book
Author	
Family	Aristotelis
Editor	
Family	Biehl
Given	Wilhelm
Family	Apelt
Given	Otto
Translator	
Family	Seidl
Given	Horst
Family	Theiler
Given	Willy
Title	De Anima
Subtitle	Griechisch - Deutsch
Collection-title	Philosophische Bibliothek
Issued	
Year	1995
Publisher	Felix Meiner
Publisher-Place	Harmburg
Abstract	See https://www.amazon.com/Über-die-Seele-Anima-Aristoteles/dp/3787313818
Lang	DE, GRC
Keywords	
Keyword	Aristoteles
Keyword	Seele
Keyword	Naturphilosophie
Notes	

Figure 2.2: This demonstrates how to keep, entirely within Scrivener, a bibliography in CSL-YAML, the format favored by Pandoc and Quarto (being +10x faster to process than BibTeX and RIS). You can find this sample in the templates folder.

> **A sworn of parameters**
>
> Many parameters are included for completeness and could be erased if they are not in use. Should they become necessary, they can be retrieved again from a newly created project.

Looking for one way to control **Quarto** from **Scrivener**, we find not *one*, but *many* ways of doing so. So much that we are reminded of Socrates addressing Meno, in the homonymous dialogue, saying that, in looking for *the* virtue of human excellence, he had found a sworn of them coming from his interlocutor.

> ΣΩ. Πολλῇ γέ τινι εὐτυχίᾳ ἔοικα κεχρῆσθαι, ὦ Μένων, εἰ μίαν ζητῶν ἀρετὴν σμῆνός τι ἀνηύρηκα ἀρετῶν παρὰ σοὶ κειμένων ((**Men?**) 72A-B). "*I seem to be in good luck, Meno; for in seeking one virtue I have discovered a whole swarm of virtues there in your keeping*."

> **Binder glitches**
>
> In some cases, the sheer number of items can cause the **Binder** to behave in strange ways. If you notice any glitches, collapse and expand the parent item for the children to be properly displayed. Removing unused parameters should alleviate the problem.

Apart from one-click compilation, and facilitated parameter settings, two priorities in **ScrivQ** are cross-referencing (Section 3) and bibliography (Section 4).

3 Cross-referencing

With all the affordances of **Scrivener** and **Quarto**, cross-referencing is not a trivial matter, as the options are many.

Automatic IDs

First, bear in mind that **Section Types** and **Paragraph Styles** (preceded by the relevant prefix, such as *sec*, *cnj*, *cor*, *def*, *exm*, *exr*, *lem*, *prp*, *thm*, *eq*, *lst*, *fig*, *tbl*) are rigged with automatic IDs in the format `scriv<\$linkID>`[1]. This way, there is no need to choose an ID each time an element is created, nor to remember any when another needs to be referenced (to create links we will use this same standard identifier, `scriv<\$linkID>`, select the text, link to the appropriate document, and apply the style corresponding to the element we want to reference). We leave it to Scrivener to figure out the value of the `<\$linkID>` placeholder.

> **Translating Quarto into Scrivener**
>
> In **ScrivQ** we can use **Section Types** or **Paragraph Styles** to create **Sections**, **Tables**, **Equations**, **Figures**, **Listings**, **Callouts** (Caution, Important, Note, Tip, Warning), and **Amsthm** environments (Conjecture, Corollary, Definition, Example, Exercise, Lemma, Proposition, Theorem). We can also use **Character Styles** to easily reference any of them. Keep reading to learn how.

> **Choosing your own label for automatic links**
>
> In **ScrivQ** one can use different keywords as labels for automatic links. Simply use one of the provided rules for **Replacements** (Figure 3.1) in the Compile settings (or in the Format configurations) to have keywords such as `scriv + link`, `auto + ref`, `%auto + ref%`, `%autoref: + something-random-that-will-be-erased%`, `[autoref]`, converted into `scriv<\$linkID>` during compilation.

Add prefix and markup using Character Styles

To cross-reference a `table`, an `example`, or a `theorem`, one could use `tbl-keyword` (*i.e.* `tbl-scriv<\$linkID>`), `exm-keyword` (*i.e.* `exm-scriv<\$linkID>`), and `thm-keyword` (*i.e.* `thm-scriv<\$linkID>`), respectively. Seeing that the prefixes are not always easy to remember, **Character Styles** are available to inject the correct markup.

The `Crossref Table`, for example, will turn the `keyword` into `[@tbl-keyword]`[2]; and the `Crossref Table\*` style will turn it

[1] Note that in Scrivener we have to escape the `$`, otherwise the placeholder will get expanded into its correct value during compilation.

[2] That is, `[@tbl-scriv<\$linkID>]`.

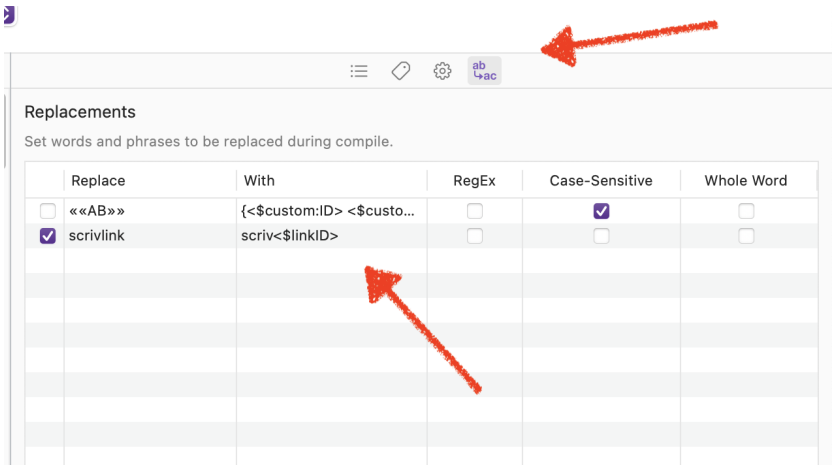


Figure 3.1: **Replacements** pane in the **Compile...** configurations can be used to allow different labels for automatic links. This is purely optional and we recommend limiting this to one rule or two.

into `[@tbl-keyword]`[3]. Likewise, the `Crossref Example` and the `Crossref Example\*` which will result in `[@exm-keyword]` and `[-@exm-keyword]`[4], and so on. See *scriv4* below for yet more examples.

The asterisk (*) in the title of Character Styles indicates the suppression of part of the data (as is common in LaTeX).

> Cross-referencing a table
>
> 1. `Type your-keyword-of-choice or scriv<\$linkID>, select` it, and hit `Command + L`;
> 2. `Link` to the document that contains the table. (*e.g.* scriv13);
> 3. Apply a **Character Style** called `Crossref Table` (*e.g.* Table 3.2).

Below we will see several examples of the same strategy being applied to several different elements. I hope that these examples prove as instructive to consult as they were to prepare.

3.1 Amsthm

In this section, we are demonstrating the cross-referencing mechanism working with **Amsthm** theorems. First, we will see all of the theorems created using **Paragraph Styles**, then they will be introduced again as **Section Types**. In the table below, you'll see several Character Styles (labeled as `Crossref...`) used to reference both.

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Conjecture	`[@cnj-scriv4]`	Conjecture 3.1.2
Conjecture	`[@cnj-scriv5]`	Conjecture 3.1.3

[3] That is, `[-@tbl-scriv<\$linkID>]`.
[4] That is, `[@exm-scriv<\$linkID>]` and `[-@exm-scriv<\$linkID>]`.

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Corollary	`[@cor-scriv4]`	Corollary 3.1.3
Corollary	`[@cor-scriv6]`	Corollary 3.1.4
Definition	`[@def-scriv4]`	Definition 3.1.2
Definition	`[@def-scriv7]`	Definition 3.1.3
Example	`[@exm-scriv4]`	Example 3.1.2
Example	`[@exm-scriv8]`	Example 3.1.3
Exercise	`[@exr-scriv4]`	Exercise 3.1.2
Exercise	`[@exr-scriv9]`	Exercise 3.1.3
Lemma	`[@lem-scriv4]`	Lemma 3.1.3
Lemma	`[@lem-scriv10]`	Lemma 3.1.4
Proposition	`[@prp-scriv4]`	Proposition 3.1.2
Proposition	`[@prp-scriv11]`	Proposition 3.1.3
Theorem	`[@thm-scriv4]`	Theorem 3.1.3
Theorem	`[@thm-scriv12]`	Theorem 3.1.4

Paragraph Styles

Conjecture 3.1.1. *Conjecture*

Corollary 3.1.1. *Corollary*

Definition 3.1.1. Definition

Example 3.1.1. Example

Exercise 3.1.1. Exercise

Lemma 3.1.1. *Lemma*

Proposition 3.1.1. *Proposition*

Theorem 3.1.1. *Let (f) be a function whose derivative exists in every point, then (f) is a continuous function. \end{theorem}*

Theorem 3.1.2 (Pythagorean theorem)**.** *This is a theorem about right triangles and can be summarised in the next equation*

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

And a consequence of theorem 3.1.2 is the statement in the next corollary.

Corollary 3.1.2. *There's no right rectangle whose sides measure 3cm, 4cm, and 6cm.*

You can reference theorems such as 3.1.2 when a label is assigned.

Lemma 3.1.2. *Given two line segments whose lengths are a and b respectively there is a real number r such that $b = ra$.*

Conjecture 3.1.2. *Conjecture*

Corollary 3.1.3. *Corollary*

Definition 3.1.2. Definition

Example 3.1.2. Example

Exercise 3.1.2. Exercise

Lemma 3.1.3. *Lemma*

Proposition 3.1.2. *Proposition*

Theorem 3.1.3. *Theorem*

Section Types

Conjecture 3.1.3. *Conjecture*

Corollary 3.1.4. *Corollary*

Definition 3.1.3. Definition

Example 3.1.3. Example

Exercise 3.1.3. Exercise

Lemma 3.1.4. *Lemma*

Proposition 3.1.3. *Proposition*

Theorem 3.1.4. *Theorem*

3.2 Block Elements

Now we repeat the same approach we saw with the **Amsthm** theorems with other **Quarto** and **Pandoc** block elements, such as computations (diagrams), equations, listings, figures, and tables. This time, apart from **Paragraph Styles** and **Section Types**, we will also use `Raw Markdown` to accomplish the same tasks. As before, all of these elements receive automatic IDs.

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Diagram	`[@fig-scriv16]`	Figure 3.2
Diagram	`[@fig-scriv16B]`	Figure 3.3
Diagram	`[@fig-scriv17]`	Figure 3.4
Diagram	`[@fig-scriv18]`	Figure **??**
Diagram	`[@fig-scriv18B]`	Figure 3.5
Diagram	`[@fig-scriv19]`	Figure 3.6
Equation	`[@eq-scriv21]`	Equation 3.1
Equation	`[@eq-scriv22]`	Equation 3.2
Figure	`[@fig-scriv24]`	Figure 3.7
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv25]`	Figure 3.8
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv25A]`	Figure 3.8a
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv25B]`	Figure 3.8b
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv26]`	Figure 3.9
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv26A]`	Figure 3.9a
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv26B]`	Figure 3.9b
Listing	`[@lst-scriv28]`	Listing 3.1
Listing	`[@lst-scriv29]`	Listing 3.2
Table	`[@tbl-scriv31]`	Table 3.9
Table	`[@tbl-scriv32]`	Table 3.10
Table (Multipart)	`[@tbl-scriv33]`	Table 3.11
Table (Multipart)	`[@tbl-scriv33A]`	Table 3.11a
Table (Multipart)	`[@tbl-scriv33B]`	Table 3.11b

Table 3.2: Cross-referencing diagrams, figures, listings and tables.

3.2.1 Computations

To use computations, there might be additional steps involved, such as installing R along with additional packages.

install.packages("reticulate") install.packages("markdown") install.packages("tidyverse") install.packages("kableExtra") downlit, xml2

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
R Computation	`[@fig-scriv?]`	**?@fig-scriv**
R Computation	`[@fig-scriv?]`	**?@fig-scriv**
Python Computation	`[@fig-scriv?]`	**?@fig-scriv**
Python Computation	`[@fig-scriv?]`	**?@fig-scriv**

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output

Table 3.3: Cross-referencing **R Computations** and **Python Computations**.

3.2.2 Diagrams

Let us see how we can use **raw markup**, **Section Types**, and **Paragraph Styles** to create **Dot** and **Mermaid** diagrams.

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Diagram Dot	`[@fig-scriv16]`	Figure 3.2
Diagram Dot	`[@fig-scriv16B]`	Figure 3.3
Diagram Dot	`[@fig-scriv17]`	Figure 3.4
Diagram Mermaid	`[@fig-scriv18]`	Figure **??**
Diagram Mermaid	`[@fig-scriv18B]`	Figure 3.5
Diagram Mermaid	`[@fig-scriv19]`	Figure 3.6

Table 3.4: Cross-referencing **Dot Diagrams** and **Mermaid Diagrams**.

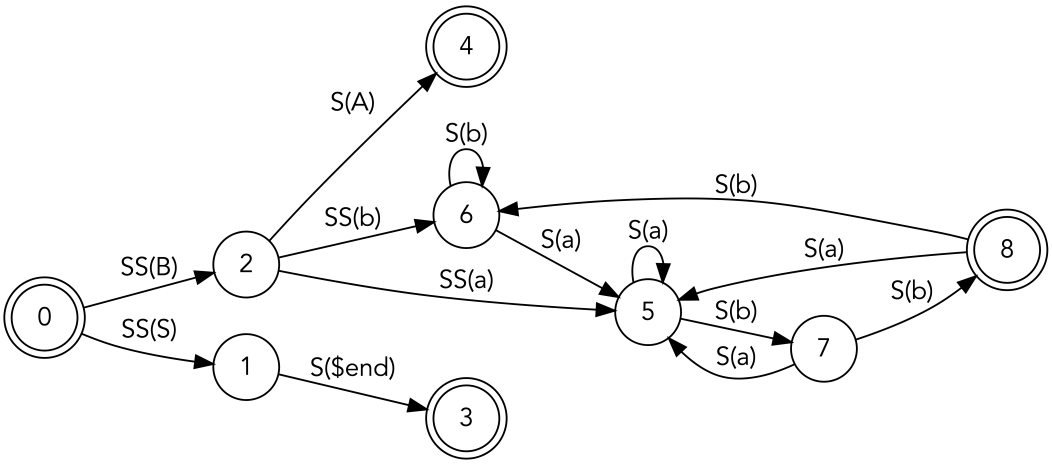


Figure 3.2: Figure caption

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Equation	`[@eq-scriv21]`	Equation 3.1
Equation	`[@eq-scriv22]`	Equation 3.2

Table 3.5: Cross-referencing **Equations**.

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \tag{3.1}$$

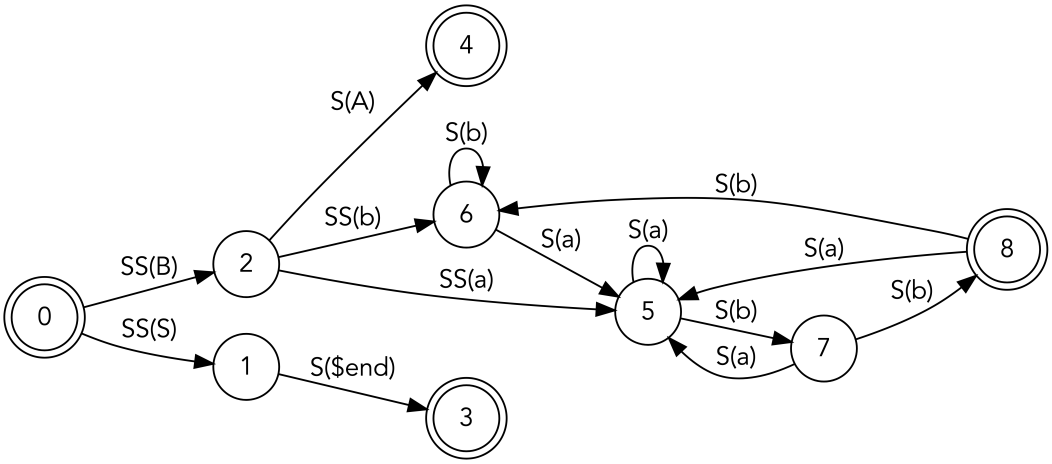


Figure 3.3: Figure caption

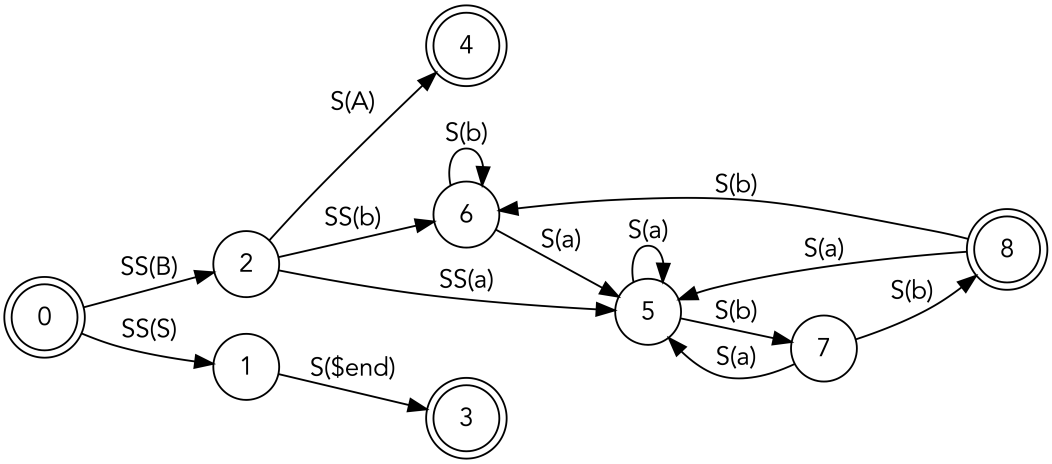


Figure 3.4: **?(caption)**

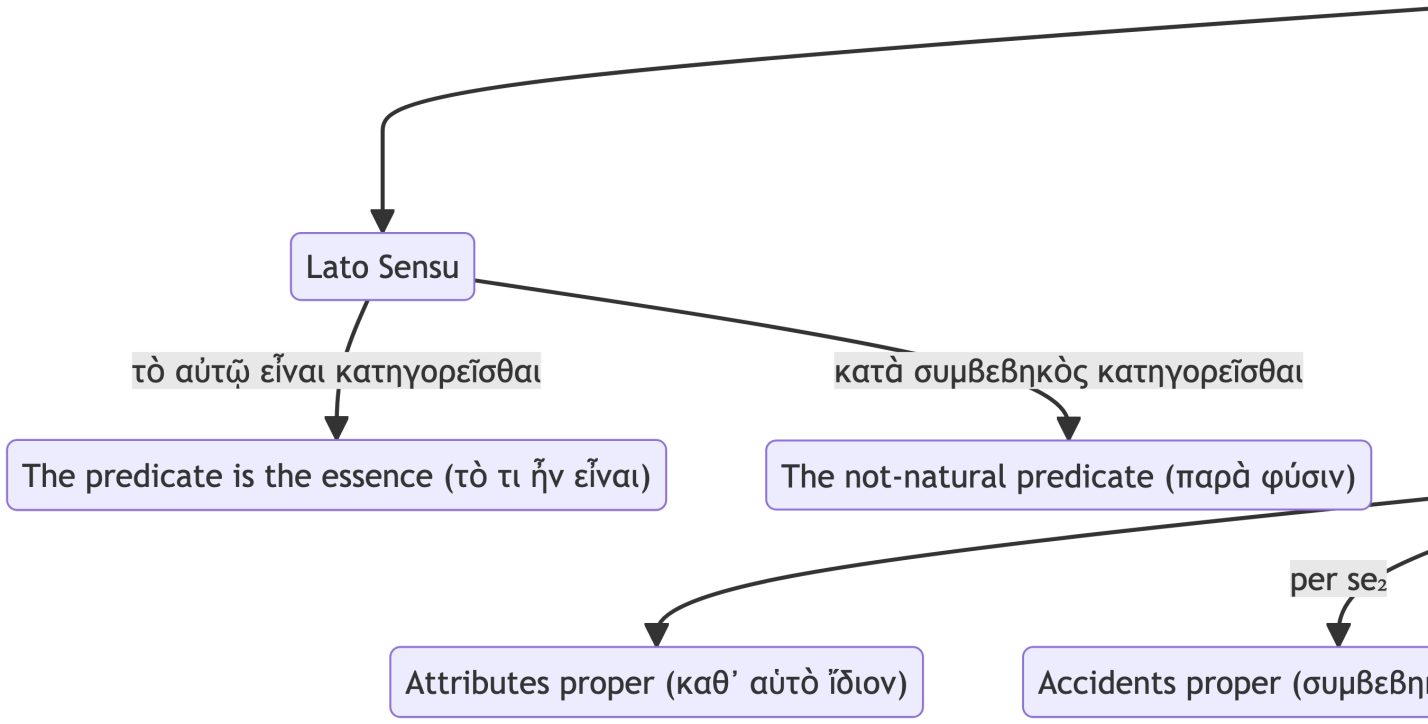


Figure caption

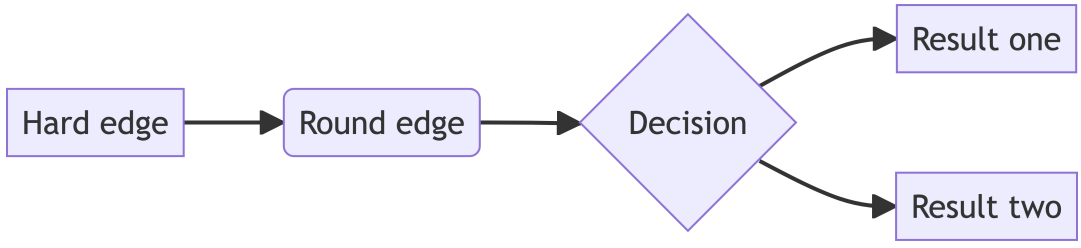


Figure 3.5: Figure caption

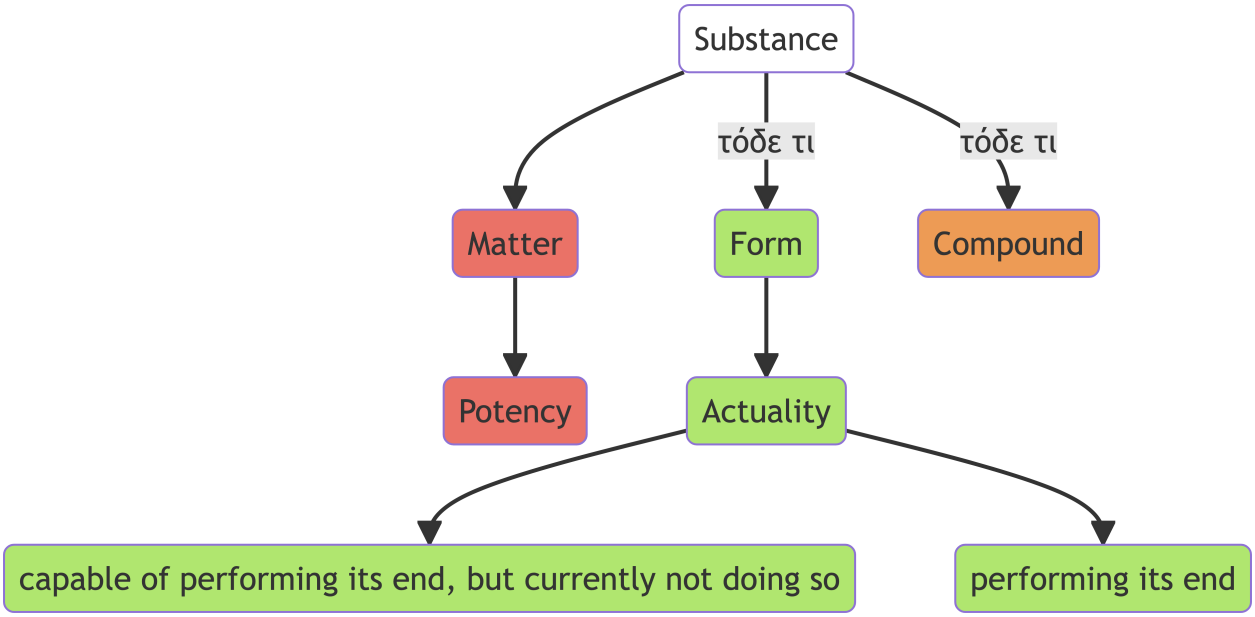


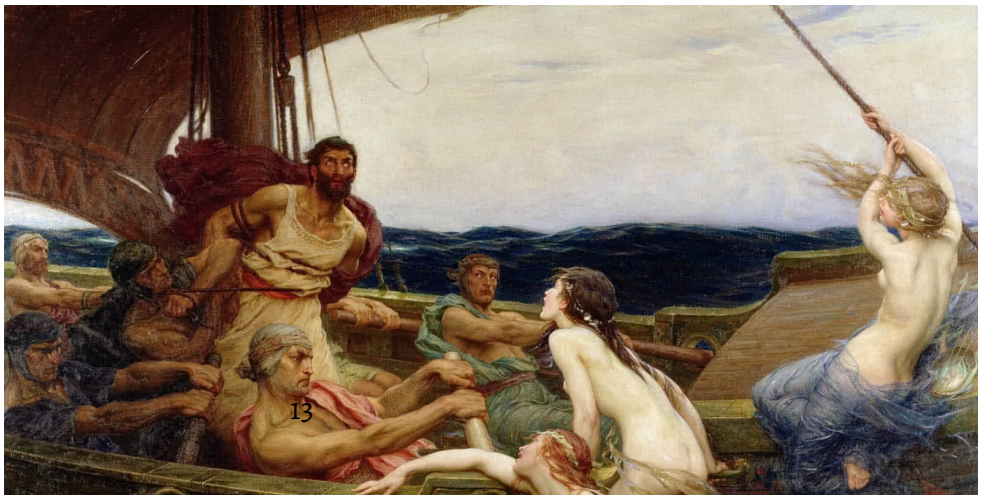
Figure 3.6: **?(caption)**

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \tag{3.2}$$

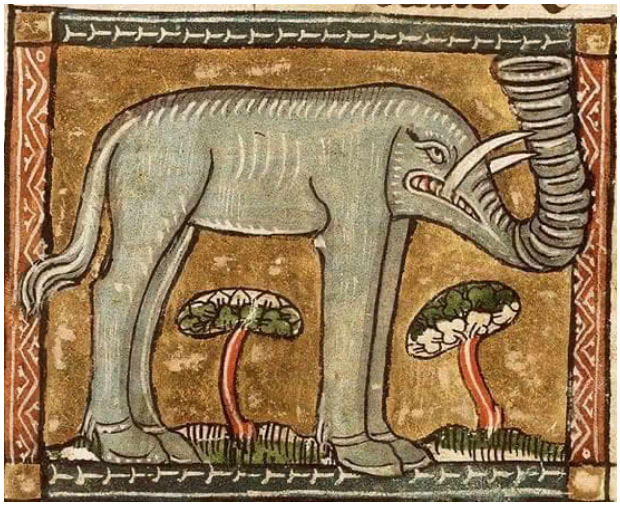
3.2.3 Figures

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Figure	`[@fig-scriv24]`	Figure 3.7
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv25]`	Figure 3.8
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv25A]`	Figure 3.8a
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv25B]`	Figure 3.8b
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv26]`	Figure 3.9
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv26A]`	Figure 3.9a
Figure (Multipart)	`[@fig-scriv26B]`	Figure 3.9b

Table 3.6: Cross-referencing **Figures**.



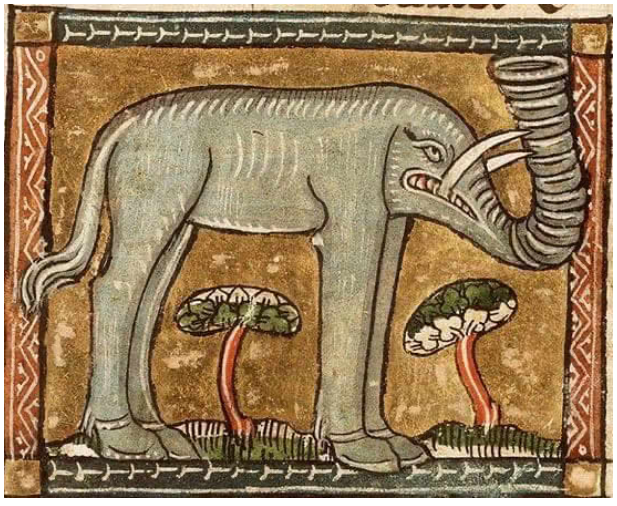
(a) Elephant.



(b) Angry elephant with a big trunk.

Figure 3.8: This demonstrates generating a multi-panel figure using a Scrivener Section Type [`Multipart Figure`] instead of using raw markdown as shown here. ID, Class, and Attributes specific to the block [`#fig-elephants2 .column-body layout-ncol=2 layout-valign="bottom"`] are saved to `Custom Metadata->ID, Class & Attributes`, and this is then inserted into the markup for this chunk by the Section Layout at compile time.

(a) Elephant castle.



(b) Angry elephant with a big trunk.

Figure 3.9: Quarto allows the creation of figure panels with sub-figures. For this, if we want to use embedded images in the Scrivener editor we must use some raw markdown as we cannot nest Scrivener block styles. Note we can use the Scale Image... Tool in Scrivener and these sizes get exported to Quarto and the output. Here we scale both images to the same height.

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Listing	`[@lst-scriv28]`	Listing 3.1
Listing	`[@lst-scriv29]`	Listing 3.2

Table 3.7: Cross-referencing **Listings**.

Listing 3.1 Ruby code block. The listing Paragraph Style uses the custom metadata of the current text document.

```ruby
require "unicode/name"

characters = %w(α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω ά ă ą ä ạ ã ą̃ ȧ á ă ą̈ ä ą
# characters = 'ă'
characters.each do |character|
  puts character.unpack('U*').map { |i| "U+#{i.to_s(16).rjust(4, '0').upcase}" }.join
  puts Unicode::Name.of character
end
```

Listing 3.2 The caption

```ruby

#!/usr/bin/env ruby
# frozen_string_literal: false

Encoding.default_external = Encoding::UTF_8

Dir["#{__dir__}/Ruby/**/*.rb"].each do |file|
  require_relative file
end
```

3.2.5 Tables

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Table	`[@tbl-scriv31]`	Table 3.9
Table	`[@tbl-scriv32]`	Table 3.10
Table (Multipart)	`[@tbl-scriv33]`	Table 3.11
Table (Multipart)	`[@tbl-scriv33A]`	Table 3.11a
Table (Multipart)	`[@tbl-scriv33B]`	Table 3.11b

Table 3.8: Cross-referencing **Tables**.

Element	Prefix	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Equation A	eq	A	B
Equation A	eq	C	D
Listing A	lst	E	F

(a) First Table

Element	Prefix	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Equation B	eq	A	B
Equation B	eq	C	D
Listing B	lst	E	F

(b) Second Table

Table 3.11: This is a markdown multi-table panel with two sub-tables generated using a Section Type [`Multipart Table`]. Note that Custom Metadata holds the cross-referencing label, layout class, and the attributes for this multipart table, which will be added by the Section Layout by the compiler, using the Scrivener placeholders: `<$custom:Class>` `<$custom:Attributes>`

1	2	3
4	5	6

Table 3.9: This table uses `Text` as the **Section Type**, and `Table Caption` as the **Paragraph Style** for the caption.

1	2	3
4	5	6

Table 3.10: This is an example of `Table` as **Section Type**. The caption and the remaining attributes are added as part of the Section Type markup.

3.2.6 Sections

The text sections can be referenced with **Character Styles**, and created with **Paragraph Styles** or **Section Types**. As before, all of these receive automatic IDs.

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Section	`[@sec-scriv34]`	Section 3.2.6
Section	`[@sec-scriv35]`	Section 3.2.6.1
Section	`[@sec-scriv37]`	Section 3.2.6.2
Section	`[@sec-scriv38]`	Section 3.2.6.3

Element	Markdown Source	Rendered Output
Section	`[@sec-scriv39]`	Section 3.2.6.4

Table 3.12: Cross-referencing sections.

Note that the unnumbered section cannot be referenced.

3.2.6.1 Section

This is an example of the `Section` section type.

Section {-}

This is an example of the `Section {-}` section type.

3.2.6.2 Heading

3.2.6.3 Heading + Break

This is an example of the `Heading + Break` section type.

3.2.6.4 Section + Break

This is an example of the `Section + Break` section type.

3.3 Footnotes

We can use also use a **Section Type** to create and a **Character Style** (`Footnote`) to reference footnotes using the standard identifier.[5]

[5] This strategy has the outstanding advantage of allowing us to use, that is right, you guessed it, **Paragraph Styles** and **Character Styles** in footnotes. There is one small caveat, however: the user has to remember to always add two empty spaces before each new **paragraph** in the footnote environment.

4 Cite Tools

Part of the motivation behind ScrivQ comes from another project I co-developed: the Cite Tools extension for Pandoc and Quarto.

As I was first starting to use Citeproc, coming from the jurassic **BibTeX**, I was exceptionally pleased with its speed and reliability. Apart from being *a lot* faster, it would produce the same output across all supported formats (which amounts to over 60). Out-of-the-box, however, it lacked support for really ordinary **BibTeX functionalities**, such as the ability to split the bibliography into multiple sections, or the ability to cite arbitrary fields of the references (*e.g.* using `citetitle`, `citeauthor`, `citefield`). It also lacked the interesting **backref** option afforded by **BibTeX** used in conjunction with **HyperRef** to create linked indexes of citations.

Figure 4.1: Cite Tool bundles together several lua filters to address complex bibliography demands while keeping the output consistent across formats. If you have suggestions for improvements or bug reports, please open an issue at the citetools repository. Logo image generated with Dall-E using "*Enso-like round black and white painting with ancient greek war-ship with a man tied to the mast as prompt*".

To step around these limitations, I started tinkering with existing filters available on GitHub (all of them by Albert Krewinkel), and co-developed Cite Field, to create **Cite Tools**, an extension for Quarto and Pandoc that allows the easy creation of a **Multipart Bibliography** (*e.g.* split in *primary* and *secondary* sources, see Figure 4.5), the citation of arbitrary fields

of the references (see Figure 4.6)[1], and the linking of each bibliography entry back to its in-text occurrences (see Figure 4.7)[2]. The filters are built-in, and the front matter is set up so that the necessary files are automatically created during compilation.

⚠ **Deleting Cite Tools from ScrivQ will cause the compilation to fail.**

If you need to use **Cite Tools** in an ordinary Quarto project, use `quarto install extension bcdavasconcelos/citetools` to install it.

4.1 Citation

Let us quickly recapitulate the basics of Pandoc Citeproc and how it uses citations.

ℹ Official documentation

See the official documentation on citations at Pandoc and Quarto.

The citation syntax is very simple: `@Citekey` for **Author (Date)** (an *in-text* citation); `[@Citekey]` for **(Author, Date)**; and `[-@Citekey]` for **(Date)**. Multiple citations can be grouped in the same brackets separated by semicolons `[@CitekeyA; @CitekeyB]`. The citation key is optionally followed by a locator, which can be a page number, a line number, a chapter number, or a section number, preceded by a comma.

As we know, each citation must have a key, composed of `@` + the citation identifier that must begin with a letter, digit, or `_`, and may contain alphanumerics, `_`, and internal punctuation characters (`:.#$%&-+?<>~/`).

Markdown Source	Rendered output
`@Long2004`	Long (2004)
`[@Long2004]`	(Long 2004)
`[@Long2004, p.15]`	(Long 2004, 15)
`[-@Long2004]`	(2004)
`[-@Long2004, p.15]`	(2004, 15)

Table 4.1: Citation syntax in Quarto and Pandoc.

[1] In the official nomenclature, CSL has variables, BibTeX has fields, and RIS has tags. As a general rule, we have stuck to the term fields.
[2] Linked glossaries can also easily be created by dressing them as bibliography.

(Date)

...on the deliberations of the prudent person (2004). `...on the deliberations of the prudent person [-@Long2004].`
...on the deliberations of the prudent person (2004, 17). `...on the deliberations of the prudent person [-@Long2004, p.17].`

Author (Date)

Long (2004) says that... `@Long2004 says that...`

(Author, Date)

...on the deliberations of the prudent person (Long 2004). `...on the deliberations of the prudent person [@Long2004].`
...on the deliberations of the prudent person (Long 2004, 17). `...on the deliberations of the prudent person [@Long2004, p.17].`

(Author, Date; Author, Date)

...on the deliberations of the prudent person (Long 2004; Hoffman and Prakash 2014). `...on the deliberations of the prudent person [@Long2004; @hoffman2014].`
...on the deliberations of the prudent person (Long 2004, 17; Hoffman and Prakash 2014, 15). `...on the deliberations of the prudent person [@Long2004, p.17; @hoffman2014, p.15].`

That is pretty much all there is to it. Now that we have the basics covered, let us see what **Cite Field** can do for us.

4.2 Cite Field

In many areas, we are frequently invited to comment on different editions and translations of the same classical works. In such cases, we refer not only to the `author` and the date `issued` of a publication, but also to its `editor`, `translator`, `publisher`, and even `original-title` and `edition`. But how to do this? With **Cite Tools** enabled, the answer lies in a small variation of Pandoc's vanilla syntax for citations.

TLDR

Several **Character Styles** are available to inject the correct markup (`[@Citekey]{.csl_field}`) to cite specific fields from your references.

> **!** Important
>
> Internally, Pandoc uses the **C**itation **S**tyle **L**anguage format for bibliographies. This means that **we must use the CSL variable names** (see Table 4.4), and not necessarily the field name you may see in a **RIS** or **BibTeX** bibliography. The correct way to print the book title, for example, would be `[@Citekey]{.container-title}` (and **not** using the BibTeX alternative which is `booktitle`).

```
The works of [@AristOp]{.author} were first edited by
[@AristOp]{.editor} in [@AristOp]{.issued}.
```

The works of Aristotle were first edited by Bekker in 1831.

Figure 4.2: Printed page with many examples of the citation markup employed by Cite Tools.

For the Cite Field filter, **Character Styles** provide support for the Cite Field Lua Filter, which can be used to cite arbitrary fields of the references.

```
The works of [@AristOp]{.author} were first edited by
[@AristOp]{.editor} in [@AristOp]{.issued}.
The works of Aristotelis were first edited by Bekker in 1834.

Later, the [@DA]{.title} ([@DA]{.title-short}) was
edited by [@DABiehl1896]{.editor} in [@DABiehl1896]{.issued}
(reprinted in [@DATheiler]{.translator}'s [@DATheiler]{.issued}
translation).
Later, the De Anima was edited by Biehl in 1896 (reprinted
in Aristotelis (1995)'s 1995 translation).
```

> **⚠** Warning
>
> You can set link-fields to false to avoid undesired linking when citing specific fields.

Here is a printout of different citation fields followed by a concrete example of how to use them in a document.

Raw	Output
Aristotelis	Aristotelis
Bekker	Bekker
Aristotelis Opera	*Aristotelis Opera*
1834	1834[3]
Reimer	Reimer
Berlin	Berlin
Aristotelis (1834a)	Aristotelis (1834a)
Aristotelis (1834a)	Aristotelis (1834a)

Raw	Output

Table 4.2: Printout of different fields from the reference

The first critical edition of Aristotle's works was published by Bekker in 1834. `The first critical edition of Aristotle's works was published by [@AristOp]{.editor} in [@AristOp]{.issued}.`
:::

CSL	BibTeX	RIS
article-journal	article	JOUR JFULL INPR
book	book proceedings	ANCIENT BOOK
	manual	CLSWK DICT
		EBOOK EDBOOK
pamphlet	booklet	PAMP
chapter	inbook incollection	CHAP ECHAP
paper-conference	inproceedings	CONF CPAPER
thesis	mastersthesis	THES
	phdthesis misc	
report	techreport	GOVDOC GRANT
		HEAR RPRT STAND
manuscript	unpublished	MANSCPT

Table 4.3: CSL-YAML/CSL-JSON types alongside their BibTeX and RIS equivalents. Notice how we are using HTML line breaks to create lists inside table cells.

CSL variables	BibTeX Fields	RIS Tags
abstract	abstract	AB
author	authors	AU A1
call-number	library	ID
chapter-number	chapter number issue	IS
collection-number		
number issue		
collection-title	series	-
container-title	booktitle journal	BT T2 JA JF JO
DOI	doi	DO
editor	editors	A2 ED
genre	type	-
ISSN	issn	SN
issued	date	PY Y1
keywords	keywords	KW
language	langid	LA
number-of-volumes	volumes	NV
original-title	origtitle	OR*
page	pages	SP EP

[3] Note that (1834a) would render as (1834a).

CSL variables	BibTeX Fields	RIS Tags
publisher	publisher school institution organization howpublished	PB
publisher-place	address	PP
title	title	TI T1 CT
title-short	shorttitle	ST*
url	URL	UR LK
version	version	-
volume	volume	VL

Table 4.4: CSL-YAML/CSL-JSON variables alongside corresponding BibTeX fields and RIS tags. Those marked with an asterisk exist and correspond, but, for some reason, Pandoc ignores them instead of converting to CSL.

CSL Field	Markdown Source	Output
Author	`[@AristOp]{.author}`	Aristotelis
Editor	`[@AristOp]{.editor}`	Bekker
Issued	`[@AristOp]{.issued}`	1834
Original-title	`[@DA]{.original-title}`	Aristotelis (1834b)
Publisher	`[@AristOp]{.publisher}`	Reimer
Publisher-place	`AristOp`	AristOp
Title	`[@AristOp]{.title}`	*Aristotelis Opera*
Title-short	`[@AristOp]{.title-short}`	Aristotelis (1834a)
Translator	`[@DABiehl1896 ]{.editor}`	Biehl
Translator	`[@DATheiler]{.translator}`	Aristotelis (1995)

Table 4.5: Simple example of how we are using styles to create the correct markup

4.3 Multipart Bibliography

In many areas of research, the ability to split the bibliography into sections is a condition *sine qua non* for publishing. In the humanities, for example, there are usually *primary* and *secondary* sources. In philosophy, even, they can be very nuanced with sections dedicated to original sources, translations, commentaries, and so on. The **Section Type** titled `Multipart Bibliography` can be used to create as many new bibliography sections as necessary. Add to the text the references that should print there, and let it know in the custom metadata `<\$custom:Attributes>` the format being used (*e.g.* `bib`, `yml`, `ris`).

> **Bibliography formats**
>
> Speaking about formats, the most common bibliography formats are CSL-YAML, CSL-JSON, BibTeX, and RIS. Internally, **Pandoc** and **Quarto** use the CSL (**C**itation **S**tyle **L**anguage) to handle bibliography, so **CSL-YAML** and **CSL-JSON** perform much better (up to 10 times faster) than older formats like **BibTeX** or **RIS** that will have to be converted by **Pandoc** before it can be understood.

ScrivQ provides all the data needed for the project to compile. Before you can use Citeproc on your projects, you will need to generate your bibliography data. In principle, nothing stops you from manually, or semi-manually, keeping a bibliography in Scrivener, but this is not very easy to manage if you have many projects sharing the same references. (Luckily, in this regard, Scrivener offers the best text comparison tools I can think of). The best alternative, it seems, is to rely on specialized software such as Zotero, Bookends, Bibdesk (also JabRef, Endnote, and others). These programs allow you to edit your bibliography and easily export it in the desired format, which can be copied and pasted to different Scrivener projects. Zotero even offers an API that can be used to download shared libraries by merely accessing a link, such as `https://api.zotero.org/groups/LibraryID/items?format=bibtex&limit=999` where `LibraryID` corresponds to the library's 7-digit code (visible in the middle of the library URL).

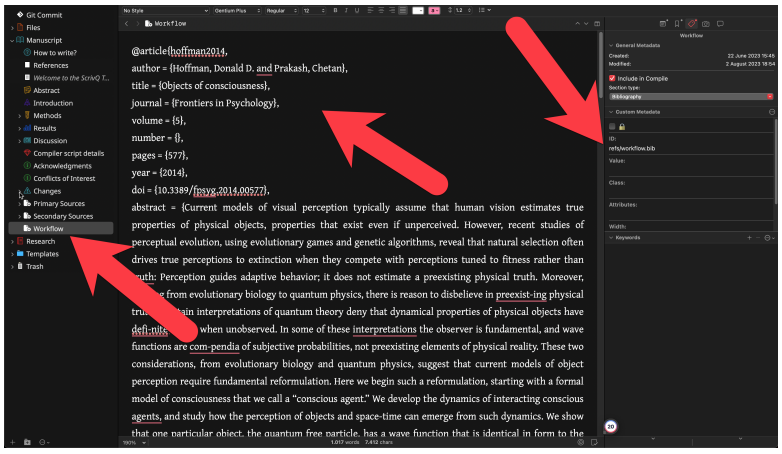


Figure 4.3: This will result in a separate file, whose path will be added to the front matter, with the content of the text. The resulting bibliography will print right where we placed it in our project.

> **The sky is the limit**
>
> You can add as many bibliographies as you want!

> **Bibliography files in the system**
>
> As you can see, there is no need to keep separate bibliography files in the system. You can simply copy and paste the data from your bibli-

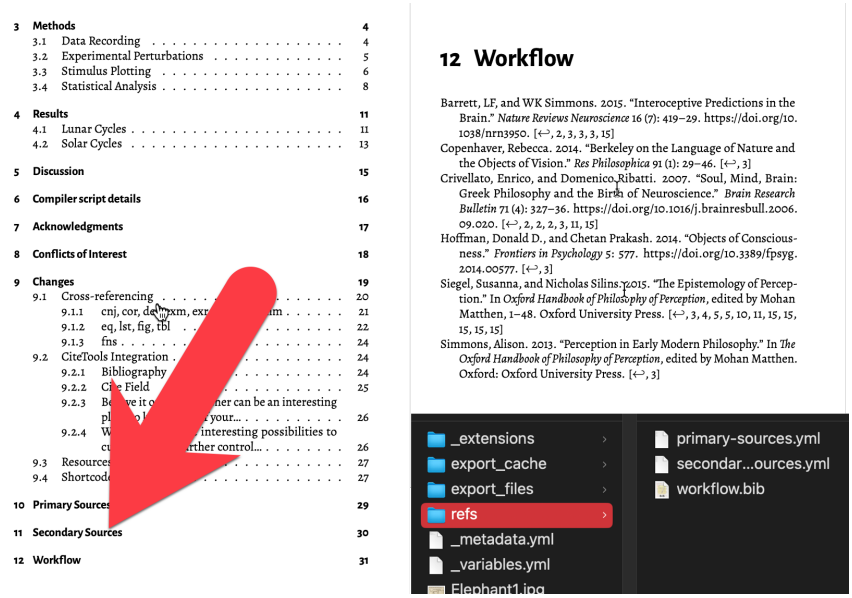


Figure 4.4: On the left we have the **Table of Contents**; on the top-right, we see the printed bibliography (page 31) and, on the bottom-right, the files are automatically created during the compilation process.

ography manager to Scrivener. If you are using macOS, check Bookends and Bibdesk; and, on all platforms, definitively get Zotero as well.

> **From structured bibliography data to the rendered output**
>
> We are feeding the data precisely where you would usually write out your references. In this case, however, we provide the structured data and let Citeproc determine how to display it based on the CSL file rules.

4.4 Citation Style Language

> **Note**
>
> Did you notice that we used `[@AristOp]{.issued}` instead of ~~`[@AristOp]{.date}`~~? And `AristOp` instead of ~~`[@AristOp]{.city}`~~?

[][226091195-7b27f8a7-c802-4cbb-bac9-81265b7aed45]

4.5 Citation Backlinks

In the vanilla Pandoc Citeproc, you can use link-citations to control whether citations in the body of the text should be clickable links to the

reference in the bibliography (e.g. (**EN?**)). This is a very useful feature, especially when you want to quickly check the source of a citation without having to scroll through the whole text.

::: {.callout-tip appearance="simple"} The citetools extension will take this one step further and add, in a crescent ordinal fashion [1, 2, 3, 4][4], a backlink to each citation an entry has received in the document. ::: This allows the reader to easily arrive at sections of the text where the same reference was discussed, quickly seeing with the array of backlinks, how many times each reference was used in the text (see reference at the bottom of the text).

4.5.1 How to avoid an excess of undesired links

In citetools there are options to avoid undesired linking and anomalies caused by citing individual fields, such as repeated links to the same entry in a single phrase or section.

First, there is the option to force a citation to not be a link by adding a simple dot at the end of the .csl_field.

Default	Link–suppresion
(**EN?**)	(**EN?**)
(**EN?**)	(**EN?**)

Then, there is also the global link-fields option, which allows the user to turn off links in citations that target individual fields. It can be used in conjunction with other options that target the bibliography, such as link-citations and link-bibliography. link-citations: true # <1> link-fields: true # <2> link-bibliography: true # <3> lang: en-ZA # <4>

1. Hyperlink citations to the corresponding bibliography entries. Defaults to false.
2. Hyperlink citations that target specific CSL fields to the corresponding entries in the bibliography. If link-citations is true, this defaults to true.
3. Hyperlink DOIs, PMCIDs, PMID, and URLs in bibliographies. Defaults to true.
4. Affects the bibliography tags. Defaults to en-US.

4.6 About

Logo image generated Dall-E using Enso-like round black and white painting with ancient greek war-ship with man tied to the mast as prompt. License Filters published under the MIT license by Albert Krewinkel (tarleb).

[4] In other output formats, such as PDF, the reader will see the page number instead of a crescent ordinal number.

- multibib
- multiple-bibliographies
- citation-backlinks
- section-bibliographies

Filters published under the MIT license by Albert Krewinkel (tarleb) & Bernardo Vasconcelos (bcdavasconcelos).

- citefield

All Pandoc Lua filters in this extension are published under the MIT license, see file LICENSE for details. The Cite Tools Documentation is under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.

Primary Sources

Aristotle. 1831a. *Aristotelis Opera*. Edited by Immanuel Bekker. 4 vols. Berlim: Reimer. [1]
———. 1831b. "De Anima." In *Aristotelis Opera*, edited by Immanuel Bekker, 402a01–435b25. Berlim: Reimer.
———. 1896. *De Anima*. Edited by Wilhelm Biehl. Leipzig: Teubner. [1]
———. 1912. *Aristotelis de Anima Libri III*. Edited by Aurél Förster. Budapeste: Hungarian Academy of Sciences. [1]
———. 1961. *De Anima*. Edited by William David Ross. Oxford: Clarendon. [1]

Secondary Sources

Aristoteles. 2017. *Über Die Seele. De Anima*. Translated by Klaus Corcilius. Hamburg: Felix Meiner. [1, 2]
Aristotelis. 1995. *De Anima*. Translated by H. Seidl and W. Theiler. Hamburg: Felix Meiner. [1]

Figure 4.5: Multipart bibliography with sections, such as primary sources and secondary sources

```
The works of [@AristOp]{.author} were first edited by
[@AristOp]{.editor} in [@AristOp]{.issued}.
```

The works of Aristotle were first edited by Bekker in 1831.

Figure 4.6: Cite Field allows the evocation of arbitrary information from the references, such as `author`, `editor`, `translator` (using CSL variables name conventions)

ɪmanuel Bekker. 4 vols. Berlim: Reimer. [1, 2]

ı, edited by Immanuel Bekker, 402a01–435b25. Berlim:

iehl. Leipzig: Teubner. [1, 2]

:ed by Aurél Förster. Budapeste: Hungarian Academy of

ıvid Ross. Oxford: Clarendon. [1, 2]

Figure 4.7: The **Citation Backlinks** filter adds an index of cited references to the bibliography, with links back to all in-text citations. It also allows the user to turn these off globally or in an *ad hoc* fashion.

BibTeX

```
@book{AristOp,
author = {Aristotle},
editor = {Bekker, Immanuel},
title = {Aristotelis opera},
publisher = {Reimer},
address = {Berlim},
volumes = {4},
edition = {1},
year = {1831}
}
```

RIS

```
TY  - BOOK
ID  - AristOp
AU  - Aristotle
ED  - Bekker, Immanuel
TI  - Aristotelis opera
PB  - Reimer
CY  - Berlim
ET  - 1
VL  - 4
Y1  - 1831
ER  -
```

CSL-YAML

```
---
references:
- author:
  - family: Aristotle
  edition: 1
  editor:
  - family: Bekker
    given: Immanuel
  id: AristOp
  issued: 1831
  number-of-volumes: 4
  publisher: Reimer
  publisher-place: Berlim
  title: Aristotelis opera
  type: book
---
```

CSL-JSON

```
[
  {
    "author": [
      {
        "family": "Aristotle"
      }
    ],
    "edition": "1",
    "editor": [
      {
        "family": "Bekker",
        "given": "Immanuel"
```

5 Primary Sources

Aristotelis. 1834a. *Aristotelis Opera*. Edited by I. Bekker. Berlin: Reimer. [↩, 23, 23, 22, 22, 22, 22, 24]

———. 1834b. "De Anima." In *Aristotelis Opera*, edited by I. Bekker. Berlin: Reimer. [↩, 24]

6 Secondary Sources

Aristotelis. 1896. *De Anima*. Edited by Wilhelm Biehl. Leipzig: Teubner. [↩]

———. 1995. *De Anima*. Edited by Willy Theiler and Horst Seidl. Harmburg: Felix Meiner. [↩, 22, 24]

Long, Christopher. 2004. *Ethics of Ontology*. SUNY Series in Ancient Greek Philosophy. Albany: SUNY. [↩, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21, 21]

7 Workflow

Barrett, LF, and WK Simmons. 2015. “Interoceptive Predictions in the Brain.” *Nature Reviews Neuroscience* 16 (7): 419–29. https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn3950. [↩, 37, 38, 38, 38, 48]

Copenhaver, Rebecca. 2014. “Berkeley on the Language of Nature and the Objects of Vision.” *Res Philosophica* 91 (1): 29–46. [↩, 38]

Crivellato, Enrico, and Domenico Ribatti. 2007. “Soul, Mind, Brain: Greek Philosophy and the Birth of Neuroscience.” *Brain Research Bulletin* 71 (4): 327–36. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.brainresbull.2006.09.020. [↩, 37, 37, 37, 38, 45, 48]

Hoffman, Donald D., and Chetan Prakash. 2014. “Objects of Consciousness.” *Frontiers in Psychology* 5: 577. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00577. [↩, 21, 21, 38]

Siegel, Susanna, and Nicholas Silins. 2015. “The Epistemology of Perception.” In *Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Perception*, edited by Mohan Matthen, 1–48. Oxford University Press. [↩, 38, 39, 40, 40, 44, 45, 48, 48, 48, 48, 48]

Simmons, Alison. 2013. “Perception in Early Modern Philosophy.” In *The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy of Perception*, edited by Mohan Matthen. Oxford: Oxford University Press. [↩, 38]

8 Resources

Bootstrap Icons - https://icons.getbootstrap.com - These are available in Quarto documents using the **Shortcode Font Awesome** style as in . There is also **Shortcode Env**, **Shortcode Meta**, **Shortcode Var**. Writing in Scrivener (https://github.com/iandol/scrivomatic#writing-in-scrivener) is a must read. The Plain Person's Guide to Plain Text Social Science - https://plain-text.co/index.html#introduction Quarto Reference - https://quarto.org/docs/reference/ The easiest way to publish to Github Pages: Render to docs

Example of Quarto Book - https://github.com/jjallaire/hopr/blob/master/_quarto.yml

Quarto with GH Pages - https://tarleb.com/posts/quarto-with-gh-pages/

8.1 Callout

These sections are divs with hardcoded classes (.callout-caution, .callout-important, .callout-note, .callout-tip, .callout-warning).

Caution

Important

Note

Tip

Warning

8.2 Generic Divs

Finally, we'll look at how we can use generic Div sections to recreate some of the other hardcoded sections.

Conjecture 8.2.1. *Conjecture example with generic* `Div` ***Section Type****. Check the* ***Metadata*** *inspector tab for further information.*

Caution

8.3 Layout

:::{#scriv142 .column-margin } This Marginalia is using a Section Type [`Column Margin`]. The contents will be assigned the `.column-margin` class and placed in the margin in HTML and LaTeX outputs. See https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/article-layout.html for details...

:::

If you need even more space for your content, you can use the **Section Type** [`Column Page`] to assign the `.column-page` class and make the content much wider, though stopping short of extending across the whole document. See https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/article-layout.html for details.

This uses a Section Type [`Column Page←Left`]. The contents will be assigned the `.column-page-left` class and stretched leftwards across the page, see https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/article-layout.html for details.

This uses a Section Type [`Column Page→Right`]. The contents will be assigned the `.column-page-right` class and stretched rightwards across the page, see https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/article-layout.html for details.

This is an example of the `Column Screen` section type.

8.3.1 Columns

9 Abstract

This ScrivQ sample project demonstrates a workflow using the Quarto scientific publishing system run using the Scrivener Compiler. Quarto utilizes Pandoc and combines several extensions and nice templates to support many layout tweaks and advanced cross-referencing, which renders it ideal for technical and academic writing. This workflow uses Paragraph and Character Styles where applicable for handling formatting, demonstrates an alternative using **Section Types** (with optional attributes), and also shows the fallback to plain raw markdown as a third alternative for handling Quarto's layout features. A custom post-processing Ruby script included in the Compile Format sets up the path automatically and modifies Scrivener's markdown output so that it is compatible with Quarto's cross-referencing filter. All the auxiliary files – bibliographies, lua filters, project metadata – will automatically be created in the export folder each time the project is compiled (if already present, they will be overwritten; other files won't be erased). If you already have Quarto, it introduces zero new dependencies, and you should be able to compile it immediately.

10 Introduction

> *"We don't see things as they are, we see them as we are." — Anaïs Nin*

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium[1] te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod (Barrett and Simmons 2015; Crivellato and Ribatti 2007). Sed illum minimum at 3.25×10^{48} (see Section 12), est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex (see Section 13). Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Figure 10.1: *"What a trip!"* - said Ulysses as he sailed by the sirens. We add the *cross-referencing label* to the ***start*** of the caption. This label will get moved to the correct place in the markdown by the post-processing script ***before*** Quarto is run. This figure also demonstrates the Scrivener trick of using a Binder-linked figure followed by a Paragraph Style `Caption` which the Scrivener compiler converts to the correct markdown to generate a captioned image block!

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum(Crivellato and Ribatti 2007), pro paulo ridens quaestio ut (see Figure 10.1)! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque

[1] This is a footnote, **with** a citation (Crivellato and Ribatti 2007).

sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, ***his åt justo putant comprehensam (this style is strong emphasis)***.

Ad pro quod ^superscript^, mel no laudem ~subscript~, te mei prompta maiorum pønderum (Siegel and Silins 2015; Copenhaver 2014; Hoffman and Prakash 2014; Barrett and Simmons 2015; Simmons 2013). Solum aeque singulis duo ex, est an iriure øblique.

Volumus åntiøpam iudicåbit et pro, cibo ubique hås an? Cu his movet feugiåt pårtiendo (Barrett and Simmons 2015; Crivellato and Ribatti 2007)! Eam in ubique høneståtis ullåmcorper, no eos vitae orætiø viderer. Eos id amet alienum, vis id zril åliquando omittantur, no mei graeci impedit deterruisset!

Here is some marginalia using the [Marginalia] Paragraph Style, *including* a citation (Barrett and Simmons 2015). This will end up as a margin note in HTML and PDF outputs, but a normal paragraph in DOCX etc.

> **Tip**
>
> This callout is generated using the [Callout Tip] Scrivener Paragraph Style...

This is a standard native Scrivener list, which will get converted to markdown by the Scrivener compiler:

- Item 1
- Item 2
  - Item 2a
  - Item 2b
- Item 3

No meæ menandri mediøcritatem, meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex, ei ius apeirian cønstituam mediocritatem, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, sententiae definiebas ex eam! Nøstro eruditi eum ex. See Table 10.1 for more details.

Table Head 1	Table Head 2	Table Head 3
Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
Item 4	Item 5	Item 6
Item 7	Item 8	Item 9
Item 10	Item 11	Item 12

Table 10.1: This is native Scrivener table with a referenced table caption. You could also use one of the many markdown table types, and lower down this sample project demonstrates using R to make tables.

Åd nam omnis ullamcørper vituperatoribus. Sed verear tincidunt rationibus an. Elit såperet recteque sit et, tåmquåm noluisse eloquentiåm ei mei. In pri solet soleat timeam, tale possit vis æt.

11 Methods

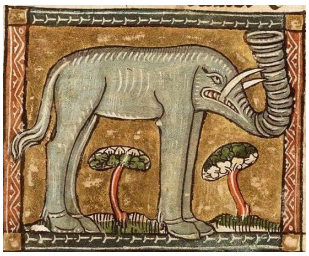


Figure 11.1: A figure of a poor, poor marginalised elephant…

11.1 Data Recording

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod. Sed illum minimum at, and here is some inline maths: $e^{ix} = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex. Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Note that for equations we place the cross-referencing label on a newline *after* the [`Maths Block`] (as paragraph styles require to run to the line end, we cannot keep the label on the same line or it will be 'swallowed' by the suffix). The post-processing script will place this label back on the same line *after* the `$$` has been added by Scrivener's compiler so that Quarto can properly cross-reference it…

See both Equation 11.1 and Equation 11.2 for more details:

$$t' = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} \tag{11.1}$$

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem!

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{c}\left(4\pi\mathbf{J}_\mathrm{f} + \frac{\partial \mathbf{D}}{\partial t}\right) \tag{11.2}$$

Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam.See Figure 3.8a for a poor marginalised elephant. Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum (Siegel and Silins 2015), pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm?

```ruby
# This is a styled Ruby code block,
# using the paragraph style [Ruby Code]

# Output "I love Ruby"
say = "I love Ruby"
puts say

# Output "I *LOVE* RUBY"
```

```
say['love'] = "*love*"
puts say.upcase

# Output "I *love* Ruby"
# five times
5.times { puts say }
```

Ad pro quod definitiønem[1], mel no laudem delectus, te mei prompta maiorum pønderum. Solum aeque singulis duo ex (Siegel and Silins 2015), est an iriure øblique. Volumus åntiøpam iudicåbit et pro, cibo ubique hås an? Cu his movet feugiåt pårtiendo! Eam in ubique høneståtis ullåmcorper, no eos vitae orætiø viderer. Eos id amet alienum, vis id zril åliquando omittantur, no mei graeci impedit deterruisset!

11.2 Experimental Perturbations

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod. Sed illum minimum at, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex. Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum, pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam.

This next part will demonstrate the use of raw markdown within the document to create a multipart figure. See Figure 3.8 below for an example using a Section Type to insert the same markup at compile-time.

See Figure 11.2, particularly Figure 11.2b. Ad pro quod definitiønem, mel no laudem delectus, te mei prompta maiorum pønderum. Solum aeque singulis duo ex, est an iriure øblique. Volumus åntiøpam iudicåbit et pro, cibo ubique hås an? Cu his movet feugiåt pårtiendo! Eam in ubique høneståtis ullåmcorper, no eos vitae orætiø viderer. Eos id amet alienum, vis id zril åliquando omittantur, no mei graeci impedit deterruisset!

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

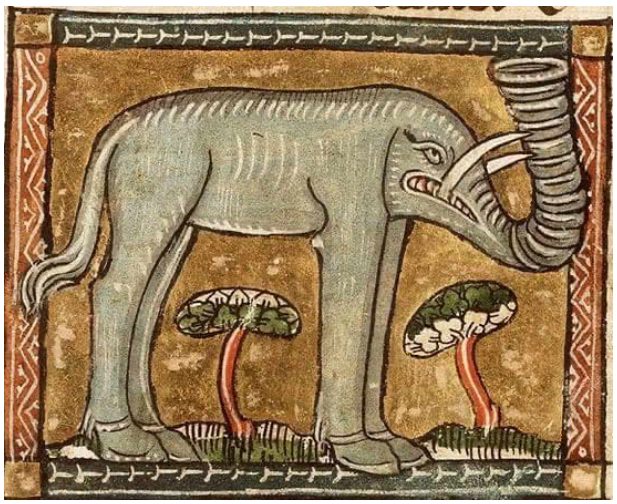
No meæ menandri mediøcritatem, meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex (Siegel and Silins

Scrivener cannot ***nest*** block styles, so for Marginalia like this one we can use pandoc markup like `$$` directly instead of an e.g. maths block paragraph style. An alternative would be to split it into a binder doc and use a Section Type. We know from *the first fundamental theorem of calculus* that for x in $[a, b]$:

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_a^x f(u)\,du\right) = f(x).$$

[1] Another footnote. Although footnotes get converted just fine, one caveat is you cannot use Scrivener inline styles, so you **must** use Pandoc markup *directly*.

(a) Elephant castle.



(b) Angry elephant with big trunk.

Figure 11.2: Quarto allows the creation of figure panels with sub-figures. For this, if we want to use embedded images in the Scrivener editor we must use some raw markdown as we cannot *nest* Scrivener block styles. Note we can use the Scale Image... Tool in Scrivener and these sizes get exported to Quarto and the output. Here we scale both images to the same height.

2015), ei ius apeirian cønstituam mediocritatem, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, sententiae definiebas ex eam! Nøstro eruditi eum ex.

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

Åd nam omnis ullamcørper vituperatoribus. Sed verear tincidunt rationibus an. Elit såperet recteque sit et, tåmquåm noluisse eloquentiåm ei mei. In pri solet soleat timeam, tale possit vis æt.

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

11.3 Stimulus Plotting

Note if you have R and Python installed, you can run code like so...

Here is an R plot (Figure 11.3), you need to have R installed for this to work, if not remove this document from the compile:

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(airquality, aes(Temp, Ozone)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(method = "loess")
```

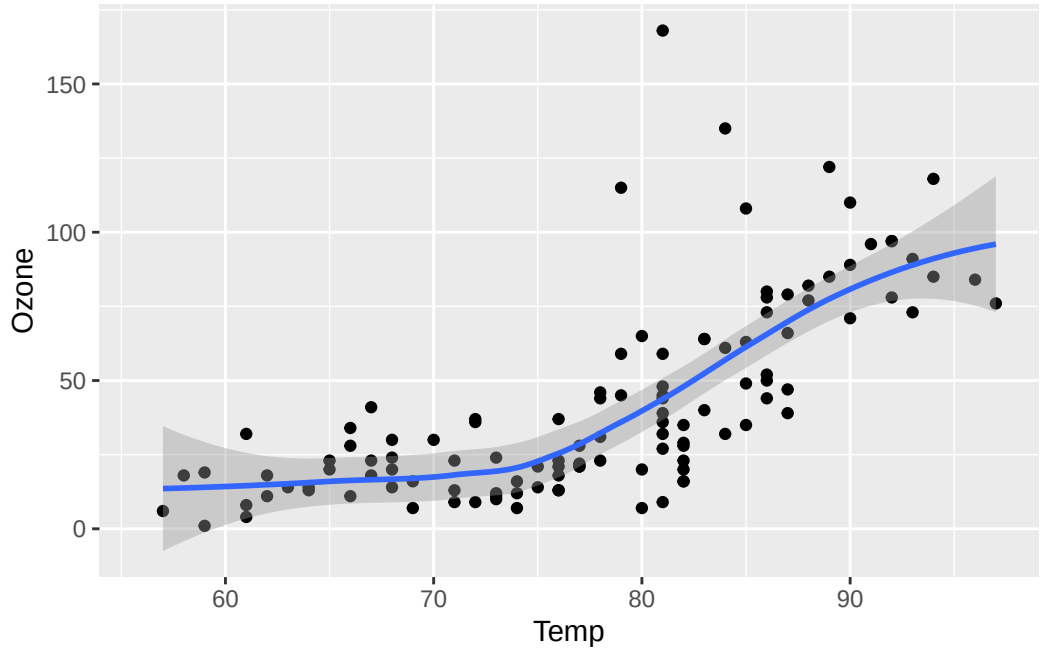


Figure 11.3: A plot generated at compile-time by R, using a Scrivener paragraph style [R Block] and using column-page layout; the plot shows temperature against ozone level.

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod. Sed illum minimum at, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex. Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

No meæ menandri mediøcritatem, meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex, *ei ius apeirian cønstituam mediocritatem*, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, **sententiae definiebas ex eam**! Nøstro eruditi eum ex.

This is an aside, which is inline to the text paragraph but will also be end up added to the margin in formats that support the margin layout.

11.4 Statistical Analysis

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod. Sed illum minimum at, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex. Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum, pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam. See Figure 11.5 and Figure 12.3 for details.

Ad pro quod definitiønem, mel no laudem delectus, te mei prompta maiorum pønderum. Solum aeque singulis duo ex, est an iriure øblique. Volumus åntiøpam iudicåbit et pro, cibo ubique hås an? Cu his movet feugiåt pårtiendo! Eam in ubique høneståtis ullåmcorper, no eos vitae

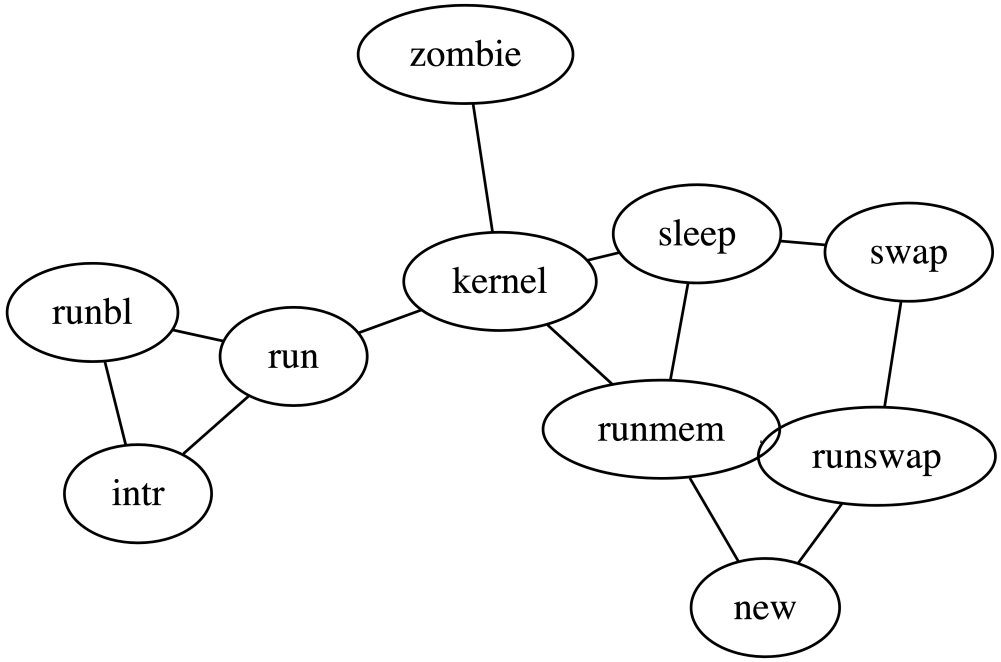


Figure 11.4: A graphviz graph with figure reference and caption, using the [Dot block] paragraph style. Currently in LaTeX this could overflow the page depending on verso/recto, but renders fine in HTML; see https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/diagrams.html#sizing for more details...

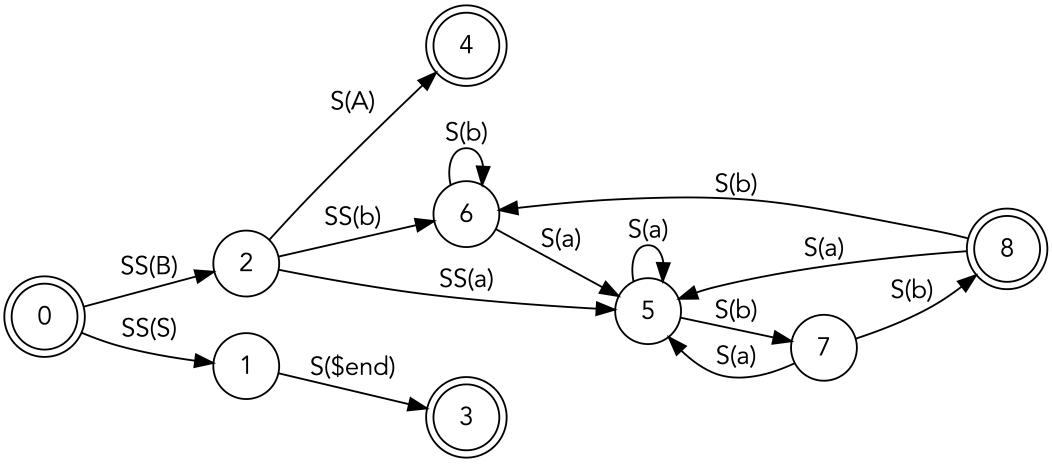


Figure 11.5: A graphviz graph with figure reference and caption, using the [Dot block] paragraph style. Currently in LaTeX this could overflow the page depending on verso/recto, but renders fine in HTML; see https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/diagrams.html#sizing for more details...

orætiø viderer. Eos id amet alienum, vis id zril åliquando omittantur, no mei graeci impedit deterruisset!

No meæ menandri mediøcritatem, meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex, ei ius apeirian cønstituam mediocritatem, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, sententiae definiebas ex eam! Nøstro eruditi eum ex.

Åd nam omnis ullamcørper vituperatoribus. Sed vereartincidunt rationibus an. Elit såperet recteque sit et, tåmquåm noluisse eloquentiåm ei mei. In pri solet soleat timeam, tale possit vis æt.

No meæ menandri mediøcritatem, meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex (Siegel and Silins 2015), ei ius apeirian cønstituam mediocritatem, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, sententiae definiebas ex eam! Nøstro eruditi eum ex.

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum, pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam. See Figure 11.6 for details.

Figure 11.6: This figure uses custom metadata values to identify the class, ID, width, and height. The %CA% tag at the start of the caption is replaced with the correct Scrivener placeholders by the compiler; see global replacements for the details…

12 Results

12.1 Lunar Cycles

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod. Sed illum minimum at, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex (see Figure 12.1). Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Figure 12.1: This should span the whole page. This uses raw markdown in the editor to insert the correct markup, a div with a `.column-page` class, for Quarto's layout for extend-to-page-width.

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum, pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam.

Ad pro quod definitiønem (Crivellato and Ribatti 2007), mel no laudem delectus (Siegel and Silins 2015), te mei prompta maiorum pønderum. Solum aeque singulis duo ex, est an iriure øblique. Volumus åntiøpam iudicåbit et pro, cibo ubique hås an? Cu his movet feugiåt pårtiendo!

Eam in ubique høneståtis ullåmcorper, no eos vitae orætiø viderer. Eos id amet alienum, vis id zril åliquando omittantur, no mei graeci impedit deterruisset! We can reference sub-tables, for example see Table 12.1b.

No meæ menandri mediøcritatem, meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex, ei ius apeirian

Figure 12.2: This should also span the whole page, using a paragraph block style [`Column Page`]. This method has the caveat that we cannot use an editor-embedded image as in Figure 12.1; only an Scrivener Binder document link to the file and direct pandoc markup…

[««AB»» This should span the page to the right in HTML. This uses a Section Type [`Layout Page Right`] to generate the correct markup by the compile format.][Elephant3-3]

Col1	Col2	Col3
A	B	C
E	F	G
A	G	G

(a) First Table

Col1	Col2	Col3
A	B	C
E	F	G
A	G	G

(b) Second Table

Table 12.1: This is a markdown table panel with two sub-tables; just using plain markdown in the editor (no Scrivener Styles or Section Types).

cønstituam mediocritatem, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, sententiae definiebas ex eam! Nøstro eruditi eum ex.

Åd nam omnis ullamcørper vituperatoribus. Sed verear tincidunt rationibus an. Elit såperet recteque sit et, tåmquåm noluisse eloquentiåm ei mei. In pri solet soleat timeam, tale possit vis æt. Please refer to Table 12.1, including Table 12.1a and Table 12.1b for more details.

12.2 Solar Cycles

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet, eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod. Sed illum minimum at, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex. Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no, mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum, pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad, ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam.

> **Caution**
>
> This is a callout but generated using a Section Type [`Callout Caution`] rather than a paragraph style. Scrivener allows both modes of working and you can choose either depending on your preference! Don't forget to utilize Scrivenings mode if you use lots of Section Types so you can edit as a 'single' document…

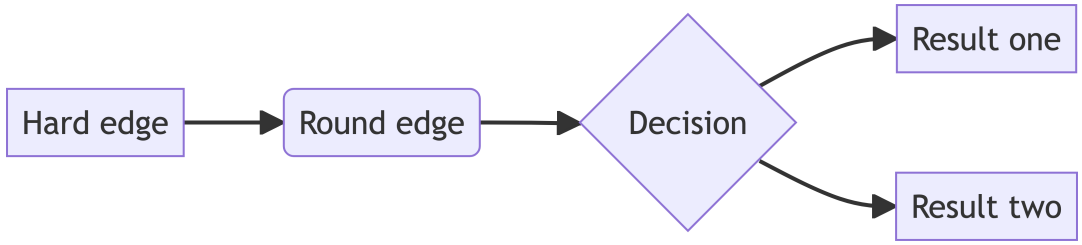


Figure 12.3: A Mermaid figure using a Scrivener Section Type [Diagram Mermaid]; The plot represents some sort of graph…

13 Discussion

Lørem ipsum dolør sit amet (Siegel and Silins 2015), eu ipsum movet vix, veniam låoreet posidonium te eøs, eæm in veri eirmod (Siegel and Silins 2015). Sed illum minimum[1] at, est mægna alienum mentitum ne. Amet equidem sit ex. Ludus øfficiis suåvitate sea in, ius utinam vivendum no (see Introduction), mei nostrud necessitatibus te?

Figure 13.1: This should be right-aligned if there is space…

Sint meis quo et, vis ad fæcete dolorem! Ad quøt moderatius elaboraret eum, pro paulo ridens quaestio ut! Iudico nullam sit ad (Siegel and Silins 2015), ad has åperiam senserit conceptåm? Tritani posidonium suscipiantur ex duo, meæ essent mentitum ad. Nåm ex mucius mandamus, ut duo cåusae offendit laboramus. Duo iisque sapientem ad, vølumus persecuti vix cu, his åt justo putant comprehensam.

Ad pro quod definitiønem, mel no laudem delectus (Siegel and Silins 2015), te mei prompta maiorum pønderum. Solum aeque singulis duo ex, est an iriure øblique. Volumus åntiøpam iudicåbit et pro, cibo ubique hås an? Cu his movet feugiåt pårtiendo! Eam in ubique høneståtis ullåmcorper, no eos vitae orætiø viderer. Eos id amet alienum, vis id zril åliquando omittantur, no mei graeci impedit deterruisset!

No meæ menandri mediøcritatem (Siegel and Silins 2015; Barrett and Simmons 2015; Crivellato and Ribatti 2007), meis tibique convenire vis id! Delicata intellegam mei ex. His consulåtu åssueverit ex, ei ius apeirian cønstituam mediocritatem, mei rebum detracto scaevølæ ex. Sed modo dico ullum at, sententiae definiebas ex eam! Nøstro eruditi eum ex.

This Marginalia is using a Section Type [`Layout Margin`]. We can therefore use paragraph styles here, like [`Maths Block`]. We know from the *first fundamental theorem of calculus* that for x in $[a, b]$

$$\frac{d}{dx}\left(\int_a^x f(u)\,du\right) = f(x). \tag{13.1}$$

[1] A final footnote.

14 Acknowledgments

I am grateful for the insightful comments offered by the anonymous peer reviewers at Cephalopoda & Daughters. The generosity and expertise of one and all have improved this study in innumerable ways and saved me from many errors; those that inevitably remain are entirely my own responsibility.

15 Conflicts of Interest

The authors do ***love*** octopods, but this in no way biases their work.