

# Demo Manubot Manuscript

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## Authors

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## Abstract

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[Manubot](#) is a tool for collaboratively authoring and editing scientific manuscripts on GitHub. It uses the simple formatting language called [Markdown](#), in which, for example, **bold text** is indicated by double asterisks and *italic text* is indicated by single asterisks. You can add superscripts (x<sup>2</sup>) and subscripts (H<sub>2</sub>O), as well as ~~striktthrough text~~, hyperlinks, and more.

Authors and collaborators can contribute to a project either by editing the document files on the GitHub web site or by cloning the repository to their own computer, editing the text there, and submitting a GitHub 'pull request'. Casey Greene – whose lab first developed Manubot to manage a [review of deep learning](#) – added the following text to this document via [pull request](#):

Let's add a citation by persistent identifier. This is my favorite feature of Manubot [[1](#)]. It will also give you a chance to review a pull request.

Greene's pull request added a reference to the original Manubot paper using just the DOI – a feature called 'cite-by-identifier'. Citations can also be added using arXiv or PubMed IDs, URLs, and [other identifiers](#). Here we'll add a second reference by DOI. [[2](#)]. Note the tooltip that appears if you mouse over the inline references, which reveals the PubMed ID, among other information. As this particular reference is actually cited twice in the article, you should also see navigation arrows that allow you to jump to each location.

## Introduction

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## Results

The Fibonacci sequence is a numeric sequence in which each number is the sum of the previous two numbers (0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, ...). Expressed mathematically (using LaTeX):

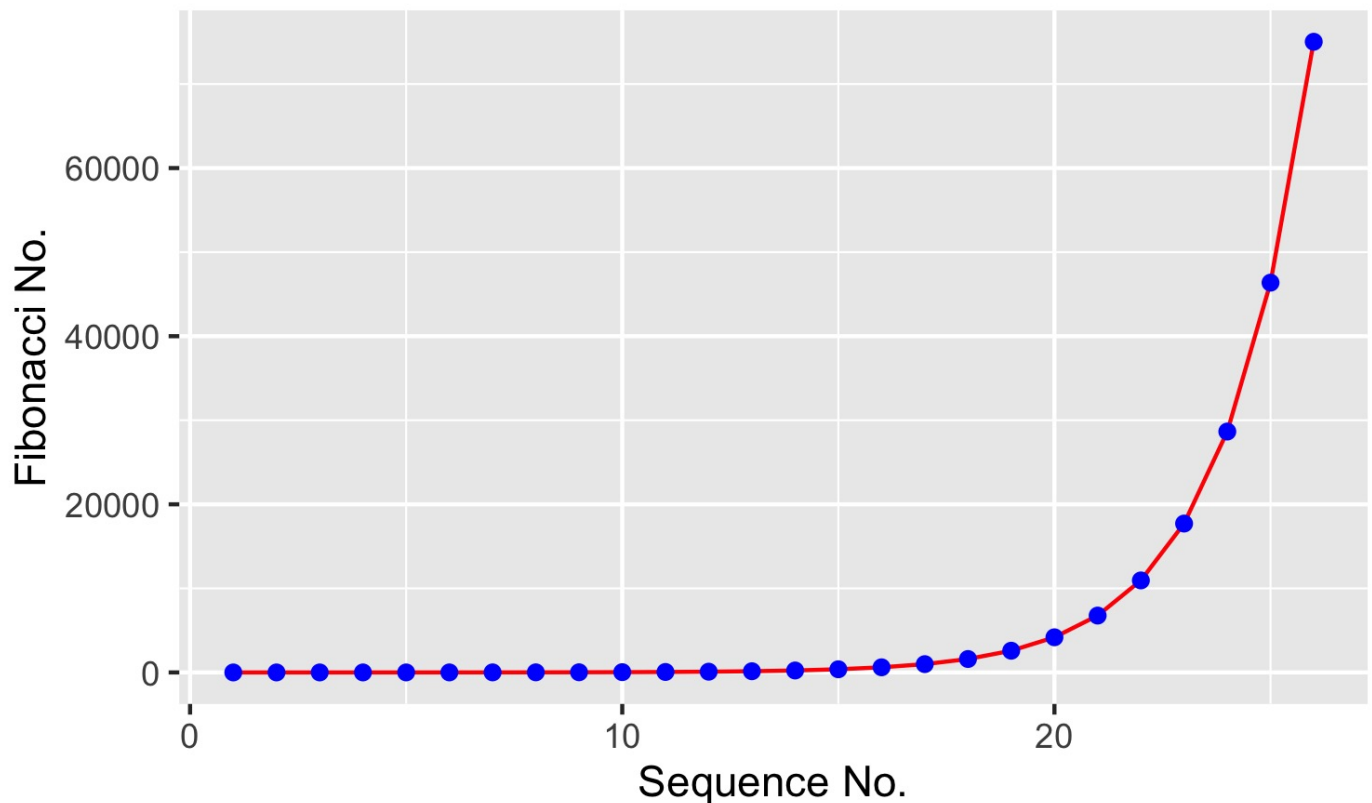
$$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$$

Manubot automatically numbers figures and tables, and allows authors to reference those objects using identifiers. For instance, the first 26 Fibonacci numbers are shown in Table 1 and Figure 1.

**Table 1:** The first 26 Fibonacci numbers

No.	Fib. No.	No.	Fib. No.
1	0	14	233
2	1	15	377
3	1	16	610
4	2	17	987
5	3	18	1597
6	5	19	2584
7	8	20	4181
8	13	21	6765
9	21	22	10946
10	34	23	17711
11	55	24	28657
12	89	25	46368
13	144	26	75025

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**Figure 1:** The first 26 Fibonacci numbers

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## Methods

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## References

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### 1. Open collaborative writing with Manubot

Daniel S. Himmelstein, Vincent Rubinetti, David R. Slochower, Dongbo Hu, Venkat S. Malladi, Casey S. Greene, Anthony Gitter

*PLOS Computational Biology* (2019-06-24) <https://doi.org/c7np>

DOI: [10.1371/journal.pcbi.1007128](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1007128) · PMID: [31233491](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31233491/) · PMCID: [PMC6611653](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6611653/)

### 2. The microscope makers putting ever-larger biological samples under the spotlight

Jeffrey M. Perkel

*Nature* (2019-11-26) <https://doi.org/ggm9g5>

DOI: [10.1038/d41586-019-03632-y](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03632-y) · PMID: [31772373](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31772373/)

### 3. Make code accessible with these cloud services

Jeffrey M. Perkel

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Jeffrey M. Perkel

*Nature* (2019-08-19) <https://doi.org/ggndkx>

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### 5. Workflow systems turn raw data into scientific knowledge

Jeffrey M. Perkel

*Nature* (2019-09-02) <https://doi.org/gf8nw9>

DOI: [10.1038/d41586-019-02619-z](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-02619-z) · PMID: [31477884](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31477884/)