#### School of Stuff

## This is the title: it contains a colon

Very important paper on subject

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## Another H1 title, with images

images can be specified like so, notice the width and height.

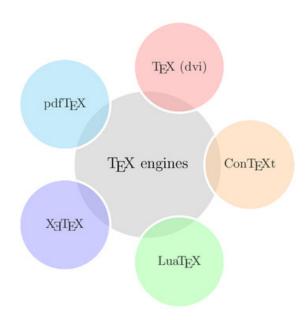


Figure 1.1: "An exemplary image"

#### 1.1 Code as title example

Code: Python sleep

#### 1 print "Sleep"

See #python1.

## 1.2 Citation example

According to Cousteau (Cousteau Jacques & Dugan James 1963), something something. According to Google (Szegedy et al. 2015), something else.

### 1.3 Glossary example

In Python you can use string templating out of the box:



```
1 from string import Template
2 s = Template("$web from $app")
3 s.substitute(web="C:\maconomy".encode('string-escape'), app="w_17_0")
```

## An h1 header

Paragraphs are separated by a blank line.

2nd paragraph. Italic, bold, and monospace. Itemized lists look like:

- this one
- that one
- the other one

Note that — not considering the asterisk — the actual text content starts at 4-columns in.

Block quotes are written like so.

They can span multiple paragraphs, if you like.

Use 3 dashes for an em-dash. Use 2 dashes for ranges (ex., "it's all in chapters 12–14"). Three dots ... will be converted to an ellipsis. Unicode is supported.

#### 2.1 An h2 header

Here's a numbered list:

- 1. first item
- 2. second item
- 3. third item

Note again how the actual text starts at 4 columns in (4 characters from the left side).

## 2.2 Codey-code code

Here's a code sample:

```
1 # Let me re-iterate ...
2 for i in 1 .. 10 { do-something(i) }
```

As you probably guessed, indented 4 spaces. By the way, instead of indenting the block, you can use delimited blocks, if you like:



```
1 define foobar() {
2    print "Welcome to flavor country!";
3 }
```

(which makes copying & pasting easier). You can optionally mark the delimited block for Pandoc to syntax highlight it:

Listing 2.1: Python counting

```
1 import time
2 # Quick, count to ten!
3 for i in range(10):
4  # (but not *too* quick)
5  time.sleep(0.5)
6  print i
```

#### 2.2.1 An h3 header

Now a nested list:

- 1. First, get these ingredients:
  - carrots
  - celery
  - lentils
- 2. Boil some water.
- 3. Dump everything in the pot and follow this algorithm:
  - find wooden spoon<sup>1</sup>
  - · uncover pot
  - stir
  - cover pot
  - balance wooden spoon precariously on pot handle
  - wait 10 minutes
  - goto first step (or shut off burner when done)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Another footnote!



Do not bump wooden spoon or it will fall.

4. Now let's write a paragraph inside the list item

```
This is the paragraph text. Whew
```

Notice again how text always lines up on 4-space indents (including that last line which continues item 3 above).

Here's a link to a website, to a local doc, and to a section heading in the current doc. Here's a footnote.<sup>2</sup>

Tables can look like this:

Table 2.1: Shoes, their sizes, and what they're made of

size	material	color
9	leather	brown
10	hemp canvas	natural
11	glass	transparent

(The above is the caption for the table.) Pandoc also supports multi-line tables:

keyword	text
red	Sunsets, apples, and other
	red or reddish things.
green	Leaves, grass, frogs and
	other things it's not easy
	being.

A horizontal rule follows.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Footnote text goes here.



Here's a definition list:

apples Good for making applesauce.

oranges Citrus!

tomatoes There's no "e" in tomatoe.

Again, text is indented 4 spaces. (Put a blank line between each term/definition pair to spread things out more.)

Here's a "line block":

Line one

Line too

Line tree

In line math equations go in like so:  $\omega = d\phi/dt$ . Display math should get its own line and be put in in double-dollar signs:

$$I = \int \rho R^2 dV$$

And note that you can backslash-escape any punctuation characters which you wish to be displayed literally, ex.: 'foo', \*bar\*, etc.

# Appendix One

Appendix content

# Glossary

Python A cool language

# **Bibliography**

Cousteau Jacques & Dugan James, 1963. The Living Sea: by Jacques-Yves Cousteau, London: Hamish Hamilton.

Szegedy, C. et al., 2015. Going deeper with convolutions. In *Computer vision and pattern recognition (cVPR)*. Available at: http://arxiv.org/abs/1409.4842.