

Article Writing with Markdown and the Open Journals publishing pipeline

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Summary

This article describes the features of the Journal of Open Source Software (Smith et al., 2018) publishing pipeline. The publishing method is similar to the model described by Krewinkel & Winkler (2017), in that Markdown is used as the input format. The author-provided files serves as the source for all generated publishing artifacts.

Apart from the main text, articles should also provide a metadata section at the beginning of this article is formatted using [YAML](#), a human-friendly data serialization language ([The Official YAML Web Site, 2022](#)). This information is included in the title and sidebar of the generated PDF.

Authors who face difficulties while writing are referred to the paper by Upper (1974).

Statement of Need

The journal publisher, in most cases where you'd be reading this, Open Journals, maintains a detailed and helpful [article](#) on the requirements that articles must satisfy in order to be considered for publication in that journal. However, submission requirements do not help with the technical aspects of paper writing. The process for JOSS and similar journals is different, in that the paper should be written in the lightweight markup language *Markdown*.

This article explains the technical details and describes the publishing system's capabilities. It can also be used as a test document, or serve as a template that can be used as a starting point.

Markdown primer

Markdown is based on email conventions. It was developed by John Gruber and Aaron Swartz. This section provides a brief introduction to Markdown syntax. Certain details or alternatives will be omitted,

If you are already familiar with Markdown, then you may want to skip this section and continue with the description of [article metadata](#).

Inline markup

The markup in Markdown should be semantic, not presentations. The table below gives a small example.

Table 1: Basic inline markup and examples.

Markup	Markdown example	Rendered output
emphasis	<code>*this*</code>	<i>this</i>
strong emphasis	<code>**that**</code>	that
strikeout	<code>~~not this~~</code>	not this
subscript	<code>H~2~0</code>	H ₂ O
superscript	<code>Ca^2+^</code>	Ca ²⁺
underline	<code>[underline]{.ul}</code>	<u>underline</u>
inline code	<code>`return 23`</code>	return 23

Links

Link syntax is `[link description](targetURL)`. E.g., this link to the [Journal of Open Source Software](https://joss.theoj.org/) is written as `[Journal of Open Source Software](https://joss.theoj.org/)`.

Open Journal publications are not limited by the constraints of print publications. We encourage authors to use hyperlinks for websites and other external resources. However, the standard scientific practice of citing the relevant publications should be followed regardless.

Images


Markdown syntax for an image is that of a link, preceded by an exclamation mark `!`.

The main use of images in papers is within figures. An image is treated as a figure if

1. it has a non-empty description, which will be used as the figure label and
2. it is the only element in a paragraph, i.e., it must be surrounded by blank lines.

Example:

`![Figure caption](path/to/image.png)`

Images that are larger than the text area are scaled to fit the page. It can sometimes be useful to give images an explicit height and/or width, e.g. when adding an image as part of a paragraph. The Markdown `![Nyan cat](nyan-cat.png){height="9pt"}` includes the image "nyan-cat.png"  while scaling it to a height of 9 pt.

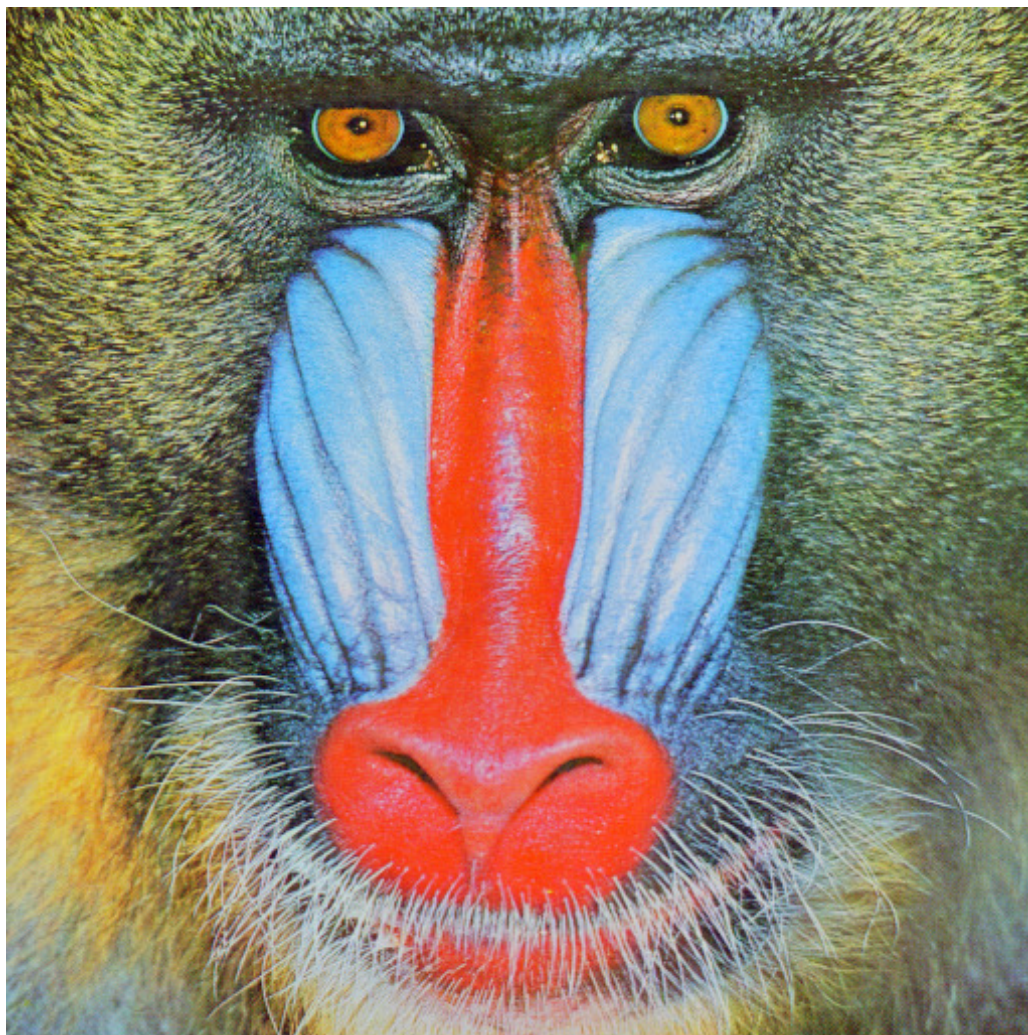


Figure 1: The “Mandrill” standard test image, sometimes erroneously called “Baboon”, is a popular sample photo and used in image processing research.

Citations

Bibliographic data should be collected in a file `paper.bib`; it should be formatted in the BibLaTeX format, although plain BibTeX is acceptable as well. All major citation managers offer to export these formats.

Cite a bibliography entry by referencing its identifier: `[@upper1974]` will create the reference “(Upper, 1974)”. Omit the brackets when referring to the author as part of a sentence: “For a case study on writers block, see Upper (1974).” Please refer to the [pandoc manual](#) for additional features, including page locators, prefixes, suffixes, and suppression of author names in citations.

Mathematical Formulæ

Equations and other math content has is marked by dollar signs (`$`). A single dollar sign should be used for math that will appear directly within the text, and `$$` should be used when the formula is to be presented in “display” style, i.e., centered and on a separate line. The formula itself must be given using TeX syntax.

To give some examples: When discussing a variable x or a short formula like $\sin \frac{\pi}{2}$, we would

66 write `$$` and `\sin \frac{\pi}{2}`, respectively. However, for more complex formulæ,
67 display style is more appropriate. Writing `$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \, dx =`
68 `\sqrt{\pi}` will give us

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

69 Numbered equations and internal cross-references are discussed [futher below](#).

70 Footnotes

71 Syntax for footnotes centers around the “caret” character `^`. The symbol is also used as a
72 delimiter for superscript text and thereby mirrors the superscript numbers used to mark a
73 footnote in the final text.¹

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^[^1]: An open license that allows reuse.

74 Note numbers do not have to be sequential, they will be reordered automatically in the
75 publishing step. In fact, the identifier of a note can be any sequence of characters, like
76 `[^marker]`, but may not contain whitespace characters.

77 The above example results in the following output:

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79 OSI-approved license.

80 Blocks

81 The larger components of a document are called “blocks”.

82 Headings

83 Headings are added with `#` followed by a space, where each additional `#` demotes the heading
84 to a level lower in the hierarchy:

`# Section`

`## Subsection`

`### Subsubsection`

85 Please start headings on the first level. The maximum supported level is 5, but paper authors
86 should usually try to limit themselves to headings of the first two or three levels.

87 Deeper nesting

88 Forth- and fifth-level subsections – like this one and the following heading – are supported by
89 the system; however, their use is discouraged.

90 Avoiding excessive nesting

91 Usually [lists](#), as described in the next section, should be preferred over forth- and fifth-level
92 headings.

¹Although it should be noted that some publishers prefer symbols or letters as footnote markers.

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93 Lists

94 Bullet lists and numbered lists, a.k.a. enumerations, offer an additional method to present
95 sequential and hierarchical information.

- apples
- citrus fruits
 - lemons
 - oranges

- 96 ▪ apples
- 97 ▪ citrus fruits
 - 98 - lemons
 - 99 - oranges

100 Enumerations start with the number of the first item. Using the the first two [laws of](#)
101 [thermodynamics](#) as example.

0. If two systems are each in thermal equilibrium with a third, they are also in thermal equilibrium with each other.
1. In a process without transfer of matter, the change in internal energy, ΔU , of a thermodynamic system is equal to the energy gained as heat, Q , less the thermodynamic work, W , done by the system on its surroundings. $\Delta U = Q - W$

102 Rendered:

- 103 0. If two systems are each in thermal equilibrium with a third, they are also in thermal
104 equilibrium with each other.
- 105 1. In a process without transfer of matter, the change in internal energy, ΔU , of a
106 thermodynamic system is equal to the energy gained as heat, Q , less the thermodynamic
107 work, W , done by the system on its surroundings.

$$\Delta U = Q - W$$

108 Article metadata

109 Names

110 Providing an author name is straight-forward: just set the name attribute. However, sometimes
111 fine-grained control over the name is required.

112 Name parts

113 There are many ways to describe the parts of names; we support the following:

- 114 ▪ given names,
- 115 ▪ surname,
- 116 ▪ dropping particle,
- 117 ▪ non-dropping particle,
- 118 ▪ and suffix.

119 We use a heuristic to parse names into these components. This parsing may produce the
120 wrong result, in which case it is necessary to provide the relevant parts explicitly.

121 The respective field names are

- 122 ▪ given-names (aliases: given, first, firstname)
- 123 ▪ surname (aliases: family)
- 124 ▪ suffix

125 The full display name will be constructed from these parts, unless the name attribute is given
126 as well.

127 Particles

128 It's usually enough to place particles like "van", "von", "della", etc. at the end of the given
129 name or at the beginning of the surname, depending on the details of how the name is used.

- 130 ▪ dropping-particle
- 131 ▪ non-dropping-particle

132 Literal names

133 The automatic construction of the full name from parts is geared towards common Western
134 names. It may therefore be necessary sometimes to provide the display name explicitly. This
135 is possible by setting the literal field, e.g., `literal: Tachibana Taki`. This feature should
136 only be used as a last resort.

137 Example

```
authors:  
  - name: John Doe  
    affiliation: '1'  
  
  - given-names: Ludwig  
    dropping-particle: van  
    surname: Beethoven  
    affiliation: '3'  
  
  # not recommended, but common aliases can be used for name parts.  
  - given: Louis  
    non-dropping-particle: de  
    family: Broglie  
    affiliation: '4'
```

138 The name parts can also be collected under the author's name:

```
authors:  
  - name:  
    given-names: Kari  
    surname: Nordmann
```

139 Contributor Roles

140 The [Contribution Role Taxonomy \(CRediT\)](#) defines fourteen standard roles of authors. Each
141 author can be annotated with one or more contribution roles.

- 142 1. [conceptualization](#)
- 143 2. [data-curation](#)
- 144 3. [formal-analysis](#)
- 145 4. [funding-acquisition](#)
- 146 5. [investigation](#)
- 147 6. [methodology](#)
- 148 7. [project-administration](#)
- 149 8. [resources](#)
- 150 9. [software](#)
- 151 10. [supervision](#)
- 152 11. [validation](#)

- 153 12. [visualization](#)
- 154 13. [writing-original-draft](#)
- 155 14. [writing-review-editing](#)

156 JATS also specifies three degrees which can be used to quantify the impact of a contribution:

- 157 1. Lead
- 158 2. Supporting
- 159 3. Equal - for use if multiple equivalent leads

160 Together, these can be used to identify which authors materially contributed to the paper, such
161 as through formal-analysis or data-curation and which authors contributed immaterially,
162 such as through supervision. It also allows for saying if multiple people made the same kind
163 of contribution, who took the lead.

authors:

- name: John Doe
affiliation: [1]
roles:
 - type: 'formal-analysis'
degree: 'lead'
- name: John Boss
affiliation: [1]
roles:
 - type: 'funding-acquisition'
degree: 'lead'
 - type: 'supervision'
degree: 'lead'

164 Roles are optional, and within roles, degrees are optional. It's possible to shorthand roles by
165 using strings directly:

authors:

- name: John Doe
affiliation: [1]
roles:
 - 'formal-analysis'
- name: John Boss
affiliation: [1]
roles:
 - 'funding-acquisition'
 - 'supervision'

166 Affiliations

167 Each affiliation requires an index and name.

168 Optionally, the Research Organization Registry (ROR) identifier for the top-level organization
169 can be annotated with the ror key. Note that ROR does not include departments in its [scope](#),
170 so ROR annotations are typically made to the top-level organization.

authors:

- name: Albert Krewinkel
affiliation: [1, 2, 3]

affiliations:

- index: 1

```

name: Open Journals
- index: 2
  name: Pandoc Development Team
- index: 3
  name: Technische Universitaet Hamburg
  ror: 04bs1pb34

```

171 Internal references

172 Markdown has no default mechanism to handle document internal references, often called
 173 “cross-references”. This conflicts with goal of [Open Journals](#) is to provide authors with a
 174 seamless and pleasant writing experience. This includes convenient cross-reference generation,
 175 which is why a limited set of LaTeX commands are supported. In a nutshell, elements that
 176 were marked with `\label` and can be referenced with `\ref` and `\autoref`.



Figure 2: View of coastal dunes in a nature reserve on Sylt, an island in the North Sea. Sylt (Danish: *Slid*) is Germany’s northernmost island.

177 Tables and figures

178 Tables and figures can be referenced if they are given a *label* in the caption. In pure Markdown,
 179 this can be done by adding an empty span `[]{\label="floatlabel"}` to the caption. LaTeX
 180 syntax is supported as well: `\label{floatlabel}`.

181 Link to a float element, i.e., a table or figure, with `\ref{identifier}` or `\autoref{identifier}`,
 182 where *identifier* must be defined in the float’s caption. The former command results in just
 183 the float’s number, while the latter inserts the type and number of the referenced float. E.g.,
 184 in this document `\autoref{proglangs}` yields “??”, while `\ref{proglangs}` gives “??”.

Table 2: Comparison of programming languages used in the publishing tool.

Language	Typing	Garbage Collected	Evaluation	Created
Haskell	static, strong	yes	non-strict	1990
Lua	dynamic, strong	yes	strict	1993
C	static, weak	no	strict	1972

Equations

Cross-references to equations work similar to those for floating elements. The difference is that, since captions are not supported for equations, the label must be included in the equation:

`$$a^n + b^n = c^n \label{fermat}$$`

Referencing, however, is identical, with `\autoref{eq:fermat}` resulting in “subsection”.

$$a^n + b^n = c^n$$

Authors who do not wish to include the label directly in the formula can use a Markdown span to add the label:

`[$$a^n + b^n = c^n$$]{label="eq:fermat"}`

Behind the scenes

Readers may wonder about the reasons behind some of the choices made for paper writing. Most often, the decisions were driven by radical pragmatism. For example, Markdown is not only nearly ubiquitous in the realms of software, but it can also be converted into many different output formats. The archiving standard for scientific articles is JATS, and the most popular publishing format is PDF. Open Journals has built its pipeline based on [pandoc](#), a universal document converter that can produce both of these publishing formats – and many more.

A common method for PDF generation is to go via LaTeX. However, support for tagging – a requirement for accessible PDFs – is not readily available for LaTeX. The current method used ConTeXt, to produce tagged PDF/A-3, a format suited for archiving ([Document Management – Electronic Document File Format for Long-Term Preservation – Part 3, 2012](#)).

Document management – electronic document file format for long-term preservation – part 3: Use of ISO 32000-1 with support for embedded files (PDF/A-3). (2012). [Standard]. International Organization for Standardization.

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219 **Author Contributions**

- 220 1. Albert Krewinkel - software (Equal) and methodology
221 2. Juanjo Bazán - software (Equal)
222 3. Arfon M. Smith - software (Equal) and supervision (Lead)

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