A Software Tool for Typesetting Quizzes

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Abstract

This note describes a system for writing quizzes (multiple-choice questions) in a compact text format with support for mathematics, computer code, and flexible formatting. The text format can be automatically translated to HTML and to a Python data structure. The HTML can be rendered directly in web pages, and the data structure can (in the future) be fed to online quiz/survey services a la Kahoot, JotForm, and Google forms.

1 A pure text quiz

1.1 Question and choices

Here is a typical quiz with a question and four alternative answers:

Question: What is the capital of Norway?

- **A**. Helsinki
- **B**. Drammen
- **C**. Oslo
- **D**. Denmark

Solution: A: Wrong. **B**: Wrong. **C**: Right. **D**: Wrong.

The above quiz can be specified by the compact text

```
!bquiz
Q: What is the capital of Norway?
Cw: Helsinki
Cw: Drammen
Cr: Oslo
Cw: Denmark
!equiz
```

Multiple correct choices are possible. Here is an example with three right choices:

```
!bquiz
Q: Which of the following cities are capitals?
Cw: Sidney
Cr: Kigali
Cw: Bonn
Cr: Bern
Cr: Ottawa
Cw: New York
!equiz
```

Question: Which of the following cities are capitals?

   A. Sidney
   B. Kigali
   C. Bonn
   D. Bern
   E. Ottawa
   F. New York

Solution: A: Wrong. **B**: Right. **C**: Wrong. **D**: Right. **E**: Right. **F**: Wrong.

1.2   Explanations of choices

Sometimes it is desirable to give some explanation why certain choices are wrong (or right).

Question: What is the capital of Norway?

   A. Helsinki

B. Drammen
C. Oslo
D. Denmark
Solution:

A: Wrong. Helsinki is the capital of Finland.
B: Wrong. Drammen is a small city close to Oslo.
C: Right.
D: Wrong.

The quiz syntax applies `E: ...` after the choice to give an explanation of that choice.

```
!bquiz
Q: What is the capital of Norway?

Cw: Helsinki
E: Helsinki is the capital of Finland.

Cw: Drammen
E: Drammen is a small city close to Oslo.

Cr: Oslo

Cw: Denmark
!equiz
```

This time we also added some whitespace for enhanced reading of the text.

1.3 Typesetting

It is easy to use *emphasize font*, **boldface**, color, hyperlinks, etc., since the text in the specification of questions, choices, and explanations are rendered according to the DocOnce markup language. For simple typesetting (emphasize, boldface, links) DocOnce also accepts Markdown syntax. Here is an example:

Question: This is a very famous quote:

> *Premature optimization is the root of all evil.*

This quote is attributed to

A. George W. Bush
B. Donald Knuth
C. Ole-Johan Dahl
Solution:

A: Wrong.
B: Right. According to Wikiquote, Donald Knuth wrote this statement in *Structured Programming with Goto Statements.* Computing Surveys, **6**:4, pp. 261-301, **1974**.

C: Wrong. Ole-Johan Dahl was a famous Norwegian professor of computer science and together with Kristen Nygaard the inventor of object-oriented programming, but he is not the man behind this quote.

The corresponding specification reads

```
!bquiz
Q: Here is a famous quote:

!bquote
*Premature optimization is the root of all evil.*
!equote
This quote is attributed to

Cw: George W. Bush

Cr: Donald Knuth
E: According to "Wikiquote": "http://en.wikiquote.org/wiki/Donald_K...
Donald Knuth wrote this statement in *Structured Programming with
Goto Statements*. Computing Surveys, _6_:4,
pp. 261-301, _1974_.

Cw: Ole-Johan Dahl
E: Ole-Johan Dahl was a famous Norwegian professor of computer
science and together with Kristen Nygaard the inventor of
object-oriented programming, but he is not the man behind this
quote.
!equiz
```

1.4 Quiz inside admonitions

Question admonitions may well feature quizzes unless the output format is reStructuredText (`rst`, `sphinx`). A plain question admonition is

---

Question.

What is the capital of Norway?

---

specified by the DocOnce syntax

```
!bquestion
What is the capital of Norway?
!equestion
```

Putting a quiz inside the question admonition looks like

Question.

What is the capital of Norway?

  A. Stockholm

4

B. Bergen
C. Oslo
D. Denmark

Solution:

A: Wrong. Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, Norway's neighboring country.

B: Wrong. Some people from Bergen may claim so... It is just the second largest city in Norway.

C: Right.

D: Wrong.

specified as

```
!bquestion
!bquiz
Q: [] What is the capital of Norway?

Cw: [Answer:] Stockholm
E: Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, Norway's neighboring country...

Cw: Bergen
E: Some people from Bergen may claim so... It is just the second
largest city in Norway.

Cr: Oslo

Cw: Denmark
!equiz
!equestion
```

Choice and question prefix.

In the above example, we demonstrate the possibility to control the word preceding the question and the choices. For the current output format (`pdflatex`), questions are by default preceded by `Question:` and choices by `Choice X:`, where `X` is the letter corresponding to the choice.

The prefix appears inside square brackets. Empty brackets, as those in the question, leads to no prefix. The choice `Stockholm` has a prefix `[Answer:]`, and exactly the text inside the square brackets precedes the text of this choice in the output.

2 Typesetting of mathematics and computer code

2.1 Mathematics

Typesetting of mathematics in a quiz follows a restricted LaTeX syntax. Inline formulas appear inside dollar signs, while separate equations appear inside `!bt` ("begin TeX") and `!et` ("end TeX") tags.

Simple example.

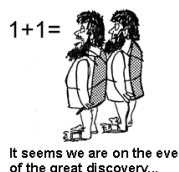**Question:** Compute the result of $a + b$ in the case $a = 2$ and $b = 2$.

A. 5.
B. 4.
C. The computation does not make sense when a and b are given without units.

Solution:

A: Wrong. Good attempt, especially when referring to the following story.

An anthropologist was asking a primitive tribesman about arithmetic. When the anthropologist asked, *What does two and two make?* the tribesman replied, *Five.* Asked to explain, the tribesman said, *If I have a rope with two knots, and another rope with two knots, and I join the ropes together, then I have five knots.*

B: Right. Seems trivial, but once upon a time...

C: Wrong. It is indeed possible to add pure numbers without any units.

The source code for defining the above quiz reads

```
!bquiz
Q: Compute the result of $a+b$ in the case $a=2$ and $b=2$.

Cw: 5.

E: Good attempt, especially when referring to the following story.

!bquote
An anthropologist was asking a primitive tribesman about arithmetic...
When the anthropologist asked, *What does two and two make?* the
tribesman replied, *Five.* Asked to explain, the tribesman said, *I...
```

```
    have a rope with two knots, and another rope with two knots, and I
    join the ropes together, then I have five knots.*
    !equote

    Cr: 4.
    E: Seems trivial, but once upon a time...

    FIGURE: [fig/1p1, width=180 frac=0.3]

    Cw: The computation does not make sense when $a$ and $b$ are given ...
    units.

    E: It is indeed possible to add pure numbers without any units.
    !equiz
```

Only a subset of all LaTeX equation environments are supported!

To make sure blocks with equations come out correctly in different output formats (LaTeX, HTML, Sphinx, Markdown), only four types of standard LaTeX equation environments should be used:

1. Single equation without number: `\[ ... \]` or `equation*` environment

2. Single equation with number: `equation` environment

3. Multiple, aligned equations without numbers: `align*` environment

4. Multiple, aligned equations with numbers: `align` environment

This means that one has to stay away from `eqnarray`, `alignat`, and other common LaTeX equation environments. However, inside an equation, standard LaTeX math typesetting works (like `\alpha`, `\mbox{...}`, etc.).

A more complicated example.

Question: The equation

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = 0 \tag{1}$$

is famous in physics. Select the wrong assertion(s):

    A. The equation tells that the net outflow of something with velocity $\boldsymbol{u}$ in region is zero.

    B. The equation tells that the vector field $\boldsymbol{u}$ is divergence free.

    C. The equation implies that there exists a vector potential $\boldsymbol{A}$ such that $\boldsymbol{u} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{A}$.

    D. The equation implies $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{u} = 0$.

E. The equation implies that $\boldsymbol{u}$ must be a constant vector field.
Solution:

A: Wrong. This is right: integrating (refcont:eq) over an arbitrary domain Ω and using Gauss' divergence theorem, we get the surface integral

$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS = 0,$$

where $\boldsymbol{n}$ is an outward unit normal on the boundary $\partial\Omega$. The quantity $\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{n} dS$ is the outflow of volume per time unit if $\boldsymbol{u}$ is velocity.

B: Wrong. Yes, *divergence free* is often used as synonym for *zero divergence*, and $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u}$ is the divergence of a vector field $\boldsymbol{u}$.

C: Wrong. Yes, this is an important result in vector calculus that is much used in electromagnetics.

D: Right. No, only if $\boldsymbol{u} = \nabla\phi$, for some scalar potential ϕ, we have $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{u} = 0$.

E: Right. No, it is the *sum* of derivatives of different components of $\boldsymbol{u}$ that is zero. Only in one dimension, where $\boldsymbol{u} = u_x \boldsymbol{i}$ and consequently $\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{u} = du/dx$, the vector field must be constant.

The corresponding code needed to define this quiz is listed below. Note two new features:

- The K: `gradient; divergence; ...` construction allows specification of a set of keywords separated by semi-colon. The feature is handy when automatically selecting quizzes from a large database. There is no output of the keywords in a typeset quiz.

- L: `div:assert` defines a label for the quiz. This can be used as a logical name in the same way as labels are used in LaTeX. For example, a collection of labels can be specified for selecting a collection of quizzes. The label is invisible in a typeset quiz.

Keywords and label should appear before or right after the question and they cannot span more than one line.

Now we present the complete code for the quiz above:

```
!bquiz
Q: The equation

!bt
\begin{equation}
\nabla\cdot\bm{u} = 0
label{cont:eq}
\end{equation}
!et
is famous in physics. Select the wrong assertion(s):

K: gradient; divergence; curl; vector calculus
L: div:assert

Cw: The equation tells that the net outflow of something with
```

```
velocity $\bm{u}$ in region is zero.
E: This is right: integrating (ref{cont:eq}) over an arbitrary dom...
$\Omega$ and using Gauss' divergence theorem, we get the surface in...

!bt
\[ \int_{\partial\Omega}\bm{u}\cdot\bm{n}dS=0,\]
!et
where $\bm{n}$ is an outward unit normal on the boundary $\partial\...
The quantity $\bm{u}\cdot\bm{n}dS$ is the outflow of volume per
time unit if $\bm{u}$ is velocity.

Cw: The equation tells that the vector field $\bm{u}$ is divergence...
E: Yes, *divergence free* is often used as synonym for *zero diverg...
and $\nabla\cdot\bm{u}$ is the divergence of a vector field $\bm{u}...

Cw: The equation implies that there exists a vector potential $\bm{...
such that $\bm{u}=\nabla\times\bm{A}$.
E: Yes, this is an important result in vector calculus that is much
used in electromagnetics.

Cr: The equation implies $\nabla\times\bm{u}=0$.
E: No, only if $\bm{u}=\nabla\phi$, for some scalar potential $\phi...
we have $\nabla\times\bm{u}=0$.

Cr: The equation implies that $\bm{u}$ must be a constant vector fi...
E: No, it is the *sum* of derivatives of different components of $\...
that is zero. Only in one dimension, where $\bm{u}=u_x\bm{i}$
and consequently $\nabla\cdot\bm{u}=du/dx$, the vector field must b...
!equiz
```

2.2   Computer code

Inline computer code (variables, expressions, statements) are normally typeset
with a monospace font, and this is enabled by enclosing the code in backticks.
Blocks of computer code are typeset with `!bc` ("begin code") and `!ec` ("end
code") tags. One can specify the computer language as part of the `!bc` tag:
`!bc LX`, where `L` is the language (`py` for Python, `m` for Matlab, `cpp` for C++,
for instance) and `X` can be `pro` for a complete executable program or `cod` for a
code snippet (cannot be executed without additional statements) [1]. The quizzes
below demonstrate the syntax.

Question: We want to create a Python list object of length `n` where each
element is `0`. Is the following code then what we need?

```
import numpy
mylist = numpy.zeros(n)
```

A. Yes.
B. Yes, provided we write `np` instead of `numpy`:

---

[1] `X` can also be `hide` for code that is not supposed to be shown, but possibly required to
execute other snippets in an interactive document (that allows code to be edited and executed
by the reader). This is currently being implemented in DocOnce's support for Runestone
Interactive books (using the Sphinx format).

```python
import numpy as np
mylist = np.zeros(n)
```

C. No.

Solution:

A: Wrong. Not exactly: `numpy.zeros` creates an array of zeros, not a list.

B: Wrong. No, this is fully equivalent to the original code, so `mylist` becomes an array, not a list.

C: Right. One would need to do `mylist = [0]*n` or `numpy.zeros(n).tolist()`.

```
!bquiz
Q: We want to create a Python list object of length `n` where each
element is `0`. Is the following code then what we need?

!bc pycod
import numpy
mylist = numpy.zeros(n)
!ec

K: list, array

Cw: Yes.

E: Not exactly: `numpy.zeros` creates an array of zeros, not a list...

Cw: Yes, provided we write `np` instead of `numpy`:

!bc pycod
import numpy as np
mylist = np.zeros(n)
!ec

E: No, this is fully equivalent to the original code, so `mylist` b...
an array, not a list.

Cr: No.
E: One would need to do `mylist = [0]*n` or `numpy.zeros(n).tolist(...
!equiz
```

Summary of quiz syntax:

- Each quiz is enclosed in `!bquiz` and `!equiz`

- `Q`: question

- `Q [prefix]`: question with prefix (defaults to *Question*)

- `Cr`: right (correct) choice

- `Cw`: wrong (incorrect) choice

- **Cr [prefix]**: right (correct) choice with prefix (defaults to *Choice X*, where *X* is an upper case letter)

- **Cw [prefix]**: wrong (incorrect) choice with prefix

- **E**: explanation of last choice

- **K**: keywords

- **L**: label (logical name)

- **NP**: heading for new page

- **H**: quiz heading

2.3   Example: Putting it all together

Question:

```python
from math import sin

def D(u, t, dt=1E-5):
    return (u(t + dt) - u(t - dt))/(2*dt)

def u(t):
    "A quadratic function."
    return t^2

print D(u, t=4),
print D(lambda x: return 2*x, 2)
```

The purpose of the above program is to differentiate the two mathematical functions

$$u(t) = t^2,$$
$$f(x) = 2x.$$

Determine which of the following assertions is **wrong**.

A. In Python, the syntax for t^2 is `t**2`, not `t^2`, so the `u` function contains an error.

B. The string in the `u` function is a valid doc string.

C. The output from the program is on a single line, despite two `print` statements.

D. One cannot use `u` both inside the `D` function and in the outer calling code (the main program).

E. The call `D(lambda x:  return 2*x, 2)` is equivalent to defining

```python
def f(x):
    return 2*x
```

and then calling `D(f, 2)`.

F. There is danger of integer division in the `D` function.

G. The `D` function computes an approximate derivative of the function `u(t)`.

H. Both calls to `D` result in the exact derivative, provided we replace `t^2` by `t**2`.

Solution:

A: Wrong. True. However, `t^2` will work for integer `t` in Python, but the computation is nonsense in this case since $u(t)$ is supposed to be t^2.

B: Wrong. Yes, a doc string can be any string after the function heading. It can have single quotes `'...'`, double quotes `"..."`, triple single quotes `"'..."'`, or triple double quotes `"""..."""`. The latter is the most popular for doc strings. Recall that triple quotes allow the string to span multiple lines.

C: Wrong. Yes, because of the comma after the first `print` statement: it suppresses the newline character that is normally appended to `print` statements in Python.

D: Right. Yes, you can, because the `u` argument in the `D` function (holding a function) is a *local* variable inside the `D` function. The `u` in the calling code is *global* variable, holding a function object. Inside `D`, `u` refers to the local variable, while in the main program, `u` refers to the global variable, and the local variable `u` in `D` no longer exists, because it was deleted when returning from the function. Inside `D`, we can actually access the global `u` by `globals()['u']`, but that almost never comes to use and is also bad coding.

E: Wrong. `f(x)` is defined as a lambda function, which is a short-hand for defining functions as an expression, in a function call as here, or in the right-hand side of an assignment, e.g.

```
f = lambda x: return 2*x
```

F: Wrong. True, here is an example: `D(lambda t:  t, dt=1)`. We get `(t+1 - t-1)/(2*1)`, which for any integer `t` gives `int/int` and hence integer division.

G: Wrong. Yes, `D` applies a widely used finite difference approximation formula to the derivative.

H: Wrong. Yes, the finite difference approximation used in `D` is exact for quadratic polynomials!

2.4 Specification in HTML

Instead of using the compact text specification with DocOnce formatting, one can use a more verbose syntax and specify everything in HTML. The second example in Section 2.1 goes as follows with HTML syntax.

```
<!-- --- begin quiz --- -->
<!-- --- begin quiz question --- -->
The equation

$$
```

```
\begin{equation}
\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{u} = 0
\label{cont:eq}
\end{equation}
$$
```

is famous in physics. Select the wrong assertion(s):
<!-- --- end quiz question --- -->
<!-- --- keywords:['gradient', 'divergence', 'curl', 'vector calcu... -->
<!-- --- label:div:assert -->

<!-- --- begin quiz choice 1 (wrong) --- -->
The equation tells that the net outflow of something with velocity $\boldsymbol{u}$ in region is zero.
<!-- --- end quiz choice 1 (wrong) --- -->

<!-- --- begin explanation of choice 1 --- -->
This is right: integrating \eqref{cont:eq} over an arbitrary domain Ω and using Gauss' divergence theorem, we get the surface integral

$$ \int_{\partial\Omega}\boldsymbol{u}\cdot\boldsymbol{n}dS=0,$$

where $\boldsymbol{n}$ is an outward unit normal on the boundary $\partial\Omega$.
The quantity $\boldsymbol{u}\cdot\boldsymbol{n}dS$ is the outflow of volume per time unit if $\boldsymbol{u}$ is velocity.
<!-- --- end explanation of choice 1 --- -->

<!-- --- begin quiz choice 2 (wrong) --- -->
The equation tells that the vector field $\boldsymbol{u}$ is divergence free.
<!-- --- end quiz choice 2 (wrong) --- -->

<!-- --- begin explanation of choice 2 --- -->
Yes, divergence free is often used as synonym for zero divergence, and $\nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{u}$ is the divergence of a vector field $\boldsymbol{u}$.
<!-- --- end explanation of choice 2 --- -->

<!-- --- begin quiz choice 3 (wrong) --- -->
The equation implies that there exists a vector potential $\boldsymbol{A}$ such that $\boldsymbol{u}=\nabla\times\boldsymbol{A}$.
<!-- --- end quiz choice 3 (wrong) --- -->

<!-- --- begin explanation of choice 3 --- -->
Yes, this is an important result in vector calculus that is much used in electromagnetics.
<!-- --- end explanation of choice 3 --- -->

<!-- --- begin quiz choice 4 (right) --- -->
The equation implies $\nabla\times\boldsymbol{u}=0$.
<!-- --- end quiz choice 4 (right) --- -->

<!-- --- begin explanation of choice 4 --- -->
No, only if $\boldsymbol{u}=\nabla\phi$, for some scalar potential ϕ, we have $\nabla\times\boldsymbol{u}=0$.
<!-- --- end explanation of choice 4 --- -->

```
<!-- --- begin quiz choice 5 (right) --- -->
The equation implies that \( \boldsymbol{u} \)
must be a constant vector field.
<!-- --- end quiz choice 5 (right) --- -->

<!-- --- begin explanation of choice 5 --- -->
No, it is the <em>sum</em> of derivatives of different components
of \( \boldsymbol{u} \) that is zero. Only in one dimension,
where \( \boldsymbol{u}=u_x\boldsymbol{i} \) and consequently
\( \nabla\cdot\boldsymbol{u}=du/dx \), the vector field must be
constant.
<!-- --- end explanation of choice 5 --- -->
<!-- --- end quiz --- -->
```

This syntax applies begin-end comments to mark the start and end of the question, the choices, and the explanations.

Warning.

The HTML specification of a quiz is not a meaningful HTML code for displaying the quiz in a browser, it is just an application of the HTML language to specify information and have full control of the typesetting details. Another program must interpret the HTML above and typeset questions, choices, and explanations appropriately.

---

3 The Python data structure for quizzes

When a DocOnce file `mydoc.do.txt` containing quizzes (and other types of text, like this document) is translated to some format by the `doconce format` command, a Python list of all the quizzes is created and written to `.mydoc.quiz`. Each list element represents one quiz as a dictionary. Such `.quiz` files holds all the information in a collection of quizzes and can be given to, e.g. Quiztools for automatic generation of Kahoot! online games where you can participate via smart phones. Note that a collection of '.*.'quiz' files are trivially loaded into a Python list of dictionaries by this very short code:

```python
import glob
quizfiles = glob.glob('.*.quiz')
quizzes = []
for filename in quizfiles:
    f = open(filename, 'r');  text = f.read();  f.close()
    quizzes += eval(text)
```

The list corresponding to the quizzes in the current document starts with the dictionary

```python
{'choices': [[u'wrong', u'Helsinki'],
             [u'wrong', u'Drammen'],
             [u'right', u'Oslo'],
             [u'wrong', u'Denmark']],
 'no': 1,
 'question': u'What is the capital of Norway?'}
```

A more complicated quiz with specification of prefix for the question and one choice (see example above in the question admonition) has explanations in the list for each choice, as well as two more keys (`choice prefix` and `question prefix`):

```
{'choice prefix': [u'Answer:', None, None, None],
 'choices': [
   [u'wrong',
    u'Stockholm',
    u"Stockholm is the capital of Sweden, Norway's neighboring cou...
   [u'wrong',
    u'Bergen',
    u'Some people from Bergen may claim so... It is just the secon...
   [u'right', u'Oslo'],
   [u'wrong', u'Denmark']]],
 'no': 5,
 'question': u'What is the capital of Norway?',
 'question prefix': u''},
```

The text in the Python list-dictionary data structure is ready-made for being displayed in HTML. Here is an example involving mathematics (MathJax syntax):

```
{'choices': [
   [u'wrong',
    u'5.',
    u'Good attempt, especially when referring to the following stor...
\n\n<p>\n<blockquote>\n    An anthropologist was asking a primitive...
out arithmetic.\n    When the anthropologist asked, <em>What does t...
ke?</em> the\n    tribesman replied, <em>Five.</em> Asked to explai...
man said, <em>If I\n    have a rope with two knots, and another rop...
ots, and I\n    join the ropes together, then I have five knots.</e...
ote>'],
   [u'right',
    u'4.',
    u'Seems trivial, but once upon a time...\n\n<p>\n<center><p><im...
   [u'wrong',
    u'The computation does not make sense when \\( a \\) and \\( b ...
    u'It is indeed possible to add pure numbers without any units.'...
 'no': 6,
 'question': u'Compute the result of \\( a+b \\) in the case \\( a...
```

Computer code gets typeset with nice colors by default (using the Pygments package):

```
{'choices':
   [[u'wrong',
     u'Yes.',
     u'Not exactly: <code>numpy.zeros</code> creates an array of ze...
, not a list.'],
    [u'wrong',
     u'Yes, provided we write <code>np</code> instead of <code>nump...
     u'No, this is fully equivalent to the original code, so <code>...
    [u'right',
     u'No.',
     u'One would need to do <code>mylist = [0]*n</code> or <code>nu...
 'no': 8,
 'question': u'We want to create a Python list object of length <c...
```

The keys in the dictionaries in this data structure are

- `question`: the text of the question. This key is always present.

- `no`: the number of the quiz (starts at 1). This key is always present.

- `keywords`: an optional list of keywords for the quiz.

- `label`: an optional logical name for this quiz.

- `choices`: list of all the choices as 2- or 3-lists. First element is `right` or `wrong`, second is the text of the choice, the optional third element is the explanation (if it was specified). This key is always present.

- `choice prefix`: optional list of the prefix specified for each choice. `None` implies the default prefix (depends on the format, see the documentation of the `--quiz_choice_prefix=` option by typing `doconce format -help`). This key is absent if there are no specifications of such a prefix.

- `question prefix`: The optional prefix specified for the question, if different from the default value `Question:`.

- `new page`: Optional headline for a new page of quizzes. Also indicates that a new page is to be made for the current quiz.

4 Translating the quiz format to HTML or PDF

The program `doconce` must be run to interpret the quiz format, translate it to LaTeX, HTML, or other formats, and produce the Python representation of the collection of quizzes in a document. Let the name of the document with quiz specifications and optional text be `myquiz.do.txt`. Documents to play around with are `pure_quiz.do.txt` or the present document.

4.1 HTML

Plain HTML. A simple HTML rendering of quizzes is done by

```
Terminal> doconce format html myquiz
```

The result `myquiz.html` can be loaded into a browser.

Bootstrap HTML. A more sophisticated rendering is offered if a Bootstrap HTML style is adopted,

```
Terminal> doconce format html myquiz --html_style=bootstrap
```

Other variations of this class of styles are `bootswatch`, and `bootswatch_X`, where `X` is the name of a Bootswatch style, e.g. `journal`.

The Bootstrap-based styles have a striking red color for inline computer code, which can be avoided by giving the option `--html_code_style=inherit` (see the documentation of DocOnce and Bootstrap for details and examples).

By default, there is a horizontal rule enclosing each quiz in the HTML format. This can be turned off by the option `--quiz_horizontal_rule=off`.

Multiple page HTML document. By inserting `!split` before headings in a DocOnce document, one can run

```
Terminal> doconce split_html myquiz.html
```

to create a multi-page document with navigation arrows. Bootstrap styles will also have a *Contents* pull-down menu to the right in the top bar. Without the `split_html` command (and `!split` instructions in the document), all quizzes will be in one HTML page.

Setting the question and choice prefix. The prefix before a question is `Question:` and before a choice is `Choice X`, where `X` is an upper case letter. To set a different prefix, see the `--quiz_question_prefix` and `--quiz_choice_prefix` commands when running `doconce format -help`.

4.2   LaTeX

The standard command to produce a LaTeX document is

```
Terminal> doconce format pdflatex myquiz \
          --without_answers --without_solutions \
          --latex_code_style=pyg
```

If desired, the correct answer to each quiz can be included by omitting `--without_answers`. Omitting `--without_solutions` will print the right answers and the available explanations below the quiz.

The next step is to compile the document:

```
Terminal> pdflatex -shell-escape myquiz
```

to produce a PDF `myquiz.pdf`. Here, we use the `pyg` (Pygments, LaTeX package `minted`) style for code blocks, which requires the `-shell-escape` option when running `pdflatex`.

4.3   Sphinx

A typical session for creating a Sphinx document is

```
Terminal> doconce format sphinx myquiz
Terminal> doconce split_rst myquiz
Terminal> doconce sphinx_dir dirname=sphinx theme=default myquiz
Terminal> python automake_sphinx.py
```

A disadvantage of Sphinx in a quiz context is that admonitions cannot contain quizzes. However, an advantage of Sphinx is that one can create RunestoneInteractive Sphinx books, which have nice browser support of quizzes. A RunestoneInteractive version is created by

```
Terminal> doconce format sphinx myquiz --runestone
Terminal> doconce split_rst myquiz
Terminal> doconce sphinx_dir dirname=sphinx theme=default myquiz
Terminal> python automake_sphinx.py --runestone
```