

A Minimal Book Example

John Doe

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Chapter 1

About

This is a *sample* book written in **Markdown**. You can use anything that Pandoc’s Markdown supports; for example, a math equation $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.

1.1 Usage

Each **bookdown** chapter is an .Rmd file, and each .Rmd file can contain one (and only one) chapter. A chapter *must* start with a first-level heading: **# A good chapter**, and can contain one (and only one) first-level heading.

Use second-level and higher headings within chapters like: **## A short section** or **### An even shorter section**.

The `index.Rmd` file is required, and is also your first book chapter. It will be the homepage when you render the book.

1.2 Render book

You can render the HTML version of this example book without changing anything:

1. Find the **Build** pane in the RStudio IDE, and
2. Click on **Build Book**, then select your output format, or select “All formats” if you’d like to use multiple formats from the same book source files.

Or build the book from the R console:

```
bookdown::render_book()
```

To render this example to PDF as a `bookdown::pdf_book`, you'll need to install XeLaTeX. You are recommended to install TinyTeX (which includes XeLaTeX): <https://yihui.org/tinytex/>.

1.3 Preview book

As you work, you may start a local server to live preview this HTML book. This preview will update as you edit the book when you save individual .Rmd files. You can start the server in a work session by using the RStudio add-in “Preview book”, or from the R console:

```
bookdown::serve_book()
```

Chapter 2

Motivation

A COVID Classroom



A Learning Management System Nightmare



∴ {.rmdimportant}

Concise, Precisely Organized, Frequently Revised Assignments and Schedules

∴



Marine Conservation Begins at Home: How a Local Community and Protection of a Small Bay Sent Waves of Change Around the UK and Beyond

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The Firth of Clyde, on the west coast of Scotland, was once one of the most productive fishing grounds in Europe. However, successive decades of poor management and overfishing led to a dramatic loss of biodiversity and the collapse of finfish fisheries. In response, concerned local residents on the Isle of Arran, which lies in the middle of the Clyde, formed the Community of Arran Seabed Trust (COAST) in 1995. After 13 years of campaigning, a small (2.67 km²) area in Lamlash Bay became Scotland's first no-take zone (NTZ) in 2008, and only the second in the UK. Since protection, biodiversity has increased substantially, along with the size, age and density of commercially important species such as the king scallop, *Pecten maximus*, and the European lobster, *Homarus gammarus*. Arguably more important, however, is the influence the Lamlash Bay NTZ and COAST have had on UK marine protection in general. Most notably, detailed research has created a case study that clearly demonstrates the benefits of protection in an area where little such evidence is available. This case has been used repeatedly to support efforts for increased protection of UK waters to help rebuild marine ecosystems and enhance their resilience in an uncertain future. In Scotland specifically, lobbying by COAST led to the designation of a much larger marine protected area (MPA, >250 km²) around the south of Arran, one of 30 new MPAs in the country. Evidence from Lamlash Bay has supported development of strong protection for these MPAs, seeing off lobbyist efforts to weaken management. Arran's conservation success has been recognized internationally and is inspiring greater involvement of local communities around the UK, and further afield, to take the destiny of their coastal waters into their own hands. Successful marine conservation begins at home.

Keywords: marine protected areas, marine reserve, community based conservation, ecosystem – based management, fisheries, marine biodiversity, Lamlash Bay, Isle of Arran

| Date | Topic |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Wednesday, February 16, 2022 | SEDSI in Jacksonville |
| Thursday, February 17, 2022 | Present at 2:45 PM |
| Friday, February 18, 2022 | Celebrate a successful DASI Session |

Chapter 3

Real life example

It's nice to know exactly what you did when your original data requires wrangling.

Chapter 4

Cross-references

Cross-references make it easier for your readers to find and link to elements in your book.

4.1 Chapters and sub-chapters

There are two steps to cross-reference any heading:

1. Label the heading: `# Hello world {#nice-label}`.
 - Leave the label off if you like the automated heading generated based on your heading title: for example, `# Hello world = # Hello world {#hello-world}`.
 - To label an un-numbered heading, use: `# Hello world {-#nice-label}` or `{# Hello world .unnumbered}`.
2. Next, reference the labeled heading anywhere in the text using `\@ref(nice-label)`; for example, please see Chapter 4.
 - If you prefer text as the link instead of a numbered reference use: any text you want can go here.

4.2 Captioned figures and tables

Figures and tables *with captions* can also be cross-referenced from elsewhere in your book using `\@ref(fig:chunk-label)` and `\@ref(tab:chunk-label)`, respectively.

See Figure 4.1.

```
par(mar = c(4, 4, .1, .1))  
plot(pressure, type = 'b', pch = 19)
```

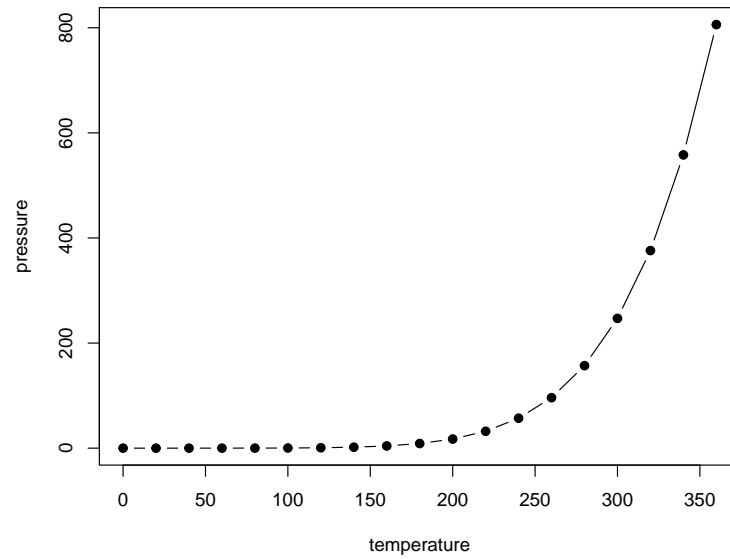


Figure 4.1: Here is a nice figure!

Don't miss Table 4.1.

```
knitr::kable(  
  head(pressure, 10), caption = 'Here is a nice table!',  
  booktabs = TRUE  
)
```

Table 4.1: Here is a nice table!

| temperature | pressure |
|-------------|----------|
| 0 | 0.0002 |
| 20 | 0.0012 |
| 40 | 0.0060 |
| 60 | 0.0300 |
| 80 | 0.0900 |
| 100 | 0.2700 |
| 120 | 0.7500 |
| 140 | 1.8500 |
| 160 | 4.2000 |
| 180 | 8.8000 |