Quarto and MakeTables

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This document illustrates how to use MakeTables to write academic papers. Just write your paper in markdown in Jupyter Notebooks. Tables are displayed as HTML interactively when you work in the notebook on the screen. When you render the notebook as PDF with Quarto, MakeTable generates LaTeX code used by Quarto.

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1 Introduction

A very convenient way to write academic papers which include the code for all reported analyses is to use Jupyter notebooks together with Quarto. Quarto is a scientific publishing system that allows you to combine text, code, and results in a single document. Quarto will render Jupyter notebooks to PDF using LaTeX. When you include tables created with MakeTables in your notebook, they will be rendered directly on the screen in the notebook (as HTML via Great Tables) but will be rendered as LaTeX tables in the final PDF document by Quarto.

Here is simple example of how to use MakeTables in a notebook to write a paper. It generates tables, for instance based on regressions in either pyfixest or statsmodels. Just render this notebook with `quarto render quartoExample.ipynb` to create the PDF document.

Note it is also very easy to include references and citations in your Quarto document (see for instance Wooldridge (2010) and Greene (2018)).

2 Some Tables

Table Table 1 shows some descriptive statistics.

Table 1: Automotive Data Summary

	Domestic			Foreign		
	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	N	Mean	Std. Dev.
Mileage (mpg)	52	19.83	4.74	22	24.77	6.61
Weight (lbs.)	52	3317.12	695.36	22	2315.91	433.00
Price	52	6072.42	3097.10	22	6384.68	2621.92

Table Table 2 shows regression results here estimated with the excellent pyfixest package.

Table 2: A Regression Table (PyFixest)

	Mileage (mpg)	
	(1)	(2)
Weight (lbs.)	-0.006***	-0.004*
	(0.001)	(0.002)
Length (in.)		-0.080
		(0.055)
Intercept	39.440***	47.885***
	(1.614)	(6.088)
Observations	74	74
R^2	0.652	0.661

Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Format of coefficient cell: Coefficient (Std. Error)

Table **?@tbl-3** uses `statsmodels` instead to estimate a probit model.

	Foreign (indicator)	
	OLS	Probit
	(1)	(2)
Weight (lbs.)	-0.001***	-0.004**
	(0.000)	(0.002)
Length (in.)	0.007	0.033
	(0.005)	(0.045)
Price	0.000***	0.001***
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Intercept	0.656	1.327
	(0.583)	(4.992)
Observations	74	74
R^2	0.552	-
Pseudo R^2	-	0.606

Significance levels: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$. Format of coefficient cell: Coefficient (Std. Error)

3 Conclusion

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4 References

Greene, W. H. (2018). *Econometric analysis* (8th ed.). Pearson.

Wooldridge, J. M. (2010). *Econometric analysis of cross section and panel data*.