

All you need is text - Markdown (via pandoc) for academia

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Introduction

Many students struggle to find an adequate format for their thesis. Ironically the advent of “modern” WYSIWYG programmes seems to make it harder to consistently format a text.

While learning LaTeX may be a bit too much to ask for, [markdown](#) is a very minimal language that together with [pandoc](#) affords all typesetting needs for an academic paper. While the source document in markdown can be opened on any pc, pandoc can translate it into beautifully formatted pdf and docx (if it is absolutely necessary) files. Specifically markdown implements:

- Headings, Subheadings
- Figures and tables
- Citations and References (here in APA6 but other styles are also possible)
- You will need to edit the file `paper_v1.md`

Once pandoc and latex is installed the following command generates the pdf

```
pandoc -s -S --biblio biblio.bib --csl apa.csl -N -V geometry:margin=1in paper_v1.md -o
```

What Markdown can do for you

Headings

Subheadings

Subsubheadings.

and so forth.

Fonts

italics **bold**

Lists

- something
- another thing

1. or
2. even
3. numbered

Tables

Right	Left	Center	Default
12	12	12	12
123	123	123	123
1	1	1	1
Table: Demo nstrati on of simple table syntax.			

Images

Citations

Pandoc supports the use of csl reference styles. That means that it is really easy to use comparatively complex conventions such as APA6. The figure is taken from (**Hirschfeld & Zernikow**, 2013).

In order to change the reference style simply give another csl-file.

```
pandoc -s -S --biblio biblio.bib --csl apa.csl -N -V geometry:margin=1in paper_v1.md -o
```

How you can make everthing else work

Advanced users can extend these using one or more of the following strategies:

- Use more LaTeX right in between the markdown
- Have a look at the pandoc options
- Use Pandoc to generate a tex-file first
- Use themes! Pandoc supports both LaTeX as well as docx themes.
- integrate your whole dataanalysis into your markdown manuscript by using [R](#) and

[knitr](#).

References

- Hirschfeld**, G., & Zernikow, B. (2013). Variability of 'optimal' cut points for mild, moderate, and severe pain: Neglected problems when comparing groups. *Pain*, *154*(1), 154–159. doi:[10.1016/j.pain.2012.10.008](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pain.2012.10.008)

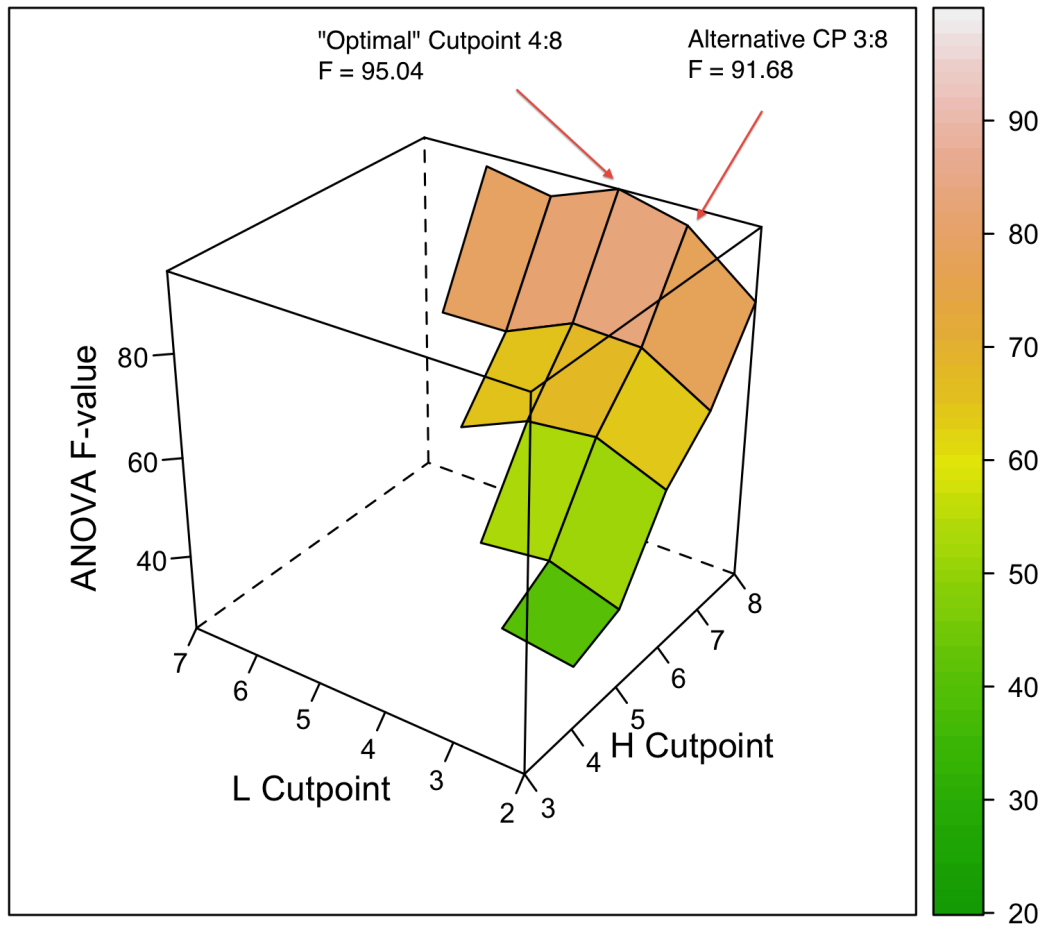
Whole sample: F-values for all cutpoints (optimal=L:4 H:8)

Figure 1. Example figure from one of my last papers