

# Simart Template

Sarah Malloc\*  
An Organization  
Boston  
[sm@example.org](mailto:sm@example.org)

Eliza Dealloc  
Another Affiliation

## Abstract

This document is a template demonstrating the Simart format. In addition to few tips on how to use quarto for producing articles.

**Keyword:** template, demo

**JEL:** J11, A1

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\*Corresponding Author

# 1 Introduction

This is a very simple template for the creation of academic articles. It is based on the documentclass article. It has also been adapted so it includes the information of authors, thank you note, corresponding author information, etc. Using APA7th for citations.

It also provides a quick review of some of the options I learn to use to create sections of interest. Just for fun, it also generates LIPSUM text, to fill the rest of the text.

## 2 Citing documents

There are two ways to cite documents. One is using standard author(year) format, as well as a (author, year) format.

In the first case you use @CameronTrivedi2013 to obtain Cameron and Trivedi (2013).

In the second case you use [CameronTrivedi2013] to obtain (Cameron and Trivedi, 2013).

## 3 Authors, Keywords, JEL codes

The template has been prepared and coded so you include the email, name of the one institution affiliation, and the city of that institution. You can also incorporate the attribute of corresponding author. You cannot have more than 1 affiliation.

```
- name: Jon Dean
  email: jdean@jdean.org
  affiliations:
    - name: Jdean
      city: Somewhere, NU
  attributes:
    corresponding: true
```

For Keywords and JEL codes you can simply use the following:

```
keywords: [word1, word2, word3]
jelcodes: [jel1, jel2, jel4]
```

Make sure that you use square brackets [] when listing the keywords and jelcodes.

## 4 Math

You can write math in-line using latex standard syntax. For example  $\beta$  would create  $\beta$ .

To write longer equations you need to use  $\mathbb{E}$  before and after the expression. I find it useful to start a new line to do so. As in the following example:

```

$$y = \beta X + \varepsilon$$

```

$$y = \beta X + \varepsilon$$

For multiple equation formulas, it may be convenient to use `\begin{aligned}` and `\end{aligned}`.

```
$$
\begin{aligned}
y &= \beta X + \varepsilon \\
\varepsilon &\sim N(0, \sigma^2)
\end{aligned}
$$
```

$$y = \beta X + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

These equations can be easily cross referenced using `{#eq-something}` after `$$`. Instead of something, we just need a unique id to call to. For example:

```
$$
\begin{aligned}
y &= \beta X + \varepsilon \\
\varepsilon &\sim N(0, \sigma^2)
\end{aligned}
$$\{#eq-ols}
```

$$y = \beta X + \varepsilon$$

$$\varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$
(1)

This can now be referenced using `@eq-ols`, this will provide Equation 1.

## 5 Tables and cross-references

Starting with Quarto 1.4 it is really simple to add tables and cross-reference in text.

### 5.1 Adding pictures as tables

```
::: {#tbl-table1 tbl-pos="H"}
{fig-align=center}
Table made with a picture

Note: This was a png figure
:::
```

Table 1: Table made with a picture

abc	1	2
def	2	3

Note: This was a png figure

@tbl-table1: Table 1 is a table that was constructed in Excel, saved as figure, and reused in quarto. Notice that the code `tbl-pos="H"` allows the table to be rendered close to where the code was provided. Otherwise, in latex style, it would be positioned elsewhere.

Notice as well that after the “table” was declared, the first line will correspond to the notes you add to your table, and the second one to the title of the table.

## 5.2 Adding Mark down as tables

Something that has been standard in quarto is to utilize markdown code to create tables. Adding them is straight forward, as you simply need to include the code in text. But, to keep formatting standard, I will use the same syntax as earlier.

The main difference is the use of `include` code. One advantage is that the main document would be cleaner. Also, when using Markdown tables, those will be rendered wherever the code was added.

```

::: {#tbl-table2}

{{< include md_table.md >}}

Note: Random note

Table using Markdown code

:::

```

Table 2: Table using Markdown code

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Row 1	Data	Data
Row 2	Data	Data
Row 3	Data	Data

Note: Random note

@tbl-table2 can be used to refer to Table 2.

## 5.3 Adding HTML as tables

Using HTML code is just as simple. However, one needs to make sure that, in addition to the code that produces the table of interest, that table is fenced using ````{=html}`. This makes a explicit request to interpret HTML code as RAW code.

As with the example with a picture code, however, you may want to use `tbl-pos="H"` to render the table where you want.

```

::: {#tbl-table3 tbl-pos="H"}
```{=html}
{{< include html_table.html >}}
```

```

Note: Random note

Table using HTML code

```

:::

```

Table 3: Table using HTML code

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| Row 1    | Data     | Data     |
| Row 2    | Data     | Data     |
| Row 3    | Data     | Data     |

Note: Random note

@tbl-table3 is used now to render [Table 3](#).

## 5.4 Adding Latex as tables

Last but not least, Latex tables. They can also be rendered using the same strategy as before. Perhaps one important difference is that you could modify the Latex code directly to decide where to position the tables.

```

::: {#tbl-table4 tbl-pos="H"}
{{< include latex_table.tex >}}

```

Note: Random note

Table using Latex code

```

:::

```

Table 4: Table using Latex code

| Column 1 | Column 2 | Column 3 |
|----------|----------|----------|
| Row 1    | Data     | Data     |
| Row 2    | Data     | Data     |
| Row 3    | Data     | Data     |

Note: Random note

@tbl-table4 is used to reference [Table 4](#)

## 6 Adding References section

to add reference section at the end of your document, you can use the following code:

```
# References {.unnumbered}

::: {#refs}
:::
```

The option `{.unnumbered}` request not to add a number to the section. whereas the fenced code request to add the references in the section of your choice.

### References

Cameron, A. C., and Trivedi, P. K. (2013). *Regression analysis of count data* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

## **A   Appendix on how to add an appendix**

I find that adding an appendix requires to pieces of code. First, after reference one may add `\begin{appendix}` to start a new page. And use the latex code `\appendix`, to start the appendix section.

## **B   second appendix**

### **B.1   sub appendix**