# Docx guidelines

## Styles



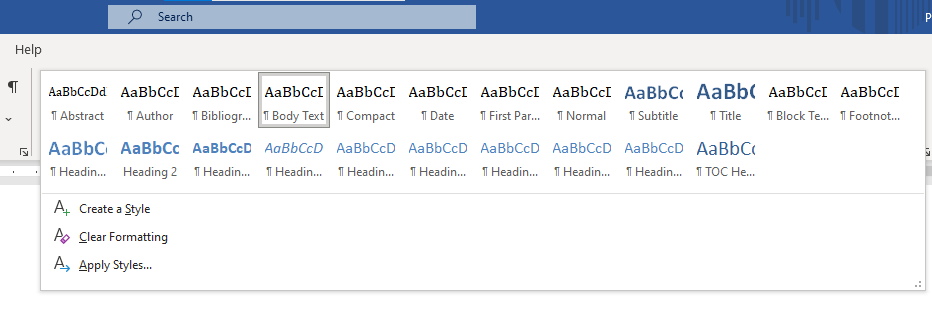
Figure . Example caption.

Cross-ref:

* Entire caption: Figure 1. Example caption.
* Only label and number: Figure 1
* Only caption text: Example caption.
* Above/below: above
* Page number: 1

MS Word styles are your friend. There are a way for the platform to recognize whether you intend a body of text to be a heading or a paragraph. For a human, it may seem like an easy task in distinguishing a paragraph from a quotation or a chapter title from a section header, but that’s because a typical human have seen lots and lots of text and developed an intuition in this regard. For instructions run by a computer, this task is not so simple.

This is why you must use MS Word styles in order for the computer to transform your manuscript into a book.



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| #Id | docx-styles |
| #File | ./images/docx-styles.png |
| #Align | center |
| #Caption | You can find a selection of MS Word styles in the “Home” > “Styles” bar at the top of your MS Word window. |

:::{code-cell} ipython3  
note = "Python syntax highlighting"  
print(note)  
:::

## Headers

Use the following MS Word styles for headings in your work (e.g. for chapter titles, section headings, subsection heading, etc.):

# Heading 1 title[[1]](#footnote-1)

## Heading 2

### Heading 3

#### Heading 4

##### Heading 5

Note that there is no heading 6.

## Styling body of text

### Paragraphs

First paragraph of each section should be styled with the “First Paragraph” style.

Every other paragraph should be styled as the “Body Text”.

### Typography

Currently, we support the following font formatting:

*Italics.*

**Bolded text.**

Subscript (e.g. H2O).

Superscript (e.g. 11th of November).

Note that some of the common text formatting options, like underlining, ~~strikethrough~~ and highlighting are not supported and might not work.

## Quotes

In our platform, we use the “Quote” MS Word style to format a quotation:

Sometimes you have to put a lot of manual work to automate something.

- Unknown Author

## Horizontal Rule

To indicate section breaks in your work, you can use the horizontal rule.

## Lists



|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| #Id | lists-icons |
| #File | ./images/lists-icons.png |

### Bullet lists

We support non-ordered bullet points…

* First point
* Second point
* Third point

### Ordered lists (numbering)

…as well as numbered lists.

1. First item.
2. Second item.
3. Third item.

### Multilevel lists

Multilevel lists are also supported.

1. Item 1
   1. Item 1.1
      1. Item 1.1.1
         1. Item 1.1.1.1
2. Item 2

### Other lists

You can also create nested unordered lists by indenting bullet points.

* point 1.
  + point 1.2.
    - point 1.3.
      * point 1.4.
* point 2.

## Multimedia

### Images

You can embed an image by linking to an image file. You can add a caption “Insert Caption”.

Note that this will only work with tables and figures, which have titles or captions created with the MS Word’s caption tool.

Table . A sample title

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Header 1 | Header 2 |
| Row 1, Column 1 | Row 1, Column 2 |
| Row 2, Column 1 | Row 2, Column 2 |

And now an image.



Figure . Example caption.

Write a paragraph on how to create a cross-reference. Cross-ref:

* Entire caption: Figure 2. Example caption.
* Only label and number: Figure 2
* Only caption text: Example caption.
* Above/below: above
* Page number: 6

The same but for table:

* Entire caption: Table 1. A sample title
* Only label and number: Table 1
* Only caption text: A sample title
* Above/below: above
* Page number: 6

## Tables

There are no explicit rules for formatting a table. As long as you will insert a proper MS Word table, the platform should be able to recognize it and its contents and render it.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Header 1** | **Header 2** |
| Row 1, Column 1 | Row 1, Column 2 |
| Row 2, Column 1 | Row 2, Column 2 |

Note that the styling of a table does not influence how the platform will render it. The general rules of styling are applied, though (see for example the bolded table headers).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Header 1** | **Header 2** |
| Row 1, Column 1 | Row 1, Column 2 |
| Row 2, Column 1 | Row 2, Column 2 |

## Directives

Directives are multi-line containers that allow you to place a complex element that will be interpreted by the platform. As a general rule, each directive consists of an opening colon fence (`:::`), name of a directive enclosed in braces (`{directive-name}`), content, and closing colon fence. Directives have to be continues text without blank lines. A syntax of a directive is presented below. Later in this chapter you will find examples of many different directives.

```

:::{some-directive-name}

Content.

:::

```

:::{important}  
Remember, directives must be a continues text undivided by blank lines. To avoid common problems with directives that span multiple lines, you might need to use the “Shift + Enter” instead of splitting lines with “Enter” to format your equation.  
:::

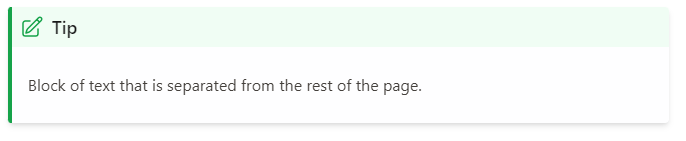
### Cards

You can group related information in a container box that will adjust to the width of the page.

:::{card} Card title  
Card content  
:::

### Admonitions

Admonitions highlight a particular block of text that exists slightly apart from the narrative of your page, such as a note or a warning.



To achieve that, you have to use the following syntax:

:::{tip}  
Block of text that is separated from the rest of the page.  
:::

You can use different admonition types, which will be render using a color and an icon specific to that type. An icon might change in the future, but the general principle stays the same. Currently, the supported admonition types are as follows:

:::{attention}  
…  
:::

:::{caution}  
…  
:::

:::{warning}  
…  
:::

:::{danger}  
…  
:::

:::{error}  
…  
:::

:::{tip}  
…  
:::

:::{hint}  
…  
:::

:::{seealso}  
…  
:::

:::{important}  
…  
:::

:::{note}  
…  
:::

### Interactive elements

#### Dropdowns

:::{dropdown} Dropdown Title

Dropdown content

:::

#### Admonition Dropdowns

:::{note}  
:class: dropdown  
You can combine an admonition with a dropdown to create an interactive element in your book.  
:::

#### Tabs

::::{tab-set}  
:::{tab-item} Tab 1  
:sync: tab1  
Content of tab one  
:::  
:::{tab-item} Tab 2  
:sync: tab2  
Content of tab two  
:::  
::::

### Math

Unfortunately, we don’t support MS Word equations.

Instead, we do support a special `{math}` directive, which allows the platform to render equations written in LaTeX syntax.

:::{math}

e^{i\pi}+1 =0

:::

Constructing math equations in LaTeX syntax may seem daunting, but thankfully there are multiple tools to help you with that task. Look in your favorite web search engine (e.g. google) for “*online latex equation editor*” to find a few.

Another way of formulating an equation is by wrapping it between `$$` characters.

$$ Ax=b $$

This might be especially useful when constructing equations that span over multiple lines.

$$  
\label{maxwell}  
\begin{aligned}  
\nabla \times \vec{e}+\frac{\partial \vec{b}}{\partial t}&=0 \\  
\nabla \times \vec{h}-\vec{j}&=\vec{s}\\_{e}  
\end{aligned}  
$$

### Diagrams (mystmd feature)

:::{note}  
Note that the platform does not allow to use standard MS Word charts. It is advised to write chapters with charts, diagrams and other data visualization in separate Jupyter Notebook (.ipynb) files.  
:::

Mystmd supports mermaid diagrams. Please see [the documentation](https://mermaid.js.org/) on how to create graphs for your work. Few implementation examples are presented below.

#### Flowchart

:::{mermaid}  
flowchart LR  
 A[Hard edge] -->|Link text| B(Round edge)  
 B --> C{Decision}  
 C -->|One| D[Result one]  
 C -->|Two| E[Result two]  
:::

#### Sequence diagrams

:::{mermaid}  
sequenceDiagram  
 participant Alice  
 participant John  
 link Alice: Dashboard @ <https://dashboard.contoso.com/alice>  
 link Alice: Wiki @ <https://wiki.contoso.com/alice>  
 link John: Dashboard @ <https://dashboard.contoso.com/john>  
 link John: Wiki @ <https://wiki.contoso.com/john>  
 Alice->>John: Hello John, how are you?  
 John-->>Alice: Great!  
 Alice-)John: See you later!  
:::

#### Gantt diagram

:::{mermaid}  
gantt  
 title A Gantt Diagram  
 dateFormat YYYY-MM-DD  
 section Section  
 A task :a1, 2014-01-01, 30d  
 Another task :after a1, 20d  
 section Another  
 Task in Another :2014-01-12, 12d  
 another task :24d  
:::

#### Pie chart

:::{mermaid}  
pie showData  
 title Key elements in Product X  
 "Calcium" : 42.96  
 "Potassium" : 50.05  
 "Magnesium" : 10.01  
 "Iron" : 5  
:::

:::{warning}  
Please be aware that the diagram implementation is not stable and you can experience graph syntax error warnings. We recommend to write diagrams in separate Jupyter Notebook (.ipynb) files.  
:::

### Glossaries (mystmd feature)

Sometimes a body of literary work can benefit from a glossary of terms, which are used later in the book or an article.

:::{glossary}  
Term1  
: some term that need to be defined.  
:::  
:::{glossary}  
Term2  
: another definition.  
:::

A use of glossaries enables us to reference certain terms in our books/articles, for example, we can now reference {term}`Term1`.

## Footnotes

We support footnotes out of the box. Just insert a footnote[[2]](#footnote-2) and the platform will handle it further.

## Cross-references

### MS Word cross-reference

xxx

## Links to websites

## Links to other files

## 

## Citations

### Zotero

At current version of the platform, the only way to cite your sources is by using the Zotero with the Zotero Word Plugin. Zotero allows researchers to save references from library catalogs, research databases and other websites with a single click (Puckett 2017). Using Zotero, you can simply add, update and manage all citations in your work. A Zotero citation can look like that:

:::{card} An example of a citation  
A claim (see Fickers and Tatarinov 2022, vol. 2, chap. 1 for more examples).  
:::

Note that with Zotero, you manage the contents of the source centrally within your Zotero application. In your book or other literary work, you can add a reference to that source and optionally you can also add a prefix or a suffix or a page/chapter/figure/etc. you want to cite. Thus, the Zotero is the only source of truth regarding the quoted source and your current work is the only source of truth regarding the individual reference to the source.

:::{tip}  
In case of any questions about their usage, please refer to the [Zotero Word Plugin documentation](https://www.zotero.org/support/word_processor_plugin_usage).  
:::

#### Installation of Zotero

To install Zotero, please follow the instructions from the [official Zotero documentation](https://www.zotero.org/support/installation).

#### Installation of Zotero Word Plugin

Make sure that you have the Zotero Word Plugin installed by following the instructions in the [documentation](https://www.zotero.org/support/word_processor_plugin_installation). If you were able to install the plugin successfully, you should be able to see the Zotero tab in your MS Word program.



#### How to add/edit a citation

Please follow the [Zotero plugin instructions](https://www.zotero.org/support/word_processor_plugin_usage) on how to add and/or edit your citations.

You can begin citing with Zotero by clicking the “Add/Edit Citation” button. Pressing the button brings up the citation dialog. The citation dialog is used to select items from your Zotero library, and create a citation. Start typing part of a title, the last names of one or more authors, and/or a year in the dialog box. Matching items will instantly appear below the dialog box.

#### How to check if your citation is valid

A valid citation should be an active field, which can be updated, edited and to which you can toggle field codes to see their internals (see figure Figure 3). Do not use those options for editing – for that purpose use the “Add/Edit Citation” button on the top left corner of the MS Word “Zotero” tab. Please do not, under any circumstances, unlink your Zotero citations as this will irreversibly break them.



Figure . A valid Zotero citation should be an active field. After right-clicking it you should see options like 'Toggle Field Codes' (this option will allow you to see the internal data of your citation).

#### Document Preferences

You can always change options of your citations by setting the Document Preferences. In particular, you can change the citation style, language, whether the citations are displayed as footnotes or endnotes, etc.

:::{important}  
In the “Store Citations as” document preferences, we recommend to use the Fields option. Storing your citations as bookmarks may not render correct result.  
:::

By default, your citation will be rendered how you, the author, added it. Please note however that your document preferences might be overwritten by the platform. For example, a different citation style may be chosen by the publisher.

#### Bibliography

Please do not add a bibliography. The bibliography will be automatically generated for you. Creating a bibliography on your own will duplicate already existing bibliography.

1. Every main part of a book should open with “Heading 1”. There shouldn’t be more than one Heading 1 per docx file. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. To insert a footnote in MS Word, you may click the “Insert Footnote” button or use the “Alt + Ctrl + F” key combination. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)