

marky Documentation – pdf

Contents

1	marky Dynamic Markdown	2
2	Quick Start	2
2.1	marky Dependencies	2
2.2	marky Workflow	3
2.3	Download and Initialize	3
2.4	marky Environment	3
2.5	Document Rendering	4
2.6	Integrated Documentation	4
3	marky Features	6
3.1	Meta Data in Front Matter	6
3.2	Embedding Python Code	7
3.2.1	Visible Code	7
3.2.2	Hidden Code	7
3.3	The <code>___()</code> Function	8
3.4	Algorithmic Table Example	8
3.5	Inline Formatted Output	9
3.6	Format Link Extension	10
3.7	Format Codes	10
4	Meta Data in Front Matter	12
4.1	Pandoc Front Matter	12
4.2	marky Format Fields	13
5	How does marky work internally?	13
6	Scientific Writing in Markdown	14
6.1	Referenced Section	16

Abstract – `marky` is a preprocessor with an easy and intuitive syntax for execution of embedded python code during rendering `html` and `pdf` documents from Markdown text. This document is created using `marky`, version *0.9*. For more information please refer to the `marky` repository.

1 `marky` Dynamic Markdown

`marky` is a Markdown preprocessor which transforms a Markdown document using python. `marky` implements three statements with extremely easy and intuitive syntax, which are embedded directly in the Markdown text:

1. `<?...?>`: Python code block.
2. `{{...}}`: f-string output into Markdown.
3. `___()`: Function for output into Markdown.

Using `<?...?>` and `{{...}}` python processing and f-string output is embedded directly inside the Markdown text. Using the `___()` function text is generated from python algorithms and dynamically inserted into the resulting Markdown.

2 Quick Start

2.1 `marky` Dependencies

`marky` uses `pandoc` for rendering `html` and `pdf`.

`marky` depends on `pandoc` and `pyyaml`. `pandoc` is used for rendering the Markdown into `html` and `pdf`. `pandoc` supports various Markdown extensions allowing for scientific writing using equations, figures, tables, citations and corresponding referencing mechanism for the latter. `pyyaml` is used for parsing meta data in the front matter of the Markdown text.

`marky` renders the documentation using `pandoc` into `html` and `pdf` by invoking `make all`. `marky` requires installing the dependencies `python-pyyaml`, `pandoc` and `pandoc-xnos` (`pandoc-fignos`, `pandoc-secnos`, `pandoc-eqnos`, `pandoc-tablenos`). The details are shown in the Makefile help message.

2.2 marky Workflow

Workflow for creating `html` or `pdf` using `marky`

1. user writes a Markdown text file and places it in `md/*.md` directory with the extension `.md`.
2. `marky` transforms the files in `md/*.md` into regular Markdown text and places the transformed files in `build/`.
3. the regular Markdown text in the files `build/*.md` is rendered into `html` and `pdf` using `pandoc`.

The three steps are implemented in a Makefile.

2.3 Download and Initialize

`marky` is supplied as a single-file script which automatically sets up the project structure containing all scripts required for processing and rendering Markdown.

For example, download `marky` from github.

```
git clone https://lehmann7.github.com/marky.git
cd marky
```

After download, the `marky` environment is initialized using `marky`.

```
./marky.py --init
# mkdir build/
# mkdir data
# mkdir md/
# WRITE Makefile
# WRITE pandoc-run
# WRITE md/marky.md
# WRITE .gitignore
# USAGE
make help
```

2.4 marky Environment

During initialization, `marky` creates directories and files. After initialization, the following structure is auto-generated in the project directory.

```
make help
PROJECT TREE
```

```
#####
<working_dir>
|- marky.py          - marky executable
|- Makefile          (*) - marky Makefile
|- pandoc-run        (*) - pandoc wrapper
|- md/               (*) - user Markdown dir
|  |- *.md           (*) - user Markdown text
|- data/             (*) - user data dir
|  |- *.*,           user data files
|- build/            (*) - build Markdown dir
|  |- *.py           (*) - Markdown marky code
|  |- *.make         (*) - Makefile rules
|  |- *.html.md      (*) - Markdown for html format
|  |- *.pdf.md       (*) - Markdown for pdf format
|- html/*.html       (*) - rendered html dir
|- pdf/*.pdf         (*) - rendered pdf dir

(*) directories/files are auto-generated using
    `./marky.py --init` and `make scan`
```

The script `pandoc-run` can be adjusted in case specific `pandoc` options are required for rendering the `html` and `pdf` documents.

2.5 Document Rendering

By invoking `make` all all files `md/*.md` are transformed into corresponding `html/*.html` and `pdf/*.pdf` files. By invoking `make httpd` a python web server is started in `html/`.

All user-generated Markdown content goes into `md/*` user-generated data files go into `data/*`.

ATTENTION: The files in the directories `build/*` are **auto-generated**. All user files have to be placed inside the directory `md/*`. Invoking `make clean` will **delete all files** in `html/`, `build/` and `pdf/`.

2.6 Integrated Documentation

`marky` has an integrated environment. Using `make help` displays a short info about the `marky` dependencies, make targets and examples.

```

make help
marky DEPENDENCIES
#####
* pandoc >= 2.10
* pip install pandoc-fignos
* pip install pandoc-eqnos
* pip install pandoc-secnos
* pip install pandoc-tablenos
* pip install pandoc-xnos
* pip install pyyaml

ATTENTION
#####
All files in `build/*.md` and `html/*.html` are auto-generated!
User files `*.md` have to be placed in `md/*.md`!
`make clean` deletes all files in `build/`, `html/` and `pdf/`.

marky UTILS
#####
* make help          - show this *Help Message*
* make tree          - show the *Project Tree*
* make httpd         - run python -m httpd.server in `html/`
* make clean         - delete: `build/*`, `html/*`, `pdf/*`
* make scan          - build make deps: `build/*.make`
* make list          - list all scanned files and targets

marky BUILD ALL
#####
* make build         -> `build/*.{html,pdf}.md`
* make tex           -> `build/*.tex`
* make html          -> `html/*.html`
* make pdf           -> `pdf/*.pdf`
* make all           -> `html/*.html`, `pdf/*.pdf`

marky BUILD FILE
#####
* make build/file    -> `build/file.{html,pdf}.md`
* make build/file.tex -> `build/file.tex`
* make html/file     -> `html/file.html`
* make pdf/file      -> `pdf/pdf.html`

```

EXAMPLE

#####

1. run ``make scan html/file.html httpd``:
 - * generate ``build/file.make``
 - * transform ``md/file.md` -> `html/file.html``
 - * start a python httpd server in ``html``
2. run ``make scan pdf/file.pdf``
 - * generate ``build/file.make``
 - * transform ``md/file.md` -> `pdf/file.pdf``

3 marky Features

Place a new file in `md/file.md` and run the following commands.

```
touch md/file.md
```

marky discovers the new document when invoking `make scan`.

```
make scan
```

```
# WRITE build/file.make
```

marky renders `html` and `pdf` using `make` targets.

```
make html/file
```

```
make pdf/file
```

3.1 Meta Data in Front Matter

If document starts with `---`, `yaml` is used to parse the front matter block delimited by `---`. All meta data keys will be exposed into the python scope as a local variable, unless the variable already exists.

```
---
title: "My Documet"
author: ...
date: 2022-01-01
---
```

The title of this document is `{{title}}`.

3.2 Embedding Python Code

Python code blocks are embedded into Markdown using `<?...?>` and `{{...}}`. All code blocks span one large scope sharing functions and local variables. Meta data is imported from Markdown front matter as local variables in the python scope. The `import` statement can be used in python code in order to access installed python packages as usual.

3.2.1 Visible Code

Using `<?!...?>` code is executed and also shown in Markdown.

Example

```
<?!  
x = 42 # visible code  
print("Hello console!")  
?>
```

Run and Output

```
x = 42 # visible code
```

Attention: Using the `print()` function the text will be printed to the console and **not** inside the resulting Markdown text.

3.2.2 Hidden Code

Using `<?...?>` code is executed but not shown in Markdown.

Example

```
<?  
x = 41 # hidden code  
__ (f"Output to Markdown. x = {x}!")  
?>
```

Run and Output

```
Output to Markdown. x = 41!
```

Attention: Using the `__()` function the text will be printed inside the resulting Markdown text **and not** on the console.

3.3 The `___()` Function

Using the `print()` statement the text will be printed to the console. When using the `___()` statement new Markdown text is inserted dynamically into the document during preprocessing.

Example: Line Break

```
<?
x = 40 # hidden code
___("Output in", ___)
___("single line! ", ___)
___(f"x = {x}")
?>
```

Run and Output

Output in single line! x = 40

Example: Shift, Crop, Return

```
<?
result = ___("""
    * text is cropped and shifted
    * shift and crop
    * can be combined
    * returning the result
""", shift="#####", crop=True, ret=True)
___(result)
?>
```

Run and Output

```
#####* text is cropped and shifted
#####      * shift and crop
#####      * can be combined
#####      * returning the result
```

3.4 Algorithmic Table Example

Table 1 is generated using the following python code block.


```

n = 5
table = ""
dec = ["*%s*", "**%s**", "~~%s~~", "~%s`",
        r"$\times^%s$", "$\infty_%s$"]
table += "|".join("X"*n) + "\n" + "|".join("-"*n) + "\n"
for i in range(n):
    fill = [chr(ord("A")+(2*i+3*k)%26) for k in range(i+1)]
    fill = [dec[(l+i)%len(dec)]%k for l, k in enumerate(fill)]
    text = list("0"*n)
    text[(n>>1)-(i>>1):(n>>1)+(i>>1)] = fill
    table += "|".join(text) + "\n"

```

Table 1: Table is generated using code and the `__()` statement.

X	X	X	X	X
0	0	A	0	0
0	0	C	F	0
0	E	H	\times^K	0
0	G	\times^J	∞_M	P
\times^I	∞_L	O	R	\mathbb{U}

3.5 Inline Formatted Output

The `{{...}}` statement uses syntax similar to python f-strings for formatted output of variables and results of expressions into Markdown text. The `marky` operator `{{<expression>[:<format>]}}` uses the syntax of f-strings.

Example 1

Text text `{{x}}` and `{{",".join([str(i) for i in range(x-10,x)])}}`.

Output

Text text 40 and 30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39.

Example 2

```
x = int(1)
y = float(2.3)
z = 0
a = [1, 2, 3]
b = (4, 5)
```

This is a paragraph and x is `{{x:03d}}` and y is `{{y:.2f}}`.
Other content is: a = `{{a}}`, b = `{{b}}`.

Output

This is a paragraph and x is 001 and y is 2.30. Other content is:
a = [1, 2, 3], b = (4, 5).

3.6 Format Link Extension

When writing multiple documents, often documents are referenced between each other using links. In order to refer to external `html` and `pdf` documents the Markdown link statement is used.

```
[Link Caption](path/to/file.html)
[Link Caption](path/to/file.pdf)
```

One link statement cannot be used for rendering `html` and `pdf` with consistent paths. Using the `marky` format link `.???` file extension results in consistent links for `html` and `pdf` documents.

Example

```
[Link to this Document](marky.???)
```

Output

Link to this Document

3.7 Format Codes

Often when writing markdown for `html` and `pdf` documents, the output needs to be tweaked accordingly. `marky` supports format specific tweaking by injecting raw `html` or `tex` code into Markdown using format codes.

In order to inject format specific code the `fmtcode` class is used. The `fmtcode` class manages injection of `html` and `tex` code depending on the output format.

ATTENTION: tex packages have to be included for pdf as well as JavaScript and style sheets for html using the meta data fields `header--includes--pdf` and `header--includes--html` respectively.

Example: fmtcode

```
F = fmtcode(html="H<sup>T</sup><sub>M</sub>L", pdf=r"\LaTeX")
```

Invocation of format code results in: `{{F()}}`.

Output

Invocation of format code results in: L^T_EX.

Example: Color

```
C = lambda color: fmtcode(
    html="<span style='color:%s;'>{0}</span>" % color,
    pdf=r"\textcolor{{{s}}}{{{0}}}" % color
)
B = C("blue")
R = C("red")
```

Text with `{{B("blue")}}` and `{{R("RED")}}`.

Output

Text with blue and RED.

Example: Classes

```
class color:
    def __init__(self, color):
        self.color = color
    def upper(self, x):
        return self.text(x.upper())
    def lower(self, x):
        return self.text(x.lower())

class html(color):
    def text(self, x):
        return f"<span style='color:{self.color};'>{x}</span>"
```

```

class pdf(color):
    def text(self, x):
        return rf"\textcolor{{{self.color}}}{x}"

CC = lambda x: fmtcode(html=html(x), pdf=pdf(x))
BB = CC("blue")
RR = CC("red")

Text with {{BB.upper("blue")}} and {{RR.lower("RED")}}.

```

Output

Text with BLUE and red.

4 Meta Data in Front Matter

Meta data is annotated in the front matter of a Markdown text document. The front matter must start in the first line with `---` and precedes all other text being fenced by `---`. The meta data is in `yaml` format. The `yaml` block is parsed using `python-pyyaml`. All meta data is imported into the preprocessed document.

4.1 Pandoc Front Matter

Example

```

---
title:
date:
author:
link-citations:
bibliography:
header-includes:
xnos-cleveref:
xnos-capitalise:
fontsize:
---

```

The meta data fields `title`, `date`, `author`, `link-citations`, `bibliography` and `header-includes` are processed by `pandoc` during document rendering. `fontsize` adjusts the font size in `html` and `pdf` documents. The

`xnos-cleveref` and `xnos-capitalise` fields are used by the `pandoc-xnos` extensions for referencing figures, tables, sections and equations.

4.2 marky Format Fields

Example

```
-----
header-includes--pdf: >
    \hypersetup{
        colorlinks=false,
        allbordercolors={0 0 0},
        pdfborderstyle={/S/U/W 1}}
header-includes--html: >
    <style>* { box-sizing: border-box; }</style>
-----
```

The `pandoc header-includes` field is used for `pdf` and `html` documents, therefore it must contain corresponding `tex` and `html` code.

The field `header-includes` ending with `--pdf` or `--html` specifies corresponding options for the generation of `pdf` and `html` documents. During `make`, `marky` scans all meta data fields, and fields which end with `--pdf` and `--html` are selected and forwarded to `pandoc` based on the format to be rendered.

5 How does marky work internally?

`marky` uses an extremely simple mechanism for generating a python program from the Markdown text. Using the `<?...?>` and `{{...}}` statement, Python code is embedded into the Markdown text and translated into a series of calls to the `__()` function using `f`-strings as arguments, where python variables are referenced. This results into a python program which can generate Markdown text algorithmically.

Example: `md/file.md`

```
* This is {first}. <?
x = 1 # this is code
for i in range(3):
    if x:
```

```

    ?>
{{i+1}}. The value is {{x}}.
<?
    else:
        ?>{{i+1}}. The value is zero.
<?
    x = 0
?>* This is last.

```

The file produces the following Markdown output.

Output: Markdown

```

* This is {first}.
1. The value is {1}.
2. The value is zero.
3. The value is zero.
* This is last.

```

marky transforms the Markdown into Python source code. Execution of the Python source code yields the new Markdown text.

Output: build/file.py

```

___(rf""* This is {{first}}. """, ___);
x = 1 # this is code
for i in range(3):
    if x:
        ___(rf""
{i+1}. The value is {{x}}.
""", ___);
    else:
        ___(rf""{i+1}. The value is zero.
""", ___);
    x = 0
___(rf""* This is last.
""", ___);

```

6 Scientific Writing in Markdown

Markdown is a markup language for technical writing, with emphasis on

readability. Markdown can be rendered in many formats including `html` and `pdf` by using `pandoc` for example.

Using various Markdown extensions of `pandoc` a sufficient structure for writing scientific documents is reflected using Markdown syntax. `marky` by default uses the following `pandoc` Markdown extensions.

- parsing extensions
 - `all_symbols_escapable`
 - `intraword_underscores`
 - `escaped_line_breaks`
 - `space_in_atx_header`
 - `lists_without_preceding_blankline`
- styling extensions
 - `inline_code_attributes`
 - `strikeout`
- structuring extensions
 - `yaml_metadata_block`
 - `pipe_tables`
 - `line_blocks`
 - `implicit_figures`
 - `abbreviations`
 - `inline_notes`
- code injection
 - `raw_html`
 - `raw_tex`

`pandoc` supports equations rendered inline and single-line in tex-style using `$...$` and `$$...$$`, bibliography using the `--citeproc` option, section numbering using the `--number-sections` option and table of contents using the `--table-of-contents` option.

`pandoc` supports `xnos` filters for referencing document content like figures, equations, tables, sections by using the `--filter pandoc-xnos` option. `xnos` integrates clever references, which means “Fig.”, “Sec.”, “Eq.” and “Tab.” are added automatically to the corresponding element. If the prefix is to be omitted, the reference is written as `\!@ref:label`.

Example

```
## Referenced Section {#sec:label}
```

This is a reference to @sec:label.

![This is the caption](){#fig:label}

This is a reference to @fig:label.

A	B	C	D
000	111	444	555
222	333	666	777

Table: This is the caption {#tbl:label}

This is a reference to @tbl:label.

$$\exp(i\pi)+1=0$$
{#eq:label}

This is a reference to @eq:label.

This is a citation [Muller1993].

The file marky.bib is specified in the meta data in the front matter of the Markdown text.

6.1 Referenced Section

This is a reference to Section 6.1.



Figure 1: This is the caption

This is a reference to Fig. 1.

Table 2: This is the caption.

A	B	C	D
000	111	444	555
222	333	666	777

This is a reference to Table 2.

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{1}$$

This is a reference to Eq. 1.

This is a citation (Muller 1993).

References

Muller, Peter. 1993. “The Title of the Work.” *The Name of the Journal* 4 (2): 201–13.