SESSION 0.2

Notebooks, and Extensions, and Bears, Oh My!

RECAP

So far today we have introduced you to:

- VS Code
  - A powerful text editor
- Quarto
  - A powerful document generation tool
- Markdown
  - A simple way to write text
- Yaml
  - A simple way to write metadata (to tell the computer how to process your text)
- Paths
  - A way to tell the computer where to find things so you can include them in your document

RECAP

And you’ve done some things with them:

- You’ve created some new .qmd files
- You’ve written some Markdown
- You’ve written some Yaml
- You’ve embedded links and images
- You’ve created a bibliography

THIS SESSION

Firstly I just genuinely want to reassure you

- There’s no bears in this session
- You’re doing really well
- It’s meant to be enjoyable, but it’s also meant to be challenging
- So don’t forget that you’re here to learn, not to already be an ‘expert’

THIS SESSION

This session we're going to 'wrap up' the basics of Quarto

- We're going to talk about another type of file call a Jupyter Notebook
- We're going to talk about how you can use premade templates to make your life easier
  - Templates for APA style
  - Or for specific journals
- We're going to look at some other YAML options that will be useful to you
  - Like a full 'author' field (with affiliation, email, etc)
  - Or and 'abstract' field (for your abstract...)
- We're going to talk a little more about Quarto Terminal Commands (Like `quarto render...`)

RECAP QUIZ

BUT FIRST! THERE’S A RECAP QUIZ!

So lets take a few minutes so you guys can use the quiz to practice recalling what we’ve covered so far

RECAP QUIZ

Don’t forget:

- The really annoying thing about windows (‘\’) vs mac (‘/’) paths!
- The difference between a ‘relative’ and ‘absolute’ path
- What the ‘./’ and ‘../’ at the start of a path means
- The use of ‘[]’ brackets in multiple different contexts (like for links, images, and citations)
- The ‘@key’ syntax for citations
- The ‘---’ syntax for YAML

INCLUDING CODE

So far we've talked about writing in Markdown, and we've talked about writing in YAML, but we haven't talked about writing in code yet.

Don't worry, we're not going to make you write code today (we promised you that). However, we *are* going to talk about how you can *include* code in your Quarto documents.

There's two (main) ways to do this:

- You can include code in a 'code block'
- You can include *inline* code

Let's talk about code blocks first

INCLUDING CODE

In order to make a code block, you need to use three backticks

~~~
```
~~~

at the start and end of your code block. The backticks are usually located on the top left key of your main keyboard, to the left of the ‘1’ key and just below the ‘Esc’ key.

There’s some annoying things about typing backticks, that we need to talk about first though.

ANNOYING THING ABOUT BACKTICKS

Depending on the operating system, and the language of the keyboard you need to type backticks differently; for example:

- On a *irish* windows keyboard the first time you press the key nothing happens…
- If you press the key twice you get 2 backticks
- If you press another key after the first backtick you get:
  - a special character like ‘á’ or ‘é’
  - or a backtick and the key you pressed like `` `{ ``
- If you **just** want 3 backticks you need to press the key 3 times and then follow it with a space
- On a *US* windows keyboard or a *mac* keyboard you get a backtick the first time you press the key

ANNOYING THING ABOUT BACKTICKS

This is because that’s how windows computers handle languages that have diacritics (like Irish).

So if you want to type a letter with a fada (like á) you press the key once, and then press the key you want to add the fada to.

Which… is good to know, but it does make typing backticks a little annoying.

Now that we have that out of the way, let’s look at some code blocks.

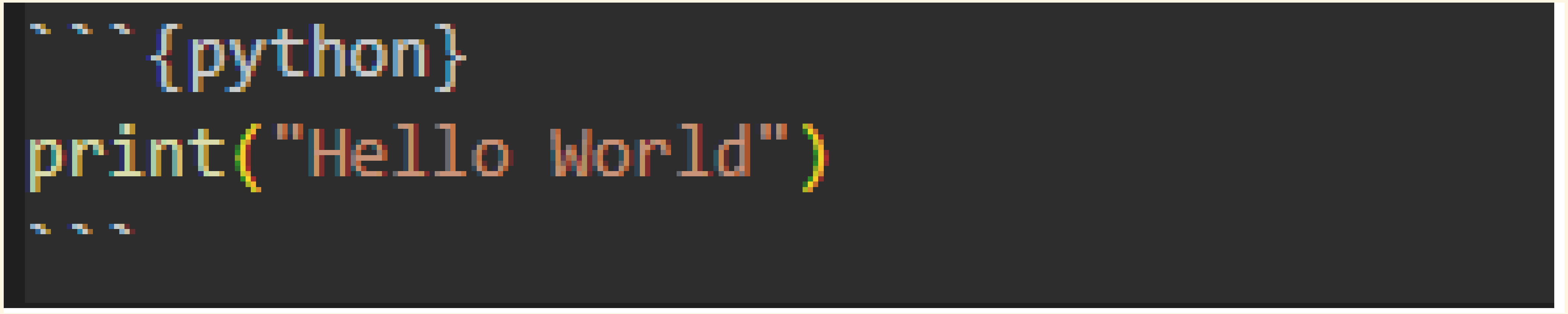
INCLUDING CODE

Here’s an example of a code block:

~~~
```{python} #note the curly braces and the name of the code language
print("Hello World") #this is a line of python code
```
~~~

INCLUDING CODE

Let’s zoom in on that a little bit:



~~~
```{python}
print("Hello World")
```
~~~

The components of a code block are:

- The three backticks at the start and end of the code block
- The language of the code block (in this case ‘python’) enclosed incurly braces `{ }`
- The code itself
- The three backticks at the end of the code block (no need for the language again)

INCLUDING CODE

You can use code blocks to include code in any language you like, and Quarto will do it’s best to format it correctly.

If it is one of the languages that Quarto knows about (like Python, R, or Julia) it will not only do a good job of formatting it for you, it will even run (called evaluate) the code for you (if you ask it to).

It will also include the output of the code block in the final document, so you can see the results of your code. This is how we can write the whole paper, including the analysis and results, *in one document*.

INCLUDING CODE

The other way to include code in your document is to use *inline* code.

This is where you include code in the middle of a sentence, like this:

~~~

```{python}
age = 30 #defining age in a code chunk for later use
```


example of inline code
The participant's age was `{python} age` years old.

example of 'rendered' inline code

The participant's age was 30 years old.
~~~

INCLUDING CODE

Let’s look at that a little more closely:

` {PYTHON} SOME_CODE `

- For ***inline*** code you use *1* backtick to ‘open’ the code snippet
- Then you need to include the language of the code in curly braces `{python}`
- Then whatever expression you want to include inline
- Then *1* final backtick to ‘close’ the code snippet

INCLUDING CODE

OK so now you know how to:

- Include code in a code block
- Include code inline

You can use this to transition between writing human readable text, and writing code, in the same document. Imagine being able to just write code that details the demographic data of your participants, and then include that data in a table in your paper without having to copy and paste it from one document to another.

~~~
```{Markdown}
#| eval: false
The final sample consisted of `{{python}} len(my_data)` participants, with a mean age of `{{python}}
```
~~~

INCLUDING CODE

We’ll talk a lot more about writing code and the ‘options’ use within code blocks as we go on, but for now, let’s move on to talking about Jupyter Notebooks.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

A Jupyter Notebook is a type of file that allows you to write code, and text, and images, and tables, and all sorts of things in one document.

It’s a really powerful tool for writing up your research, because it allows you to write the code that you used to analyse your data, and then include the results of that analysis in the same document.

But wait… isn’t that what we just said about .qmd files?

Well yes, but Jupyter Notebooks are a little different.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

A Jupyter Notebook is a file that allows you to run code ‘live’ in the document, so you don’t need to preview or render the document to see the results of your code.

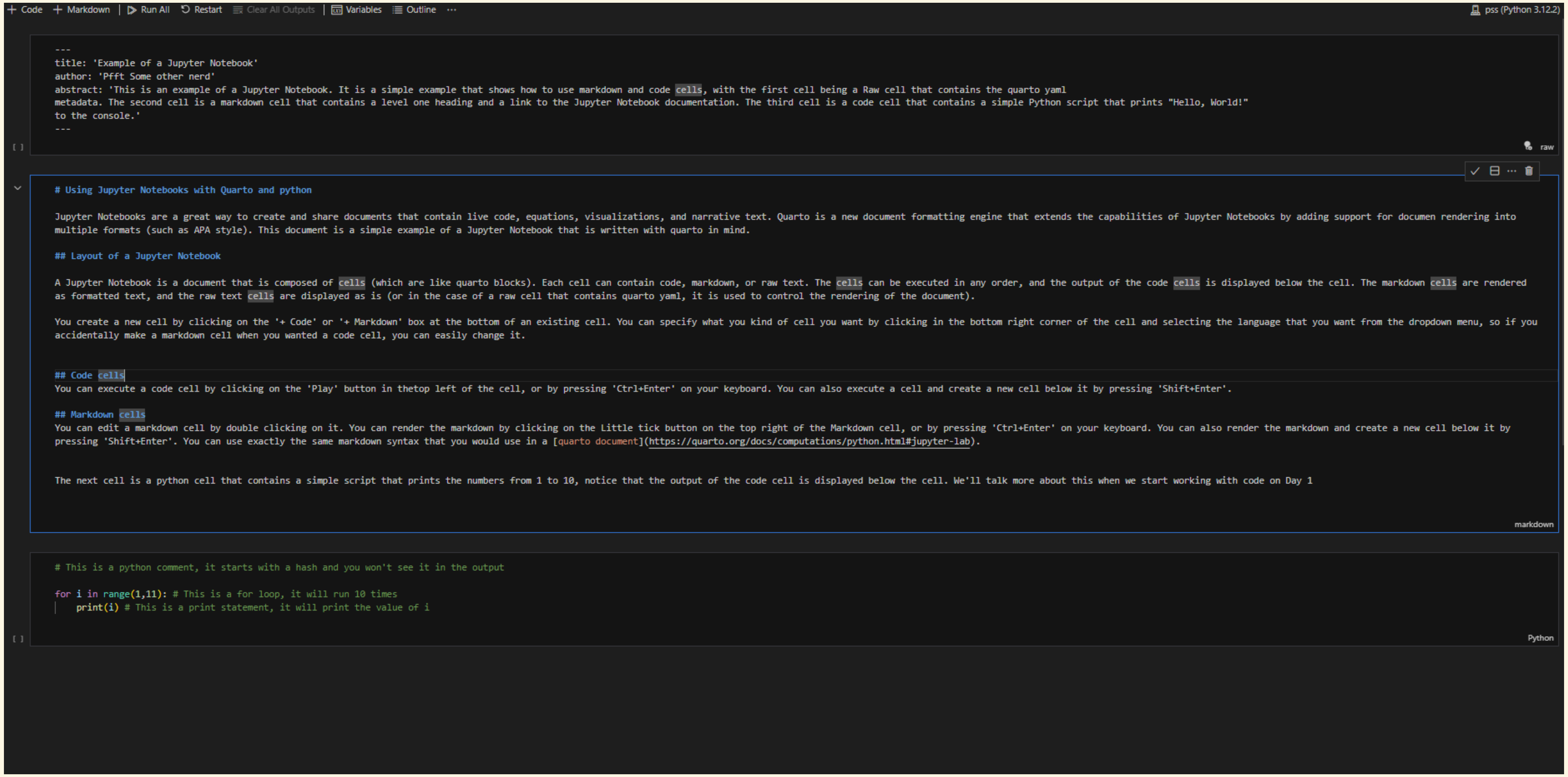
Rather than trying to ‘explain’ it’ll be easier to show you an example.

If you go to the ‘Day 0’ tab on Brightspace, and open the ‘Session 0.2’ folder, you’ll see a file called ‘example_notebook.ipynb’.

sidenote: the word ‘Jupyter’ is a portmanteau of ‘Julia’, ‘Python’, and ‘R’, the three languages that Jupyter Notebooks were originally designed to work with. The history of Jupyter Notebooks is really interesting, but it’s a little outside the scope of this course.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

If you open the ‘example_notebook.ipynb’ file you’ll see a document like this (remember yours might be a different colour):



```
---
title: 'Example of a Jupyter Notebook'
author: 'Pfft Some other nerd'
abstract: 'This is an example of a Jupyter Notebook. It is a simple example that shows how to use markdown and code cells, with the first cell being a Raw cell that contains the quarto yaml
metadata. The second cell is a markdown cell that contains a level one heading and a link to the Jupyter Notebook documentation. The third cell is a code cell that contains a simple Python script that prints "Hello, World!"
to the console.'
---
```

```
# Using Jupyter Notebooks with Quarto and python

Jupyter Notebooks are a great way to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations, and narrative text. Quarto is a new document formatting engine that extends the capabilities of Jupyter Notebooks by adding support for documen rendering into
multiple formats (such as APA style). This document is a simple example of a Jupyter Notebook that is written with quarto in mind.

## Layout of a Jupyter Notebook

A Jupyter Notebook is a document that is composed of cells (which are like quarto blocks). Each cell can contain code, markdown, or raw text. The cells can be executed in any order, and the output of the code cells is displayed below the cell. The markdown cells are rendered
as formatted text, and the raw text cells are displayed as is (or in the case of a raw cell that contains quarto yaml, it is used to control the rendering of the document).

You create a new cell by clicking on the '+ Code' or '+ Markdown' box at the bottom of an existing cell. You can specify what you kind of cell you want by clicking in the bottom right corner of the cell and selecting the language that you want from the dropdown menu, so if you
accidentally make a markdown cell when you wanted a code cell, you can easily change it.


## Code cells
You can execute a code cell by clicking on the 'Play' button in thetop left of the cell, or by pressing 'Ctrl+Enter' on your keyboard. You can also execute a cell and create a new cell below it by pressing 'Shift+Enter'.

## Markdown cells
You can edit a markdown cell by double clicking on it. You can render the markdown by clicking on the Little tick button on the top right of the Markdown cell, or by pressing 'Ctrl+Enter' on your keyboard. You can also render the markdown and create a new cell below it by
pressing 'Shift+Enter'. You can use exactly the same markdown syntax that you would use in a [quarto document](https://quarto.org/docs/computations/python.html#jupyter-lab).


The next cell is a python cell that contains a simple script that prints the numbers from 1 to 10, notice that the output of the code cell is displayed below the cell. We'll talk more about this when we start working with code on Day 1
```

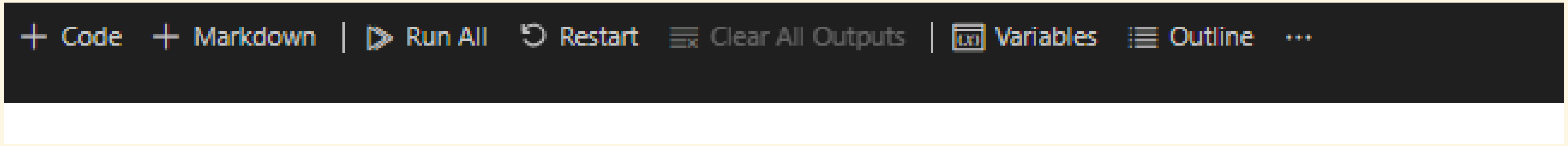
```python
# This is a python comment, it starts with a hash and you won't see it in the output

for i in range(1,11): # This is a for loop, it will run 10 times
    print(i) # This is a print statement, it will print the value of i
```

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

Let's zoom in on that a little bit:

At the very top of the notebook you'll see a toolbar with a number of buttons.



- The '+ Code' button allows you to add a new code cell
- The '+ Markdown' button allows you to add a new markdown cell
- The 'Run All' button allows you to run the code in the cells in order

There are other buttons, but we'll talk about them later.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

Jupyter Notebooks are made up of cells, a cell is kind of like one of quartos ‘code blocks’ but a Jupyter cell can be a Raw Cell, a Markdown Cell, or a Code Cell.

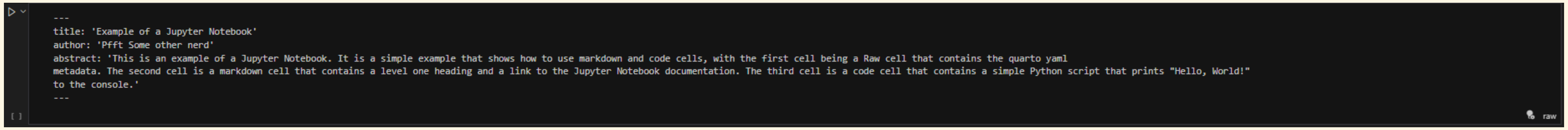
- A Raw Cell is just text, like a markdown cell, but it’s not formatted as markdown
- A Markdown Cell is text that is formatted as markdown
- A Code Cell is a cell that contains code that can be run ‘live’ (we’ll talk about what that means later)

Let’s start by looking at a Raw cell

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

A Raw cell is just a cell that contains text which will be ‘read’ by the computer, but not formatted as markdown(or code).

For our purposes, this is where we put the YAML in a Jupyter Notebook, Quarto can identify the Raw text as YAML if we use the `---` syntax and then follow the YAML rules.



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---
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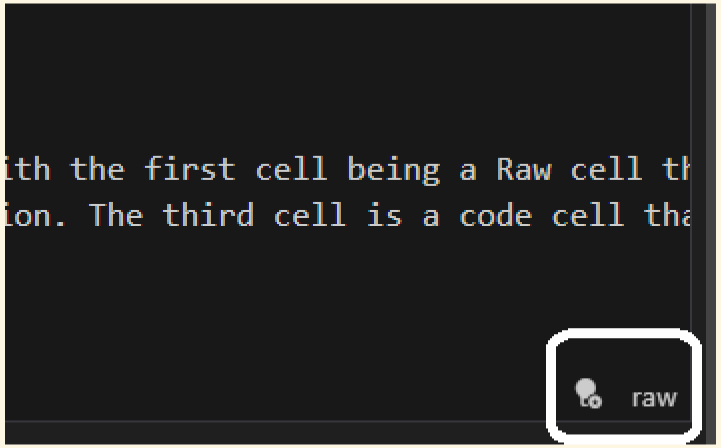
to the console.'
---
```

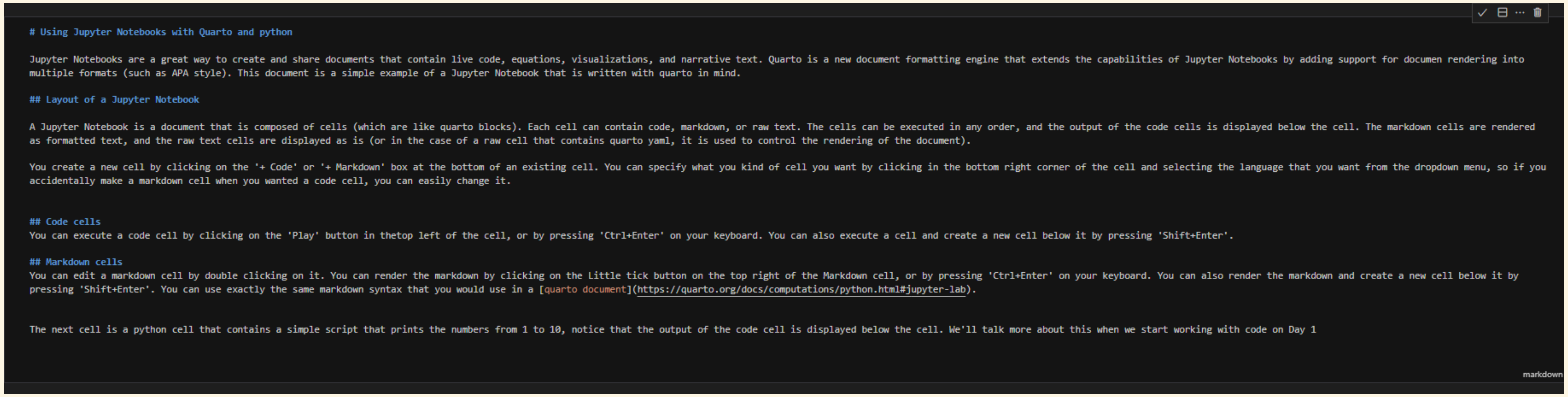
You can see that the word ‘Raw’ is in the bottom left of the cell.



```
ith the first cell being a Raw cell th
ion. The third cell is a code cell tha
```

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

A Markdown cell is a cell that contains text that is formatted as markdown. You use exactly the same syntax as you would in a Quarto document, so you can include links, images, tables, and all the other things you've learned about today.



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```
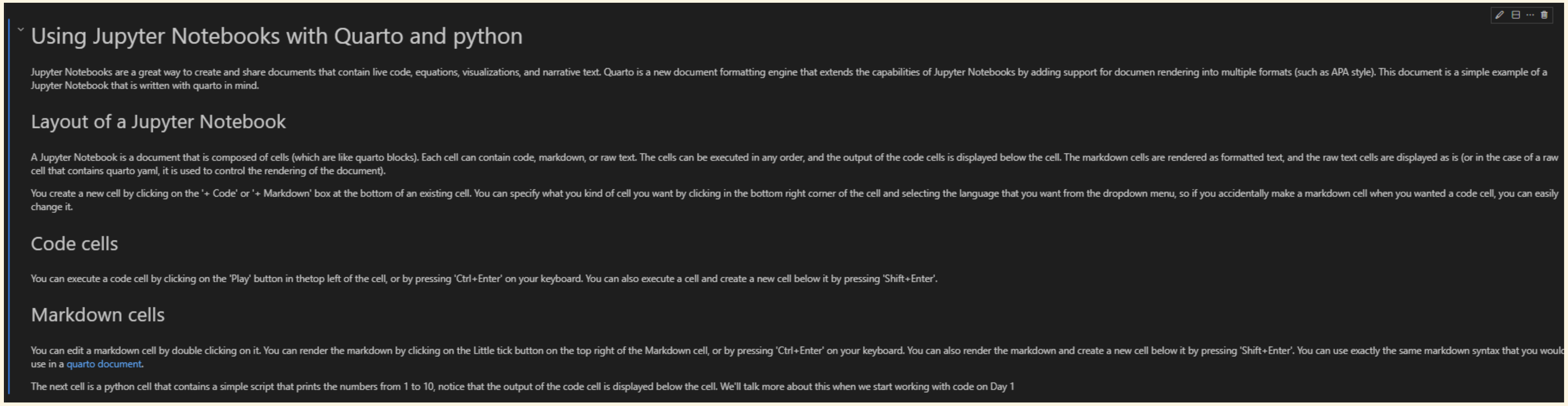

You can see that the word 'Markdown' is in the bottom left of the cell. When you hover over the cell you'll see a little 'tick' icon appear in the top right of the cell. If you press that it'll preview the cell *without* having to render/preview the whole document.



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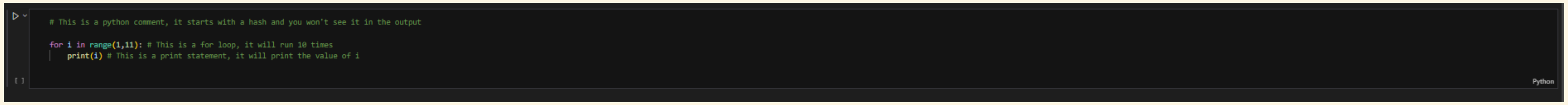
The next cell is a python cell that contains a simple script that prints the numbers from 1 to 10, notice that the output of the code cell is displayed below the cell. We'll talk more about this when we start working with code on Day 1

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

And finally, a Code cell is a cell that contains code that can be run 'live'.



```
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for i in range(1,11): # This is a for loop, it will run 10 times
    print(i) # This is a print statement, it will print the value of i
```
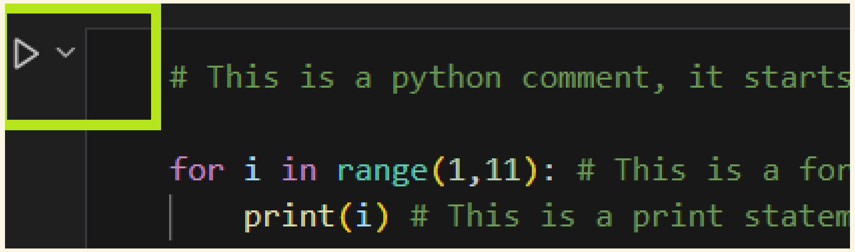

You can see that the word 'Code' is in the bottom left, and if you hover over the cell, you can run it by pressing the little 'Play'in the top right of the cell. Or you can press 'Ctrl+Enter' on your keyboard to run the cell.



```
# This is a python comment, it starts

for i in range(1,11): # This is a for
    print(i) # This is a print statem
```

And you'll see the output of the code immediately below the code cell.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

So, in a Jupyter Notebook you can write text, and code, and images, and tables, and all sorts of things in one document.

The document is ‘live’ in the sense that you can run the code in the document and see the results immediately, although some things, like inline code in markdown cells won’t show up until you use quarto to ‘render’ or ‘preview’ the document.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

A jupyter notebook has the file extension '.ipynb' which stands for 'Interactive Python Notebook', this is a legacy of where the notebooks came from, so don't worry about that for right now.

So let's practice making your own Jupyter Notebook.

First, spend a few minutes playing around with the 'example.ipynb' that you downloaded from Brightspace, and then:

- In vscode, go to the Day 0 Folder in the explorer pane (the one on the left)
- Then right click on the 'Day 0' folder and select 'New File'
- Immediately type 'my_notebook.ipynb' and press enter

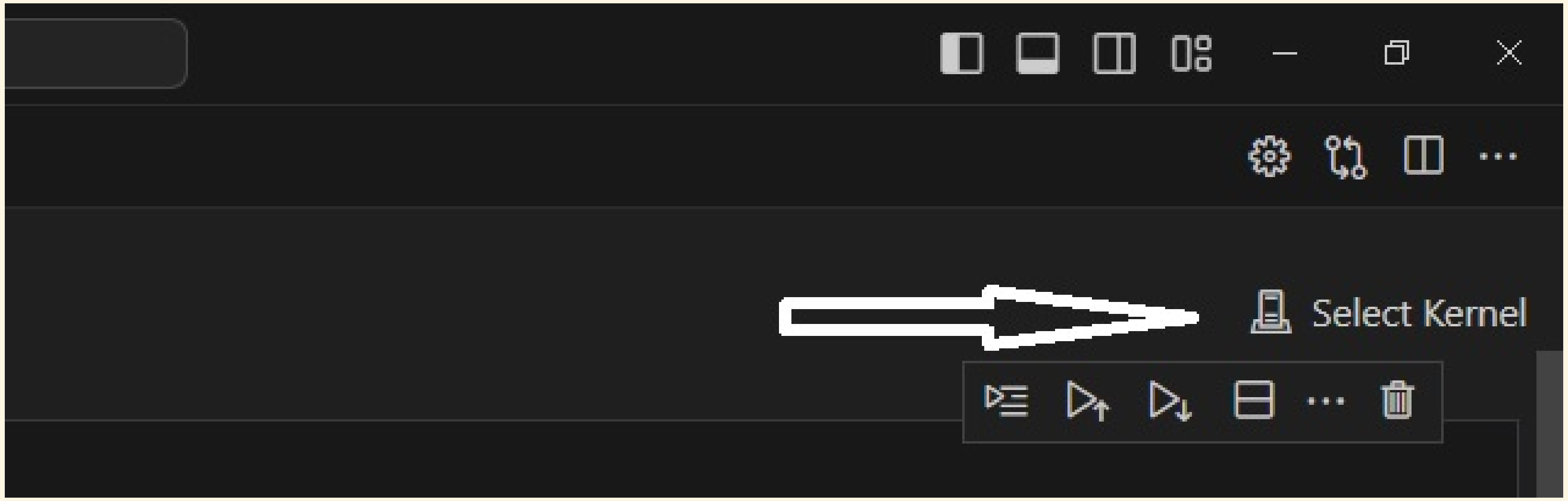
And boom! You've created a new Jupyter Notebook, play around with making different cells, try adding some markdown (incluiding links and images), and play around with YAML in a Raw cell.

JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

Before you run any code in a Jupyter Notebook, you need to make sure that you have the right ‘kernel’ running.

SELECTING KERNEL

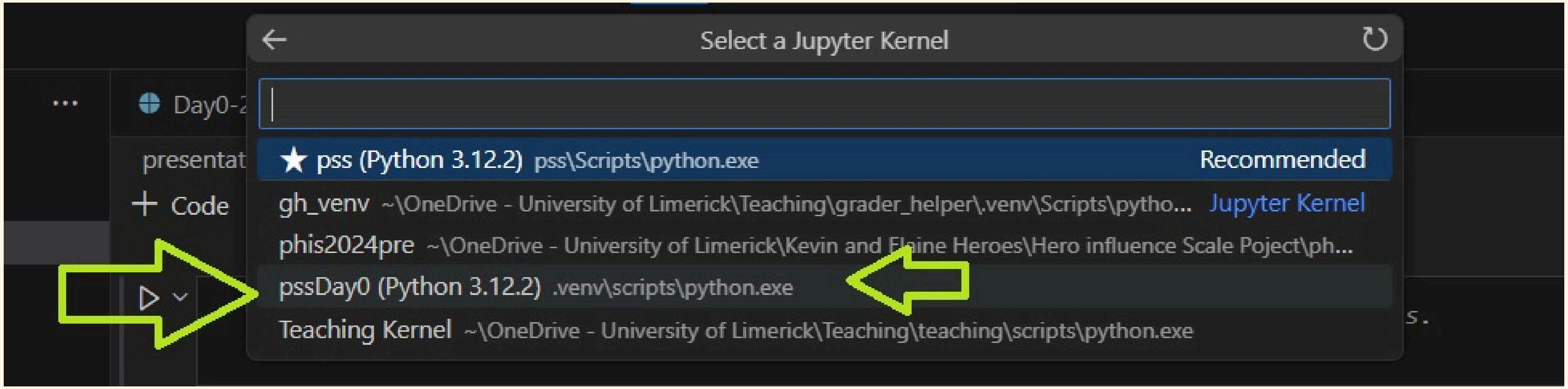
The Jupyter Kernel is essentially just the version of the programming language that you are using. You can select the kernel that you want to use by clicking on the ‘Select Kernel’ dropdown menu at the top right of the notebook. You can also *change* the kernel by clicking in the same place.



JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

SELECTING KERNEL

When you click ‘Select Kernel’, you will see a list of available kernels (pop up in the top center of the VScode screen). You can select the kernel that you want to use by clicking on it. There are a few kernels installed as part of the summer school but just select the one called ‘pssday0’ for now. We’ll talk more about them later in the course.



★ pss (Python 3.12.2) pss\Scripts\python.exe Recommended
gh_venv ~\OneDrive - University of Limerick\Teaching\grader_helper\.venv\Scripts\pytho... Jupyter Kernel
phis2024pre ~\OneDrive - University of Limerick\Kevin and Elaine Heroes\Hero influence Scale Poject\ph...
pssDay0 (Python 3.12.2) .venv\scripts\python.exe
Teaching Kernel ~\OneDrive - University of Limerick\Teaching\teaching\scripts\python.exe

EXTENSIONS

Now you know about:

- VS Code as a powerful Text Editor
- Quarto as a powerful Document Generation Tool
- Markdown as a simple way to write text which can be formatted effortlessly
- YAML as a simple way to write metadata to tell the computer how to process your text
- Paths as a way to tell the computer where to find things so you can include them in your document
- Code blocks and inline code
- Quarto Markdown (.qmd) and Jupyter Notebook (.ipynb) files

But all of this has been somewhat manual, but what about all this ‘Automated’ stuff we promised you?

EXTENSIONS

This is where Quarto Extensions come in.

In essences these Extensions are ‘bundles’ files containing things like the ‘Citation Style Language’ (CSL) file, the pdf layout template, and/or the ‘Word’ template for a specific journal or publishing style.

You can indeed write your own extensions, but there is an official list of existing extensions that you can use.

EXTENSIONS

For this session, because you're all psychologists, we're going to focus on the 'apaquarto' extension.

This extensions was written by W. Joel Schneider and is a 'template' for writing in APA style (Schneider, 2023).

Please go back to the 'Day 0' tab on Brightspace, and there you'll find the link to the 'apaquarto' extension documentation, open that in a new tab so you can refer to it as we go through the next few slides.

In fact, we *strongly recommend* that you bookmark and save this page because it is a really well written overview of both APA style, and Quarto Markdown (and YAML) in general.

EXTENSIONS

As we said, an extension is a ‘bundle’ of files that contain the information needed to format your document in a specific way.

But… how do you ‘get’ that bundle and then how do you use it?

Basically (and we’re being really basic here) there’s two steps:

- You ‘install’ the extension
  - Which means you download the extension files and put them in the right place
- You ‘use’ the extension
  - You update your YAML to tell Quarto to use the extension files in formatting your document

Fortunately you already know how to do both of these things, you just haven’t seen them in this exact context yet.

EXTENSIONS

INSTALLING THE EXTENSION

There are two ways to install the extension depending on whether you're starting a new project with that extension in mind, or if you're adding it to an existing project. Fortunately, both of them use `Terminal` commands that are really similar to the ones we learned back in session 0.0

Can anyone what the command to preview a Quarto document is?

- That's right! `quarto preview "my_document.qmd"` if you're using a Quarto Markdown file
- Or `quarto preview "my_document.ipynb"` if you're using a Jupyter Notebook

EXTENSIONS

INSTALLING THE EXTENSION

All quarto commands follow the same format:

The word `quarto` followed by the specific command you want to run (followed by the filename if it’s a specific file you want to run the command on).

Let’s look at the command to install the ‘apaquarto’ extension into an existing project first.

```
quarto add wjschne/apaquarto
```

QUARTO ADD WJSCHNE/APAQUARTO

EXTENSIONS

INSTALLING THE EXTENSION

```
quarto add wjschne/apaquarto
```

So in the terminal (the bottom pane in vscode) you would type `quarto add wjschne/apaquarto` and press enter. However, you have to be in the same folder as the project you want to add the extension to.

Try it now with your exemplar document that you made at the end of session 0.0:

- Open the terminal in vscode (go up to the terminal menu and select 'New Terminal')
- Navigate to the folder where your exemplar document is (you'll see the 'path' at the start of the line in the terminal, if you're not in the right folder you can use the `cd` command to change directory, don't forget you can right click on a folder in the explorer pane and select 'copy path' to get the path to the folder, don't forget to enclose the path in quotes if it has spaces in it)
- Type `quarto add wjschne/apaquarto` and press enter

EXTENSIONS

INSTALLING THE EXTENSION

This will prompt you with some questions about whether you ‘Trust’

~~~
```{bash}
Quarto extensions may execute code when documents are rendered. If you do not
trust the authors of the extension, we recommend that you do not install or
use the extension.
 ? Do you trust the authors of this extension (Y/n) »
```
~~~

You can press ‘Y’ and then enter to continue (but only if you do trust the authors of the extension, be careful about where you get your extensions from)

EXTENSIONS

INSTALLING THE EXTENSION

After you press ‘Y’ and enter, you’ll see a message like this:

~~~
```{bash}
[>] Downloading
[>] Unzipping
    Found 1 extension.

The following changes will be made:
My Document in APA Style, Seventh Edition   [Install]   3.5.3 (formats)
 ? Would you like to continue (Y/n) »
```
~~~

This is just confirming that you want the changes quarto makes to your document to be made. You can press ‘Y’ and enter to continue.

EXTENSIONS

INSTALLING THE EXTENSION

After you press ‘Y’ and enter, you’ll see a message like this:

~~~
```{bash}
[>] Copying
[>] Extension installation complete

 ? View documentation using default browser? (Y/n) » Yes
```
~~~

This is letting you know that the extension has been installed successfully. If you want to be taken to the documentation (a website with the whole instructions) for the extension you can press ‘Y’ and enter, if not you can press ‘N’ and enter.

EXTENSIONS

UPDATING THE YAML

Once you've installed the extension you have to tell quarto how to use it by updating the YAML.

There is specific YAML for Scholarly Articles, and every extension will have it's own idosyncratic YAML options, but the 'apaquarto' extension has a few that make your life easier (as long as your aware of them).

Let's look at the example YAML from the 'apaquarto' documentation:

EXTENSIONS

UPDATING THE YAML

~~~
```{YAML}
---
title: "My Paper's Title: A Full Analysis of Everything"
shorttitle: "My Paper's Title"
author: # note the full author field and subfields
  - name: W. Joel Schneider
    corresponding: true
    orcid: 0000-0002-8393-5316
    email: schneider@temple.edu
    affiliations:
      - name: Temple University
        department: College of Education and Human Development
        address: 1301 Cecil B. Moore Ave.
        city: Philadelphia #This *Has* to be here
        region: PA #This *Has* to be here
        postal-code: 19122-6091
abstract: "This is my abstract." #This can be a lot longer
keywords: [keyword1, keyword2]
author-note:
  disclosures:
    conflict of interest: The author has no conflict of interest to declare.
bibliograpy: mybibfile.bib
format: # You can use all three of these, or just one depending on what you want
  apaquarto-docx: default
  apaquarto-html: default
  apaquarto-pdf: default
~~~

EXTENSIONS

UPDATING THE YAML

That’s quite a big YAML block, but it’s not that complicated. Some tags you already know like the ‘title’, ‘author’, and ‘bibliography’ tags, but there are some new ones too.

- The ‘author’ field is expanded to include their email, affiliation, and ORCID
  - You have to include the ‘city’ and ‘region’ fields in the ‘affiliations’ field, this is a quirk of the ‘apaquarto’ extension
  - You can include multiple authors by just repeating everything under the ‘author’ field
- The ‘abstract’ field is the abstract of your paper
- The ‘keywords’ field is the keywords of your paper
- The ‘author-note’ field is for any disclosures you need to make
- The ‘format’ field is the format you want to render your document in (you can use all three, or just one)

EXTENSIONS

UPDATING THE YAML

OK so using the example on the website (the link is up on Brightspace) let’s update the YAML in your exemplar document to use the ‘apaquarto’ extension.

- Open your exemplar document in vscode
- Go to the YAML block at the top of the document
- Update the YAML to include this version of the ‘author’ field, the ‘abstract’ field, the ‘keywords’ field, the ‘author-note’ field, and the ‘format’ field
- Specify the format as ‘apaquarto-html’
- Save the document

EXTENSIONS

CREATING A NEW DOCUMENT

So far we’ve talked about how you might update an existing document to use the ‘apaquarto’ extension, but what if you want to start a new document with the ‘apaquarto’ extension in mind?

This is really easy to do, and you can do it in just a few steps:

- Open the terminal in vscode
- Navigate to the folder where you want to create the new document
- Type `quarto use template wjschne/apaquarto` and press enter

EXTENSIONS

CREATING A NEW DOCUMENT

Similar to the ‘add’ command, the ‘use’ command will prompt you with some questions about whether you ‘Trust’ the extension

~~~
```{bash}
Quarto templates may execute code when documents are rendered. If you do not
trust the authors of the template, we recommend that you do not install or
use the template.
 ? Do you trust the authors of this template (Y/n) »
```
~~~

You can press ‘Y’ and then enter to continue (but only if you do trust the authors of the extension, be careful about where you get your extensions from)

EXTENSIONS

CREATING A NEW DOCUMENT

Then the terminal will as you if you want to ‘Create a subdirectory for template? (Y/n)’

If you choose ‘N’ the template will be added to the folder you’re in *and* the folder will contain both an ‘example.qmd’ file and a ‘bibliography.bib’ file as well as a file with the same name as the folder that contains all the ‘boilerplate’ text you may need.

A Full yaml block that you can just modify to represent your paper, and all the level one headedings for an APA paper, a premade references section, and a premade appendix section.

EXTENSIONS

CREATING A NEW DOCUMENT

OK, so lets try that. Firstly go to the explorer pane (the left hand side of vscode) and right click on the ‘Day 0’ folder, then select ‘New Folder’ and name the folder ‘apaquarto_example’

Then:

- Open the terminal in vscode
- Navigate to the folder where you want to create the new document
- Type `quarto use template wjschne/apaquarto` and press enter

. . .

I suggest you press ‘n’ when it asks you if you want to create a subdirectory for the template, because you’ve already created a folder for the new document.

EXTENSIONS

RENDERING THE DOCUMENT

Now that you've done this you should be able to 'render' your document in APA style. If you've use all three of the 'format' options in the YAML block you'll need to specify which one you want to render when you run the command in the terminal

- Open the terminal in vscode
- Navigate to the folder where your exemplar document is
- Type `quarto render "my_document.qmd" --to apaquarto-html` and press enter (don't forget to replace 'my_document.qmd' with the name of your document)

. . .

Note the `--to apaquarto-html` at the end of the command, this tells quarto to render the document in the 'apaquarto-html' format. You can use 'apaquarto-docx' or 'apaquarto-pdf' instead if you like. And don't ignore the two '-' before the 'to' in the command, they're important.

SUMMARY

So in this session we've talked about:

- Including code in your document
- Using Jupyter Notebooks to write your document (as an alternative to Quarto Markdown)
- Installing and using Quarto Extensions (specifically the 'apaquarto' extension)
- Updating the YAML in your document to use an extension
- Creating a new document with an extension in mind
- Rendering your document in a specific format

Well done! You've made it through the basics of Quarto, and you're well on your way to being able to write your whole paper in one document.

SUMMARY

Tomorrow we’re going to start introducing you to the power of actual code. In particular we’re going to introduce you to python. We promise that this will be fun, and that we’ll accompany you every step of the way. We’ve also built this material with you in mind, so we’re going to focus on the things that are most useful to you. We’re here to empower you, not to turn you into a computer scientist.

Rather than ending this session with a quiz we’re going to do something different!

LET'S GET READY TO RUMBLE!

You'll be split into groups of 3 or 4, and each group will have to work together to produce an apastyle document using the 'apaquarto' extension - from scratch.

LET'S GET READY TO RUMBLE!

Before we get started you're group will have to come up with a team name, and then decide who's going to do each of the following tasks.

LET'S GET READY TO RUMBLE!

- Task 1: Create a new folder on the desktop called 'team_name'
- Task 2: Use the apaquarto template to create a new document in the 'team_name' folder
- Task 3: Update the YAML in the document to include all the authors (team members), the title, the abstract, the keywords, and the author-note - Don't worry about the actual text of the abstract, you can make it up.
- Task 4: Find a reference and include it in the document (update the bibliography file and then use the @)
- Task 5: Include a link to a website in the document
- Task 6: Include an image in the document
- Task 7: Render the document in the 'apaquarto-html' format

You have 5 minutes to consult with your team (and maybe practice?) before battle commences.

REFERENCES

Well done guys! You’ve made it through the first day of the course.

Schneider, W. J. (2023). *APA 7th Edition Format Quarto Extension*. https://wjschne.github.io/apaquarto/