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# Internship Report Title

Internship Report Subtitle

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Name Surname

Internship Report

202x-202x

**Supervisor:** Name Surname

**Co-Supervisor:** Name Surname

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## 1 Writing in Markdown

Markdown is a very easy and intuitive markup language that can be converted to any other document format using [Pandoc](#).

Learning Markdown is very easy and there are multiple online resources:

- <https://www.markdowntutorial.com/>
- <https://www.markdownguide.org/getting-started/>

### 1.1 What about Quarto?

Quarto is an open-source scientific and technical publishing system that combine (Pandoc) Markdown with programming languages (e.g., R) to create high-quality documents in different formats e.g. pdf or html. Quarto has a very detailed and extensive documentation <https://quarto.org/docs/guide/>.

### 1.2 Include references

References are easily implemented in Quarto. You need to specify a **bibtex** file in the YAML frontmatter **bibliography:** `file.bib` and then start citing the references using the bibtex keys. See the Quarto documentation <https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/footnotes-and-citations.html>.

For example using `@Lakens2018-ri` produce Lakens et al. (2018). To create a citation within parentheses you can use `[@Lakens2018-ri]` producing (Lakens et al., 2018). You can also cite multiple sources as (Lakens et al., 2018; Liddell & Kruschke, 2018)

### 1.3 Including images

External images (i.e., where you have a file) can be included using the markdown/Quarto syntax (see the Quarto documentation <https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/figures.html>). For example using `![This is my nice figure caption](img/unipd.pdf)` will include the image:

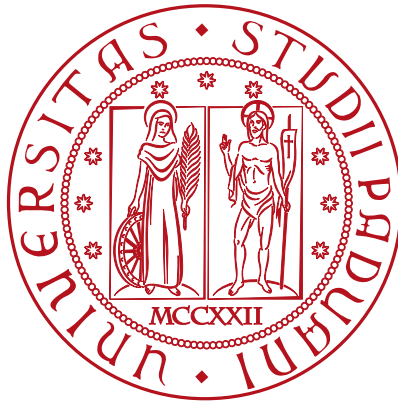


Figure 1: This is my nice figure caption

If you define a label for the image (see <https://quarto.org/docs/authoring/figures.html#cross-references>) you can also refer to it in the text without worrying about the actual number. For example you can say “as seen in `@fig-unipd-logo`” and `@fig-unipd-logo` will be replaced by the prefix “Figure” and the number of the figure. For example, Figure 1 shows the logo of the University of Padua.

Images can be also produced by R for example from the `plot()` function. The following code chunk will create an histogram presented in Figure 2.

```
hist(rnorm(100), breaks = 50, col = "dodgerblue")
```

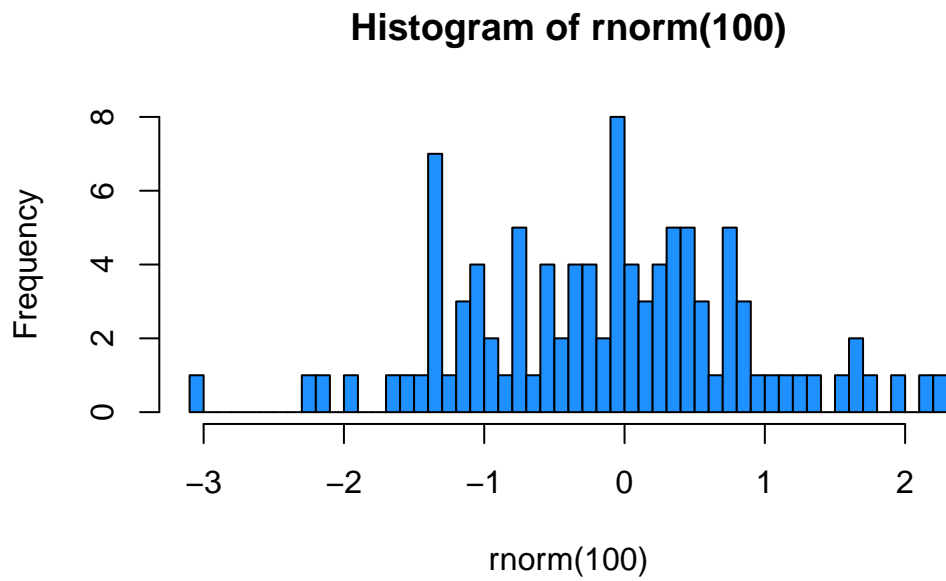


Figure 2: This is a nice histogram

## References

- Lakens, D., Scheel, A. M., & Isager, P. M. (2018). Equivalence testing for psychological research: A tutorial. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*, 1, 259–269. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2515245918770963>
- Liddell, T. M., & Kruschke, J. K. (2018). Analyzing ordinal data with metric models: What could possibly go wrong? *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 79, 328–348. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2018.08.009>