Quire

Multiformat Book Publishing

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Multiformat Book Publishing

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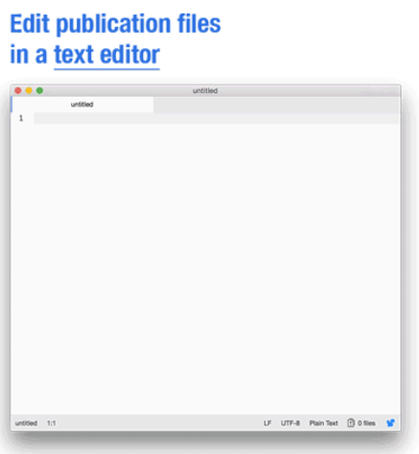
Contents

Tutorial: Quire Basics: A Step-by-Step Walkthrough of the Fundamental Parts of Quire

Quire is a publishing *framework*, meaning it's not one tool or process, but rather a network of many things hooked together. When you work in Quire, you'll be using a text editor, a command-line shell, and a web browser. You use the text editor to edit your publication files, the command-line shell to tell Quire what to do (like `quire new` to start a new project and `quire pdf` to build the PDF version), and the web browser to preview your work.



When you work in Quire, you'll be using a text editor (left), a command-line shell (center), and a web browser (right).

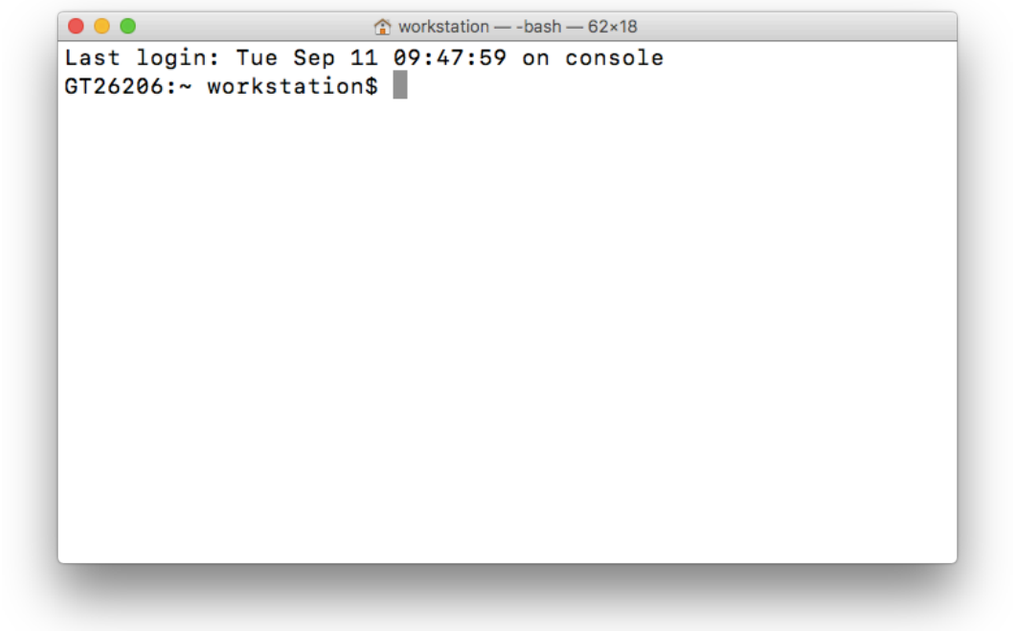
In the following sections, we'll get more familiar with these tools, and get you up and running in a demo Quire project.

1. Working in a Command-Line Shell

The first thing you'll need is a command-line shell. Along with using it to run Quire, we'll also use it to install some of Quire's dependencies (the other programs Quire is dependent on in order to run such as Hugo to create the online site, and Pandoc to create the e-book files).

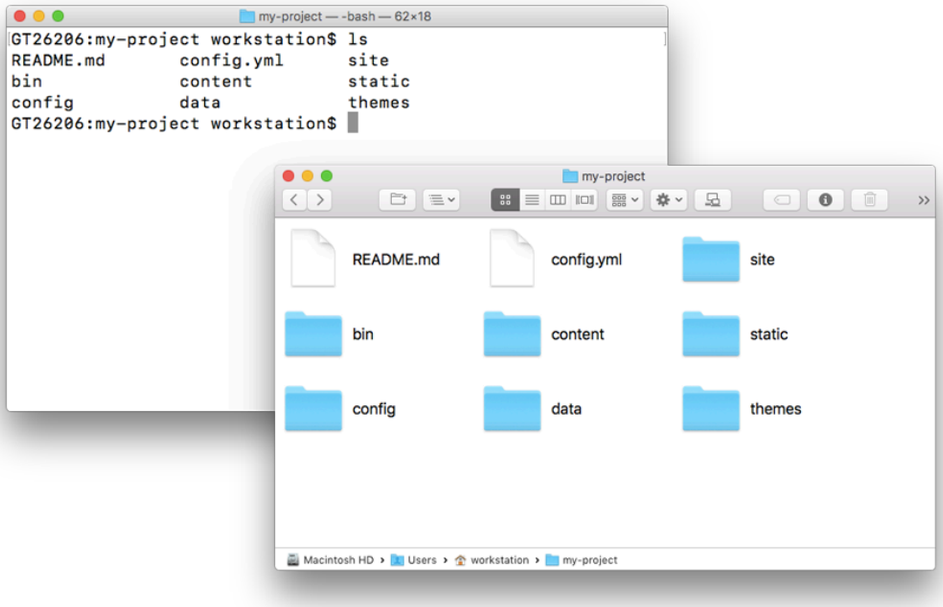
Macs already have a good shell installed. It's called Terminal and it can be found in the Applications/Utilities folder (or press Command–Space Bar and type "Terminal" to search for it). For PCs, we recommend installing Git for Windows which comes with a shell called Git BASH.

The shell is a text-based window into the contents of your computer, and a space where you can run program commands. Like opening a Finder or File Explorer window on your computer that shows the contents of a particular folder (directory). When you open your shell, you will also be in a particular directory, your main user directory by default.



When you first open your command-line shell, you will be in your main user/home directory by default. In this case, "workstation".

With the shell open, you can type `ls` (list) to list the folders and files in your current location. Or type `cd` (change directory) and the name of one of those other folders (like `cd Downloads`), and the shell will take you into it.



Both the command-line shell (left) and the Finder window (right) are views of the same directory on your computer. In this case, we are in a directory called "my-project" in a user account "workstation" and we can see a number of files and sub-directories which happen to make up a Quire project.

Command-Line Quick Reference

- `ls` **lists all the files in the directory you're in**
- `cd` **followed by a space and a directory name, will move you into that directory:**
  `cd my-project`
- `cd` **by itself will return you to your Home directory**
- `!!` **will re-run the last command you entered**
- **Pressing Control–C will stop any process running**

For a deeper dive into the command-line, check out a Really Friendly Command Line Intro, or the Programming Historian's "Introduction to the Bash Command Line".

2. Installing Quire

Follow the links below to install Quire:

- MacOS
- Windows
- Linux

3. Creating a New Project

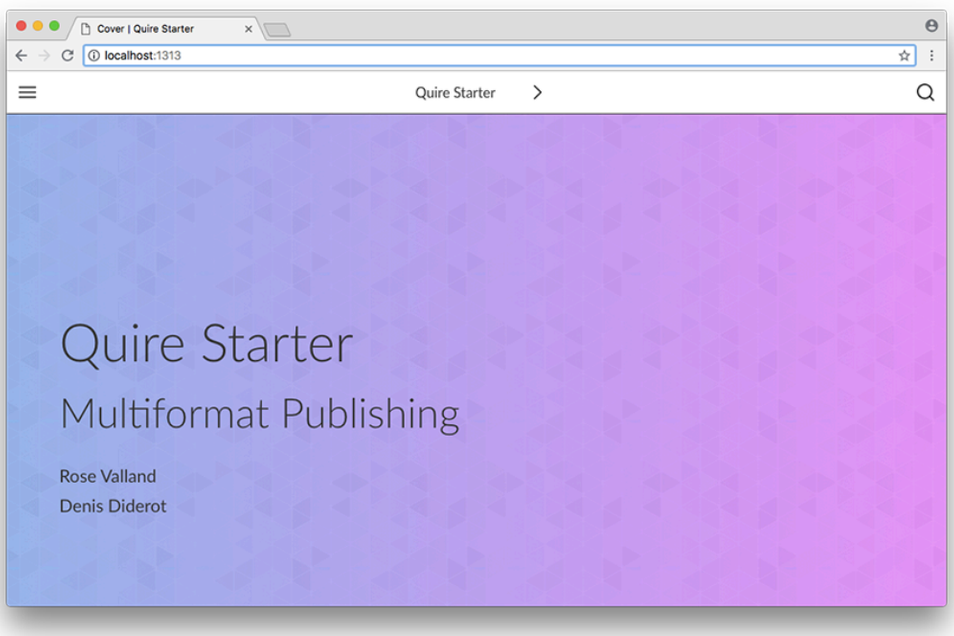
To start a new Quire project, open your command-line shell and type `quire new my-project`. Quire will download a new starter project named "my-project" into your current directory. If you are using the Beta, you may need to enter your GitHub username and password twice during the download process: once for the starter kit and again for the starter theme.

You can call your project anything you want, it doesn't have to be `my-project`, but don't use spaces, and we recommend lowercase.

Once the process is complete, still in your shell, type `cd my-project` and press enter (which means change directory into the directory called "my-project", which was just created). Next type `quire preview` and press enter again.

```
cd my-project
quire preview
```

To see the preview of your new starter, open your browser and go to http://localhost:1313.



When your run `quire new` Quire starts you with a demo project with some default content. You can edit, delete and add from there in building your own publication.

---

4. Working in a Text Editor

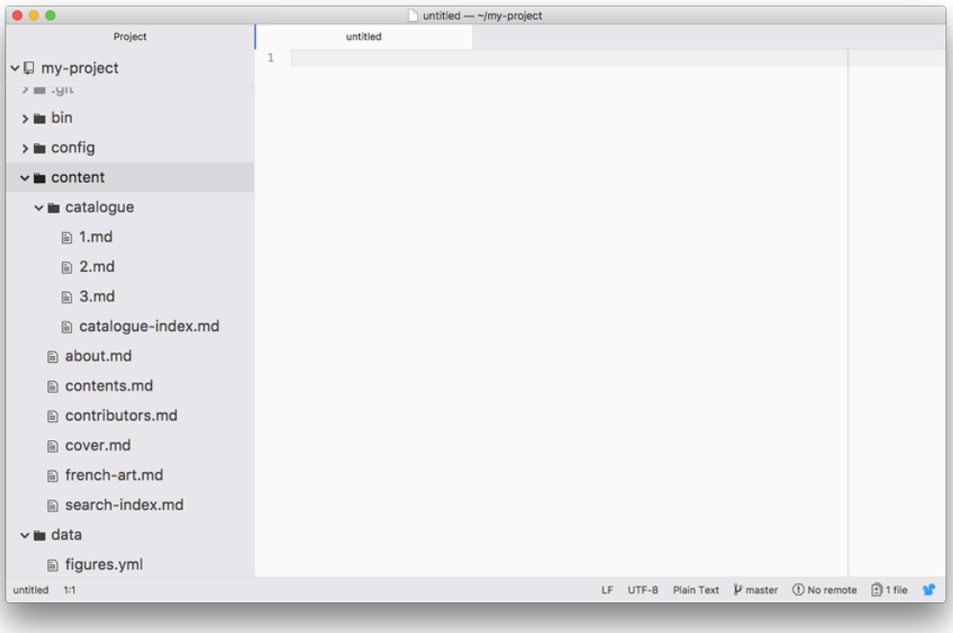
Some placeholder content comes with each new Quire project. To start customizing it, you'll need a text editor. This goes with the command-line shell you have for installing and entering Quire commands, and the browser you use for previewing.

Like its name implies, a text editor is simply a program to edit text. It's like Microsoft Word, but instead of dealing with text formatted for print, text editors specialize in text formatted for code and markup. You can use a text editor to edit all the different kinds of files in your Quire project.

Macs and PCs come with some simple text editors built in, but we recommend using one that offers more in terms of autoformatting as well as being able to see and work in multiple text files at a time. Download and install one of these good, free text editors:

- Atom
- Visual Studio Code

Once installed, open your text editor and locate and open the `my-project` directory you created in Step 3 above. You should see all of the directory's contents listed.



When working on a Quire project in a text editor like Atom or Visual Studio Code you can see and access all your project files from the sidebar at the left.

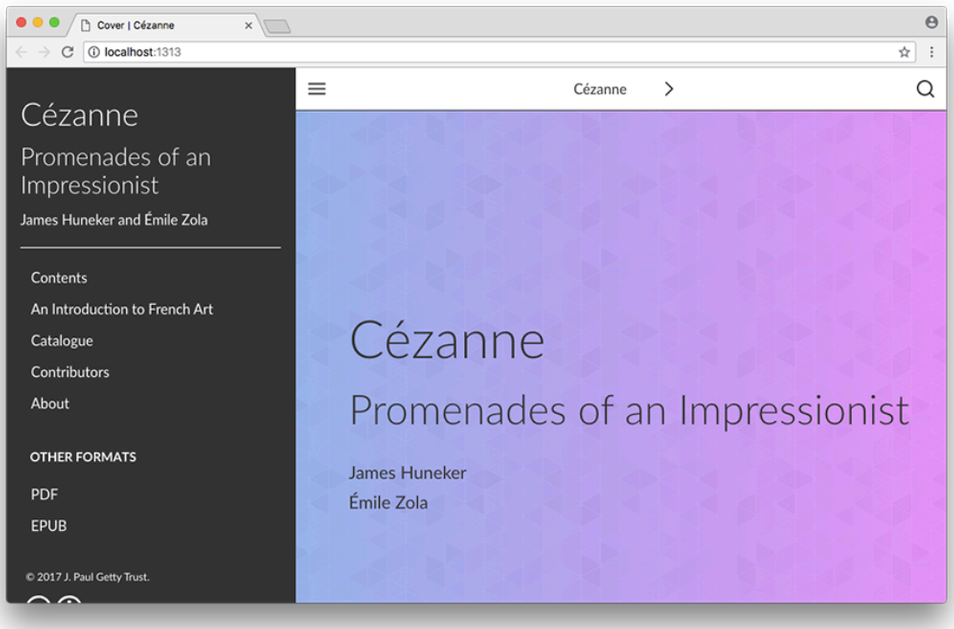
5. Entering Publication Metadata

The metadata for your publication (its title, subtitle, contributors, publication date, etc.) is used in various areas of your site. It's used under the hood for search engine optimization (SEO), as well as on the site itself in headings, navigation labels, and on your About or Copyright page.

All publication metadata is in the `publication.yml` file for your project, which you'll find in the `data` directory.

Open the `publication.yml` file and try changing the title and subtitle, saving the changes, and then looking at the preview running in your browser. You'll see that the cover is updated with your new title. It's also updated in the top navigation bar and in the expandable menu on the site. As much as possible, Quire works on the principle of having content exist only in one place in your

files and using code to display it in multiple places in the publication as needed. This means when you make a change to something, you only do it once and it changes everywhere.



Basic publication information lives in the `publication.yml` file, and is used throughout the site. Here we see the title being used on the cover, in the top navigation bar and in the side navigation.

The format of this metadata is called YAML (*yam-ul*). It's designed to be a plain-text way of capturing data. The general principal is to have the name of a data item, followed by a colon, a space, and then the data item's value. A key-value pair.

```
title: "Cézanne"
subtitle: "Promenades of an Impressionist"
```

While not always necessary, it's usually a good idea to wrap any information you're entering in straight quotes as in the example above. Certain character combinations can otherwise cause issues with the way the YAML data is processed and may cause your site preview to fail.

Changes made to YAML files sometimes don't preview right away in the browser. If refreshing the browser doesn't work, stop and restart the `quire preview` process in your command-line shell.

- **For continuing issues, or if you just want to double check it, copy and paste your YAML text into an online YAML validator, which will alert you to any formatting errors.**

The three other metadata files in the `data` directory— `figures.yml`, `references.yml`, and `objects.yml` —are data for figure images, bibliographic references, and catalogue/artwork

objects. If your publication won't have figures, a bibliography, or a catalogue section you can remove these. The `publication.yml` file, however, is always required and the more complete you can make it, the better.

Read more in the "Metadata & Configuration" chapter of this guide and our "Quire YAML" reference.

6. Editing Content

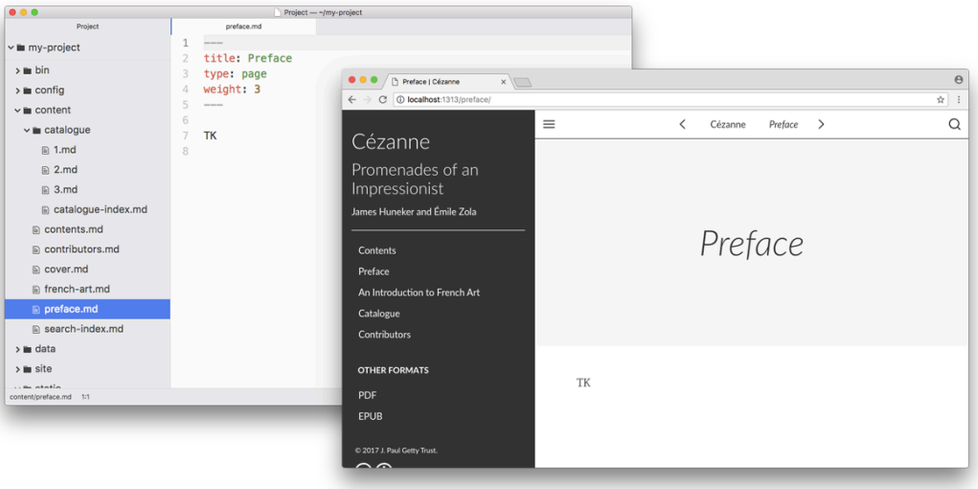
Next let's look at the `content` directory of your publication. In this directory are a series of Markdown files (`.md`) that hold the content of the publication. Each one represents a page of your website. The filename becomes part of the URL for that page in your final publication, so it's always lowercase and includes no spaces or special characters.

Open the `about.md` file. At the top you'll see a small block of YAML surrounded in two sets of three dashes `---` . Just like the overall publication has metadata, each page has metadata as well. Page metadata appears at the top of every Markdown file. Included in this example are the three most basic types of page YAML that you'll want to always include: the `title` , `type` and `weight` .

Let's make some changes to the `about.md` file to make it the Preface in our demo book:

1. First change the `title` to `"Preface"` .
2. The `type` of `"page"` is fine to leave as is. Other page types available are `"essay"` , `"entry"` , `"cover"` , and `"contents"` . Each displays the page content and data differently. The default is `"page"` .
3. The `weight` value creates the ordering of pages in your book. Without a `weight` value, Quire will automatically put the pages in order based on their filenames. Change the `weight` of this page to `"3"` , which will order it after the `contents.md` page which has a `weight` of `"2"` .

Save your changes and you should see the page update at http://localhost:1313/about/. You'll probably also want to change the name of the file from `about.md` to `preface.md` . Do this by right clicking (or control clicking on a Mac) on the file in your text editor and selecting "Rename". Note that this will also change the URL of the page so instead of http://localhost:1313/about/, you'd now find the preview at http://localhost:1313/preface/.



Changing the page `title`, `weight` and filename of a Markdown file in your text editor (left), will change the page title, its ordering in the book, and its URL in the website (right).

Page content goes below the YAML block. Type or copy-and-paste some text here as a test. Save the file and check the preview you're running in the browser at http://localhost:1313/preview/. You should see the update.

Quire content is written in Markdown. Markdown allows you to express content structure as minimally as possible, using simple text indicators. For longer texts and publications, you'll want to use a Microsoft Word to Markdown conversion process, but you can also write Markdown directly in the text editor.

Use Markdown to add styles and elements to your sample text:

1. Add some italics to a phrase by surrounding it with asterisks: `*a phrase in italics*`.
2. Add a second-level heading by putting the text on it's own line, preceded by two hashmarks: `## Heading 2`.
3. Add a link by putting the link text in square brackets followed by the URL in parentheses: `[click here](http://www.myurl.com)`.

```
## A Riotous Energy

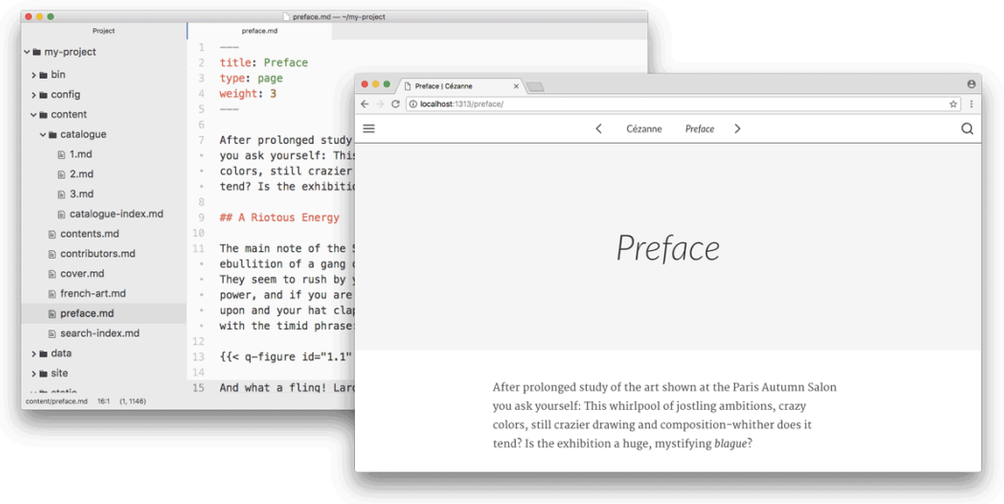
There are many canvases the subjects of which are more
pathologic than artistic, subjects only fit for the
confessional or the privacy of the clinic. But, apart
from these *disagreeable episodes*, the main note of the
[Salon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salon_(Paris))
is a riotous energy, the noisy ebullition of a gang
of students let loose in the halls of art.
```

A complete Markdown reference is available in the "Fundamentals" chapter of this guide, but for quick rules and tips, refer to our Markdown cheatsheet.

For more specialized features (especially images, mutimedia, and citations), Quire extends Markdown's capabilities with a set of shortcodes. Type the following figure image shortcode on a new line in your `preface.md` file, save the change, and check the preview in your browser.

```
{{< q-figure id="fig-1" >}}
```

You'll see this added a figure and caption, the text for which is stored in the project's `figures.yml` file under the `id` of "fig-1". If you update the information stored in `figures.yml` it will update on your page as well as anywhere else that figure is used.



The main text of a Quire publication is written in Markdown. Simple text formatting indicates structure. Like asterisks for italics (`*italics*`) and hashmarks for headings (`## Heading`). Figures are added with a "shortcode" that references a listing in your `figures.yml` file: `{{< q-figure id="1.1" >}}`

Read more about Page YAML, Markdown, and Quire shortcodes in the "Pages" chapter of this guide, and more about figure shortcodes in "Figure Images".

7. Customizing Styles

There are number of different ways to customize the look of your publication. Some of the easiest are to add your own background images to your cover and page banners, and to change the colors and other styles of different interface elements (like the menu, navigation bar, and links) with CSS variables.

A background image can be added to most pages by indicating the image in the page YAML of that page. Open the `cover.md` file, add the following line inside the page YAML, save the file, and preview the results in the browser.

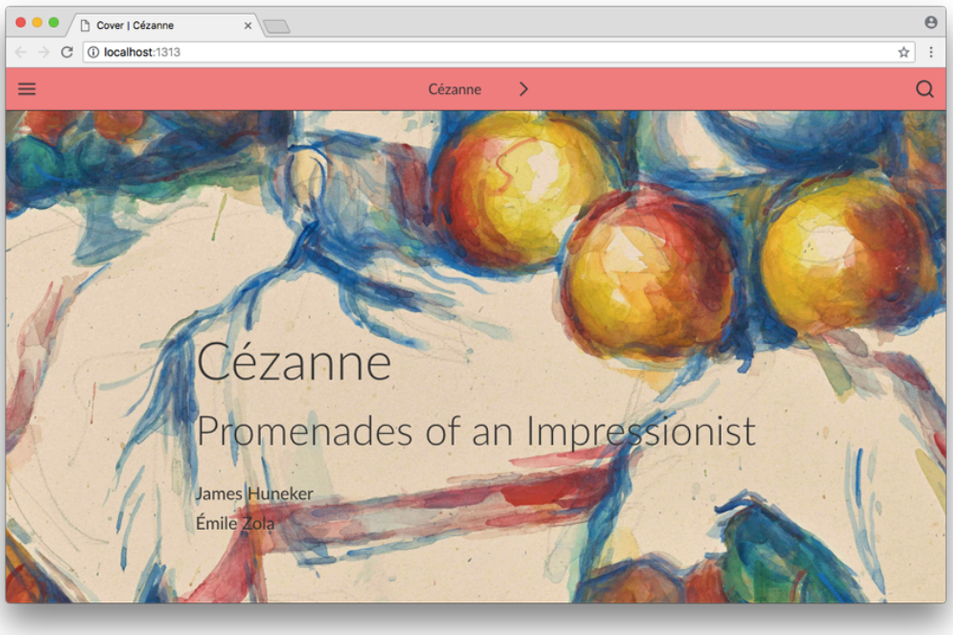
```
image: cover_bg.jpg
```

The image itself is stored in the `static/img` directory of your project, put any image file you'd like in there to use it as background image. You'll see that this is also where images are stored for use with the `q-figure` shortcode demonstrated above.

You can also change the colors used in various elements of the site design. Look inside the `themes` directory for the `quire-starter-theme/source/css` subdirectory and inside that, the `variables.scss` file. Here you'll find a number of variables, prefixed with a dollar sign, that are descriptive of what they control. For instance `$quire-navbar-color` is the background color of the navigation bar at the top of every page. Change it to something new—like a hex color value, or one of the standard 140 color names—save the change, and preview it in your browser. Like with changes to YAML files, changes to theme styles may require you to refresh the browser, or even to stop and restart the `quire preview` process in your command-line shell.

```
$quire-navbar-color: lightcoral;
```

Make sure there's always a space between the colon and the value you enter, and that the value is immediately proceeded by a semicolon. And as in the example above, your color choice won't be preceded by a dollar sign, even though some of them in `variables.scss` are. Hex color values are preceded by a hashmark (like `#ff00ff`) and the 140 standard color keywords don't need anything.



A background image can be added to the cover by adding it to the page YAML of your `cover.md` page (`images: cover_bg.jpg`). Colors and other styles can be customized in the `variables.scss` file of your project's theme.

Read more about applying your own custom CSS styles, altering page templates, and creating a new theme in the "Customizing Styles" chapter of this guide.

8. Outputting Your Publication

In your Terminal, stop the `quire preview` process by typing Control-C. To create the PDF version of your publication type `quire pdf` and press enter. For the EPUB, type `quire epub` and press enter. Both files will be created and saved into your project's `static/downloads` directory. View

them by right clicking (or control clicking on a Mac) on the file name in the lefthand sidebar of your text editor and selecting “Show in Finder” or “Show in File Explorer”.

You can run the output commands anytime, and re-run them to update as you make changes to your project files.

For the online edition, type `quire site` and press enter. A `site` directory will be created in your project, with all the website files inside. The files in `site` can then be copied onto virtually any web server or hosting service. They include all the page content, images, and styles for the site and are all you need for the site to look and run just as it does when running `quire preview` on your own computer.

Read more about outputting your publication files and deploying your site in the “Multiformat Output” chapter of this guide.

Congratulations! Now What?

Congratulations on completing the tutorial! We’ve touched on Quire’s core concepts and functionality, but of course there’s more to learn and do.

- Watch a 90-minute webinar recording that walks through many of the steps in this tutorial.
- Sign up for beta access, if you haven’t already, to work with Quire on your own.
- Continue reading the docs.
- Start working on your own Quire project.

Install or Update

> ! **Quire is in a closed beta. Installation will not work unless you have requested and been given access.**

macOS Installation

Open your Terminal command-line shell (found in your Applications/Utilities folder) and follow the steps below. First, install support software for Quire, and then Quire itself. If you are new to the command-line, read our tutorial on “Working in a Command-line Shell”.

1. Install **Apple’s Xcode** by copying and pasting the following command and pressing enter. If Xcode is not already installed, an additional alert notification will pop up. Click “Install” and follow the prompts.

   ```
   xcode-select --install
   ```

2. Visit the **Node.js** site, and download and install the current LTS (long-term support) version: https://nodejs.org.

3. Visit the **Pandoc** repository on GitHub, and download the macOS .pkg file of the latest release: https://github.com/jgm/pandoc/releases/. Install by double clicking the icon and following the prompts.

4. Visit the **PrinceXML** site, download the Mac OS version, and uncompress the folder: http://www.princexml.com/download/.

   Copy and paste the following two lines in your Terminal at once and press enter. Note that this assumes the file downloaded into your Downloads folder (the Mac default).Copy and paste the following code into your terminal:

   ```
   cd Downloads/prince-XX.X-macosx
   sudo ./install.sh
   ```

   The key line is **prince-XX.X-macosx**

Go to the Downloads folder to make sure the Prince zip file is there. Make sure XX.X matches the current version of Prince that you are using by deleting and replacing with the current numbers.The line may end in macos or macosx. Make sure the it matches exactly what the program looks like in the download folder and delete the “x” if necessary.

The Terminal will ask for your computer password. After entering it, another message will appear in the Terminal shell to confirm that PrinceXML should be installed in the `/usr/local` directory. Press enter.

When complete, type `cd` into the Terminal to return to your home/user directory.

```
cd
```

5. Copy and paste the following line into your Terminal to download the **Quire CLI** (command-line interface) to your computer from GitHub.

```
git clone https://github.com/gettypubs/quire-cli.git
```

You may be asked to enter your GitHub username and password. When complete, install the CLI by copying and pasting the following commands into your Terminal and pressing enter. The first resets user permissions for your local directory, the second installs Quire.

```
sudo chown -R $USER /usr/local
```

```
cd quire-cli
npm install -g
```

When complete, type `quire --version` to confirm proper installation. It should return a version number, otherwise, if it says `command not found`, the Quire CLI has not been properly installed. Refer to the “Troubleshooting” section below.

Windows Installation

1. Download **Git for Windows** by clicking on “Download” at https://gitforwindows.org/. An exe file will be downloaded, click on it and hit “run”, you should see a setup wizard screen that will install Git for Windows. During the installation, use the default settings.

2. Download and install **Node.js** and **npm** at https://nodejs.org/en/download/. Make sure you get the LTS version of Node.js, npm will be installed during the same process. The Windows installer will be downloaded, just open it and a setup wizard screen will guide you through the process.

3. Download **Prince** for Windows. You would download either the 32-bit installer or the 64-bit installer depending on your operating system. To install Prince you can follow the instructions at their site: https://www.princexml.com/doc-install/#windows

4. Download **Pandoc** for Windows. You would download either the 32-bit installer or the 64-bit installer depending on your operating system. To install Pandoc you can either download the

.msi or download the .zip file and run the .exe file in the directory. Either way works and will install Pandoc onto your system.

5. Open **PowerShell** (that should be installed by default in your Windows computer) and run it as administrator. To do so, right click on the icon and select “run as administrator” from the context menu.

   Then once you get the administrator PowerShell window, type the following command:

   ```
   npm install --g --production windows-build-tools
   ```

   This command installs c++ 2015 build tools and python 2 required for node-gyp. The process will take some time and you'll see the prompt with the name of your computer and your username once it's complete.

6. Continue using PowerShell, but this time it's not required to run it as administrator (you can close the administrator window and open a new one) and type the following command to download **Quire CLI** to your computer from GitHub:

   ```
   git clone https://github.com/gettypubs/quire-cli
   ```

   A pop up window may emerge and ask you to type your GitHub username and password, then the download starts.

   Change directory to the `quire-cli` folder:

   ```
   cd quire-cli
   ```

   The following command will install dependencies:

   ```
   npm install -g
   ```

   Installing the dependencies takes some time and you'll notice multiple text strings being generated on the screen during the process. Wait until the prompt with your username shows up and then, to verify that `quire-cli` has been installed correctly, type:

   ```
   quire -V
   ```

   If version number is returned, means that the install is correct.

7. Lastly, to navigate to your home directory and create a new project or publication type:

   ```
   cd ~
   ```

Linux Installation

1. Open terminal
2. Download and install **Prince**:

```
cd ~
```

Run these commands to download and install PrinceXML

```
wget https://www.princexml.com/download/prince_12-1_ubuntu18.04_amd64.deb

sudo gdebi prince_10r2-1_debian8.0_amd64.deb
```

If you chose a different distribution of Linux there are more instructions here -> https://www.princexml.com/doc-install/#linux

3. Install node js and npm through nvm

Detailed information about this installation can be found in this link https://github.com/creationix/nvm#install-script

To install or update nvm, you can use the install script using cURL:

```
curl -o- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/creationix/nvm/v0.33.11/install.sh |
bash
```

or Wget:

```
wget -qO- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/creationix/nvm/v0.33.11/install.sh |
bash
```

The script clones the nvm repository to `~/.nvm` and adds the source line to your profile (`~/.bash_profile` , `~/.zshrc` , `~/.profile` , or `~/.bashrc`).

```
export NVM_DIR="$HOME/.nvm"
[ -s "$NVM_DIR/nvm.sh" ] && \. "$NVM_DIR/nvm.sh" # This loads nvm
```

Note: You can add `--no-use` to the end of the above script (... `nvm.sh --no-use`) to postpone using `nvm` until you manually `use` it.

You can customize the install source, directory, profile, and version using the `NVM_SOURCE` , `NVM_DIR` , `PROFILE` , and `NODE_VERSION` variables. Eg: `curl ... | NVM_DIR="path/to/nvm"` . Ensure that the `NVM_DIR` does not contain a trailing slash.

NB. The installer can use `git` , `curl` , or `wget` to download `nvm` , whatever is available.

Note: On Linux, after running the install script, if you get `nvm: command not found` or see no feedback from your terminal after you type:

```
command -v nvm
```

simply close your current terminal, open a new terminal, and try verifying again.

If the above doesn't fix the problem, open your `.bash_profile` and add the following line of code:

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

For more information about this issue and possible workarounds, please refer here to verify that nvm has been installed, do:

```
command -v nvm
```

which should output 'nvm' if the installation was successful. Please note that `which nvm` will not work, since `nvm` is a sourced shell function, not an executable binary. To download, compile, and install the latest release of node, do this:

```
nvm install --lts
```

And then in any new shell just use the installed version:

```
nvm use --lts
```

4. Install **Pandoc** for EPUB and MOBI output

```
cd ~
```

Visit https://github.com/jgm/pandoc/releases and download the latest .deb file

```
wget https://github.com/jgm/pandoc/releases/download/2.2.3.2/
pandoc-2.2.3.2-1-amd64.deb
```

Install the .deb file

```
sudo dpkg -i pandoc-2.2.3.2-1-amd64.deb
```

This will install the pandoc and pandoc-citeproc executables and man pages.

Verify Pandoc was installed

```
pandoc -v
```

If Pandoc version information is returned then Pandoc was successfully installed on your system.

5. Install **Quire-CLI**

```
git clone https://github.com/gettypubs/quire-cli
```

```
cd quire-cli
```

```
git checkout pc-dev
```

Install Dependencies

```
npm install -g
```

Verify

```
quire -V
```

If version number is returned, quire-cli was installed correctly. You can now leave the directory.

```
cd ~
```

Updating the Quire CLI

As we develop, you may also want/need to update your Quire CLI. The CLI is pegged to a particular version of the Quire Starter Theme (at least for now), so if you're using an older CLI, any new projects you start will have the corresponding older version of the theme.

1. In your command-line shell, to first uninstall and discard the existing version of the CLI, enter the following four commands in order:

   ```
   cd quire-cli
   ```

   ```
   npm uninstall -g
   ```

   ```
   cd
   ```

   ```
   rm -rf quire-cli
   ```

2. Still in your command-line shell, enter these three commands to download the latest version and install it:

   ```
   git clone https://github.com/gettypubs/quire-cli.git
   ```

   ```
   cd quire-cli
   ```

```
npm install -g
```

You now have the latest Quire CLI and any new projects you start will also have the newest theme. Your previously-started projects will keep their original version of theme unless you update the theme separately.

You may in some cases see errors or issues when running Quire commands with a newer version of the CLI in older projects. These can be fixed manually, or, you can also re-install your original version of the CLI to run those older projects if necessary.

Updating the Theme

To update the version of a theme you have:

1. In the `themes` directory of your project, delete the current theme directory. It's `quire-starter-theme` by default.
2. Copy in your new theme directory ensuring that it has the same name as the original.
3. Open your command-line shell and navigate to the project directory using the `cd` (change directory) command. For example, if your project directory was called `my-project` and it was in your main user directory, you'd enter `cd my-project`.
4. Still in the command-line shell, type `quire install` and press enter to install the theme dependencies for your project. (This is done automatically when running `quire new`, but needs to be done manually when adding a new or replacement theme.)

! **Be sure to save any customizations you've made inside your theme. (Typically style changes to the `variables.scss` file.) You'll have to copy these over into the new theme manually once it is installed.**

Installing a New Theme

TK

Uninstalling Quire

To uninstall Quire:

1. From a new window in your command-line shell (you should be in your home/user directory where you initially installed Quire) type the following two commands:

```
cd quire-cli
```

```
npm uninstall -g
```

2. In the folder/finder view, go to your user/home directory where you initially installed Quire, look for the `quire-cli` folder and delete it.

Troubleshooting

Downloading the Quire CLI to your computer from GitHub through the Terminal

If you have two-factor authentication set-up, you may need to create a personal access token in GitHub to get Quire CLI to download properly.

Follow these steps:

1. Run

   ```
   git clone https://github.com/gettypubs/quire-cli.git
   ```

2. For username: enter your Github Username

   For Password: **follow the directions below.**

3. In GitHub follow this link (https://github.com/settings/tokens) to access the personal token access token page.

4. Click **generate** new token.

5. Give your token a descriptive name.

6. This page allows you to select the scopes or permissions you'd like to grant this token. In this instance, click **repo** at the very top.

7. Scroll down to the bottom of the page and click **generate token**.

8. Copy the token to your clipboard before closing this window. For security reasons, after you navigate off the page, you will not be able to see the token again.

Resetting user permission for local directory

When entering

```
sudo chown -R $USER /usr/local
```

You will be prompted to enter a password and may receive the following error, *Operation not permitted*.

Please note, on some computers you may not need to run this command.

Try continuing with the installation process to see if everything is running smoothly:

```
cd quire-cli
npm install -g
```

If this works, then you can ignore the *sudo chown* command.

When when you have finished these steps, type the following command to confirm proper installation:

```
quire --version
```

Quire CLI Commands

The Quire CLI, or command-line interface, is the control for creating, previewing and outputting Quire projects. Quire CLI is typically run from Terminal on a Mac, and Git Bash (or its equivalent) on a PC. The following commands are available.

Run `quire --help` in your command-line shell for a full list of the Quire commands and options defined below.

Starting and Previewing Projects

`quire new project-name`

Create a new Quire project named `project-name` in the current directory. The name can be anything, but shouldn't contain spaces or special characters.

`quire preview`

Run a local server to preview the project in a browser. Defaults to previewing at http://localhost:1313/, but will use other port numbers (such as http://localhost:6532/) if 1313 is busy. The specific address will be listed in your command-line terminal after running the command. If you're having any issue with the preview, try running `quire preview --verbose` instead. This outputs error, warning and other processing information that can sometimes be useful in troubleshooting.

`quire install`

Install this project's theme dependencies when you update or change themes.

Outputting Files

`quire site`

Build the final web files for your publication into its `site` directory. These include all the pages, images, and styles necessary for your project, and can be hosted on any web server.

`quire pdf`
Generate a PDF version of your publication into its `static/downloads/` directory as `output.pdf`.

`quire epub`
Generate an EPUB version of your publication into its `static/downloads/` directory as `output.epub`.

`quire mobi`
Generate an MOBI (Kindle) version of your publication into its `static/downloads/` directory as `output.mobi`.

◆ ◆ ◆

For the PDF, EPUB, and MOBI commands you can specify a new filename with the `--file` option.

```
quire pdf --file=photography
```

Outputs as: `static/downloads/photography.pdf`

Or you can specify a name and an alternative file path. If the directories don't already exist in your project, Quire will create them and output the file there. We recommend always outputting somewhere into the `static` directory as this will automatically be included in your project when you run `quire site` to output the final web files.

```
quire epub --file=static/ebooks/photography
```

Outputs as: `static/ebooks/photography.epub`.

◆ ◆ ◆

Also for the PDF, EPUB, and MOBI commands, developers may use the `--env` option to specify and environmental variable.

Customizing File Templates

`quire template epub`
Download the built-in template for customization of the cover and title pages of the EPUB and MOBI files Quire outputs. `epub/template.xhtml` All other template customization (for the website and pdf/print versions) is done in the `theme` directory.

Getting Help

`quire -V` `quire --version`
Output the version number.

`quire -h` `quire --help`
Output usage information.

`quire preview --verbose`

Show verbose output in the command-line. Includes warnings, errors and process information.

`quire debug`

Development use only. Log info about current project.

Getting Started

Starting a New Project

To create a new project, open your command-line shell and copy and paste the text below, replacing `project-name` with what you would like your project folder to be called. (Don't use spaces or special characters in your project name, and lowercase is recommended.)

```
quire new project-name
```

The process may take a minute as Quire installs the starter kit, configures the project, sets up the theme, and installs the dependencies. If you are using the Beta, you may need to enter your GitHub username and password twice during the download process: once for the starter kit and again for the starter theme.

The project is ready when you see the message, "Theme and dependencies successfully installed."

Copying an Existing Project

In addition to starting a Quire project from scratch as described in the previous section, you can also copy and work on a pre-existing Quire project. You would do this if you were on a team working on a publication together and are sharing the files via GitHub or another service, or you wanted to use a previous Quire project as a template for a new one.

1. Copy the Quire project directory into your main home/user directory (typically from a thumb drive, Dropbox or Google Drive, or GitHub).
2. Open your command-line shell and navigate to the project directory using the `cd` (change directory) command. For example, if your project directory was called `my-project` and it was in your main user directory, you'd enter `cd my-project`.
3. Still in the command-line shell, type `quire install` and press enter to install the theme dependencies for your project. (This is done automatically when running `quire new`, but needs to be done manually when working on pre-existing projects.)

You can also type `cd` and a space in your shell and then drag and drop the Quire directory icon into it. This will copy the full file path.

```
  class="quire-figure leaflet-outer-wrapper mfp-hide notGet">

      <div
    id="js-deepzoom-1585170516243605000"
   class="quire-deepzoom inset leaflet-inner-wrapper "
      aria-live="polite"
     role="application"
    aria-label="Zoomable image"
  src="/img//screenshots/command-line-drag-and-drop.gif">
      </div>
   <span class="figure-caption visually-hidden">


      </span>

</figure>


<a
href="#deepzoom-1585170516243589000"
class='inline popup'
data-type='inline'
>

    <img
  id='command-line-drag-and-drop'
   class="quire-figure__image"
src='//localhost:1313/img//screenshots/command-line-drag-and-drop.gif'
   alt='' />
```

```
<span class="quire-figure__modal">
    <span class="material-icons md-24 material-fullscreen" aria-
    hidden="true">fullscreen</span>
  <span class="quire-figure__label  media-caption   visually-hidden ">
    </span>
  </span>
```

```
<span class="media-caption">


</span>
```

Which Quire Files Are for Content Creators and Editors?

Inside each Quire project, you will find the following directories and files. Content creators and editors will primarily use the `content`, `data`, and `static` directories.

```
? bin
? config
? config.yml
? content     <-- Markdown files with publication text
? data        <-- YAML files with publication data
? README.md
? site
? static      <-- Images / Style overrides / PDF, EPUB & MOBI
? themes          files that are output with `quire pdf` etc.
```

? content

The central part of Quire is the `content` directory where almost all of a publication's text content will live as individual Markdown files. Every Markdown file is a *page* of the publication. You can read more about how to structure the publication content in *Pages*.

New Quire projects started with the `quire new` command, come with some demo content, images and data as samples to start. These materials can be written over, re-used or deleted altogether as you'd like.

? data

What content doesn't live in `content` directory as a Markdown file, will live here in the `data` directory as a YAML file. A `publication.yml` file is required (read more in *Publication Metadata &*

Configuration), but a Quire project may also include `references.yml` (*Citations & Bibliographies*); `figures.yml` (*Figures*; and `objects.yml` (*Catalogue Objects*).

? static

The `static` directory includes anything that will be included in your final publication, but that doesn't have to first be processed through Quire's templates static-site generator. By default, this includes a `css` directory for directly overriding theme styles (read more in *Customizing Styles*); a `downloads` directory for the multiple Quire formats (*Outputting & Deploying Your Site*); and an `img` directory for all image and other media assets (*Figure Images*).

? README.md

The `README.md` file is a code convention, and is a free space for information about the publication. **It is not used in the output Quire publication at all.** However, if you host your Quire project on GitHub or other similar `git` project management sites, the `README.md` file is used for the repository's front page description. Often it will include notes on development, on what usage is allowed, on how issues will be handled and if contributions should be considered. Read more in *Outputting & Deploying Your Site*.

Which Quire Files Are for Developers?

Inside each Quire project, you will find the following directories and files. Developers will primarily use the `config.yml` file and the `bin`, `config`, and `site` and `theme` directories.

```
? bin         <-- Scripts
? config      <-- Secondary/environmental configuration
? config.yml  <-- Main configuration
? content
? data
? README.md
? site        <-- The built site output with `quire site`
? static
? themes      <-- Layouts, shortcodes, styles, js
```

? bin

Currently, it only contains a `deploy.sh` script file for deploying a Quire project to GitHub pages. Read more in *Outputting & Deploying Your Site*.

? config.yml

This is a standard, required file for Hugo and also for Quire. In Quire, it is used expressly for configuring how Hugo operates, and for defining a number of key values used in Quire templates. Users who have worked on other non-Quire/Hugo projects will note that they typically use the `config.yml` file to also store publication metadata. Given the potentially large scope of this metadata in formal digital publications, Quire uses the `publication.yml` file inside the `data` directory instead. Read more in *Publication Metadata & Configuration*.

? config

An additional configuration directory. While most Quire configuration happens in the `config.yml` file as explained above, the `config` directory gives more specific controls for different output

formats and development environments. In most cases, changes won't need to be made to these files until you are deploying your site. Read more in *Outputting & Deploying Your Site*.

? site

Where the built pages of the Quire website will be. This folder and its contents are automatically generated with the `quire site` command-in the Quire CLI, and should not be edited directly. Read more in *Outputting & Deploying Your Site*.

? themes

The `themes` directory contains one or more themes that define the structure and style of the Quire publication. When using the `quire new` command-in the Quire CLI, the default theme is `quire-starter-theme`. Read more in *Customizing Styles*.

Creating a Publication Outline

It is a good idea to start any project by creating a basic outline of your publication. The way you organize the Markdown files in the `content` directory of your project will define the structure of your publication and how the *Table of Contents* is organized.

Here's an outline showing the ordering, organization, and file naming for a sample publication:

```
? cover.md
? contents.md
? part-one
  ? section-overview.md
  ? chapter-01.md
  ? chapter-02.md
? part-two
  ? section-overview.md
  ? chapter-03.md
```

The names of the files will effect the final URLs of your publication. By default, URLs will be the filename, minus the `.md` suffix. Files nested in a sub-directory within `content` will include that sub-directory in the URL as well.

File	URL
The `cover.md` file	`mypublication.com/cover/`
The `contents.md` file	`mypublication.com/contents/`
The `chapter-01.md` file inside the `part-one` directory	`mypublication.com/part-one/chapter-01/`
The `section-overview.md` file inside the `part-two` directory	`mypublication.com/part-two/section-overview/`

To have URLs for your homepage or section landing pages that don't include the Markdown file name, add `slug: .` to the page YAML of that file. Read more in the *Pages* section of this guide.

For the ordering of the pages, in the example above we've listed the files and directories as they would appear in the publication's table of contents. When looking in the actual `content` directory on your computer or in your text editor, however, they will almost certainly not appear in the proper publication order. More likely, they'll appear alphabetically or by date modified, which is also how Quire will order them when building and previewing your publication. You can adjust this by assigning a `weight` to each page in its page YAML.

There are some other important rules and tips to keep in mind:

1. **Filenames should be lowercase, with no spaces or special characters.**
2. **Sub-directories can't have other sub-directories within them.** Quire currently supports only one level of nesting.
3. **Don't use `index.md` or `_index.md` files.** Though common for users with previous static-site or web development experience, you should not use `index.md` or `_index.md` files in your Quire project. Because of the way Hugo is modeled, these work against the linear ordering of the publication and break the *Next* and *Previous* page navigation in Quire.

Prepping Images and Text

TK

Previewing and Editing a Project

Quire lets you preview the current version of your site in a web browser, and will update the preview as you edit the files.

To run the preview:

1. Open your command-line shell and navigate to your Quire project directory using the `cd` (change directory) command. For example, if your project directory was called `my-project` and it was in your main user directory, you'd enter `cd my-project`.
2. Still in the command-line shell, type `quire preview` and press enter to start the preview server.
3. Open a web browser and visit http://localhost:1313 to see the publication. To stop the preview you can either press Control–C or type `quire stop` and press enter.

Quire files can be edited in any text editor, though we recommended Atom or Visual Studio Code, two free and fully featured options. With one of these text editors installed, open your Quire project in it. You will see the directory contents listed on the left sidebar. As you make and save changes to these files, the web browser preview of the site will automatically update as well.

! **In some cases, changes to `.yml`, `.scss` and `.css` files may not show up in your preview immediately. You may need to refresh the browser, clear the browser cache, or stop and re-start the `quire preview` command in these cases.**

Fundamentals: YAML & Markdown

Content is stored in two different plain-text formats in Quire: YAML (*yam-ul*) for data, and Markdown for more narrative or textual content. Markdown is used in standalone `.md` files in the `content` directory of every Quire project. YAML is found in `.yml` files in the `data` directory, in the configuration files, and at the top of every Markdown file.

YAML Basics

YAML is designed to be a plain-text way of capturing data. The general principal is to have the name of a data item (a key), followed by a colon, a space, and then the data item's value. A key-value pair.

```
title: My Book
```

Each line in YAML is a new item. Dashes represent individual items in a list. In the example below, there are two contributors, each with a first and last name.

```
item:
other_item:
multiple_items:
  - item_name:
    item_description:
  - item_name:
    item_description:
```

Note too, that indentations matter in YAML. If any of the items above were indented even just one space more or less from where they are, the YAML would not be formatted correctly and the Quire preview and output functions would not work. YAML items and list items should always line up with one another.

! Improperly formatted YAML can temporarily break Quire functionality. Copy and paste your YAML blocks into a validator like the Code Beautify YAML validator to make sure there aren't any hidden errors.

YAML can include multiple, markdown-style paragraphs by using a pipe character, dropping down a line, and indenting one level. This can be used in areas like captions, descriptions, and abstracts.

```
item: |
  Using a pipe character, and then dropping down a line
  and indenting like this allows you to include multiple
  paragraphs, just as you would in Markdown.

  Not all Quire YAML attributes expect Markdown though,
  so check the docs.

  - Markdown style lists
  - and other formatting are
  - also allowed
```

YAML block entries can be in any order. It doesn't matter if you write:

```
---
title: Cheatsheet
type: page
---
```

Or:

```
---
type: page
title: Cheatsheet
---
```

Certain formatting and characters (like colons within the text, or lines leading off with asterisks meant to italicize some of the text) can cause issues. In the example above, `title: My Chapter` without *My Chapter* in quotes works just fine, but more complicated cases might arise. In these cases, double quotes will help to avoid issues.

```
description: "*My Chapter* is about colons :)"
```

Anything at all can go within double-quotes, except for other double-quotes. If you need double-quotes, use "curly quotes", or use a backslash to escape the double quote `\"`.

```
title: ""Ah ha!" Amazing Double-quote (\") Tricks!"
```

Our Top 3 YAML Tips:

1. **Use quotes around item values**
2. **Watch horizontal spacing to make sure things line up**
3. **Check your YAML with a validator**

Markdown Basics

Markdown is designed to be a simple, plain-text markup language that uses a few text rules to structure content for easy conversion into HTML. Writing in Markdown should be thought of as giving your content structure, not style. You use Markdown to indicate what's a heading, what's a list, etcetera. Quire's themes and stylesheets then control what those headings, lists and other elements *look* like, from device to device and format to format.

Special characters like en- and em-dashes, and diacritics work fine in Markdown and in Quire publications. Any Unicode character is allowed. The only limitation, for less common characters, is whether the font you're using includes it. When a font does not include a specific character, most browsers will substitute one from a different font.

The following sections detail the most commonly used Markdown tags.

Paragraphs

Individual paragraphs are created with double line breaks.

```
This is the first paragraph.

This is the second.
```

This is the first paragraph.

This is the second.

Headings

Headings are created with hashmarks. The number of hashmarks corresponds to the level of the heading you want.

```
### Heading 3
#### Heading 4
##### Heading 5
```

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Start your content headings with Heading 2 tags rather than Heading 1. Heading 1 should be reserved for the page title and will be automatically generated in Quire. And, for truly accessible documents, headings should be thought of as levels of your content outline, not as sizes large to small. See our *Accessibility Principals* for more on this.

Italic and Bold

Italics and bold are created with asterisks.

```
*Italic Text*
**Bold Text**
```

Italic Text

Bold Text

Blockquotes

Blockquotes (indented blocks of text) are created with the right caret, or greater-than sign.

```
> Blockquote
```

> *Blockquote*

Links

Links are created with text in brackets followed immediately by a url in parentheses.

```
[Link Text](http://www.linkadress.com)
```

Link Text

Lists

Dashes and numbers create lists. Indenting creates nested lists.

```
- dashes
- make
  - a list
  - with
  - bullets
```

- dashes

- make
  - a list
  - with
  - bullets

```
1. numbers make
2. a list with
3. numbers
```

1. numbers make
2. a list with
3. numbers

Footnotes

Precede footnote numbers with a up-arrow accent (`^`) and then surround it in square brackets. Footnote number one would be `[^1]`, number two would be `[^2]`, and so on.

At the end of the page, usually under a “Notes” heading, add the corresponding note with the same marker followed by a colon and the note text.

```
## Notes

[^1]: The footnote itself is the same thing as the footnote
number reference in the text, but with a colon followed by
the footnote text
```

Footnotes can also include Markdown formatting, including lists and even multiple paragraphs. For these, indent the content inwards two levels and put a line space in between the paragraphs just as you would elsewhere.

```
## Notes

[^2]:
    Footnotes with multiple paragraphs

    Are indented in twice, and have line breaks between.

    - Markdown lists
    - work like this in footnotes
    - as well
```

The built-in Markdown processor will automatically renumber footnotes in the order they appear in the text. It will also always put the footnotes at the very end of your content, no matter where you may try to put them.

Markdown Special Cases

Markdown and HTML

You can also use HTML tags in a Markdown file. This can be convenient for adding HTML elements that Markdown doesn't support, or for applying special styling. For instance, by wrapping text with a `<span>` tag with a class in order to add custom styling. (See more about this in the *Styles Customization* chapter of this guide.) Note, however, that you can do the same by wrapping multiple paragraphs of Markdown in `<div>`, `<section>` or other block-level tags. For this, you need the `q-class` shortcode.

For the things Markdown can't do, Quire includes number of useful shortcodes. You'll read more about them in other chapters of this guide. A complete list is available in the shortcode reference section.

Fractions, Superscripts and Subscripts

The fractions 1/4, 1/2, and 3/4, will be automatically converted into proper, Unicode fractions (1/4, 1/2, 3/4). Other Unicode fractions can also be used in Markdown directly, though note that not all fonts support the eighths in which case, browsers will render them with a default font. The fractions are: ¼, ½, ¾, ⅛, ⅜, ⅝, ⅞. Any others would need to be written using superscript and subscript formatting.

While some Markdown processors support superscript and subscript formatting with ^ and ~ characters, the one built into Quire does not. You'll need to use the HTML `<sup>` and `<sub>` tags in your Markdown. For example:

- `19 × 24<sup>3</sup>⁄<sub>16</sub> inches` = 19 × $24^{3}/_{16}$ inches
- `20<sup>th</sup> Century Sculpture` = 20^{th} Century Sculpture
- `Chrome yellow (PbCrO<sub>4</sub>)` = Chrome yellow ($PbCrO_4$)

You will see a `fractions` attribute with a value of "false" in the `config.yml` file of your publication. Changing this to true will automatically render fraction-style superscript and subscript formatting for anything written as an integer followed by a slash and another integer. However, in many instances this will catch things that are not meant to be fractions. For this reason, we recommend leaving `fractions` set to `false`, and manually adding the necessary markup as it's needed.

Markdown Gotchas

1. The built in Markdown processor will incorrectly create links even if there is a space between the bracketed text and the parentheses. For instance, a footnote reference number `[^1]` followed by a space and any text in parentheses, will incorrectly format as a link: `[^1] (Some aside text here)`. To avoid this, you can use the HTML entity reference, `&#40;`, for the first parentheses, or a backslash escape character before the first parentheses.

```
[^1] &#40;Some aside text here)
[^1] \(Some aside text here)
```

2. (c) will automatically render as ©.

Markdown Preview

Many text editors offer a preview function for Markdown, either pre-installed or as an add-on. In Atom for instance, a Markdown file can be previewed by selecting Packages > Markdown Preview > Toggle Preview (or just Shift-Control-M). The preview won't match the style of your publication site, but will have default styling for headings, blockquotes, links and the like to allow you to confirm proper formatting.

Outside of more code-driven text editors, there are also a growing number of Markdown-specific editors. Typora, for instance, offers a single-page live preview by displaying styled Markdown-formatted text as you type it.

Markdown Output Configuration

Hugo has a built-in Markdown processor, Blackfriday, which comes with some configuration options that can be applied in your project's `config.yml` file. Details can be found in the Hugo documentation.

By default, in the `config.yml` file of your Quire project, Blackfriday's `fraction` option has been set to `false` (text that looks like a fraction won't be automatically formatted as such), and the `hrefTargetBlank` option set to `true` (external links will open in new windows/tabs).

Markdown Resources

This guide doesn't cover all existing Markdown tags but there are some good sources that will help you find the right syntax to format your text. For example, the Programming Historian provides an introductory lesson to Markdown, and John Gruber, the creator of Markdown, provides a comprehensive explanation of the basics and syntax on his personal site Daring Fireball.

Be aware of the multiple Markdown flavors out there and the fact that not all flavors are supported by Blackfriday.

Microsoft Word to Markdown Conversion

Commonly, project content will start from Microsoft Word documents rather than being written originally in Markdown. In these cases, a simple file conversion using Pandoc can be done.

There are some easy things you can do in the Word document prior to conversion to ensure the best possible results:

- We recommend not inserting any images and media into the Word document before conversion.
- Headings should be formatted by applying Word styles instead of by manually changing font formats.
- Don't use any font color or color highlighting, it will not convert to Markdown.
- Save as .docx rather than .doc

While there are a number of free tools, we recommend using Pandoc, which is included with the basic Quire installation and can be used through the command-line. To convert, open your command-line shell, use the `cd` (change directory) command to move to the folder where your .docx documents are saved, and enter the applicable Pandoc command:

To convert a single Word document (in this example it has a file name of MyFile.docx) into Markdown:

```
pandoc --atx-header --wrap=none -s MyFile.docx -t markdown -o MyFile.md
```

To convert all the Word documents in the folder and compile them into a **single** Markdown document:

```
pandoc --atx-header --wrap=none -s *.docx -t markdown-smart -o MyFile.md
```

To convert all the Word documents in the folder into **individual** Markdown files:

```
for f in *.docx; do pandoc --atx-header --wrap=none "$f" -s -t markdown-smart -o
"${f%.docx}.md"; done
```

Note that the `--atx-header` and `--wrap=none` options in the above commands are optional, but recommended for Quire.

- Quire uses ATX-style Markdown headers, these are specified adding `--atx-header` to the command.
- The lines of a Pandoc-generated file are 80 characters long. Adding the option `--wrap=none` to the command will override the default wrapping making easier to work with your files in the Text editor.

The order of the extensions doesn't matter, and you can either type:

```
pandoc --atx-header --wrap=none -s MyFile.docx -t markdown -o MyFile.md
```

or

```
pandoc -s MyFile.docx -t markdown --atx-header --wrap=none -o MyFilemd
```

Metadata & Configuration

Quire uses two YAML files as sources of the metadata and to define how the publication works. In this page, we list the YAML properties and values that need to be defined in the two following files: `config.yml` and `publication.yml`. By default, both `config.yml` and `publication.yml` will be generated when you create a Quire project, however the values of the properties will be either edited or added to the properties listed as we describe below.

You can read more about *YAML syntax basics* and check out a sample of the `publication.yml` *file* in other chapters of this guide.

Adjusting the Default Publication Settings in the `config.yml` File

The `config.yml` file is a standard and required file for Hugo, and also for Quire. In Quire, it is used expressly for configuring how Hugo operates, and for defining a number of key values used in Quire templates. Users who have worked on other non-Quire Hugo projects will note that they typically use the `config.yml` file to also store publication metadata. Given the potentially large scope of this kind of metadata in formal digital publications, Quire instead uses the `publication.yml` file inside the `data` directory for that purpose (see below).

The properties in the `config.yml` file are individually documented in the *API/Docs section*, however, a few key items to note:

- While Quire exclusively uses the `title` value as defined in your `publication.yml` file, other Hugo projects require a `title` value in the `config.yml` file, so it is a good idea to include it here as well.
- The `theme` value should match the name of the folder in the `/themes` directory that contains your theme files; if you've copied the default theme and given it a different name make sure to update the value here too.
- The `params` section includes a number of values specific to various Quire layout templates and shortcodes. All are provided with default values, and should be changed with care. In cases where a value should be deleted entirely, it is usually best to leave it as empty double quotes (`""`) rather than completely deleting it.

Adding and Editing Important Metadata in the `publication.yml` File

The `publication.yml` file in the `/data` directory is *the* source of metadata for your publication. While the only value that is truly required is the one for the property `title`, it is a good idea to fill out the `publication.yml` file as completely as possible. Many of the properties are used in the metadata, which is automatically included in the underlying code of every page of the online edition of your publication to support Search Engine Optimization (SEO) and general discovery.

Some key areas are summed up below, and match headings in the `publication.yml` file itself, but there is a detailed documentation of individual properties and their values in the *API/Docs section* of this guide.

Title & Description

Of the possible properties in this section, `title`, and the optional `subtitle` and `reading_line` are the most important. If your title is particularly long, the `short_title` property can be used to provide an alternative for the navigation elements of the online book where long titles will otherwise be truncated.

It is also a good idea to include both `one_line` and `full` descriptions as these are used in the publication SEO metadata and often on the *Cover* and *About* or *Copyright* pages.

Publication Details

The values of `url`, `pub_date`, and `language` should be filled out.

- `url` should be the final URL where your publication will live (its permalink) and should include `http://` or `https://` as appropriate.
- The value of `pub_date` must follow a YYYY-MM-DD format (the ISO 8601 format) and should be the projected final publication date.
- Lastly, `language` should be a 2-letter ISO 639-1 language code. The default value is `en` (English) and other languages can be used.

There's an optional `pub_type` property whose values are `book`, `journal-periodical`, or `other`. If you use the value `book`, it is recommended you also include an ISBN as a standard identifier. If you use the value `journal-periodical`, you should include information for the ISSN, `series_periodical_name`, and `series_issue_number` attributes if possible.

Both ISBN and ISSN are considered if you want libraries to catalog your publication. Along with `isbn` and `issn`, `doi` and `uuid` are also supported so you can add these attributes as identifiers:

```
identifier:
  isbn: 978-1-12345-678-9
  uuid: 4a1b423d-6d5a-469b-bd5f-b498182ad6ca
```

DOIs are widely used in academic contexts to support citation while UUIDs serve to identify information in computer systems.

Note that the `isbn` and `issn` identifiers used here are for the online edition specifically. Identifiers for other specific editions (PDF/Print, EPUB, and MOBI) can be defined separately with the appropriate `resource_link`. See the *Formats, Resources & Links* section below for more.

Lastly, Quire supports publications with multiple publishers, but at least one `publisher` should be listed with a `name`, `location`, and `url` attributes. In particular, this is used in the citation features as well as in search engine metadata.

Contributors

Every publication should have at least one `contributor`. The `contributor` item `type` can have one of three values: `primary`, `secondary`, or `project-team`. The `primary` contributors are those who would show up on the *Cover*, *Menu* and *Title Page* of a publication, and may include authors, editors, translators and others. Contributors should, at a minimum, be listed with a `first_name` and `last_name` (or alternately just a `full_name`).

An optional `contributor_as_it_appears` value allows for more fine-grained control in the way contributors are listed. It could be, for example, something like "Edited by Rose Valland and Denis Diderot". Even when using `contributor_as_it_appears`, the contributors should still also be individually listed as contributors (with a value of `primary`) for search engine legibility.

The editors, designers and developers and others who worked on the title may be listed as contributors with the `project-team` value. This information is usually then listed on the *About* and *Copyright* pages of the publication.

Read more about this matter in the *Contributors* chapter of this guide.

Copyright & License

You should include a `copyright` line property for your publication, and optionally `license` information property if you are distributing the publication Open Access.

A simple Copyright statement would typically be formatted as "© 2019 Author Name".

The `copyright` property does support Markdown formatting to allow for multiple paragraphs and other formatting.

Open access licensing typically means applying one of seven Creative Commons Licenses to your publication. This is in addition to your copyright statement.

Note, an open Creative Commons license does not replace or supersede copyright in a work, it instead says that the copyright holder is licensing (allowing) others to make use of the work in an open way.

To use a Creative Commons license fill in the `name`, `abbreviation`, `url`, and `scope` values of the license property. `scope` value should be either `full`, `text-only` or `some-exceptions` and will determine the way the license is worded on your site. To override the wording and link language use the `online_text` and `pdf_ebook_text` attributes.

If the `abbreviation` attribute matches one of the seven Creative Commons Licenses, an icon will automatically be included, otherwise you can use the `icon` attribute to point to a specific image file in your images directory.

Formats, Resources & Links

A publication can have multiple `resource_link` properties, each with the `type` of `other_format`, `related_resource`, or `footer_link`.

- `other_format` will be where you can list the PDF, EPUB and MOBI editions of your publication that Quire produces.
- `related_resource` are for additional items you want to point readers to.
- `footer_link` are just that and are often links to privacy policies, your own *About* page, or social media profiles.

`resource_link` properties can also be internal pages of the publication or files from your publication, or can point to external resources or other websites. The atributes `type`, `name` (how the resource link will be listed in your publication), and `url` are required.

To facilitate machine readability, it is a good idea to also include `link_relation` and `media_type` attributes from the IANA lists if applicable ones for your particular resource are available.

Subjects

Any number of subjects can be added to the publication in order to aid search engine discoverability. They may be formatted as simple keywords, BISAC Subject Codes, or linked data using the Getty Vocabularies, including AAT, ULAN, and TGN.

For each subject, indicate the `type`: `keyword`, `bisac`, or `getty`. For `keyword`, you only need to include a single comma-separated list under the `name` attribute.

```
subjects:
  - type: keyword
    name: French painting, 19th Century, Delacroix
```

For all others, each subject should be listed individually and should also include an `identifier` attribute. For `bisac` subjects the `identifier` is the BISAC code, for the Getty vocabularies, it's the vocabulary's semantic URL.

```
subjects:
  - type: bisac
    name: "ART / European"
    identifier: ART015030
  - type: getty
    name: "Romantic"
    identifier: http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300172863
  - type: getty
    name: "Eugène Delacroix"
    identifier: http://vocab.getty.edu/ulan/500115509
```

Revision History

A history of post-publication revisions made to the publication typically appears on the *About* page. Any number of revision history property items can be added and each must include the attributes `date` and a `summary` of changes made on that date. The `summary` attribute supports Markdown formatting, and would typically be in list form.

If you are using GitHub or a similar service for more granular version control, you may also include the `repository_url` in this section. And in this case the revision history collected in the `publication.yml` can act as an overview. For more, see our revision history policy document.

Page Types & Structure

Every page in a Quire publication starts with a block of YAML. The three core attributes you're probably going to define on every page are `title`, `type`, and `weight`. All page YAML, no matter how many attributes it has, goes between a set of three dashes at the very top of the page.

```
---
title:
type:
weight:
---
```

Much more information about the page than just these three attributes can be included. A more complete example would be:

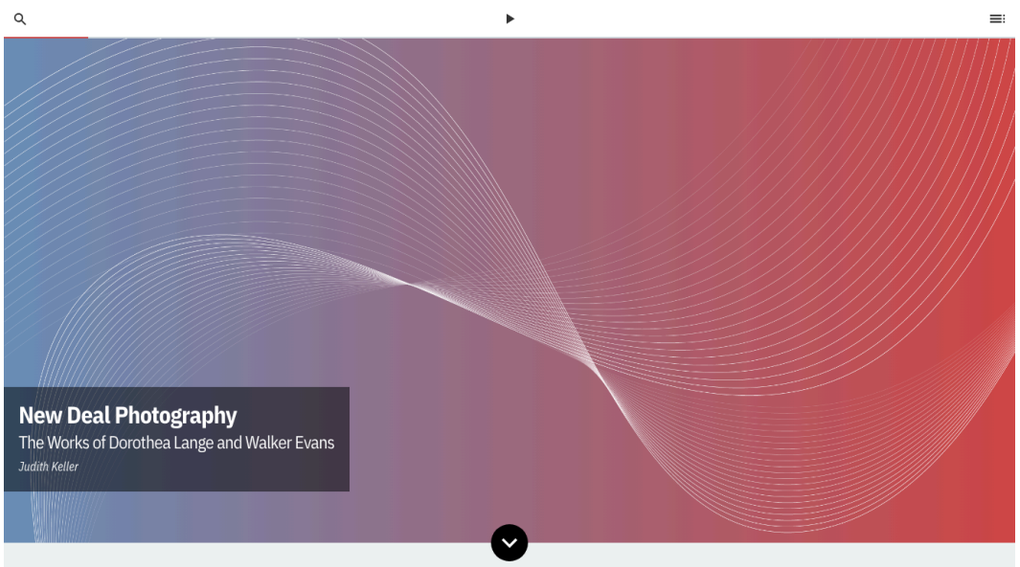
```
---
label:
title:
subtitle:
short_title:
object:
  - id:
contributor:
  - id:
abstract:
type:
class:
weight:
slug:
---
```

For more details on this full list of possible attributes that Quire can use in page YAML, see the Page YAML section of the Quire API docs.

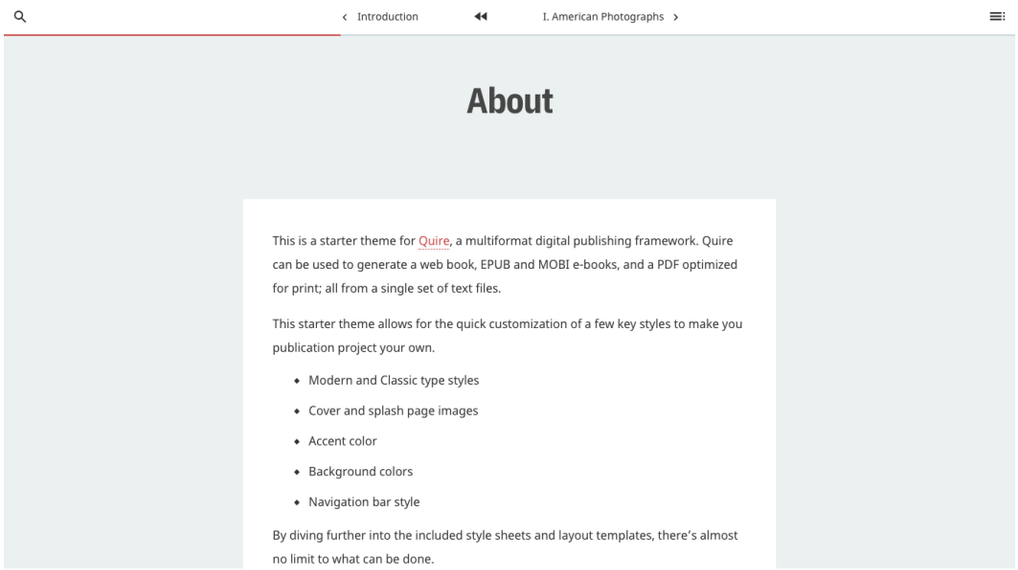
Defining Page Types

```
type:
```

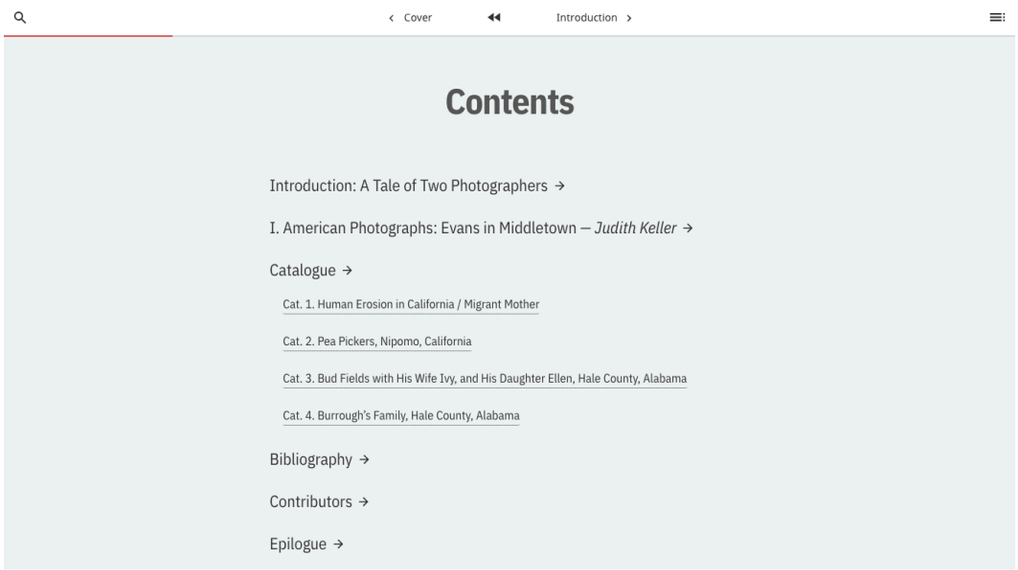
The page `type` must be one of six possible values: `page`, `essay`, `entry`, `cover`, `contents`, or `splash`. If left blank, or if any other value besides these six is entered, the type will default to `page`. (A seventh page type, `data`, is available for special applications such as the pre-built search index. New page types can be created to customize Quire projects even further.)



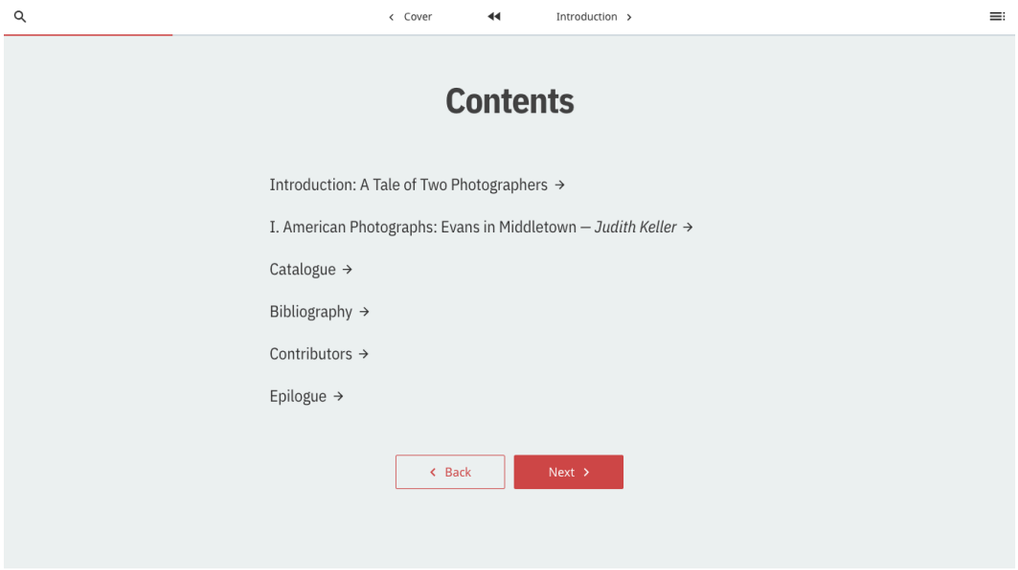
`type: cover`
Cover page in the default modern theme. A custom cover image can be added in the YAML of the cover page: `image: my-cover-image.jpg`.



`type: page` (default)
The basic, default Quire page with title, page content, links and a list. A general publication page. Used for introductions, forewords, chapters, appendices and other pages. Also showing the progress bar at the top that indicates a reader's place in the publication.

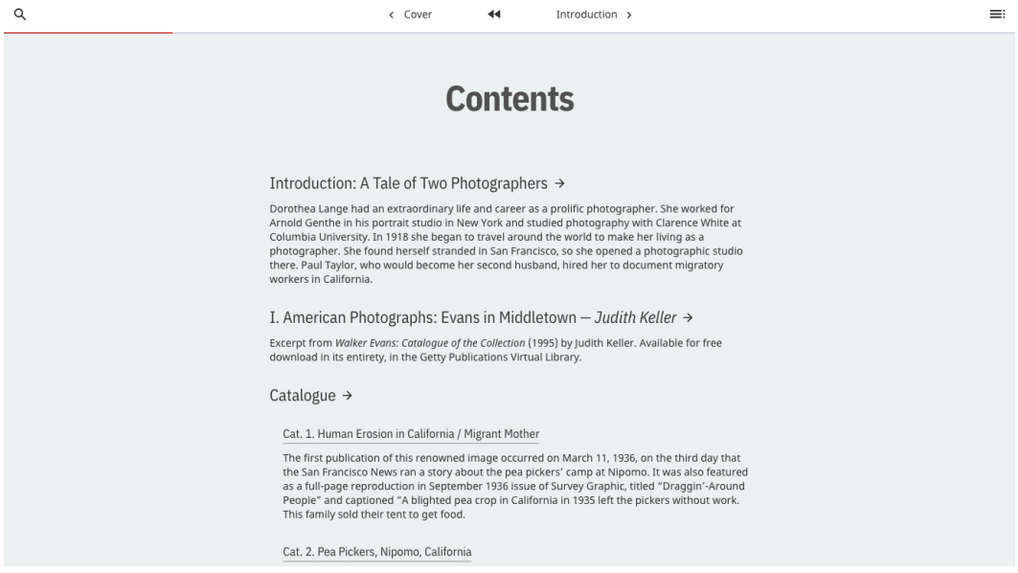


`type: contents`
`class: list` (default)
The default contents page showing the title, subtitle and contributors for each main page and sub-section page. This page type automatically creates a table of contents for your entire publication, or for a section of your publication when used inside a sub-directory.



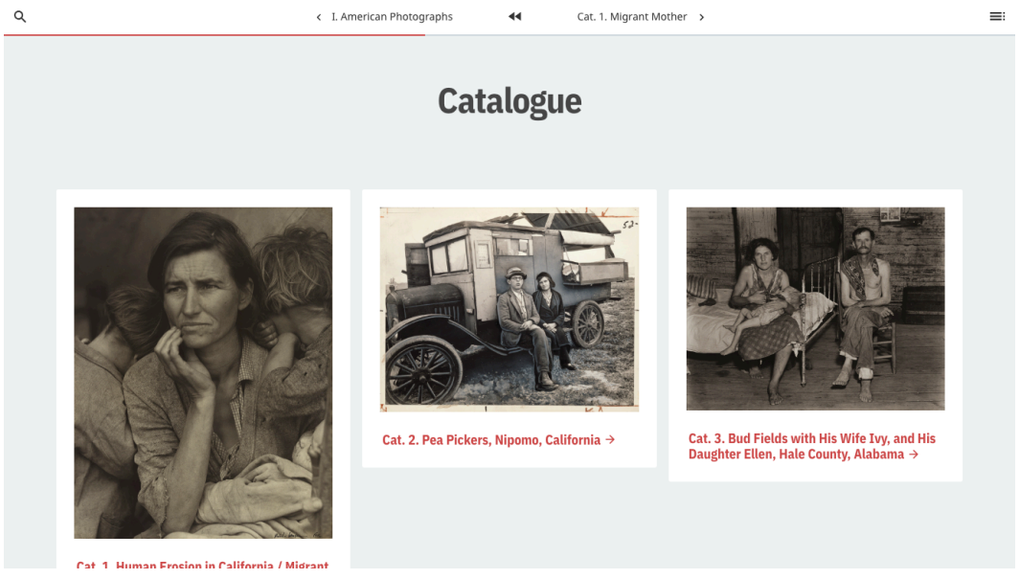
`type: contents`
`class: brief`

A minimal version of the contents page showing only the title for each main page. Sub-section pages have been optionally hidden using the `tocType: short` option in the config.yml file.



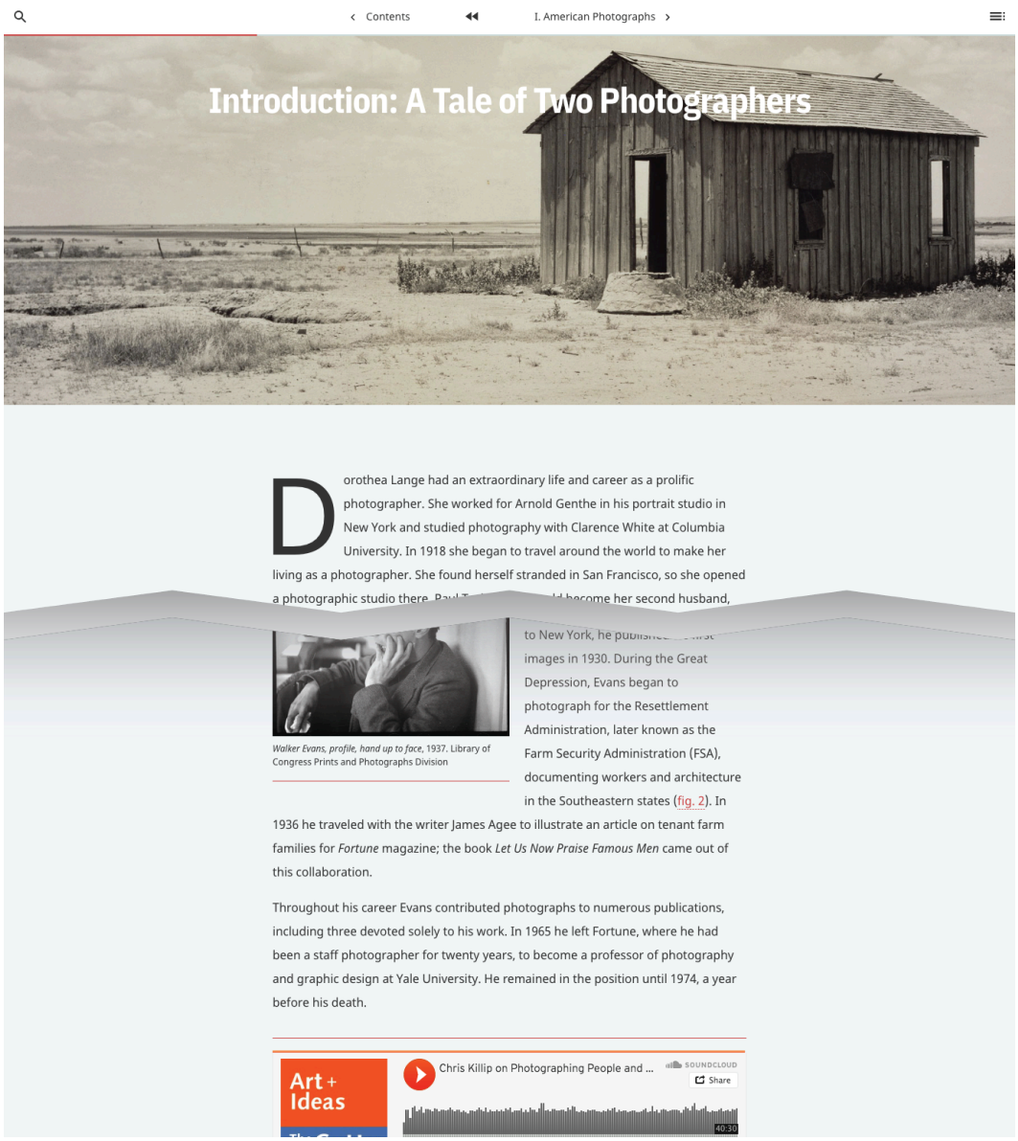
`type: contents`
`class: abstract`

A maximal version of the contents page showing the title, subtitle and contributors for each main page and sub-section page, along with a provided abstract or a generated snippet of the first part of the page's content.



`type: contents`
`class: grid`

A visual grid version of the contents. Displays an image if one is specified in the page YAML or if the page is an object entry page. Contents page types can also be used within sections to display the contents of that section, in this case, the Catalogue section.

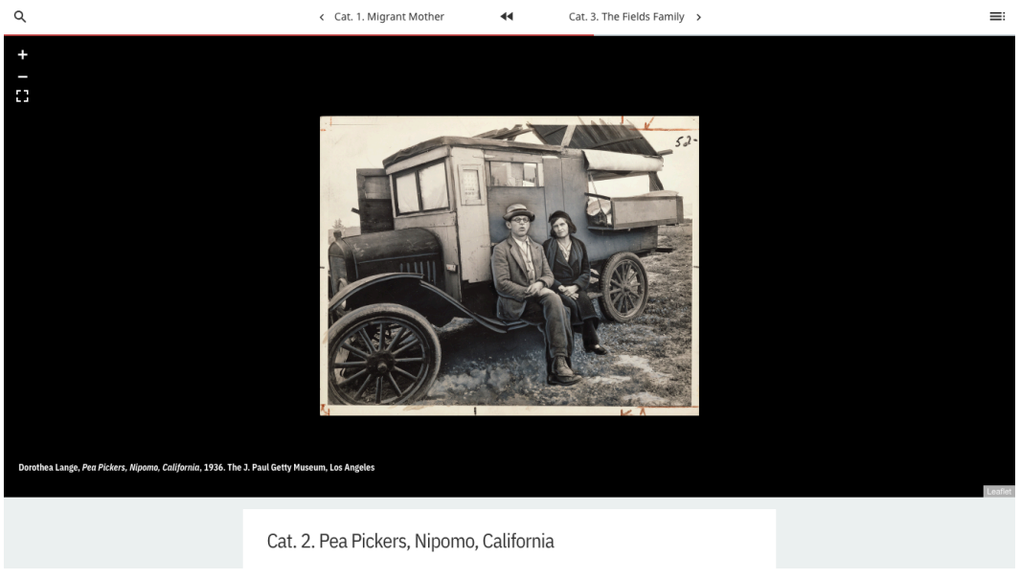


`type: splash`

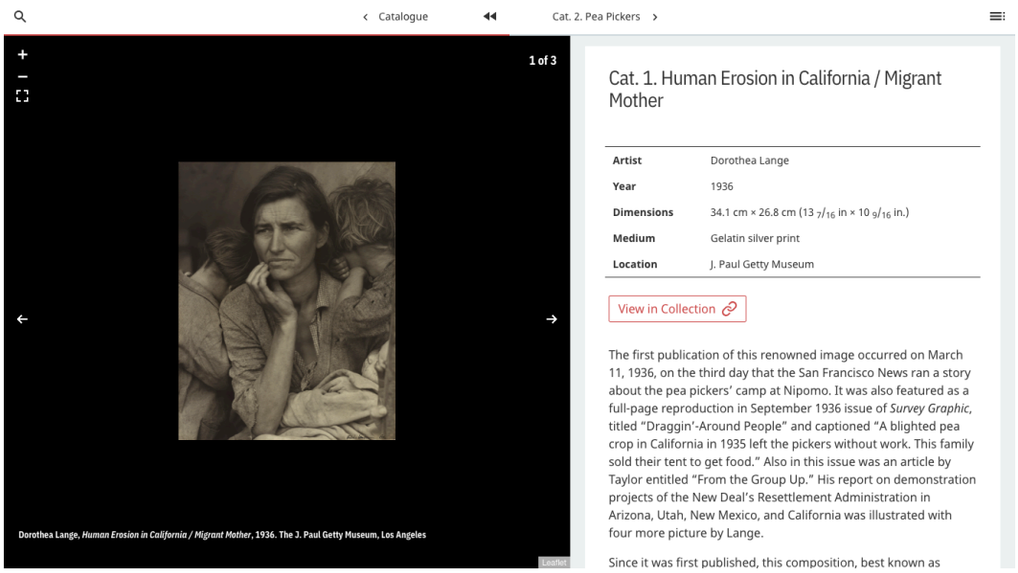
A splash page to open a section or to set off a particular page. Customizable banner image, drop cap lettering, full-color background. Also showing floating images and a Soundcloud embed.

`type: essay`

An essay page showing a page label, contributor, abstract, figure group, links, and footnotes. The essay is a standalone, self-contained article in a periodical or collected volume. This is also reflected in the metadata embedded in the page, which will include more page-specific information than a typical publication page, whose metadata will instead point to the publication as a whole.



`type: entry`
`class: landscape` (default)
An entry page with entry text below and a nearly full-frame image viewer that supports zooming images, maps and videos.



`type: entry`
`class: side-by-side`
An entry page with scrolling entry text to the right side and a fixed-position image viewer to the left. All entry pages can be made to be in the side-by-side configuration by including `entryPageSideBySideLayout: true` in the config.yml file of the project.

Along with `type`, Quire pages can also have a `class`. These can be used to facilitate custom styling, but as illustrated above, there are also a number of pre-defined classes that can be applied specifically to the `contents` and `entry` page types to give some further control over the layouts of those pages.

```
type: contents
class: list (default) | brief | abstract | grid
```

```
type: entry
class: landscape (default) | side-by-side
```

Putting Pages in the Right Order

```
weight:
```

In the following example publication outline, we've listed the files and directories as we would like them to appear in the publication's table of contents.

```
? cover.md
? contents.md
? part-one
  ? section-overview.md
  ? chapter-01.md
  ? chapter-02.md
? part-two
  ? section-overview.md
  ? chapter-03.md
```

When looking in the actual `content` directory on your computer or in your text editor, however, they will almost certainly not appear in this order. More likely, they'll appear alphabetically or by date modified, which is also how Quire will order them when building and previewing your publication. You can adjust this by assigning a numerical `weight` to each page in its page YAML.

The page `weight` is a number and will determine the order in which the page appears in the publication. For example, the `contents.md` file in the example above, the second page in our book, would be `weight: 2`.

Numbering should be unique, and sequential whole numbers, but it can skip numbers. So, if there's no page with `weight: 3`, Quire will proceed to look for the next number. Intentionally skipping numbers in your sequence can be useful to leave room for adding content later. For example, your frontmatter might start at "0", your first section might be "100", second section "200" and so on. This makes it much easier to add a page to an early part of your publication, without renumbering every subsequent page.

Add `class: page-one` to the page/chapter where you want page 1 to start for the PDF/Print output. This is often an Introduction or first essay rather than the cover, table of contents, or other frontmatter.

Creating Section Landing Pages

A Quire publication can have sub-sections, created by nesting a group of one or more pages inside a sub-directory within the main `content` directory. It is recommended (though not required) to designate one of the pages in each sub-directory section to be the section landing page. To do so, add `slug: .` to the page YAML block. The `slug` attribute overrides the default name to be used in the URL for the page, and the period `.` refers it back to the sub-directory name. So, if in your site `mypublication.com` you have sub-directory called `part-one` and in that a landing page called `landing-page.md`, instead of the URL being `mypublication.com/part-one/landing-page/`, it would be `mypublication.com/part-one/`. Here's the YAML:

```
title: Part One
type: contents
class: grid
slug: .
```

The `title` of your defined landing page is what will be used in the header of that page, and in the *Table of Contents* and menu of your site.

However, the filename of the sub-directory itself is also used in your publication; for the online navigation bar, and in the running page footers of the PDF version. In these two places, Quire takes the sub-directory filename and humanizes it, which means to change hyphens into spaces and capitalize with title case. So, the sub-directory `part-one` becomes "Part One", or `sculpture-of-the-renaissance` becomes "Sculpture of the Renaissance."

Hiding/Showing Pages

By default, every page you create will be included in all formats of your publication (online, PDF/print, and e-book). Every page will also automatically be listed in the publication's menu and contents pages. However, this can be overridden by setting any of the following Page YAML attributes to `false`.

```
toc:
menu:
online:
pdf:
epub:
```

This allows you to do things like including an About page in your online edition, but a more traditional Copyright page in print. Or to substitute a simple splash page as a section break in the print, for the more elaborate contents grid you might use online.

Note that when setting `online: false`, the page will not be included in the linear ordering of the book or in the menu, table of contents or search index, but it is still built. When deploying your site from the built files in the `/site/` directory, simply delete any unneeded ones. Read more about site deployment in the chapter on *Multi-Format Output*.

Page Content

Formatting Text Content with Markdown

The main content of your page appears after the YAML block at the top (*Page Types & Structure*), and will be formatted in Markdown. Markdown is a very simple, plain text markup language that uses a few text rules to structure content for easy conversion into HTML. For example, a hash or pound sign at the beginning of a line makes a heading, and one set of asterisks wrapping around the text turns it *italic*.

The markdown file for this page starts like this:

```
---
title: Page Content
type: essay
weight: 206
---

## Formatting Text Content with Markdown

The main content of your page appears after the YAML block at
the top ([*Page Types & Structure*](/guide/pages/)), and will be
formatted in Markdown. Markdown is a very simple, plain text
markup language that uses a few text rules to structure content
for easy conversion into HTML. For example, a hash or pound sign
at the beginning of a line makes a heading, and asterisks
wrapping text turns it *italic*.
```

You can read all about Markdown syntax and how it is used in Quire in the *Fundamentals: YAML & Markdown* chapter of this guide.

Using Shortcodes to Add Features

Quire adds a number of specialty shortcodes which extend the functionality and possibilities of plain Markdown. While Hugo has a number of built-in shortcodes, which can also work in Quire, Quire-specific shortcodes always start with a `q`.

Shortcodes are always formatted with a combination of curly brackets and angle brackets with the name of the shortcode inside (`{{< q-shortcode >}}`) and often with some additional information in quotes. The example below inserts a figure in your document, matching a corresponding `id` with figure information stored in the publication's `figures.yml` file.

```
{{< q-figure id="3.1" >}}
```

While most Quire shortcodes work like `q-figure` as a single instance, the `q-class` shortcode acts as wrapper around other text and so it appears as a paired opening and closing shortcode. The closing code has a slash `/` preceding the shortcode name, much like you'd find in HTML markup. This example adds the class "alert" to the the phrase "Text goes here", which could be used to facilitate custom styling.

```
{{< q-class "alert" >}}
Text goes here
{{< /q-class >}}
```

Quire includes one pre-defined class called "backmatter". This is typically used to wrap bibliographies, appendices and other related content at the end of an article or page, and will style them to match the default footnote styling.

```
{{< q-class "bsckmatter" >}} ...
{{< /q-class >}}
```

The following shortcodes are currently available in Quire. You'll find more about them in their respective sections of the guide, as well as in the shortcodes api reference.

- `q-class` : As demonstrated above, wrapping text in this shortcode will allow you to apply a class name to that block of text, which can then be used to apply custom styles or interactions as needed.
- `q-bibliography` : Generates a bibliography from the entries in the project's `bibiliography.yml` file.
- `q-cite` : Adds a linked Author Date citation reference to the text, and a hover pop-up with the full citation text. It also adds the citation to a map of cited works, which can then be output as a page-level bibliography on essay and entry type pages.
- `q-contributor` : Can be used to create a page of contributor biographies, a section of bios for a single page, a simple list of contributors, a byline for a particular page, or other similar outputs.
- `q-figure` : Inserts a formatted figure image (including audio and video) and caption using data from the project's `figures.yml` file, or from values supplied directly in the shortcode.
- `q-figure-group` : Like `q-figure` , but with handling for multiple images at once.

Applying Types of Linking

As seen in the example above, a link is created by combining the text of the link in brackets with the url of the link in parentheses: `[Link text](Link URL)` There are several types of linking that can be applied to text on your page. Stylization such as bolding, italics, underlining, and more can also be applied to linked text.

External Links

External links can be included through the following Markdown formatting:

```
[Link text](http://www.linkaddress.com)
[Getty Museum](http://www.getty.edu/museum/)
```

These are set by default to open in new pages, but you can change that by setting `hrefTargetBlank` to `true` in the config.yml file.

Internal Links Between Pages

Internal links between pages in your Quire publication can be included through the following Markdown formatting using the file name of the page and the directory name of the section it is in if any.

```
[Link text](/name-of-section-if-any/nameofpage/)
[Pea Pickers](/catalogue/2/)
More info in our [about](/about/) page.
```

Internal Links to Specific Elements on Pages

There are several types of linking between features, text, or objects on a single page that can be included through the following Markdown formatting:

Linking to Figures

This linking can be applied to a piece of text that when clicked upon will take a user to the location of the corresponding figure on the page. Figure IDs can be found on the `figures.yml` page as explained in the *Figure Images* chapter of this guide. They are proceeded by the # symbol when used as a link address.

```
[number or name of figure](#figureid)
[fig. 1](#1.1)
```

Linking to Other Kinds of Page Elements

An ID and the # symbol is also used for other kinds of elements on the same page. The IDs for these elements can be found using the following method:

- Use the Inspect Element tool when right clicking a page or specific element. For Safari users, refer to this guide to enable this feature.
-

In the page's code, certain elements will include a piece of code, `id="idnamehere"` that designates the ID of that element. If the name of the element has a space that will be represented with a dash `-`.

- For example, the ID of a heading will often be the name of that heading.

```
[referencetolink](#element-id)
See [heading 1](#heading-1).
```

Linking to Elements on a Separate Page

Following the formula for internal links between pages, you can also specify an element on a separate page as a link destination by adding the # symbol and the element's ID on to the end of a page link.

```
``` md
[referencetolink](/nameofpage/#idname)
See the introduction [notes](/introduction/#notes)
```
```

Blackfriday, Quire's built in Markdown processor, will incorrectly create link when there is some text in brackets followed immediately by more text in parentheses even if there is a space between them. To avoid the linking, you can use a \ (backslash) escape character before the first parentheses, such as: `[not a link] \(1926)` **The \ will not display in the final rendered text.**

Linked Footnotes

When creating footnotes with Markdown, links are automatically created between the footnote number in the text and the note itself at the bottom of the page. To link to a note from other locations, you can use its automatically generated ID, which always follows the format `fn:#` where # is the number of the footnote.

```
[referencetolink](#fn:#)
Also in regards to [note 21](#fn:21)
See [note 3, chapter 2](/chapter-2/#fn:3)
```

Citations

When the citation shortcode `{{< q-cite "author date" "page #" >}}` is used in a body of text and corresponds to the short and full bibliographic information provided in the references.yml file, an in-page bibliography will be generated and linked to. This linking is completed automatically.

When the shortcode is used in the page, the text will appear linked and when clicked upon will take a user to its corresponding bibliography entry on the same page. However, this cannot be done in reverse as the bibliography at the bottom of the page contains no links.

For more information see the Citations & Bibliography section of this guide.

Figure Images

Quire books are visual and the framework is built to support the use of images for scholarly purposes. In this page, we explain where images are placed in the project and how you can manage them. We recommend using the `figures.yml` file to manage all the information about your images, and then inserting them into your Markdown documents where they are needed with the `q-figure` shortcode.

Including Figure Image Files in Your Publication

Figure image files should be placed in the `static/img/` directory. It is defined in your project `config.yml` file with the parameter `imageDir: "/img/"` and the directory can be changed if needed.

[Note] You can organize figures into sub-directories within the `img` folder, but you will need to include those directories along with the filename when defining the `src` attribute for the figure, as noted below.

Quire does not require a specific image file format or size, but we have some recommended best practices:

- Use JPEG, PNG or GIF.
- Only include images at as big a size as most readers will need. 800px on the longest side is fine for most figures, up to 1200px on the longest side for modest zooming. We find these size also work well enough in print.
- Watch out for file sizes, especially on animated gifs which can get to be multiple megabytes quite quickly. Use Image Optimization software when possible, and consider the total number of images on a given page when choosing sizes.

Creating a `figures.yml` File for Figure Image Metadata

For most publications, or at least, those with more than just a handful of images, figures and all their associated attributes can be listed in the `figures.yml` file which should be placed in your `data` folder. These then can be called from wherever you need them in your project with a shortcode. See the API-DOCs section for complete details on possible figure attributes, but below

there is a very simple example with `id` and `src` (required attributes) and `alt` (recommended attribute).

```
- id: "1.1"
  src: "clyfford-still_untitled96.jpg"
  alt: "detail of painting showing jagged brushstrokes in browns and reds"
- id: "1.2"
  src: "portrait-of-still.jpg"
  alt: "photograph of a frowning older man in brown jacket and fedora"
```

Also available are the attributes `caption`, `credit`, `media_id`, `media_type`, `aspect_ratio`, and `label_text`.

You can organize your images in the If your figures are organized in sub-directories within your `static/img/` directory, they should appear as part of the file path under `src`, otherwise, only the filename is needed.

Inserting Figure Images with the `q-figure` Shortcode

Assuming each YAML figure entry in the `figures.yml` file includes a unique `id` (with a value in quotes: "1.1" not 1.1), you can insert a figure in your publication with only the `id` attribute in the shortcode, and all of the other attributes defined in the YAML for that figure will be automatically included.

Figure shortcodes should be inserted on their own line of your Markdown file, not within the text of a paragraph. A basic use of the `q-figure` shortcode would look like this:

```
{{< q-figure id="1.2" >}}
```

If you include an attribute in the shortcode that is also in the `figures.yml` file, the `figures.yml` version is overridden. This can be useful when, for example, a figure is used in multiple locations and you want different captions.

```
{{< q-figure id="1.2" caption="" >}}
```

Leaving an attribute blank, as in the caption example above, can also be used to display no caption at all, even if one is present in `figures.yml`.

- **Attributes may be called within the shortcode in any order. `{{< q-figure id="1.2" caption="" >}}` is the same as `{{< q-figure caption="" id="1.2" >}}`.**
- **Always use the figure shortcodes on their own lines in your Markdown documents, in between paragraphs. Never within a paragraph. Traditionally, figures will be placed directly after the paragraph in which they were first referred to.**

Labeling Figure Images

By default, all figure images are labeled automatically, either at the start of the caption or just under the image itself in the case of a figure group with a single, group caption (see below). You can turn off this behavior in the `config.yml` file by switching the value `figureLabels: true` to `figureLabels: false`.

Figure labels are constructed with the `id` of the image and the `figureLabelsTextBefore` `figureLabelsTextAfter` values defined in your `config.yml` file. For example, if the `id` value is "12.3" and the `figureLabelsTextBefore` value is "Figure ", and `figureLabelsTextAfter` value is ". ", the resulting label would be "Figure 12.3".

To customize the label text on a figure-by-figure basis, use the `label_text` attribute in the YAML attributes for your figure. Any text there will override the automatically constructed version.

To remove a label from a specific figure or a group of figures, add `label="false"` to the shortcode. Or, in reverse, if you already have `figureLabels: false` set in your `config.yml` file, use `label="true"` in the shortcode to show a label for that figure.

Styling Figure Images

Depending on your theme, by default, figures will appear at about the width of the full-column of text. Modifier classes can be added to a shortcode to style the way the figures appear. Available classes are `is-pulled-left` and `is-pulled-right`. Classes are added just like other attributes in the shortcode.

```
{{< q-figure id="1.2" class="is-pulled-left" >}}
```

---

considered the lowest of all genres in the hierarchy of painting subjects.

Prometheus, by Nicolas-Sébastien Adam.
Public domain image

One also finds in this period a Pre-romanticist aspect. Hubert Robert's images of ruins, inspired by Italian cappricio paintings, are typical in this respect as well as the image of storms and moonlight marines by Claude Joseph Vernet. So too the change from the rational and geometricalFrench garden of André Le Nôtre to the English garden, which emphasized artificially wild and irrational nature. One also finds in some of these gardens—curious ruins of temples—called "follies".

the fête galante, Nicolas Lancret and François Boucher.

The Louis XV style of decoration, although already apparent at the end of the last reign, was lighter with pastel colors, wood panels, smaller rooms, less gilding, and fewer brocades; shells, garlands, and occasional Chinese subjects predominated. The Chantilly, Vincennes and then Sèvres manufactures produced some of the finest porcelain of the time.

Inspiration, by Jean-Honoré Fragonard.
Public domain image

The highly skilled ébénistes, cabinet-makers mostly based in Paris, created elaborate pieces of furniture with precious wood and

---

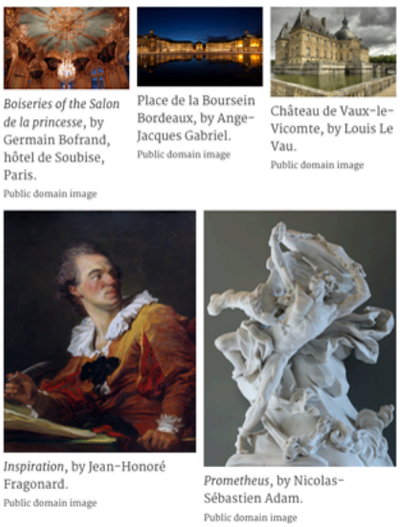
Some themes may offer additional options, and styles may be edited and new styles added in any theme with CSS.

Creating and Styling Figure Groups with the `q-figure-group` Shortcode

If your project uses a `figures.yml` file, you can also create a group of figures by using the `q-figure-group` shortcode and simply including multiple, comma-separated values in the `id` field.

```
{{< q-figure-group id="1.1, 1.2" >}}
```

In the above example, each figure's caption will be included in the grouping. Alternatively, if you add a `caption` attribute directly in the shortcode, it will override those present in the `figures.yml` file and display with the group alone as a single, group caption.



Just as with the single `q-figure` shortcode, classes can be added to groups to style them. For example, to create a small group of images running along one side of your text.

```
{{< q-figure-group class="is-pulled-left" id="1.1, 1.2" >}}
```

In addition to all the attributes available to the `q-figure` shortcode, the `q-figure-group` extension also supports the `grid` attribute to specify a preferred grid width. In the below example, a `grid="2"` is specified and so the gallery grid will be 2 images wide at your publication

layout's full-size. Alternately, if you specified `grid="4"` the grid would be 4 images wide making each image relatively smaller.

```
{{< q-figure-group grid="2" id="1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4" >}}
```

From the mid to late seventeenth century, French art is more often referred to by the term "Classicism" which implies an adherence to certain rules of proportion and sobriety uncharacteristic of the Baroque, as it was practiced in southern and eastern Europe during the same period.

Public domain images

`grid="2"`

From the mid to late seventeenth century, French art is more often referred to by the term "Classicism" which implies an adherence to certain rules of proportion and sobriety uncharacteristic of the Baroque, as it was practiced in southern and eastern Europe during the same period.

Public domain images

`grid="3"`

From the mid to late seventeenth century, French art is more often referred to by the term "Classicism" which implies an adherence to certain rules of proportion and sobriety uncharacteristic of the Baroque, as it was practiced in southern and eastern Europe during the same period.

Public domain images

`grid="4"`

Note that this is only a preferred grid width. With Quire's responsively designed templates, the specific width of images is variable and their position relative to one another may also change depending on a reader's device. For instance, on a large monitor, four images in a group may appear side-by-side in a row, whereas on a phone, they would most likely be in a 2 x 2 grid, or stack one on top of another. This responsiveness also means that group captions that use language like "From left to right" or "Clockwise from upper left," will only be correct some of the time. To avoid this issue and ensure a clear reading experience across all devices and publication formats we recommend labeling figures individually.

Adding Video Figures

Videos can be embedded in your publication the same way as other figure images, using either of the two figure shortcodes. The difference is in the `figures.yml` file where you'll need to include a `media_id` and a `media_type` attribute for any video, along with an optional `aspect_ratio` attribute.

Quire supports video embeds from either YouTube (`media_type: youtube`) or Vimeo (`media_type: vimeo`). The `media_id` s can be found in the URLs of the videos you wish to embed. For example, in https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYqDpNmnu8I or https://youtu.be/

VYqDpNmnu8I, the `media_id` would be `VYqDpNmnu8I`; and in https://vimeo.com/221426899 it is `221426899`.

```
- id: 1.5
  src: videostill.jpg
  media_id: VYqDpNmnu8I
  media_type: youtube
```

The `src` image provided in this example is a frame from the video and will be used in place of the video in the PDF and EPUB versions of your publication. In Quire this is referred to as a fallback. Along with the fallback image, Quire will also automatically append a link to the video following the caption.

Like the image labels this is controlled in the project's `config.yml` file with `videoFigureFallbackText: true`, `videoFigureFallbackTextBefore: "Watch the video at "` and `videoFigureFallbackTextAfter: "."`.

Note that on YouTube, videos can be filed as "Unlisted" and this will let you embed the video, but will not include the video on your channel page, or in YouTube's general search engine.

Adding Basic Figures

If you are not using a `figures.yml` file, figures—including still images and animated gifs but not video—can be inserted in any Markdown document in your publication with the `q-figure` shortcode, where `src` is the name of your file as it appears in the `static/img/` directory of your project.

```
{{< q-figure src="fig01.jpg" >}}
```

Additionally, you can add `caption`, `credit`, `class`, and `id` attributes in this manner.

Unless the figure is purely decorative, it should always also include an alternate textual description (`alt`) for the use of screen readers and other assistive technologies. We recommend using alternate textual description for accessibility purposes. For more information check our Accessibility Principles

```
{{< q-figure src="fig01.jpg" alt="detail of painting showing diagonal brushstrokes
in browns and reds" >}}
```

Zooming Images & Maps

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Citations and Bibliographies

In-text citations and bibliographies are all available in Quire. Designed to meet scholarly needs and multiple citation styles, they are easy to implement in your publications. While bibliographic references are formatted in YAML and stored in a YAML file (you can consult our YAML syntax fundamentals for more information), citation and bibliography shortcodes are used to integrate the references in your publication.

Capturing Bibliographic Information in YAML

Bibliographic references for your publication can be listed in a `references.yml` file in the `data` directory (along with the `publication.yml`, `figures.yml` and `objects.yml` files).

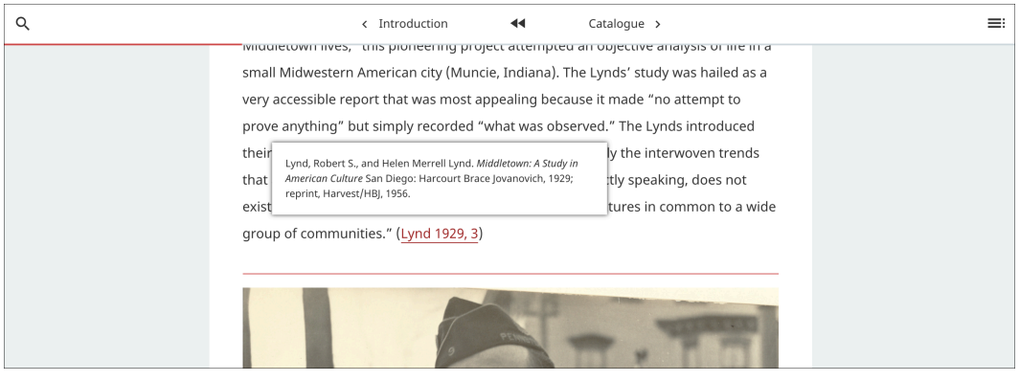
Each entry in the `references.yml` file should include a `short` and a `full` form of the reference.

```
entries:
  - short: "Faure 1909"
    full: "Faure, Élie. *Histoire de l'Art*. Vol. 1, *L'Art antique*. Paris:
Gallimard, 1909"
  - short: "de Goncourt 1851"
    full: "de Goncourt, Edmond. *Journal des Goncourt: Mémoires de la vie
littéraire.* Paris; G. Charpentier et cie, 1851."
```

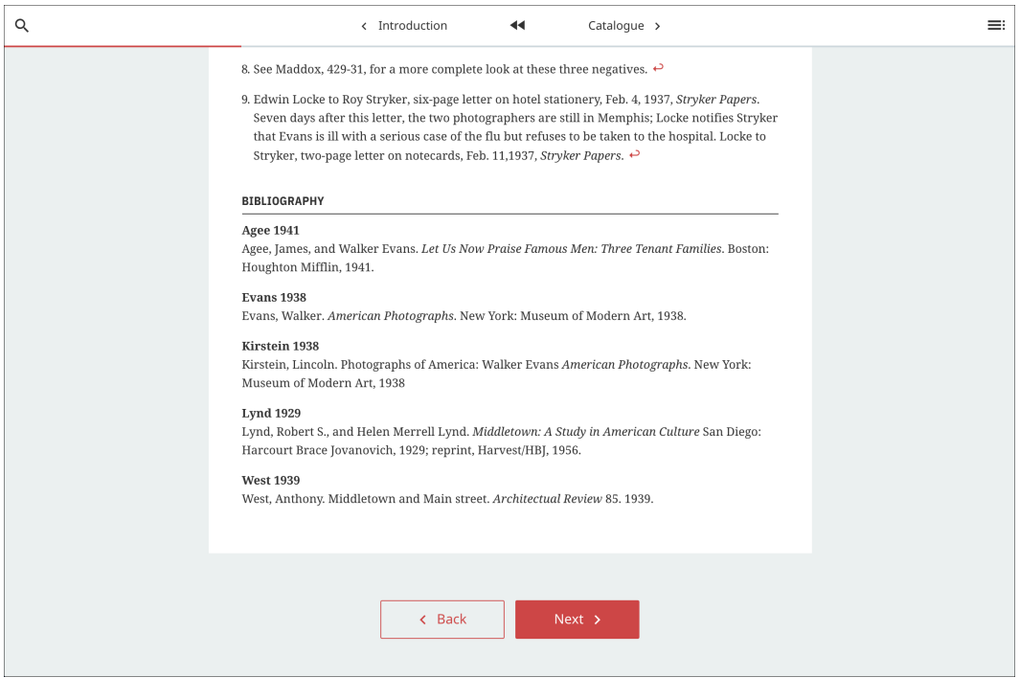
These references can then be called individually from within text using the `q-cite` shortcode, or in their entirety as a generated bibliography using the `q-bibliography` shortcode. Both of which are detailed below.

Adding Inline Text Citations

The `q-cite` shortcode adds a linked Author Date citation reference to the text, and a hover pop-up with the full citation text. It also adds the citation to a list of all cited works on that page, which is output as a page-level bibliography, as explained below.



By using the `q-cite` shortcode, you can add citations that appear when hovering over the linked text. Clicking the link brings you to a bibliography at the bottom of the page.



Any citations added to a page with `q-cite` are automatically added to a bibliography list at the bottom of the page.

The first positional parameter of the `q-cite` shortcode is a short form citation that should match one in `references.yml`. The second, *optional* parameter is a page reference. The following sample would output as: Faure 1909, 54.

```
{{< q-cite "Faure 1909" "54" >}}
```

A third optional parameter allows you to customize the text to appear in the link if not the short form of the citation. The following sample would appear simply as: 1909, 54.

```
{{< q-cite "Faure 1909" "54" "1909" >}}
```

In using this third parameter, you still need to have the second parameter even if it's empty. The following sample would appear simply as: 1909.

```
{{< q-cite "Faure 1909" "" "1909" >}}
```

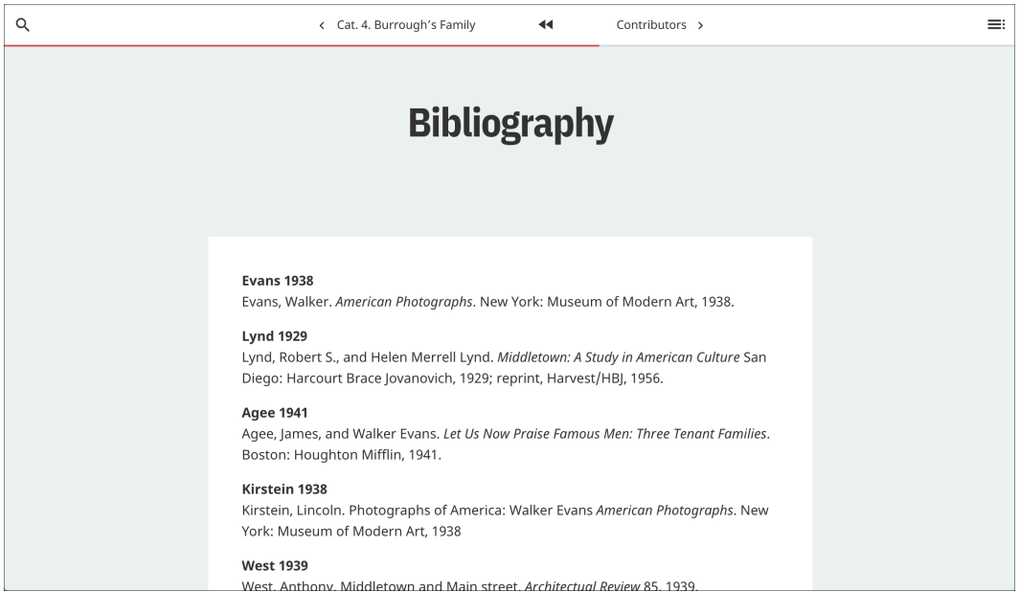
The text element between the author date reference and the page can be changed with the `citationPageLocationDivider` property in `config.yml`. The humanities tend to favor comma separation (which is the default in Quire), whereas the sciences typically favor a colon.

The `q-cite` shortcode can be used anywhere in your Markdown text, including within footnotes.

Displaying a Bibliography

Pages in your publication will automatically include a page-level bibliography listing all works that were cited on that page using the `q-cite` shortcode. However, to create a complete bibliography for your entire publication, from all the entries in the project's `references.yml` file, you can use the `q-bibliography` shortcode. The resulting bibliography will be output in the order in which it appears in the references file.

```
{{< q-bibliography >}}
```



A bibliography of all works in your project's references.yml file can be added to any page with the `q-bibliography` shortcode.

This shortcode accepts an optional `sort` value, which will sort the list by whatever key from the entries is given. Often `"short"` or `"full"`, though a custom key could be added, such as `"sort_as"`, for fine-grained control. Without a `sort` value given, the bibliography will be output in the order in which it appears in the references file.

```
{{< q-bibliography sort="short" >}}
```

You may in some cases find that the system's default sort method is sub-optimal. In particular, the sort is case sensitive and will sort uppercase, before lower. So a reference for "e.e. cummings" would be listed after those for "Emily Dickinson". In these cases a custom key like `"sort_as"` could be added to all entries in the `references.yml` file for fine-grained control.

```
entries:
  - short: "cummings 1914"
    sort_as: "cummings-e-e"
  - short: "Dickinson 1932"
    sort_as: "dickinson-emily"
```

If adding a custom sort key, it would need to be added to *all* entries, not just the one that need to be sorted differently than the default.

Displaying the Short Reference in Bibliographies

Bibliographies displayed automatically at the bottom of pages, and those generated with the `q-bibliography` shortcode, can be just a list of the full version of the reference, or can include the short version as well. This is controlled globally (all bibliographies in the project have to be the same format) in the `config.yml` file with the `displayBiblioShort` property, can be set to `"true"` or `"false"`.

Copright & About Pages

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Collection Catalogues

Along with monographs, edited volumes and serial publications, Quire is also designed with the publication of museum collection catalogues in mind and has a specific page `type` for them (See all page types in the *Defining Page Types* section of the *Pages and Plain Text* page of this guide). Collection catalogues typically feature a page for each object, featuring images of the object, information about it, and an essay or entry text. To publish a catalogue with Quire, you'll capture each object data, create the object pages, and then optionally, display a list of the objects included in your publication. Essays in object pages work in the same way as any other pages and you can visit our *Markdown fundamentals* page for reference.

Capturing Object Data

Much like `figures.yml` or `references.yml`, all catalogue object metadata should be captured in a single `objects.yml` file in the `data` directory of your project and then called as needed in different pages of your publication. Here is a brief sample:

```
object_display_order:
  - artist
  - year
  - dimensions
  - medium
  - location
object_list:
  - id: 2
    title: Impression, *Sunrise*
    artist: Claude Monet
    year: 1872
    medium: Oil on canvas
    dimensions: 48 cm × 63 cm (18.9 in × 24.8 in)
    location: Musée Marmottan Monet, Paris
    link:
    figure:
      - id: "cat2"
  - id: 3
    title: Reading (portrait of Edma Morisot)
    artist: Berthe Morisot
```

```
    year: 1873
    medium: Oil on fabric
    dimensions: 74.2 x 100.3 x 12 cm (29 3/16 x 39 1/2 x 4 11/16 in.)
    location: Cleveland Museum of Art
    link: http://www.clevelandart.org/art/1950.89
    download: true
    figure:
      - id: "cat3"
      - id: "cat3a"
      - id: "cat3b"
```

There are two sections in the `objects.yml` file: `object_list` and `object_display_order`:

- The `object_list` is a list of the objects and their individual metadata attributes. With the exception of a few reserved terms, as noted in the table below, any attributes can be included here. These attributes and the associated values will ultimately display on the entry pages for each object.
- You control the specifics of which attributes to display and in what order, by listing them under `object_display_order`. Following the sample above, the attributes included on the pages would be: `artist`, `year`, `dimensions`, `medium` and `location`.

  Any images of the object are also included here, under the `figure` attribute. This is a list of one or more images. It is recommended that this list be only of `id` values corresponding with `id`s in your project's `figures.yml` file. However, if you prefer, you can instead include a `src` attribute with the filename as it appears in your project's image directory.

Here are the only defined object attributes, you can include any others you like:

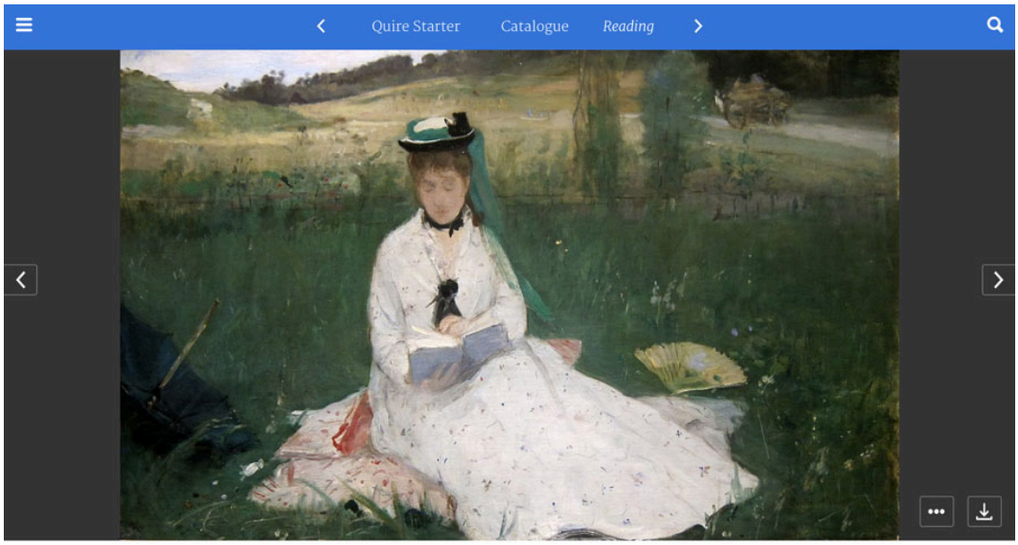
Attribute	Description
`id`	Required. Used to reference objects from entry pages. Should be numbers and lowercase letters only, with no spaces or special characters (`001`, `fig-01a`, etc).
`figure`	A list of one or more images of the object. It is recommended that this list be only of `id` values corresponding with `id`s in your project's `figures.yml` file.
`link`	A URL link to a page with more/current information on the object. Usually the object in the museum's online collection pages.
`date_start`, `date_end`	Reserved for future use in Quire.
`dimension_width`, `dimension_height`, `dimension_depth`	Reserved for future use in Quire.

Creating Object Pages

Like all other pages in your publication, object pages are generated from the Markdown files in your `content` directory. To create an object entry page, give the page a `type: entry` in the page YAML block, and list one or more objects by `id` corresponding to those in your `objects.yml` file.

```
type: entry
object:
  - id: 1
```

The page will feature any images associated with the object, followed by a table of object information and finally an essay/entry text included in the page Markdown file.



Reading

Artist	Berthe Morisot
Year	1873
Dimensions	74.2 x 100.3 x 12 cm (29 3/16 x 39 1/2 x 4 11/16 in.)
Medium	Oil on fabric
Location	Cleveland Museum of Art

View in Collection

The fashionable woman seated in the foreground is the artist's sister, Edma. However, the painting is not a portrait. Morisot's principal concern was to render a figure in a natural, outdoor environment. Edma's white dress–the prime vehicle for Morisot's study of reflected light–is saturated with delicate lavender, blue, yellow, and rose tonalitites. Deftly executed with quick brushstrokes, the painting resounds with a feeling of freshness, vibrancy and delicate charm. "Every day I pray that the Good Lord will make me like a child," Morisot wrote, "That is to say, that He will make me see nature and render it the way a child would, without preconceptions." Morisot, the great granddaughter of the 18th-century French painter Jean-Honoré Fragonard, selected this painting as one of her four works shown in the first Impressionist exhibition of 1874.

screenshot of catalogue entry page as rendered in the browser

If you add multiple figures of the object, these are displayed in a rotating carousel, in the order they are listed in the object information in `objects.yml`. If any of the object figures have a `caption` and/or `credit`, they will be included as a pop-up window. And if the figure's `download` attribute is set to `true`, a download icon will be included as well.

In the table of object information, the items displayed and their titles are determined by the `object_display_order` attribute in the `objects.yml` file, as detailed in the section above. If the object information included a `link`, a "View in Collection" button is generated. The text of this button can be customized with the `objectLinkText` attribute in the project's `config.yml` file.

Generating Object Lists/Grids

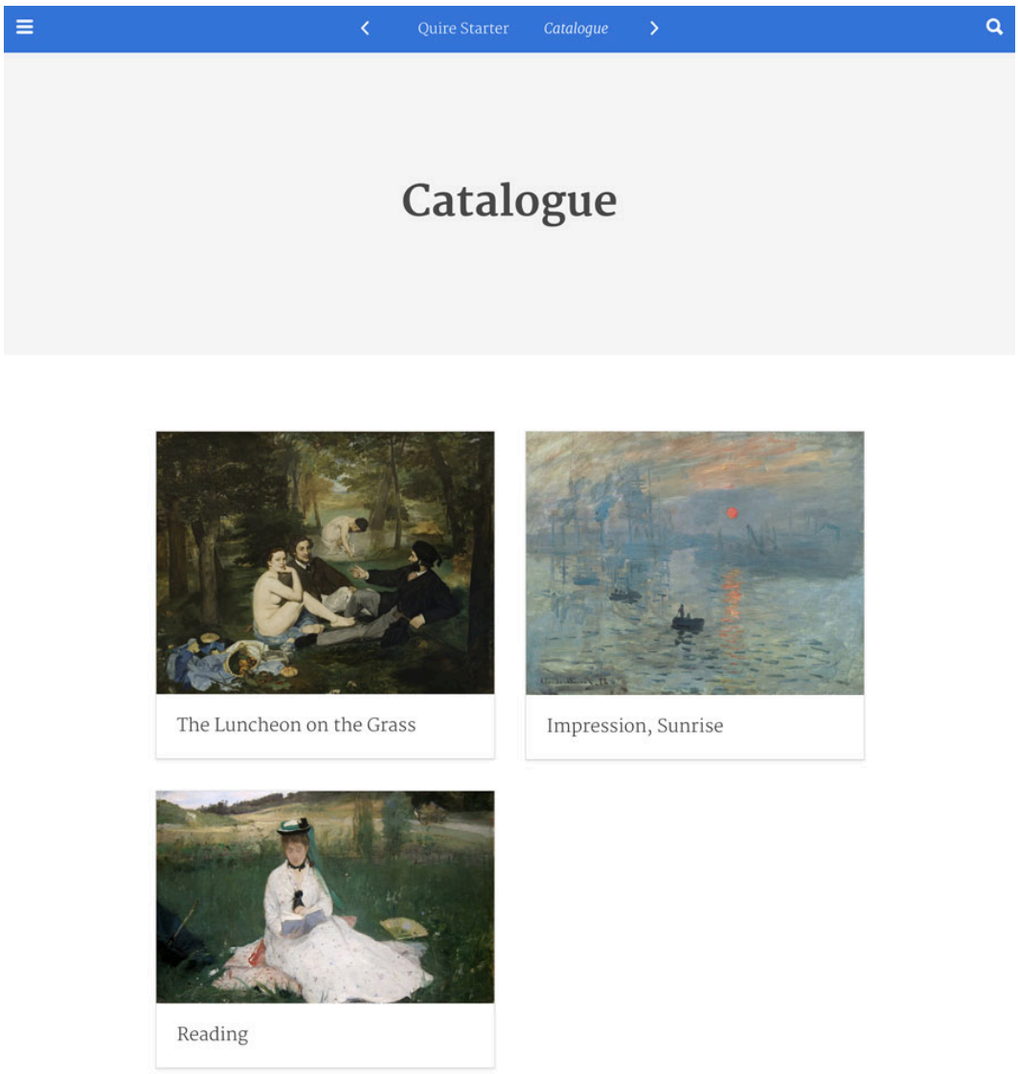
In a collection catalogue, there will typically be a visual table of contents for just the catalogue entries. To create a page with a list or visual grid of all the object entries, the entries themselves need to be grouped in their own section. In Quire, this means putting them in a sub-directory within the main `content` directory (Read more about it in the *Pages and Plain Text* page of this guide).

In this example, inside the `content` directory, we have a folder called `catalogue` and inside that, three numbered entries and an overview page:

```
? catalogue
  ? overview.md
  ? 1.md
  ? 2.md
  ? 3.md
```

The `overview.md` file is going to be our visual table of contents. To populate it, simply give it the attribute `type` a value of `"contents"` and the attribute `class` a value of `"brief"`, `"list"`, `"abstract"`, or `"grid"` to determine the style. (The `"grid"` option will include an image from each entry page.) This `"contents"` page type will automatically generate from each of the Markdown files in the folder.

```
title: Catalogue
type: contents
class: grid
slug: .
```



screenshot of catalogue grid page as rendered in the browser

The `slug` value in the sample above, will change the URL of the page. Instead of being `/catalogue/overview` it will be simply `/catalogue`. Read more about the function of `slug` in the *Pages and Plain Text* page of this guide.

Contributors

Quire is designed to credit and add contributors to publications in a flexible way. Contributors data is stored in the `publication.yml` file of your project or in the YAML block of individual pages. The `q-contributor` shortcode offers multiple options to display contributors data in your publication.

Adding Contributors to Your Project

Contributors can be listed under `contributor` in your publication.yml file, or for contributors specific to a page in your project, in the YAML block at the top of that page.

At a minimum, each contributor must have a `first_name` and `last_name`, or just `full_name`. In addition to these, wherever they are listed (publication.yml or pages YAML block), the following YAML attributes can be used for your contributors:

```
- id:
  type:
  first_name:
  last_name:
  full_name:
  file_as:
  title:
  affiliation:
  pic:
  url:
  bio:
```

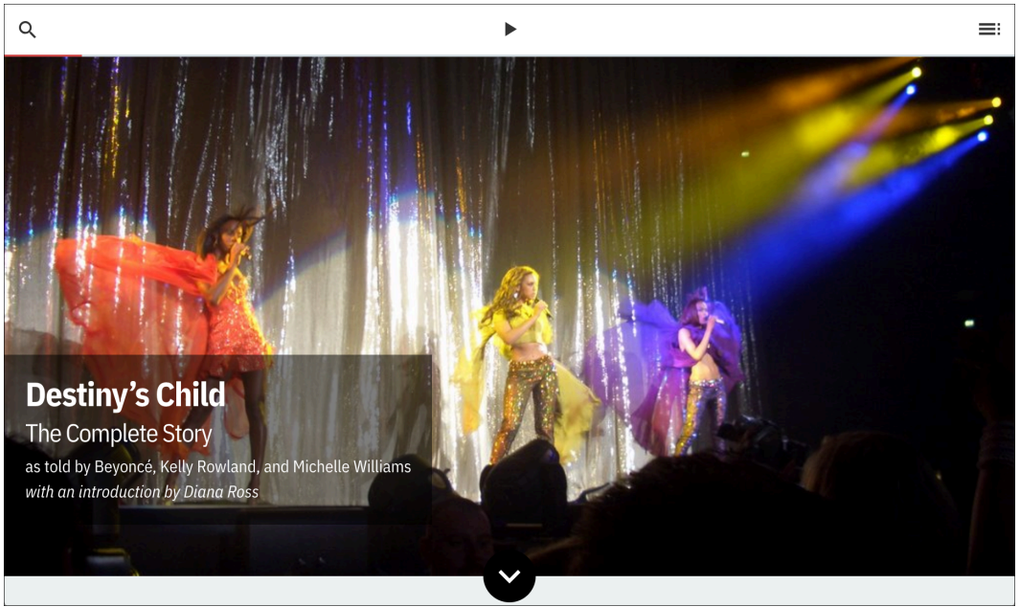
Displaying Contributors on Your Cover

Any contributor listed in your publication.yml file that has a `type: primary` will be considered a main author for your project and will be listed on the cover page, in the site menu, and in the metadata included in the project code. For publications with more than one author, names will be listed in the order they appear in the publication.yml file.

Sometimes, rather than a plain list, you may want your contributors listed in a particular way. Such as, “Edited by Author Name and Author Name”. In these cases, you can add you custom text in the

publication.yml file under `contributor_as_it_appears` which can also take Markdown and HTML tags as needed.

```
contributor_as_it_appears: as told by Beyoncé, Kelly Rowland,
  and Michelle Williams <br /> *with an introduction by Diana
  Ross*
```



Sample publication cover with the contributors listed using the `contributor_as_it_appears` option in the publication.yml file, which allows for specific language and formatting to be applied.

While the `contributor_as_it_appears` value will override any contributor information otherwise listed, it is still recommended that you list the individual authors under the `contributor` area in your YAML, as this will be used as metadata for your book and will aid search engines and social media sites in discovering and listing your site.

Displaying Contributors on Individual Pages

Individual pages in your publication can have specific authors. Add them to the page YAML either with their names and other information, or by using an `id` that references a corresponding listing in your publication.yml file.

```
title: Introduction
type: page
contributor:
  - first_name: Kelly
    last_name: Roland
```

```
title: Introduction
type: page
contributor:
  - id: kroland
```

Contributors in the Page Heading

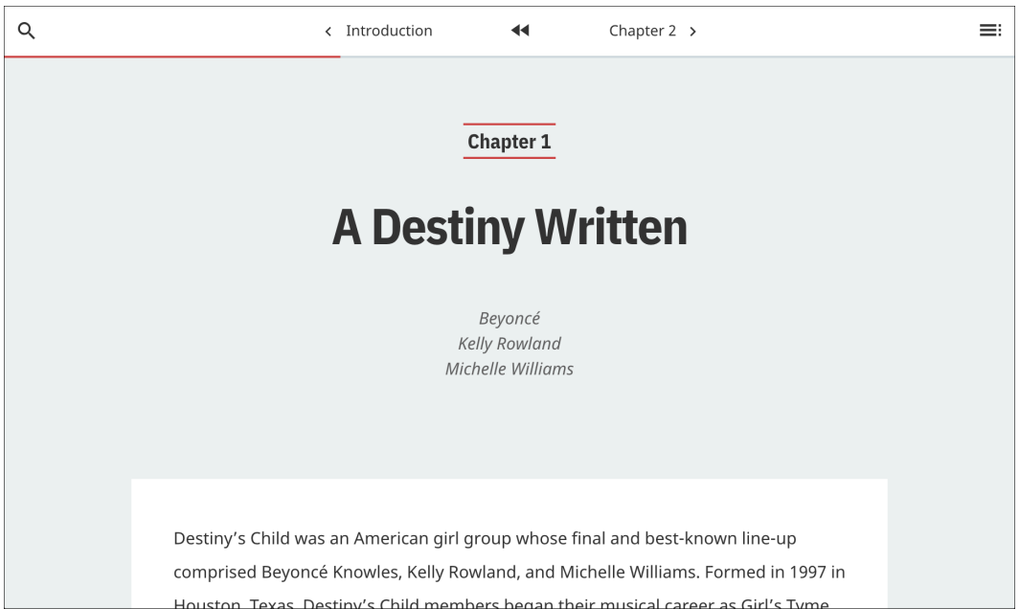
For most page types, you will see in previewing your site that contributors to a page will be automatically listed at the top of the page just under the title, in the order they appear in the YAML. By default, they will appear with their names and, if given, their titles and affiliations. You can override this by specifying a new value either on a page-by-page basis, or globally.

On an individual page, in the page YAML:

```
contributor_byline: name-title # name | name-title | false
```

For the entire publication, in the config.yml file:

```
contributorByline: name-title # name | name-title | false
```



By default, page contributors are listed in the page header, under the title. Contributor professional `title` and `affiliation` will be included unless `contributor_byline: false` is set in the page YAML, or `contributorByline: false` is set in your config.yml file.

While `name-title` is the default (and will be used if no value is specified), `name` will omit any title or affiliation information, and `false` will remove the contributor listing from the heading of the page altogether.

If you specify `contributorByline: false` you can still have names appear on individual pages by specifying either `contributor_byline: name-title` or `contributor_byline: name` on that page.

Just as with the cover, if you want to display the contributors in a particular way, such as "Translated by Author Name", you can do so by specifying a `contributor_as_it_appears` value in the page YAML.

Contributors Elsewhere on the Page

You can also add lists of contributors to the main body of a page using the `q-contributor` shortcode. This allows you to create a page of contributor biographies, a section of bios for a single page, a list of contributors, a byline for a particular page, or other similar applications.

The shortcode requires both a `"range"` and a `"format"` value, and allows for an optional `"align"` value as well.

Sample: `{{< q-contributor range="page" format="bio" align="right" >}}`

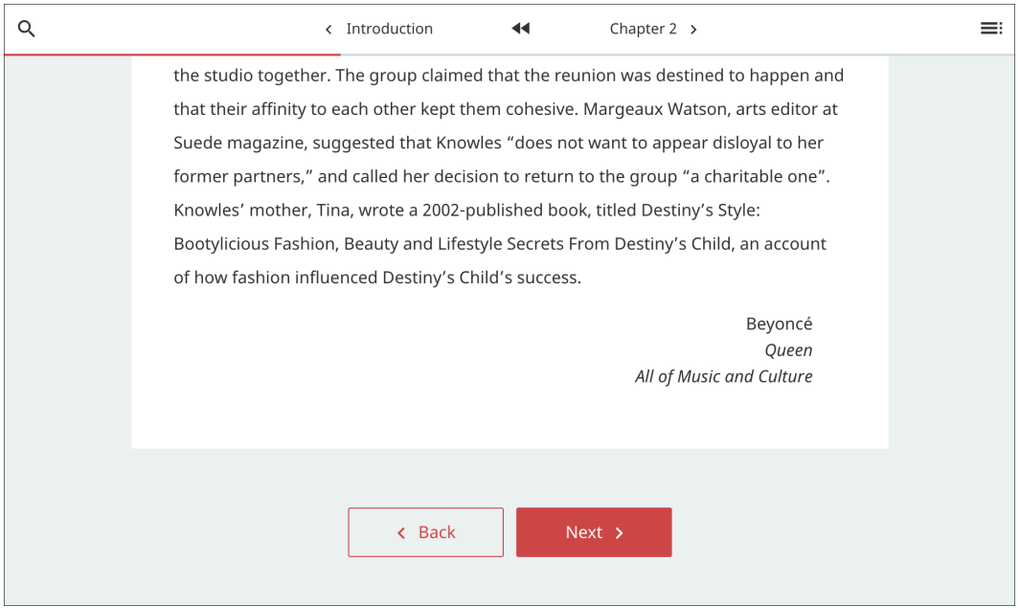
The `"range"` value determines which contributors will be included in the list. Predefined `"range"` values are:

Value	Description
`page`	Only the contributors listed for the page the shortcode appears on.
`all`	All contributors listed in the publication, whether listed on individual pages or in the publication.yml file.

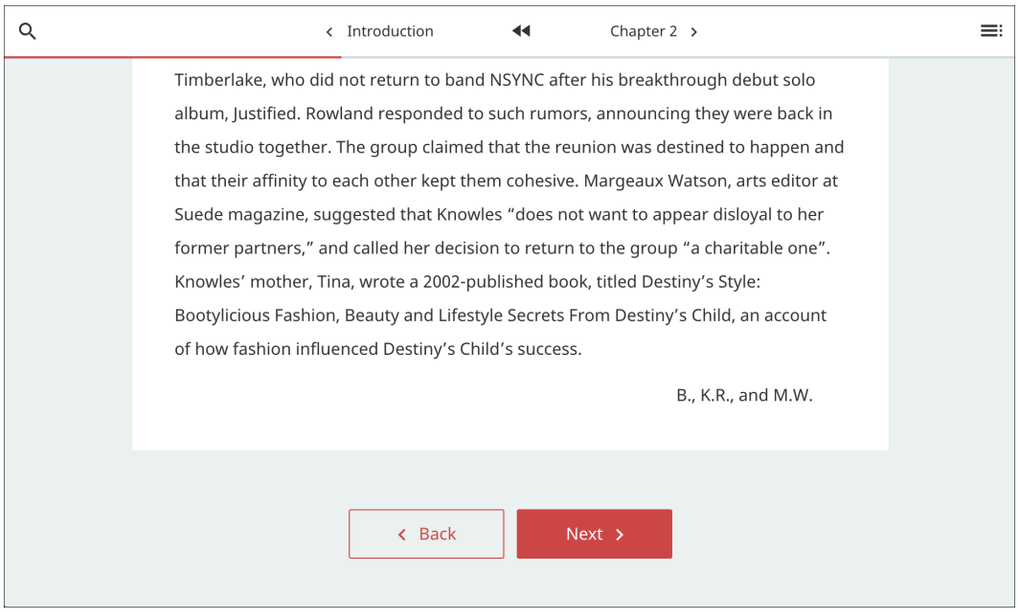
You can also use any contributor `type` you define. So if you give a contributor a `type: primary` (such as for your main publication authors as discussed in the "Displaying Contributors on Your Cover") than a shortcode using `range="primary"` will list any of your project's primary contributors.

The `"format"` value determines what information will be listed for each contributor in the `"range"`, and how it will be formatted. Possible `"format"` values are:

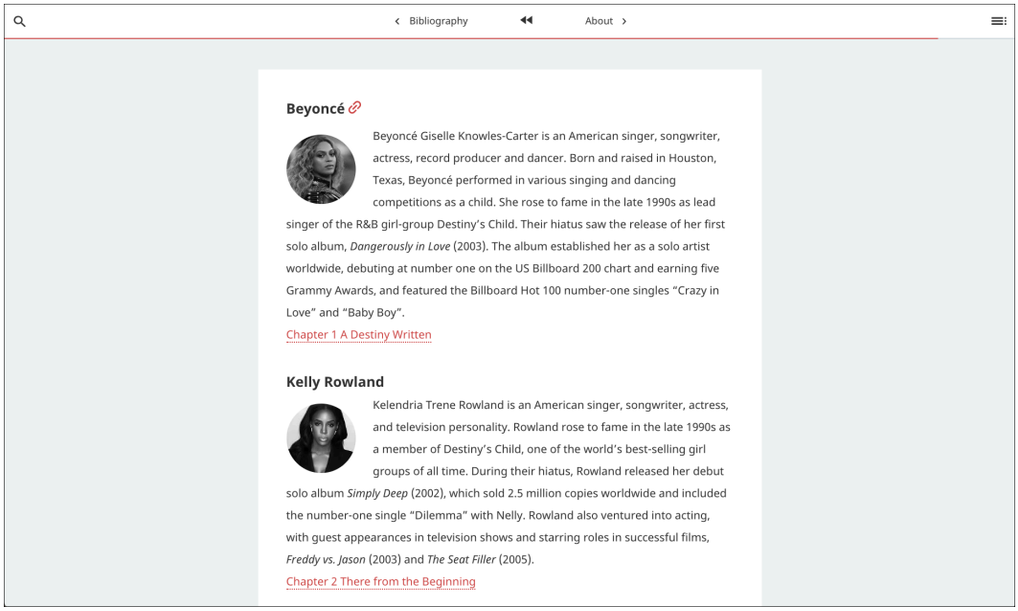
Value	Description
`initials`	Looks for the capital letters in a contributor first and last name and concatenates them together. Jane Pauley, becomes J.P.; Ralph Waldo Emerson becomes R.W.E.
`name`	Just the name.
`name-title`	The name and, when available, the title and affiliation; on a single line
`name-title-block`	The name and, when available, the title and affiliation; broken onto separate lines.
`bio`	The name and, when available, a picture, offsite link to their personal site, and a bio. Plus links to any individual pages in the project for which they are listed as a contributor.



The `q-contributor` shortcode can be used to add a list of contributors anywhere on a page. In this case it is the page author formated with the `name-title-block` option.



Quire also includes an `initials` format which will list the author names onluy by initials.



The most full-featured way to list contirbutors is with the `bio` format. It includes the contributor's name, bio, picture, an offsite link to their personal site, and a link to any contributions they made to the publication.

The `"align"` value will align the text. If no value is given, text alignment will default to the left. The possible values are:

Value	Description
`left` (default)	Align the names and text to the left.
`center`	Align the names and text in the center.
`right`	Align the names and text to the right.

See the `q-contributor` shortcode reference for details on each of the standard contributor attributes.

Sorting Contributor Lists

Using the shortcode, contributors will be listed alphabetically. Either by `last_name` `first_name` if given, or `full_name`. You can specify a `file_as` value for contributors to override the default sorting.

If you wanted, for example, a list of essay contributors ordered in the way they are ordered in the page YAML block, you could assign a numeric `file_as` value to each (1, 2, 3 etc.). Note though that this `file_as` override will cary over to other uses of the shortcode. For example, a complete list of contributors at the end of a volume of collected papers.

> **!** **Contributors with the same exact name will override each other and only one will appear, but using a `file_as` value would fix this. For example, if there are two Jane**

Smiths, assigning a `file_as` value of "Smith, Jane 1" to one and "Smith, Jane 2" will sort them in that order, but their names would still be listed as Jane Smith.

Including Contributors for Search Engines

Contributor information is also embedded in Quire projects in a way that is optimized for search engine discovery. Here are a few tips to take advantage of this feature:

- List your project's main authors in the publication.yml file and give them a `type: primary`
- List other contributors (like authors of individual papers) in the publication.yml file and give them a `type: secondary`.
- Whenever using the `contributor_as_it_appears` value (which overrides how contributors are listed on the cover or on individual pages) still include a list of the individual contributors in your YAML. This is especially true for your overall publication, and any pages that have a `type: essay`, the metadata for which are structured to pay particular attention to the authors.

Styles Customization

The look and feel of your Quire publication can be customized at four different levels of complexity:

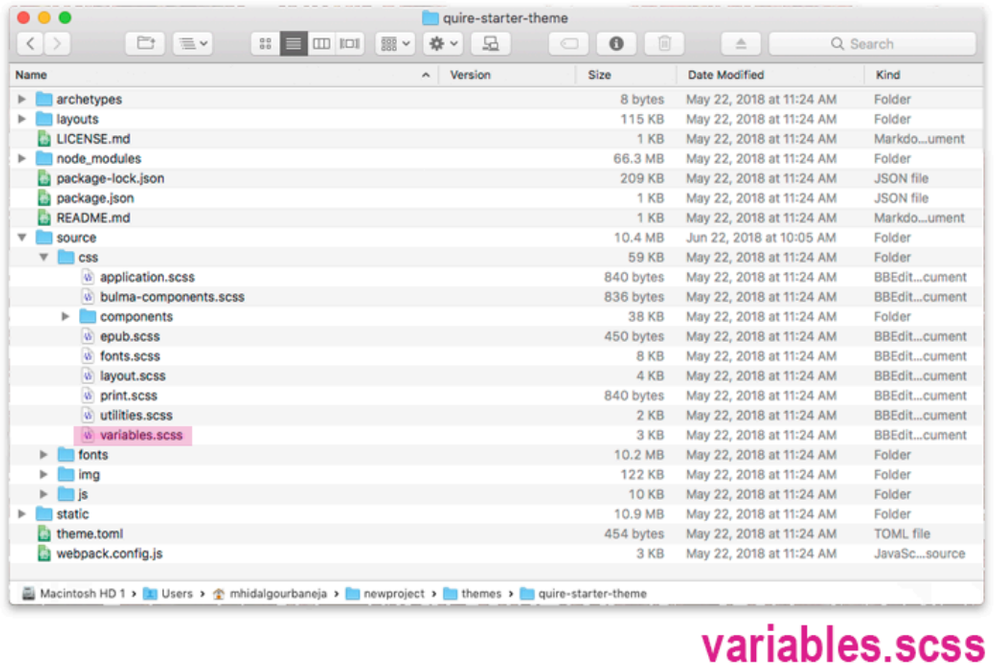
1. Changing style variables in the theme
2. Adding new style rules to the `custom.css` file
3. Overriding specific theme templates with your own custom version
4. Creating an entirely new Quire theme.

The default theme installed with every new Quire project is the Quire Starter Theme. The README file of that repository includes complete information about the customizations available in that specific theme.

Changing the Style Variables in the Theme

Every Quire project has a theme inside the `themes` directory. When you first start a new project typing the `quire new` command in your command-line interface, the default theme included is the Quire Starter Theme. In it, you can access simple text variables that will let you update text and background colors, some element sizes, fonts, paragraph indents and more.

To find the variables, open the `themes/quire-starter-theme` directory, navigate to the `source` sub-directory and then `css`, and open the file called `variables.scss`.



screenshot of the `variables.scss` file in the quire-starter-theme directory

The variables are prefixed with a dollar sign and are descriptive of what they control. For instance `$quire-navbar-background-color` is the background color of the navigation bar at the top of every page. To make it red, you could enter:

```
$quire-navbar-background-color: red;
```

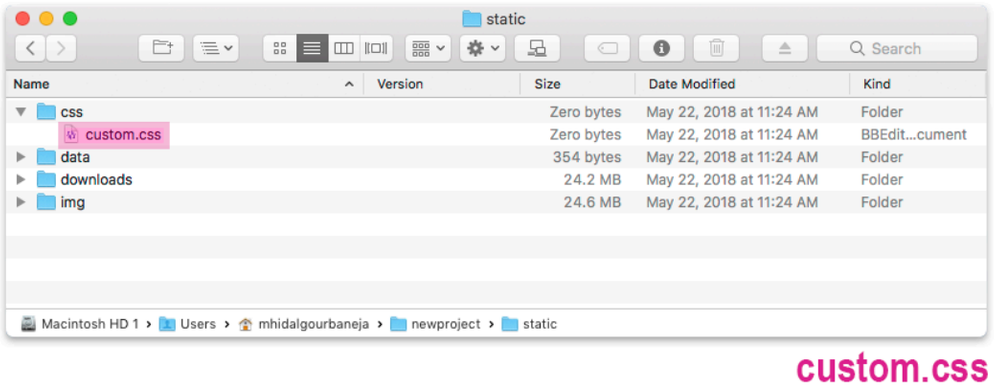
Colors are expressed a number of different ways, none of which are better or more supported than the others, so you can use your preference. Most common are:

- The standard 140 Color Keywords such as `red`, `royalblue` and `honeydew`
- The many possible HEX color values like `#FF0000`, `#4169E1` and `#F0FFF0`
- RGB Color Values like `rgb(255, 0, 0)`, `rgb(65, 105, 225)` and `rgb(240, 255, 240)`

You must have the `quire preview` command running in your command-line interface to see changes you make to the `variables.scss` file. You may also sometimes need to refresh your browser page, or even clear the browser cache to get the style changes to fully load.

Adding Custom Styles

In your project's `static` directory, there is a `css` directory with a blank `custom.css` file.



screenshot of the custom.css file in the static directory

Any CSS you add here, will be added to your site's styles. For example, let's say you'd like a particular line of text in one of your Markdown files to be red. You could wrap that text in `<span>` HTML tags and give it a class.

```
<span class="red-text">This text should be red</span>
```

And then in your `custom.css` file, add a style rule for that class:

```
.red-text {
  color: red;
}
```

Custom CSS like this can also be used in conjunction with the `q-class` shortcode. While you can add `<span>` HTML tags within lines and paragraphs of text, in Markdown you can't do the same with `<div>` or `<section>` tags across multiple paragraphs. Instead, you can use the `q-class` shortcode to assign any class to all the Markdown within the opening and closing shortcode tags.

```
{{< q-class "red-text" >}}

This entire paragraph should be red.

As should the paragraph after it.

{{< /q-class >}}
```

Styles added to the `custom.css` file will also override any existing styles already in use in your theme. For example, the following option would apply the style to any element with a class of `"title"` anywhere in your publication.

```
.title {
  color: red;
}
```

To determine the selectors for any element, in your browser of choice with your publication previewing, control-click (Mac) or right click (PC) on the element and select “Inspect element”. This will show you the HTML markup for your site, along with all the class names and elements, and even the styles that are currently being applied to that element.

The more specific you can be with your CSS selectors, the more likely the style will only be applied to the specific element you want. For example, if you wanted the page title on specific page to be a different color than the titles all the rest of the pages, you could determine the CSS selector for that element on that page and apply a style rule to it without changing the styles on any other element or page. This example limits the style to the title in the page header of that one page:

```
#chapter-one .quire-page__header .title {
  color: red;
}
```

In the above example, we are selecting the element with a class of `"title"` that is inside an element with the class of `"quire-page__header"` (both of which start with a period `.` to indicate class), that is inside an element (in this case an element representing the page itself) with an id of `"#chapter-one"` (which starts with a hashmark to indicate id).

In Quire, page ids are unique, and can be found on the `<div>` element that has the class `"quire-primary"`. By using the id in your custom CSS, you are targeting only that page, not all `"quire-primary"` elements throughout your publication.

Exceptionally, if somewhere there is a more specific CSS selector that’s applying a style to an element, it will override the less specific one even if it’s in your `custom.css` file. If you are trying to apply a more global style change like this and you find it’s not working, it may be because your CSS selector is too generic and there is a more specific rule elsewhere in your theme’s styles that is overriding your more general one. The “Inspect element” tool will point to what combination of CSS selectors are actually applying the final style as it’s seen in the browser window.

Overriding Theme Templates

CSS changes like those mentioned above are best for re-styling existing elements. If though you’d like to make a more structural change, say, to rearrange elements on the page, or add new elements altogether, you’ll need to alter the template files that come in the theme. That said, other than changing the Variables in `variables.scss` file, as described above, it’s usually best not to make other changes directly in the theme itself. By not doing so, it’s much easier to update your theme or switch out other themes later, not to mention easier to undo changes you’ve made.

For modest changes to the theme templates, we recommend creating new override files. Much like the `custom.css` file can be used to override styles in the project theme, you can also have files to override templates. There are none in the default starting project, so you’ll need to start be creating a new `layouts` directory folder in the main directory of your project. Any files you put in this `layouts` directory will override the corresponding files in the `layouts` directory of your theme. This includes page templates, partial templates and shortcodes.

For example, let's say you want to customize the layout of all the pages in your project with the `type` of `"essay"`. In the theme `layouts` directory you'll find that there's a sub-directory called `essay` with a file in it called `single.html`. This is the template that controls the `"essay"` pages. You can see there's a page header, an abstract the main content `(.Content)` of the Markdown file and a page bibliography.

```
{{ define "main" }}
<article class="quire-page" id="main" role="main">

  {{ partial "page-header.html" . }}

  {{ if .Params.abstract }}
  {{ partial "page-abstract.html" . }}
  {{ end }}

  <section id="content" class="section quire-page__content">
    <div class="container">
      <div class="content">
        {{ .Content }}
        {{ partial "page-bibliography.html" . }}
      </div>
    </div>
  </section>

</article>
{{ end }}
```

If you copy the `essay` sub-directory and its `single.html` file into the new `layouts` directory in your project's main directory, this copy will override anything in the theme. So, if you delete the bibliography and rearrange the header and abstract in the copied file, that's what Quire will use when building the site. It only changes the style of the header and abstract of your pages while the bibliography style remains intact.

```
{{ define "main" }}
<article class="quire-page" id="main" role="main">

  {{ if .Params.abstract }}
  {{ partial "page-abstract.html" . }}
  {{ end }}

  {{ partial "page-header.html" . }}

  <section id="content" class="section quire-page__content">
    <div class="container">
      <div class="content">
        {{ .Content }}
      </div>
    </div>
  </section>

</article>
{{ end }}
```

By default, Quire has a number of pre-defined page types like `"essay"`, `"entry"`, and `"cover"`. To create a new page type, you would follow the model of the `"essay"` page type above, and create a directory with the name of the type and in that, have a file called `single.html` with the template.

Whether in the theme or in your project directory, all shortcodes go in the `layouts` directory and `shortcodes` sub-directory. The name of the shortcode file corresponds to the way the shortcode is called in the Markdown files. So `q-figure.html` is the shortcode `{{< q-figure >}}`.

And if you make a mistake or change your mind later, you can simply delete the copy of the file and Quire will go back to using the original template as provided in the theme. This method can also be used to add completely new templates and even new shortcodes.

Creating a New Quire Theme

TK

Updating Your Theme to a Newer Version

Before updating your theme, make note of any changes you made to it as these will need to be manually copied over to the updated version of the theme if you want to keep them. Usually, this would only be changes to the style variables.

1. In the theme repository on GitHub, use the “Clone or download” button to download a ZIP file of the most current version of the theme, or, go to the repository’s Releases page to choose a particular release.
2. Once downloaded, unzip the package.
3. In the `themes` folder of your Quire project, delete the existing folder there, and replace it with the one you just downloaded. The replacement folder must be named the same as the original.
4. In your command-line interface, navigate to your project folder and run the command `quire install`. This will install your theme’s dependencies.
5. Once the install process is complete, manually copy over any changes/customizations to the theme that had made previously, and run `quire preview` to confirm.

You may also need to clear your browser cache to get the new theme stylesheets to reload.

Changing to a New Theme

1. In the theme repository on GitHub, use the “Clone or download” button to download a ZIP file of the most current version of the theme, or, go to the repository’s Releases page to choose a particular release.
2. Once downloaded, unzip the package.
3. Add the new theme package to the `themes` folder of your Quire project. Leave the old theme there for now, until you confirm your new theme works and you are sure you want to use it.

4. In your project's `config.yml` file, change the name listed under `theme` from `"quire-starter-theme"` to the name of the new theme.
5. In your command-line interface, navigate to your project folder and run the command `quire install`. This will install your theme's dependencies.
6. Once the install process is complete, run `quire preview` to confirm.

You may also need to clear your browser cache to get the new theme stylesheets to reload.

Fonts Customization

Typography is an important element of style in your Quire publication. Quire allows different levels of font customization, from using the already embedded open license fonts in the `quire-starter-theme` to adding new external fonts.

Customizing Fonts

The `quire-starter-theme` includes three embedded, open license fonts: “Merriweather”, “Lato”, and “Aleo”. You can adjust which ones are used where in the “variables” file of your theme, `source/css/variables.scss`:

```
$serif: Merriweather, Georgia, serif;
$sans-serif: Lato, Helvetica, sans-serif;
$slab-serif: Aleo, Rockwell, "Trebuchet MS", sans-serif;

$family-primary: $serif;
// body text: $serif, $sans-serif, $slab-serif

$family-secondary: $sans-serif;
// headings and navigation items: $serif, $sans-serif, $slab-serif
```

The `$serif`, `$sans-serif` and `$slab-serif` variables tell your publication what fonts to use. For example, the variable `$serif: Merriweather, Georgia, serif;` tells Quire to use “Merriweather” as serif font. “Georgia” and a generic “serif”, the comma-separated fonts declared after our custom font, are fallbacks in case the browser doesn’t load or support our custom one (in this case “Merriweather”). You want your fallbacks to be of the same basic type as your custom one, and go from most to least specific in the list. Read more about fallbacks and `font-family` usage on Mozilla’s web docs.

The variables `$family-primary` and `$family-secondary` tell your publication where to use the fonts you specify with the above variables. If the `$family-primary` font of your publication is `$serif`, “Merriweather” (and its fallback options) will be used in the body text of the publication pages.

Adding a New Font

> **!** **Any font you add to your project should be under an open license, or you should have an explicit license to use it. While licensed fonts may offer variety, using them often means paying fees and tracking usage. Additionally, if you are using GitHub to publicly share your Quire project, licensed fonts should never be included in your repository without also being listed on your `.gitignore` file, as this will expose the files to other users.**

For open license fonts, Google Fonts is a great source, but other more artisanal options abound like the faces from the League of Moveable Type, or even the Cooper Hewitt's own open source font. For more free fonts and for thoughtful ideas about their use, Jeremiah Shoaf's *The Definitive Guide to Free Fonts*, is worth the purchase price.

The steps to adding new fonts to your publication are:

1. Preparing Your Font Files and Adding Them to Your Project

It's recommended to include your font files in multiple file formats in order to increase browser compatibility. Ideally, you will have each of your fonts in the following formats: `.eot`, `.woff2`, `.woff`, and `.ttf`. If this is not the case, you can use a free webfont generator like the one from Font Squirrel to produce these various formats from a single source.

All the fonts you'd like to add should go in a folder named after the font, and all should be named consistently. We recommend the following format with lowercase and no spaces:

```
? cooper-hewitt
  ? cooper-hewitt-bold.eot
  ? cooper-hewitt-bold.ttf
  ? cooper-hewitt-bold.woff
  ? cooper-hewitt-bold.woff2
  ? cooper-hewitt-bolditalic.eot
  ? cooper-hewitt-bolditalic.ttf
  ? cooper-hewitt-bolditalic.woff
  ? cooper-hewitt-bolditalic.woff2
```

In your `themes/quire-starter-theme` folder, all fonts are stored in `source/fonts`. Move your folder of fonts there.

```
cooper-hewitt
```

If you are using GitHub, and this is a licensed font, or a font you don't otherwise want available to anyone outside your project, add a line to your project's `.gitignore` file to make sure the fonts are not added to the git record.

You will continue to have the fonts available in your local copy of your project, but anyone working on a clone or fork of your repository will have to manually add your font files to their local copy for them to appear in the project properly when they preview or build the site.

When you ultimately host the final site on a web server, the fonts will be included in the built files and will need to be included in the package on the web server. Files hosted this way are not readibly accessible to non-technical users, but are still public. For another layer of protection, if it's of a concern, font files could be assigned more generic names (ie., `f1-bld.ttf` instead of `cooper-hewitt-bold.ttf`). For complete protection of licensed/proprietary font files, other solutions should be sought.

2. Adding Font Information to Your Stylesheets

Open the file `source/css/fonts.scss`. Each font in your font folder should have its own `@font-face` entry as the examples in this file demonstrate.

```
@font-face {
  font-family: "Cooper Hewitt";
  src: url("../fonts/cooper-hewitt/cooper-hewitt-bold.eot");
  src: url("../fonts/cooper-hewitt/cooper-hewitt-bold.eot?#iefix")
format("embedded-opentype"),
       url("../fonts/cooper-hewitt/cooper-hewitt-bold.woff2") format("woff2"),
       url("../fonts/cooper-hewitt/cooper-hewitt-bold.woff") format("woff"),
       url("../fonts/cooper-hewitt/cooper-hewitt-bold.ttf") format("truetype");
  font-weight: 700;
  font-style: normal;
}
```

- The `font-family` name is what you will use to call the font in your stylesheets. It is typically in title case, and can include spaces. The `font-family` name should be the same for all weights and styles of font you are adding. Meaning, all `""Cooper Hewitt""` not `""Cooper Hewitt" Bold"` or `""Cooper Hewitt" Light Italic"`.

The individual weights and styles are instead specified with the `font-weight` and `font-style` properties.

- The `font-weight` should be an integer set to match named weight of your font. Following the table below, a "Light" font would have a `font-weight` of 200. A "Bold" font would have a `font-weight` of 700.

`font-weight`	**Font name**
100	Extra Light or Ultra Light
200	Light or Thin
300	Book or Demi
400	Normal or Regular
500	Medium
600	Semibold, Demibold
700	Bold
800	Black, Extra Bold or Heavy
900	Extra Black, Fat, Poster or Ultra Black

- The `font-style` will be either `normal` or `italic`.

3. Using Your New Font

With the font files included in the `source/fonts` folder, and all the matching `@font-face` entries saved to the `source/css/fonts.scss` file, you can now use your font anywhere in your site CSS with `font-family`.

```
h1 {
  font-family: "Cooper Hewitt";
}
```

Typically, you'll want to change fonts across the project. For instance making all the main body copy a new font, or all the headings. This can be done in the `source/css/variables.scss` file that we describe in the Customizing fonts section:

To replace all `$sans-serif` uses with a new font:

```
$sans-serif: "Cooper Hewitt", Helvetica, sans-serif;
```

Or to leave the existing `$sans-serif` and just make all the primary font be our new one:

```
$family-primary: "Cooper Hewitt", Helvetica, sans-serif;
```

The rules about fallback fonts described in the Customizing fonts section above also apply to the new fonts.

Multiformat Output

Text to come.

Licensing

If the source files of your publication are hosted publicly on a site like GitHub, you should also include a `LICENSE.md` file to specifically define the terms of use for your files. A `LICENSE.md` file is not included by default in Quire projects, but we recommend looking at other Quire projects for samples. Typically, the file will include license information for both the content and text content of your publication (Creative Commons), and also for the code (GNU Public, MIT, or others).

GitHub for Quire

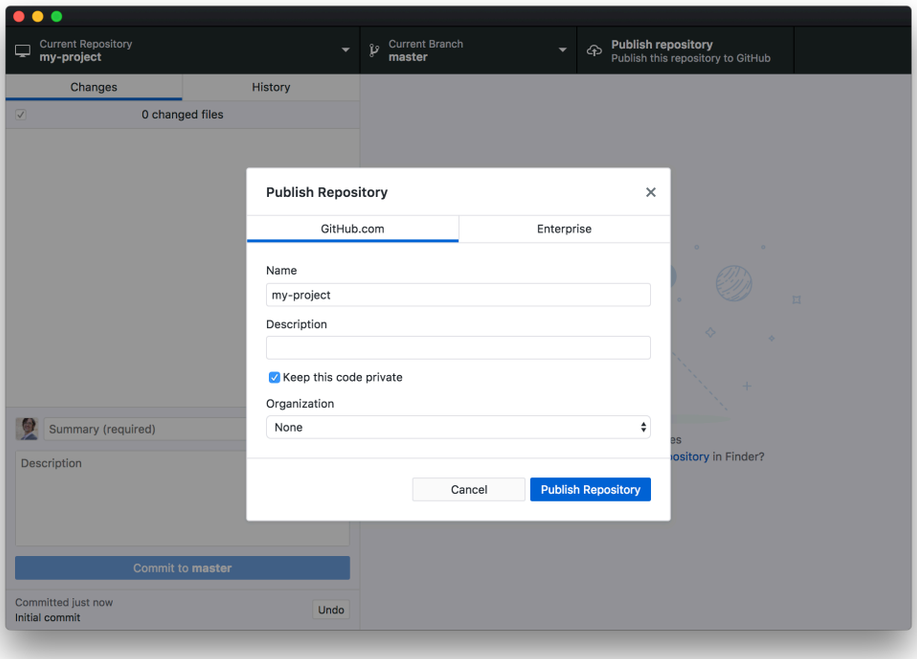
GitHub is a project management platform centered around git-based version control. That means it's a good place to host your project and track changes to it, whether you're working on your own, or with a team of collaborators. The Getty uses GitHub to manage all of its publications, as well as Quire itself.

To get started, you just need to sign up for a free GitHub account, and download and install the free GitHub Desktop software. (Advance users will often use git and GitHub from their command-line shell.)

Hosting Your Project Code on GitHub

GitHub uses git to track changes in project files. When you start a new project with `quire new`, it comes already configured as a git repository. (You might have noticed a mysterious `.git` directory in your project.) Follow the steps below to host the code on GitHub. Note that this will load just the raw code of the current version of your project, not the online publication itself. Instructions for updating your project code on GitHub, and for hosting a website version are the following.

1. Open GitHub Desktop and go to File > Add Local Repository (Cmd-O). Select your project repository and click Add Repository
2. If there are any Changes listed in the left-hand pane of the window, type "Initial commit" in the Summary field below, and then click the Commit to Master button.
3. At the top right of the window, click Publish Repository (next to the cloud icon). In the pop-window, keep the Name as is, add a text Description if you'd like, and click the Publish Repository button.



When publishing a new project repository to GitHub leave the name the same as your project file. You can add add a description if you'd like, can choose whether to make it private or not if you have a paid account, or publish it to an organization account if you have publishing access to one.

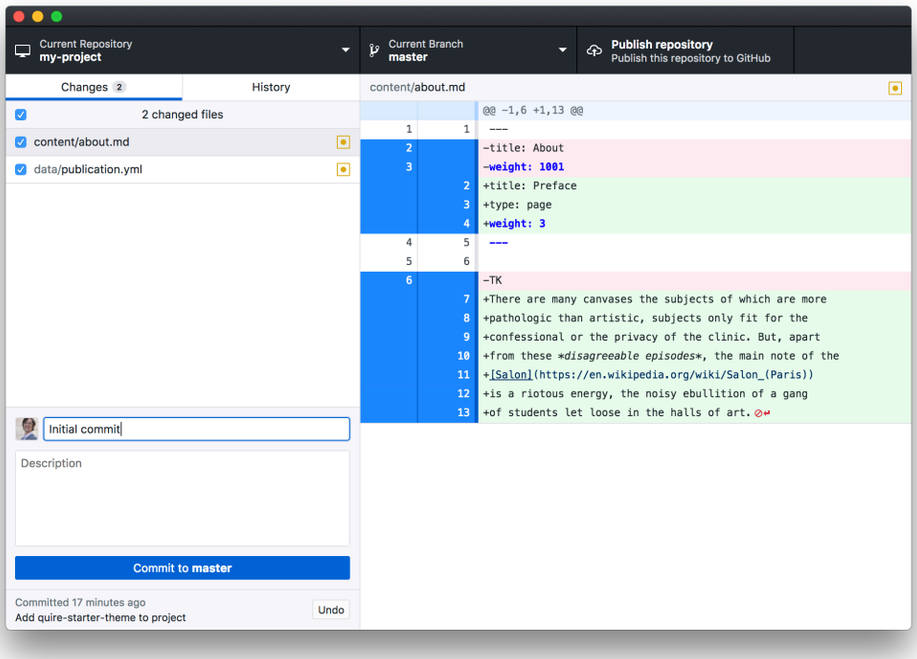
Your project code is now on GitHub! To see it, go to Repository > View on GitHub (Shift-Cmd-G) or visit https://github.com/YOUR-USERNAME/YOUR-PROJECT-DIRECTORY-NAME.

Using GitHub to Manage Changes to Your Project

Once your project is on GitHub, you'll want to keep it updated. There are three basic steps for this:

1. Save changes in your text editor
2. Commit those changes to the git repository
3. Push those commits up to GitHub

First, continue making and saving changes regularly in your text editor. When you've made a batch, go to GitHub Desktop and you should see them listed there. On the left will be a list of all the files added, deleted, or edited. On the right will be a view that shows exactly what changes were made inside each file. The old text will be highlighted in red, and the new text will be highlighted in green.



In GitHub Desktop, files with changes will be listed at left, and a detailed red (old version) and green (new version) highlighted "diff" of individual changes will appear at right. The Commit to Master button in the lower left adds these changes to your project's git repository.

At this point, your changes are saved locally in your project, but GitHub doesn't know anything about them. For that, you need to "commit" the changes to the git record in your project, and then "push" those commits up to GitHub.

To make a commit, you type a required summary of the change you're making, an optional longer description, and then click the "Commit to Master" button. So that it's descriptive to future you, and to others looking at the code, the summary should be a phrase that completes the sentence "This commit will __". Phrases like "Add contributor names and bios;" "Fix typos in section pages;" or "Change header color" would all work well.

Think about your commits in meaningful bundles, that could be undone without effecting other areas of your project. Rather than committing all the random changes you made to a single file, or everything you did before lunch that day, commit changes that make sense together.

You can break changes into multiple commits by using the check boxes in the lefthand list to select which files will or won't be included in a given commit.

Even after saving your changes in your text editor and committing them in GitHub Desktop, GitHub itself still doesn't know about them. For that you need to "push" your commits to GitHub. For that simply use the "Push origin" link in the upper right. Pushing can include one or many commits, and you can push as often as you'd like, but it's typically good to do it at least a couple times day when actively working on a project.

Using GitHub to Collaborate with Others on Your Project

With a project on GitHub, it's possible for others to make changes and commits to it as well. There are three basic ways this can happen:

- They can fork (copy) your repository, make changes to it and then submit a pull request to you to review and merge the changes into your project. This can be more complicated to manage, but it's safer as it ensures they can't unintentionally do anything irreversible to your project.
- You can make them a collaborator on your repository in which case they can work on it directly just as you would. This is generally easier to manage, but grants them full access to your repository.
- If your project is hosted in a GitHub Organization account, you can add them to the organization team.

When collaborating with others, be communicative about what areas of the project you're working on and try to avoid cross overs. If you have multiple people connected to a project and pushing commits to the GitHub repository, there's a good chance you will at some point make changes that are incompatible with someone else's changes.The trick with multiple people working in a single project is managing these potential change conflicts. Git is designed to deal with these sorts of issues.

When working with others on a project, use branches as a way of managing different users' changes and avoiding conflicts. Users can make changes on their branch before submitting a pull request to have the changes committed to the master branch. This allows you to review these changes and identify possible conflicts before they are added to your project. There are a number of guides for forking repositories, using branches, and making pull requests online.

Installing an Existing Quire Project from GitHub

1. Open GitHub Desktop and go to File > Clone Repository (Shift+Cmd+O).
2. Click the URL tab, and enter the URL or GitHub username and repository name where indicated.
3. Click Clone.

Alternately, from the GitHub page of the project, click the green "Clone or download" button and select "Open in Desktop" and follow the prompts.

You now have a copy of that project on your computer, that is still connected to the original copy on GitHub. If you make changes to it, they can be committed back to the original.

In order to run and view the Quire preview of a project cloned from GitHub, you'll need to first run `quire install` in your project directory.

Displaying Your Project Preview on GitHub

While you can host your project code on GitHub, you can also use it to host a live version of your site, the way it looks when you run `quire preview`.

1. First, follow the steps above to start a GitHub repository for your project, if you haven't already.
2. In your project folder, open the `config/environments/github.yml` file.
3. Update the `baseURL` to correspond to your own GitHub site. It will follow the pattern: https://YOUR-USERNAME.github.io/YOUR-PROJECT-DIRECTORY-NAME. So, if your GitHub username is bonjovi and your project file is blaze-of-glory, your `baseURL` would be https://bonjovi.github.io/blaze-of-glory.
4. Open Terminal and navigate to your project (if it's in your main user directory, just `cd YOUR-PROJECT-DIRECTORY-NAME`), and enter:

   ```
   bin/deploy.sh
   ```

   This runs a script to deploy your site to GitHub pages. The script may ask for your GitHub username and password. (Remember that the password cursor won't move to show that you're typing. Just type the password and hit enter.)

It will take a few minutes to propagate through GitHub's system, but your site should now be published at https://YOUR-USERNAME.github.io/YOUR-PROJECT-DIRECTORY-NAME.

Note that if you have a GitHub account that allows for private repositories, you can have a private repo and still run the deploy script. The code will not show up on the public GitHub site, but the preview will still be accessible at its URL. This is a good way of sharing a site preview to other collaborators during the development process, before your site is published.

Netlify for Quire

Netlify

Netlify is a web developer platform that multiplies productivity.

By unifying the elements of the modern decoupled web, from local development to advanced edge logic, Netlify enables a 10x faster path to much more performant, secure, and scalable websites and apps. Our bet on the JAMstack is quickly coming true.

The web is rapidly changing away from monolithic to decoupled apps, and web developers are storming ahead with more power than ever. Netlify is built to cater to that movement, and in just a few years we've on-boarded more than half a million businesses and developers, and are building and serving millions of web projects daily around the globe.

For Quire, Netlify can automatically generate a preview site to share with your collaborators every time you push changes to your project, and can also use it to host your final project when its ready to publish.

Steps to deploy to Netlify

- As stated in the previous page add your code to Github repository

- Next sign up to Netlify here -> https://app.netlify.com/signup
- Connect your Netlify account to your Github or Gitlab account

Netlify Build Configuration

Once you accounts are connected you will asked to provide a `Production` directory or `Build` directory. Instead of doing this, which is fine, my recommendation is heading back to your repository and creating a `netlify.toml` file which will run commands from the root directory. These commands are set in the scripts block in the your `package.json` file. In quire-starter-theme the path is `themes/quire-starter-theme/package.json`. Quire comes with a Netlify build command already but as you will read below it is very easy to add or modify your own.

```
"scripts": {
 "build:netlify": "webpack --config webpack/webpack.config.prod.js && cd ../../ &&
hugo --minify --config config.yml,config/site.yml"
}
```

This is the command we are running to build the Quire site in Netlify via our configuration below and comes installed with Quire. It first runs Webpack to build our assets, CSS, JS. Then it runs the Hugo command to build the static.

Now let's create the `netlify.toml` in the root directory. Copy and paste this text below into a new file called `netlfy.toml` and put it in the root directory of your project.

```
# netlify.toml
# The prefix is the path to your package.json file in your theme
# Change the path of your theme if it is not themes/quire-starter-theme.

# This section is the production configuration and is all you need to deploy

[build]
# Base is the path to your themes package.json file.
base = "themes/quire-starter-theme"
command = "npm run build:netlify"

[context.production.environment]
HUGO_VERSION = "0.55.5"
HUGO_ENV = "production"
HUGO_ENABLEGITINFO = "true"

# These next configurations are optional

# This section is the pull request configuration
[context.deploy-preview]
# Base is the path to your themes package.json file.
base = "themes/quire-starter-theme"
command = "npm run build:netlify"

[context.deploy-preview.environment]
HUGO_VERSION = "0.55.5"
```

```
# This section is the branch configuration
[context.branch-deploy]
# Base is the path to your themes package.json file.
base = "themes/quire-starter-theme"
command = "npm run build:netlify"

[context.branch-deploy.environment]
HUGO_VERSION = "0.55.5"

# This section is the branch configuration but targets a specific branch and also
runs a different command
[context.stage]
# Base is the path to your themes package.json file.
base = "themes/quire-starter-theme"
command = "npm run build:stage"

[context.stage.environment]
HUGO_VERSION = "0.55.5"
```

Alteraing or adding another command

When we run the build process on Netlify we may want to add flags to our Hugo command to make Hugo behave differntly either on a specific branch or in the preview deploy. Let say for example we want to add the flag to build drafts for a branch and not for production. We have the command `npm run build:stage` above, let's use that.

Our scripts block will now be

```
"scripts": {
"build": "webpack --config webpack/webpack.config.prod.js && cd ../../ && hugo --
minify --config config.yml,config/site.yml",
"build:stage": "webpack --config webpack/webpack.config.prod.js && cd ../../ &&
hugo --minify -D"
}
```

We are able to add the `-D` or `--buildDrafts` to the Hugo command to build drafts on our stage branch in our repository but not in master which can consider live or production.

Adding extra commands is a great way to preview code!

Domains

There 3 ways of connecting a domain to Netlify

- Purchase your domain through Netlify and run your DNS through there interface
- Add a proxy to your webserver
- Add an alias CNAME to your DNS to point to your Netlify domain

Any of these will work, it is more specific to want you want your domain to be

YAML

Configuration

Location: `config.yml`

Type: Object

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`baseURL`	url	The base url for your project.
`blackfriday`	object	Options for Blackfriday, Hugo's markdown renderer. See below.
`canonifyURLs`	boolean	Converts all internal links to being in complete cannonical format. Default is `false` .
`disableKinds`		
`footnoteReturnLinkContents`	string	Controls the appearance of the link added to the end of footnotes. Default is "↩".
`googleAnalytics`		
`languageCode`		
`metaDataFormat`	"yaml", "toml", "json"	Default is "yaml"
`params`	object	Additional parameters for Quire. See below.
`pluralizeListTitles`		
`publishDir`		
`relativeURLs`	boolean	Keeps all internal links relative. Default is `true` .
`title`		

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`theme`	url/id	The name of the theme, in the `theme` directory you're using. Quire starter kit default is `quire-base-theme`

See: Additional Hugo configuration options

Black Friday Markdown

Location: `blackfriday` in `config.yml`

Type: Object

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`fractions`	boolean	When set to `true` any numbers separated by a slash are automatically converted to fractions. Default is `false`. Though even then 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 are still converted. Recommend always using proper unicode fractions: ¼, ½, ¾, ⅛, ⅜, ⅝, ⅞.
`hrefTargetBlank`	boolean	When set to true, any Markdown links to external pages and resources will open in a new tab/window for the user.

See: Additional Blackfriday markdown configurations options

Quire Parameters

Location: `params` in `config.yml`

Type: Object

Parameter	Expected Value	Description
`searchEnabled`	boolean	Turn on or off the built-in text search capability for users
`licenseIcons`	boolean	Whether or not to display Creative Commons license icons
`pageLabelDivider`	string	". " default, eterminines the text/spacing to be inserted between page .label and page .title
`citationPageLocationDivider`	string	", " default, determines the text/spacing to be inserted between the citation and the page number in the q-cite shortcode
`displayBiblioShort`	boolean	Whether a bibilography generated with the q-cite or q-bibliography shorcodes should display the short form of the reference, along with the long.
`imageDir`	string	"img" default, the directory in the `/static/` directory where you put your images

Parameter	Expected Value	Description
`tocType`	“full”, “short”	“short” will hide all sub-section pages
`menuType`	“full”, “short”	“short” will hide all sub-section pages
`prevPageButtonText`	string	“Back” default
`nextPageButtonText`	string	“Next” default
`entryPageSideBySideLayout`	boolean	Entry pages can have a side-by-side layout with image on the left and text on the right, this can be controlled by `class: side-by-side` in the page YAML, or globally with this parameter
`entryPageObjectLinkText`	string	“View in Collection” default
`figureLabelLocation`	“on-top”, “below”	Whether the figure label is “on-top” of the image in the upper left corner, or “below” it with the caption
`figureModal`	boolean	If figures should be clickable to open into a full-screen modal window
`figureModalIcons`	boolean	Whether to display icons with the figure modal links
`figureZoom`	boolean	Whether figures should zoom or not inside the modal

Publication

Location: `publication.yml`

Type: Object

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`title`	string	The title of your publication.
`subtitle`	string	The subtitle of your publication.
`short_title`	string	A short version of your title, primarily for use in navigation elements with limited space.
`reading_line`	string	An additional title line for your publication.
`url`	url	The full URL of your final publication.
`pub_type`	“book”, “journal-periodical”, “other”	Can be one of three values. Determines how key search-engine metadata is defined.
`pub-date`	YYYY-MM-DD	The first date your publication will be released

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`language`	2-letter ISO 639-1 language code(s)	Taken from the the list at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ISO_639-1_codes. List multiple languages using a comma-separated list.
`identifier`	object	See below.
`publisher`	array	See below.
`series_periodical_name`	string	
`series_issue_number`	string	
`contributor`	array	See below.
`contributor_as_it_appears`	string	
`promo_image`	url	
`description`	object	See below.
`subject`	array	See below.
`library_of_congress_cip_data`	list	
`copyright`	string	
`license`	object	See below.
`resource_link`	array	See below.
`revision_history`	array	See below.
`repository_url`	url	A public repository of the source code and revision history for the publication.

Publisher

Location: `publisher` in `publication.yml`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`name`	string	Name of the publisher
`location`	string	Publisher location, city.
`url`	url	Publisher homepage.

Description

Location: `description` in `publication.yml`

Type: Object

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`one_line`	string	
`full`	string	
`online`	string	The `online` and `pdf_ebook` fields allow you to add additional text to the `full` description that is specific to either the online, or the PDF/EPUB/MOBI editions and will only show up there. For instance, in order to point to special features in one or the other of the formats.
`pdf_ebook`	string	

Subject

Location: `subject` in `publication.yml`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`type`	“keyword”, “bisac”, “getty”	
`name`	string	
`identifier`	string	

License

Location: `license` in `publication.yml`

Type: Object

Object Properties	Expected Value	Description
`name`	string	Name of the license.
`abbreviation`		If using a Creative Commons licenses, should match one of the seven available options: “CC0”, “CC BY”, “CC BY-SA”, “CC BY-ND”, “CC BY-NC”, “CC BY-NC-SA”, or “CC BY-NC-ND”.
`url`	url	Link to the license text.
`icon`	url	
`scope`	“text-only”, “full”, “some-exceptions”	
`online_text`	string	Markdown okay. Will override the automatically generated license text for the online edition only.
`pdf_ebook_text`	string	Markdown okay. Will override the automatically generated license text for the PDF and e-book editions only.

Resource Link

Location: `resource_link` in `publication.yml`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`name`	string	How the link will be named.
`type`	“other-format”, “related-resource”, “footer-link”	
`media_type`	string	Taken from the list at https://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/media-types.xhtml
`link_relation`	string	Taken from the list at http://www.iana.org/assignments/link-relations/link-relations.xhtml
`url`	url	URL to web resource or to download.
`identifier`	object	See below.
`file_size_mb`	integer	For downloads, file size in megabytes. Often appended to `name` in the interface, depending on your theme.
`icon`	url	

Revision History

Location: `revision_history` in `publication.yml`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`date`	YYYY-MM-DD	
`summary`	list	

Identifier

Location: `identifier` in top level of `publication.yml`, in any `.Page.Params.`, or in any `resource_link`

Type: Object

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`isbn`	10- or 13-digit ISBN	For use with `pub-type` of “book”. ISBNs can be purchased indivudally or in packages at http://www.isbn.org/.

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`issn`	8-digit ISSN	For use with `pub-type` of “journal-periodical”. ISSNs can be requested through http://www.issn.org/.
`doi`	string	Not yet implemented.
`uuid`	string	Not yet implemented.

Contributor

Location: `contributor` in publication.yml or in any `.Page.Params.`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`id`		
`type`	“primary”, “secondary”, or user choice	
`first_name`		All contributors must have either a first and last name, or a full name defined.
`last_name`		
`full_name`		
`file_as`		
`title`		
`affiliation`		
`url`	URL	
`bio`		Markdwon okay.
`pic`		

Figure

Location: `figure_list` in `figures.yml`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`id`	string	Numbers and lowercase letters only, with no spaces or special characters (`001` , `fig-01a` , etc).
`src`	url	Should be the file name of a JPG, PNG or GIF image (`fig01.jpg`). Avoid using spaces or special characters, and if it’s in a sub-folder within the

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
		main `img` directory (which is defined by the `imageDir` parameter in the `config.yml` file), it should include that sub-folder name as well (`comparatives/fig01.jpg`).
`alt`	string	For accessibility, all images should have alternative text descriptions. (Tips on crafting good alt text.) Only ever leave blank if the image is purely decorative.
`caption`	string	The caption to appear below the figure. Special characters are allowed. Use Markdown for formatting.
`credit`	string	Follows the caption. Markdown allowed.
`media_type`	“youtube”, “vimeo”	Currently supports video hosted on YouTube or Vimeo. (May eventually expand to HTML5 video, audio, and Soundcloud, and others.) When a `media_type` is defined, a `media_id` must be as well. For video, it is also recommended that an image `src` still be used (presumably being a screenshot from the video) so as to provide a fallback for PDF and EPUB output.
`media_id`	string	The ID of the video resource on YouTube or Vimeo. For example, in the URLs https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYqDpNmnu8I or https://youtu.be/VYqDpNmnu8I, the `media_id` would be `VYqDpNmnu8I` ; and in https://vimeo.com/221426899 it is `221426899` .
`aspect_ratio`	“standard”, “widescreen”	For use with video `media_type` s to properly scale video embeds. When no value is provided, the default is “widescreen”.
`label_text`	string	Used for the `q-figure-group` shortcode only. A short text label added to the image, usually just under the image depending on your theme. If no text is provided here, a label is automatically generated from the provided `id` value along with the `imageLabelContentBefore` and `imageLabelContentAfter` values defined in your `config.yml` file.

Bibiliography

Location: `entries` in `references.yml`

Type: Array

Item Attributes	Expected Value	Description
`short`	string	The short form of the citation, ie., Brown 1984.
`full`	string	The full form of the citation, ie.,

Object

Location: `object_list` in `objects.yml`

Type: Array

Attribute	Expected Value	Description
`id`	string	Required. Used to reference objects from entry pages. Should be numbers and lowercase letters only, with no spaces or special characters (`001` , `fig-01a` , etc).
`figure`	array	A list of one or more images of the object. It is recommended that this list be only of `id` values corresponding with `id` s in your project's `figures.yml` file.
`link`	url	A URL link to a page with more/current information on the object. Usually the object in the museum's online collection pages.
`date_start` , `date_end`	integer	Reserved for future use in Quire.
`dimension_width` , `dimension_height` , `dimension_depth`	integer	Reserved for future use in Quire.

Objects also support arbitrary attributes, which might include `title` , `artist` , `collection` , etc. Those added will be output in a table on collection catalogue entry pages. The ordering of the display can be controlled with `object_display_order` in `objects.yml` .

See: Guide on Collection Catalogues

Page

Location: Any Markdown page in the `/content/` directory.

Type: Object

Attribute	Expected Value	Description
`label`	string	A label for the page "Chapter 1", "2", "III", etc.
`title`	string	
`subtitle`	string	
`short_title`	string	Used in navigation items where a long title would be too unwieldy.
`type`	"page" (default), "essay", "entry", "cover", "contents", "splash", or "data"	See *Defining Page Types* for examples
`class`	string	Can accept any string, which will be included as a class in the main page element to facilitate style customization. A number of pre-defined classes also exist in the Quire Starter Theme. Pages with `type: contents` can

Attribute	Expected Value	Description
		have class `list` (default), `brief`, `abstract`, or `grid`. Pages with `type: entry` can have class `landscape` (default) or `side-by-side`.
`weight`	integer	Controls ordering of pages in the publication.
`object`	array	
`contributor`	array	
`abstract`	string	Markdown okay.
`slug`	url path	Will change the URL of the page. Or use a period `.` to make the URL be the directory name (homepage). Read more in the *Page Types & Structure* chapter of this guide.
`toc`	"true" (default), "false"	Page will not display in contents page if false.
`menu`	"true" (default), "false"	Page will not display in menu if false.
`online`	"true" (default), "false"	Page will not display in online edition if false.
`pdf`	"true" (default), "false"	Page will not display in pdf edition if false.
`epub`	"true" (default), "false"	Page will not display in epub or mobi edition if false.

The `object` and `contributor` attributes above are arrays of one or more items. The details of what YAML values each of those items can have, can be found in the *Catalogue Entries* and *Contributors* chapters respectively.

Pages with `type: contents` can have class `list` (default), `brief`, `abstract`, or `grid`. Pages with `type: entry` can have class `landscape` (default) or `side-by-side`.

Shortcodes

`q-class`

Sample: `{{< q-class "my-class-name" >}}The text you want formatted here.{{< /q-class >}}`

Basic Usage: Wrapping any Markdown text in this shortcode will wrap it in a `<div>` with the given class name in the HTML output. Used for styling.

See: Working with Text

`q-bibliography`

Basic Usage: Generates a bibiliography from the entries in the project's `bibiliography.yml` file.

See: Citations & Bibliographies

`q-cite`

Basic Usage: Adds a linked Author Date citation reference to the text, and a hover pop-up with the full citation text. It also adds the citation to a map of cited works, which can then be output as a page-level bibliography on essay and entry type pages.

See: Citations & Bibliographies

`q-contributor`

Sample: `{{< q-contributor range="page" format="bio" align="center" >}}`

Basic Usage: Can be used to create a page of contributor biographies, a section of bios for a single page, a simple list of contributors, a byline for a particular page, or other similar outputs.

Required Named Parameters: “range” and “format”

format

Value	Description
`initials`	Looks for the capital letters in a contributor first and last name and concatenates them together. Jane Pauley, becomes J.P.; Ralph Waldo Emerson becomes R.W.E.
`name`	Just the name.
`name-title`	The name and, when available, the title and affiliation; on a single line
`name-title-block`	The name and, when available, the title and affiliation; broken onto separate lines.
`bio`	The name and, when available, a picture, offsite link to their personal site, and a bio. Plus links to any individual pages in the project for which they are listed as a contributor.

range

Value	Description
`page`	Only the contributors listed for the page the shortcode appears on.
`all`	All contributors listed in the publication, whether listed on individual pages or in the publication.yml file.

You can also use any contributor `type` you define. So if you give a contributor a `type: primary` then a shortcode using `range="primary"` will list any of your project's primary contributors.

Required Named Parameter: "align"

align

Value	Description
`left` (default)	Align the names and text to the left.
`center`	Align the names and text in the center.
`right`	Align the names and text to the right.

See: Contributors

`q-figure`

Sample: `{{< q-figure id="3.1" >}}`

Basic Usage: Inserts a formatted figure image, label, caption and credit line. If using a `data/figures.yml` file, only an `id` parameter is required for this shortcode. If other values supplied directly in the shortcode they will override any corresponding values in the `data/figures.yml` .

Named Parameters	Expected Value	Description
`id`	string	Spaces or special characters should not be used and will be stripped out. When used in a shortcode *without* a corresponding `src` parameter, the shortcode will look for a matching `id` in the project's `data/figures.yml` file. When used in a shortcode *with* a corresponding `src` parameter, this will create an `id` for the image markup that can be used to link to the image directly (`mypublication.com/chapter01/#fig-3`) and ignores any potentially corresponding information in the `data/figures.yml` file.
`src`	url	Should be the file name of a JPG, PNG or GIF image (`fig01.jpg`). Avoid using spaces or special characters, and if it's in a sub-folder within the main `img` directory (which is defined by the `imageDir` parameter in the `config.yml` file), it should include that sub-folder name as well (`comparatives/fig01.jpg`). If your project uses `data/figures.yml` file, you shouldn't use a `src` parameter in the shortcode as it will override all other information.
`alt`	string	For accessibility, all images should have alternative text descriptions. (Tips on crafting good alt text.) Only ever leave blank if the image is purely decorative.
`caption`	string	The caption to appear below the figure. Special characters are allowed. Use Markdown for formatting.
`credit`	string	Follows the caption. Markdown allowed.
`label`	boolean	Default is set to `true` . `true` will add a label to the caption, such as "Figure 1.3", `false` will remove the label. The global label setting is in the `config.yml` file under the parameter `figureLabels` .
`label_text`	string	Will override the default label text for the figure, which is otherwise constructed automatically with the `figureLabelsTextBefore` and `figureLabelsTextAfter` parameters in `config.yml` .
`class`	`is-pulled-right` , `is-pulled-left` , `is-full-width` , `is-centered-small`	Sets the style of the figure image.

See: Figure Images and Figure YAML

q-figure-group

Sample: `{{< q-figure-group id="3.1, 3.2, 3.3" >}}`

Basic Usage: Like `q-figure` , but with handling for multiple images at once.

Named Parameters	Expected Value	Description
`id`	string	One or more comma-separated `id` s that match corresponding values in the project's `data/figures.yml` file.
`caption`	string	The caption to appear below the figure group. Special characters are allowed. Use Markdown for formatting. Overrides any caption information provided in `data/figures.yml` .
`credit`	string	Follows the caption. Markdown allowed. Overrides any caption information provided in `data/figures.yml` .
`label`	boolean	Default is set to `true` . `true` will add a label to the caption, such as "Figure 1.3", `false` will remove the label. The global label setting is in the `config.yml` file under the parameter `figureLabels` . If a `caption` is also provided in the shortcode, the labels will be applied on their own directly under each image in the group, rather than as part of the caption.
`class`	`is-pulled-right` , `is-pulled-left` , `is-full-width` , `is-centered-small`	Sets the style of the group of figures overall.
`grid`	`1` , `2` , `3` , `4` , `5` , `6`	Determines the horizontal width (in number of images) of the image grid. If no grid is set, the images will stack on top of one another vertically.

See: Figure Images and Figure YAML

Other Potential Shortcodes

The following have been used previously but are not yet implemented in Quire. They are under consideration.

`q-link-list`

Sample: `{{< q-link-list "other-formats" >}}`

Basic Usage: Creates an unordered list of links. Makes use of the `link-list.html` partial in the site templates.

Parameters:

Parameter Position	Expected Value	Description
0 *	"other-formats", "related-resources"	Values point to corresponding values in `publication.yml`

Parameters are not named, but instead defined by their position, starting at 0.

See: Copyright & About Pages

`q-copyright`

Sample: `{{< q-copyright >}}`

Basic Usage: Adds a copyright statement and licensing information as you've defined it in your `publication.yml` file. Commonly used on Copyright and About pages. The shortcode itself makes use of the `copyright.html` partial in your site templates.

Parameters: None.

See: Copyright & About Pages

`q-loc`

Sample: `{{< q-loc >}}`

Basic Usage: Adds formatted Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data to the page, from values in `publication.yml` .

Parameters: None

See: Copyright & About Pages

`q-revision-history`

Sample: `{{< q-revision-history >}}`

Basic Usage: Adds a revision history to the page, based on values in `publication.yml` .

Named Parameters	Expected Value	Description
format	"short", "full"	"short" will show only the first publication date and most recently updated date. "long" shows all dates and list of changes for each.

See: Copyright & About Pages

`q-table`

Note: Original version of this was tabled. Still looking for better solution for complex tables.

See: Figures

`q-url-link`

Note: Not sure we'll do this. Might be better to build in with JS rather than have a separate shortcode just for URLs.

See: Working with Text

Dependency Guide

Each Quire project relies on two projects the `quire-cli` a command line interface (cli) to run commands to preview and build a static website, a PDF or an EPUB and the `quire-starter-theme` a front end development toolkit that allows users to shape the output of the website, PDF and EPUB. This page explains what makes these two projects work and what major dependencies currently make quire what it is.

> *Hugo is a static HTML and CSS website generator written in Go. It is optimized for speed, ease of use, and configurability. Hugo takes a directory with content and templates and renders them into a full HTML website. Hugo relies on Markdown files with front matter for metadata, and you can run Hugo from any directory. This works well for shared hosts and other systems where you don't have a privileged account.*

Quire makes use of Hugo via the npm package `hugo-bin`

Quire uses Hugo's cli, templating system and http server to create a way to preview your site while editing the front end code, build a static html site and aids Prince XML to create a PDF of your publication you are building.

> *Prince can also be used by authors and publishers to typeset and print documents written in HTML, XHTML, or one of the many XML-based document formats. Prince is capable of formatting academic papers, journals, magazines, and books.*

Quire uses the output of Hugo static-site generator to build a PDF as referenced above.

> *At its core, webpack is a static module bundler for modern JavaScript applications. When webpack processes your application, it internally builds a dependency graph which maps every module your project needs and generates one or more bundles.*

Quire makes use of Webpack via the npm package `webpack`

Currently Quire starter theme uses the latest version of Webpack 4 to bundle front end assets and support the development workflow.

To modify the Webpack configuration for your project edit this file

`<your-project-directory>/themes/quire-starter-theme/webpack.config.js`

pe-epub and pe-epub-fs

> *"pee pub" makes epubs better. Our goal is to make it as easy as possible to output a valid epub. It's used in production over at The People's E-Book. pe-epub-fs extends pe-epub so you can import local assets from your filesystem rather than from the web.*

Quire uses these projects to generate the EPUB file. This file can be access on any device or software that reads the .epub file format. These projects generate a mostly style stripped version of the publication. These projects have been receiving limited maintenance. Quire is currently seeking a replacement to output the EPUB file.

Quire Dependency Tables

CLI Dependencies

Dependency	NPM Description
axios	Promise based HTTP client for the browser and node.js
chalk	Terminal string styling done right
cheerio	Fast, flexible & lean implementation of core jQuery designed specifically for the server.
command-exists	node module to check if a command-line command exists
commander	The complete solution for node.js command-line interfaces, inspired by Ruby's commander.
execa	A better `child_process`
glob	Match files using the patterns the shell uses, like stars and stuff.
hugo-bin	Binary wrapper for Hugo
js-yaml	YAML 1.2 parser / writer for JavaScript
lodash	The Lodash library exported as Node.js modules.
pe-epub	Makes epubs better.
pe-epub-fs	Extends pe-epub so you can import local assets from your filesystem rather than from the web
rimraf	The UNIX command rm -rf for node.
striptags	An implementation of PHP's strip_tags in Node.js.
webpack	webpack is a module bundler
yaml-front-matter	Parses yaml or json at the front of a string. Places the parsed content, plus the rest of the string content, into an object literal.

CLI Dev Dependencies

Dependency	NPM Description
elint	ESLint is a tool for identifying and reporting on patterns found in ECMAScript/JavaScript code.
eslint-config-standard	Shareable configs are designed to work with the extends feature of .eslintrc files. You can learn more about Shareable Configs on the official ESLint website.
eslint-plugin-promise	Enforce best practices for JavaScript promises.

Dependency	NPM Description
eslint-plugin-standard	ESlint Rules for the Standard Linter
jsdoc	An API documentation generator for JavaScript.
jsdoc-template-argon	Template System for jsdoc
mocha	Simple, flexible, fun JavaScript test framework for Node.js & The Browser
tmp	A simple temporary file and directory creator for node.js.

Starter Theme Dependencies

Dependency	NPM Description
bulma	Bulma is a CSS framework. There is no JavaScript included.
hammerjs	Hammer is a open-source library that can recognize gestures made by touch, mouse and pointerEvents
jquery	jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library.
leaflet	Leaflet is the leading open-source JavaScript library for mobile-friendly interactive maps.
lodash	lodash is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library.
lunr	A bit like Solr, but much smaller and not as bright.
smoothstate	smoothState.js is a jQuery plugin that progressively enhances page loads to give us control over page transitions.
template-polyfill	A polyfill for the HTML5 `<template>` tag.
velocity-animate	Velocity is an animation engine with the same API as jQuery's $.animate().

Starter Theme Dev Dependencies

Dependency	NPM Description
babel-loader	This package allows transpiling JavaScript files using Babel and webpack.
clean-webpack-plugin	A webpack plugin to remove/clean your build folder(s) before building.
css-loader	The css-loader interprets @import and url() like import/require() and will resolve them.
eslint	ESLint is a tool for identifying and reporting on patterns found in ECMAScript/JavaScript code.
extract-text-webpack-plugin	Extract text from a bundle, or bundles, into a separate file.

Dependency	NPM Description
file-loader	Instructs webpack to emit the required object as file and to return its public URL
glob	Match files using the patterns the shell uses, like stars and stuff.
node-sass	Node-sass is a library that provides binding for Node.js to LibSass, the C version of the popular stylesheet preprocessor, Sass.
purify-css	A function that takes content (HTML/JS/PHP/etc) and CSS, and returns only the used CSS.
purifycss-webpack	This plugin uses PurifyCSS to remove unused selectors from your CSS. You should use it with the extract-text-webpack-plugin.
sass-loader	Loads a Sass/SCSS file and compiles it to CSS.
style-loader	Adds CSS to the DOM by injecting a `<style>` tag
uglifyjs-webpack-plugin	This plugin uses UglifyJS v3 (`uglify-es`) to minify your JavaScript
webpack	webpack is a module bundler
url-loader	Loads files as `base64` encoded URL

Quire Cheatsheet

Markdown

Paragraphs are made by adding two hard returns. When working in a text editor, depending on your configuration and the source of your text, lines might have hard breaks, or might all flow together. This is seen in the example below where the first paragraph has hard breaks and the second does not. In Markdown, these will both render as single paragraphs with no hard breaks. The only way to add a hard break in markdown is with the HTML break (`<br />`) element.

```
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur
adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor
incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.
Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut
aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor
incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud
exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.
```

Other typical Markdown formatting is listed below. Note that the spacing after the `#`, `>`, `-` and list numerals is necessary.

```
# Heading 1
## Heading 2
### Heading 3
#### Heading 4

*Italic Text*
**Bold Text**

> Blockquote

[Link Text](http://www.linkadress.com)

- dashes make
```

```
- a list with
- bullets
  - indenting
  - makes
  - sub-lists

1. numbers make
2. a list with
3. numbers
```

YAML

In a Quire publication, anything that could be considered data, is written in a plain-text data format called YAML.

- YAML is used for configuring how Quire works and for providing metadata about your publication in files with the extension `.yml` (both topics covered in Metadata & Configuration).
- `.yml` files are also used for storing information about figures, bibliographic references, and art objects.
- In individual pages or chapters within the publication, written in Markdown and with a `.md` extension, there is a YAML block that contains the page metadata. For example the YAML block for the page you're on right now is:

```
---
title: Cheatsheet
type: page
---
```

YAML

```
item:
other_item:
multiple_items:
  - item_name:
    item_description:
  - item_name:
    item_description:
```

```
item: "If the text here has a colon : or other special characters it should be
surrounded in double quotes"
```

```
item: |
  Using a pipe character, and then dropping down a line and indenting like this
allows you to include multiple paragraphs, just as you would in Markdown.
```

```
  Not all Quire YAML attributes expect Markdown though, so check the docs.

  - Markdown style lists
  - and other formatting are
  - also allowed
```

YAML Lint Code Beautify validator

Shortcodes

```
{{< q-figure id="##" >}}

{{< q-figure-group id="##, ##, ##" >}}

{{< q-cite "Lastname YYYY" >}}

{{< q-bibliography >}}

{{< q-contributor range="xxxx" type="xxxx" >}}
```

Default Styleguide

Default Style Guide for Quire

Markdown

```
---
title: Style Guide
subtitle: Visual Output
weight: 201
type: page
---
# Heading 1
## Heading 2
### Heading 3
#### Heading 4

Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure. Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure.Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure. *Italic  text in a paragraph structure* .Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure.Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure.Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure. **Bolded text in a paragraph structure.**

> This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes.

- This is a dashed list
- and it can keep going
  - and be indented
    - numerous times

1. Numbers will also
2. make a list
3. that can keep going

This is an example of a footnote.[^1] This is an example of an in-text citation using Author Date.({{< q-cite "Evans 1938" >}})

<br> <!-- This is an HTML blank line break that can be used in Markdown. -->

{{< q-figure id="1.1" >}}

Above is a figure image with no alignment.

---
<!-- The three dashes above are a Markdown horizontal line break with an actual line instead of just spacing. -->

{{< q-figure id="1.1" class="is-pulled-left" >}}

To the left is a figure image aligned left. With some extra text to show how it wraps around the image. With some extra text to show how it wraps around the image. With some extra text to show how it wraps around the image. With some extra text to show how it wraps around.

---

{{< q-figure id="1.1" class="is-pulled-right" >}}

To the right is a figure image aligned right. With some extra text to show how it wraps around the image. With some extra text to show how it wraps around the image. With some extra text to show how it wraps around the image. With some extra text to show how it wraps around.

---

{{< q-figure-group grid="2" id="1.4, 1.5, 1.6,1.7" >}}
```

Visual Output in Quire

Style Guide

Visual Output

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure. Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure.Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure. *Italic text in a paragraph structure* .Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure.Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure.Regular unmodified text in a paragraph structure. **Bolded text in a paragraph structure.**

> *This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes. This is a blockquote to designate quotes.*

- This is a dashed list
- and it can keep going
  - and be indented
  - numerous times

1. Numbers will also
2. make a list
3. that can keep going

Sample `publication.yml` File

```yaml
# ==============================================================================
# Publication.yml
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
#
# This file houses the bibliographic info and general metadata for your digital
# publication.

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Title & Description
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

title:
subtitle:
reading_line:
short_title:

description:
  one_line:
  full:
  online:
  pdf_ebook:

promo_image:

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Publication Details
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

url:
pub_date:
language:
pub_type: # book | journal-periodical | other

identifier:
```

```
  isbn:
  issn:
  doi:
  uuid:

series_periodical_name:
series_issue_number:

publisher:
  - name:
    location:
    url:

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Contributors
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

contributor_as_it_appears:

contributor:
  - id:
    type: # primary | secondary | project-team
    first_name:
    last_name:
    full_name:
    file_as:
    title:
    affiliation:
    role:
    role_code:
    bio:
    url:
    pic:

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Copright & License
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

copyright:

license:
  name:
  abbreviation:
  url:
  icon:
  scope: # full | text-only | some-exceptions
  online_text:
  pdf_ebook_text:

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Formats, Resources & Links
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

resource_link:
  - type: # other-format | related-resource | footer-link
```

```
    name:
    url:
    link_relation:
    media_type:
    identifier:
      isbn:
      issn:
      doi:
      uuid:
    icon:

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Subjects
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

subject:
  - type: # keyword | bisac | getty
    name:
    identifier:

library_of_congress_cip_data:

# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------
# Revision History
# ------------------------------------------------------------------------------

revision_history:
  - date:
    summary:

repository_url:
```

Accessibility Principals

As a publishing tool, Quire's goal is to maintain accessibility for keyboard and screen reader navigation, as well as for devices and browsers of varying sizes and capabilities and with limited functionality, such as those operation with no JavaScript and/or no CSS.

The principals outlined below have been informed in particular by:

- The 18F Accessibility Guide
- Carnegie Museums of Pittsburgh Web Accessibility Guidelines
- *Adaptive Web Design*, by @AaronGustafson https://adaptivewebdesign.info
- *Inclusive Design Patterns*, by @heydonworks

While not exhaustive, the list below is meant to highlight the *key* principals by which Quire was originally developed and that we recommend be followed by others developing their own Quire projects. It has been ordered roughly starting with those items most owned or effected by editors working on publication content and progressing into those owned or effected by developers working on publication styles, template markup, and interaction.

Key Principals

- Heading levels (`H1` through `H6`) should indicate a content outline, not visual styles, as they are frequently used by screen readers for page navigation. Quire pages will have their titles placed in an `H1` tag at the template level, and there should only ever be one `H1` tag on a page. Headings in the Markdown content documents should start with `H2`. All headings should have content following them.
- All non-decorative images should have `alt` descriptive text. (Tips on crafting good alt text.)
- All formats (PDF, EPUB, MOBI, and print) must offer at least basic access to *all* the content of the publication. For example: videos, deep zoom images and maps should appear with fallback images; URLs to online content should be provided in text, and hover-over citations or glossary terms should be printed in full at the bottom of the page or in a separate section.
- A proper background/foreground color contrast ratio must be maintained for all elements. (Color contrast checker.)

- Links must have a visual indicator besides only color.
- All page content should be in an ARIA Landmark element/role.
- The first element on every page should be a “Skip to Main Content” skip link.
- Any element or piece of information that inherits meaning or context from its *visual* appearance, should be augmented with spoken, descriptive labels for screen readers. Quire templates make use of a `visually-hidden` CSS class. When applied to an element, the text within is hidden from view, but will be read aloud by screen-readers.
- If clicking on an interface element sends the user to a new page or a new location on the existing page, it should be an `<a>` link. If clicking changes the state of the current page, such as in opening a modal, it should be a `<button>`.
- Buttons that hide/reveal content and rely on JavaScript to do so, should be progressively created with JavaScript on the client side. In this way, if JavaScript is disabled or not functioning, the user will have access to *all* the content of the page.
- When viewed without JS, the page should be beautifully designed and fully navigable with no missing/hidden elements.
- When viewed without CSS, the complete contents of the page must be logically organized and readable.

About

HISTORY

In 2009, the Getty Foundation launched a program called the Online Scholarly Catalogue Initiative (OSCI) to support eight museums' efforts to publish their collection catalogues online. Having traditionally been published in print, collection catalogues were costly to produce, offered relatively little access (mostly through research libraries that would collect them), and were difficult, if not impossible, to update. At the end of the initiative, all eight museums had successfully published one or more collection catalogues online and had plans to do more. As discussed in the OSCI final report, however, some notable challenges remained, particularly around the *discoverability* of the catalogues after publication, and the *longevity* of the catalogues, both as individual digital objects out in the world and as publication processes internally.

Around the time OSCI was wrapping up, Getty Publications was starting to undertake our own online publishing efforts. Though we had produced a single, trial online collection catalogue during the OSCI period, our renewed effort was focused on learning the lessons from that past project as well as from OSCI. Specifically, we aimed for a way to make these types of born digital publications more discoverable and long lasting, while doing so in way that would be more sustainable internally. Enter static site generators, and multi-format publishing.

Static site generators like Hugo, the one under the hood in Quire, allow us to keep our content in plain text, and keep the complexity of building the site at the point of publication, rather than relying on ongoing build processes through a server that would need to be continually maintained. We could also use the static site generator (hooked together with some other tools) to put that plain text content into formats other than online sites. Formats like PDF, e-book and even print, that would allow the publication to live where other publications live (bookstores, Amazon, Google Books, the Library of Congress, WorldCat) and thereby dramatically improve its discoverability and its archival longevity.

WHO USES QUIRE?

We built Quire first for ourselves. In the last two years, we've published seven publications with early versions of Quire, and have seven more in the pipeline for the next two years. We're also starting to look at ways at expanding its usage to other projects around the Getty, potentially including the annual report, documentation and reports, newsletters, and even online exhibitions.

In its present renditions, Quire is a tool for publishing professionals and private individuals with an interest in digital publishing and everyone in between. Quire's versatility lends itself to a variety of projects and a diverse range of users.

WHAT IS QUIRE'S GOAL?

Quire aims to streamline the digital publication process to create multi-faceted and sustainable books in multiple formats.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF USING QUIRE?

As an open-source framework, Quire provides a cost-friendly alternative to digital publishing that is inclusive of a variety of features and customization that allows for the realization of projects in a user-friendly manner. Quire allows for greater preservation and digital distribution of works in a simplified format that lends itself to user accessibility.

WHAT IS QUIRE?

Quire is an open-source framework for the creation of multi-format publications. It consists of two distinct parts: 1. a set of software, and 2. a defined content model.

1. Quire Software

   On the software side, Quire packages together a number of programs: Prince for PDF/print versions, pe-epub for EPUB, and at the heart of things, the static-site generator Hugo for the online version. The file structure, layout templates, partials and shortcodes of Quire are all Hugo conventions that have been structured to allow us create more formal digital publications (essentially, dynamic websites that make use of certain traditional print publication conventions like tables of contents, copyright and authorship information, linear reading orders, and the like).

2. Quire Content Model

   The content model is documented in the API/Docs section of this guide. It defines how publication content is structured and defined in Quire (including data on the publication itself, pages of the publication, contributors, figures, bibliography, etc.) and how the Quire software templates use this structured content. The content model is designed to be as independent of the Quire software stack as possible, so that long-term, it might be used in other ways. If, for example, any part of the Quire software were replaced with something new, or if the content of a publication were to be used for an entirely different use.

Full size version of the content model

WHAT DO THE QUIRE REPOSITORIES DO?

While conceptually, Quire is made of the two distinct parts defined above, these play out in multiple working parts in actual practice.

quire-cli

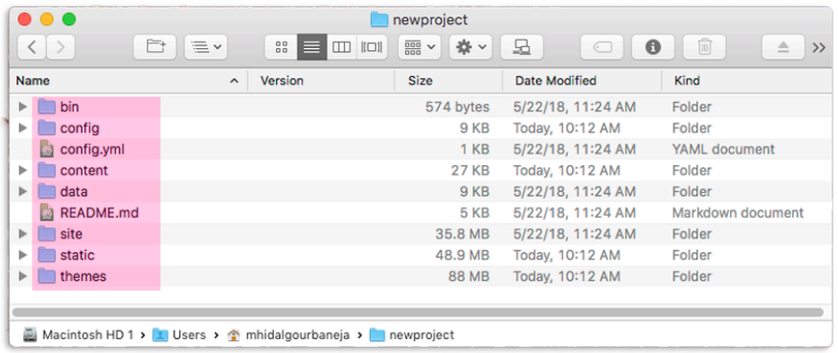
Quire CLI, or command-line interface, (quire-cli) is the control for creating, previewing and outputting Quire projects. It is written in JavaScript and requires Node.js 8.9.4 LTS to run. Quire CLI is typically run from Terminal on a Mac, and Git Bash (or its equivalent) on a PC. The following commands are available:

Command	Description
`quire -V` or `quire --version`	Output the version number.
`quire -h` or `quire --help`	Output usage information.
`quire new project-name`	Create a new Quire project named `project-name` in the current directory. Name can be anything, but shouldn't contain spaces.
`quire preview`	Run a local server to preview the project in a browser. Defaults to previewing at http://localhost:1313/, but will use other port numbers (such as http://localhost:6532/) if `1313` is busy. The specific address will be listed in your command line terminal after running the command.
`quire build`	Build the files of the current project into the `public` directory. These can then be hosted on any web server.
`quire pdf`	Generate a PDF version of the current project.
`quire epub`	Generate an EPUB version of the current project.

Read more in Install and Uninstall, and Multi-Format Output.

quire-starter

Quire Starter (quire-starter) is a starter content repository used as placeholder content when starting a new Quire project with the `quire new` command. It comes with some pre-defined example content and pages with which to get started.

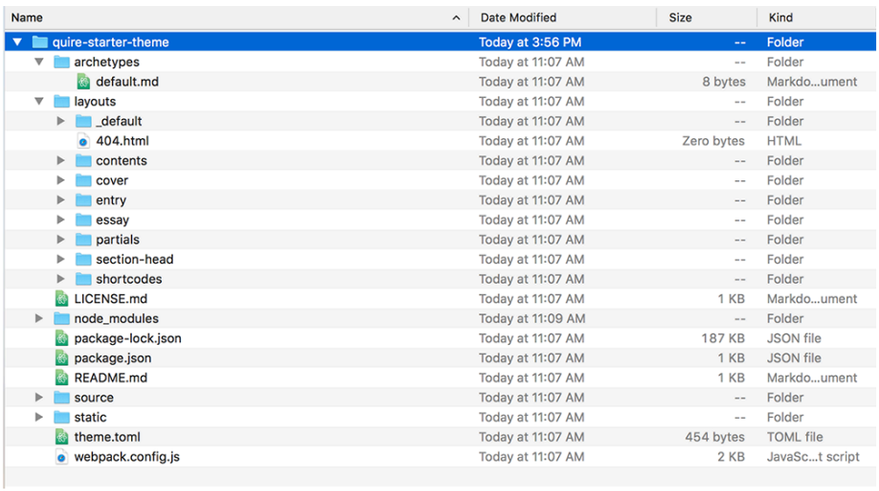


Proyect Folder

File structure

`quire-starter-theme`

Quire Starter Theme (quire-starter-theme) is the basic theme that is included when starting a new Quire project with the `quire new` command. It is designed to broadly cover a full range of use-cases and to demonstrate the range of Quire content model, without being too overly specific or complex, making it easy to customize and build from. Read more about the use of themes in Customizing Styles.



Starter Theme

More themes will be added in the future.

`quire`

Quire (quire) is the repository for the guide and documentation you are currently reading.