

A Starter Manuscript Built with document-sanity

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Abstract

We analyzed 1,247 samples and found a significant effect ($p = 8.70e-03$, $R^2 = 0.87$). This abstract demonstrates the `{{VARIABLE}}` token substitution syntax; see the sections for more examples.

Keywords: example, template, markdown, document-sanity

1 Introduction

Welcome to the `document-sanity` starter template. This paragraph demonstrates **bold**, *italic*, `inline code`, and inline math: $E = mc^2$.

Variable substitution happens at build time — we have 1,247 samples in total, achieving an overall R^2 of 0.87 ($p = 8.70e - 03$). In the HTML viewer, clicking those values pops up their provenance (source files, command, updated date) because the manifest declares a `provenance:` block for them.

Cite with `\cite{key}` — the HTML viewer will number it and link to the rendered `<li>` in the references section: Example and Colleague [2024].

Cross-reference with `\ref{...}` — see Figure 1 for the framework overview, and the method details in Section 2.

1.1 Background

Lists work as you'd expect:

- First bullet item.
- Second item with *formatted* text and a link.
- Third item with a reference to Other et al. [2023].

1.2 Numbered steps

1. Install `document-sanity` (see README).
2. Edit this file or add new sections.
3. Run `make html` to preview, `make pdf` to export.

2 Methods

Methods are written in plain markdown with LaTeX pass-through for anything complex — figures, tables, multi-line equations.

2.1 Math

Inline math like $\Pr(x \mid \theta)$ uses the `\prob` macro defined in `templates/article.tex`. The `document-sanity preview` command auto-expands such macros inside math when it emits the markdown-preview blocks, so GitHub’s KaTeX renders them too.

Display math:

$$\log \frac{y_i}{1 - y_i} = \sum_j X_{ij} \beta_j + \alpha_i + \log \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi}$$

Or, for fuller control, wrap in a “`latex` block:

$$\Pr(d \mid \mathcal{D}) = \frac{\Pr(\mathcal{D} \mid d) \Pr(d)}{\Pr(\mathcal{D})} \tag{1}$$

Reference it with Equation 1.

2.2 Figures

Reference manifest-declared figures with `{{fig:example}}`:

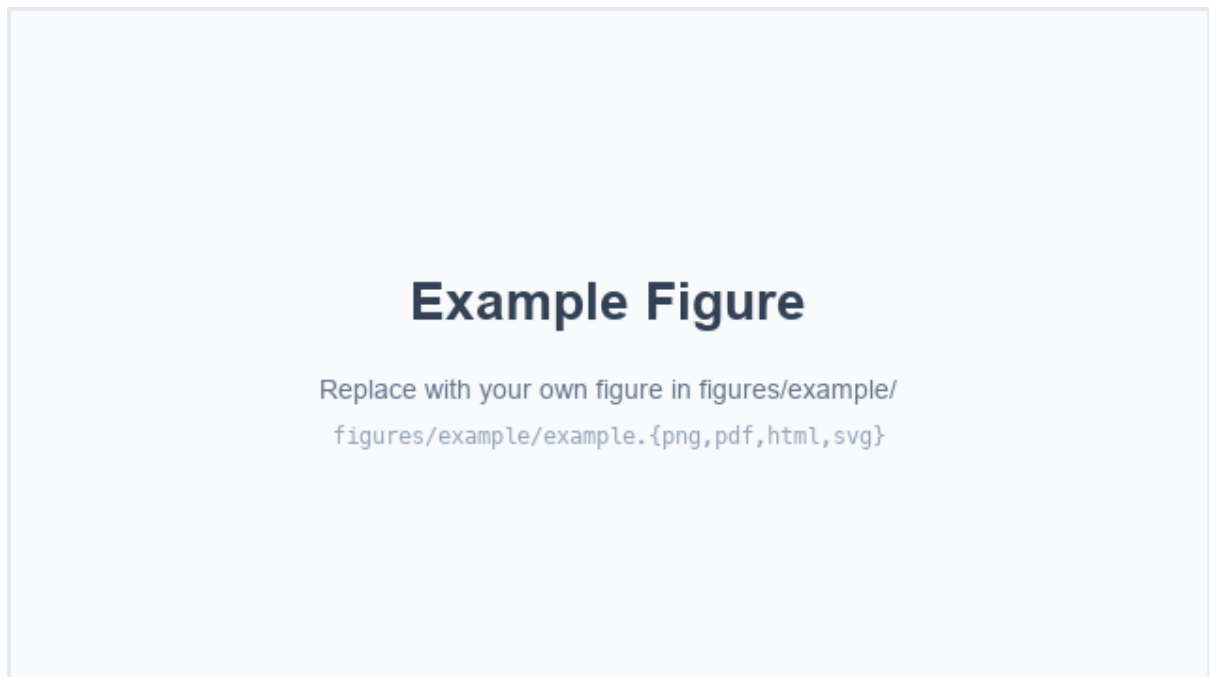


Figure 1: Framework overview. Replace this image with your own by dropping a file into `src/VERSION/figures/example/example.png` (or `.pdf`, `.html`, `.svg`).

Or, for figures you won’t reference from other places, inline an image:

```
! [Example caption.] (../figures/example/example.png)
```

See `docs/figures.md` for the full figure layout conventions.

2.3 Tables

Simple tables — write them in native markdown:

The builder converts these to `\begin{tabular}` for LaTeX and `<table class="md-table">` for HTML.

Condition	N	Mean $\pm$ SD
Control	420	1.24 $\pm$ 0.18
Treatment	827	1.51 $\pm$ 0.22

Table 1: Example complex table.

Group	Count	Rate (%)
A	123	45.6
B	456	78.9

Complex tables (multi-column headers, `\cmidrule`, subtables) belong in a fenced LaTeX block:

Reference the table above: Table 1.

3 Results

Put your findings here. Lean on variable substitution — if every number in the paper comes from `manifest.yaml`, you update values in one place and everything else stays consistent.

3.1 Primary analysis

Our primary test rejected the null with $p = 8.70e - 03$ across 1,247 samples (see Methods, Section 2).

The effect was consistent across subgroups (Table 1). As shown in Figure 1, the framework captures the relationship we expected.

3.1.1 Inline-markdown table

Use a plain markdown pipe table when the values won't change between edits — captions, summary descriptors, presentation-only tables.

Metric	Value	Notes
Sample size	1,247	Total enrolled
R ²	0.87	Primary regression
p-value	8.70e-03	Two-sided, BH-adj

3.1.2 Data-driven table from `tables/subgroup_summary.csv`

Use a separate data file when the table is generated by an analysis script. Declare it in `manifest.yaml` under `tables:`, then reference with a `{{tab:<id>}}` token. The token expands to a markdown pipe table at build time so PDF, HTML, and Word all render identically:

Re-run your analysis, overwrite the CSV, rebuild — every output stays in sync.

3.2 Robustness

Follow-up analyses corroborated the primary finding. Replace this paragraph with your own, or add subsections as needed.

Subgroup	N	Mean	SD	p
Overall	1247	1.24	0.18	0.0087
Female	612	1.21	0.17	0.012
Male	635	1.27	0.19	0.014
Age < 50	521	1.19	0.16	0.018
Age >= 50	726	1.28	0.20	0.0091

4 Discussion

Summarize the main finding in the first sentence. Use the rest of the paragraph to contextualize against prior work Example and Colleague [2024], Other et al. [2023].

4.1 Limitations

List the main caveats here. Writing them as markdown bullets keeps them easy to rearrange:

- Limitation one — explain briefly.
- Limitation two.
- Limitation three.

4.2 Conclusion

End with a one-paragraph conclusion. Cite the specific contributions made by this paper rather than re-summarizing the results.

References

- Alice Example and Bob Colleague. An example paper about things. *Journal of Example Research*, 42(3):123–145, 2024. doi: 10.1234/example.2024.001.
- Carol Other, Dave Researcher, and Erin Team. Another study with important findings. *Nature Example Science*, 7:e12345, 2023. doi: 10.1038/example.2023.002.