

LATEX

CS Grad Refresher Course
September 22, 2009

by Nimalan Mahendran

Acknowledgements

Mostly cannibalized from <http://tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf>

The Not So Short
Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$

Or $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ in 138 minutes

with a few nibbles from <http://nitens.org/taraborelli/latex>

Why use L^AT_EX?

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Focus on content, rather than layout

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Typeset complex mathematical formulae

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Manage changes to documents using source code management tools like Subversion or git

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Avoid being made fun of by 1337 computer scientists

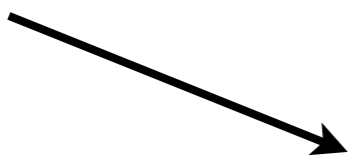
Why use L^AT_EX?

Word → Table

Table ← L^AT_EX

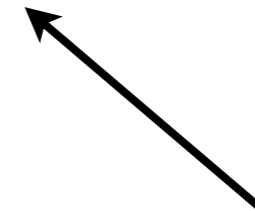
Why use L^AT_EX?

Word



fire flower fjörd

fire flower fjörd



L^AT_EX

When using L^AT_EX,

When using L^AT_EX,

Google

When using L^AT_EX,

Google

is your

When using L^AT_EX,

Google

is your

It looks like you're trying to write a paper with Word. Would you like me to..

- Find someone to make fun of you for not using LaTeX
- Stab you in the eyes



A minimal L^AT_EX file

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
Small is beautiful.
\end{document}
```

A minimal L^AT_EX file

or book or report or letter..

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document body

A minimal L^AT_EX file

or book or report or letter..

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\documentclass{article}
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Small is beautiful.
\end{document}
```

} **document body**

The L^AT_EX file is in plaintext.

A minimal L^AT_EX file

or book or report or letter..

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
Small is beautiful.
\end{document}
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} document body

The L^AT_EX file is in plaintext.

Compile it with

```
latex foo.tex
```

or

```
pdflatex foo.tex
```

A LaTeX command

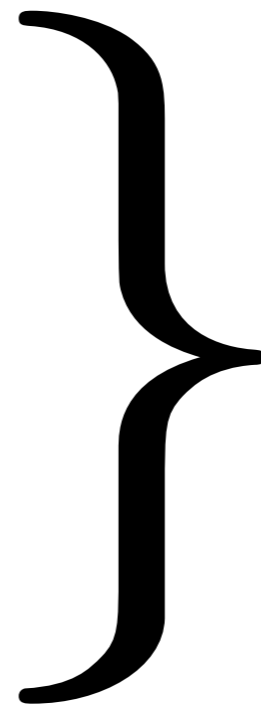
```
\command[optnl-arg l]..[optnl-argn]{reqd-arg l}..{reqd-argn}
```

A less minimal L^AT_EX file

```
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
% define the title
\author{H.~Partl}
\title{Minimalism}
\begin{document}
% generates the title
\maketitle
% insert the table of contents
\tableofcontents
\section{Some Interesting Words}
Well, and here begins my lovely article.
\section{Good Bye World}
\ldots{} and here it ends.
\end{document}
```

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```

preamble

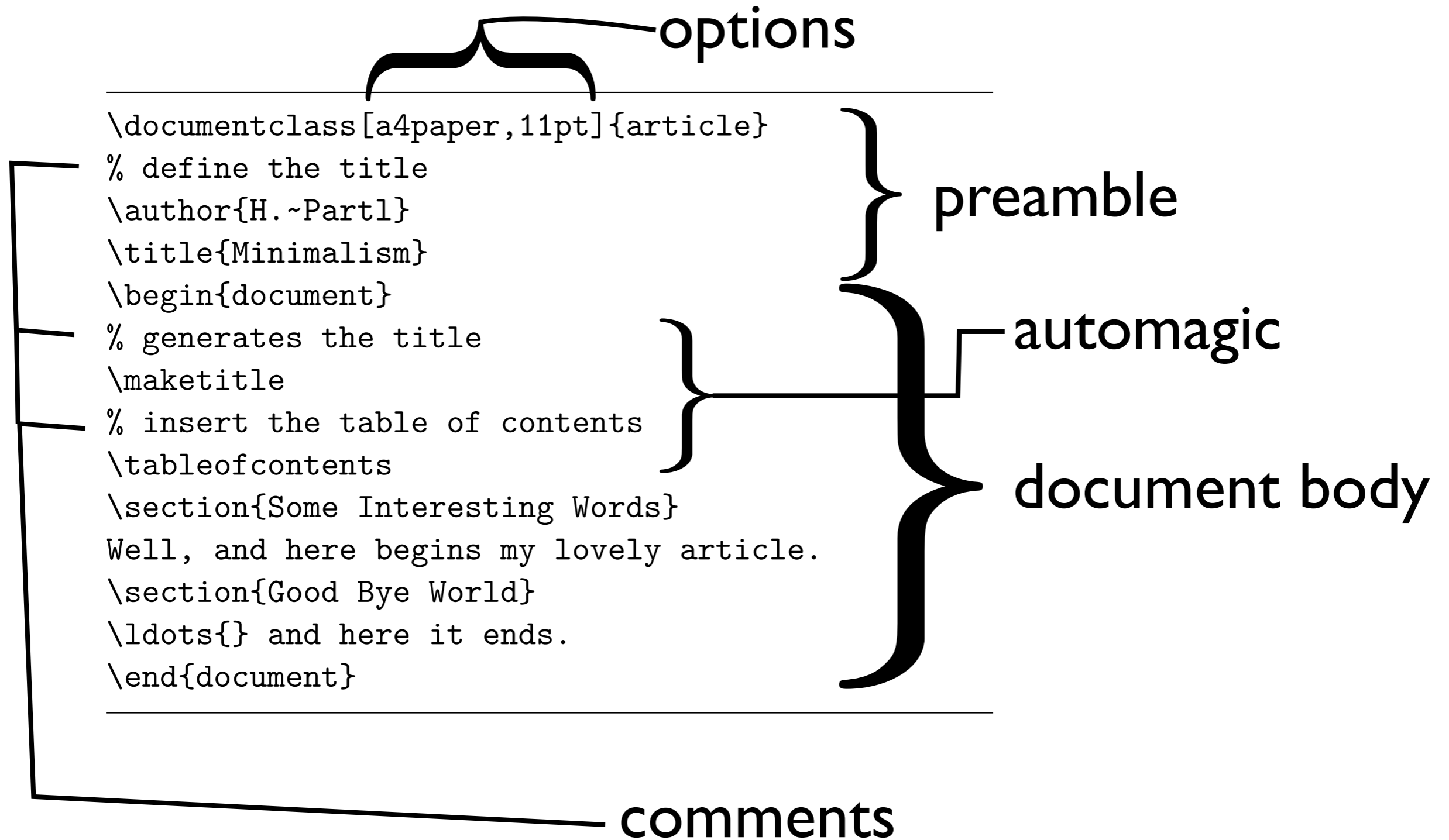
document body

A less minimal L^AT_EX file

The diagram illustrates the structure of a LaTeX file. A horizontal line is drawn above the code. A bracket labeled "options" spans the first two lines of code. A large bracket on the right side groups the first four lines of code as the "preamble". A bracket labeled "automagic" groups the next three lines of code. A large bracket on the right side groups the remaining five lines of code as the "document body".

```
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\section{Some Interesting Words}
Well, and here begins my lovely article.
\section{Good Bye World}
\ldots{} and here it ends.
\end{document}
```


A less minimal L^AT_EX file



Document structure

```
\chapter{Flux Capacitors}  
\section{Power Sources}  
\subsection{Lightning Strikes}  
\subsubsection{Lightning Strike Harnessing Methods}  
\paragraph{Clock Tower}  
\subparagraph{Unforeseen Hazards: School Dances}
```

Chapter 1

Flux Capacitors

1.1 Power Sources

1.1.1 Lightning Strikes

Lightning Strike Harnessing Methods

Clock Tower

Unforeseen Hazards: School Dances

Document structure

← Only report and book

```
\chapter{Flux Capacitors}
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```

Chapter 1

Flux Capacitors

1.1 Power Sources

1.1.1 Lightning Strikes

Lightning Strike Harnessing Methods

Clock Tower

Unforeseen Hazards: School Dances

Cross references

```
\label{marker}, \ref{marker} and \pageref{marker}
```

A reference to this subsection
`\label{sec:this}` looks like:
“see section~\ref{sec:this} on
page~\pageref{sec:this}.”

A reference to this subsection looks like:
“see section **2.8** on page **37**.”

Footnotes

```
\footnote{footnote text}
```

Footnotes `\footnote{This is
a footnote.}` are often used
by people using `\LaTeX`.

Footnotes^{*a*} are often used by people using
`LATEX`.

^{*a*}This is a footnote.

Citations

```
@book{say-things,  
abstract = {This is all about how to say things effectively},  
author = {Sayer J. and Teller W.},  
howpublished = {Hardcover},  
isbn = {0387987932},  
keywords = {speech},  
month = {August},  
publisher = {Springer},  
title = {How to say stuff},  
year = {1999}  
}
```

```
@inproceedings{say-other-things,  
address = {Arlington, Virginia, United States},  
author = {Speaker M. and Whisperer H. and Shouter F.},  
booktitle = {ESS '04: Proceedings of the 20th conference on  
Experimentally Saying Stuff},  
pages = {243--250},  
publisher = {ESS Press},  
title = {If you have nothing nice to say, good for you},  
url = {http://portal.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=1036843.1036873},  
year = {2004}  
}
```

Citations

I am going to say this and cite it `\cite{say-things}`, right before I say this other thing and cite this other thing `\cite{say-other-things}`.

```
\bibliography{examples}{}  
\bibliographystyle{alpha}
```

I am going to say this and cite it [JW99], right before I say this other thing and cite this other thing [MHF04].

References

- [JW99] Sayer J. and Teller W. *How to say stuff*. Springer, August 1999.
- [MHF04] Speaker M., Whisperer H., and Shouter F. If you have nothing nice to say, good for you. In *ESS '04: Proceedings of the 20th conference on Experimentally Saying Stuff*, pages 243–250, Arlington, Virginia, United States, 2004. ESS Press.

Tables

```
\begin{tabular}{|r|l|}  
\hline  
7C0 & hexadecimal \\  
3700 & octal \\ \cline{2-2}  
11111000000 & binary \\  
\hline \hline  
1984 & decimal \\  
\hline  
\end{tabular}
```

7C0	hexadecimal
3700	octal
11111000000	binary
1984	decimal

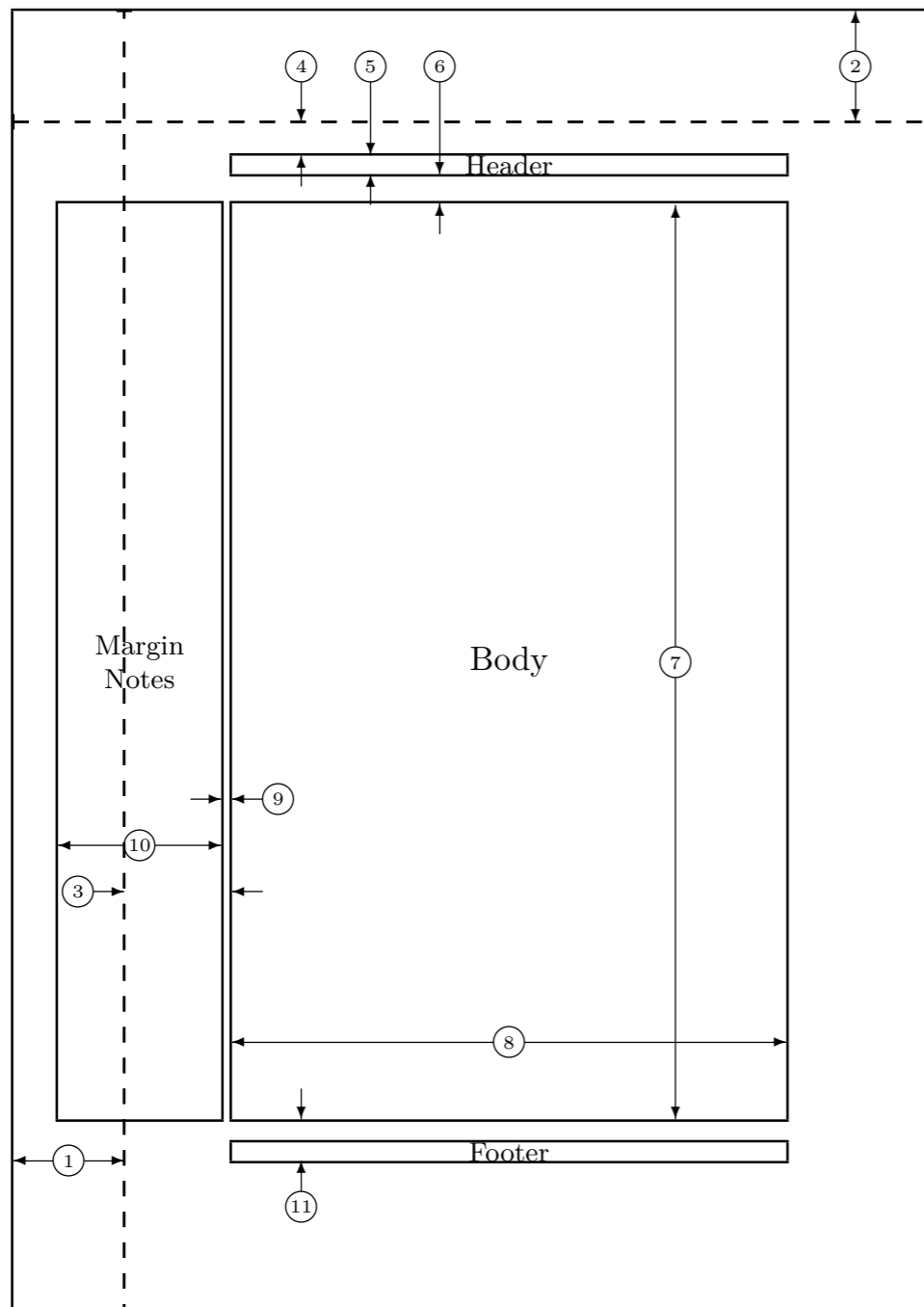
Figures

```
\begin{figure}[h]  
  \caption{Discipline is key in an effective military.}  
  \centering  
  \includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{discipline.jpg}  
\end{figure}
```

Figure 1: Discipline is key in an effective military.



Lengths and layout



- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | one inch + <code>\hoffset</code> | 2 | one inch + <code>\voffset</code> |
| 3 | <code>\oddsidemargin = 22pt</code>
or <code>\evensidemargin</code> | 4 | <code>\topmargin = 22pt</code> |
| 5 | <code>\headheight = 12pt</code> | 6 | <code>\headsep = 19pt</code> |
| 7 | <code>\textheight = 595pt</code> | 8 | <code>\textwidth = 360pt</code> |
| 9 | <code>\marginparsep = 7pt</code> | 10 | <code>\marginparwidth = 106pt</code> |
| 11 | <code>\footskip = 27pt</code> | | <code>\marginparpush = 5pt</code> (not shown) |
| | <code>\hoffset = 0pt</code> | | <code>\voffset = 0pt</code> |
| | <code>\paperwidth = 597pt</code> | | <code>\paperheight = 845pt</code> |

Modifying lengths

```
\setlength{parameter}{length}
```

```
\addtolength{parameter}{length}
```

```
\addtolength{\textwidth}{1in}  
\addtolength{\textheight}{2.25in}
```

Nudging and spacing

This `\hspace{1.5cm}` is a space
of 1.5 cm.

This is a space of 1.5 cm.

`\vspace{length}`

Line breaks

`\\` or `\newline`

`*`

`\mbox{text}`

`\newpage`

Text Justification

```
\begin{flushleft}
This text is\\ left-aligned.
\LaTeX{} is not trying to make
each line the same length.
\end{flushleft}
```

This text is
left-aligned. \LaTeX is not trying to make
each line the same length.

```
\begin{flushright}
This text is right-\\aligned.
\LaTeX{} is not trying to make
each line the same length.
\end{flushright}
```

This text is right-
aligned. \LaTeX is not trying to make each
line the same length.

```
\begin{center}
At the centre\\of the earth
\end{center}
```

At the centre
of the earth

Lists

```
\flushleft
\begin{enumerate}
\item You can mix the list
environments to your taste:
\begin{itemize}
\item But it might start to
look silly.
\item[-] With a dash.
\end{itemize}
\item Therefore remember:
\begin{description}
\item[Stupid] things will not
become smart because they are
in a list.
\item[Smart] things, though,
can be presented beautifully
in a list.
\end{description}
\end{enumerate}
```

1. You can mix the list environments to your taste:
 - But it might start to look silly.
 - With a dash.
2. Therefore remember:
Stupid things will not become smart because they are in a list.
Smart things, though, can be presented beautifully in a list.

Algorithms

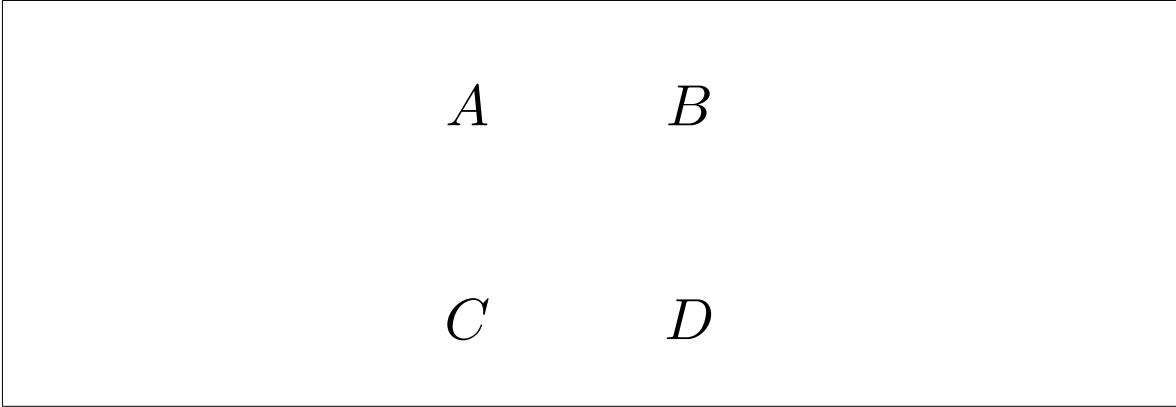
```
\begin{algorithm}
\caption{A new method for solving the Halting Problem}
\begin{algorithmic}
\STATE  $x = 0$ 
\WHILE{ $x < 10$ }
\STATE  $x = (x + 1)^k$ 
\ENDWHILE
\RETURN  $x^k$ 
\end{algorithmic}
\end{algorithm}
```

Algorithm 1 A new method for solving the Halting Problem

```
 $x = 0$ 
while  $x < 10$  do
   $x = (x + 1)^k$ 
end while
return  $x^k$ 
```

XY-Pic

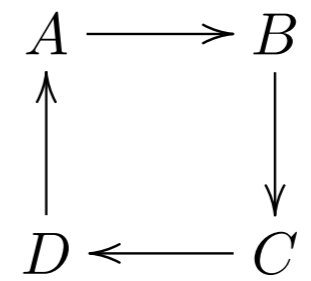
```
\begin{displaymath}  
\xymatrix{A & B \\ C & D }  
\end{displaymath}
```



<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>

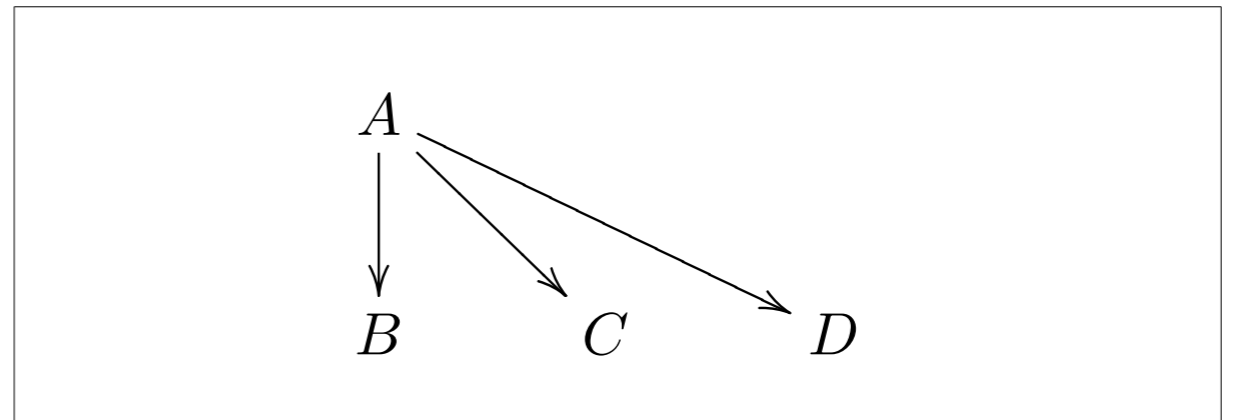
XY-Pic

```
\begin{displaymath}
\mathrm{xymatrix}{ A \ar[r] & B \ar[d] \\
                  D \ar[u] & C \ar[l] }
\end{displaymath}
```



XY-Pic

```
\begin{displaymath}
\begin{xy}
A \ar[d] \ar[dr] \ar[dr] & & \\
B & & C & D
\end{xy}
\end{displaymath}
```



XY-Pic

```
\begin{displaymath}
\mathrm{xymatrix}
{
A \ar[r]^f \ar[d]_g & & \\
& B \ar[d]_{g'} & \\
D \ar[r]_{f'} & & C }
\end{displaymath}
```

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ g \downarrow & & \downarrow g' \\ D & \xrightarrow{f'} & C \end{array}$$

Equations

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach:
 $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Add a squared and b squared to get c squared. Or, using a more mathematical approach: $c^2 = a^2 + b^2$

Numbered equations

```
\begin{align}
2 + 2 &= 5 \\
\int_0^x f(y) dy &= \sin x \\
\tan \rho &= \frac{\sin \rho}{\cos \rho}
\end{align}
```

$$2 + 2 = 5 \tag{1}$$

$$\int_0^x f(y) dy = \sin x \tag{2}$$

$$\tan \rho = \frac{\sin \rho}{\cos \rho} \tag{3}$$

A more complicated equation

```
\begin{align*}
\underbrace{
{
\binom{\frac{\binom{n}{m}}{j}}{k}
\lim_{x \rightarrow 0}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}
\frac{\sin x^{e^{x^{e^x}}}}{\sqrt[13]{x}}
dx
}
}_{26}
\end{align*}
```

$$\underbrace{\left(\frac{\binom{n}{m}}{j}\right) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x^{e^{x^{e^x}}}}{\sqrt[13]{x}} dx}_{26}$$

Vertically-aligned equations

```
\begin{align*}
\theta =
\left\{
\begin{array}{ll}
\lambda & \text{if sleepy} \\
\phi^x & \text{if } \sigma \geq 4 \\
\frac{\epsilon}{\rho} & \text{if } \mu = \sqrt{i}
\end{array}
\right.
\end{align*}
```

$$\theta = \begin{cases} \lambda & \text{if sleepy} \\ \phi^x & \text{if } \sigma \geq 4 \\ \frac{\epsilon}{\rho} & \text{if } \mu = \sqrt{i} \end{cases}$$

Looks non-trivial in Greek, with an accent

\hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>	\check{a}	<code>\check{a}</code>	\tilde{a}	<code>\tilde{a}</code>
\grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>	\dot{a}	<code>\dot{a}</code>	\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>
\bar{a}	<code>\bar{a}</code>	\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>	\widehat{A}	<code>\widehat{A}</code>
\acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>	\breve{a}	<code>\breve{a}</code>	\widetilde{A}	<code>\widetilde{A}</code>
\mathring{a}	<code>\mathring{a}</code>				

α	<code>\alpha</code>	θ	<code>\theta</code>	o	<code>o</code>	v	<code>\upsilon</code>
β	<code>\beta</code>	ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>	π	<code>\pi</code>	ϕ	<code>\phi</code>
γ	<code>\gamma</code>	ι	<code>\iota</code>	ϖ	<code>\varpi</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>
δ	<code>\delta</code>	κ	<code>\kappa</code>	ρ	<code>\rho</code>	χ	<code>\chi</code>
ϵ	<code>\epsilon</code>	λ	<code>\lambda</code>	ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>	ψ	<code>\psi</code>
ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>	μ	<code>\mu</code>	σ	<code>\sigma</code>	ω	<code>\omega</code>
ζ	<code>\zeta</code>	ν	<code>\nu</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>		
η	<code>\eta</code>	ξ	<code>\xi</code>	τ	<code>\tau</code>		
Γ	<code>\Gamma</code>	Λ	<code>\Lambda</code>	Σ	<code>\Sigma</code>	Ψ	<code>\Psi</code>
Δ	<code>\Delta</code>	Ξ	<code>\Xi</code>	Υ	<code>\Upsilon</code>	Ω	<code>\Omega</code>
Θ	<code>\Theta</code>	Π	<code>\Pi</code>	Φ	<code>\Phi</code>		

Fancy math alphabets

Example	Command	Required package
$ABCDEabcde1234$	<code>\mathrm{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	
$ABCDEabcde1234$	<code>\mathit{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	
$ABCDEabcde1234$	<code>\mathnormal{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	
$ABCDE$	<code>\mathcal{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	
$\mathscr{A B C D E}$	<code>\mathscr{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	mathrsfs
$\mathfrak{A B C D E abcde 1234}$	<code>\mathfrak{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	amsfonts or amssymb
$\mathbb{A B C D E \mathcal{I} \mathcal{K} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{Z}}$	<code>\mathbb{ABCDE abcde 1234}</code>	amsfonts or amssymb

Some other useful commands

```
\usepackage [options] {package}
```

```
\pagestyle{style}
```

```
\thispagestyle{style}
```

```
‘ ‘Please press the ‘x’ key.’ ’
```

```
\include{filename}
```

```
\input{filename}
```

Too many LaTeX packages!

<http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/help/Catalogue/bytopic.html>

http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Packages/Installing_Extra_Packages

Installing a LaTeX package

VLADIMIR: Where are all these corpses from?

ESTRAGON: These skeletons.

. . .

VLADIMIR: A charnel-house! A charnel-house!

(*Waiting for Godot* , 41 (Beckett 1954))

[*Estragon has exited offstage to right and left and come panting back and fallen into Vladimirs arms. —Ed.*]

ESTRAGON: Im in hell!

VLADIMIR: Where were you?

ESTRAGON: Theyre coming there too!

VLADIMIR: Were surrounded! [ESTRAGON *makes a rush towards back.*] Imbecile! Theres no way out there. [HE *takes* ESTRAGON *by the arms and drags him towards front. Gesture towards front.*] There! Not a soul in sight! Off you go! Quick! [HE *pushes* ESTRAGON *towards auditorium. ESTRAGON recoils in horror.*] You wont? [HE *contemplates auditorium.*] Well I can understand that. Wait till I see. [HE *reflects.*] Your only hope left is to disappear. (47)

Presentations

Use the Beamer document class

Use LaTeXiT and LaTeX with Keynote (OS X)

The End

Thank you