LaTeX and Friends
Basic Typesetting

M. R. C. van Dongen

UCC

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Ten Special Characters

Token	Purpose	Command
#	parameter reference	`\#`
$	math mode switch	`\$`
%	start of comment	`\%`
&	alignment tab	`\&`
~	text tie token	`\textasciitilde`
_	math subscript	`\_`
^	math superscript	`\textasciicircum`
{	start of group	`\{`
}	end of group	`\}`
\	start of command	`\textbackslash` or `\backslash`

Tieing Text with the Tilde Operator

LATEX Usage

```
... Figure%
 ~\ref{fig:list@format}
 depicts the format of a list.
It is a reproduction of%
 ~\cite[Figure~6.3]{Lamport:94}.
```

When Tieing Text is Needed

References to Named Parts of a Document

- ☐ `Theorem~1.5,`
- ☐ `Donald~E. Knuth,`
- ☐ `Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,`
- ☐ `dimension~$d$,`
- ☐ `string~$s$ of length~$l$,`
- ☐ `1,~2, or~3.`
- ☐ `from 0 to~1,`
- ☐ `increase $z$ by~1,`
- ☐ `equals~$n$,`
- ☐ `less than~$\epsilon$,`
- ☐ `for large~$n$,`
- ☐ `Show that function $f( x )$ is (1)~continuous; (2)~bounded.`

When Tieing Text is Needed

Between Forenames and between Multiple Surnames

- ☐ Theorem~1.5,
- ☐ Donald~E. Knuth,
- ☐ Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,
- ☐ dimension~d,
- ☐ string~s of length~l,
- ☐ 1,~2, or~3.
- ☐ from 0 to~1,
- ☐ increase z by~1,
- ☐ equals~n,
- ☐ less than~ϵ,
- ☐ for large~n,
- ☐ Show that function $f(x)$ is (1)~continuous;
  (2)~bounded.

When Tieing Text is Needed

Between Math Symbols in Apposition with Nouns

- ☐ `Theorem~1.5,`
- ☐ `Donald~E. Knuth,`
- ☐ `Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,`
- ☐ `dimension~$d$,`
- ☐ `string~$s$ of length~$l$,`
- ☐ `1,~2, or~3.`
- ☐ `from 0 to~1,`
- ☐ `increase $z$ by~1,`
- ☐ `equals~$n$,`
- ☐ `less than~$\epsilon$,`
- ☐ `for large~$n$,`
- ☐ `Show that function $f( x )$ is (1)~continuous; (2)~bounded.`

When Tieing Text is Needed

Between Symbols in Series

- ☐ `Theorem~1.5,`
- ☐ `Donald~E. Knuth,`
- ☐ `Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,`
- ☐ `dimension~$d$,`
- ☐ `string~$s$ of length~$l$,`
- ☐ `1,~2, or~3.`
- ☐ `from 0 to~1,`
- ☐ `increase $z$ by~1,`
- ☐ `equals~$n$,`
- ☐ `less than~$\epsilon$,`
- ☐ `for large~$n$,`
- ☐ `Show that function $f( x )$ is (1)~continuous; (2)~bounded.`

When Tieing Text is Needed

When a Symbol is a Tightly Bound Object of Preposition

- ☐ `Theorem~1.5,`
- ☐ `Donald~E. Knuth,`
- ☐ `Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,`
- ☐ `dimension~$d$,`
- ☐ `string~$s$ of length~$l$,`
- ☐ `1,~2, or~3.`
- ☐ `from 0 to~1,`
- ☐ `increase $z$ by~1,`
- ☐ `equals~$n$,`
- ☐ `less than~$\epsilon$,`
- ☐ `for large~$n$,`
- ☐ `Show that function $f( x )$ is (1)~continuous; (2)~bounded.`

When Tieing Text is Needed

When Mathematical Phrases are Rendered in Words

- ☐ `Theorem~1.5,`
- ☐ `Donald~E. Knuth,`
- ☐ `Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,`
- ☐ `dimension~$d$,`
- ☐ `string~$s$ of length~$l$,`
- ☐ `1,~2, or~3.`
- ☐ `from 0 to~1,`
- ☐ `increase $z$ by~1,`
- ☐ `equals~$n$,`
- ☐ `less than~$\epsilon$,`
- ☐ `for large~$n$,`
- ☐ `Show that function $f( x )$ is (1)~continuous; (2)~bounded.`

When Tieing Text is Needed

When Cases are Being Enumerated within a Paragraph

- ☐ `Theorem~1.5,`
- ☐ `Donald~E. Knuth,`
- ☐ `Bartel~Leendert van~der~Waarden,`
- ☐ `dimension~$d$,`
- ☐ `string~$s$ of length~$l$,`
- ☐ `1,~2, or~3.`
- ☐ `from 0 to~1,`
- ☐ `increase $z$ by~1,`
- ☐ `equals~$n$,`
- ☐ `less than~$\epsilon$,`
- ☐ `for large~$n$,`
- ☐ `Show that function $f( x )$ is (1)~continuous; (2)~bounded.`

Grouping: First Application

Turn Several Things into one Compound Thing

LaTeX and Friends

Marc van Dongen

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About this Document

LaTeX Usage

```
A bold \textbf{word} and
 a bold \textbf letter.
```

LaTeX Output

A bold **word** and a bold **l**etter.

Grouping: Second Application
Make Local Changes

LATEX Usage

```
Normal text here.
{% Start a group.
 \bfseries
 % Now we have bold text.
 Bold paragraphs in here.
}% Close the group.
Back to normal text again.
```

LATEX Output

Normal text here. **Bold paragraphs in here.** Back to normal text again.

Diacritics

Output	Command	Name
ò	`\'{o}`	Acute accent
ó	`\'{o}`	Grave accent
ô	`\^{o}`	Circumflex (hat)
õ	`\~{o}`	Tilde (squiggle)
ö	`\"{o}`	Umlaut or dieresis
ċ	`\.{c}`	Dot accent
š	`\v{s}`	Háček (caron or check)
ŏ	`\u{o}`	Breve accent
ō	`\={o}`	Macron (bar)
ő	`\H{o}`	Long Hungarian umlaut
o͡o	`\t{oo}`	Tie-after accent
ş	`\c{s}`	Cedilla accent
ọ	`\d{o}`	Dot-under accent
o̲	`\b{o}`	Bar-under accent

Other special Characters

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Output	Command	Name
å	\aa	Scandinavian a-with-circle
Å	\AA	Scandinavian A-with-circle
ł	\l	Polish suppressed-l
Ł	\L	Polish suppressed-L
ø	\o	Scandinavian o-with-slash
Ø	\O	Scandinavian O-with-slash
¿	?`	Open question mark
¡	!`	Open exclamation mark

Ligatures (Example from *LATEX and Friends*)

Top with Ligatures; Bottom without Ligatures

fi ffl

fi ffl

Foreign Ligatures

Output	Command	Name
œ	\oe	French ligature œ
Œ	\OE	French ligature Œ
æ	\ae	Scandinavian ligature æ
Æ	\AE	Scandinavian ligature Æ
ß	\ss	German 'Eszett' or sharp S

Avoiding Ligatures

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LATEX Usage

```
Mr~Crabs is a self\makebox{}ish shellfish.
```

Quotation Marks

LATEX Usage

```
`Convention' dictates that
punctuation go inside
quotes, like ``this,'' but
some think it's better
to do ``this''.
```

LATEX Output

'Convention' dictates that punctuation go inside quotes, like "this," but some think it's better to do "this".

Nested Quotes

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LATEX Usage

```
``\,`Fi' or `fum?'\,'' he asked.\\
```Fi' or `fum?''' he asked.    \\
``{}`Fi' or `fum?'{}'' he asked.
```

LATEX Output

" 'Fi' or 'fum?' " he asked.
"'Fi' or 'fum?'" he asked.
"'Fi' or 'fum?'" he asked.

Dashes

- Intra-word dash: a one-to-one relation. LaTeX -.
- En-dash: pages 12–15; a joint Anglo–Irish venture. LaTeX --.
- Em-dash: separates strong interruption — like this. LaTeX ---.

LaTeX Usage

```
The intra-word dash is used to hyphenate
 compound modifiers such as light-green,
 X-ray, or one-to-one. ...
The en-dash is used in ranges: pages~12\,--\,15.
The em-dash is used to separate strong
 interruptions from the rest of the
 sentence~--- like this%
 ~\cite[Chapter~6]{Trask:1997}. ...
```

Dashes

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

About this Document

- Intra-word dash: a one-to-one relation. LATEX -.
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LATEX Usage

```
The intra-word dash is used to hyphenate
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The em-dash is used to separate strong
 interruptions from the rest of the
 sentence~--- like this%
 ~\cite[Chapter~6]{Trask:1997}. ...
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Dashes

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The en-dash is used in ranges: pages~12\,--\,15.
The em-dash is used to separate strong
 interruptions from the rest of the
 sentence~--- like this%
 ~\cite[Chapter~6]{Trask:1997}. ...
```

Periods

- □ LaTeX normally treats a full stop as and of sentence.
- □ If full stop is not end of sentence you have to help a bit.

LaTeX Usage

```
Meet me at 6~p.m.\ at the Grand Parade.
```

- □ Exception: D. Knuth, L. Lamport, ...

LaTeX Usage

```
Donald~E. Knuth developed the {\TeX} system.
```

Periods: Exceptions

LATEX Usage

```
In Frank Herbert's \emph{Dune} saga,
 the Mother School of the Bene Gesserit
 is situated on the planet Wallach IX\@.
```

LATEX Input

```
Many stories start with
 'Once upon a time\ldots.'
They usually end with
 '\ldots\_and they all lived
 happily ever after.'
```

LATEX Output

Many stories start with 'Once upon a time….' They usually end with '… and they all lived happily ever after.'

Emphasis Switch: \emph

LaTeX Usage

```
Emphasised \emph{example}.
```

LaTeX Output

Emphasised *example*.

Good Borderline Punctuation

LATEX Input

```
Robert Bringhurst, author of
 \emph{Elements of
       Typographic Style,}
 recommends setting borderline
 punctuation symbols in
 the brighter type.
\textbf{Do as he}, or
 risk getting ugly type.
```

LATEX Output

Robert Bringhurst, author of *Elements of Typographic Style,* recommends setting borderline punctuation symbols in the brighter type. **Do as he**, or risk getting ugly type.

Poor borderline Punctuation

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Acronyms & Abbreviations

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Don't Try This at Home

```
Robert Bringhurst, author of
 \emph{Elements of
       Typographic Style},
 recommends setting borderline
 punctuation symbols in
 the brighter type.
\textbf{Do as he,} or
 risk getting ugly type.
```

LATEX Output

Robert Bringhurst, author of *Elements of Typographic Style*, recommends setting borderline punctuation symbols in the brighter type. **Do as he,** or risk getting ugly type.

Footnotes

LATEX Usage

```
Footnotes\footnote{A footnote is a note
 of reference, explanation, or comment that is
 usually placed below the text on a printed page.}
 can be a nuisance. This is especially true if
 there are many.\footnote{Like here.} The more you see
 them, the more annoying they get.\footnote{Got it?}
```

LATEX Output

Footnotes[1] can be a nuisance. This is especially true if there are many.[2] The more you see them, the more annoying they get.[3]

---

[1] A footnote is a note of reference, explanation, or comment that is usually placed below the text on a printed page.

[2] Like here.

[3] Got it?

Marginal Notes

LATEX Usage

`\marginpar{⟨text⟩}`

The `quote` Environment

LaTeX Usage

```
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
\begin{quote}
   Next to the originator of a good sentence
    is the first quoter of it. \\
   \emph{Ralph Waldo Emerson}
\end{quote}
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.
```

LaTeX Output

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

> *Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first quoter of it.*
> Ralph Waldo Emerson

Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

The `verse` Environment

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LATEX Usage

```
The following anti-limerick is
 attributed to W.\,S. Gilbert.
\begin{verse}
  There was an old man of St.~Bees,        \\
  Who was stung in the arm by a wasp;      \\
    \qquad When they asked, ''Does it hurt?''  \\
    \qquad He replied, ''No, it does n't,      \\
  But I thought all the while 't was a Hornet.''
\end{verse}
```

LATEX Output

The following anti-limerick is attributed to W. S. Gilbert.

> *There was an old man of St. Bees,*
> *Who was stung in the arm by a wasp;*
> > *When they asked, "Does it hurt?"*
> > *He replied, "No, it does n't,*
> *But I thought all the while 't was a Hornet."*

Controlling the Size

Declaration	Environment	Example
\tiny	tiny	Example
\scriptsize	scriptsize	Example
\footnotesize	footnotesize	Example
\small	small	Example
\normalsize	normalsize	Example
\large	large	Example
\Large	Large	Example
\LARGE	LARGE	Example
\huge	huge	Example
\Huge	Huge	Example

Controlling the Size

LATEX Usage

```
{\tiny Mumble.        \\
 \begin{normalsize}
        What?
 \end{normalsize}     \\
 \begin{Huge}
        Mumble!
 \end{Huge}}
```

LATEX Output

Mumble.
What?

Mumble!

Controlling the Type Style

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Declaration	Command	Example
\mdseries	\textmd	Medium Series
\normalfont	\textnormal	Normal Style
\rmfamily	\textrm	Roman family
\upshape	\textup	Upright Shape
\itshape	\textit	*Italic Shape*
\slshape	\textsl	*Slanted Shape*
\bfseries	\textbf	**Boldface Series**
\scshape	\textsc	SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\sffamily	\textsf	Sans Serif Family
\ttfamily	\texttt	Typewriter Family

Controlling the Type Style (Continued)

- ☐ Font encoding determines the order of the glyphs in the font.
- ☐ Font family:
    - ☐ `\rmfamily`;
    - ☐ `\sffamily`;
    - ☐ `\ttfamily`.
- ☐ Series (weight):
    - ☐ `\mdseries`;
    - ☐ `\bfseries`.
- ☐ Shape:
    - ☐ `\upshape`;
    - ☐ `\itshape`;
    - ☐ `\slshape`;
    - ☐ `\scshape`.
- ☐ The default font encoding, font family, series, and shape.
    - ☐ `\normalfont`.

Small Caps Letters

☐ Used for acronyms and abbreviations: RTE, WISYWYG, CPU, ...

☐ Blends in nicely with main text.

Tracking

- ☐ *Tracking* adds space uniformly between characters in a passage of text.
- ☐ Tracking of small caps/uppercase text improves the legibility.
    - ☐ NON-SPACED SMALL CAPS;
    - ☐ SPACED SMALL CAPS.
- ☐ Use 5% extra space for the tracking.

The `microtype` Package

LATEX Usage

```
\usepackage[final,tracking=smallcaps,
           expansion=alltext,protrusion=true]{microtype}
```

LATEX Usage

```
\SetTracking{encoding=*,shape=sc}{50}
```

Phantom Text

LATEX Usage

```
Fill in the missing word.\\
Fill in the missing
 \phantom{word}.
```

LATEX Output

Fill in the missing word.
Fill in the missing   .

Fake a Length or Height

`\hphantom{⟨stuff⟩}`
  Box with 0 height and width of ⟨stuff⟩.

`\vphantom{⟨stuff⟩}`
  Box with 0 width and height of ⟨stuff⟩.

Centering Text

LaTeX Usage

```
\begin{center}
  Blah.\\
  Blah blah blah.

  Blah blah blah blah blah
  blah blah blah blah blah
  blah blah blah blah blah.
\end{center}
```

LaTeX Output

Blah.
Blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

Flush Text

LaTeX Usage

```
\begin{flushleft}
  Blah.\\
  Blah blah blah.

  Blah blah blah blah blah
  blah blah blah blah blah
  blah blah blah blah blah.
\end{flushleft}
```

LaTeX Output

Blah.
Blah blah blah.
Blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah blah.

The `tabular` Environment

- `tabular`, `tabular*`, and `array*` environments.
- For specifying rows consisting of vertically aligned columns.

The `tabular` Environment (Continued)

LATEX Usage

```
\begin{tabular}[⟨global alignment⟩]
              {⟨column alignment⟩}
    ⟨text⟩ & ⟨text⟩ & ... & ⟨text⟩ \\
    ...
    ⟨text⟩ & ⟨text⟩ & ... & ⟨text⟩ \\
    ⟨text⟩ & ⟨text⟩ & ... & ⟨text⟩
\end{tabular}
```

Alignment Options

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⟨global alignment⟩
Vertical alignment of environment: t, c, or b.

⟨column alignment⟩
Column alignment.

l Column is left-aligned.
r Column is right-aligned.
c Column is centred.
p{⟨width⟩} A ⟨width⟩-wide paragraph.
| Draws a vertical line. Discouraged!

Example

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LATEX Input

```
\begin{tabular}{l|crp{3.1cm}}
  \hline  1 &   2 &   3 & Box me in,
                          but not too
                          tight, please.
\\\hline 11 &  12 &  13 & Excellent.
\\      111 & 112 & 113 & Thank you!
\\\hline
\end{tabular}
```

LATEX Output

1	2	3	Box me in, but not too tight, please.
11	12	13	Excellent.
111	112	113	Thank you!

The \multicolumn Command

\multicolumn{⟨number⟩}{⟨column alignment⟩}{⟨text⟩}

Less is More: `booktabs`

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About this Document

- Adds extra facility to the `tabular` environment.
- Discourages using vertical grid lines.
    - Provides different commands for different rules.
    - Different rules have different widths.
    - Commands for temporarily/permanently changing width.
    - Provides command for adding extra line space.
    - Compatible-ish with `colortbl`.

Less is More: `booktabs` (Example)

LATEX Usage

```
\begin{tabular}[c]{lrrp{47mm}}
  \toprule \multicolumn{1}{r}{\textbf{Destination}}
        & \multicolumn{1}{r}{\textbf{Duration}}
        & \multicolumn{1}{r}{\textbf{Price}}
        & \multicolumn{1}{r}{\textbf{Description}}
\\\midrule
  Cork City
  &  7 Days & \euro 300.00
  & Visit Langer Land. Price includes visits
    to Rory Gallagher Place and de Maarkit.
\\ Dingle
  &  8 Days & \euro 400.00
  & Have fun with Fungie.
\\\bottomrule
\end{tabular}
```

Less is More: `booktabs` (Example)

Destination	Duration	Price	Description
Cork City	7 Days	€300.00	Visit Langer Land. Price includes visits to Rory Gallagher Place and de Maarkit.
Dingle	8 Days	€400.00	Have fun with Fungie.

Hyphenation: Two Solutions

1. Put `\-` in a word.
   - Tells LATEX that hyphenation at this position is allowed.

LATEX Usage

```
Er\-go\-no\-mic has three hyphenation positions.
```

2. Use `\hyphenation` in the preamble.

LATEX Usage

```
\hyphenation{fortran,er-go-no-mic}
```

Foreign Language Support

LATEX Usage

```
\usepackage[dutch,british]{babel}
.
.
.
\selectlanguage{dutch}
% Dutch text here.
  Nederlandse tekst hier.

\selectlanguage{british}
% Engelse tekst hier.
  English text here.
```

Spell-Checking

- ☐ LATEX does not support automatic spell-checking.
  - ☐ "Difficult" anyway, lots of text is generated.
- ☐ Most IDEs have spell checker.
- ☐ The `ispell` program supports LATEX.

Unix Session

```
$ ispell -l -t -S input.tex | sort -u
```

Bibliography

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMS American Mathematical Society

API Application Programming Interface

APL A Programming Language

CTAN Comprehensive TeX Archive Network

CD Compact Disk

FAQ Frequently Asked Question

GUI Graphical User Interface

IDE Integrated Development Environment

ISBN International Standard Book Number

SI Système International d'Unités/International System of Units

OS Operating System

TUG TeX Users Group

URL Uniform Resource Locator

WYSIWYG What You See is What You Get

About this Document

- This document was created with `pdflatex`.
- The LATEX document class is `beamer`.
- The main font is *TEX Gyre Heros Condensed*.
    - You may obtain the font from `http://www.gust.org.pl`.