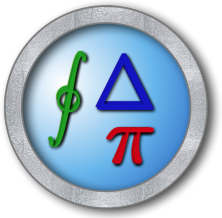

TEXNICLE:

A User's Manual

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Chapter 1

Introducing TEXnicle

TEXnicle is an editor and project manager for producing documents using LaTeX and similar typesetting languages. TEXnicle has been under development since 2010 and is intended to provide a fast, feature-rich environment for writing LaTeX documents under Mac OS X. Employing all the features of modern Mac OS X applications, TEXnicle fits right at home on a Mac.

One of the main design drivers for TEXnicle was to produce an editing environment similar to Xcode, the development environment Apple provides for building applications on Mac OS X.

1.1 In This Manual

This manual is split into four chapters. The first two are just to get us started: This introduction, and a discussion of installation and requirements in Chapter 2. Chapter 3 is a User Guide that covers typical usage scenarios and introduces the basic concepts used throughout TEXnicle. Chapter 4 is an in-depth reference guide to TEXnicle s features.

1.2 Development

The developer, Martin Hewitson, is a German physicist who is going to write his own blurb once Brian stops bombarding him with emails at all hours of the day and night. For more information, please visit his website. To report bugs or request new features, please send him an email.

The primary author of this manual is Brian L. Cansler: linguist by day, avid TEXnicle user by night. For more information, please visit his website. To report inaccuracies or suggest

changes, please send him an email.

Chapter 2

Installation, Setup, and Requirements

TeXnicle is designed to run on 64-bit machines[1] running Mac OS X 10.6 (Snow Leopard), 10.7 (Lion), or 10.8 (Mountain Lion). There are currently no plans to support previous versions of Mac OS X or to support Windows operating systems. TeXnicle is a free application and will remain so.

TeXnicle expects you to have an installed LaTeX typesetting system on your machine. By default, TeXnicle is set up to work with installations of MacTeX located on the hard drive of your computer. If you have an alternative LaTeX installation, you may need to set up some new paths. In particular, you may need to copy and edit one or more of the built-in engines that TeXnicle uses to typeset documents; this is described in section 4.2.

Note: Computers that run LaTeX from a central source on a network like those found in many academic institutions may also require tweaking of certain paths. As each network is set up differently, please contact your network administrator for instructions on how to do this.

In addition to the engines described above, TeXnicle uses some commands for typesetting code snippet previews. These are set under Preferences > Palette & Library and are discussed further in section 4.1.6.

[1] 32-bit machines are no longer supported by TeXnicle. Beta versions of TeXnicle that did support older machines can be downloaded here.

Chapter 3

User Guide

This chapter focuses on how to use TeXnicle for common tasks. It will start with the basics and move through the most important features. A more comprehensive description of all the bells and whistles can be found in chapter 4.

3.1 Welcome Screen

The welcome screen is shown in Figure 3.1.

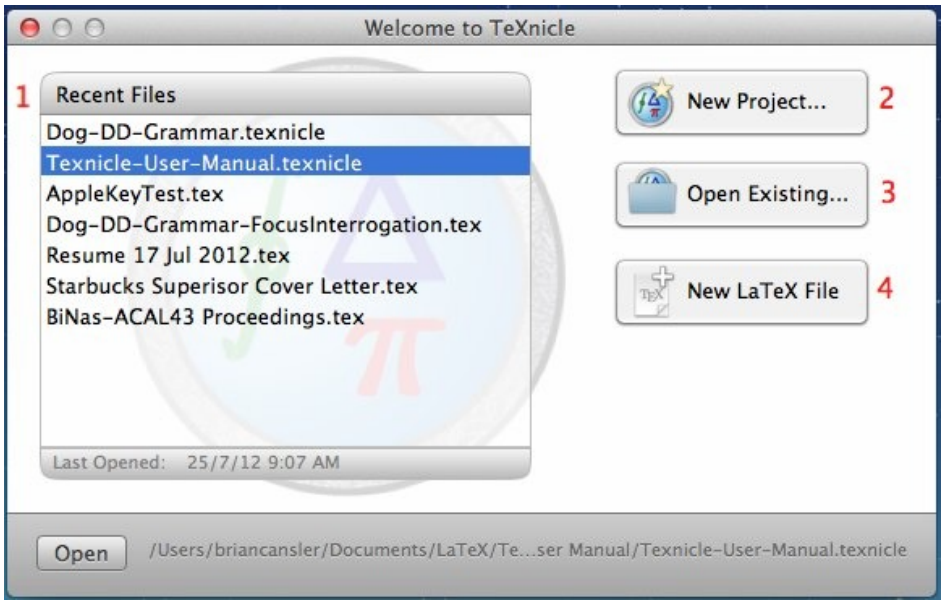


Figure 3.1: TeXnicle's welcome screen

When opening TeXnicle for the first time, or when opening the application without loading an existing document, the welcome screen will be displayed. It has four major components:

1. **Recent Files** on the left displays a list of the files most recently opened with TeXnicle. These files can be opened by selecting the file and clicking Open at the bottom or by double-clicking the file name.
2. **New Project...** on the right will open a panel to walk the user through creating a new project. This is described in section 3.2.7.
3. **Open Existing...** will open the familiar Mac OS X dialogue box that will allow you to search your system for a file you wish to open.
4. **New LaTeX File** will create a new TeX document. A menu will appear with template options, or you may opt to open a blank document. See section 3.2.6.

3.2 Quick Start

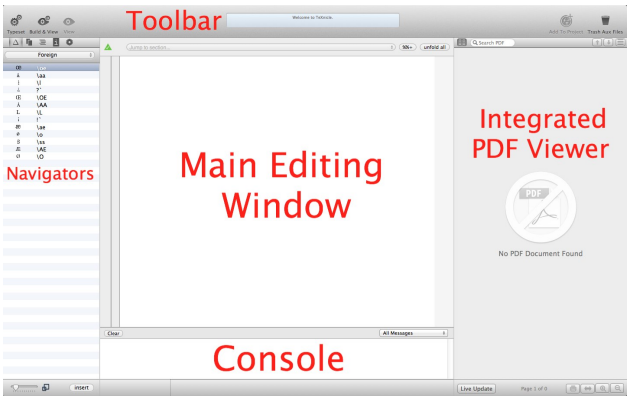


Figure 3.2: A new window in TeXnicle

The TeXnicle window is divided into five major panes, which are described below. The Navigators pane, the Integrated PDF Viewer, and the Console may all be hidden and shown from the View menu (Window menu for the Console) at the top of the screen.

3.2.1 The Toolbar

Figure 3.3 shows the standard toolbar in TeXnicle.

The toolbar includes quick access to functions that will allow you to typeset your project and open them using the built-in PDF viewer. In the center, it has a console window with status updates on the compilation of your document or project. Auxiliary files are trashed

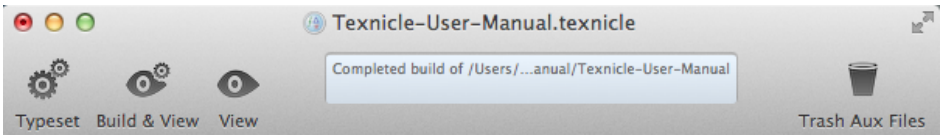


Figure 3.3: TeXnicle's toolbar

with the button on the right.[1] If the current document is not included in a project, there will also be a button in the toolbar to add that file to an existing project.

The Typeset button (or ⌘ + R) will run your chosen engine on the selected document or project. This will update the Integrated PDF Viewer and (as expected) overwrite any auxiliary and output files in the project folder. The Build & View button will typeset your project using the chosen engine and then open the external PDF viewer. View will simply open the external PDF viewer without typesetting.

3.2.2 Main Editing Window

The second part is the main editing window, located in the center. Fonts, colours, syntax highlighting, line break length, and much more can be changed under Preferences... › General and Preferences... › Font & Colors. This is where you will write your document. In project windows, there is a bar of tabs above the main text window which shows all open documents in the project. Below the tab bar (if applicable) is a Jump to section... bar, which will allow you to jump to any section or bookmark in the open document quickly. To the left of this bar is the syntax indicator; green indicates that there are no syntax errors in the open document, while red indicates there is at least one error. Clicking the indicator will display the line numbers, descriptions, and samples of the offenses. To edit what offenses the `chktex` engine looks for, look under Preferences... › Typesetting › Syntax Checking.

3.2.3 Navigators Pane

Figure 3.4: Icons in the Navigators pane (projects on the left, stand-alone LaTeX documents on the right)

To the left of the window is the Navigators pane, which includes seven subcomponents (five in non-project windows). These are shown in Figure 3.4.

[1] Setting defaults for files that should be trashed is done through Preferences... › Typesetting › Trash.

Project Tree

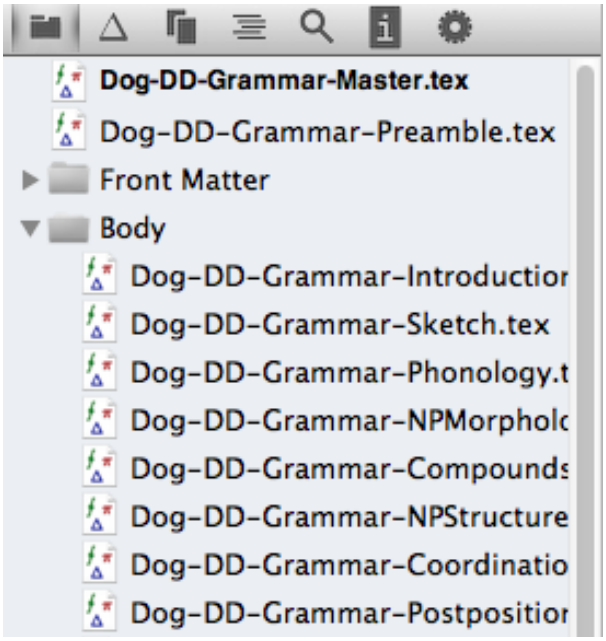


Figure 3.5: The Project Tree in the Navigator

The first icon, a folder, is the Project Tree. It shows the tree view of your project, and so it does not appear in non-project windows. All of the project's components (files, pictures, bibliographies, folder organization, etc.) are listed here. The main file of the project is in bold, and it is this file that will be compiled when compiling your project. Component files are listed in unbolded black, and files with unsaved changes are greyed out. Group folders (groupings of files that appear in TEXNICLE but not on the disc) are grey, as in Figure 3.5; disc folders (folders that do exist on the disc) are in blue. Folders may be collapsed and expanded as needed. To move items into, out of, and between folders, simply drag and drop. ⌘-click any file to set it as the main file,[2] remove it from the project, rename it, or reveal it in the finder. ⌘-click a folder for the same options and a few others, like adding existing files. Use the shortcut ⌘+⌥+1 to access the Project Tree quickly.

Symbol Palette

The second icon is a delta symbol (Δ), which opens the Symbol Palette. The category of symbols shown may be changed using the drop-down menu at the top, and the symbol may be dragged into the open document, double-clicked, or inserted using Insert at the bottom. Categories include common foreign symbols, accents, greek letters, arrows, and a number of various mathematical subgroups. The slider at the bottom changes the size of the symbols. The Symbol Palette can be opened quickly using ⌘+⌥+2.

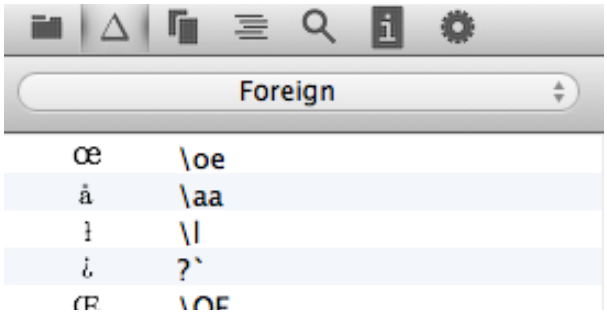


Figure 3.6: TEXNICLE's Symbol Palette

[2]Note that a project may only have one main file at a time, so setting a new main file will set it as the *only* main file.

Clippings Library

Figure 3.7: The Clippings Library

The third component of the Navigators pane is the Clippings Library (two superimposed rectangles), which includes code fragments that you can insert into your document just like symbols from the Symbol Palette. New clippings and categories of snippets may be added from this pane, as well.

The top section of the Clippings Library lists categories of clippings. TeXnicle comes pre-installed with a number of useful categories, like sectioning commands, math clips, formatting codes, and lists.

Below the categories panel is the clipping panel. Here, TeXnicle will list the code clippings for a selected category (on the right) and render previews of the output (on the left). To refresh a preview, click the round arrow.

The bottom panel allows you to edit codes, copy the text of a clipping to the pasteboard, and insert clippings into your document. You may also set shortcuts here. To use a shortcut, type a # before the shortcut code in the main editor window; the code will turn yellow and expand by pressing ⏎

For more information on the Clippings Library, see 4.6. To open this Navigator pane quickly, use the keyboard shortcut ⌘+⌥+3.

Document Outline

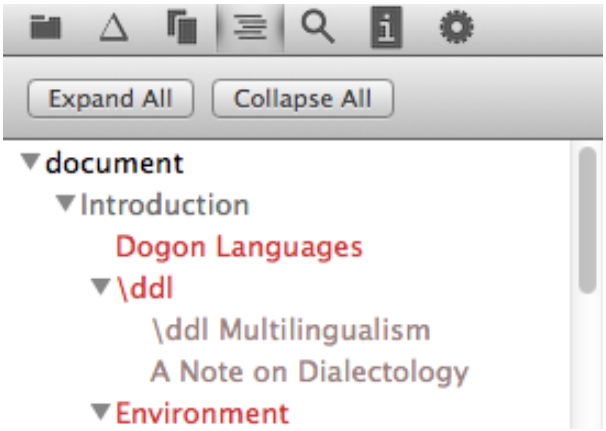


Figure 3.8: The Navigator's Document Outline

The fourth component is the Document Outline, which shows the outline of your project or document based on sectioning commands (Part, Chapter, Section, Paragraph, and so on). This pane makes it easy to jump between sections of your entire document similarly to the Jump to section... bar at the top of the main editing window. The depth of the may be controlled using the slider at the bottom. Colours used in the outline may be edited under Preferences... › Font & Colors › Outline Colors. To access the Navigator's Document Outline quickly, press ⌘+⌥+4.

Project Search

The fifth component only appears in the Navigators pane for projects and not for stand-alone LaTeX documents: Project Search. This will allow you to search all files in a project for a word or phrase. Options to conduct case-sensitive searches and to search only for whole words are available. To open Project Search quickly, press ⌘+⌥+5.

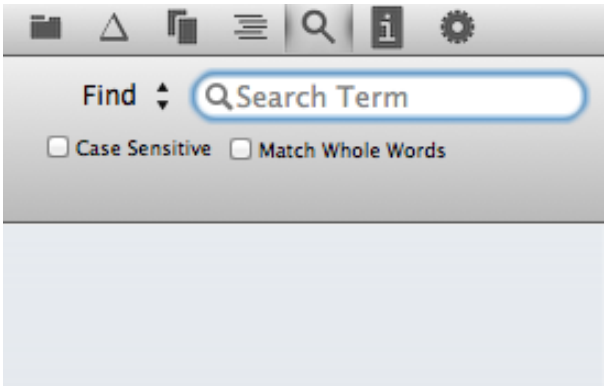


Figure 3.9: Project Search in the Navigator

Project Information

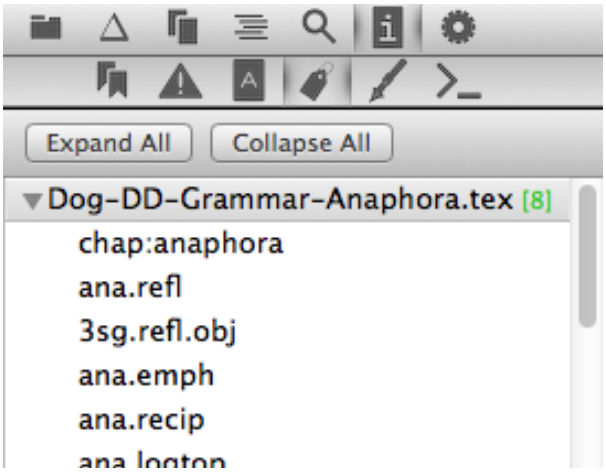


Figure 3.10: Project Information

The sixth component is the Project Information tab, represented by a lowercase letter *i*. This tab appears for both projects and for stand-alone LaTeX documents. This contains many important features: a list of coding errors, a list of misspelled words, a list of labels, a citation list, and a list of new commands that have been declared in each document using `\newcommand` and `\renewcommand`. In a stand-alone document, this shows everything for the open file; for a project, this shows information for every document in the project. Projects also include a tab within this section for project bookmarks

Project Settings

The final component is the Project Settings tab, which appears for all documents and projects. It allows you to choose the engine used to compile your document, whether to run `bibtex` and `ps2pdf`, how many times to run `latex`, and more. The settings chosen in this panel will stay the same for a project or document regardless of any changes made in the Preferences pane. Changes in the Navigator govern the open document or project, whereas changes in Preferences govern new documents and projects.

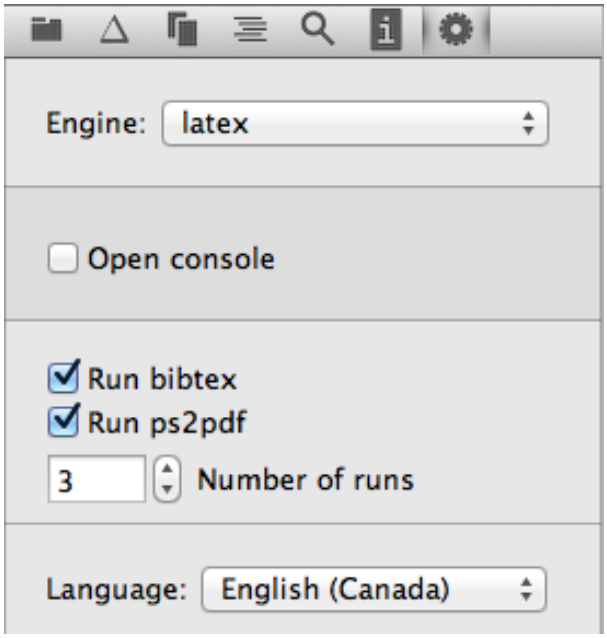


Figure 3.11: Project Settings in the Navigator

3.2.4 Integrated PDF Viewer

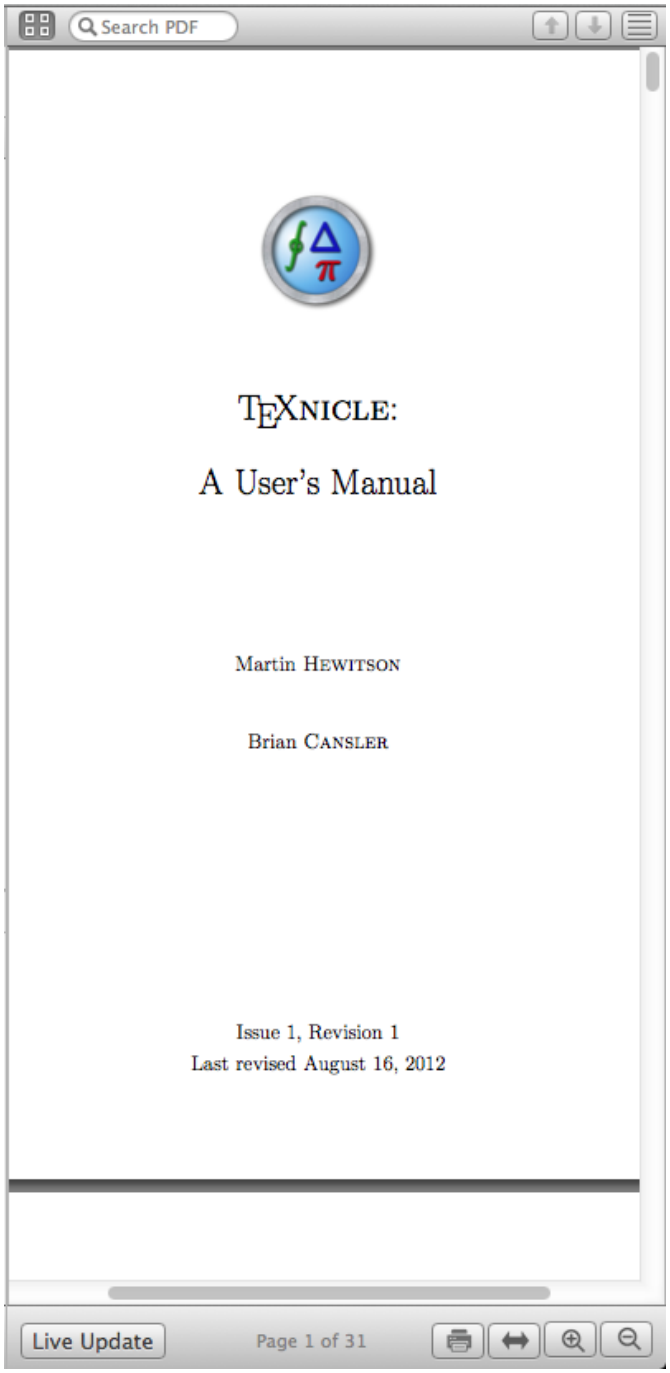


Figure 3.12: The Integrated PDF Viewer

The fourth important part of the TeXnicle window is on the right: the Integrated PDF Viewer. This pane shows a live update of the document (compiled at an interval that can be set under Preferences... ⟩ Typesetting) of your document. Live updating can be turned on and off by toggling the Live Update button at the bottom of the viewer. To update the viewer manually, click the Typeset button on the toolbar or use the shortcut ⌘+R. To typeset and view in the stand-alone PDF viewer, press ⇧+⌘+R. The stand-alone viewer has all of the same functions as the Integrated PDF Viewer with the sole exception of live updating: a page count of the PDF output, a search function, zoom capability, and an option to print your document.

3.2.5 Console

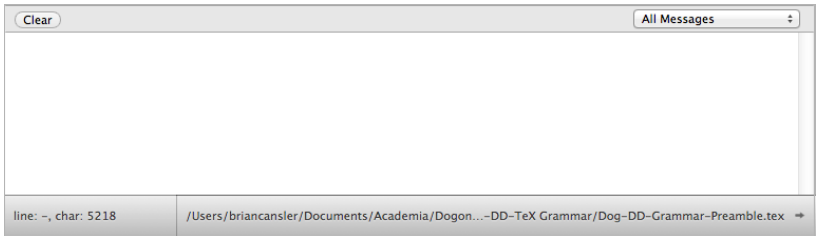


Figure 3.13: The Console in TEXNICLE

The final pane is the Console pane, which appears at the bottom of the screen. When typesetting your document, this pane will show the output of the compilation commands. You can choose whether to show all messages from the console, errors only, or TEXNICLE messages only. Just as the Integrated PDF Viewer has a stand-alone version, you can set the Console to appear in a separate window upon typesetting under the Project Settings tab of the Navigator.

3.2.6 Creating a New LATEX File

Whether a new TEX file is created from the welcome screen, from File ⟩ New Standalone LATEX File, or by pressing ⌘ + N, a new window will appear with a template selection dialogue box. Select one of the pre-existing templates from the list shown; if you choose, you may also edit the code before opening the document using the preview window below the list. Alternatively, you may create a new template by clicking the + icon below the list (similarly, the − icon deletes templates). The templates included are:

- **Empty**: contains no code. It's a blank slate.
- **Section**: a document for a new section.
- **Custom**: a blank template in which you may create a custom template.
- **Article**: creates a document with a useful preamble for the Article class.
- **Book**: creates a document formatted for the Book class.
- **Report**: creates a new document in the Report class.
- **Beamer**: creates a new Beamer presentation.

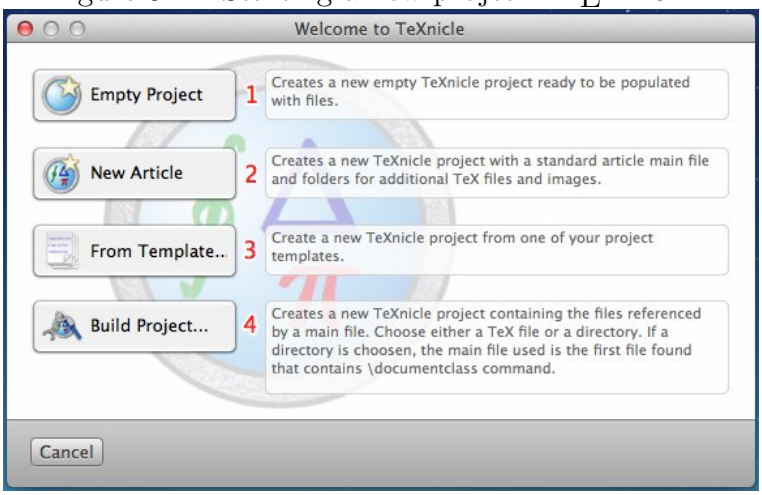
Once you have chosen a template, enter a name for the new document and click Select.

3.2.7 Creating a New TEXnicle Project

While TEXNICLE can of course work with simple LATEX documents, its true power is in its Project capabilities. A project creates a work environment with all of the files you need in one place, displaying them in an integrated tree view. Figure 3.2.7 shows the window that

appears when creating a new template. For a new empty project, you may also use the keyboard shortcut ⇧+⌘+N.

Figure 3.14: Starting a new projct in TEXNICLE



When you opt to create a new project, you have four options:

1. **Empty Project** creates a new empty TEXNICLE project to which you can add your files (or from within which you can create new files).
2. **New Article** creates a new TEXNICLE project with a standard article main file and folders for additional files, images, and other resources.
3. **From Tempate...** creates a new TEXNICLE project from an existing project template.
4. **Build Project...** creates a new TEXNICLE project containing the files referenced by a main file (using `\input` and `\include` commands). You may choose either a TEX file or a directory. If a directory is chosen, the main file used is the first file found with a `\documentclass` command.

TEXNICLE will then create the project based on your selection.

Chapter 4

Reference

This chapter will take an in-depth look at most of the bells and whistles of TeXnicle.

4.1 Preferences

Access the preference pane just like in any other Mac application: TeXnicle » Preferences... (or, if you prefer keyboard shortcuts, ⌘+, will open the window). There are seven preference categories: General, Typesetting, Fonts & Colors, Templates, Commands, Palette & Library, and File Types.

4.1.1 General

Several important features are included under the General pane. You can set the number of characters per line, at which point the line will wrap. Alternatively, you can turn wrapping off. When pressing the Tab key, a tab is inserted into the document; this behaviour can be changed from the General tab to insert any number of spaces instead.

TeXnicle can insert closing braces automatically when an opening brace is typed, if you so choose. You can also opt to skip closing braces, which means that when the cursor is set immediately before a closing brace and then the } key is pressed, the editor will simply skip that brace rather than inserting a new one. You may also choose for TeXnicle to automatically replace opening quotation marks (⇧+') with two inverted apostrophes (`). Line numbering and code folding (for `\begin` and `\end` environments) can be turned on and off here. Line highlighting and the highlighting of matching words can also be edited.

TeXnicle is happy to save a project automatically when compiling the document, but if you want to turn off this feature, it is located under the General tab. You can also toggle whether

TEXNICLE restores project tabs when opening a project. Finally, the default file encoding can be set to any one of a number of encoding options. The default is Unicode (UTF-8).

4.1.2 Typesetting

The second tab in the Preferences window is the Typesetting pane. This concerns the nuts and bolts of TEXNICLE with features like typesetting (obviously), syntax checking, engines, and the discard of auxiliary files.

Typesetting options include the ability to clear the consoles upon typesetting a document, the number of seconds between Live Updates, and a few other tweaks for the typesetting process. Aside from clearing the console and the amount of time between Live Updates, changes made under the Typesetting subcategory of this preference pane affect the default values of new projects rather than the existing project. This means that changing the default typesetting engine, for example, under this preference pane will not affect the engine used for any existing projects; that option is changed in the Project Settings tab of the Navigator on a by-project basis.

There are many options for syntax checking are possible. These are done with the `chtex` binary from your LATEX installation. The path for this may need to be re-configured if you do not have a stock installation of MacTeX on your machine. Syntax checking can be turned on and off from this tab under the Typesetting preference pane.

Typesetting engines are edited and created under the Engines tab of the Typesetting pane. Everything that has to do with engines is discussed in section 4.2.

The Trash tab in the Typesetting pane allows you to define which file types (aux, log, bbl, out, dvi, ilg, ps, and so on) are deleted when using the Trash Aux Files feature.

4.1.3 Fonts & Colors

This section allows you to change the colours used to highlight LATEX syntax, the colours used in the editor window, and the fonts used in the editor window and the console. Three levels of differentiation in comments (using the % symbol) and three levels of markup text (that should be edited later, marked with < and >) are possible.

Note: There is an option to colour multi-line arguments under this tab. While this function may be desirable, please note that it is very taxing for TEXNICLE and may slow down your system.

4.1.4 Templates

The Templates preference pane allows you to create, edit, and delete two kinds of templates: file templates and project templates. File templates are templates that can be used to start new LaTeX documents. TeXnicle comes with many default templates installed, but you may also edit these as well as define your own. Project templates create new projects based on a template. TeXnicle comes with one project template preinstalled: the article template. After naming your template, this opens a new project window with a file based on the Article file template and creates two folders: 🗀 Include for files you will include in your document through the main file, and 🗀 Images for image files you will insert into the document. These can be edited at will. You may also define new project templates or create new templates from existing projects.

4.1.5 Commands

The Commands pane is home to many of the powerful and most convenient features TeXnicle has to offer. The categories within this pane will be discussed in detail.

The first tab is the Commands tab, which controls command completion. When you begin typing a command, TeXnicle can be set to bring up a list of default commands that match what you have typed. This function can be turned on or off from within this pane. When the function is turned off, it will not automatically show the completion list; however, the completion list may still be viewed by clicking Edit ⟩ Smart Complete or by pressing ⎋. The Commands tab is also where you can define custom commands that will appear in this menu.

The second tab controls citation completion. When any citation command (either a default command like `\cite`, `\citet`, etc. or a custom command like `\cites`) is typed, TeXnicle will show a list of possible citations that match the key you have typed between the braces based on the bibliography files referenced in your document. As with command completion, this function can be turned on and off at will.

The third tab, References, does the same thing for `\label` and `\ref` commands. When typing `\ref` (or a similar referencing command defined by the user and added to this list), a list of labels within the document or project matching what you have typed will be displayed. This can be turned off.

The File tab does the same thing for `\input` and `\include` commands, which can be turned off. The `.tex` file extension is left off, as expected.

Finally, the Begin tab controls an autocomplete list for `\begin{environment}` commands. Default environments are included, but you may add to or delete from this list as you wish. You can also ask TeXnicle to auto-insert an `\end{environment}` command when you input a carriage return after beginning an environment.

4.1.6 Palette & Library

This section controls the paths to scripts use for creating preview images for the palette and library code clippings. Default paths are set up based on a standard MacTeX installation, but these may need to be rewritten if your system has a different installation.

4.1.7 File Types

This preference pane includes a list of files that TeXnicle will recognize as TeX files. You can toggle which documents have syntax highlighting enabled and which files are spell-checked (for more on spell-checking, see section 4.3). By default, the following file types are included: tex, bib, sty, cls, bst.

4.2 Engines

TeXnicle has configurable engines. If you don't need any specialized compiling capabilities, you can simply use the engines supplied by TeXnicle by default. If you need more individualized engines, however, you can create your own. TeXnicle engines are simple scripts which reside in `Library▸Application Support▸TeXnicle▸engines`.

A number of variables are passed to these script files from TeXnicle. If you create a new engine, the template is preconfigured with the necessary variable set. To start making a new template, click New under Preferences... ⟩ Typesetting ⟩ Engines.

Note: You can only edit engines that you have created yourself. Every time TeXnicle opens, it rewrites the default engine files to their former, unchanged version.

To customize a built-in engine, use the Duplicate button under Preferences... ⟩ Typesetting ⟩ Engines. You can then edit the engine script and save it as a new engine.

Under Preferences... ⟩ Typesetting, you can set the default engine that is used for new projects and documents. You can also specify default values to some of the configuration variables that are passed on to the engines. Not all engines support all configuration variables.

4.3 Spell Check

Spell-checking is a key feature of TeXnicle. Using http://cocoaspell.leuski.net/, a Mac OS X implementation of Aspell, TeXnicle can check the spelling of TeX documents while ignoring LaTeX commands and their arguments. We suggest that you download and install cocoAspell from the developer, turn on TeX/LaTeX awareness for your chosen dictionaries,

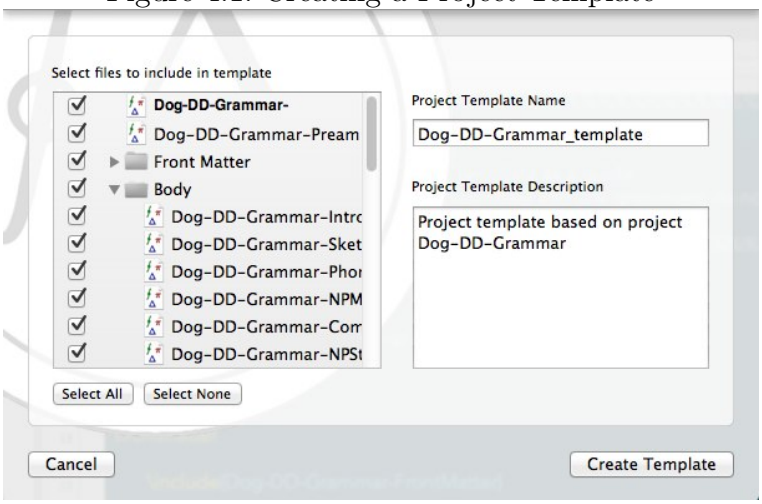
and tell TEXNICLE to use your chosen cocoAspell dictionary when checking your project. This setting is found under the Project Settings tab in the Navigator pane. Spelling checks are conducted every five seconds (in documents that have undergone changes since the last check), and the results are populated under the Spelling tab of the Index part of the Navigator pane.

Only files marked to check spelling under Preferences... > File Types will be checked.

4.4 Creating a New TEXnicle Project Template

After you've laboured for weeks or months setting up your project so that it has everything you need to work from entirely within TEXNICLE, you may decide to save a version of your project as a project template so you can base other projects on it in the future without reinventing the wheel. This is done by clicking Project > New Project Template... from within the project you want to use as a basis for your template. The window in Figure 4.1 will appear.

Figure 4.1: Creating a Project Template



From this window you can name the template, provide a description, and select which files in the existing project are ported to the new template.

4.5 Project Management

To create a new folder in your project, click the folder icon in the bottom left corner of the Navigators pane or click Project > New Folder. You will be given the option to create a Group

Folder, which will appear in grey and exist only within the TeXnicle project space, or a Folder on Disk, which will appear in blue and exist on your hard drive. Similarly, you can add a new TeX document by clicking the document icon at the bottom of the Navigators pane or by clicking Project » New LaTeX File. The Template Selection window will appear.

Note: Project » New File will create a new file, but you must specify its extension. This function will not create a TeX file unless you add the extension manually.

⇧+⌘+A will allow you to search your computer for an existing file to add to your project. You will be given the option to copy the file to the project folder or simply to reference it from afar. Similarly, ⌥+⇧+⌘+A will allow you to add an existing folder. These functions are also available in the Project menu or by clicking the gear in the bottom right corner of the Navigators pane.

Changing the main document of your project can be done through the Project menu or by ⌘-clicking the document in the Project Tree that you want to set. ⌘-clicking a file in the Project Tree view will also allow you to rename, remove, or reveal the file.

4.6 The Clippings Library

The clippings library is one of TeXnicle's most economical features. Becoming familiar with clippings and customizing your library is a great way to save time and effort while preparing your document. Recall the Clippings Library window in the Navigators pane:

To add a category of clippings, click the + button under "Categories." (For example, the category "Examples" in Figure 4.2 was a custom addition.) To add a clipping to an existing category, click the + button under the list of clippings. To edit a clipping, double-click the code.

Adding clippings is as easy as writing the code and then pasting it into a new clipping. After clicking the + button, two options are given: "New clip" and "New from pasteboard." The former will open a new clipping in the list; double-click to edit. The latter will automatically create a clipping based on copied text.

Once your clip has been created, it's a good idea to set a command for the clip for easy access. This is done in the third panel of the clipping library. To use a clipping by invoking the command, type `#(command-shortcut)` into the editor window. For example, to insert a table into your document quickly and easily, type `#tbl` in the editor window where you want a new table to appear. If the shortcut command is valid, it will be highlighted in yellow as in Figure 4.3.

Note: When you create your own commands, the # symbol should be excluded from the "Command" input field. For example, to create a shortcut that will work by typing `#shortcut`, you should input only "shortcut" in the "Command" field of the clipping editor.

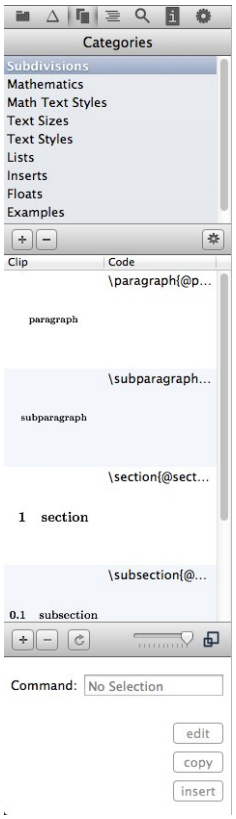


Figure 4.2: The Clippings Library pane

```
3
4 This is where I want to insert a table: #tbl The table will appear
5 in this location as soon as I press the enter key after the code.
6
```

Figure 4.3: A valid clip from the library will turn yellow.

Once the shortcut command turns yellow, press ↩ to insert the clip. The `#ben` command (shortcut for an `enumerate` environment) will yield the something like Figure ?? in the editor:

Some clippings, like that in Figure 4.4 have placeholders that can be replaced by the user. These look like the bubbles "item1" and "item2" in the figure. In clippings you define yourself, include placeholder text by enclosing the text in symbols. For example, to create a shortcut for text in small caps (the `\smallcaps` command), we will create a new clipping that contains `\textsc{@smallcaps@}`. When the clipping is used (perhaps with a command we define such as `#sc`), the word "smallcaps" will appear in a placeholder, as in Figure ?? below.

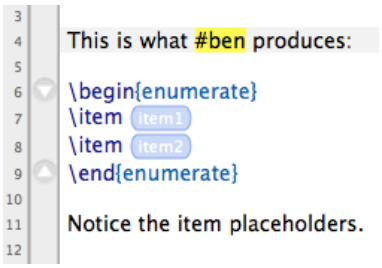


Figure 4.4: An expansion of the code for an `enumerate` environment.

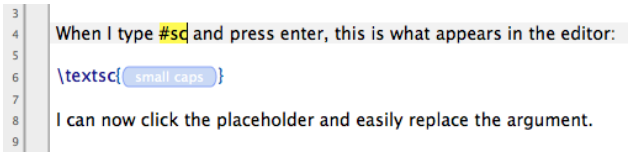


Figure 4.5: After defining a placeholder, this is the output.

4.7 Bookmarks and Code Folding

Two of TEXNICLE's features are found along the left side of the editor window. Bookmarks are a useful feature of TEXNICLE that allow you to jump between different parts of your project quickly and easily. Click the line number of the line you want to bookmark, and a blue arrow will appear. Click it again to delete the bookmark. (Alternatively, the keyboard shortcut ⌘+D will toggle the bookmark on a line.) Under the Information tab of the Navigators pane, the first sub-tab will display all bookmarks in the project grouped by file. Double-click a bookmark to jump to that part of the document. At the top of the editor window, the Jump to Section drop-down menu will show the bookmarks in the current document in relation to labeled sectioning commands in the open document. Both locations are shown in Figure 4.6.

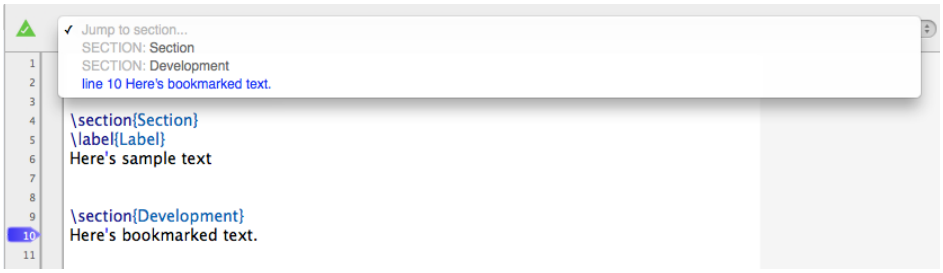


Figure 4.6: Bookmarks in TEXNICLE shown in the Navigator pane on the left and the Jump to Section menu at the top of the editor window.

Note that this feature marks the line number, not the text. For example, if you add five lines before a bookmark on line 20, the bookmark will remain at line 20 while the text that used

to be marked will now be located at line 25.

Bookmarks work better if line numbering is turned on; this is controlled under Preferences... > General.

Another useful feature of TEXNICLE is code folding. Environments enclosed by `\begin` and `\end` commands may be collapsed using the arrow buttons between line numbering (if it's turned on) and the editor window, as in Figure 4.7.

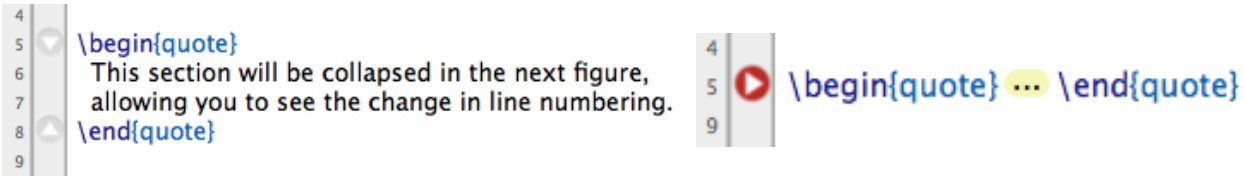


Figure 4.7: Code folding: before and after

When an environment is folded, the fold icon turns red. Notice the jump in line numbering following a fold, as well. The yellow ellipsis icon between `\begin` and `\end` is another indicator that code has been folded. One advantage to having code folding activated is that `\begin` commands without matching `\end` commands are marked with a red X over the code folding arrow.

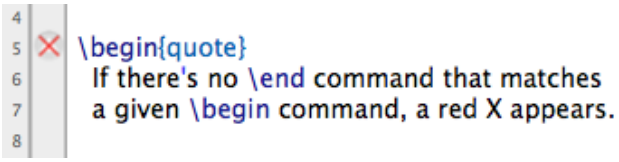


Figure 4.8: An unmatched `\begin` command

4.8 The Edit Menu

Beyond Undo, Select All, and Speech, the Edit menu has a few tricks up its sleeve that should be highlighted, as they are some of TEXNICLE's most powerful features.

4.8.1 Edit > Paste as Image

After copying an image to the pasteboard, you can insert it into TEXNICLE in a `figure` environment quickly and easily under Edit > Paste as Image or with the keyboard shortcut ^ + ⌘ + V. You will be asked to name the image and save it on your hard drive; after that, your image will be inserted in a stock `Figure` environment.

In a project, the image will automatically appear under the last folder in your project tree that was selected. If you want the image to be loaded into a particular folder, click the folder before pasting the image. If you forget to do this, drag the image within the project file list to the desired folder.

4.8.2 Edit ⟩ Paste as Table

Similarly to pasting as an image, TeXnicle can convert copied Microsoft Excel[1] cells on the pasteboard as a LaTeX table by choosing Edit ⟩ Paste as Table (keyboard shortcut ⌥ + ⌘ + V). You will be asked to select the delimiting character. It is important to remember that while this feature correctly formats the table itself, it does not format the text. Any text formatting, such as correcting Unicode accents, replacing special characters, and editing punctuation, will need to be done by hand.

Note: Choosing the "tab" delimiter will correctly paste the table from Apple Numbers and Microsoft Excel, but other programs and formats may require other delimiters. If your table doesn't paste correctly, try pasting with a different delimiter.

4.8.3 Other Edit Menu Functions

A few other goodies are included in under Edit that should be briefly mentioned. Edit ⟩ Reformat Paragraph (keyboard shortcut ^ + Q) is useful when lines are set to hard wrap rather than soft wrap under Preferences... ⟩ General. Reformat Paragraph deletes hard-wrap editor line breaks to typeset the entire selection on a single editor line. Lines in the editor still wrap as expected at the set number of characters.

Edit ⟩ Smart Complete will attempt to complete the word or command you have started typing. It's easily found by pressing ⎋.

Edit ⟩ Quick Spell, also accessible with the keyboard shortcut ^ + Space, will pull up a list of words that TeXnicle thinks you may be typing based on the characters you have already typed. This is similar to Smart Complete above except that it does not suggest LaTeX commands.

4.9 The Editor Menu

The Editor menu also holds a few less obvious TeXnicle features. This section will give a quick overview of their functions.

[1] Martin: Does this apply to Apple Numbers, too? Or other spreadsheet programs? What about Microsoft Word/Apple Pages/other Word Processor table environments?

Editor > Insert Table will insert a blank a `tabular` environment (contained within a `table` environment) with a desired number of columns and rows. Placeholders will be inserted in each cell to facilitate editing. An example table with two columns and three rows is shown in Figure 4.9.

```
\begin{table}[htdp]
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|} \hline
  item00 & item01 \\ \hline
  item10 & item11 \\ \hline
  item20 & item21 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\caption{New Table}
\label{tab:newTable}
\end{table}
```

Figure 4.9: A table inserted by TEXNICLE

Editor > Insert In-line Math provides a quick shortcut to inserting math mode ($ $) with a placeholder in the middle. More useful is the keyboard shortcut: ⌥+⇧+⌘+M.

Editor > Go To Line... will allow you to jump within the open document to a particular line or character. The keyboard shortcut is ⌘+L.

Line indentation, comment level, and jumping between placeholders is all manageable from this menu.

Appendix A

Keyboard Shortucts

The following list shows all of the keyboard shortcuts available in TeXnicle.

⌘ + , Open the Preferences panel.

⌘ + Q Quit TeXnicle.

⌘ + N Open a new LaTeX document.

⇧ + ⌘ + N Create a new empty project.

⌘ + O Open an existing file.

⌘ + W Close the open window.

⌘ + S Save the document.

⇧ + ⌘ + S Save the document as...

⌘ + P Print.

⇧ + ⌘ + P Page setup.

⌘ + Z Undo.

⇧ + ⌘ + Z Redo.

⌘ + X Cut the selected text.

⌘ + C Copy the selected text.

⌘ + V Paste the contents of the pasteboard.

⌥ + ⌘ + V Paste the contents of the pasteboard as an image.

^ + ⌘ + V Paste the contents of the pasteboard as a table.

⌘ + A Select all.

^ + Q Reformat paragraph.

Smart complete.

^ + Space Quick spell.

⌘ + F Document Find.

⇧ + ⌘ + F Project Find.

⌘ + J Find text selection in PDF.

⇧ + ⌘ + J Find PDF selection in source.

⌘ + G Find next.

⇧ + ⌘ + G Find previous.

⌘ + E Use selection for Find.

⌘ + : Show spelling and grammar.

⌘ + ; Check spelling and grammar of document now.

⌥ + ⌘ + Space Open the special characters panel.

⌥ + ⌘ + T Hide and show the toolbar.

⌥ + ⌘ + F Enter or exit full screen.

⌥ + ⌘ + 1 Show Project Tree in the Navigator.

⌥ + ⌘ + 2 Show Symbol Palette in the Navigator.

⌥ + ⌘ + 3 Show Clippings Library in the Navigator.

⌥ + ⌘ + 4 Show Document Outline in the Navigator.

⌥ + ⌘ + 5 Show Project Search in the Navigator.

⌥ + ⌘ + 6 Show Project Information in the Navigator.

⌥ + ⌘ + 7 Show Project Settings in the Navigator.

⌘ + + Zoom in.

⌘ + − Zoom out.

⇧ + ⌘ + N Create a new project.

⌥ + ⌘ + N Create a new LaTeX file.

⇧ + ⌘ + B Show bookmarks.

⌘ + D Toggle bookmark for the current line.

⌘ + ⌫ Delete selected bookmark.

^ + ⌘ + B Jump to selected bookmark.

^ + ⌘ + P Jump to previous bookmark.

^ + ⌘ + N Jump to next bookmark.

⇧ + ⌘ + M Jump to main file.

⇧ + ⌘ + A Add existing file.

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + A Add existing folder.

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + M Insert in-line math mode.

⌘ + L Go to line.

⌘ + [Increase indentation.

⌘ +] Decrease indentation.

⌘ + / Toggle comment for the current line.

⌥ + ⌘ + / Increase comment level.

^ + ⌘ + / Decrease comment level.

⌘ + ↩ Jump to next placeholder.

⇧ + ⌘ + ↩ Jump to previous placeholder.

⌘ + R Typeset project or document.

⇧ + ⌘ + R Typeset and view project or document in stand-alone PDF viewer.

⇧ + ⌘ + K Trash auxiliary files.

⌘ + M Minimize window.

⌥ + ⌘ + ⇥ Toggle Focus Editor/PDF.

⇧ + ⌘ + W Close tab.

⇧ + ⌥ + ⌘ + W Close all tabs.

⌘ + } Select next tab.

⌘ + { Select previous tab.

⌘ + 1 Select first tab.

⌘ + 2 Select second tab.

⌘ + 3 Select third tab.

⌘ + 4 Select fourth tab.

⌘ + 5 Select fifth tab.

⌥ + ⌘ + C Open the console.

⌘ + Q Quit TEXNICLE.