



CO1

on

Report writing using LaTeX



Session 1



Agenda

- Installation.
- Introduction to LaTeX
- Difference between TeX and LaTeX
- Different TeX software.
- Basic template creation.

Learning objectives

- At the end of the session students will be able to
- Understand the Concept of report writing using markup language LaTeX.
- Build reports using LaTeX.

Session Plan

- *Recall about last session - 5mins*
- *Introduction to LaTeX - 20 mins*
- *Installation of Latex -20 min*
- *The quiz is of 10 mins and will conduct in two parts.*
- *Practice of commands in TexStudio is of 20 mins*
- *Activity - 20 min*
- *Discussion is of 5 mins at the end*



What is LaTeX

- Pronunciation (its Lay - tec not lay – tex)
- Writing: LaTeX (and not latex or Latex)
- TeX inventor: Donald Knuth
- LaTeX inventor: Leslie Lamport
- Low level markup language

Common tools using for report writing

- Microsoft word
- Google Docs
- LaTeX
- Apache OpenOffice Writer. ...
- LibreOffice Writer. ...
- WPS Office Writer. ...
- In our course work we are going to use LaTeX





Why L_AT_EX?

- ▶ It makes beautiful documents
 -) Especially mathematics
- ▶ It was created by scientists, for scientists
 -) A large and active community
- ▶ It is powerful — you can extend it
 -) Packages for papers, presentations, spreadsheets, . . .



How does it work?

- ▶ You write your document in plain text with commands that describe its structure and meaning.
- ▶ The `\textrm{Latex}` program processes your text and commands to produce a beautifully formatted document.

The rain in Spain falls `\emph{mainly}` on the plain.



The rain in Spain falls *mainly* on the plain.

More examples of commands. .

```
\begin{itemize}  
  \item Tea  
  \item Milk  
  \item Biscuits  
\end{itemize}
```

- ▶ Tea
- ▶ Milk
- ▶ Biscuits

```
\begin{figure}  
  \includegraphics{gerbil}  
\end{figure}
```



```
\begin{equation}  
  \alpha + \beta + 1  
\end{equation}
```

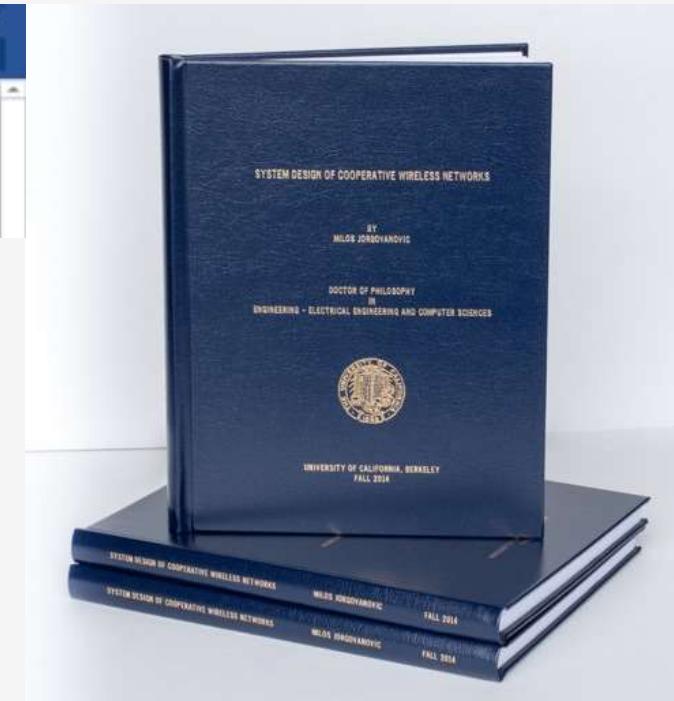
$$\alpha + \beta + 1 \quad (1)$$

Image license: [CC0](#)

Report writing



- During the Engineering Design process, one need to collect information at various stages and need to prepare a report.
- Also at the end one need to publish his/her work in form of a report.
- Which may be useful to communicate your work with others and for future developments.
- It should contain various materials relevant to the work you have undertaken in respect of your project.
- project report should be concise and effective.



A
Dissertation
ON
"A study of Agricultural Finance in India"
SUBMITTED TO



SAVITRIBAI PHULE PUNE UNIVERSITY, PUNE

IN THE PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF SEMESTER-IV for THE REQUIREMENT

OF

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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

(Prof. V.M.Tidke)

-SUBMITTED BY-

(Labade Avinash Dilip)

Submitted to



Sanjivani College of Engineering Department of MBA, Kopargunj

2015-2017

Effective Methods for Capturing Cattle Rustlers

John Merston^{1,2,3} and Bonnie MacFarlane^{2,3}

¹Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City, Mexico

²University of Texas at Austin, Texas, United States of America

³LaPadLogistics.com

February 27, 2017

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1 Section

This sentence requires citation (Hawthorn, Weber, and Scholten, 2001). This sentence requires multiple citations to imply that it is better supported (Wileman and Hollberg, 1991; Arnold et al., 1998). Finally, when conducting an appeal to authority, it can be useful to cite a reference in-text, much like Hawthorn, Weber, and Scholten, 2001 do quite a bit. Oh, and make sure to check out the bear in Figure 2.

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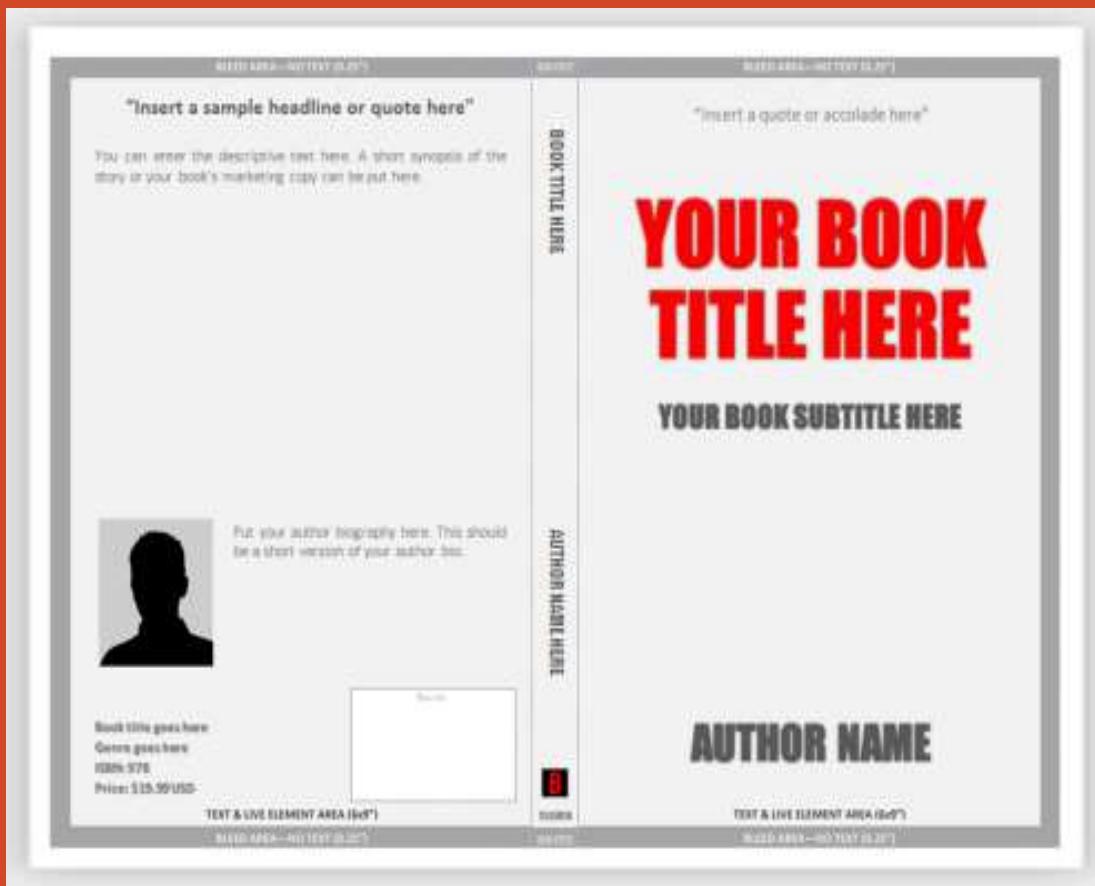
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Monday, February 23, 2026

KLEF (Deemed to be University), Dept. of Mechanical.CO3 on report writing using LaTeX





Attitude adjustment

- ▶ Use commands to describe ‘what it is’, not ‘how it looks’.
- ▶ Focus on your content.
- ▶ Let \LaTeX do its job.



Getting Started

- ▶ A minimal \LaTeX document:

```
\documentclass{article}  
\begin{document}  
Hello World! % your content goes here...  
\end{document}
```

- ▶ Commands start with a *backslash* \.
- ▶ Every document starts with a \documentclass command.
- ▶ The *argument* in curly braces {} tells \LaTeX what kind of document we are creating: an article .
- ▶ A percent sign % starts a *comment* — \LaTeX will ignore the rest of the line.



What are the softwares for programming or writing the .tex codes?

- Windows
MiKTeX, TeXmaker, WinEdt, LyX and so on
- Linux like Ubuntu:
TeX-Live, Kile, LyX and so on



What is basic differences between TeX and LaTeX?

- Tex can recognize only .ps files or images
- LaTeX can recognize .jpg files or images
- BibTeX is used for Bibliography i.e., giving references
- Recently some ways have been discovered to overcome this limitation

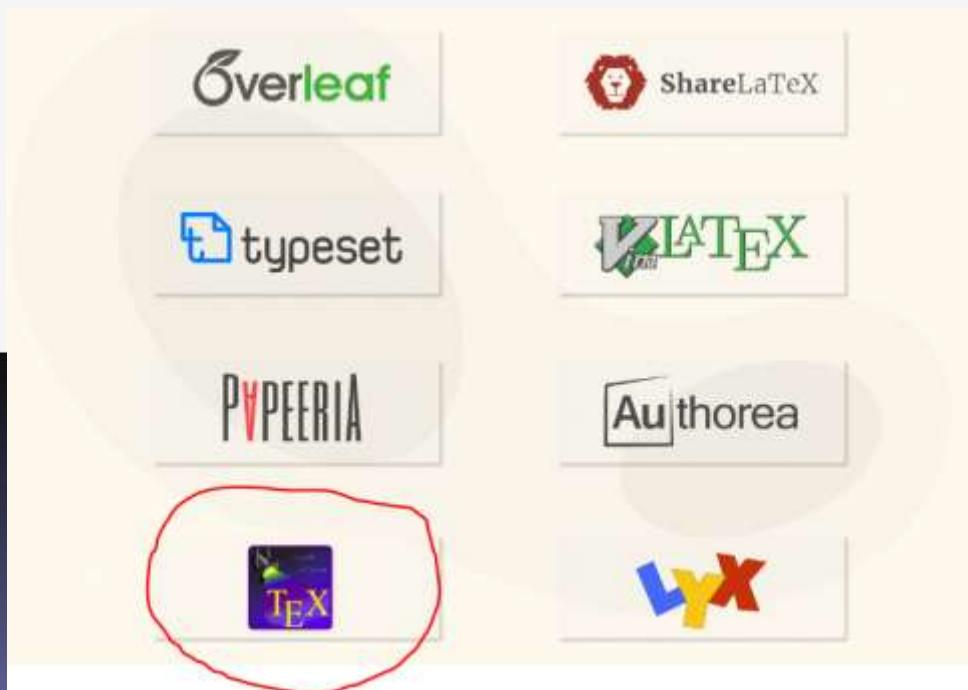
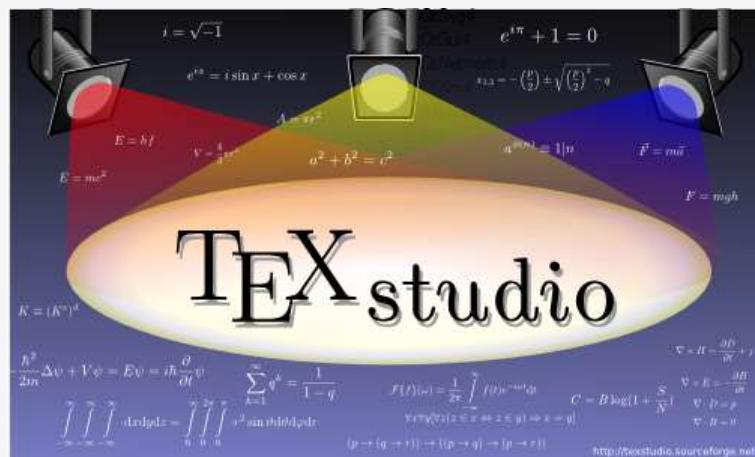


Few Instructions

- Lets start the main hands on practice
- First all need to install TeX back end software: MiKTeX
- Second all need to install TeX Front end GUI software: TeX studio

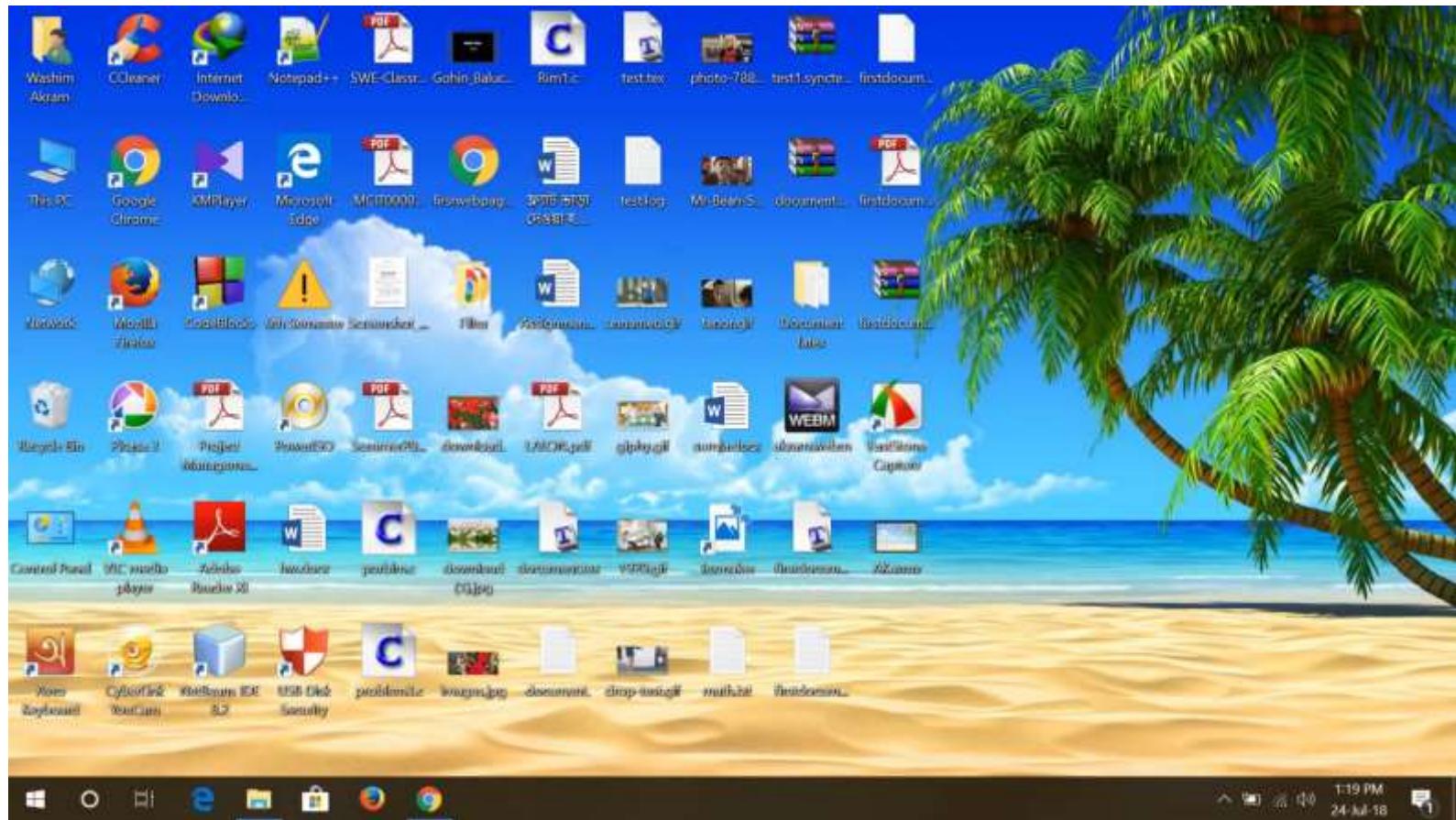
Common LaTeX Editors used

- In our course we are going to use Texstudio as LaTeX Editor with background support from Miktex software.

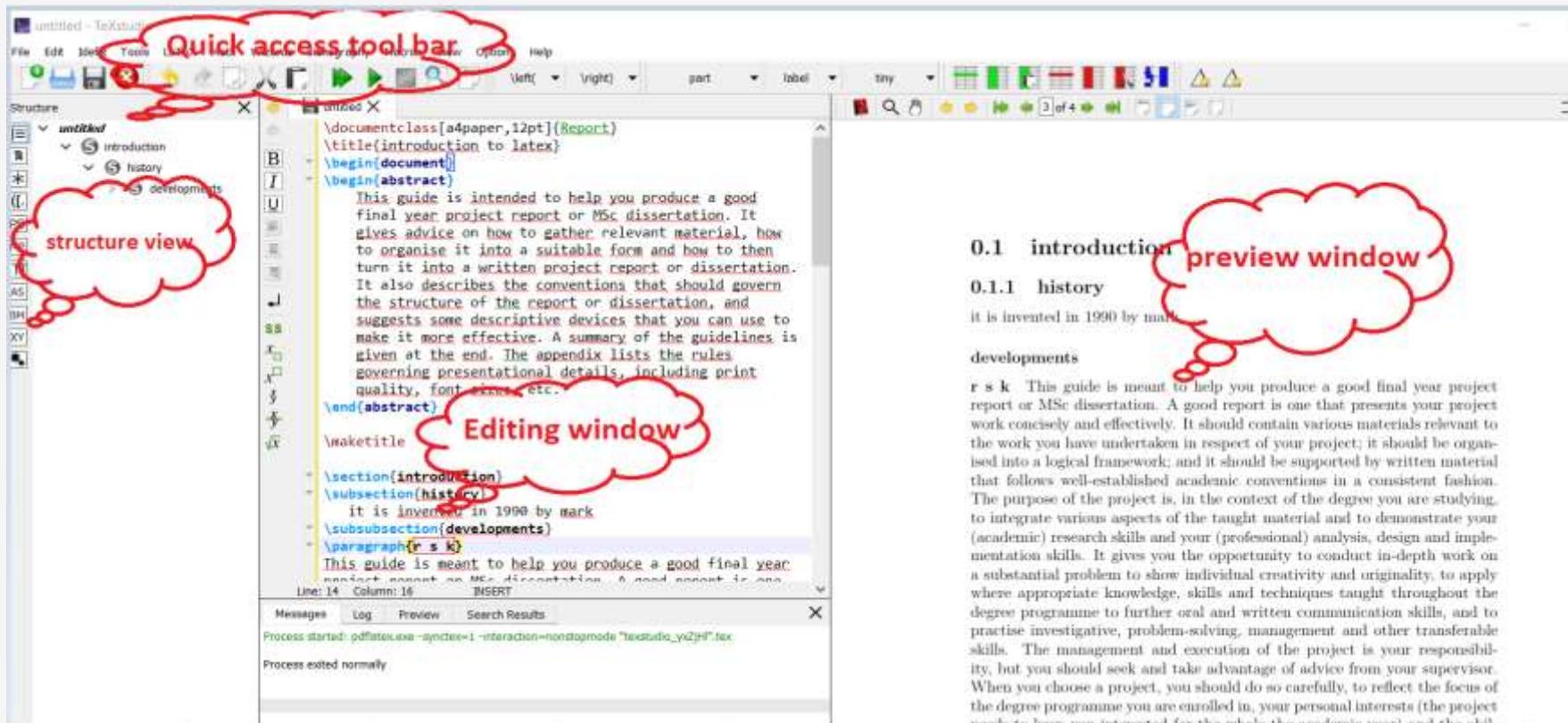




MiKTeX software installation



Latex (Texstudio) interface





Session 2



Topics to be covered

- Installation of Latex - Miktex and TexStudio
- Introduction to Document class
- Types of Document class
- Basic Text Formatting - Paragraphs, Sections, Sub-sections, Formatting text (Bold, Italics, etc.), Lists
- Mathematical Equations
- Figures and Tables
- Bibliography and References



Lets do hands on practice
Start
TeX Studio



Document Class

- \documentclass[option1, option2, etc.]{article}

The three most commonly used standard document-classes in LaTeX include: article, report and book. A number of global options allows customization of certain elements of the document by the author. Different document-classes might have different default settings.



Optional Parameters for DC

- Font size (10pt, 11pt, 12pt)
- Paper size and format (a4paper, letterpaper, etc.)
- Multiple columns (onecolumn, twocolumn)
- Titlepage behavior (notitlepage, titlepage)



Font Size

- LaTeX knows three standard font sizes:
- 10pt (default)
- 11pt
- 12pt

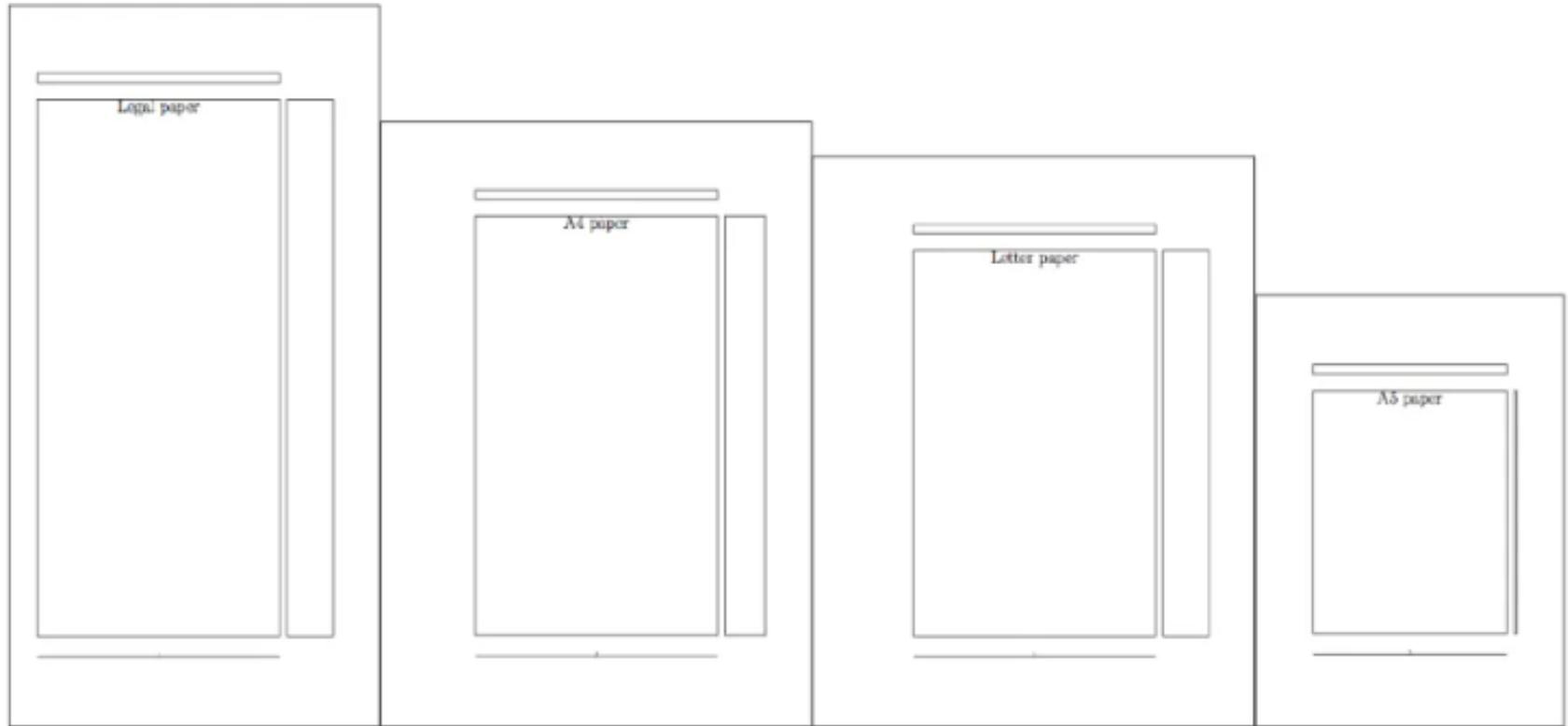
```
1 | \documentclass[12pt]{article}
2 | \usepackage{blindtext}
3 | \begin{document}
4 | \blindtext
5 | \end{document}
```



Paper size and format

- Different regions of the world use different standard physical paper sizes. Available are:
- a4paper (default)
- Letter paper (default in some distributions)
- a5paper
- b5paper
- Executive paper
- Legal paper

```
1 | \documentclass[a4paper]{article}
2 | \usepackage{showframe}
3 | \begin{document}
4 | \begin{center}\Huge A4 paper\end{center}
5 | \end{document}
```





Multi Columns

- One column (default)
- Two column

By default, text is typeset in a single column (one column). LaTeX provides an easy way to switch to two columns through the document-class option `two column`.

1 Two-column document

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Titlepage behavior

- `notitlepage` (default for article)
- `titlepage` (default for report and book)

The option `titlepage` ends the page after `\maketitle` and restarts on the next page. In `article`, the content starts right after `\maketitle`. The `titlepage` option is equivalent to:

Program:

```
\title{This is my title}  
\maketitle
```

This is an article

Example:

February 7, 2013

Abstract

 Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.



Example

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{blindtext}
3 \title{This is an article}
4 \begin{document}
5 \maketitle
6 \begin{abstract}
7 \blindtext
8 \end{abstract}
9 \end{document}
```



Session 03



How to add pictures

- The following packages are used
 1. Package: graphic (To add images)
 2. Package: caption (To add captions to image)
 3. Package: refstyle (To add references)



How to insert pictures

- To insert an image in Latex we use package called “Graphicx”

```
\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=1cm, Height=1cm]{myimage}
\caption{Here is my image}
\label{image-myimage}
\end{figure}
```



Code to add images

- `\begin{figure}`

...

...

...

`\end{figure}`

- . To give path to image:

```
\includegraphics[option1,option2]{imagename.imageformat}
```



How to insert a table

```
\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
Apple & Ball & sdd \\
Cat & Dog & jii \\
Ele & Fig & ffg\\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Sample Table}
\label{samptable}
\end{table}
\end{document}
```



How to add headers and footers

```
\usepackage{fancyhdr}
\pagestyle{fancy}
\fancyhead{me and you}
\fancyfoot{[footer]}
\lhead{This is my header}
\rhead{This is my right}
\lfoot{This is my footer}
\rfoot{This is my right footer} $%
```



DEFUALT PAGE STYLES IN LATEX

- 1. empty** No header, No footer
- 2. plain** No header, footer has page numbers in the centre
- 3. headings** No footer, header contains name of chapter and section
- 4. myheadings** No footer, header contains chapter name and user-supplied info

HOWEVER,

- 1. You can redefine these styles**
- 2. Quickly modify by using Latex output variables.**
- 3. Use other styles provided by a package. e.g., "fancy" style provided by "fancyhdr"**



COMMANDS FOR PAGE ATTRIBUTES

\pagestyle{plain} or empty, headings, myheadings, fancy

\thispagestyle{empty} Determines headers/footers of current page

\pagenumbering{arabic} or roman, Roman, alph, Alph

\thepage Inserts the current page number

\pagebreak Forces a Page Break

\nopagebreak

`\clearpage` ends a page, and puts pending tables and figures on separate float pages with no text.

FOR WHOLE DOCUMENT

FOR ANY PARTICULAR PAGE



Page Numbering

CODE:

```
\pagenumbering{alph or Alph or  
Arabic or roman or Roman}
```

1. arabic : arabic numerals.
2. roman : lowercase roman numerals.
3. Roman : uppercase roman numerals.
4. alph : lowercase letters.
5. Alph : uppercase letters.



Thank you