Chapter 1

Carrying On

Three modes [1] :

1. **paragraph mode** input as a sequence of words and sentences to be broken into lines, paragraphs and pages.
2. **math mode** Math mode begins with a command like $ or \(or \[or \begin{equation}, and leaves when finding the corresponding command that ends the formula.
3. **left-to-right mode or LR mode** LR mode consisers your input to be a string of words with spaces between them. It keeps going from left to right; it never starts a new line.

1.1 Changing the Type Style

Type style is used to indicate logical structure. In this book, emphasized text appears in *italic* style type and LaTeX input in `typewriter` style. In LaTeX, a type style is specified by three components: shape, series, and family.

Shapes

- Upgright shape (default). \textup{Upgright shape...}
- *Italic shape*. \textit{Italic shape...}
- *Slanted shape*. \textsl{Slanted shape...}
- Small Caps Shape. \textsc{Small caps shape...}

Series

- Medium series (default). \textmd{Medium series...}
- **Boldface series**. \textbf{Boldface series...}

Family

- Roman family (default). \textrm{Roman family...}
- Sans serif family. \textsf{Sans serif family....}
- `Typewriter family`. \texttt{Typewriter family...}

These commands can be combined in a logical fashion to produce a wide vaiety of type styles.

Who on **Earth** is ***ever*** going to use boldface sans serif or an italic typewriter type style?

[1] Paragraph mode corresponds to the vertical and ordinary horizontal modes in *The TeXbook*, and LR mode is called restricted horizontal mode there. LaTeX also has a restricted form of LR mode called *picture* mode that is described in Section 7.1.

Each of the text-style commands described above has a corresponding declaration. Boldface text can be obtained with either the \textbf text-producing command or the \bfseries declaration.

More and **more** armadillos are crossing the road.

The declarations corresponding to the text-producing commands are:

- **cmd decl**
- \textup \upshape
- \textit \itshape
- \textsl \slshape
- \textsc \scshape
- \textmd \upshape
- \textbf \upshape
- \textrm \upshape
- \textsf \upshape
- \texttt \upshape
- \textup \upshape

None of test text-producing commands or declarations can be used in math mode. Section 3.3.8 explains how to change type style in a mathematical formula.

Type style is a visual property. Commands to specify visual properties belong not in the text, but in the definitions of commands that describe logical structure. LaTeX provides the **\emph** command for emphaiszed text; Section 3.4 explains how to define your own commands for the logical structure in your document.

1.2 Symbols from Other Languages

The `babel` package allows you to produce documents in languages other than English, as well as multilanguage documents.

1.2.1 Accents

Note: While LaTeX accents annotations work, .tex files also support Unicode. This file is UTF-8.

El señor está bien, garçon.

El señor está bien, garçon.

The letters i and j need special treatment because they should lose their dots when accented. The commands \i and \j produce a dotless i and j, respectively.

Él está aquí.

1.2.2 Symbols

The commands in Table 3.2 can appear only in paragraph and LR modes; use an command to put one inside a mathematical formula.

The following six special punctuation symbosl can be used in amy mode:

- †\dag
- ‡\ddag
- §\S
- ¶\P
- ©\copyright
- £\pounds