



COMP110: Principles of Computing

4: LaTeX







Worksheet 3







 In weakly typed languages, a variable can hold a value of any type

- In weakly typed languages, a variable can hold a value of any type
 - Examples: Python, JavaScript

- In weakly typed languages, a variable can hold a value of any type
 - Examples: Python, JavaScript
- In strongly typed languages, the type of a variable must be declared

- In weakly typed languages, a variable can hold a value of any type
 - Examples: Python, JavaScript
- In strongly typed languages, the type of a variable must be declared
 - ▶ Examples: C#, C++, Java

Weak typing (example in Python)

```
x = 7
# Now x has type int

x = "hello"
# Now x has type string
```

Strong typing (example in C#)

```
int x = 7;
// x is declared with type int

x = "hello";
// Compile error: cannot convert type "string" to "int"
```

It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function
 - ▶ **float** (17) → 17.0

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function
 - ▶ **float** (17) → 17.0
 - \blacktriangleright int (3.14) \rightarrow 3

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function

```
▶ float (17) → 17.0
```

```
\blacktriangleright int (3.14) \rightarrow 3
```

```
► str(3.14) → "3.14"
```

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function

```
► float(17) → 17.0
Int(3.14) → 3
```

► str(3.14) → "3.14"

```
▶ str(1 + 1 == 2) → "True"
```

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function

```
▶ float(17) → 17.0
▶ int(3.14) → 3
▶ str(3.14) → "3.14"
▶ str(1 + 1 == 2) → "True"
```

▶ int("123") → 123

- It is often useful to cast, or convert, a value from one type to another
- In Python, this is done by calling the type as if it were a function

```
▶ float (17) → 17.0
```

```
▶ int (3.14) → 3
```

▶
$$str(1 + 1 == 2) \rightarrow "True"$$

 Certain operations can only be done on certain types of values

- Certain operations can only be done on certain types of values
- ► Can add two ints: $2 + 3 \rightarrow 5$

- Certain operations can only be done on certain types of values
- ► Can add two ints: $2 + 3 \rightarrow 5$
- ► Can add int and float: $2 + 3.1 \rightarrow 5.1$

- Certain operations can only be done on certain types of values
- ► Can add two ints: $2 + 3 \rightarrow 5$
- ► Can add int and float: $2 + 3.1 \rightarrow 5.1$
- Can add two strings: "comp" + "110" → "comp110"

- Certain operations can only be done on certain types of values
- ► Can add two ints: $2 + 3 \rightarrow 5$
- ► Can add int and float: $2 + 3.1 \rightarrow 5.1$
- Can add two strings: "comp" + "110" → "comp110"
- ► Can't add string and int: "COMP" + 110 → error

► The type casts we saw a few slides ago are explicit

- The type casts we saw a few slides ago are explicit
- Some languages (not Python) can perform implicit type casts to make operations work

- The type casts we saw a few slides ago are explicit
- Some languages (not Python) can perform implicit type casts to make operations work
- ► Sometimes called type coercion

- The type casts we saw a few slides ago are explicit
- Some languages (not Python) can perform implicit type casts to make operations work
- Sometimes called type coercion
- ► E.g. in JavaScript, "COMP" + 110 → "COMP110"

- The type casts we saw a few slides ago are explicit
- Some languages (not Python) can perform implicit type casts to make operations work
- Sometimes called type coercion
- ► E.g. in JavaScript, "COMP" + 110 \rightarrow "COMP110"
- ► The integer 110 is implicitly converted to a string "110" to make the addition work

- The type casts we saw a few slides ago are explicit
- Some languages (not Python) can perform implicit type casts to make operations work
- Sometimes called type coercion
- ► E.g. in JavaScript, "COMP" + 110 \rightarrow "COMP110"
- ► The integer 110 is implicitly converted to a string "110" to make the addition work
- Equivalent in Python with explicit casts:

```
"COMP" + str(110)
```

 Rules for implicit type conversion can sometimes be confusing

- Rules for implicit type conversion can sometimes be confusing
- ► E.g. in JavaScript:

- Rules for implicit type conversion can sometimes be confusing
- ► E.g. in JavaScript:

```
▶ "5" + 3 → "53"
```

Dangers of implicit type conversion

- Rules for implicit type conversion can sometimes be confusing
- ► E.g. in JavaScript:

```
▶ "5" + 3 \rightarrow "53"
```

▶ "5"
$$- 3 \rightarrow 2$$







A typesetting system

- ► A **typesetting** system
- ► A markup language (like HTML or Markdown)

- A typesetting system
- ► A markup language (like HTML or Markdown)
- ► **Not** a WYSIWYG system

These slides were written in LaTeX

```
\part{Introducing LaTeX}
\frame { \partpage }
\begin{frame}{What is LaTeX?}
    \begin{itemize}
        \pause\item A \textbf{typesetting} system
        \pause\item A \textbf{markup language}
                 (like HTML or Markdown)
        \pause\item \textbf{Not} a WYSIWYG system
    \end{itemize}
\end{frame}
\begin{frame}{These slides were written in LaTeX}
    \lambda last line=18 \lambda last line=18 \lambda latex.tex \rangle
\end{frame}
```

► Plain text format

- ▶ Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor

- ▶ Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)



- ► Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - ► Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)



- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting



- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting
 - ► Similar to HTML and CSS

- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting
 - Similar to HTML and CSS
 - Unlike most WYSIWYG systems

- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting
 - Similar to HTML and CSS
 - Unlike most WYSIWYG systems
- Produces professional-looking papers, reports, theses, books, slideshows, ...

- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting
 - ► Similar to HTML and CSS
 - Unlike most WYSIWYG systems
- Produces professional-looking papers, reports, theses, books, slideshows, ...
- Excellent facilities for typesetting mathematical equations, pseudocode, source code listings etc.

- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting
 - Similar to HTML and CSS
 - Unlike most WYSIWYG systems
- Produces professional-looking papers, reports, theses, books, slideshows, ...
- Excellent facilities for typesetting mathematical equations, pseudocode, source code listings etc.
- Automatically handles cross-referencing of sections, figures etc.

- Plain text format
 - Can use any text editor
 - Can use version control (e.g. Git)
 - Can use online editors (e.g. Overleaf)
- Separates content from formatting
 - ► Similar to HTML and CSS
 - Unlike most WYSIWYG systems
- Produces professional-looking papers, reports, theses, books, slideshows, ...
- Excellent facilities for typesetting mathematical equations, pseudocode, source code listings etc.
- Automatically handles cross-referencing of sections, figures etc.
- Automatic tools for managing bibliographies (BibTeX)

► LaTeX is free open source software

- ▶ LaTeX is free open source software
- ► Consists of:

- ▶ LaTeX is free open source software
- ► Consists of:
 - ► Several **executables** (pdflatex, bibtex, makeindex, ...)

- ▶ LaTeX is free open source software
- ► Consists of:
 - Several executables (pdflatex, bibtex, makeindex, ...)
 - A large library of packages

- ▶ LaTeX is free open source software
- Consists of:
 - Several executables (pdflatex, bibtex, makeindex, ...)
 - A large library of packages
 - An integrated development environment (IDE) (optional)

- LaTeX is free open source software
- Consists of:
 - Several executables (pdflatex, bibtex, makeindex, ...)
 - A large library of packages
 - An integrated development environment (IDE) (optional)
- Distributions available for all major OSes
 - Windows: MikTeX
 MacOs: MacTeX
 - MacOS: MacTeX
 - ► Linux: TeXLive

- ▶ LaTeX is free open source software
- ► Consists of:
 - Several executables (pdflatex, bibtex, makeindex, ...)
 - A large library of packages
 - An integrated development environment (IDE) (optional)
- Distributions available for all major OSes
 - Windows: MikTeX
 - ▶ MacOS: MacTeX
 - ► Linux: TeXLive
- Online services e.g. Overleaf (should also work on iPad / Android)

Workshop Activity

- ► Go to https://www.overleaf.com and sign up for a free account
- ► Go to

 https://www.latex-tutorial.com/tutorials/
 and work through the tutorials
- Please prioritise the following tutorials (look at the others afterwards if you have time):
 - ▶ 01 Your first document
 - 02 Document structure (sections and paragraphs)
 - 03 Packages
 - 05 Adding pictures
 - 07 Bibliography
 - ► 13 Source code highlighting
 - 16 Hyperlinks
 - ▶ 17 Lists

