



L^AT_EX tutorial

Fanny Ducel

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Main sources of information

Strong inspiration from Amandine Decker's classes (2022-2023), with her consent.

<https://fr.overleaf.com/learn>

Just the basics in this session, but feel free to explore!

Before we start

- ▶ Who has heard about \LaTeX ?
- ▶ Who already knows how to create documents with \LaTeX ?

This session (3h): theory, small break, then practice

What is L^AT_EX?

Document structure

Essential commands – to fill in your documents

Bibliography and citations

Some useful packages

Hands-on: fill in this document to make it look like the PDF!

- ▶ Pronounced LAY-tek or LAH-tek
- ▶ A markup **language** (like HTML or Markdown)
- ▶ And a typesetting **system**
- ▶ With a set of ready-made commands
- ▶ With a separation between form and content (two parallel "tabs")

Why use L^AT_EX?

To **easily** create documents that are:

- ▶ pretty
- ▶ clean
- ▶ with a very practical **bibliography** management system!
- ▶ and many, already made, available templates (for articles, theses, slides, ...) in .zip

You will deal with: .tex, .bib that are compiled into a **PDF**.

Note: you will need to make your Supervised project report and your M2 thesis in Latex.

Where/how to use L^AT_EX?

- ▶ On Overleaf (online, collaborative, compiles for you)
- ▶ On <https://plmlatex.math.cnrs.fr/> ("copy" of Overleaf but fully free, by the CNRS, for universities/research)
- ▶ Locally (with VSCode, TeXStudio, ...)

What is \LaTeX ?

Document structure

Essential commands – to fill in your documents

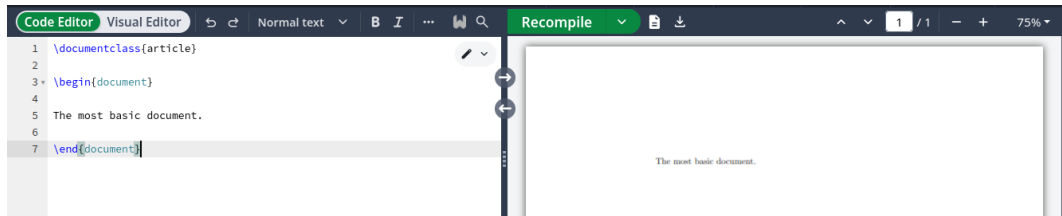
Bibliography and citations

Some useful packages

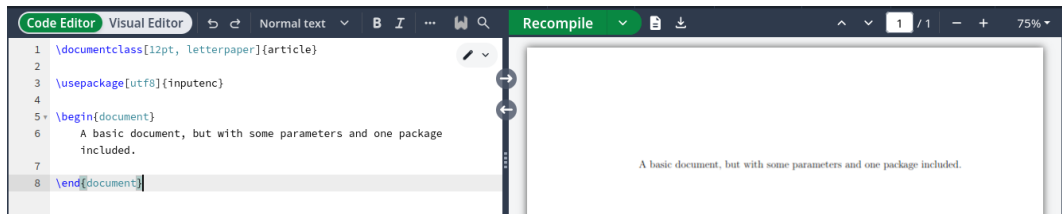
Hands-on: fill in this document to make it look like the PDF!

Let's make a document from scratch, main.tex

You can either start from scratch (blank document), or from a .zip template.



Let's make a document from scratch, `main.tex`

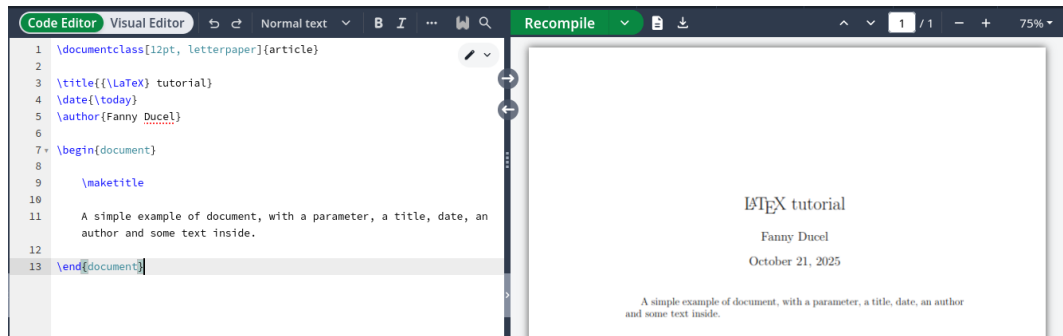


The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with a dark theme. The top bar includes tabs for 'Code Editor' and 'Visual Editor', a 'Normal text' dropdown, and icons for bold, italic, and search. A green 'Recompile' button is visible. The code editor on the left contains the following LaTeX code:

```
1 \documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
2
3 \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
4
5 \begin{document}
6   A basic document, but with some parameters and one package
7   included.
8 \end{document}
```

The visual editor on the right displays the rendered output of the code, showing the text: "A basic document, but with some parameters and one package included." The interface also shows a sidebar with navigation arrows and a status bar at the bottom right indicating page 1 of 1 and a zoom level of 75%.

Let's make a document from scratch, main.tex



The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with a dark theme. The top bar contains tabs for 'Code Editor' and 'Visual Editor', along with icons for undo, redo, text style selection, bold, italic, link, search, and a 'Recompile' button. The right side of the top bar shows page navigation (1 / 1) and zoom level (75%).

The code editor on the left displays the following LaTeX code:

```
1 \documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
2
3 \title{{\LaTeX} tutorial}
4 \date{\today}
5 \author{Fanny Duce!}
6
7 \begin{document}
8
9     \maketitle
10
11     A simple example of document, with a parameter, a title, date, an
12     author and some text inside.
13 \end{document}
```

The preview window on the right shows the rendered output of the document. It features a centered title 'L^AT_EX tutorial', author 'Fanny Duce!', and date 'October 21, 2025'. Below these, the text 'A simple example of document, with a parameter, a title, date, an author and some text inside.' is displayed.

Let's make a document from scratch, main.tex

The image shows a LaTeX Beamer presentation editor interface. On the left is the 'Code Editor' with the following LaTeX code:

```
1 \documentclass[10pt]{beamer}
2
3 % preamble
4 \usetheme{metropolis}
5
6 \title{{\LaTeX} tutorial}
7 \date{\today}
8 \author{Fanny Ducl}
9
10 \begin{document}
11
12 \maketitle
13
14 \begin{frame}{Introduction}
15   An example of slides with the popular beamer/metropolis template!
16 \end{frame}
17
18
19 \end{document}
```

On the right is the 'Visual Editor' showing a preview of the presentation. The first slide is the title slide, titled 'L^AT_EX tutorial', with the author 'Fanny Ducl' and the date 'October 21, 2025'. The second slide is the 'Introduction' slide, which contains the text 'An example of slides with the popular beamer/metropolis template!'.

Preamble

In previous examples, we added more and more elements before the `\begin{document}`. It is called the **preamble**. It contains:

- ▶ the `\documentclass[]{}:` *article, book, report, beamer, ...* (+ optional parameters, for example about font, in [])
- ▶ the imported packages: with `\usepackage{}`
- ▶ the title of the document
- ▶ its authors (and their institutions)
- ▶ the date

What is \LaTeX ?

Document structure

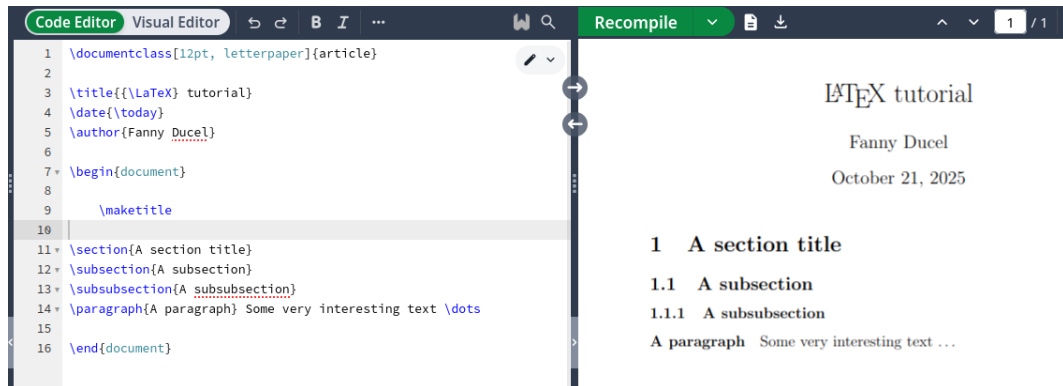
Essential commands – to fill in your documents

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Document structure



The screenshot shows a LaTeX editor interface with two main panels: a Code Editor on the left and a Visual Editor on the right. The Code Editor displays the LaTeX source code for a document, and the Visual Editor shows the rendered output.

Code Editor:

```
1 \documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
2
3 \title{{\LaTeX} tutorial}
4 \date{\today}
5 \author{Fanny Duce\l}
6
7 \begin{document}
8
9     \maketitle
10
11 \section{A section title}
12 \subsection{A subsection}
13 \subsubsection{A subsubsection}
14 \paragraph{A paragraph} Some very interesting text \dots
15
16 \end{document}
```

Visual Editor:

The rendered document displays the title page and the beginning of the content. The title is "L^AT_EX tutorial", the author is "Fanny Duce", and the date is "October 21, 2025". The content starts with a section titled "1 A section title", followed by a subsection "1.1 A subsection", a subsubsection "1.1.1 A subsubsection", and a paragraph "A paragraph Some very interesting text ...".

Document structure and automatic table of contents

The screenshot displays a LaTeX editor interface with two main panels. The left panel, titled 'Code Editor', shows the source code of a LaTeX document. The right panel, titled 'Visual Editor', shows the rendered output of the document.

Code Editor (Left Panel):

```
1 \documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
2
3 \title{{\LaTeX} tutorial}
4 \date{\today}
5 \author{Fanny Duce1}
6
7 \begin{document}
8
9     \maketitle
10
11     \tableofcontents
12
13 \section{A section title}
14 \subsection{A subsection}
15 \subsubsection{A subsubsection}
16 \paragraph{A paragraph} Some very interesting text \dots
17
18 \end{document}
```

Visual Editor (Right Panel):

The rendered output shows the title page and the table of contents. The title page includes the title "L^AT_EX tutorial", the author "Fanny Duce1", and the date "October 21, 2025". The table of contents lists the sections and their page numbers:

1	A section title	1
1.1	A subsection	1
1.1.1	A subsubsection	1

Below the table of contents, the document structure is shown:

- 1 A section title
- 1.1 A subsection
- 1.1.1 A subsubsection
- A paragraph Some very interesting text ...

Text formatting

`\textbf{Bold text}` → **Bold text**

`\textit{Italics}` → *Italics*

`\textsc{Small caps}` → SMALL CAPS

`\underline{Underlined}` → Underlined

`\texttt{Teletype/typewriter font}` → Teletype/typewriter font

`\textcolor{red}{Some colored text}` → Some colored text

Text size – https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Font_sizes%2C_families%2C_and_styles

<code>\tiny</code>	Lorem ipsum		
<code>\scriptsize</code>	Lorem ipsum	<code>\Large</code>	Lorem ipsum
<code>\footnotesize</code>	Lorem ipsum		
<code>\small</code>	Lorem ipsum	<code>\LARGE</code>	Lorem ipsum
<code>\normalsize</code>	Lorem ipsum	<code>\huge</code>	Lorem ipsum
<code>\large</code>	Lorem ipsum	<code>\Huge</code>	Lorem ipsum

Images – figure environment

```
1 \documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
2 \usepackage{graphicx}
3
4 \title{{\LaTeX} tutorial}
5 \date{\today}
6 \author{Fanny Duce!}
7
8 \begin{document}
9
10     \maketitle
11
12 \begin{figure}[h]
13     \centering
14     \includegraphics[width=0.5\linewidth]{img/
15         univ_lorraine.png}
16     \caption{Universit  de Lorraine (logo)}
17     \label{fig:logo_ul}
18 \end{figure}
19
20 The university's logo is presented in
21 Figure~\ref{fig:logo_ul}.
22
23 \end{document}
```

L^AT_EX tutorial

Fanny Duce!

October 23, 2025



Figure 1: Universit  de Lorraine (logo)

The university's logo is presented in Figure 1.

Images – figure environment (step by step)

1. import the graphicx package: `\usepackage{graphicx}`

Images – figure environment (step by step)

1. import the graphicx package: `\usepackage{graphicx}`
2. `\begin{figure}[h]` with the desired figure's location in []

Images – figure environment (step by step)

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 - ▶ **h**: here (approximately...), **t**: top, **b**: bottom, **!**: overrides internal parameters

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3. you can add `\centering`

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3. you can add `\centering`
4. `\includegraphics[]{ }` with size between `[]` and path to file between `{ }` (png, pdf, jpeg, eps)

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 - ▶ size (width and/or height): absolute value (in *pt/mm/cm/in/...*), or proportional (*linewidth, textwidth, textheight, paperwidth, paperheight, ...*)

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5. a caption `\caption{Description...}`

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6. a label, to be able to refer to the figure in the text `\label{fig:logo}`

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 - ▶ then, you can refer to the figure with `\ref{fig:logo}` (= automatic numbering and link to figure)

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 - ▶ Note: `\label{ }` and `\ref{ }` can also be used for tables, sections, chapters, ...

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 - ▶ then, you can refer to the figure with `\ref{fig:logo}` (= automatic numbering and link to figure)
 - ▶ Note: `\label{}` and `\ref{}` can also be used for tables, sections, chapters, ...
7. `\end{figure}`

Tables – tabular

```
12 ▾ \begin{table}[h]
13     \centering
14 ▾     \begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
15         \hline
16         \textbf{Col 1} & \textbf{Col 2} \\
17         \hline
18         Cell 1 & Cell 2 \\
19         \hline
20     \end{tabular}
21     \caption{A simple table.}
22     \label{tab:example}
23 \end{table}
```

Col 1	Col 2
Cell 1	Cell 2

Table 1: A simple table.

Tables – tabular (step by step)

1. `\begin{table}[h]` environment, with location in [] (// figures)

Tables – tabular (step by step)

1. `\begin{table}[h]` environment, with location in `[]` (`//` figures)
2. `\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}` where:

Tables – tabular (step by step)

1. `\begin{table}[h]` environment, with location in `[]` (`//` figures)
2. `\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}` where:
 - ▶ each `"|"` symbol represents a vertical line

Tables – tabular (step by step)

1. `\begin{table}[h]` environment, with location in `[]` (`//` figures)
2. `\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}` where:
 - ▶ each `"|"` symbol represents a vertical line
 - ▶ each letter represents a column and its alignment: `c` (center), `r` (right), or `l` (left)

Tables – tabular (step by step)

1. `\begin{table}[h]` environment, with location in `[]` (`//` figures)
2. `\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}` where:
 - ▶ each `"|"` symbol represents a vertical line
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3. `\hline` is used to add a horizontal line

Tables – tabular (step by step)

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3. `\hline` is used to add a horizontal line
4. We fill the table line by line, separating values with a `&`, and indicating the end of the line with `\\`

Tables – tabular (step by step)

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6. We can add a caption and a label (`//` figures)

Tables – tabular (step by step)

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 - ▶ each `"|"` symbol represents a vertical line
 - ▶ each letter represents a column and its alignment: `c` (center), `r` (right), or `l` (left)
3. `\hline` is used to add a horizontal line
4. We fill the table line by line, separating values with a `&`, and indicating the end of the line with `\\`
5. Then we `\end{tabular}`
6. We can add a caption and a label (`//` figures)
7. We close the table: `\end{table}`

Lists – enumerate and itemize

```
11 ▾ \section*{Ordered lists}
12 ▾ \begin{enumerate}
13     \item First item
14     \item Second item
15 ▾   \begin{enumerate}
16       \item First subitem
17       \item Second subitem
18   \end{enumerate}
19   \item Third item
20 \end{enumerate}
21
22 ▾ \section*{Unordered lists}
23 ▾ \begin{itemize}
24     \item Item
25     \item Item
26     \item Item
27 \end{itemize}
```

Ordered lists

1. First item
2. Second item
 - (a) First subitem
 - (b) Second subitem
3. Third item

Unordered lists

- Item
- Item
- Item

Equations and formulas

Inline: `$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$` $\rightarrow a^2 + b^2 = c$

Display: `\begin{equation} a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \end{equation}`

$$a^2 + b^2 = c \tag{1}$$

Table of contents, glossaries, index, footnotes ...

Earlier, we saw: `\tableofcontents`

You can also have `\listoftables`, `\listoffigures`

You can also make glossaries, index, ... with the corresponding packages (see <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Glossaries>, <https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Indices>)

And use `\footnote{This is a footnote.}`¹

¹This is a footnote.

Misc: comments, hyperlinks, linebreaks, symbols

Comments: with %, everything that follows it on the line won't be displayed.

Hyperlinks: `\url{www.overleaf.com}` → www.overleaf.com or
`\href{www.overleaf.com}{Overleaf}` → [Overleaf](http://www.overleaf.com)²

Linebreaks: Double line break ("Enter"), or `\\` (no indent though)

Pagebreaks: `\newpage`, everything that follows will be on... a new page

Spaces: `\hfill`, `\vspace{1cm}`, `\hspace{1cm}`

Symbols (arrows, operators, greek letters, ...):

`\alpha`, `\rightarrow`, `\cap`, `\neq`, `\infty` → α , \Rightarrow , \cap , \neq , ∞

²You will need the href package.

What is L^AT_EX?

Document structure

Essential commands – to fill in your documents

Bibliography and citations

Some useful packages

Hands-on: fill in this document to make it look like the PDF!

Bibliography management – biblio.bib

You will need to create .bib files that contain bibtex entries like this:

Type of document:

- *inproceedings*: articles in
conferences with proceedings

- *article*: journal article

- *book*

- *online*

- *thesis*

- *misc*

...

`@inproceedings{bannour-et-al-2021-evaluating,`

Key (used for citations commands)

```
title = "Evaluating the carbon footprint of {NLP} methods: a survey and  
analysis of existing tools",  
author = "Bannour, Nesrine and  
Ghannay, Sahar and  
N{\`e}v{\`e}ol, Aur{\`e}lie and  
Ligozat, Anne-Laure",  
booktitle = "Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Simple and Efficient  
Natural Language Processing",  
month = nov,  
year = "2021",  
address = "Virtual",  
publisher = "Association for Computational Linguistics",  
url = "https://aclanthology.org/2021.sustainlp-1.2",  
doi = "10.18653/v1/2021.sustainlp-1.2",  
pages = "11--21"
```

```
}
```

Bibliography management – how to find bibtex entries? ACL Anthology

The screenshot shows the ACL Anthology website with a modal dialog titled "Export citation". The dialog has four tabs: "BibTeX", "MODS XML", "Endnote", and "Preformatted". The "BibTeX" tab is selected, displaying a BibTeX entry for the paper "The Elephant in the Room: Analyzing the Presence of Big Tech in Natural Language Processing" by Abdalla, Mohamed and Wahle, Jan Philip and Ruas, Terry and N{\'e}v{\'e}ol, Aur{\'e}lie and Duce, Fanny and Mohammad, Saif and Fort, Karen, edited by Rogers, Anna and Boyd-Graber, Jordan and Okazaki, Naoaki. The entry is part of the "Proceedings of the 61st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics" in July 2023, published in Toronto, Canada. The dialog also includes buttons for "Download as File" and "Copy to Clipboard".

ACL Anthology News FAQ Corrections Submissions Github Search...

The Elephant in the Room: Analyzing the Presence of Big Tech in Natural Language Processing

Mohamed Abdalla

Abstract

Recent advances in natural language processing (NLP) and machine learning (ML) have made NLP research a hot topic for governments and industry alike. This paper characterizes the impact of NLP on society and characterizes the impact of NLP on society. We analyze 78,187 NLP publications from 1990 to 2023, the early 90s. We find that NLP research has grown by 180% in the last 30 years (180% growth in the last 30 years), academic research in NLP has grown by 180% in the last 30 years, natural language processing (NLP) has grown by 180% in the last 30 years, and industry influence in NLP has grown by 180% in the last 30 years.

Anthology ID: A2023-1000
Volume: 1

PDF Cite Search Video Fix data

Download as File Copy to Clipboard

```
@inproceedings{abdalla-etal-2023-elephant,
  title = "The Elephant in the Room: Analyzing the Presence of Big Tech in Natural Language Processing",
  author = "Abdalla, Mohamed and Wahle, Jan Philip and Ruas, Terry and N{\'e}v{\'e}ol, Aur{\'e}lie and Duce, Fanny and Mohammad, Saif and Fort, Karen",
  editor = "Rogers, Anna and Boyd-Graber, Jordan and Okazaki, Naoaki",
  booktitle = "Proceedings of the 61st Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics",
  month = jul,
  year = "2023",
  address = "Toronto, Canada",
  publisher = "Association for Computational Linguistics",
  url = "https://aclanthology.org/2023.acl-long.734/"}
```

Bibliography management – how to find bibtex entries? Google Scholar

Generically intended, but specifically interpreted: When beauticians, musicians, and mechanics are all men

[PDF] unifr.ch

P Gygax, U Gabriel, O Sarrasin, J Oakhill... - Language and ..., 2008 - Taylor & Francis

The influence of stereotype and grammatical information (masculine **intended** as generic) on the representation of gender in language v

☆ Enregistrer Citer Cité 437 fois Aut

The male bias of a **generically-int** eye-tracking and sentence evaluat

T Redl, SL Frank, P De Swart, H De Hoop - P

... a male bias when used **generically** in sen masculine pronoun to trigger ... suggest that

☆ Enregistrer Citer Cité 24 fois Autre

Language policies and in-group fav of **generically intended** masculine

U Gabriel - Social Psychology, 2008 - econten

This study investigates the influence of sex of generic on the naming of female personalities

☆ Enregistrer Citer Cité 28 fois Autre



Citer

- APA Gygax, P., Gabriel, U., Sarrasin, O., Oakhill, J., & Garnham, A. (2008). Generically intended, but specifically interpreted: When beauticians, musicians, and mechanics are all men. *Language and cognitive processes*, 23(3), 464-485.
- ISO 690 GYGAX, Pascal, GABRIEL, Ute, SARRASIN, Oriane, *et al.* Generically intended, but specifically interpreted: When beauticians, musicians, and mechanics are all men. *Language and cognitive processes*, 2008, vol. 23, no 3, p. 464-485.
- MLA Gygax, Pascal, et al. "Generically intended, but specifically interpreted: When beauticians, musicians, and mechanics are all men." *Language and cognitive processes* 23.3 (2008): 464-485.

BibTeX

EndNote

RefMan

RefWorks

Bibliography management – bib commands

Commands depend on the used template/package:

`\usepackage{natbib}` in the preamble

`\bibliographystyle{apalike}` with the desired bibliography style³, at the end of the document

`\bibliography{biblio}` with the name of the bib file between { }, at the end of the document


OR: (in the Supervised Project template)

`\addbibresource{example.bib}` in the preamble (along with the package import)

`\printbibliography[heading=bibintoc]` at the end of the document

³See https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibtex_bibliography_styles.

Bibliography management – output



```
\bibliography{biblio}  
\bibliographystyle{apalike}  
\end{document}
```

References

- Bannour, N., Ghannay, S., Névoul, A., and Ligozat, A.-L. (2021). Evaluating the carbon footprint of NLP methods: a survey and analysis of existing tools. In *Proceedings of the Second Workshop on Simple and Efficient Natural Language Processing*, pages 11–21, Virtual. Association for Computational Linguistics.
- Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A., and Shmitchell, S. (2021). On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big? In *Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, FAccT '21*, page 610–623, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.
- Strubell, E., Ganesh, A., and McCallum, A. (2019). Energy and policy considerations for deep learning in NLP. In *Proceedings of the 57th Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics*, pages 3645–3650, Florence, Italy. Association for Computational Linguistics.

Citations – knowing when to use which command

`\cite{bender-stochastic}` → Bender et al. (2021)

⇒ For textual citations, when the authors' name(s) are part of the text: "As mentioned in Bender et al. (2021), ..."

`\citet{bender-stochastic}` → Bender et al. (2021)

⇒ Same as `\cite{}`, can sometimes render slightly differently depending on the template/package.

`\citep{bender-stochastic}` → (Bender et al., 2021)

⇒ For parenthetical, more indirect citations: "The image of stochastic parrots (Bender et al., 2021) is used...", "Previous research efforts show that ethics is important (Bender et al., 2021)."

What is \LaTeX ?

Document structure

Essential commands – to fill in your documents

Bibliography and citations

Some useful packages

Hands-on: fill in this document to make it look like the PDF!

Some useful packages

- ▶ `graphicx`: seen earlier, for figures
- ▶ `xcolor`: to add colors to documents
- ▶ `babel`: to choose the language(s) of the document and automatically translate automatic titles (table of content, ...), change date format, ...
- ▶ `geometry`: for page layout control
- ▶ `subcaption`: for subfigures
- ▶ `multirow`: for advanced tables
- ▶ ...

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Hands-on: fill in this document to make it look like the PDF!

Small break?

10 minutes

Copy the Overleaf project

We will work on the template that you should use for the Supervised project report (cf. Arche): <https://www.latextemplates.com/template/masters-doctoral-thesis>.

1. Create an account on Overleaf (or PLM Latex).
2. Download the .zip on my website
3. Create a new project, select "upload project" and select the .zip file that you just downloaded.
4. Start filling in the .tex files, so that it looks like result.pdf
5. Note: Don't write text yourself, paste directly from the .md file (but add the formatting)

Note/tip: to keep a long document clean, we usually work on different .tex file (one per chapter for example), and put them together in the main.tex with

`\include{chapter1}`

Collaborative correction?

Join the project: <https://tinyurl.com/ycxj4sjj>

The correction will also be made available on my website after the class.

Bender, E. M., Gebru, T., McMillan-Major, A., and Shmitchell, S. (2021). On the dangers of stochastic parrots: Can language models be too big? In Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Conference on Fairness, Accountability, and Transparency, FAccT '21, page 610–623, New York, NY, USA. Association for Computing Machinery.