Writing your papers and thesis more effectively

LATEX, vector graphics, reference management and version control

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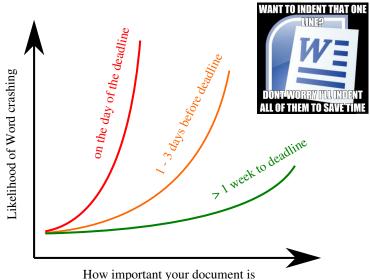
Outline

Why not to use WYSIWYG

2 Introduction to LATEX2e

Structure

Likelyhood of Word crashing



Krishna Kumar

Can you see beyond the WYSIWYG bubble?

mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself invo untarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up

- the rear of every funeral I meet; and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to pr
- vent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and
- methodically knocking people's hats off then, I account
 it high time to get to sea as
 soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a
- philosophical flourish Cato
- throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship. There is nothing surpriing in this. If they but knew it,

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Word vs InDesign vs LaTeX

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Ligatures, smallcaps, kerning

grafiet efficiënt fles souffleur fjord grafiet efficiënt fles souffleur fjord

Ligatures

AAa BB CC DD AAa BB CC DD

Smallcaps

Tafel AVA AVA
Tafel AVA AVA

Kerning

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2 Introduction to LATEX2e

Structure

What is LATEX?

- LATEX is a document preparation system for the TEX typesetting program.
- Programmable desktop publishing, which automates most of the typesetting.
- LATEX produce beautiful documents, especially mathematics

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r,t) = \left[\frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V(r,t) \right] \Psi(r,t)$$

$$E^2 = (pc)^2 + (m_0c^2)^2$$

LATEXis MASIMAM (Mhat You See is Mhat You Mean)

History

It all started with Donald Knuth and "The Art of Computer Programming"





Donald Knuth, 1977, T_EX- a computer language used for typesetting math and other technical material

Leslie Lamport, \prescript{L}^aT_EX - a higher-level method of accessing the power of \prescript{T}_EX

LATEXPros and Cons

Pros

- It's free and works on Macs, Windows, Unix/Linux.
- LaTeX files are ASCII and are portable.
- The typesetting is better, especially the maths.
- Style changes are neater in LaTeX.

Cons

- Special/Modern Font selection is difficult, but one can use XeTeX.
- LaTeX encourages (almost insists on) structured writing and the separation
 of style from content. This is not the way that many people (especially
 non-programmers) are used to working.
- Without a WYSIWYG front end, it's not always easy to find out how to do things.

How LATEXworks? - The Magic

- You write your document in plain text with ##commands that describe its structure and meaning.
- The LATEX program processes your text and commands to produce a beautifully formatted document.



More examples of commands and their output...

\begin{itemize}
\item Despicable Me
\item Wall-E
\item Tangled
\end{itemize}

- Despicable Me
- Wall-E
- Tangled

\begin{figure}
\includegraphics{figs/minion}
\end{figure}



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

$$\alpha = \beta + 1$$

Getting Started

- A minimal LATEX 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 \(\frac{\%}{\} \) starts a comment LATEX will ignore the rest of the line.

Let's try that ...

- write LATEX is a website for writing documents in LATEX.
- It 'compiles' your LATEX automatically to show you the results.

Click here to open the example document in writeIATEX

Or go to this URL: https://www.overleaf.com/docs/1778557gcvcyt/clone For best results, please use Google Chrome or a recent FireFox.

If you would like to try out the exercise on your machine. Go to Exercises
 / Ex1_Hello.tex

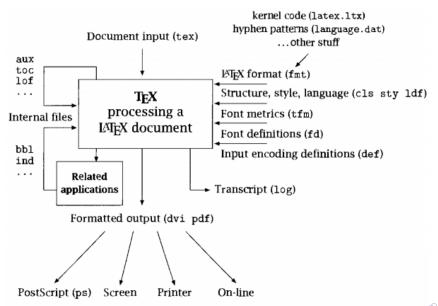
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LaTeX Structure - The Magic



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\documentclass{}

minimal Is as small as it can get. For debugging purposes. letter For writing letters. article articles in journals, documentation, invitations, ... A class for proceedings based on the article class. proc For longer reports containing several chapters . . . report book For real books. memoir For advanced book style. beamer For writing presentations

Typesetting Caveats

• Quotation marks are a bit tricky: use a backtick `` on the left and an apostrophe ´´ on the right.

```
Single quotes: 'text'.

Double quotes: 'text'.

Double quotes: 'text'.
```

- Some common characters have special meanings in LATEX:
 - % percent sign (comment)
 - # hash sign (macro parameter #1)
 - & ampersand (align)
 - \$ dollar sign (in-line math)
- If you just type these, you'll get an error. If you want one to appear in the output, you have to *escape* it by preceding it with a backslash.

\\$\%\&\# | \$%&#

Exercise 2: Typesetting

Typeset this in $\Delta T_E X$: a

ahttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_the_United_States

In March 2006, Congress raised that ceiling an additional \$0.79 trillion to \$8.97 trillion, which is approximately 68% of GDP. As of October 4, 2008, the "Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008" raised the current debt ceiling to \$11.3 trillion.

Click to open this exercise in writeIATEX

- Hint: watch out for characters with special meanings!
- Once you've tried, click here to see my solution.

Declarations and Environments

Declaration and commands...

- Are stated once
- Take effect until further notice
- Can optionally be constrained

Eg., \documentclass or \includegraphics

Environments...

- Have matching begin and end declarations
- Must be constrained

Eg., \begin{document} ... \end{document}

Arguments

Required arguments...

- Are contained in curly braces
- Must be provided

Eg., \documentclass{article}

Optional arguments. . .

- Are contained in square bracket
- Can be left out, in which case default value is assumed
- Give you more control over the commands

Eg., \documentclass[12pt] {article}

Packages

Packages allow you to further customize LATEX

The command:

 $\usepackage{amsmath}$

Common packages

Environment	Packages
Maths	amsmath, amsfonts, amssymb
Maths Times Font	mathptx
Figures	graphicx, epsfig
Table	tabularx, booktabs
Pagelayout	geometry
Hyperlinks	hyperref
Algorithms and code	algpseudocode, algorithm, listings
Color	color, xcolor

Handling Errors

- Laction TEX can get confused when it is trying to compile your document. If it does, it stops with an error, which you must fix before it will produce any output.
- For example, if you misspell \emph as \meph, LATEX will stop with an "undefined control sequence" error, because "meph" is not one of the commands it knows.

Advice on Errors

- On't panic! Errors happen.
- Fix them as soon as they arise if what you just typed caused an error, you can start your debugging there.
- If there are multiple errors, start with the first one the cause may even be above it.

Exercise 3: Errors and Warnings

- Class not found
- Too many }'s
- Undefined control sequence
- Warning: Undeful hbox
- Warning: Overful hbox

Click to open this exercise in $writeIAT_EX$

 Hint: solve one issue at a time, start with the first error click here to see my solution.

Acknowlegements

This LATEX for Beginners course is loosely based on and examples from:

- John Miller's An interactive introduction to LATEX: https://www.writelatex.com/blog/7
- WikiBook on LaTeX: https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX
- ShareLATEXLearn: https://www.sharelatex.com/learn
- CUED Textprocessing: http://www.eng.cam.ac.uk/help/tpl/textprocessing/
- $\hbox{ UCS Course on IATEX $2_{\mathcal E}$: } \\ \hbox{ http://www.ucs.cam.ac.uk/docs/course-notes/unix-courses/earlier/latex}$