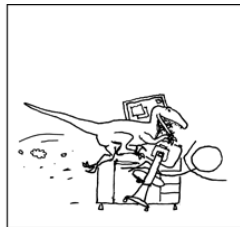
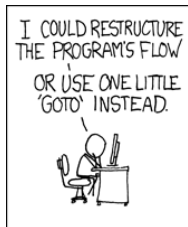


# Writing your papers and thesis more effectively

LaTeX, vector graphics, reference management and version control

Krishna Kumar <sup>\*1</sup>



Schofield Centre, January 2015

<sup>1</sup>[github.com/kks32](https://github.com/kks32)

## 1 World outside the WYSIWYG bubble

## 2 Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX}2\epsilon$

- What is  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- Getting started with  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- Example

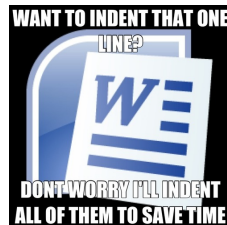
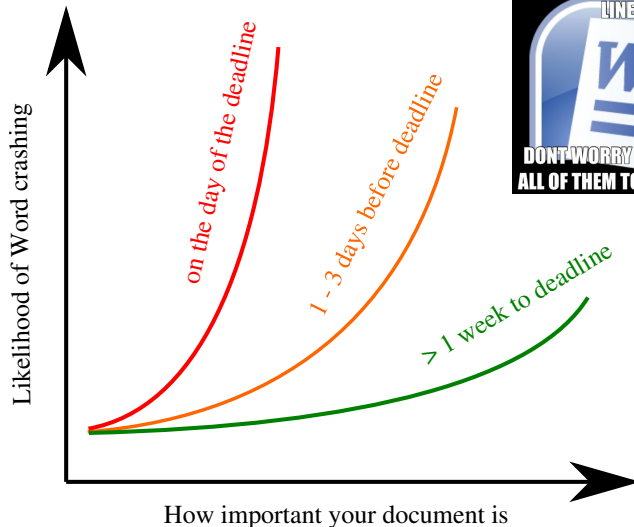
## 3 How $\text{\LaTeX}$ works

## 4 Good practices

- Equations
- Figures
- table
- $\text{bib}\text{\LaTeX}$

## 5 Version Control

# Why you shouldn't use Word to write your thesis



# Can you see beyond the WYSIWYG bubble?

At first sight it must seem intolerably degrading for Zen — however the reader may understand this word — to be associated with anything so mundane as archery. Even if he were willing to make a big concession, and to find archery distinguished as an “art,” he would scarcely feel inclined to look behind this art for anything more than a decidedly sporting form of prowess. He therefore expects to be told something about the amazing feats of Japanese trick-artists who have the advantage of being able to rely on a time-honored and unbroken tradition in the use of bow and arrow. For in the Far East it is only a few generations since the old means of combat were replaced by modern weapons, and familiarity in the handling of them by no means fell into disuse, but went on propagating itself, and has since been cultivated in ever widening circles. Might one not expect, therefore, a description of the special ways in which archery is pursued today as a national sport in Japan?

Nothing could be more mistaken than this expectation. By archery in the traditional sense, which he esteems as an art and honors as a national heritage, the Japanese does not understand a sport but, strange as this may sound at first, a religious ritual. And consequently, by the “art” of archery he does not mean the ability of the sportsman, which can be controlled, more or less, by bodily exercises, but an ability whose origin is to be sought in spiritual exercises and whose aim consists in hitting a spiritual goal, so that fundamentally the marksman aims at himself and may even succeed in hitting himself.

At first sight it must seem intolerably degrading for Zen — however the reader may understand this word — to be associated with anything so mundane as archery. Even if he were willing to make the big concession, and to find archery distinguished as an “art,” he would scarcely feel inclined to look behind this art for anything more than a decidedly sporting form of prowess. He therefore expects to be told something about the amazing feats of Japanese trick-artists who have the advantage of being able to rely on a time-honored and unbroken tradition in the use of bow and arrow. For in the Far East it is only a few generations since the old means of combat were replaced by modern methods, and familiarity in the handling of them by no means fell into disuse, but went on propagating itself, and has since been cultivated in ever widening circles. Might one not expect, therefore, a description of the special ways in which archery is pursued today as a national sport in Japan?

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# Can you see beyond the WYSIWYG bubble?

mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily 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 prevent 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 surprising in this. If they but knew it,

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Word vs InDesign vs LaTeX

grafiet efficiënt fles souffleur fjord  
gra**f**iet e**ff**iciënt **f**les sou**ff**leur **fj**ord

Ligatures

AAa BB CC DD  
AAa BB CC DD

Smallcaps

Tafel AVA AVA  
Tafel AVA AVA

Kerning

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- $\text{bib}\text{\LaTeX}$

## 5 Version Control

# What is L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is a document preparation system for the T<sub>E</sub>X typesetting program.
- Programmable desktop publishing, which automates most of the typesetting.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X produce beautiful documents, especially mathematics

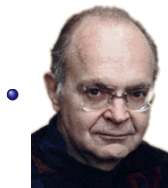
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi(r, t) = \left[ \frac{-\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla^2 + V(r, t) \right] \Psi(r, t)$$

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

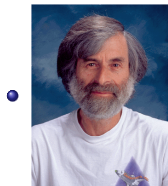
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is WYSIWYM (What You See is What You Mean)



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



Donald Knuth, 1977,  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ - a computer language used for typesetting math and other technical material



Leslie Lamport,  $\text{\LaTeX}$ - a higher-level method of accessing the power of  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$

## 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.

# Getting started with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

- **Typesetting**

- T<sub>E</sub>XLive - full version
- MiK<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>- Windows (Basic installer)

- **Off-line editors**

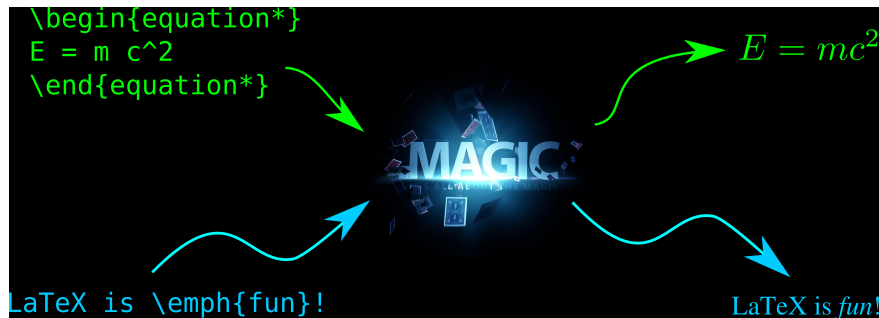
- T<sub>E</sub>XStudio
- T<sub>E</sub>XMakerX

- **Online editors**

- Overleaf (formerly WriteL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X)
- ShareL<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

# How L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X works? - The Magic

- You write your document in plain text with **commands** that describe its structure and meaning.
- The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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}
```

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

# Getting Started

- A minimal  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  what kind of document we are creating: an article.
- A percent sign `%` starts a *comment* —  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will ignore the rest of the line.

# 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}`



# Title and Author

- Tell  $\text{\LaTeX}$  the `\title` and `\author` names in the preamble.
- Then use `\maketitle` in the document to actually create the title.
- Use the abstract environment to make an abstract.

```
\documentclass{article}

\title{The Title}

\author{A. Author}

\date{\today}

\begin{document}
\maketitle

\begin{abstract}
Abstract goes here...
\end{abstract}

\end{document}
```

The Title

A. Author

November 11, 2014

**Abstract**

Abstract goes here...

```
\documentclass{article}  
\begin{document}
```

```
\section{Introduction}
```

The problem of \ldots

```
\section{Method}
```

We investigate \ldots

```
\subsection{Sample Preparation}
```

```
\subsection{Data Collection}
```

```
\section{Results}
```

```
\section{Conclusion}
```

```
\end{document}
```

## 1 Introduction

The problem of ...

## 2 Method

We investigate ...

### 2.1 Sample Preparation

### 2.2 Data Collection

## 3 Results

## 4 Conclusion

# Let's try that ...

- write $\text{\LaTeX}$  is a website for writing documents in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .
- It 'compiles' your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  automatically to show you the results.

Click here to open the example document in **write $\text{\LaTeX}$**

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 **Exercise / paper.tex**

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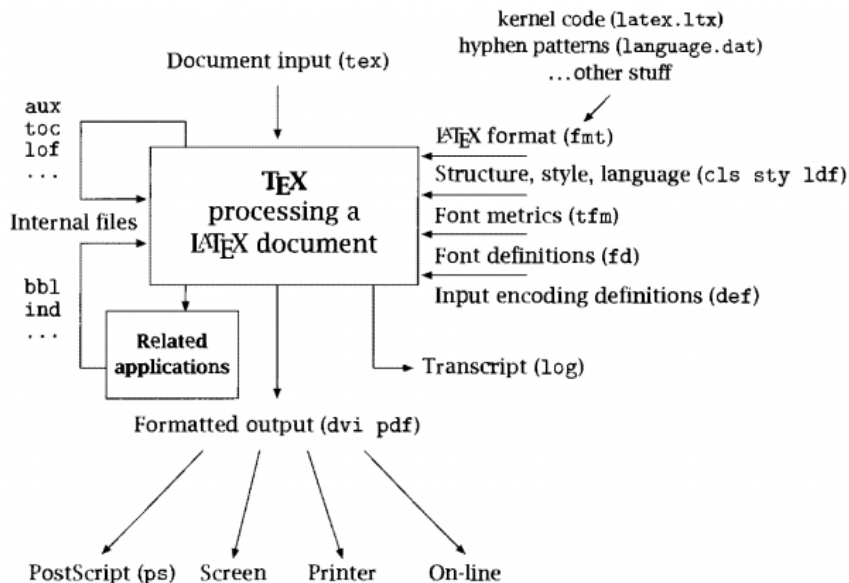
## 5 Version Control

---

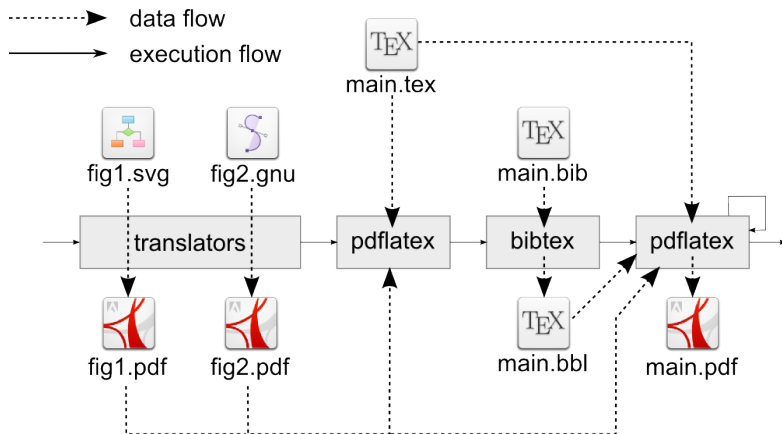
|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>minimal</code> | Is as small as it can get. For debugging purposes.    |
| <code>letter</code>  | For writing letters.                                  |
| <code>article</code> | articles in journals, documentation, invitations, ... |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

---

# LaTeX Structure - The Magic



# LaTeX - Tool chains



# Packages

Packages allow you to further customize  $\text{\LaTeX}$

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                      |



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# 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"`.

Single quotes: `'text'`.

Double quotes: `"text"`.

- Some common characters have special meanings in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ :

|                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| <code>%</code>     | percent sign (comment)         |
| <code>#</code>     | hash sign (macro parameter #1) |
| <code>&amp;</code> | ampersand (align)              |
| <code>\$</code>    | 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.

`\$ \% \& \#`

`$\%&\#`

# Equations, equations everywhere

- Use `\mathit` instead of `\textit` inside math environments.
- Why are dollar signs `$` special? We use them to mark mathematics in text.

*% not so good:*

Let `a` and `b` be distinct positive integers, and let `c = a - b + 1`.

*% much better:*

Let `$a$` and `$b$` be distinct positive integers, and let `$c = a - b + 1$`.

Let `a` and `b` be distinct positive integers, and let `c = a - b + 1`.

Let *a* and *b* be distinct positive integers, and let *c = a - b + 1*.

- Use caret `^` for superscripts and underscore `_` for subscripts.

`$y = c_2 x^2 + c_1 x + c_0$`

$y = c_2x^2 + c_1x + c_0$

- Use curly braces `{` and `}` to group superscripts and subscripts.

`$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$` *% oops!*

$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

`$F_n = F_{\{n-1\}} + F_{\{n-2\}}$` *% ok!*

$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

- Detexify <http://detexify.kirelabs.org/classify.html>

`$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \times \mu$`

$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k \times \mu$

# Never use equation arrays

```
\begin{eqnarray}
```

```
E = m_0 c^2 \,,\,
```

```
E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2 \,,.
```

```
\end{eqnarray}
```

$$E = m_0 c^2, \quad (2)$$

$$E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2 \quad (3)$$

```
\begin{equation}
```

```
E = m_0 c^2 \,,,
```

```
\end{equation}
```

```
\begin{equation}
```

```
E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2 \,,.
```

```
\end{equation}
```

$$E = m_0 c^2, \quad (4)$$

$$E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2. \quad (5)$$

```
\begin{align}
```

```
E = m_0 c^2 \,,\,
```

```
E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2 \,,.
```

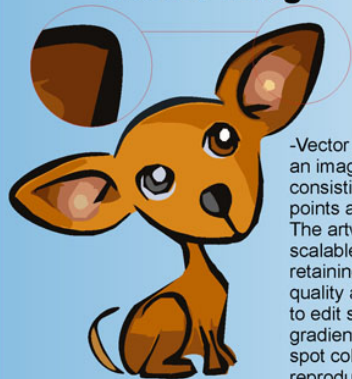
```
\end{align}
```

$$E = m_0 c^2, \quad (6)$$

$$E^2 = (m_0 c^2)^2 + (pc)^2. \quad (7)$$

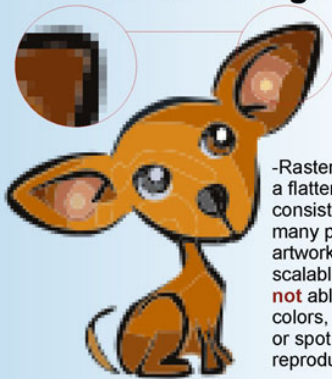
# Vector graphics vs. Raster images

## Vector Image



-Vector Artwork is an image consisting of points and paths. The artwork is scalable while retaining image quality and is able to edit size, gradients, and spot color reproduction.

## Raster Image



-Raster Artwork is a flattened image consisting of many pixels. The artwork is **not** scalable and is **not** able to edit colors, gradients, or spot color reproduction.

- Use **inkscape** to generate vector graphics

# Formatting figures in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

- Always use relative scaling to specify the width of the figure, i.e.,  
`[width = 0.75\textwidth]`
- I prefer to centre the figure. To do that use `\centering`, do **NOT** use `\begin{center}` and `\end{center}`
- Tweak the caption location, label, separator: `[labelsep=space, tableposition=top]{caption}`
- You can use `\cref{fig:minion}` to cross reference the figure. Requires package `cleveref`

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.65\textwidth]
                 {figs/minion}

\caption[Minion]{
Dave the Minion from Despicable Me!}
\label{fig:minion} % Unique identifier
                   % for cross-reference

\end{figure}
```



Figure: Dave the Minion from Despicable Me!

---

| Parameter | Position |
|-----------|----------|
|-----------|----------|

---

|                |  |
|----------------|--|
| <code>h</code> | Place the float here, i.e., approximately at the same point it occurs in the source text (however, not exactly at the spot)              |
| <code>t</code> | Position at the top of the page.   |
| <code>b</code> | Position at the bottom of the page.  |
| <code>p</code> | Put on a special page for floats only.   |
| <code>!</code> | Override internal parameters LaTeX uses for determining "good" float positions.  |
| <code>H</code> | Places the float at precisely the location in the LaTeX code. Requires the float package. This is somewhat equivalent to <code>h!</code> |

---

# Colour blindness



The colours of the rainbow asviewed by  
a person with no colour vision deficiencies



The colours of the rainbow asviewed by  
a person with deuteranopia



The colours of the rainbow asviewed by  
a person with protanopia



The colours of the rainbow asviewed by  
a person with tritanopia

- Making graphs with colour-blind viewers in mind - Charlotte Houldcroft  
<https://kks32.github.io/latex/articles/colour-blindness/>
- Use **GNUPlot** to generate vector graphics of your plots. Make sure the plots have different line styles so it works well on a black and white print.



# A badly formatted table

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Species I} & 
\multicolumn{2}{c}{Species II} \\
\hline
DM & mean & SD & mean & SD \\
\hline
\hline
I1MD & 6.23 & 0.91 & 5.2 & 0.7 \\
\hline
I1LL & 7.48 & 0.56 & 8.7 & 0.71 \\
\hline
I2MD & 3.99 & 0.63 & 4.22 & 0.54 \\
\hline
I2LL & 6.81 & 0.02 & 6.66 & 0.01 \\
\hline
CMD & 13.47 & 0.09 & 10.55 & 0.05 \\
\hline
CBL & 11.88 & 0.05 & 13.11 & 0.04 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

|      | Species I |      | Species II |      |
|------|-----------|------|------------|------|
| DM   | mean      | SD   | mean       | SD   |
| I1MD | 6.23      | 0.91 | 5.2        | 0.7  |
| I1LL | 7.48      | 0.56 | 8.7        | 0.71 |
| I2MD | 3.99      | 0.63 | 4.22       | 0.54 |
| I2LL | 6.81      | 0.02 | 6.66       | 0.01 |
| CMD  | 13.47     | 0.09 | 10.55      | 0.05 |
| CBL  | 11.88     | 0.05 | 13.11      | 0.04 |

# A nice looking table

```
\begin{tabular}{l c c c c}
\hline
\multirow{2}{*}{DM}
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Species I}
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Species II} \\
\cline{2-5}
& mean & SD & mean & SD \\
\hline
I1MD & 6.23 & 0.91 & 5.2 & 0.7 \\
I1LL & 7.48 & 0.56 & 8.7 & 0.71 \\
I2MD & 3.99 & 0.63 & 4.22 & 0.54 \\
I2LL & 6.81 & 0.02 & 6.66 & 0.01 \\
CMD & 13.47 & 0.09 & 10.55 & 0.05 \\
CBL & 11.88 & 0.05 & 13.11 & 0.04 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

| DM   | Species I |      | Species II |      |
|------|-----------|------|------------|------|
|      | mean      | SD   | mean       | SD   |
| I1MD | 6.23      | 0.91 | 5.2        | 0.7  |
| I1LL | 7.48      | 0.56 | 8.7        | 0.71 |
| I2MD | 3.99      | 0.63 | 4.22       | 0.54 |
| I2LL | 6.81      | 0.02 | 6.66       | 0.01 |
| CMD  | 13.47     | 0.09 | 10.55      | 0.05 |
| CBL  | 11.88     | 0.05 | 13.11      | 0.04 |

# An even nicer looking table

```
\begin{tabular}{l c c c c}  
\toprule  
\multirow{2}{*}{DM}  
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Species I}  
& \multicolumn{2}{c}{Species II} \\  
\cmidrule{2-5}  
& mean & SD & mean & SD \\  
\midrule  
I1MD & 6.23 & 0.91 & 5.2 & 0.7 \\  
  
I1LL & 7.48 & 0.56 & 8.7 & 0.71 \\  
  
I2MD & 3.99 & 0.63 & 4.22 & 0.54 \\  
  
I2LL & 6.81 & 0.02 & 6.66 & 0.01 \\  
  
CMD & 13.47 & 0.09 & 10.55 & 0.05 \\  
  
CBL & 11.88 & 0.05 & 13.11 & 0.04 \\  
\bottomrule  
\end{tabular}
```

| DM   | Species I |      | Species II |      |
|------|-----------|------|------------|------|
|      | mean      | SD   | mean       | SD   |
| I1MD | 6.23      | 0.91 | 5.2        | 0.7  |
| I1LL | 7.48      | 0.56 | 8.7        | 0.71 |
| I2MD | 3.99      | 0.63 | 4.22       | 0.54 |
| I2LL | 6.81      | 0.02 | 6.66       | 0.01 |
| CMD  | 13.47     | 0.09 | 10.55      | 0.05 |
| CBL  | 11.88     | 0.05 | 13.11      | 0.04 |

# Formatting tables

- Use `tabulary` package for tables with paragraph text.
- Never use vertical lines in your table. It looks ugly!
- Use `booktabs` package for rules instead of lines.
- Never use `\hline` or `\cline`, use `\toprule`, `\midrule`, `\bottomrule` and `\cmidrule{i-j}`.
- Use `\centering` to center your tables, do **NOT** use `\begin{center}` and `\end{center}` as it adds additional white space
- Visual table editor: <http://truben.no/table/>

- Put your references in a .bib file in ‘bibtex’ database format:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,  
  author = {Van Jacobson},  
  title = {Towards the Analysis of Massive Multiplayer Online  
          Role-Playing Games},  
  journal = {Journal of Ubiquitous Information},  
  Month = jun,  
  Year = 1999,  
  Volume = 6,  
  Pages = {75--83}}  
  
@InProceedings{Brooks1997Methodology,  
  author = {Fredrick P. Brooks and John Kubiawicz and  
          Christos Papadimitriou},  
  title = {A Methodology for the Study of the  
          Location-Identity Split},  
  booktitle = {Proceedings of OOPSLA},  
  Month = jun,  
  Year = 1997}
```

- Most reference managers can export to bibtex format.

- Each entry in the .bib file has a *key* that you can use to reference it in the document. For example, Jacobson1999Towards is the key for this article:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,
  author = {Van Jacobson},
  ...
}
```

- It's a good idea to use a key based on the name, year and title.
- L<sub>A</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X can automatically format your in-text citations and generate a list of references; it knows most standard styles, and you can design your own.
- Mendeley auto-generates bibT<sub>E</sub>Xkeys.
- Alternatively, use Google Scholar to get the references.

- Use the natbib package<sup>2</sup> with `\citet` and `\citep` for textual and parenthetical citations, respectively.
- Reference `\bibliography` at the end, and specify a `\bibliographystyle`.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[authoryear]{natbib}
\begin{document}

\citet{Brooks1997Methodology}
show that \ldots. Clearly,
all odd numbers are prime
\citep{Jacobson1999Towards}.

\bibliography{bib-example}
% if 'bib-example' is the name of
% your bib file

\bibliographystyle{plainnat}
% try changing to abbrunat

\end{document}
```

Brooks et al. [1997] show that .... Clearly, all odd numbers are prime [Jacobson, 1999].

## References

Fredrick P. Brooks, John Kubiawicz, and Christos Papadimitriou. A methodology for the study of the location-identity split. In *Proceedings of OOPSL* June 1997.

Van Jacobson. Towards the analysis of massive multiplayer online role-play games. *Journal of Ubiquitous Information*, 6:75–83, June 1999.

<sup>2</sup>There is a new package with more features named biblatex but most of the articles templates still use natbib.

# PhD Thesis Template

Detailed instructions on how to use the template

Write your PhD Thesis online

Click to open the template in OverLeaf

Click to open the template in share $\text{\LaTeX}$

or use it off-line

View the template in github



# Outline

## 1 World outside the WYSIWYG bubble

## 2 Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX}$ 2 $\epsilon$

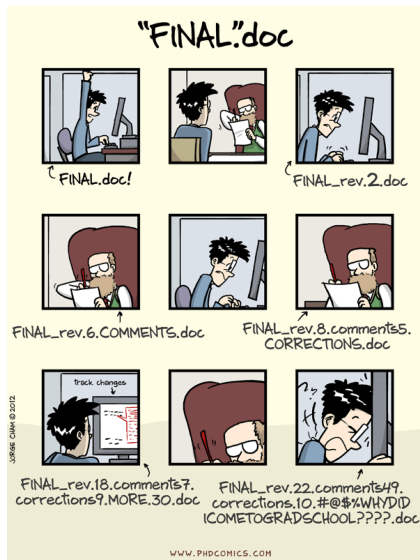
- What is  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- Getting started with  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- Example

## 3 How $\text{\LaTeX}$ works

## 4 Good practices

- Equations
- Figures
- table
- $\text{bib}\text{\LaTeX}$

## 5 Version Control



# Keeping track of your files - Version Control

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'kks32 / thesis' (PRIVATE). The repository is currently on the 'master' branch. The page displays a list of commits, grouped by date. The most recent commit is from Jan 20, 2015, with three commits: 'Final thesis - Hard Bound' by Krishna Kumar, 'Chapter 4: Warnings fixed' by kks32, and 'remove blank spaces between paragraphs in ch2&3' by kks32. The next group of commits is from Jan 19, 2015, with one commit: 'Minor typo fixes' by Krishna Kumar. The final group is from Jan 17, 2015, with three commits: 'PNG strip' by kks32, 'Chapters 1 & 7 - Proof-read' by kks32, and 'Chapter 4 & 6' by kks32. Each commit entry includes a commit icon, the commit message, the author, the time ago, and a link to the commit details. The repository name 'kks32 / thesis' is highlighted in yellow. The page also shows navigation links like 'Explore', 'Gist', 'Blog', and 'Help', and a sidebar with icons for repository actions like 'Unwatch', 'Unstar', and 'Fork'.

This repository Search

Explore Gist Blog Help

kks32 + -

Unwatch 1 Unstar 1 Fork 0

branch: master

Commits on Jan 20, 2015

- Final thesis - Hard Bound**  
Krishna Kumar authored 7 days ago
- Chapter 4: Warnings fixed**  
kks32 authored 8 days ago
- remove blank spaces between paragraphs in ch2&3**  
kks32 authored 8 days ago

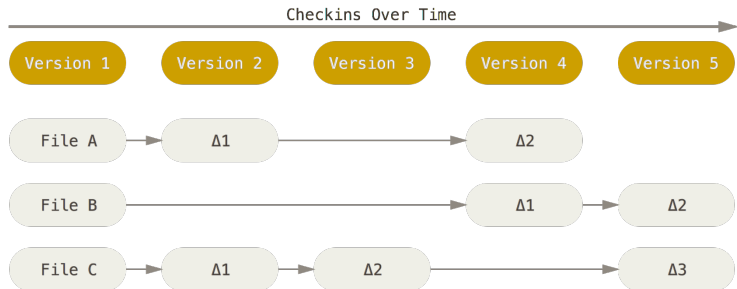
Commits on Jan 19, 2015

- Minor typo fixes**  
Krishna Kumar authored 8 days ago

Commits on Jan 17, 2015

- PNG strip**  
kks32 authored 10 days ago
- Chapters 1 & 7 - Proof-read**  
kks32 authored 10 days ago
- Chapter 4 & 6**  
kks32 authored 11 days ago

# What's Git?



# Using Git with your thesis

- Online git hosting services
  - GitHub - Free student version for 2 years (private repos)
  - Bitbucket - Free student version and unlimited private repos
- Local (desktop services)
  - GitHub for Windows
  - SourceTree (works for both GitHub and Bitbucket repos)
- Excellent tutorials on how to set-up  
<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/setting-up-a-repository/>

# Acknowledgements

This  $\text{\LaTeX}$ talk is based on and examples from:

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