Using LaTeX in reports at Grattan

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Contents

Interpreting code examples

Example code are written using a listing:

```
LaTeX code with some \markup.
\begin{environment}

\end{environment}
```

or inline: `\TeX{}`.

Code examples can be, for want of better terms, *complete* or *illustrative.* **Complete** code means the code should be copied-and-pasted directly into the input file without modification, whereas **illustrative** code should be modified based on the desired output. For example, if an author wishes to increase the gap between columns in the overview by 2 mm, the code excerpt below is complete. The author should copy and paste the following, placing it before `\begin{overview}`:

```
\newlength{\overviewextra}
\setlength{\overviewextra}{2mm}
\addtolength{\columnsep}{\overviewextra}
```

Whereas in an illustrative version of the above, the author is offered a choice for the gap between columns. In illustrative code examples, such options are coloured violet, slanted, and delimited with chevrons:

```
\newlength{\overviewextra}
\setlength{\overviewextra}{<extra column width>}
\addtolength{\columnsep}{\overviewextra}
```

Text coloured blue is simply syntax highlighting and has no special meaning. All TeX documents are written in plain text (although your text editor/IDE may offer or display similar syntax highlighting).

1. The name of the game

LaTeX is technically a package of the 1978 computer programme TeX. The language used by your computer to set the words on the page is called TeX; the *engine* used to convert this to a pdf is called pdfTeX, and the language you write in is called LaTeX.

TeX was written – recursively – in order to typeset its own user manual.[1]

In all cases, the TeX is pronounced $\tau\epsilon\chi$, similar to *tech-* as in *technology* but the X is pronounced as a voiceless velar fricative, like the final sound in *loch* or *Bach*.

Your interface in which you write LaTeX is called an IDE (integrated development environment). The particular IDE we recommend is called ShareLaTeX, which is an online SaaS provider of LaTeX.

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[1] Knuth, D. (1984) *The TeXbook*, Addison-Wesley Professional.

2. Some principles for erstwhile MS Word users

Learning LaTeX as an MS Word user is a frustrating, confusing, rewarding, and ecstatic experience. There are some principles that are inviolate for novices.

1. Don't worry about the appearance of your document as your write. Write what you mean. MS Word is a What You See Is What You Get editor. LaTeX is a What You See Is What You *Mean*.

2. LaTeX takes an author's input and sets out the document's appearance using the author's raw input, the author's advice about how the document should look, and a set of parameters and algorithms that govern tradeoffs concerning document appearance.

3. The `grattan.cls` template is designed so that authors do not have to make any layout or typographic decisions.

4. LaTeX is a butler, not a robot. It may not do exactly as you say, but it will do what you mean. When it doesn't, it either means

   - You've given it a nonsensical instruction
   - Your instruction contradicts another instruction
   - Your instruction contravenes good typographic design, as it sees fit

5. LaTeX is a butler, not a slave: it is a partner in document preparation. In general, your responsibilities should not overlap: you decide the content and it decides the form. Where your responsibilities do overlap, you should seek to *advise* LaTeX, not to *order* it. Further, you should be as gentle as possible with your advice. Only forcefully advise when the document will not require amendments and you are sure LaTeX is wrong.

6. LaTeX is a computer program, not a human. Despite the previous points, there are limits to what LaTeX can do. In particular, LaTeX cannot reword paragraphs. If you ask for five figures and a box to appear on one page, no software can save you. The lesson is not that LaTeX is limited (though it does have weaknesses[1]) but that changing the actual words, charts, etc you give it can have a dramatic effect on appearance.

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[1] See   http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/27440/what-cant-tex-do   and   http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/70901/typesetting-limitations-of-latex?noredirect=1&lq=1.

7. Don't manually position figures, tables, or boxes. Let them float in the document. It is nearly certain that the initial placement will be odd. As long you have used a `figure`, `table` or `*box` environment, they will float into good positions. For errant figures, tables, or boxes, wait until the document is completely finished before advising positions.

8. Don't do any of the following:

   a) Insert horizontal or vertical whitespace, including manual line-breaks (except in tables)

   b) page- or column-breaking

9. Do not ignore errors (*i.e.* things that prevent compilation). Any errors which you can't resolve in less than 60 seconds should be referred to Cameron Chisholm or Hugh Parsonage. Preferably attach what you think caused the error.

10. Take note of warnings from time to time. Warnings relating to bibliographies should be fixed immediately. Other warnings are typically just hints that manual intervention may improve the layout – resolving them can be deferred.

11. Beware special characters.

When you want this . . .	. . . type this.
$	\$
%	\%
"	`` (button above `Tab`)
"	''
(similarly for single-quotes)	
– (en-dash)	--
— (em-dash)	---
− (minus sign)	\(-\)

12. The grattan class file assumes your input is encoded in `UTF-8`. Avoid copying from MS Word to `.tex` files. Otherwise, special characters above will creep in silently. If you must, use `pandoc`.

13. Use `%` for comments.

3. Basics of LaTeX

3.1. Compilation

The process of LaTeX is basically:

1. Start with a plain text file with the file extension `.tex` in a directory/folder

2. Run the `pdflatex` program on that file.

3. The program outputs a pdf file `myfile.pdf` or returns an error.

In ShareLaTeX, the plain text file is viewed on a browser. The act of pressing the Compile button is equivalent to running `pdflatex` on that file.

3.2. Commands and environments

3.2.1. Commands

A **command** starts with a backslash \ followed by one or more characters. The command's **name** is the string of characters after the backslash. A command may have zero or more mandatory arguments and zero or more optional arguments. Mandatory arguments are delimited by curly braces; optional arguments by square braces

```
\somecommand[<optional arg>]{<mandatory arg1>}{<mandatory arg2>}
```

Note: Whitespace after commands with zero arguments is *ignored.* So

```
\LaTeX is a macro package.
```

will typeset:

> LaTeXis a macro package.

(Note that there is no space between LaTeX and 'is'.) On reflection, this is understandable: a command is defined by letters, so a space after a command in effect defines the name. But because it's a typesetting program, always having a space would make some things impossible. For example, 'This is typed in LaTeX.' would have a space between LaTeX and the full stop.

To indicate that a space should follow such a command, use either

```
\LaTeX{} is a macro package.
```

wherein the use of braces tells the compiler the command name has finished, or

```
\LaTeX\ is a macro package.
```

Note that `\LaTeX\` is not a single command. Rather `\LaTeX` is one command; and `\`
itself is another command that inserts an explicit space.

Below is a table of some commands and their arguments:

Table 3.1.: Examples of commands and their arguments

Command	Arguments	Description
\$	0 mandatory 0 optional	**Prints** the $ sign
\textbf	1 mandatory 0 optional	Prints its argument in boldface.
\\	0 mandatory 1 optional	Forces a line break, with optional extra space
\footcite	1 mandatory 2 optional	Cites its mandatory argument, with optional pre- or post-notes (such as page numbers)
\footcites	n mandatory $2n+2$ optional	Multiple footcites

3.2.2. Environments

An **environment** looks like

```
\begin{environment}
 ...
\end{environment}
```

It may have mandatory or optional arguments, which occur immediately after `\begin{environment}`.

Table 3.2.: Examples of environments

Environment	Arguments	Description
document	none	The contents of the document.
figure	1 optional	Creates a section of a document which "floats" above the body of the text. Captions and cross-reference labels within a `figure` environment will refer to the figure. The optional argument restricts the placement of the figure on the page.
quote	none	Used to designate a long quote with additional margin.
smallbox	2 mandatory, 1 optional	Creates a box, limited to one column. The first argument is optional and specifies the position of the box. The second argument is mandatory and specifies the title of the box, the third argument is also mandatory and specifies the cross-reference label of the box.

4. Writing a report

4.1. The preamble

The **preamble** is everything outside the document environment. (*i.e.* everything after \begin{document}.

In every LaTeX document, you must have

1. The *command* \documentclass and a valid document class. In our case, use

   ```
   \documentclass{grattan}
   ```

2. A document environment.

That is, every LaTeX document must have the following three lines.

```
\documentclass{<style>}

\begin{document}

\end{document}
```

4.1.1. Grattan-specific preamble

The grattan package will not compile without additional lines of code. Your preamble must have the following lines.

```
\documentclass[<options>]{grattan}

\title{<Title of the report>}
\author{<Authors>}

\GrattanReportNumber{<number>} %% or
\GrattanWorkingPaperNumber{<number>}

\addbibresource{bibliography.bib}
```

4.1.2. Other requirements

The .tex file must be in a directory containing:

1. The `grattan.cls` file, which creates the document according to the Grattan template.

2. The `bibliography.bib` file, containing your bibliography database.

3. The folder `FrontPage` which must contain:

   a) A file `FrontPage.pdf`

4. The following files (possibly in a subdirectory `logos/`:

   ```
   aus-gov-logo-stacked-black.pdf
   Bhp.pdf
   GrattanSVGLogo.pdf
   TMF_logo_green-eps-converted-to.pdf
   TMF_logo_green.pdf
   UOM-Pos_S_PMS.pdf
   Vic_Gov_Logo-2016.pdf
   ```

4.1.3. Class options

embargoed Issues an embargoed mark on the title page and in the running heads. Enlivens the following commands:

1. `\EmbargoDate` The date printed in the embargo fields. By default, `XXXX`.

2. `\EmbargoText` The embargo field printed in the running heads and on the title page (unless `\EmbargoTitleText` is set). By default `Embargoed until 9 pm \EmbargoDate{}`.

3. `\EmbargoTitleText` The text printed on the title page (as distinct from the running heads). By default, `\EmbargoText{}`.

4.2. Frontmatter

4.2.1. Overview / Summary / Preface

Use

```
\begin{overview}[-35pt]
 ...
\end{overview}
```

for your overview. The `[-35pt]` is a fudge factor that adjusts the position of the title to vertically balance the overview on the page. It may be abolished in future versions.

You can also use `\begin{summary}` as required. If you want to change the name of the frontmatter, ask us — it is straight-forward to amend.

4.2.2. Contents page(s)

Write

```
\contentspage
```

After the `overview` environment. This produces a list of figures and a list of boxes. If you don't want some of these lists, again, ask us — it is straight-forward to omit, but it is a matter for the class file maintainer.

4.3. Body text

4.3.1. Sectioning

To start a new chapter, write

```
\chapter{<chapter title>}
```

Similarly,

```
\chapter{<section title>}
\section{<subsection title>}
\subsection{<subsubsection title>}
```

Title commands increment as expected, except for `\subsubsection` which has no counter. To start an appendix, type `\appendix`.

```
\appendix
```

to mark the end of the main matter and the start of the appendices. Then use `\chapter{<appendix title>}` to title the appendices.

For example:

```
\documentclass{grattan}

\title{Brief report}
\author{Me}

\begin{document}

\begin{overview}
In this report, we found all is well.
\end{overview}
\contentspage
\chapter{Australia is fine}
Australia is fine.
\chapter{How do we know this}
Grattan analysis of ABS (2016).
\section{Limitations of analysis}
```

```
  Our analysis is wrong.

  \chapter{Options for reform}
  Tidy desk.
  \appendix
  \chapter{International comparisons}
  \end{document}
```

4.4. Boldface, italics

In general, you should write what you *mean*, not what you want displayed. So avoid directly instructing LaTeX to bold or italicize test. Instead, write macros explaining *why* you are using a different font.

That said, you can use `\textbf{<text>}` to make `<text>` boldface and `\textit{<text>}` to make `<text>` italic. You can also use `\emph` to *emphasize* text.

4.5. Paragraphs

Use a blank line to mark a new paragraph. For example

```
  A well-designed GST reform package could support economic growth, make
      the tax and transfer system more progressive and give state and
      Commonwealth governments more budgetary options.

  Proposals to extend or broaden Australia's 10 per cent goods and
      services tax (GST) have been perennial. Current governments face
      many challenges, such as funding growing healthcare costs,
      reducing deficits, and cutting inefficient taxes. A higher GST
      could fund any of these initiatives -- although perhaps not all of
      them.
```

N.B.: The indent here means a continued line. There are only three lines of code illustrated here.

In the above example, *Proposals to extend* will begin on a new paragraph.

4.5.1. Non-breaking spaces

Use ~ for a non-breaking space: `\$40~million`.
Use `\nobreakdash-` for a non-breaking hyphen: `2013\nobreakdash-14`.

4.6. Numbered / bulleted lists

Use `enumerate` (for numbered lists) and `itemize` (for bulleted lists)

```latex
\begin{enumerate}
 \item First numbered item
 \item Second numbered item
 \begin{enumerate}
  \item First item in a nested list
 \end{enumerate}
 \item Third numbered item
\end{enumerate}

\begin{itemize}
  \item First bulleted item
  \item Second bulleted item
  \begin{itemize}
   \item First nested bulleted item.
  \end{itemize}
\end{itemize}
```

4.7. Floats

4.7.1. Figures

Before you insert a figure, you need to create your image (say in PowerPoint). Your file should be saved as a pdf, though almost all image types are supported. If you are going through an external program, ensure the file is moved to the atlas directory of your report. This directory should be placed in the same directory as your `.tex` file.

Once the image is ready, use the following structure to insert a figure.

```latex
\begin{figure}
 \caption{<main caption>\label{<cross-reference key>}}%
 \units{<secondary caption/y-axis label>}
 \includegraphics{atlas/image-filename}
 \noteswithsource{<Notes of the chart>}%
 {<Source information>}
\end{figure}
```

Alternatively, you can save your charts in a single pdf, with each page having a different chart. To refer to the 3rd page in your pack `<chart-pack-filename.pdf>`, use:

```latex
\includegraphics[page=3]{atlas/<chart-pack-filename.pdf>}
```

Use `\caption` for the boldface caption and `\units` for the non-bold (secondary) caption. Use `\label` to mark the cross-reference key target, which should be inside the argument to `\caption`.

Use `\noteswithsource` to put the notes and source under a figure (or table). Note this command has two mandatory arguments. Use `\notes` if you have notes but no source; and `\source` if you have a source but no notes.

4.7.2. Tables

Tables are tricky in LaTeX. Most tables will have the following construction:

```
\begin{table}
\caption{<Caption to the table>}
\begin{tabularx}{\columnwidth}{<alignment parameters>}
\toprule
Header1 & Header2 & Header3 \\
\midrule
First row & First row & First row \\
Second row & Second row & Second row \\
...
Last row & Last row & Last row
\bottomrule
\end{tabularx}
\noteswithsource{<Notes>}%
{<Source>}
\end{table}
```

Like with figure, we put the contents of this float in an environment called `table`. The `\begin{table}` ... `\end{table}` simply tells LaTeX to float the placement, to use "Table N:" in the caption, and possibly to note it in the list of tables. It does nothing to actually construct the table.

The actual construction of the table is handled by `tabularx` which is very similar to the standard `tabular` environment. Its first argument is the width of the table and its second argument is the *alignment parameters* of the tabular's columns:

The `<alignment parameters>` determine the alignment of the columns, `l` for left-aligned, `c` for centre-aligned, `r` for right-aligned. Others are available.

Inside the tabular, use the ampersand `&` to move to the next column and the double-backslash `\\` to move to the next row. Use `\toprule` before the first row, `\bottomrule` after the last row, and `\midrule` to separate the headers from the rest of the table.

4.7.3. Excel

Most authors would be well-advised to quickly write their tables in Excel and then use Excel2LaTeX.

To start using Excel2LaTeX:

1. Go to https://www.ctan.org/pkg/excel2latex?lang=en

2. Download the contents of this package

3. Unzip the archive.

4. Enable the add-in for your version of Excel. (*e.g.* https://support.office.com/en-us/article/Add-or-remove-add-ins-0af570c4-5cf3-4fa9-9b88-403625a0b460)

5. Activate the add-in (see Excel documentation for your version).

6. Open the Add-Ins tab in Excel, and, with the sheet containing your table open, click `Convert table to LaTeX`.

7. The defaults are usually sensible. Click Copy to clipboard and paste into your `.tex` source file.

Once you have copied the table, you should make the following adjustments:

1. Use `\begin{tabularx}{\linewidth}` instead of `\begin{tabular}` (be sure to also change `\end{tabular}` to `\end{tabularx}`.

   The `tabularx` environment creates a table of fixed width – in this case, the current width of the line. It achieves by stretching one or more of the columns. The author chooses which columns will be stretchable by replacing the corresponding alignment parameter with `X`.

2. So you should also change at least one of your columns' alignment parameters to `X`. By default, `X` has a ragged right edge (or is left aligned).

3. All `X` columns will stretch to the same width. So if a tabular's natural width is 80% of the line width, and you replace a single column's alignment parameter with an `X`, then that column will have an extra 20% of the line width added to its width. If, on the other hand, you replace two columns' alignment parameters with `XX`, those columns will each be widened by 10% of the line width.

4. If the column or columns you would like to stretch should be centre-aligned (with both edges ragged), not left-aligned, then instead of putting `X`, you should put `>{\centering}X`. If it should have a ragged left edge (be right-aligned), then you should put `>{\RaggedLeft}X` or (for a very ragged edge) `>{\raggedleft}X`.

More advanced

`\cmidrule(lr){<m-n>}`	to denote a horizontal rule between the mth and nth columns. The `(lr)` specifies that the horizontal rule should stop just short of the edges of the columns, to ensure adjacent `\cmidrule`s have a visual breath between them.
`\multicolumn{<n>}{<al.>}{<text>}`	Puts the `<text>` in a 'merged' cell from the current cell across `<n>` columns with horizontal alignment `<al.>`

4.7.4. Table styles

Rules of thumb:

1. Never use vertical rules in a table.

2. If a column should be in a particular font, use the array specifier, rather than manually specifying the column.

```
% Wrong:
\begin{tabularx}{Xl}
\textbf{State} & Population \\
\textbf{NSW} & Very high \\
\textbf{Vic} & High\\
\dots
\textbf{Tas} & Low
\end{tabularx}

% OK:
\begin{tabularx}{>{\bfseries}Xl}
State & Population \\
NSW  & Very high \\
Vic  & High\\
\dots
Tas  & Low
\end{tabularx}
```

4.8. Boxes

4.8.1. smallbox

Use \begin{smallbox} to insert a box intended to fit on one column. There are two mandatory arguments.

```
\begin{smallbox}{<title of the box>}{box:<cross-ref key>}
 <contents of the box>
\end{smallbox}
```

4.8.2. verysmallbox

The very small box is used for boxes which may be sufficiently shorter than a column to share the column with paragraphs from the body text. Such boxes would contain two or fewer paragraphs.

4.8.3. bigbox*

Use \begin{bigbox*} to denote a big box.[1] The text will flow around the box.

---

[1]The * reflects a convention in LaTeX for a two-column float in an environment name.

Figures in boxes must use [H]

When you have a figure in a big box, you must use

```
\begin{figure}[H]
  ...
\end{figure}
```

to insert a figure.

Note the [H] which specifies that the figure is to be placed here (or rather, *HERE!*).

4.9. Footnotes in boxes

Insert footnotes (and `\footcite`s) as if they were part of the main body text. The footnotemarks will be letters, not numbers, and the footnote area will be within the box.

4.10. Cross-references

There are three LaTeX commands used in cross-referencing: `\label`, `\Vref` and `\Cref`. The first designates the target of a cross-reference; the other two are for making a cross-reference to such a target.

For example, to refer to some figure, use the following template.

```
\Vref{fig:key} shows that ...

\begin{figure}
  \caption{The chart's caption\label{fig:key}}
  \includegraphics{thechartfilename.pdf}
\end{figure}
```

`\Vref`{fig:key} will expand to Figure N shows that ...

Your labels should be evocative of what is displayed, *not* the number. You will end up moving or removing a figure, table, or box and confuse your labels.

If you refer to a cross-reference that doesn't exist, the pdf will contain a bold `??` and the log file will contain a warning.

If you are referring to a chapter, you must use `\Chapref`.

The contents of `\label` can be anything containing letters, underscores, or hyphens. The house style requires the use of the prefixes in Table 4.1 on the following page. Using these prefixes consistently will make auto-completion easier and is necessary for `grattanReporter` checks.

Table 4.1.: Prefixes to use in cross-reference anchors, by float type

Float environ. command	Prefix	Example
figure	fig:	\label{fig:prop-hholds-by-decile}
table	tbl:	\label{tbl:tax-paid-by-bracket}
box	box:	\begin{smallbox}{A short history of dogs}{box:dogs}
footnote	fn:	\footnote{A footnote.\label{fn:my-footnote}}
chapter	chap:	\chapter{Introduction}\label{chap:intro}
addchap	chap:	\addchap{Or can it}\label{chap:Or-can-it}
recommendation	rec:	\recommendation{Do it}\label{rec:Do-it}
section	sec:	\section{The budget problem}\label{sec:budget-problem}
subsection	subsec:	\subsection{Change}\label{subsec:Change}
subsubsection	subsubsec:	\subsubsection{No}\label{subsubsec:No}
phantomsection	paragraph:	\phantomsection\label{paragraph:PROP-land-taxes}

4.11. Footnotes and referencing

Use the command `\footnote` to mark a footnote. Use `\textcite` for a citation within a footnote.

4.11.1. `bibliography.bib`

The `bibliography.bib` file is a plain text containing the bibliography databases. The database contains several lines for each entry:

```
<@type>{<key>,
  author={<author name>},
  title={<title>},
  year={<year>}
}
```

There are several elements to a bibliography:

@type This specifies the type of reference, such as an article, report, book.

<key> This is a string of text or numbers (no spaces or special characters) which represent the *key* which is referenced in the text (as shown below). You are *strongly* recommended to use a descriptive key, so that your source `.tex` file is easy to read:

Bad (who knows that 2016c is):

```
@Misc{DaleyEtAl2016c,
```

```
                    author = {John Daley and Danielle Wood and
                        Brendan Coates and Hugh Parsonage},
                    title = {Hot Property},
                    year  = {2016},
             }
```

Good:

```
@Misc{Daley-Wood-2016-Hot-Property-Negative-Gearing-report,
                    author = {John Daley and Danielle Wood and
                        Brendan Coates and Hugh Parsonage},
                    title = {Hot Property},
                    year  = {2016},
             }
```

(Using an evocative BibTeX key will also improve the performance of your IDE's autocompletion.)

each of these lines designate the fields of the reference

4.11.2. Which entry type to use?

author=<author n@Article For newspaper articles, academic journal articles. If a newspaper, put the newspaper's name in the `journal` field.

@TechReport Anything written by members of an institution. If the authors, contributors, *etc* are named in the document, these should be in the author field *even if the work says the institution should be the named author.*

@Book A work whose author is distinct from the publisher/editor.

@Misc Anything not falling into the above categories.

In general, ignore the recommended citation, except perhaps to respect the precedence of authors.

4.11.3. Nonstandard authors

Abbreviate the names of institutions when they appear in the author field:

ABS	Not †Australian Bureau of Statistics
ATO	Not †Australian Taxation Office
PC	Not †Productivity Commission
PBO	Not †Parliamentary Budget Office
D[A-Z]+	Not †Department of . . . unless the Department has a single portfolio *e.g. Department of Defence, Attorney-General's Department.* (Use *NSW D[A-Z]+ etc* if the Department is not a Commonwealth Department).
IRS	Not †Internal Revenue Service. (But "NZ Inland Revenue")
HM	For UK Departments of State
Treasury	Not Department of Treasury

Use *Hansard* in the author field for proceedings of the Parliament of Australia.

4.11.4. ABS entries

If you are citing an catalogue entry from the ABS:

- Include the catalogue number as a `note =` , not in the title.

- Only the most up-to-date version of time series data should be used, unless you are making a point about revisions to the entry.

4.11.5. R packages

You should cite the R core team and all R packages that were attached for any analysis reaching publication. Use `knitr::write_bib` to generate the entries. If an R package has a poorly-written DESCRIPTION file that precludes a neat output from `knitr::write_bib`, *leave as-is*.

4.11.6. LaTeX

Do not cite your use of LaTeX, except in books as a colophon.

4.11.7. Citations

Use `\footcite`{*<key>*} to cite an entry in the database if you want the citation to appear in a footnote. Use `\footcites`{*<key1>*}{*<key2>*} to cite multiple entries in the same footnote.

Use `\footcite`[][18--24]{*<key>*} to add a page reference (in this case, pages 18–24) as a postnote the citation. Use `\footcites`{key1}[][44]{key2} to cite key1 and page 44 from key2.

Use `\textcite`{<key>} to cite a reference if the reference should not be footnoted. Similarly \textcites and \textcite[][18--24]{key} as with footcite.

5. More advanced macros

5.1. New commands

Use `\newcommand` to create a new command.

```
\newcommand{<command name>}{<what the command does>}
\newcommand{<command name>}[<number of arguments>]{<what the command
    does as a function of #>}
```

For example,

```
\newcommand{\eg}{\emph{e.g.}}
```

Creates a new command `\eg` which prints *e.g.* when it is called. Another one I often use is:

```
\newcommand{\gao}{Grattan analysis of}
```

Slightly more advanced is

```
\newcommand{\defi}[1]{\textbf{#1}\index{#1}}
```

This makes the argument of `\defi` bold and places it in the index.

6. Compiling a final document

6.1. Citations and references

1. If your file is called `YourReport.tex`

   ```
   texify --pdf --clean YourReport.tex
   ```

2. Update bibliography

   ```
   biber YourReport
   ```

   Note that you should not provide the extension for `biber`.

3. Re-run:

   ```
   texify --pdf --clean YourReport.tex
   ```

7. Common mistakes made by novices

1. Not regularly compiling your document.

2. Not fixing errors revealed through compilation.

3. Not checking citations have been correctly rendered:
   a) Making sure you've hit the right reference.
   b) Making sure the references have been entered correctly.

4. Using `Figure \Vref` instead of just `\Vref`.

5. Putting `\label` in the wrong position. (It should be immediately after the counter is updated.)

6. Manually specifying figure position, column breaks, white space.

7. Using `\footcite` instead of `\textcite`:
   a) In notes and sources or
   b) In footnotes themselves.

8. Using `\textcite{blah} and \textcite{foo}` instead of `\textcites{blah}{foo}`.

8. Known bugs in the `grattan.cls` file

8.1. `microtype`'s spacing and `ragged2e`

Currently, `spacing=true` and `ragged2e` are used. This is not supported by `microtype`, which issues a warning. Indeed, it can cause catastrophically bad typesetting.

If you see words being put on top of other words, it is due to this bug.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo. Cras viverra metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat. Integer sapien est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo. Nam lacus libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi. Morbi ac orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam urtia tincidunt Nest.tibullamcorper turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscit ting semper Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lacus. Sed nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

The fix depends on the context: if it occurs within an environment `EE`, use `\AtBeginEnvironment{EE}{\RaggedRight}`. If it occurs close to a list, a paragraph break (*i.e.* a blank line) before the list environment may be necessary.

8.2. Big boxes

8.2.1. Caption baseline does not match matching column baseline

Solved: http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/305450/align-caption-baseline-in-second-col

8.3. Footnotes in big boxes extend across the entire page

9. pdflink errors

Use `\nocite{*}` and delete all auxiliary files to escape the error.

Part I.

Notes for the typesetter

10. Moving floats

1. If the author would prefer a float (figure, table, or box) to be placed in a different location in the document, you as the typesetter must first understand why the output routine has placed the figure where it has.

2. If it is clear that the output routine has averted a substantial typographic sin by placing the figure there, the author should be told of this.

3. Otherwise, the first step is to move the errant float forward or backward one or two paragraphs as required, noting that the order in which floats of the same type (*e.g.* figure) occur in the source file is preserved in the final document.

4. Next consider, in the following order:
   a) providing the options `[htb]` as required to the float environment
   b) providing the same options to the errant float's predecessor
   c) providing the same options to both the errant float and its predecessor

5. At this point, if the figure remains steadfast, you have encountered a very unusual situation, and I would encourage you to accept the result.

6. Otherwise: you should consider rewording captions or the surrounding text.

7. Next consider the use of `\FloatBarrier`

8. Then consider the option `!`.

9. As an emergency measure, you can manually place the figure using the option `H`.

10. As a last resort, consider using primitive TEX to manually place the figure with respect to the page. This should be the very last step in a publication.

11. Bad page break

Consider using:

1. `\pagebreak[1]` at a good/better place for line breaking:

2. `\enlargethispage{<n>\baselineskip}` or `\enlargethispage*{<n>\baselineskip}` where `<n>` is an integer multiple of 1/4.

12. Excessive whitespace between paragraphs

This occurs when there is insufficient text to fill a page (the page is *underfull*) but moving text onto another page is not possible because:

- A section would be orphaned from its title

- A footnote would have to be set on a different page from its mark.

1. Reposition floats if useful.

2. Use \oneraggedpage:

```
% one page ragged bottom
\makeatletter
\newcommand{\oneraggedpage}{\let\mytextbottom\@textbottom
  \let\mytexttop\@texttop
  \raggedbottom
  \afterpage{%
  \global\let\@textbottom\mytextbottom
  \global\let\@texttop\mytexttop}}
```

3. Finally, use \raggedbottom on the entire document. Review.

13. Hyphenation

Hyphenation can be distracting and interrupt the text; however, the alternative to hyphenation is often worse.

When the text is typeset ragged right, LaTeX will actually be *more* inclined to hyphenate. If full-width justification on a paragraph can be used, it will minimize discretionary hyphens.

LaTeX will, by default, avoid hyphenating words, and desperately try to avoid putting discretionary hyphens on consecutive lines or at a page break.

If a paragraph in your report contains unsightly hyphenation (*i.e.* consecutive hyphens or hyphenation across pages), the best and perhaps only solution is to reword the paragraph.

There is one exception. The command

```
\setlength{\overviewExtra}{1mm}
```

will add 1 mm extra to the nominal column width in the overview. Try values from −4 mm to 4 mm to minimize hyphenations.

In the unlikely event that rewording the paragraph does not change the hyphenation, you can increase `\emergencystretch` to `0.5em`. Note that you in doing so are take responsibility for the typesetting of that paragraph. You may wish to play around with penalties, but you should do so with trepidation and only ever locally.

Never use `\raggedright` in ordinary body text. It is acceptable in text where each "paragraph" is really an isolated verse or element. For example, it is acceptable in a list of recommendations, in a table, or in the captions to figures. Although in deploying `\raggedright` you win certainly the battle regarding excessive hyphenation, you lose the war – the text can become badly ragged – and paragraphs will need to be reworded.

Part II.

Style requirement: `grattanReporter`

14. User guide

14.1. Synopsis

Run

```
# setwd("/path/to/your/report")
checkGrattanReport()
```

and follow the prompts until you receive the console message:

    ✔ `Report checked.`

Additional arguments are provided for increasingly thorough checks

1. For daily checking of citation keys, bibliography data model validation, and mistyped cross-references.

```
checkGrattanReport(compile = TRUE)
```

2. For checks of a report that is intended for distribution, but not necessarily for release: that the template is up-to-date, the 100th footnote and beyond are correctly formatted, the ISBN is inserted and valid, and there are no editorial marks in the document

```
checkGrattanReport(compile = TRUE, pre_release = TRUE)
```

3. For checks of a report for release: embeds the fonts and copies the file to the `RELEASE` folder. Also ensures the embargo marks are absent.

```
checkGrattanReport(compile = TRUE, pre_release = TRUE, release = TRUE)
```

14.2. Requirements

14.2.1. System requirements for release validation

1. R and the package `grattanReporter`, installable via my drat repository:

```
install.packages("grattanReporter",
                 repos = "https://hughparsonage.github.io/drat",
                 type = "source")
```

This will ensure you have the latest version of the package that successfully built on the master branch.

Installation instructions:

    a) Install R for your operating system from CRAN. Google `R for <your operating system>`

2. An up-to-date LaTeX distribution.[1] In particular, you must have `biber` version 2.6 or greater.

3. Ghostscript (https://ghostscript.com/download/gsdnld.html) and the corresponding system environment set. For example in Windows, following successful installation of Ghostscript:

```
Sys.setenv(R_GSCMD = 'C:/Program Files/gs/gs9.20/bin/gswin64c.exe')
```

4. Internet access (or the latest version of the `grattan.cls`).

14.2.2. Project folder structure required for release

Let `.` be the folder in the top-level of your project. Then `.` must contain

1. The folder `./travis/grattanReport/` (which ships with `grattex`).

2. A folder `./RELEASE`. (If it is not present, it will be created, with a warning.)

3. A *unique* `.tex` file, being your report. (Any other `.tex` files should be placed in `./tex`.)

14.3. Style requirements

Preliminary

One `.tex` file   The top-level of your directory must contain one and only one `.tex` file. This requirement is to ensure the correct file is checked and to enable to command to be run non-interactively.

---

[1]See http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/55437/how-do-i-update-my-tex-distribution for instructions on updating your LaTeX distribution.

14.3.1. Preamble

The preamble is all the lines of the `.tex` file before `\begin{document}`. The bulk of these requirements are met with the template.

1. Line 1 must be the `\documentclass[<options>]{grattan}` line.

   Confirms the report is intended as a Grattan Report. Easier to code.

2. The line `\begin{document}` must occur in the document.

   Determine which lines comprise the preamble

3. All your `\addbibresource` invocations must be in the preamble and not in an `\input`.

   Easier to detect bib files used. Support autocompletion.

4. You must have one and only one invocation of `\author{<author names>}` in the preamble, and the first two words in `\author{<author names>}` must be the forename and surname of a member of Grattan staff.   `pre_release`

   Avoid misspelling staff names

5. You must have one and only one invocation of `\title{<title of the report>}` in the preamble, and the title must have at least three characters.   `pre_release`

   Ensure title is present

6. You may use `\input` within `\acknowledgements{<This report was written by etc.>}` but if you do you must only use `\input{tex/acknowledgements}`.

7. If you invoke `\ReportOrWorkingPaper{Working Paper}`, you must have the phrase `This report was written by` in the preamble.

8. If you have the phrase `This working paper was written by` in your preamble, you must invoke `\ReportOrWorkingPaper{Working Paper}` in the preamble.

   Ensure working paper/report distinction is made

9. You must not have the string `embargo` in any line in the preamble if you are attempting a release.   `release`

10. The first four characters of `\GrattanReportNumber` must be: `pre_release`

    a) the current year, or

     b) if you used `\YEAR` in the preamble (to specify the year)—the year specified

11. The characters after the first five (year + -) must be an integer.   `pre_release`

12. The end of the acknowledgements from `This report may be cited as:` to the   `pre_release` licence line must be `\footnotesize`.

Consistency

13. You must have the following line as a single line in the acknowledgements (including   `pre_release` the `\par`).

```
All material published or otherwise created by Grattan Institute is
    licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-
   ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License\par
```

14. The line after the licence line must be a closing brace.   `pre_release`

15. The line two lines before the licence line must start with the string `ISBN:` and   `pre_release` there must be only one such line in the preamble.

16. The ISBN must not be the ISBN provided in the template.   `pre_release`

17. The ISBN must have 13 digits.   `pre_release`

18. The ISBN must have a valid checksum.   `pre_release`

19. The string `This report may be cited as` must be present on the 3rd or 4th line   `pre_release` prior to the ISBN line.

20. The line two lines before the ISBN line must be the recommended citation in the   `pre_release` correct form, given the authors, title, and year provided.

21. You cannot use the `todonotes` or `soul` packages, or have the command `\hl`   `pre_release` anywhere in any file in your project.

Ensure editorial comments/markup are gone

Postnotes in citations

1. A citation which references a page or section within the opus must reference this in the *postnote* field of the cite command:

```
% Correct:
\textcite[][45--50]{Daleyetal2016}

% Wrong:
\textcite[45--50]{Daleyetal2016}
```

2. A reference to a page must include the page number only; a reference to a page range should use numbers separated by two hyphens. The letter p should not be used.

```
% Correct:
\textcite[][45]{Daleyetal2016}
\textcite[][45--50]{Daleyetal2016}

% Wrong: (uses letter p)
\textcite[][p. 45]{Daleyetal2016}
% Wrong (uses single hyphen)
\textcite[][45-50]{Daleyetal2016}
```

Consistent formatting of page references

Escapes

1. A dollar sign is only allowed if it is preceded by a backslash. Math-mode can only be enabled by \(...\)

```
% Correct:
We spent \$10 million giving \$1 to a million people.

% Wrong: formatted as an equation
We spent $10 million giving $1 to a million people.
% Wrong correctly formatted but indistinguishable to the parser
If $x, y, z$ are the sides of a right-triangle then $z > y > x$
    implies $z^2 = y^2 + x^2$.
```

Avoiding accidental formatting of sentences as equations

2. An ellipsis must be invoked using \dots{} not three periods (...) or a unicode symbol.

```
% Correct:
But then \dots{} drama!

% Wrong:
But then ... drama!
```

Consistent kerning and spacing

3. A space must not occur after the command \label:

a) Spaces must not occur within `\label`

b) A new line is mandatory after `\label`

Technical: enables assumptions to be made about hyphens and labels' contents.

4. Dashes must be inserted using two hyphens.

```
% Correct:
This is a dash -- no question.

% Wrong:
This is a dash - actually just a hyphen.
% Wrong:
This is a dash --- but an em-dash, which is a bit much.
```

Consistency

5. Closing quotes must not be used to open a quote:

```
% Correct:
So-called `grayfare'.

% Wrong:
These quote marks look 'odd' somehow.
```

Correctness

14.3.2. Footnotes

1. The commands `\footnote` and `\footcite` must not occur in the overview.

2. The commands `\footnote` and `\footcite` must not occur on the same line in the source.

```
% Not permitted:
A sentence.\footnote{With a footnote} Another sentence.\footnote{
    With another.}

% OK:
A sentence.\footnote{With a footnote}
Another sentence.\footnote{With another.}

% Not permitted:
Sentence 1.\footnote{With a footnote.} Sentence 2.\footcite{key}
```

```
% OK
A sentence.%
  \footnote{With a footnote.}
Another sentence.\footcite{key}
```

Note: putting a paragraph over multiple lines has no visible effect: they will still be printed as paragraphs.

Technical: allows checks to run.

3. Not checked: If your footnote contains multiple paragraphs, please invoke `\par` rather than a blank line at the paragraph border. My code may not able to run the following checks on footnotes over multiple paragraphs – and may throw arcane error messages.

4. Punctuation must not occur after a footnote mark

```
% Correct
A sentence.\footnote{With a footnote.}

% Wrong:
A sentence\footnote{With a footnote}.
```

Correctness

5. Footnotes must end with a full stop.

```
% Correct
A sentence.\footnote{With a footnote.}

% Wrong:
A sentence\footnote{With a footnote}
```

Consistency

6. Footnote marks must not be preceded by a printable space.

```
% OK
A sentence.\footnote{With a footnote.}
% Also OK (due to %)
A sentence.%
\footnote{With a footnote.}
% Also OK (due to %)
A sentence.%
  \footnote{With a footnote.}
```

```
% Wrong:
A sentence. \footnote{With a footnote.}
% Wrong (not protected by %):
A sentence.
\footnote{With a footnote.}
% Wrong (protection by % is too late):
A sentence. %
\footnote{With a footnote.}
```

Correctness

14.3.3. Labels

Labels are invoked by \label and are used to anchor cross-references.

1. All labels must have a prefix and the prefix must follow the style in Table 4.1 on page 22.

```
% Correct
\section{Clarity and structure}\label{sec:clarity-and-structure}

% Wrong:
\section{Clarity and structure}\label{clarity-and-structure}
```

Clarity for authors. Easier autocompletion.

2. All captions (to figures and tables) must have a \label

```
% Correct
\begin{figure}
\caption{What teachers can do to reduce behaviour problems in the
    classroom\label{fig:what-teachers-can-do}}%
\includegraphics[page=11]{atlas/Charts.pdf}
\end{figure}

% Wrong (no label)
\begin{figure}
\caption{What teachers can do to reduce behaviour problems in the
    classroom}%
\includegraphics[page=11]{atlas/Charts.pdf}
\end{figure}
```

Ease cross-referencing. Requisite of check that all figs/tbls have been referenced.

3. All caption labels must occur on the same line as `\caption`

```
% Wrong (label too late)
\begin{figure}
\caption{What teachers can do to reduce behaviour problems in the
    classroom}%
\includegraphics[page=11]{atlas/Charts.pdf} \label{fig:what-
    teachers-can-do}
\end{figure}
```

Avoid wrong anchoring point. Easier to code.

4. Cross-references to chapters must use `\Chapref` or `\topref`.

```
% Correct
See \Chapref{chap:intro}.

% Wrong:
See \Vref{chap:intro}.
```

Correct hyperlinks.

14.3.4. Hard-coded cross-references

1. All cross-references must be encoded in a macro (`\Vref` and `\Cref`, and `\Chapref` or `\topref` for chapters, or `\ref` for footnotes).[2]

```
% Correct
See \Chapref{chap:intro} and \Vref{fig:what-teachers-can-do}.

% Wrong:
See Chapter 1 and Figure 3.2.

% Wrong (should be in citation)
This is explained in \textcite{Knuth}, Chapter 2.

% Correct:
This is explained in \textcite[][Chapter 2]{Knuth}.
```

Avoid incorrect or unlinked cross-references.

---

[2]To verify compliance with this rule, the code checks whether there is a cross-reference 'name' (*i.e.* chapter, section, figure *etc*) followed by a number. Postnotes to citations are excluded, *provided the postnote is correctly entered*. There may be other occasions where such a pattern is valid, but the error is still raised. Such instances constitute a bug, so please file.

14.3.5. Sentence-ending periods

1. Sentences which end with a capital letter and are followed by a sentence (*i.e.* are not the last sentence in a paragraph) must be specially marked:

```
% Correct
Many governments have tried to change the GST\@.
But few have succeeded.

% Wrong
Many governments have tried to change the GST.
But few have succeeded.

% Wrong
Many governments have tried to change the GST. But few have
    succeeded.
```

Note: if this error is spurious (*i.e.* the period does not end a sentence), you should use `.\@` (*i.e.* put the `\@` *after* the period). This is rare.

Respect English spacing

14.3.6. Bibliography validation

This should be regularly checked: problems with the entry of the `.bib` file are often time-consuming if left in a broken state.

1. Each field line in each `.bib` file used must end with a comma

```
% Correct
@TechReport{Stiglitz1991invisiblehandmodern,
  author      = {Stiglitz, Joseph E},
  title       = {The invisible hand and modern welfare economics},
  year        = {1991},
  institution = {National Bureau of Economic Research},
}

% Wrong (no comma after institution)
@TechReport{Stiglitz1991invisiblehandmodern,
  author      = {Stiglitz, Joseph E},
  title       = {The invisible hand and modern welfare economics},
  year        = {1991},
  institution = {National Bureau of Economic Research}
}
```

Permit reordering of the file.

2. Institutional authors must be abbreviated when in the author field. See Table 14.1 on page 53.

3. Newspaper articles should use the entry type `@Article{` with the name of the newspaper in the `journal` field.

4. Prefer using the `date` field. If the `date` field is present, the fields `month` and `year` must be absent.

Consistency of output, ibid*,* idem*, and duplicate avoidance*

14.3.7. Spelling

You cannot release a document until it has been checked for spelling. You may add words[3] to the dictionary if the spell check throws spurious errors and you may also limit the scope of the spell check during drafting. Furthermore, you may prohibit certain words to mandate consistency in style.

1. Spell check is run using the `hunspell en_GB` dictionary.[4]

2. Use the macros `\eg`, `\ie`, `\etc` rather than the hard-coded forms.

Consistency

3. **stop_if_present:** You may prohibit any set of space-separated patterns using the `% stop_if_present:` directive. For example, the following document will fail:

```
\documentclass{grattan}

% stop_if_present: skillset

\begin{document}
Many teachers rely on many skill sets, but there is one skillset
    that is the best.
\end{document}
```

4. **add_to_dictionary:** You may use the `% add_to_dictionary:` directive to add space-separated words to the set of words to skip in the spell check.

`% stop_if_present:` takes precedence over `% add_to_dictionary:` . The following document still fails.

---

[3]Although the distinction will be irrelevant for most additions, by *words* I mean PCRE regular expressions.

[4]An Australian-English dictionary is available in R but not yet on Travis where the package is tested.

```
\documentclass{grattan}

% stop_if_present: skillset
% add_to_dictionary: skillset

\begin{document}
Many teachers rely on many skill sets, but there is one skillset
    that is the best.
\end{document}
```

In addition, `% stop_if_present:` in the document preamble has global scope; if you use `\input` to import sections of text, `% stop_if_present:` applies to those sections too. By contrast, the scope of `% add_to_dictionary:` is only the current `.tex` file. This is by design: to enable the case where a word should only be permitted in a particular section of text, and to avoid inadvertent additions to the dictionary.

5. **ignore_spelling_in:** You may use the `% ignore_spelling_in:` directive to ignore spelling within the first argument of the given commands. For example, the following document will pass (the spell check):

```
\documentclass{grattan}

\newcommand*{\hl}[1]{\textcolor{red}{#1}}
% ignore_spelling_in: hl
% add_to_dictionary: skillset

\begin{document}
Many teachers rely on many skill sets, but there is one skillset
    that is the best.

\hl{i can taip whatever i wan here!!}
\end{document}
```

This is provided for convenience during drafting – to allow comments that are printable but still fenced-off from the main document. In that spirit, the directive is not permitted when `pre_release = TRUE` (*i.e.* you must clean up your comments before seeking a pre-release version).

Some commands' and environments' arguments are excluded regardless, *viz.* `\label` (including the third argument of boxes) `\*cite \*ref tabularx tabular table captionsetup \phantom \gls`.

6. If you introduce a new acronym or initialism using capital letters within parentheses following its full form (*i.e.* the usual way), the abbreviation will be automatically added to the dictionary. For example, the following will pass:

```
The Quebec Xylophone Enterprise Foundation (QXEF) is fictional.
```

the words *and*, *of*, and *the* are excluded when backtracking from the abbreviation.
The following will still pass:

```
The Quebec Xylophone Enterprise Foundation of Canada (QXEFC) is
    fictional.
```

but if those three words form part of the abbreviation, a spelling error may be
raised and you will have to `% add_to_dictionary`:

```
% Will fail:
The Quebec Xylophone Enterprise Foundation of Canada (QXEFoC) is
    fictional.
```

7. If a spelling error is suspected during parsing and the suspect word begins with
   a capital letter, but can't be matched with any provided words, the bibliography
   is consulted. If the word is an author in the bibliography, the word is skipped
   with a NOTE reminding you to use `\citeauthor` or use `% add_to_dictionary: `.
   Author names will *not* be skipped at pre-release – they must be included with
   `\citeauthor` or asserted as correct via `% add_to_dictionary: `.

8. A lower-case letter followed by a full stop followed by a capital letter is treated as
   an erroneously entered sentence break. This was a common error, and has not been
   observed to throw a spurious error yet.

9. Contractions should not result in an error, but only when it is typed with an ASCII
   apostrophe, not Unicode symbol U+2019 and friends (also known as 'smart quotes').
   In the tex file, the correct, ASCII apostrophe will look plain and vertical, whereas
   the others will look angled, curved, or serifed.

14.3.8. All tables and figures should be referenced

1. For every figure and table in the document, you must have a cross-reference anchored
   thereto.

   Avoid confusing reader. Ensure no errant figures.

During drafting, an unreferenced figure is a NOTE.

14.4. Compile requirements

14.4.1. LaTeX must compile

Your document must compile on an arbitrary machine with an up-to-date TeX distribution.

14.4.2. No missing citations or badly-entered bibliographies

Your project must be capable of running

```
biber -V Report
```

with no errors and limited warnings. In practice this means you must correctly enter the reference keys in your document. In particular,

1. You must use Biber version 2.6 or greater

2. You must use a valid date `YYYY-MM-DD` for each `date = {}` entry. Alternatively, you must include a year and this year must be an integer for every `year = {}` field, unless:

   a) you are citing a piece of legislation, in which case you must insert the legislation's jurisdiction in the `year = {}` field (and put the year in the title):

   ```
   @Misc{GST-Act-1999,
     title = {A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999},
     year = {Cth},
   }
   ```

   The key of such entries must contain one of the strings `Act`, `Reg`, or `Bill`. The jurisdiction must be one

Cth	NSW	Vic	SA	Tas	Qld	WA	ACT	NT	NZ

   LaTeX has support for the AGLC but not in combination with other styles, so this kludge may be avoided in future versions.

   b) You use the literal `{n.d.}` when the entry's date of publication is unknown.[5]

   For forthcoming works put the (expected) date of publication and use the `pubstate = {forthcoming}` field to the entry.

3. Warnings concerning `junk found` are usually brought on by text outside entries. This is an error as it may indicate an entry has been splinched or prematurely closed. In the following, the junk characters are from `year` onwards, as the previous line's closing brace ends the entry (even though subsequent lines were intended to be included).

   ```
   @TechReport{Stiglitz1991invisiblehandmodern,
   author      = {Stiglitz, Joseph E},
   title       = {The invisible hand and modern welfare economics},
   }
   year        = {1991},
   institution = {National Bureau of Economic Research},
   ```

---

[5]This is expected to change in Biber 2.8.

4. If biber emits any other warnings, you must address them, even if doing so appears to have no visible effect.

Ensure true warnings are not masked. Improve citation portability and longevity.

14.4.3. No missing cross-references

The log file written by LaTeX must not emit a warning about `Undefined references` or `multiply-defined labels`. These occur when a cross-reference or citation has been made using the wrong (likely misspelled or relabelled) key:

```
% Wrong:
I'd like to refer to the next section, \Cref{sec:next-section}.

\section{This section}\label{sec:this-section}
```

14.4.4. Checking placement of \CenturyFootnote

Our footnote style provides ample space between the number and the text in the footnote for the first 99 footnotes. At the 100th footnote, there is not enough space, so the format must be redefined. The reformat cannot necessarily take place simply between the 99th footnote and 100th footnote, because this would create an unsightly kink in the text in the footnote if they occur in the same column. Instead, the rule is that the command must be placed after the last footnote in the column immediately preceding the footnote in which the 100th footnote is placed. Note that this is something that must occur after full compilation as expansion of citations and cross-references may alter the columns in which the footnotes fall.

The command `\CenturyFootnote` correctly reformats the footnote, but cannot know whether it's in the right place. LaTeX can provide this information, but moving the command would be too rude.

The function **check_CenturyFootnote()** runs within **checkGrattanReport(...)**, echoing a check mark if it is correctly placed (or if it is absent but not needed), or an error if it thinks the command has not been correctly placed, and a suggested location for it.

Don't trust Hugh: This was a bit of a beast to code so please visually check the 100th footnote column and report any errors.

AAP	
ABARES	Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences
ABC	ABC entities
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACARA	Australian Curriculum, Assessment and Reporting Authority
ACCC	Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
ACDS	Australian Council of Deans of Science
ACER	Australian Council for Educational Research
ACNC	
ACODS	Australian Council of Dental Schools
ACOLA	Australian Council of Learned Academies
ACOSS	Australian Council of Social Service
ACPET	Australian Council for Private Education and Training
ACT Treasury	
AEC	
AEI	Australian Education International
AIFS	Australian Institute of Family Studies
AIG	Australian Industry Group
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AIIA	Australian Information Industry Association
AIST	The Australian Institute of Superannuation Trustees
AITSL	Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership
ALP	
AMA	Australian Medical Association
AMWAC	Australian Medical Workforce Advisory Committee
ANAO	
ANU	Australian National University
ANZ	ANZ
APEC	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APRA	
AQF	Australian Qualifications Framework
ARC	Australian Research Council
ASFA	
ASIC	
ASX	ASX
ATN	Australian Technology Network of Universities
ATO	
ATSE	Australian Academy of Technological Sciences and Engineering
AVCC	Australian Vice-Chancellors' Committee
AWPA	Australian Workforce and Productivity Agency
BCA	
BCG	The Boston Consulting Group
BIHECC	Business, Industry and Higher Education Collaboration Council
BITRE	
BITRE	Bureau of Infrastructure, Transport and Regional Economics
BREE	
BTRE	Bureau of Transport and Regional Economics, Department of Transport and Regional Services
CIRES	Centre for International Research on Education Systems
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CSIRO	Commonwealth Science and Industrial Research Organisation
DEECD	Department of Education and Early Childhood Development
DEET	Department of Employment, Education and Training
DEEWR	Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations
DEST	Department of Education, Science and Training

Continued on next page...

author	Institution
DET	Department of Education and Training
DETYA	Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	Department of Human Services
DIAC	Australian Department of Immigration and Citizenship
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
DIBP	Department of Immigration and Border Protection
DIICCSRTE	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
DIIS	Office of Chief Economist / Department of Industry, Innovation and Science
DIISR	Australian Department of Innovation, Industry, Science and Research
DIISRTE	Department of Industry, Innovation, Science, Research and Tertiary Education
DIS	Department of Industry and Science
DMO	Defence Materiel Organisation
DOHA	Department of Health and Ageing
DPMC	Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
DRET	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
DSS	Department of Social Services
DTF NT	
DTF SA	
DTF Tasmania	
DTF Victoria	
DTIRE NSW	
DTRS	
EC	European Commission
ESA	Economic Society of Australia
EY	Ernst & Young
FIRB	Foreign Investment Review Board
FWC	Fair Work Commission
GCA	Graduate Careers Australia
GHD	
GMAC	Graduate Management Admission Council
TRAC Development Group	TRAC Development Group
HILDA	Melbourne Institute of Applied Economic and Social Research, University of Melbourne
HM Revenue & Customs	
HM Treasury	
HSBC	HSBC
HWA	Health Workforce Australia
IBISWorld	
ICAC	Independent Commission Against Corruption
IHPA	
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRS	
IRU	Innovative Research Universities
ITS Global	
KPMG	KPMG
KPMG Econtech	Universities Australia
MCEETYA	Ministerial Council on Education, Employment and Youth Affairs
NPS MedicineWise	
NAB	National Australia Bank
NACUBO	National Association of College and University Business Officers
NAO	National Audit Office (UK)
NAP	National Assessment Program
NATSEM	AMP
NBN Co	
NCSEHE	National Centre for Student Equity in Higher Education, Curtin University

author	Institution
NCVER	National Centre for Vocational Education Research
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NICE	
NMC	New Media Consortium
NSSE	Indiana University Center for Postsecondary Research
NSW Auditor-General	Audit NSW
NSW DEC	Department of Education and Communities
NSW Ombudsman	
NSW Parliament	
NSW RMS	NSW Roads and Maritime Services
NSW Treasury	
NTEU	National Tertiary Education Union
NZ Inland Revenue	
NZ Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education, New Zealand
NZ Ministry of Social Development	New Zealand Government
NZ Parliament	New Zealand Parliament
OCS	Office of the Chief Scientist
OECD	
OECD/Korea Institute of Public Finance	
OUA	Open Universities Australia
PBO	
PBO	Parliamentary Budget Office
PBS	
PC	
PC	Productivity Commission
PGA	Parkville Global Advisory
PHARMAC	Government of New Zealand
PHIAC	
PMC	PMC
PWC	Price Waterhouse Coopers
LJ Perry	
QUT	Queensland University of Technology
RBA	
RDL WA	
RP Data Core Logic	
RUN	Regional Universities Network
SA DPTI	South Australian Department of Planning, Transport and Infrastructure
SA DTF	South Australian Department of Treasury and Finance
SA Government	
SEEK	SEEK Limited
SHRM	Society for Human Resource Management
SMSF Association	
TEQSA	Tertiary Education Quality and Standards Agency
TRAC Development Group	TRAC Development Group
ACIL Tasman	ACIL Tasman
UCAS	Universities and Colleges Admissions Service
UK Behavioural Insights Team	
UK Department of Health	
UK JCPSG	Joint Costing and Pricing Steering Group
UNSW	
US CBO	Congressional Budget Office, US
US Department of Agriculture	
US Department of Agriculture	
US Department of Health and Human Services	
US Department of Education	

author	Institution
USyd	University of Sydney
UWA	University of Western Australia
UWS	University of Western Sydney
VCEC	Victorian Competition & Efficiency Commission
VRQA	Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority
WA Government	
WA Parliament	
WA Treasury	
WHO	World Health Organisation

Part III.

Error messages

A. Common LaTeX Errors

This chapter is best understood by following the PDF output.

The following is a list of common LaTeX compile errors as they appear in the log file, and suggestions for how to resolve these. More often than not, errors come from something simple, such as forgetting a parenthesis, a typo, or forgetting to end an environment. But there are also cases where you have no idea what you have done wrong and it can take a fair bit of time to find or even understand your error.

A feature of ShareLaTeX is that it provides 'hints' on how to resolve particular errors – most of the time these hints are sufficient. But if not, it may be necessary to view the raw log file to diagnose the problem.

B. The Form of an Error

There are two forms of errors: LaTeX errors and TeX errors. In both types of errors, the part after the error message will tell you where the error occurred. An example:

```
l.15 <offending text>
```

The `l.15` tells you what line the error occurred on and the text will tell you the text that caused the error.

B.1. LaTeX Errors

The general form of an error in LaTeX is shown below:

```
! LaTeX error: <error message>

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for
explanation.
Type H <return>   for immediate help.
...
```

The `!` lets you know that the error has occurred. The error message will tell you what type of error you have committed. After the ellipses, you will find the line at which the error occurred and the text that caused the error (or at least the text where LaTeX found the error).

B.2. TeX Errors

Errors may also have the following form:

```
! <error message>
```

These errors are formatted differently because they are error messages that came from TeX instead of LaTeX. After the error, you will still find the line that the error occurred in and the text of the error.

C. Warnings

There are some error messages that are just warnings and will not stop or change the compilation of the document. Chances are you have seen them many times.

C.1. Underfull

The following error results when a line does not extend the width of the page, something LaTeX always tries to accomplish:

```
Underfull \hbox (badness 10000) in paragraph at lines
104--107
```

This error message is just a warning and is not something to worry about. For the most part, when a line does not span the width of the page, it is because you have written something that you want to only cover part of the page.

C.2. Overfull

The following error results when a line extends beyond the width of the page:

```
Overfull \hbox (16.04988pt too wide) in paragraph at
lines 30--31 [] [] \OT1/cmtt/m/n/12 I'm trying to put
way too much text into a line in my document.
```

Usually this error comes form when you are using the `verbatim` package because it will not move to the next line if your text does not go to the next line. The easiest way to fix this is to find the place in your document where this is occurring and change the text so that it fits to the page.

This error will still show up if the text is still on the page but outside of the width of text that LaTeX has set. In this case, you are welcome to fix things so that the error does not show up or you can leave the text as it is.

C.3. References

The following warnings occur when references are changed when LaTeX was compiled:

```
LaTeX Warning: Label(s) may have changed. Rerun to get
cross-references right.
```

```
LaTeX Warning: There were undefined references.

LaTeX Warning: Reference `name' on page 1 undefined on
input line 15.
```

The way to fix these errors is to recompile the document again to correct the page numbers. Sometimes it is necessary to recompile the document twice to fix this error. You also may have defined a reference wrong, so you should check to make sure your label is correct.

D. Beginning and Ending

D.1. Begin Ended by End

This type of error occurs when each environment is not correctly started and ended. When you are missing an `\end` command, the following error will show up:

```
! LaTeX Error: \begin{enumerate} on input line 23
ended by \end{document}.
```

To fix this, you need to end the environment mentioned in the error with the appropriate command.

When you are missing a `\begin` command, the following will appear:

```
! LaTeX Error: \begin{document} ended by
\end{itemize}.
```

To fix this, you basically do the same thing as before, correctly beginning the environment mentioned in the error with the appropriate command.

D.2. End Occurred Inside a Group

The following error message will show up at the end of compiling a file if an environment is begun that is not ended:

```
(\end occurred inside a group at level <n>)
```

To fix this error, make sure you end the environment that was begun. The previous error is more helpful in finding the `\begin` statement.

D.3. Ended by End of Line

The following error will occur when you try to place a command inside a section heading:

```
! LaTeX Error: \verb ended by end of line.

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for
explanation.
Type H <return>   for immediate help.
...
```

There will be many errors of the same type for this mistake. In order to find where you put the command, look in the output file and find the last heading that shows up.

D.4. Missing Begin Document

This error is self-explanatory:

```
! LaTeX Error: Missing \begin{document}
```

E. Errors Usually Caused by Bad Spelling

E.1. Unknown Control Sequence

This error results when you use a command (something that starts with a \) that is not recognized by LaTeX:

`! Undefined control sequence.`

Usually this error results from spelling a command incorrectly. Go to the line that is indicated by the error and fix the command.

E.2. Environment Undefined

This error results when you begin an environment with a `\begin` command that is not recognized:

`! LaTeX Error: Environment verbatin undefined.`

Usually you have just spelled your environment incorrectly, so you just need to fix it.

E.3. Bad File Name

This error results when you have mistyped the command `latex` or do not have LaTeX installed on your computer:

`Bad command or file name`

To fix this, correctly spell the command to compile your file or make sure that LaTeX is correctly installed on your computer.

E.4. Cannot Find File Name

This error occurs when you try to compile a file that the computer cannot find:

```
! I can't find file `sample'.
<*> sample

Please type another input file name:
```

To fix this error, make sure you have spelled the file name correctly. You also may be in the wrong directory to compile the file, so check to make sure you are in the same directory as your file.

F. Fatal Errors

F.1. Runaway Argument

This error happens when a paragraph ends before a command's argument is done (i.e., LaTeX thinks that there is a missing }):

```
Runaway argument?
```

To fix this, you should use a different command to accomplish what you are trying to do. An example of this is to use `\bfseries` instead of `\bftext` to make bold text in more than one paragraph.

This error can also be caused by a missing mandatory argument to a command.

F.2. Just an *

This error normally occurs when you do not end your document with `\end{document}`:

```
*
```

If you are prompted to enter something in, it is best to enter

```
\end{document}
```

and hope it works. Be sure to end your document with the appropriate command.

F.3. Emergency Stop

This error happens when LaTeX will stop trying to compile your document due to a serious error:

```
! Emergency stop.
```

To fix this error, you will need to figure out what caused it to stop compiling. Chance are you forgot to end your document with `\end{document}`, but there might also be another reason for the emergency stop.

F.4. Please Type a Command or Say End

This error happens when your file has ended prematurely:

```
(Please type a command or say `\end')
```

The best way to deal with this type of error is to type

```
\end
```

or

```
\end{document}
```

in the case that the absence of that command caused the error. Usually if you have ended your document correctly, the error will result from a missing } or forgetting to end a verbatim environment.

F.5. Floats lost

This can either mean:

1. You have forgotten to use `\end{figure}` (or table etc) for a particular float; or

2. You have put a float inside another float. For example, you have put a todonote inside a figure, or you have put a figure inside a footnote, or you have put a figure (without using the `[H]`) inside a box.

This is a difficult problem to debug. The line of output given by the error message is the first place where LaTeX noticed something went wrong. (So the offending code is before that – though unfortunately not always immediately before that.)

G. Graphics Errors

G.1. Too Many Unprocessed Floats

This error occurs when figures or tables (i.e., floats) have not been typeset:

```
! LaTeX Error: Too many unprocessed floats.
```

LaTeX can only have so many floats waiting to be typeset. In order to fix this error, make sure that you are placing your floats where you want them (with a `[h]` option) and not wanting too many on one page in sequence. Using the command `\clearpage` can be very useful in distributing floats correctly.

G.2. Unknown Graphics Extension

The following error occurs when you try to use a type of graphic that is not supported by the type of file that you are producing:

```
! LaTeX Error: Unknown graphics extension: .gif
```

In order to fix this error, you should change your graphics to the types that are supported by the type of file you are outputting or you will need to include the correct package to deal with that type of graphic. Sometimes you may have named the graphic poorly so that LaTeX will not recognize it as a graphic file.

G.3. Division by Zero

The following error occurs when the height of a graphic object is zero:

```
! Package graphics Error: Division by 0.
```

This is usually caused when you rotate an object with zero depth so that its height becomes zero. The best way to fix this is to use the keyword `totalheight` instead of `height`.

H. Math Errors

H.1. Display Math Should End With $$

This error occurs when the displaymath or equation mode is ended incorrectly:

```
! Display math should end with $$
```

To fix this error, make sure that you end the displaymath or equation mode correctly (ending them with a $ is not acceptable).

H.2. Bad Math Environment Delimiter

This error occurs when you do not have your delimiters correct in math mode:

```
! LaTeX Error: Bad math environment delimiter.
```

Usually this occurs when you forget to match a right delimiter with every left delimiter. This error may also happen when you forget to end an array.

H.3. Missing Right

This error occurs when you have a missing right parenthesis:

```
! Extra \right.
```

To fix this, you either need to add a `\right` command or you need to end an array.

H.4. Missing Delimiter

This error message occurs when a delimiter is missing:

```
! Missing delimiter (. inserted).
```

To fix this error, you need to make sure that you have a right delimiter for every left delimiter. If you do not want a right delimiter matching a left delimiter, you need to use "." to not have an error message show up.

H.5. Missing $ Inserted

The following error occurs when you try to use a character that can only be used in math mode, like _ or ^:

```
! Missing $ inserted
```

To fix this error, make sure you change the character to what it should be in text mode.

I. Tabular Environment Errors

I.1. Misplaced Alignment Tab Character &

This error occurs when you use & and when you are not in a tabular environment:

```
Misplaced alignment tab character &
```

To fix this error, you need to use `\&` to make a &.

I.2. Extra Alignment Tab

This error occurs when you use too many tabs for the number of columns in a table:

```
! Extra alignment tab has been changed to \cr
```

The result of this error is that a new row is formed where the extra tab was. You should go back and fix your table so that the correct number of items in each row would show up.

J. Errors With Lists

J.1. Missing Item

This error occurs when there is plain text in an environment that takes items:

```
! LaTeX Error: Something's wrong--perhaps a missing
\item.
```

To fix this error, make sure the plain text is changed into an item.

J.2. Too Deeply Nested

This error occurs when there are too many lists for LaTeX to handle:

```
! LaTeX Error: Too deeply nested
```

LaTeX can only handle four levels of one type of list and six levels of different types of lists. To fix this, you need to use less levels of lists or define your own list environment.

K. Miscellaneous Errors

K.1. Only Used in the Preamble

This error occurs when you place a command in the body of a LaTeX document that should be placed in the preamble:

```
! LaTeX Error: Can be used only in the preamble.
```

To fix this error, just move the command to the preamble.

K.2. There Is No Line/Page Here to End

This error occurs when you incorrectly use the commands that make a new line or a new page:

```
! LaTeX Error: There's a no line here to end.
```

You may just leave the command that is making a new line in place or you can take it out. Here, LaTeX is just trying to make sure that everything looks nice.

K.3. Command Already Defined

This error occurs when you try to define a command that already exists:

```
! LaTeX Error: Command ... already defined.
```

To fix this, you need to define your command differently.

K.4. Missing Number

This error is made when a number is expected as an argument and one is not provided:

```
! Missing number, treated as zero.
```

To fix this error, you need to find where a number is expected so that you can provide the correct one.

Table K.1.: List of all commands

\Command	Comment	Group
\boxsources	Source matter within boxes	Boxes
\citetitle	Inserts the title of a citation, as well as including the reference in the bibliography.	Citations & bibliography
\footcite	Citation to be placed in a footnote	Citations & bibliography
\footcites	Multiple citations to be placed in a footnote	Citations & bibliography
\footnote	Insert a footnote.	Citations & bibliography
\textcite	Inline citation	Citations & bibliography
\textcites	Multiple citations to be placed inline	Citations & bibliography
\Vref	Initial cross-reference (to a \label)	Cross-referencing
\Cref	Subsequent cross-reference (to a \label)	Cross-referencing
\label	The target of a cross-reference.	Cross-referencing
\phantomsection	If the target of a cross-reference is not a figure, table, or section (*i.e.* it is just text in a paragraph), use \phantomsection\label<key> to anchor the cross-reference	Cross-referencing
\bottomrule	Final horizontal rule in a table	Figures and tables
\caption	General caption (grey, bold)	Figures and tables
\captionwithunits	Caption with first argument top line and second argument units for chart	Figures and tables
\cmidrule	Horizontal rule over a subset of columns	Figures and tables
\columnwidth	Supplies the current width of the column	Figures and tables
\includegraphics	inserts an image (typically a pdf) using the file provided	Figures and tables
\linewidth	Current width of line	Figures and tables
\midrule	Horizontal rule separating heading from contents in a table	Figures and tables
\multicolumn	Spread a cell over multiple columns (merge cells)	Figures and tables
\notes	Puts notes under a chart	Figures and tables
\source	Puts source text under a chart	Figures and tables
\noteswithsource	Puts notes and source under a chart/table	Figures and tables
\toprule	First horizontal rule in a table	Figures and tables
\units	Units for charts	Figures and tables
\emph	Emphasize text with an oblique font	Fonts
\textbf	Boldface	Fonts
\textit	Italic font (oblique font for Arial)	Fonts
\item	Commence new number or bullet in an enumerate or itemize environment	Lists
\ie	Macro for consistent use of 'i.e.'	Misc
\input	Used to insert raw .tex code from another file	Misc
\addchap	Chapter without number	Sections
\chapter	Begins a new chapter, first argument the title of the chapter	Sections
\section	Section title	Sections
\subsection	Subsection title	Sections
\addbibresource	The path of the bibliography (.bib) file containing the references	Single-use
\acknowledgements	Text appearing in second column of page 2	Single-use
\author	The authors of the report	Single-use
\contentspage	Load after the overview. Prints the table of contents and the list of figures	Single-use
\documentclass	Used at the top document. Loads the class (grattan)	Single-use
\GrattanReportNumber	Prints the report number on page 2. Use \GrattanWorkingPaperNumber for working papers	Single-use
\listoffigures	Print list of figures	Single-use
\listoftables	Prints list of tables	Single-use
\printbibliography	Prints bibliography	Single-use
\printendnotes	Prints endnotes if requested	Single-use

Table K.1.: List of all commands

\Command	Comment	Group
\title	The title of the report	Single-use
\$	\$ for a (literal) dollar sign	Special characters
\%	\% for a (literal) percentage sign	Special characters
\&	Literal ampersand logogram	Special characters
\,	Half-space kern	Technical
\@	Use \@ before a sentence-ending full stop preceded by a capital letter	Technical
\(	Use \(to begin math-mode. You should type \(-\) if you want a negative symbol.	Technical
\\	Line break in table	Technical

Part IV.

Quick-reference

```
\begin{figure}                               Places a floating figure with caption, notes, and source.
\Caption{Title}%
{Units}%
{xrefkey}
\includegraphics{path/to/figure}
\notes{Notes}
\source{Source}


\begin{table}                                Places a floating table with caption, notes, and source.
\caption{Table caption}
\begin{tabularx}{\linewidth}
\toprule
ColumnHeader1 & ColumnHeader2 \\
\midrule
Table entry 1 & Table entry 2 \\
\bottomrule
\end{tabularx}
\notes{}
\source{}
\end{table}
\begin{overview}[-25pt]                       Page of overview and recommendations.

\end{overview}
\begin{recommendations}[-25pt]

\end{recommendations}
```

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