Sample PDF Document
Robert Maron
Grzegorz Grudzi´ nski
February 20, 1999

2

Contents
1 Template 5
1.1 How to compile a.tex ﬁle to a.pdf ﬁle . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
1.1.1 Tools . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
1.1.2 How to use the tools . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
1.2 How to write a document . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
1.2.1 The main document . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
1.2.2 Chapters . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
1.2.3 Spell-checking . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
1.3 L
A
T
E
X and pdfL
A
T
E
X capabilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
1.3.1 Overview . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
1.3.2 L
A
T
E
X . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
1.3.3 pdfL
A
T
E
X . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
1.3.4 Examples . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
3

4 CONTENTS

Chapter 1
Template
1.1 How to compile a.tex ﬁle to a.pdf ﬁle
1.1.1 Tools
To process the ﬁles you (may) need:
? pdflatex (for example fromtetex package?0.9-6, which you can
get from Red Hat 5.2);
? acroread (a PDF viewer, available from http://www.adobe.com/);
? ghostscript?5.10 (for example from Red Hat Contrib) andghostview
orgv (from RedHat Linux);
? efax package could be useful, if you plan to fax documents.
1.1.2 How to use the tools
Follow these steps:
1. put all source.tex ﬁles in one directory, then chdir to the directory (or put
some of them in the L
A
T
E
Xsearch path — if you know how to do this);
2. run “pdflatex file.tex” on the main ﬁle of the document three times
(three — to prepare valid table of contents);
3. to see or print the result use acroread (unfortunately some versions of
acroread may produce PostScript which is too complex), or
5

6 CHAPTER 1. TEMPLATE
4. runghostscript: “gv file.pdf” to display or:
“gs -dNOPAUSE -sDEVICE=pswrite -q -dBATCH -sOutputFile=ﬁle.ps ﬁle.pdf”
to produce a PostScript ﬁle;
5. run “fax send phone-number file.ps” as root to send a fax, or — if you
know how to do this — modify thefax script to be able to fax.pdf ﬁles directly
(you have to insert “|%PDF\*” somewhere. . . ).
1.2 How to write a document
1.2.1 The main document
Choose the name of the document, say document. Copy template.tex to
document.tex, then edit it, change the title, the authors and set proper in-
clude(s) for all the chapters.
1.2.2 Chapters
Each chapter should be included in the main document as a separate ﬁle. You can
choose any name for the ﬁle, but we suggest adding a sufﬁx to the name of the
main ﬁle. For our example we use the ﬁle namedocument\_chapter1.tex.
First, copy template\_chapter.tex to document\_chapter1.tex
and add the line
\include{document\_chapter1}
in thedocument.tex, then editdocument\_chapter1.tex, change the
chapter title and edit the body of the chapter appropriately.
1.2.3 Spell-checking
Do use a spell-checker, please!
You may also want to check grammar, style and so on. Actually you should
do it (if you have enough spare time). But you must check spelling!
You can use the ispell package for this, from within emacs, or from the
command line:
ispell -t document\_chapter1.tex

1.3. L
A
T
E
X AND PDFL
A
T
E
X CAPABILITIES 7
1.3 L
A
T
E
X and pdfL
A
T
E
X capabilities
1.3.1 Overview
First you edit your source .tex ﬁle. In L
A
T
E
X you compile it using the latex
command to a .dvi ﬁle (which stands for device-independent). The .dvi ﬁle
can be converted to any device-dependent format you like using an appropriate
driver, for exampledvips.
When producing.pdf ﬁles you should usepdflatex, which produces di-
rectly.pdf ﬁles out of.tex sources. Note that in the.tex ﬁle you may need
to use some PDF speciﬁc packages.
For viewing.tex ﬁles use your favourite text editor, for viewing.dvi ﬁles
under X Window System usexdvi command,.ps ﬁles can be viewed withgv
(orghostview) and.pdf ﬁles withacroread,gv orxpdf.
1.3.2 L
A
T
E
X
A lot of examples can be found in this document.
You should also print
? doc/latex/general/latex2e.dvi and
? doc/latex/general/lshort2e.dvi
from yourtetex distribution (usually in
? /usr/share/texmf or
? /usr/lib/texmf/texmf).
1.3.3 pdfL
A
T
E
X
Consult doc/pdftex/manual.pdf from your tetex distribution for more
details. Very useful informations can be found in thehyperref andgraphics
package manuals:
? doc/latex/hyperref/manual.pdf and
? doc/latex/graphics/grfguide.dvi.
1.3.4 Examples
References
MIMUW

8 CHAPTER 1. TEMPLATE
Hyperlinks
This is a target.
And this is a link.
Dashes, etc.
There are three kinds of horizontal dash:
? - (use inside words; for example “home-page”, “X-rated”)
? – (use this one between numbers; for example “pages 2–22”)
? — (use this one as a sentence separator — like here)
National characters
? ó, é, í, . . .
? è, à, ì, . . .
? ô, ê, . . .
? õ, ñ, . . .
? ö, ë, . . .
? ˙ z
? ˛ a, ˛ e
? ł, ø, ß
There are other ways to do this, see the documentation forinputenc pack-
age.
Reserved characters
Some characters have some special meaning, thus cannot be entered in the usual
way.
? $ & % # \_ { }
?n
? ˜ ˆ

1.3. L
A
T
E
X AND PDFL
A
T
E
X CAPABILITIES 9
Math
? 1
2
, 1
2n
, . . .
? i
1
,i
2n
, . . .
?
1
2
,
2n
2?3
, . . .
? ?,?,
,
, . . .
?!,),?,6=,2,?, . . .
?
p
2, . . .
? 2 + 2, . . .
For more examples and symbols see chapter 3 oflshort2e.dvi.
Fonts
? Roman
? Emphasis
? Medium weight — the default
? Boldface
? Upright
? Slanted
? Sans serif
? SMALL CAPS
? Typewriter
? and sizes:
– tiny
– scriptsize
– footnotesize
– small
– normalsize

10 CHAPTER 1. TEMPLATE
– large
– Large
– LARGE
– huge
– Huge