Technical Writing and Presentation

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Free Software

Free software respect users' freedom and the community.

- Roughly, it means that the users have the **freedom** to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software
- Thus, "free software" is a matter of **liberty, not price**

Open Source Software (OSS)

They are computer software with source code published and made available with a ***license***.

- OSS are very often developed in a collaborative public manner through ***community cooperation***
  - Communities may be composed of:
    - individual programmers
    - very large companies
- Many individuals programmers who start an open source project usually end up as large companies with open source programs

The Brute Force of Public Collaboration

The main power of a OSS project comes from the collaboration[1] of minds and efforts of large number of savvy contributors.

- This enabled many FOSS projects to surpass big commercial competitors.
  - Typical examples are Linux and Firefox as compared to Windows and Internet Explorer
- On the other hand, FOSS may suffer from serious drawbacks such as:
  - no warranty/guarantee/support[2]
  - less polished/stable
  - less friendly user interface
  - lack of complete and high quality documentation
  - Slow download server
  - ...

FOSS

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software]
A FOSS is computer software that can be classified as both *free SW* and OSS.

Notable FOSS Projects I

Application Software

- 7-Zip
- Blender
- Eclipse
- GIMP
- Inkscape
- Firefox
- Chromium
- Thunderbird
- NASA World Wind
- OpenOffice.org
- LibreOffice
- PrestaShop

Programming Languages

- Perl
- PHP
- Python
- Ruby

Operating Systems

- Android
- FreeBSD
- Linux
- OpenIndiana
- ReactOS
- Haiku

Notable FOSS Projects II

Server Software

- Apache
- Drupal
- MediaWiki
- MongoDB
- Moodle
- WordPress
- TYPO3

The Widespread of FOSS Nowadays

FOSS such as Linux, BSD descendants[3] and Firefox, are very widely utilized nowadays, powering millions of servers, desktops, smart-phones[4], and other devices.

- FOSS even became a part of many commercial software and hardware.

Useful Links I

- Introduction to Open Source Software (in Arabic) (http://ojuba.org/wiki/%D9%85%D9%82%D8%AF%D9%85%D8%A9_%D9%81%D9%8A_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%B1%D9%85%D8%AC%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%AA_%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D8%B1%D8%A9)
- Open source is the backbone for Startups (www.findbestopensource.com/article-detail/open-source-startups)
- How to contribute to open source (www.findbestopensource.com/article-detail/contribute-to-opensource)
- en.opensuse.org/portal:How_to_participate
- How to learn from open source projects (www.findbestopensource.com/article-detail/learn_from_open-source)

Useful Links II

- How to make money from Open Source (www.findbestopensource.com/article-detail/make_money_opensource)
- Arabic websites
  - www.linuxac.org
  - http://itwadi.com
  - www.ojuba.org/
- Imagine Publishing
  - Linux User&Developer magazine (www.linuxuser.co.uk/)
  - Linux Tips, Tricks, Apps & Hacks (https://www.imagineshop.co.uk/bookazines.html)
  - Linux & Open Source Genius Guide (https://www.imagineshop.co.uk/bookazines.html)

Open Source Licenses I

License defines the rights and obligations the copyright holder grants to licensees.

- Open Source licenses may grant or deny users the right to copy, modify and redistribute the software (or content)
- Licenses, however, may also impose obligations, such as:
  - modifications to the code that are distributed must be made available in source code form
  - an author attribution must be placed in a program/documentation using that Open Source
  - any dependent software must be licensed under the same license
  - ...
- Example OSS licenses are[5]:
  - Apache License 2.0

Open Source Licenses II

- Recommended for software if you want a permissive license but also want to grant patent rights.
- Being permissive, it allows for derivative works to be released under different terms which can also be distributed commercially.
- Apache and Android are released under this license.

- BSD license
  - Latest version requires that derivative works do not use the name of the original project or its developers for promotion without express permission.
  - Only recommended for software and not other works.
- GNU General Public License (GPL)
  - Requires the release of complete source code of licensed work.
  - Modifications and derivative works should also be released under the same license.
  - Recommended only for software.
  - Bash and GIMP are released under GPLv3.
- GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL)

Open Source Licenses III

- Makes it possible to release derivative works under a different license if it only makes use of LGPL's code as shared libraries.
- This allows for code to be used even in proprietary projects.
- This is why the license is used primarily for software libraries.
- It is similar to GPLv3 in all other aspects.

- MIT License
  - A short and very permissive license.
  - Allows for licensed work to be used for commercial use.
  - Derivative works may be released under different terms and without source code.
  - Modifications can be used privately and don't have to be released publicly.
  - Used by Rails, jQuery and many others for its simplicity.
- Creative Commons (CC) License
  - Recommended for non-software works such as images, artwork and music.

Open Source Licenses IV

- The copyleft CC-BY-SA allows for modifications of licensed work, distribution of derivative work for commercial use, but under the same license.
- Permissive and only requires attribution.

- Eclipse Public License
- Mozilla Public License
- ...

- Open Source Licenses comparison (http://web.archive.org/web/20090317083515/http://developer.kde.org/documentation/licensing/licenses_summary.html)

License	Proprietary Software linking	Distribution	Redistributing of modified code
GPL	Not allowed	Only with GPL compatible software	Only if derivative is GPL compatible
LGPL	Allowed	Allowed[6]	Only if the derivative is LGPL or GPL
Apple Public	Allowed	Allowed	Only under Apple Public license

Open Source Licenses V

Apache Public	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed[7]
BSD	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
CPL	Not clear[8]	Not clear[??]	Only under CPL compatible license
Jabber	Allowed	Allowed[9]	Allowed[10]
MIT (X11)	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
MPL	Allowed	Allowed	Only under MPL
Python	Allowed (?)	Allowed	Allowed, assuming the package includes a list of changes to the original Python and copyright notices on all files.
Sun Public	Allowed	Allowed	Only under Sun Public

Open Source Licenses VI

- If you want help choosing a license for your ***open source*** project, check http://choosealicense.com/

Clone vs Non-clone Alternative

- Clone software always follow the original software. Hence clones are
  - always lagging
  - usually inferior
- In conclusion, often you won't be satisfied

Examples

- MS-Word vs Libre-office-Writer vs Lyx
- Matlab vs Scilab vs GNU-Octave vs SciPython-MatPlotLib

Useful Links

- www.findbestopensource.com/
- Cool list of Linux programs (www.dedoimedo.com/computers/new-cool-list-linux.html)
- Ohloh (www.ohloh.net/): very useful for checking the current state of an OSS

Learning New Software Packages

Try/Explore/Read about capabilities of the new software package

Find good examples

Short course/training/tutorial/user-guide

Test your knowledge through a real project

Use a book/manual/reference

If you find expert who is willing to answer your questions;

- you are lucky
- don't waste the chance

FOSS or Commercial SW? I

Source: [http://www.code-aster.de/code-aster.html].
When using a free sw, you might experience pitfalls such as:

- installation is difficult or fails
- sw crashes
- graphics problems
- lack of documentation
- lack of experiences (or experiences are spread all over the web)
- ...

FOSS or Commercial SW? II

This is why many serious users rely on a commercial sw which assures the proper functioning of a software on a determinate computer system.

Customers Fear

Serious customers fear that saved license costs at the end must be payed by harder work and more time of the engineers in order to make the free sw work well.

The Cultural Gap between Commercial and FOSS I

- A commercial software company usually has:
  - enough number of programmers
  - clear plans/decisions based on accumulated experience with serious customers
  - financial resources that enable them to outsource difficult unexpected problems to experts anywhere in the world to obtain high quality solutions.
- On the other hand, a small group of clever and dedicated programmer work for free[11], and hence they intermittently in their spare time.
- What the commercial company can achieve in 1~2 months usually takes about 1~2 years by the small programmers group[12].
  - That is, the fruit of a month of hard work in the commercial company does differ in quality and quantity from that of the small programmers group.

The Cultural Gap between Commercial and FOSS II

- However, the monthly announcements, of both the company and the programmers group, usually use similar words/expressions.
  - Both of them are saying the truth, from their points of view.
  - In other words, there is a ***cultural gap*** between commercial companies and small programmer groups.

Confusion of the User

From the point of view of an announcement reader seeking to select either the commercial of the FOSS, he will understand the announcements according to his background experience.

- That is, if the reader is not aware of the aforementioned cultural gab, he may think there is no big difference between commercial and FOSS.
- That is, the reader must be aware of the cultural gab between both the commercial and free worlds in order to weight the respective announcements correctly and take the correct decision.

Word Processors

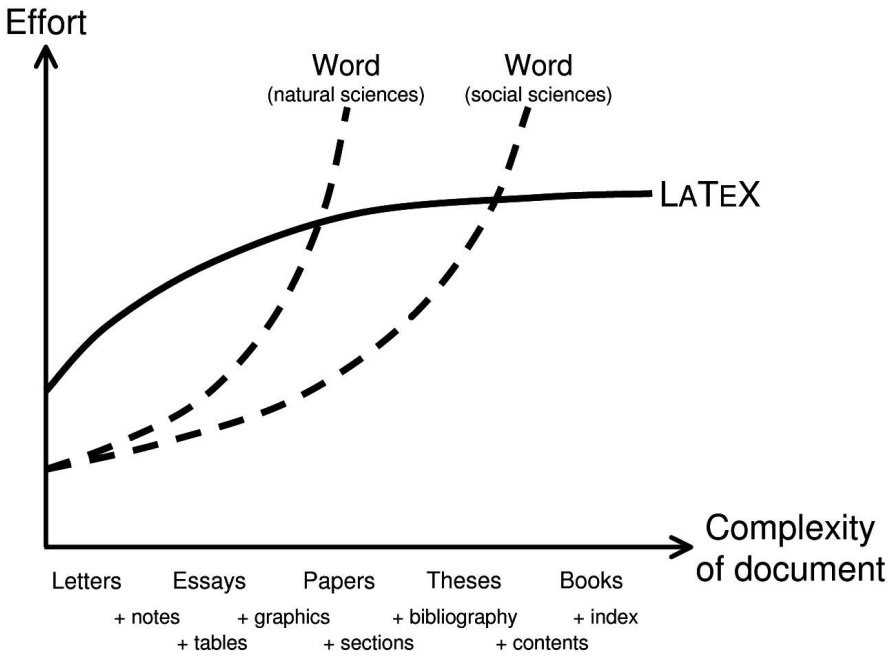
Usually there are two categories of word processing software packages

- What You See Is What You Get (WYSIWYG)
- What You See Is What You Mean (WYSIWYM)

WYSIWYG	WYSIWYM
Microsoft Word LibreOffice Writer AbiWord Calligra Words	LaTeX LyX

Roughly, you can compare LaTeX to Word as you compare Matlab to Excel

LaTeX vs Microsoft Word



LaTeX is a document markup language.

- Simply you can think of it as similar to HTML[13]
- In order to create a document in LaTeX, a **.tex** file must be created using some **text editor**
- The **.tex** file is then **compiled** to produce the document
- LaTeX can generate several document formats including "pdf"

LaTeX is Free

Although being free is an advantage, but it is a drawback at the same time

- Slow download server
- No clean official documentation
- Several alternatives to do the same thing

However; LaTeX is very mature and widely used by professional/enterprise publishers

- Also it has a big user community
  - when you encounter a problem, google it. Most likely you will find others had encountered it and found a solution

LaTeX 2ε Cheat Sheet

Document classes

`book` Default is two-sided.
`report` No `\part` divisions.
`article` No `\part` or `\chapter` divisions.
`letter` Letter (?).
`slides` Large sans-serif font.

Used at the very beginning of a document: `\documentclass{`*class*`}`. Use `\begin{document}` to start contents and `\end{document}` to end the document.

Common `documentclass` options

`10pt/11pt/12pt` Font size.
`letterpaper/a4paper` Paper size.
`twocolumn` Use two columns.
`twoside` Set margins for two-sided.
`landscape` Landscape orientation. Must use `dvips -t landscape`.
`draft` Double-space lines.

Usage: `\documentclass[`*opt,opt*`]{`*class*`}`.

Packages

`fullpage` Use 1 inch margins.
`anysize` Set margins: `\marginsize{`*l*`}{`*r*`}{`*t*`}{`*b*`}`.
`multicol` Use *n* columns: `\begin{multicols}{`*n*`}`.
`latexsym` Use LaTeX symbol font.
`graphicx` Show image: `\includegraphics[width=`*x*`]{`*file*`}`.
`url` Insert URL: `\url{`*http://...*`}`.

Use before `\begin{document}`. Usage: `\usepackage{`*package*`}`

Title

`\author{`*text*`}` Author of document.
`\title{`*text*`}` Title of document.
`\date{`*text*`}` Date.

These commands go before `\begin{document}`. The declaration `\maketitle` goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

`\pagestyle{empty}` Empty header, footer and no page numbers.
`\tableofcontents` Add a table of contents here.

Document structure

`\part{`*title*`}`
`\chapter{`*title*`}`
`\section{`*title*`}`
`\subsection{`*title*`}`
`\subsubsection{`*title*`}`
`\paragraph{`*title*`}`
`\subparagraph{`*title*`}`

Use `\setcounter{secnumdepth}{`*x*`}` suppresses heading numbers of depth $> x$, where `chapter` has depth 0. Use a `*`, as in `\section*{`*title*`}`, to not number a particular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.

Text environments

`\begin{comment}` Comment (not printed). Requires `verbatim` package.
`\begin{quote}` Indented quotation block.
`\begin{quotation}` Like `quote` with indented paragraphs.
`\begin{verse}` Quotation block for verse.

Lists

`\begin{enumerate}` Numbered list.
`\begin{itemize}` Bulleted list.
`\begin{description}` Description list.
`\item` *text* Add an item.
`\item[`*x*`]` *text* Use *x* instead of normal bullet or number. Required for descriptions.

References

`\label{`*marker*`}` Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the form `\label{sec:item}`.
`\ref{`*marker*`}` Give section/body number of marker.
`\pageref{`*marker*`}` Give page number of marker.
`\footnote{`*text*`}` Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

`\begin{table}[`*place*`]` Add numbered table.
`\begin{figure}[`*place*`]` Add numbered figure.
`\begin{equation}[`*place*`]` Add numbered equation.
`\caption{`*text*`}` Caption for the body.

The *place* is a list valid placements for the body. `t`=top, `h`=here, `b`=bottom, `p`=separate page, `!`=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties

Font face

Command	*Declaration*	*Effect*
`\textrm{`*text*`}`	`{\rmfamily` *text*`}`	Roman family
`\textsf{`*text*`}`	`{\sffamily` *text*`}`	Sans serif family
`\texttt{`*text*`}`	`{\ttfamily` *text*`}`	`Typewriter family`
`\textmd{`*text*`}`	`{\mdseries` *text*`}`	Medium series
`\textbf{`*text*`}`	`{\bfseries` *text*`}`	**Bold series**
`\textup{`*text*`}`	`{\upshape` *text*`}`	Upright shape
`\textit{`*text*`}`	`{\itshape` *text*`}`	*Italic shape*
`\textsl{`*text*`}`	`{\slshape` *text*`}`	*Slanted shape*
`\textsc{`*text*`}`	`{\scshape` *text*`}`	Small Caps shape
`\emph{`*text*`}`	`{\em` *text*`}`	*Emphasized*
`\textnormal{`*text*`}`	`{\normalfont` *text*`}`	Document font
`\underline{`*text*`}`		Underline

The command (*tttt*) form handles spacing better than the declaration (*tttt*) form.

Font size

`\tiny` tiny
`\scriptsize` scriptsize
`\footnotesize` footnotesize
`\small` small
`\normalsize` normalsize
`\large` large
`\Large` Large
`\LARGE` LARGE
`\huge` huge
`\Huge` Huge

These are declarations and should be used in the form `{\small ...}`, or without braces to affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

`\begin{verbatim}` Verbatim environment.
`\begin{verbatim*}` Spaces are shown as ␣.
`\verb!text!` Text between the delimiting characters (in this case '!') is verbatim.

Justification

Environment	*Declaration*
`\begin{center}`	`\centering`
`\begin{flushleft}`	`\raggedright`
`\begin{flushright}`	`\raggedleft`

Miscellaneous

`\linespread{`*x*`}` changes the line spacing by the multiplier *x*.

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

&	`\&`	_	`\_`	...	`\ldots`	•	`\textbullet`
$	`\$`	^	`\^{}`	|	`\textbar`	\	`\textbackslash`
%	`\%`	~	`\~{}`	#	`\#`	§	`\S`

Accents

ò	`\`o`	ó	`\'o`	ô	`\^o`	ō	`\~o`	ō	`\=o`
ȯ	`\.o`	ö	`\"o`	o͡	`\c o`	ŏ	`\v o`	ő	`\H o`
ç	`\c c`	o̲	`\d o`	o̲	`\b o`	o͡o	`\t oo`	œ	`\oe`
Œ	`\OE`	æ	`\ae`	Æ	`\AE`	å	`\aa`	Å	`\AA`
ø	`\o`	Ø	`\O`	ł	`\l`	Ł	`\L`	ı	`\i`
ȷ	`\j`	¡	`~‘`	¿	`?‘`				

Delimiters

‘ ‘ “ ‘‘ { `\{` [`[` ((< `\textless`
’ ’ ” ’’ } `\}`] `]`)) > `\textgreater`

Dashes

Name	*Source*	*Example*	*Usage*
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.
en-dash	--	1–5	Between numbers.
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

`\\` Begin new line without new paragraph.
`\\*` Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
`\kill` Don't print current line.
`\pagebreak` Start new page.
`\noindent` Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

`\today` February 25, 2014.
`$\sim$` Prints ∼ instead of `\~{}`, which makes ˜.
`~` Space, disallow linebreak (`W.J.~Clinton`).
`\@.` Indicate that the `.` ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.
`\hspace{`*l*`}` Horizontal space of length *l* (Ex: $l = 20$`pt`).
`\vspace{`*l*`}` Vertical space of length *l*.
`\rule{`*w*`}{`*h*`}` Line of width *w* and height *h*.

Tabular environments

`tabbing` environment

`\=` Set tab stop. `\>` Go to tab stop.

Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with `\kill` at the end of the line. Normally `\\` is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

```
\begin{array}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}
```

tabular column specification

`l`	Left-justified column.
`c`	Centered column.
`r`	Right-justified column.
`p{`*width*`}`	Same as `\parbox[t]{`*width*`}`.
`@{`*decl*`}`	Insert *decl* instead of inter-column space.
`|`	Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

`\hline`	Horizontal line between rows.
`\cline{`x-y`}`	Horizontal line across columns x through y.
`\multicolumn{`n`}{`*cols*`}{`*text*`}`	A cell that spans n columns, with *cols* column specification.

Math mode

For inline math, use `\(...\)` or `$...$`. For displayed math, use `\[...\]` or `\begin{equation}`.

Superscript^x	`^{x}`	Subscript$_x$	`_{x}`
$\frac{x}{y}$	`\frac{x}{y}`	$\sum_{k=1}^{n}$	`\sum_{k=1}^n`
$\sqrt[n]{x}$	`\sqrt[n]{x}`	$\prod_{k=1}^{n}$	`\prod_{k=1}^n`

Math-mode symbols

$\leq$	`\leq`	$\geq$	`\geq`	$\neq$	`\neq`	$\approx$	`\approx`
$\times$	`\times`	$\div$	`\div`	$\pm$	`\pm`	$\cdot$	`\cdot`
$^\circ$	`^{\circ}`	$\circ$	`\circ`	$\prime$	`\prime`	$\cdots$	`\cdots`
∞	`\infty`	$\neg$	`\neg`	$\wedge$	`\wedge`	$\vee$	`\vee`
$\supset$	`\supset`	$\forall$	`\forall`	$\in$	`\in`	$\rightarrow$	`\rightarrow`
$\subset$	`\subset`	$\exists$	`\exists`	$\notin$	`\notin`	$\Rightarrow$	`\Rightarrow`
$\cup$	`\cup`	$\cap$	`\cap`	$\mid$	`\mid`	$\Leftrightarrow$	`\Leftrightarrow`
$\dot{a}$	`\dot a`	$\hat{a}$	`\hat a`	$\bar{a}$	`\bar a`	$\tilde{a}$	`\tilde a`
α	`\alpha`	β	`\beta`	γ	`\gamma`	δ	`\delta`
ϵ	`\epsilon`	ζ	`\zeta`	η	`\eta`	ε	`\varepsilon`
θ	`\theta`	ι	`\iota`	κ	`\kappa`	ϑ	`\vartheta`
λ	`\lambda`	μ	`\mu`	ν	`\nu`	ξ	`\xi`
π	`\pi`	ρ	`\rho`	σ	`\sigma`	τ	`\tau`
υ	`\upsilon`	ϕ	`\phi`	χ	`\chi`	ψ	`\psi`
ω	`\omega`	Γ	`\Gamma`	Δ	`\Delta`	Θ	`\Theta`
Λ	`\Lambda`	Ξ	`\Xi`	Π	`\Pi`	Σ	`\Sigma`
Υ	`\Upsilon`	Φ	`\Phi`	Ψ	`\Psi`	Ω	`\Omega`

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice more to resolve dependencies.

Citation types

`\cite{`*key*`}`	Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
`\citeA{`*key*`}`	Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
`\citeN{`*key*`}`	Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
`\shortcite{`*key*`}`	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
`\shortciteA{`*key*`}`	Abbreviated author list. ?
`\shortciteN{`*key*`}`	Abbreviated author list and year. ?
`\citeyear{`*key*`}`	Cite year only. (1953)

All the above have an `NP` variant without parentheses; Ex. `\citeNP`.

BibTeX entry types

`@article`	Journal or magazine article.
`@book`	Book with publisher.
`@booklet`	Book without publisher.
`@conference`	Article in conference proceedings.
`@inbook`	A part of a book and/or range of pages.
`@incollection`	A part of book with its own title.
`@misc`	If nothing else fits.
`@phdthesis`	PhD. thesis.
`@proceedings`	Proceedings of a conference.
`@techreport`	Tech report, usually numbered in series.
`@unpublished`	Unpublished.

BibTeX fields

`address`	Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
`author`	Names of authors, of format ....
`booktitle`	Title of book when part of it is cited.
`chapter`	Chapter or section number.
`edition`	Edition of a book.
`editor`	Names of editors.
`institution`	Sponsoring institution of tech. report.
`journal`	Journal name.
`key`	Used for cross ref. when no author.
`month`	Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.
`note`	Any additional information.
`number`	Number of journal or magazine.
`organization`	Organization that sponsors a conference.
`pages`	Page range (`2,6,9--12`).
`publisher`	Publisher's name.
`school`	Name of school (for thesis).
`series`	Name of series of books.
`title`	Title of work.
`type`	Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".
`volume`	Volume of a journal or book.
`year`	Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BibTeX style files

`abbrv`	Standard	`abstract`	`alpha` with abstract
`alpha`	Standard	`apa`	APA
`plain`	Standard	`unsrt`	Unsorted

The LaTeX document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BibTeX database goes in a file called *file*`.bib`, which is processed with `bibtex file`.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author  = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title   = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume  = {171},
  pages   = {737},
  year    = 1953
}
```

Sample LaTeX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle

\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.

A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first  &  row  &  data \\
second &  row  &  data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}
```

LaTeX Editors/IDE

- To write C/C++ code, any text editor can be used
  - But using a good IDE can greatly ease your job
- LaTeX is similar
  - Any text editor is OK, but a dedicated LaTeX editor/IDE is strongly recommended
- A dedicated LaTeX editor/IDE
  - can highlight and auto complete LaTeX keywords
  - has several LaTeX templates for several types of documents
  - facilitates compiling and debugging
  - ...
- Sample LaTeX editors are:

  Texstudio; cross-platform

  Kile; for Linux

  and many others

Arabic Support

Thanks to the "Arabi"[14] package, Arabic and Farsi languages are supported with the "Babel" package.

- However, since arabic users are few, "Arabi" package is not mature enough and some minor bugs do exist
  - Googling about these bugs, usually you find the same of similar bugs do exist in other languages, and hence you can infer solutions/workarounds

Keep Concentrating

Due to its WYSIWYM nature, I feel more concentrating while using LaTeX as compared to **Ms-Word**

Installing LaTeX

proText is a TeX/LaTeX distribution for Windows. It includes:

- MiKTeX LaTeX Implementation for MS Windows
- TexStudio TeX/LaTeX IDE
- ...

TeX Live is a cross platform[15] LaTeX implementation

Porting LaTeX Documents

Usually .tex files often reference other files (images, bibliography databases, . . .).

- Hence, if you want to copy a LaTeX document to another computer, you have to copy all the referenced files as well

LyX is a graphical front-end to LaTeX

- You can think of the LyX-LaTeX relationship as similar to the Visual Studio-C++ compiler relationship
- Unlike LaTeX, LyX comes with tidy and very good documentation
- Also it has a big community, i.e.,
  - it is mature enough
  - when you encounter a problem, google it. Most likely you will find others had encountered it and found a solution

Keep your concentration

Due to its WYSIWYM nature, I feel very concentrating while using **LyX** as compared to **Ms-Word**

Arabic Support

Arabic is supported in LyX

Installing LyX I

Linux packages are usually available in most Linux distributions' repositories

Windows installer is available at www.lyx.org/

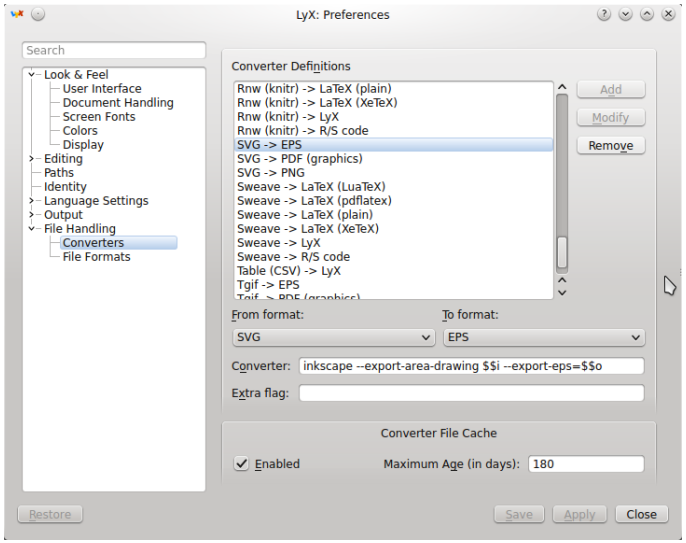
- There are two installer variants
  1. Installer (recommended)
     This needs a pre-installed LaTeX distribution
  2. Bundle
     It includes a minimal LaTeX distribution

I recommend installing as follows:

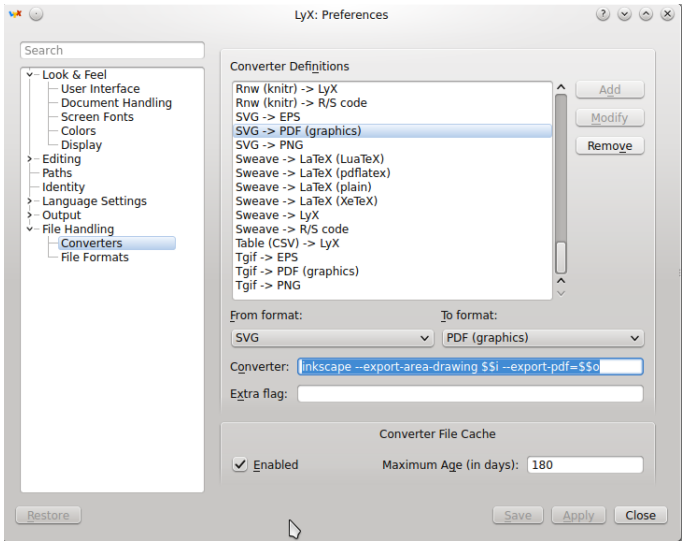
1. Install Inkscape
   - Confirm path to inkscape.exe is added to the "PATH" environment variable
2. Install MiKTeX (or TeX Live)
3. Install LyX (Installer option)

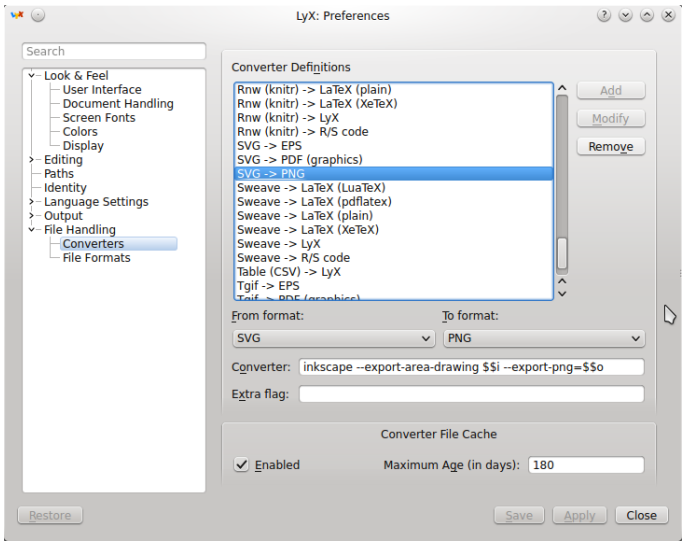
Installing LyX II

For both Linux & Windows installations, make sure to modify LyX configurations to use Inkscape as svg graphic translator



Installing LyX III





Learning LyX

Explore style-list, menus and toolbars

Help menu includes very good manuals

- Manuals themselves are LyX documents
  - So they are essentially very good LyX examples
- You may begin with:
  1. Introduction
  2. Tutorial

  Then if needed, read necessary sections of
  1. User's Guide
  2. rest of manuals . . .

lyx\examples folder contains wide variety of very good examples

Porting LyX Documents

Similar to LaTeX documents, .lyx files often reference other files (images, bibliography databases, . . .).

- Hence, if you want to copy a LyX document to another computer, you have to copy all the referenced files as well

Laboratory Work

- Practice the task explained in section ??

Beamer

Beamer is a LaTeX class for creating **professional** presentation slides

- Beamer can also be easily used within LyX

Beamer template is a built in template LyX provides to enable easily building presentations in LyX

Presentation Handouts

Beamer-Article class is also available

It renders the slides on standard sized paper (like A4 or letter), with frame titles used as paragraph titles, no special slide layout/colors and keeps the sectioning.

- It is suitable for creating ***professional*** presentation handouts
- You can have a single source file for the slides and its handouts
- You can still control the single source file so that the **slides** and the **article** are different
- Beamer-Article class is also available within LyX

Keep your concentration

Due to its WYSIWYM nature, I feel very very very concentrating while using **LyX-Beamer** as compared to **Ms-Power Point**.

Installing Beamer

- Beamer class is usually installed by default with MiKTEX, TEXLive
- Also templates for both Beamer-presentation and Beamer-article are included by default with LYX

Learning Beamer

- From **LyX**

  Help >Specific Manuals>Beamer Presentations

  Explore the styles list and Insert menu[16]
- **Beamer User Guide** explain creating Beamer presentations in plain LaTeX and LyX as well
- For **customization** of Beamer presentations, check the "BEAMER appearance cheat sheet" at http://science.thilucmic.fr
- For various **themes** of Beamer presentation, check http://www.hartwork.org/beamer-theme-matrix/
- Also a very good variety of presentations are attached to this course

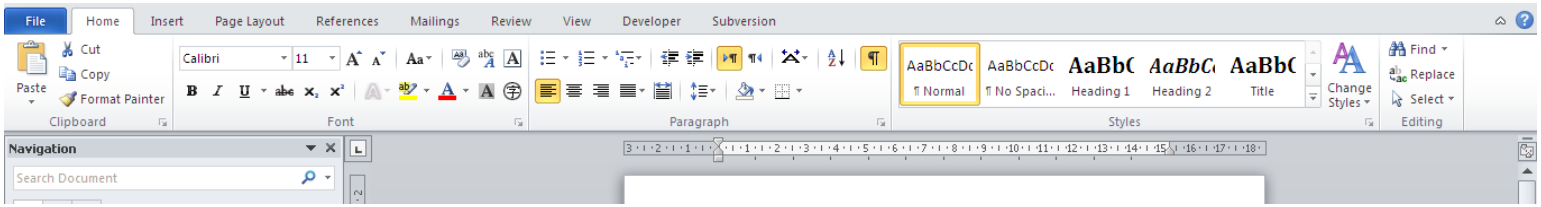
Laboratory Work

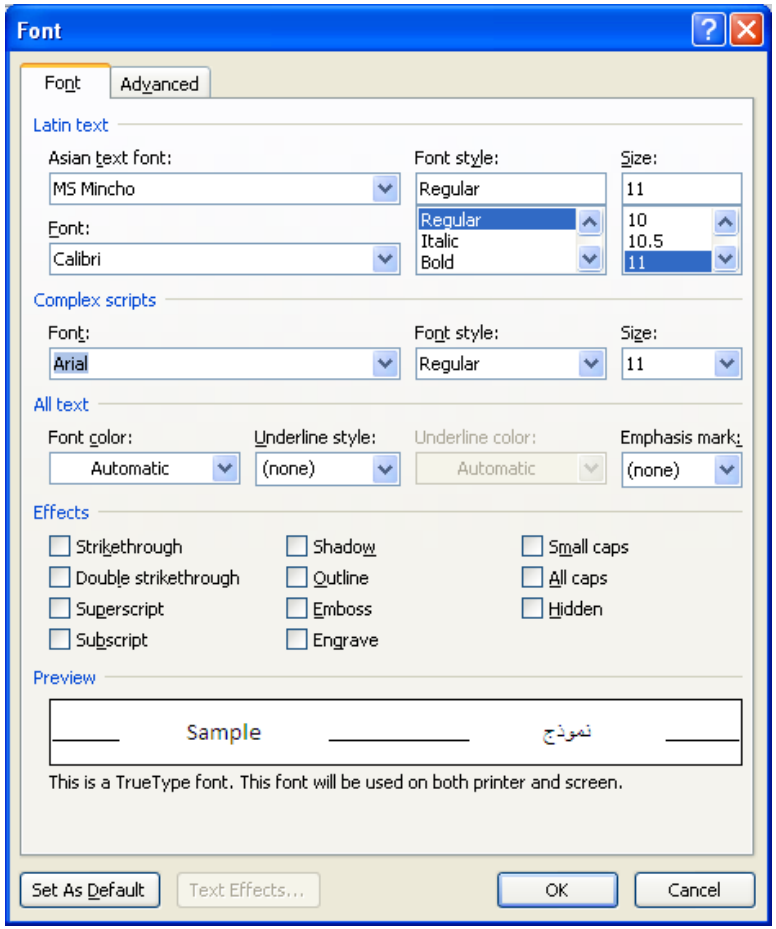
- Practice the task explained in section ??

Important Practices using Microsoft Word

- In fact, MS word is too simple to give a traditional tutorial
- Instead, I will stress on important practices using it
  - Unfortunately, many MS-Word users are not aware about these practices
  - Hence, many MS-Word users do not use Word efficiently and waste considerable time trying to control it
- Numerous tutorials are also available
  - Word for new users (http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/word-help/word-for-new-users-HA101631510.aspx)
  - Word 2013 (http://www.gcflearnfree.org/word2013)

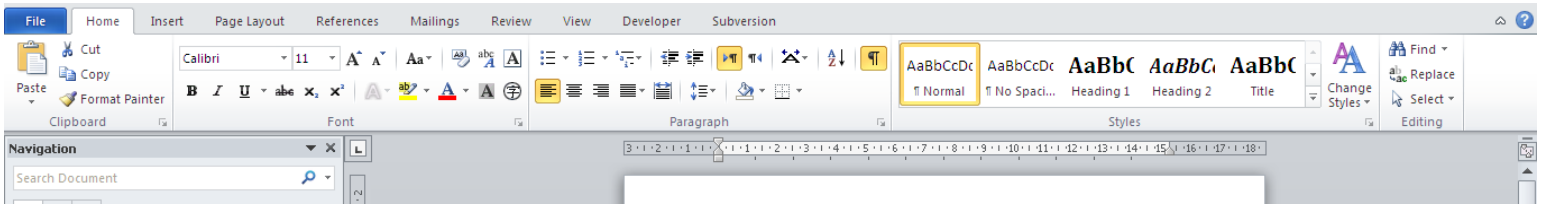
The Font

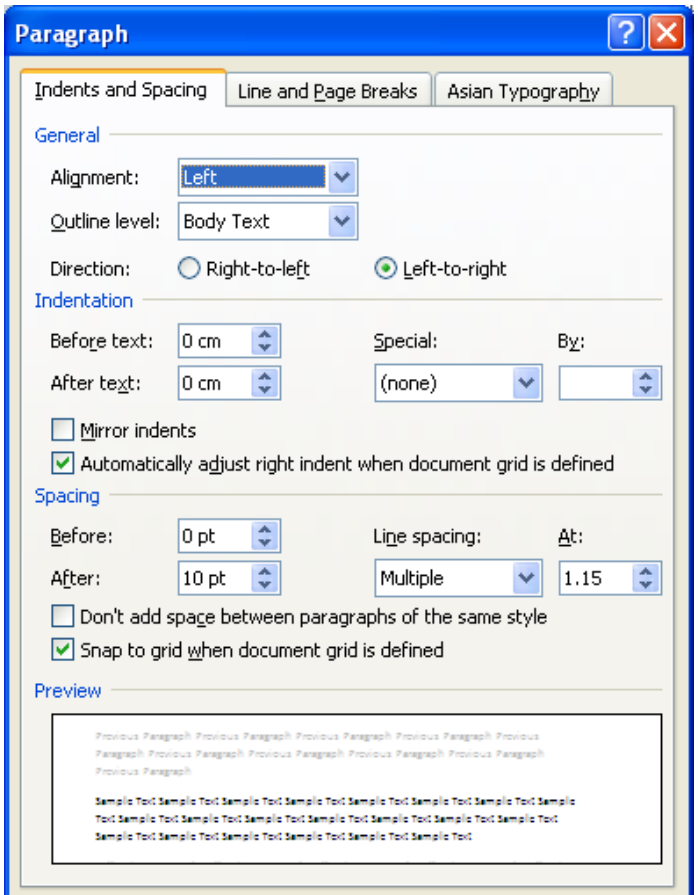

File
Home
Insert
Page Layout
References
Mailings
Review
View
Developer
Subversion
Cut
Copy
Format Painter
Paste
Clipboard
Calibri
11
Font
Paragraph
AaBbCcDc
¶ Normal
AaBbCcDc
¶ No Spaci...
AaBbC
Heading 1
AaBbC
Heading 2
AaBbC
Title
Change Styles
Styles
Find
Replace
Select
Editing
Navigation
Search Document

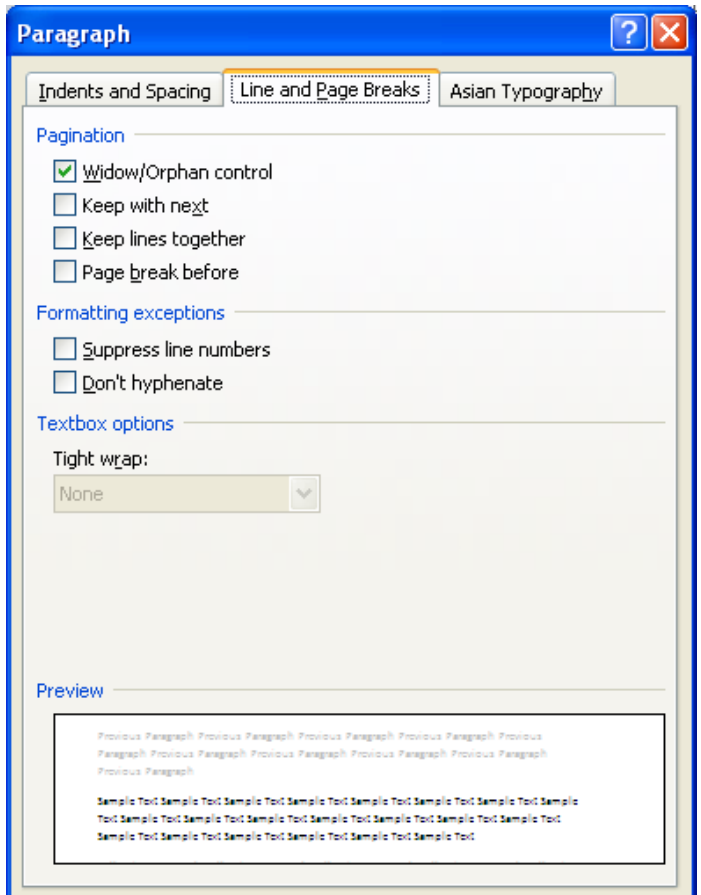

Font
Font
Advanced
Latin text
Asian text font:
MS Mincho
Font:
Calibri
Font style:
Regular
Regular
Italic
Bold
Size:
11
10
10.5
11
Complex scripts
Font:
Arial
Font style:
Regular
Size:
11
All text
Font color:
Automatic
Underline style:
(none)
Underline color:
Automatic
Emphasis mark:
(none)
Effects
Strikethrough
Double strikethrough
Superscript
Subscript
Shadow
Outline
Emboss
Engrave
Small caps
All caps
Hidden
Preview
Sample
نموذج
This is a TrueType font. This font will be used on both printer and screen.
Set As Default
Text Effects...
OK
Cancel

The Paragraph I

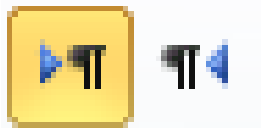
Paragraph is a sequence of words ended by the line-end character "¶"





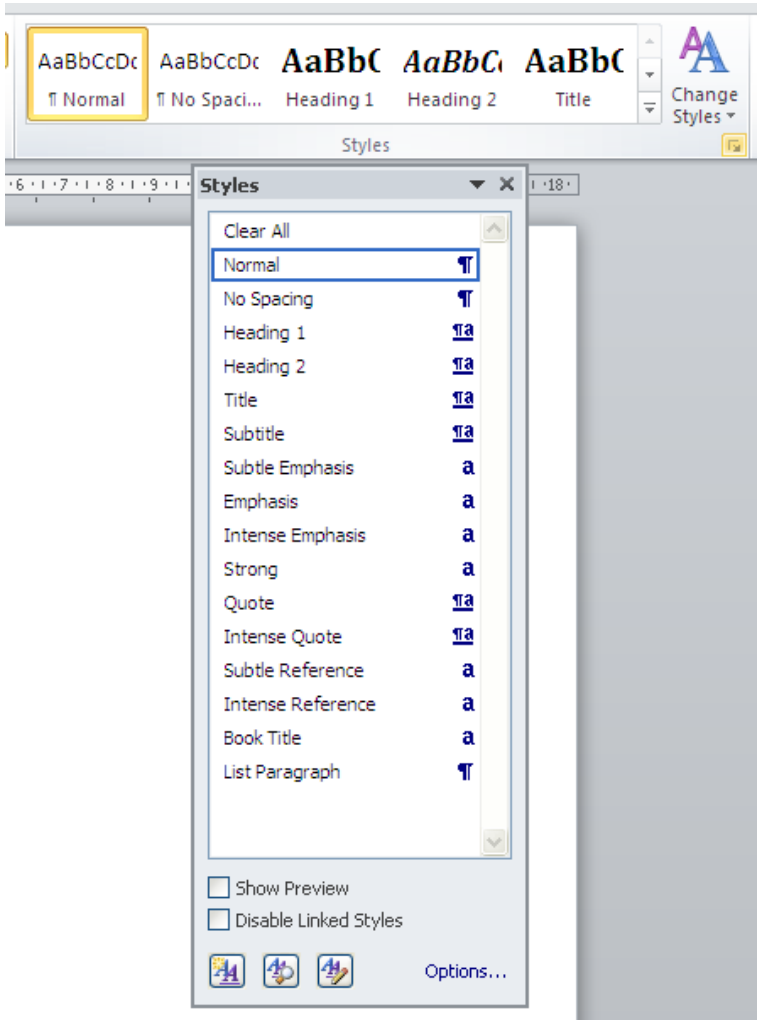


The Paragraph II

- Note the “Right-to-left” and “Left-to-right” radio buttons
  - They are equivalent to the  buttons

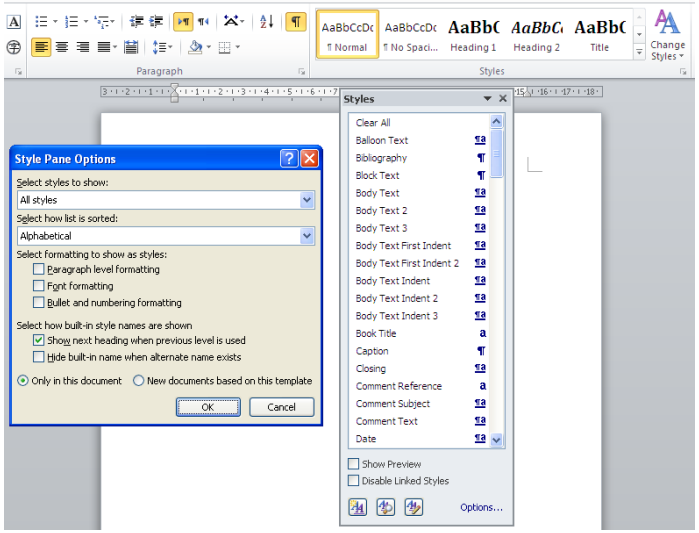
The Style I

- It is a collection of formattings for
  - Font
  - Paragraph
  - ...
- MS Word already ships with a variety of built-in styles
  - Most of them are ***hidden*** by default

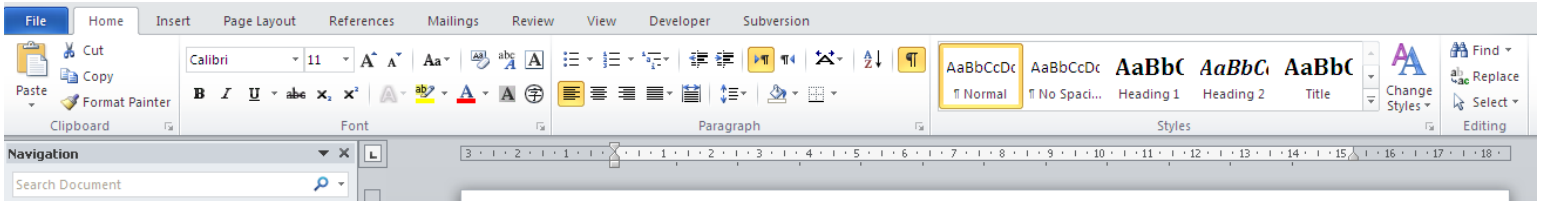


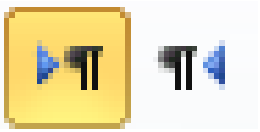
The Style II

- Notable styles include:
  - Normal
    - It is the parent of most styles
    - Changing its formattings affects many styles
  - Heading 1, 2, . . . , 9
  - Body Text First Indent
  - Title
  - . . .
- More information about styles can be found at
  - Style basics in Word (http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/word-help/style-basics-in-word-HA102647012.aspx)



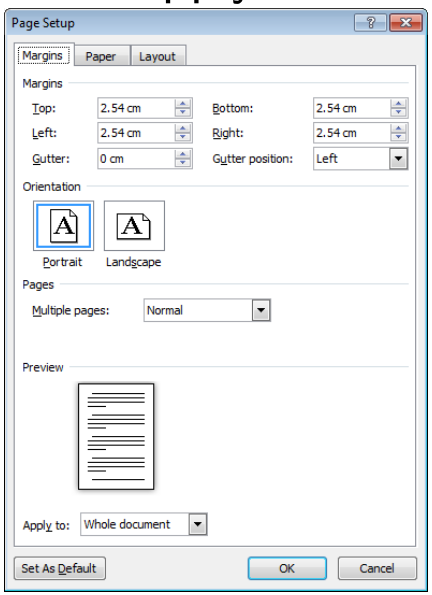
Always Minimize Formatting

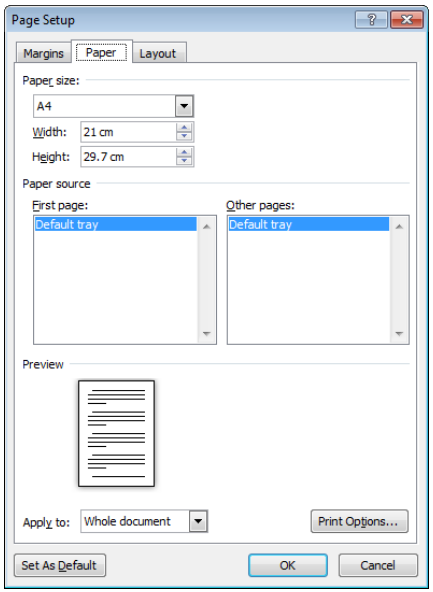


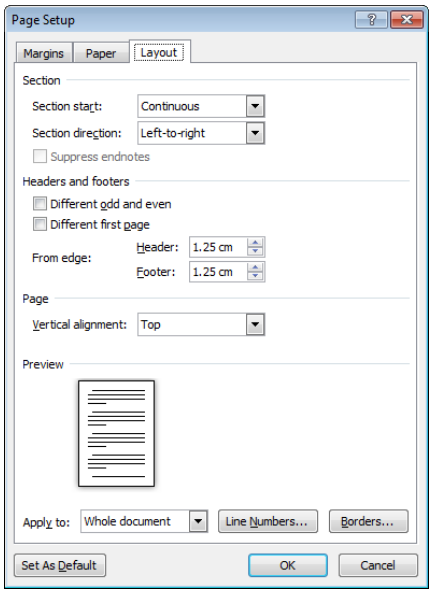
- Set the paragraph direction using either of the  buttons
- Use styles whenever possible
- Check hidden details of your document by using the  button
- Understand how you can use the ruler tools
- Understand the "Tab" and how to set the Tab type

In Summary; Recommended Initial Preparations

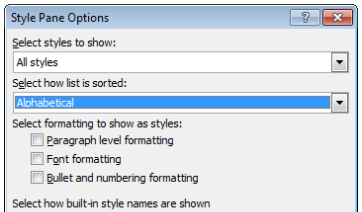
- Page Setup
  - All margins = "2.5 cm"
  - Gutter position = "left" or "right"
  - Paper size = "A4"
  - Section start = "Continuous"
  - Section direction = "Left-to-right" or "Right-to-left"
  - Apply to "Whole document"







- Set the "Style Pane Options" as shown



Templates

Word default template is called "Normal.dotm" and is located at "%appdata%\Microsoft\Templates"

- It is recommended to modify it as explained earlier instead of repeating the same modifications for every new document
- Be very careful when you modify it

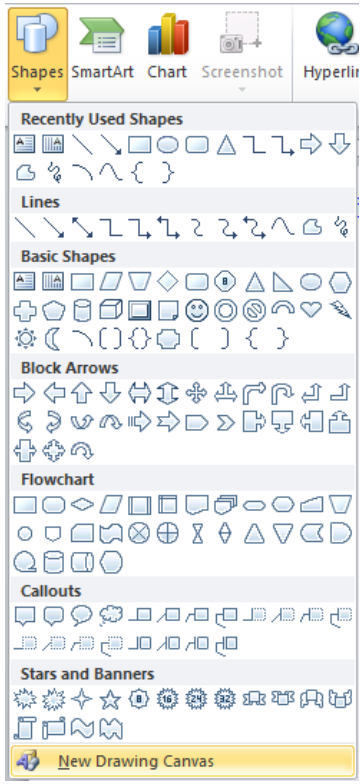
If you corrupted the "Normal.dotm" template,

you can reset it as follows:

1. close MS word
2. delete the corrupted "%appdata%\Microsoft\Templates\Normal.dotm" file
3. launch MS_Word again
   - MS-Word creates a new virgin template when it cannot find it

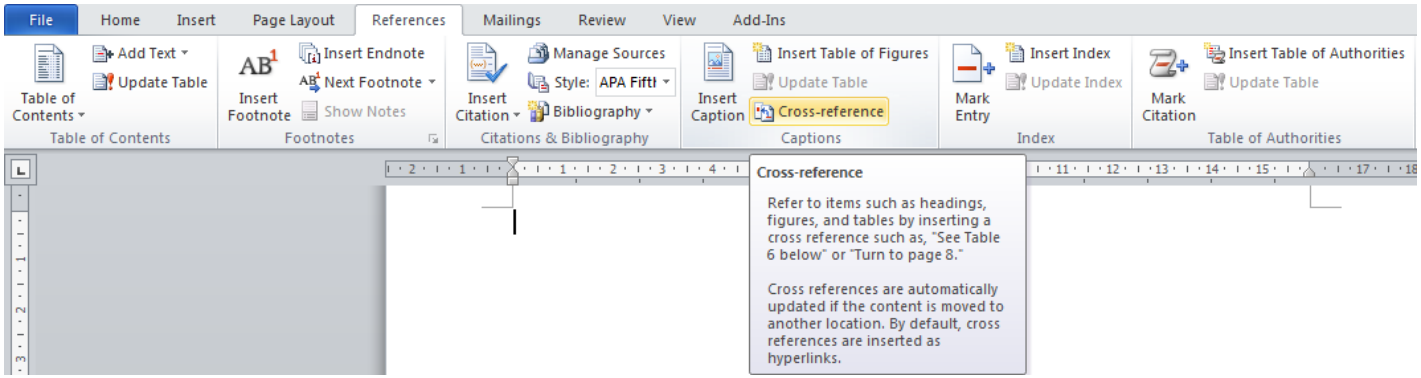
Drawing

- If your drawing contains *more than one* drawing object, always collect your drawing objects in a "Drawing Canvas"



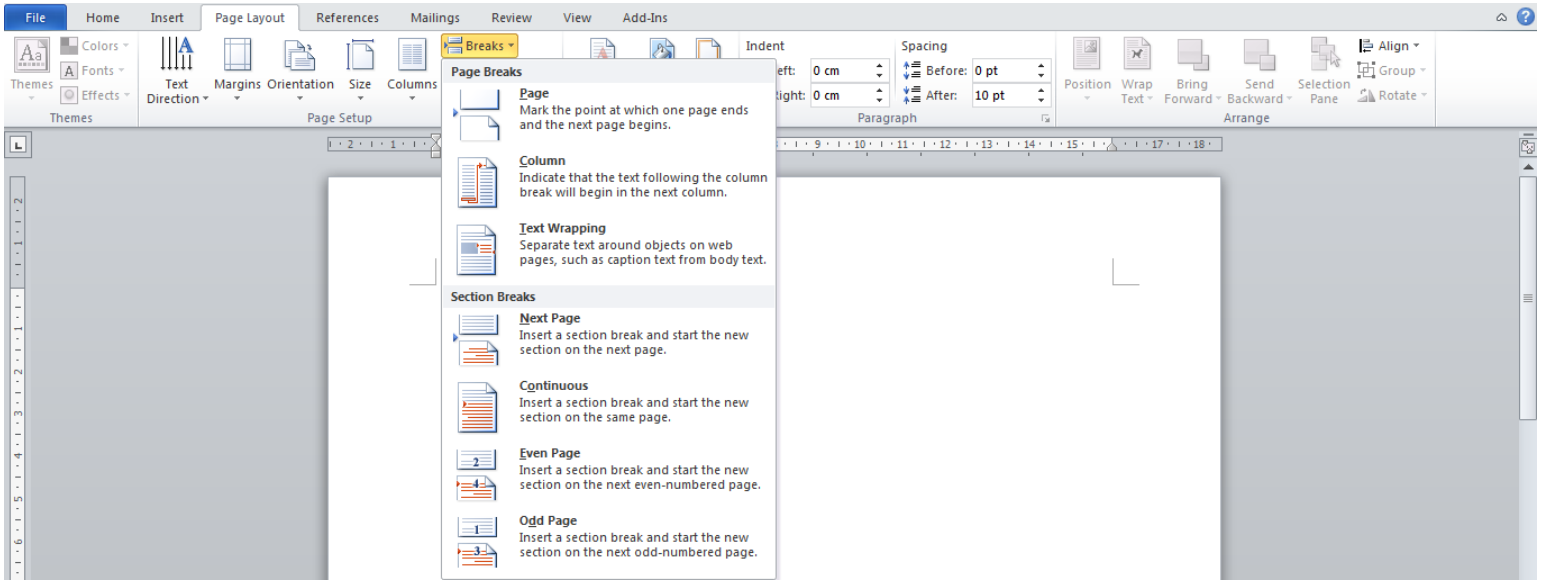
Cross-References

- Always use cross-references to refer to any part of your document



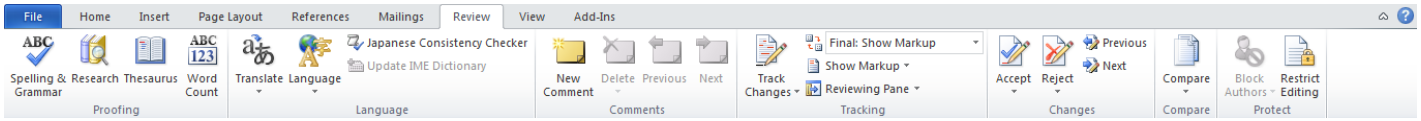
Section Breaks

- They are used to divide the document into sections
- Every section can have a different layout, for example:
  - page orientation
  - margins
  - number of columns
  - header/footer
  - ...
- However, selecting a part of the document for printing becomes a bit more difficult



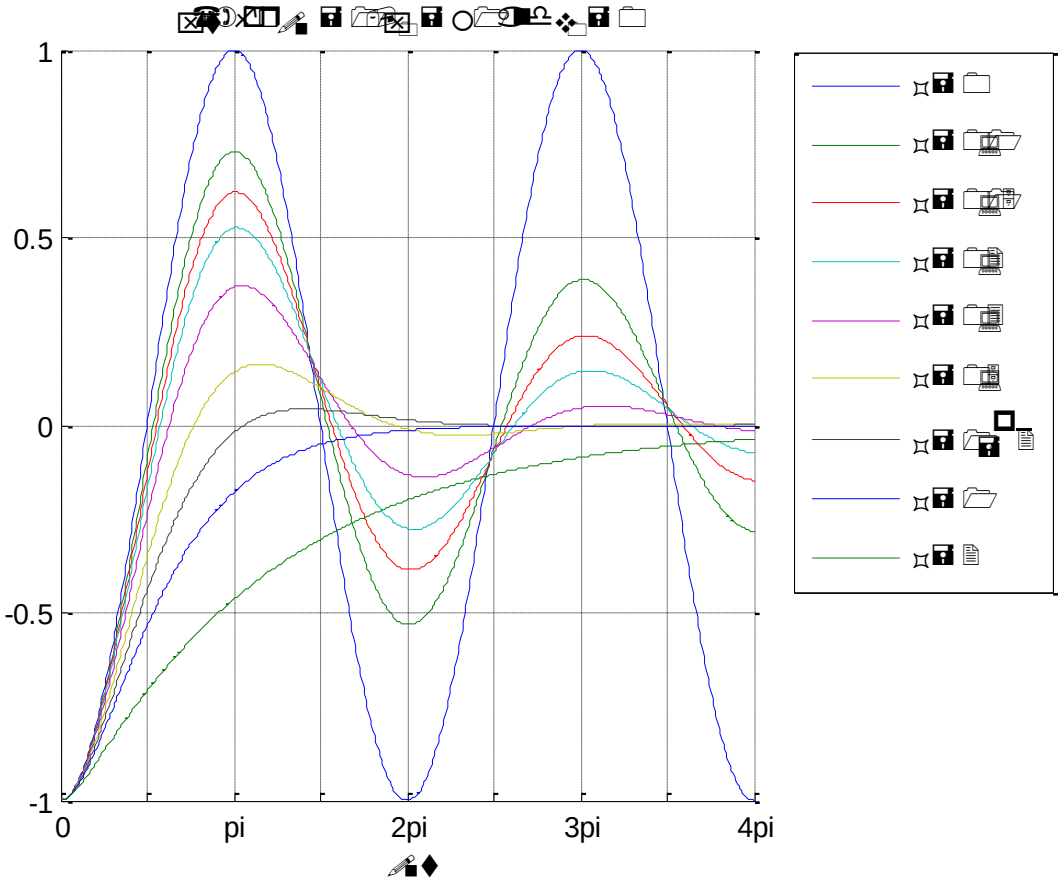
Collaboration

- Use the review features when collaborating with others



Portability

- **doc\docx** files are not portable

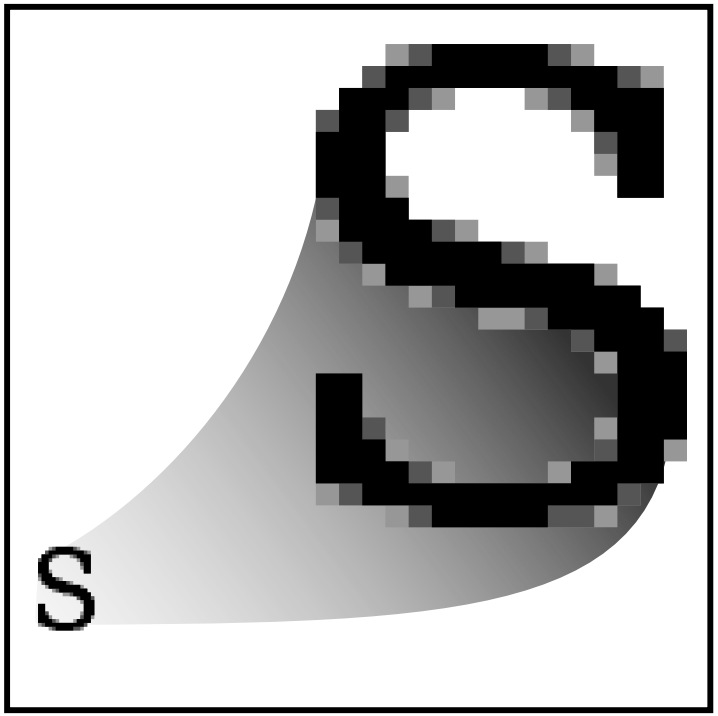


- **pdf**[17] files however are portable

Laboratory Work

- Practice the task explained in section ??

Raster vs Vector Graphics I



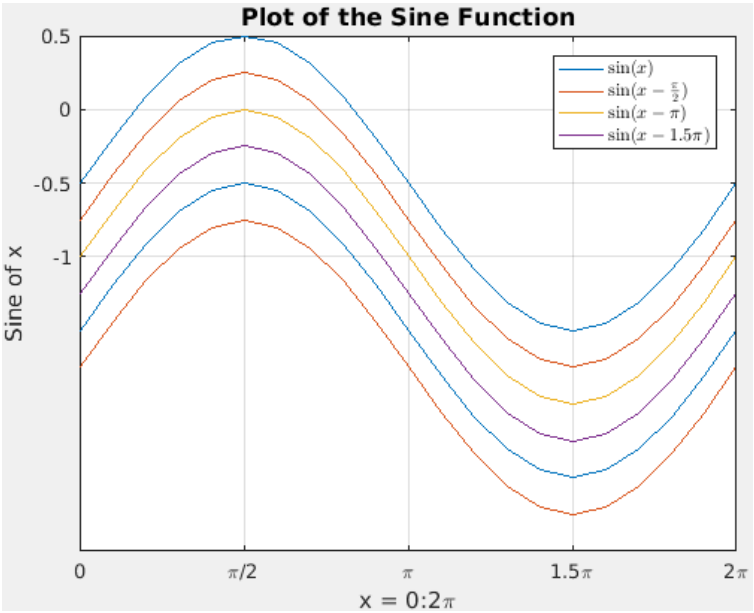
Raster

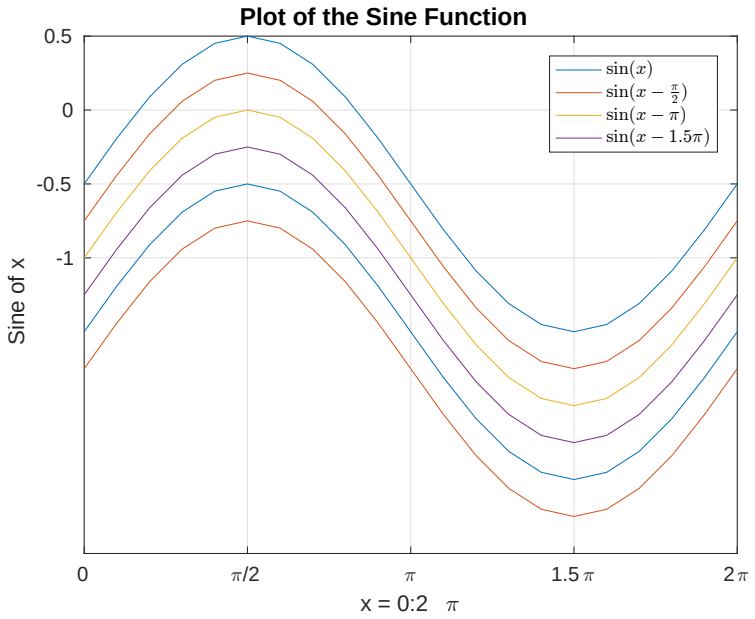
.bmp .jpeg .png

Vector

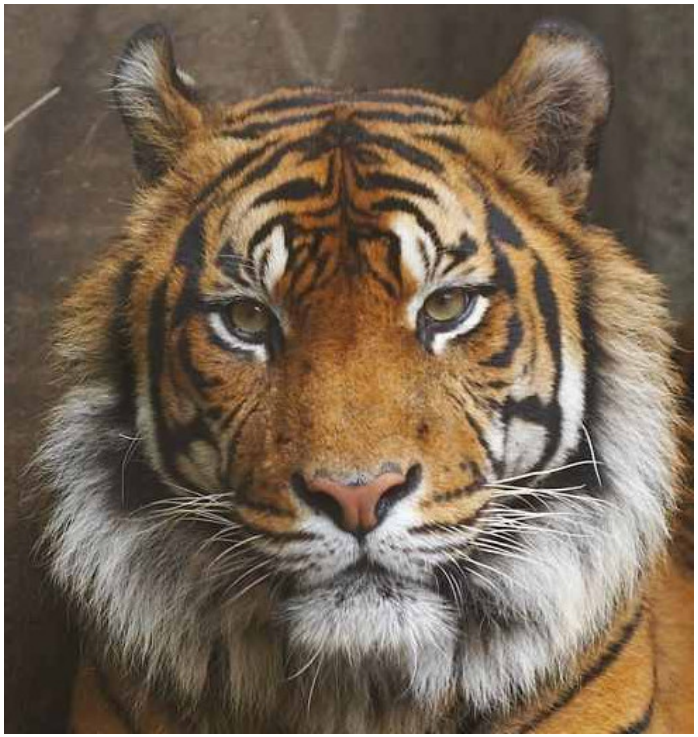
.emf .svg .pdf .eps

Raster vs Vector Graphics II

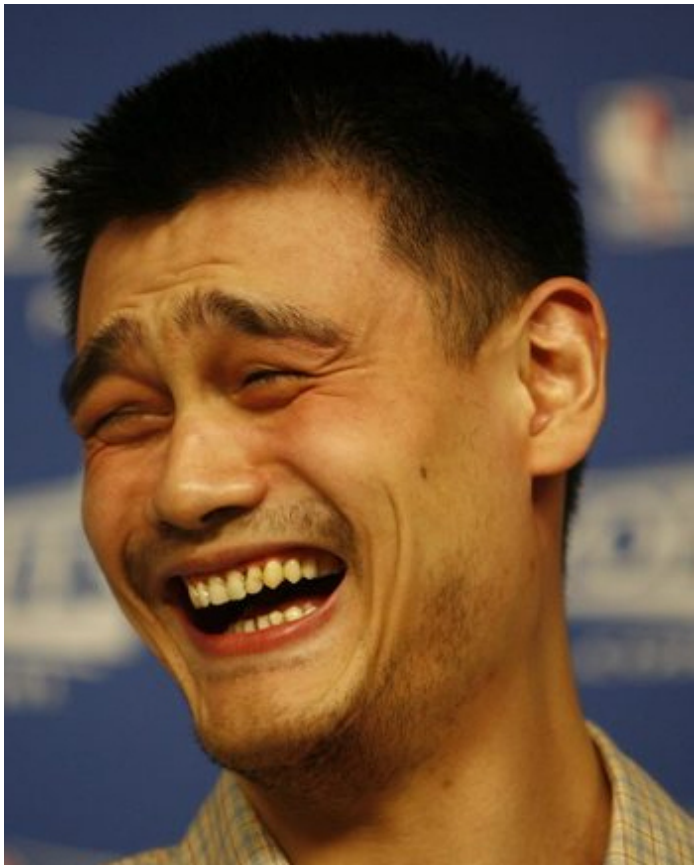


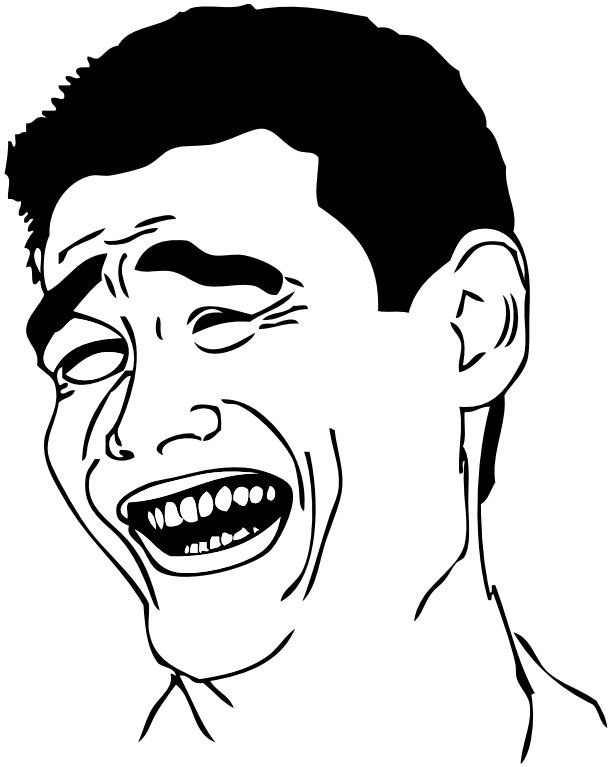


Raster vs Vector Graphics III



Raster vs Vector Graphics IV





Graphics Formats

Raster		Vector	
.bmp	Uncompressed	.pdf	Compressed
.png	Loose-less compression	.eps	
.jpg	Lossy compression	.emf	Compatible with MS office
		.svg	
⋮		⋮	

Vector Graphics Editors

- Adobe Illustrator (*de facto* standard; bloated)
- Corel Draw (bloated)
- Inkscape (light, open source, free, cross-platform and popular; my favorite)
- LibreOffice Draw
- ...

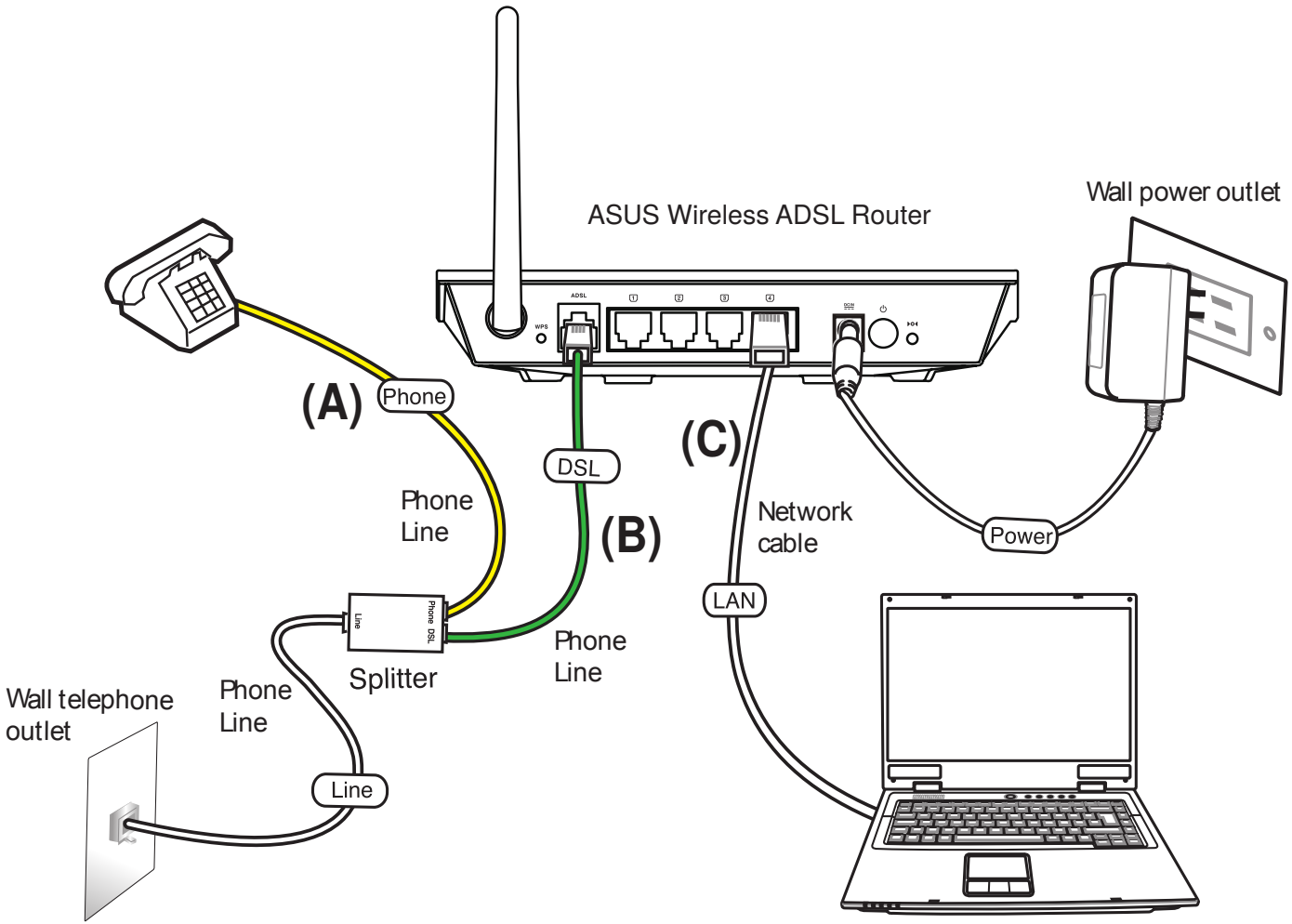
Inkscape

- Free
- Open source
- Cross platform
- Has a big community, i.e.,
  - it is mature enough
  - when you encounter a problem, google it. Most likely you will find others had encountered it and found a solution
- Much much powerful than MS-Word or MS-Power point sketching capabilities
- Has several plugins that greatly expand its capabilities

Inkscape Capabilities

- Inkscape is based on brazier curves
  - Defines a curve using four information, **start**, **end**, **start tangent** and **end tangent**
- Additionally, you can draw and edit:
  - straight lines
  - circles/arcs/ellipses
  - text
  - LaTeX formulas
  - function curves
  - ...

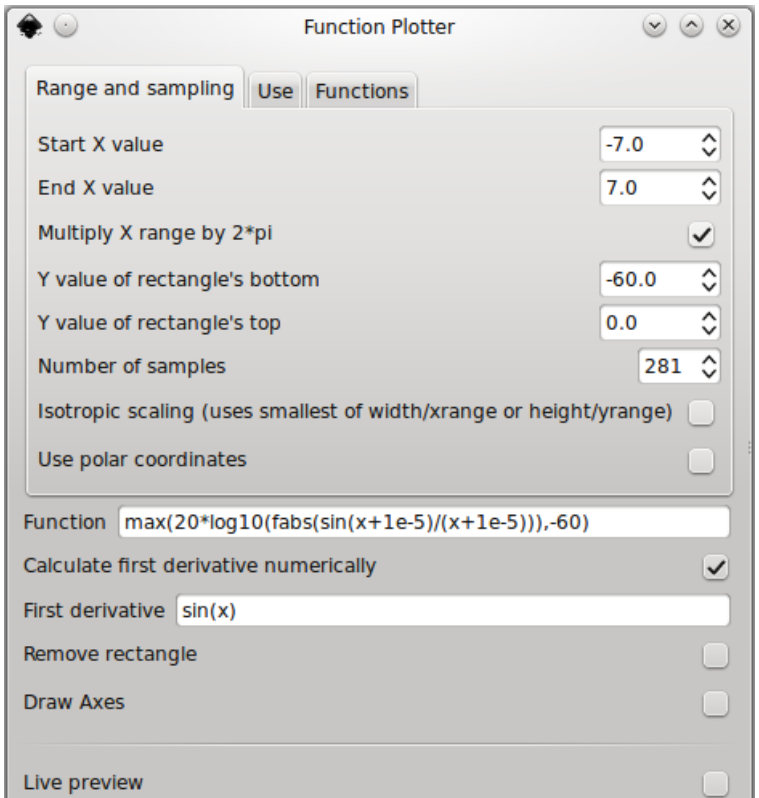
Import Graphics from pdf

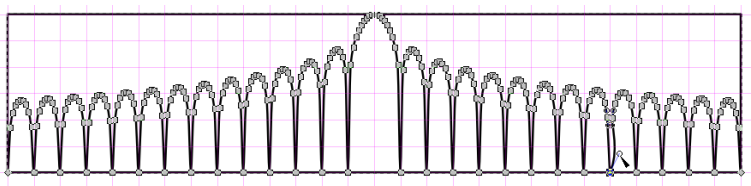


- You can import vector graphics from pdf files, and even edit them

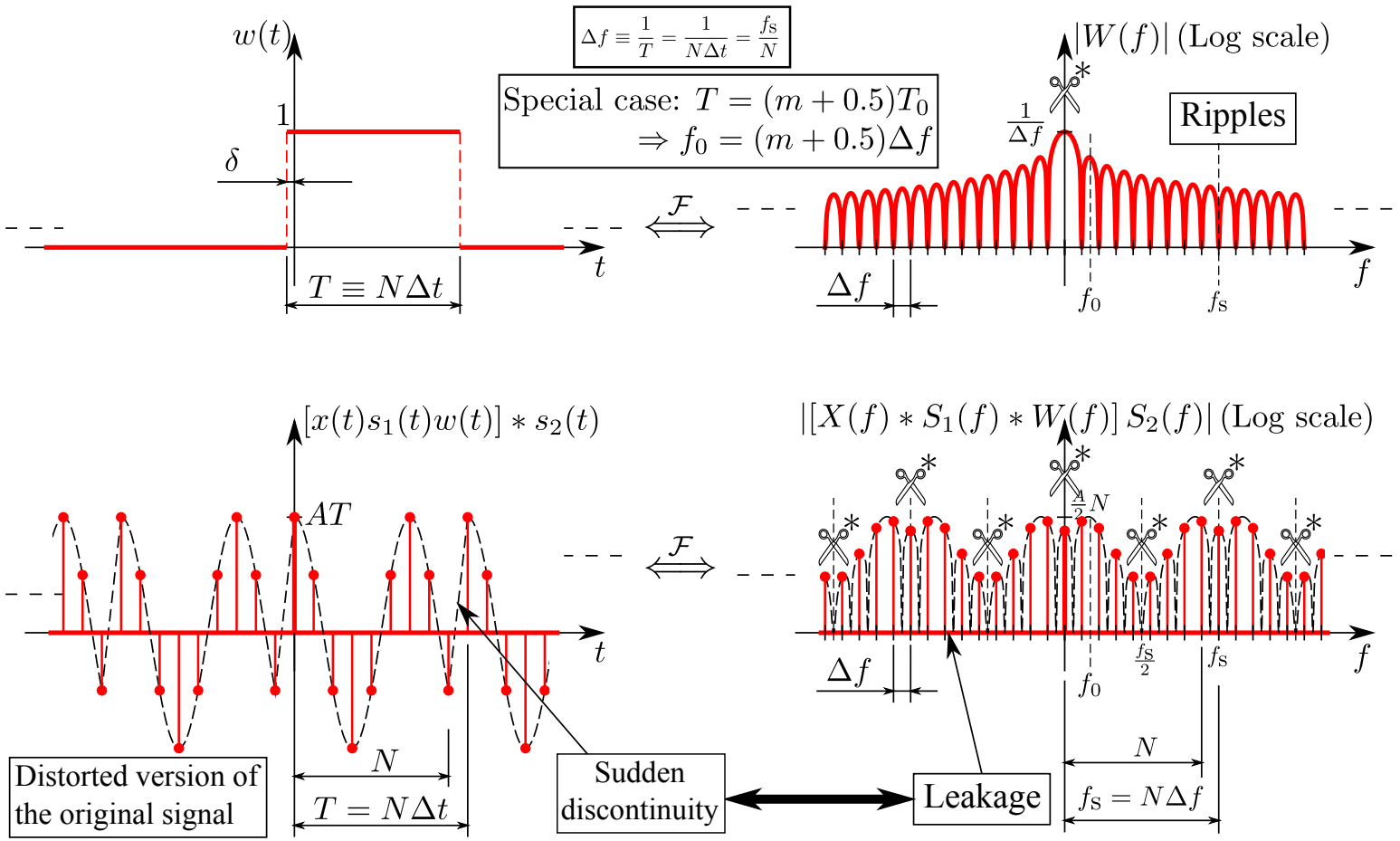
Function Plotter

- It is a built in plugins
- It uses brazier curves, same as Inkscape
- It calculates the function derivative and use it to adjust the curve slope
  - It produces very smooth curves using much less points than Matlab
  - You can still adjust/correct the curve manually





It allows you to write/edit LaTeX formulas inside Inkscape



Learning Inkscape

- **Explore** menus and toolbars
- **Official manual** [1] is very good and detailed
  - Chapters 1 includes 10 examples
    - The first 3 examples are enough for a good start
  - Chapters 5 explains editing
    - Surf it fast
- **Help menu** includes tutorials, FAQ, ...
- http://inkscapetutorials.org/

Laboratory Work

- Practice the task explained in section ??

Laboratory 1: Technical Writing using LyX

- Re-create the attached document using LyX
- This document is available at https://github.com/ahmed-rashed/Sample-LyX-Report

Laboratory 2: Presenting using Beamer

- Recreate the attached document
- Create the presentation handouts
- This document is available at https://github.com/ahmed-rashed/Sample-Beamer-Presentation-By-Lyx

Laboratory 3: Vector Graphing using Inkscape I

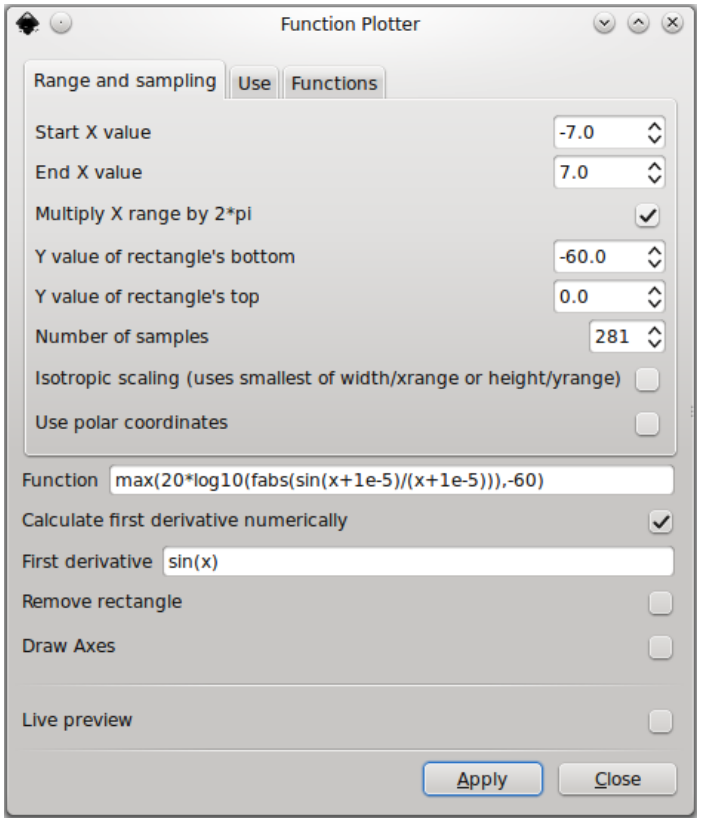
1. Implement examples 1 and 2 of chapter 1 of [1]
2. Write the mathematical formula

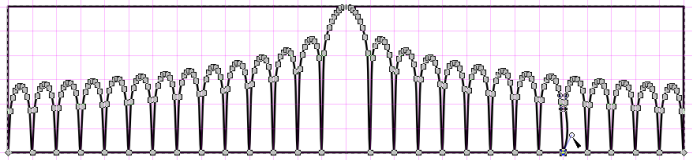
$$\sin(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} x^{2n+1}$$

   - Edit it

Laboratory 3: Vector Graphing using Inkscape II

3. Plot $20 \log \left| \frac{\sin(\pi x)}{\pi x} \right|$

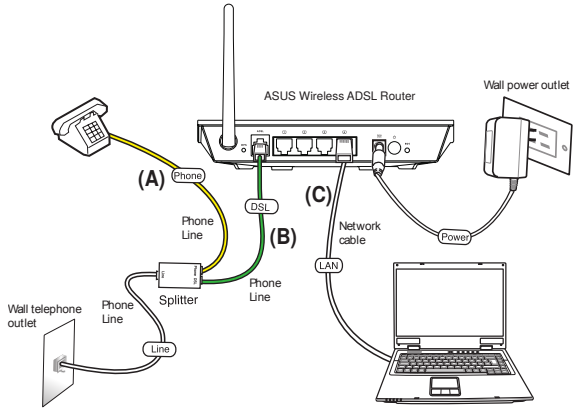




- modify function curve points: merge/split points, make points corners, smooth, symmetric or auto-smooth

Laboratory 3: Vector Graphing using Inkscape III

4. Import a pdf document and edit it



Laboratory 4: Technical Writing using MS Word

- Re-create the attached document
- This document is available at https://github.com/ahmed-rashed/Sample-Word-Report

References I

T. Bah, *Inkscape*. Prentice Hall, 2011. [Online]. Available: http://www.ebook.de/de/product/14765413/tavmjong_bah_inkscape.html