

Big Centered Text

1. Tiny noindent text:

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2. Scriptsize text with added additional 4cm indentation, which is then removed -4cm:

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3. Footnotesize flush right text:

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4. Normalsize flus left text:

Something in this document. This paragraph contains no information and its purposes is to provide an example on how to insert white spaces and lines breaks. Right here -> \\

When a line break is inserted, the text is not indented, there are a couple of commands for line breaks. \\newline

This paragraph contains full line break. \\hfill and \\break

For combining two commands

5. large centered text:

Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut. Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

6. Large text after 2 newlines (baselineskip) :

The environments center, flushleft, flushright, justify should only be used with text paragraphs. They can NOT format other LaTeX objects!

7. Graphics with set width 0.3 of linewidth:



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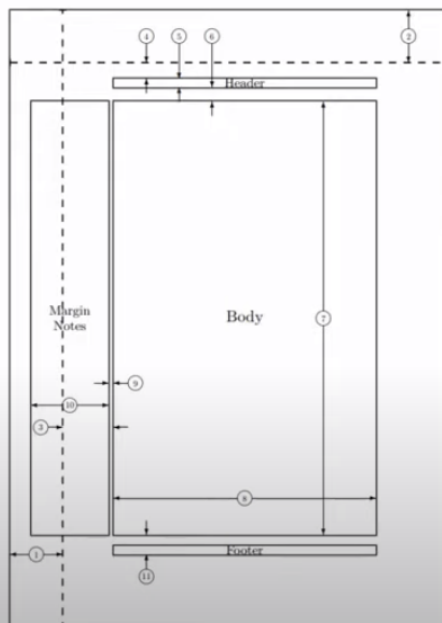
1	LaTeX Page layout and Measurements (width=linewidth)	4
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List of Tables

9 Images and figures

9.1 LaTeX includegraphics wrapped in a figure

Page Layout and Measurements



```
1 one inch + \hoffset      2 one inch + \voffset
3 \oddsidemargin = 22pt    4 \topmargin = 22pt
or \evensidemargin
5 \headheight = 12pt       6 \headsep = 19pt
7 \textheight = 595pt      8 \textwidth = 360pt
9 \marginparsep = 7pt      10 \marginparwidth = 106pt
11 \footskip = 27pt        \marginparpush = 5pt (not shown)
    \hoffset = 0pt         \voffset = 0pt
    \paperwidth = 597pt    \paperheight = 845pt
```

Figure 1: LaTeX Page layout and Measurements (width=linewidth)

10 Section with subsections

10.1 LARGE text

Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut. Nisi qui culpa pariatur velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

10.2 huge text with bold, italic and standard underline

Nisi qui **culpa** *pariatur* velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

10.3 Huge text with combined bold, italic and standard underline

Nisi qui culpa pariat ut velit deserunt *nulla dolor cillum est*
do nulla ut.

10.4 This is what happens when you underline long text

Underlining a long string of text is kinda hard in latex with the default underline so we can use ulem. Nisi qui culpa pariat

10.5 We can fix the above problem with the package ulem using uline

Same with ulem. Nisi qui culpa pariat ut velit deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut. Nisi qui culpa pariat ut velit
deserunt nulla nulla dolor cillum est do nulla ut.

ulem also has some other cool underlines.

10.6 Citation example

This citations is also in a subfile [1]

10.7 Quoting somebody

”Трябва да сме внимателни с развитието на Изкуственият Интелект. Както с това кой го използва и кой го контролира, и дали ще бъде в интерес на хората?”

— Елон Мъск

We must be careful with the development of Artificial Intelligence. As with who uses it and who controls it, and will it be in people’s interest?

— Elon Musk

11 Basic Math Equations

11.1 Displaystyle math equation

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \tag{1}$$

11.2 Inline math with display style mode

Ex qui anim eu consequat est excepteur ea est. Exercitation officia pariatur pariatur nostrud. Cillum cillum proident minim officia ex. Aliquip ut officia sit voluptate quis dolor sint proident tempor aliquip qui enim. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ Elit veniam minim commodo proident do aliqua Lorem sunt ex dolore. Irure adipisicing enim eu velit eiusmod reprehenderit. Sit exercitation minim sunt et.

11.3 Inline math with text style mode

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11.4 Brakets sizes

These are a bit unreadable:

$$(\sum_{n=0}^N (\frac{1}{a+b})^2)^2$$

We can use left and right brakets:

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^N \left(\frac{1}{a+b}\right)^2\right)^2$$

11.5 Substaking

$$\sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$\sum_{\substack{n=0 \\ n \text{ odd}}}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

11.6 Spaces in Integral equations

$$\int f(x)\mathrm{d}x$$

$$\int f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\iiint f(x,y,z)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$$

$$\iiint f(x,y,z) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z$$

Spacing Commands:

$$f(x)dx \quad f(x) \, dx \quad f(x) \, dx \quad f(x) \, dx \quad f(x) \quad dx$$

11.7 Vectors

Vectors use the `esvect` package:

$$\overrightarrow{\text{proj}} \quad \overrightarrow{v_1} \quad \overrightarrow{v_1}$$

12 Tables

12.1 Simple Tables

left justified	centered	right justified
l	c	r

Table with borders

left justified	centered	right justified
l	c	r

Note that begin center is quite limited for tables, but can work for a quick and simple solution sometimes:

left justified	centered	right justified
l	c	r

12.2 Long text in column and other table packages

This problem:

long text in table long text in table long text in table long text in table long text in table long text in table long
--

Can be fixed like this, with 3 custom commands defined in the preamble:

<p>For more advanced tables we can use the <code>\usepackage{booktabs}</code> - Provides extra commands to make tables more attractive</p>	<p>For more advanced tables we can use <code>\usepackage{tabularx}</code>, which provides another way to control the width of the columns</p>	<p>For more advanced tables we can use <code>\usepackage{colortbl}</code> to add color to tables, including line colors and cell background colors</p>	<p>For more advanced tables we can use <code>\usepackage{longtable}</code> for large tables that span across multiple pages</p>
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12.3 Multi-column tables

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13 Multi-row tables

We can use the command

```
\multirow[vertical_alignment]{num_rows}{width}{content}
```

Row Merge	Text
	Text

Advanced multi-row example:

Text A	Text B	Text C	Text D	Text E
A	Text F	Text G	Text H	Text I
B	Text J	Text K	Text L	Text M
Text N	Text O	Text P	Text Q	Text R
		Text S	Text T	Text U
			Text V	Text Z

14 Arrays

14.1 Simple Arrays

Arrays are usually used for matrices:

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

But it’s easier and more versatile to use **pmatrix**, **bmatrix**, or some others from the **amsmath** package:

$$A_{m,n} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{m,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{m,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{pmatrix}$$

15 Formatting code

The simplest way to format code is to use verbatim:

```
a := int32(0)
for i := 0; i < a; i++ {
    fmt.Println(i)
}
```

More advanced way is with `\usepackage{minted}` which has some level of syntax highlighting:

```
type Client struct {
    rawConn *limitconn.Wrapper
    handshake *clientHandshake
}

func (c *Client) Connect(ipv4 string, port uint16) error {
    addrss := fmt.Sprintf("%s:%d", ipv4, port)
    conn, err := net.Dial("tcp", addrss)
    if err != nil {
        return err
    }

    fmt.Printf("client connection on %d\n", port)
    c.rawConn = limitconn.Wrap(conn, "client_"+rand.GenString(32))
    c.rawConn.SetLimit(clientHandshakeLimit)
    c.handshake = NewClientHandshake(c.rawConn)
    if err := c.handshake.Handshake(); err != nil {
        c.rawConn.Close()
        return err
    }

    return nil
}
```

References

- [1] Testing Test. Testing Stuff. URL: <https://example.com>. (published: 09.08.2020).