LECTURE -09

Introduction to Latex In Overleaf

<u>Course Instructor:</u>

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What is Latex?

- LaTeX (pronounced LAY-tek or LAH-tek) is a tool used to create professional-looking documents.
- Based on the WYSIWYM (what you see is what you mean) idea
 - You only have to focus on the contents of your document and the computer will take care of the formatting.
- Users can enter plain text and let LaTeX take care of the formatting (Unlike MS word).

Why use LaTeX?

- LaTeX is used all over the world for scientific documents, books, as well as many other forms of publishing.
- Can create beautifully typeset documents.
- Enables the user to tackle the complicated parts of typesetting like
 - Inputting mathematics.
 - Creating tables of contents.
 - Referencing and creating bibliographies and many more.
- Has a number of open source packages providing endless formatting possibilities.

How does it work?

- You write your document in plain text with commands that describe its structure and meaning.
- The LaTeX program processes your text and commands to beautifully formatted document.

The rain in Spain falls \emph{mainly} on the plain.



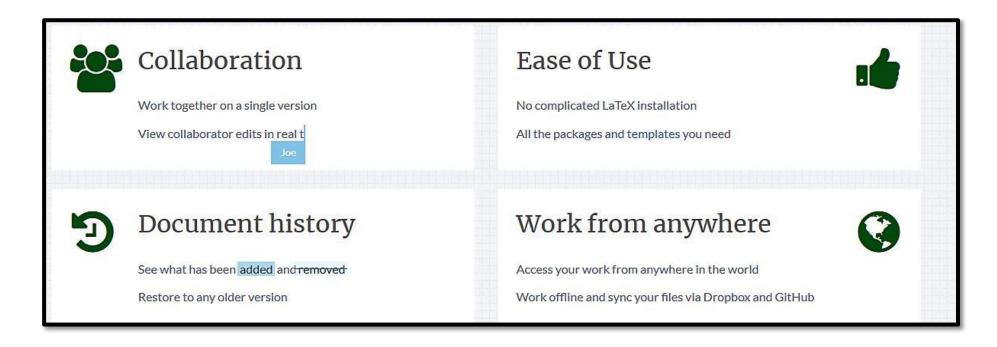
The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.

LaTeX modes of Usage

- LaTeX can be used either in offline mode or online mode.
- For using LaTeX offline, you need to install softwares like MiKteX (backend-runs all the packages) and text editors like TeXstudio, WinEdt, TexNic (front end- where you write all your LaTeX code).
- For online mode, Overleaf is used.
- Overleaf is an online LaTeX editor that is easy to use. No installation, real-time collaboration, hundreds of LaTeX templates, and more.

Overleaf

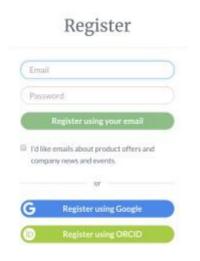
- Templates for papers, presentations, newsletters, syllabi, books.
- Online collaboration platform.
- Output: nice PDF files.



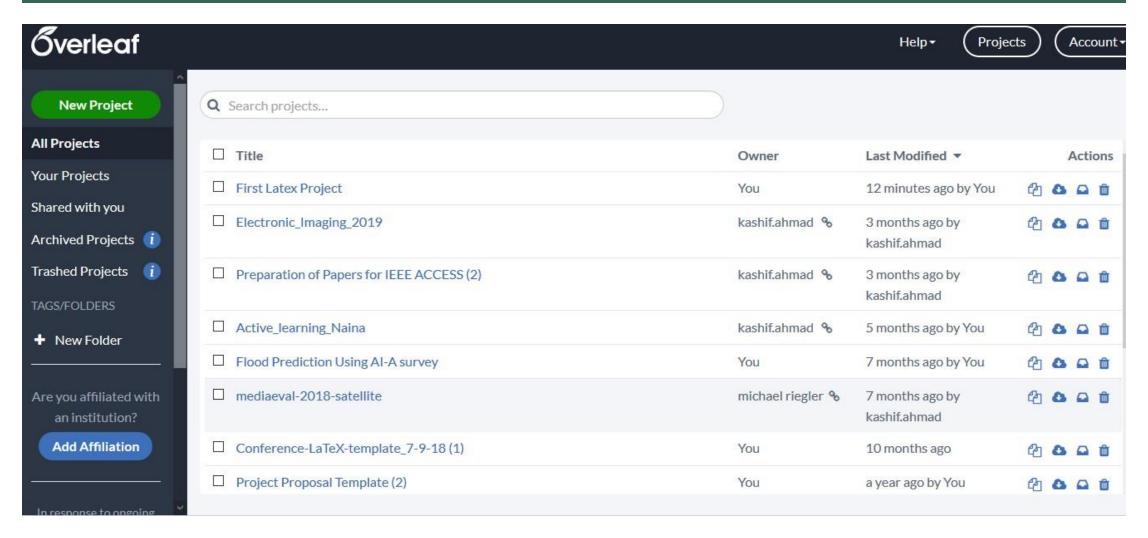
Login/Signup with Overleaf

Login or Register with Overleaf -https://www.overleaf.com/



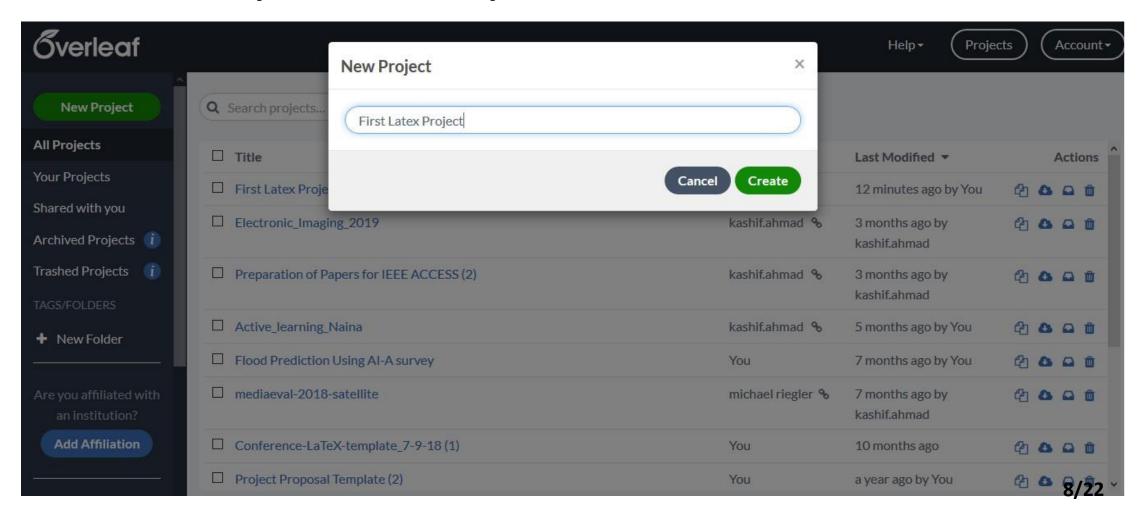


Overleaf Structure



Creating a project in Overleaf

Select New Project > Blank Project > Give it a name > Create



Writing your first piece of LaTeX

\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
This is our first LaTeX document for technical writing class.
\end{document}

This is our first LaTeX document for technical writing class.

Understanding the first piece of Latex

- Class declares the type of the document.
 - Controls the overall appearance of the document.
 - Different types of documents will require different classes i.e. a CV/resume will require a different class than a scientific paper.
 - In this case, the class is article, the simplest and most common LaTeX class.
 - Report or book are some other type of classes.
- The content of our document is enclosed inside the \begin{document} and \end{document} tags.
- This is known as the body of the document.

The preamble of a document

- Everything in your .tex file before the \begin{document} tag is called the preamble.
- In the preamble you define
 - The type of document you are writing.
 - The packages you would like to use.
 - Several other elements.
- Example shows LaTeX document of font size 12 (default 10),paper size letterpaper and encoding utf8.

\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}

Adding Author, Date and Title

```
\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper, twoside]{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}

\title{Enter Document Name Here}
\author{Enter Author Name Here}
\date{Enter Date Here}
\begin{document}

\maketitle
```

We have now added a title, author and date to our LaTeX document!

\end{document}

Adding Comments

\begin{document}

\maketitle

We have now added a title, author and date to our first Latex document!

% This line here is a comment. It will not be printed in the document.

\end{document}

Bold, Italics and Underline

```
\begin{document}

\maketitle

Some of the \textbf{greatest}
discoveries in \underline{science}
were made by \textbf{\textit{accident}}.

\end{document}
```

Adding Images

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\graphicspath{ {images/} }

\begin{document}

The universe is immense and it seems to be homogeneous, in a large scale, everywhere we look at.

\includegraphics{universe}

Here is picture of a cat.
\end{document}
```

Captions, labels and references

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\graphicspath{ \ \{ \text{images/} \} \}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[h]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{mesh}
  \caption{a nice plot}
  \label{fig:mesh1}
\end{figure}
As you can see in the figure \ref{fig:mesh1}, the
function grows near 0. Also, in the page \pageref{fig:mesh1}
is the same example.
\end{document}
```

Unordered List

\begin{itemize}

\item The individual entries are indicated with a black dot, a socalled bullet.

\item The text in the entries may be of any length.

\end{itemize}

Ordered List

```
\begin{enumerate}
\item This is the first entry in our list
\item The list numbers increase with each entry we add
\end{enumerate}
```

Adding Math to Latex

<u>Inline</u>

In physics, the mass-energy equivalence is stated by the equation \$E=mc^2\$, discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein.

Displayed

The mass-energy equivalence is described by the famous equation \[E=mc^2 \]

discovered in 1905 by Albert Einstein.

In natural units (\$c = 1\$), the formula expresses the identity \begin{equation}

E=m

\end{equation}

Sections

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
This is our first LaTeX document for technical writing class.
\section{Introduction}
\section{Background}
\section{Literature Review}
\end{document}
```

Subsections

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
This is our first LaTeX document for technical writing class.
\section{Introduction}
\section{Background}
\section{Literature Review}
\subsection{Subsection 1 of Lit Review}
\subsection{Subsection 2 of Lit Review}
\end{document}
```

Latex: Endless Possibilities

- There are endless things you can do with LaTeX.
- Explore more on the official site of overleaf : https://www.overleaf.com/