

L^AT_EX Crash Course

GRACE Transferable Skills

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25.11.2024

09:00-13:00

Intro

Welcome!

Agenda - 13.05.2025

09:00-09:30	Introductory round
09:30-09:45	Pros & cons of using \LaTeX
09:45-10:45	Structuring documents, syntax etc.
10:45-11:15	Break
11:15-11:45	Typography
11:45-12:15	Exercise
12:15-12:30	Discussing the exercise
12:30-13:00	Typesetting

Materials

You can find all the materials on our [GitHub repository](#).

Not everything is there yet, but you'll have full access to the slides, exercises and solutions by the end of the course.

About Me



- ▶ MA in Political Science from University of Zurich
- ▶ PhD on political communication and coalition governments from Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
- ▶ Focus on quantitative text analysis
- ▶ Currently research navigator/research support for [RISE](#) at Uni Basel

Introductory Round

Please tell us a bit about yourself:

- ▶ Name
- ▶ Field of study
- ▶ Special requirements from your field (equations, specific typography etc.)

What is L^AT_EX?

- ▶ In simple terms: it's a typesetting software
- ▶ Main difference to Word et al.: what you see is not what you get
- ▶ LaTeX uses a plain text editor that later gets compiled into a nicely typeset PDF
- ▶ LaTeX operates with *commands* and *environments* - things you will learn about today

Where and how can I use L^AT_EX?

This course uses [Overleaf](#), an online LaTeX editor, as its main teaching tool.

The benefit of Overleaf is that you don't have to install anything, you just need to make an account (a plus if you use a managed computer/laptop).

Plus, it offers a lot of features and is well suited for working on solo projects.

The drawbacks are the online requirement and the fact that some features require a subscription.

Where and how can I use LaTeX?

Many editors exist that allow working with LaTeX while being offline.

I have used [TeXstudio](#) and [MiKTeX](#) as package manager.



Important: there rarely is “one true way” of doing things in LaTeX. This course aims to get you started and to teach you good practices.

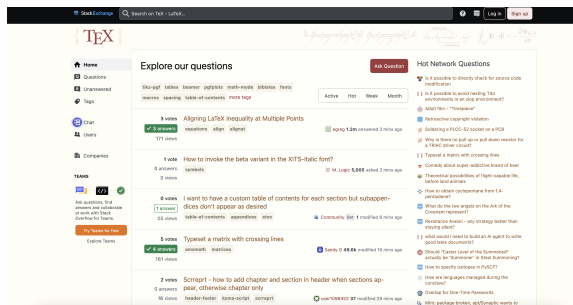
Why you should (not) learn to use \LaTeX :
a non-comprehensive list

Pro

L^AT_EX...

- ▶ ...focuses on **content**, not layout.
- ▶ ...makes **bibliographies** easier to handle.
- ▶ ...has many **libraries and packages** that make life easier.
- ▶ ...is customizable and flexible.
- ▶ ...has a **big user base** and there are many tutorials.
- ▶ ...makes it easier to include **mathematical notation**.

Big user base



Screenshot taken on April 24th 2025, 16:15

Contra

I would not be teaching this course if I thought you *shouldn't* actually learn LaTeX.

Therefore, the next section is not necessarily about arguments *against* learning it, but rather some *caveats*; or things to keep in mind.

Contra

- ▶ There is a **steep learning curve** and **potential for frustration**, particularly at the beginning.
- ▶ What you see is **not** what you get (unlike Word et al.)
- ▶ “More options” sometimes comes at the expense of efficiency.
- ▶ **Version control** is not always straightforward.
- ▶ Obstacles to working on a document collaboratively/simultaneously.
- ▶ Potential co-authors might not be familiar with LaTeX.

WYSINWYG

```

58 a non-comprehensive list
59 \end{frame}
60
61 \begin{frame}{Pro}
62 \LaTeX...
63 \vspace{2mm}
64 \begin{itemize}
65 \item ...focuses on content, not layout.
66 \pause
67 \item ...makes bibliographies easier to handle.
68 \pause
69 \item ...has many libraries and packages that make life easier.
70 \pause
71 \item ...is customizable and flexible.
72 \pause
73 \item ...has a big user base and there are many tutorials.
74 \pause
75 \item ...makes it easier to include mathematical notation.
76 \end{itemize}
77 \end{frame}
78
79 \begin{frame}{Big user base}

```

Pro

\LaTeX ...

- ▶ ...focuses on content, not layout.
- ▶ ...makes bibliographies easier to handle.
- ▶ ...has many libraries and packages that make life easier.
- ▶ ...is customizable and flexible.
- ▶ ...has a big user base and there are many tutorials.
- ▶ ...makes it easier to include mathematical notation.

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What you see is not (directly) what you get.

Version Control

- ▶ For Overleaf free plan: [only last 24 hours](#) available.
- ▶ Syncing with git, GitHub or Dropbox is possible for premium users.
- ▶ For other editors (e.g. TeXstudio), versioning is possible via Dropbox, [GitHub](#) etc.
- ▶ TeXstudio has its own version control system/git integration, but it needs to be set up first.

Working collaboratively

- ▶ Limited options on Overleaf's free plan: **only one collaborator per project**
- ▶ For other editors: similar problems as with version control; no straightforward option to work on a document simultaneously
- ▶ Possibility to use external software to facilitate collaboration

Structuring L^AT_EX documents

Some terminology & notation:

- ▶ *Source file* or *.tex file*: what you're working on, not the compiled file
- ▶ *Commands* start with a backslash (on Swiss keyboards: press option/alt + Shift + 7
- ▶ If a command takes an argument, it's in *curly brackets*

Structure of a \LaTeX document

preamble and body

preamble defines global options for layout, font, bibliography asf.

body contains the actual text

minimal example:

```
\documentclass[10pt,a4paper]{article}
```

← *preamble*

```
\begin{document}
```

Some meaningful text.

← *body*

```
\end{document}
```

Structure of a \LaTeX document

Some meaningful text.

Structure of a \LaTeX document

preamble, body and top matter/title page

minimal example:

```
\documentclass[10pt,a4paper]{article}      ← preamble
\begin{document}
\title{Title of the document}              ← topmatter
\author{Arthur Dent}
\date{\today}
\maketitle
Some meaningful text.                      ← body
\end{document}
```

Structure of a \LaTeX document

Title of the document

Arthur Dent

April 25, 2023

Some meaningful text.

Structuring L^AT_EX documents

chapters, sections, paragraphs as common document structures

```
\chapter{Chapter name}
```

```
\section{Header name on level 1}
```

```
\subsection{Header name on level 2}
```

```
\subsubsection{Header name on level 3}
```

```
\paragraph{Paragraph name}
```

```
\subparagraph{Subparagraph name}
```

Structuring L^AT_EX documents

Note: All structural elements will be numbered automatically:

1 A section of the document

Some meaningful text.

1.1 A subsection

1.1.1 Followed by a subsection

More meaningful text.

1.2 Another subsection

A very interesting fact.

2 Back to section level

And even more meaningful text.

You can leave subsections unnumbered by using `\setcounter`:

```
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}
```

Structuring L^AT_EX documents

You can leave certain chapters/sections unnumbered, using “*”.
This will also not include the section into the table of contents:

```
\section*{Acknowledgements}
```

1 A section of the document

Some meaningful text.

1.1 A subsection

1.1.1 Followed by a subsection

More meaningful text.

1.2 Another subsection

A very interesting fact.

2 Back to section level

And even more meaningful text.

Acknowledgements

This does not need to be numbered.

Structuring L^AT_EX documents

As with all default settings in L^AT_EX:

You can change the behaviour of everything, e.g. vertical space between headers and text, but think twice if it's necessary.

You can insert comments that explain modifications, or just to make a note to yourself, or to keep a paragraph in a document, but without typesetting it, using "%".

This is a very good thought. % look up missing
reference!

Syntax, commands, environments and packages

How to

- ▶ write commands
- ▶ change default behaviour
- ▶ use environments
- ▶ use packages

Basic syntax and commands

Basic syntax:

`\ + command`

`\ + command + {mandatory argument}`

`\ + command + [optional argument] , + {mandatory argument}`

Basic syntax and commands

Basic syntax:

inserting page break:

```
\newpage
```

changing font:

```
\textit{italic text} → italic text
```

inserting a section:

```
\section{Section title} → 1 Section title
```

defining document class:

```
\documentclass[10pt,a4paper]{article} →  
a document with default settings according to class "article", with  
changes regarding font size and paper format
```

Environments

environments are used to apply commands to a defined section of a document

use existing or define new environments

environments start with `\begin{name}` and end with `\end{name}`

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Item 1   → • Item 1
  \item Item 2   • Item 2
\end{itemize}
```


Packages

packages contain additional LaTeX commands to change style features or to modify existing ones

most LaTeX distributions, such as MiKTeX, include a package manager

packages can also be installed via the command line

packages are called in the preamble:

```
\usepackage[english]{babel}
```

Packages

packages are called in the preamble:

```
\usepackage[paper=letterpaper,  
marginparwidth=3in, % Length of section titles  
marginparsep=-3in, % Space between titles and text  
margin=1in, % 1 inch margins  
includemp] % includes the margin notes  
{geometry}
```

Typography primer

- ▶ font style and size
- ▶ quotes, citations, footnotes
- ▶ in-text referencing

Font style and size

font style:

`\underline{This}` is a `\emph{text}` with a `\textbf{lot}`
of different `\textsc{styles}`.

This is a *text* with a **lot** of different STYLES.

Font style and size

font size:

`{\tiny This}` is a `{\Huge text}` with a `{\Large lot}` of different `{\LARGE sizes}`.

This is a **text** with a lot of different sizes.

quotes, citations and footnotes

```
\begin{quote}  
  quoted text.\footnote{footnote text}  
\end{quote}
```

This is a longer quote from a scientific article that I would like to cite in its whole beauty, including the reference.¹

¹Adams, Douglas: The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. London 1979, p. 42.

quotes, citations and footnotes

How to use your reference manager (Zotero, Citavi, ...) with LaTeX to create a bibliography will be covered next session – stay tuned!

in-text referencing

you can mark structural, textual or graphic elements in a document and reference to it

you can label a section or a figure:

```
\section{Great section title}\label{great}
```

(figures next session!)

As discussed in `\ref{great}`, I will now ...

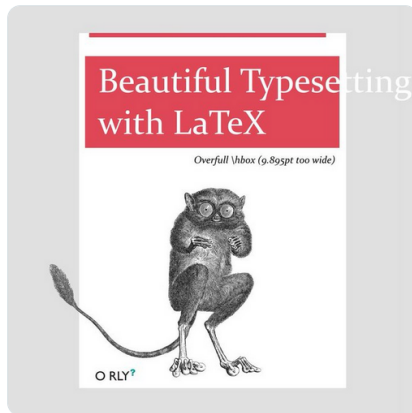
As discussed in chapter 2, I will now ...

Exercise



Astro Joke of the Week @JokesAstro · 23. Apr.

I didn't do a LaTeX joke in a while.



14



133



1.288



40.235



[Diesen Thread anzeigen](#)

documentclass

At the beginning of each LaTeX file, you have to specify what *type* of document you want to create.

This happens with the *documentclass* command.

documentclass also lets you set additional options for your document.

These slides uses a very simple form of document class:

`\documentclass{beamer}`, where what's in the curly brackets indicates the document type.

Frequently used arguments for `\documentclass{}`:

- ▶ article
- ▶ beamer
- ▶ report
- ▶ book or scrbook
- ▶ letter

More options

In addition to type, you can add font size, paper size and format and more to costumize your document.

This is done via square brackets before the curly ones.

For example:

```
\documentclass[12pt,a4paper,oneside]{scrbook}
```

Standard options (taken from [texblog](#)) include:

- ▶ Font size (10pt, 11pt, 12pt...)
- ▶ Paper size and format (a4paper, letterpaper...)
- ▶ Multiple columns (onecolumn, twocolumn)
- ▶ Title page behavior (titlepage, notitlepage)
- ▶ Draft mode (draft)

Most of these options and costumizations can also be done with packages like *geometry*, as you've seen in an earlier slide.

Example:

```
\usepackage[a4paper,top=2cm,bottom=2cm,left=3cm,  
right=3cm,marginparwidth=1.75cm]{geometry}
```

Themes

For presentations like this one, you can use a *theme* for your slides.

This presentation uses the *Dresden* theme; you call it by putting `\mode<presentation> {\usetheme{Dresden}}` into the preamble.

You can find a gallery of themes [here](#). There are many more options, and you can of course make your own.

Language options

Set the language: either within `documentclass`, or with the *babel* package.

These slides use `\usepackage[english]{babel}`.

You can use multiple languages within the same document, just separate them with a comma.

Language options

Babel supports various languages (documentation [here](#) and [here](#)), but if you require a non-Latin alphabet (like Arabic, Hebrew, Japanese, Mandarin...) the situation is unfortunately a bit more complicated.

You can find an intro on using the [polyglossia](#) package with Overleaf [here](#).

End of day 1

Are there any questions?