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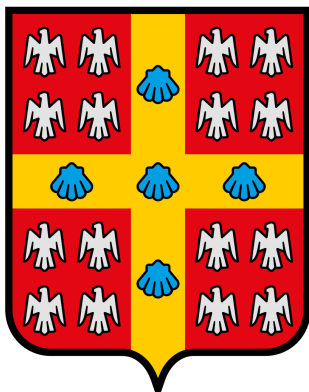
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# 1 Vue CAD 3D explosée

- vue isométrique
- Fil de fer noir ou blanc
- lignes cachées supprimées
- Item flèche-bulle numéroté pour chaque pièce
- Tableau de nomenclature (bulle, qté, description)
- Indiquer le diamètre intérieur à usiner
- Indiquer sur une note le nombre total de pièces

## 2 captures d'écran des deux enveloppes d'impression

- affichages des dimensions limites
- arrangement des pièces 3D à l'intérieur

### 2.1 Volume Préférentiel X-Y

### 2.2 Volume Préférentiel Z

## 3 This is a section

### 3.1 This is a sub-section

#### 3.1.1 This is a sub-sub-section

**This is a paragraph**

**This is a sub-paragraph** Up to 5 sublevels are possible, as you can see. By default, the sections are automatically numbered while the (sub)-paragraphs are not. This of course can be changed by you. The table of contents will be automatically generated (including said numbering and page numbers) upon compiling your document by using the using the `\tableofcontents` command. **You do not need to write it yourself.**

See [this](#) part of the tutorial for more information about sections and chapters.

## 4 Formatting your document

LaTeX supports a variety of formatting options:

*You can write in italics.*

**Or bold.**

***Or both at the same time.***

You can also superscript<sup>text</sup> or subscript<sub>text</sub>.

You can also write lists (unordered or ordered):

- Example list
  - This one is unordered in the form of bullet points
1. This
  2. is
  3. an
  4. ordered
  5. list

and use tables (with various formatting options, this is just an example):

Col1	Col2	Col3
1	2	3
2	3	4
3	4	5
4	5	6
5	6	7

Table 1: Example table

This is a more complex table, but it shows what is theoretically possible. As you can see, the tables are automatically numbered as well, as long as you give them a caption.

It is possible to automatically generate a list of tables at any point of the document. To do this, use the command `\listoftables`:

# List of Tables

1	<a href="#">Example table</a> . . . . .	2
---	---	---

You can also insert page breaks like this:

These are only some examples, please see the respective sections in the tutorial for more: [text formatting](#), [lists](#) and [tables](#).

## 5 Using images

With LaTeX, images are embedded within the text with a caption and a path to the image. This requires the images to be a part of your project and uploaded to Overleaf. In this template, all images go into the `assets` folder.

This is how an image is inserted into the document:



Figure 1: Logo of the DH Lab

You can also resize images:



Figure 2: Logo of the DH Lab, but smaller

As you can see, images with captions are numbered automatically. Like with tables, it is possible to generate a list of figures at any point of the document. To do this, use the command `\listoffigures`:

### List of Figures

1	<a href="#">Logo of the DH Lab</a>	4
---	------------------------------------	---

2	Logo of the DH Lab, but smaller	4
---	---------------------------------	---

Once again, check the corresponding [tutorial section](#) for further information!

## 6 Using code

When writing a paper or thesis in the field of Digital Humanities, it is likely that you will need to also use code within your document. This is possible with LaTeX, if you are working with a lot of code however and / or want it to be executable within the document file, it is recommended to use the [Quarto template](#) of the DH Lab instead. This also enables you to easily include the output of your code in a document. It is, however, more complex to set up, get running and work with.

In order to properly display code including syntax highlighting, this template employs the `minted` package, which works like this:

```
# This is a code cell written and highlighted with the minted package

for n in range(3):
    print('This is an example for a Python code cell')
```

There are many ways to customize how the code is displayed, refer to [this](#) section of the Overleaf tutorial for further information. There, you will also see how to include code written in a separate file.

Keep in mind that you need to manually include the output of the code in the document, should this be important to you. The LaTeX compile process does **not** run the code in any way.

## 7 Citations and References

Citations and references to literature and other things work like this:

Authors X and Y say a lot of things about many topics (`abdullahlajamPerformanceEvaluationIF`

These guys also talk about interesting stuff on certain pages (`alniamyAttributebasedAccessCont`

You can also do citations that flow naturally with the text, like this: According to **abdullahIjamPerformanceEvaluationIPFS2021**<empty citation>, topic X is really cool.

This style of citation (footnotes) is also possible<sup>1</sup>.

The same without further text in the footnote<sup>2</sup>.

You can also reference other (sub) chapters from your document<sup>3</sup>. This goes backwards **and** forwards, so you can reference chapters after the current one, like this<sup>4</sup>. For this to work, the sections that are referenced must be labeled correctly, like this:

```
\section{Using images}\label{using-images}
```

If you simply create the section without the label, referencing it this way within the document will not work.

The way references are formatted in the final document depends on the chosen style in the document preamble. As you can see there, **style=apa** is used in this template.

Citations and references using literature are handled by the **.bib** (bibliography) file within the **assets** folder. It contains all your literature (in BibTeX format), which can then be referenced within the text.

It is also possible to link your Overleaf account to *Zotero* and organise your bibliography this way. See [here](#) for further details. Keep in mind that this is unfortunately a premium function and therefore requires an Overleaf subscription.

The **References** section in the document is generated automatically, when called with the **\printbibliography** command. By default, it only includes literature that is actually referenced within the text. This behavior can be changed by you, should you wish to do so.

For more information about citations and references using **biblatex** (as shown in this section), see [this](#) part of the tutorial.

## 8 Exporting your document

Exporting your final document with Overleaf is really easy: Simply compile it one final time to get the most up-to-date version and click the PDF download button. Just like

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<sup>1</sup>This guy (**gauthierReligionModernityGlobalisation2019**) also talks about stuff

<sup>2</sup>**gauthierReligionModernityGlobalisation2019**

<sup>3</sup>See for example [Using Images](#)

<sup>4</sup>[Exporting your document](#)

that, your document is on your device and ready to be handed in.

For further information on exporting your document, have a look at [this](#) part of the tutorial.