Advanced Research Tools for Economics and Business Administration (Part II)

Thomas de Graaff

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Introduction

Previous tutorial

Still somewhat more theoretical (why do you want to change tools)

- Importance of writing things down (reproducability)
- Text files are the bomb:
  - scriptable
  - input and output in/for other applications
- pros and cons of LaTeX

A quick recap

- Specific LaTeX commands starts with an \
  - `\LaTeX`
- Inline equations are within $ $
  - `$\frac{a}{b}$ is the fraction between $a$ and $b$`
- There are a number of symbols that you cannot immediately use:
  - \, $, &, %, { and } are the most important (solution: start with an \)
- Environments start and end

```
\begin{equation}
a^2 + b^2 = c^2
\end{equation}
```

General structure

```
\documentclass[twocolumn, a4paper]{article}

% Preamble: how should it look like
\usepackage{multicol, lipsum}
\usepackage[english, german]{babel}

\begin{document}
    % Body: the real contents
    \lipsum
\end{document}
```

This tutorial

More practical, play around with LaTeX. In specific:

- packages (make things look better)
- figures (usually import them, but sometime make them yourself)
- tables (import them!)
- slides (just copy & paste from `.tex` document)

Making appearances

The use of packages

- Typically, packages are used to change appearance
- There are lots of them, see CTAN
- Often used packages
  - amsmath, graphicx, subfig, marvosym, microtype, booktabs, lipsum, pdflscape, fullpage
- format:

```
\usepackage{amsmath, graphicx}
```

The use of classes

Bibliopgraphy

Better graphs

Import them

Making them yourself

Better tables

Some guidelines

Importing them

Making slides

Pros and cons

Using beamer package