

My first L^AT_EX document

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Sometime

1 Introduction

This is some text. This is a new line in my editor. However, note that it isn't a newline in LaTeX. This is because...

To make a new line, you must use two enters.

In section 4, we discuss labels and references. This will make sense soon.

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2 Formatting

Sections are automatically numbered. These numbers update when the document is compiled.

2.1 Subsection

These are automatically numbered as well!

2.2 Custom formatting

If you don't like the default format, you can change it later. It's best to write the outline first, then format later. More on that later, though.

2.3 Text formatting

This is normal text. **This is bold text.** *This is italic text use this for anything that's always italicized.* ***This is emphatic text. Use this for stuff that's just emphasized, but not necessarily proper. This is because emphatic can be changed from italic to other methods.*** Underlined.

"This is in quotations. Note that the opening quote is facing the wrong way. To make them correct, use two graves and two single quotes (or singles for single quotes!):"

"This is in proper quotation marks."

3 Lists

1. Enumerate creates ordered lists.
2. Element 1.
 - (a) Subelement 1
3. Element 2.
 - Itemize creates unordered lists.
 - Element 1.
 - Subelement 1
 - Element 2.

4 Labels and references

Say you write a long document and you need to reuse or elaborate on certain parts of it at a later point. Basically, you're taking parts of documents and putting them in other documents. As we've seen, Latex redoes numbering for us. But what about referencing specific items in text?

For example, consider the earlier "Introduction" section. It refers to this as "section 4," but if we move this around later, it won't be section 4 anymore. Labels and references let you manage numbers like this automatically.

As you can see in the section heading, we created a label. This label is abstract and does not show up in the document after compilation. We can then use a reference to this label wherever, as you can see in introduction. If we were to move this section around, the plain line would remain fixed but the reference line would update accordingly.

5 Bibliography

You can construct a long-term bibliography containing various sources, which you may then cite in any other document as you please. Some examples on what entries in this may look like:

```
@book{tag,  
author = "Doe, John",  
title = "Foo Bar",  
year = "2000",  
publisher = "Bar Publishing"  
}
```

There are different packages for bibliography management. One is biber. You can see where I imported the biblatex package in the preamble. Adding

square brackets before the package name lets you specify parameters, such as `backend=biber`. To import the bibliography, use `addbibresource{filename.bib}`.
Now, whenever you call the *tag*,