Command Completion
A Quick Guide

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1   Introduction

Who has not been frustrated by having to type

```
\begin{theorem}\label{T:}

\end{theorem}
```

just to get started to declare a theorem? *Command Completion* to the rescue! Type

```
\mt
```

hit Esc (the escape key), and TEXShop will type

```
\begin{theorem}\label{T:•}
•
\end{theorem}
•
```

for you. The • symbol is a *placeholder* marking where you have to type your own stuff (like the label of the theorem and the theorem itself).

TEXShop comes with *Command Completion* all set up for you. It does hundreds of things, we concentrate here only on a few. For complete documentation see the pdf file *Command Completion for TEXShop* (you find it in *your* Library folder in TeXShop/CommandCompletion).

2   Math proclamations

To type a proclamation (all these commands start with m for **m**ath):
for a **t**heorem, type \mt,
for a **l**emma, type \ml,
for a **c**orollary, type \mc,
for a **d**efinition, type \md,
for a **p**roof, type \mp,
for a **r**emark, type \mr,
and hit Esc.

Note that the first placeholder is already selected; once you start typing, the placeholder disappears. To get to the next placeholder, type Opt-Esc.

3   Environments

All environments are invoked with \bx + Esc or \bx + Esc + Esc, where x is the first letter of the name of the environment and you hit Esc once, twice, . . . , up to five times!

Type	+ Esc	+ Esc twice	+ Esc 3 x	+ Esc 4 x	+ Esc 5 x
\ba	**al**ign	**al**ign*	**al**ignat	**al**ignat*	**ar**ray
\bar	**ar**ray				
\bc	**c**ases				
\bd	**d**escription				
\be	**e**quation	**e**quation*	**e**numerate		
\ben	**en**umerate				
\bfig	**fig**ure				
\bg	**g**ather	**g**ather*			
\bi	**i**temize				
\bm	**m**atrix	p**m**atrix	v**m**atrix		
\bs	multline	multline*			
\bmu	**mu**ltline	**mu**ltline*			

So if you type \bfig and hit Esc, TEXShop types:

```
\begin{figure}
\centering\includegraphics[scale=1]{•}
\caption{•}\label{Fi:•}
\end{figure}
•
```

Try it!

　　To type an environment not provided, *Command Completion* provides a shortcut.

```
\b + Esc
```

(b for **b**egin) types:

```
\begin{
```

Now type the name of the environment, say, myown and the closing }:

```
\begin{myown}
```

and hit Esc. You get:

```
\begin{myown}
\end{myown}
```

with the cursor at the end of the first line.

4 Commands

There are a number of frequently used commands for which *Command Completion* provides a shortcut:

Type	+ Esc	+ Esc + Esc
\ch	chapter	chapter*
\s	section	section*
\ss	subsection	subsection*
\sss	subsubsection	subsubsection*
\ol	overline	
\ul	underline	

So to start a section, type \s and hit Esc.

5 Greek letters

Command Completion provides shortcuts for all Greek letters.

Type \gx for the Greek letter corresponding to **x**, where x is

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z,
D, F, G, L, O, P, Q, S, U, X, Y.

So \gb types \beta. Note that \ge types \varepsilon.

6 Customizing

The label for a theorem starts with T:, for a lemma with L:. This is useful; you can have a main theorem (label: T:main) and also a main lemma (label: L:main).

You do not like this convention? Open the command completion file: Source → Command Completion → Edit Command Completion File... and delete the T: and L:, and whatever else you do not like. The complete documentation explains how to make more profound customization; we mention here only one more: *text expansion*: in your papers, you type the phrase "subdirectly irreducible" often. So type

```
\si:=subdirectly irreducible
```

select it, type Shift-Cmd-W and then delete that selection. This adds \si to the command completion file. So if you now type \si and hit Esc, the phrase "subdirectly irreducible" is typed in your source file.