Preambles in \LaTeX

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1 Setup

Here is how to get going with an article:

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \input{preambles/article}
3
4 \title{Your Title}
5 \author{Author}
6 \date{\today}
7
8 \begin{document}
9 \maketitle
10 ...
11 \end{document}
```

2 Preambles

2.1 Articles and Presentations

Specify the type of document you are writing by choosing a preamble. For writing articles, use the article preamble at the top of your document:

- 1 \documentclass{article}
- 2 \input{preambles/article}

For writing presentations, use the presentation preamble at the top of your document:

- \documentclass{beamer}
- 2 \input{preambles/presentation}

2.2 Default

The preambles for articles and presentations offer many kinds of features. Here are all the ones that are enabled by default! If you do not want to use the article or presentation preamble, you can use the default preamble at the top of your document:

1 \input { preambles / default }

2.2.1 Common Text Commands

| | \mathbf{Usage} | Example | Result |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Italic Text | | $\I\{This is italic.\}$ | This is italic. |
| Bold Text | | $\B{This is bold.}$ | This is bold. |
| Underlined Text | | $\U{This is underlined.}$ | This is underlined. |
| Teletype (Monospace) Text | | $\T{This is teletype.}$ | This is teletype. |
| Striked Out Text | | $X{This is striked out.}$ | This is striked out. |

2.2.2 Special Sections

| | Usage | Example | Result |
|-------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Todo Marker | \todo | \todo | TODO |
| Comment | $\setminus \mathtt{comment}\{\ldots\}$ | \comment{This is a comment.} | Comment: This is a comment. |

2.2.3 Colors

| | Usage | Example | Result |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Colors from xcolor package | $\setminus \mathtt{color}\{\ldots\}$ | \color{blue} I'm blue Da ba dee da ba daa | I'm blue Da ba dee da ba daa |

2.2.4 Links and Email Addresses

| | Usage | Example | Result |
|--|---|--|--------|
| Hyper References from hyperref package | $\texttt{\href}\{\ldots\}\{\ldots\}$ | $\label{linear_com} $$ \inf\{\text{https://aekvi.com}\}$ $$ aekvi$ $$$ | aekvi |
| Emails | $\texttt{\ } \backslash \texttt{email} \{ \ldots \} \{ \ldots \}$ | $\verb \email{abc@aekvi.com}{abc} $ | abc |

2.2.5 Citing and Bibliography

| | $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{sage}$ | Example | Result |
|--------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Bibliography | \bibliography $\{\ldots\}$ | $\verb \bibliography{refs} $ | Renders bibliography assuming refs.bib file exists. See an example at the end of this document. |
| Cite | | \cite{clausen} | [1] |

All citation features are from the natbib package. Learn more about it here.

2.2.6 Images

| | Usage | Example | Result |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Images | $\lceil img[scale] \{ \ldots \}$ | $\label{limg} $$ \lim_{n \to \infty} [0.2] $$ assets/mandelbrot_set$$ | |
| | | | assuming assets/mandel-brot_set.png exists. scale is optional. |

2.2.7 Plots

2.2.8 TikZ

See OverLeafs tutorial on TikZ here. Using TikZ libraries arrows, shapes and automata by default.

2.2.9 Math

| | Usage | Example | Result |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---|
| mathbb symbols | \%b for $X \in A \dots Z$ | \Ab,\Bb,\Cb,\Db | $\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B},\mathbb{C},\mathbb{D}$ |
| mathcal symbols | \%c for $X \in A \dots Z$ | \Ac,\Bc,\Cc,\Dc | $\mathcal{A},\mathcal{B},\mathcal{C},\mathcal{D}$ |
| XOR | \$\xor \$ | %\xor \$ | \oplus |
| Boolean Equality | \$\beq\$ | \$a \beq b\$ | $a\stackrel{?}{=}b$ |
| (a nicely behaving) Modulo | \$\mod\$ | \$a \mod b\$ | $a \bmod b$ |
| Q.E.D. | \QED | \QED | |

2.3 Handin

The handin preamble contains useful features for writing handins. Use the handin preamble at the top of your document:

1 \input{preambles/handin}

2.3.1 Question and Remark Areas

Question areas are used to highlight exercise descriptions and solutions. You can define a question like so:

```
1 \question{Prove $P = NP$.}
```

This will render a question area like this:

```
Question: Prove P = NP.
```

A similar useful feature is adding a remark:

```
1 \remark{Proving $P = NP$ is pretty hard.}
```

This will render a remark area like this:

```
Remark: Proving P = NP is pretty hard.
```

2.4 Code

The code preamble contains useful features for writing code. Use the code preamble at the top of your document:

```
1 \input{preambles/code}
```

2.4.1 Code Blocks

The listings package is used to render code blocks. One can define a code block like so:

```
1 \begin{1stlisting}[language=Haskell]
2 main = putStrLn "Hello World!"
3 \end{1stlisting}
```

This will render a code block like this:

```
main = putStrLn "Hello World!"
```

Note that everything inside dollar symbols (\$) is rendered as math. This means that you can use math symbols in your code blocks. For example, the following code block:

```
1 \begin{lstlisting}
2 Area($r$) = $\pi r ^ 2$
3 \end{lstlisting}
```

Will render like this:

```
1 Area(r) = \pi r^2
```

2.5 Logic

The logic preamble contains useful features for writing LTL (Linear Temporal Logic) and CTL (Computation Tree Logic) amongst other things. Use the logic preamble at the top of your document:

```
1 \input{preambles/logic}
```

2.5.1 LTL and CTL

| | Usage | Example | Result | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|----------|--|
| Eventually | \setminus eventually | \eventually | ♦ | |
| Always | \always | \always | | |
| Until | \until | \until | U | |
| Weak Until | \setminus weakuntil | ackslashweakuntil | W | |
| Release | \release | \release | R | |
| Next | \nex | \nex | 0 | |
| True | \true | \true | true | |
| False | \false | \false | false | |
| 2.5.2 Similarity | and Bisimilarity | | | |
| | Usage | Example | Result | |
| Similarity | \similar | \similar | \simeq | |
| Bisimilarity | \bisimilar | \bisimilar | ~ | |
| | | | | |

2.6 Protocols

Simulated By

The protocols preamble contains a useful macro for drawing protocols. Use the protocols preamble at the top of your document:

 \preceq

 \slash simulatedby

 $\setminus \mathtt{simulatedby}$

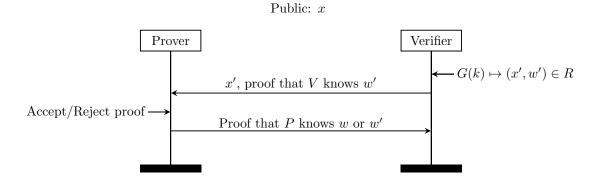
^{1 \}input{preambles/protocols}

2.6.1 Protocol Diagrams

The protocols preamble contains a macro for drawing protocol diagrams. One can define a protocol diagram like so:

The result is a protocol diagram like this:

Protocol: **ZK from** Σ -protocols



2.6.2 Features

| | Usage | Example | Result |
|--------------------------|--|---|----------------|
| Protocol | <pre>\protocol [public] {name} {body} public is optional.</pre> | <pre>\protocol[public]{name} {\party{P}{Prover} \party{V}{Verifier}}</pre> | See following. |
| Party (use in body) | \party {symbol} {name} | \party{P}{Prover} | See following. |
| Knows (use in body) | \knows {symbol} {message} {side} | \knows{V} {something private} {left} | See following. |
| Message (use in body) | <pre>\msg{from} {message} {to}</pre> | $\label{log} $$ \mathbb{V}{\hat{P}} $$$ | See following. |
| Condition (use in body) | \cond {message} {parties} | \cond{Wait for P.}{P,V} | See following. |

Protocol example:

Protocol: name

Public: public

Party example:

Protocol: name

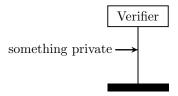
Public: public



Knows example:

Protocol: name

Public: public



Message example:

Protocol: name

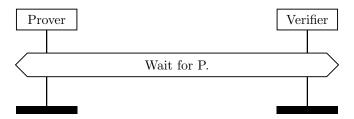
Public: public



Condition example:

Protocol: name

Public: public



References

[1] A. B. Clausen. Preambles in \LaTeX , 2023.