

Editor Instructions

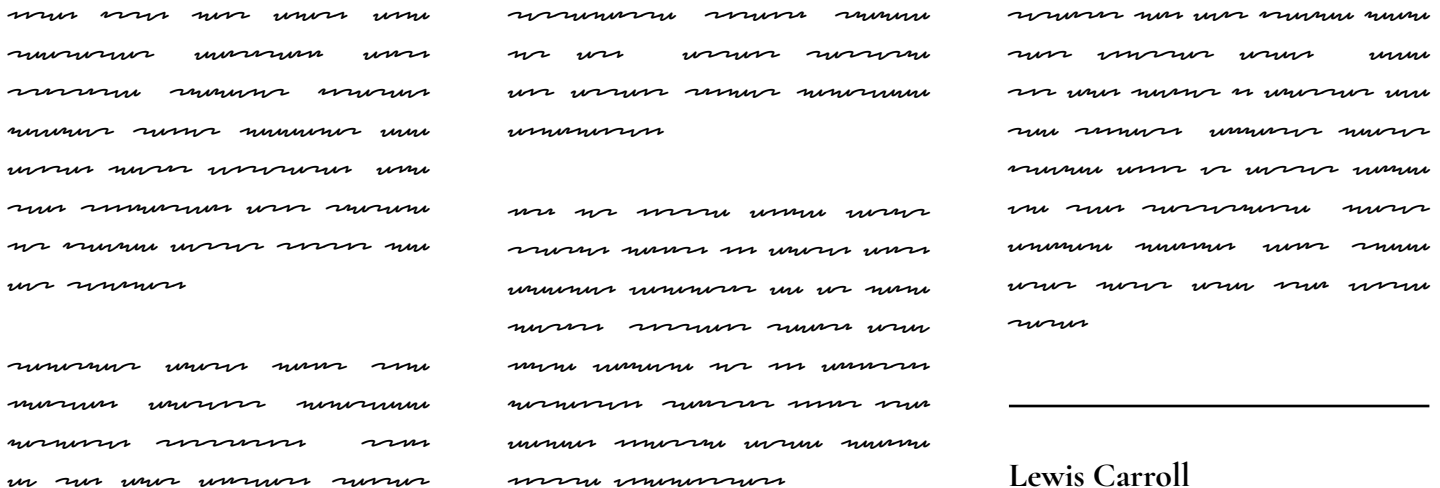
This document will help you get up and running with magazine creation. If you're thinking, "What is L^AT_EX?", I have a short intro section at the end of this document!

Author names

To insert an author name, type in the following code near the end of the article.

```
\begin{author-name}  
Lewis Carroll  
\end{author-name}
```

The line will automatically stretch to fill the current text container. In the following example, I placed the author environment before `\end{multicols}` to have it only take up one column.



```
\begin{author-name}  
Lewis Carroll  
\end{author-name}
```

Preamble

Some articles require some explanatory text or a disclaimer before the main content. Use the preamble environment for this.

```
\begin{preamble}
```

Insert disclaimer text here, an intro, etc...

```
\end{preamble}
```

Section Titles

Use the `\section{}` argument for article titles




\section{Article title}

If you have a dark background image, you may want to change the text color. Use the following code for the title:

\section{\color{white} Alice in Wonderland}



For subsections, use `\subsection{}` (equivalent to Heading 2 in Word) and `\subsubsection{}` (i.e. Heading 3)

Heading 2

Heading 3

the the there were with
 yours yours in your with
 yours yours the to there
 yours yours yours with
 the there to in with
 yours yours with your

Handwriting practice lines for cursive 'w' and 'u'. The first row shows 'w' repeated. The second row shows 'u' repeated. The third row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating. The fourth row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing. The fifth row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing. The sixth row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing. The seventh row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing. The eighth row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing. The ninth row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing. The tenth row shows 'w' and 'u' alternating with different spacing.

Images

This template uses full-bleed background images. They must be 8.5 in x 11 in, and they can be either .PDF or .PNG files (if .PNG, try to have at least 300 DPI).

I've created a new command called `\InsertBackgroundPicture{}`, which uses `\AddToShipoutPictureBG*` from the *eso-pic* package. This allows you to place a full-size background picture to a specific page. The command accepts one argument, which is the filepath for the image. I'm using two dots at the beginning of the name (`../`) to specify that LaTeX needs to move up one folder level (relative to this *.Rmd* file) and then into the *Images/* folder.

```
\InsertBackgroundPicture{../Images/Alice-article-background-A.png}
```

What is \LaTeX ?

L^AT_EX (pronounced lay-tech) is a free program used to create beautifully typeset documents like books, theses, and newsletters. It is very different than Microsoft Word. Instead of selecting text and clicking on a button to make it bold or *italicized*, you write code like `\textit{}` for italics. It seems like more work than necessary, but there are several strong advantages for using L^AT_EX.

Beautiful typography

L^AT_EX automatically handles a lot of typesetting details including:

- Kerning - aesthetically pleasing spacing between letters based on their shapes
- Ligatures - new characters for letter combinations like fi and ff, which often crash into each other in Word documents (see Figure 1 for a comparison).

- Text justification without creating white rivers of blank spots
- Consistent styles for section headers, citations, figure captions and numbering, etc.
- and more!

Really, only typography nerds will notice or care about these details. But professional-quality typesetting does have an overall effect on the appearance of the document.



Figure 1: Ligatures are specialized characters that replace letter combinations like *fi*. Left: Word does not automatically include ligatures, so these letters clash. In this Word example, notice the collision between the curve of the *f* and the dot in *i*. The word *office* also has slightly misaligned *f*'s. Right: \LaTeX has full support for ligatures. These words showcase the *ffi* and *fi* ligatures.

No manual formatting

You don't need to manually adjust spacing, figure numbers, or page numbers.

Uses Plaintext

Word documents often crash when they get too large or have too many images. Since \LaTeX uses plaintext files (.txt) and sources images externally, your document stays small and portable. Plaintext files can open on any operating system, and they aren't locked into a specific version or program. You can open decades-old .txt files and they still work. You can easily link your writing to version control software like Git.

Handles large, complex documents well

\LaTeX makes it easy for you to manage large documents like a thesis or book because it allows for easy cross-referencing of figures, footnotes, quotes, and citations. To add a list of figures, just type `\listoffigures`!

Inserting a new page or image into a lengthy document (typically a harrowing process in Word) is not difficult in \LaTeX and you have a lot of control over the layout of your sections. It's easy to move things around, and \LaTeX will automatically re-number all your figures and footnotes.

Mathematics

One of the best features of \LaTeX is its mathematical typesetting. This includes auto-aligned equations and the ability to add specialized mathematical notation.

Alice was beginning to
 get very tired of
 sitting by her sister
 on the bank, and of having
 nothing to do: once or twice
 she had peeped into the book
 her sister was reading, but it
 had no pictures or
 conversations in it, “and
 what is the use of a book,”
 thought Alice “without
 pictures or conversations?”

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Figure 2: This figure highlights some key differences between typesetting in Word (left) and \LaTeX (right). Notice how Word creates a misaligned drop-cap and awkward justification, with several gaps (highlighted in red). \LaTeX produces neatly aligned text, and it even uses small caps to emphasize the first word.

$$\int_a^b u \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} dx = u \frac{dv}{dx} \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b \frac{du}{dx} \frac{dv}{dx} dx.$$