

# Editor Instructions

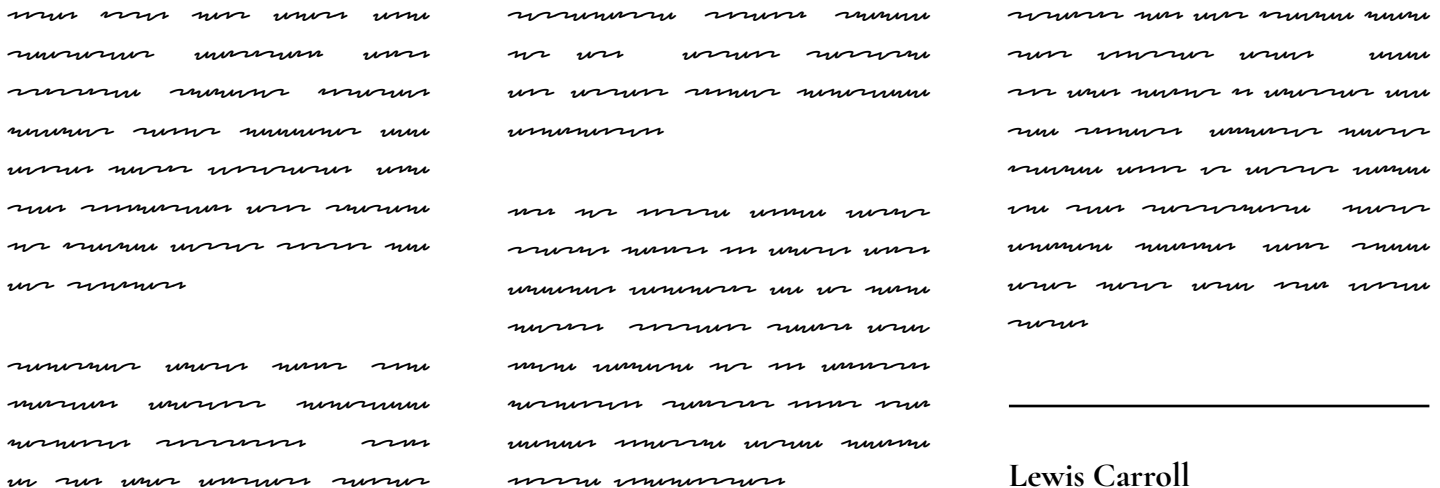
This document is designed to help you get up and running with getting magazine articles ready for production. If you're thinking, "What is L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?", I have a short intro section at the end of this document!

## 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

the first part of the document is the introduction. It is a short paragraph that gives an overview of the whole paper. It should be written in a clear and concise style, and it should be easy to read. The introduction should also mention the main points of the paper and the structure of the document.

the second part of the document is the literature review. It is a short paragraph that gives an overview of the existing research on the topic. It should be written in a clear and concise style, and it should be easy to read. The literature review should also mention the main points of the research and the structure of the document.

the third part of the document is the methodology. It is a short paragraph that gives an overview of the methods used in the research. It should be written in a clear and concise style, and it should be easy to read. The methodology should also mention the main points of the research and the structure of the document.

## Heading 3

the fourth part of the document is the results. It is a short paragraph that gives an overview of the results of the research. It should be written in a clear and concise style, and it should be easy to read. The results should also mention the main points of the research and the structure of the document.

the fifth part of the document is the discussion. It is a short paragraph that gives an overview of the discussion of the results. It should be written in a clear and concise style, and it should be easy to read. The discussion should also mention the main points of the research and the structure of the document.

the sixth part of the document is the conclusion. It is a short paragraph that gives an overview of the conclusion of the research. It should be written in a clear and concise style, and it should be easy to read. The conclusion should also mention the main points of the research and the structure of the document.

## 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).

The command `\AddToShipoutPictureBG*` from the *eso-pic* package allows you to add a background picture on a specific page.

`\AddToShipoutPictureBG*{\BackgroundPictureAliceA}`

# ToDo: Mention that names must be all letters, with no numbers, or special characters

The `*\BackgroundPictureAliceA` comes from a command that should be added into the preamble. There will be a different command for each background image. Here is an example for the background of page 1 of Example-article.pdf.

```
\newcommand\BackgroundPictureAliceA{%  
  \put(0,0){%  
    \parbox[b][\paperheight]{\paperwidth}{%  
      \vfill  
      \centering  
      \includegraphics[width=\paperwidth,height=\paperheight,%  
        keepaspectratio]{../Images/Alice-article-background-A.png}%  
      \vfill  
    }  
  }  
}
```

## *What is L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?*

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

## Beautiful typography

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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.
- 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.

Insert comparison image here for justification and 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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  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

$\text{\LaTeX}$  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  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and you have a lot of control over the layout of your sections. It's easy to move things around, and  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will automatically re-number all your figures and footnotes.

## Mathematics

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

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