#### Applied LATEX for Researchers

Lecture 1: Introduction and Basics

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#### What is LATEX? Why even care?

- A typesetting system, widely used in academia.
- Allows for additional control over the structure and layout of documents other software does not easily provide.
- Free, open-source, and cross-platform.
- What you see is what you mean (WYSIWYM) vs. What you see is what you get (WYSIWYG).
- Allows for the creation and automation of complex, structured and consistent documents.

#### Outline

Getting started

Beginning a document

## Brief History

- Created by Leslie Lamport in 1983 while working at Stanford Research Institute.
- Based on Donald Knuth's TEX typesetting system (1978).
- LATEX is a set of macros for TEX.
- ullet Current version is LaTEX  $2_{\mathcal{E}}$ , released in 1994, replacing LaTEX 2.09.

### Important keys

- Command keys: \
- Curly braces: { }
- Square brackets: []
- Percent sign: % (comments)
- **Dollar sign:** \$ (math mode)
- Underscore:
- Circumflex: ^
- Tilde: ∼
- Backslash:

## Using LATEX locally

- You will need a TFX distribution.
- For Windows, MikTEX is a popular choice, or TEX Live.
- A LATEXeditor will also be needed.
  - TFXWorks
  - TFXMaker
  - TFXStudio
  - Sublime Text
  - VS Code



# Using LATEX online

- Overleaf is a popular online LATEX editor.
- Share projects with collaborators.
- Real-time collaboration.
- Access to a wide range of templates.
- Free and paid versions.
- IMO great for starters and probably the best option for collaborative work and best-looking UI.

#### Basic structure

- A LATEX document is divided into two main parts: the preamble and the body.
- The preamble contains document-wide settings and commands.
- The body contains the content of the document (text, figures, tables, etc.).
- The document is enclosed in the document environment.

# Document preamble