# My LaTex Notes

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July 18, 2019

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# 1 Basic Notes

Commands start with a name [optional arguments] {required arguments}

twocolumn : 2 column pages
titlepage : ***\maketitle*** generates a title page
legno : Puts equation numbers on the left side
flegn : Left align equations versus center
twoside : Print on both sides of paper
openright : If twoside is used chapters begin on right hand page
landscape : If listed it displays in landscape

---

# 2 Page Numbering

```
% Use roman numeral page numbering
  \pagenumbering{roman}
```

```
% Start numbering with page 2
  \setcounter{page}{2}
```

---

# 3 Headers & Footers

```
% Clear default headers & footers
  \fancyhf{}
```

```
% Draw a decorative line at the top & bottom of the page
  \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{2pt}
  \renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{1pt}
```

---

Could also use different headers for even & odd pages:

```
% Leftmark : Chapter title, number, LE - left side on even pages
% Uppercase by default
  \fancyhead[LE]{\leftmark}
```

```
% Rightmark : Chapter title, number, RO - right side on odd pages
% Make lowercase
  \fancyhead[RO]\{\nouppercase{\rightmark}
```

```
% Use the same footer for pages
  \fancyfoot[LE,RO]{\thepage}
```

---

# 4 Class, Custom margins

```
% Document will be printed on a4 paper, using the 12pt default font
% and there will be a cover page.
  \documentclass[a4paper,12pt,titlepage]{article}
```

**— Paper types —**
letterpaper (11 x 8.5 in)
a4paper (29.7 x 21 cm) – usually use this
legalpaper (14 x 8.5 in)
a5paper (21 x 14.8 cm)
executivepaper (10.5 x 7.25 in)
b5paper (25 x 17.6 cm)

**— Class types —**
article – for papers
book
letter
report
beamer — for presentation

```
% Define custom margins
  \usepackage[a4paper,inner=1.7cm,outer=2.7cm,top=2cm,bottom=2cm,
  bindingoffset=1.2cm]{geometry}
```

---

# 5 Packages

You can import packages to add functionality.
Get more info on any package by typing **texdoc PackageName** in the terminal or command line.

```
% Define that we want to use English hyphenation.
% http://mirrors.rit.edu/CTAN/macros/latex/required/babel/base/babel.pdf.
% Page 18 for list of languages.
  \usepackage[english]{babel}
```

```
% Use Helvetica instead of the normal sans serif font
  \usepackage[scaled=.92]{helvet}
```

— **Others:** —
mathpazo (Palatino (Roman))
mathptmx (Times (Roman))
avant (Avant Garde (Sans Serif))
courier (Courier (Typewriter))
chancery (Zapf Chancery (Roman))
bookman (Bookman (Roman) Avant Garde (Sans Serif) Courier (Typewriter))
newcent (New Century, Avant Garde, Courier)
charter (Charter (Roman))

---

Some commonly used packages:

```
% Improve justification document wide
  \usepackage{microtype}
```

```
% Used to create filler text
  \usepackage{blindtext}

  E.g. \blindtext[5] --- create filler text
```

```
% Used to include pictures
  \usepackage{graphicx}
```

```
% Used to wrap text around pictures
  \usepackage{wrapfig}
```

```
% Used to compact lists
  \usepackage{enumitem}
```

```
% Improve the justification across the entire document
  \usepackage{mirotype}
```

```
% Used to customize the page layout of your LaTeX documents
  \usepackage{fancyhdr}
```

```
% Improve output of math formulas
  \usepackage{amsmath}
```

```
% Automatically generate index
  \usepackage{index}
  \makeindex
```

```
% Customize the font color
  \usepackage{xcolor}
```

```
% Change the font background color
  \usepackage{framed}
```

---

# 6 Spacing

The first line after the section will not be indented.
Also, multiple spaces do not matter.

```
% A built in command
  \LaTeX
```

```
% Creates a line break
  \\
```

```
% Prevents line breaks.
  \nolinebreak
```

```
% Add a 10 pts of space between this line and the next.
  \\[10pt]
```

```
% Eliminate paragraph indents.
  \usepackage{parskip}
```

```
% Only eliminate the indent for the very next paragraph
% Every other paragraph that comes after it will continue doing indents.
  \noindent
```

```
% Increase the line spacing : singlespacing, onehalfspacing,
   doublespacing
  \usepackage[onehalfspacing]{setspace}
```

```
% Another way to add space between paragraphs.
  \bigskip
```

---

# 7 Font

There are tons of fonts you could use: www.tug.dk/FontCatalogue

```
% Change the font family to sans serif
  \renewcommand{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}
```

## 7.1 Font Face

| | |
|---|---|
| \emph | *Text* |
| \textbf | **Text** |
| \texttt | `Text` |
| \textrm | Text |
| \textsf | Text |
| \textsc | Text |

## 7.2 Font Size

| | |
|---|---|
| \tiny | Text |
| \scriptsize | Text |
| \footnotesize | Text |
| \small | Text |
| \normalsize | Text |
| \large | Text |
| \Large | Text |
| \LARGE | Text |
| \huge | Text |
| \Huge | Text |

---

## 7.3 Font Color

For the font color, could check https://www.rapidtables.com/web/color/RGB_Color.html

```
% Add the package to change font color
  \usepackage{xcolor}
% Define customized colors
  \definecolor{comment}{RGB}{120,120,120}
  \definecolor{codenumber}{RGB}{100,100,100}
  \definecolor{shade}{RGB}{240,240,240}

% Change the font color
  \textcolor{color}{Text}
  {\color{color} Text}
```

---

## 7.4 Font Background Color

```
% Add the package to change font background color
  \usepackage{xcolor}

% Change the font background color
  \colorbox{color}{Text}
```

---

# 8 Hyperlink

To use hyperlink, you need to add the package:
**\usepackage{hyperref}**
All cross-referenced elements become hyperlinked.
Also could check https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Hyperlinks

## 8.1 Style & Color

```
% Example of setting up the style and color
\hypersetup{
    colorlinks=true,
    linkcolor=blue,
    filecolor=magenta,
    urlcolor=cyan,
}

% To set up the url font
% same: same with the main text
% rm: The font \rmfamily is used.
% sf: The font \sffamily is used.
% tt: This is the default: \ttfamily.
  \urlstyle{sf}
```

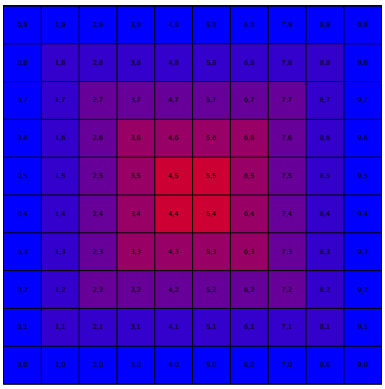
# 9 Inserting Pictures

Make sure to add the packages:

**\usepackage{graphicx}**
**\usepackage{wrapfig}**

---

## 9.1 Dummy Example



```
% h: Here,t: Topofpage,b: Bottom,p: SeparatePage
\begin{figure}[ht]
% make it centered
\centering
% add the picture, width could scale the image, default is \textwidth
\includegraphics[width=8cm]{example-grid-100x100pt}
\end{figure}
```

## 9.2 Wrapping Image Example

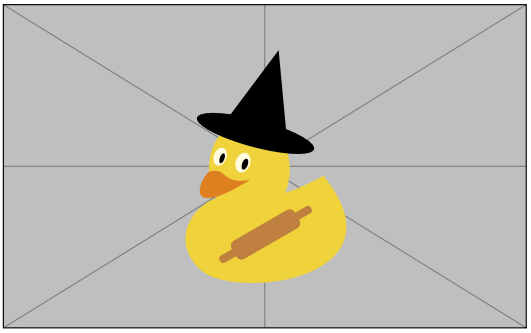


Figure 1: Pretty Picture

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

```
% Group the text and image
\begingroup
% Set space above and below float to 0
\setlength{\intextsep}{0pt}

% Set distance between columns
\setlength{\columnsep}{15pt}

% Text wraps around images
% Position image to the right with r
% Also can use l : Left, i : Inside Edge and o : Outside Edge
% 0.45\textwidth : Size image width relative to the text width
\begin{wrapfigure}{r}{0.45\textwidth}
\centering
  % Place image
  \includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{pic.png}
  % I can assign a label I can refer to later
  \caption{Pretty Picture}\label{fig:prettypic}
\end{wrapfigure}

\blindtext

\endgroup
```

# 10 Lists

## 10.1 Bulleted Lists

### Smoothie Recipe

- 1 Cup Spinach

- 1 Cup Frozen Blueberries
- 2 Bananas
- 1.5 Cups Almond Milk
- Powders
  - 1 Tbs PB2
  - 1 Tsp Ambla Powder
- 6 Dates

```
% The title
\hspace*{6mm}{\large Smoothie Recipe}
% The list
\begin{itemize}
  \item 1 Cup Spinach
  \item 1 Cup Frozen Blueberries
  \item 2 Bananas
  \item 1.5 Cups Almond Milk
  \item Powders
    % Create a list in a list
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 1 Tbs PB2
      \item 1 Tsp Ambla Powder
    \end{itemize}
  \item 6 Dates
\end{itemize}
```

---

## 10.2 Numbered Lists

```
% Allows for any numbering scheme.
% Normally, nesting numbering goes from 1 to a to i. to A..
  \item[customNumbering]
```

```
% Compact the list by replacing enumerate with compactenum
% and itemize with com- pactitem.
  \usepackage{paralist}
```

---

### Perfect Meal Recipe

**I** Add the following and cook for 2 minutes

- 1 tsp Olive Oil
- 1 Cup Onion, diced
- 3 cloves Garlic, minced

- 1 tsp Salt
- 1 Cup chopped Portobello Mushrooms

**II** Add the following and stir for 2 minutes

- 2 TBs Curry Powder
- 1 tsp Fresh Minced Ginger
- 2 TBs Tomato Paste

**III** Add the following and simmer for 15 minutes

- 1 cup uncooked Lentils
- 4 cups Vegetable Broth

**IV** Add the following and simmer for 20 minutes

- 2 cups chopped Carrots
- 4 Cups cubed Yams

**V** Add the following and cook for 10 minutes

- 2 cups boiled diced Collard Greens
- 1 cup frozen diced Spinach

```
% The title
\hspace*{6mm}{\large Perfect Meal Recipe}
% Can change the numbering \arabic*, \alpha*, \Alph*, \roman*
% Can change the font just for the numbering
\begin{enumerate}[label=\Roman*, font=\bfseries]
  \item Add the following and cook for 2 minutes
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 1 tsp Olive Oil
      \item 1 Cup Onion, diced
      \item 3 cloves Garlic, minced
      \item 1 tsp Salt
      \item 1 Cup chopped Portobello Mushrooms
    \end{itemize}
  \item Add the following and stir for 2 minutes
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 2 TBs Curry Powder
      \item 1 tsp Fresh Minced Ginger
      \item 2 TBs Tomato Paste
    \end{itemize}
  \item Add the following and simmer for 15 minutes
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 1 cup uncooked Lentils
      \item 4 cups Vegetable Broth
    \end{itemize}
  \item Add the following and simmer for 20 minutes
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 2 cups chopped Carrots
      \item 4 Cups cubed Yams
    \end{itemize}
  \item Add the following and cook for 10 minutes
    \begin{itemize}
      \item 2 cups boiled diced Collard Greens
      \item 1 cup frozen diced Spinach
    \end{itemize}
\end{enumerate}
```

---

## 10.3 Definition List

**Philtrum** The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip

**Darkle** Becoming cloudy or dark

**Pogonotrophy** Growing and grooming a beard or other facial hair

**Interrobang** A punctuation mark designed for use especially at the end of an exclamatory rhetorical question; usually written as ?!

```
\begin{description}
  \item[Philtrum] The vertical groove on the median line of the upper lip
  \item[Darkle] Becoming cloudy or dark
  \item[Pogonotrophy] Growing and grooming a beard or other facial hair
  \item[Interrobang] A punctuation mark designed for use especially at
    the end of an exclamatory rhetorical question; usually written as ?!
\end{description}
```

---

# 11 Tables

## 11.1 E.g. tabbing

Customer Name	Street	City
Derek Banas	123 Main St	Pittsburgh

```
\begin{tabbing}

% On setup row define where tabs occur and the space to set aside
Customer  \= Name \hspace*{1.5cm} \= Street \hspace*{1.5cm} \= City \\

% \> Jumps to the next tab
\> Echo \> 123 Main St \> Toronto \\
\end{tabbing}
```

---

## 11.2 E.g. Tables, Type Emphasis & Fonts

Below is an example of a more complex table:
To fix the floating problem (the table will apear before the title), use **\usepackage{float}**, and add the [**H**] parameter after **\begin{table}**.

| **Name** | **Command** | **Sample Text** |
|---|---|---|
| emphasize | `\emph` | *abcdefgh* |
| italic | `\textit` | *abcdefgh* |
| slanted | `\textbf` | **abcdefgh** |
| bold | `\emph` | *abcdefgh* |
| small capped | `\textsc` | ABCDEFGH |
| medium | `\textmd` | abcdefgh |
| upright | `\textup` | abcdefgh |
| roman family | `\textrm` | abcdefgh |
| sans serif | `\textsf` | abcdefgh |
| typewriter | `\texttt` | `abcdefgh` |
| combo | `\textup{\textbf{}}` | ***abcdefgh*** |

Table 1: Ways to emphasize text

```
% Wrap a table around tabular to make captions
% Use the [H] parameter to avoid floating
\begin{table}[H]
\center
  % Define a table with 3 left aligned columns
  % Use c : Center) or r : Right
  % The center | creates a vertical line
  \begin{tabular}{l|l|l}
  % Draw horizontal line
  % \usepackage{booktabs} provides different line thicknesses
  % \toprule, \midrule, \bottomrule
  \hline

  % '&' Defines the breaks in the table
  \textbf{Name} & \textbf{Command} & \textbf{Sample Text} \\
  \hline

  % \verb| | allows you to type commands
  emphasize & \verb|\emph| & \emph{abcdefgh} \\
  italic & \verb|\textit| & \textit{abcdefgh} \\
  slanted & \verb|\textbf| & \textbf{abcdefgh} \\
  bold & \verb|\emph| & \emph{abcdefgh} \\
  small capped & \verb|\textsc| & \textsc{abcdefgh} \\
  medium & \verb|\textmd| & \textmd{abcdefgh} \\
  upright & \verb|\textup| & \textup{abcdefgh} \\
  roman family & \verb|\textrm| & \textrm{abcdefgh} \\
  sans serif & \verb|\textsf| & \textsf{abcdefgh} \\
  typewriter & \verb|\texttt| & \texttt{abcdefgh} \\
  combo & \verb|\textup{\textbf{}}| & \textit{\textbf{abcdefgh}} \\
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Ways to emphasize text}
\end{table}
```

---

## 11.3 E.g. Leave some columns blank & merge others

An example of leaving some columns blank and merge others:

| Name | | Age |
|---|---|---|
| First | Last | |
| Derek | Banas | 44 |
| Sally | Smith | 42 |

```
% Use the [H] parameter to avoid floating
\begin{table}[H]
\center
% '@{} ' defines the space before the column
% having nothing between the {} means I want no space
% Create 3 columns
\begin{tabular}{@{}*3l@{}}

% Take up to columns with Name and 1 with age
\multicolumn{2}{c}{Name} &
\multicolumn{1}{c}{Age}\\

% Add headers with the last left blank
First & Last & \\
\hline
Derek & Banas & 44\\
Sally & Smith & 42\\
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
```

---

# 12 Accent Characters

These is a package that allows you to enter accented characters:
**\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}** on Linux/MacOS and
**\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}** on Windows.

Some examples:
á ê ‘o ü ȧ ō ñ ă ắ ě o͡o ç ṇ i̲

# 13 Type Emphasis

## 13.1 Simple Example

```
% Abbreviate listing in table of contents to just Type and make sans
    serif font
% I use label here so I can refer to this section later
\section[Type]{\textsf{Type Emphasis \& Sizing}} \label{sec:typeemp}
```

Result:

### Type Emphasis & Sizing

---

## 13.2 Quote

> “I like long walks, especially when they are taken by people who annoy me.” - Fred Allen

```
% Create quotes
\begin{quote}
"I like long walks, especially when they are taken by people who annoy me
    .''
- Fred Allen
\end{quote}
```

---

# 14 Math Formulas

Add the package **\usepackage{amsmath}**
List of LaTeX Symbols http://www.rpi.edu/dept/arc/training/latex/LaTeX_symbols.pdf

## 14.1 E.g. Quadratic Equation

$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$

```
% Quadratic Equation
% flalign* with formula surrounded with &s makes it left justified
\begin{flalign*}
  & ax^2 + bx + c = 0 &\\
\end{flalign*}
```

---

### 14.1.1 Place a Formula in Text

This $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ is the quadratic equation

```
This \( ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \) is the quadratic equation
```

---

### 14.1.2 $ Tex Shortcut

Formula: $x = \frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$

```
Formula: $x=\frac{-b\pm\sqrt{b^2-4ac}}{2a}$
```

---

## 14.2 Matrices

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

```
$\begin{pmatrix}
1 & 2 \\
3 & 4
\end{pmatrix}$
```

---

## 14.3 Integrals

$\Delta x = \int_{t_0}^{t_1} v(t)dt$

```
$\Delta x=\int_{t_0}^{t_1} v(t)dt$
```

---

## 14.4 Limits

$\lim_{x\to0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

```
$\lim_{x\to0} \frac 1 x = \infty$
```

---

## 14.5 Summations

$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$

```
$e^x=\sum_{n=0}^\infty\frac{x^n}{n!}$
```

---

## 14.6 Some Commonly Used Symbols

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| `\alpha` | $\alpha$ |
| `\beta` | $\beta$ |
| `\gamma` | $\gamma$ |
| `\delta` | $\delta$ |
| `\epsilon` | $\epsilon$ |
| `\zeta` | $\zeta$ |
| `\theta` | $\theta$ |
| `\vartheta` | $\vartheta$ |
| `\lambda` | $\lambda$ |
| `\Lambda` | $\Lambda$ |
| `\mu` | $\mu$ |
| `\nu` | $\nu$ |
| `\xi` | $\xi$ |
| `\Xi` | $\Xi$ |
| `\pi` | $\pi$ |
| `\Pi` | $\Pi$ |
| `\rho` | $\rho$ |
| `\sigma` | $\sigma$ |
| `\Sigma` | $\Sigma$ |
| `\tau` | $\tau$ |
| `\upsilon` | $\upsilon$ |
| `\Upsilon` | $\Upsilon$ |
| `\phi` | $\phi$ |
| `\varphi` | $\varphi$ |
| `\Phi` | $\Phi$ |
| `\psi` | $\psi$ |
| `\Psi` | $\Psi$ |
| `\Omega` | $\Omega$ |
| `\omega` | $\omega$ |

Table 2: Greek letters examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| `\mathcal{A}` | $\mathcal{A}$ |
| `\mathcal{B}` | $\mathcal{B}$ |

Table 3: Script letters examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| `t_0` | $t_0$ |

Table 4: Subscript examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| `x^2` | $x^2$ |

Table 5: Superscript examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| `\vec{a}\cdot\hat{x}=a_x` | $\vec{a}\cdot\hat{x}=a_x$ |

Table 6: Vectors examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| `\arccos` | arccos |
| `\arcsin` | arcsin |
| `\arctan` | arctan |
| `\arg` | arg |
| `\cos` | cos |
| `\cosh` | cosh |
| `\cot` | cot |
| `\coth` | coth |
| `\exp` | exp |
| `\lim` | lim |
| `\lg` | lg |
| `\ln` | ln |
| `\max` | max |
| `\min` | min |
| `\sin` | sin |
| `\sinh` | sinh |
| `\tan` | tan |
| `\tanh` | tanh |

Table 7: Operators examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| \leftarrow | $\leftarrow$ |
| \Leftarrow | $\Leftarrow$ |
| \rightarrow | $\rightarrow$ |
| \Rightarrow | $\Rightarrow$ |
| \leftrightarrow | $\leftrightarrow$ |
| \rightleftharpoons | $\rightleftharpoons$ |
| \uparrow | $\uparrow$ |
| \downarrow | $\downarrow$ |
| \Uparrow | $\Uparrow$ |
| \Downarrow | $\Downarrow$ |
| \Leftrightarrow | $\Leftrightarrow$ |
| \Updownarrow | $\Updownarrow$ |
| \mapsto | $\mapsto$ |
| \longmapsto | $\longmapsto$ |
| \nearrow | $\nearrow$ |
| \searrow | $\searrow$ |
| \swarrow | $\swarrow$ |
| \nwarrow | $\nwarrow$ |
| \leftharpoonup | $\leftharpoonup$ |
| \rightharpoonup | $\rightharpoonup$ |
| \leftharpoondown | $\leftharpoondown$ |
| \rightharpoondown | $\rightharpoondown$ |

Table 8: Arrows examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| \geq | $\geq$ |
| \gg | $\gg$ |
| \leq | $\leq$ |
| \ll | $\ll$ |
| \neq | $\neq$ |

Table 9: Relational Operators examples

| Command | Sample Text |
|---|---|
| \approx | ≈ |
| \asymp | ≍ |
| \bowtie | ⋈ |
| \cong | ≅ |
| \dashv | ⊣ |
| \doteq | ≐ |
| \equiv | ≡ |
| \frown | ⌢ |
| \mid | ∣ |
| \models | ⊨ |
| \parallel | ∥ |
| \perp | ⊥ |
| \prec | ≺ |
| \preceq | ≼ |
| \propto | ∝ |
| \sim | ∼ |
| \simeq | ≃ |
| \smile | ⌣ |
| \succ | ≻ |
| \succeq | ≽ |
| \vdash | ⊢ |

Table 10: Binary Operation/Relation Symbols examples

---

# 15 Custom Commands

We could define our own commands by the form :
**\newcommand{Command Name}{Content}**
But make sure to put it in the beginning.

```
% Will show 'New Think Tank' if type \NTT\
  \newcommand{\NTT}{New Think Tank}

%  Will show 'New Think Tank' in bold if type \NTTB\
  \newcommand{\NTT}{\textbf{New Think Tank}}

% Will apply the font to the text if type '\typew{typewriter} '
  \newcommand{\typew|[1]{\texttt{#1}}
```

---

# 16 Text Boxes & Justification

## 16.1 Centering the text

Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text

```
{\centering
Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text Sample Text\\
}
```

---

## 16.2 Justified Column

I used to think I was indecisive, but now I'm not too sure.

Always remember that you're unique. Just like everyone.

I always wanted to be somebody, but I should have been more specific.

When I was a kid my parents moved a lot, but I always found them.

```
% Create a fully justified column 4cm wide
% \parbox{4cm}{I used to think I was indecisive, but now I'm not too sure.}
% [t]{2cm} aligns to top, [b] aligns to bottom, [s] stretches vertically, [c] centers
% \quad adds horizontal spacing between the boxes
\quad\parbox{2cm}{I used to think I was indecisive, but now I'm not too sure.}
% You can define hyphenation with\-
\quad\parbox{2cm}{Always re\-mem\-ber that you're unique. Just like everyone.}
% raggedright eliminates justification and hyphenation (Justifies Left)
% You can do this document wide if typed in the preamble
\quad\parbox{2cm}{\raggedright I always wanted to be somebody, but I should have been more specific.}
% raggedleft eliminates justification and hyphenation (Justifies Right)
\quad\parbox{2cm}{\raggedleft When I was a kid my parents moved a lot, but I always found them. }
```

---

# 17 Referencing

## 17.1 Footer Referencing

The answer you're looking for is inside of you, but it's wrong.[2]

```
% You can add footnotes and override the numbering
The answer you're looking for is inside of you, but it's wrong.\footnote[2]{author unknown}
```

---

[2] author unknown

## 17.2 Table Referencing

There is a great table on Greek letter symbols is in section 2 on page 19

```
There is a great table on Type Emphasis is in this section~\ref{sec:
   typeemp} on page~\pageref{sec:typeemp}
```

---

## 17.3 Image Referencing

There is a pretty picture in section 1 on page 10

```
There is a pretty picture in section~\ref{fig:prettypic} on page~\pageref
   {fig:prettypic}
```

---

## 17.4 Bibliograph

How I learned my ABCs [1].

# References

[1] Walter Abish *The Alphabetical Africa*, 1974

```
% Listing references in a bibliography
How I learned my ABCs \cite{ABCAFR}.

% Generate the bibliograph elsewhere in this document
\begin{thebibliography} {books}
\bibitem{ABCAFR} Walter Abish \emph{The Alphabetical Africa}, 1974
\end{thebibliography}
```

---

## 17.5 Index Referencing

Add the package:
**\usepackage{index}**
**\makeindex**
Remember to choose 'Makeindex' under Typeset.

Example:

When I was born I was so ugly the doctor slapped my mother - Rodney Dangerfield
Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

```
When I was born I was so ugly the doctor slapped my mother - {\index{
    Rodney}Rodney Dangerfield}
\\
\blindtext[1]
\clearpage
\addcontentsline{toc}{chapter}{Index}
\printindex
```