

**Name of Organization**

---

NAME OF GROUP/DIVISION

# **Title of the Report: Some Details about the Report**

Name Surname <sup>1</sup>

WHAT IS THIS REPORT FOR?

It is for ...  
and BLAH ...

October 16, 2023

<sup>1</sup>Email correspondence to: ✉ [email-id@domain.url](mailto:email-id@domain.url)

## **Abstract**

Insert abstract here.

More stuff to be included.

# Revision History

## Revision History:

1. Version 0.1, June 1, 2014. Initial copy of the report.
2. Version 0.2, June 4, 2014. Added chapter on typesetting algorithms.
3. Version 0.3, June 4, 2014. Added chapter on typesetting text, inserting figures and tables, added a subdirectory for pictures of the report, and begun a section on typesetting mathematical symbols, expressions, and equations.
4. Version 0.4, June 4, 2014. Added introductory paragraph on typesetting in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , and referencing and citations.
5. Version 0.5, June 5, 2014. Completed section on using color in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ . In addition, I have completed another section on symbols representing  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and related computer languages/technologies/concepts.
6. Version 0.6, June 5, 2014. Completed chapter on typesetting (macros) in  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .
7. Version 0.7, June 8, 2014. Completed  $\text{\LaTeX}$  template for reports.
8. Version 0.8, July 11, 2019. Provided versions of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  templates for articles and reports with less package usage, since the more comprehensive versions of these  $\text{\LaTeX}$  templates (for articles and reports) use packages that are typically not installed in some  $\text{\LaTeX}$  engines.

# Contents

<b>Revision History</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>1 Text</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Referencing Information . . . . .	4
1.2 Writing L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X Symbols . . . . .	5
1.3 Coloring in L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X . . . . .	6
<b>2 Mathematics</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3 Tables</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4 Figures</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5 Algorithms</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>17</b>

# Chapter 1

## Text

There are a significant amount of references for helping people to learn L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X [1–4, 6–9, 11–24, 26–32] and related information/technologies.

In this chapter, I will provide some templates for referencing, templates for B<sup>I</sup>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> entries, indicate some common L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X symbols, usage of colors in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, and miscellaneous details.

Random macros from my L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-specific IDE (or text editor):

1. `\\ \rule{6in}{.1pt}`
2. `emailid@domain.com`
3. Begin-end constructs (i.e., `\begin` and `\end`) for:
  - (a) quotation
  - (b) quote
  - (c) verbatim
  - (d) verse
4. Types of headings:
  - (a) `\chapter{}`
  - (b) `\paragraph{}`
  - (c) `\subparagraph{}`
  - (d) `\section{}`
  - (e) `\subsection{}`
  - (f) `\subsubsection{}`
5. To add an entry into the “Table of Contents” without it being numbered, try the following:
  - (a) `\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{BLAH}`
  - (b) `\section*{BLAH}`
6. Insert/import content from another file: `\input{RELATIVE PATHNAME}`
7. Import L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X packages: `\usepackage{}`
8. `\footnote{}`
9. `\marginpar{}`
10.  $\mathcal{C}$
11. *C*: Caligraphy style font.
12. This is good.: Underline text.
13. **This is a statement.** TypeWriter.
14. `This is a statement.` Sans Serif font.

15. *This is a statement.* Slanted font.
16. This is a statement.
17. Types of labels:
  - (a) “chp:” for chapter
  - (b) “sec:” for section
  - (c) “ssec:” for subsection
  - (d) “sssec:” for subsubsection
  - (e) “fig:” for figure
  - (f) “tab:” for table
  - (g) “eqn:” for equation
  - (h) “lst:” for code listing
  - (i) “defn:” for definition
  - (j) “thrm:” for theorem
  - (k) “lem:” for lemma
  - (l) “crly:” for corollary
  - (m) “prop:” for proposition
  - (n) “prf:” for proof
  - (o) “eg:” for example
  - (p) “rem:” for remark

An enumeration of items:

1. Quite sparse enumeration:
  - (a) Sparse enumeration:
    - i. Very sparse enumeration:
      - A. Very, very sparse list:
        - Blah
- 2.
- 3.
4. Inserting a horizontal line beneath this item in the list.

- 
- 5.
  - 6.

To change the style for an enumerated list, try: `\begin{enumerate}[new_style]` [17].

For example, to use Roman numerals, period separated by Arabic numerals, enclosed in round brackets, instead of the standard numbering, try [5]:

- (A.1) My item 1.
- (B.2) My item 2.
- (C.3) My item 3.:
  - (a) This is the first case.
  - (b) This is the second case.
- (D.4) My item 4.
- (E.5) My item 5.
- (F.6) My item 6.
- (G.7) My item 7.

List of items:

- Blah

Description of items:

**Key** Sparse description:

**key** Another entry

Commonly forgotten L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X typesetting information:

1. Turkish **i**: disinformation. Second **i** is a dotless **i**.
2. Accents, diacritics, or diacritical marks/points/signs:
  - (a) Accents, diacritics, or diacritical marks/points/signs cannot be added above and below a given letter.
  - (b) đ
  - (c) București-Ilfov
3. The @ symbol (at sign, at symbol, commercial at, or address sign) can be used without the mathematical mode/environment [17].
4. special characters:
  - (a) underscores:
    - i. cheat\_sheets
  - (b) To indicate “--”, try: “--” (-\--). This would avoid turning the “--” into “\_” [17, §2.5.3, pp. 26–27].
5. brackets:
  - (a) Use [duplicate] or [duplicate], rather than \[duplicate\].
  - (b) Use (duplicate) like normal.

If text is required to be in the uppercase or capitals, it can still be written as normal, but use the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X command `\uppercase` to turn the text within the braces or curly brackets into uppercase. An example is provided as follows: “THIS IS AN EXAMPLE OF TEXT TURNED INTO UPPERCASE” [28, §8.2.4, pp. 239]. Another method is to use the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X command `\MakeUppercase` [17, §Appendix G.1, pp. 512], and an example is: “ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF TEXT TURNED INTO UPPERCASE” [10, §6.8, pp. 47; §23.2, pp. 212–213] [23, §2.2.2, pp. 31; §3.1.5, pp. 85–87; §3.1.7, pp. 91; §4.4.2, pp. 229; §9.4.1, pp. 571] [28, §3.5, pp. 60] [33, §5, Changing Letter Case].

Their dual L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands are: `\lowercase` and `\MakeLowercase` [17, §Appendix G.1, pp. 512]. Examples for these are: “this is an example of text turned into lowercase” [28, §8.2.4, pp. 239] and “another example of text turned into lowercase” [10, §23.2, pp. 212–213] [23, §2.2.6, pp. 37; §3.1.5, pp. 85–87; §7.3.1, pp. 341; §9.4.1, pp. 571] [28, §3.5, pp. 60] [33, §5, Changing Letter Case].

External links, especially for the World Wide Web (W.W.W.), can be added as follows:

1.  [System/Technology Co-Optimization](#)
2.  [System/Technology Co-Optimization](#)
3.  [System/Technology Co-Optimization](#)

## 1.1 Referencing Information

Here is how I can reference common resources:

1. For online resources:
  - (a) Author, “Title of web page,” in *Title of Primary Web Site*, Name of Publisher/Organization/Individual, Address, Month Date, Year. Available online at: <http://www.webpage.url/>; last accessed on June 2, 2014.
  - (b) Regarding entries for my BibTeX database, insert the following to the “howpublished” field: Available online at: <http://www.webpage.url/>; June 11, 2012 was the last accessed date.
2. DOI field in BibTeX should be indicated as a URL: <http://dx.doi.org/DOI>.
3. To enter a summary of a paper that I have written into a report, enter it as a section (or subsection or subsubsection) with the following “fields”:
  - (a) In the title of the section, indicate the title of the paper and its abbreviation (i.e., its BibTeX key).
  - (b) Terse summary: Summary of the paper in 2-3 lines.
  - (c) Not-so-concise summary and highlights. Summarize the publication in  $\leq 2$  pages. For publications that are not survey papers nor literature review, highlight the advantages and disadvantages of the described techniques/innovations. For survey papers nor literature review publications, summarize the primary publications that was mentioned in the survey/review.
  - (d) Other notes about the publication: Insert important figures and equations, among other details about the paper.
4. *BibDesk* only creates a folder for publications with non-empty author fields. Hence, when entering a BibTeX into my BibTeX database, enter the names of the editors into the `author` field. **When citing edited publications, use a script to shift the content of the `author` field into the `editor` field.** This enables PDF files associated with BibTeX entries in my BibTeX database to be placed in subdirectories in my repository of publications based on the author’s (or first author’s) last name.
5. Wikipedia contributors, “TITLE OF THE ARTICLE,” in *Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia: CATEGORY*, Wikimedia Foundation, San Francisco, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
6. Wikibooks contributors, “CHAPTER,” in *TITLE OF THE BOOK*, Wikibooks: Open books for an open world, Wikimedia Foundation, San Francisco, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
7. Wikibooks contributors, “SECTION,” in *CHAPTER* of *TITLE OF THE BOOK*, Wikibooks: Open books for an open world, Wikimedia Foundation, San Francisco, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
8. Wikibooks contributors, “TITLE OF THE BOOK,” Wikibooks: Open books for an open world, Wikimedia Foundation, San Francisco, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
9. Wikiquote contributors, “TITLE,” Wikiquote, Wikimedia Foundation, San Francisco, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
10. Wiktionary contributors, “TITLE,” Wiktionary, Wikimedia Foundation, San Francisco, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
11. Dictionary.com, “WORD,” IAC, Oakland, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
12. AUTHOR, “TITLE,” in *The New York Times: The Opinion Pages: Op-Ed Contributor*, The New York Times Company, New York, NY, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
13. AUTHOR, “QUESTION”, in *CATEGORY*, Quora, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
14. AUTHOR, Answer to “QUESTION”, in *CATEGORY: QUESTION*, Quora, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.
15. AUTHOR, “TITLE OF POST”, in *BLOG TITLE*, Quora, Inc., Palo Alto, CA, MONTH DATE, YEAR.



## 1.2 Writing L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Symbols

Symbols used to represent L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and related computer languages/technologies and concepts are:

1. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X
2. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>
3. B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> (or B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>)
4.  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X
5. METAPOST
6. METAFONT
7. <sup>TM</sup>
8. ®
9. To use the registered symbol as a superscript, avoid doing this in the math mode or in mathematical environments, since this will cause the registered symbol not to typeset properly. The following sequence of `\textsuperscript\textregistered` L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X commands should be used instead, such as: *quectoSAT*<sup>®</sup> solver.

(a) Use a backslash after it, just like the following symbols that can cause naturally occurring character space to disappear:

- i. ® needs space... Compared with ® needs space.
  - A. nanoPlace II<sup>®</sup>is far superior compared with picoPlace VI<sup>®</sup>for detailed placement (without spacing).
  - B. nanoPlace II<sup>®</sup> is far superior compared with picoPlace VI<sup>®</sup> for detailed placement (with spacing).
  - C. When in doubt if a space is need, since this example does not indicate a need, use a character space anyway. It does not change the spacing by much.
- ii. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X needs space... Compared with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xneeds space.
- iii. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> needs space... Compared with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>needs space.
- iv. B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> needs space... Compared with B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>needs space.
- v. B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> needs space... Compared with B<sub>I</sub>B<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub>needs space.
- vi. METAFONT needs space... Compared with METAFONTneeds space.
- vii. METAPOST needs space... Compared with METAPOSTneeds space.
- viii. <sup>TM</sup> needs space... Compared with <sup>TM</sup>needs space.
- ix. ® needs space... Compared with ®needs space.
- x. © needs space... Compared with ©needs space.
  - A. These symbols can be typeset in the math mode or mathematical environment.
  - B. © needs space... Compared with © needs space.
  - C. © needs space... Compared with © needs space.
- xi. © needs space... Compared with ©needs space.
- xii. © needs space... Compared with ©needs space.
- xiii.  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X needs space... Compared with  $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{M}\mathcal{S}$ -L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>Xneeds space.
- xiv. € needs space... Compared with €needs space.

(b) Do not use the registered and trademark symbols, <sup>U</sup> and <sup>o</sup>, in the math mode or mathematical environment. Else, they would appear as other symbols.

10. ©

11. ©

Other symbols of interests:

1. €
2. “\ >”:
3. \* asterisk
4. \* star

## 1.3 Coloring in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Things that I can do with colors in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X:

1. To change the color of the text:
  - (a) **TEXT**
  - (b) INSERT\_STUFF\_HERE
  - (c) **INSERT\_STUFF\_HERE**
2. **INSERT\_STUFF\_HERE**
3. Common colors that I tend to use in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X:
  - (a) Apricot
  - (b) blue
  - (c) cyan
  - (d) ForestGreen
  - (e) green
  - (f) magenta
  - (g) RoyalBlue
  - (h) RubineRed
  - (i) yellow
  - (j) YellowOrange

# Chapter 2

## Mathematics

Math symbols that I use frequently:

1.  $\mathbb{N}$
2.  $\sum_{i=1}^n$
3.  $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$
4.  $\emptyset$
5.  $q$
6.  $\varepsilon\kappa\alpha\beta\eta$
7.  $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}$

A  $3 \times 3$  matrix:  $\begin{pmatrix} 11 & 12 & 13 \\ 21 & 22 & 23 \\ 31 & 32 & 33 \end{pmatrix}$

Here is an equation:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} \cdot d\Sigma = \oint_{\partial\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r}. \quad (2.1)$$

Here is an equation that is not numbered.

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t}$$

Here is the set of Maxwell's equations that is numbered.

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0} \quad (2.2)$$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0 \quad (2.3)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \quad (2.4)$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \mu_0 \left( \mathbf{J} + \varepsilon_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \right) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \sum_{i=1}^c c_i \cdot x_i \\ & \underline{x} \in S \\ & \text{subject to :} \\ & x_1 + x_4 = 0 \\ & x_3 + 7 \cdot x_4 + 2 \cdot x_9 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} case - 1 & : n \text{ is odd} \\ case - 2 & : n \text{ is even} \end{cases} \quad (2.6)$$

*Proof.* This is a proof for BLAH ... □

**Theorem 2.1.** *TITLE of theorem. My theorem is...*

**Axiom 2.1.** *TITLE of axiom. Blah...*

Cases of putting a bracket/parenthesis on the right side of the equation.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B' &= -\partial \times E, \\ E' &= \partial \times B - 4\pi j, \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ Maxwell's equations}$$

Cases of putting a bracket/parenthesis on the right side of the equation.

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E &= mc^2 \quad \text{foo} \\ f x - 3 dx &\quad \text{barbaz} \end{aligned} \right\} y = f(x)$$

Labeling an arrow:  $\xrightarrow{ewq}$ .

Symbols for mathematical logic:

1.  $\models$  or  $\vDash$ , entails
2.  $\vdash$ , infers/proves/concludes:
  - (a) E.g., used in sequents (general kind of assertion), such as  $A_1, \dots, A_m \vdash B_1, \dots, B_n$ , where the conditional formulas  $A_i$  are the antecedents and the asserted formulas  $B_j$  are the succedents or consequents.
3.  $\Rightarrow$ , or  $\implies$ , implies
4.  $\wedge$  or  $\bigwedge$ , conjunction, AND:
  - (a)  $A \wedge B$
5.  $\vee$  or  $\bigvee$ , disjunction, OR:
  - (a)  $A \vee B$  is true if  $A$  is true, or if  $B$  is true, or if both  $A$  and  $B$  are true.
6.  $p \rightarrow q$ :
  - (a)  $p$  is the antecedent, and  $q$  is the consequent:
    - i.  $p$  is also called the protasis
  - (b) material implication, or simply implication, if  $p \dots$  then  $q$ , IMPLY:
    - i. conditional statement
    - ii. or  $\neg p \vee q$ :

- A. By commutativity, we have:  $q \vee \neg p$ .
- B. By double negation, we have:  $\neg\neg q \vee \neg p$ .
- iii. or,  $\neg q \rightarrow \neg p$
- iv. contrapositive statement:
  - A.  $\neg q \longrightarrow \neg p$
  - B. if not  $q$  then not  $p$
  - C. reversal and negation of both statements
- v. inverse statement:
  - A.  $\neg p \longrightarrow \neg q$
  - B. if not  $p$  then not  $q$
  - C. negation of both statements
- vi. negation statement:
  - A.  $\neg(p \longrightarrow q)$
  - B. or,  $p \wedge \neg q$
  - C. includes contrapositive statement
  - D. contradicts the implication
- (c) logical connectives include:
  - i.  $\neg p$ , negation, NOT, inverter
  - ii.  $p \wedge q$
  - iii.  $p \vee q$
  - iv.  $p \rightarrow q$
  - v.  $p \leftrightarrow q$ ,  $p \longleftrightarrow q$ , biconditional,  $p$  if and only if  $q$ , XNOR:
    - A.  $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p) = (p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
    - B. logic equality
    - C. logical biconditional
    - D. material biconditional
  - vi.  $p \leftarrow q$ ,  $p \longleftarrow q$ , converse implication, ... if:
    - A.  $p \leftarrow q = q \rightarrow p$ .
    - B. if  $q$  then  $p$
    - C. reversal of both statements
  - vii.  $p \uparrow q$ , alternative denial, not both, NAND:
    - A. or  $\neg(p \wedge q)$ , or  $\neg p \vee \neg q$
  - viii.  $p \downarrow q$ , joint denial, neither...nor, NOR:
    - A. or  $\neg(p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$
  - ix.  $\rightarrow$  /, material nonimplication, NIMPLY

Note that by transposition, or valid rule of replacement,  $(p \rightarrow q) \iff (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$ . Alternatively,  $(p \rightarrow q) \vdash (\neg q \rightarrow \neg p)$  or  $\frac{p \rightarrow q}{\therefore \neg q \rightarrow \neg p}$ .

[25, Tables 185–187, pp. 100, in §3] provide mathematical symbols for vector calculus, asymptotic notation for computational complexity or circuit/network complexity, and types of numbers (e.g., natural, real, and complex numbers).

# Chapter 3

## Tables

A template for inserting tables is shown in Table [3.1](#).

Table 3.1: My caption for my table

Level	Use	Features	Abstraction
Level	Use	Features	Abstraction
Level	Use	Features	Abstraction

# Chapter 4

## Figures

A template for inserting figures is shown in Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5. Also, a TikZ figure is shown in Figure 4.4.

I have used the `\clearpage` command to clear the remanding part of the first page for this section (§4), and insert the remaining figures and text in subsequent pages. If the last three figures (Figures 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5) are reordered to the following order, Figures 4.5, 4.4, and 4.3, the effects of the `\clearpage` command would be more evident.

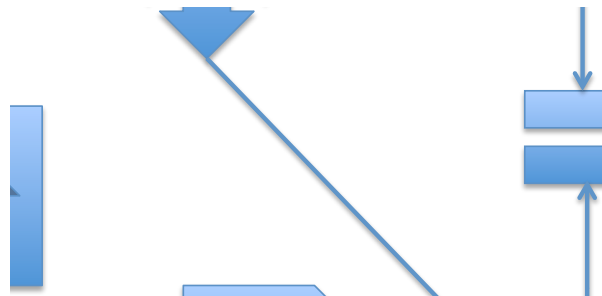


Figure 4.1: Caption for my figure1

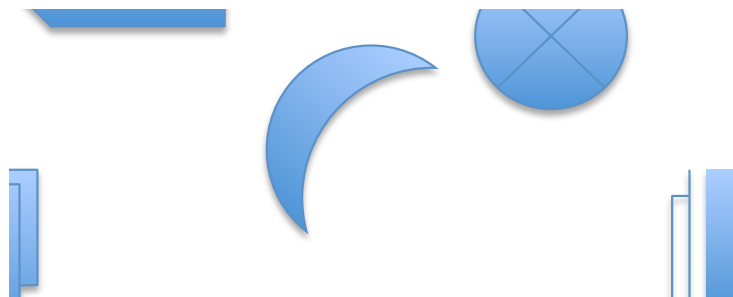


Figure 4.2: Caption for my figure2

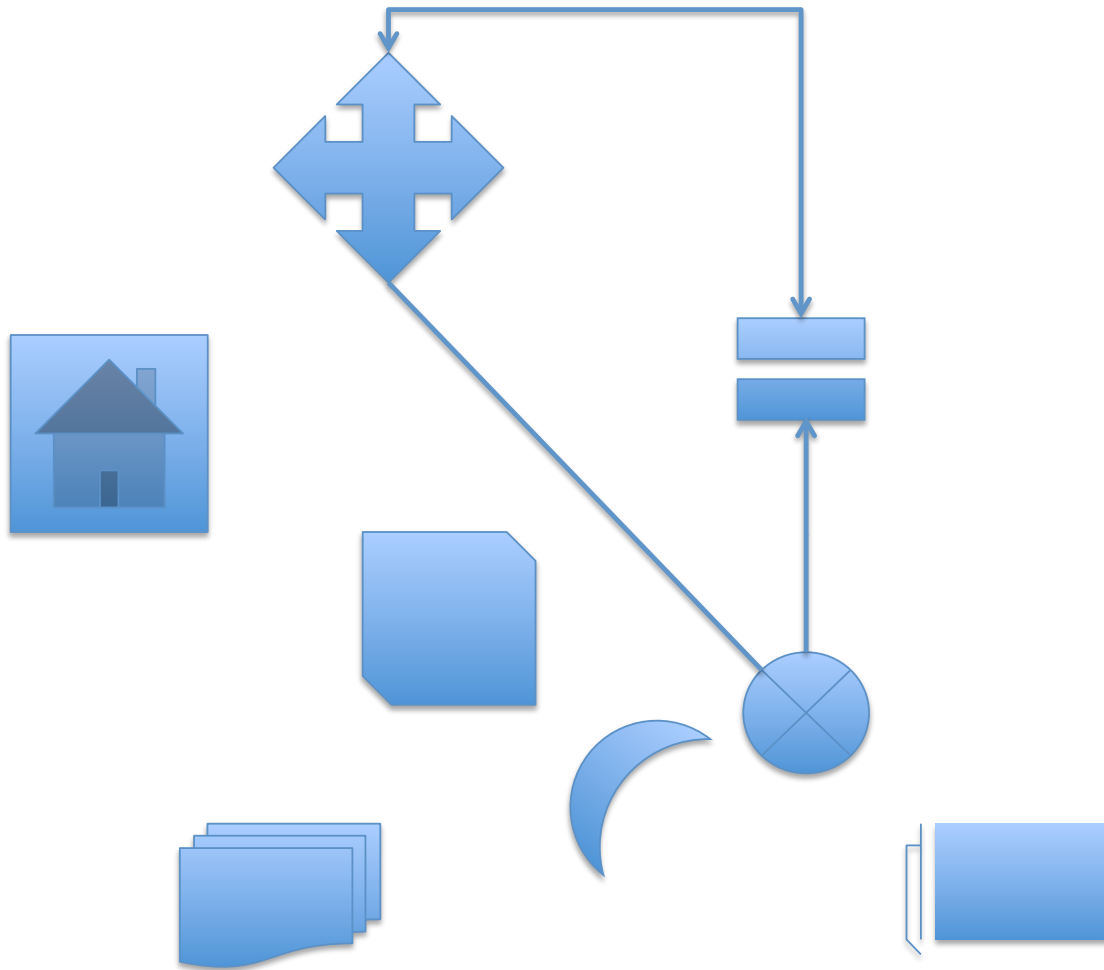


Figure 4.3: Caption for my figure3



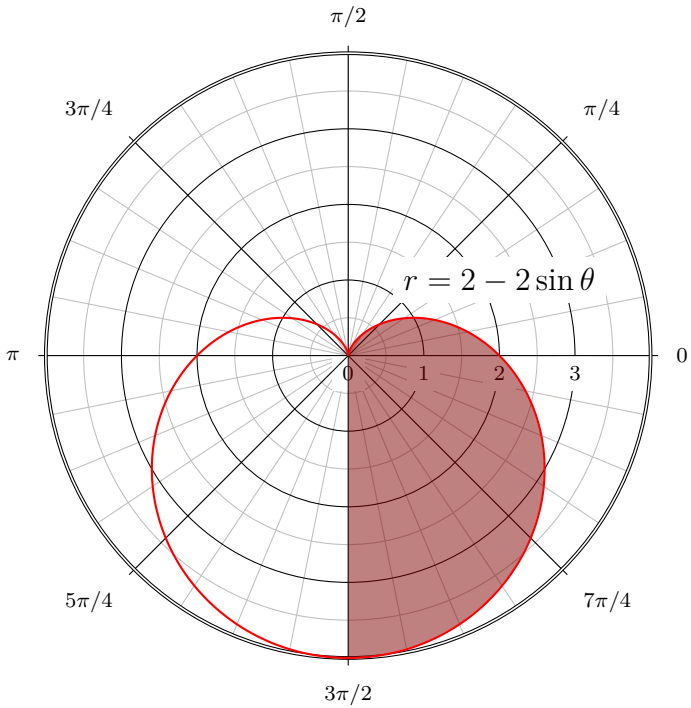


Figure 4.4: My polar plot

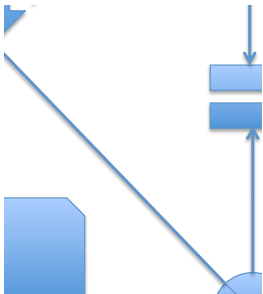


Figure 4.5: Caption for my figure4

# Chapter 5

## Algorithms

A template for typesetting algorithms is shown in PROCEDURE 5.

NAME OF THE ALGORITHM(*ARGUMENTS*)

```
    // Input ARGUMENT #1: Definition1
    // Input ARGUMENT #2: Definition2
1  BODY OF THE PROCEDURE
    // A while loop.
2  while [condition]
3      [Something]
    // A for loop.
4  for Var = [initial value] to [final value]
5      [Something]
    // An if-elseif-else block.
6  if [Condition1]
7      Blah...
8  elseif [Condition2]
9      Blah...
10 elseif [Condition3]
11     Blah...
12 else
13     Blah...
    // A variable assignment.
14 blah = A[j]
    // This is indented with a tab.
    // What is the output of this procedure?
15 return
```

# Bibliography

- [1] Karl Berry and David Walden. TeX People: Interviews from the world of TeX. TeX Users Group, Portland, OR, 2009.
- [2] Donald Bindner and Martin Erickson. A Student's Guide to the Study, Practice, and Tools of Modern Mathematics. Discrete Mathematics and Its Applications. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL, 2011.
- [3] Thomas H. Cormen. Using the `clrscode3e` package in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub>. Available on Dartmouth College: Department of Computer Science: Prof. Thomas H. Cormen's web page: The `clrscode` and `clrscode3e` packages for L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 2<sub>ε</sub> at: <http://www.cs.dartmouth.edu/~thc/clrscode/>; September 18, 2010 was the last accessed date, January 27 2010.
- [4] Antoni Diller. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Line by Line: Tips and Techniques for Document Processing. John Wiley & Sons, Chichester, West Sussex, England, U.K., second edition, 1999.
- [5] Kevin C. “frabjous” Klement, Michael Mrozek, lockstep, and Sridhar Sarnobat. Answer to ‘How do I change the “enumerate” list format to use letters instead of the default Arabic numerals?’. Available online from *Stack Exchange Inc.: TeX - LaTeX Stack Exchange: Questions* at: <https://tex.stackexchange.com/a/2292/201705> and <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/2291/how-do-i-change-the-enumerate-list-format-to-use-letters-instead-of-the-default/2292#2292>; April 24, 2022 was the last accessed date, May 21 2016.
- [6] Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, Sebastian Rahtz, Denis Roegel, and Herbert Voß. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Graphics Companion. Addison-Wesley Series on Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, second edition, 2007.
- [7] Michel Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, Eitan M. Gurari, Ross Moore, and Robert S. Sutor. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Web Companion: Integrating TeX, HTML, and XML. Addison-Wesley Series on Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting. Addison Wesley Longman Limited, Reading, MA, 1999.
- [8] Michel Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, and Frank Mittelbach. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Graphics Companion: Illustrating documents with TeX and PostScript. Addison-Wesley Series on Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1997.
- [9] George Grätzer. More Math Into L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Springer Science+Business Media, LCC, New York, NY, fourth edition, 2007.
- [10] George D. Greenwade, Stephen Gilmore, Torsten Martinsen, and Karl Berry. LaTeX2e unofficial reference manual (may 2022). Available online from *GNU operating system: Repository Listing: latexrefman: trunk* at: <https://latexref.xyz/> and <https://latexref.xyz/dev/latex2e.pdf>; self-published; June 4, 2022 was the last accessed date, May 13 2022.

- [11] David F. Griffiths and Desmond J. Higham. Learning L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Philadelphia, PA, 1997.
- [12] Wilhelmiina Hämäläinen. Scientific writing for computer science students. Technical report, University of Joensuu, Joensuu, Finland, September 20 2006.
- [13] Yannis Haralambous. Fonts & Encodings: From Unicode to Advanced Typography and Everything in Between. O'Reilly Media, Sebastopol, CA, 2007.
- [14] Nicholas J. Higham. Handbook of Writing for the Mathematical Sciences. Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics, Philadelphia, PA, second edition, 1998.
- [15] Alan Hoenig. T<sub>E</sub>X Unbound: L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X & T<sub>E</sub>X Strategies for Fonts, Graphics, & More. Oxford University Press, New York, NY, 1998.
- [16] Donald E. Knuth. Digital Typography. Center for the Study of Language and Information – Lecture Notes. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 1999.
- [17] Helmut Kopka and Patrick W. Daly. Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Addison-Wesley Series on Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting. Addison-Wesley, Boston, MA, fourth edition, 2004.
- [18] Sandeep Koranne. Handbook of Open Source Tools. Springer Science+Business Media, LCC, New York, NY, 2011.
- [19] Stefan Kottwitz. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Beginner's Guide: Create high-quality and professional-looking texts, articles, and books for business and science using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Packt Publishing, Birmingham, U.K., 2011.
- [20] Steven G. Krantz. Handbook of Typography for the Mathematical Sciences. Chapman & Hall/CRC, Boca Raton, FL, 2001.
- [21] E. Krishnan. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Tutorials: A Primer. Indian TeX Users Group, Trivandrum, India, September 2003.
- [22] Leslie Lamport. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: A Document Preparation System. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, second edition, 1994.
- [23] Frank Mittelbach, Michel Goossens, Johannes Braams, David Carlisle, and Chris Rowley. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Companion. Addison-Wesley Series on Tools and Techniques for Computer Typesetting. Addison-Wesley, Boston, MA, second edition, 2004.
- [24] Scott Pakin. The comprehensive L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X symbol list. Available online at: <http://mirror.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-a4.pdf>; July 1, 2011 was the last accessed date, January 3 2008.
- [25] Scott Pakin. The comprehensive L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X symbol list. Available online from *Comprehensive T<sub>E</sub>X Archive Network: tex-archive: info: symbols: comprehensive* and *Comprehensive T<sub>E</sub>X Archive Network: Packages* at: <https://ctan.org/tex-archive/info/symbols/comprehensive>, <http://mirrors.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-a4.pdf>, <http://mirrors.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-a4.pdf>, <http://mirrors.ctan.org/info/symbols/comprehensive/symbols-letter.pdf>, and <https://ctan.org/pkg/comprehensive>; July 1, 2021 was the last accessed date, May 5 2021.

- [26] Eric S. Raymond. The Art of UNIX Programming. Addison-Wesley Professional Computing Series. Pearson Education, Boston, MA, 2004.
- [27] Martin Scharrer. The tikz-timing package: A L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X package for timing diagrams. Available online at: <http://www-inst.eecs.berkeley.edu/~cs150/fa13/resources/tikz-timing.pdf> and <http://latex.scharrer-online.de/tikz-timing>; February 8, 2014 was the last accessed date, January 9 2011.
- [28] Apostolos Syropoulos, Antonis Tsolomitis, and Nick Sofroniou. Digital Typography Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Springer Professional Computing. Springer-Verlag New York, New York, NY, 2003.
- [29] TeX Users Group. Proceedings of the International Conference on TeX, XML, and Digital Typography: Held Jointly with the 25<sup>th</sup> Annual Meeting of the TeX Users Group, TUG 2004, volume 3130 of Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Xanthi, Greece, August 30-September 3 2004. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg.
- [30] UIT Cambridge. LatexConditionals. Available online at: <http://www.uit.co.uk/ForAuth/LatexConditionals>; March 20, 2013 was the last accessed date, January 17 2011.
- [31] M. R. C. van Dongen. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and Friends. X.media.publishing. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, 2012.
- [32] Herbert Voss. PSTricks: Graphics and PostScript for T<sub>E</sub>X and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. UIT Cambridge, Cambridge, U.K., 2011.
- [33] Xiong Ying. Changing font style in LaTeX. Available online from *LaTeX-Tutorial.com: Symbols: LaTeX Text Formatting: Font Styles in LaTeX: Changing Font Style in LaTeX* at: <https://latex-tutorial.com/changing-font-style/>; self-published; May 30, 2022 was the last accessed date.