

# Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX}$

## Winter School Modelling Hub 2021

Victoria University of Wellington



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

- Is a typesetting language.
- When using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, you write a plain text file which describes the document's structure and presentation. L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X converts this source text into a typeset document.

For example:

The IPCC assess the science related to `\textit{climate change}`.



The IPCC assess the science related to *climate change*.

# Why $\text{\LaTeX}$ ?

- $\text{\LaTeX}$  is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.

# Why $\text{\LaTeX}$ ?

- $\text{\LaTeX}$  is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.
- Is open source, you can find all commonly and most rarely used features online.

# Why L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.
- Is open source, you can find all commonly and most rarely used features online.
- It makes it very simple to handle equations, figures, references, etc. References are handled by BibDesk (Mac users) and it can read EndNote.

# Why L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.
- Is open source, you can find all commonly and most rarely used features online.
- It makes it very simple to handle equations, figures, references, etc. References are handled by BibDesk (Mac users) and it can read EndNote.
- The consistency of the layout: you focus on the content of the document and let L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X focus how to handle how the output is formatted.

# Why L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.
- Is open source, you can find all commonly and most rarely used features online.
- It makes it very simple to handle equations, figures, references, etc. References are handled by BibDesk (Mac users) and it can read EndNote.
- The consistency of the layout: you focus on the content of the document and let L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X focus how to handle how the output is formatted.
- It is a powerful program, you can extend it to write papers, articles, presentations, etc.

# Why L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.
- Is open source, you can find all commonly and most rarely used features online.
- It makes it very simple to handle equations, figures, references, etc. References are handled by BibDesk (Mac users) and it can read EndNote.
- The consistency of the layout: you focus on the content of the document and let L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X focus how to handle how the output is formatted.
- It is a powerful program, you can extend it to write papers, articles, presentations, etc.
- To write huge documents (master, PhD thesis) you can have a file per chapter and join them together with just one click!



# Why L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is created by scientists, for scientists and there is a large and active community.
- Is open source, you can find all commonly and most rarely used features online.
- It makes it very simple to handle equations, figures, references, etc. References are handled by BibDesk (Mac users) and it can read EndNote.
- The consistency of the layout: you focus on the content of the document and let L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X focus how to handle how the output is formatted.
- It is a powerful program, you can extend it to write papers, articles, presentations, etc.
- To write huge documents (master, PhD thesis) you can have a file per chapter and join them together with just one click!
- In some journals, you might pay less to publish if your manuscript is done in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X instead of Word (e.g. half the price per page in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X than it is in Word).

# How does it work?

```
\documentclass{article} % style of the document  
\begin{document} %command to start the doc  
Hello World % your content goes here  
\end{document}
```

# How does it work?

```
\documentclass{article} % style of the document
\begin{document} %command to start the doc
Hello World % your content goes here
\end{document}
```

## Some tips:

- Commands start with \
- Every doc starts with \documentclass
- The sign % starts a comment
- Special characters: %, \$, &, #, \_, {, }, \. Need to be written as: \%, \\$, \&, \#, \\_, \{, \}, \textbackslash

# Preamble of the document

- The part of your .tex before the `\begin{document}` command is called the **preamble**.

The following command:

```
\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}
```

- Defines the type of document.
- Inside the squared brackets you can define the font size (12pt). The default is 10pt.
- You can also define the paper size (letterpaper). Other values can be A4 and legalpaper. Default is A4.
- If you want to use the default parameters, you can ignore the squared brackets.

# Preamble of the document

Document types available in the `\documentclass` command:

Document type	Description
article	For short documents and journal articles
report	For longer documents and dissertations
book	Useful to write books
letter	For letters
slides	For slides, rarely used
beamer	Slides in the Beamer class format

The document type 'article' is the most commonly used!

## More examples of commands and their outputs

```
\begin{itemize}  
\item Clouds  
\item Ocean  
\item Volcanoes  
\end{itemize}
```

- Clouds
- Ocean
- Volcanoes

## More examples of commands and their outputs

```
\begin{equation}  
\alpha + \beta + 1  
\end{equation}
```

$$\alpha + \beta + 1 \quad (1)$$

## More examples of commands and their outputs

```
\begin{figure}  
\includegraphics[width=50mm]{figures/cat.jpeg}  
\end{figure}
```





# What about errors?

- ①  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will stop compiling if there is an error.
- ② For example, if you misspell a command or forget a bracket,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will stop with a message error showing the line and explaining the error (most of the times!).
- ③ Advice? Fix errors as soon as they arise.

# Exercise 1: Overleaf

- Open the exercise in Overleaf (Exercise1.tex).
- Compile and fix the errors.
- Hint: Watch out for characters with special meanings ...

## Exercise 1

Female academics earn \$400,000 less than men over life-time. And of professors, only 28% were female in 2019/20.

# Packages

- *Packages* are libraries of extra commands and environments.
- We need to load the packages in the *preamble* as: `\usepackage{}` .  
The name of the package goes inside the curly brackets.
- There are two categories of *packages*:
  - 1 Packages that allow you to change the layout or structure of your document. For example, `multicol` .
  - 2 Packages that allow you include new or enhanced content within your document. For example, `amsmath` .

# Packages

- Example for **multicol** :

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{multicol} % preamble
\begin{document}
\begin{multicols}{2}
% Anything you write here will be in two columns
\end{multicols}
\end{document}
```

# Packages

- Example for **multicol** :

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{multicol} % preamble
\begin{document}
\begin{multicols}{2}
% Anything you write here will be in two columns
\end{multicols}
\end{document}
```

- Example: **amsmath** for maths!

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath} % preamble
\begin{document}
% write your equations here!
\end{document}
```

# More packages

- `beamer` for presentations
- `tikz` for amazing graphics
- `spreadtab` to create spreadsheets
- `listings` as a source code printer for  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- `cwpuzzle` for crossword puzzles (not that I have used it before!)

# Enviroments

- The dollar sign (\$) is special, because we can use it to mark math in the text.
- If you want to write a small equation in the text, always use dollar signs in pairs:

Let  $y=mx+b$  be `\ldots`

Let  $y = mx + b$  be ...

- However, if your equation is big and scary, use the equation enviroment as:

```
\begin{equation}
% equation goes here
\end{equation}
```

## Exercise 2: Overleaf

- Open the exercise in Overleaf (Exercise2.tex).
- Write the following equation.
- Hint: A fraction is written as `\frac{num}{den}` and a partial derivative is `\partial`.

### Exercise 2

The momentum equation for vertical velocity is:

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + 2\Omega u \cos(\gamma) - g \quad (2)$$



# Exercise 2: Overleaf

## Greek letters

$\alpha A$	<code>\alpha A</code>	$\nu N$	<code>\nu N</code>
$\beta B$	<code>\beta B</code>	$\xi \Xi$	<code>\xi \Xi</code>
$\gamma \Gamma$	<code>\gamma \Gamma</code>	$o O$	<code>o O</code>
$\delta \Delta$	<code>\delta \Delta</code>	$\pi \Pi$	<code>\pi \Pi</code>
$\epsilon \varepsilon E$	<code>\epsilon \varepsilon E</code>	$\rho \varrho P$	<code>\rho \varrho P</code>
$\zeta Z$	<code>\zeta Z</code>	$\sigma \Sigma$	<code>\sigma \Sigma</code>
$\eta H$	<code>\eta H</code>	$\tau T$	<code>\tau T</code>
$\theta \vartheta \Theta$	<code>\theta \vartheta \Theta</code>	$\upsilon \Upsilon$	<code>\upsilon \Upsilon</code>
$\iota I$	<code>\iota I</code>	$\phi \varphi \Phi$	<code>\phi \varphi \Phi</code>
$\kappa K$	<code>\kappa K</code>	$\chi X$	<code>\chi X</code>
$\lambda \Lambda$	<code>\lambda \Lambda</code>	$\psi \Psi$	<code>\psi \Psi</code>
$\mu M$	<code>\mu M</code>	$\omega \Omega$	<code>\omega \Omega</code>

# Graphics

- Use the `graphicx` package, which provides the `\includegraphics[keys=value, ...]{file-name}` command.
- The `graphicx` package supports different formats: JPEG, PNG, PDF.
- Note that the optional parameter accepts a comma separated list of *keys* and associated *values*.
- Some of the most important *keys* include: `width`, `height`, `angle`, `scale`.

```
\begin{figure}  
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{image.png}  
\caption{Caption of the figure goes here.}  
\end{figure}
```

The command `width = 0.5` makes the image take up 50% of the width of the surrounding text ( `\textwidth` ).

# Tables

- Tables can be tricky, but do not worry as everything comes with some practice.
- You need to add the package: `tabularx`

```
\begin{tabular}{lrr}  
Item & Qty & Unit \& \\  
Widget & 1 & 199.99 \\  
Gadget & 2 & 399.99 \\  
Cable & 3 & 19.99 \\  
\end{tabular}
```

# Tables

- Tables can be tricky, but do not worry as everything comes with some practice.
- You need to add the package: `tabularx`

```
\begin{tabular}{lrr}  
Item & Qty & Unit \ $ \\  
Widget & 1 & 199.99 \\  
Gadget & 2 & 399.99 \\  
Cable & 3 & 19.99 \\  
\end{tabular}
```

Item	Qty	Unit \$
Widget	1	199.99
Gadget	2	399.99
Cable	3	19.99

# Tables

- You can add horizontal lines with `\hline`

```
\begin{tabular}{| l | r | r |} \hline
Item & Qty & Unit \ $ \\ \hline
Widget & 1 & 199.99 \\ \hline
Gadget & 2 & 399.99 \\ \hline
Cable & 3 & 19.99 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

# Tables

- You can add horizontal lines with `\hline`

```
\begin{tabular}{| l | r | r |} \hline
Item & Qty & Unit $ \\ \hline
Widget & 1 & 199.99 \\ \hline
Gadget & 2 & 399.99 \\ \hline
Cable & 3 & 19.99 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

Item	Qty	Unit \$
Widget	1	199.99
Gadget	2	399.99
Cable	3	19.99

# Structured documents

- `\title` and `\author` go in the *preamble*.
- We can use `\maketitle` to create the title.

```
\documentclass{article}
\title{The title}
\author{Author}
\date{\today}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\begin{abstract}
Abstract goes here!
\end{abstract}
```

# Structured documents

The title

Author

August 17, 2021

**Abstract**

Abstract goes here!



# Sections

- You can use the `\section` and `\subsection` commands (or `\subsubsection`? depending on how brave you are!).
- When you write `\section*` or `\subsection*` it means that it will not be numerated.

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
\section{Introduction}
I always struggle with intros \ldots
\section{Methods}
Whatever methods you used \ldots
\subsection{Fieldwork and laboratory sampling}
\section{Results}
My correlations are  $r^2=0.01$  \ldots
\section{Conclusion}
\end{document}
```

# Sections

## 1 Introduction

I always struggle with intros ...

## 2 Methods

Whatever methods you used ...

### 2.1 Fieldwork and laboratory sampling

## 3 Results

My correlations are  $r^2 = 0.01$  ...

## 4 Conclusion

## Exercise 3: Overleaf

- Open the exercise in Overleaf (Exercise3.tex).
- Make the script look like Exercise3.pdf
- Hint: You can avoid enumerating equations by typing `\begin{equation*}`.

# To write papers or a thesis!

Introducing the command: `\include{file}`.

- The `\include` command is used for selective inclusion of files. The `file` argument is the first name of a file: `file.tex`.
- Note that when you name the file inside the curly brackets, you do not need to add the extension.

# To write papers or a thesis!

Introducing the command: `\include{file}`.

- The `\include` command is used for selective inclusion of files. The `file` argument is the first name of a file: `file.tex`.
- Note that when you name the file inside the curly brackets, you do not need to add the extension.

Now, follow these instructions:

- 1 In Overleaf, find the folder **THESIS** and the file called **main.tex**, open it, and compile it.
- 2 Check the new packages and commands.
- 3 Learn how to collate different chapters of your thesis with one click (just sections here for the purpose of this exercise).

# Font sizes in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Command	Output
<code>\tiny</code>	<small>Lorem ipsum</small>
<code>\scriptsize</code>	<small>Lorem ipsum</small>
<code>\footnotesize</code>	<small>Lorem ipsum</small>
<code>\small</code>	<small>Lorem ipsum</small>
<code>\normalsize</code>	<small>Lorem ipsum</small>
<code>\large</code>	<big>Lorem ipsum</big>
<code>\Large</code>	<b>Lorem ipsum</b>
<code>\LARGE</code>	<b>Lorem ipsum</b>
<code>\huge</code>	<b>Lorem ipsum</b>

## Last but not least: referencing

Firstly, you need to learn that in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  there are different types of documents.

- The file `.tex` is the input file.
- For referencing you will need another file with extension `' .bib'`.
- A `.bib` file will contain the bibliographic information of your document.

# BibTeX: the .bib file

- Your references in a .bib file in 'bibtex' database format would look like:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,  
author = {Van Jacobson},  
title = {Towards the Analysis of Massive Multiplayer Online  
Role-Playing Games},  
journal = {Journal of Ubiquitous Information},  
Month = jun,  
Year = 1999,  
Volume = 6,  
Pages = {75--83}}
```

```
@InProceedings{Golledge2021Methodology,  
author = {Nicholas Golledge and Liz Keller and  
Stefan Jendersie},  
title = {A Methodology for the Study of  
climate models},  
booktitle = {Proceedings of Climate},  
Month = jun,  
Year = 2021}
```



# BibTeX: the *key*

Each entry in the .bib file has a *key* that you can use to reference it in the document. For example, **Jacobson1999Towards** is the *key* for this article:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,  
author = {Van Jacobson},  
...
```

- You would usually write a *key* using the name, year, and title of the reference.

# BibTeX: how to reference

- 1 Define `\usepackage{natbib}` in the *preamble*. This will allow you to use the commands `\citet` and `\citep`. *Can you guess what is the difference between each command?*
- 2 You will need to use the command `\bibliography` and specify a `\bibliographystyle`.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{natbib}
\begin{document}
\citet{Jacobson1999Towards}
show that \ldots. Clearly,
the study of climate requires modelling
\citep{Golledge2010Methodology}.
\bibliography{bib-example}
% if 'bib-example' is the name of
% your bib file (note: do not put the extension .bib here)
\bibliographystyle{plainnat}
% try changing to abbrvnat
\end{document}
```

# BibTeX: how to reference

Jacobson [1999] show that .... Clearly, the study of climate requires modelling [Golledge et al., 2021].

## References

Nicholas Golledge, Liz Keller, and Stefan Jendersie. A methodology for the study of climate models. In *Proceedings of Climate*, June 2021.

Van Jacobson. Towards the analysis of massive multiplayer online role-playing games. *Journal of Ubiquitous Information*, 6:75–83, June 1999.

You guessed right (maybe?): `\citet` cites as Author (year), while `\citep` cites as (Author, year).

# Bibliography style

There are many styles you can choose for your bibliography:

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}  
\bibliography{references.bib}
```

Style	Sort	Labels	Notes
plain	by author	numeric, like [1]	
plainnat	by author	numeric or author-year	<code>\usepackage{natbib}</code>
abbrv	by author	numeric	abbreviates authors and journals
abbrvnat	by author	numeric or author-year	<code>\usepackage{natbib}</code>
alpha	by author	alphanumeric, like [SJL05]	
unsrt	as cited	numeric	
unsrtnat	as cited	numeric or author-year	<code>\usepackage{natbib}</code>
apalike	by author	author-year, like [Smith 2005]	<code>\usepackage{apalike}</code>
custom-bib	asks questions to generate custom bibliography style		

However, most journals or schools have their own style and it will come in a file '.bst'.

# How do journals work?

Note that most journal's  $\text{\LaTeX}$  template will also come with a '.sty' file, which is the own style of the journal to define the layout of the paper. For example:

```
\documentclass{copernicus} %there will be a file called copernicus.sty
\usepackage{natbib}
\begin{document}
%Your paper goes here
\bibliographystyle{copernicus} % a file called copernicus.bst
\bibliography{paper} %a file called paper.bib that you will create
\end{document}
```

# Create your .bib file

- Step 1: download your citation


JOURNAL OF GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

Oceans

AN AGU JOURNAL

 Free Access

## Early season depletion of dissolved iron in the Ross Sea polynya: Implications for iron dynamics on the Antarctic continental shelf

P. N. Sedwick , C. M. Marsay, B. M. Sohst, A. M. Aguilar-Islas, M. C. Lohan, M. C. Long, K. R. Arrigo, R. B. Dunbar, M. A. Saito, W. O. Smith, G. R. DiTullio

First published: 15 December 2011 | <https://doi.org/10.1029/2010JC006553> | Citations: 79

 SECTIONS


 PDF

 TOOLS


 SHARE


### Abstract

[1] The Ross Sea polynya is among the most productive regions in the Southern Ocean and may constitute a significant oceanic CO<sub>2</sub> sink. In previous studies, this region has been considered seasonally "iron limited" because of low concentrations (~0.1 nM) that limit phytoplankton growth. Here we report new iron data for the Ross Sea polynya during

 Request permission

 Export citation

 Add to favorites

 Track citation

# Create your .bib file

## ● Step 2: choose the bibtex style

### Download Citation

If you have the appropriate software installed, you can download article citation data to the citation manager of your choice. Simply select your manager software from the list below and click on download.

#### Format

- ☐ Plain Text
- ☐ RIS (ProCite, Reference Manager)
- ☐ EndNote
- ☒ BibTex
- ☐ Medlars
- ☐ RefWorks

#### Type of import

- ☒ Direct import
- ☐ Indirect import

DOWNLOAD

# Create your .bib file

- Step 3: personal choice, but I use BibDesk, an application that comes with TexShop (L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X for Mac users).

The screenshot shows the BibDesk application window. On the left is a sidebar with a tree view of groups and keywords. The main pane displays a table of bibliographic entries. The selected entry is 'Plankton functional type modelling: running before we can walk?' by T. R. Anderson, published in 2005. Below the table, the details of this entry are shown, including the journal name 'Journal of Plankton Research', the year '2005', the volume '27', the pages '1073-1081', and the date added '2020-05-11 09:48:51 +0000'.

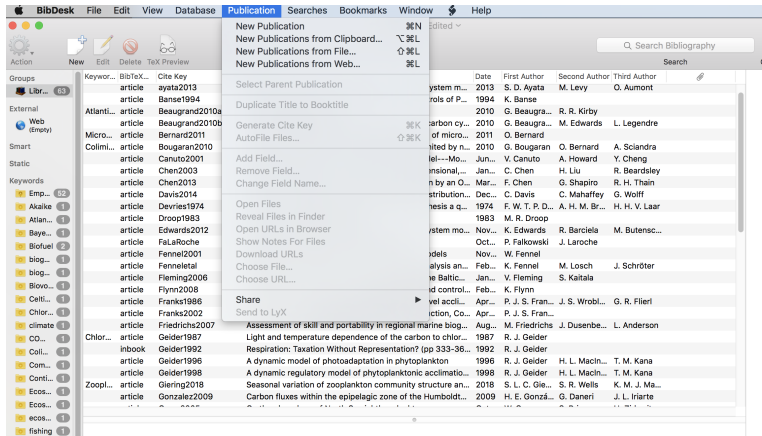
KeyWord	Cite Key	Title	Date	First Author	Second Author	Third Author
article	anderson2005	Plankton functional type modelling: running before we can...	2005	T. R. Ander...		
article	ayata2013	Phytoplankton growth formulation in marine ecosystem m...	2013	S. D. Ayata	M. Levy	G. Aumont
article	Banase1994	Grazing and Zooplankton Production as Key Controls of P...	1994	K. Banase		
Atlanti...	Beaugrand2010a	Climate, plankton and cod	2010	G. Beaugra...	R. R. Kirby	
Beaugrand2010b		Marine biodiversity, ecosystem functioning, and carbon cy...	2010	G. Beaugra...	M. Edwards	L. Legendre
Micro...	Bernard2011	Hurdles and challenges for modelling and control of micro...	2011	O. Bernard		
Colm...	Bougaran2010	Modeling continuous cultures of microalgae colimited by n...	2010	G. Bougaran	O. Bernard	A. Scialandra
article	Canuto2001	Ocean Turbulence. Part I: One-Point Closure Model---Mo...	Jun...	V. Canuto	A. Howard	Y. Cheng
article	Chen2003	An Unstructured Grid, Finite-Volume, Three-Dimensional,...	Jan...	C. Chen	H. Liu	R. Beardsley
article	Chen2013	Sensitivity of Sea Surface Temperature Simulation by an O...	Mar...	F. Chen	G. Shapiro	R. H. Thain
article	Davis2014	A storm in a shelf sea: Variation in phosphorus distribution...	Dec...	C. Davis	C. Mahaffey	G. Woff
article	Devries1974	Products, requirements and efficiency of biosynthesis a q...	1974	F. W. T. P. D...	A. H. M. Br...	H. H. V. Laar
article	Droop1983	25 years of algal growth kinetics	1983	M. R. Droop		
article	Edwards2012	Validation of the NEMO-ERSEM operational ecosystem mo...	Nov...	K. Edwards	R. Barciela	M. Butensc...
article	FalaoRoche	Acclimation to Spectral Irradiance in Algae	Oct...	P. Falkowski	J. Laroche	
article	Fennel2001	Modeling of copepods with links to circulation models	Nov...	W. Fennel		
article	Fennel2008	Testing a marine ecosystem model: Sensitivity analysis an...	Feb...	K. Fennel	M. Losch	J. Schröter
article	Fleming2008	Phytoplankton Spring Bloom Intensity Index for the Baltic...	Jan...	V. Fleming	S. Kalata	
article	Flynn2008	The importance of the form of the quota curve and control...	Feb...	K. Flynn		
article	Franks1986	Behavior of a simple plankton model with food-level accl...	Apr...	P. J. S. Fran...	J. S. Wrobl...	G. R. Flierl
article	Franks2002	NPZ Models of Plankton Dynamics: Their Construction, Co...	Apr...	P. J. S. Fran...		
article	Friedrichs2007	Assessment of skill and portability in regional marine blog...	Aug...	M. Friedrichs	J. Dusenbe...	L. Anderson
Chlor...	Geider1987	Light and temperature dependence of the carbon to chlor...	1987	R. J. Geider		
inbook	Geider1992	Respiration: Taxation Without Representation? (pp 333-36...	1992	R. J. Geider		
article	Geider1996	A dynamic model of photoadaptation in phytoplankton	1996	R. J. Geider	H. L. Macin...	T. M. Kana
article	Geider1998	A dynamic regulatory model of phytoplanktonic acclimatio...	1998	R. J. Geider	H. L. Macin...	T. M. Kana
Zoopl...	Giering2018	Seasonal variation of zooplankton community structure an...	2018	S. L. C. Gle...	S. R. Wells	K. M. J. Ma...

**anderson2005**  
**Plankton functional type modelling: running before we can walk?** (article)  
**Author**  
T. R. Anderson  
**Journal**  
J. Plankton Res  
**Year**  
2005  
**Volume**  
27  
**Pages**  
1073-1081  
**Date-Added**  
2020-05-11 09:48:51 +0000  
**Date-Modified**  
2020-05-11 09:48:51 +0000  
**Local Files**  
**Remote URLs**



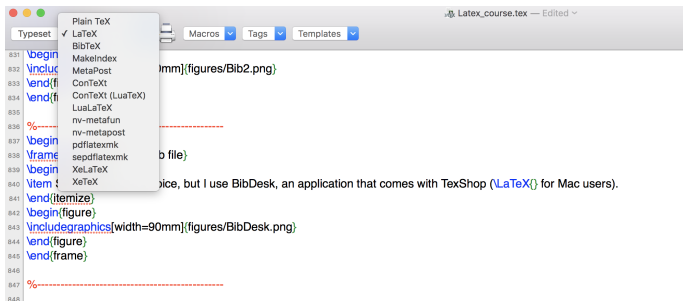
# Create your .bib file with BibDesk

- 1 Open the exported Bibtex citation and go to the tab 'Publication' → 'New publication from file'.
- 2 Edit the cite-key to one of your choice.



## Create your .bib file with BibDesk

- 3 Save document as '.bib' and call it in your main.tex with `\bibliography` and `\bibliographystyle`. Which you already learned how to do!
- 4 To compile: latex, bibtex, latex, latex. Yes, latex twice!
- 5 Your references from .bib will only appear when you call them in the text (using `\citep`, `\citet`).



*Homework: how to import your references in Unix or Windows?*

**IT'S FINALLY OVER**

**THE END**

quickmeme.com