LATEX 2ε Quick Reference

Document classes

book Default is two-sided. report No \part divisions.

article No \part or \chapter divisions.

letter Letter (?).

slides Large sans-serif font.

 $\label{local_local_local} $$ \documentclass{\it class}$ Used at the very beginning of a document. Use: $$ \end{minipage} $$ \document{\it to start contents and } $$$

\end{document} to end the document.

Common documentclass options

10pt/11pt/12pt Font size.
letterpaper/a4paper Paper size.
twocolumn Use two columns.

twoside Set margins for two-sided.

landscape Landscape orientation. Must use dvips

-t landscape.

draft Double-space lines.
Usage: \documentclass[opt,opt]{class}.

Packages

fullpage Use 1 inch margins.

anysize Set margins: $\mbox{\mbox{marginsize}\{l\}\{r\}\{t\}\{b\}}$. multicol Use n columns: $\mbox{\mbox{begin}\{multicols}\{n\}$.

latexsym Use LATEX symbol font.

graphicx Show image: \includegraphics[width=x]{file}.

url Insert URL: \url{http://...}.

Use before \begin{document}. Usage: \usepackage{package}

Title

\author{text} Author of document. \title{text} Title of document.

\date{text} Date

These commands go before \begin{document}. The declaration \maketitle goes at the top of the document.

Miscellaneous

\pagestyle{empty} Empty header, footer and no page numbers. \tableofcontents Add a table of contents here.

Document structure

\part{title}
\chapter{title}
\chapter{title}
\section{title}
\subparagraph{title}
\subparagraph{title}

Use \setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading numbers of depth >x, where chapter has depth 0. Use a *, as in

\section*{title}, to not number a partic-

ular item—these items will also not appear in the table of contents.

Text environments

\begin{comment} Comment (not printed). Requires verbatim package.\end{comment}
\begin{quote} Indented quotation block. \end{quote}

paragraphs.\end{quotation}

\begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.\end{verse}

Lists

\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.(\end{enumerate}) \begin{itemize} Bulleted list. (\end{itemize}) \begin{description}Description list. (\end{itemize})

\item text Add an item.

 $\left(x \right) = x$ Use x instead of normal bullet or number.

Required for descriptions.

References

\label{marker} Set a marker for cross-reference, often of the

form \label{sec:item}.

\ref{marker} Give section/body number of marker.

\pageref{marker} Give page number of marker. \footnote{text} Print footnote at bottom of page.

Floating bodies

\begin{table}[place] Add numbered table.(\end{table}) \begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.(\end{figure}) \begin{equation}[place] Add numbered equation. (\end{equation})

\caption{text} Caption for the body.

The place is a list valid placements for the body. t=top, h=here, b=bottom, p=separate page, !=place even if ugly. Captions and label markers should be within the environment.

Text properties Font face

Command Declaration Effect \textrm{text} {\rmfamilv text} Roman family \textsf{text} {\sffamily text} Sans serif family \texttt{text} {\ttfamily text} Typewriter family Medium series \textmd{text} {\mdseries text} \textbf{text} {\bfseries text} **Bold series** \textup{text} {\upshape text} Upright shape \textit{text} {\itshape text} Italic shape \textsl{text} {\slshape text} Slanted shape \textsc{text} SMALL CAPS SHAPE {\scshape text} \emph{text} Emphasized {\em text} \textnormal{text}{\normalfont text}Document font \underline{text} Underline

The command (tttt) form handles spacing better than the declaration (tttt) form.

Font size

\scriptsize scriptsize \footnotesize footnotesize \small small \normalsize normalsize \large large \Large Large LARGE LARGE huge huge Huge

These are declarations and should be used in the form {\small ...}, or without braces will affect the entire document.

Verbatim text

\begin{verbatim} Verbatim environment. (\end{verbatim})
\begin{verbatim*} Spaces are shown as □.(\end{verbatim*})
\verb!text! Text between the delimiting characters (in this case '!') is verbatim.

Justification

Miscellaneous

\linespread{x} changes the line spacing by the multiplier x.

Text-mode symbols Symbols

Accents

			õ \~o	
ό \.ο	ö \"o	o \c ο	ŏ \v o	ő ∖H o
				œ \oe
Œ \OE	æ \ae	Æ \AE	å \aa	Å \AA
ø \o	Ø \0	ł \1	Ł \L	ı \i
」∖j	i ~'	٤?'		

Delimiters

'' ''' { \{ [[((< \textless '' '' '' } \}]])) > \textgreater

Dashes

NameSourceExampleUsagehyphen-X-rayIn words.en-dash--1-5Between numbers.em-dash---Yes—or no?Punctuation.

Line and page breaks

\\ Begin new line without new paragraph.
* Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.
\\kill Don't print current line.

\pagebreak Start new page.

\pagebreak Start new page.

\noindent Do not indent current line.

Miscellaneous

\today August 30, 2017.

\$\sim\$ Prints ~ instead of \^{\}, which makes ~.
 Space, disallow linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).

\@. Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following

an uppercase letter.

\hspace{l} Horizontal space of length l (Ex: l = 20pt or 1cm).

Tabular environments tabbing environment

\= Set tab stop. \> Go to tab stop. Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with \kill at the end of the line.

Normally \\ is used to separate lines.

tabular environment

\begin{array}[pos]{cols} (\end{array})
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols} (\end{tabular})

\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols} (\end{tabular*})

tabular column specification

Left-justified column.

Centered column.

Right-justified column.

Same as \parbox[t]{width}.

@{decl} Insert decl instead of inter-column space.

Inserts a vertical line between columns(vertical bar).

tabular elements

 $\label{eq:line_state} $$ \text{Horizontal line between rows.} $$ \cline\{x-y\}$$ Horizontal line across columns $x$$ through y. $$ \multicolumn\{n\}\{cols\}\{text\}$$$

A cell that spans n columns, with cols column specification

Math mode

For inline math, use (...) or For displayed math, use [...] or ϵ .

$Superscript^x$	^{x}	$Subscript_x$	_{x}
$\frac{x}{y}$	$\frac{x}{y}$	$\sum_{k=1}^{n}$	\sum_{k=1}^n
$\sqrt[g]{x}$	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	$\prod_{k=1}^{n-1}$	\prod_{k=1}^n

Math-mode symbols

```
\neq \neq
\leq
   \lea
               ≥ \geq
                                          ≈ \approx
   \times
               ÷ \div
                             \pm \protect\
                                              \cdot
   ^{\circ} o \circ
                             / \prime ··· \cdots
\infty \setminus inftv
               ¬ \neg
                             ∧ \wedge ∨ \vee
               \supset
                                           \rightarrow \rightarrow
               ∃ \exists ∉ \notin ⇒ \Rightarrow
   \subset
   \cup
               ∩ \cap
                                \mid
                                          ⇔ \Leftrightarrow
               \hat{a} \hat a
                             ar{a} \bar a 	ilde{a} \tilde a
   \dot a
   \alpha
               \beta \beta
                             \gamma \gamma \delta
                                              \delta
   \epsilon \zeta \zeta
                             \eta \eta
                                          \varepsilon
                                              \varepsilon
                                              \vartheta
   \theta
               ι \iota
                             \kappa \kappa \vartheta
                                             \xi
   \lambda
               \mu \setminus mu
                             \nu \setminus nu
               \rho \rho
                             \sigma \sigma 	au
                                              \tau
   \upsilon \phi \phi
                             \chi \setminus chi
                                          \psi
                                              \psi
   \omega
               \Gamma \Gamma
                             \Delta \setminus Delta \Theta
                                              \Theta
\Lambda \Lambda \Xi \Xi
                             ∏ \Pi
                                           \Sigma \Sigma
\Upsilon \Upsilon \Phi \Phi
                              \Psi \Psi
                                          \Omega \Omega
```

Bibliography and citations

When using BiBT_EX, you need to run

latex, bibtex, and latex twice (or) more to resolve dependencies.

```
Citation types
```

```
\cite{key} Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)
\citeA{key} Full author list. (Watson and Crick)
\citeN{key} Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)
\shortcite{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?
```

\shortciteA{key} Abbreviated author list. ? \shortciteN{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?

\citeyear{kev} Cite year only. (1953)

All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex. \citeNP.

```
BibT<sub>E</sub>X entry types
```

 @article
 Journal or magazine article.

 @book
 Book with publisher.

 @booklet
 Book without publisher.

@conference Article in conference proceedings.
@inbook A part of a book and/or range of pages.

@incollection A part of book with its own title.
@misc If nothing else fits.

Omisc If nothing else fits Ophdthesis PhD. thesis.

Oproceedings Proceedings of a conference.

Otechreport Tech report, usually numbered in series.

@unpublished Unpublished.

${ m BibT}_{ m F}\!{ m X}$ fields

```
address Address of publisher. Not necessary for major pub-
```

lishers.

author Names of authors, of format
booktitle Title of book when part of it is cited.

chapter Chapter or section number.

edition Edition of a book. editor Names of editors.

institution Sponsoring institution of tech. report.

iournal Journal name.

key Used for cross ref. when no author.

month Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.

note Any additional information.

number Number of journal or magazine.

organization Organization that sponsors a conference.

pages Page range (2,6,9--12).
Publisher Publisher's name.

school Name of school (for thesis).

series Name of series of books.

title Title of work.

type Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".

volume of a journal or book.

year Year of publication.

Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

Common BibT_FX style files

abbrv Standard abstract alpha with abstract

alpha Standard apa APA plain Standard unsrt Unsorted

The LATEX document should have the following two lines just before $\end{document}$, where bibfile.bib is the name of the $\ensuremath{\mathrm{BiBT}_{\mathrm{P}}}\!\mathrm{X}$ file.

\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}

$BibT_FX$ example

The ${\rm BiBT}_{\rm E}{\rm X}$ database goes in a file called file.bib, which is processed with bibtex file.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume = {171},
  pages = {737},
  year = 1953
}
```

Sample LATEX document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\section{section}
\subsection*{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math: $2+2=5$
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.
A table:
\begin{table}[!th]
\begin{tabular}{||1|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}
```

The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}. \end{document}

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