

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}
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}
```

tabular column specification

`l` Left-justified column.
`c` Centered column.
`r` Right-justified column.
`p{width}` Same as `\parbox[t]{width}`.
`@{decl}` Insert *decl* instead of inter-column space.
`|` Inserts a vertical line between columns.

tabular elements

`\hline` 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

To use math mode, surround text with `$` or use `\begin{equation}`.

`^{\textit{x}}` Superscript *x* `_{\textit{x}}` Subscript *x*
`\frac{x}{y}` $\frac{x}{y}$ `\sum_{k=1}^n` $\sum_{k=1}^n$
`\sqrt[n]{x}` $\sqrt[n]{x}$

Math-mode symbols

<code>\leq</code>	<code>\geq</code>	<code>\neq</code>	<code>\neq</code>
<code>\cdot</code>	<code>\times</code>	<code>\div</code>	<code>\div</code>
<code>*</code>	<code>\ast</code>	<code>\circ</code>	<code>\circ</code>
<code>\alpha</code>	<code>\alpha</code>	<code>\beta</code>	<code>\beta</code>
<code>\delta</code>	<code>\delta</code>	<code>\epsilon</code>	<code>\epsilon</code>
<code>\zeta</code>	<code>\zeta</code>	<code>\eta</code>	<code>\eta</code>
<code>\vartheta</code>	<code>\vartheta</code>	<code>\iota</code>	<code>\iota</code>
<code>\lambda</code>	<code>\lambda</code>	<code>\mu</code>	<code>\mu</code>
<code>\xi</code>	<code>\xi</code>	<code>\pi</code>	<code>\pi</code>
<code>\sigma</code>	<code>\sigma</code>	<code>\tau</code>	<code>\tau</code>
<code>\phi</code>	<code>\phi</code>	<code>\chi</code>	<code>\chi</code>
<code>\omega</code>	<code>\omega</code>	<code>\Gamma</code>	<code>\Gamma</code>
<code>\Theta</code>	<code>\Theta</code>	<code>\Lambda</code>	<code>\Lambda</code>
<code>\Pi</code>	<code>\Pi</code>	<code>\Sigma</code>	<code>\Sigma</code>
<code>\Phi</code>	<code>\Phi</code>	<code>\Psi</code>	<code>\Psi</code>

Special symbols

`^{\circ}` Ex: 22°C: `\$22^{\circ}\mathrm{C}`.

Bibliography and citations

When using BibTeX, you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice 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{key}` Cite year only. (1953)
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex.
`\citeNP`.

BibTeX 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.
`@manual` Technical documentation.
`@mastersthesis` Master’s thesis.
`@misc` If nothing else fits.
`@phdthesis` PhD. thesis.
`@proceedings` Proceedings of a conference.
`@techreport` Tech report, usually numbered in series.
`@unpublished` Unpublished.

BibTeX fields

`address` Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.
`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.
`journal` 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` Volume of a journal or book.
`year` Year of publication.

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

Common BibTeX style files

<code>abbrv</code>	Standard	<code>abstract</code>	<code>alpha</code> with abstract
<code>alpha</code>	Standard	<code>apa</code>	APA
<code>plain</code>	Standard	<code>unsrt</code>	Unsorted

The L^AT_EX document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the BibTeX file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

BibTeX example

The BibTeX 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 L^AT_EX 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}{|l|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}`