

**User**

i am using latex to build resume:

```
\newcommand{\resumeitemliststart}{\begin{justify}\begin{itemize}[leftmargin=*, rightmargin=2ex, noitemsep,labelsep=1.2mm,itemsep=2mm,label={-}]\vspace{2mm}\large}
```

in above i want to replace (-) in label={-} with unicode charcter: 25CF - How to do it?

**Bing**

You can replace the - in label={-} with the unicode character 25CF by using the `\textbullet` command, which corresponds to the unicode character 25CF. Here's how you can do it:

```
\newcommand{\resumeitemliststart}{\begin{justify}\begin{itemize}[leftmargin=*, rightmargin=2ex, noitemsep,labelsep=1.2mm,itemsep=2mm,label={\textbullet}]\vspace{2mm}\large}
```

This will replace the - with a bullet point (•) in your itemized list. Please ensure that you have the `amssymb` package included in your LaTeX document to use the `\textbullet` command. If not, you can include it by adding `\usepackage{amssymb}` in your preamble.

**User**

I saw preview of CV. Fonts are too faint not properly visible. How I can change them to make brighter?

**Bing**

If the fonts in your LaTeX document are too faint, you might want to change the font weight to make them more visible. You can do this by using the `\textbf{}` command to make your text bold, which will also make it appear darker. Here's an example:

```
\textbf{This is some bold text.}
```

This will make “This is some bold text.” appear in bold.

If you want to change the font weight for the entire document, you can use the `\renewcommand{\seriesdefault}{\bfdefault}` command in your preamble. This will make all the text in your document bold.

```
\renewcommand{\seriesdefault}{\bfdefault}
```

Please note that making all the text bold can make your document harder to read, so use this with caution.

If changing the font weight doesn't help, you might want to consider changing the font color to something darker. You can do this by using the `xcolor` package and the `\textcolor{}` command. Here's an example:

```
\usepackage{xcolor}
\textcolor{black}{This is some text.}
```

This will make “This is some text.” appear in black. You can replace “black” with any color you like. If you want to change the font color for the entire document, you can use the `\color{}` command in your preamble.

```
\usepackage{xcolor}
\color{black}
```

This will make all the text in your document black. Again, you can replace “black” with any color you like. Please note that changing the font color can affect the readability of your document, so use this with caution.

Remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

How I can change font color to black for the entire document by including a command in preamble?

**Bing**

You can change the font color to black for the entire document by including the `\color{black}` command in your preamble. Here's how you can do it:

```
\usepackage{xcolor}
\color{black}
```

This will make all the text in your document appear in black. Please remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

Let me try other font - Calibri in place of Times - Where could that have been defined in preamble?

**Bing**

To use the Calibri font in your LaTeX document, you need to use the `fontspec` package and compile your document with either XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX. Here's how you can do it:

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
\setmainfont{Calibri}
```

This will set Calibri as the main font for your document. Please note that this requires the Calibri font to be installed on your system.

If you're using pdflatex, it won't work with the `fontspec` package and system fonts like Calibri. You would need to switch to XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX.

Please remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

Error:

(fontspec) LuaTeX. (fontspec) (fontspec) You must change your typesetting engine to, (fontspec) e.g., “xelatex” or “lualatex” instead of (fontspec) “latex” or “pdflatex”.

**Bing**

The error message you're seeing is because the `fontspec` package, which is used to set the main font to Calibri in your document, requires either XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX to compile the document. However, it seems like you're currently using either `latex` or `pdflatex`.

To resolve this issue, you need to switch your typesetting engine to either XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX. The process to do this depends on the LaTeX editor you're using. Here are the general steps:

1. Open your LaTeX editor.
2. Look for an option usually named `Build` or `Typeset`.
3. In the dropdown menu, you should see options like `pdflatex`, `xelatex`, `lualatex`, etc.
4. Select either `xelatex` or `lualatex`.

After doing this, try compiling your document again. If you're still having trouble, could you let me know which LaTeX editor you're using? I can then provide more specific instructions. 😊

**User**

I am doing this online on site: <https://www.overleaf.com>.

**Bing**

On Overleaf, you can change your typesetting engine to XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX by following these steps:

1. Click on the **Settings** icon (i.e., the gear icon) above the preview panel of your Overleaf editor.
2. Select either **XeLaTeX** or **LuaLaTeX** from the **LaTeX engine** drop-down list located under **Settings**.
3. Don't forget to click on **Save project settings** to apply the changes.

After doing this, try compiling your document again. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

What are the available fonts in `pdflatex`? and give me commands how to include them in my document.

**Bing**

In `pdflatex`, most fonts are accessible through packages. Here are some commonly used fonts and the corresponding packages that need to be included in your document:

1. **Times (txfonts/pslatex package)**: This is a Times-like font. Include it by using the command `\usepackage{txfonts}` or `\usepackage{pslatex}` in your preamble.
2. **Palatino (pxfonts package)**: This is a Palatino-like font. Include it by using the command `\usepackage{pxfonts}` in your preamble.
3. **Helvetica (helvet package)**: This is a Helvetica-like font. Include it by using the command `\usepackage{helvet}` in your preamble.
4. **Courier (courier package)**: This is a Courier-like font. Include it by using the command `\usepackage{courier}` in your preamble.
5. **Charter (charter package)**: This is a Charter-like font. Include it by using the command `\usepackage{charter}` in your preamble.
6. **Utopia (fourier or utopia package)**: This is a Utopia-like font. Include it by using the command `\usepackage{fourier}` or `\usepackage{utopia}` in your preamble.

You can have a look at [The LaTeX Font Catalogue](#) or the [CTAN page on the 'Font' topic](#) to see some more options.

Please note that the font packages must be included in the preamble of your LaTeX document, i.e., before `\begin{document}`. After including the font package, the new font will be set as the default font for your entire document.

Here's an example of how to set Palatino as the default font:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{pxfonts}
\begin{document}
Your document text goes here...
\end{document}
```

In this example, the text of your document will be set in Palatino.

Remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

I have following command:

```
\fontfamily{cmr}\selectfont
```

Do I need to comment it out?

**Bing**

The command `\fontfamily{cmr}\selectfont` sets the font family to Computer Modern Roman (cmr), which is the default font in LaTeX. If you want to use a different font for your document and you've included a different font package in your preamble, you should comment out or remove this line.

If you leave this line in your document, it will override the font set by the font package in your preamble, and your document will continue to use the Computer Modern Roman font.

Here's how you can comment it out:

```
%\fontfamily{cmr}\selectfont
```

By adding a % before the line, you're telling LaTeX to treat this line as a comment, so it won't be executed. After commenting out this line, compile your document again to see the effect of the new font. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

If I comment out as above and include `\usepackage{pxfonts}` I get compilation error:

```
amsmath.sty: error: 659: Command \iint already defined. ...ewcommand{\iint}{\DOTSI\MultiIntegral{2}}
```

**Bing**

The error you're seeing is due to a conflict between the `pxfonts` package and the `amsmath` package. Both packages define the `\iint` command, which is causing the error.

One way to resolve this issue is to “undefine” the `\iint` command before loading the `pxfonts` package. You can do this by adding the line `\let\iint\relax` before `\usepackage{pxfonts}` in your preamble. Here's how you can do it:

```
\let\iint\relax
\usepackage{pxfonts}
```

This will “undefine” the `\iint` command before the `pxfonts` package is loaded, allowing the `pxfonts` package to define it without any conflicts.

Please remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

But I do not find `iint` in the document

**Bing**

The error message you're seeing is not because `\iint` is used in your document, but because both the `pxfonts` and `amsmath` packages define the `\iint` command. This is causing a conflict, even if you're not using `\iint` in your document.

The solution I provided earlier, i.e., adding `\let\iint\relax` before `\usepackage{pxfonts}`, will resolve this conflict by “undefining” the `\iint` command before the `pxfonts` package is loaded.

Here's how you can do it:

```
\let\iint\relax
\usepackage{pxfonts}
```

After making these changes, try compiling your document again. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

See the log after above change:

LaTeX Error: Command `\iint` already defined. Or name `\end...` illegal, see p.192 of the manual.

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation. Type H for immediate help. ...

l.659 ...ewcommand{\iint}{\DOTSI\MultiIntegral{2}}

Your command was ignored. Type I to replace it with another command, or to continue without it.

! LaTeX Error: Command `\iiint` already defined. Or name `\end...` illegal, see p.192 of the manual.

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation. Type H for immediate help. ...

l.660 ...wcommand{\iiint}{\DOTSI\MultiIntegral{3}}

Your command was ignored. Type I to replace it with another command, or to continue without it.

! LaTeX Error: Command `\iiint` already defined. Or name `\end...` illegal, see p.192 of the manual.

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation. Type H for immediate help. ...

l.661 ...command{\iiint}{\DOTSI\MultiIntegral{4}}

Your command was ignored. Type I to replace it with another command, or to continue without it.

! LaTeX Error: Command `\idotsint` already defined. Or name `\end...` illegal, see p.192 of the manual.

See the LaTeX manual or LaTeX Companion for explanation. Type H for immediate help. ...

l.662 ...mmand{\idotsint}{\DOTSI\MultiIntegral{0}}

Your command was ignored. Type I to replace it with another command, or to continue without it.

`\Mathstrutbox@=\box127\strutbox@=\box128` LaTeX Info: Redefining `\big` on input line 722. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\Big` on input line 723. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\bigg` on input line 724. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\Bigg` on input line 725. `\big@size=\dimen287` LaTeX Font Info: Redefining font encoding OML on input line 743. LaTeX Font Info: Redefining font encoding OMS on input line 744. `\macc@depth=\count328` LaTeX Info: Redefining `\bmod` on input line 905. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\pmod` on input line 910. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\smash` on input line 940. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\relbar` on input line 970. LaTeX Info: Redefining `\Relbar` on input line 971. `\c@MaxMatrixCols=\count329\dotsspace@=\muskip17` `\c@parentequation=\count330\dsprk@lv=\count331\tag@help=\toks43\row@=\count332\column@=\count333\maxfields@=\count334\andhelp@=\toks44\eqnshift@=\dimen288\alignsep@=\dimen289\tagwidth@=\dimen291\totwidth@=\dimen292\lineht@=\dimen293@envbody=\toks45\multlinegap=\skip83\multlinetaggap=\skip84\mathdisplay@stack=\toks46` LaTeX Info: Redefining `[` on input line 2953. LaTeX Info: Redefining `]` on input line 2954. `((/usr/share/texlive/texmf-dist/tex/latex/tcolorbox/tcbfitting.code.tex` Library (tcolorbox): 'tcbfitting.code.tex' version '6.0.3' `\tcbfitdim=\dimen294\tcb@lowerfitdim=\dimen295\tcb@upperfitdim=\dimen296\tcb@cur@hbadness=\count335` `((/usr/share/texlive/texmf-dist/tex/latex/tcolorbox/tcblistings.code.tex` Library (tcolorbox): 'tcblistings.code.tex' version '6.0.3' `((/usr/share/texlive/texmf-dist/tex/latex/tcolorbox/tcblistings.code.tex` Library (tcolorbox): 'tcblistings.code.tex' version '6.0.3' `((/usr/share/texlive/texmf-dist/tex/latex/listings/listings.sty` `\lst@mode=\count336\lst@gtempboxa=\box129\lst@token=\toks47\lst@len`

**Bing**

I see that the issue persists even after undefining `\iint`. The error messages indicate that the commands `\iiint`, `\iiint`, and `\idotsint` are also already defined. This is likely because these commands are defined in multiple packages that you're using.

You can try undefining these commands as well before loading the `pxfonts` package. Here's how you can do it:

```
\let\iint\relax
\let\iiint\relax
\let\iiint\relax
\let\idotsint\relax
\usepackage{pxfonts}
```

This should resolve the conflict by “undefining” the commands before the `pxfonts` package is loaded.

Please remember to compile your document again after making these changes. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

User

Even that did not resolve. I am on Fedora using TeXStudio as editor.

Bing

I'm sorry to hear that you're still having trouble. It seems like there's a conflict between the `pxfonts` package and another package that you're using in your document. This can be tricky to resolve, as it depends on the specific packages and commands used in your document.

Here are a few general suggestions that might help:

1. **Order of packages:** The order in which you load your packages can sometimes cause conflicts. Try moving the `\usepackage{pxfonts}` line to different places in your preamble to see if that resolves the issue.
2. **Alternative packages:** If the `pxfonts` package continues to cause problems, you might want to consider using an alternative package that provides a similar font. For example, the `newpxtext` and `newpxmath` packages provide a Palatino-like font that might serve as a suitable replacement.
3. **Check for updates:** Make sure your TeX distribution and all your packages are up-to-date. Sometimes, conflicts are resolved in newer versions of the packages.
4. **Consult the package documentation:** The documentation for the `pxfonts` package might provide some insight into the conflict. You can usually find the documentation on the CTAN website.

If none of these suggestions help, could you please provide a minimal working example that reproduces the error? This would be a simplified version of your document that includes only the packages and commands necessary to produce the error. With that, I might be able to provide more specific advice. 😊

User

I selected Arev font but my editor does not accept it: ! LaTeX Error: File `Arev.sty' not found.

Bing

The error message you're seeing indicates that the Arev package is not found in your TeX distribution. This could be because the package is not installed.

On Fedora, you can install the Arev package by installing the `texlive-arev` package. Here's how you can do it:

1. Open a terminal.
2. Update your package list using the command: `sudo dnf update`
3. Install the `texlive-arev` package using the command: `sudo dnf install texlive-arev`

After doing this, try compiling your document again. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

User

What are other options in pdflatex compiler in place of: `\fontfamily{cmr}\selectfont`

Bing

In pdflatex, you can use different fonts by changing the argument to the `\fontfamily` command. Here are some commonly used fonts and their corresponding commands:

1. **Times (txfonts/pslatex package):** `\fontfamily{ptm}\selectfont`
2. **Palatino (pxfonts package):** `\fontfamily{ppl}\selectfont`
3. **Helvetica (helvet package):** `\fontfamily{phv}\selectfont`
4. **Courier (courier package):** `\fontfamily{pcr}\selectfont`
5. **Charter (charter package):** `\fontfamily{bch}\selectfont`
6. **Utopia (fourier or utopia package):** `\fontfamily{put}\selectfont`

Please note that you need to include the corresponding package in your preamble before using these commands. For example, if you want to use Palatino, you need to include the `pxfonts` package in your preamble:

```
\usepackage{pxfonts}
\fontfamily{ppl}\selectfont
```

This will set Palatino as the default font for your document.

Remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

User

In the text: `{N C Vaishnav & Company, Chartered Accountants,\newline Vadodara, Gujarat}` `\newline` has no effect. I want to continue Vadodara, Gujarat in the next line.

Bing

The `\newline` command should normally start a new line in LaTeX. However, it might not work as expected in certain environments or situations. If `\newline` is not working, you can try using `\\` instead, which also starts a new line. Here's how you can do it:

```
{N C Vaishnav \& Company, Chartered Accountants,\\ Vadodara, Gujarat}
```

If `\\` also doesn't work, it could be due to the specific environment you're using. In that case, could you please provide more context or a minimal working example? This would help me understand the situation better and provide a more accurate solution. 😊

User

I am compiling in pdflatex.

Bing

If you're using pdflatex and `\newline` or `\\` is not working as expected, it could be due to the specific environment you're using. For example, in some environments like `tabular`, you might need to use a double backslash `\\` to start a new line.

If you're using the `center` or `flushleft` environments, or any other environments that format a group of lines, you should be able to use `\\` or `\newline` to start a new line.

If none of these work, it could be helpful to wrap your text inside a `minipage` environment, which supports line breaks:

```
\begin{minipage}{\linewidth}
N C Vaishnav \& Company, Chartered Accountants,\\
Vadodara, Gujarat
\end{minipage}
```

The `{1newidth}` argument makes the minipage as wide as the line, so your text won't overflow.

Remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

Structure defined in preamble is like this:

```
\newcommand{\resumeSubheading}[4]{\vspace{0.5mm}\item[]\begin{tabular*}{0.98\textwidth}[t]{1@{\extracolsep{\fill}}r}\textbf{#1} & \textbf{\footnotesize{#4}} \\\textit{\footnotesize{#3}} & \footnotesize{#2}\end{tabular*}\vspace{-2.4mm}}
```

I am at `\textbf{#1}`

**Bing**

In the `\resumeSubheading` command, `\textbf{#1}` is where the first argument of the command will be inserted in bold. If you want to insert a line break in this argument, you can use the `\\` command. However, because you're in a `tabular` environment, you'll need to use a `minipage` or `parbox` to allow for line breaks.

Here's an example of how you can modify the `\resumeSubheading` command to allow for line breaks in #1:

```
\newcommand{\resumeSubheading}[4]{\vspace{0.5mm}\item[]\begin{tabular*}{0.98\textwidth}[t]{1@{\extracolsep{\fill}}r}\begin{minipage}[t]{0.5\textwidth}\textbf{#1}\end{minipage} & \textbf{\footnotesize{#4}} \\\textit{\footnotesize{#3}} & \footnotesize{#2}\end{tabular*}\vspace{-2.4mm}}
```

In this modified version, #1 is wrapped in a `minipage` environment, which supports line breaks. You can adjust the width of the `minipage` (here it's `0.5\textwidth`) to suit your needs.

Now, you can insert a line break in the first argument of the `\resumeSubheading` command like this:

```
\resumeSubheading{N C Vaishnav & Company, Chartered Accountants,\\ Vadodara, Gujarat}{...}{...}{...}
```

This will insert "N C Vaishnav & Company, Chartered Accountants," and "Vadodara, Gujarat" on separate lines.

Remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

After doing above My text unintentionally breaks like this: N C Vaishnav & Company, Chartered Accountants,\\ Vadodara, Gujarat

**Bing**

I apologize

**User**

Text breaks like

N C Vaishnav & Company, Chartered Accountants,\\ Vadodara, Gujarat

Instead of: N C Vaishnav & Company, Chartered Accountants,\\ Vadodara, Gujarat

**Bing**

I apologize for the confusion. The issue you're experiencing might be due to the width of the `minipage` environment being too small, causing the line to break at an unintended point.

You can adjust the width of the `minipage` to prevent this. Here's how you can do it:

```
\newcommand{\resumeSubheading}[4]{\vspace{0.5mm}\item[]\begin{tabular*}{0.98\textwidth}[t]{1@{\extracolsep{\fill}}r}\begin{minipage}[t]{0.7\textwidth} % Adjust the width here\textbf{#1}\end{minipage} & \textbf{\footnotesize{#4}} \\\textit{\footnotesize{#3}} & \footnotesize{#2}\end{tabular*}\vspace{-2.4mm}}
```

In this modified version, I've increased the width of the `minipage` from `0.5\textwidth` to `0.7\textwidth`. You can adjust this value to suit your needs.

After making these changes, try compiling your document again. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

**User**

How to tackle this error:

latex\_cv.tex: error: 225: Unicode character ₹ (U+20B9) not set up for use with LaTeX. ...} with turnover of `\textbf{₹400 crores}`

**Bing**

The error message you're seeing indicates that the Unicode character ₹ (U+20B9) is not set up for use with LaTeX. This is because LaTeX, especially when compiled with `pdfLaTeX`, doesn't support all Unicode characters out of the box.

To use the ₹ symbol in your LaTeX document, you can use the `textcomp` package, which provides the `\textcurrency` command for the Rupee symbol. Here's how you can do it:

```
\usepackage{textcomp}
...
```

```
\textcurrency 400 crores
```

If you want to use the actual ₹ symbol, you can use the newunicodechar package to define a new command for this symbol. Here's how you can do it:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage{newunicodechar}
\newunicodechar{₹}{\textcurrency}
...
₹400 crores
```

In this example, the newunicodechar package defines a new command for the ₹ symbol, and maps it to the \textcurrency command. This allows you to use the actual ₹ symbol in your document.

Please remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊.

User

Instead of symbol can I include: U+20B9 in \newunicodechar{₹}{\textcurrency} because, when I saw preview after compiling, it shows some starng character.

Bing

The newunicodechar package in LaTeX allows you to define a new command for a Unicode character. However, it requires the actual Unicode character (in this case, ₹) as the first argument, not the Unicode code point (U+20B9).

If you're having trouble inputting the ₹ character directly into your LaTeX source code, you might want to consider using a different method to represent the Rupee symbol. For example, you could use the textcomp package, which provides the \textcurrency command for the generic currency symbol ₹. Here's how you can do it:

```
\usepackage{textcomp}
...
\textcurrency 400 crores
```

This will display “₹400 crores” in your document.

If you specifically need the Rupee symbol, and you're unable to input the ₹ character directly, you might need to consider using XeLaTeX or LuaLaTeX, which have better support for Unicode characters.

I hope this helps! If you have any other questions, feel free to ask. 😊

User

₹ is the symbol which I am seeing in place of rupee symbol after including:

```
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} \usepackage{newunicodechar} \newunicodechar{₹}{\textcurrency}
```

Bing

I apologize for the confusion. The \textcurrency command from the textcomp package actually represents a generic currency symbol (₹), not the specific Rupee symbol (₹).

If you're compiling with pdflatex, full Unicode support is not available, and the Rupee symbol (₹) is not directly supported. However, you can use the rupee package to get the Rupee symbol. Here's how you can do it:

```
\usepackage{rupee}
\def\rupee{\rupee font ₹}
...
\rupee 400 crores
```

This will display “₹400 crores” in your document.

Please remember to compile your document again after making these changes to see the effect. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊

User

```
\usepackage{rupee} \def\rupee{\rupee font ₹}
```

Results in:

```
latex_cv.tex: error: 13: File `rupee.sty' not found. \def
```

Bing

The error message you're seeing indicates that the rupee.sty file is not found. This could be because the rupee package is not installed in your TeX distribution.

On Fedora, you can install LaTeX packages using the dnf package manager. However, it seems that the rupee package might not be available in the standard Fedora repositories.

As an alternative, you can manually download the rupee package from CTAN (Comprehensive TeX Archive Network), and then install it in your local texmf directory. Here are the general steps:

1. Download the rupee package from CTAN.
2. Unzip the downloaded file to get the rupee.sty file.
3. Move the rupee.sty file to your local texmf directory. You can find the location of this directory by running kpsewhich -var-value=TEXMFHOME in the terminal.
4. After moving the file, you need to update the LaTeX package database by running texhash in the terminal.

Please note that these are general steps and might need to be adjusted based on your specific setup. If you're still having trouble, please let me know! I'm here to help. 😊