

Introduction to the Typesetting System \LaTeX

day one

Moritz Brinkmann
mail@latexkurs.de

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Learning Objectives

After the two workshop days, you will be able to:

- create simple documents in \LaTeX
- find assistance in class and package documentation
- create multilingual documents
- incorporate images and create tables
- generate reference lists
- typeset mathematical formulas
- structure larger projects

Logistics

Dates

- Two sessions per date:
 - Saturday, February 14 *or*
 - Sunday, February 15
- Each session from 10 am to 3 pm
- Approximately 45 minutes break
- Saturday, February 28
- Sunday, March 1

Materials

- All materials are available on the workshop website or in ILIAS for download:

<https://ma.latexkurs.de/>



Organizational Matters

Exercises

- Theory and practical phases alternate.
- You are allowed (and encouraged) to try examples *at any time* on your computer.
- Feel free to experiment with something new *immediately!*
- Don't hesitate to ask if you're having trouble with anything.
- If you are using Overleaf, you can share your source code with overleaf@latexkurs.de when you have questions.

\LaTeX Flavor

The content of this course is based on the (relatively modern) variant $\text{Lua}\text{\LaTeX}$.

Content I

1 What is it all about?

2 Basic Operation

 Classes and Packages

 Basic Commands

3 Basics of Typography

 Macrotypography

 Microtypography

4 Documentation & Error Messages

 Documentation

 Error Messages

5 Languages

6 Floating Objects

 Float Environments

 Graphics

Content II

7 Bibliographies

biblatex

Managing References

8 Math Typesetting

9 Tables

Beautiful Tables

Automatic Column Width

10 Larger Projects

11 Charts

Part I

The Name of the Game

The Name of the Game

- Program \TeX (Since 1977)
Written by Donald E. Knuth for his book "The Art of Computer Programming".
"TeX" from Greek τέχνη
- Macro package $\text{plain}\text{\TeX}$
Makes \TeX usable for regular users.
- Extended macro package $\text{La}\text{\TeX}$ (Early 1980s)
By Leslie Lamport: "Lamport's \TeX ".
Many simplifications for the average user.
- Current stable version: $\text{La}\text{\TeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ (1994)
"in an ε -environment of 2"
- Future development: $\text{\LaTeX} 3$
not yet independently available, but as a package expl3 in $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$

What is T_EX – and what is it not?

L^AT_EX is well-suited for...

- All documents with a logical structure
 - Scientific papers (excellent mathematical typesetting)
 - Humanities papers (excellent multilingual support, bibliography creation, apparatus creation, etc.)
 - Articles, bachelor's theses, dissertations, etc.
 - Book series, letters
 - Presentations
- Much "abuse" by creative package authors

L^AT_EX is less suitable for...

- Documents without a logical structure
 - Presentations (colorful, rotating, blinking, "chaotic")
 - Flyers
 - Posters

How does T_EX work?

- WYSIWYM
- Plain text files
- No hidden settings
- Text formatting using special commands:
 - "I want to write an article!"
 - "Create a heading!"
 - "Make the following bold!"
 - "Create a table that..."

How does T_EX work?

Advantages

- Stability and portability
- Small file sizes
- Editable with any text editor
- Text files are always readable
- Consistent output everywhere

Disadvantages

- Result not immediately visible
- Non-intuitive interface
- Steep learning curve
- Changes require recompilation
- Complex layout desires are hard to achieve

A simple T_EX document

How can text be distinguished from commands?

Approach in *classical* programming languages:

```
print ( "Hello, World!" );
```

⇒ unsuitable for a typesetting program

A simple T_EX document

- T_EX is a markup language
- Individual characters have special meanings
- Backslash (\) serves as an escape character and marks the beginning of a command:
 \chapter \section \author

Simplest T_EX document:

```
Hello, World! \bye
```

\$ tex document.tex

creates a .dvi document and a .log file

A simple \LaTeX document

```
\documentclass{minimal}  
\begin{document}  
Hello, World!  
\end{document}
```

Hello, World!

Assignment

Create your first \LaTeX document by typing this minimal example in your editor!

Command Characters

- \ *escape character*, marks the beginning of commands
- { } *grouping character*, groups related characters together
e.g., arguments \textbf{bold}
- \$ *math character*, starts and ends math mode
- & *tabbing character*, separates columns in tables
- % *comment character*, comments out the rest of the line
- ^ _ ~ # other characters with special meaning

Part II

Basic Operation

Document Classes

Document classes define fundamental properties of the document:

- Layout
- Default fonts
- Page layout
- Sectioning commands
- Appearance of lists, tables, enumerations, etc.

Properties can be customized by changing options or loading packages.

Document Classes

Standard Classes

- article (Short) articles
- report Reports, conference reports
- book Books
- letter Letters
- minimal For minimal examples

KOMA-Script

- scrartcl Extension of article
- scrreprt Extension of report
- scrbook Extension of book
- scrlttr2 Very powerful letter class

Special Classes

- beamer For presentations
- tikzposter Scientific posters

Packages

- Packages provide additional functionality
- Work facilitators
- Error corrections
- Include in the preamble using `\usepackage[<option(s)>]{<package name>}`:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{
    amsmath,
    hyperref,
}
\usepackage[left=2cm]{geometry}
```

Sectioning Commands

- Sectioning structures organize documents
 - Enable automatic numbering, entry in tables of contents, column titles, etc.
 - Defined by the document class
 - Basic structure defined in the kernel
- ⇒ certain elements always available

```
\part{Part I}
\chapter{Chapter}
\section{Section}
\subsection{Subsection}
\subsubsection{Subsubsection}
\paragraph{Paragraph}
\ subparagraph{Subparagraph}
```

try this in Overleaf



Basic Commands

General

\textrm{Serif}	Serif Abcdxyz
\textit{italic}	<i>italic</i> <i>Abcdxyz</i>
\textsl{slanted}	<i>slanted</i> <i>Abcdxyz</i>
\textsf{sans-serif}	sans-serif Abcdxyz
\textbf{bold}	bold Abcdxyz
\texttt{typewriter}	typewriter Abcdxyz
\textsc{Small Caps}	SMALL CAPS ABCDXYZ
\emph{emphasis}	<i>emphasis</i> <i>Abcdxyz</i>
\backslash	Line break
\par or blank line	Paragraph break
\$E = \frac{p^2}{2m}\$	Inline math mode: $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$
\[E = \frac{p^2}{2m}\]	Display math mode: $E = \frac{p^2}{2m}$
\tableofcontents	Produces table of contents
\today	Current date



Basic Commands

Font Sizes

\tiny	tiny
\small	small
\normalsize	normal
\large	large
\Large	larger
\LARGE	even larger
\huge	huge
\Huge	even huge



Auxiliary Files

Input	
.tex	\TeX file with document text
Output	
.pdf	pdf \TeX output or conversion from (x)dvi
Auxiliary files (write only)	
.log	Log file with information, warnings, errors
Auxiliary files (read and write)	
.aux	Auxiliary file with temporary information
.toc	table of contents
.lof	list of figures
.synctex.gz	required for the Sync \TeX feature
:	:

Part III

Basics of Typography

Macrotypography

- Text Area
- Header and Footer
- Font Selection
- Formatting Spacing
- Appearance of Index, Footnotes, etc.

Assignment

Download the file `exercise_layout.tex` from the workshop website. Apply all typographic settings discussed to this file step by step.
Ideally, choose values that meet the requirements for your upcoming thesis.



“ Style

Format one-sided DIN A4

Font Size 12 pt

Line Spread 1.5 pt

Alignment justified (“Blocksatz”)

Left and right margin 3 cm

Guidelines for Bachelor theses

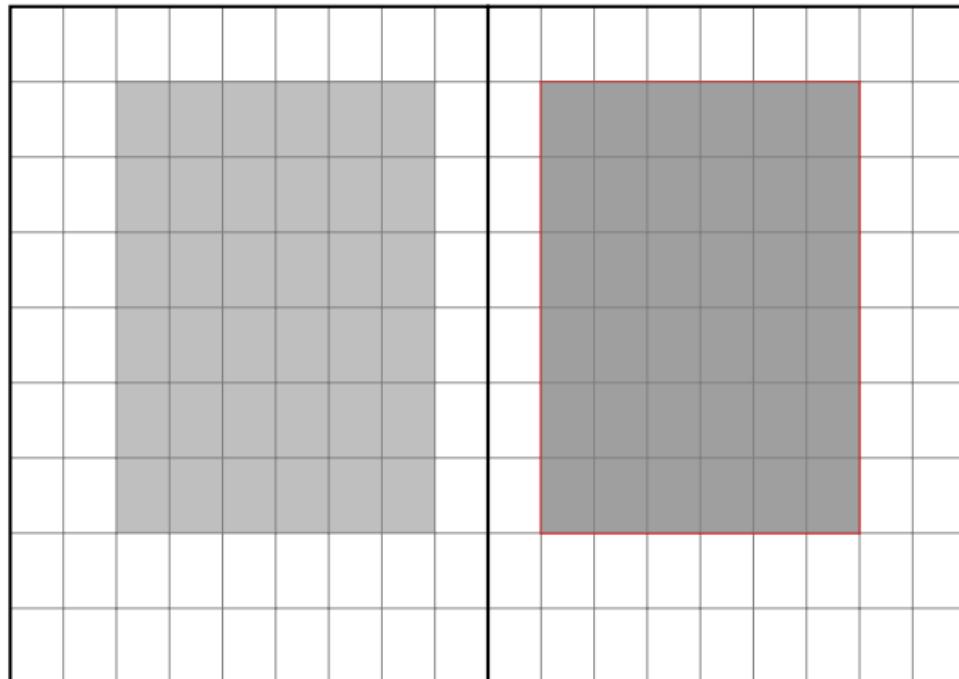
”

Text Area

The text area refers to the portion of the page covered by the text (as opposed to the margins).

- Single or double-sided layout?
- Font size, line width,
- Header and footer
- Text columns

Modern Text Area Construction



Text Area in Gutenberg's Printing



Text Area with KOMA-Script

- KOMA-Script provides optimal text area construction through its own package `typearea`.
- Adjustment is usually necessary only for exceptionally wide or narrow fonts:
Option `DIV=<Factor>`
Automatic calculation based on page size: `DIV=calc`
Calculation based on medieval book page canon: `DIV=classic`
- Binding correction using option `BCOR=<Length>`

```
\documentclass[DIV=9, BCOR=12mm]{scrbook}
```

For non-KOMA classes, `typearea` must be loaded directly:

```
\usepackage[DIV=13, BCOR=2cm]{typearea}
```

Text Area with geometry

Package `geometry` allows manual adjustment of the text area:

```
\usepackage[top=2cm, bottom=5cm]{geometry}
```

or:

```
\usepackage{geometry}  
\geometry{top=2cm, bottom=5cm}
```

Text Area with geometry

Possible Options

paper
left, right, inner, outer, hmargin
top, bottom, vmargin
margin
bindingoffset, textwidth, textheight
twocolumn, columnsep, marginparsep, footnotesep
headsep, footsep, nofoot, nohead
hoffset, voffset, offset
includehead, includefoot

Line Spacing

Package `setspace` allows adjustment of line spacing:

```
\usepackage{setspace}  
\singlspacing  
\onehalfspacing  
\doublespacing
```

Spacing in footnotes, etc., remains the same.

Fine-tuning: `\setstretch{\textit{Factor}}`

Headers and Footers

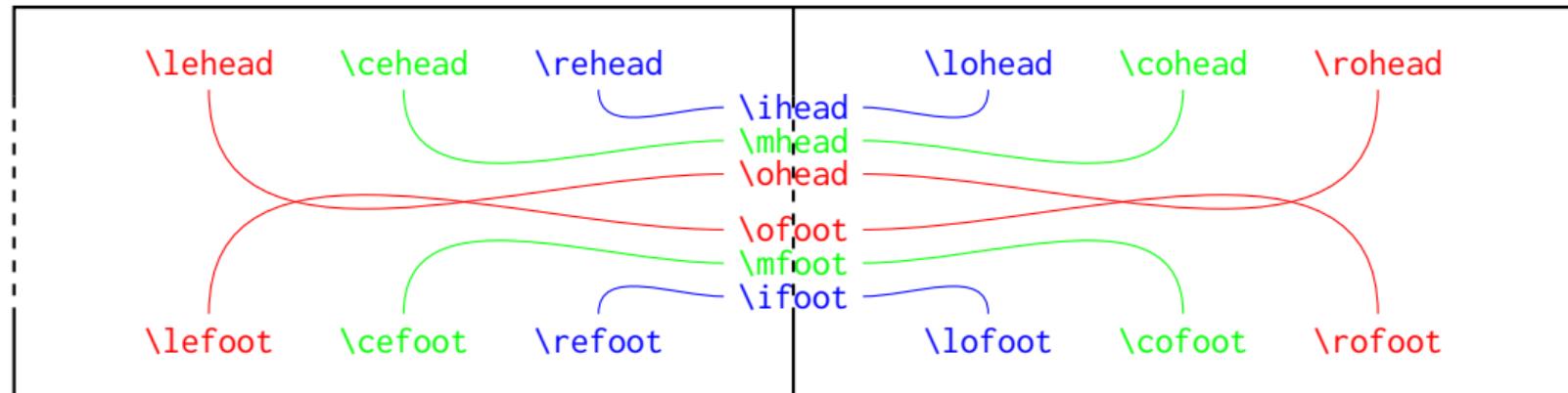
- Headers and footers contain important information about the document
 - Live column titles
 - Page numbers
- Adjustment using various packages
- Selection via `\pagestyle{<page style>}` or `\thispagestyle{<page style>}`
- Default settings: empty, plain, headings



Headers and Footers with scrlayer-scrpage

The package defines two page styles: scrheadings and screadings plain
Adjustment is done through, e.g.

`\lehead[<content plain.scrheadings>]{<content scrheadings>}`



```
\documentclass{scrartcl}
\usepackage{scrlayer-scrpage}
\lohead*{Jane Smith}
\rohead*{Pagestyles with KOMA-Script}
\pagestyle{scrheadings}
```

Font Selection

- Many fonts are available as packages and can be loaded with

```
\usepackage{<package name>}
```

```
\usepackage{nimbusserrif}
```

- Fonts available in TeXlive can be found in the “ \LaTeX Font Catalogue”

<http://www.tug.dk/FontCatalogue/>



Font

- Package `fontspec` allows access to system fonts (OTF, AAT, TTF).
- Fonts are loaded via special commands
`\setmainfont[Options]{Font Name}`

```
\usepackage{fontspec}
\setromanfont{Linux Libertine O}
\setsansfont{Linux Biolinum O}
\setmonofont[Scale=.95]{DejaVu Sans Mono}
```

- Loading specific fonts or features in the document with
`\fontspec{Font Name}[,Features]`



Font Size

The size of the main font can be changed by class option:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{scrartcl}
```

Size of \large, \small, etc. adjusts automatically.

Standard classes support 10pt, 11pt, and 12pt.

For those who *know exactly* what they want:

```
\fontsize{<Size>}{<Baseline Skip>}\selectfont
```

```
\fontsize{10}{12}\selectfont
```

Implementation

Assignment

Adapt your document according to the specifications for bachelor theses!

Format one-sided DIN A4

Font Size 12 pt

Line Spread 1.5

Alignment justified

Left and right margin 3 cm

Environments

- \LaTeX documents are often structured by environments:

```
\begin{Environment}[Optional Arguments]{Arguments}
```

...

```
\end{Environment}
```

- Commands are executed at the beginning and end to achieve specific behavior within the environment.
- Each environment is a group (like {})
⇒ All settings within an environment are local.

Environments

Important Environments

Itemization	itemize
Enumeration	enumerate
Description list	description
Verbatim	verbatim
Two-column layout	twocolumn
Quotation	quotation
Short quote	quote
Centered	center
Table	tabular, tabularx, tabulary, supertabular etc.
Figure	figure
Floating table	table
Equation	align (Math)
Matrix	matrix (Math)

Environments

Simple Lists

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item First item
  \item Second item
  \item[3] Third item
\end{itemize}
```

- First item
- Second item
- 3 Third item

```
\begin{enumerate}
  \item First item
  \item Second item
  \item[3] Third item
\end{enumerate}
```

- 1 First item
- 2 Second item
- 3 Third item

Appearance of `itemize` and `enumerate` is determined by document class.

Implementation

Assignment

Add one or more quotes to your document. Observe the difference between quote and quotation.

Also, test the appearance of other environments like itemize and description.

Microtypography

Microtypography refers to the design of fine details at the letter level:

protrusion Optical margin alignment

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur, adipisci elit, sed eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquid ex ea commodo consequat. Quis aute iure reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint obcaecat cupiditat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Microtypography

Microtypography refers to the design of fine details at the letter level:

protrusion Optical margin alignment

Text
Text

expansion Adjustment of glyph width ($\leq 2\%$)

Microtypography

Microtypography refers to the design of fine details at the letter level:

protrusion Optical margin alignment

VA Fo

expansion Adjustment of glyph width ($\leq 2\%$)

VA Fo

tracking Adjustment of glyph spacing within words
 $(\leq 3\%)$

Microtypography

Microtypography refers to the design of fine details at the letter level:

protrusion Optical margin alignment

fi fi

expansion Adjustment of glyph width ($\leq 2\%$)

fl fl

tracking Adjustment of glyph spacing within words
($\leq 3\%$)

ff ff

ligatures Connection of multiple letters to a single
glyph

ffl ffl

Qu Qu

Microtypography

The package `microtype` takes care of these typographic subtleties.

Usually, the default settings are sufficient:

```
\usepackage{microtype}
```

- Automatically activates protrusion (in pdfT_EX, X_ET_EX and LuaT_EX) and expansion (in pdfT_EX and LuaT_EX)
- For further options: Documentation

Assignment

Activate optical margin alignment in your document.

Whitespace and Dashes

Good typography distinguishes between various width spaces and horizontal dashes

- normal space
- thin space: \, e. g. e. g. e.g.
- hair space: \enskip a b
- em space (white square): \quad a b
- negative space: \! ab
- explicit kerning: a\kern-.1em b ab

- en dash: - a-b
- em dash, German hyphen: -- a-b
- horizontal bar, English hyphen: --- a-b
- minus sign: \$-\$ a - b
a + b

Part IV

Documentation & Error Messages

Documentation

- \LaTeX is excellently documented.
- Each class and package usually comes with its own manual.
- Documentation can be accessed using the `texdoc` command.

Documentation

On the command line:

- \$ texdoc searches the L^AT_EX folders for documentation.
- \$ texdoc amsmath opens amsmath.pdf.
- \$ texdoc -l amsmath lists all results.
- \$ texdoc -s amsmath provides results from an extended search.
- \$ texdoc --help displays help.

Graphical interface: texdoctk / texdoc-gui

Web service: <http://texdoc.org>

Assignment

Open the English documentation of the KOMA-Script classes using the texdoc mechanism.

Handling Errors

What to do when L^AT_EX stops?

- Stay calm! (tex files cannot be damaged)
- Start troubleshooting with the latest changes.
- Correct any typos if necessary.
- Read the log file!
- Many editors assist in error detection by jumping to the line where the error occurred. (It may not be the faulty line.)

Error Messages

Typical error message:

```
! Undefined control sequence.
```

```
1.3 Ein \Latex-Dokument
```

```
.
```

```
?
```

```
! Emergency stop.
```

```
1.3 Ein \Latex-Dokument.
```

```
.
```

```
No pages of output.
```

```
Transcript written on document.log.
```

⇒ Command misspelled in line 3

Error Messages

Typical error message:

```
Runaway argument?  
{itemize \item Erstes Item  
! Paragraph ended before \begin was complete.  
<to be read again>  
          \par
```

1.60

?

⇒ Forgot a } or an \end{} somewhere after itemize.

Complete Minimal Working Example (MWE)

When seeking help in web forums/Usenet, a *complete Minimal Working Example* (MWE) is usually requested.

- ① Delete code from the document until the error occurs.
- ② Remove all unnecessary packages.
- ③ Use `minimal` if the document class does not matter.
- ④ If the error occurs only with a lot of text, use `blindtext`.

Often, you can find the error while creating the MWE alone.

Assignment

Download the document `exercise_errors.tex` from the workshop homepage, create an MWE, and try to fix all errors if possible.



Part V

Languages

Languages

The document must be localized based on the input language.

- Hyphenation rules
- Names of directories, chapters, etc.
- Typographic peculiarities

```
\usepackage{polyglossia}
\setmainlanguage{german}
\setotherlanguage{english}
```



Loading Languages

```
\setmainlanguage[Options]{Language}  
\setotherlanguage[Options]{Language}  
\setotherlanguages{Languages}
```

Available Languages:

albanian	danish	icelandic	nko	slovenian
amharic	divehi	interlingua	norsk	spanish
arabic	dutch	irish	nynorsk	swedish
armenian	english	italian	occitan	syriac
asturian	esperanto	kannada	piedmontese	tamil
bahasai	estonian	khmer	polish	telugu
bahasam	farsi	korean	portuges	thai
basque	finnish	lao	romanian	tibetan
bengali	french	latin	romansh	turkish
brazil[ian]	friulan	latvian	russian	turkmen
breton	galician	lithuanian	samin	ukrainian
bulgarian	german	lsorbian	sanskrit	urdu
catalan	greek	magyar	scottish	usorbian
coptic	hebrew	malayalam	serbian	vietnamese
croatian	hindi	marathi	slovak	welsh
czech				

Switching Languages

Command `\text{<Language>}{<Text>}` for individual words

Environment `\begin{<Language>}` for longer passages

% in the preamble:

```
\setmainlanguage{english}
\setotherlanguages{french, greek}
```

% in the document:

The document body is in English, but single words can be in `\textgreek{ελληνικά}` or `\textfrench{français}`.

```
\begin{french}
```

Il est également possible d'écrire des phrases entières en français.

```
\end{french}
```

Localized Objects

Labels of elements in the text adapt to the language:

```
today is \today \\  
\textgerman{heute ist der \today} \\  
\textrussian{ сегодня, является \today }
```

```
today is 2026-02-13  
heute ist der 13. Februar 2026  
сегодня, является 13 февраля 2026 г.
```

Assignment

Ensure correct hyphenation in at least two languages in your document.

Part VI

Floating Objects

What are Floating Objects?

- Objects that can freely "float" within the document
- Floating helps avoid large blank spaces
- \TeX tries to achieve optimal positioning
- Considerations:
 - Objects should not appear before references
 - Objects should not swap order
 - Page breaks heavily depend on floating objects
 - *Optimal page breaks are not possible with \TeX !*

Float Environments

A float environment consists of various parts:

- Content (image, table, text, ...)
 - Automatic labeling: "Table 1:" (`\caption`)
 - Caption: "Measurement results" (argument of `\caption{}`)
 - Label for references: `\label{fig:comparison-data}`
-
- The label can be referenced in the text using `\ref{fig:comparison-data}`
 - `\listoffigures` and `\listoftables` automatically create lists of figures and tables

Float Environments

- \LaTeX provides various float environments:
- `table` for tables
- `figure` for images
- `float` package allows defining custom environments
- For two-column layout: `table*`, `figure*` spanning both columns



<http://qn3.de/tex07>

Float Environments

Positioning parameters for float environments:

`\begin{table}[parameters]`

- `!` Overrides internal parameters
- `h` Set object exactly at this point
- `t` Set object at the top of the page
- `b` Set object at the bottom of the page
- `p` Set object on a dedicated float page or column
- `H` "exactly here and nowhere else" – float package

table

```
\begin{table}
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{ccc}
    a & b & c
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{A meaningless table}
  \label{tab:meaningless}
\end{table}
```

In the text, you can refer to Table
\ref{tab:meaningless}.

a	b	c
---	---	---

Table 1: A meaningless table

In the text, you can refer to Table 1.

Non-floating Float Environments

Present non-floating environments as floating environments:

caption package

A small image in a text that is not really an image:

```
\begin{minipage}[b]{3cm}
  \fbox{ I am not an image }
  \captionof{figure}{test}
\end{minipage}
```

In the `\verb/minipage/`, any content can be placed \dots

A small image in a text that is not really an image:

I am not an image

Figure 1: test

In the `minipage`, any content can be placed ...

Including External Graphics

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

- Basic command: `\includegraphics[options]{file}`
- key=value interface:
`[scale = 0.5, angle=50]`
- File extension is not required
- Avoid using absolute path names (portability)

Including Graphics

```
\includegraphics[width=2cm]{raptor.pdf}  
\includegraphics[width=.3\textwidth,angle=25]{raptor}
```



Options for `\includegraphics`

`\includegraphics` has many options, e.g.,

- scale 0.8
- width .2\textwidth, 15pt, ...
- height 2em, 40mm, ...
- keepaspectratio true or false
- angle 50
- bb 0 0 10 20
- clip true or false

⇒ see documentation for `graphicx`

Multiple Images in One Figure

```
\usepackage{subcaption}

\begin{figure}
  \begin{subfigure}{.5\textwidth}
    \includegraphics{image1}
    \caption{First subfigure}
  \end{subfigure}
  \begin{subfigure}{.5\textwidth}
    \includegraphics{image2}
    \caption{Second subfigure}
  \end{subfigure}
  \caption{Caption for both images}
\end{figure}
```

The `subcaption` package provides the `subfigure` environment within the `figure` environment.



Further Reading I



Frank Mittelbach and Ulrike Fischer.

“The \LaTeX companion.”

Addison-Wesley, 2023.



Tobias Oetiker et al.

“The (Not So) Short Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\mathcal{E}}$ ”

`texdoc lshort`



Robert Bringhurst.

“The Elements of Typographic Style.”

Vancouver: Hartley & Marks, 1992.



Markus Kohm.

“KOMA-Script.”

`texdoc koma-script`

2023.

Further Reading II



Arthur Reutenauer, François Charette, and Elie Roux.

“polyglossia: An Alternative to Babel for XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX.”

`texdoc polyglossia`



Michael Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, and Frank Mittelbach.

“The L^AT_EX Graphics Companion.”

Addison-Wesley, 2008.

Happy TeXing