

LooChao Emacs Cheat Sheet

Keyboard Shortcuts

M-f1: search in firefox.
M-f2: search in w3m.
g: google.
g: google symbol at point.

C -: zoom out.
C =: zoom in.

f1 f1: start shell inside emacs.
f1 f2: start terminal. (Mac)
f2 f2: go to last change
f3 f3: w3m browse url.
f3 f2: switch to existing w3m.
f4 f4: open finder. (Mac)
f5 f5: bmk list.
f6 f6: bm toggle.
f7 f6: dict search (dict.el).
f7 f7: dict search symbol (w3m icba).
f9 f9: hl symbol
f10 f10:
f11 f11:
f12 f12: emms playlist

M-1: start shell inside emacs.
M-g: goto char.
M-k: kill this buffer.
M-z: zap to char.
M-z e: deletes all characters to the next 'e'.
C-u 2 M-z e: deletes all character to the second 'e'.
C-- M-z e: deletes all characters to the previous 'e'.

f5-f5: bmk list.
C-f5: jump to bmk.
S-f5: set bmk.

C-f11: menu bar toggle.
S-f11: toolbar toggle.
M-f11: line num toggle.
C-M-f11: tabbar toggle.
C-S-f11: ruler toggle.

f2 s: spell-mode toggle.
f11 c: lang env gb18030.
f11 u: lang env utf8.

C-x f: find file at point.
C-x C-f: open file

Modes

artist-mode .
rainbow-mode .
whitespace-mode .
el-doc display help for elisp func.

M-x

list-colors-display list colors.
re-builder helper to build reg exp.
describe-text-properties Find which faces are used at p

Elegant Colors

SlateBlue .
DarkSeaGreen .

Miscellaneous

C-h v features list all the packages loaded.
leisure read C-. C-, C-'

replace regexp C-M-
narrow-to-region C-x n n (show region only)
widen C-x n w

copy-to-register C-x r s, (prompt you to insert regis
insert-from-register C-x r i
zap-to-char delete all the chars until next one.

Used at the very beginning of a document:
\documentclass{class}. Use \begin{document} 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.
ansysize Set margins: \marginwidth{l}{r}{t}{b} .
multicol Use n columns: \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.

Document structure

\part{title} \subsubsection{title}
\chapter{title} \paragraph{title}
\section{title} \subparagraph{title}
\subsection{title}

Section commands can be followed with an *, like
\section*{title}, to suppress heading numbers.
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{x} suppresses heading
numbers of depth > x, where chapter has depth 0.

Text environments

\begin{comment} Comment block (not printed).
\begin{quote} Indented quotation block.
\begin{quotation} Like quote with indented para-
graphs.
\begin{verse} Quotation block for verse.

Lists

\begin{enumerate} Numbered list.
\begin{itemize} Bulleted list.
\begin{description} Description list.
\item text Add an item.
\item[x] text Use x instead of normal bullet
or number. Required for de-
scriptions.

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.
\begin{figure}[place] Add numbered figure.
\begin{equation}[place] Add numbered 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} {\rmfamily text} Roman family
\textsf{text} {\sffamily text} Sans serif family
\texttt{text} {\ttfamily text} Typewriter family
\textmd{text} {\mdseries text} Medium series
\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} {\scshape text} SMALL CAPS SHAPE
\emph{text} {\em text} Emphasized
\textnormal{text}{\normalfont text} Document font
\underline{text} Underline
The command (ttt) form handles spacing better
than the declaration (ttt) form.

Font size

\tiny tiny \Large Large
\scriptsize scriptsize \LARGE LARGE
\footnotesize footnotesize
\small small \huge huge
\normalsize normalsize
\large large \Huge Huge
These are declarations and should be used in the
form {\small ...}, or without braces to affect the
entire document.

Verbatim text

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

Justification

Environment Declaration
\begin{center} \centering
\begin{flushleft} \raggedright
\begin{flushright} \raggedleft

Miscellaneous

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

Text-mode symbols

Symbols

& \& - _ ... \ldots • \textbullet
\$ \\$ ^ \^{} | \textbar \ \textbackslash
% \% ~ \~{} # \# § \S

Accents

ò \’o ó \’o ô \^o õ \~o õ \=o
ö \.o ö \"o q \c o ö \v o ö \H o
ç \c c q \d o q \b o oo \t oo œ \oe
œ \OE æ \ae Æ \AE â \aa Å \AA
ø \o Ø \O ł \l Ł \L ı \i
j \j i \’ ı \?’

Delimiters

‘ ‘ “ “ { \{ [[((< \textless
’ ’ ” ” } \}]])) > \textgreater

Dashes				tabular elements				Citation types			
Name	Source	Example	Usage								
hyphen	-	X-ray	In words.	\hline	Horizontal line between rows.			\cite{key}	Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)		
en-dash	--	1–5	Between numbers.	\cline{x-y}	Horizontal line across columns <i>x</i> through <i>y</i> .			\citeA{key}	Full author list. (Watson and Crick)		
em-dash	---	Yes—or no?	Punctuation.	\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}	A cell that spans <i>n</i> columns, with <i>cols</i> column specification.			\citeN{key}	Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)		
Line and page breaks				Math mode				\shortcite{key} Abbreviated author list and year. ?			
\\	Begin new line without new paragraph.			To use math mode, surround text with \$ or use \begin{equation}.				\shortciteA{key}	Abbreviated author list. ?		
*	Prohibit pagebreak after linebreak.							\shortciteN{key}	Abbreviated author list and year. ?		
\kill	Don't print current line.							\citeyear{key}	Cite year only. (1953)		
\pagebreak	Start new page.										
\noindent	Do not indent current line.										
Miscellaneous				Math-mode symbols				All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex. \citeNP.			
\today	April 20, 2012.			Superscript ^{<i>x</i>}	\sim{x}	Subscript _{<i>x</i>}	_x				
\$\sim\$	Prints ~ instead of \~{}, which makes ~.			$\frac{x}{y}$	\frac{x}{y}	$\sum_{k=1}^n$	\sum_{k=1}^n				
~	Space,	disallow	linebreak (W.J.~Clinton).	$\sqrt[n]{x}$	\sqrt[n]{x}	$\prod_{k=1}^n$	\prod_{k=1}^n				
\@.	Indicate that the . ends a sentence when following an uppercase letter.										
\hspace{l}	Horizontal space of length <i>l</i> (Ex: <i>l</i> = 20pt).										
\vspace{l}	Vertical space of length <i>l</i> .										
\rule{w}{h}	Line of width <i>w</i> and height <i>h</i> .										
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								BIBTEX entry types			
\begin{array}[pos]{cols}				\leq	\geq	\neq	\approx	@article	Journal or magazine article.		
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}				\times	\div	\pm	\cdot	@book	Book with publisher.		
\begin{tabular*}{width}[pos]{cols}				\circ	\circ	\prime	\cdots	@booklet	Book without publisher.		
				\infty	\neg	\wedge	\vee	@conference	Article in conference proceedings.		
				\supset	\forall	\in	\rightarrow	@inbook	A part of a book and/or range of pages.		
				\subset	\exists	\notin	\Rightarrow	@incollection	A part of book with its own title.		
				\cup	\cap	\mid	\Leftrightarrow	@misc	If nothing else fits.		
				\dot{a}	\hat{a}	\bar{a}	\tilde{a}	@phdthesis	PhD. thesis.		
				\alpha	\beta	\gamma	\delta	@proceedings	Proceedings of a conference.		
				\epsilon	\zeta	\eta	\varepsilon	@techreport	Tech report, usually numbered in series.		
				\theta	\iota	\kappa	\vartheta	@unpublished	Unpublished.		
				\lambda	\mu	\nu	\xi				
				\pi	\rho	\sigma	\tau				
				\upsilon	\phi	\chi	\psi				
				\omega	\Gamma	\Delta	\Theta				
				\Lambda	\Xi	\Pi	\Sigma				
				\Upsilon	\Phi	\Psi	\Omega				
tabular column specification				Bibliography and citations							
l	Left-justified column.			When using BIBTEX, you need to run latex, bibtex, and latex twice more to resolve dependencies.							
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.										

BIB_TE_X 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 BIB_TE_X style files

abbrv	Standard	abstract	alpha with abstract
alpha	Standard	apa	APA
plain	Standard	unsrt	Unsorted

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

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

BIB_TE_X example

The BIB_TE_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 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}
```