

Introduction to L^AT_EX

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26th January 2016

Outline

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to L^AT_EX

OTB & LF

Outline

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Every single ‘Intro to L^AT_EX’ presentation begins this way...

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It is pronounced Lay-tech/Lay-teck, **NOT** Lay-tecks.

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(Sometimes Lah-tech/Lah-teck)

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(Never Lah-tecks)

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- Builds on the TeX typesetting program developed in a time before graphical interfaces, the 1970s, by Donald E Knuth.
- It is a *typesetting language*, not a word-processor (more on that shortly).
- Designed so that the author's job is just to specify the kind of document they want, and produce the content.
- In principle a nicely presented document can be produced without the author having ever seen it. Useful on a command line computer system!

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All right, but basically it's for writing documents, so why is it different from [MY FAVOURITE WORD PROCESSING SOFTWARE]?

- You use commands to define the style of the document.
- The document is then *compiled*.
- You don't get to see what it will look like until it has compiled.
- You don't necessarily get all that much choice about what it looks like.

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- **Hold on.** There's a pretty good chance if you're using a uni computer, any kind of linux machine, or you've installed a L^AT_EX IDE that you already have it installed!
- Having multiple TeX distributions installed can be quite messy, so it's definitely worth checking.
- If you definitely don't then the easiest way is probably to download the TeX Live package from <http://www.tug.org/texlive/> – be warned, the download can take some time...
- More information on obtaining TeX and L^AT_EX can be found at <https://latex-project.org/ftp.html>.

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Back in the good old days you may have had to enter a command sequence like one of the following...

Listing 1: Command sequence for this presentation.

```
>> pdflatex intro_latex.tex
>> pdflatex intro_latex.tex
>> evince intro_latex.tex
```

Listing 2: Command sequence for a document containing Bib-TeX references.

```
>> pdflatex OTB_phdthesis_v00.tex
>> bibtex OTB_phdthesis_v00.tex
>> pdflatex OTB_phdthesis_v00.tex
>> pdflatex OTB_phdthesis_v00.tex
>> evince OTB_phdthesis_v00.tex
```

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In these more enlightened times you'll almost certainly be using an IDE to write and compile your document, so you probably just have to click the 'build' button. As an example, fig. 1 below shows a screenshot of TeXMaker, which I used to create this presentation. You can see it has a 'Quick Build' button right at the top, as well as a 'View PDF' button.

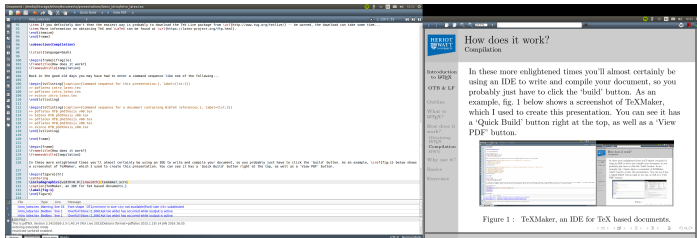


Figure 1 : TeXMaker, an IDE for TeX based documents.

Figure 1 : TeXMaker, an IDE for TeX based documents.

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The most important thing to know for now of course, is how exactly to use L^AT_EX on the uni system.

**** ASK DAWN IF THIS IS ACTUALLY IMPORTANT ****

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- ‘Programming’ is scary!
- I can’t see what I’m doing!
- Graphics handling is painful.
- Tables are a faff.
- The TeX ecosystem is quite diverse with many distributions, IDEs, packages – which do you choose?
- For the above reason, portability can be an issue.
- Intermediate files can cause a lot of clutter (use IDE’s ‘clean’ tool).
- Little to no support for multimedia (that I know of).

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- Typesetting maths:
$$\mathcal{L}\{\rho\} = -i[\hat{H}, \rho] - \frac{\gamma}{2} (2\hat{a}\rho\hat{a}^\dagger - \hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a}\rho - \rho\hat{a}^\dagger\hat{a})$$
- Powerful referencing tool: BibTeX
- Label system makes cross-referencing easy.
- Low file-size, so version control systems like Git can be used.
- Low file-size so large documents won't crash!
- Many journals provide standard article templates.
- In principle allows a very high degree of control over document layout.

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So what about the language itself? The following is a pretty standard ‘preamble’ for scientific documents:

```
\documentclass[a4paper,twoside]{article}

\usepackage[margin=1.75cm]{geometry}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\usepackage{cleveref}
```

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```
\author{Oliver Thomson Brown}  
\title{Matrix Product States}  
\date{2016-01-15}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
\maketitle
```

```
\tableofcontents
```

```
...
```

```
\end{document}
```


- `\` identifies a command sequence (`\textbackslash` typesets a `\`).
- `\` is also an escape sequence for typesetting symbols like `{`, `}`, and `&`.
- `\\` *requests* a newline.
- `\emph{}` for *italics*, `\textbf{}` for **bold**.
- `\section{Section Title}` creates sections which are automatically labelled and included in your table of contents.
- `\label{}` can be used to label sections, figures, equations, etc. and is *highly* recommended. Especially in conjunction with the `cleveref` and `hyperref` packages.

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Inline maths:

```
\( E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 \)
```

One of Einstein's discoveries was the equation $E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$, equating energy and mass.

Display maths:

```
\begin{equation}
\rho = | \psi \rangle \langle \psi |
\label{eq:1}
\end{equation}
```

$$\rho = |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| \quad (1)$$

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Honestly, probably the weakest part of working with L^AT_EX...

```
\begin{figure}[h!]  
\centering  
\includegraphics[width=0.6\linewidth]  
{two_head_tortoise}  
\caption{A two-headed tortoise!}  
\label{fig:2}  
\end{figure}
```



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BibTeX is a simple to use, but powerful referencing tool.

First you need a .bib file in the same folder – part of intro_latex.bib is shown here:

```
@book{NR,  
  year={2007},  
  author={Press, William H. and Teukolsky, Saul},  
  title={Numerical Recipes -- The Art of Scientific Computing},  
  publisher={Cambridge University Press},  
  edition={3E},  
}
```

The format is quite straightforward, and many journals provide BibTeX citations which you can copy and paste into your own .bib file. In this example ‘NR’ is the citation label.

Then you need to include a `\bibliographystyle{}` command, and `\bibliography{}` in the document:

```
\bibliographystyle{acm}  
\bibliography{intro_latex}
```

You then simply use the `\cite{citation-label}` command to reference things like this conference paper I wrote [1], or the book *Numerical Recipes* [2].

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L^AT_EX and BibT_EX take care of the rest for you...

- [1] BROWN, O. T., TRUESDALE, J., LOUCHART, S., MCENDOO, S., MANISCALCO, S., ROBERTSON, J., LIM, T., AND KILBRIDE, S. Serious game for quantum research. In *Serious Games Development and Applications*, M. Ma, M. Oliveira, S. Petersen, and J. Hauge, Eds., vol. 8101 of *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2013, pp. 178–187.
- [2] PRESS, W. H., TEUKOLSKY, S. A., VETTERLING, W. T., AND FLANNERY, B. P. *Numerical Recipes – The Art of Scientific Computing*, 3e ed. Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Unsurprisingly, many journals also provide their own BibT_EX style files. Always worth checking before you try and format references manually!

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- Source for this presentation, as well as examples and exercises can be downloaded from:
https://github.com/otbrown/HWU16_latex.
- Main L^AT_EX project website:
<http://latex-project.org/>.
- The L^AT_EX wikibook is great for quickly looking up standard commands – especially Mathematics:
<https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>
- For BibT_EX, the main Wikipedia page is a little more useful: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>.
- Ask! There are plenty of L^AT_EX users in the department (especially theorists!) so if you can't work out how to do something ask around.

Google is your friend.

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Template Document

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- Create a template L^AT_EX ‘article’ document which you can copy-paste from/refer to in the future.
- Include anything you think you might want to do again in the future – equations, tables, images... If you get stuck check the Resources on the previous slide, or ask one of us!
- Play around with packages a bit too. In particular see what happens if you don’t use the *geometry* package to control the margin size.
- You can find an example document in the ‘example’ folder, in the GitHub repo (https://github.com/otbrown/HWU16_latex).