

Una Introducción Interactiva a L^AT_EX

Parte 4: Adaptando el documento a nuestras necesidades

Siria Sadeddin

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Estilo De Las Páginas: Nativos

- ▶ \LaTeX soporta diferentes combinaciones de cabeceras y pies de páginas. `\pagestyle` define cuál emplearse.
 - ▶ `empty`
 - ▶ `plain`
 - ▶ `headings`
 - ▶ `myheadings`
- ▶ Es posible cambiar el estilo de la página actual con la orden pies de páginas `\thispagestyle`.

Estilo De Las Páginas: Personalizados

El estilo myheadings permite modificar el contenido de la cabecera.

```
\documentclass[a5paper]{report}
\usepackage{kantlipsum}
\pagestyle{myheadings}
\markright{Nombre y Apellido}
\title{Informe}
\author{Alumno}
\begin{document}

\maketitle

\chapter{Introducci'on}

\kant[1-6]

\section{Antecedentes}
\kant[6-10]

\end{document}
```

Nombre y Apellido

5

pure reason.

1.1 Antecedentes

The things in themselves are what first give rise to reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. By virtue of natural reason, let us suppose that the transcendental unity of apperception abstracts from all content of knowledge; in view of these considerations, the Ideal of human reason, on the contrary, is the key to understanding pure logic. Let us suppose that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our understanding stands in need of our disjunctive judgements. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, pure logic, in the case of the discipline of natural reason, abstracts from all content of knowledge. Our understanding is a representation of, in accordance with the principles of the employment of the paradoxes, time. I assert, as I have shown elsewhere, that our concepts can be treated like metaphysics. By means of the Ideal, it must not be supposed that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to the employment of pure reason.

As is evident upon close examination, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, on the contrary, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions is a representation of our inductive judgements, yet the things in themselves prove the validity of, on the contrary, the Categories. It remains a mystery why, indeed, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions exists in philosophy, but the employment of the Antinomies, in respect of the intelligible charac-

Estilo De Las Páginas: Personalizados

El paquete `fancyhdr` provee comandos para definir el contenido del lado izquierdo, centro y derecho, tanto del encabezado como el pie de página.

```
\documentclass[a5paper]{report}
\usepackage{kantlipsum,graphicx,lastpage}
\usepackage{fancyhdr}
\pagestyle{fancy}

\title{Informe}
\author{Alumno}
\lhead{Nombre y Apellido}
\chead{\includegraphics[width=0.02\textwidth]{es/images/logoUTN}}
\rhead{\today}
\lfoot{Prof: Nombre y Apellido}
\cfoot{\thepage de \pageref{LastPage}}
\rfoot{Universidad -- Facultad}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0.4pt}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0.4pt}

\begin{document}
\maketitle
\chapter{Introducci'on}
\kant[1-6]

\section{Antecedentes}
\kant[6-10]
\end{document}
```

pure reason.

1.1 Antecedentes

The things in themselves are what first give rise to reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. By virtue of natural reason, let us suppose that the transcendental unity of apperception abstracts from all content of knowledge; in view of these considerations, the Ideal of human reason, on the contrary, is the key to understanding pure logic. Let us suppose that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our understanding stands in need of our disjunctive judgements. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, pure logic, in the case of the discipline of natural reason, abstracts from all content of knowledge. Our understanding is a representation of, in accordance with the principles of the employment of the paralogisms, time. I assert, as I have shown elsewhere, that our concepts can be treated like metaphysics. By means of the Ideal, it must not be supposed that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to the employment of pure reason.

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Código Fuente en \LaTeX : Entorno `verbatim`

- El texto encerrado entre `\begin{verbatim}` y `\end{verbatim}` se escribirá directamente, con todos los saltos de línea y espacios, sin ejecutar ninguna orden \LaTeX .

```
\begin{verbatim}
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    printf("Hello World");
    return 0;
}
\end{verbatim}
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
{
    printf("Hello World");
    return 0;
}
```

- Dentro de un párrafo, un comportamiento similar se puede obtener con `\verb+text+`.

Código Fuente en \LaTeX : Paquetes verbatim y fancyvrb

- El paquete verbatim nos permite incluir un fichero de texto como si estuviera dentro de un entorno verbatim.

```
\verbatiminput{es/main.c}
```

```
#include<stdio.h>

int main()
{
    printf("Hello World");
    return 0;
}
```

Código Fuente en \LaTeX : Paquetes verbatim y fancyvrb

- ▶ El paquete fancyvrb nos permite incluir un fichero de texto como si estuviera dentro de un entorno verbatim.
- ▶ Con el paquete fancyvrb se puede realizar tareas comunes a código-fuente, tales como: cambiar la fuente del texto y tamaño, numerar las líneas, etc.

```
\VerbatimInput[frame=lines,  
fontshape=sl,  
fontsize=\scriptsize,  
numbers=left,  
formatcom=\color{blue}]  
{es/main.c}
```

```
1  #include<stdio.h>  
2  
3  int main()  
4  {  
5      printf("Hello World");  
6      return 0;  
7  }
```

Código Fuente en \LaTeX : Paquete listings

- El paquete listings se utiliza para imprimir código-fuente en \LaTeX . El entorno es similar al paquete verbatim.

```
\begin{lstlisting}
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
printf("Hello World");
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
\end{lstlisting}
```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
printf("Hello World");
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

- Para personalizar el entorno listings se utiliza el comando `\lstset`. El código siguiente debe ser agregado en el preámbulo del archivo \LaTeX .

```
\usepackage{listings}
```

```
\lstset{
```

```
basicstyle=\tiny, language=c, fancyvrb=false, numbers=left,
```

```
keywordstyle=\color{blue}\bfseries, frame=shadowbox,
```

```
morekeywords={printf}, breaklines=true,
```

```
rulesepcolor=\color{blue}, stringstyle=\ttfamily}
```


Código Fuente en \LaTeX : Paquete minted

- El paquete minted permite insertar código fuente y resaltar las la sintaxis del lenguaje utilizado. Este paquete utiliza una librería del lenguaje Python (python-pygments).

```
\begin{minted}[fontsize=\tiny,  
frame=single,  
linenos=true]{c}  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
int main()  
{  
    printf("Hello World");  
    return 0;  
}  
\end{minted}
```

```
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
  
#include<stdio.h>  
  
int main()  
{  
    printf("Hello World");  
    return 0;  
}
```

- Los últimos dos paquetes, listings y minted, requieren otros paquetes \LaTeX (y en el caso de minted paquetes externos) para poder funcionar correctamente. Se aconseja leer las respectivas documentaciones de la página <http://ctan.org/>

Gracias!