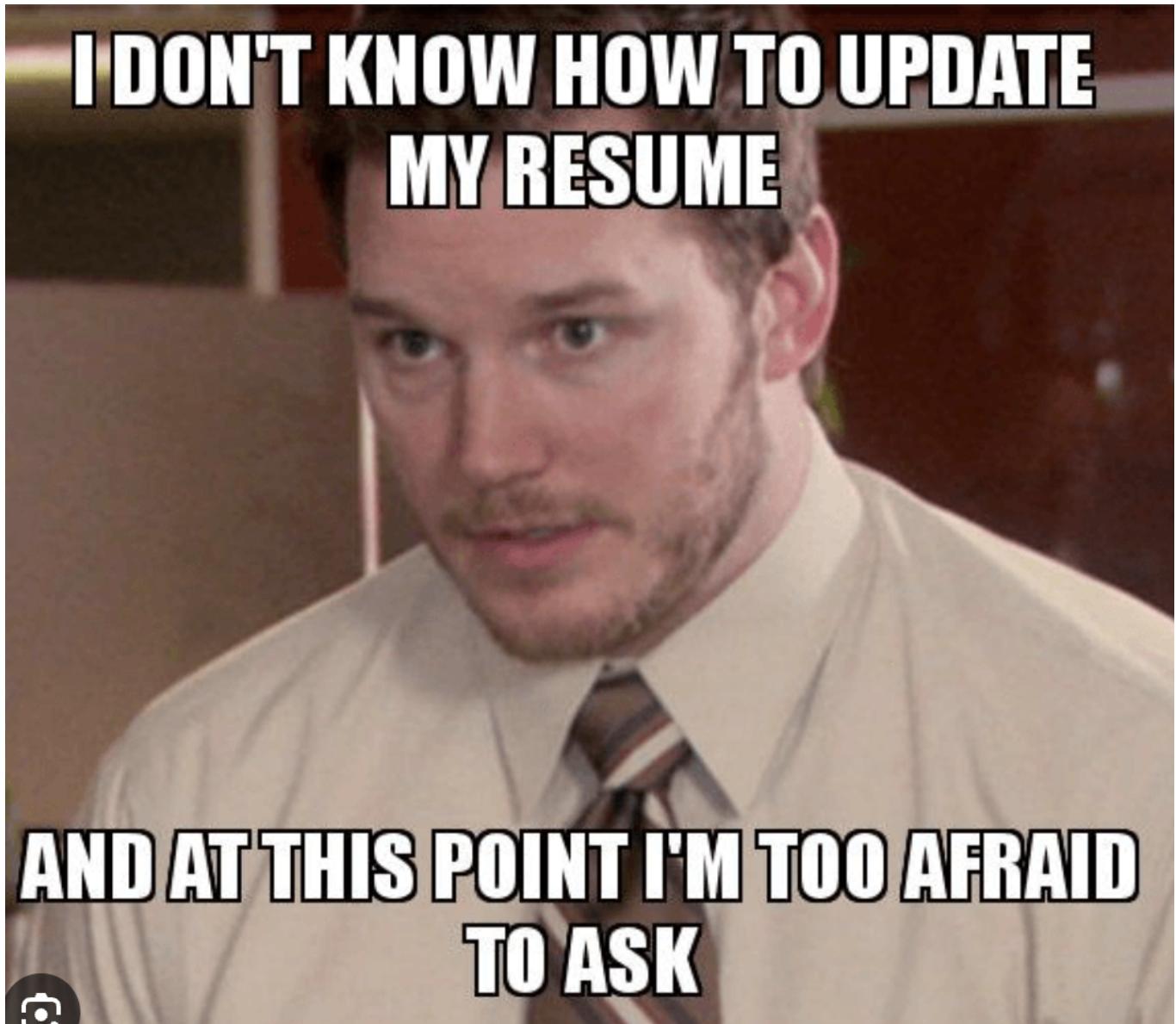


LaTex for Resume presentation

Learn to make resume the fancy way?



I was told the purpose of the session is to ensure that everyone applying from CEC can have a professional looking resume

Lets set some Objectives

1. You having a resume by the end of the session
 2. Ability to edit that resume
 3. Apply to any jobs with the skillsets you have
-

Just remember that I'm not a LaTex expert.

I'm just here to give you a small intro.

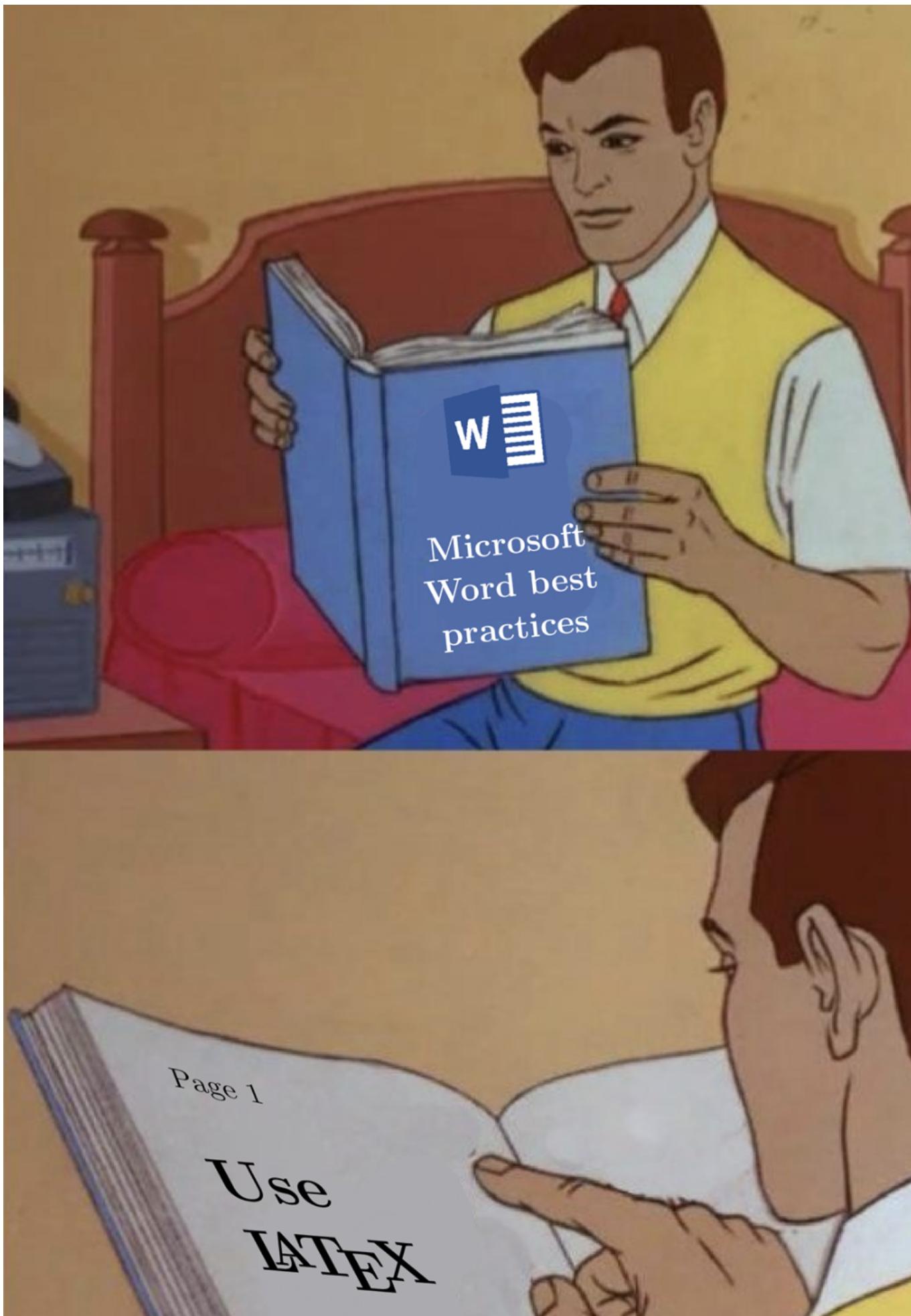
So, apologies for any mistakes.

<https://www.menti.com/al9o1xfqry26>



What is LaTeX?

LaTeX (pronounced “LAY-tek” or “LAH-tek”) is a tool for typesetting professional-looking documents. It processes plain text files interspersed with LaTeX commands to produce a typeset document, typically a PDF.

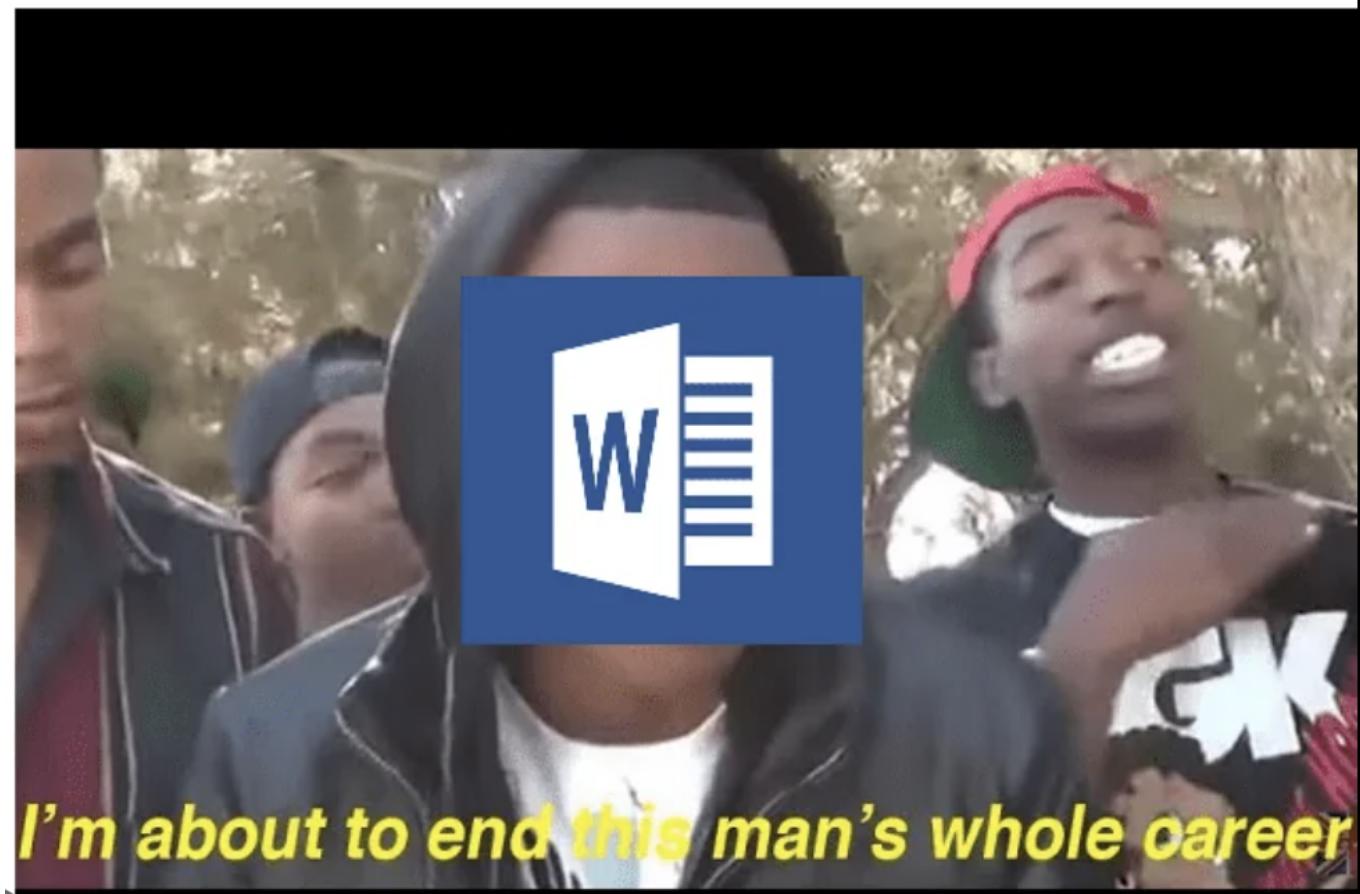


Why Learn LaTeX?

LaTeX is great for complex mathematics, technical content, footnotes, cross-referencing, bibliographies, and customized document production. It separates document content from style, allowing easy changes to document appearance.

me: I'm just going to align everything properly in my resume

Microsoft Word:



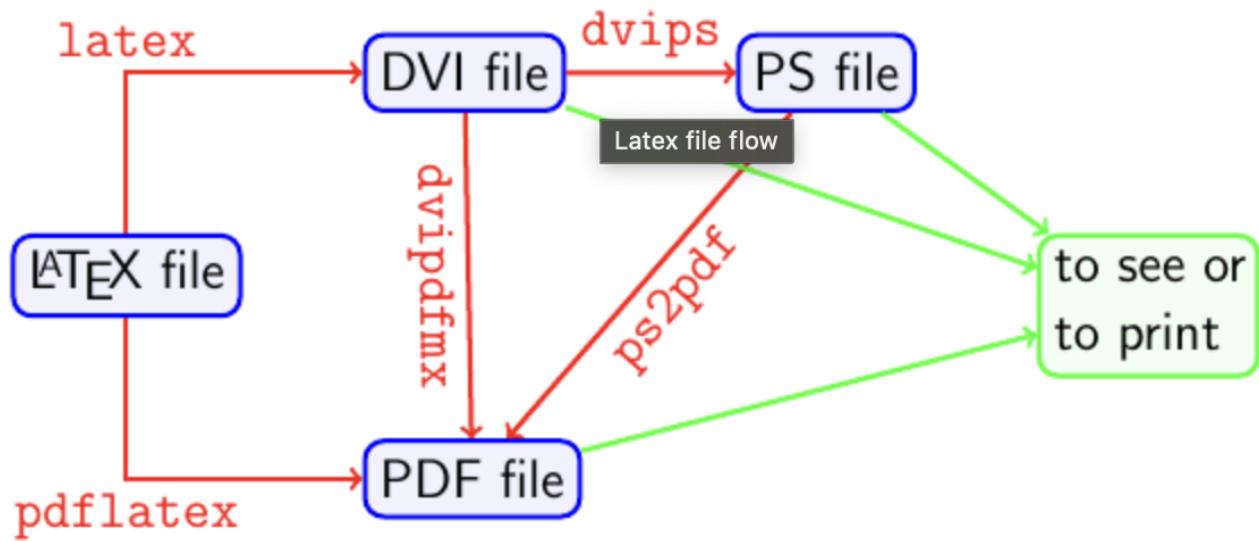
There are templates available!! why should I learn the syntax?

***Me changes a word
from a pre made Latex
Resume Template***

Latex -



How Latex or overleaf makes your document



Writing Your First Piece of LaTeX

Start a new LaTeX project by creating a `.tex` file. Here's a simple example:

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
First document. This is a simple example, with no extra parameters or
parameters included
\end{document}
```

First document. This is a simple example, with no extra parameters or packages included.

The Preamble of a Document

- document content was entered after the `\begin{document}` command
- however, everything in your `.tex` file appearing *before* that point is called the *preamble*, which acts as the document's “setup” section

A minimal preamble looks like this:

```
\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}  
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

where `\documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}` defines the overall class (type) of document. Additional parameters, which must be separated by commas, are included in square brackets ([...]) and used to configure this instance of the article class; i.e., settings we wish to use for this particular `article`-class-based document.

In this example, the two parameters do the following:

- **12pt** sets the font size
- **letterpaper** sets the paper size

```
1 %  
2  
3 %-----  
4  
5 %-----  
6  
7 %-----  
8 %-----  
9 \documentclass[12pt, letterpaper]{article}  
10 \title{My first LaTeX document}  
11 \author{Hubert Farnsworth\thanks{Funded by the Overleaf team.}}  
12 \date{August 2022}  
13 \begin{document}  
14 \maketitle  
15 We have now added a title, author and date to our first \LaTeX{} document!  
16 \end{document}
```



My first LaTeX document

Hubert Farnsworth*

August 2022

We have now added a title, author and date to our first `\LaTeX{}` document!

Including Title, Author, and Date Information

Add the following to the preamble:

```
\title{My first LaTeX document}  
\author{Hubert Farnsworth}  
\date{August 2022}
```

In the document body, add:

```
\begin{document}  
\maketitle  
\end{document}
```

Adding Comments

Comments are added with the `%` symbol:

```
% This is a comment
```

Bold, Italics, and Underlining

Use the following commands:

- **Bold:** `\textbf{...}`
- **Italics:** `\textit{...}`
- **Underline:** `\underline{...}`

Example:

```
Some of the \textbf{greatest} discoveries in \underline{science}  
were made by \textbf{\textit{accident}}.
```

Some of the **greatest** discoveries in science were made by *accident*.

adding links

- The `\href` command is used to add clickable hyperlinks in LaTeX documents.
- It is provided by the `hyperref` package.

```
\usepackage{hyperref}  
\href{URL}{text}  
  
\href{https://www.latex-project.org/}{LaTeX Project}
```

Adding Images

Load the `graphicx` package and use `\includegraphics`:

Would you be requiring to add images into your resume? I don't think so.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\graphicspath{ ./images/ }
\begin{document}
\includegraphics{universe}
\end{document}
```

Captions, Labels, and References

Wrap images in a `figure` environment:

```
\begin{figure}[h]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[width=0.75\textwidth]{mesh}
  \caption{A nice plot.}
  \label{fig:mesh1}
\end{figure}
```

Reference it in text with

```
\ref{fig:mesh1}
```

Creating Lists in LaTeX

Unordered Lists

Use the `itemize` environment:

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item First item
  \item Second item
\end{itemize}
```

Ordered Lists

Use the `enumerate` environment:

```
\begin{enumerate}
    \item First item
    \item Second item
\end{enumerate}
```

Chapters and sections

Longer documents, irrespective of authoring software, are usually partitioned into parts, chapters, sections, subsections and so forth.

Collectively, LaTeX document classes provide the following sectioning commands, with specific classes each supporting a relevant subset:

- `\\part{part}`
 - `\\chapter{chapter}`
 - `\\section{section}`
 - `\\subsection{subsection}`
 - `\\subsubsection{subsubsection}`
 - `\\paragraph{paragraph}`
 - `\\ subparagraph{subparagraph}`
-

Depth	Division	Command	Notes
-1	Part	\part	Not in letters
0	Chapter	\chapter	Books, reports
1	Section	\section	Not in letters
2	Subsection	\subsection	Not in letters
3	Subsubsection	\subsubsection	Not in letters
4	Titled paragraph	\paragraph	Not in letters
5	Titled subparagraph	\ subparagraph	Not in letters

Special characters in LATEX

Key	Special meaning	<i>If you need the actual character itself, type it like this:</i>	Example
\	The command character	\textbackslash ()	
\$	Old T _E X math delimiter	\\$	\\$37.46
%	The comment character	\%	42%
^A	Math superscript character	\^	\^{}
&	Tabular column separator	\&	AT\&T
_A	Math subscript character	_	A_B
\~{}	Non-breaking space	\~	\~{}
#	Macro parameter symbol	\#	#42
{	Argument start delimiter	\{	\{\$
}	Argument end delimiter	\}	\} \$

White-space and the double backslash

The `\\\` command is *not* the same as a paragraph break: it's just a premature linebreak *within* the current paragraph. The double backslash command can have an optional argument (in square brackets) giving an amount of extra white-space to leave

**not the same as a paragraph break\\[3mm]
it's just a premature linebreak**

blank lines

Leaving multiple blank lines between paragraphs in your source document does *not* create extra white-space.

Adding Horizontal Space with \hspace

What is \hspace?

The `\hspace` command is used to add horizontal space in a LaTeX document. - It is useful for adjusting the spacing between elements in your document.

Basic Usage

```
latex \hspace{length}
```

This is a sentence.\hspace{1cm} This sentence is 1 cm to the right.

% Negative Space

```
\hspace{-0.5cm}
```

vertical space with vspace

- The `\vspace` command is used to add vertical space in a LaTeX document.

- It helps in controlling the spacing between elements vertically.
basic usage

```
\vspace{length}
```

First line of text.

```
\vspace{1cm}
```

Second line of text.

% Negative Space

```
\vspace{-0.5cm}
```

Length Measurement Units in LaTeX

Common Units

- **cm**: Centimeters
- **mm**: Millimeters
- **in**: Inches - **pt**: Points (1/72 of an inch)
- **em**: Width of the letter 'M' in the current font
- **ex**: Height of the letter 'x' in the current font

```
\hspace{1cm} % Horizontal space of 1 centimeter  
\vspace{10mm} % Vertical space of 10 millimeters  
\hspace{0.5in} % Horizontal space of half an inch  
\vspace{12pt} % Vertical space of 12 points
```

Simple replacement macros

In its simplest form, a LATEX macro can just be a straightforward text replacement of a phrase to avoid lengthy retyping with the possibility of misspelling something each time you need it

```
\newcommand{\EF}{European Foundation for the  
Improvement of Living and Working Conditions}
```

And use it in

```
The \EF\ is a member institution of the Commission  
of the European Union.
```

Defining New Commands with `\newcommand`

- The `\newcommand` command is used to define new commands in LaTeX.
- It helps to simplify repetitive tasks and improve document readability.

Basic Usage

```
\newcommand{\commandname}{definition}
```

Using `\subfile` for Modular Documents

- The `\subfile` command is used to include separate LaTeX files into a main document.
- It is provided by the `subfiles` package.
- Helps in organizing large documents by splitting them into smaller, manageable files.

```
\usepackage{subfiles}
```

get the content from this session

Do you want the slides too?

<https://github.com/soorajiam/LaTex-session>



How can AI help you?

A quick workflow you may use

Lets make yourself a Resume?

<https://your-first-resume.soorajparakkattil.com/>



Lets make things interesting.

**5 minutes to make your resume(it should be complete and factual)
(in PDF) (same format as I've given)**

1. first person to submit their completed resume in this format can earn 500 Rs Gift card from me
2. The last person to submit within the time limit will also receive 500 Rs

** I will be deleting the submissions after the session. So don't worry

<https://forms.gle/x1h8phkP7QQWP8t66>



Thanks

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/soorajiam/>

<https://readwise.io/@sooparkr>