Eine interaktive Einführung in LaTeX

Teil 2: Strukturierte Dokumente und Mehr
(basierend auf den Folien von Dr. John D. Lees-Miller)

Stefan Müller

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Trinity College Dublin
Coláiste na Tríonóide, Baile Átha Cliath
The University of Dublin

Outline

Structured Documents

- In Teil 1 haben wir die Befehle und Umgebungen kennen gelernt, um Text und mathematische Formeln zu setzen.
- Jetzt lernen wir, wie man mit Befehlen und Umgebungen strukturierte Dokumente erstellt.
- Du kannst (wie in Teil 1) die neuen Befehle in Overleaf ausprobieren:

Klicke hier, um das Beispiel in **Overleaf** zu öffnen

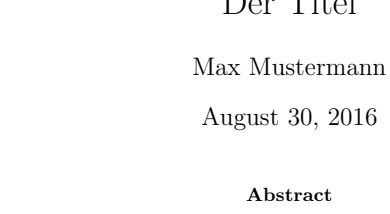
Google Chrome oder eine neuere Version von Firefox garantieren die besten Ergebnisse.

- Auf geht's!

Title and Abstract

- Gib' LaTeX den Titel (`\title`) und die Autorennamen (`\author`) in der Präambel.
- Nutze daraufhin `\maketitle` im Dokument, um den Titel zu plazieren und erstellen.
- Nutze die `abstract`-Umgebung, um einen Abstract zu erstellen.

```
\documentclass{article}

\title{Der Titel}

\author{Max Mustermann}

\date{\today}

\begin{document}
\maketitle

\begin{abstract}
Hier beginnt der Abstract\dots
\end{abstract}

\end{document}
```



Sections

- Nutze `\section` und `\subsection`.
- Kannst Du erraten, was `\section*` und `\subsection*` bewirken?

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}

\section{Einleitung}

Das Problem hinsichtlich \ldots

\section{Methoden}

Wir analysieren \ldots

\subsection{Theorie}

\subsection{Datensammlung}

\section{Resultate}

\section{Schlussbetrachtung}

\end{document}
```

1 Introduction

The problem of ...

2 Method

We investigate ...

2.1 Sample Preparation

2.2 Data Collection

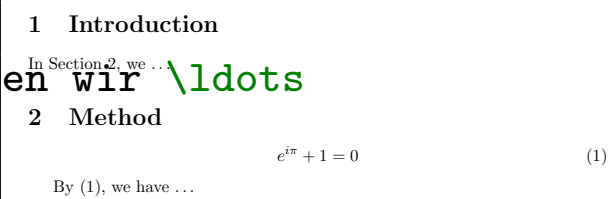
3 Results

4 Conclusion

Labels und Referenzen

- Nutze `\label` und `\ref` für eine automatische Nummerierung.
- Die amsmath-Erweiterung beinhaltet `\eqref` für die Nummerierung von und Verweise auf Gleichungen.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath} % for \eqref
\begin{document}

\section{Einleitung}
\label{sec:einleitung}

In Abschnitt \ref{sec:method} analysieren wir \ldots

\section{Methode}
\label{sec:methode}

\begin{equation}
\label{eq:euler}
e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0
\end{equation}

Gleichung \eqref{eq:euler} impliziert \ldots

\end{document}
```


1 Introduction

In Section 2, we ...

2 Method

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \quad (1)$$

By (1), we have ...

Strukturierte Dokumente

Setze dieses kurze Paper in LaTeX: [1]

Klicke hier, um das Paper zu öffnen

Lass' Dein Paper so aussehen wie dieses. Nutze `\ref` und `\eqref`, um zu verhindern, dass Du die Nummern von Sections und Gleichungen explizit in den Text schreiben musst.

Klicke hier, um die Übung in **Overleaf** zu öffnen

- Wenn Du es versucht hast, findest Du hier die Lösung.

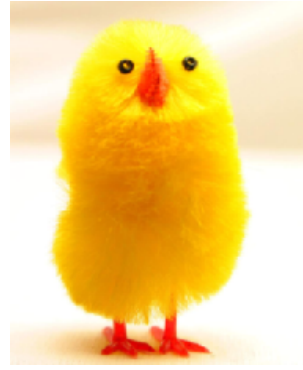
[1] Von `http://pdos.csail.mit.edu/scigen/`, einem zufälligen Paper-Generator.

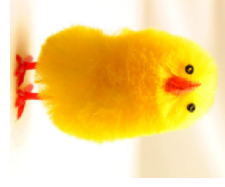
Übersicht

Graphiken

- Die `graphicx`-Erweiterung wird benötigt, da es den `\includegraphics`-Befehl beinhaltet.
- Unterstützte Formate für Graphiken sind JPEG, PNG und PDF (normalerweise).

```
\includegraphics[
  width=0.5\textwidth]{big_chick}

\includegraphics[
  width=0.3\textwidth,
  angle=270]{big_chick}
```





Bildquelle: `http://www.andy-roberts.net/writing/latex/importing_images`

Interlude: Optional Arguments

- We use square brackets [ ] for optional arguments, instead of braces { }.
- `\includegraphics` accepts optional arguments that allow you to transform the image when it is included. For example, `width=0.3\textwidth` makes the image take up 30% of the width of the surrounding text (`\textwidth`).
- `\documentclass` accepts optional arguments, too. Example:

  ```
  \documentclass[12pt,twocolumn]{article}
  ```

  makes the text bigger (12pt) and puts it into two columns.
- Where do you find out about these? See the slides at the end of this presentation for links to more information.

Floats

- Allow LaTeX to decide where the figure will go (it can "float").
- You can also give the figure a caption, which can be referenced with `\ref`.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{document}

Figure \ref{fig:chick} shows \ldots

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[%
  width=0.5\textwidth]{big_chick}
\caption{\label{fig:chick}Aww\ldots.}
\end{figure}

\end{document}
```

Figure 1: Aww....

Figure 1 shows ...

Tables

- Tables in LaTeX take some getting used to.
- Use the `tabular` environment from the `tabularx` package.
- The argument specifies column alignment — **l**eft, **r**ight, **r**ight.

```
\begin{tabular}{lrr}
Item   & Qty & Unit \$ \\
Widget & 1   & 199.99  \\
Gadget & 2   & 399.99  \\
Cable  & 3   & 19.99   \\
\end{tabular}
```

Item	Qty	Unit $
Widget	1	199.99
Gadget	2	399.99
Cable	3	19.99

- It also specifies vertical lines; use `\hline` for horizontal lines.

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|r|} \hline
Item   & Qty & Unit \$ \\\hline
Widget & 1   & 199.99  \\
Gadget & 2   & 399.99  \\
Cable  & 3   & 19.99   \\\hline
\end{tabular}
```

Item	Qty	Unit $
Widget	1	199.99
Gadget	2	399.99
Cable	3	19.99

- Use an ampersand `&` to separate columns and a double backslash `\` `\` to start a new row (like in the `align*` environment that we saw in part 1).

Outline

bibTeX 1

- Put your references in a `.bib` file in 'bibtex' database format:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,
  author = {Van Jacobson},
  title = {Towards the Analysis of Massive Multiplayer Online
           Role-Playing Games},
  journal = {Journal of Ubiquitous Information},
  Month = jun,
  Year = 1999,
  Volume = 6,
  Pages = {75--83}}

@InProceedings{Brooks1997Methodology,
  author = {Fredrick P. Brooks and John Kubiatowicz and
            Christos Papadimitriou},
  title = {A Methodology for the Study of the
           Location-Identity Split},
  booktitle = {Proceedings of OOPSLA},
  Month = jun,
  Year = 1997}
```

- Most reference managers can export to bibtex format.

bibTeX 2

- Each entry in the `.bib` file has a *key* that you can use to reference it in the document. For example, `Jacobson1999Towards` is the key for this article:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,
  author = {Van Jacobson},
  ...
}
```

- It's a good idea to use a key based on the name, year and title.
- LaTeX can automatically format your in-text citations and generate a list of references; it knows most standard styles, and you can design your own.

bibTEX 3

- Use the `natbib` package[2] with `\citet` and `\citep`.
- Reference `\bibliography` at the end, and specify a `\bibliographystyle`.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{natbib}
\begin{document}

\citet{Brooks1997Methodology}
show that \ldots. Clearly,
all odd numbers are prime
\citep{Jacobson1999Towards}.

\bibliography{bib-example}
% if 'bib-example' is the name of
% your bib file

\bibliographystyle{plainnat}
% try changing to abbrvnat

\end{document}
```

Brooks et al. [1997] show that .... Clearly, all odd numbers are pri
[Jacobson, 1999].

References

Fredrick P. Brooks, John Kubiatowicz, and Christos Papadimitriou. A meth
ology for the study of the location-identity split. In *Proceedings of OOPSI*
June 1997.

Van Jacobson. Towards the analysis of massive multiplayer online role-playi
games. *Journal of Ubiquitous Information*, 6:75–83, June 1999.

[2] There is a new package with more features named `biblatex` but most of the articles templates still use `natbib`.

Exercise: Putting it All Together

Add an image and a bibliography to the paper from the previous exercise.

1. Download these example files to your computer.

   Click to download example image

   Click to download example bib file

2. Upload them to Overleaf (use the project menu).

Outline

More Neat Things

- Add the `\tableofcontents` command to generate a table of contents from the `\section` commands.
- Change the `\documentclass` to

  `\documentclass{scrartcl}`

  or

  `\documentclass[12pt]{IEEEtran}`
- Define your own command for a complicated equation:

```
\newcommand{\rperf}{%
  \rho_{\text{perf}}}
$$
\rperf = {\bf c}'{\bf X} + \varepsilon
$$
```

$$\rho_{\text{perf}} = \mathbf{c}'\mathbf{X} + \varepsilon$$

More Neat Packages

- `beamer`: for presentations (like this one!)
- `todonotes`: comments and TODO management
- `tikz`: make amazing graphics
- `pgfplots`: create graphs in LaTeX
- `listings`: source code printer for LaTeX
- `spreadtab`: create spreadsheets in LaTeX
- `gchords`, `guitar`: guitar chords and tabulature
- `cwpuzzle`: crossword puzzles

See `https://www.overleaf.com/latex/examples` and `http://texample.net` for examples of (most of) these packages.

Installing LaTeX

- To run LaTeX on your own computer, you'll want to use a LaTeX *distribution*. A distribution includes a `latex` program and (typically) several thousand packages.
  - On Windows: MikTeX or TeXLive
  - On Linux: TeXLive
  - On Mac: MacTeX
- You'll also want a text editor with LaTeX support. See `http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_TeX_editors` for a list of (many) options.
- You'll also have to know more about how `latex` and its related tools work — see the resources on the next slide.

Online Resources

- The LaTeX Wikibook — excellent tutorials and reference material.
- TeX Stack Exchange — ask questions and get excellent answers incredibly quickly
- LaTeX Community — a large online forum
- Comprehensive TeX Archive Network (CTAN) — over four thousand packages plus documentation
- Google will usually get you to one of the above.

Thanks, and happy TEXing!