

my Latex and Tex4ht cheat sheet

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1 general links

1.1 Latex

1. Martin Scharrer Standalone package page
2. tex live source
3. All of TexLive distributions since 1996
4. Latex pre test <http://tug.org/texlive/pretest.html>
5. announcements <http://tug.org/texlive/>
6. LuaLatex PDF document
7. tex4ht command line options
8. Free Graphics Software for the TeX, LaTeX, and PSTricks Community
9. Google Sketchup 3D Warehouse for airplane
10. Drawing on an image with TikZ
11. book published by TUG
12. pdf2htmlEX
13. Entering bugs for htlatex
14. try latex online <http://arachnoid.com/latex/>
15. shows Latex matrices http://latex.wikia.com/wiki/Matrix_environments
16. using 3D in tikz and asymptote <https://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/39577/what-are-the-relative-strengths-of-tikz-and-asymptote>
17. LaTeX and Friends book page. <http://csweb.ucc.ie/~dongen/LAF/LAF.html>
18. "This is the TeX showcase, edited by Gerben Wierda. It contains extreme examples of what you can do with TeX, " <http://www.tug.org/texshowcase/>
19. Asymptote: The Vector Graphics Language
20. Wikipedia:LaTeX symbols
21. Latex search The Springer LaTeX search lets you search through over LaTeX code snippets to find the equation you need.
22. List of commands manipulating horizontal and vertical spaces, and holding material in boxes <http://www.personal.ceu.hu/tex/spacebox.htm>
23. Latex cookbook <http://www.personal.ceu.hu/tex/cookbook.html>
24. TeX Live – Quick install directions <http://www.tug.org/texlive/quickinstall.html>
25. hints to squeeze spaces in Latex <http://www-h.eng.cam.ac.uk/help/tpl/textprocessing/squeeze.html>
26. Host math, type Latex online and see output on screen <http://www.hostmath.com/>
27. LaTeX/Special Characters https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Special_Characters
28. The AoPS Wiki , has useful Latex pages under tutorials http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/wiki/index.php/Main_Page
29. Blog entry on Latex multiline equations
30. list of all Latex errors <http://www.eng.fsu.edu/~dommelen/l2h/errors.html>
31. Latex title pages templates
32. Dickimaw LaTeX Books <http://dickimaw-books.com/latex/index.html>
33. hostmath, try Latex online <http://www.hostmath.com/>
34. Producing HTML and PDF files with LaTeX, from University of Cambridge <http://www-h.eng.cam.ac.uk/help/tpl/textprocessing/makingWWWdocs.html>
35. notes on how to handle images in latex <http://www.artofproblemsolving.com/wiki/index.php/LaTeX:Pictures>
36. Hamline University Physics Department Latex Equation Editor <http://sites.hamline.edu/~arundquist/equationeditor/>

37. Andrew Roberts tutorials on Latex <http://www.andy-roberts.net/writing/latex>
38. LaTeX Spaces and Boxes. Commands manipulating horizontal and vertical spaces, and holding material in boxes: <http://www.personal.ceu.hu/tex/spacebox.htm>
39. describes latex standard environments <http://www.personal.ceu.hu/tex/envIRON.htm>
40. collection of Latex links <http://www.personal.kent.edu/~rmuhamma/Systems/latex.html>
41. LATEX, MATHML, AND TEX4HT: TOOLS FOR CREATING ACCESSIBLE DOCUMENTS (A BRIEF TUTORIAL) by JACEK POLEWCZAK http://www.csun.edu/~hcmth008/mathml/acc_tutorial.pdf
42. LaTeX: from quick and dirty to style and finesse More mathematics by Tony Roberts <http://www.utexas.edu/ogs/etd/LaTeX/Resources/from.quick+dirty/ltxmaths.html>
43. User's Guide for the amsmath Package (Version 2.0) American Mathematical Society 1999-12-13 (revised 2002-02-25) <ftp://ftp.ams.org/pub/tex/doc/amsmath/amsl.doc.pdf>
44. Latex: Squeezing the Vertical White Space "Here are some tips on how to "compress" your paper vertically by minimizing white space gaps between elements" <http://www.terminally-incoherent.com/blog/2007/09/19/latex-squeezing-the-vertical-white-space/>
45. more on squeezing space, CAM.AC.UK article <http://www-h.eng.cam.ac.uk/help/tpl/textprocessing/squeeze.html>
46. Latex templates
47. How to find number of pages in pdf file
48. Strategies for including graphics in LATEX documents
49. class notes on using IPE and Inkscape with Latex
50. notes on using IPE gradphic editor for latex and how use style sheets for it
51. Konrad Siek LaTeX Formal Methods Reference
52. Latex templates IEEE and here
53. Formatting IEEE Papers
54. view latex fonts online
55. How to see macro expansion
56. tweets for tex stackexchange
57. style sheets for minted package for code listing

1.2 Context links

1. <http://www.pragma-ade.com/general/manuals/details.pdf>
2. main page http://wiki.contextgarden.net/Main_Page
3. hello world in context http://wiki.contextgarden.net/Hello_world
4. http://wiki.contextgarden.net/ConTeXt_Standalone

1.3 LuaTeX programming

1. Lua main programming language page, manuals, etc... <http://www.lua.org/>
2. luatex reference manual in pdf <http://www.luatex.org/svn/trunk/manual/luatexref-t.pdf>
3. how-to-run-a-program-inside-lualatex
4. what-is-a-simple-example-of-something-you-can-do-with-luatex
5. <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/17789/printf-style-number-formatting-in-latex> printf-style-number-formatting-in-latex Has lua coding example
6. lualatex-for-dummies-basic-directlua-use
7. Writing Lua in TeX
8. Programming in LuaTeX in Context
9. Wiki LuaTeX
10. LuaTeX web site
11. http://wiki.luatex.org/index.php/TeX_without_TeX
12. Lua for Python programmers article <http://the4thwiki.com/lua/index.html>

13. luacode package <https://www.ctan.org/pkg/luacode?lang=en> the following table is from the above document.

The following table summarizes how to use special characters with the various commands and environments.

	<code>\luadirect</code>	<code>\luaexec</code>	<code>luacode</code>	<code>luacode*</code>
Macros	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Single backslash	<code>\string\</code>	<code>\string\</code>	<code>\string\</code>	Just <code>\</code>
Double backslash	<code>\string\\</code>	<code>\\</code>	<code>\\</code>	<code>\\</code>
Tilde	<code>\string~</code>	<code>~</code>	<code>~</code>	<code>~</code>
Sharp	<code>\string#</code>	<code>\#</code>	<code>#</code> (or <code>\#</code>)	<code>#</code>
Percent	No easy way	<code>\%</code>	<code>%</code> (or <code>\%</code>)	<code>%</code>
TeX comments	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lua line comments	No	No	Yes	Yes

2 Latex specific HowTo

2.1 How to obtain external file information about Latex build

1. use `\RequirePackage{snapshot}` see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/24542/create-list-of-all-external-files-used-by-master-latex-document>
2. use `\listfiles`
3. use `lualatex -recorder foo.tex` it should create `foo.fls`

2.2 How to use minted

First install this

```
sudo apt-get install python-pygments
```

The above installed old version 1.6, so next I tried this

```
sudo pip install --upgrade pygments
```

Now the version is 2.1.3

Then call `pdflatex` like this

```
pdflatex --shell-escape foo.tex
```

Where `foo.tex` is

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}%ext
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc} %DO NOT USE WIT LUALATEX, only with pdflatex
\usepackage[tracking,protrusion=true,expansion=true]{microtype}
\usepackage[margin=1in]{geometry}

\usepackage{minted}
\usepackage{upquote} %to fix string quotes

\begin{document}
\begin{minted}[mathescape,linenos=true,fontfamily=tt,fontsize=\normalsize]{matlab}
clear all; close all;
t = 0:0.05:50;
s = tf('s');
sys = 1/(s^2+0.2*s+1);
y = step(sys,t);
plot(t,y,'-r')
hold on
y = impulse(sys,t);
plot(t,y,'-k')
title('Step and Impulse responses');
xlabel('t');
ylabel('y(t)');
xlim([0 50]);
ylim([-0.8 2]);
legend('step','impulse');
grid on;
set(gcf,'Position',[10,10,310,310]);
\end{minted}
\end{document}
```

To compile with tex4ht do this

```
htlatex foo.tex "" "" "" -shell-escape
```

To compile with make4ht do `make4ht foo.tex "--shell-escape"`

2.3 How to increase memory for Latex?

```
sudo vi /usr/local/texlive/2015/texmf.cnf
```

Added these:

```
% (Public domain.)
% This texmf.cnf file should contain only your personal changes from the
% original texmf.cnf (for example, as chosen in the installer).
%
% That is, if you need to make changes to texmf.cnf, put your custom
% settings in this file, which is ../texlive/YYYY/texmf.cnf, rather than
% the distributed file (which is ../texlive/YYYY/texmf-dist/web2c/texmf.cnf).
% And include *only* your changed values, not a copy of the whole thing!
%

buf_size=90000000
pool_size=9000000
main_memory=8000000
```

Then run

```
sudo /usr/local/texlive/2015/bin/x86_64-linux/fmtutil-sys --all
```

2.4 How to use Maple style sheets (packages) with texlive?

I have `$HOME/texmf` and so did these steps

```
cd $HOME/texmf/tex/latex
mkdir maple
cd maple
cp C:\Program Files\Maple 18\etc\*.sty . %I use VBox

in other words

cp /maple_location/etc/*.sty . %copy all style files over
```

If using miktex, then use the GUI, add ROOT, and click apply.

2.5 How to install and use pdf2htmlEX?

To install

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install pdf2htmlEX
```

To use

```
pdf2htmlEX --zoom 1.3 HW2_solution.pdf
```

To remove the side-bar which has extra TOC do

```
pdf2htmlEX --zoom 1.3 --embed-outline 0 foo.pdf
```

pdf2htmlEX seems to use html as extension. no option to change it so use this to make it use .htm which is what I use

```
pdf2htmlEX --zoom 1.3 --embed-outline 0 foo.pdf > foo.htm
```

One thing that I still do not understand about this program. It converts the whole pdf file to html page. Ok. But then what is the difference between this and using the build-in pdf reader in a browser, such as with Chrome for example?

I could not find how to make it split pages by sections and chapters and such as I can do with tex4ht. Without this ability, I am not sure how useful this will be for me. It is just like using the pdf itself this way. Will try to find out about this.

2.6 How to put image in a title page?

```
\documentclass[oneside,a4paper , 12 pt]{book}
\usepackage{titlepic}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{caption}
%\usepackage{package}
%\usepackage[space]{grffile}

\begin{document}
\title{my book}
\author{me}
\date{\today}
\titlepic{
\begin{figure}[t!]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.7\linewidth]{img.png}
\caption{}
\label{fig:img}
\end{figure}
}
\maketitle

test

\end{document}
```

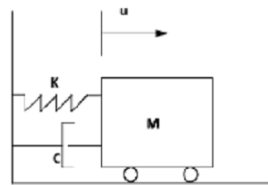


Figure 1

my book

me

February 27, 2014

2.7 How to convert pdf to eps?

See <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/20883/how-to-convert-pdf-to-eps> This inkscape input.pdf - works ok, but the above command gives errors such as these on some images:

```
>inkscape 3d_1.pdf --export-eps=3d_1.eps
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
** Message: Invalid glyph found, continuing...
```

While on the same file, pdf2eps below works fine.

To crop pdf also (which can be useful) use this script by Herbert from above link

```
#!/bin/sh
# $Id: pdf2eps,v 0.01 2005/10/28 00:55:46 Herbert Voss Exp $
# Convert PDF to encapsulated PostScript.
# usage:
# pdf2eps <page number> <pdf file without ext>

pdfcrop $2.pdf
pdftops -f $1 -l $1 -eps "$2-crop.pdf"
rm "$2-crop.pdf"
mv "$2-crop.eps" $2.eps
```

I wrote the following simple script `prep` which process all the pdf image files and generates the needed files for `tex4ht`.

```
#!/bin/bash
for file in $1; do
    filename=${file%.*}
    pdf2svg "$filename.pdf" "$filename.svg"
    pdf2eps 1 "$filename"
done
```

It is called like this `prep "*.pdf"` or for one file `prep foo.pdf` it will generate a `.svg` and `.eps` for each file.

2.8 How to draw a baseline hairline for an equation?

This is thanks to @egreg from Tex stackexchange:

```
\newcommand{\rl}{\rlap{\vrule height 0pt depth .1pt width \textwidth}}
```

and then use `\rl` in the left hand sides of the equations.

2.9 How to find what changed in TexLive?

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/156908/whats-new-on-tlmgr> one good method is by egreg which is this command <http://tug.org/svn/texlive/trunk/Master/texmf-dist/tex/latex/?sortby=date>

2.10 extracting selected pages from a pdf?

To extract selected pages from a pdf into a separate pdf see <http://www.linuxjournal.com/content/tech-tip-extract-pages-pdf>

Use `pdftk` (free install on linux, use package manager). Here is an example

```
pdftk A=myfile.pdf cat A6-10 output result.pdf
```

2.11 how to include files in Latex

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/246/when-should-i-use-input-vs-include>

2.12 combining complete documents into one

2.12.1 combining using manual sectioning

Problem description: I have many standalone Latex documents that I want to compile into documents on their own, but also I want to combine them into one main document and have the table of contents and other references work as if all documents were written as one file.

Solution:

Given this example layout

```
home/main.tex
home/folderA/a.tex
```

Where main.tex and a.tex are self contained Latex files, each with its own title, table of contents and can include local resources such as images and listings.

Add the package `\usepackage{standalone}` in main.tex to strip all the preamble from the included latex files. Also add it to each child document, so that each child document can be compiled as standalone as well.

To use the above, make sure the master document at the top level includes all packages included by all the children.

Setup main.tex

```
\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{article}
\usepackage{standalone}%
\usepackage{listings}
\usepackage{import}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{hyperref}

\makeatletter
\providecommand{\currentimportpath}{\import@path}
\makeatother

\begin{document}
\title{This is my document home/main.tex title}
\author{me}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents

\section{this is first section in main.tex}
once upon a time, and now include the other document

\subimport{folderA/}{a}
\end{document}
```

Setup a.tex as follows. This is important: remember to add `\standalone>true` after `\usepackage{standalone}` in each child package. We need this to be able to compile each child package on its own and get a table of contents and title. We will use an `\ifstandalone` logic in each child to check if we are building it standalone or not. When the main is build, this flag will automatically be false, hence we will not get table of content shown in each child. Little complicated, but just do it as shown:

```

\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{article}
\usepackage{standalone}
\standalonetrue %remember this !

\usepackage{listings}
\usepackage{import}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{hyperref}

\makeatletter
\providecommand{\currentimportpath}{\import@path}
\makeatother

\begin{document}

\ifstandalone %Do this, so toc only shows when build standalone
  \title{This is my document home/folderA/a.tex title}
  \author{me}
  \maketitle
  \tableofcontents
\fi

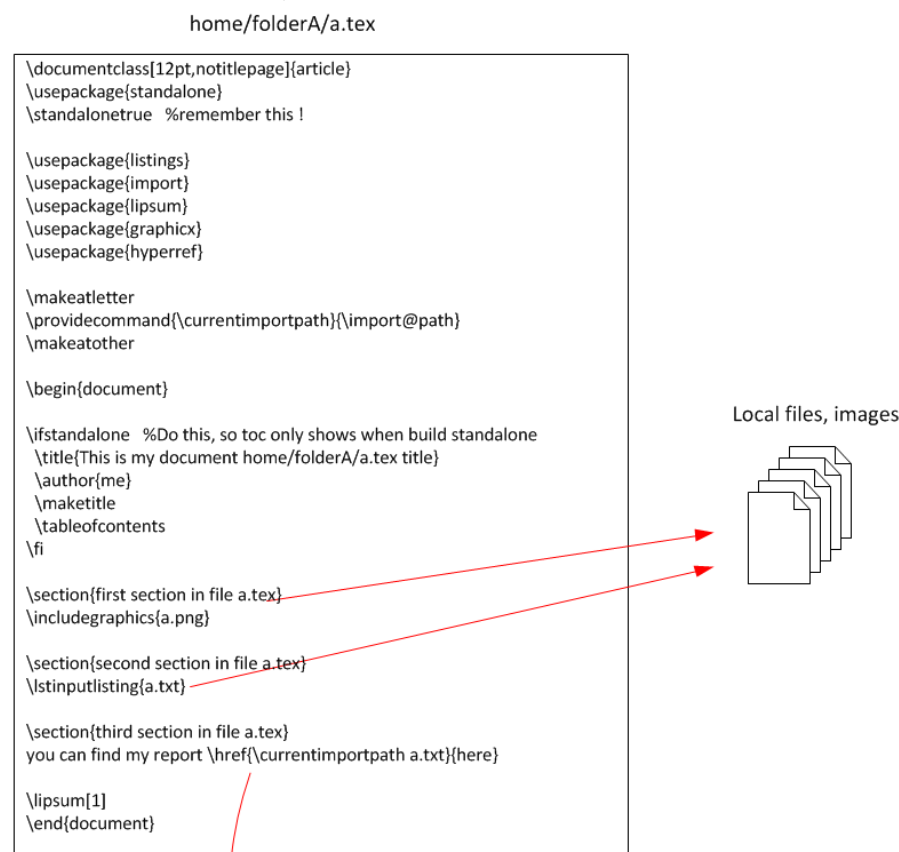
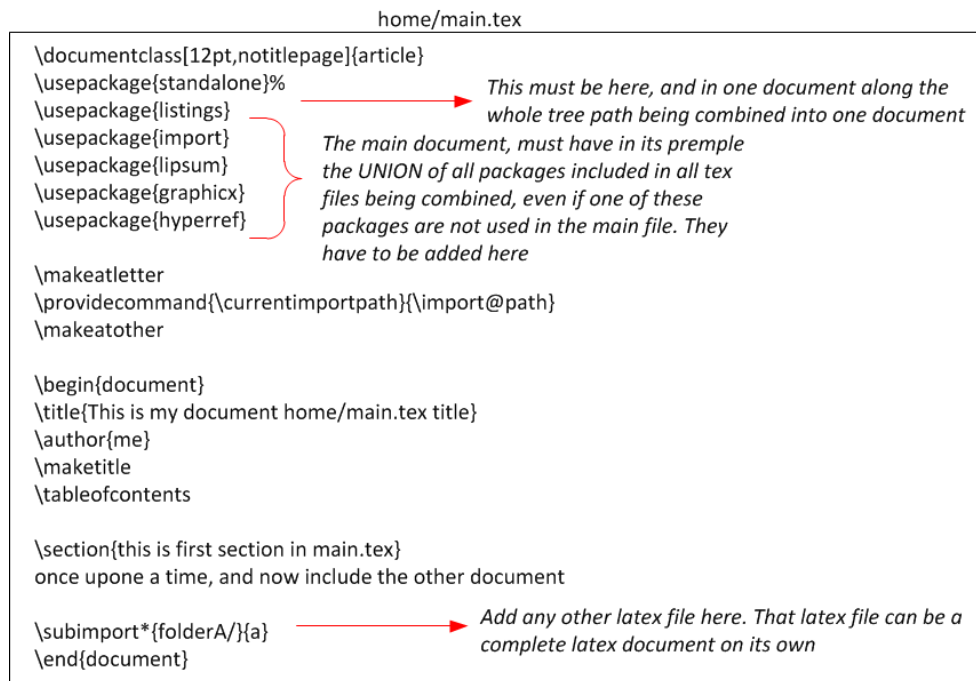
\section{first section in file a.tex}
\includegraphics{a.png}

\section{second section in file a.tex}
\lstinputlisting{a.txt}

\section{third section in file a.tex}
you can find my report \href{\currentimportpath a.txt}{here}

\lipsum[1]
\end{document}

```

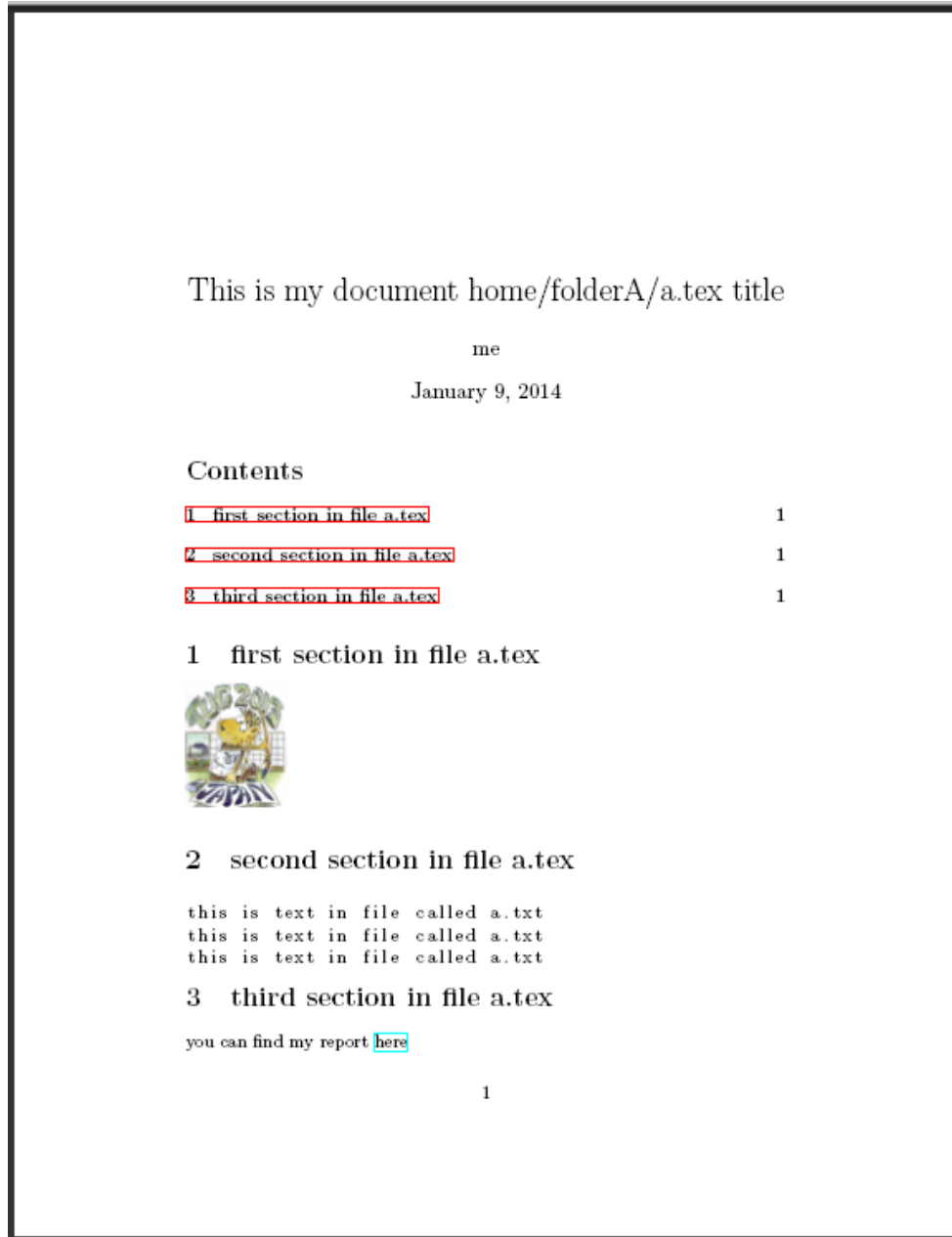


Notice: \currentimportpath followed by one space is needed for relative hrefs in all subfolder. However, \currentimportpath is not needed for \includegraphics and for \lstinput, even though these are also load relative objects. It is only \href that needs it.

Now you can compile a.tex or its own


```
cd home/folderA
pdflatex a.tex
```

And the result is



But when compiling `main.tex` `cd home; pdflatex main.tex` the result shows a table of contents that includes all children documents as shown

This is my document home/main.tex title

me

January 9, 2014


Contents

1	this is first section in main.tex	1
2	first section in file a.tex	1
3	second section in file a.tex	1
4	third section in file a.tex	2

1 this is first section in main.tex

once upone a time, and now include the other document

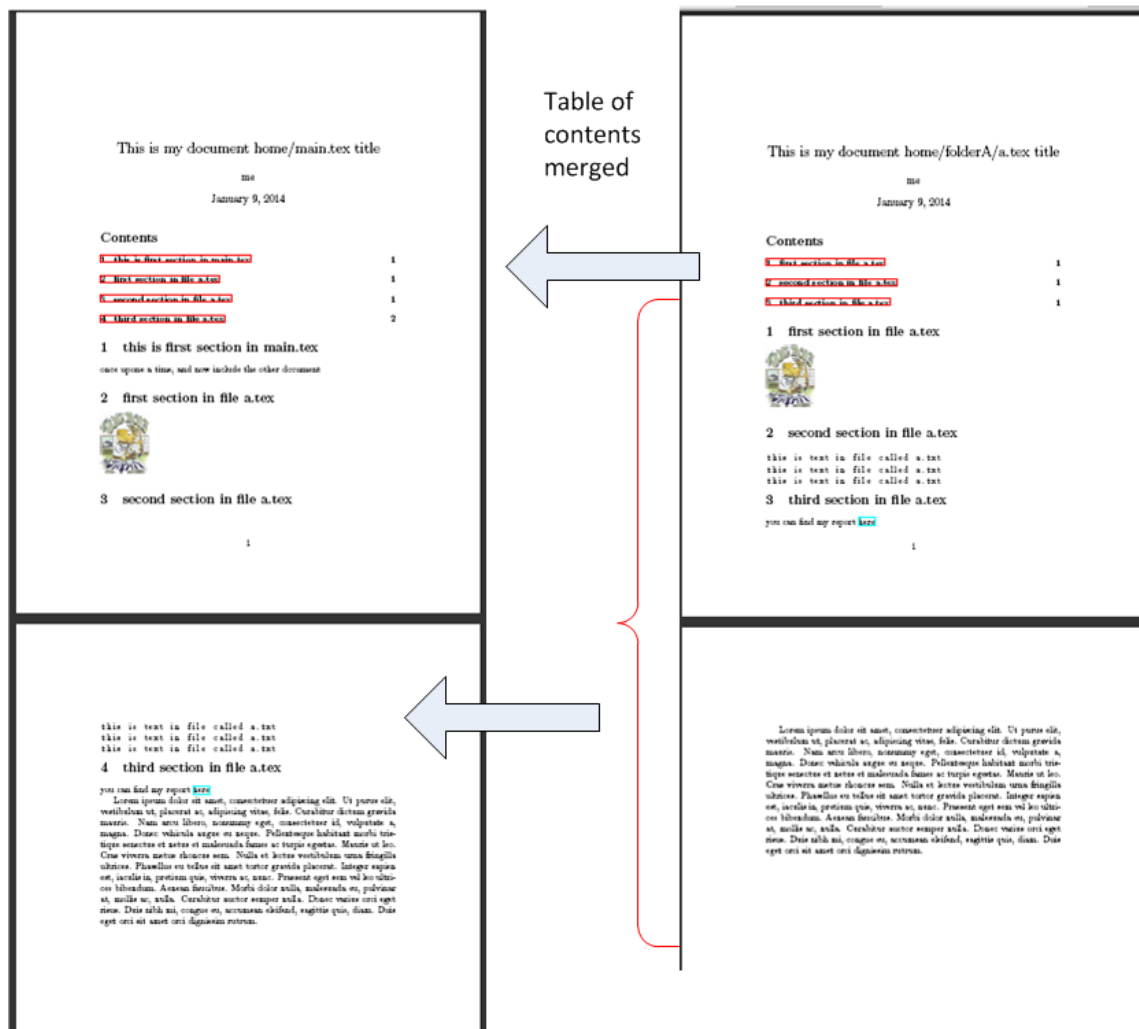
2 first section in file a.tex



3 second section in file a.tex

1

This is the result side by side



This zip file contains the tree shown above with all the files needed to rebuild it.

2.12.2 combining using automatic sectioning

One problem with the above approach, is that we had to be explicit with `\add \section` and `\subsection` in the correct order in different documents in different folders.

It would be better if this can be automated. Using a method shown here <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/9024/is-there-a-program-that-allows-to-move-sections-and-automatically-adjusts-the-le> and I modified it slightly, here are the files needed. First assume we have a tree like this:

```
home/main.tex
home/A/a.tex
home/A/B/b.tex
```

and we want to build `main.tex`, which includes `a.tex`, and where `a.tex` also includes `b.tex`, and where we can build each document as standalone. These are the 3 files

`main.tex`

```
\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{book}
\usepackage{standalone}%
\input{commonlatex}

\begin{document}
\title{This is my document home/main.tex title}
\author{me}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents

\begin{deeplevel}{this is first section in main.tex}
once upon a time, and now include the other document

\subimport*{folderA/}{a}
\end{deeplevel}
\end{document}
```

the file a.tex is

```
\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{article}
\usepackage{standalone}
\standalonetrue
\input{commonlatex}

\begin{document}

\ifstandalone
  \setcounter{level@depth}{1}
  \title{This is my document home/folderA/a.tex title}
  \author{me}
  \maketitle
  \tableofcontents
\fi

\begin{deeplevel}{first section in file a.tex}
\includegraphics{a.png}

  \subimport*{folderAB/}{b}

  \begin{deeplevel}{this should show up below the above}
    \lipsum[75]
  \end{deeplevel}
\end{deeplevel}

\begin{deeplevel}{second section in file a.tex}
\lstinputlisting{a.txt}
\end{deeplevel}

\begin{deeplevel}{third section in file a.tex}
you can find my report \href{\currentimportpath a.txt}{here}
\end{deeplevel}

\lipsum[1]
\end{document}
```

and the file b.tex is

```

\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{article}
\usepackage{standalone}
\standalonetrue
\input{commonlatex}

\begin{document}

\ifstandalone
  \setcounter{level@depth}{2}
  \title{This is my document home/folderA/folderB/b.tex title}
  \author{me}
  \maketitle
  \tableofcontents
\fi

\begin{deeplevel}{first section in file b.tex}
\lipsum[75]

\begin{deeplevel}{this should show up below the above}
  \lipsum[75]
\end{deeplevel}

\end{deeplevel}

\begin{deeplevel}{second section in file b.tex}
\lstinputlisting{b.txt}
\end{deeplevel}

\begin{deeplevel}{third section in file b.tex}
you can find my report \href{\currentimportpath b.txt}{here}
\end{deeplevel}

\lipsum[1]
\end{document}

```

and the common include file is

```
%=====
\makeatletter
\newcounter{level@depth}
\setcounter{level@depth}{-1}

\newenvironment{deeplevel} %
{ %
  \addtocounter{level@depth}{1}%

  \ifcase\c@level@depth
  \expandafter \part
  \or \expandafter \chapter
  \or \expandafter \section
  \or \expandafter \subsection
  \or \expandafter \subsubsection
  \or \expandafter \paragraph
  \or \expandafter \subparagraph
  \or \expandafter \subsubparagraph
  \else
  \PackageError{deeplevel}
  { %
    Sections are too deeply nested.%
  } %
  { %
    Trying to recover with \string\subsubparagraph%
  } %
  \expandafter \subsubparagraph
  \fi
} %
{\%
  \addtocounter{level@depth}{-1}%
}

\makeatother
```

Now one is able to build main.tex or a.tex or b.tex each on its own, and still get a complete document for each.

2.13 how to install lyx on Linux

see <http://wiki.lyx.org/LyX/LyXOnUbuntu>
if not in the package manager PPA, then do

```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:lyx-devel/daily (add the PPA)
sudo apt-get update (update so that apt is aware of the new PPA)
sudo apt-get install lyx2.0 (install from the PPA)
lyx2.0 &
```

2.14 using hyperlinks

<http://biosun1.harvard.edu/~paciorek>

More info on pdf hyper-references is at <http://www.tug.org/applications/hyperref/manual.html>.

2.15 page breaks

reference: <http://help-csli.stanford.edu/tex/latex-pagebreaks.shtml>

```
\pagebreak[]
use to start a new page at the end of the current line. Without
arguments it forces a page break. With arguments of 0,1,2,3,
or 4 it suggests that this is a good place to break. 4 being
equivalent to no argument and forcing the break. No extra space
is put at the end of the page.
\nopagebreak
similar to \pagebreak except it prevents a pagebreak at the end
of the current line. I rarely use it.
\samepage
pretty much as the latex manual says. I rarely use it.
\newpage
forces a break at the point and puts in space as needed at the
end of the page.
\clearpage
similar to \newpage but figures are also printed
\cleardoublepage
similar to \clearpage but will force another page if needed so
the next page with print is odd numbered.
```

2.16 using tables

From <http://www.andy-roberts.net/writing/latex/tables>

The tabular is another such environment, designed for formatting your data into nicely arranged tables. Arguments are required after the environment declaration to describe the alignment of each column. The number of columns does not need to be specified as it is inferred by looking at the number of arguments provided. It is also possible to add vertical lines between the columns here.

The following symbols are available to describe the table columns:

```
l      left-justified column
c      centered column
r      right-justified column
p{width} paragraph column with text vertically aligned at the top
m{width} paragraph column with text vertically aligned in the middle
b{width} paragraph column with text vertically aligned at the bottom
|      vertical line
||     double vertical line
```

```
Once in the environment,
&      column separator
\\     start new row
\hline horizontal line
```

to adjust the spacing between rows in a latex table, add square brackets and the size adjustment after the linebreak.

for instance, to compress rows by 1 inch:

```
entry1 & entry2 & entry3 \\[-1in]
```

2.17 passing flag from command line to pdflatex and htlatex?

for htlatex

```
htlatex main.tex "" "" "" "\def\flag{}
```

for pdflatex

```
pdflatex "\def\flag{}\input{main.tex}"
```

and now inside main.tex write

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
\ifdefined\flag
  yes
\else
  no
\fi
\end{document}
```

2.18 What levels are there? TOC configuration

from http://www.emerson.emory.edu/services/latex/latex_132.html

Sectioning commands provide the means to structure your text into units.

```
\part
\chapter (report style only)
\section
\subsection
\subsubsection
\paragraph
\subparagraph
\subsubparagraph (milstd and book-form styles only)
\subsubsubparagraph (milstd and book-form styles only)
```

```
\part -1 ----> school
\chapter 0 -----> semester
\section 1 -----> course
\subsection 2 -----> HWs
\subsubsection 3 ----> HW1,2,3....
\paragraph 4 -----> part(a),(b),.....
\subparagraph 5
```

2.19 TOC related

`\setcounter{tocdepth}{n}` where n is an integer, tells latex how deep to make TOC. n depends on the class type, see above.

`\setcounter{secnumdepth}{m}` tells latex which entries in the TOC (which depends on the first command above) to give it a number to the left side. default is 3 I think. But better to have numbers for all sections and subsection in TOC.

Do the above in preamble of document.

some links on TOC in latex

1. <http://www.andy-roberts.net/writing/latex/contents>
2. <http://help-csli.stanford.edu/tex/latex-sections.shtml>
3. <http://facweb.knowlton.ohio-state.edu/pviton/support/swphtpa4.html>
4. To make paragraph make new entry in TOC below subsection, see this
can change depth of toc using `\setcounter{tocdepth}{depth}` in preamble. it looks like default depth is 3.

2.20 on fonts

using Fourier fonts

```
\usepackage{fourier}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
```

may be need to install. I got error

```
! LaTeX Error: File `fourier.sty' not found.
```

remember the `$ texhash` command also.

try downloading it from <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/fourier> but I'll wait until Tex Live 2013 is out. There are more steps to do to install it it seems.

2.21 pixels and Latex

From David Carlisle

```
40px is a variable size depending on screen resolution,
if you take a nominal 76 dpi then it's 40/76 on 1in.
```

2.22 on equations

Need to work on this.

2.22.1 using align with references

see <http://www.dickimaw-books.com>

This image below from the above page <http://www.dickimaw-books.com/latex/novices/html/align.html>

Example (Cross-Referenced):

This example has two numbered equations in an `align` environment, both of which are labelled and referenced:

```
The function  $f(x)$  is given in Equation~\eqref{eq:fx}, and its derivative  $f'(x)$  is given in
Equation~\eqref{eq:dfx}.
\begin{align}
f(x) &= 2x + 1 \quad \backslash\label{eq:fx}\\
f'(x) &= 2 \quad \backslash\label{eq:dfx}
\end{align}
```

The function $f(x)$ is given in Equation (9.4), and its derivative $f'(x)$ is given in Equation (9.5).

$$f(x) = 2x + 1 \quad (9.4)$$

$$f'(x) = 2 \quad (9.5)$$

2.23 How to upgrade latex once installed?

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/55437/how-do-i-update-my-tex-distribution>

Basically, just do

```
sudo /usr/local/texlive/2014/bin/i386-linux/tlmgr update --self
sudo /usr/local/texlive/2014/bin/i386-linux/tlmgr update --all
```

For TL 2015

```
sudo /usr/local/texlive/2015/bin/x86_64-linux/tlmgr update --self
sudo /usr/local/texlive/2015/bin/x86_64-linux/tlmgr update --all
```

2.24 Things to do post Installation of texlive 2016 on Linux

These are the steps I need to do after installation of TL

1. fix `\pgfusepathqfill` bug. See <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/185349/error-using-pgfsysdriver-with-tex4ht-only-shows-up-with-texlive-2014-ok-with-t>
2. There is a new error when compiling `make4ht --lua` see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/315162/error-with-tex4ht-under-tl-2016-when-using-lua-string-contains-an-invalid-utf-8> but this should be fixed very soon (ok, already fixed)
3. If compiling with `lualatex`, need to add this to all files

```
\IfFileExists{luatex85.sty}
{
\usepackage{luatex85}
}
{}
```

4. Watch out, do not use `\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}` Makes `tex4ht \verb` not accept different fonts. Bug. see [http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/318232/why-tex4ht-do-not-change-font size-of-verb-when-including-usepackaget1font](http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/318232/why-tex4ht-do-not-change-font-size-of-verb-when-including-usepackaget1font)
5. Increase `bufsize`, else it will fail on some large builds

```
sudo vi /usr/local/texlive/2016/texmf.cnf
```

Added these:

```
% (Public domain.)
% This texmf.cnf file should contain only your personal changes from the
% original texmf.cnf (for example, as chosen in the installer).
%
% That is, if you need to make changes to texmf.cnf, put your custom
% settings in this file, which is ../texlive/YYYY/texmf.cnf, rather than
% the distributed file (which is ../texlive/YYYY/texmf-dist/web2c/texmf.cnf).
% And include only your changed values, not a copy of the whole thing!
%

buf_size=90000000
pool_size=90000000
main_memory=80000000
```

6. install pdf2svg `sudo apt-get install pdf2svg`
7. install scour (do not use `apt-get install scour`, use pip to get latest version)

```
sudo apt-get install python-pip
sudo pip install scour
```

Downloading/unpacking scour

Downloading scour-0.33.tar.gz

Running setup.py (path:/tmp/pip_build_root/scour/setup.py) egg_info for package scour

Downloading/unpacking six>=1.9.0 (from scour)

Downloading six-1.10.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl

Installing collected packages: scour, six

Running setup.py install for scour

Installing scour script to /usr/local/bin

Found existing installation: six 1.5.2

Not uninstalling six at /usr/lib/python2.7/dist-packages, owned by OS

Successfully installed scour six

Cleaning up...

```
>which scour
```

```
/usr/local/bin/scour
```

```
>scour --version
```

```
0.33
```

used to shrink size of svg images (clean them)

8. fix algorithm2e.sty so that lualatex can use

```
styles>kpsewhich algorithm2e.sty
```

```
/usr/local/texlive/2016/texmf-dist/tex/latex/algorithm2e/algorithm2e.sty
```

and remove 2 lines with non-ascii chars, around lines 1313 and 1315.

9. Make sure not to use `subimport*` but use `\subimport`
10. install `sudo apt-get install imagemagick` for convert command
11. install `sudo apt-get install optipng` to optimize png

2.25 Installation of texlive 2015 on Linux

Download the .gz file from <http://ctan.math.washington.edu/tex-archive/systems/texlive/tlnet/>

`install-tl-unx.tar.gz`

Then extract

```
gunzip install-tl-unx.tar.gz
tar -xvf install-tl-unx.tar
```

Then move to the folder created from the above and do

```
sudo ./install-tl
```

Make sure to change the paper type to letter. The default is A4.

```

=====> TeX Live installation procedure <=====

=====>  Letters/digits in <angle brackets> indicate  <=====
=====>  menu items for commands or options           <=====

Detected platform: GNU/Linux on Intel x86

<B> binary platforms: 1 out of 19

<S> set installation scheme (scheme-full)

<C> customizing installation collections
    47 collections out of 48, disk space required: 4061 MB

<D> directories:
    TEXDIR (the main TeX directory):
        /usr/local/texlive/2015
    TEXMFLOCAL (directory for site-wide local files):
        /usr/local/texlive/texmf-local
    TEXMFSYSVAR (directory for variable and automatically generated data):
        /usr/local/texlive/2015/texmf-var
    TEXMFSYSCONFIG (directory for local config):
        /usr/local/texlive/2015/texmf-config
    TEXMFVAR (personal directory for variable and automatically generated data):
        ~/.texlive2015/texmf-var
    TEXMFCONFIG (personal directory for local config):
        ~/.texlive2015/texmf-config
    TEXMFHOME (directory for user-specific files):
        ~/texmf

<O> options:
    [ ] use letter size instead of A4 by default
    [X] allow execution of restricted list of programs via \write18
    [X] create all format files
    [X] install macro/font doc tree
    [X] install macro/font source tree
    [ ] create symlinks to standard directories

<V> set up for portable installation

Actions:
<I> start installation to hard disk
<H> help
<Q> quit

```

Enter O and then

Options setup:

```
<P> use letter size instead of A4 by default: [X]
<E> execution of restricted list of programs: [X]
<F> create format files: [X]
<D> install font/macro doc tree: [X]
<S> install font/macro source tree: [X]
<L> create symlinks in standard directories: [ ]
      binaries to:
      manpages to:
      info to:
```

Actions: (disk space required: 4061 MB)

```
<R> return to main menu
<Q> quit
```

Enter command: R

I do not know what `create symlinks in standard directories` is supposed to be set to so leave it blank and add path in your `.bashrc` to the latex bin folder

```

Enter command: I
Installing to: /usr/local/texlive/2015
Installing [0001/3068, time/total: ??:??/?:?:?]: 12many [376k]
Installing [0002/3068, time/total: 00:07/09:58:59]: 2up [66k]
Installing [0003/3068, time/total: 00:08/09:43:10]: Asana-Math [482k]
Installing [0004/3068, time/total: 00:17/09:51:45]: ESIEEcvt [137k]
Installing [0005/3068, time/total: 00:20/10:06:31]: FAQ-en [4971k]
Installing [0006/3068, time/total: 01:55/10:12:15]: GS1 [1100k]
Installing [0007/3068, time/total: 02:15/10:07:53]: HA-prosper [266k]
Installing [0008/3068, time/total: 02:20/10:07:44]: IEEEconf [188k]
Installing [0009/3068, time/total: 02:24/10:09:36]: IEEEtran [1355k]
Installing [0010/3068, time/total: 02:49/10:07:00]: MemoirChapStyles [739k]
Installing [0011/3068, time/total: 03:03/10:07:07]: SIstyle [338k]
Installing [0012/3068, time/total: 03:10/10:09:07]: SIunits [284k]
Installing [0013/3068, time/total: 03:15/10:07:54]: Tabbing [217k]
Installing [0014/3068, time/total: 03:20/10:10:39]: Type1fonts [516k]
Installing [0015/3068, time/total: 03:30/10:11:13]: a0poster [119k]
Installing [0016/3068, time/total: 03:32/10:10:28]: a2ping [48k]
Installing [0017/3068, time/total: 03:33/10:10:45]: a2ping.i386-linux [1k]
Installing [0018/3068, time/total: 03:33/10:10:44]: a4wide [133k]
Installing [0019/3068, time/total: 03:35/10:09:15]: a5comb [91k]
Installing [0020/3068, time/total: 03:37/10:10:03]: aastex [1292k]
Installing [0021/3068, time/total: 04:05/10:18:46]: abbr [4k]
Installing [0022/3068, time/total: 04:05/10:18:36]: abc [156k]
Installing [0023/3068, time/total: 04:09/10:21:06]: abntex2 [4493k]
.....
running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-engine=luajitex --all ...done
running package-specific postactions
finished with package-specific postactions

See
  /usr/local/texlive/2015/index.html
for links to documentation. The TeX Live web site
contains updates and corrections: http://tug.org/texlive.

TeX Live is a joint project of the TeX user groups around the world;
please consider supporting it by joining the group best for you. The
list of user groups is on the web at http://tug.org/usergroups.html.

Add /usr/local/texlive/2015/texmf-dist/doc/info to INFOPATH.
Add /usr/local/texlive/2015/texmf-dist/doc/man to MANPATH
(if not dynamically found).

Most importantly, add /usr/local/texlive/2015/bin/i386-linux
to your PATH for current and future sessions.

Welcome to TeX Live!
Logfile: /usr/local/texlive/2015/install-tl.log
>

```

Now install make4ht. Make sure it goes to `~/texmf/scripts/luamake4ht` and to set the path to point to the above as well.

No need to install lua as it comes with TL

Make sure to fix the pgfsysdriver to be able to use tikz, see this

2.26 Installation of texlive 2014 on Linux

Download the .gz file from <http://ctan.math.washington.edu/tex-archive/systems/texlive/tlnet/>

```
install-tl-unx.tar.gz 16-Jun-2014 18:26 3.2M
```

Then extract

```
gunzip install-tl-unx.tar.gz
tar -xvf install-tl-unx.tar
```

Then move to the folder created from the above and do

```
sudo ./install-tl

Make sure to change the paper type to letter. The default is
A4.

Enter command: I
Installing to: /usr/local/texlive/2014
....
TeX Live is a joint project of the TeX user groups around the world;
please consider supporting it by joining the group best for you. The
list of user groups is on the web at http://tug.org/usergroups.html.

Add /usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/doc/info to INFOPATH.
Add /usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/doc/man to MANPATH
(if not dynamically found).

Most importantly, add /usr/local/texlive/2014/bin/i386-linux
to your PATH for current and future sessions.

Welcome to TeX Live!

Summary of warning messages during installation:
Partial download of http://mirror.jmu.edu/pub/CTAN/systems/texlive/tlnet/archive/chletter.doc.tar.xz found, removing
Logfile: /usr/local/texlive/2014/install-tl.log
>
```

2.26.1 post installation for tex4ht issues

I need to fix/add few things after texlive is installed for tex4ht. This is a summary of the items to do.

1. When using **standalone** package, this error will show up with tex4ht only

```
(/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/generic/xkeyval/xkeyval.tex
(/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/generic/xkeyval/keyval.tex))
! Extra \else.
l.227      \else

? x
```

There is a patch for this. Get the updated **standalone.sty** and replace the current installed one with it. The **standalone.sty** can be found at https://bitbucket.org/martin_scharrer/standalone/raw/635aacfa0e8f2cba4f4086f4f15d57791b18bf64/standalone.sty

Replace the file `/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/tex/latex/standalone/standalone` With it. Now this problem will go away.

2. Install **make4ht**

3. fix tex4ht.env file to improve the fonts generated when making images for math. see elsewhere here for instructions. This step is not needed any more, since I switched to make4ht for compiling, since make4ht does not use tex4ht.env, but if you are not using make4ht, then tex4ht.env is still used by standard htlatex command.

2.27 installation of T_EX Live 2013

This is the log from

download <http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet/install-tl-unx.tar.gz>

```
>ls -l
total 0
drwxrwxrwx 1 me me 0 Jan 16 18:34 install-tl-20140116
>cd install-tl-20140116/
>ls -l
total 89
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 1157 May 31 2010 index.html
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 79388 Sep 15 15:16 install-tl
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 2098 Sep 28 2006 LICENSE.CTAN
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 5086 Jun 5 2011 LICENSE.TL
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 183 Aug 9 2008 README
drwxrwxrwx 1 me me 0 Jan 16 18:34 readme-html.dir
drwxrwxrwx 1 me me 0 Jan 16 18:34 readme-txt.dir
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 250 Aug 9 2008 README.usergroups
-rwxrwxrwx 1 me me 360 May 29 2013 release-texlive.txt
drwxrwxrwx 1 me me 0 Jan 16 18:34 texmf-dist
drwxrwxrwx 1 me me 0 Jan 16 18:34 tlpkg
>
```

now run the installer as root `sudo ./install-tl`

```
[sudo] password for me:
Loading http://mirrors.rit.edu/CTAN/systems/texlive/tlnet/tlpkg/texlive.tlpdb
Installing TeX Live 2013 from: http://mirrors.rit.edu/CTAN/systems/texlive/tlnet
Platform: i386-linux => 'Intel x86 with GNU/Linux'
Distribution: net (downloading)
Using URL: http://mirrors.rit.edu/CTAN/systems/texlive/tlnet
Directory for temporary files: /tmp

=====> TeX Live installation procedure <=====

=====> Letters/digits in <angle brackets> indicate <=====
=====> menu items for commands or options <=====

Detected platform: Intel x86 with GNU/Linux

<B> binary platforms: 1 out of 21

<S> set installation scheme (scheme-full)

<C> customizing installation collections
44 collections out of 45, disk space required: 3533 MB

<D> directories:
TEXDIR (the main TeX directory):
/usr/local/texlive/2013
TEXMFLOCAL (directory for site-wide local files):
/usr/local/texlive/texmf-local
TEXMFSYSVAR (directory for variable and automatically generated data):
/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-var
```

```

TEXMFSYSCONFIG (directory for local config):
  /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-config
TEXMFVAR (personal directory for variable and automatically generated data):
  ~/.texlive2013/texmf-var
TEXMFCONFIG (personal directory for local config):
  ~/.texlive2013/texmf-config
TEXMFHOME (directory for user-specific files):
  ~/texmf

<O> options:
  [ ] use letter size instead of A4 by default
  [X] allow execution of restricted list of programs via \write18
  [X] create all format files
  [X] install macro/font doc tree
  [X] install macro/font source tree

<V> set up for portable installation

Actions:
<I> start installation to hard disk
<H> help
<Q> quit

Enter command: I

Installing to: /usr/local/texlive/2013
Installing [0001/2785, time/total: ??:??/?:?]: 12many [376k]
Installing [0002/2785, time/total: 00:01/01:16:21]: 2up [66k]
Installing [0003/2785, time/total: 00:02/02:10:06]: Asana-Math [458
.....
go make coffee now and come back in 1 hr or so..
.....
system      | lua | dumping '/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-var/luatex-cache/context/a86c089b384a3076dc514ba966a1fac
resolvers   | caching | 'files' compiled to '/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-var/luatex-cache/context/a86c089b384a307
mtxrun      |
mtxrun      | runtime: 2.546 seconds
done
pre-generating all format files (fmtutil-sys --all), be patient...done
running package-specific postactions
finished with package-specific postactions

See
  /usr/local/texlive/2013/index.html
for links to documentation. The TeX Live web site
contains updates and corrections: http://tug.org/texlive.

TeX Live is a joint project of the TeX user groups around the world;
please consider supporting it by joining the group best for you. The
list of user groups is on the web at http://tug.org/usergroups.html.

Add /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/doc/info to INFOPATH.
Add /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/doc/man to MANPATH
  (if not dynamically found).

Most importantly, add /usr/local/texlive/2013/bin/i386-linux
to your PATH for current and future sessions.

Welcome to TeX Live!
Logfile: /usr/local/texlive/2013/install-tl.log
>

```

Here is the logfile `install-tl.log.txt`
 To update do

```

sudo `which tlmgr` update --self --all --reinstall-forcibly-removed

[sudo] password for me:

tlmgr: package repository http://ctan.mirrors.hoobly.com/systems/texlive/tlnet
tlmgr: saving backups to /usr/local/texlive/2013/tlpkg/backups
[1/1, ??:??/?:??] update: texlive.infra [299k] (31401 -> 31673) ... done
Restarting tlmgr to complete update ...
tlmgr: package repository http://ctan.mirrors.hoobly.com/systems/texlive/tlnet
tlmgr: saving backups to /usr/local/texlive/2013/tlpkg/backups
[ 1/293] auto-remove: lgrx ... done
[ 2/293] auto-remove: gmeometric ... done
[ 3/293, ??:??/?:??] update: Asana-Math [458k] (27228 -> 31750) ... done
[ 4/293, 00:05/55:11] update: abntex2 [4526k] (31530 -> 32490) ... done
[ 5/293, 00:10/10:08] update: achemso [469k] (31608 -> 31893) ... done
[ 6/293, 00:12/11:07] update: acro [532k] (31571 -> 32450) ... done
[ 7/293, 00:20/16:53] update: amiri [1637k] (30816 -> 32506) ... done
[ 8/293, 00:25/16:34] update: animate [3085k] (31241 -> 31766) ... done
[ 9/293, 00:28/13:12] update: autonum [379k] (30979 -> 32126) ... done
.....
[289/293, 15:22/15:22] update: collection-plainextra [1k] (30395 -> 31683) ... done
[290/293, 15:23/15:23] update: collection-pstricks [1k] (31016 -> 32514) ... done
[291/293, 15:24/15:24] update: collection-publishers [1k] (31532 -> 32440) ... done
[292/293, 15:24/15:24] update: collection-science [1k] (30307 -> 32182) ... done
[293/293, 15:25/15:25] update: scheme-context [1k] (29997 -> 32062) ... done
tlmgr: package log updated: /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-var/web2c/tlmgr.log
running mktexlsr ...
done running mktexlsr.
running mtxrun --generate ...
done running mtxrun --generate.
running updmap-sys ...
done running updmap-sys.
regenerating fmtutil.cnf in /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-var
running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-format --byengine ptex ...
done running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-format --byengine ptex.
running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-format --byengine eptex ...
done running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-format --byengine eptex.
running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-format --byengine pdftex ...
done running fmtutil-sys --no-error-if-no-format --byengine pdftex.
running fmtutil-sys --byfmt cont-en ...
done running fmtutil-sys --byfmt cont-en.
running fmtutil-sys --byfmt pdfcsplain ...
done running fmtutil-sys --byfmt pdfcsplain.
>

```

The `/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-var/web2c/tlmgr.log` log file contains the full listing. It appends the log of each update to the last update. so the log will contain all the updates done and not just the one just done

```

[Fri Jun 21 01:03:25 2013] update: dvipdfmx.i386-linux (30205 -> 30845)
[Fri Jun 21 01:03:28 2013] update: dvipng.i386-linux (30088 -> 30845)
[Fri Jun 21 01:03:50 2013] update: luatex.i386-linux (30739 -> 30845)
.....
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:02 2014] update: collection-latexextra (31599 -> 32457)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:03 2014] update: collection-metapost (30387 -> 32455)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:04 2014] update: collection-music (31524 -> 32405)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:04 2014] update: collection-pictures (31517 -> 32320)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:05 2014] update: collection-plainextra (30395 -> 31683)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:06 2014] update: collection-pstricks (31016 -> 32514)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:06 2014] update: collection-publishers (31532 -> 32440)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:07 2014] update: collection-science (30307 -> 32182)
[Tue Jan 7 17:39:08 2014] update: scheme-context (29997 -> 32062)

```

To start the tlmgr GUI, must be root, and the command is

```
sudo `which tlmgr` gui
```

got T_EX Live DVD today. Here is the front and the back

2.28 on using multicols

1. to force a figure in a column, let includegraphics resize it using `\includegraphics[width=\columnwidth]{image}`

2.29 How to place figures

Using `\begin{figure}` makes images float and so hard to control the location. Instead, can use just `\includegraphics{name}` but to get use caption, use this method by Gonzalo Medina

When this viewed in HTML, tex4ht puts one image below the other. It seems tex4ht does not support minipages.

To do the same for tex4ht try the following, using multicols new support added to tex4ht

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[demo]{graphicx}
\usepackage{capt-of}
\usepackage{lipsum}%

\begin{document}
\lipsum[1]
\begin{center}
\includegraphics{foo}
\captionof{figure}{A non floating figure}
\label{fig:test}
\end{center}

\lipsum[2]
\end{document}
```

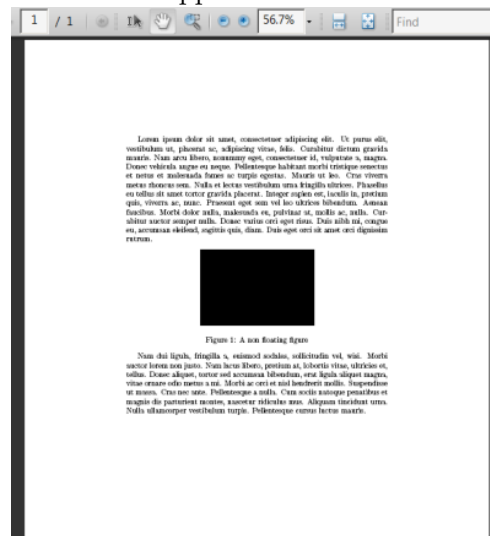


Figure 2.1: result of the above

These are different examples of placing figures

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{subfigure}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage[demo]{graphicx}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}

\begin{document}
\lipsum[1]

\begin{figure}[ht!]
\begin{center}
%
\subfigure[Caption of First Figure]{%
\label{fig:first}
\includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{FirstFigure}
}%
\end{center}
\end{figure}
```

```

\subfigure[Caption of Second Figure]{%
  \label{fig:second}
  \includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{SecondFigure}
}\\ \ % ----- End of the first row -----%
\subfigure[Caption of Third Figure]{%
  \label{fig:third}
  \includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{ThirdFigure}
}%
\subfigure[Caption of Fourth Figure]{%
  \label{fig:fourth}
  \includegraphics[width=0.4\textwidth]{FourthFigure}
}%
%
\end{center}
\caption{%
  The 1-o-n-g caption for all the subfigures
  (FirstFigure through FourthFigure) goes here.
}%
\label{fig:subfigures}
\end{figure}

\lipsum[2-5]
\end{document}

```

references:

1. <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/107363/putting-multiple-images-in-a-page>

2.30 Finding definitions of LaTeX control sequences?

use `texdef -t latex <control word>`

For example

```

>texdef -t latex input

\input:
macro:->\@ifnextchar \bgroup \@iinput \@@input

>
>texdef -t latex pi

\pi:
\mathchar"119

\the\pi:
281

>texdef -t latex frac

\frac:
macro:#1#2->{\begingroup #1\endgroup \over #2}

```

2.31 wrapping text around figures

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/56176/handling-of-wrapfig-pictures-in-latex> and <http://texblog.org/tag/wrapfigure/> also there is wraptable see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/49300/wrap-text-around-a-tabular>

From the first link:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{wrapfig}
\usepackage{lipsum}

\begin{document}

\lipsum[1-4]
\begin{wrapfigure}{R}{5cm}
\centering
\rule{3cm}{7cm}
\end{wrapfigure}
\lipsum[1-6]

\end{document}
```

2.32 what tex editors to use?

list of some I tried

1. Texmaker (shows structure of document on left panel. Ok, but it gets confused with `\Verbatim` that has also Latex code in it, it think it is part of the document and shows it in the structure of the actual document as well.
2. texworks
3. Kyle on Linux (nice)

2.33 How to define text block to use in more than one place?

Thanks for TorbjørnT. from Tex forum for these methods.

Sometimes I needed to define some text and put it in 2 different places.

If the text has no verbatim in it, this method can be used

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

\newcommand\mytext{
text with some with no verbatim

more text here
}

\mytext

\renewcommand\mytext{
more text with here

more text here also.....
}

\mytext

\end{document}
```

But if the text has verbatim in it, the above does not work. Use this method

```

\documentclass{article}%
\usepackage{filecontents}
\begin{document}

\begin{filecontents*}{somefile.txt}
Text with \verb|Initialization| verbatim it.

This would now be put in text file, then read again
\end{filecontents*}

\input{somefile.txt}
\end{document}

```

2.34 adjusting text, parskip, parindent

From <http://www.andy-roberts.net/writing/latex/tables>

There are also things known as command lengths, which are not fixed values as they depend on the configuration of the current document class and/or preamble. Useful ones include:

- * `\parindent` - the size of the paragraph indent
- * `\baselineskip` - vertical distance between lines.
- * `\parskip` - the extra space between paragraphs.
- * `\textwidth` - the width of a line of text in the local environment (e.g., the lines are commonly narrower in the abstract than in the normal text).
- * `\textheight` - the height of the text on the page.

try this sometime

```

%
% this makes list spacing much better.
%
\newenvironment{my_enumerate}{
\begin{enumerate}
\setlength{\itemsep}{1pt}
\setlength{\parskip}{0pt}
\setlength{\parsep}{0pt}}{\end{enumerate}
}

```

What I do is insert this code somewhere at the top of my LaTeX document, before I need to create any enumerations. Then, later in the document, when I do want to create an enumeration, instead of using the `enumerate` tag, I use the `my_enumerate`

2.35 How to reduce size of math in one place only?

```

\text{\scriptsize $\sin(x)$}

```

Use different size as needed, `footnotesize` or `tiny` and others.

2.36 How to hand written fonts and other fonts using xelatex?

This file can only be compiled by xelatex or lualatex

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[no-math]{fontspec}

\setmainfont[
  Ligatures=TeX,
]{Architect}

\begin{document}
  This is some TEXT.
\end{document}
```

Then compile using `xelatex foo.tex`. The fonts used above, called Architect was downloaded from http://www.911fonts.com/font/download_StylusITCTTRegular_66.htm

See `using-handwriting-font-in-proofs` for more information.

Some fonts utilities on linux

```
kchselect
gfontsel
xfontsel
xlsfonts
chkfontpath
fslsfonts
```

It seems on Linux one needs to just create `$HOME/.fonts/` folder and put the `.ttf` files there.

For example, I downloaded zip file from the above, extracted it, and copied one `.ttf` file to

```
>pwd
/home/me/.fonts

>ls -l
-rwxr-xr-x 1 me me 36708 Sep 22 02:09 17273_architectbold.ttf
```

Now, make sure to rename the file above to match the actual font name as given inside the file. Double clicking on the file at least on windows, and look for the font name. do not use the file name itself. Must rename the file to match the font name. For the above, I did

```
>mv 17273_architectbold.ttf Architect-Bold.ttf
```

Since Architect-Bold was the actual font name.

And changed the latex file to the exact file name above as follows


```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[no-math]{fontspec}

\setmainfont[
  Ligatures=TeX,
]{Architect-Bold}

\begin{document}
  This is some TEXT.
\end{document}

```

The command `fc-cache` might be also useful to run after doing the above just in case. Use `xelatex` and not `lualatex` for the above. It seems there is difference on how fonts are found depending on which one to use. The above instructions are for `xelatex` which is what I used. It might work with `lualatex`, do not know now.

See `fontspec-xelatex-finding-fonts-by-name-installed-or-in-texmfhome`
 To use times package, just add the line

2.37 How to use Times font for the whole document in Latex?

Just add this line

```
\usepackage{times}
```

See `how-do-you-change-the-document-font-in-latex` for more information.

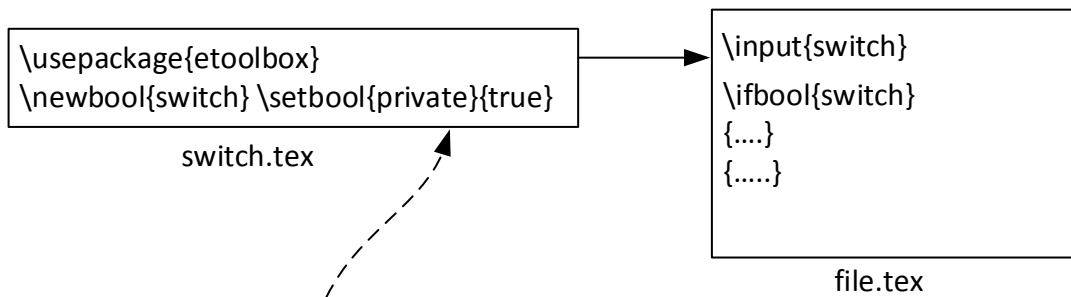
2.38 how to pass variable to latex to change the compile content?

I use this method which works ok for me. I have a file called `switch.tex` where the switch is set to true or false. I have to edit this file to change the switch. Then in the main latex document, I input this file. This diagram shows the process.

```

\ifbool{switch}
{... latex code to compile when switch is true...}
{... latex code to compile when switch is false...}

```



To change the switch, edit
 switch.tex and change true
 to false, and recompile

2.39 how to generate Latex from other programming languages?

This shows how to use other environments to generate Latex code. In Mathematica

```
s = ToString["\\documentclass[12pt,titlepage]{article}
\\begin{document}
It is known that $\\sin(0)=$" <> ToString[Sin[0]] <> "$
\\end{document}"];

file = OpenWrite["C:\\tmp\\p.tex", PageWidth -> Infinity];
WriteString[file, s];
Close[file];
```

This generates the Latex file p.tex

```
\\documentclass[12pt,titlepage]{article}
\\begin{document}
It is known that $\\sin(0)=0$
\\end{document}
```

Using Python

```
import math
s=r"""
\\documentclass[12pt,titlepage]{article}
\\begin{document}
It is known that $\\sin(0)="""+repr(math.sin(0))+r"""$
\\end{document}"""

text_file = open(r"C:\tmp\p.tex", "w")
text_file.write(s)
text_file.close()
```

The above generates the Latex file

```
\\documentclass[12pt,titlepage]{article}
\\begin{document}
It is known that $\\sin(0)=0.0$
\\end{document}
```

From C++ (needs C++11)

```

#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <math.h>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    //int r = 5;
    string s =R"(

\documentclass[12pt,titlepage]{article}
\begin{document}
It is known that (a)  $\sin(\pi)=$ " + std::to_string(sin(M_PI)) + R"($
\end{document}

)";

    cout << s << endl;
    return 0;
}

```

And now compile and run

```

>g++ -Wall -std=c++0x try_string_literal.cpp
>./a.out

\documentclass[12pt,titlepage]{article}
\begin{document}
It is known that (a)  $\sin(\pi)=0.000000$
\end{document}$ 
```

2.40 how to debug Latex?

Add `--debug --interactive`

2.41 How to find history of Tex? Family tree?

type `texdoc tex-overview.pdf`

2.42 Where to put a style file that is downloaded and not part of TexLive?

```
cd `kpsewhich -var-value=TEXMFHOME`
```

and make directory `tex/latex/mystuff/` and put the file there.

Verify using `kpsewhich filename.sty`.

Reference: answer at [tex stackexchange](http://tex.stackexchange.com)

2.43 How to convert pdf to eps?

```
pdftops -f 1 -l 1 -eps pic.pdf
```

2.44 what are values of extensions for images

Using this:

```
\documentclass[11pt,notitlepage]{article}%
\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{document}

\makeatletter
\Gin@extensions
\makeatother

\end{document}
```

Compiled with `htlatex` gives

`.eps`, `.ps`, `.eps.gz`, `.ps.gz`, `.eps.Z`, `.mps`

and compiled with `pdflatex` gives

`.png`, `.pdf`, `.jpg`, `.mps`, `.jpeg`, `.jbig2`, `.jb2`, `.PNG`, `.PDF`, `.JPG`, `.JPEG`, `.JBIG2`, `.JB2`, `.eps`

And compiled with `lualatex` gives

`.png`, `.pdf`, `.jpg`, `.mps`, `.tif`, `.jpeg`, `.PNG`, `.PDF`, `.JPG`, `.JPEG`, `.eps`

2.45 How to include pdf pages as is in Latex

The number of pages of the pdf is first found, then a loop is used to load each page. Make sure to use `\clearpage` before, so that the first pdf page is on a new page and make sure to clear the page also after each page in the loop.

Here is an example

```
\usepackage{tikz}
\usepackage{pgffor}
....

\pdfximage{foo.pdf}
\foreach \n in {1,...,\the\pdfastximagepages}
{
\begin{tikzpicture}[remember picture,overlay]
\node[inner sep=0pt] at (current page.center)
{
\includegraphics[page=\n]{foo.pdf}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\clearpage
}
```

If you know the pdf file has only one page, then the following is enough

```
\clearpage
\begin{tikzpicture}[remember picture,overlay]
  \node[inner sep=0pt] at (current page.center)
  {
    \includegraphics[page=1,scale=0.9]{foo.pdf}
  };
\end{tikzpicture}
\clearpage
```

2.46 How to automatically build images needed for the latex file?

I put all my images needed for the document in an images/ folder below the main document folder. Using recursive make, the document Makefile has this line at its top

```
DIRS = images

include common.mk
...
```

Then the Makefile in the images/ file looks like this

```
DIRS =

include common.mk

FILES := $(shell ls -1 *.pdf)
#$(info $$FILES is [${FILES}])
TARGET = $(basename $(FILES))
#$(info $$TARGET is [${TARGET}])

all:: ${TARGET:=.svg}
    @echo "Finished building [${?}]"

%.svg : %.pdf
    prep $<

.PHONY: clean
clean ::
    -rm -f ${TARGET:=.svg}
```

Where prep is my script I use to crop the images and generate SVG image from each. Here it is

```
>cat `which prep`  
#!/bin/bash  
set -u  
set -e  
set -o pipefail  
  
for file in $1; do  
    filename=${file%.*}  
    pdfcrop --margins 10 --clip "$filename.pdf" "$filename.pdf"  
    pdf2svg "$filename.pdf" "$filename.svg"  
    # pdftops -f 1 -l 1 -level3 -eps "$filename.pdf"  
done  
my_courses>
```

I use pdf file for the source of all the images. The above setup takes care of updating the images if one of them changes when compiling the latex file.

2.47 Some lualatex examples using Lua inside Latex

2.47.1 Making counter

```
% !TEX TS-program = lualatex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{luacode}
\usepackage{amsmath}
%-----
\begin{luacode}
local x = 0
function add()
  x = x + 1
  tex.print(x)
end

function sub()
  x = x - 1
  tex.print(x)
end

function reset()
  x = 0
end

\end{luacode}
\newcommand\add[0]{ \directlua{add()}}%
\newcommand\sub[0]{ \directlua{sub()}}%
\newcommand\reset[0]{ \directlua{reset()}}%
%-----
\begin{document}
\reset
\add
\add
\sub
\add
\end{document}
```

2.47.2 simplify fraction

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/253693/reducing-fraction-using-latex-3/253716#253716>

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{luacode}
\usepackage{amsmath}
%-----
\begin{luacode}
function simplify(a,b)
  local function gcd(a,b)
    if b ~= 0 then
      return gcd(b, a % b)
    else
      return math.abs(a)
    end
  end
end

t = gcd(a, b)
tex.print("\frac{..a/t..}{..b/t..}")
end
\end{luacode}
\newcommand\simplify[2]{\directlua{simplify(#1,#2) }}%
%-----
\begin{document}
\noindent Can I make \LaTeX{} reduce a fraction automatically?\[\[ \baselineskip]
For example, I would like the fraction
\begin{equation*}
\frac{278\,922}{74\,088}
\end{equation*}

to be reduced to

\begin{equation*}
\simplify{278922}{74088}
\end{equation*}
\end{document}

```

The output of the above is
 Can I make \LaTeX reduce a fraction automatically?

For example, I would like the fraction

$$\frac{278922}{74088}$$

to be reduced to

$$\frac{6641}{1764}$$

2.47.3 read CVS field to Latex table

This uses lua function to read the specific field in the CVS file. For example, given this CVS file in the directory


```
123,Poty city,Poti,red,-295731.42857144,617222.85714285
124,Lanchhuti city,Poti,red,-299217.14285715,647851.42857142
125,Ozurgeti city,Poti,red,-317217.14285715,648422.85714285
126,Samtredia city,Poti,red,-287502.85714287,672022.85714285
```

and you want to insert, say field located at row 2 and column 5, which is -299217.14285715 in the above, and field at row 1 and column 3, which is Poti then do

```
\begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline
  1 & \getField{1}{2} & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ \hline
  6 & 7 & 8 & \getField{2}{5} & 9 \\ \hline
 10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 \\ \hline
\end{tabular}
```

The full code is below. I googled lua code to parse CVS files, there are few on the net, I found one that worked and used it. The CVS file is read automatically. Change the cvs file name in the code below and its path as needed. The latex file needs to be compiled with lualatex not pdfflatex

```

\documentclass[]{article}
\usepackage{luacode}

\begin{luacode*} -- CVS API: http://nocurve.com/simple-csv-read-and-write-using-lua/
local function split(str, sep)
    fields={}
    local matchfunc = string.gmatch(str, "([^\s"..sep..""]+)" )
    if not matchfunc then return {str} end
    for str in matchfunc do
        table.insert(fields, str)
    end
    return fields
end

function read(path, sep, tonum)
    tonum = tonum or true
    sep = sep or ','
    local csvFile = {}
    local file = assert(io.open(path, "r"))
    for line in file:lines() do
        fields = split(line, sep)
        if tonum then -- convert numeric fields to numbers
            for i=1,#fields do
                fields[i] = tonumber(fields[i]) or fields[i]
            end
        end
        table.insert(csvFile, fields)
    end
    file:close()
    return csvFile
end

local m = read('./c.csv') -- read file csv file to local matrix m

function getField(row,col) -- API to latex command below
tex.print(m[row][col])
end

\end{luacode*}
\newcommand\getField[2]{\directlua{getField(#1,#2) }}%

\begin{document}

\begin{table}[]
    \centering
    \caption{My example}
    \begin{tabular}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|}\hline
        1 & \getField{1}{2} & 3 & 4 & 5 & \\\hline
        6 & 7 & 8 & \getField{2}{5} & 9 & \\\hline
        10 & 11 & 12 & 13 & 14 & \\\hline
    \end{tabular}
\end{table}

\end{document}

```

reference [tex stackexchange](#)

This below reads a while CVS file to a latex table

```

\documentclass[]{article}
\usepackage{luacode}

\begin{luacode*} -- CVS API thanks to http://nocurve.com/simple-csv-read-and-write-using-lua/
local function split(str, sep)
    fields={}
    local matchfunc = string.gmatch(str, "([^\s"..sep..""]+)" )
    if not matchfunc then return {str} end
    for str in matchfunc do
        table.insert(fields, str)
    end
    return fields
end

function read(path, sep, tonum)
    tonum = tonum or true
    sep = sep or ','
    local csvFile = {}
    local file = assert(io.open(path, "r"))
    for line in file:lines() do
        fields = split(line, sep)
        if tonum then -- convert numeric fields to numbers
            for i=1,#fields do
                fields[i] = tonumber(fields[i]) or fields[i]
            end
        end
        table.insert(csvFile, fields)
    end
    file:close()
    return csvFile
end

function getCVS(fileName)
    local m = read(fileName) -- read file csv1.txt to matrix m
    local nRow = #m
    local nCol = #m[1]

    tex.sprint("\\begin{tabular}{")
    for j=1,#m[1] do
        tex.sprint("|l")
    end
    tex.print("|}\\hline")

    for i = 1,nRow do
        for j = 1,nCol do
            tex.sprint(m[i][j])
            if j<nCol then tex.sprint("&") end
        end
        tex.print("\\\\ \\hline")
    end
    tex.print("\\end{tabular}")
end

\end{luacode*}
\newcommand\getCVS[1]{\directlua{getCVS(#1) }}%

```

2.47.4 reversing enumeration list

Given enumeration list, where each item just uses one line, to reverse it:

```
% !TEX TS-program = lualatex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{luacode}
\usepackage{amsmath}
%-----
\begin{luacode*} -- copy the list here as is.
data=[[ \item 2001
        \item 2002
        \item 2003
        \item 2005 was a very good year
        \item 2006 was also a very good year
        \item 2007
      ]]

function string:split(sep) --http://lua-users.org/wiki/SplitJoin
  local sep, fields = sep or ":", {}
  local pattern = string.format("(^[~%s]+)", sep)
  self:gsub(pattern, function(c) fields[#fields+1] = c end)
  return fields
end

function flip()
  lines = data:split("\n")
  tex.print("\begin{enumerate}")
  for i=#lines,1,-1 do
    tex.print(lines[i])
  end
  tex.print("\end{enumerate}")
end
\end{luacode*}
\newcommand\flip[0]{ \directlua{flip()}}%

\begin{document}
\flip{}
\end{document}
```

Another way is

```

% !TEX TS-program = lualatex
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{luacode}
\usepackage{amsmath}

%-----
\begin{luacode*}
function split(str, pat) --http://lua-users.org/wiki/SplitJoin
  local t = {} -- NOTE: use {n = 0} in Lua-5.0
  local fpat = "(.*)" .. pat
  local last_end = 1
  local s, e, cap = str:find(fpat, 1)
  while s do
    if s ~= 1 or cap ~= "" then
      table.insert(t, cap)
    end
    last_end = e+1
    s, e, cap = str:find(fpat, last_end)
  end
  if last_end <= #str then
    cap = str:sub(last_end)
    table.insert(t, cap)
  end
  return t
end

function flip(data)
  items = split(data, "\\item")
  tex.print("\\begin{enumerate}")
  for i=#items,1,-1 do
    tex.print("\\item " .. items[i])
  end
  tex.print("\\end{enumerate}")
end
\end{luacode*}
%-----

\begin{document}
This is my enumeration list
\begin{enumerate}
  \item 2001
  \item 2002
  \item 2003
\end{enumerate}

Here it is flipped:
\directlua{flip(\luastring{\unexpanded{%
  \item 2001
  \item 2002
  \item 2003
}})}}
\end{document}

```

The result of the above is

This is my enumeration list

1. 2001
2. 2002
3. 2003

Here it is flipped:

1. 2003
2. 2002
3. 2001

3 TeX4ht cheat sheet

3.1 my tex4ht setup

description of my tex4ht setup

3.2 Math fonts in tex4ht

status of some math fonts in tex4ht

3.3 tex4ht themes

Before starting, here are rules of thumb to remember. Most of these rules will cover most of the common uses.

1. If using the report class and if splitting is set to 2, then each chapter (and anything in it, such as sections and subsections) all go to separate one web page).
2. If using the report class and if splitting is set to 3, then each section (and anything in it, such as subsections) all go to separate one web page).
3. If using report class, to Force a table of content to show under each chapter add this `\TocAt{chapter,section} %`
4. To Force a table of content to show under each section add this `\TocAt{section,subsection} %show subsection`
5. If using article class, then using split 2 then each section is put on its own page (including all its subsections).
6. If using article class, then using split 3 will put each section on its page, and each subsection (and everything inside subsections) on its own page.

The general outlines of the themes below are needed if one wants to do something more complicated than the above rules of thumb.

These themes were done using the command

```
htlatex foo.tex "htm,3"
```

And then adding the control of where to split pages to separate HTML pages or not, and controlling where table of contents show up right inside the latex file. This is needed since there is no other way to control which sections or chapters to split or not to split using global method, and so the logic has to be embedded inside the latex file.

All logic for both pdf and htlatex is inside the same file and is controlled using `\ifdefined\HCode` to tell if one is running in pdf or htlatex, since only generation to HTML and PDF is done here.

3.3.1 theme 1

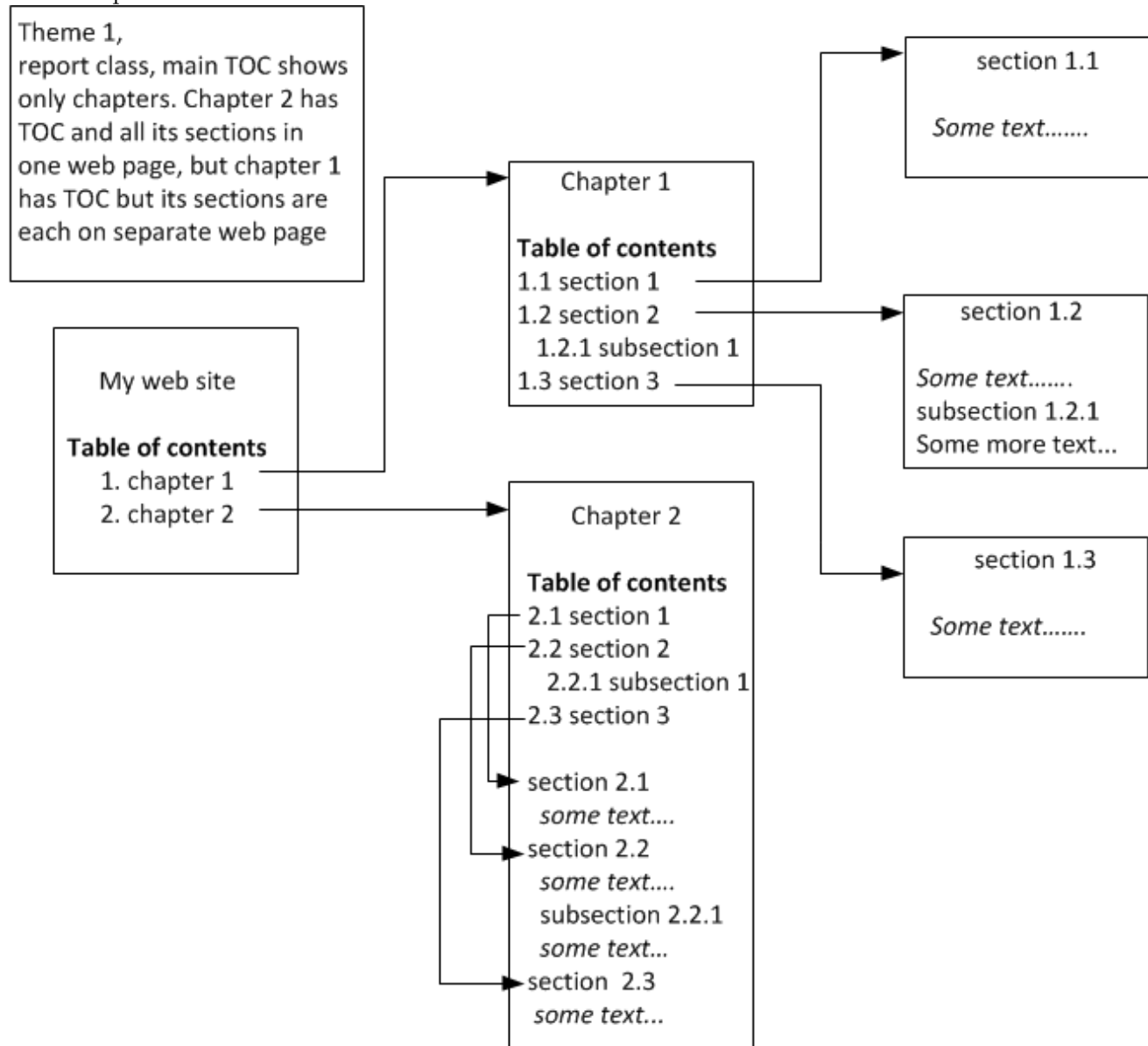
report class, main TOC shows only chapters. Chapter 2 has TOC and all its sections in one web page, but chapter 1 has TOC but its sections are each on separate web pagebreak

This is compiled using

```
htlatex foo.tex "htm,3"
```

1. HTML output of this theme is HTML

2. PDF output of this theme is PDF



```
\documentclass{report}
\setcounter{tocdepth}{0}
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage{titletoc}

\begin{document}

\title{my web site}
\author{me}
\date{\small\today}
\maketitle

%tell tex4ht to make main toc show only chapters
%thanks to Radhakrishnan CV for this solution
\ifdefined\HCode
\Configure{tableofcontents*}{chapter}
\fi
```

```

\tableofcontents

\ifdefined\HCode
\TocAt{chapter,section} %show section only in chapters TOC
\TocAt{section,subsection} %show subsection only in sections TOC
\fi

%-----
\chapter{chapter 1}
\ifdefined\HCode
\else
{
\startcontents[chapter]
\printcontents[chapter]{}{1}{\setcounter{tocdepth}{1}}
}
\fi
\lipsum[10]

\section{section 1 in chapter 1}
\lipsum[1-2]

\section{section 2 in chapter 1}
\lipsum[1-2]
\subsection{subsection 1 in section 2 in chapter 1}
\lipsum[1-2]

\section{section 3 in chapter 1}
\lipsum[1-2]

%-----

\ifdefined\HCode
\PauseCutAt{section}
\fi

\ifdefined\HCode
\else
{
\stopcontents[chapter]
}
\fi

\chapter{chapter 2}
\lipsum[10]

\section{section 1 in chapter 2}
\lipsum[1-2]

\section{section 2 in chapter 2}
\lipsum[1-2]
\subsection{subsection 1 in section 2 in chapter 2}
\lipsum[1-2]

\section{section 3 in chapter 2}
\lipsum[1-2]

\end{document}

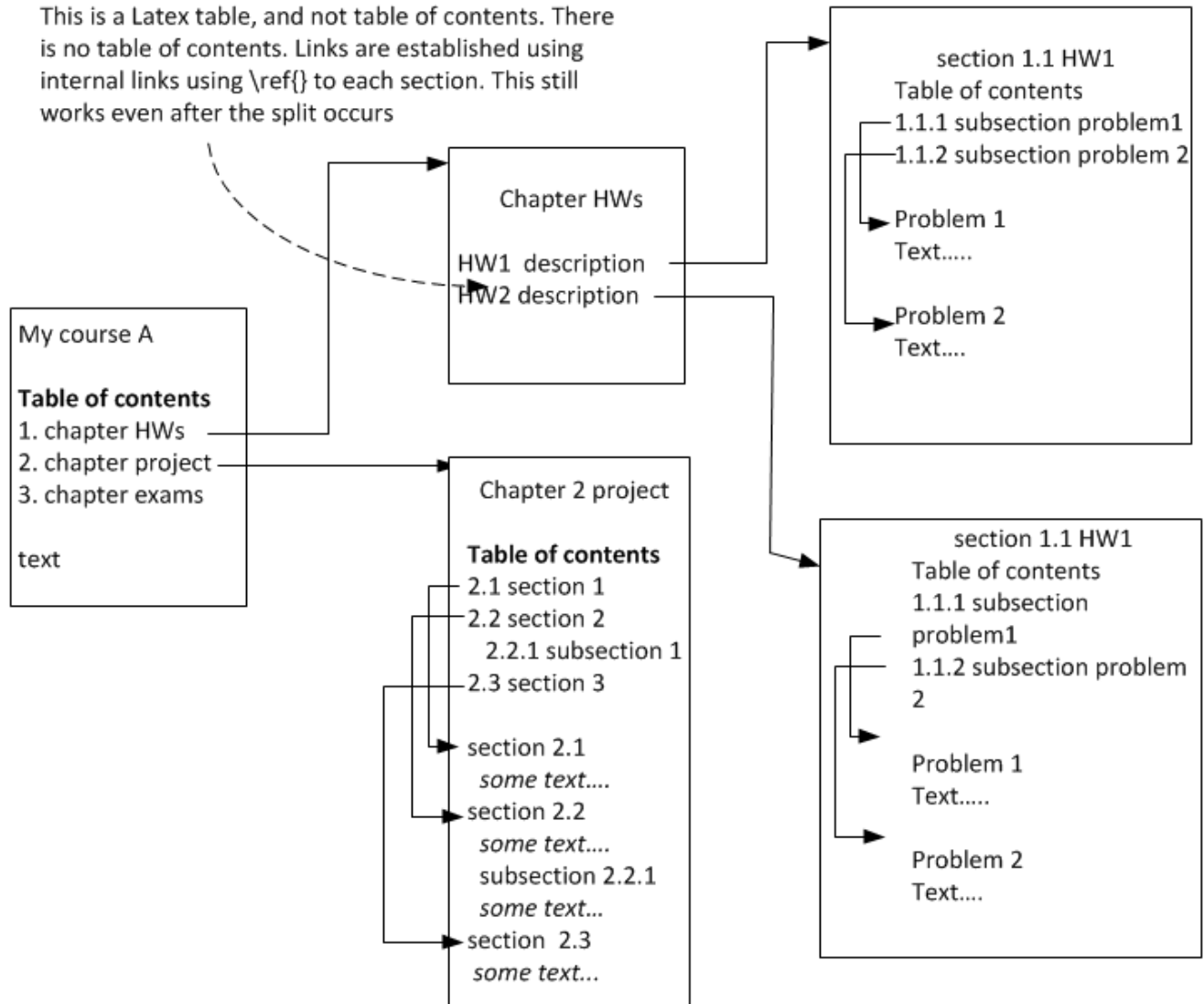
```

3.3.2 theme 2

There seems to be an issue somewhere, I need to resolve. This is getting complicated.

1. HTML output of this theme is HTML
2. PDF output of this theme is PDF

This is a Latex table, and not table of contents. There is no table of contents. Links are established using internal links using `\ref{}` to each section. This still works even after the split occurs



```
\documentclass{report}
\setcounter{tocdepth}{0}
\setcounter{secnumdepth}{4}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage{titletoc}

\begin{document}

\title{my course A}
\author{me}
\date{\small\today}
\maketitle

\ifdefined\HCode
\Configure{tableofcontents*}{chapter}
\fi

\tableofcontents
```

```

\ifdefined\HCode
\TocAt{chapter} %turn off TOC
\fi

%-----
\chapter{chapter 1 my HWs}

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
HW & grade \\ \hline
HW1 & \ref{sec:HW1} & 100\% \\ \hline
HW2 & \ref{sec:HW2} & 100\% \\ \hline
\end{tabular}

\ifdefined\HCode
\TocAt{section,subsection} %turn on TOC
\fi
\section{HW 1}
\ifdefined\HCode
\else
{ %turn on local TOC
\startcontents[section]
\printcontents[section]{}{1}{\setcounter{tocdepth}{1}}
}
\fi

\label{sec:HW1}
\subsection{problem 1}
\lipsum[10]
\subsection{problem 2}
\lipsum[10]
\subsection{problem 3}
\lipsum[10]

\section{HW 2}
\label{sec:HW2}
\subsection{problem 1}
\lipsum[10]
\subsection{problem 2}
\lipsum[10]
\subsection{problem 3}
\lipsum[10]

\ifdefined\HCode
\TocAt{chapter,section} %turn on TOC
\PauseCutAt{section} % do not SPLIT this section
\fi

%-----
\chapter{project}
\ifdefined\HCode
\else
{ %turn on local TOC
\startcontents[chapter]
\printcontents[chapter]{}{1}{\setcounter{tocdepth}{1}}
}

```

```

\fi

\section{introduction}
\lipsum[10]
\section{design}
\lipsum[10]
\section{appendix}
\lipsum[10]

\end{document}

```

3.4 Using mathjax with htlatex

htlatex can be made to use mathjax to render the math. These steps show how to that.

Will show two ways to do this. Is first is by telling tex4ht to generate mathml into the HTML page, then load mathjax to render the mathml. The second way, is to tell tex4ht to just pass the latex code, as is, to the HTML page, and let mathjax worry about the whole thing.

The second method above is better, since tex4ht has few issues with some of the mathml code for some math symbols it generates. The current issue with this method though, is that there is no way to tell tex4ht to pass the display math latex code to the HTML page. Only in-line latex code can be passed as is to the HTML page. Hence, as of now, only the first method is really of practical use.

3.4.1 method one, tex4ht generates mathml

Assume the latex file is `foo.tex`

```

\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
  $\frac{a}{b}$
\end{document}

```

The file is compiled as

```
htlatex example1.tex "nma.cfg,htm,charset=utf-8" " -cunihtf -utf8"
```

where `nma.cfg` is

```

\Preamble{mathml}
\Configure{VERSION}{}
\Configure{DOCTYPE}{\HCode{<!DOCTYPE html>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{HTML}{\HCode{<html>\Hnewline}}{\HCode{\Hnewline</html>}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta charset="UTF-8" />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta name="generator" content="TeX4ht
(http://www.cse.ohio-state.edu/~string-gurari/TeX4ht/) " />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<link
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="\expandafter\csname aa:CssFile\endcsname" />\Hnewline}}

\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{%
<script type="text/x-mathjax-config">
  MathJax.Hub.Config({
    extensions: ["tex2jax.js"],
    jax: ["input/TeX", "output/HTML-CSS"],
    tex2jax: {
      \unexpanded{inlineMath: [ ['$','$'], ["\\(", "\\)"] ],},
      \unexpanded{displayMath: [ ['$$','$$'], ["\\[", "\\]"] ],},
      processEscapes: true
    },
    "HTML-CSS": { availableFonts: ["TeX"] }
  });
</script>
}}

\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<script type="text/javascript"
src="http://cdn.mathjax.org/mathjax/latest/MathJax.js?config=TeX-AMS-MML_HTMLorMML">
</script>}}

\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<style type="text/css">
.MathJax_MathML {text-indent: 0;}
</style>}}

\begin{document}
\EndPreamble

```

Now the file example1.htm will display in the browser as

$$\frac{a}{b}$$

3.4.2 method two, tex4ht generates mathml for display math, pass inline math

Everything is the same as method one, just use this cfg file instead

```

\Preamble{mathml}
\Configure{VERSION}{}
\Configure{DOCTYPE}{\HCode{<!DOCTYPE html>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{HTML}{\HCode{<html>\Hnewline}}{\HCode{\Hnewline</html>}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta charset="UTF-8" />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta name="generator" content="TeX4ht
(http://www.cse.ohio-state.edu/~string-gurari/TeX4ht/) " />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<link
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="\expandafter\csname aa:CssFile\endcsname" />\Hnewline}}

\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{%
<script type="text/x-mathjax-config">

```

```

MathJax.Hub.Config({
  extensions: ["tex2jax.js"],
  jax: ["input/TeX", "output/HTML-CSS"],
  tex2jax: {
    \unexpanded{inlineMath: [ ['$','$'], ["\\(", "\\)"] ],}
    \unexpanded{displayMath: [ ['$$','$$'], ["\\[", "\\]"] ],}
    processEscapes: true
  },
  "HTML-CSS": { availableFonts: ["TeX"] }
});
</script>
}}

\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<script type="text/javascript"
  src="http://cdn.mathjax.org/mathjax/latest/MathJax.js?config=TeX-AMS-MML_HTMLorMML">
</script>}}

\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<style type="text/css">
  .MathJax_MathML {text-indent: 0;}
</style>}}

\begin{document}

%this is used to pass latex directly to mathjax
%thanks to CVR, see http://tug.org/pipermail/tex4ht/2011q2/000299.html

\makeatletter
\Configure{$}{\relax}{\expandafter\getMath}%
\def\getMath#1$\relax$%
  \def\next{##1$}%
  \HCode{\expandafter\strip@prefix\meaning\next}}
\makeatother

\EndPreamble

```

3.5 How to make tex4ht and pdflatex work in the same file?

There are number of ways to add htlatex commands to latex document. But the document has to still work with pdflatex.

Here is one way to do it, using ifx

```

\documentclass{report}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
\tableofcontents

\ifx\HCode\undefined \else
\href{foo.htm}{HTML}
\TocAt{chapter,section,subsection,subsubsection}
\fi

\chapter{chapter 1}
\section{section 1 in chapter 1}
\subsection{subsection 1 in section 1 in chapter 1}
\subsection{subsection 2 in section 1 in chapter 1}
\subsubsection{subsubsection 1 subsection 2 in section 1 in chapter 1}

\end{document}

```

Another way is to use HCode


```

\documentclass{report}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
\tableofcontents

%-----
\ifdefined\HCode
\href{foo.htm}{HTML}
\TocAt{chapter,section,subsection,subsubsection}
\fi

\chapter{chapter 1}
\section{section 1 in chapter 1}
\subsection{subsection 1 in section 1 in chapter 1}
\subsection{subsection 2 in section 1 in chapter 1}
\subsubsection{subsubsection 1 subsection 2 in section 1 in chapter 1}

\end{document}

```

3.6 Adding tex4ht configuration inside latex file instead of using .cfg

One can use `\Configure` after `\begin{document}`

These are from Michal Hoftich, a tex4ht expert on the tex4ht mailing list:

```

(untested, just an idea):

\documentclass{article}
\ifdefined\HCode
\newcommand\html[1]{%
\HCode{#1}%
}%
\else
\newcommand\html[1]{}%
\fi
\begin{document}
\html{<div class="hello">world</div>}
\end{document}

```

and

You don't need `\Preamble` and `\EndPreamble` in your document, they are useful only in config file. You can use `\Css`, `\Tg` or `\ConfigureEnv`, but only after `'\begin{document}'`. Something like this should work:

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{somepackage}
\begin{document}
\ifx\HCode\undefined \else
\Css{body{background-color:green;}}
\ConfigureEnv{quote}{\Tg<quote>}{\Tg</quote>}{\Tg}{\Tg}
\fi

\ifx\HCode will ensure that this code run only when tex4ht is loaded.

```

3.7 removing the extra TOC on main page

Problem: Running this generates an extra TOC

```
htlatex foo.tex "htm,2"

%-----
\documentclass{article}%
\usepackage{ifpdf}
\usepackage{lipsum}

\begin{document}
\title{test toc}
\author{me}
\date{\today}
\maketitle

\tableofcontents

\section{section 1}
  \lipsum{1}
  \subsection{subsection 1}
  text
\section{section 2}
  \lipsum{1}
\section{section 3}
  \lipsum{1}

\end{document}
```

One solution is this:

```

htlatex foo_split.tex "htm,0"

-----
\documentclass{article}%
\usepackage{ifpdf}
\usepackage{lipsum}

\begin{document}
\title{test toc}
\author{me}
\date{\today}
\maketitle

\ifx\HCode\undefined \else
\CutAt{section} % tell is to cut as if we did "htm,2", make
\fi % section separate

\tableofcontents

\section{section 1}
  \lipsum{1}
  \subsection{subsection 1}
  text
\section{section 2}
  \lipsum{1}
\section{section 3}
  \lipsum{1}

\end{document}

```

another is (thanks to Radhakrishnan) is

```

htlatex foo.tex "html,2,notoc*"

\documentclass{article}%
\usepackage{ifpdf}
\usepackage{lipsum}

\begin{document}
\title{test toc}
\author{me}
\date{\today}
\maketitle

\tableofcontents

\section{section 1}
  \lipsum{1}
  \subsection{subsection 1}
  text
\section{section 2}
  \lipsum{1}
\section{section 3}
  \lipsum{1}

\end{document}

```

3.8 Changing the depth of the main toc in HTML

To change how deep the TOC is on the main page in HTML, do the following. Suppose we want to show chapter, section, subsection, and subsubsection in the TOC, then here is an example

```
\begin{document}

\title{my dynamics cheat sheet}
\author{{\small Nasser M. Abbasi}}
\date{{\small \today}}
\maketitle

\ifdefined\HCode
  \Configure{tableofcontents*}{chapter,section,subsection,subsubsection}
\fi

\tableofcontents
```

Splitting the document (html) based on section is different. This is handled as follows. Suppose we want to split by 2, then compile as

```
make4ht foo.tex "htm,2,charset=utf-8,pic-align,notoc*" " -cunihtf -utf8"
```

If you are using a hlatex .cfg file, say my.cfg, then change the above to be

```
make4ht foo.tex "my,htm,2,charset=utf-8,pic-align,notoc*" " -cunihtf -utf8"
```

Notice the use of notoc*

3.9 making local TOC at some units but not in others

tex4ht does not support minitoc. And could not make it to work with titletoc either.

One way to simulate it, is to use \TocAt{} inside the document, like this:

```
pdflatex foo.tex
htlatex foo.tex "htm"
htlatex foo.tex "htm,2"

\documentclass{report}%
\usepackage{ifpdf}
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage{minitoc}

\begin{document}

\title{test minTOC with tex4ht}
\author{me}
\date{\today}
\maketitle

\ifdefined\HCode
\else
\dominitoc %only for pdf
\fi
```

```

\tableofcontents

\ifdefined\HCode
\TocAt{chapter,section,subsection} %do it before chapter
\fi

\chapter{chapter 1}
\ifdefined\HCode
\else
\minitoc
\fi

\lipsum{1}
\section{section 1 under chapter 1}
    text
\subsection{subsection 1 under section 1 under chapter 1}
    text
\subsubsection{subsubsection 1}

\ifdefined\HCode
\TocAt{chapter} %RESET it to NO TOC before chapter
\fi

\chapter{chapter 2}

\lipsum{1}
\section{section 1 under chapter 2}
\end{document}

```

3.10 using png for math display, no mathjax, no mathml

There are some issues with using MathML and MathJax with tex4ht. See <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/109714/conversion-issues-using-htlatex-and-mathjax-mathml-method>

Also, using mathjax, any latex code in verbatim environment will get rendered as math ! which is not what I want. So it is not working well.

Hence I am back to using png now. To get the best result from png, this is the setup I use. First the command line

```

rm -rf report
mkdir report
make4ht report.tex "nma,htm,charset=utf-8,pic-align,notoc*" " -cunihtf -utf8" -d report

```

It is very important to use `pic-align` else big problem will show up. see <http://puszcza.gnu.org.ua/bugs/?179>

I also add this to the preamble of the document itself (not the .cfg)

```
\DeclareMathSizes{12}{13}{8}{8}
\DeclareMathSizes{10}{12}{6}{6}
\end{X310}
```

But this is not all. It is very important to also use this .cfg file (which is nma.cfg in the above command). Must use these configure commands also here, else it will not work

```
\begin{X311}
\Preamble{html,p-width}

\begin{document}
\Configure{$}{\PicMath}{\EndPicMath}{}
\Configure{PicMath}{}{}{}{ class="math" align="absmiddle"}
\EndPreamble
```

If you want later on to change back to mathjax, remember to remove or comment the above 2 lines, else tex4ht will make .png for the in-line math and use mathjax for the display math. So can't have the above when using mathjax.

The file /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/tex4ht/base/unix/tex4ht.env I am currently using is tex4ht.env

Use the file above for best results.

Lines that are pushed all the way to the left, are the effective lines that gets used.

Everything else remains the same. Only the above change is needed in tex4ht.env

This is the current .cfg that I use to make png for math. Notice, this line below makes it generate png for math

```
\Preamble{xhtml,charset="utf-8",p-width,pic-align}
```

while this line below makes it generate mathml, not png, and no mathjax. Just mathml for native browser use.

```
\Preamble{xhtml,mathml,charset="utf-8",p-width,pic-align}
```

```
\Preamble{xhtml,charset="utf-8",p-width,pic-align}
\Configure{VERSION}{}
\Configure{DOCTYPE}{\HCode{<!DOCTYPE html>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{HTML}{\HCode{<html>\Hnewline}}{\HCode{\Hnewline</html>}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta charset="UTF-8" />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta name="generator" content="TeX4ht
(http://www.cse.ohio-state.edu/~string-gurari/TeX4ht/) " />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="\expandafter\csname aa:CssFile\endcsname" />\Hnewline}}

\DeclareMathSizes{12}{11}{7}{6}
\DeclareMathSizes{10}{9}{5}{4}
\DeclareMathSizes{11}{10}{6}{5}

\begin{document}

\Configure{$}{\PicMath}{\EndPicMath}{}
\Configure{PicMath}{}{}{}{ class="math" align="absmiddle"}

\Css{.block {
padding: 1px 2px;
border: 1px solid #ccc;
color: #1c1c1c;
%width: 200px;
position: relative;
margin: 1px auto;
%box-shadow: 2px 2px 20px -5px #bfbfbf;
```

```

%-webkit-box-shadow: 2px 2px 20px -8px \#bfbfbf;
%-moz-box-shadow: 2px 2px 20px -5px \#bfbfbf;
border-radius: 0.1em;
-moz-border-radius: 0.1em;
-webkit-border-radius: 0.1em;
%-moz-box-shadow: 3px 5px 14px #000000;
%-webkit-box-shadow: 3px 5px 14px #000000;
%box-shadow: 3px 5px 14px #000000;
}}

\Css{.sc{font-variant: small-caps;}}
\Css{.bf{font-weight: bold;}}
\Css{.tt,.verb,.fancyvrb{font-family: monospace; white-space: nowrap;
  color:\#000; font-size:100\%; background-color:\#fff;}}

\Css{div.verbatim{font-family: monospace; white-space: nowrap;
  color:\#000; font-size:100\%; background-color:\#fff;}}

\Css{div {float:auto;}}
\Css{div.tabular {text-align: left; }}
\Css{html{
  font-size: 100.0\%;
}}

\Css{body{margin-top: 1em;
  margin-bottom: 1em;
  width: 95\%;
  margin-left: auto;
  margin-right: auto;
  padding: 0em;
  color: \#444;
  font-family: arial, sans-serif;
  font-style: normal;
  font-size: 95.0\%;
  text-align:left;
  background: \#FFFFFF;}}

\Css{ol {
  margin: 0px 2px 0 0;
  padding-top: 5px;
  padding-bottom: 5px;
}}

\Css{table {
  border-collapse: collapse;
  border-spacing: 0;}}

\Css{h4,h5 ,h6,h3,h2{
  margin-bottom:5px;
  margin-top:5px;
}}
\Css{p.indent{ text-indent: 0em; }}
\EndPreamble

```

3.11 how to use tikz picture with math in htlatex?

Assuming the latex file is foo2.tex

```

\documentclass{article}
\ifdefined\HCode
\def\pgfsysdriver{pgfsys-tex4ht.def}
\fi
\usepackage{tikz,graphicx}
%
\usetikzlibrary{trees}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node {root}
  child {node {\frac{a}{b}}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```

The file is compiled as

```
htlatex foo2.tex "my.cfg,charset=utf-8" " -cunihtf -utf8"
```

where my.cfg is

```

\Preamble{xhtml,mathml}
\Configure{VERSION}{}
\Configure{DOCTYPE}{\HCode{<!DOCTYPE html>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{HTML}{\HCode{<html>\Hnewline}}{\HCode{\Hnewline</html>}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta charset="UTF-8" /\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta name="generator" content="TeX4ht
(http://www.cse.ohio-state.edu/\string~gurari/TeX4ht/) " /\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<link
  rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
  href="\expandafter\csname aa:CssFile\endcsname" /\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<script type="text/javascript"\Hnewline
src="http://cdn.mathjax.org/mathjax/latest/MathJax.js?config=TeX-AMS-MML_HTMLorMML"\Hnewline
></script>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<style type="text/css">\Hnewline
.MathJax_MathML {text-indent: 0;}\Hnewline
</style>\Hnewline}}
\begin{document}
\EndPreamble

```

Now the file `foo2.html` will display in the browser as

```

root
|

```

notice: The math does not show up in the HTML. This is a known issue with using `math+tickz+htlatex` see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/124682/error-using-htlatex-with-tikz-forest-package-invalid-svg-generated>

A better approach is this: Use separate latex file to make the diagram using `tikz`. Use standalone class. Then generate the pdf file using `pdflatex`.

Next convert the pdf to png, then using a separate latex file, include this image as png where it needs to go. This way htlatex and pdflatex will be able to process it ok. Here are the steps.

1. make separate latex file for each diagram. For example `diagram.tex`

```
\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
}
\usetikzlibrary{trees}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node {root}
  child {node {$\frac{a}{b}$}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}
```

2. compile the above file to pdf

```
pdflatex diagram.tex
```

3. convert the pdf file to png

```
pdftoppm -png diagram.pdf > diagram.png
or
convert -density 200 -limit memory 64MB -limit map 128MB -colorspace RGB diagram.pdf diagram.png
\begin{X311}
%
\item create the latex file which will use the above diagram, say \verb|main.tex|

\begin{X311}
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}

\begin{document}

The following diagram was generated using tikz+latex in
a separate file

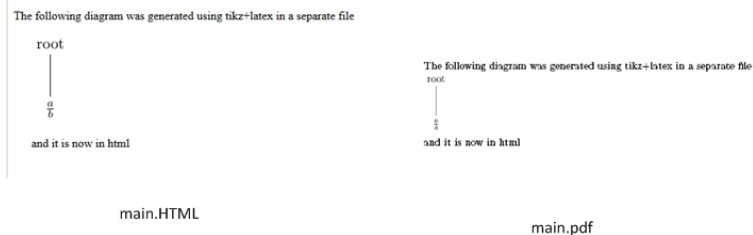
\includegraphics{diagram.png}

and it is now in html
\end{document}
```

4. now make pdf and html files from the above

```
pdflatex main.tex
htlatex main.tex
```

5. now the files `main.pdf` and `main.html` can be used.



added 020814 Some examples with math do work in htlatex. Here is a nice picture in tikz with math on it, that htlatex was able to process with no error. This is using texlive 2013 version.

I did not have to use standalone as workaround as in the above example to make the math show up. I am using the code as shown in this post <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/158668/nice-scientific-pictures-show-off> by Paul Gessler. Here are the steps to convert this to HTML using htlatex and the result obtained

1. make the foo.tex file using your editor (copy from the above link)

```
\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}          % TikZ and PGF

% Vector Styles
\tikzstyle{load} = [ultra thick,-latex]
\tikzstyle{stress} = [-latex]
\tikzstyle{dim} = [latex-latex]
\tikzstyle{axis} = [-latex,black!55]

% Drawing Views
\tikzstyle{isometric}=[x={(0.710cm,-0.410cm)},y={(0cm,0.820cm)},z={(-0.710cm,-0.410cm)}]
\tikzstyle{dimetric} = [x={(0.935cm,-0.118cm)},y={(0cm,0.943cm)},z={(-0.354cm,-0.312cm)}]
\tikzstyle{dimetric2}=[x={(0.935cm,-0.118cm)},z={(0cm,0.943cm)},y={(+0.354cm,+0.312cm)}]
\tikzstyle{trimetric}=[x={(0.926cm,-0.207cm)},y={(0cm,0.837cm)},z={(-0.378cm,-0.507cm)}]

\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node (origin) at (0,0) {}; % shift relative baseline
  \coordinate (O) at (2,3);
  \draw[fill=gray!10] (O) circle (1);
  \draw[fill=white] (O) circle (0.75) node[below,yshift=-1.125cm] {Signpost Cross Section};
  \draw[dim] (O) ++(-0.75,0) -- ++(1.5,0) node[midway,above] {$d_i$};
  \draw[dim] (O) ++(-1,1.25) -- ++(2,0) node[midway,above] {$d_o$};
  \foreach \x in {-1,1} {
    \draw (O) ++(\x,0.25) -- ++(0,1.25);
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
\begin{tikzpicture}[dimetric2]
  \coordinate (O) at (0,0,0);
  \draw[axis] (O) -- ++(6,0,0) node[right] {$x$};
  \draw[axis] (O) -- ++(0,6,0) node[above right] {$y$};
  \draw[axis] (O) -- ++(0,0,6) node[above] {$z$};
  \draw[fill=gray!50] (O,0,-0.5) circle (0.5);
  \fill[fill=gray!50] (-0.46,-0.2,-0.5) -- (0.46,0.2,-0.5) -- (0.46,0.2,0) -- (-0.46,-0.2,0) -- cycle;
  \draw[fill=gray!20] (O) circle (0.5);
  \draw (0.46,0.2,-0.5) -- ++(0,0,0.5) node[below right,pos=0.0] {Fixed Support};
  \draw (-0.46,-0.2,-0.5) -- ++(0,0,0.5);
  \draw[fill=gray!10] (O) circle (0.2);
  \fill[fill=gray!10] (-0.175,-0.1,0) -- (0.175,0.1,0) -- ++(0,0,4) -- (-0.175,-0.1,4) -- cycle;
  \draw (-0.175,-0.1,0) -- ++(0,0,4);
  \draw (0.175,0.1,0) -- ++(0,0,4) node[right,midway] {Steel Post};
  \draw (4,0,3.95) -- ++(0,0,-1);
  \foreach \z in {0.5,0.75,...,5} {
    \draw[-latex] (-2*\z/5-0.2,0,\z) -- (-0.2,0,\z);
  }
  \draw[load] (O,0,4) -- ++(0,0,-1.25) node[right,xshift=0.1cm] {$F_{z1}$};
  \draw[fill=gray!20] (-0.25,-0.25,5) -- (4,-0.25,5) -- (4,+0.25,5) -- (-0.25,+0.25,5) -- cycle;
  \draw[fill=gray!50] (+4.00,-0.25,4) -- (4,+0.25,4) -- (4,+0.25,5) -- (+4.00,-0.25,5) -- cycle;
  \draw[fill=gray!10] (-0.25,-0.25,4) -- (4,-0.25,4) -- (4,-0.25,5) -- (-0.25,-0.25,5) -- cycle;
  \draw (4.05,0,4) -- ++(1,0,0);
  \draw (4.05,0,5) -- ++(1,0,0);
  \draw[dim] (4.5,0,0) -- ++(0,0,4) node[midway,right] {$h_1$};
  \draw[dim] (4.5,0,4) -- ++(0,0,1) node[midway,right] {$h_2$};
  \draw[dim] (0,0,3.4) -- ++(4,0,0) node[midway,below] {$b_2$};
  \coordinate (P) at (2,-0.25,4.5);
  \draw (P) -- ++(0,0,0.25);
  \draw (P) -- ++(0.25,0,0);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

```

\draw[dim] (2.125,-0.25,4.5) -- ++(0,0,-0.5) node[midway,right] {$z_1$};
\draw[dim] (2,-0.25,4.625) -- ++(-2,0,0) node[midway,below] {$x_1$};
\draw[load] (2,-2.45,4.5) -- ++(0,2.2,0) node[pos=0.0,right,xshift=0.08cm] {$F_{y1}$};
\draw[axis,dashed,-] (0) -- (0,0,5);
\draw (0,0,5.5) -- ++(4,0,0) node[midway,above] {$w_z$};
\foreach \x in {0,0.25,...,4} {
  \draw[-latex] (\x,0,5.5) -- ++(0,0,-0.5);
}
\draw (-0.2,0,0) -- ++(-2,0,5) node[above,xshift=0.5cm] {$w_x=\frac{z}{h_1+h_2} w_0$};
\end{tikzpicture} %
\end{document}

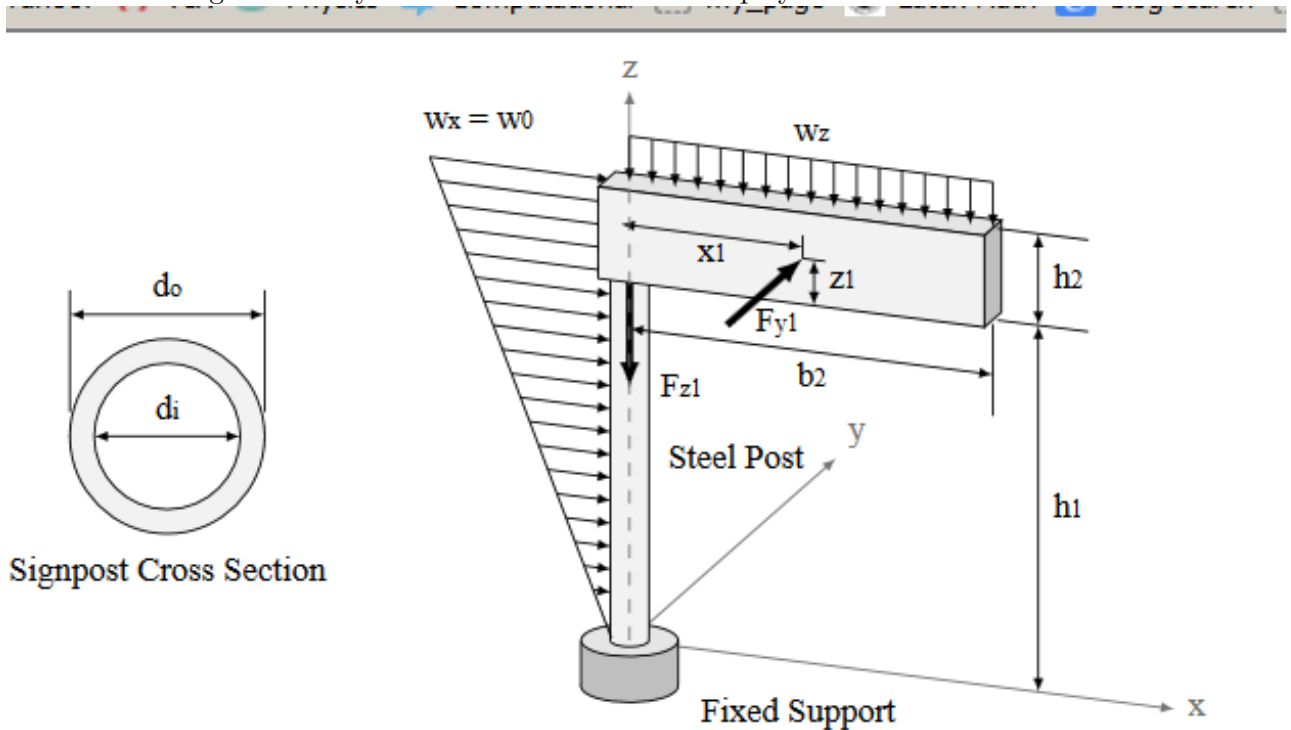
```

2. compile using this his command

```
htlatex foo.tex "my.cfg,htm,charset=utf-8" " -cunihtf -utf8"
```

it is important to use my.cfg because without it, you'll get an error. The cfg file is the one shown above. Just copy that and put it in the same location as the tex file.

3. here is the HTML generated by the above. HTML should display as



3.12 how to change font for HTML math when using tex4ht

To increase fonts in tex4ht

if using 12 pt in document class, add this line after the \document section in the .cfg file

```

\DeclareMathSizes{12}{14}{10}{8}
\DeclareMathSizes{12}{16}{12}{10} %----> for {\Large}

```

(note, \Large in a 12pt article is 17.28pt

The size of math's font changes also with \Large

To make Math look better, see this

<http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/43772/latex-xhtml-with-tex4ht-bad-quality-images-of-equations>

3.13 tex4ht options

Example The command `htlatex myfile "mycfg,2"` requests the compilation of a file named `myfile.tex`, in the presence of a configuration file named `mycfg.cfg`. The configuration file might have the following content.

```
\Preamble{html}
\begin{document}
  \Css{body { color : red; }}
\EndPreamble
```

3.14 How to use tex4ht with pdf and latex in same document?

use this

```
\documentclass[titlepage]{article}%
\usepackage{ifpdf}
\usepackage{hyperref}

\begin{document}

\ifpdf
  I am in pdf mode % pdflatex code,will show up in pdf only
\else
  % latex code, check if htlatex is loaded and use link only then
  \ifdefined\HCode
    \href{../../index.htm}{home} % show up in HTML only
  \else
    I am in latex mode % shows up in dvi and .ps only but not in html
  \fi
\fi

\end{document}
```

3.15 my setup for using htlatex on linux, installing make4ht

1. typed `kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFHOME` to find where \TeX will look for files.
2. edits my `.basrc` and added this

```
export TEXMFHOME=$HOME/texmf
export PATH=$HOME/texmf/scripts/lu/make4ht-master:$PATH
```

3. I use now `make4ht` to build latex to html (new builder in place of `htlatex`). Downloaded it from <https://github.com/michal-h21/make4ht> and extracted the zip file below `$TEXHMF/scripts/lu` folder.

```
>unzip make4ht-master.zip
Archive:  make4ht-master.zip
5417507d156b01aded3371efc2d5b71074bb0afe
  creating: make4ht-master/
   inflating: make4ht-master/README.md
   inflating: make4ht-master/lapp-mk4.lua
   inflating: make4ht-master/make4ht
   inflating: make4ht-master/make4ht-lib.lua
   inflating: make4ht-master/mkparams.lua
   inflating: make4ht-master/mkutils.lua
>cd make4ht-master/
```

So the tree looks like this

```
cd $HOME
tree texmf

texmf
|___+ scripts
|   |___lua
|       |___make4ht-master
|           |-- lapp-mk4.lua
|           |-- make4ht
|           |-- make4ht-lib.lua
|           |-- mkparams.lua
|           |-- mkutils.lua
|           |-- README.md
```

4. make sure you have convert, if not do `sudo apt-get install imagemagick`
5. make sure you have lua, if not do `sudo apt-get install lua5.2` (may be not needed)
6. the command to build latex to html is

```
make4ht foo.tex "nma.cfg,htm,charset=utf-8" " -cunihtf -utf8" "-dfoo"
```

where nma.cfg is currently here `nma.cfg`

7. in the latex files, I include one file in the preamble which has all the packages to use. Here it is `commonlatex.tex`
8. example latex file will then be as this

```
\documentclass[]{article}
\input{commonlatex}
\begin{document}

\end{document}
```

9. when first installing, need to fix `tex4ht.env` so that .png images are better quality. See <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/43772/latex-xhtml-with-tex4ht-bad-quality-images-of-equations> Use the `<dvipng>` by erasing the space before it and add space before the `<convert>` section.

```

>locate tex4ht.env
/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/doc/latex/latex-web-companion/ch4/tex4ht.env
/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/tex4ht/base/unix/tex4ht.env
/usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/tex4ht/base/win32/tex4ht.env

>cd /usr/local/texlive/2013/texmf-dist/tex4ht/base/unix
>sudo cp tex4ht.env tex4ht.env.SAVED
>sudo vi tex4ht.env
>

>diff tex4ht.env tex4ht.env.SAVED
153c153
< <convert>
---
> <convert>
170c170
< </convert>
---
> </convert>
183c183
< <dvipng>
---
> <dvipng>
185c185
< Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 96 -bg Transparent -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
---
> Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 72 -bg Transparent -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
187c187
< Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 96 -bg Transparent -gif -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
---
> Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 72 -bg Transparent -gif -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
192c192
< </dvipng>
---
> </dvipng>
>

```

3.16 how to insert HTML code inside the body of a latex document?

Here is an example to insert only ONE HTML line

```

\documentclass{article}%
\input{commonlatex}

\begin{document}

\ifdefined\HCode
\Css{body{width:70\%;}} %this will be inserted in the HTML, only when using htlatex
\fi

\end{document}

```

To insert large amount of HTML code, use Radhakrishnan CV method:

```

\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}

\ScriptEnv{html}
{\NoFonts\hfill\break}
{\EndNoFonts}

\begin{html}
<h2>This is HTML head 2 </h2>

more HTML code
\end{html}

\end{document}

```

reference: <http://tug.org/pipermail/tex4ht/2013q3/000823.html>

3.17 How to control page margins in html

To control page margins in html, can do it in html or css.

HTML method (add code the BODY tag of your web page source code):

```
<BODY LEFTMARGIN="10" TOPMARGIN="10" MARGINWIDTH="10" MARGINHEIGHT="10">
```

CSS method (add code to the BODY tag of your external style sheet):

```
body {margin-top: 10px;
margin-right: 10px;
margin-bottom: 10px;
margin-left: 10px;}
```

To change margins in html output of htlatex, use the following .cfg file for htlatex

```

\Preamble{html}
\begin{document}
\Css {body {margin-top: 10px;
           margin-right: 10px;
           margin-bottom: 10px;
           margin-left: 50px;
         }}
\EndPreamble

```

and then type `htlatex foo.tex "foo.cfg"`

3.18 tex4ht and table of content issues

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/44541/tex4ht-limit-toc>

I use this command to get table of content to be full in tex4ht

```
htlatex index.tex "html,7" "" "" "\def\directbuild{}
```

To make table of contents in HTML have more spaces and look better, use this in the .cfg file:

```
\begin{document}
\ConfigureToc{section}
  {\tocNesting{1}\HCode{<li>}}{ }{ }{ }
\ConfigureToc{subsection}
  {\tocNesting{2}\HCode{<li>}}{ }{ }{ }
\ConfigureToc{subsubsection}
  {\tocNesting{3}\HCode{<li>}}{ }{ }{ }
\Configure{tableofcontents}
  {} {\tocNesting{0}} {} {} {}

\newcount\c
\def\tocNesting#1{%
  \expandafter\ifx \csname level#1\endcsname\relax
    \ifnum #1>0 \HCode{<ul>}\fi
    \expandafter\def \csname level#1\endcsname{\HCode{</ul>}}
  \fi
  \c=#1 \advance\c by 1
  \loop
    \csname level\the\c\endcsname
    \expandafter\let \csname level\the\c\endcsname\relax
    \advance\c by 1
  \ifnum \c<10 \repeat
}
```

The above will go in the cfg file. This makes the HTML table of content much nicer.

3.19 using multicol package in htlatex?

update: 8/10/2013. This below is no longer needed. htlatex now includes support directly for multicol. I kept this below for archive purpose, do not use. See this instead

<http://tug.org/pipermail/tex4ht/2013q3/000847.html>

3.19.1 old method to use multicol

see <http://tug.org/pipermail/tex4ht/2013q3/000828.html>

Using this my.cfg.txt file as an example


```

\Preamble{ext=htm,pic-align}

\begin{document}
\EndPreamble

\catcode`\:=11 \catcode`\@=11

\Configure{HtmlPar}
  {\EndP\HCode{<!--1. \the\inputlineno-->%
<p \csname a:!P\endcsname
  class="no\ifHCond par\else indent\fi" \a:LRdir>}}
  {\EndP\HCode{<!--1. \the\inputlineno-->%
<p \csname a:!P\endcsname
  class="\ifdim \parindent=\z@ no\fi indent" \a:LRdir>}}
  {{\Tg</p>}}
  {{\Tg</p>}}}%

\renewenvironment{multicols}[1]{\IgnorePar\EndP%
\HCode{<div class="newspaper"#1\HCode{">}
\expandafter\ifx\csname .newspaper#1\endcsname\relax%
\Css{.newspaper#1 p:first-child { margin-top: 0em; }}
\Css{.newspaper#1 {
  -moz-column-count:#1; /* Firefox */
  -webkit-column-count:#1; /* Safari and Chrome */
  column-count:#1;
  -moz-column-gap:10px; /* Firefox */
  -webkit-column-gap:10px; /* Safari and Chrome */
  column-gap:10px;
  -moz-column-rule:1px outset \#F8F8F8 ; /* Firefox */
  -webkit-column-rule:1px outset \#000000; /* Safari and Chrome */
  column-rule:1px outset \#000000;
}}
\expandafter\gdef\csname .newspaper#1\endcsname{1}%
\fi%
\ShowPar\par}
{\EndP\HCode{</div>}}

\ConfigureEnv{multicols}
  {\par\IgnorePar\EndP%
  \gHAdvance\MultiCols by 1\relax}
  {\ifvmode\IgnorePar\fi\EndP}
  {}{}

\endinput

```

and using this Latex file as an example foo.tex

```

\documentclass{article}%
\usepackage{lipsum}
\usepackage{multicol}
\setlength{\columnsep}{20pt}
\setlength{\columnseprule}{0.01pt}
\begin{document}

\begin{multicols}{2}

  \begin{enumerate}
    \item A
    \item B
  \end{enumerate}
  \lipsum[1-10]

\end{multicols}

\end{document}

```

and using this command `htlatex foo.tex "my.cfg"` then `htlatex` will generate multiple columns. Thanks goes to Jagath AR for help in greatly improving the configuration file.

3.20 How to use images with `htlatex` and `pdflatex`

This is what I do. Here is an template example

```

\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{article}

\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{document}
\includegraphics[scale=0.4]{img}
\end{document}

```

I have `img.png` to start with, since most apps I use can generate `.png` images. But since `htlatex` wants `.eps`, I convert the `png` to `eps` like this

```
convert img.png eps3:img.eps
```

Make sure to use `level3 eps` to reduce the size. Note, no space between `eps3:` and the target file name next to it. Have to use `eps` for `htlatex`, else it will not scale the `png` file. `htlatex` can read `png` files, but `png` files have no bounding boxes, so can't change the size if needed as in the above example.

What if you do not have `png` image as the original? and only have `eps`? Then now `pdflatex` is not happy and `htlatex` is happy. Ok, no problem, use this package as below. So this solution below will work for all conditions

```

\documentclass[12pt,notitlepage]{article}
\usepackage{epstopdf}%
\epstopdfsetup{update}

\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{document}
\includegraphics[scale=0.4]{img}
\end{document}

```

So what will happen now, is if the file was `img.eps`, then `pdflatex` will convert it to pdf automatically and use the `img.pdf` file for the graphics. `htlatex` see the `eps` file and is happy.

So rule of thumb: If it was `img.png`, convert to `eps` first to make `htlatex` happy. If it was `.eps`, then include the above packages to make `pdflatex` happy. And always leave the extension off the image name in the latex file as above.

It will be better to generate `.eps` image to start with from the app which created the images if possible, so do not have to remember to convert them each time to `eps`, But if not, do the above.

3.21 adding white space

`tex4ht` does not support `\quad` or `\qqquad` out of the box, as it generates normal spaces in HTML for these which will be collapsed to single space. Replace this by something such as `\hspace{5mm}`

Another work around is found here

<http://comments.gmane.org/gmane.comp.tex.tex4ht/86>

3.22 Avoid vref

Watch out. Do not use `\vref`, and replace with `\ref`. Using `\vref` caused me many hours trying to find out why the document was cut off in HTML. `Tex4ht` does not work with `\vref` and will cause many problems. As of `texlive 2014`

3.23 Where are the 4ht files located?

They are in `/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/generic/tex4ht/*.4ht`

3.24 Where is tex4ht.env located ?

This file is in `/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex4ht/base/unix/tex4ht.env`

3.25 Patch for report style

added August 10, 2014

There is a bug in `tex4ht` as of `texlive 2014`. When using report style the table of content shows section even if told not to.

Use the patch shown in this link. Edit your `report.4ht` by the patch shown here

The `report.4ht` file is located in

`/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/generic/tex4ht/report.4ht`

This is until the fix is added to `texlive`.

Note: The above only work if the HTML page is not split. If you are splitting it, then the bug is still there and not fixed.

3.26 Watch out for Verbatim frame not showing in Chrome

added August 14, 2014

To add frame around Verbatim, the `framerule` must be used to force the frame thickness to be at least 0.8pt else it will not show in Chrome. (Thanks for Michal Hoftich for finding why the frame was not showing in Chrome).

So to use a frame and having it show in all three major browsers, use something as follows (until Chrome can handle all rule thickness).

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{fancyvrb}
\begin{document}

\begin{Verbatim}[frame=single,framerule=.8pt]
text
\end{Verbatim}
\end{document}
```

3.27 How to use tex4ht with SVG for math and images

This is the best configuration to use. It makes the math use .svg for images instead of png, and also supports an includes pictures as svg.

First thing is to edit tex4ht.env

```
sudo vi /usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex4ht/base/unix/tex4ht.env
```

```
<dvipng>
G.png
Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 110 -bg Transparent -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
G.gif
Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 110 -bg Transparent -gif -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
G.
%echo "dbg: got to dvi to png via dvipng"
Gdvipng -T tight -x 1400 -D 72 -bg Transparent -pp %%2:%%2 %%1 -o %%3
%----- let's not use convert, to simplify mactex.
% G.
% Gdvips -Ppdf -mode ibmvga -D 110 -f %%1 -pp %%2 > zz%%4.ps
% Gconvert -crop 0x0 -density 110x110 -transparent '#FFFFFF' zz%%4.ps %%3
% Grm zz%%4.ps
G.svg
Gdvisvgm -n -p %%2 -c 1.2,1.2 -s %%1 > %%3
</dvipng>
```

Add in these 2 lines above.
There were not there before

The next step is to edit your .cfg and make it like this

```
\Preamble{ext=htm,charset="utf-8",p-width,pic-align}
\Configure{VERSION}{}
```

```

\Configure{DOCTYPE}{\HCode{<!DOCTYPE html>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{HTML}{\HCode{<html>\Hnewline}}{\HCode{\Hnewline</html>}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta charset="utf-8"/>\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<meta name="generator" content="TeX4ht
(http://www.cse.ohio-state.edu/~string-gurari/TeX4ht/)" />\Hnewline}}
\Configure{@HEAD}{\HCode{<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="\expandafter\csname aa:CssFile\endcsname" />\Hnewline}}

\Configure{Picture}{.svg}

\makeatletter
\Configure{graphics*}
{svg}
{
  {\Configure{Needs}{File: \Gin@base.svg}\Needs{}}
  \Picture[\csname a:GraphicsAlt\endcsname]{\csname Gin@base\endcsname.svg
    \csname a:Gin-dim\endcsname}
}
%
\makeatletter
\Configure{graphics*}
{eps}%
{\Needs{"convert \csname Gin@base\endcsname.eps
  \csname Gin@base\endcsname.png"}%
  \Picture[pict]{\csname Gin@base\endcsname.png}%
  \special{t4ht+@File: \csname Gin@base\endcsname.png}
}

\begin{document}
\EndPreamble

```

Now compile your .tex file like this (where nma.cfg below is your tex4ht .cfg file.)

```
make4ht index.tex "nma,htm,pic-align,charset=utf-8,notoc*" " -cunihtf -utf8"
```

Make sure to include `\usepackage{graphicx}` in your latex document! else you'll get this error

```

(/usr/local/texlive/2014/texmf-dist/tex/generic/tex4ht/html4-math.4ht))
1.34 --- TeX4ht warning --- \Configure{graphics*}? ---

! LaTeX Error: Missing \begin{document} in `nma.cfg'.

```

Thanks goes to Michal-h21 for help in making the above instructions.

3.28 converting cropped pdf page to svg

After cropping part of pdf page and generating foo.pdf file, which is one page only, to convert this to svg file to include with tex4ht, do this

```
pdf2svg p.pdf p.svg
```

I found this works better than

```
inkscape --without-gui --file=p.pdf --export-plain-svg=p.svg
```

This can be used to do the conversion of all cropped pdf files in the folder

```
#!/bin/bash
for file in *.pdf; do
    filename=${file%.*}
    pdf2svg "$filename.pdf" "$filename.svg"
done
```

3.29 How to change image size of svg for html generation?

I can't find out why `\includegraphics[scale=0.5]{pic.svg}` does not work with tex4ht as it does with pdf. So to change the svg image size, simply edit the svg file with text editor, and change the first line that says something like `width="500pt" height="500pt"` to just `width="250px"` for example, and save the .svg file.

3.30 How to include animated gif file in the HTML?

add this in Latex file, and use normal HTML coding in there. This will only show up in the HTML and not affect the pdflatex run

```
\ifdefined\HCode
\HCode{
  <image src="movie.gif" alt="movie"
}
```

3.31 How to build using make4ht

This is what I use now to build things for tex4ht

```
make4ht -u -c ~/nma.cfg -e ~/main.mk4 index.tex "htm,pic-align,notoc"
```

To split the document, say 3 levels, then the command is

```
make4ht -u -c ~/nma.cfg -e ~/main.mk4 index.tex "htm,3,pic-align,notoc"
```

Make sure to have the main.mk4 build file in my home folder as well as the .cfg file. The main.mk4 I use now is written by michal.h21 `main.mk4` and my .cfg is `nma.cfg`

You need to have latest make4ht installed, which does not come with texlive. You can get it from <https://github.com/michal-h21/make4ht>

see [how-to-speed-up-tex4ht-image-generation-process](#) for reference

Thanks to michal.h21 support for making the above possible.

3.32 remember to set TEXINPUTS

htlatex uses TEXINPUTS to find .cfg file if the file is not in the current directly. This is what I do. Edit `$HOME/.bashrc` and add the line `export TEXINPUTS=.:$HOME:$TEXINPUTS`

3.33 To make .bbx files

use `ebb -x foo.pdf` if you get an error like this

*** WARNING ** Streams with DecodeParams not supported.**

This convert the pdf to ps, then convert it back to pdf, it should now work

```
pdf2ps foo.pdf foo.ps
ps2pdf foo.ps foo.pdf
ebb -x foo.pdf
```

3.34 How to used fixed width table?

`tex4ht` does not support fixed width using the `m{}` option in `tabular`. So this will not work

```
\begin{tabular}{|m{2in}|m{2in}|m{2in}|}\hline
```

The width is ignored, even if one compiles with `p-width` option. One way is to change `m` to `p`. Another option is to look at this post

3.35 tex4ht references

1. CVR web site, has lots of `tex4ht` information <http://cvr.cc/?p=504>
2. main `tex4ht` page <http://tug.org/applications/tex4ht/mn.html>
3. <http://tug.org/applications/tex4ht/mn3.html>
4. <http://www.cvr.cc/?p=362>
5. configure command
6. `tex4ht` options by CVR <http://www.cvr.cc/?p=504>
7. <http://tug.org/applications/tex4ht/mn14.html#mn14-1>
8. <http://newsgroups.derkeiler.com/Archive/Comp/comp.text.tex/2010-07/msg00585.html>
9. thread at <http://tug.org/pipermail/tex4ht/2013q3/000856.html>
10. commits to `tex4ht` source tree <http://tug.org/pipermail/tex4ht-commits/>
11. Michal-h21 `tex4ht` tutorial <https://github.com/michal-h21/helpers4ht/wiki/tex4ht-tutorial>
12. `Tex4ht` for SW <http://facweb.knowlton.ohio-state.edu/pviton/support/swpht.html#swphtpa4.html>
13. <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/69063/tex4ht-includegraphicspage-10foo-pdf> shows how to include pdf pages in HTML. But I could not get it to work in Tl 2015.

4 Tikz notes

4.1 Simple tikz examples

Simple tikz examples

4.2 Generate SVG from tikz drawing

see page 117 in tikz manual 3.0

```
% example.tex
\documentclass[dvisvgm]{minimal}

\usepackage{tikz}

\begin{document}
Hello \tikz [baseline] \fill [fill=blue!80!black] (0,.75ex) circle[radius=.75ex];
\end{document}
```

And then run

```
latex example
dvisvgm example
```

or better

```
lualatex --output-format=dvi example
dvisvgm example
```

4.3 misc. notes

1. tikz uses cm by default. a standard page in the US (letter) is 21.5 cm wide and 27.8 cm high.

4.4 How to include pdf file using tikz picture

```
\documentclass[11pt]{report}
\usepackage{amsmath,mathtools}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{pdfpages}
\usepackage{tikz}
\usepackage{pgffor}

\begin{document}
\pdfximage{file2.pdf}
\foreach \index in {1,...,\the\pdfastximagepages}
{
  \begin{tikzpicture}[remember picture]
    \node[inner sep=0pt] at (current page.center)
      {\includegraphics[page=\index]{file2.pdf}};
  \end{tikzpicture}
}
\end{document}
```

4.5 Tikz documentation links

1. tikz manual <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/graphics/pgf/base/doc/generic/pgf/>
2. tikz-qtree <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/tikz-qtree>
3. tikz-forest <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/forest>
4. example qtree <http://www.wikiprog.org/wiki/LaTeX:Arbre>
5. left and right trees <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/44970/how-to-specify-left-and-right-node-of-a-tikz-qtree>
6. simple example of qtree with node <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/43924/is-there-a-library-for-drawing-object-inheritance-trees-in-tikz>

4.6 making loops

from <http://pgf-and-tikz.10981.n7.nabble.com/Draw-a-shape-use-it-many-times-td4323.html>

```

\documentclass{article}
\input{commonlatex}
\usepackage{tikz}
\newcommand{\MyChair}{
\draw[fill=blue!15,thick] plot coordinates
{(-2,-1)(-2,1)(-1,2)(2,3)(3,2)(3,-2)(2,-3)(-1,-2)};
\draw[fill=blue!15,thick] plot coordinates
{(-2.5,-1)(-2.5,1)(-3.25,2)(-3.25,-2)};
}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture} [scale=0.125,smooth cycle]
  \foreach \row in {1,2,...,10}
  {
    \foreach \col in {1,2,...,4}
    {
      \begin{scope}[xshift=\row cm,yshift=\col 10 cm]
        \MyChair
      \end{scope}
    }
  }
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```

4.7 How to make aligned math inside a node?

see <http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/1342/aligned-equations-inside-of-tikz-node>

4.8 trees with tikz?

1. examples <http://mvngu.wordpress.com/2011/03/31/typeset-trees-using-tikzpgf/>

4.9 more tikz examples

<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \usepackage{tikz-qtree} \begin{document} \tikzset{font=\small} \begin{tikzpicture} \Tree [.A [. \node(B){B};] [. \node(C){C};]] \begin{scope}[xshift=0in,yshift=-2cm] \Tree [.\node(Dx){D}; [.E] [.F]] \end{scope} \end{tikzpicture} \draw[-] (B) -- (Dx); \draw[-] (C) -- (Dx); \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	<pre> graph TD A --- B A --- C B --- D C --- D D --- E D --- F </pre>
<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \begin{document} \begin{tikzpicture} \draw [<->] (3,0) -- (0,0) -- (0,3); \draw (0,0) rectangle (3,3); \draw [fill=lightgray] (0,2.8)--(0,0)--(2.8,0); \node [font=\Huge] at (2,2) {\$0\$}; \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>		

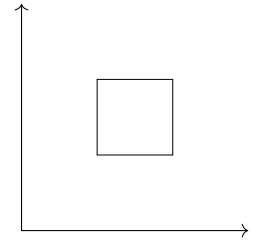
```

\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}

\draw [very thin] (1,1) rectangle (2,2);
\draw [<->] (3,0) -- (0,0) -- (0,3);

\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```



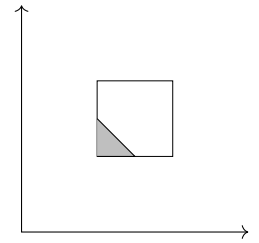
```

\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}

\draw [<->] (3,0) -- (0,0) -- (0,3);
\draw [very thin] (1,1) rectangle (2,2);
\draw [fill=lightgray] (1,1)--(1.5,1)--(1,1.5);

\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```



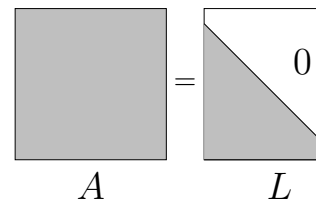
```


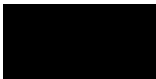


\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}

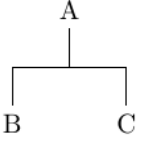
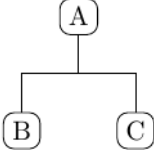
\def\x{0}%
\def\y{0}%
\draw [very thin] (\x,\y) rectangle (\x+2,\x+2);
\draw [fill=lightgray] (\x,\y)--(\x+1.75,\y+0)--(\x+0,\y+1.75);
\node[font=\Huge] at (\x+1.25,\y+1.25) {$0$};
\node at (\x+2.25,\y+1) {$+$};

\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```



<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \begin{document} \begin{tikzpicture} \path[draw] (0,0) rectangle (2,1); \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	
<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \begin{document} \begin{tikzpicture} \path[fill,draw] (0,0) rectangle (2,1); \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	
<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \begin{document} \begin{tikzpicture} \path[shade,draw] (0,0) rectangle (2,1); \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	
<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \begin{document} \begin{tikzpicture} \path[shade,top color=yellow!80!black, bottom color=white,draw] (0,0) rectangle (2,1); \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	

<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \usetikzlibrary{trees} \begin{document} \begin{tikzpicture} \node {A} [edge from parent fork down] child {node {B}} child {node {C}} ; \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	 <pre> graph TD A --> B A --> C </pre>
<pre> \documentclass{standalone} \usepackage{tikz} \usetikzlibrary{trees} \begin{document} \tikzset{every node/.style={draw, rectangle, rounded corners }} \begin{tikzpicture} \node {A} [edge from parent fork down] child {node {B}} child {node {C}} ; \end{tikzpicture} \end{document} </pre>	PDF	 <pre> graph TD A --> B A --> C </pre>

```

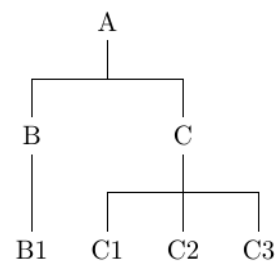
\documentclass{standalone}
\usepackage{tikz}
\usetikzlibrary{trees}
\begin{document}

\tikzset{level 1/.style={sibling distance=2cm},
         level 2/.style={sibling distance=1cm}}

\begin{tikzpicture}
  \node {A}
    [edge from parent fork down]
    child {node {B}}
    child {node {B1}}
  }
  child {node {C}}
    child {node {C1}}
    child {node {C2}}
    child {node {C3}}
  }
;
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```

PDF




```

see http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/124862/how-to-draw-a-diagram-that-forks-out-then-joins-in-the-middle-then-forks-out-ag

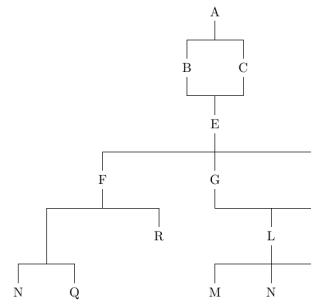
%written by Qrrbrbirlbel at Tex stackexchange
\documentclass[tikz]{standalone}
\usetikzlibrary{positioning-plus,paths.ortho}
\tikzset{
  parents/.style 2 args={
    @parents/.style={insert path={edge[edge from children path] (#1-##1)}},
    @parents/.list={#2}},
  edge from parent path={
    (\tikzparentnode\tikzparentanchor) |-| (\tikzchildnode\tikzchildanchor)},
  edge from children path/.style={
    to path={
      (\tikztostart\tikzchildanchor) |-| (\tikztotarget\tikzparentanchor) \tikztonodes}}}
}
\begin{document}
\begin{tikzpicture}[
  node distance=\tikzleveldistance and \tikzsiblingdistance,
  on grid,
  text depth=+0pt,
  hvvh=from center
]

\node (A) {A}
  child {node {B}}
  child {node {C}};
\node[below=2.0 of A] (E) {E} [parents={A}{1,2}]
  [sibling distance/.expanded=2*\the\tikzsiblingdistance]
  child {node {F}}
    child {coordinate
      [anchor=center,sibling distance/.expanded=.5*\the\tikzsiblingdistance]
      child {node {N}}
      child {node {Q}}
    }
    child {node {R}}
  }
  child {node {G}}
  child {node {H}};

\node[below=of (E-2)(E-3)] (L) {L} [parents={E}{2,3}]
  child {node {M}}
  child {node {N}}
  child {node {K}}
;
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{document}

```

PDF



5 Using Scientific word

5.1 location of external package in Scientific word


if using SW on windows and want to add a package not included by SW, then first download it from CTAN and put the .sty file here

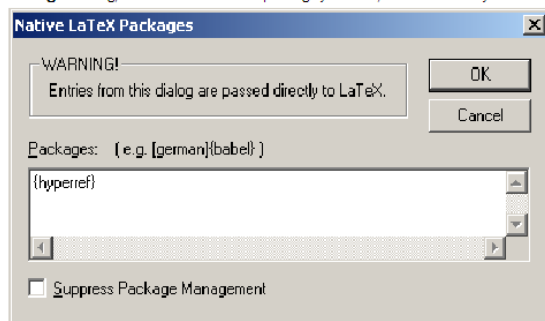
C:\swp55\TCITeX\TeX\LaTeX\contrib

and from inside SW, follow instructions as given here

<http://www.mackichan.com/index.html?techtalk/455.htm> mainFrame

Note Be careful to enter commands correctly. Incorrect syntax can cause LaTeX to fail and may damage your document permanently.

1. On the Typeset toolbar, click the Options and Packages button  or, from the **Typeset** menu, choose **Options and Packages**.
2. Choose the **Package Options** tab and choose **Go Native**.
3. In the **Native LaTeX Packages** dialog, enter the name of the package you want, enclosed in curly braces.



or you can simply edit the preamble and add `\usepackage{packageName}`

5.2 inputting Latex files into SW document

This is tricky. But just do this and do not follow any other instructions given in other places, they are all very confusing. Here is the deal.

When you write `input{file.txt}` in SW document `main.tex`, then it will not find `file.txt` because SW process `main.tex` is some other temporary folder. The easiest way to do this, is to make `main.tex` as a master document, then it will use the current folder.

To make `main.tex` as master document, create a file called `empty.tex` in the same folder and type in it exactly the following (using a text editor)

```
%TCIDATA{LaTeXparent=0,0,main.tex}
```

That is all, the one line above. Now go back to `main.tex`, and open that in a text editor (not in SW) and go to the end of the file just before end of the document, and add these lines, including the comments! this is important.

```
%TCIMACRO{\QSubDoc{Include empty}}{\input{empty.tex}}%  
%BeginExpansion  
\input{empty.tex}%  
%EndExpansion
```

Now, close everything. Now `main.tex` is a master document. Now you can write `\input{file.txt}` in `master.tex` and SW will now include the `file.txt` (assuming of course the file is in the same folder as `master.tex`).

So, for each latex file that is meant to include input files, we must have an empty.tex file there, and add it at the bottom of the document itself as shown above.

5.3 Adding Latex code into SW so that SW do not touch it

sometimes I have a need to insert Latex code into the .tex file while using SW, but do not want SW to look at this code. This is code used by htlatex for example. One way to do that is by using encapsulated tex field. This field can be added either from the SW GUI, or directly in source code. To add it in source, let assume we want to add `\ifdefined\HCode\href{../../index.htm}{up}` in the Latex source file. Then write

```
%
%TCIMACRO{\TeXButton{TeX field}}
%{ \ifdefined\HCode\href{../../index.htm}{up}  }
%}
%BeginExpansion
  \ifdefined\HCode\href{../../index.htm}{up}
%EndExpansion
```

Notice what we did. The code has to be put in 2 places. In the comment and inside the `BeginExpansion` and `%EndExpansion` block.

That is the only reliable way to insert Latex code for use by tex or tex4ht without having SW see it. Otherwise, SW can change it or move it around, or worst, comment it out. Now, the above can be processed OK by htlatex, since the `TeXField` is a comment, but the code is still there in the second block.

5.4 Fixing decoration fbox

When adding a frame in SW, around math equation such as displayed formula, it will add `\fbox` to do it. To improve how the math looks inside, added this to the preamble of the document

```
\usepackage{amsmath}

\let\latexfbox\fbox
\renewcommand{\fbox}[1]{%
  \latexfbox{\everymath{\displaystyle}#1}%
}
```

Thanks for <http://tex.stackexchange.com/>

6 Trying latexml

To obtain see <http://dlmf.nist.gov/LaTeXML/>

see <http://jblevins.org/log/xml-tools> for how to install and use latexml. And an online convertor

for binding see <http://trac.mathweb.org/LaTeXML/browser/trunk/lib/LaTeXML/Package>

See <http://www.albany.edu/~hammond/demos/Html5/arXiv/lxmlexamples.html> for examples of Math papers translated to HTML using Latexml

Tried to install version 0.8 on August 10, 2013, on linux, but getting errors from Make, something about perl, even though I followed all instructions.

```
/usr/bin/perl -MParse::RecDescent - lib/LaTeXML/MathGrammar LaTeXML::MathGrammar
Can't locate Parse/RecDescent.pm in @INC (@INC contains: /etc/perl /usr/local/lib/perl/5.14.2 /usr/lo
BEGIN failed--compilation aborted.
make: *** [blib/lib/LaTeXML/MathGrammar.pm] Error 2
>make test
/usr/bin/perl -MParse::RecDescent - lib/LaTeXML/MathGrammar LaTeXML::MathGrammar
Can't locate Parse/RecDescent.pm in @INC (@INC contains: /etc/perl /usr/local/lib/perl/5.14.2 /usr/lo
BEGIN failed--compilation aborted.
make: *** [blib/lib/LaTeXML/MathGrammar.pm] Error 2
>
```


7 Trying pdf2htmlEX

On windows, installed the binaries. Then to convert a pdf to HTML do, from a DOS window:

```
>pdf2htmlEX --data-dir C:\pdf2htmlEX\data --dest-dir HTML  
  --process-outline 1 --fallback 1 --bg-format svg --zoom 1  
  --process-type3 1 report.pdf
```

The above converts report.pdf to report.html and puts the HTML in the HTML subfolder. The folder C:\pdf2htmlEX\data is where the manifest data is, which is included when installing the application. The windows version is here.

See [This](#) for more information about pdf2htmlEX