

POIR L^AT_EX WORKSHOP
Basic `article` style template

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1 Text and formatting

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Praesent volutpat dictum commodo.

MAURIS DIGNISSIM SAGITTIS ORCI EU VIVERRA. Maecenas sollicitudin libero vel augue blandit hendrerit. Praesent id blandit orci. Proin velit mauris, fermentum vitae ornare ut, vulputate et augue. Mauris a eros et velit tempus commodo. In hac habitasse platea dictumst. Suspendisse sodales purus nec nisl dapibus tristique. Suspendisse potenti.

Morbi at scelerisque orci, ac sagittis justo. Aenean cursus mi maximus purus condimentum, at dictum tellus cursus. Nulla et lectus a risus dictum feugiat nec vitae odio. Proin arcu ex, sodales vel malesuada nec, lobortis ut orci. Morbi vel libero orci. Donec vehicula vitae libero sed pellentesque. Vivamus posuere dapibus dolor vitae semper. Curabitur imperdiet a massa nec mollis. Praesent rhoncus magna eget consequat laoreet. Donec congue cursus augue non scelerisque. Integer et mi sit amet odio consectetur dapibus.

General advise: Have an easy hand with these formatting options. L^AT_EX is pretty good at selecting size patterns and spacing that is aesthetically pleasing. Especially in the beginning, limit yourself to choosing your paper size, basic font size, and spacing, and let L^AT_EX do the rest.

2 Lists

2.1 Bullet Points

- Point 1.
- Bla bla.
- More bla bla.

2.2 Numbered lists

1. This is the most important.
2. Less important.
3. Even less.

2.3 Nested lists

- Some stuff.
 1. Oh first point.
 2. Second point.
- Back to stuff.

3 Math Symbols

L^AT_EX has beautiful math typesetting capabilities.¹ We can either write functions and math symbols in text using the \$ sign as a wrapper. So for example, if you love Greek letters, you can just write them in text like this $w_{i,t} = \alpha v_{i,t-1} + \beta x_{i,t-1} + \delta_t + \gamma_i + \epsilon_{i,t}$. For longer functions, use the following wrapper:

$$\frac{\partial EU_{nsp}}{\partial v} = A'(v) - A'(v)(g + v - s - n_L)f\gamma - A(v)f\gamma - B'(v) \leq 0\gamma - B''(v) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 EU_{nsp}}{\partial v^2} = A''(v) - A''(v)(g + v - s - n_L)f\gamma - A'(v)f\gamma - A'(v)f\gamma - B''(v) \quad (2)$$

4 Figures

L^AT_EX puts figures and tables into so-called **floats**. Floats are containers for content that cannot be broken over a page. The algorithm determines the optimal placement of the float on the page and the text around it. This is a blessing and a curse. Floats are one of the reason that make L^AT_EX documents pretty. But trying to force L^AT_EX to place a figure in a position it does not deem optimal can be a hassle. Notice how Figure 1 changes position as we add and remove content from our document.

There are some ways to “friendly force” L^AT_EX to comply with your wishes, such as the commands **h** (here), **t** (top), **b** (bottom), and **p** (page), as well as the infamous **!** (no, really!). L^AT_EX may or may not comply with your wishes. There are ways to truly force specific positions on the program, but we will not cover this here.

5 Tables

Programming tables in L^AT_EX from scratch is not straightforward. Examine the code below to understand the basic logic. The **tabular** is wrapped into a **table** float. Then follows a formatting operator, which tells the program to center the tabular on within the float. Upon initializing the tabular, we tell L^AT_EX how many columns there are (3), that they should be right (r), center (c), and center (c)

¹For a list of the most common math symbols, see <http://web.ift.uib.no/Teori/KURS/WRK/TeX/symALL.html>.

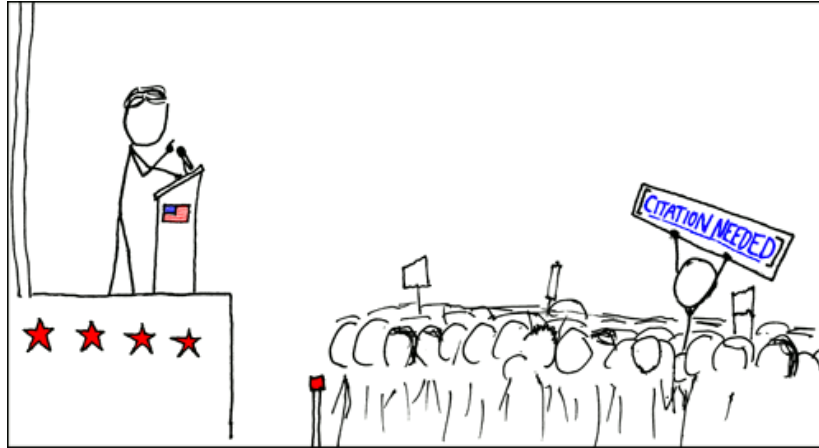


Figure 1: Source https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/31/Webcomic_xkcd_-_Wikipedian_protester.png.

oriented, and that we want vertical lines (`|`). We then include the body of each row, with the `&` symbol delimiting the content for each cell. Below, see the code that is used to create Table 1.

```
\begin{table}[!htbp]
  \centering
  \caption{The classic ‘Prisoner’s Dilemma’}
  \begin{tabular}{|r|c|c|}
    \hline
    {\bf Player I / Player II} & Cooperate & Defect \\
    \hline
    Cooperate & (5,5) & (-10, 10) \\
    \hline
    Defect & (10,-10) & (-5,-5) \\
    \hline
  \end{tabular}
  \label{tab_prison}
\end{table}
```

Table 1: The classic “Prisoner’s Dilemma”

Player I / Player II	Cooperate	Defect
Cooperate	(5,5)	(-10, 10)
Defect	(10,-10)	(-5,-5)

Fortunately, there are a number of tools that make it much easier to create tables in \LaTeX . For example, Table ?? was created using the **stargazer** package in **R** and imported into the \LaTeX document using the **input** command. A similar output can be achieved using the **estout** in **Stata**.

Table 2: Table created with R's stargazer package.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Internet Users	Life Expectancy
	(1)	(2)
Polity Score	0.0842*** (0.0202)	
Population	0.0000 (0.0000)	
GDP p.c.	0.0010*** (0.00002)	0.0005*** (0.00001)
Constant	5.9550*** (0.4082)	62.5757*** (0.1602)
Observations	3,003	4,111
R ²	0.3839	0.3343
Adjusted R ²	0.3833	0.3341
Residual Std. Error	17.9527 (df = 2999)	8.6253 (df = 4109)
<i>Note:</i> *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01		

To manually create tables, you can use online generators, for example <http://www.tablesgenerator.com>.

[Paste code generated with tablesgenerator here].

6 Comments using the todonotes package

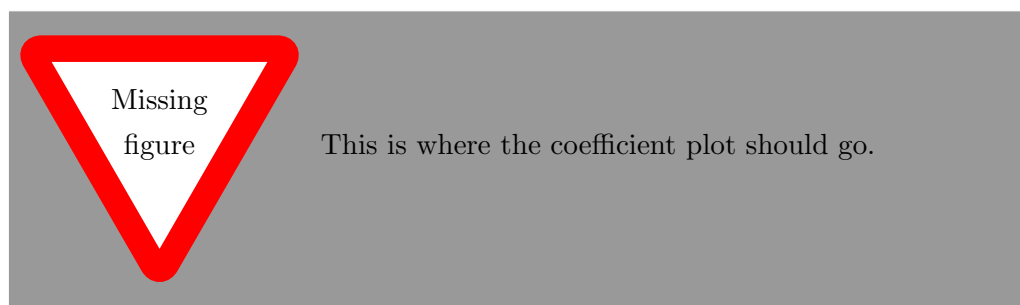
You can add comments to your document that are visible in the source code using the % sign. Any content on the same line will not be typeset.

Using the `todonotes` package, you can add comments for workflow management and collaboration. Note that for the comments and to do list to output correctly, you need to compile the document twice. For collaboration, you could assign each author a different color. Suppose Hannah and John are writing a paper together, you could color-code the comments to keep track. For more advanced options of adding comments see the vignette for the `todonotes` package (<https://mirror.hmc.edu/ctan/macros/latex/contrib/todonotes/todonotes.pdf>).

Add a little more info on the todonotes package!

HA
This is me.

JT
I'm here too!



HA: John can you please inset the coefficient plot? Thanks!

You can even output a list of open tasks using the `listoftodos` command:

Pretty cool stuff!

Todo list

■ Add a little more info on the <code>todonotes</code> package!	5
■ This is me.	5
■ I'm here too!	5
Figure: This is where the coefficient plot should go.	5
■ John can you please inset the coefficient plot? Thanks!	5
■ Pretty cool stuff!	6

7 Bibliographic Data

One of the greatest things about using L^AT_EX is the integration of bibliographies. Including citations into your documents is easy. First, you specify the desired citation format. There is a large number of citation styles out there, including the most common styles used by academic journals. When you need to change the citation format for submission to a journal, just download the respective style file and adjust the `bibliographystyle` parameter. Second, you specify the `.bib` to draw the bibliography from using the `bibliography` command. I use BibDesk as a citation manager that automatically creates the `.bib` file, but there are many other options.

```
\bibliographystyle{chicago}
\bibliography{/Users/thereaseanders/Documents/UNI/USC/Resources/Latex/LaTeXWorkshop/sample_bib.bib}
```

In this example we use the `natabib` package for citation management. For more information, see https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Bibliography_Management#Bibliography_styles. Here is an overview over the most common `natbib` commands:

```
\citet{jon90}          -->    Jones et al. (1990)
\citet[chap. 2]{jon90} -->    Jones et al. (1990, chap. 2)
\citep{jon90}          -->

(Jones et al., 1990)
\citep[chap. 2]{jon90} -->    (Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
\citep[see][]{jon90}   -->    (see Jones et al., 1990)
\citep[see][chap. 2]{jon90} -->    (see Jones et al., 1990, chap. 2)
\citet*{jon90}         -->    Jones, Baker, and Williams (1990)
\citep*{jon90}         -->    (Jones, Baker, and Williams, 1990)
```

Now, if you want to put the [Waltzs](#) and the [Vasquezs](#) of the world into conversation with each other, you can! But does any of this matter when, really, its all about institutions ([Keohane, 2005](#))? As [Risse \(2000\)](#) says, “Let’s argue!”

References

- Keohane, R. O. (2005). *After Hegemony: Cooperation and Discord in the World Political Economy* (2nd ed.). Princeton University Press.
- Risse, T. (2000). "Let's Argue!": Communicative Action in World Politics. *International Organization* 54(1), 1–39.
- Vasquez, J. A. (1997). The realist paradigm and degenerative versus progressive research programs: An appraisal of neotraditional research on waltz's balancing proposition. *American Political Science Review* 91(4), 899–912.
- Waltz, K. N. (1979). *Theory of International Politics*. Boston etc.: McGraw-Hill.