Body

Formatting

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This Presentation

- Special characters
- Bolding, Italics, and Emphasizing
- Font sizes
- Justification
- Bulleted lists
- Enumerated lists

Special Characters

- As we've seen so far, several characters are used in commands

- To produce these characters in the body, we need to use a modified version.

  $\backslash\$$ \quad $\backslash\%$ \quad $\backslash\&$ \quad $\backslash\#$ \quad $\backslash\{$ \quad $\backslash\}$ \quad $\backslash\_$ \quad $\backslash\hat{}\{\}$ \quad $\backslash\tilde{}\{\}$

  $\$$ \quad $\%$ \quad $\&$ \quad $\#$ \quad $\{$ \quad $\}$ \quad $\_$ \quad $\hat{}$ \quad $\tilde{}$

- To produce $\backslash$, use `$\backslash$`.

- ˆ and ˜ overflow their space so they need extra brackets to create extra space.

  - This is what ând c̃haracters look like without adding the brackets.

Logo's

- LaTeX has some built in logo's.

Command	Logo
\LaTeX\	LaTeX
\LaTeX2e\	LaTeX
\TeX\	TeX

- These command tend to overflow their box, so the extra slash is to give it more space.

Bolding, Italicizing, and Emphasizing

- LaTeX uses commands to format text.

Command	Output
\textbf{*text*}	**bold**
\textit{*text*}	*italic*
\texttt{*text*}	`typewriter`
\textsl{*text*}	*slanted*
\emph{*text*}	*emphasized*
\textsf{*text*}	sans serif
\textsc{*text*}	SMALL CAPS

Font Sizes

- The normal font size for our document is defined by the *document class* (default is 10pt).

- We can change the font size periodically throughout the document.

- Typically the author should rely on section commands (e.g. `\section`) to make headers.

- Likewise, we should rely on the `\maketitle` command.

Font Sizes

Command	Output
\tiny	tiny font
\scriptsize	script size font
\footnotesize	footnote size font
\small	small font
\normalsize	normal font
\large	large font
\Large	larger font
\LARGE	even larger font
\huge	huge font
\huge	largest font

Justification

- To justify text (left, center, right) we "encapsulate" the text we want to justify in an environment.
    - Environments are important in LaTeX and we'll explore other environments in Lecture 3.1.
- We can justify the text to the left (flushleft), center (center), or to the right (flushright).
- To begin a justification we use `\begin{`*justification*`}`.
- To end a justification we use `\end{`*justification*`}`.
- The `\begin` and `\end` commands are used for many scenarios.

Justification Example

This input…
```
\begin{document}
\Text is normally justified to the left.
\begin{center}
Here is some text we've centered.
The same can be justified to the left,
and to the right.
\end{center}
Back to normal justification.
```

Justification Example (con't)

produces this output...
Text is normally justified to the left.

<div align="center">
Here is some text we've centered.
The same can be justified to the left,
and to the right.
</div>

Back to normal justification.

Bulleted Lists

- It is also important to make bulleted or enumerated lists.

- Again, we will use an environment to make lists.

- To begin a bulleted list, we use `\begin{itemize}`.

- To end the list, we use `\end{itemize}`.

- To add a new bullet, use `\item`.

- You can use a dash(-) instead of a bullet with `\item[-]`.

- To make a sublist, begin another bulleted list.

Bulleted List Example

This input…
```
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize}
\item The first point
\begin{itemize}
\item A subpoint to the first
\end{itemize}
\item[-] then the second with a slash
\end{itemize
Back to normal text.
```

Bulleted List Example (con')

produces this output. . .

- The first point
  - A subpoint to the first
- then the second with a slash

Back to normal text.

Enumerated Lists

- Making a numbered list is very similar.

- To begin a enumerated list, we use `\begin{enumerate}`.

- To end the list, we use `\end{enumberate}`.

- To add an item to the list, use `\item`.

- To begin a sublist, start another enumerated list.

- LaTeX allows authors to mix bulleted and enumerated lists.

Enumerated List Example

This input...
```
\begin{document}
\begin{enumerated}
\item Our first priority
\begin{enumerated}
\item A subitem to the enumerated list
\end{enumerated}
\begin{itemize}
\item With a bulleted list
\end{itemize}
\item Our second priority
\end{enumerated}
```

Enumerated List Example (con't)

1. Our first priority

   (a) A subitem to the enumerated list

   - With a bulleted list

2. Our second priority

Formating Review

- A handful of characters are used in commands, so for them to actually appear in the text we need special commands.

- We can format text by using a list of commands (on slide 4) to format a section of text.
  - `\textit{text}`, `\textbf{text}` will italicize and bold text, respectively.

- We can make lists using \begin{itemize} or \begin{enumerate} to begin a list, `\item` to insert a new item, and \end{itemize} or \begin{enumerate} to end the list.