

# First example

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## 1 Structure

### 1.1 Document structure

Looking now at the source document, you'll notice it consists of 2 parts:

- The preamble contains the document class to use (article in this example) and metadata, like the document title and author we defined.
- The document content, which is everything between `\begin{document}` and `\end{document}`.

The document content itself is made up of several sections, and subsections, themselves made up of several paragraphs and structures.

### 1.2 Whitespace

In latex, your focus is your documents structure, and the presentational aspect is taken care of for you. This brings us to discuss what *space* is in latex.

*Whitespace* characters, such as blank or tab, are treated as *space* by latex. Several consecutive whitespace characters are treated as one *space*. Whitespace at the start of a line is generally ignored, and a single line break is treated as *whitespace*.

You'll notice that for latex, a paragraph is a sequence of non-blank lines, and a new paragraph begins right after a blank line: An empty line between two lines of text defines the end of a paragraph.

Paragraph formatting is taken care of by latex, and that include the hyphenation of text. If you look at the source, you'll notice that latex doesn't necessarily break lines where there is a line break in the source document. For example take a look at the last paragraph: It was written on one line in the source document, and yet latex formats it beautifully in the pdf.

Several empty lines are treated the same as one empty line.

## 2 second section

### 2.1 Verbatim environment

If you want to introduce text that won't be interpreted by the compiler, you can use the verbatim environment. Everything written in that environment is processed as if by a typewriter:

- All spaces and line breaks are reproduced verbatim, and the text is displayed in a monospace font.
- Any latex command in the verbatim environment will be ignored and handled as plain text. The reason is that once in the verbatim environment, the only command that will be recognized is `\end{verbatim}`.

If you want to introduce a short inline verbatim text, you can use the `\verb` command:

```
raw    text
```

Following the `\verb` command, the text must be enclosed in delimiters, like the “+” we used here. The delimiter can be any character you like except `*`. This will print verbatim all the text within the delimiters.

For example, the code:

```
\textbf{This is  printed  verbatim  !}
```

And for the verbatim environment:

```
\subsection{Second subsection of second section}
```

```
Vestibulum    aliquam                lectus                hendrerit urna mattis pellentesque. Cras dignis  
egestas sem, ac pulvinar neque  
venenatis ac.
```

### 2.2 Third subsection of second section

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