

third example

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# Kapitel 1

## first section

### 1.1 Document

#### 1.1.1 The document's class

The first example we saw was an *article*, the second was a *book*, and this example is a *report*. Different document classes get rendered differently.

There is a very good explanation of the major document classes in the LaTeX wikibook at [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Basics#Document\\_Classes](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Basics#Document_Classes).

One thing to keep in mind though, is that different document classes have different document structures, i.e. sectioning commands, check [http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Document\\_Structure#Sectioning\\_Commands](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Document_Structure#Sectioning_Commands) for more information.

For example, you cannot have chapters in articles, because it doesn't make sense there semantically speaking.

#### 1.1.2 The document's date

In the first two examples, a date is rendered on the title page. The first example however doesn't have an explicit date command in the **top matter**. By default the date is set to the `\today` command's value, which is today's date.

There is however a difference between the first and second example, and that is the date's format. The culprit here is the *babel* package which also changes the date's format so that it conforms with the document's language.

Nevertheless, there comes a time where you don't want a date on your document and that can be accomplished by defining a date without any parameters, like in this example.

### 1.2 Internet links

Looking at the preamble of this document, you'll see we use a new package *hyperref*. This allows us to insert all sorts of links into our document. For now we'll only use the `\url` command. It allows you to insert the link to a web resource in text. Clicking it will launch it in your default browser.

# Kapitel 2

## Give me some lists!

### 2.1 Different kinds of lists

In latex there are three kinds of lists, we'll have a look at all three types.

#### 2.1.1 Itemize

An unordered list in latex is created with the **itemize** environment:

- First item
- Second item
- Third item

An unordered list in latex is created with the **itemize** environment. The **itemize** environment is semantically suitable for lists of items for which the order is not important.

#### 2.1.2 Enumerate

An ordered list in latex is created with the **enumerate** environment:

1. First item
2. Second item
3. Third item

An ordered list in latex is created with the **enumerate** environment. The **enumerate** environment is semantically suitable for lists of items for which the order is important.

#### 2.1.3 Descriptions

A definition list in latex is created with the **description** environment:

**First** First item

**Second** Second item

**Third** Third item

A definition list in latex is created with the **description** environment. The **description** environment is semantically suitable for lists of pairs made of terms to be described or defined, and their description or definition.

## 2.2 Nested lists

In LaTeX you can insert a list environment into an existing one (up to a depth of four). Different types of lists can be nested at different levels.

1. First item
2. First level nested list
  - First item of second level list
  - Second level nested list
    - First** First item
    - second** Second item
  - Third item
3. last item in list