# **Snippets**

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## **Daftar Isi**

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# **Basic Document Templates**

### **Basic document**

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
   Hello World!
\end{document}
```

## **Basic document with bibtex**

#### **Paket**

cite

#### Contoh

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{cite}
\begin{document}

\title{My Article}
\author{Nobody Jr.}
```

```
\date{Today}
\maketitle

Blablabla said Nobody ~\cite{Nobody06}.

\bibliography{mybib}{}
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\end{document}
```

## **Basic document with glossaries**

#### **Paket**

glossaries

#### Contoh

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{glossaries}
\makeglossaries
\newglossaryentry{sample}{name={sample},description={an example}}
\begin{document}
\gls{sample}, \gls[format=textbf]{sample}.
\printglossaries
\end{document}
```

## Basic document with bibtex and glossaries

#### **Paket**

cite glossaries

#### Contoh

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{cite}
\usepackage{glossaries}
\makeglossaries
\newglossaryentry{sample}{name={sample},description={an example}}
\begin{document}
\title{My Article}
\author{Nobody Jr.}
\date{Today}
\maketitle
Blablabla said Nobody ~\cite{Nobody06}.
\gls{sample}, \gls[format=textbf]{sample}.
\bibliography{mybib}{}
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\printglossaries
\end{document}
```

## **Makefile**

## **Standard Script**

Makefile berikut dapat meng-compile tex file yang berisi bibtex dan glossaries.

# Script dengan tambahan fitur untuk menyimpan auxiliary files di folder build

## Alternatif Penulisan Makefile Versi 1

Pada contoh di atas, setiap line command ditulis dalam rule yang terpisah. Semua line tersebut sebenarnya dapat ditulis dalam rule yang sama. Contohnya adalah:

```
all:

pdflatex -output-directory=build -interaction=batchmode main biber --input-directory=build --output-directory=build main makeglossaries -d build main pdflatex -output-directory=build -interaction=batchmode main pdflatex -output-directory=build -interaction=batchmode main
```

#### Alternatif Penulisan Makefile Versi 2

Agar dapat digunakan secara general, maka nama file yang berulang diganti dengan variabel untuk memudahkan dalam mengganti nama file tersebut.

```
.PHONY: update all
auxFolder := build
mode := batchmode
filename := main
update:
       @echo "simple update"
       @echo "-----
       pdflatex -output-directory=$(auxFolder) -interaction=$(mode) $(filename)
all:
       @echo "run pdflatex (1)"
       @echo "-----
       pdflatex -output-directory=$(auxFolder) -interaction=$(mode) $(filename)
       @echo "run biber"
       @echo "-----"
       biber --input-directory=$(auxFolder) --output-directory=$(auxFolder) $(filename)
       @echo "run glossaries"
       @echo "----"
       makeglossaries -d $(auxFolder) $(filename)
       @echo "run pdflatex (2)"
       @echo "-----
       pdflatex -output-directory=$(auxFolder) -interaction=$(mode) $(filename)
       @echo "run pdflatex (3)"
       @echo "-----
       pdflatex -output-directory=$(auxFolder) -interaction=$(mode) $(filename)
```

#### Referensi

Hiding latex metafiles

## **Figures**

## 1 Figure

**Paket** 

graphics

#### Contoh

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

#### Hasil compile



## 2 Figures

#### **Paket**

graphicx	caption	subcaption
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#### Contoh

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{subcaption}
\usepackage{caption}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[!ht]
        \centering
        \begin{subfigure}[t]{.4\linewidth}
                \centering
                \includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{example-image-a}
                \caption{Gambar No. 1}\label{fig:a}
        \end{subfigure}
        \begin{subfigure}[t]{.4\linewidth}
                \centering
                \includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{example-image-a}
                \caption{Gambar No. 2}\label{fig:b}
        \end{subfigure}
\caption{2 buah gambar}\label{fig:contoh}
\end{figure}
Ini merujuk ke Gbr.~\ref{fig:a}. Ini merujuk Gbr.~\ref{fig:b}. Ini merujuk ke
Gbr.~\ref{fig:contoh}.
\end{document}
```

#### Hasil compile



## **Equation**

#### Contoh

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

\begin{equation}
    \label{eq:contoh}
    y=x^2
\end{equation}

Merujuk ke persamaan \ref{eq:contoh}.

\end{document}
```

#### Hasil compile

 $y=x^2 \eqno (1)$  Merujuk ke persamaan 1.

## **Table**

#### **Paket**

booktabs	siunitx
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#### Contoh

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage{booktabs}
\usepackage{siunitx}
\begin{document}
\begin{table}[!h]
     \caption{Generator parameters}
     \label{tab:genparameters}
     \centering
     \begin{tabular}{11}
           \toprule
           Parameters & Values \\
           \midrule
           \bottomrule
     \end{tabular}
\end{table}
\end{document}
```

#### Hasil compile