

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

First L^AT_EXsteps

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Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients
Hello world
Lets dig into it
Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats
Help, my float floats to much
Wrapping text
Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

Contents of this talk.

Hard to start?

The ingredients
Hello world
Lets dig into it
Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats
Help, my float floats to much
Wrapping text
Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

First steps

To start using L^AT_EX you must invest a little time to get acquainted with a few concepts.

- ▶ A document has a structure.
- ▶ The basic structure is the same: preamble or frontmatter and the document proper.
- ▶ In the frontmatter you tell the system what type of document it is (as in book, report, article . . .) and components (as in libraries) you need.
- ▶ In the document proper you type or include or input that what makes up the content of this document.

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Lets dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats to much

Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

A hello world file with a picture would look like this.

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{graphicx}
3 \usepackage[pdftex]{hyperref}
4 \author{Pieter van den Hombergh, John Doe}
5 \title{Hi folks}
6 \begin{document}
7 \maketitle
8 \tableofcontents
9
10 \section{Hello world}
11 Use a picture.
12
13 \includegraphics[width=.4\textwidth]{../../figures/man_waving_2}
14
15 % you can comment too, introduced with the '%' character.
16 \end{document}
```

Hey, you speaker, comment on those numbered lines.

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Lets dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats
to much

Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

Hi, lads and lasses

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Lets dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats to much

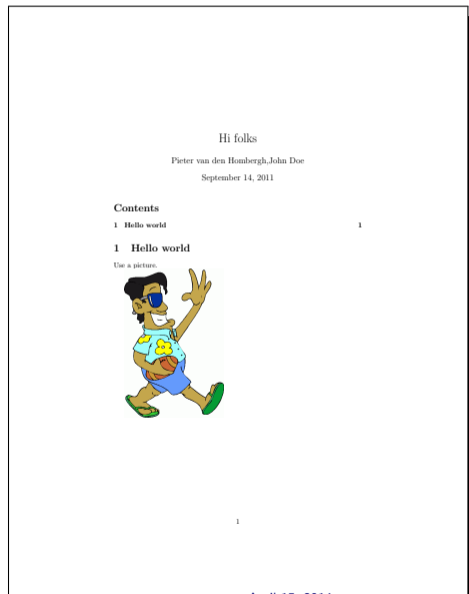
Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

The resulting document looks like this:



Simple no?

As you can see the elementary L^AT_EX file is not more complex than the typical html page.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='utf-8' ?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
    "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en" lang="en">
  <head>
    <title>front page fontysvenlo.org</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <h1>Hello world</h1>
    Use a picture

    <img src='../.. / figures / man_waving_2.png' alt='man_waving' />
  </body>
</html>
```

You also see that html (and xml) is more verbose.

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Lets dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats to much

Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

What we already achieved

With this simple example you already get

- ▶ A nicely formatted page, filled out, a style (which you can change) and numbered pages.
- ▶ The content of the file is simple.
- ▶ This can be used to chop up a big problem/project into smaller easier jobs. Great for group work.

This is just one file. In the talk documents as components you saw `input` and `include`. Use

- ▶ use `input` anywhere.
 - ▶ If the file you input is not available, L^AT_EX will complain during compilation.
 - ▶ `input` can be nested.
- ▶ use `include` when to include things like chapters (in books, reports) or sections, even when they do not exist yet.
 - ▶ If the file does not exist T_EX ignores it.
 - ▶ You can use `includeonly` to select only the chapters you want. E.g. speed up your test compilation with big documents.

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Lets dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats to much

Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Let's dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats
to much

Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

More elementary, Watson

A serious document would have more elements.

Of course you want a table of contents. With clickable¹ entries. And a document title, including author(s) name and so on.

- ▶ Add `title` and `author` in the `preamble`.
- ▶ Then add a `maketitle` command as the first thing after your `begin{document}`
- ▶ What you get is an author and compilation date (in american format 😞)

To add a table of contents, simply say `tableofcontents` and that's it.

To have this clickable in your pdfviewer, add `usepackage[pdftex]hyperref` to your preamble.

¹in your pdf viewer

Still elementary

Our file now has this contents

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{graphicx}
3 \usepackage[pdftex]{hyperref}
4 \author{Pieter van den Hombergh, \John Doe}
5 \title{Hi lads and lasses}
6 \begin{document}
7 \maketitle
8 \tableofcontents
9
10 \section{Hello world}
11 Use a picture.
12
13 \includegraphics[width=.3\textwidth]{../../figures/man_waving_2}
14
15 % you can comment too, introduced with the '%' character.
16 \section{Good bye}
17 Not much to say anymore.
18 \subsection{The end}
19 \subsubsection{Finally}
20 \end{document}
```

so it is still very basic.

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients

Hello world

Lets dig into it

Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats

Help, my float floats to much

Wrapping text

Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

Typical document classes are

- book** For some literary work, a study book etc. Can have **parts**, **chapters**, **sections** and **subsections**.
- report** For a typical project document, user manual, requirements document, your bachelors thesis etc. Can have **chapters**, **sections** and **subsections**.
- article** For smaller documents, e.g. something to include in a larger volume like a collection of articles, a scientific magazine etc. Can have **sections** and **subsections**.
- letter** For even smaller documents, a letter, complete with letter head formatting, subject, addresses of addressee and sender etc. With some effort you can produce professional looking letters from a database. Example: some of you received a letter from SSB.

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

Wot? Water in my documentclass?

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

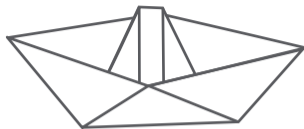
Types of floats

- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

Relax, only paper ones:



In L^AT_EX the concept of floating elements is used. These are elements in your document to illustrate things, like figures (pictures), tables and such.

You want these elements to be placed in a optimal position on a page without causing a lot of white areas on the paper.

Floats typically also have a [caption](#).

Lets give john a boat to play with

And some text too, using the package `lipsum` to insert some dummy text to make things look real.

```
20 \begin{figure}
21 \center
22   \includegraphics[width=.6\textwidth]{../..//figures/paperboat}
23 \caption{My boat design}
24 \end{figure}
25
26 \lipsum[3]
```

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats**
- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

More control to floats

Floats tend to drift. That is only natural for things that float by their very nature.

First of all, T_EX uses a algorithm to control where floats will land. It will use the size of the element (picture, table) in this computation. It determines where there is enough place left to “land” a float. Dependend of the aspect ratio of your float, you might want to specify its width or height to fit it in the intended box. If the natural or specified (in the `includegraphics` command options) size, it cannot be landed anywhere and will be postponed to the very end of the document, pushing any following floats towards the end too.

To control a bit more where floats are allowed to land, the float (like `figure`) has an optional argument (in `[]` brackets).

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much**
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

More float control

The default for the placement argument is `[tbp]`

- `t` Top, the top of a page
- `b` Bottom, the bottom of a page
- `p` A separate page of floats.

Sometimes you want more control.

- `h` You tell T_EX to try **here** too.

if you add the package `usepackage{float}`, you can also use a capital H to have more control. In that case, use it as the *only* placement hint to L^AT_EX like this:

```
\begin{figure}[H]
```

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much**
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

If your figure is small

or just a way to liven up your dull text, you can also wrap text around the picture using `usepackage{wrapfig}` and then place the figure in the text like so:

```
22 \begin{wrapfigure}{r}{0.35\textwidth}  
23   \begin{center}  
24     \includegraphics[width=0.33\textwidth]{../figures/dumbledore.jpg}  
25   \end{center}  
26   \caption{A well known professor}  
27 \end{wrapfigure}
```

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much

Wrapping text

- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

T_EX is made by a mathematician for mathematicians

Prof. Donald Knuth is a mathematician first and a computer scientist second. His goal with T_EX was to produce better layed out mathematics book pages than what was current at that time (1984).

The way you write formulas with a text editor is some what strange but very well readable:

```
\begin{displaymath}
  f(x) = \frac{1}{1+25 x^2}.
\end{displaymath}
```

which looks like:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + 25x^2}.$$

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics**

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

Using real math symbols

Always had problems finding the **all quantor** key. In L^AT_EX its easy, provided you can remember the english name.

For instance the following

```
\[  
  \forall x \in X, \quad \exists y \leq \epsilon  
\]
```

produces this output:

$$\forall x \in X, \quad \exists y \leq \epsilon$$

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics**

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

Often you need tables

The easy way: use a spreadsheet, define the table there, output to pdf (open or libre office have pdf export built in), trim the resulting page with [pdfcrop](#) and include the cropped output in the proper environment. Like so:

```
\begin{table}[H]
  \caption{My drinking habits%
  \footnote{Of course those are not my real drinking habits.}
}
\includegraphics[height=20mm]{booze-crop.pdf}
\end{table}
```

Table : My drinking habits²

Type	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
Water	1					1	
Coffee	6	4	4	5	3	3	2
Beer	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Wine				1		1	1

²Of course those are not my real drinking habits.

The L^AT_EX way

You can define your tables completely in L^AT_EX, it is simple enough, but you quickly lose oversight with wide tables. Actually the same thing you see in HTML when you have to format a table by hand.

Here is the same table³ in L^AT_EX.

```
}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}\hline %
Type & Mon & Tue & Wed & Thu & Fri & Sat & Sun \\\hline
coffee & 6 & 4 & 4 & 5 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\\hline
Beer & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\\hline
Wine & & & & 1 & & 1 & 1 \\\hline
```

Table : My drinking habits⁴

Type	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
coffee	6	4	4	5	3	2	2
Beer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wine				1		1	1

³leaving formatting and color out

⁴Of course those are not my real drinking habits.

Figures and tables are same?

You might have noticed that tables and figures behave the same in L^AT_EX. In fact these elements are floating environment which definee the way they are placed and format their caption.

The content of either is up to you.

You can also use other float types such as code snippets (examples).

Each float can also occur in a list or table of contents of its own, so you may have a list of figures, a list of tables etc in you document. You may place these list anywhere you want by typically and the front or back of the main document.

Outline

Hard to start?

- The ingredients
- Hello world
- Lets dig into it
- Types of documents

Floating stuff

- Types of floats
- Help, my float floats to much
- Wrapping text
- Mathematics

Advanced stuff

- Tables and such

Outline

Hard to start?

The ingredients
Hello world
Lets dig into it
Types of documents

Floating stuff

Types of floats
Help, my float floats
to much
Wrapping text
Mathematics

Advanced stuff

Tables and such

In a proper report you reference your sources

- ▶ Bibtex is the standard way to do that with L^AT_EX.
- ▶ Inside document you reference to a resource with the `cite` command.
- ▶ Bibtex use another file format to store its info on the resources (books, articles, website), but is normally edited with a text editor.
- ▶ There are graphical tools to easy this editing. JabRef is a Java implementation running on all platforms.
- ▶ You can find lots of resources on the Internet in bibtex format.

See example in samples.