

# Introduction to $\text{\LaTeX}$

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Stelios Vitalis, Hugo Ledoux, Clara García-Sánchez

# Outline for Section 1

## 1. Writing Documents

1.1 Good and Bad Practices

1.2 Separating Content from Formatting

1.3 What is  $\text{\LaTeX}$

## 2. Using $\text{\LaTeX}$

2.1 Getting Started

2.2 Structure Elements

2.3 Math

2.4 Tables

## 3. References and External Programs

3.1 References and Bibliography

3.2 Graphics

3.3 Templates

3.4 Exercise

# Typical Word Processor

## Formatting Words

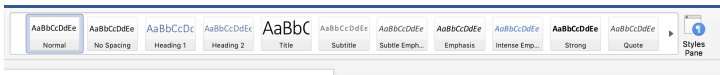
That's bad...



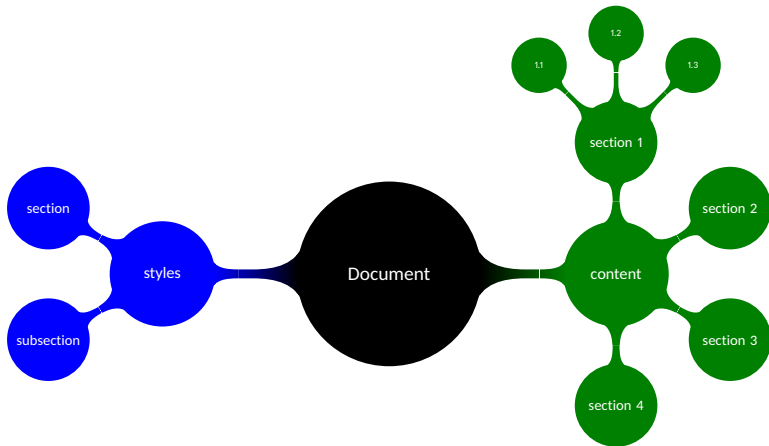
# Typical Word Processor

## Using Styles

That's better...



# Separating Content from Formatting



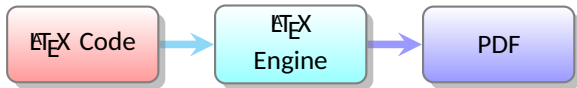
# Attitude adjustment

*A new approach*

- Use commands to describe “what it is”, not “how it looks”
- Focus on your content
- Let  $\text{\TeX}$  do its job

# What is $\text{\LaTeX}$

## *The Engine*



# Examples

## *A simple document*

```
\documentclass{article}

\begin{document}
  Hello World! % This is just comments...
\end{document}
```



## Outline for Section 2

1. Writing Documents
  - 1.1 Good and Bad Practices
  - 1.2 Separating Content from Formatting
  - 1.3 What is  $\text{\LaTeX}$
2. Using  $\text{\LaTeX}$ 
  - 2.1 Getting Started
  - 2.2 Structure Elements
  - 2.3 Math
  - 2.4 Tables
3. References and External Programs
  - 3.1 References and Bibliography
  - 3.2 Graphics
  - 3.3 Templates
  - 3.4 Exercise

# Using $\text{\LaTeX}$

## *Different options*

- Install it locally:
  - A distribution (engine and packages):
    - » MiKTeX (Windows)
    - » MacTeX (OSX)
    - » TeXLive (Linux)
  - An Editor:
    - » TexStudio (Windows, OSX, Linux)
    - » TexMaker (Windows, OSX, Linux)
    - » Other ([Wikipedia Comparison](#))
- Use it online:
  - [Overleaf](#)
  - [ShareLatex](#)

# Examples

```
\documentclass{article}
```

```
\title{A Title}
```

```
\author{John Doe}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
  \maketitle
```

```
  \section{This is a section}
```

Some text here.

```
  \subsection{This is a subsection}
```

Some other text here.

```
  \subsection{This is another subsection}
```

Guess what!

This is another piece of information...

# Examples

## *Simple Structure*

A Title

John Doe

December 1, 2017

### **1 This is a section**

Some text here.

#### **1.1 This is a subsection**

Some other text here.

#### **1.2 This is another subsection**

Guess what!

This is another piece of information...

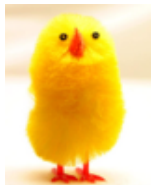
## Examples

### Structure Elements

```
\begin{itemize}
  \item Tea
  \item Milk
  \item Biscuits
\end{itemize}
```

- Tea
- Milk
- Biscuits

```
\begin{figure}
  \includegraphics{chick}
\end{figure}
```



```
\begin{equation}
  \alpha + \beta + 1
\end{equation}
```

$$\alpha + \beta + 1 \quad (1)$$

## Examples

### Source code

- For the most part, you can just type your text normally.

Words are separated by one or more spaces.	Words are separated by one or more spaces.
Paragraphs are separated by one or more blank lines.	Paragraphs are separated by one or more blank lines.

- Space in the source file is collapsed in the output.

The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.	The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.
---	---

- Add `\usepackage` to the pre-ample to add functionality

# Examples

## Math

- Why are dollar signs  $\$$  special? We use them to mark mathematics in text.

*% not so good:*

Let  $a$  and  $b$  be distinct positive integers, and let  $c = a - b + 1$ .

*% much better:*

Let  $a$  and  $b$  be distinct positive integers, and let  $c = a - b + 1$ .

Let  $a$  and  $b$  be distinct positive integers, and let  $c = a - b + 1$ .

Let  $a$  and  $b$  be distinct positive integers, and let  $c = a - b + 1$ .

- Always use dollar signs in pairs — one to begin the mathematics, and one to end it.
- $\LaTeX$  handles spacing automatically; it ignores your spaces.

Let  $y=mx+b$  be  $\dots$

Let  $y = m x + b$  be  $\dots$

Let  $y = mx + b$  be ...

Let  $y = mx + b$  be ...

# Examples

## Math Notation

- Use caret (^) for superscripts and underscore (\_) for subscripts.

<code>\$y = c_2 x^2 + c_1 x + c_0\$</code>	$y = c_2x^2 + c_1x + c_0$
--	---------------------------

- Use curly braces ({ }) to group superscripts and subscripts.

<code>\$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}\$ % oops!</code>	$F_n = F_n - 1 + F_n - 2$
<code>\$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}\$ % ok!</code>	$F_n = F_{n-1} + F_{n-2}$

- There are commands for Greek letters and common notation.

<code>\$\$\mu = A e^{Q/RT}\$</code>	$\mu = Ae^{Q/RT}$
<code>\$\$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k\$</code>	$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^n \omega_k$



## Examples

### Tables

- The argument specifies column alignment — left, right, right.

<pre>\begin{tabular}{lrr}   Item   &amp; Qty &amp; Unit \$ \\ Widget &amp; 1   &amp; 199.99 \\ Gadget &amp; 2   &amp; 399.99 \\ Cable  &amp; 3   &amp; 19.99 \\ \end{tabular}</pre>	<table><thead><tr><th>Item</th><th>Qty</th><th>Unit \$</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Widget</td><td>1</td><td>199.99</td></tr><tr><td>Gadget</td><td>2</td><td>399.99</td></tr><tr><td>Cable</td><td>3</td><td>19.99</td></tr></tbody></table>	Item	Qty	Unit \$	Widget	1	199.99	Gadget	2	399.99	Cable	3	19.99
Item	Qty	Unit \$											
Widget	1	199.99											
Gadget	2	399.99											
Cable	3	19.99											

- It also specifies vertical lines; use `\hline` for horizontal lines.

<pre>\begin{tabular}{ l r r } \hline   Item   &amp; Qty &amp; Unit \$ \\ Widget &amp; 1   &amp; 199.99 \\ Gadget &amp; 2   &amp; 399.99 \\ Cable  &amp; 3   &amp; 19.99 \\ \end{tabular}</pre>	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Item</th><th>Qty</th><th>Unit \$</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Widget</td><td>1</td><td>199.99</td></tr><tr><td>Gadget</td><td>2</td><td>399.99</td></tr><tr><td>Cable</td><td>3</td><td>19.99</td></tr></tbody></table>	Item	Qty	Unit \$	Widget	1	199.99	Gadget	2	399.99	Cable	3	19.99
Item	Qty	Unit \$											
Widget	1	199.99											
Gadget	2	399.99											
Cable	3	19.99											

- Use an ampersand (&) to separate columns and a double backslash (\\) to start a new row (like in the `align*` environment that we saw in part 1).

# Outline for Section 3

1. Writing Documents
  - 1.1 Good and Bad Practices
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## Cross-referencing

- Use `\label` and `\ref` for automatic numbering.
- The `amsmath` package provides `\eqref` for referencing equations.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{amsmath} % for \eqref
\begin{document}
```

```
\section{Introduction}
\label{sec:intro}
```

In Section `\ref{sec:method}`, we `\ldots`

```
\section{Method}
\label{sec:method}
```

```
\begin{equation}
\label{eq:euler}
e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0
\end{equation}
```

By `\eqref{eq:euler}`, we have `\ldots`

### 1 Introduction

In Section 2, we ...

### 2 Method

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \tag{1}$$

By (1), we have ...

# bibTeX

- Put your references in a **.bib** file in 'bibtex' database format:

```
@Article{Jacobson1999Towards,  
  author = {Van Jacobson},  
  title = {Towards the Analysis of Massive Multiplayer Online  
          Role-Playing Games},  
  journal = {Journal of Ubiquitous Information},  
  Month = jun,  
  Year = 1999,  
  Volume = 6,  
  Pages = {75--83}}  
  
@InProceedings{Brooks1997Methodology,  
  author = {Fredrick P. Brooks and John Kubiatoiwicz and  
          Christos Papadimitriou},  
  title = {A Methodology for the Study of the  
          Location-Identity Split},  
  booktitle = {Proceedings of OOPSLA},  
  Month = jun,  
  Year = 1997}
```

# bibTeX

- Use the **natbib** package<sup>1</sup> with **\citet** and **\citep**.
- Add **\bibliography** and **\bibliographystyle** at the end.

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

\citet{Brooks1997Methodology}
show that \ldots. Clearly,
all odd numbers are prime
\citep{Jacobson1999Towards}.

\bibliography{bib-example}
% if 'bib-example' is the name of
% your bib file

\bibliographystyle{plainnat}
% try changing to abbrvnat

\end{document}
```

Brooks et al. [1997] show that .... Clearly, all odd numbers are prime [Jacobson, 1999].

## References

Fredrick P. Brooks, John Kubiatowicz, and Christos Papadimitriou. A methodology for the study of the location-identity split. In *Proceedings of OOPSL* June 1997.

Van Jacobson. Towards the analysis of massive multiplayer online role-playi games. *Journal of Ubiquitous Information*, 6:75-83, June 1999.

# Manage References

## *External Program*

- Use a tool like JabRef.
- All scientific websites can export to bib $\TeX$  format.
- Save references as **.bib** file and link it from your  $\LaTeX$  document.

# Designing Graphics

## *Suggested Tools*

- Vector graphics (Graphs, Charts, Figures):
  - Adobe Illustrator (Proprietary)
  - Inkscape (Open Source)
  - draw.io (Free and Online)
  - TikZ package on L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (for brave people)
- Image Editing
  - Adobe Photoshop (Proprietary)
  - GIMP (Open Source)

## Templates for GEO2020

*Use them as starting point*

- P2 Template: <https://tinyurl.com/mscgeomp2>.
- Final Thesis: <https://tinyurl.com/mscgeomthesis>.



## Let's do an exercise

Try to make the source look like the final example.

- Source: <https://tinyurl.com/latex-exerc-source>
- Final: <https://tinyurl.com/latex-exerc-final>

Your main source of information:

- <https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX>