

# L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X Training Course

## Using L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X to write a thesis

Nicola Talbot and Joseph Wright

University of East Anglia

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  - Plain  $\TeX$
  - $\LaTeX$
  - ConTeXt
  - ...
- Think of  $\LaTeX$  as an interpreter between you and  $\TeX$ .

## What Else is There?

**XeTeX/XeLaTeX:** based on a merger of T<sub>E</sub>X and modern font technologies.

- Supports Unicode character sets.
- Supports bidirectional typesetting.

**LuaTeX:** T<sub>E</sub>X-like engine with a lua interpreter built in.

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  - Buttons or menus to run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and view the resulting PDF file.

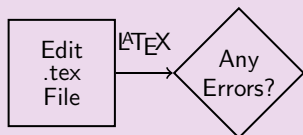
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  - Most include an integrated spell checker

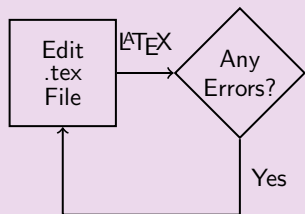
# Workflow

Edit  
.tex  
File

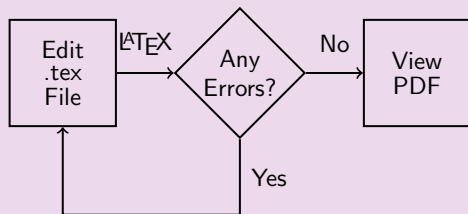
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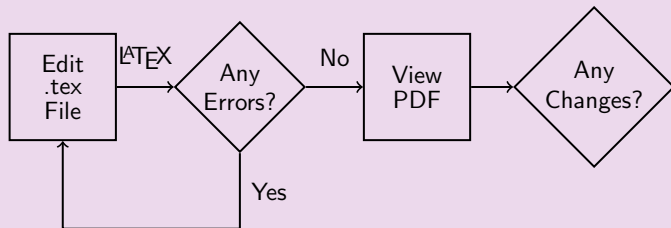
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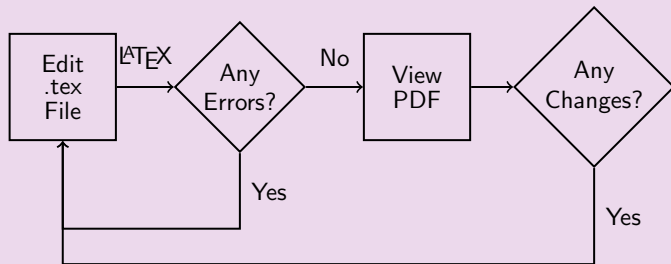
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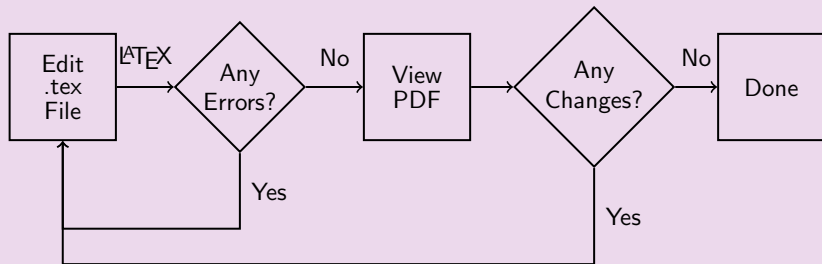


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- T<sub>E</sub>X follows many typesetting rules.
- People changing from word processors to T<sub>E</sub>X often get frustrated because T<sub>E</sub>X makes it difficult (but not impossible) to implement these bad habits.

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`\ { } % ~ & # $ ^ _`

- If you actually want to produce one of those symbols, you need to use a command:

`\textbackslash \{ \} \% \textasciitilde \& \# \$  
 \textasciicircum \_`

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- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X automatically indents paragraphs, except for the first paragraph after a section heading.

# A Simple Document

## Example

```
\documentclass[a4paper,12pt]{article}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

```
% This is a comment
```

```
This is a simple
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```
document\footnote{with a footnote}.
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```
This is a new paragraph.
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### Preamble

```
\begin{document}
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  - the format of the headings;
  - if the document should have chapters;
  - if the title should be on a separate page or above the text on the first page.
- The class is specified using

```
\documentclass[options]{class-name}
```

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- The basic classes aren't very flexible.

# Modern Classes

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  - `scrartcl` replaces `article`
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- `memoir` replaces `book` and `report`
- `octavo` replaces `book`
- Presentations (replacing `slides`):
  - `beamer` (used to create this document)
  - `prospert`
  - `foils`

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- Or try the web address `http://www.ctan.org/pkg/name` where *name* is the name of the class. For example:  
`http://www.ctan.org/pkg/beamer`

## Example

```
\documentclass{scrreprt}
\usepackage{lipsum}% Provides \lipsum for dummy text

\title{A Sample Document}
\author{Ann Author}

\begin{document}
\maketitle
\tableofcontents

\chapter{Introduction}

This is a sample document with some dummy
text\footnote{and a footnote}. \lipsum
\end{document}
```



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\titlehead{Titlehead}  
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\publishers{Publisher}
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- Use `\maketitle` to display the title page.

## Sectioning Commands

- Article-like classes provide the commands:

```
\part[short title]{title}
```

```
\section[short title]{title}
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- If the short title is present, it's used for the table of contents or the page header.
- Book and report-like classes also provide the command:

```
\chapter[short title]{title}
```



## Including External Images

- Need to use the `graphicx` package:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}
```

- To create a figure:

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

```
\centering
```

```
\includegraphics{myimage}
```

```
\caption{A Sample Figure}
```

```
\end{figure}
```

- Image formats: pdf, png, jpg.
- File extension may be omitted.



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- You specify the bibliography style using `\bibliographystyle{style}` (This governs the sorting as well as the formatting).
- Use the `bibtex` application to select only those references you've cited in the document.

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- Each entry has a unique label. Choose a naming system you find easy to remember.

# BibTeX Database

## Example

```
@book{lampport94,  
  author    = "Leslie Lamport",  
  title     = "{\LaTeX} : a document preparation  
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Plain numbers don't need quotes

# Multiple Authors

- Separate each author with and.

## Example

```
@inproceedings{smith05,  
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                and Jo de Vere",  
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  booktitle   = "Proceedings of the Imaginary Society",  
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- For more flexibility use a bibliography package. Examples:
  - `natbib`
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  - `biblatex`—new, very flexible.
- We will be using the `natbib` package with the `plainnat` bibliography style.
  - Can choose between numerical and author year formats.
  - Can have textual and parenthetical citations.

# Citations (natbib)

- *Textual* citation: `\citet[note]{label}`

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## Example

`\citet{lampport94}`            ⇒ Lampport (1994)

`\citet[p.~34]{lampport94}` ⇒ Lampport (1994, p. 34)

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- *Parenthetical* citation: `\citep[pre][post]{label}`



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- *Parenthetical* citation: `\citep[pre][post]{label}`

### Example

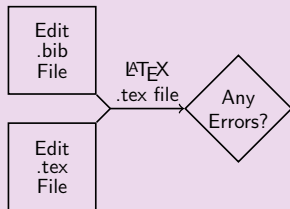
```
\citep{lampport94}           ⇒ (Lampport, 1994)
\citep[p.~34]{lampport94} ⇒ (Lampport, 1994, p. 34)
\citep[see][ ]{lampport94} ⇒ (see Lampport, 1994)
```

# Workflow

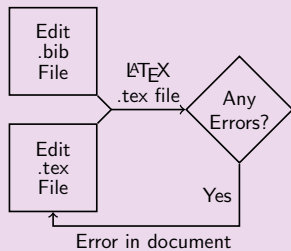
Edit  
.bib  
File

Edit  
.tex  
File

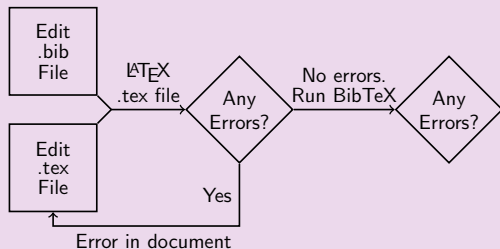
# Workflow



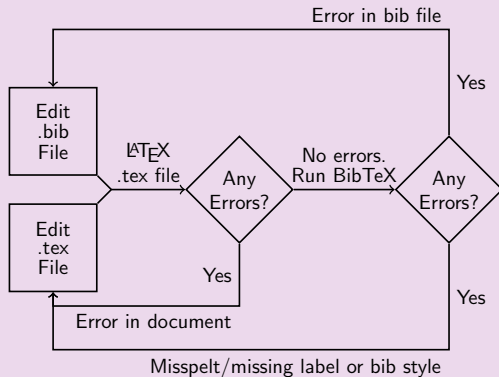
# Workflow



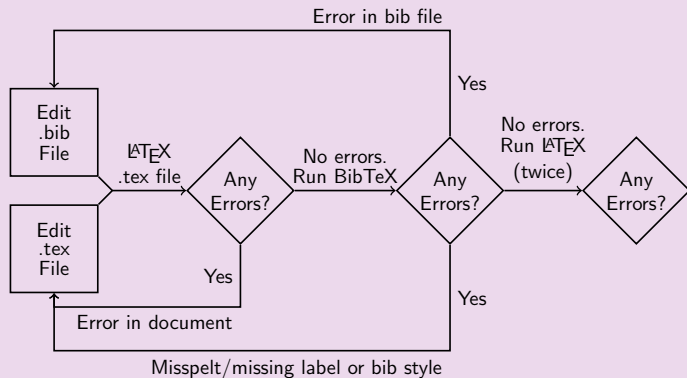
# Workflow



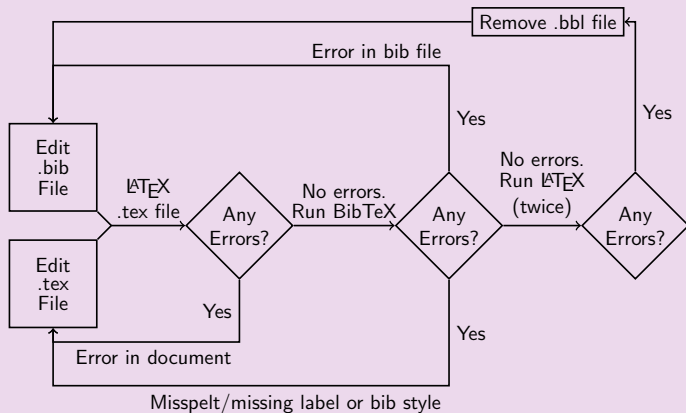
# Workflow



# Workflow

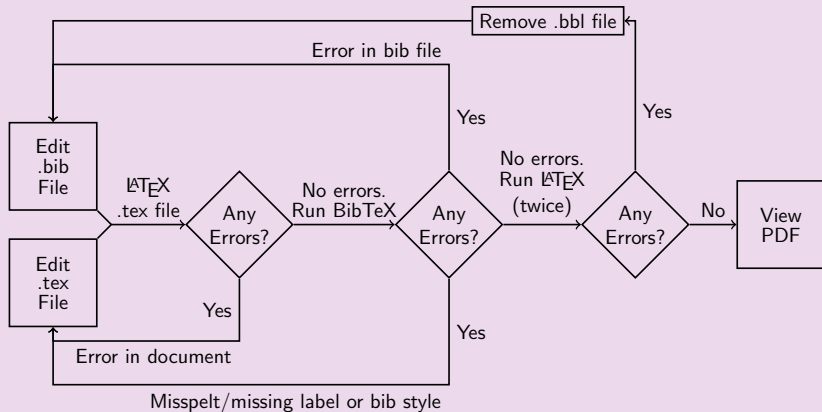


# Workflow





# Workflow



## Example

Assume the bibliography database is called `myrefs.bib`:

```
\documentclass{scrartcl}
```

```
\usepackage{natbib}
```

```
\bibliographystyle{plainnat}
```

```
\begin{document}
```

Main matter with citations such as `\citet{lampport94}`.

```
\bibliography{myrefs}
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```
\end{document}
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Main matter with citations such as `\citet{lamport94}`.

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This is where the bibliography will go

```
\end{document}
```

