An Interactive Introduction to \LaTeX

Part 3: Not Just Papers: Presentations & More

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\textbf{write}\LaTeX

\begin{figure}
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{logo}
\end{figure}
LA\TeX \ Recap

- You write your document in plain text with commands that describe its structure and meaning.
- The \texttt{latex} program processes your text and commands to produce a beautifully formatted document.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
The rain in Spain falls \texttt{\textbackslash emph\{mainly\}} on the plain. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|l|}
\hline
The rain in Spain falls \textit{mainly} on the plain. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
LaTeX Recap: Commands & Arguments

- A command starts with a \textit{backslash} `\`.
- Some commands take an \textit{argument} in curly braces `\{ \}`.
- Some commands also take \textit{optional arguments} in square brackets `[ ]`.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{big_chick}}
  \item \texttt{\includegraphics[width=0.3\textwidth, angle=270]{big_chick}}
\end{itemize}
\textbf{LaTeX Recap: Environments}

- The \texttt{\textbackslash begin} and \texttt{\textbackslash end} commands are used to create many different environments — contexts.

- The \texttt{itemize} and \texttt{enumerate} environments make lists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\texttt{\begin{itemize} % for bullet points}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\item Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\item Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\end{itemize}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>\texttt{\begin{enumerate} % for numbers}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>\item Biscuits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\item Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>\end{enumerate}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

\begin{enumerate}
\item Biscuits
\item Tea
\end{enumerate}
\textbf{LaTeX Recap: Mathematics}

► The equation environment makes a numbered equation.

\begin{equation}
\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^k}
\end{equation}

\[ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{2^k} \quad (1) \]

► Use dollar signs $ to mark mathematics in text.

% not so good:

\begin{verbatim}
Let a and b be distinct positive integers, and let c = a - b + 1.
\end{verbatim}

% much better:

\begin{verbatim}
Let $a$ and $b$ be distinct positive integers, and let $c = a - b + 1$.
\end{verbatim}

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.

In fact, we could have written \ldots as \texttt{\begin{math}...\end{math}}.
\texttt{\textbackslash \texttt{documentclass}} — what type of document.

- Metadata (\texttt{\textbackslash title} and \texttt{\textbackslash author}) and packages in the preamble.
- Content between \texttt{\textbackslash begin\{document\}} and \texttt{\textbackslash end\{document\}}.
- The \texttt{\textbackslash maketitle} command creates the title; \texttt{\textbackslash section} commands create numbered sections.

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass{article}
% preamble
\title{The Title}
\author{A. Author}

\begin{document}
  \maketitle

  \section{Introduction}
  In this paper we \ldots

\end{document}
\end{verbatim}
**LaTeX Recap: Exercise**

1. Here is the text for a short article:\(^1\)
   ```latex
   Click to open this exercise in writeLaTeX
   ```

2. Add LaTeX commands to the text to make it look like this one:
   ```latex
   Click to open the model document
   ```

**Hints**

- Use the `enumerate` and `itemize` environments for lists.
- To typeset a \% percent sign, *escape* it with a backslash (\%).
- To typeset the equation, use `\frac` for the fraction and the `\left(` and `\right)` commands for the parentheses.

\(^1\)Based on [http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/agu/scientific_talk.html](http://www.cgd.ucar.edu/cms/agu/scientific_talk.html)
Presentations with beamer

- Beamer is a package for creating presentations (such as this one!) in \LaTeX.
- It provides the beamer document class.
- Use the frame environment to create slides.

\documentclass{beamer}
\title{Welcome to Beamer}
\author{You}
\institute{Where You’re From}
\date{Date of Presentation}
\begin{document}
\begin{frame}
\titlepage % beamer’s \maketitle
\end{frame}
\end{document}
As we go through the following slides, try out the examples by typing them into the example document on write\LaTeX. 

Click to open the example document in write\LaTeX
Presentations with \texttt{beamer}: Frames

\begin{itemize}
\item Use \texttt{frametitle} to give the frame a title.
\item Then add content to the frame.
\item The source for this frame looks like: \begin{verbatim}
\begin{frame}
  \frametitle{Presentations with beamer: Frames}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item Use \texttt{frametitle} to give the frame a title.
    \item Then add content to the frame.
    \item The source for this frame looks like ...
  \end{itemize}
\end{frame}
\end{verbatim}
\end{itemize}
Presentations with beamer: Sections

▶ You can use `\sections` to group your frames, and beamer will use them to create an automatic outline.

▶ To generate an outline, use the `\tableofcontents` command. Here's one for this presentation. The `currentsection` option highlights the current section.

\begin{tabular}{|l|l|}
\hline
\texttt{\tableofcontents[currentsection]} & \texttt{\LaTeX Recap} \\
& \texttt{Presentations with beamer} \\
& \texttt{Drawings with TikZ} \\
& \texttt{Notes with todonotes} \\
& \texttt{Spreadsheets with spreadtab} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Presentations with beamer: Multiple Columns

- Use the `columns` and `column` environments to break the slide into columns.
- The argument for each column determines its width.
- See also the `multicol` package, which automatically breaks your content into columns.

```
\begin{columns}
  \begin{column}{0.4\textwidth}
    \begin{itemize}
      \item Use the columns ...
      \item The argument ...
      \item See also the ...
    \end{itemize}
  \end{column}
  \begin{column}{0.6\textwidth}
  \end{column}
\end{columns}
```
Presentations with beamer: Highlights

- Use \textbf{emph} or \textcolor{red}{alert} to highlight:

  | I should \textbf{emphasise} that this is an \textcolor{red}{important} point. | I should \textit{emphasise} that this is an \textcolor{red}{important} point. |

- Or specify bold face or italics:

  | Text in \textbf{bold face}. Text in \textit{italics}. | Text in \textbf{bold face}. Text in \textit{italics}. |

- Or specify a color (American spelling):

  | It \textcolor{red}{stops} and \textcolor{green}{starts}. | It stops and starts. |

Presentations with beamer: Figures

- Use `\includegraphics` from the graphicx package.
- The `figure` environment centers by default, in beamer.

\begin{figure}
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{big_chick}
\end{figure}
Presentations with \texttt{beamer}: Tables

- Tables in \LaTeX take some getting used to.
- Use the \texttt{tabular} environment from the \texttt{tabularx} package.
- The argument specifies column alignment — \texttt{left}, \texttt{right}, \texttt{right}.

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{tabular}{lrr}
\hline
Item & Qty & Unit \\
\hline
Widget & 1 & 199.99 \\
Gadget & 2 & 399.99 \\
Cable & 3 & 19.99 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{verbatim}

- It also specifies vertical lines; use \texttt{\hline} for horizontal lines.

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{tabular}{|l|r|r|} \hline
Item & Qty & Unit \\
\hline
Widget & 1 & 199.99 \\
Gadget & 2 & 399.99 \\
Cable & 3 & 19.99 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{verbatim}

- Use an ampersand \& to separate columns and a double backslash to start a new row.

Presentations with beamer: Blocks

A block environment makes a titled box.

\begin{block}{Interesting Fact}
This is important.
\end{block}

\begin{alertblock}{Cautionary Tale}
This is really important!
\end{alertblock}

How exactly they look depends on the theme...
Presentations with beamer: Themes

- Customise the look of your presentation using themes.

\documentclass{beamer}
\usetheme{Darmstadt}
\usecolortheme{beetle}
\title{Theme Demo}
\author{John}
\begin{document}
\begin{frame}
\titlepage
\end{frame}
\end{document}
Presentations with \texttt{beamer}: Animation

- A frame can generate multiple slides.
- Use the \texttt{\pause} command to show only part of a slide.

\begin{itemize}
  \item Can you feel the \texttt{\pause} \texttt{\item} anticipation?
\end{itemize}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Can you feel the
\end{itemize}
Presentations with \texttt{beamer}: Animation

- A frame can generate multiple slides.
- Use the \texttt{\textbackslash pause} command to show only part of a slide.

\begin{itemize}
\item Can you feel the \texttt{\textbackslash pause \textbackslash item} anticipation?
\end{itemize}

- There many more clever ways of making animations in \texttt{beamer}; see also the \texttt{\textbackslash only}, \texttt{\textbackslash alt}, and \texttt{\textbackslash uncover} commands.
Presentations with beamer: Exercise

Recreate Peter Norvig’s excellent “Gettysburg Powerpoint Presentation” in beamer.²

1. Open this exercise in write\LaTeX:

   [Click to open this exercise in write\LaTeX]

2. Download this image to your computer and upload it to write\LaTeX via the files menu.

   [Click to download image]

3. Add \LaTeX commands to the text to make it look like this one:

   [Click to open the model document]

²http://norvig.com/Gettysburg
Drawings with TikZ

- TikZ is a package for drawing figures in \LaTeX.
- It defines a powerful drawing language inside \LaTeX. Short programs can draw surprisingly complicated things.

We’ll start with simple things. To draw a line in TikZ:

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (0,0) -- (1,1); \% a line
\end{tikzpicture}
The default coordinates are centimeters, with the usual sense:

\[(0, 3) \quad (3, 3)\]

\[(0, 0) \quad (3, 0)\]

It helps to draw a grid when you are working with TikZ:

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[help lines] (0,0) grid (3,3);
\end{tikzpicture}
Drawings with TikZ: Lines

- Arrow heads and line styles are specified as options to the `\draw` command.
- End each draw command with a `;` semicolon.

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[help lines] (0,0) grid (3,3);
\draw[->] (0,0) -- (1,1);
\draw[<->, thick] (2,1) -- (1,2);
\draw[<-, thick, dashed] (2,2)--(3,3);
\end{tikzpicture}
Drawings with TikZ: Paths

- You can specify multiple points to form a path.
- Arrows will appear only at the ends of the path.

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[help lines] (0,0) grid (3,3);
% axes:
\draw[<->, thick] (0,3)--(0,0)--(3,0);
% diamond:
\draw (1.5,0.5) -- (2.5,1.5) --
(1.5,2.5) -- (0.5,1.5) -- cycle; % close the path
\end{tikzpicture}
Colours are also specified as options to \texttt{\textbackslash draw}.

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[help lines] (0,0) grid (3,3);
\draw[<->, thick, red] (0,3)--(0,0)--(3,0);
\draw[thick, blue, fill=yellow] (1.5,0.5) -- (2.5,1.5) -- (1.5,2.5) -- (0.5,1.5) -- cycle;
\end{tikzpicture}
Drawings with TikZ: Shapes

- TikZ has built-in commands for simple shapes.

\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw [help lines] (0,0) grid (3,3);
  \draw (1.5,2.0) circle (0.5);
  \draw (0.5,0.5) rectangle (2.5,1.5);
\end{tikzpicture}
Use nodes to place text (and math) in TikZ drawings.

You can also use nodes as coordinates — useful for diagrams.

\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw[help lines] (0,0) grid (3,3);
\node (h) at (0,0) {H};
\node (x) at (1.5,1.5) {$\xi$};
\node (t) at (3,0) {T};
\draw[->] (x) -- (h);
\draw[->] (x) -- (t);
\end{tikzpicture}
Drawings with TikZ: Functions

You can even plot some simple functions.

\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=0.5]
% y axis
\draw[<->, thick] (0,2) -- (0,-2);
% x axis
\draw[->, thick] (0,0) -- (7, 0);
% curves
\draw[cyan,domain=0:2*pi]
  plot (\x, {sin(\x r)});
\draw[magenta,domain=0:2*pi]
  plot (\x, {cos(\x r)});
\end{tikzpicture}
Check out \texttt{TeXample.net} for many TikZ examples:
Drawings with TikZ: Exercise

Draw this in TikZ:\(^3\)

So it has come to this.

\(^3\)Based on http://xkcd.com/1022
Notes with todonotes

- The `\todo` command from the todonotes package is great for leaving notes to yourself and your collaborators.

  \begin{tabular}{|l|}
  \hline
  `\todo{add results}` & add results \\
  `\todo[color=blue!20]{fix method}` & fix method \\
  \hline
  \end{tabular}

- Pro Tip: define your own commands with `\newcommand`

  \begin{tabular}{|l|}
  \hline
  `\newcommand{\alice}[1]{\todo[color=green!40]{#1}}` & \\
  `\newcommand{\bob}[1]{\todo[color=purple!40]{#1}}` & \\
  \hline
  \end{tabular}

This can save a lot of typing:

\begin{tabular}{|l|}
  \hline
  `\alice{add results}` & add results \\
  `\bob{fix method}` & fix method \\
  \hline
  \end{tabular}
Notes with todonotes

- Only inline notes are supported with beamer, but margin notes are supported for normal documents.
- There is also a handy \listoftodos command.

Towards the Confusing Unification of Rasterization and Local-Area Networks in State Machines

Alice Bob, Carol David, Edward Fredrick

Todo list

- Are they polynomial time? .............................................. 1
- Realize multicast access points? ................................. 1
- Instead of controlling the forward-error correction? .... 1
- Phasellus libero ipsum, pellentesque sit amet, sem. .......... 1

Abstract

Rasterization and Smalltalk, while important in theory, have not until recently been considered important. Given the current status of wearable methodologies, analysts clearly desire the refinement of IPv4. Purr, our new heuristic for the producer-consumer problem [1], is the solution to all of these problems.

1 Introduction

Recent advances in certifiable symmetries and Bayesian technology synchronize in order to realize access points. This is a direct result of the construction of multicast algorithms. This is a direct result of the analysis of active networks. The emulation of suffix trees would profoundly improve congestion control [4].

To our knowledge, our work in our research marks the first method analyzed specifically for scalable models. Existing interactive and permutable methodologies use Smalltalk to measure the construction of the partition table. The disadvantage of this type of method, however, is that hash tables can be made real-time, cooperative, and reliable. Existing “fuzzy” and concurrent algorithms use the evaluation of multicast frameworks to request access points. On the other hand, distributed archetypes might not be the
Spreadsheets with \texttt{spreadtab}

- Now that you’ve seen how \texttt{\LaTeX} can replace Word and PowerPoint, what about Excel?
- Homework: try the \texttt{spreadtab package}!
Thanks, and happy \TeXing!