\textit{italics text}
\textsl{slanted text}
\textsc{small caps text}

\textit{italics text}
\textsl{slanted text}
\textsc{small caps text}

\textit{italics text}
\textsl{slanted text}
\textsc{small caps text}
\textmd{medium weight}\textbf{boldface weight}

medium weight \textbf{boldface weight}
\textit{LaTeX} font styles

Text families: you can also choose text families with "text" commands:

\texttt{Roman family}
\texttt{Sans serif family}
\texttt{Typewriter/teletype family}

Roman family
Sans serif family
Typewriter/teletype family
\textbf{\LaTeX{} font styles}

Also, you can use \texttt{\usepackage\{family\}} to specify a font family:

\begin{verbatim}
\usepackage\{avant\}
\usepackage\{bookman\}
\usepackage\{chancery\}
\usepackage\{charter\}
\usepackage\{courier\}
\usepackage\{newcent\}
\usepackage\{palatino\}
\end{verbatim}
Font sizes

You can use the following commands to modify the current font size:

\tiny
\scriptsize
\footnotesize
\normalsize
\large
\Large
\LARGE
\huge
\Huge
\LaTeX\ tables

\LaTeX\ has two table-related environments: “table” and “tabular”.

The floating “table” environment is used to specify location and captioning.

The “tabular” environment is used to format the actual table.
\begin{table}[t]  \%% top placement
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c}  \%% center everything
center & center & center \\ 
\hline  \%% doesn’t need a \\ 
center & center & center \\ 
center & center & center \\ 
\end{tabular}
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
Table placement

You can suggest locations for tables, which are “float”. You can use the following location suggestions, and you may list them in order of your preference:

☞ _h_ – “here”. Try to place the table where at this point in the text.

☞ _t_ – “top”. Try to place the table at the top of the current page; if it doesn’t fit, try to place it at the top of the next page.
☞ b – “bottom”. Try to place the table at the bottom of the current page; if it doesn’t fit, try to place it at the bottom of the next page.

☞ p – “page”. Place the table on a separate page for tables and figures.
Formatting columns

The \begin{tabular} \{FORMAT\} command allows you to specify column formatting.

l  %% column is left-justified

c  %% column is centered

r  %% column is right-justified

|  %% draws a vertical

|| %% draws two vertical lines together
Specifying data in the table

Horizontal “data” lines end in “\ \”.

Column entries are divided by ampersands (“&”).

Horizontal rules can be drawn with “\hline”.

For example:

\begin{tabular}{l|l||l}
Command & Arguments & Explanation \\
\hline
{\tt break} & \verb+[file:]function+ & Sets a breakpoint at function \\
\end{tabular}
\LaTeX{} supports a “figure” environment, where you can place a graphic of some sort (though I think that generally it is best to stick with either encapsulated PostScript®; however, the “png” format generally works fine also.)
Figures

\begin{figure}[PLACEMENT]
\includegraphics[OPTIONS]{FILENAME}
\caption{CAPTION}
\label{LABEL}
\end{figure}
Figures

Note that the PLACEMENT is an option specified with \[
\], not a requirement as with the table environment.
Options

width= \% you can specify a width, such as [width=5in]

height= \% you can specify a height, such as [height=5in]

scale= \% you can specify a scaling factor, such as [scale=0.75]

angle= \% you can specify an angle in degrees, such as [angle=45]
Figure example

Figure 1: FSU 1851 logo

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=2.2in]{fsu-1851-trans.png}
\caption{FSU 1851 logo}
\end{figure}
Another figure example

Figure 2: FSU 1851 logo

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=1.6in,angle=30]{fsu-1851-trans.png}
\caption{FSU 1851 logo}
\end{figure}
Lists in \LaTeX

There are many types of lists possible in \LaTeX.

For instance, you can use:

☞ \texttt{itemize} – bulleted lists
☞ \texttt{enumerate} – numbered lists
☞ \texttt{description} – customized lists
☞ \texttt{dinglist} – a type of customized used on this list
Lists in \LaTeX

The general form is

\begin{LISTTYPE}
\item
\item
\item
...  \\
\item
\item
\end{LISTTYPE}
Example of a list

\begin{dinglist}{\DingListSymbolA}
\item {\tt itemize} -- bulleted lists
\item {\tt enumerate} -- numbered lists
\item {\tt description} -- customized lists
\item {\tt dinglist} -- a type of customized used on this list (via \verb+\usepackage{pifont}+, which gives you access to ding characters)
\end{dinglist}
Arbitrary text rotation

You can use the package “rotating” to do arbitrarily rotated text:

\usepackage{rotating}
...
\begin{rotate}{30}
Rotate this text
\end{rotate}
The verbatim and Verbatim environments; inline verb

With the wide allocation of special characters to default use in \LaTeX, it is often convenient go into a mode that explicitly treats special characters as ordinary ones. Since this very useful for displaying program code, these environments generally also are monospaced and, by default, in a teletype font.

\verb – you can use the inline \verb to specify
verbatim while in normal paragraph mode, such as \verb+%@*!)+!%$$%*!@ with \verb+%@*!)+!%$$%*!@+.

\begin{verbatim}
– you can use the standard verbatim environment for multiline material
\end{verbatim}

\begin{Verbatim}
– if you do a \usepackage{fancyvrb} you can include verbatim material in footnotes, modify the font size and font family, and many other effects.
\end{Verbatim}
Fancy Verbatim

The output of the following

\begin{Verbatim}[fontshape=it, frame=leftline, fontsize=\scriptsize]
Easy to see what is there
When the left line is where
We might care
\end{Verbatim}

is on the next slide...
Fancy Verbatim

Easy to see what is there
When the left line is where
We might care
Multiple columns

\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{multicol}
\begin{document}
\setlength{\columnseprule}{1pt} \% make a one pt rule between columns
Not multicolumn in the beginning, but the next bit is:
\begin{multicols}{3}
This is 3 col material in the middle of a page, instead of for the whole document. It’s convenient on occasion, but usually the tabular environment is what you want, not multicol.
\end{multicols}
And then back to single column mode.
\end{document}