

L^AT_EX font styles

☞ Text shape: you can choose a text “shape” with various “text” commands:

```
\textit{italics text}
```

```
\textsl{slanted text}
```

```
\textsc{small caps text}
```

italics text

slanted text

SMALL CAPS TEXT



L^AT_EX font styles

- ☞ Text weight: you can also choose text “weight” with “text” commands:

```
\textmd{medium weight}\  
\textbf{boldface weight}\  

```

medium weight **boldface weight**



L^AT_EX font styles

- ☞ Text families: you can also choose text families with “text” commands:

```
\textrm{Roman family}  
\textsf{Sans serif family}  
\texttt{Typewriter/teletype family}
```

Roman family

Sans serif family

Typewriter/teletype family



L^AT_EX font styles

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

```
\usepackage{avant}  
\usepackage{bookman}  
\usepackage{chancery}  
\usepackage{charter}  
\usepackage{courier}  
\usepackage{newcent}  
\usepackage{palatino}
```



Font sizes

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

```
\tiny  
\scriptsize  
\footnotesize  
\normalsize  
\large  
\Large  
\LARGE  
\huge  
\Huge
```



L^AT_EX tables

L^AT_EX 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.



L^AT_EX tables

```
\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{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}
```



Figures

\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 L^AT_EX

There are many types of lists possible in L^AT_EX.

For instance, you can use:

☞ `itemize` – bulleted lists

☞ `enumerate` – numbered lists

☞ `description` – customized lists



☞ dinglist – a type of customized used on this list



Lists in L^AT_EX

The general form is

```
\begin{LISTTYPE}  
\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:

Rotate this 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
`%@*!)!%$%*!@` with `\verb+%@*!)!%$%*!@+`.

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

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



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

You can also create multicolumn output in the middle of a page with the “multicol” package:

```
\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}`

