\textbf{\LaTeX\ font styles}

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

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

\textit{italics text}
\textsl{slanted text}
\textsc{small caps text}
LaTeX font styles

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

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

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

Also, you can use `\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\  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] \%
\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 \texttt{\begin{tabular} \{FORMAT\} \texttt{command allows you to specify column formatting.}

- \texttt{l} % column is left-justified
- \texttt{c} % column is centered
- \texttt{r} % column is right-justified
- \texttt{|} % draws a vertical line
- \texttt{||} % 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}
\end{figure}
\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}
\end{figure}
\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
dinglist – a type of customized used on this list
Lists in \LaTeX

The general form is

\begin{LISTTYPE}
\item
\item
\item
\ldots
\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 `%@*!)$%$%*!@` 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.
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}