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}
```

italics text

slanted text

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 **boldface weight**

LaTeX 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`

LaTeX 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
```

LaTeX tables

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

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

The “tabular” environment is used to format the actual table.

LaTeX 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 LaTeX

There are many types of lists possible in LaTeX.

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 LaTeX

The general form is

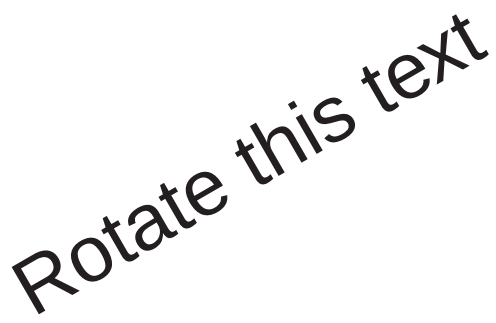
```
\begin{LISTTYPE}
\item
\item
 ...
\item
\end{LISTTYPE}
```

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:




```
\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{fan` 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

```
\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}
```