Lesson 0
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

GUT meeting 2019

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Gianluca Pignalberi
Massimiliano Dominici
This is a short test to check whether you’re typography-savvy and how well you know \LaTeX.
Guess What! (Appetizer)

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1: Mathematical formulae and diagrams

Figura 3.3: Molteplicità algebrica

\[ \phi(A, \pi) \] è esprimibile mediante un integrale superficiale nel modo seguente:

\[ \phi(A, \pi) = \int_{\partial E} (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{n}) \, d\sigma, \]

ove \( n \) è il versore normale di \( \Gamma \). Quindi ciascuna di queste funzioni fornisce, localmente, una stima per difetto dell’area.

Nel caso in cui \( \Gamma = \partial E \), scegliendo \( \pi = \pi_{xy} \), otteniamo

\[ \int_{\partial E} 2 E \, d\mathbf{x} d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\partial E} \phi(\mathbf{u}, \pi_{xy}) \quad \forall \mathbf{E} \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^3). \]

Nella terminologia moderna \( \phi(\cdot, \pi_{xy}) \) è quindi la derivata nel senso delle distribuzioni della funzione caratteristica \( \chi_E \), lungo la direzione \( x \) (e analogamente \( \phi(\cdot, \pi_{xy}) \) e \( \phi(\cdot, \pi_{xy}) \)).
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before starting

2: Frontispiece of a proceedings volume, published by Olschki
beam in terms of thickness and matter mean both equal and similar in Arabic. There is a clear preference in Arabic mathematical texts for using the first for equal and the second for similar. Thus, Knorr translated them in this manner (Knorr 1982, p. 139). In the given context it is clear though that similarity is not meant literally, but in the sense of having the same property. This ambiguity reflects the use of ἴσος and ὁμοίος for respective concepts in Greek.

5.2. Investigation 2

Liber de Canonio, Proposition II

Si fuerit proportio ponderis in termino minoris portionis suspendi, ad superhabundantiam ponderis majoris portionis ad minorum, sic et proportio longitudinis totius canontis ad duplum longitudinis minoris portionis, etiam canontium parallellum epipeda orizontis (Moody & Clagett 1992, p. 66).

If there is a beam, which is equal in itself in thickness, equal in itself in substance and partitioned in two different parts and (if) a weight is suspended at the end of the shorter part and the ratio of the weight to the weight of the surplus of the longer part over the weight of the shorter part is made like the ratio of half of the length of all of the beam to the length of the shorter part, then the beam equilibrates itself in parallelness to the horizon.

Again, the content of both theorems is the same and the two enunciations are similar, but not identical. Their difference is greater than in the previous case, because the Liber de canonio does not repeat the description of the properties of the beam and the suspended weight and thus has to integrate the latter into the description of the proportion. It differs from the ziyağada also in regard to the placement of the term weight in the description of the second term of the proportion. The Liber de canonio uses the term only once between superhabundantiam and majoris. The ziyağada uses it twice, once before the surplus and once before the shorter part. While the formulation of the Liber de canonio is imprecise, but comprehensible, the formulation of the ziyağada is comprehensible, but false. It is most likely the result of a scribal error as
SULLA TERMINOLOGIA DELLE MACCHINE IN LEONARDO: TRADIZIONE, INNOVAZIONE E SVILUPPI FUTURI

Qui si dimostra la natura della vite e di sua lieva, e chome ella debbe più tosto esser adoperata <in ist> in tirare che in ispingiere. E chom’ella fa più forza a essere semplice che doppia, e settile che grossa, essendo messa da parti lunga di lieva e pari forza. E chosì si farà un pocho di discorso in quai(n)ti modi si pò adoper(la), e di quai(n)te sortes si pò fare viti sanca fine. E quai(n)ti moti son fatti sanca vite, che fari(n)-no pi(o)/opio ottio di vite. E in che modo la vite sanca fine s’achopagni chelle rote dentate, e chome molere viti si debbono insieme adoper(la), E sì dirà della natura delle sue madri, e sue so(n) più utili che matri denti o uno. E sì dirà delle viti retrose e delle viti che p(er) un medesimo ti-rare spingano e tirano il peso, e di viti che p(er) una sola volta che se le dia, farà fugire la sua madre molere delle sue volte circolari. E così moltissimi sua effeti, e varie fatiche, e fforteça, e tardità, e p(r)esteçe. E sì prov(er)rà ragio(n)e di tutti loro ofiti e nature, e materie, e llieve, e utilità. E sì dirà in che modo si debbano fare, e del modo del metterle in oper(a); e di chi è stato inganato p(er) non cognosscer lor natura.

E ttali strume(n)ti si figurera(n)no in gra(n) parte sanca le loro armadure, o altra cosa che avessi a inpe-

1 Le trascrizioni dei codici leonardiani sono state eseguite secondo le norme stabilite da Arrigo Castellani per l’edizione dei testi medievali, già utilizzate in Manni 2008 e in Manni & Biffi 2011. Alle pagine introduttive di quai(n)te ultimi (pp. 333-333) si rimanda per una loro esposizione dettagliata e ulteri-ori riferimenti bibliografici. Nel caso di citazioni brevi inserite nel corpo del testo, si eliminano le parentesi tonde che segnalano lo scioglimento delle abbreviazioni. Con la sigla Madrid I si indica il primo codice di Madrid (Biblioteca Nacional de España, cod. 8937).

2 La e non chiara, corretta su altra lettera.
5: Diagrams from the critical edition of Francesco Maurolico’s *Musica*
Some fun before starting

6: More diagrams from the critical edition of Francesco Maurolico’s *Musica*
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before starting

Abstract
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Typesetting Systems vs Word Processors

Too many people mistake word processors (WPs) for typesetting systems (formerly DeskTop Publishing—DTP). The former have been programs that doubled a typewriter and evolved up to Word and LibreOffice Writer. The latter have been and are programs that help typesetters/typographers. Comparisons between them are meaningless as it is useless comparing a Ferrari against a Caterpillar. \TeX{} and \LaTeX{} are respectively a typesetting system and a macro package based on \TeX{}. 
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TEX is both a program (a compiler and a typesetter) and a programming language.
\TeX\ As a Non-Interactive Typesetting System and a Programming Language

\TeX\ is both a program (a compiler and a typesetter) and a programming language. Its input is a program written in \TeX\ and its output is (not necessarily) a camera-ready document (DVI; PDF if the engine is pdf\TeX).
TEX is both a program (a compiler and a typesetter) and a programming language. Its input is a program written in TEX and its output is (not necessarily) a camera-ready document (DVI; PDF if the engine is pdfTEX).

It uses a specific font format, but some new macro packages (XeTEX and LuaTEX, respectively based on XeTEX and LuaTEX) use common TTF/OTF fonts.
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Introduction to \LaTeX\ and some of its tools

\LaTeX, a Macro Package Built on Top of \TeX

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Writing a \TeX\ program normally implies to describe in detail every single page of the resulting document.
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Writing a TeX program normally implies to describe in detail every single page of the resulting document. Leslie Lamport wrote a macro package (\LaTeX) to allow authors, not only typographers, to typeset professionally-looking documents. \LaTeX shifted the paradigm from page description to document structure description.
Why Text Is Better Than Binary?

The most part of \TeX{} files are pure text: easy to read, easy to edit.
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Why Text Is Better Than Binary?

The most part of LaTeX files are pure text: easy to read, easy to edit. Text files are surely more space-consuming than binary files, but you don’t need more than a text editor to read them. You can even remotely edit them via telnet/SSH. Version control systems are text-friendly tools.
Now even commercial typesetting systems store source files using text format (specifically XML).
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Now even commercial typesetting systems store source files using text format (specifically XML). \TeX{} started when Unicode was not even thought of. Now you can save your Unicode-encoded .tex files and check at least whether a file has been corrupted or not (of course with false negatives).
Compiling a \LaTeX{} document

The normal compilation with \LaTeX{} is performed via command line (in a terminal):

\texttt{latex document-name (with or without extension)}

This command outputs a DVI file that will be converted into a PostScript document via \texttt{dvips}.

Macro packages like pdf\LaTeX{} issue a PDF document.
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Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools
Some fun before going on

**Guess What! (First Serving)**

Some other pages.
7: A page from a book on the development of mathematical logic

affermazione dalla definizione di limite e "da quelle successive", a tali definizioni Cantor accenna soltanto, ma si possono svolgere in modo naturale, come nelle esposizioni moderne.

L'uguaglianza, la relazione d'ordine e le operazioni sono definite per punti (posteriore), L'uguaglianza è definita da Cantor, come abbiamo visto, e comporta che se \( b = \lim_n a_n \) e \( b' = \lim_n a'_n \) allora \( b = b' \) se e solo se

\[
\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N \quad |a_n - a'_n| < \varepsilon.
\]

Se \( b = \lim_n a_n = \lim_n a'_n \) allora \( b = \lim_n (a_n + a'_n) \), come abbiamo visto, ma \( b > r \) e \( r \in Q \) allora

\[
\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N \quad |a_n - a'_n| < \varepsilon.
\]

Analogamente, se \( b \leq r \), se \( b > r \) e se e solo se \( b = \lim_n (a_n + a'_n) \). La relazione \( \leq \) deve essere definita come \( \varepsilon \leq 0 \), e vale ad dire, se \( b = \lim_n a_n \) e \( b' = \lim_n a'_n \),

\[
b \leq b' \quad \text{se e solo se} \quad \exists \varepsilon > 0 \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > m \quad |a_n - a'_n| < \varepsilon.
\]

Se \( b = \lim_n a_n \) e \( b < r \) e se e solo se esiste un \( a \in Q \) tale che \( a > r \),

Si dimostri la tesi estrendida, vale a dire, che se per \( b \in \mathbb{Q} \) e \( a \) razionali o simboli di irrazionali associati a successioni di Cauchy

\[
b = a'\quad \text{se e solo se} \quad b = a'\quad \text{b'} = b.
\]

Ora per ogni razione \( r \), scriviamo \( \{r, \ldots \} \) per indicare la successione costante \( \{r, r, \ldots \} \). Se \( b = \lim_n a_n \) per ogni \( r \) finito confrontiamo \( b \) con la successione \( \{a_n\} \). Si trova dimostrato che per ogni \( r > 0 \) si può stabilire se \( b \) razionale, almeno da un certo punto in poi \( b = (a_n) \in Q \), che contiene solo successioni e operazioni aritmetiche già definite per i numeri razionali.

\[
|b - (a_n)| < \varepsilon \quad \text{ significa che} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > m \quad |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.
\]

Successivamente, che è definita da Cantor, per ogni \( r > 0 \) razionale

\[
|b - (a_n)| < \varepsilon \quad \text{ significa che} \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > m \quad |a_n - a| < \varepsilon.
\]

che è quella che si volesse dimostrare.

Si noti che, viceversa, se \( b = \lim_n a_n \), la successione \( \{a_n\} \) è tale che \( \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists m \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > m \quad |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \) allora, ponendo \( r/2 \) in \( \lim_n a_n \) si ha pur essendo sufficientemente grande \( |a_n - a| < \varepsilon \) da cui \( \lim_n a_n = b \).
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before going on

8: Geometric diagrams from the critical edition of Francesco Maurolico’s \textit{Optica}
L'outil d’analyse de placements utilise la « valeur future de la monnaie » pour représenter le résultat probable en tenant compte des données variables fournies par l’utilisateur. Important : Toute projection produite par l’outil Kronos ABF est hypothétique. Elle ne reflète pas les résultats réels et n’est pas garantie des résultats futurs.

Ce graphique présente une estimation de vos actifs à partir d’aujourd’hui et jusqu’à votre retraite. Tous les REER sont convertis en FERR à l’âge de 65 ans et sont sujets à des retraits minimums.

Ce graphique montre de quelle façon vos actifs seront utilisés pour atteindre vos objectifs de revenus à la retraite. Tous les REER seront convertis en FERR à l’âge de 65 ans et seront sujets à des retraits minimums. L’ordre de décaissement est le suivant : placement non enregistrés, CELI et placement enregistrés.

Voir annexe II pour les détails de l’encaissement et du décaissement.
George Simard et Lyne Falardeau - Imprimé le 14 mai 2014 8 de 30
Scipione avviò subito un programma di preparazione delle truppe per renderle più elastiche la formazione classica erede della falange, che basava la sua efficacia nella forza d’urto e richiedeva ampie piane per rendersi al meglio. Il giovane capitano si preparava a emulare le manovre avvolgenti di Sparta e di Annibale trovandosi ad addestrare un esercito abituato a lottare in un altro modo. Oltre a migliorare la tecnica di difesa contro arcieri e fantolotti, Publio divide la legione in piccole unità (manipoli) in grado di incastrare il nemico con attacchi in profondità ma anche in grado di ritorcere agilmente sui propri passi. A questo si aggiungeva l’adozione della spada iberica, più corta e adatta al combattimento uno contro uno, nel quale i guerrieri iberi erano noti per il loro fior. Probabilmente sviluppò anche la formazione della cosente, unità intermedia fra la legione e il manipolo, in grado di replicare la forza d’urto dello schieramento completo e capace di cambiare rapidamente la formazione.

L’allenamento seguiva un calendario preciso che combinava la corsa in tenuta di battaglia, pulizia e manutenzione delle armi, riposo e pratica con le armi. Scipione ordinò altresì la ripresa delle attività normali nella città e il riatta...
Introduction to LaTeX and some of its tools
Some fun before going on

11: The dust cover jacket of one of the authors’ book
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before going on

12: One page from Free Software Magazine n. 7 (camera ready for Lulu.com)

but not always possible on lesser terminals like that built into a PDA, phone or even some basic telnet interfaces.

Conclusion

Today we are all familiar with using a GUI interface for the majority of our work, from web browsers to office applications and email. However, there are times when text based is what you need. In my case, the only service I could get to work at one point last week was a dial-up connection through a bulletin board to my hosted server, using a mobile phone while in an airport in Europe; all for the benefit of discussing a project with a client in the US.

A terminal based solution wouldn’t be my first choice, but a quick test of a few applications showed there is a lot of choice out there. Fortunately, a terminal based application does not mean limited or restricted. In fact, there’s very little I found I couldn’t do with these text-based packages, especially for basic and straightforward discussions. As to choices, in an ideal world with a nice large monitor I’d choose CenterICQ, only because it would simplify the connectivity to other applications. However, for a good all-purpose IRC only client that could download and use pretty much everywhere, I’d pick Rhapsody.

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About the author

Martin “MC” Brown is a freelance writer and consultant, he works with Microsoft as an SME, is a featured blogger for ComputerWorld, a founding member of AnswerSquad.com, Technical Director of Feedware.net and, has written books on topics as diverse as Microsoft Certification, iMac, and free software programming.
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1. a preliminary part of code—the preamble (approximately like C preprocessor directives)
A \LaTeX\ document contains the whole text to be typeset along with the instructions necessary to typeset it. The document is composed by:

1. a preliminary part of code—the preamble (approximately like C preprocessor directives)

2. the document content—the main body (approximately like the C functions)
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
\item \textit{Hello, world!}
\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
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The Structure of a \LaTeX\ Document (part II)

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Its mandatory argument
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\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}

List here the packages you load (possibly including those about encodings and languages) and your custom commands.
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You may probably want to add data about document title, author and date.
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\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}

This command begins the document environment and opens the main body.
The Structure of a \LaTeX Document (part II)

\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
\item \textit{Hello, world!}
\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}

A begun environment must end. This one closes the main body and, subsequently, the \LaTeX document.
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello,\_world! → Hello, world!
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello,\,world! → Hello, world!
Hello,\,\,\,world! → Hello, world!

Dash (aka hyphen):
- En-dash: --
- Em-dash: ---

Quotes:
/grave.ts1/ge"/grave.ts1

Ellipsis: \ldots ...

Diacritic marks:
/grave.ts1/a à (but of course directly entering à is possible).
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello, world! → Hello, world!
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Hello, world! → Hello, world!
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello, \underline{world}! → Hello, world!
Hello, \underline{\underline{world}}! → Hello, world!
Hello, ~world! → Hello, world!
Hello, \underline{\underline{\underline{world}}!} → Hello, world!
Hello, \underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{world}}!}} → Hello, world!
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello,̂world! → Hello, world!
Hello,̂̂̂world! → Hello, world!
Hello,~world! → Hello, world!
Hello,\_world! → Hello, world!
Hello,\,world! → Hello,world!
Hello,\textunderscore world! $\rightarrow$ Hello, world!
Hello,\textunderscore\textunderscore\textunderscore world! $\rightarrow$ Hello, world!
Hello,\textasciitilde world! $\rightarrow$ Hello, world!
Hello,\textbackslash\textunderscore world! $\rightarrow$ Hello, world!
Hello,\textbackslash,\textunderscore world! $\rightarrow$ Hello, world!

A blank line starts a new paragraph. \textbackslash\textbackslash starts a new line, just like \newline. Both maintain the broken line left aligned while \textbackslash\textbackslash linebreak justifies it. \textbackslash\textbackslash\textbackslash newpage starts a new page.
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello, \textbackslash world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello, \textbackslash\textbackslash world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello, \textasciitilde world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello, \textbackslash\textbackslash world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello, \textbackslash, world! \rightarrow Hello, world!

A blank line starts a new paragraph. \textbackslash\textbackslash starts a new line, just like \texttt{\textbackslash newline}. Both maintain the broken line left aligned while \texttt{\textbackslash linebreak} justifies it. \texttt{\textbackslash page} starts a new page.

Dash (aka hyphen): -- \quad En-dash: -- -- \quad Em-dash: --- ---
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello, world! → Hello, world!
Hello, world! → Hello, world!
Hello, world! → Hello, world!
Hello, world! → Hello, world!
Hello, world! → Hello, world!
Hello, world! → Hello, world!

A blank line starts a new paragraph. \\ starts a new line, just like \newline. Both maintain the broken line left aligned while \linebreak justifies it. \newpage starts a new page.

Dash (aka hyphen): --- En-dash: -- -- Em-dash: --- ---
Quotes: `` " " ' ' " " « « » »
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello,µworld! → Hello, world!
Hello,µµµworld! → Hello, world!
Hello,~world! → Hello, world!
Hello,µ\world! → Hello, world!
Hello,\,world! → Hello, world!

A blank line starts a new paragraph. \ starts a new line, just like newline. Both maintain the broken line left aligned while linebreak justifies it. \newpage starts a new page.

Dash (aka hyphen): --  En-dash: -- –  Em-dash: --- —
Quotes: ``` " " ' ' ” << « >> »
Ellipsis: \ldots ...
Spaces, Special Characters and Diacritic Marks

Hello,\world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello,\\world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello,\~world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello,\\world! \rightarrow Hello, world!
Hello,\,world! \rightarrow Hello, world!

A blank line starts a new paragraph. \\
starts a new line, just like \newline. Both maintain the broken line left aligned while \
linebreak justifies it. \newpage starts a new page.

Dash (aka hyphen): -- En-dash: -- – Em-dash: --- —
Quotes: ```“ ' ” << « >> »
Ellipsis: \ldots ...

Diacritic marks: \`a à (but of course directly entering à is possible).
Altering the Text Look and Font

\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
\item \textit{Hello, world!}
\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}

This command italicizes the text. The alternative command \texttt{emph{}} emphasizes the text.
Altering the Text Look and Font

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\begin{document}
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\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
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\end{document}
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

The Structure of a \LaTeX{} Document (part II)

Altering the Text Look and Font

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\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
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\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}

Writes the specified text in sans serif (the command \texttt{} writes the specified text in serif).
Altering the Text Look and Font

\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
\item \textit{Hello, world!}
\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}

Writes the specified text in teletype (or typewriter typeface, or monospace).
Altering the Text Look and Font

The commands we’ve just seen are *transitory* because they change the default text property (normally upright normal roman) for the specified text.
Alterning the Text Look and Font

The commands we’ve just seen are *transitory* because they change the default text property (normally upright normal roman) for the specified text.

Of course we can use *permanent* commands: those commands that permanently change text properties.
Altering the Text Look and Font

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Of course we can use *permanent* commands: those commands that permanently change text properties.

\texttt{\textbf{textrm}}} → \texttt{\textbf{rmfamily}}
The commands we’ve just seen are *transitory* because they change the default text property (normally upright normal roman) for the specified text. Of course we can use *permanent* commands: those commands that permanently change text properties.

textrm → rmfamily

textsf → sffamily
The commands we’ve just seen are *transitory* because they change the default text property (normally upright normal roman) for the specified text. Of course we can use *permanent* commands: those commands that permanently change text properties.

textrm $\rightarrow$ rmfamily

textsf $\rightarrow$ sffamily

texttt $\rightarrow$ ttfamily
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textrm $\rightarrow$ rmfamily

textsf $\rightarrow$ sffamily

texttt $\rightarrow$ ttfamily

textup $\rightarrow$ upshape
Altering the Text Look and Font

The commands we’ve just seen are *transitory* because they change the default text property (normally upright normal roman) for the specified text.

Of course we can use *permanent* commands: those commands that permanently change text properties.

- `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}` → `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}`

- `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}` → `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}`

- `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}` → `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}`

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- `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}` → `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}`

- `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}` → `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}`

- `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}` → `\texttt{\textup{\textit{\textbf{\textsc{\textsl{}}}}}}`

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- `\textrm` → `rmfamily`
- `\textsf` → `sffamily`
- `\texttt` → `ttfamily`
- `\textup` → `upshape`
- `\textit` → `itshape`
- `\textbf` → `bfseries` (*mdseries to revert it*)
- `\textsc` → `scshape`
- `\textsl` → `slshape`
Altering the Text Look and Font

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- `textsf` → `sffamily`
- `texttt` → `ttfamily`
- `textup` → `upshape`
- `textit` → `itshape`
- `textbf` → `bfseries (mdseries to revert it)`
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- `textsl` → `slshape`
\LaTeX{} justifies text by default.
\LaTeX\ justifies text by default. We can permanently change the default behavior using the commands `\centering`, `\raggedright` (to left align) and `\raggedleft` (to right align) or can transitorily change the default behavior using the environments `center`, `flushleft` and `flushright`.
\LaTeX{} justifies text by default. We can permanently change the default behavior using the commands `\centering`, `\raggedright` (to left align) and `\raggedleft` (to right align) or can transitorily change the default behavior using the environments `center`, `flushleft` and `flushright`.

While we can change the page geometry assigning different values to \LaTeX{} internal variables, it’s much easier to use the package geometry.
\LaTeX\ provides us with environments
Special Features

\LaTeX{} provides us with environments to quote text: quote (for single paragraph) and quotation (for more than one paragraph);
\LaTeX{} provides us with environments
to quote text: quote (for single paragraph) and quotation (for more
than one paragraph);
to write poetry: verse;
**Special Features**

\LaTeX{} provides us with environments
to quote text: quote (for single paragraph) and quotation (for more than one paragraph);
to write poetry: verse;
to add source code: verbatim;
\LaTeX{} provides us with environments
to quote text: quote (for single paragraph) and quotation (for more than one paragraph);
to write poetry: verse;
to add source code: verbatim;
to typeset lists: itemize (bulleted), enumerate (numbered), description (labeled).
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

The Structure of a \LaTeX{} Document (part II)

Special Features

\begin{verbatim}
\documentclass[a4paper,11pt]{article}
\usepackage{mdwlist}
\begin{document}
\begin{itemize*}
\item Hello, world!
\item \textit{Hello, world!}
\item \textbf{Hello, world!}
\item \textsc{Hello, world!}
\item \textsl{Hello, world!}
\item \textsf{Hello, world!}
\item \texttt{Hello, world!}
\end{itemize*}
\end{document}
\end{verbatim}

This environment encloses a bulleted list. The starred version is only possible using the package mdwlist.
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

The Structure of a \LaTeX{} Document (part II)

Special Features

\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[french,english]{babel}
\usepackage{imakeidx}
\newcommand{\italics}[1]{\textit{#1}}
\renewcommand{\italics}[1]{\textbf{#1}}
\hyphenation{Gian-lu-ca, Mas-si-mi- lia-no}
\begin{document}
\tableofcontents
\section{\label{sec:first} First section}
\section{Second section}
In the section ~\ref{sec:first} (page ~\pageref{sec:first})...

This hard-to-hy-phen-ate \index{Word}word...

\foreignlanguage{french}{\text{«Je suis l'inspecteur Clouseau de la Sûreté!»}}
\printindex
\end{document}
\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[french,english]{babel}
\usepackage{imakeidx}
\newcommand\italics[1]{\textit{#1}}
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Introduction to \LaTeX and some of its tools

The Structure of a \LaTeX Document (part II)

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\printindex
\end{document}

add labels to index terms and automatically compile an index (Enrico Gregorio’s imakeidx is far better than the original makeidx);
The Structure of a LaTeX Document (part II)

Special Features

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\foreignlanguage{french}{\«Je suis l'inspecteur Clouseau de la Sûreté!»}
\printindex
\end{document}
\LaTeX\ has environments (figure and table) to avoid that an author inserts those elements into fixed positions in a document.
\LaTeX{} has environments (figure and table) to avoid that an author
inserts those elements into fixed positions in a document. Those
environments can be captioned and labeled for future references in the
document.
\LaTeX\ has environments (figure and table) to avoid that an author inserts those elements into fixed positions in a document. Those environments can be captioned and labeled for future references in the document. We’ll probably insert already made images into the figure environment with \texttt{\includegraphics} (graphicx package)—Agostino De Marco’s lesson will show you more complex ways—
\LaTeX\ has environments (figure and table) to avoid that an author inserts those elements into fixed positions in a document. Those environments can be captioned and labeled for future references in the document. We’ll probably insert already made images into the figure environment with \includegraphics (graphicx package)—Agostino De Marco’s lesson will show you more complex ways—and tabular material into the table environment.
Thanks to the (x)color package(s) we can:
Thanks to the (x)color package(s) we can:

\texttt{color text};
Thanks to the (x)color package(s) we can:

- color text;
- highlight text;
Thanks to the (x)color package(s) we can:

- color text;
- highlight text;
- color pages (\pagecolor{color}; \nopagecolor to halt the process).
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- color text;
- highlight text;
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Some characters are reserved. We can use them thanks to special commands: e.g., \$, \&, \textbackslash \rightarrow \$. &, \.
Since \LaTeX{} was born to help authors writing coherent documents, the document structure is fundamental. E.g.,
Splitting Big Documents

If your document is large, you don’t need to write a large file.
Splitting Big Documents

If your document is large, you don’t need to write a large file. You can write a master file and include in it several small slave files.
Splitting Big Documents

If your document is large, you don’t need to write a large file. You can write a master file and include in it several small slave files.

Inclusion 1: \include{<filename>}

If your document is large, you don’t need to write a large file. You can write a master file and include in it several small slave files.

Inclusion 1: \include{<filename>}
Inclusion 2: \input{<filename>}
Help, I Need a Symbol

An important document lists the symbols we can typeset with LaTeX: *The Comprehensive LaTeX Symbol List* by Scott Pakin.
An important document lists the symbols we can typeset with \LaTeX\: *The Comprehensive \LaTeX\ Symbol List* by Scott Pakin. It’s thick and has too much symbols. Can we easily locate a specific one?
Help, I Need a Symbol

An important document lists the symbols we can typeset with \LaTeX: *The Comprehensive \LaTeX Symbol List* by Scott Pakin. It’s thick and has too much symbols. Can we easily locate a specific one? **Detexify** allows us to draw a symbol and get back the list of possible \LaTeX commands that show that symbol or character.
Introduction to \LaTeX\ and some of its tools
Some fun before the latest topics

Guess What! (Dessert)

Last pages.
In this article I will describe an experience I had that began with the failure of some RAID5 disks at the Hospital of Pediatric Especialidades, where I work. While I wouldn’t wish such an event on my worst enemy, it was something that made me learn about the power of knowledge—a deep knowledge, which is so important in the hacking culture.

Friday, April 29, 2005
A 5-disk (160GB each) RAID5 was mounted on a HP Netserver Rack Storage12. Due to a power outage yesterday, it would no longer recognize the RAID. As a matter of fact, there were two more RAIDs on the rack that were recovered... but this one (holding about 60GB of data) just wouldn’t work.

The IT manager decided to call in some “gurus” to try to get the data back on-line. I (the only GNU/Linux user at the IT department) thought that something could be done with GNU/Linux. My first thought was: “If I get images of the separate disks, maybe I can start a software RAID on GNU/Linux. All I need is enough disk space to handle all of the images.” I told my crazy (so far) idea to the IT manager and he decided to give it a try... but only once the gurus gave up.

Monday, May 2, 2005
The gurus are still trying to get the data back on-line.

Tuesday, May 3, 2005
The gurus are still trying to get the data back on-line.

Wednesday, May 4, 2005
These guys are stubborn, aren’t they?

Thursday, May 5, 2005
The IT manager called me late in the afternoon. I was given the chance to Save the Republic. One of the disks of the array had been removed. I put the disks on a computer as separate disks (no RAID), booted with Knoppix (the environment of the IT department is Windows-based, apart for my desktop, which has the XP that came with the HP box and Mandriva, which is where the computer normally stays) and made the four images of the four disks left from the original five:

```bash
# for i in a b c d ; do
    dd if=/dev/sdb$i of=/home/edcar/dsk bs=4k done
```

I got all the files in a single HD and left the office.

Friday, May 6, 2005
I wanted to start a software RAID, fooling the kernel into thinking that the files where HDs. Just having the images was not enough to bring the RAID on-line. RAID5
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before the latest topics

14: Prospettiva Persona editorial rules
Introduction to LaTeX and some of its tools

Some fun before the latest topics

15: A page from the journal Prospettiva Persona

Immagini 14: Giacometti Bellini, Entrata del Giovedì, 1620, Parigi. Musée del Louvre

68-101
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before the latest topics

16: A François Dolbeau critical edition
Introduction to \LaTeX{} and some of its tools

Some fun before the latest topics

17: A parallel translation (Armenian-Italian) published in Augustinianum
\LaTeX{} users don’t need a special editor to edit their documents.
\LaTeX users don’t need a special editor to edit their documents. Nevertheless, such editors exist.
\LaTeX users don’t need a special editor to edit their documents. Nevertheless, such editors exist. They’re more IDEs than just editors because they highlight, autocomplete, compile and show.
\LaTeX\ users don’t need a special editor to edit their documents. Nevertheless, such editors exist. They’re more IDEs than just editors because they highlight, autocomplete, compile and show. Even a Web site allows users to collaboratively edit \LaTeX\ documents: Overleaf.
\LaTeX\ users don’t need a special editor to edit their documents. Nevertheless, such editors exist. They’re more IDEs than just editors because they highlight, autocomplete, compile and show. Even a Web site allows users to collaboratively edit \LaTeX\ documents: Overleaf. The only WYSIWYG editor seems to be \TeXmacs. Inspired by Emacs and \TeX, it is declared totally unrelated to them.
LyX is more a WYSIWYM editor than a WYSIWYG one.
LyX is more a WYSIWYM editor than a WYSIWYG one. Some stuff is shown as if compiled with \LaTeX, other isn’t.
LyX is more a WYSIWYM editor than a WYSIWYG one. Some stuff is shown as if compiled with \LaTeX, other isn’t. But it provides you with a lot of \LaTeX classes and packages, and allows direct \LaTeX commands input.
LyX is more a WYSIWYM editor than a WYSIWYG one. Some stuff is shown as if compiled with \LaTeX, other isn’t. But it provides you with a lot of \LaTeX classes and packages, and allows direct \LaTeX commands input. Its buttons ease the input of index and bibliography commands.
LyX is more a WYSIWYM editor than a WYSIWYG one. Some stuff is shown as if compiled with \LaTeX, other isn’t. But it provides you with a lot of \LaTeX classes and packages, and allows direct \LaTeX commands input. Its buttons ease the input of index and bibliography commands. The file it saves is not a \LaTeX file, but LyX easily exports such format or a PDF file.
Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let’s see the test results.
Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let’s see the test results.
Did somebody of you answer 17 As?
Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let’s see the test results.
Did somebody of you answer 17 As?

Did somebody of you answer 17 Bs?
Guess What! (The Bill, Please!)

Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let’s see the test results.
Did somebody of you answer 17 As?
Did somebody of you answer 1 or more Bs?
Did somebody of you answer 17 Bs?
Now that we reached the end of this lesson, let’s see the test results.
Did somebody of you answer 17 As?
Did somebody of you answer 1 or more Bs?
Did somebody of you answer 17 Bs?
Only those of you who answered 17 Bs “won” the test. The others now know that \LaTeX is more powerful and versatile than you may figure out.
This very 0\textsuperscript{th} lesson should have given you all (at least those of you who are not yet proficient with \LaTeX) the chance to understand the subsequent lessons.
This very 0\textsuperscript{th} lesson should have given you all (at least those of you who are not yet proficient with \LaTeX) the chance to understand the subsequent lessons. Of course, reading the related paper will be much more helpful.
This very 0\textsuperscript{th} lesson should have given you all (at least those of you who are not yet proficient with \LaTeX) the chance to understand the subsequent lessons.
Of course, reading the related paper will be much more helpful.
Any questions?
This very 0\textsuperscript{th} lesson should have given you all (at least those of you who are not yet proficient with \LaTeX) the chance to understand the subsequent lessons. Of course, reading the related paper will be much more helpful.

Any questions?
Thank you for your attention. Enjoy the next lessons.