

Latex – Week 8

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November 15, 2007

Abstract

This is my abstract. This paper is all about how to organize your Latex document. After reading it you will know how to present your work in an organized way.

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1 Organizing your document

Your thesis will probably have chapters, sections, and subsections. Furthermore, you will have a bibliography, an abstract, an acknowledgments page, a table of contents, and lists of figures and tables. Fortunately, all of these things are very easy in Latex.

1.1 The title

You can use the commands `\title`, `\author` and `\date` along with the command `\maketitle` to make a title for your document.

For example, this document says:

```
\title{Latex -- Week 8}  
\author{Berit Givens}  
\date{\today}
```

```
\maketitle
```

If you don't want the date to be displayed, write `\date{}`. If you want a specific date, type the date into the curly brackets after the `\date`.

Depending on the document class selected at the very beginning of your file, your title will be displayed in different ways.

Exercise: Put a title into your document using the `\maketitle` command. Try changing your documentclass to `article`, `book`, `report`, `slides`, or `amsart`. See how the title changes.

1.2 Sections

The sectioning commands are listed in Table 1. To use the command, you simply put the title of the section, etc., inside the curly braces. The sections will be automatically numbered. Sectioning commands cannot be used in the `slides` or `letter` document classes.

This document used the commands:

```
\section{Organizing your document}
```

```
blah blah blah
```

```
\subsection{The title}
```

```
blah blah
```

```
\subsection{Sections}
```

Exercise: Make some parts, sections and subsections with titles. Then try changing the document class command to `article`, `book`, `report`, or `amsart` to see how the formatting changes.

Division	Command	Comments
Part	<code>\part{}</code>	Only in book and report.
Chapter	<code>\chapter{}</code>	
Section	<code>\section{}</code>	
Subsection	<code>\subsection{}</code>	
Subsubsection	<code>\subsubsection{}</code>	
Titled paragraph	<code>\paragraph{}</code>	
Titled subparagraph	<code>\subparagraph{}</code>	

Table 1: Section Commands

1.3 The Table of Contents

You will generally want a table of contents at the beginning of your document to help the reader find information. Place the following commands at the beginning of your document, but after the `\maketitle` command.

```
\tableofcontents
\listoffigures
\listoftables
```

If you want the table of contents, list of figures and list of tables to each be on a separate page, you must put a `\newpage` command between each of them.

Exercise: Try making a table of contents, list of figures, and a list of tables. Then try all the different document classes to see how everything is formatted.

2 Preface material

Some material will go before the beginning of your thesis. You should have an abstract, which briefly (in say, half a page or one page) describes what your thesis is about and the main results. You will probably also want an acknowledgments page, where you can thank your parents, your cat Fluffy, Starbucks and whoever else is partially responsible for helping you with your thesis.

Some document classes have predefined settings for these. In particular, the `article` and `report` classes have a predefined command `\abstract`:

```
{\abstract{This is my abstract. This paper is all about how
to organize your Latex document. After reading it you will
know how to present your work in an organized way.}}
```

Note that the `amsart` document class wants you to put the `abstract` before the `\maketitle` command, while the others will have you put it after the `\maketitle`.

We will discuss the acknowledgements section in a later week.