

# Biostatistics workshop series: Introduction to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Dr Cameron Hurst  
cphurst@gmail.com

CEU, ACRO and DAMASAC, Khon Kaen University

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# What we will cover....

- 1 What is L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X?
- 2 Downloading L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and editors
  - Download L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X
  - L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X working environments
  - TeXmaker
- 3 L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documents
  - Our first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document
  - Other types of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X documents
- 4 Some basic L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X features
  - Bibliographies and referencing
  - Other software and features

# Conventions

The conventions I will use:

## Notes and Hints:.....

Things to note will occur in a green box

## Pitfalls:.....

Common mistakes and things to watch out for will occur in a red box

# MS-Word vs $\text{\LaTeX}$

- Most of us are used to WYSIWYG (What you see is what you get) editors such as the MS-Word wordprocessing software
- In contrast,  $\text{\TeX}$  and it's easier cousin,  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , are low level, mark-up programming languages used to create documents (similar to html used to code webpages)
- When you first start using  $\text{\LaTeX}$  you will wonder why you don't just stick with MS-Word.

**QUESTION:** Why would you put yourself through this pain??

**ANSWER:** Because  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents are ♥♥BEAUTIFUL♥♥ !!

# So what does $\text{\LaTeX}$ do for us

The usphot is that  $\text{\LaTeX}$  can generate pdfs (and other formats) for:

- Articles (Manuscripts)
- Reports (longer)
- , Books and theses (longer again)
- Presentation slides (Beamer)

## Windows: MikTeX

There are a few different windows 'versions' of  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , but perhaps the most common is MikTeX.

- 1 Google: Download *miktex* and it should list the official MikTeX site first. (Go to this site)
- 2 Download the "Recommended download" of MikTeX
- 3 Follow the instructions

# Macs: MacTeX

If you are using a Mac, MacTeX is the best choice for you.

- ➊ Go to the  $\text{\TeX}$  users group page  
<http://www.tug.org/mactex/downloading.html>
- ➋ Go to the file link on the page (MacTeX.pkg)
- ➌ Install the package as you would any other Mac package

## Straight $\text{\LaTeX}$ code vs $\text{\LaTeX}$ editors

Now that we have  $\text{\LaTeX}$  on our machines, we could start creating  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents, but unless you really know what you are doing, you will probably want to use a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  editor:

- $\text{\LaTeX}$  editors make the creation of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents a little (more or less) like using a word processor (like MS-Word)
- Some editors are VERY basic (almost just like using Notepad), whereas some are much closer to WYSIWYG editors
- I have found the WYSIWYG editors (e.g. Lyx) use specialised libraries limiting the portability of your document (moving from computer to computer)
- I use (and suggest you use) **TeXmaker**.

There are many other sites you can download TeXmaker



# TeXmaker

So before we start, let's also download TeXmaker.

- ① Google *Download Texmaker* or go to site:  
[www.xmlmath.net/texmaker/download.html](http://www.xmlmath.net/texmaker/download.html).
  - If you are a Windows user, download TeXmaker for Windows
  - If you are a Mac user, download TeXmaker for Mac
- ② Follow the instructions

## Before we start: Some important hints

### Common $\text{\LaTeX}$ problems

- ▶ Windows (and word) tend to use some non-true type font symbols
- ▶ These include: ", ', - (and other non-alphanumeric characters)
- ▶ When copying text from word,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will often identify problems (but not be very informative about where the problem is)

### Work-around: Non-standard symbols

To isolate where these problem symbols occur ALWAYS copy (from word), **A SINGLE PARAGRAPH AT A TIME** and then run your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code.

The main  $\text{\LaTeX}$  document is the ".tex" file, a text file that contains all the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code. Here is a very basic .tex file (With no text or features)

```
\documentclass[11pt, oneside, a4paper]{report}

%Preamble: Extra packages (for extra features etc.)

%Top matter: Title, author, etc

\begin{document}

%Insert document text here blah blah balh

\end{document}
```

**NOTE:** % tells  $\text{\LaTeX}$  that this is a comment.  $\text{\LaTeX}$  ignores these lines

# Our first $\text{\LaTeX}$ document

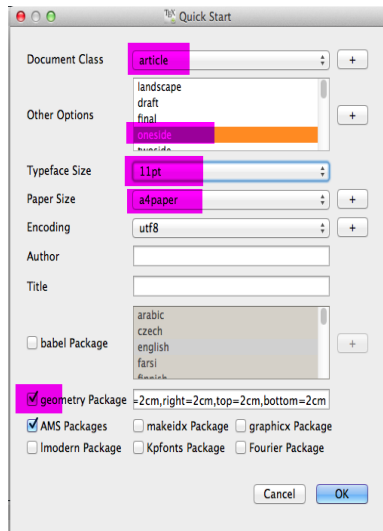
- Let's start by 'writing a paper', for this we will typically use the 'article' class.
- We will use a paper we (myself along with some of my colleagues) are writing in word
- We will call it: "Child temperament and parent selection of early childhood education and care"
- We will use 11pt font, on one-sided sheets

I have provided you with a word document of our current draft of this 'work-in-progress' paper

# Our first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document

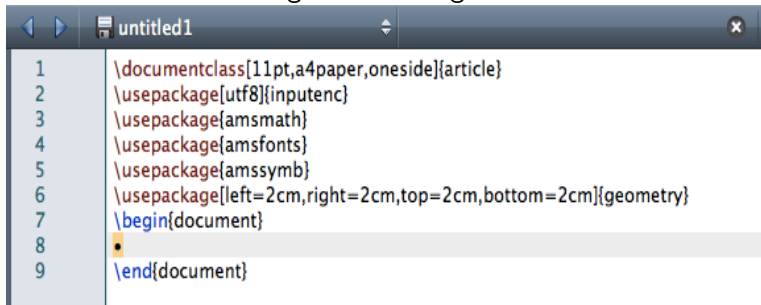
- 1 Open TeXmaker
- 2 In the pull-down menu, go to Wizard → Quick start (you should get a dialogbox similar to that on the right)
- 3 Make sure all of the areas highlighted in pink are the same.
- 4 Press OK

*Note: I have provided a walk-thru file demonstrating how to do this*



# Our first L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document

You should get a tex file generated like:



```
1 \documentclass[11pt,a4paper,oneside]{article}
2 \usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
3 \usepackage{amsmath}
4 \usepackage{amsfonts}
5 \usepackage{amssymb}
6 \usepackage[left=2cm,right=2cm,top=2cm,bottom=2cm]{geometry}
7 \begin{document}
8
9 \end{document}
```

Save this file as "myfirsttexdoc.tex" in a directory (create one) called myfirsttexdoc

Now we are ready to start entering text.

# Learning by doing

- Now I will leave the presentation for a little while, while we experiment with  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- We will investigate the following aspects
  - 1 Adding text
  - 2 Sectioning (Sections, subsections, chapters etc)
  - 3 'Running' our  $\text{\LaTeX}$  code to get a pdf file

## Making life easier.....later

Remember to use lots of comments (lines starting with the % charatcer), so you can remember what it all means

## Other documents: Theses

- Although  $\text{\LaTeX}$  does not come with a native 'thesis' class, many people from many universities around the world have written thesis classes and packages.
- Just google "Latex thesis" and many will come up

### Hints: Books and Theses

As theses (and books) are so large it is a good idea to create each chapter in it's own "tex" file. That way you can work on one chapter at once with out having to run the whole document at once.



## Other documents: Beamer presentations

- Beamer is a class of ( $\text{\LaTeX}$ ) documents especially for generating presentations
- In fact THIS presentation was generated using the Beamer class
- A little bit more knowledge needed to use beamer (but nit noi)
- Again MANY online resources and tutorials on how to use Beamer

Often we want to change the style or size of our text:

Style	L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X function	Result
Emphasis	<code>\emph{my text}</code>	<i>my text</i>
Courier font	<code>\texttt{my text}</code>	my text
Bold font	<code>\textbf{my text}</code>	<b>my text</b>
Italics	<code>\textit{my text}</code>	<i>my text</i>

and many more....

Font size	L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X function	Result
Tiny	<code>\tiny{my text}</code>	my text
Scriptsize	<code>\scriptsize{my text}</code>	my text
Small	<code>\small{my text}</code>	my text
Normal	<code>\normalsize{my text}</code>	my text
Large	<code>\Large{my text}</code>	my text
Huge	<code>\Huge{my text}</code>	my text

and many more....

## SECTIONING

`\part{title}`

`\chapter{title}`      %only in books and reports

`\section{title}`

`\subsection{title}`

`\subsubsection{title}`

`\paragraph{title}`

`\subparagraph{title}`

# Tables and Figures

- At first glance figures and (especially) tables look complicated in  $\text{\LaTeX}$
- My suggestion is that you use the wizard (tables) and  $\text{\LaTeX}$  (figures) pull down menu when you first start using figures and tables
- However (unlike word) you can do almost anything in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  with figures and table

## Hints: Figures, tables and other features for beginners

- ▶ Use pull down menus to create the code for figures and tables while you are learning the syntax
- ▶ Always remember when you use a new feature in a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  document. You will probably come back to copy and paste it
- ▶ Don't forget to comment you code

## Bibliographic management: BibTeX

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X has it's own way of managing references using an external database (".bib" file)
- Almost all referncing mangement software (e.g. Endnote) and literature seach engines (e.g. Scopus) will output into the BibTeX format
- Also many reference mangement packages (e.g. BibDesk) that will help you store and manage your BibTex files (Free and good alternative to Endnote)

## Integrating L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X with other software: R

- Like L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, R is a open source software package (Free)
- R is a package where thousands of statisticians and researchers have uploaded their code (as R libraries) for the use of others
- Unlike SPSS and Stata, R is purely syntax driven (not so many pull-down menus)
- BUT it is by far the most powerful and verstatile statistics pacakge around
- VERY SOON you will be R experts (about 6 months).....I will make sure you are
- R integrates VERY well with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (there are a few ways).  
**BUT UPSHOT IS: you can run your R code and your output will AUTOMATICALLY update in you L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document**

WATCH THIS SPACE

# Resources

I have just scratched the surface of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X in this session, but (as well established, open source software), there are many resources on the web for learning to use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. These include:

- Presentations like this one
- Wikibooks and free manuals and textbooks
  - Wikibooks: [en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX)
  - L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-Bog, Lars Madsen:  
[www.imf.au.dk/system/latex/bog](http://www.imf.au.dk/system/latex/bog)
- Official page: [www.latex-project.org](http://www.latex-project.org)
- Cheat sheets: [www.stout.org/~winston/latex](http://www.stout.org/~winston/latex)
- User support groups (I have never come across a problem not seen and solved by someone else): (TUG: T<sub>E</sub>Xusers group; Stack-overflow etc)

## Concluding remarks: Best practice

### Do s:

- ▶ Learning L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X takes time. If you are writing a manuscript or thesis, decide to use L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X instead of MS-word
- ▶ Once you are used to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X you will see word documents in another light (a poor substitute)
- ▶ Best way to learn L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X is by DOING
- ▶ **DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT, DOCUMENT**: Always "comment" your code (Use plenty of %s). Especially when doing something non-standard (or learning something for the first time)
- ▶ Start with simple documents (e.g. writing your abstract) and then work up to the more advanced use of L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X (e.g. Beamer presentations)



## Concluding remarks: Things to avoid

### Don'ts:

- ▶ Don't reinvent the wheel: If you come across a person, search the user group responses and use online texts (you can bet someone has had the problem before)
- ▶ For books and theses, don't just write it in the one file. The main L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document can be made up of separate 'sub'-documents. (e.g. Thesis.tex can "include" Chap1.tex, Chap2.tex etc)
- ▶ Don't forget the open-source philosophy: Just like the scientific community knowledge should be free (it leads to much higher innovation). When you feel strong enough in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, teach other people how to use it.

# THANK-YOU!!

## Questions??

## YOUR TURN

## Exercise: Writing a 'shell' for our manuscript

- As I mentioned before, the best way of learning  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is "doing".
- Now we will write a shell for our manuscript (together).
- We will write it together (with a title I will make up), but you can replace this later with your own topic

### LET'S START