

L^AT_EX

Sophisticated professional typesetting for business and academic publishing

*The ideal solution for your document formatting
and database or XML publishing requirements*

The ultimate in portable typesetting: \LaTeX runs on any computer and produces timely, accurate output in publication quality on your desktop printer or business typesetter.

\LaTeX is completely free, and has been the tried and tested solution for over 25 years.

\LaTeX is in use by leading publishers, documentation specialists, and technical and academic users worldwide.

What they say about \LaTeX

I was getting increasingly exasperated with the limitations presented by wordprocessing programs when \LaTeX came into my life and allowed me to do all those things I previously could only dream of, from unusual symbols to complicated layout. I strongly recommend it to anybody interested in producing a professional-looking document!

Petra Hellmuth, Language Specialist

I use \pdfTeX and \METAFONT not only because I need them to create my presentations, lecture notes and papers but also because it's fun! Entering a math equation in Powerpoint is a pain in the neck: with \pdfTeX and \METAPOST it is a lot easier because you can change the style of what is to be displayed. I have a lecture class from which I generate a lecture presentation and lecture notes all from the same source: I can add text which appears in one or both of the documents.

Marc van Dongen, Computer Scientist

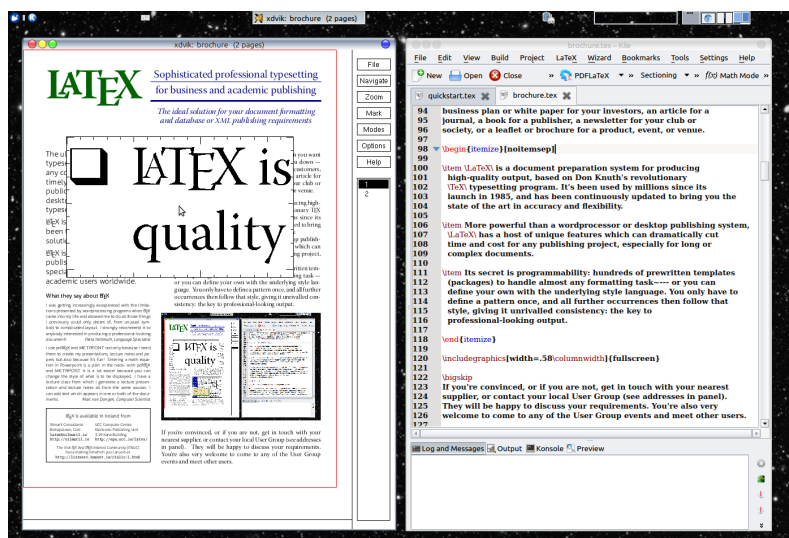
\LaTeX is available in Ireland from

Silmaril Consultants UCC Computer Centre
Bishopstown, Cork Electronic Publishing Unit
latex@silmaril.ie 3.19 Kane Building
<http://silmaril.ie> <http://epu.ucc.ie/latex/>

The Irish \TeX And \LaTeX Interest Community (ITALIC)
has a mailing list which you can join at
<http://listserv.heanet.ie/italic-1.html>

IF you need to produce a document for publication you want robust, professional software which won't let you down — whether it's an annual report, a manual for your customers, a business plan or white paper for your investors, an article for a journal, a book for a publisher, a newsletter for your club or society, or a leaflet or brochure for a product, event, or venue.

- \LaTeX is a document preparation system for producing high-quality output, based on Don Knuth's revolutionary \TeX typesetting program. It's been used by millions since its launch in 1985, and has been continuously updated to bring you the state of the art in accuracy and flexibility.
- More powerful than a wordprocessor or desktop publishing system, \LaTeX has a host of unique features which can dramatically cut time and cost for any publishing project, especially for long or complex documents.
- Its secret is programmability: hundreds of prewritten templates (packages) to handle almost any formatting task — or you can define your own with the underlying style language. You only have to define a pattern once, and all further occurrences then follow that style, giving it unrivalled consistency: the key to professional-looking output.



If you're convinced, or if you are not, get in touch with your nearest supplier, or contact your local User Group (see addresses in panel). They will be happy to discuss your requirements. You're also very welcome to come to any of the User Group events and meet other users.

Tables

\LaTeX 's tables and figures follow the standard publishers' practice of 'floating', so if there is no room on the current page, they automatically float to the next. Automated crossreferencing means that tables and figures can be moved around the document and will always renumber themselves and all their references.

TABLE 6.2: CASES FOR WHICH THE QUANTILE AND KEMSLEY'S METHODS WERE IMPOSSIBLE, CLASSIFIED BY THE SIZE OF σ

σ	Method of quantiles		Kemsley's method		Total no. of samples available
	5%	10%	5%	10%	
0.2-0.4	—	—	—	—	20
0.5-0.7	—	—	—	—	22
0.8-1.0	—	1	2	15	23
All samples	2	2	4	23	65

After Aitchison, J. and J.A.C. Brown, *The Lognormal Distribution*, CUP, 1976, p. 62.

There are powerful tabular controls for both simple and complex designs, with fixed or auto-adjusting spacing which can be very precisely aligned to provide better visual appeal. Formal tables and figures are automatically numbered, and

can be captioned, labelled, crossreferenced, and included in a List of Tables and List of Figures.

Complex tabular matter can span pages and can be printed landscape while retaining the portrait orientation of the caption and page number. Simple tabular matter can appear anywhere, without being a formal numbered table.

Crossreferences

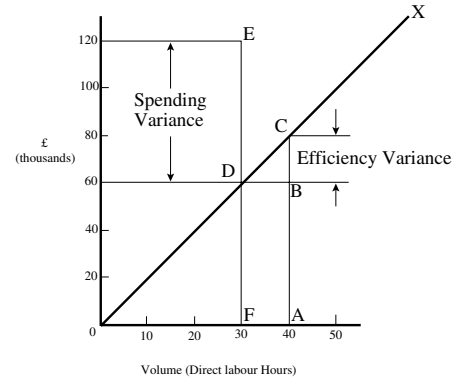
The crossreferencing features let you name anything you want to refer to (table, figure, section, chapter, page, item, etc), and then use that name anywhere in the document. This lets each crossreference automatically update its location so that no matter how much you edit the text, the references remain correct. The same method is used for automated indexing, glossary, table of contents, list of figures, list of tables, and bibliographic references.

The \BIBTeX bibliographic database lets you store references separately from documents, and the \BIBTeX system extracts and automatically formats them to any of the standard styles, including nu-

meric, in-text, footnotes, or endnotes.

Figures and illustrations

Figures can contain textual or graphical illustrations. Pictures can be included with scaling, rotation, and clipping, using industry standard PDF or EPS vector formats for diagrams, or PNG or JPG bitmaps for pictures.



After R.J. Bull, *Accounting in Business*, Butterworths, 2nd. ed., 1972, p. 191.

\LaTeX also has its own CAD-like vector language for simple diagrams, and there are packages for typesetting music, electronic circuits, flowcharts, and other graphical notations.



Illustration from collection of Don Knuth (artist unknown)

I find \LaTeX a powerful instrument for generating elaborate typographic layouts quickly and reliably. They are available for revision for years afterwards, without worries about software versions or compatibility. \LaTeX is demanding in its requirements but it relieves me of any concern about the finished project.

Séamus Ó Direáin, *Lexicographer*

Persistence and reliability

\LaTeX was designed to be independent of any particular manufacturer, make, or model of computer or printer. Unlike some wordprocessor manufacturers' proprietary file formats, \LaTeX uses plaintext (ASCII or Unicode) files which can be created and updated with any editor anywhere, and moved between different systems without danger of information loss or corruption.

The system has been carefully designed so that documents written years ago can still be typeset. Because the file format is stable, your investment in intellectual property cannot be damaged by vendors' arbitrary or planned obsolescence, or by changes in versions or formats.

\LaTeX material originally produced for paper printing, no matter how long ago, can quickly and easily be made available for today's Web access. I have just recently had to provide a journal from 1987-1996 in a format available for the Web. The opening page was converted into HTML for quick scanning on the Web, while the complete articles, with all typesetting and font features (including Hebrew, phonetics, and Greek), were available for viewing in PDF just by re-running the \LaTeX files.

The biggest advantage in publishing production is that similar coding of files means anyone can do any journal — there is no need to learn new sets of commands for style variations. Changes in platforms have no effect on production as \LaTeX is available for all main operating systems.

It is possible to separate the writing tasks (creation of text) from the design/layout issues (spacing, fonts, etc), which allows the author simply to identify types of elements (heading levels, foot/endnotes, citations, etc) without getting bogged down trying to remember the text shape and font selections for each element.

Christina Thiele, CCS Publishing

Documentation

Flynn, P. (2005). *Formatting information — a beginner's guide to $\text{\LaTeX} 2\epsilon$* (3.6 ed.). <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/beginlathex/>: Silmaril Consultants.

Goossens, M., & Rahtz, S. (1999). *The \LaTeX Web companion*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley Longman. (With Eitan M. Gurari and Ross Moore and Robert S. Sutor.)

Goossens, M., Rahtz, S., & Mittelbach, F. (1997). *The \LaTeX graphics companion*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Knuth, D. (1986). *The \TeX book*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Lampert, L. (1994). *\LaTeX , a document preparation system* (2nd ed.). Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Mittelbach, F., Goossens, M., Braams, J., Carlisle, D., & Rowley, C. (1994). *The \LaTeX Companion* (2nd ed.). Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.

Oetiker, T., Partl, H., Hyna, I., & Schlegl, E. (1999, Apr). *The (not so) short introduction to $\text{\LaTeX} 2\epsilon$* (Tech. Rep. No. 3.7). <http://www.ctan.org/>: Comprehensive \TeX Archive Network.

Patashnik, O. (1988, Feb). *BIB \TeX ing* (Tech. Rep.). Portland, OR: \TeX Users Group.

The book by Lampert is the user manual for \LaTeX : make sure you get the second edition for $\text{\LaTeX} 2\epsilon$. The *Companion* is more advanced, but useful if you want to implement your own customised document designs. Knuth's original *\TeX book* is of interest mainly to computer scientists and typographic programmers who need to know the finest detail.

There are dozens of other books, ranging from the online introductions, *Formatting Information* and *The (not so) short introduction to $\text{\LaTeX} 2\epsilon$* , to the professional mathematician's *The Joy of \TeX* and the typographer's *Digital Typography*.



In principio erat verbū: ⁊ verbū erat apud deū: et de⁹ erat verbū. Hoc erat in principio apud deū. Om̃ia p̃ ip̃m facta sunt: ⁊ sine ip̃o factum est nichil. Quod factū est in ip̃o vita erat: ⁊ vita erat lux hominū: et lux in tenebris lu- cet. ⁊ tenebre eā nō com̃phenderūt. Su-

Typographic reconstruction of Gutenberg's 42-line bible of 1452–55, using modern Fraktur and decorative initial designed in METAFONT by Yannis Haralambous. The ability to control special characters like the insular (Tironian) ampersand (⁹) and unusual features like hanging punctuation makes \LaTeX particularly well suited for typesetting critical and teaching editions. (*Beginning of St. John's Gospel.*)

Where to get \LaTeX

- The \TeX Users Group (TUG) distributes a free copy of the \TeX Collection DVD to all members annually, with complete installations for all major platforms and a copy of the entire CTAN archive. Many local and national user groups also participate: check with your nearest group (see TUG Web site for addresses).
- You can buy a copy with business support from any of the vendors listed below.
- All the public-domain and open-source implementations are freely available for download from CTAN (below), including the DVD ISO image of the \TeX Collection.

The \TeX Users Group (TUG)

TUG membership is \$85 a year (individual), \$55 (students, new graduates, seniors, and citizens of countries with modest economies), \$100 (non-voting, eg libraries), or \$500 (institutional, up to eight named memberships). See <http://www.tug.org/forms> for details of 'early-bird' rates and other charges. Membership includes the triannual journal *TUGboat* and discounts on conference fees:

	TUG	EURO \TeX /CON \TeX T AND OTHERS
2013	Tokyo, Japan	[tba]
2012	Boston, MA	Breskens, Netherlands
2011	Kerala, India	Bassenge, Belgium & Bachotek, Poland
2010	San Francisco, CA	Brejlow, Czech Republic
2009	South Bend, IN	Pisa, Italy
2008	Cork, Ireland	Bohinj, Slovenia & Pisa, Italy

CTAN — the Comprehensive \TeX Archive Network

CTAN is an Internet archive of all free \TeX and \LaTeX software, packages, and documentation. There are searchable indexes and catalogues at <http://www.ctan.org>, <http://www.tex.ac.uk/>, and <http://www.dante.de>.

Online and other support

Network-based support is freely available on the `comp.text.tex` Usenet newsgroup, the `latexusersgroup@gmail.com` mailing list and the `tex.stackexchange.com` web forum. There are many others, including the \TeX FAQ, listed at www.tug.org/interest.html.

Vendors with business support

Andrew Trevorrow	Oz \TeX	Mac	http://www.trevorrow.com/oztex/
MacKichan Software	Scientific Word	Win	http://www.mackichan.com
MicroPress, Inc	Visual \TeX	Win	http://www.micropress-inc.com
PC \TeX , Inc	PC \TeX	Win	http://www.pctex.com
Tom Kiffe	CMac \TeX	Mac	http://www.kiffe.com
True \TeX , Inc	True \TeX	Win	http://truotex.com

Technical Requirements

Operating systems

\LaTeX runs on all current computing platforms. The most common implementations are:

System	Implementation
Microsoft Windows	Free: \TeX Live , Pro \TeX t (Mik \TeX) Commercial: see vendor list
Unix and GNU/Linux	Free: \TeX Live
Apple Macintosh OS X	Free: Mac\TeX (\TeX Live) Shareware: OZ \TeX , CMac \TeX
Android	\TeX for Android in the Google Play store \TeX Live for Android at Google Code
All others	Contact the \TeX Users Group

Hardware

- \LaTeX will run even on old machines, but a 500MHz processor or above is recommended.
- You should have at least 512Mb of memory, more if you aim to do very complex work or use very long documents.
- You need about 500Mb of hard disk space depending on the options you choose (minimal install is about 250Mb; full is about 1.2Gb).
- The finer your screen and printer resolution, the better quality you will be able to see and print. A fast inkjet printer or a laser printer is recommended if you need printed output.

Software for editing and reading documents

- You need a good text editor for creating and maintaining documents: there is a selection included on the \TeX Collection DVD.
- You also need a PDF reader to view your typeset output (included on the \TeX Collection DVD), eg *GhostScript/GSview*, *Okular*, *Adobe Acrobat Reader*, etc.
- You may need a graphics editor (eg *GIMP*) if you want to create or modify images (see *Figures*); and a vector editor (eg *InkScape*) if you use diagrams.