Introduction to LaTeX for Helping Manage the Complexity of Your Dissertation and More

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→ Outline

①

Introduction to LaTeX

→ LaTeX Introduction

- LaTeX is a document preparation system for high-quality typesetting
- LaTeX itself is *free* software (with many free, freemium, and paid supporting products)

  I will initially liken LaTeX vs. Word to Python vs. Excel; both have their uses, but once you know the commands and tools in Python, there are tasks you will only do through Python code.

  ### 💬 Have a Conversation First

  If you find what you see in the presentation interesting and want to pursue it in your own work, be sure to have a conversation with your advisor and collaborators first (and with insights from Section 4). The research is more important than how it is written up!

→ How Does It Work? (1): Describe What It Is

- You write most of your document content in `plain text` with **commands** that describe its structure and meaning
- A **latex** program processes your *content* (text, commands, images, and more) to produce a beautifully formatted document

```The \textbf{rain} in Spain falls \textit{mainly} on the plain.```	**latex**	The **rain** in Spain falls *mainly* on the plain.

- Use commands to primarily describe *what it is*, not how it looks

➜ More Examples of Commands and Their Output

```
\begin{itemize}
\item Tea
\item Milk
\item Biscuits
\end{itemize}
```

- Tea
- Milk
- Biscuits

```
\begin{figure}
\includegraphics{csu-logo} % file
\caption{CSU logo in all green.}
\end{figure}
```


Figure 1: CSU logo in all green.

```
\begin{equation}
\alpha + \beta^2 + 1 = \pi
\end{equation}
```

$$\alpha + \beta^2 + 1 = \pi \qquad (1)$$

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→ A Minimal Example

- A minimal LaTeX document (within a file with extension **.tex**):

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
% a useful comment
The \textbf{rain} in Spain falls \textit{mainly} on the plain.
\end{document}
```

- **Commands** start with a *backslash* $\boxed{\backslash}$

- Every document starts with a **\documentclass** command

- The *argument* in curly braces $\boxed{\{}$ $\boxed{\}}$ indicates what kind of document we are creating: an **article**

- A percent sign $\boxed{\%}$ starts a *comment* — will ignore the rest of the line

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→ How Does It Work? (2): Compiling Content Together

- Multiple files can be part of your *content*, including files with text and commands (`.tex`), figures (`.pdf`, `.png`, `.jpg`), references (`.bib`), and data (`.csv`)
- Utilize **\input** and **\include** for composing **.tex** files
- These files are then *complied* together to make the formatted document (typically a **.pdf** file)
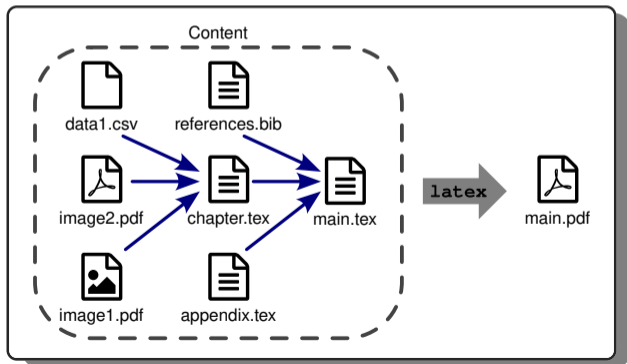
②

Basics of LaTeX

➜ Environments (1): Different Equation Contexts

- **equation** is an *environment* — a context
- A **command** can produce different output in different contexts

```
We can write
$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k$
in text, or we can write:
\begin{equation}
  \Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k
\end{equation}
to display it.
```

We can write $\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k$ in text, or we can write:

$$\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \omega_k \qquad (2)$$

to display it.

- Note how the Σ is bigger in the **equation** environment, and how the subscripts and superscripts change position, even though we used the same commands

➜ Environments (2): Lists

- The **\begin** and **\end** commands are used to create many different environments
- The **itemize** and **enumerate** environments generate lists

```\begin{itemize} % for bullet points```
 ```\item Biscuits```
 ```\item Tea```
 ```\end{itemize}```
	• Biscuits
	 • Tea

```\begin{enumerate} % for numbers```
 ```\item Biscuits```
 ```\item Tea```
 ```\end{enumerate}```
	1. Biscuits
	 2. Tea

→ Packages

- All of the commands and environments we've used so far are built into LaTeX
- *Packages* are libraries of extra commands and environments
- There are thousands of freely available packages (see Slides 32 and 33)
- We have to load each of the packages we want to use with a **\usepackage** command in the *preamble*
- Example — **fontawesome**[1] provides 634 web-related icons

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{fontawesome} % preamble
\begin{document}
% now we can use commands from fontawesome here...
\end{document}
```

Now for some icons:

\faThumbsOUp{} **\faTag**{} **\faSmileO**{}	👍 🏷 ☺

[1] ❖ ctan.org/pkg/fontawesome

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→ Structured Documents

- The default **commands** for document structuring are: **\title**, **\author**, **\date**, **\maketitle**, **\section**, **\subsection**, and **\subsubsection**
- Use the **abstract** environment to make an abstract
- **\chapter** is available in some classes

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
\title{The Title}
\author{A. Author}
\date{\today}
\maketitle
\begin{abstract}
Abstract goes here...
\end{abstract}
\section{Section}
Content \ldots
\subsection{Subsection}
\subsubsection{Subsubsection}
More content \ldots
\section*{Unnumbered Section}
\end{document}
```

The Title

A. Author

October 31, 2023

Abstract

Abstract goes here...

1 Section

Content . . .

1.1 Subsection

1.1.1 Subsubsection

More content . . .

Unnumbered Section

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➜ Labels and Cross-References

- Use **\label** and **\ref** for cross-referencing and automatic numbering
- Works with sections (and variants), equations, figures, tables, lists, etc.

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}
\section{Introduction}
\label{sec:intro}
This is Section \ref{sec:intro},
but Section \ref{sec:method} \ldots
\section{Method}
\label{sec:method} % defines a label
\begin{equation}
\label{eq:euler} % defines a label
e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0
\end{equation}
By Eq. (\ref{eq:euler}), \ldots
\end{document}
```

1 Introduction

This is Section 1, but Section 2 …

2 Method

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0 \qquad (1)$$

By Eq. (1), …

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→ Figures

- Requires the **graphicx** package[1], which provides **\includegraphics**
- Supported graphics formats including **.pdf**, **.eps**, **.png**, and **.jpg**
- The **figure** environment is a kind of *float* — LaTeX will mostly decide where the figure will go (it can "float")

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\begin{document}

Figure \ref{fig:logo} shows \ldots

\begin{figure}
\centering % center the figure
\includegraphics[height=1in]{csu-logo}
\caption{\label{fig:logo}Go Rams!}
\end{figure}

\end{document}
```

Figure 1: Go Rams!

Figure 1 shows …

---

[1] **%** ctan.org/pkg/graphicx

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→ References with bibTEX(1): Creating the Database

- Put your references in a **.bib** file in the bibTEX database format
- There are many available *entry* types with specific *fields* that can be populated
- Each entry in the **.bib** file has a *key* that you can use to reference it in the document — **Call2022b** for the article entry below

```
@article{Call2022b,
  author  = {Call, Daniel R. and Herber, Daniel R.},
  title   = {Applicability of the diffusion of innovation theory to
  accelerate model-based systems engineering adoption},
  journal = {Systems Engineering},
  volume  = {25},
  number  = {6},
  pages   = {574--583},
  month   = nov,
  year    = {2022},
  doi     = {10.1002/sys.21638},
}
```

- Most reference managers can create an (initial) bibTEX entry (see Slide 31 for more info)

→ References with bibTEX(2): Including Citations

- Can automatically format your in-text citations and generate a list of references with many standard styles available
- Use **\cite** in the text when you want to include a citation
- Include **\bibliography** at the end, and specify a **\bibliographystyle**

```
\documentclass{article}
\begin{document}

Reference \cite{Call2022b} is
a cool paper. We also cite
a great book \cite{Borky2019-EMBSE}.

% reference style
\bibliographystyle{ieeetr}

% reference list with a .bib file
\bibliography{bib-example}

\end{document}
```

Reference [1] is a cool paper. We also cite a great book [2].

References

[1] D. R. Call and D. R. Herber, "Applicability of the diffusion of innovation theory to accelerate model-based systems engineering adoption," *Systems Engineering*, vol. 25, pp. 574–583, Nov. 2022.

[2] J. M. Borky and T. H. Bradley, *Effective Model-Based Systems Engineering*. Springer, 2019.

→ More Document Structuring and Custom Commands

- Add the **\tableofcontents** command to generate a table of contents from the **\section** and its variants

- Also consider **\listoffigures** and **\listoftables**

- You can also define your own commands with **\newcommand** for uniform, repeatable, and updatable tasks

```
\newcommand{\myformat}[1]{%
\textcolor{red}{#1}}

\myformat{The equation} has
my formatting applied:
\myformat{$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$}
```
The equation has my formatting applied: $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$

- Basic format is **\newcommand{command}[arguments]{definition}**

→ [Read Later!] Basic Spacing and Whitespace

- For the most part, you can just type your text normally:

`Words are separated by one or more`
`spaces.`
 	
`Paragraphs are separated by one`
`or more blank lines.`
	Words are separated by one or more spaces.
	
	Paragraphs are separated by one or more blank lines.

- Space in the source file is collapsed in the output:

`The   rain    in Spain  % a comment` `falls mainly on the plain.`	The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain.

→ [Read Later!] Quotation Marks and Special Characters

- For quotation marks, use backticks ⌐`⌐ on the left and apostrophes ⌐´⌐ on the right:

`Single quotes: `text'.`	Single quotes: 'text'.
`Double quotes: ``text''.`	Double quotes: "text".

- Some common characters have special meanings, including ⌐%⌐ percent sign, ⌐#⌐ hash (pound/sharp) sign, ⌐&⌐ ampersand, and ⌐$⌐ dollar sign
- If you just type these, you'll get an error
- If you want one to appear in the output document, you have to *escape* it by preceding it with a backslash:

`\$\%\&\#`!	$%&#!

→ [Read Later!] Tables

- Use the **tabular** environment from the **tabularx** package[1]
- The argument specifies column alignment — **l**eft, **r**ight, **r**ight
- It also specifies vertical lines with $\boxed{|}$; use **\hline** for horizontal lines
- Use an ampersand $\boxed{\&}$ to separate columns and a double backslash $\boxed{\backslash\backslash}$ to start a new row
- The **table** environment is also a kind of float

```
\begin{table}
\caption{\label{tab:items}My table.}
\begin{tabular}{l|r|r} \hline \hline
Item   & Qty & Unit \$ \\ \hline
Widget & 1   & 199.99 \\
Gadget & 2   & 399.99 \\
Cable  & 3   & 19.99  \\ \hline \hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Table \ref{tab:items} is a float \ldots
```

Table 1: My table.

Item	Qty	Unit $
Widget	1	199.99
Gadget	2	399.99
Cable	3	19.99

Table 1 is a float …

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[1] 🔗 ctan.org/pkg/tabularx

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Overleaf

→ Overleaf

- Overleaf (🔗 www.overleaf.com) is a website for writing documents in LaTeX
- It compiles your LaTeX automatically to show you the results with no setup needed — get instant access with a Web browser
- Collaboration made easy with sharing, viewing collaborators' cursors and edits in real-time, comments/reply in the document, and built-in chat
- Synchronizes changes from all authors transparently, so everyone always has the latest version
- Autocomplete for **commands** generally and **\includegraphics**, **\input**, **\ref**, and **\cite** inputs based on your project
- Visual Editor for less code and more visual editing
- Other features as well[1]

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[1] 🔗 www.overleaf.com/about/features-overview

➜ Learning Materials

- Homepage of the Overleaf knowledge base is a great resource[1]
  - How do I use Overleaf?[2]
  - Creating a document in Overleaf[3]
  - Learn LaTeX in 30 minutes with Overleaf[4]
- Many videos on this topic[5]
- Additional general learning materials in Section 5

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[1] ⚭ www.overleaf.com/learn
[2] ⚭ www.overleaf.com/learn/how-to/How_do_I_use_Overleaf%3F
[3] ⚭ www.overleaf.com/learn/how-to/Creating_a_document_in_Overleaf
[4] ⚭ www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Learn_LaTeX_in_30_minutes
[5] ◼ www.youtube.com/results?search_query=overleaf

→ CSU Thesis/Dissertation LaTeX Template on Overleaf

- This read-only Overleaf document is based on the one provided by the Graduate School[1] with additional project structure and LaTeX content to help you get started
- Conforms to their formatting guidelines[2]; you *just* add the content!
- Examples on Mountain Scholar using this template below[3]

```
\centering
\qrcode[height=1.2in,
]{https://www.overleaf.com/read/pfmyndbspfdk}
```

- This code snippet utilizes the **qrcode** package[4] (you can click it)

[1] ⌘ github.com/idfah/csuthesis   [2] ⌘ graduateschool.colostate.edu/thesis-dissertation   [3] ⌘ hdl.handle.net/10217/235652, ⌘ hdl.handle.net/10217/235332, ⌘ hdl.handle.net/10217/234210, ⌘ hdl.handle.net/10217/233718   [4] ⌘ ctan.org/pkg/qrcode

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Discussion

→ Advantages (1): Content First and Modularity

- *Content First* — let LaTeX focus on formatting, you can focus on the content
    - Everything can be done in the text editor; limited clicking through menus
    - Can holistically modify presentation/organization later with commands
    - Use comments to add working content as you go, maintain multiple options, and keep older wording
- *Modularity* — organize your research effort as you see fit
    - Utilize **\input** and **\include** to manage the complexity of a 100+ page dissertation with multiple **.tex** files (as illustrated on Slide 7)
    - Leverage comments to focus on only a part (e.g., a single chapter)
    - Different contributors can better find individual files and can have ownership over specific inputs
    - Organize files (e.g., images) and methods to generate them; no moving files around to create your document

→ Advantages (2): Reusability and Consistency

- *Reusability* — use things more than once
  - Natural to reuse packages and custom commands but also reuse content and equations in a different context (e.g., a conference paper vs. presentation)
  - A single **.bib** reference database for different products with one line change to **\bibliographystyle** (as shown on Slide 15)
  - Overleaf supports reusing files from other projects[1]
- *Consistency* — more confidence that content is uniform and up-to-date
  - Natural consequence of letting LATEX handle most of the formatting
  - Many templates for conformity with formatting guidelines (see Slide 34); you can define your own for your research group/organization
  - Cross-references always up-to-date (as shown on Slide 12)

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[1] ✆ www.overleaf.com/learn/how-to/Can_I_share_files_(e.g._.bib_and_some_graphics)_across_my_projects%3F

→ Advantages (3): Automation and Efficiency

- *Automation* — make LaTeX work for you
    - Create custom commands (as shown on Slide 16) once and use as needed (for both formatting and content)
    - Leverage packages to do things for you like create QR codes and load `.csv` data (see Section 5 for more examples)
    - Change the formatting of all similar environments in one go
- *Efficiency* — do things faster
    - A "flatten" toolset with limited time navigating through menus (faster once you know the commands)
    - Many of the points already mentioned

→ Advantages (4): Collaboration

- *Collaboration* — existing and new ways to collaborate and review
  - Annotating the outputted `.pdf` is still an option
  - Traditional LaTeX approaches include comments and formatting commands (see example below)
  - Works well with general version control (e.g., Git)
  - Overleaf works like Google Docs or Microsoft 365 Online with real-time viewing of a collaborators' cursors and edits[1], comments/reply in the document's margin, and built-in chat

```
\newcommand{\xdrh}[1]{{\color{red}*#1}}
% DRH: I made this change
The \textbf{rain} in \xdrh{Spain
falls \textit{mainly}} on
the plain
```

The **rain** in *Spain falls *mainly* on the plain

[1] Also a premium feature for real-time track changes and accept/reject each individual change

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→ Challenges (1): Learning Curve, Errors, and Collaboration

- *Learning Curve* — as with any new process, there is certainly some upfront learning effort to be effective
    - Lots of resources to help in Section 5
- *Errors* — potentially (cryptic) errors that prevent any output (see Slide 29)
- *Collaboration* — even with the points made on the previous slide, it can still be challenging for unfamiliar collaborators
    - It can be very frustrating to not be able to provide or see your feedback
    - Again, please consider the statement on Slide 3

➜ Challenges (2): Grammar, Spellcheck, and Moving Images

- *Grammar and Spellcheck* — due to the use of **commands** and other non-traditional "non-content", there are sometimes issues providing good spellcheck and grammar suggestions
  - Many LaTeX-centric editors know there are **commands** so still can provide good spellcheck
  - Tools like Grammarly[1] work within Overleaf, but are not perfect
  - Another option is to copy the formatted text in the outputted **.pdf** into another program for review
- *Moving Images* — quite challenging to directly include moving image files (e.g., **.gif**) and video in the **.pdf** output

[1] % app.grammarly.com/

➞ Handling Errors

- LaTeX can get confused when it is trying to compile your document
- If it does, it stops with an error, which you must fix before it will produce any output
- For example, if you misspell `\emph` as `\meph`, LaTeX will stop with an "undefined control sequence" error, because "meph" is not one of the `commands` it knows
- List of common errors below[1]

Advice on Errors

1. Don't panic! Errors happen
2. Fix them as soon as they arise — if what you just typed caused an error,you can start your debugging there
3. If there are multiple errors, start with the first one — the cause may even be above it
4. Compile often

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[1] ⚭ www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Errors

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Resources

→ More Learning Resources

- Several large parts of these slides were based on an excellent *Interactive Introduction to LaTeX* by John D. Lees-Miller[1]
- *The Overleaf Learn Wiki* — hosts lots of tutorials and reference material[2]
- *The LaTeX Wikibook* — excellent tutorials and reference material[3]
- *Overleaf Examples* — searchable examples of powerful LaTeX packages and techniques in use[4]
- *TeX Stack Exchange* — ask questions and get excellent answers[5]
- *LaTeX Community* — a large online forum[6]
- *Comprehensive TeX Archive Network (CTAN)* — over four thousand packages plus documentation[7]
- *The LaTeX Companion* — a great book by Frank Mittelbach with Ulrike Fischer
- *The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX* — another great book[8]
- Google will usually get you to one of the above

[1] ⚬ github.com/jdleesmiller/latex-course   [2] ⚬ www.overleaf.com/learn   [3] ⚬ en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX
[4] ⚬ www.overleaf.com/latex/examples   [5] ⚬ tex.stackexchange.com   [6] ⚬ latex.org/forum   [7] ⚬ ctan.org
[8] ⚬ tobi.oetiker.ch/lshort/lshort.pdf

→ Bibliography Resources

- List of bibTeX entry types and fields[1] and styles[2]
- Standalone tools for generating bibTeX entries from a DOI, URL, ISBN, arXiv, etc. include zoterobib[3], crosscite[4], and bibtex.com[5]
- Reference managers that work well with bibTeX and/or Overleaf include JabRef[6] and Zotero[7]
- Packages for enhanced bibliographic facilities in LaTeX:
    - `natbib`: additional features such as author-year citations[8]
    - `biblatex`: a modern, more powerful package for bibliographies[9]; used in the modified CSU dissertation template on Slide 22

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[1] ✆ www.bibtex.com/format [2] ✆ www.bibtex.com/styles [3] ✆ zbib.org [4] ✆ citation.crosscite.org [5] ✆ www.
bibtex.com/converters [6] ✆ www.jabref.org [7] ✆ www.zotero.org [8] ✆ ctan.org/pkg/natbib [9] ✆ ctan.org/pkg/
biblatex

→ Some Basic Packages

- **hyperref**: hypertext links in the document from cross-referencing commands[1]
- **amsmath, amssymb, amsthm**: essential for mathematical typesetting in LaTeX[2]
- **mathtools**: mathematical tools to use with **amsmath**[3]
- **listings**: display stylized source code[4]
- **xcolor**: color extensions for eight color models and ways to create tints, shades, tones, and mixes of arbitrary colors[5]
- **bm**: better bold math symbols[6]
- **longtable**: allow tables to flow over page boundaries[7]
- **pdfpages**: inclusion of external multi-page PDF documents[8]
- **cite**: compressed, sorted lists of numerical citations[9]
- **latex-tools**: collection of (variously) simple tools, including some of the packages above[10]

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[1] ctan.org/pkg/hyperref [2] ctan.org/pkg/amsmath [3] ctan.org/pkg/mathtools [4] ctan.org/pkg/listings
[5] ctan.org/pkg/xcolor [6] ctan.org/pkg/bm [7] ctan.org/pkg/longtable [8] ctan.org/pkg/pdfpages
[9] ctan.org/pkg/cite [10] ctan.org/pkg/latex-tools

→ Some Advanced Packages

- **beamer**: for presentations (like this one!)[1]
- **nicematrix**: improved matrices and tables[2]
- **booktabs**: better tables[3]
- **csvsimple**: processing of files with comma separated values (CSV)[4]
- **tcolorbox**: colored and framed textboxes with a heading line[5]
- **tikz**: make amazing graphics, but quite complicated[6]
- **glossaries**: create glossaries and lists of acronyms[7]
- **enumitem**: control layout of itemize, enumerate, description[8]
- **algorithm2e**: floating algorithm environment with algorithmic keywords[9]
- **microtype**: better interword spacing, kerning, and more[10]
- **catchfilebetweentags**: extracted portion of text delimited by strings; useful for responses[11]

[1] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/beamer   [2] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/nicematrix   [3] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/booktabs   [4] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/csvsimple   [5] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/tcolorbox   [6] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/tikz   [7] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/glossaries
[8] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/enumitem   [9] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/algorithm2e   [10] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/microtype   [11] ❧ ctan.org/pkg/catchfilebetweentags

→ Templates

- Many but not all professional organizations have LaTeX templates for conference and journal submissions
  - Official: IEEE[1], AIAA[2], ASME[3], Wiley[4], Elsevier[5], Springer[6], MDPI[7], ASCE[8], NREL[9]
  - Unofficial (or not officially supported): SAE[10], INCOSE[11]
- Templates for things like a resume, CV, cover letter, posters, presentations, etc. on Overleaf[12]

[1] ⚲ www.ieee.org/conferences/publishing/templates.html, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/gallery/tagged/ieee-official
[2] ⚲ www.aiaa.org/events-learning/events/Technical-Presenter-Resources, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/project/65428c4f5ee74287b9bd2cb3 [3] ⚲ www.asme.org/publications-submissions/proceedings/author-guidelines/elements-of-a-paper/author-templates, ⚲ ctan.org/pkg/asmeconf, ⚲ www.asme.org/publications-submissions/journals/information-for-authors/overleaf [4] ⚲ authorservices.wiley.com/author-resources/Journal-Authors/Prepare/new-journal-design.html, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/latex/templates?q=wiley
[5] ⚲ beta.elsevier.com/researcher/author/policies-and-guidelines/latex-instructions, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/latex/templates?q=elsevier [6] ⚲ preview.springer.com/gp/livingreviews/latex-templates, ⚲ www.springernature.com/gp/authors/campaigns/latex-author-support, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/latex/templates?q=springer
[7] ⚲ www.mdpi.com/authors/latex, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/latex/templates/mdpi-article-template/fcpwsspfzsph
[8] ⚲ ascelibrary.org/author-center/journal#latex-guide [9] ⚲ github.com/NREL/latex_editing [10] ⚲ volunteers.sae.org/authors/techpaperfaq.pdf, ⚲ www.overleaf.com/latex/templates?q=sae [11] HRG template coming soon
[12] ⚲ www.overleaf.com/latex/examples

→ Installing LaTeX on Your Own Machine

- To run LaTeX on your own computer, you'll want to use a LaTeX *distribution* — includes a **latex** program and (typically) several thousand packages
- Two popular distributions are MikTeX[1] and TeX Live[2]
- You'll also want a text editor with LaTeX support — see link below[3] for a list of (many) options

[1] ⚙ miktex.org [2] ⚙ tug.org/texlive [3] ⚙ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_TeX_editors

→ Inkscape and TexText for LaTeX Vector Images

- Inkscape[1] is a great, free vector image editor that works great in LaTeX workflows
    - Lossless editing of **.svg** and **.pdf** images
    - Exports to **.pdf** and **.eps** lossless formats
- TexText[2] extension allows you to add and re-edit LaTeX generated elements to your drawing

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[1] % inkscape.org   [2] % textext.github.io/textext

Thanks!

Introduction to LaTeX for Helping Manage the Complexity of Your Dissertation and More

👤 Dr. Daniel R. Herber
🏛 Colorado State University
✉ daniel.herber@colostate.edu

Slides (QR code above):
🔗 www.engr.colostate.edu/~drherber/files/latex-introduction.pdf

→ XKCD Comic 1301: File Extensions