6 Text

This is where we come to the meat of LaTeX. We will go through the most useful facilities it has to offer but bear in mind that it has many more. See Lamport's book for examples.

6.1 Sectioning

LaTeX provides tools for splitting a document into parts. The most commonly used are the `\section`, `\subsection`, and `\subsubsection` commands. For example:

```
\section{First lump}
\subsection{First bit of first lump}
\subsection{Second bit of first lump}
```

gives

1 First lump

1.1 First bit of first lump

1.2 Second bit of first lump

LaTeX keeps track of the various numbers needed for the sections and so on.

This information can be used to generate a table of contents with the imaginatively named `\tableofcontents` command. However, see section 8 on why this may require running LaTeX *twice* or more.

All the sectioning commands take an optional argument. If present, the optional argument gives the entry for the table of contents which can, therefore, be distinct from the entry in the document itself.

6.2 Titles

There are two components to setting up the title of a document: all the definitions about a document (title, author, date) are defined in the preamble. To actually generate the title the `\maketitle` command is used in the body of the document, usually its first line.

The three basic definition commands for the preamble are:

`\title{`*title*`}`

`\author{`*authors*`}`

`\date{`*date*`}`

If the date is omitted the date on which the `latex` command was run is used. For example

```
\title{\LaTeX}
\author{Bob Dowling}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\end{document}
```

gives

LaTeX

Bob Dowling

October 21, 1994

Special, titlepage footnotes can be attached to the title or authors with the `\thanks` command. The macro was designed for acknowledgements but is used more widely. For example:

```
\title{\LaTeX}
\author{Bob Dowling\thanks{rjd4@ucs.cam.ac.uk}}
\maketitle
```

gives

LaTeX

Bob Dowling[a]

October 21, 1994

[a] rjd4@ucs.cam.ac.uk

If there are multiple authors they can be listed in the argument of the `\author` command, delimited by `\and`. They can each have their own `\thanks` added. For example:

```
\title{\LaTeX}
\author{Bob Dowling\thanks{rjd4@ucs.cam.ac.uk}
\and S.P.Q. Romanus\thanks{spqr1}}
\maketitle
```

gives

LaTeX

Bob Dowling[a] S.P.Q. Romanus[b]

October 21, 1994

[a] rjd4@ucs.cam.ac.uk
[b] spqr1

6.3 Footnotes

Footnotes are created (and their numbers maintained) by the `\footnote` command as illustrated below:

```
``Five!'' cried the captain.  Come, that's
better.  Five against three leaves us four to
nine.  That's better odds than we had at
starting.  We were seven to nineteen then, or
thought we were, and that's as bad to
bear.''\footnote{The mutineers were soon only
eight in number, for the man shot by
Mr.~Trelawney on board the schooner died that
same evening of his wound.}
```

"Five!" cried the captain. Come, that's better. Five against three leaves us four to nine. That's better odds than we had at starting. We were seven to nineteen then, or thought we were, and that's as bad to bear."[a]

[a]The mutineers were soon only eight in number, for the man shot by Mr. Trelawney on board the schooner died that same evening of his wound.

6.4 Marginal notes

In addition to notes at the foot of the page, LaTeX can put them in the margin. The `\marginpar` command puts a note in the margin with the first line of the note level with the line in the text where the command appeared. For example:

```
``No, not I,'' said Silver.  ``Flint was cap'n; I
was quartermaster, along of my timber leg.  The
same broadside I lost my leg, old Pew lost his
deadlights.  \marginpar{Loss of Silver's leg
described here.} It was a master surgeon, him
that ampytated me---out of college and
all---Latin by the bucket, and what not; but he
was hanged like a dog, and sun-dried like the
rest at Corso Castle.''
```

gives

> "No, not I," said Silver. "Flint was cap'n; I was quartermaster, along of my timber leg. The same broadside I lost my leg, old Pew lost his deadlights. It was a master surgeon, him that ampytated me—out of college and all—Latin by the bucket, and what not; but he was hanged like a dog, and sun-dried like the rest at Corso Castle."

Loss of Silver's leg described here.

6.5 Emphasis

If you want to emphasize a section of text, the command `\emph` changes the font of the text in its argument. If the ambient font is the standard one (roman) then the text in the argument is output in italics. If the ambient font is italic then the emphasized text is set in roman. (See section 10 for details on how to change font.) The following is a simple example:

```
I could not doubt that this was the
\emph{black spot}; and taking it up, I found
written on the other side, in a very good,
clear hand, this short message: ``You have
till ten to-night.''
```

> I could not doubt that this was the *black spot*; and taking it up, I found written on the other side, in a very good, clear hand, this short message: "You have till ten to-night."