

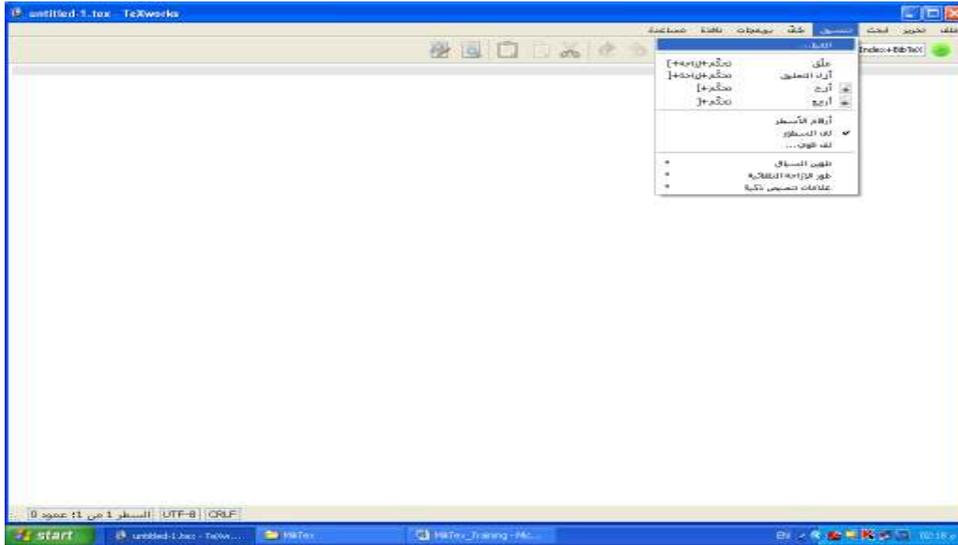
Short Course LaTeX with MikTeX

Prepared by

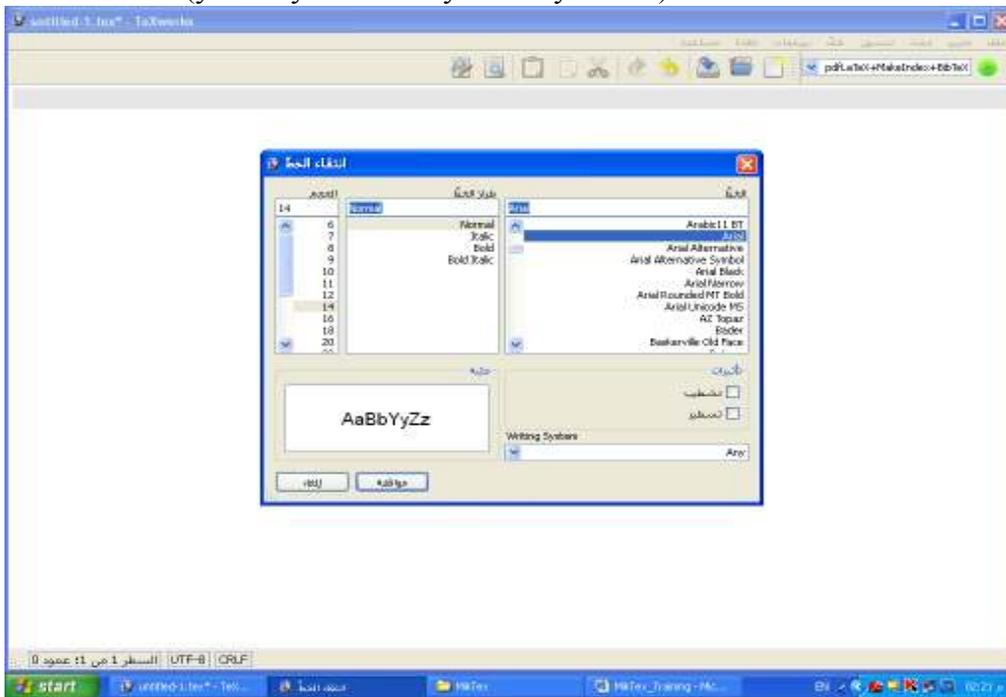
Dr. Hanan A. Batarfi

Maths Dept, Women's Campus
Faculty of Science
King Abdulaziz University
Jeddah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Change the fonts using the emnu of Font Management (الخط→تنسيق)

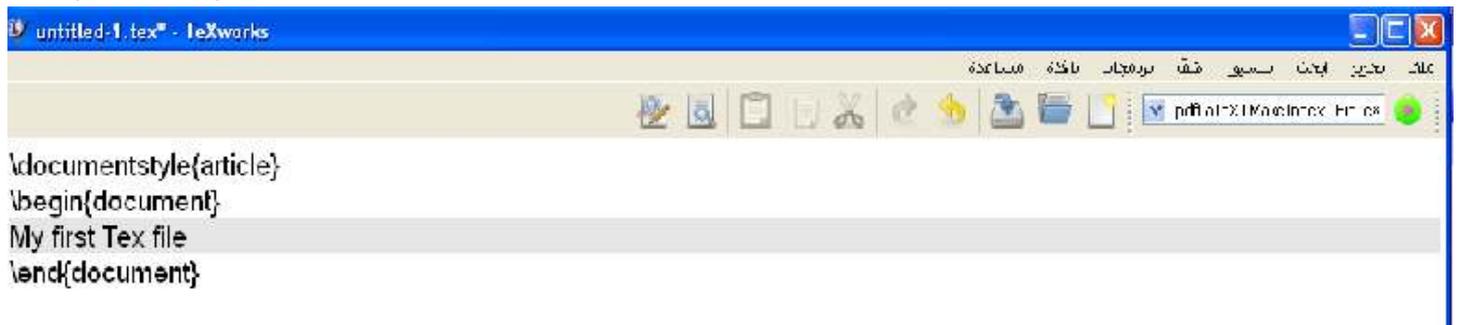


Choose Arial→Normal→14 (you may choose any which you like)

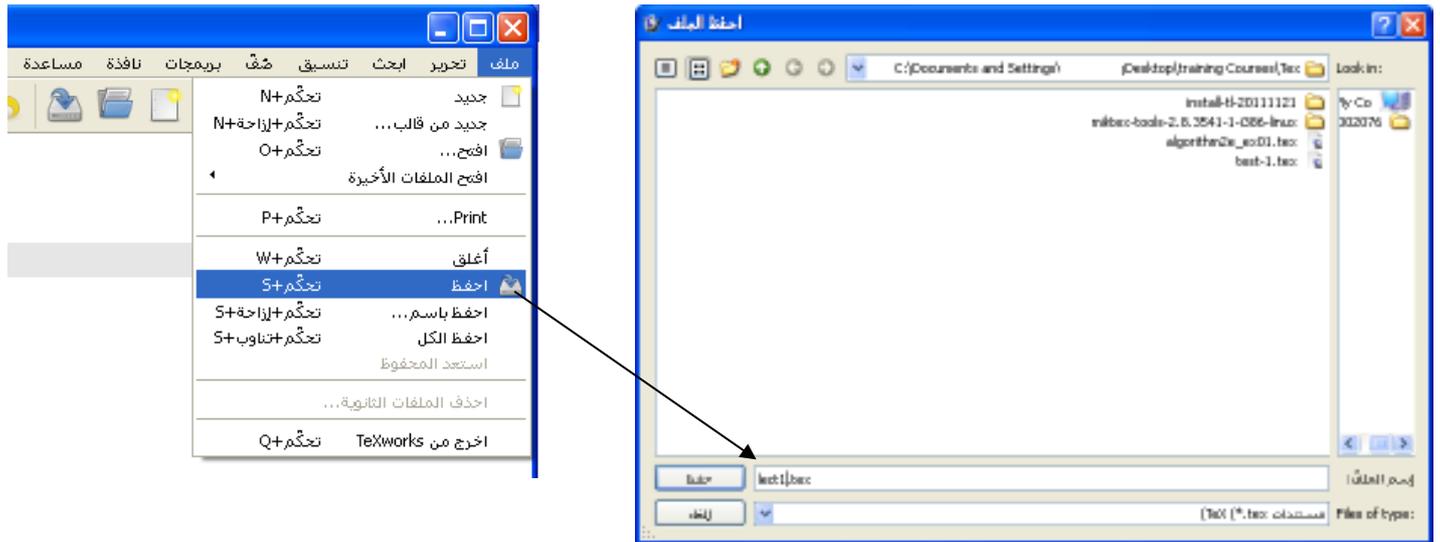


Type the following into the document:

```
\documentstyle{article}
\begin{document}
My first Tex file
\end{document}
```



Save it (name it, for example, lect1), by pressing **Ctrl** AND **S** or by using the drop-down menu as follows **ملف** → **أحفظ** (type the name and not that tex is the extension for the file), press **حفظ**



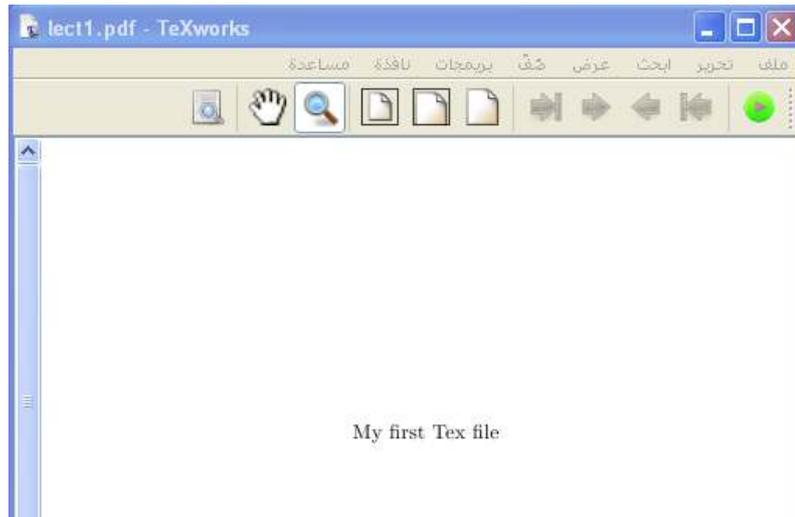
Compile your document by pressing the green arrow in the top-right-hand-side



A command screen will appear, which shows the process of compilation,



then the PDF file-screen will be shown



Let us be more in control of our Tex-document, type down the following

لا حظي اثناء الطباعة مايلي: % مابعدھا يعتبر ملاحظات لك فقط ولا تظهر في المخرج النهائي لوثيقتك
 \\\ أي بدء سطر جديد

تركك لسطر خالي يعطي سطر خاليا في النتيجة النهائية

ملحوظة لاتظهر في الشكل النهائي. %%%simple.tex - A simple article to illustrate document structure.

```
\documentclass{article}      نوع الوثيقة
\usepackage{times}          نوع الحروف في الوثيقة
\begin{document}           بدء جسد الوثيقة
\title{My Second article}   كتابة عنوان البحث
\author{ My name may be written be here\\ اسم المؤلف وعنوانه في عدة اسطر\\
    Address line 1,\\
    Address line 2,\\
    \texttt{myemail@kau.edu.sa} }  كتابة الایمیل باحرف آلة الطباعة وتختلف عن احرف الوثيقة
%\texttt formats the text to a typewriter style font ملحوظة لا تظهر بالشكل النهائي
\date{today} %\today is replaced with the current date اختيار تاريخ اليوم
\maketitle                 لا بد من ذكر الامر هذا لدى استخدامك لامركتابة العنوان اعلاه
\begin{abstract}          بداية ملخص البحث
```

In this article, we learn how to design a simple (basic) document in Tex within\cite{lampport94}. More notes is provided by Dr Andrew Robert\cite{andy1} لاحظي اننا بدأنا كتابة ارقام المراجع

```
\end{abstract}           نهاية ملخص البحث
```

```
\section{Introduction}  الفصل الاول
```

This is the \$1^{st}\$ section where the article's introduction is placed {it{here}}.

لا حظي اننا بدأنا التعامل مع الرموز الرياضيه والتي تبداي بها بطباعة \$ وتنتهيها كذلك

```
\section{The Model's Equation}  الفصل الثاني
```

This is the \$2^{nd}\$ section. A ONE LINE numbered-equation can be written as;

```
\begin{equation}         بداية معادلة بترقيم وتعيين اسمها كمرجع
\hat{H}(t) = \lambda \, \bar{x}(t) + \Lambda \, \bar{y}(t) - \Omega
\label{hamilton1}
\end{equation}
```

or {\bf{un-numbered}} equation كتابة معادلة بدون ترقيم وبالتالي لن نرمز لها باسم

```
\int\frac{d\theta}{1+\theta^2}=
\tan^{-1}\theta+C\
```

and the eq(\ref{hamilton1}) can be refered to. هنا استطعنا ذكر رقم المعادلة بكتابة الرمز الذي اعطي لها.

```
\subsection{Case(1): $\Omega=0$}  فصل فرعي
```

This defines the first subsection of section 2

```
\subsubsection{For $\Lambda=0$ and $\lambda=0$}  فصل يتفرع من الفصل الفرعي
```

This is the first subsection of subsection 2.1

```
\subsubsection{For $\Lambda=0$ and $\lambda\neq 0$}
```

This is the second subsection of subsection 2.1

`\subsection{Case(2): $\Omega \neq 0$ }`

The second subsection of section 2

`\begin{itemize}` كتابة بنود غير مرقمة مستوى اول

`\item` first item.

`\item` Second item

`\begin{itemize}` كتابة بنود غير مرقمة مستوى ثاني

`\item` first item within the main second item

`\item` second item within the main second item

`\end{itemize}` نهاية بنود المستوى الثاني

`\end{itemize}` نهاية بنود المستوى الاول

When you in need for numbered itemization then use "enumerate" command to appear like this

`\begin{enumerate}` كتابة بنود مرقمة مستوى اول

`\item` first one

`\item` second one

`\end{enumerate}` نهاية بنود المستوى الاول المرقمة

`\subsection{Data Analysis}`

In this part we introduce how to type tables, the following table is defined to be

`{\underline{CENTERED}}` and of `{\bf{THREE}}` columns. The first column is left aligned, the second is centered and the third is right aligned.

`\begin{center}` بداية التنصيف للجدول

`\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}` بداية الجدول من 3 اعمدة

`\hline` تسطير خط افقي

Student's name & Number & Grade `\hline` الصف الاول ينتهي بقطع للصف وخط افقي

Hanan & -1 & 1 `\hline`

Wafa & -1 & 1 `\hline`

Jihan & -1 & 1 `\hline`

Wafa & -1 & 1 `\hline`

`\hline`

`\end{tabular}` نهاية الجدول

`\end{center}` نهاية التنصيف

If you don't want sections number, then add an asterisk (*) after the

section command, but before the first curly brace, e.g., `\texttt{\textbackslash`

`section*{A Title Without Numbers}`, so that

`\section*{A Title Without Numbers}`

%Create the environment for the bibliography. Since there is only one

%reference, set the label width to be one character (I shall follow

%convention as use the number '99'. This is because it helps to remind

%that it is the maximum number of refs that is now permitted by that

%width).

`\begin{thebibliography}{99}` بداية قسم المراجع

%The `\bibitem` is to start a new reference. Ensure that the `cite_key` is

%unique. You don't need to put each element on a new line, but I did

%simply for readability.

`\bibitem{lampport94}` Leslie Lamport, `{\it{LaTeX: A Document Preparation System}}`. Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd Edition,1994.

`\bibitem{andy1}` <http://www.Andy-robert.net/writing/latex>.

`\end{thebibliography}`

`\end{document}` نهاية جسد الوثيقة

Now save your document, then compile it...the PDF output will appear

<p style="text-align: center;">My Second article</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My name may be written be here Address line 1, Address line 2, myemail@kau.edu.sa December 22, 2011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p style="text-align: center;">In this article, we learn how to design a simple (basic) document in Tex within[1]. More notes is provided by Dr Andrew Robert[2]</p> <p>1 Introduction</p> <p>This is the 1st section where the article's introduction is placed <i>here</i>.</p> <p>2 The Model's Equation</p> <p>This is the 2nd section. A ONE LINE numbered-equation can be written as:</p> $\dot{H}(t) = \lambda x(t) + \Lambda y(t) - \Omega \tag{1}$ <p>or un-numbered equation</p> $\int \frac{d\theta}{1 + \theta^2} = \tan^{-1} \theta + C$ <p>and the eq(1) can be referred to.</p> <p>2.1 Case(1): $\Omega = 0$</p> <p>This defines the first subsection of section 2</p> <p>2.1.1 For $\Lambda = 0$ and $\lambda = 0$</p> <p>This is the first subsection of subsection 2.1</p> <p>2.1.2 For $\Lambda = 0$ and $\lambda \neq 0$</p> <p>This is the second subsection of subsection 2.1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>2.2 Case(2): $\Omega \neq 0$</p> <p>The second subsection of section 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first item. • Second item <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - first item within the main second item - second item within the main second item <p>When you in need for numbered itemization then use "enumerate" command to appear like this</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. first one 2. second one <p>2.3 Data Analysis</p> <p>In this part we introduce how to type tables, the following table is defined to be CENTERED and of THREE columns. The first column is left aligned, the second is centered and the third is right aligned.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Student's name</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Number</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hanan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wafa</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jihan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wafa</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-1</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>If you don't want sections number, then add an asterisk (*) after the section command, but before the first curly brace, e.g., \section*{A Title Without Numbers}, so that</p> <p>A Title Without Numbers</p> <p>References</p> <p>[1] Leslie Lamport, <i>LaTeX: A Document Preparation System</i>. Addison Wesley, Massachusetts, 2nd Edition, 1994.</p> <p>[2] http://www.Andy-robert.net/writing/latex..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>	Student's name	Number	Grade	Hanan	-1	1	Wafa	-1	1	Jihan	-1	1	Wafa	-1	1
Student's name	Number	Grade														
Hanan	-1	1														
Wafa	-1	1														
Jihan	-1	1														
Wafa	-1	1														

وبالتالي لنبدأ بشرح بعض مكونات ماكتبناه [2]:

البداية لكل ملف Latex

```
\documentclass {article} %نوع المشروع البحثي
\usepackage {times} %نوع الحرف
\begin {document} %بداية جسد المشروع البحثي
\end {document} %نهاية جسد المشروع البحثي
```

Document Classes : the command `\documentclass[options]{class}`

- options: توضع الاختيارات داخل القوسين المربعه يفصل مايبينها بالفاصلة
- Font's size: **10pt, 11pt, 12pt** مقياس الحروف
- Page's size: **a4paper, letterpaper, legalpaper** حجم الصفحة
- Formulae's align: **fleqn** align the formula to the left (instead of the default centered)
- تنسيق المعادلات الى اليسار بدلا من التنصيف
- Equation numbering: **align** on the left (instead of right) ترقيم المعادلات في ايسر الصفحة بدلا من ايمنها
- Page's layout: **landscape** (instead the default)
- هنالك الكثير من الخيارات ويفضل العودة للمرجع 2 لمعرفة المزيد
- class:
- article, proc, minimal, report, book, slides**

Packages: `\usepackage[options]{package}`

نحتاج لتحديد الحزمة المستخدمة في وثيقتنا فمثلا احتجنا الى استخدام الحروف نوع times أعلاه، ولدى استخدامنا الى الرسومات فاننا نستخدم حزمة graphicx

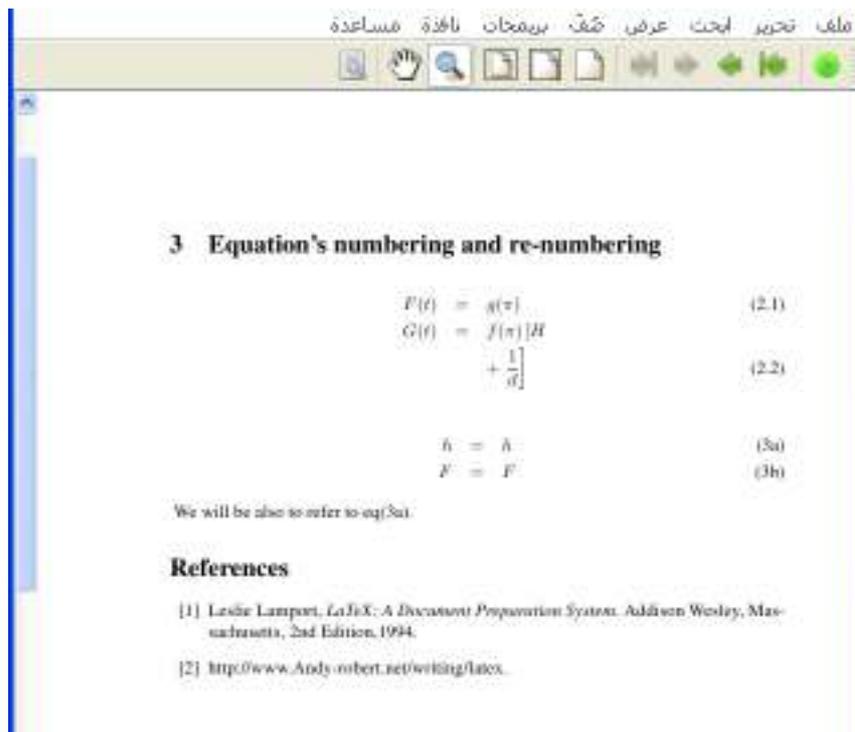
Exercise: Now try and type `\footnote{my first footnote}` inside the document above

Equation's numbering

When we need to number all/some of our equations in a certain/customized way, then we need to type the following before the references part to see the difference (we are taking here the easy way):

Next we shall get into equation's numbering, as this is used most of times.

```
\setcounter{equation}{0}
{\section{Equation's numbering and re-numbering}}
\renewcommand{\theequation}{2.\arabic{equation}}
\begin{eqnarray}
F(t) & = & g(\pi) \\
G(t) & = & f(\pi) \left[ H \right. \nonumber \\
& & \left. \right] + \left. \frac{1}{d} \right] \right]
\end{eqnarray}
\setcounter{equation}{0}
\renewcommand{\theequation}{3\alph{equation}}
\begin{eqnarray}
h & = & h \label{eq3a} \\
F & = & F \label{eq3b}
\end{eqnarray}
\setcounter{equation}{3}
We will be also to refer to eq(\ref{eq3a}).
```



Creating Graphics and Figures in a PDF file

اولا لا بد من وجود ملف صورة على هيئة بي دي اف (في نفس موقع ملفك الـ TEX) ويمكن استخدام برنامج Paint المتوفر في

Start→All Programs→Accessories

أو برنامج الفوتوشوب ادوبي، ومن ثم استخدام أمر Print وحفظ الملف على هيئة بي دي اف ولنسمي الملف fig1 ملاحظة: اذا لم تجدي اختيار (تخزين على هيئة بي دي اف) من ضمن اختيارات الطباعة فتوجهي الى الانترنت لاستيراد البرنامج. من ضمن البرامج المتوفرة بشكل مجاني هو PDF995 كالتالي

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- Sticky Note Annotations
- Three auto-name options to bypass Save As dialog
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- Convert PDF to JPEG, TIFF, BMP, PCX formats
- Convert PDF to text
- Convert PDF to HTML and Word DOC conversion
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Version 10.7 [Download](#)

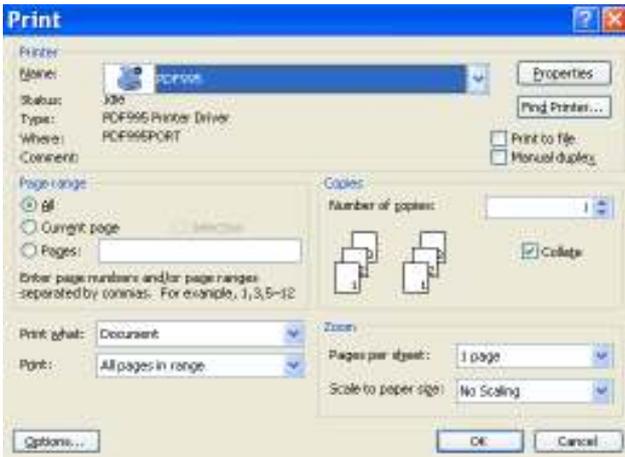
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أضغطي هنا



Inserting Graphics and Figures

Open a new Tex file and type the following:

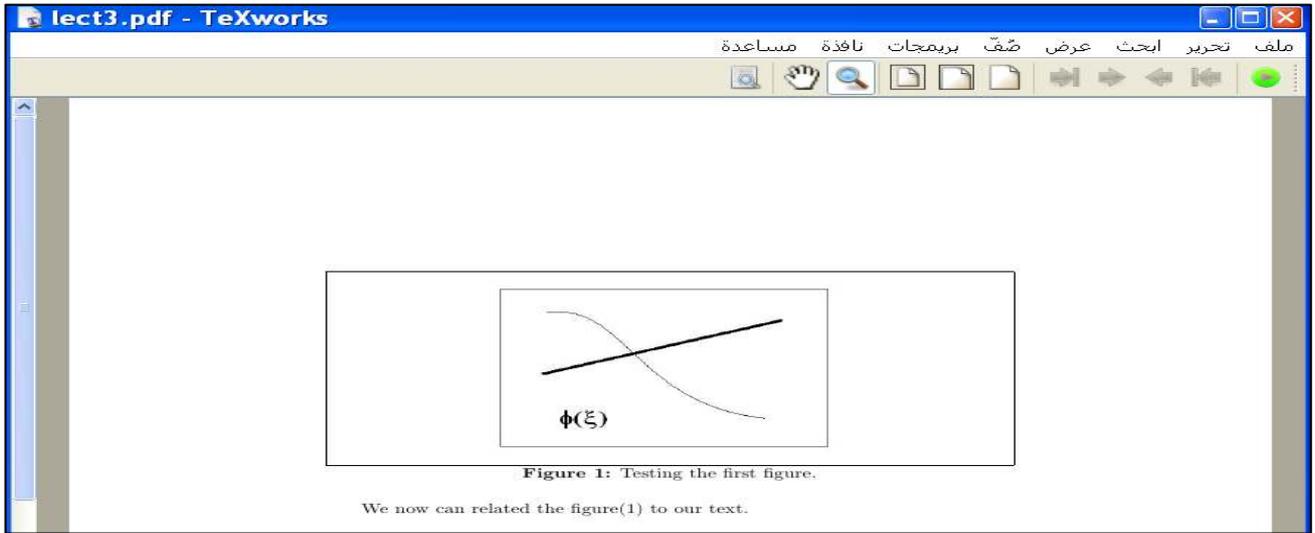
```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{float}
\floatstyle{boxed}
```

```

\restylefloat{figure}
\usepackage[english]{babel}
\begin{document}
\begin{figure}[h!] بداية الصورة و يكون موقع الصورة (هنا)
\caption{Testing the first figure.} اضافة التعليق على الصورة
\centering تنصيف الصورة
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig1} ادخال الصورة ويكون عرضها نصف عرض النص
\label{fig1} اعطاء الصورة اسم كي نستطيع العودة للرقم فيما بعد
\end{figure} نهاية الصورة
We now can related the figure(\ref{fig1}) to our text.
\end{document}

```

الاختيارات الباقية لموقع الصورة هو b اسفل صفحة حسب البرمجة او p وهو اختيار يمكن البرنامج من وضع الصورة حسب مايريد
 Compile it (as before), you'll need to compile it twice, the first time you'll see**figure(??)**... but when you compile it the second time**figure(1)**... will appear.



أضيفي الاوامر التالية الى الملف (قبل أمر \end{document}):

```

\begin{figure}[h!]
\centering
\subfloat{(a)}{\includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{fig1}}
\subfloat{(b)}{\includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{fig1}}
\subfloat{(c)}{\includegraphics[width=0.25\textwidth]{fig1}}
\caption{Three pictures arranged horizontally}
\label{f2}
\end{figure}
In figure(\ref{f2}), the three cases of subfigures are shown, (\ref{f2}a,b,c)
\begin{figure}[htp]
\begin{center}
\subfigure{(a)}{\label{fig:edge-a}\includegraphics[scale=0.2]{fig1}}\\\
\subfigure{(b)}{\label{fig:edge-b}\includegraphics[scale=0.2]{fig1}}
\end{center}
\caption{Two figures arranged vertically}
\label{f3}
\end{figure}

```

وبالتالي

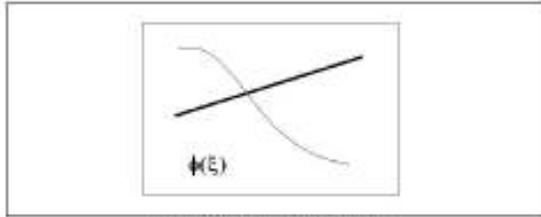


Figure 1: Testing the first figure.

We now can related the figure(1) to our text.

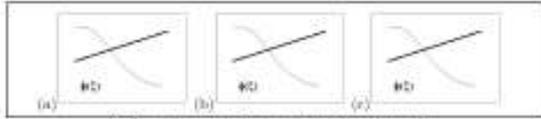


Figure 2: Three pictures arranged horizontally

In figure(2), the three cases of subfigures are shown. (2a),(b),(c)

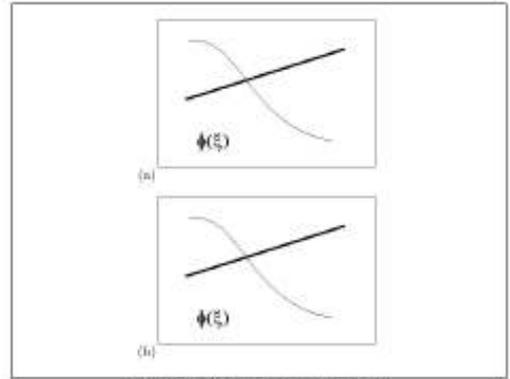


Figure 3: Two figures arranged vertically

Table of Contents:

Now, add the command `\tableofcontents` after the command `\maketitle` in file `lect2.tex`, then compile it twice, the output file shows the following:

Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	The Model's Equation	1
2.1	Case(1): $\Omega = 0$	1
2.1.1	For $\Lambda = 0$ and $\lambda = 0$	1
2.1.2	For $\Lambda = 0$ and $\lambda \neq 0$	2
2.2	Case(2): $\Omega \neq 0$	2
2.3	Data Analysis	2

Abstract

In this article, we learn how to design a simple (basic) document in Tex within[1].
More notes is provided by Dr Andrew Robert[2]

Exercise: try to type `\listoftables` in this file and see the output-result (the command `\listoffigures` can be used as well if you have bunch of them).

References

1. Andrew Roberts, School of Computing, University of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom, LS2 1HE (<http://www.andy-roberts.net/writing/latex>)
2. Tobias Oetiker, H.Part, I. Hyna and E. Schlegl, The Not So Short Introduction to Latex 2e, Apr 2011 (ctan://info/lshort)