



[Pdf To Html5 C#](#)

### Tabular environments

#### tabbing environment

`\=` Set tab stop. `\>` Go to tab stop.  
Tab stops can be set on "invisible" lines with `\kill` at the end of the line. Normally `\` is used to separate lines.

#### tabular environment

`\begin{array}[pos]{cols}`  
`\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols}`  
`\begin{tabular*}[width][pos]{cols}`

#### tabular column specification

`l` Left-justified column.  
`c` Centered column.  
`r` Right-justified column.  
`p{width}` Same as `\parbox[t]{width}`.  
`@{decl}` Insert *decl* instead of inter-column space.  
`|` Inserts a vertical line between columns.

#### tabular elements

`\hline` Horizontal line between rows.  
`\cline{x-y}` Horizontal line across columns *x* through *y*.  
`\multicolumn{n}{cols}{text}`  
A cell that spans *n* columns, with *cols* column specification.

### Math mode

To use math mode, surround text with `$` or use `\begin{equation}`.

Superscript<sup>*x*</sup> `^{\i{x}}` Subscript<sub>*x*</sub> `_{\i{x}}`  
 $\frac{x}{y}$  `\frac{x}{y}`  $\sum_{k=1}^n$  `\sum_{k=1}^n`  $\prod_{k=1}^n$  `\prod_{k=1}^n`  
 $\sqrt{x}$  `\sqrt[n]{x}`  $\prod_{k=1}^n$  `\prod_{k=1}^n`

#### Math-mode symbols

$\leq$  `\leq`  $\geq$  `\geq`  $\neq$  `\neq`  $\approx$  `\approx`  
 $\times$  `\times`  $\div$  `\div`  $\pm$  `\pm`  $\cdot$  `\cdot`  $\odot$  `\odot`  
 $\circ$  `\circ`  $\circ$  `\circ`  $\prime$  `\prime`  $\cdots$  `\cdots`  
 $\infty$  `\infty`  $\neg$  `\neg`  $\wedge$  `\wedge`  $\vee$  `\vee`  
 $\supset$  `\supset`  $\forall$  `\forall`  $\forall$  `\forall`  $\rightarrow$  `\rightarrow`  
 $\subset$  `\subset`  $\exists$  `\exists`  $\exists$  `\exists`  $\notin$  `\notin`  $\Rightarrow$  `\Rightarrow`  
 $\cup$  `\cup`  $\cap$  `\cap`  $|$  `|`  $\mid$  `\mid`  $\Leftrightarrow$  `\Leftrightarrow`  
 $\dot{a}$  `\dot{a}`  $\hat{a}$  `\hat{a}`  $\bar{a}$  `\bar{a}`  $\tilde{a}$  `\tilde{a}`  
 $\alpha$  `\alpha`  $\beta$  `\beta`  $\gamma$  `\gamma`  $\delta$  `\delta`  
 $\epsilon$  `\epsilon`  $\zeta$  `\zeta`  $\eta$  `\eta`  $\varepsilon$  `\varepsilon`  
 $\theta$  `\theta`  $\iota$  `\iota`  $\kappa$  `\kappa`  $\vartheta$  `\vartheta`  
 $\lambda$  `\lambda`  $\mu$  `\mu`  $\nu$  `\nu`  $\xi$  `\xi`  
 $\pi$  `\pi`  $\rho$  `\rho`  $\sigma$  `\sigma`  $\tau$  `\tau`  
 $\upsilon$  `\upsilon`  $\phi$  `\phi  $\chi$  \chi  $\psi$  \psi  
 $\omega$  \omega  $\Gamma$  \Gamma  $\Delta$  \Delta  $\Theta$  \Theta  
 $\Lambda$  \Lambda  $\Xi$  \Xi  $\Pi$  \Pi  $\Sigma$  \Sigma  
 $\Upsilon$  \Upsilon  $\Phi$  \Phi  $\Psi$  \Psi  $\Omega$  \Omega`

### Bibliography and citations

When using  $\LaTeX$ , you need to run `latex`, `bibtex`, and `latex` twice more to resolve dependencies.

### Citation types

`\cite{key}` Full author list and year. (Watson and Crick 1953)  
`\citeA{key}` Full author list. (Watson and Crick)  
`\citeN{key}` Full author list and year. Watson and Crick (1953)  
`\shortcite{key}` Abbreviated author list and year. ?  
`\shortciteA{key}` Abbreviated author list. ?  
`\shortciteN{key}` Abbreviated author list and year. ?  
`\citeyear{key}` Cite year only. (1953)  
All the above have an NP variant without parentheses; Ex. `\citeNP`.

### $\LaTeX$ entry types

`@article` Journal or magazine article.  
`@book` Book with publisher.  
`@booklet` Book without publisher.  
`@conference` Article in conference proceedings.  
`@inbook` A part of a book and/or range of pages.  
`@incollection` A part of book with its own title.  
`@misc` If nothing else fits.  
`@phdthesis` PhD. thesis.  
`@proceedings` Proceedings of a conference.  
`@techreport` Tech report, usually numbered in series.  
`@unpublished` Unpublished.

### $\LaTeX$ fields

`address` Address of publisher. Not necessary for major publishers.  
`author` Names of authors, of format ....  
`booktitle` Title of book when part of it is cited.  
`chapter` Chapter or section number.  
`edition` Edition of a book.  
`editor` Names of editors.  
`institution` Sponsoring institution of tech. report.  
`journal` Journal name.  
`key` Used for cross ref. when no author.  
`month` Month published. Use 3-letter abbreviation.  
`note` Any additional information.  
`number` Number of journal or magazine.  
`organization` Organization that sponsors a conference.  
`pages` Page range (2,6,9–12).  
`publisher` Publisher's name.  
`school` Name of school (for thesis).  
`series` Name of series of books.  
`title` Title of work.  
`type` Type of tech. report, ex. "Research Note".  
`volume` Volume of a journal or book.  
`year` Year of publication.  
Not all fields need to be filled. See example below.

### Common $\LaTeX$ style files

`abbr` Standard `abstract` alpha with abstract  
`alpha` Standard `apa` APA  
`plain` Standard `unrt` Unsorted

The  $\LaTeX$  document should have the following two lines just before `\end{document}`, where `bibfile.bib` is the name of the  $\LaTeX$  file.

```
\bibliographystyle{plain}
\bibliography{bibfile}
```

### $\LaTeX$ example

The  $\LaTeX$  database goes in a file called `file.bib`, which is processed with `bibtex` file.

```
@String{N = {Na\-ture}}
@Article{WC:1953,
  author = {James Watson and Francis Crick},
  title = {A structure for Deoxyribose Nucleic Acid},
  journal = N,
  volume = {171},
  pages = {737},
  year = 1953
}
```

### Sample $\LaTeX$ document

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{fullpage}
\title{Template}
\author{Name}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
```

```
\section{section}
\subsection{subsection without number}
text \textbf{bold text} text. Some math:  $\$2+2=5\$$ 
\subsection{subsection}
text \emph{emphasized text} text. \cite{WC:1953}
discovered the structure of DNA.
```

```
A table:
\begin{table}[t]
\begin{tabular}{|l|c|r|}
\hline
first & row & data \\
second & row & data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{This is the caption}
\label{ex:table}
\end{table}
```

```
The table is numbered \ref{ex:table}.
\end{document}
```

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<http://www.st.dont.org/~winston/latex/>



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2. [html5](#)
3. [html meaning](#)

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## html

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