

### 2.2.4 The showidx Style Option

This style option, for use with the `report` or `book` document styles, causes index entries to be printed in the outer margin. It does not change the effect of `\makeindex`, which controls whether or not an `.idx` file is written. No attempt is made to avoid overprinting marginal notes. This option issues a `\flushbottom` declaration.

### 2.3 Running `lablst.tex`

A list of labels and citations in an input file is printed by running  $\text{\LaTeX}$  on the input file `lablst.tex`, which is done by dropping

```
!TeX.LatexInputs.lablst
```

on the `latex` icon. (Note that you get into applications by holding down the SHIFT key while double-clicking on them.)  $\text{\LaTeX}$  will then ask for the name of the input file, which should be typed without an extension, and for the name of the main document style (e.g., `article`), used by that file. The input file name must include the full RISC-OS path, unless you have already selected the directory which contains your file by using the `*dir` command.

### 2.4 Differences from the Manual

All  $\text{\LaTeX}$  features described in the manual are provided by the Archimedes implementation.

### 2.5 Using $\text{BiBTeX}$

$\text{BiBTeX}$  is a program for compiling a reference list for a document from a bibliographic database. It is run by dropping a document folder (e.g. `myfile`) on the `BiBtex` icon on the icon bar at the foot of the screen. (If the `BiBTeX` icon is not present, find `!BibTeX` in the filer window and start it up by double-clicking on it. `BiBTeX` will then appear on the icon bar.)

In this example `myfile.tex` is the name of your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  input file.  $\text{BiBTeX}$  reads the file `myfile.aux`, which was generated when you ran  $\text{\LaTeX}$  on `myfile.tex`, and produces the file `myfile.bbl`.

If the `bib` file is not in the same directory as the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  input file—for example, if you're using someone else's `bib` file—then you must include a path as part of the file name specified by the `\bibliography` command. For example, the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  command

`\bibliography{$.jones.bibfiles.gnus}`

specifies the file `gnus.bib` kept by Jones in her `bibfiles` directory.

In addition to the bibliography styles described in the manual, there is a `ieeetr` style that formats entries in the style of the IEEE transactions.

In addition to the usual three-letter abbreviations for the months, the following abbreviations are defined by the bibliography styles:

`acmcs` *ACM Computing Surveys*

`acta` *Acta Informatica*

`cacm` *Communications of the ACM*

`ibmjrd` *IBM Journal of Research and Development*

`ibmsj` *IBM Systems Journal*

`ieeese` *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*

`ieeetc` *IEEE Transactions on Computers*

`ieeetcad` *IEEE Transactions on Computer-Aided Design of Integrated Circuits*

`ipl` *Information Processing Letters*

`jacm` *Journal of the ACM*

`jcsc` *Journal of Computer and System Sciences*

`scp` *Science of Computer Programming*

`sicomp` *SIAM Journal on Computing*

`tocs` *ACM Transactions on Computer Systems*

`tods` *ACM Transactions on Database Systems*

`tog` *ACM Transactions on Graphics*

`toms` *ACM Transactions on Mathematical Software*

`toois` *ACM Transactions on Office Information Systems*

`toplas` *ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems*

`tcs` *Theoretical Computer Science*

size	default (10pt)	11pt option	12pt option
<code>\tiny</code>	5pt	6pt	6pt
<code>\scriptsize</code>	7pt	8pt	8pt
<code>\footnotesize</code>	8pt	9pt	10pt
<code>\small</code>	9pt	10pt	11pt
<code>\normalsize</code>	10pt	11pt	12pt
<code>\large</code>	12pt	12pt	14pt
<code>\Large</code>	14pt	14pt	17pt
<code>\LARGE</code>	17pt	17pt	20pt
<code>\huge</code>	20pt	20pt	25pt
<code>\Huge</code>	25pt	25pt	25pt

Table 1: Type sizes for  $\LaTeX$  size-changing commands.

## 2.6 Fonts

Almost all the symbols available on our fonts can be generated by ordinary  $\LaTeX$  commands. However, there are type sizes not obtainable by  $\LaTeX$ 's size-changing commands with the ordinary document styles. Consult a local  $\TeX$  expert to find the  $\TeX$  name for such a font.

Tables ?? and ?? allow you to determine if the font for a type style at a particular size is preloaded, loaded on demand, or unavailable. Table ?? tells you what size of type is used for each  $\LaTeX$  type-size command in the various document-style options. For example, with the 12pt option, the `\large` declaration causes  $\LaTeX$  to use 14pt type. Table ?? tells, for every type size, to which class of fonts each type style belongs. For example, in 14pt type, `\bf` uses a preloaded font and the other five type-style commands use load-on-demand fonts. Roman (`\rm`) and math italic (`\mit`) fonts are all preloaded; the `\em` declaration uses either italic (`\it`) or roman.

## 2.7 Using other printer drivers

The Edinburgh Software Products release comes with Nelson Beebe's suite of drivers in source form. One driver – the PostScript driver `dvialw` comes already compiled. We can also supply the HP LaserJet II driver, `dvijep` on request. Should you want any other printer driver, you are encouraged to compile and test it yourself. Examine the source file `c.dvialw` to see what had to be done to get it to compile under ANSI C, and make similar changes to `c.dvi(whatever)` yourself. You should be encouraged in this task by the fact that we managed to compile the `dvijep`

	<code>\it</code>	<code>\bf</code>	<code>\sl</code>	<code>\sf</code>	<code>\sc</code>	<code>\tt</code>
5pt	D	D	X	X	X	X
6pt	X	D	X	X	X	X
7pt	P	D	X	X	X	X
8pt	P	D	D	D	D	D
9pt	P	P	D	D	D	P
10pt	P	P	P	P	D	P
11pt	P	P	P	P	D	P
12pt	P	P	P	P	D	P
14pt	D	P	D	D	D	D
17pt	D	P	D	D	D	D
20pt	D	D	D	D	D	D
25pt	X	D	X	X	X	X

Table 2: Font classes: P = preloaded, D = loaded on demand, X = unavailable.

driver and supply it to a client without ever testing it on the LaserJet — and it worked first time.

## 2.8 Special Versions

No foreign-language or other special versions of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  are currently available from Edinburgh Software Products.

## 3 Bugs

There are a few known bugs in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  that occur very seldom and cause the user little trouble, but would be very difficult to fix. Moreover, given the nature of complex systems, it is not unlikely that the corrections would lead to even worse problems. Therefore, these bugs will probably not be fixed.

The bugs and ways to get around them are listed below. Do not worry about any of them until you are preparing the final draft, since changes to the text are very likely to cause the problem to disappear.

- In rare instances, a figure or table will be printed on the page preceding the text where the `figure` or `table` environment appears. This can be fixed by either moving the environment further towards the end of the document.

- A marginal note at the top of a page may appear in the wrong margin. This can be fixed by inserting a redundant `\pagebreak` command to force a page break exactly where `LATEX` started the new page anyway.
- A footnote can be broken across two pages when it should fit on a single page. This happens when there is one or more figures or tables on the page. The problem is corrected by moving, towards the end of the file, the last `figure` or `table` environment that produces a figure or table on the page where the footnote starts.

## 4 Errata and Additions to the Manual