A LaTeX Book Style
Version 1.4

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Any information you want on the imprint page can go here.

Examples would be a statement of copyright, a claim of moral rights, an edition number, and a statement that a particular Creative Commons licence applied.

Contents

Preface

This file is an example of a LaTeX style for books, together with information on how to solve a few common problems when using LaTeX. There are several comments in the .tex file to explain what the different commands do. But because they are commented out, they do not show in the PDF file. So to get the full picture, you need to look at both files. At various points you are asked to look at the .tex file, but of course you may already be looking at it.

There are places where we need paragraphs of text just to put something in between headings. We use the sentence "Insert your text here" over and over again for this purpose.

Some paragraphs include information, rather than being there merely to fill space. We make these stand out by putting **To read.** in bold at the start.

The .tex and PDF files are available at:
http://www.rbphilo.com/authors.html

Richard Baron
London, 2015

Chapter 1

Here is a Chapter

1.1   Labels

To read. If you look at the .tex file, you will see that after each chapter, section, etc. line, we have put a label. This is used to allow clickable cross-references to take the reader to the right places. For example, you can click on the following number to take you to section 3.2. (Look at the .tex file to see the ref command.) If you insert or delete chapters, sections, etc., all the cross-references get renumbered automatically. But if you leave in a reference to a label that no longer exists, you will see two question marks in the compiled file. We have used numbers for labels, but you can use words if you prefer. Even if you use numbers, the labels themselves will not get changed when you insert or delete chapters, sections, etc. We have started each label with a letter "a", so that if we do want more labels later, we can start them with "b" or "c", and not risk accidentally using the same label twice.

1.1.1 Here is a subsection

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1.1.1.1 Now we have a subsubsection

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1.1.1.2 Another subsubsection

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Paragraph-level heading

To read. The above heading is a paragraph heading. The star just after the paragraph command makes sure that it won't get numbered. The mbox and following empty curly brackets make sure we then get a new paragraph (the one you are reading now) after the heading, rather than the text running straight on from the end of the heading.

1.1.2   Yet another subsection

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1.2   Back up to section level

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1.2.1   Down to subsection level

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1.2.1.1   And subsubsection level

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Chapter 2

A Long Title to Illustrate Raggedright

2.1 One section is enough

To read. Among the packages listed at the start of the document, you will find one with the option "raggedright". Without it, long headings would get justified, sometimes leading to hyphenation. That would look rather odd in a heading. But you can still get hyphenation in the contents list.

To read. This is a really short chapter. So it will be followed by a blank page, because the next chapter will begin on a right hand page. The two lines you can see in the .tex file immediately following this paragraph make sure that the page is completely blank.

Chapter 3

Bits and Pieces

In this chapter we shall cover a few odd things that can cause difficulty but are easy to get right once you know the trick.

3.1   Footnotes

To read. In this section, we are going to show the command for footnotes. You can see this by looking at the .tex file. The thinspace command puts a bit of space between the footnote number and the start of the text.[1] Without the thinspace, or something else to fix the problem, the number and the first word of the footnote's text can get rather close together.

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[1] This is a footnote. You can put what you like in here, for example a reference to Shakespeare, *Hamlet*, page 1.

3.2   Quotation marks

To read. Your system may happily handle ordinary quotation marks. But you can always use the grave accent (opening mark) and the apostrophe (closing mark), singly or in pairs, for example 'single marks' or "double marks". Look at the .tex file to see these.

To read. Single quotation marks within double quotation marks work perfectly well. If the opening single mark comes just after the opening double mark, we just put three grave accents together (see the .tex file), to get: "'Wombat' is a word for an excavating mammal". But where the closing single mark comes just before the closing double mark, we need to put an empty pair of curly brackets after the first apostrophe, in order to get single-double rather than double-single: "The bear said 'We should eat some honey'".

To read. German quotation marks can also need an empty pair of curly brackets to get the right result, but they go after the closing quotation mark, and they are not needed when a full stop or other punctuation mark follows. (We have not checked this with every punctuation mark, so you may need to experiment.) Here is an example with following text, and one with a following full stop (look at the .tex file to see what we have done, and also note the space placed after the opening mark):

Weber, Max. Die „Objektivität" sozialwissenschaftlicher und sozialpolitischer Erkenntnis.

Die „Objektivität". Das ist ein Begriff.

Bibliography

To read. If you have a lot of references, you will probably use BibLaTeX or some similar package to generate your bibliography automatically. But if you are going to put in references and create the bibliography by hand, you may want to do something like what follows here. And if there is anything you want to say about your bibliography, for example about editions or about the provision of links, you can put it in here.

To read. We have only put in two entries. Note how the double backslash (see the .tex file) in the first entry creates a new line for the URL. If you look at the URL for the second entry, you will see that it has been created using the href command rather than url. This is because it is very long and line breaks (the double backslashes) need to be inserted by hand to get it to break in sensible places and not stick out into the margin. (Of course one could also use href and have a short text displayed, but it is helpful to display the full link so that anyone with a printed rather than an electronic copy can type the link into a browser.)

To read. On the .tex file you will see a paragraph command which creates a bit of space between any preliminary text you have here and the first entry.

To read. You will also see a "sloppy" command. This cuts down on the hyphenation in bibliography entries. Without it, you are likely to get a great deal of hyphenation. The "sloppy" command also encourages LaTeX to create breaks in links in sensible places.

Acerbi, Alberto, Vasileios Lampos, Philip Garnett and R. Alexander Bentley. "The Expression of Emotions in 20th Century Books". *PLOS ONE*, volume 8, number 3, 2013, e59030, pages 1-6.
http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0059030

Malmberg, Bo, Thomas Lindh and Max Halvarsson. *Productivity Consequences of Workforce Ageing − Stagnation or a Horndal effect?* Stockholm, Institute for Futures Studies, Working Paper 2005 number 17, 2005.
http://www.iffs.se/en/publication/
productivity-consequences-of-workforce-ageing
-stagnation-or-a-horndal-effect-3/