

UNIVERSITY OF WATERLOO
Faculty of Engineering

A L^AT_EX DOCUMENT CLASS FOR WORK REPORTS

Acme Incorporated
Burbank, CA

Prepared by
J. Random Hacker
ID #01234567
jrhacker@engmail
1B Computer Engineering
April 26, 2003

J. Random Hacker
123 University Ave. W.,
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1

April 26, 2003

Dr. A. Vanelli, Chair
E&CE Department,
University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, ON N2L 3G1

Dear Dr. A. Vanelli:

Re: Submission of my work term report.

I have just completed my first work term, following my 1B term. Please find enclosed my first work term report entitled: “A \LaTeX document class for work reports” for the Software Widgets group at Acme Incorporated. My departmental manager was Rube Goldberg and our group was primarily involved with writing and testing of labour-saving software.

This report focuses on using the unofficial work report documentation class, `uw-wkrpt.cls`, and provides a sample document on which to base your own E&CE report. It is written for fellow classmates who have some working knowledge of \LaTeX and \TeX .

I have had no direct assistance from anyone. I do wish to thank Leslie Lamport and Donald E. Knuth for inventing such marvellous typesetting tools.

I hereby confirm that I have received no further help other than what is mentioned above in writing this report. I also confirm that this report has not been previously submitted for academic credit at this or any other academic institution.

Yours sincerely,

J. Random Hacker, 01234567

Encl.

Contributions

I worked in the Software Widgets group, which consisted of 2 animators, 6 cartoon characters, 3 software developers and 2 testers. We were to design labour-saving computerised devices, for internal consumption. Being self-sufficient, we were involved in the research, design, implementation and testing for all our software widgets.

Over the course of four months, we created three of these widgets. I was responsible for writing software. I looked at the design specifications, and wrote test-suites and software to meet them. The testers would add to my rudimentary test suites, and report errors to me whenever a test failed.

From the experiences in creating documentation for my programs, I acquired expertise in \LaTeX , which I found to be an excellent typesetting system. Armed with this knowledge, I was able to use this wonderful document class which eases the typesetting of work reports, and follows the E&CE guidelines [1] and the Co-op student manual [2].

From this sample work report, anyone can create a report that looks good, and is easy to read. Acme will benefit, because they now have a document class to provide to future co-op students, thereby reducing the time they spend on formatting reports.

Summary

This document describes the use of the `uw-wkrpt.cls` document class in creating work reports. Written in the \LaTeX macro language, this document class is designed to typeset documents that conform to the University of Waterloo co-op student manual [2] requirements. The class has been generalised from the earlier `uw-ece-workreport` document class so that it may be used by students of any faculty. This particular report serves as an example for the University of Waterloo, Electrical and Computer Engineering work report guidelines [1]. Other example reports for other faculties are included with this package.

I also argue the advantages of using this document class over other more traditional ways of generating a report. I hope to convince the reader that using this technology is superior to writing the document in a WYSIWYG word processor.

Conclusions

Using this document class will allow you to reap the advantages of L^AT_EX, T_EX and many years of labour donated by people much smarter than you or I. It is obvious that we should use their work to make ours that much better. For even the great Sir Issac Newton could only achieve what he did because he “stood on the shoulders of giants.”

Recommendations

Learn \LaTeX and then use this document class to prepare your work reports.

You will get nice, beautiful documents without a lot of fuss.

Table of Contents

Contributions	iii
Summary	iv
Conclusions	v
Recommendations	vi
List of Figures	viii
List of Tables	ix
1 Introduction	1
2 Advantages	2
3 What are T _E X and L ^A T _E X?	3
4 Learning L ^A T _E X	4
4.1 How L ^A T _E X works	5
5 Source	7
6 To do	8
A Bugs	9
B Colophon	10
C GNU General Public License	11
References	19

List of Figures

1	Donald E. Knuth, the creator of T _E X.	3
2	Control flow of a L ^A T _E X compilation.	5

List of Tables

1	Typesetting special characters.	6
---	---	---

1 Introduction

This pretend report, written by an imaginary student, exists because I got sick of writing a report, and having to check my document over and over again for simple formatting errors. Now, I thought that a work report is useful due to its content; not because my Table of Contents did not have dot leading for page numbers. So, I turned to \LaTeX as my saviour.

I, Simon Law, implemented my first work report in \LaTeX in early December 2001. Unfortunately, I was feeling my way around and didn't implement my scheme very well. After learning how to create a document class, I have created this document class, which I now offer to you.

If you find a problem with this document class, or have suggestions to offer; please drop me a note. As well, patches and fixes are always welcome. You can find information on how to contact me in Appendix B.

2 Advantages

Using this class has a number of great advantages:

- You no longer have to worry about missing information. If you fill in all the information at the top of this document, your title page and all the important fields in your Letter of Submittal will be properly filled.
- Your references will be all correct. Your Table of Contents, List of Figure and List of Tables will be automatically generated. Citations and references will be done properly, and your bibliography will be automatically formatted in IEEE style.
- You can cross-reference other sections trivially, (*e.g.* One can find the introduction at §1, p.1).
- You no longer have to worry if your document looks good. You can ask the computer to worry about formatting and styles, without having to mess around with differing fonts (`roman`, `sans-serif`, `fixed`) or with differing styles (`normal`, **`bold`**, *`italics`*, `underlined`, *`slanted`*, `SMALL-CAPS`). You can concentrate on what you write, and are assured that your text will look great.
- Since the computer formats things for you, you can re-arrange sections trivially. Or you can define new styles to make global changes across the entire document.
- Math output is by far superior in L^AT_EX. You can write things like $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x}$ or:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \delta(x) dx = u(x) + C$$

3 What are \TeX and \LaTeX ?

\TeX was designed and implemented by Donald E. Knuth, the famous author of *The art of computer programming* [3]. Knuth, shown in Figure 1, decided to create a typesetting language that would handle mathematical output beautifully. This was motivated by the fact that publishers would mangle the formulæ of his *magnum opus*. Now, \TeX is used by the mathematical, academic, and documentation communities to typeset beautiful documents. The \TeX language is designed to provide precise control for text layout.

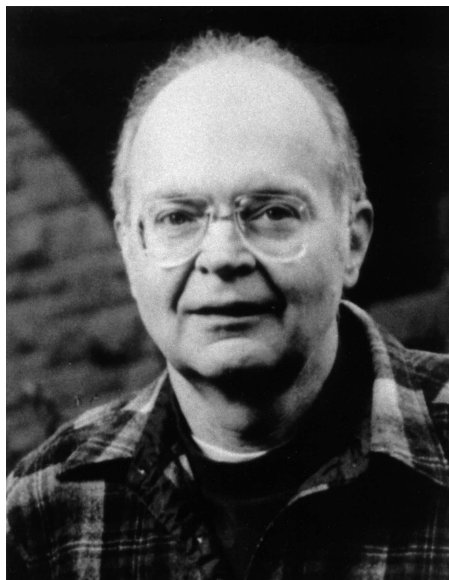


Figure 1: Donald E. Knuth, the creator of \TeX . [4]

\LaTeX was designed and implemented by Leslie Lamport while he worked at Digital Equipment Corp. \LaTeX was his attempt to create a documentation system that was easier to use than \TeX . In fact, \LaTeX is frequently called a “document processor” as opposed to a “word processor,” because it abstracts away the hard details of formatting and typesetting, allowing the author to use a semantic language to describe the output.

4 Learning L^AT_EX

Unfortunately, using L^AT_EX is not quite as intuitive as using a word processor. However, if you invest the time in learning it, the payoffs can be great. Unlike a word processor, L^AT_EX is written like a markup language, which means you use macros¹ to tell T_EX how to typeset your document. This means that you can edit your documents in any old text editor, be it as crude as Microsoft Notepad, or something more heavy-duty like vi² [6] or Emacs [7].

There are some good on-line books if you wish to learn L^AT_EX without having to shell out any hard earned money³. The standard reference is *A not so short introduction to L^AT_EX 2_ε* [8]. As well, *A simplified introduction to L^AT_EX* [9] is also an excellent reference.

The fundamental resource for learning L^AT_EX has to be *L^AT_EX: a document preparation system* [10] which is written by Leslie Lamport, the creator of L^AT_EX. Also of note is *The L^AT_EX companion* which is the next step up, if you want to become a power user.

How does one get a copy of L^AT_EX? On Unix systems, the t_EX [11] distribution is popular. For Windows users, MiK_T_EX [12] is the distribution of choice. Follow each packages installation instructions for best results⁴.

You will probably want a PostScript interpreter to create PDFs or to send PostScript output files to the printer. You can use Adobe Distiller, which you can purchase from Adobe Systems Inc.; or you could download a copy of

¹The SGML/HTML/XML world calls these tags.

²Try Vim [5] which is Vi Improved.

³You are earning money during this work term, right?

⁴On a Debian GNU/Linux system, invoke `aptitude install tetex-bin tetex-extra`

Ghostscript⁵ [13].

4.1 How \LaTeX works

You create text files that include \LaTeX commands to generate the final document. You can consider it similar to writing source code that is compiled to generate the typeset output.

Figure 2 shows the control flow that a typical document follows in order to generate PDF output.

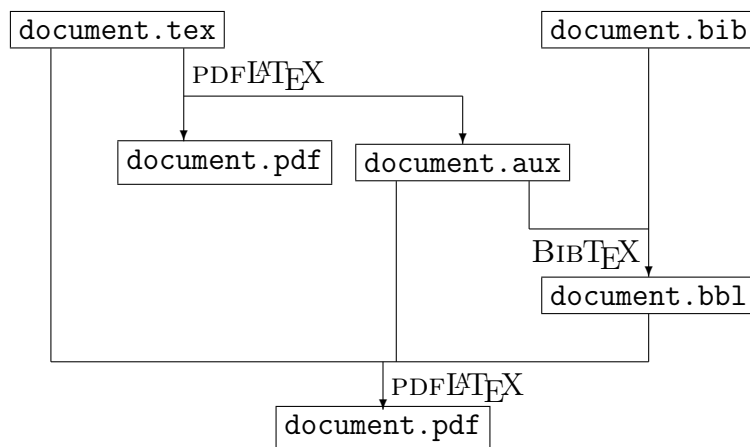


Figure 2: Control flow of a \LaTeX compilation.

Since \LaTeX is a programming language, it does have some special characters. Specifically, the reserved characters are: `#`, `$`, `%`, `&`, `_`, `{`, `}`, `~`, `^`, `\`. See Table 1 to see them in print.

⁵Again, on Debian GNU/Linux, run `aptitude install gs`

Table 1: Typesetting special characters.

Name	Symbol
octothorpe	#
dollar sign	\$
percent sign	%
ampersand	&
underscore	-
left brace	{
right brace	}
tilde	~
circumflex	^
backslash	\
inverted exclamation	!
inverted question	?
less than	<
greater than	>

5 Source

This document, and the documents it uses are available under the GNU General Public License (GPL), reproduced in Appendix C. Note that you do not need to accept the GNU GPL to use this document, or to use the document class. I highly recommend that you read the GPL so you understand your rights and privileges.

You can find the most recent version of these documents on my website in a tarball at: <http://www.eng.uwaterloo.ca/~sflaw/programs/uw-wkrpt/>. Download the latest version, unpack it, and read the enclosed **README** text file.

6 To do

There are still some things I want to do, to improve this example document:

1. Demonstrate the use of GlossT_EX to create glossaries.
2. Demonstrate the creation of an index.
3. Look into `ieeetran.bst`.
4. Fix all the bugs listed in Appendix A.

Examples that illustrate this usage are most definitely welcome. Please provide a patch against this document.

A Bugs

Currently, there are some known problems with this document class.

- It is not officially supported or acknowledged by the E&CE department.
- Not all users have converted to using a typesetting language, and insist on using word processors.
- It does not bring world peace.

Fixes for these bugs are most certainly welcome. Please provide a patch against the document class document.

B Colophon

This sample document was written by Simon Law, a third-year Computer Engineering student at the University of Waterloo, in Waterloo, ON, CA. When he is not programming, he can be found reading or sleeping; both of which are his favourite activities.⁶

The best way to contact him is by e-mail, at sfllaw@uwaterloo.ca.

This document was implemented using the `ece` variant of the `uw-wkrpt` document class. The document class, and the surrounding documentation is implemented using the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ macro package which is built on the \TeX typesetting system. The documents were generated by the `web2c` implementation of \TeX , found in the `te\TeX` distribution. The typeface used is Computer Modern.

The entire system was written in the Vim text editor. The operating system used was Debian GNU/Linux which ran on an IBM ThinkPad A20m. This stalwart companion allowed him to work on this report periodically, even during his “off” time up at the cottage.

⁶OK, so I don’t have a life yet. I’m working on it.

C GNU General Public License

Version 2, June 1991

Copyright © 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software—to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation’s software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Library General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for this service if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author’s protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, so that any problems introduced

by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Program, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

- 3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:
 - a) Accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

- b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

- 4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.
- 5. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or distribute the Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties to this License.
7. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues), conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not distribute the Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program by all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to refrain entirely from distribution of the Program.

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system, which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.
9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions

of the General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and “any later version”, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM “AS IS” WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.
12. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED

INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the “copyright” line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.
Copyright (C) *year* *name of author*

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU General Public License along with this program; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) *year* *name of author*
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands ‘show w’ and ‘show c’ should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than ‘show w’ and ‘show c’; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items—whatever suits your program.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a “copyright disclaimer” for the program, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
‘Gnomovision’ (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
signature of Ty Coon, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

References

- [1] W. M. Loucks PEng, G. H. Freeman, and J. A. Barby PEng, “E&CE work term report guidelines.” <http://www.ece.uwaterloo.ca/~wtrc/WrkTrmRpt.html> (current Aug. 2002).
- [2] University of Waterloo, Co-operative Education & Career Services, “Co-operative education & career services student reference manual.” <http://www.cecs.uwaterloo.ca/manual/> (current Aug. 2002).
- [3] D. E. Knuth, *The art of computer programming*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, 1997.
- [4] “Knuth: Graphics.” <http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~knuth/graphics.html> (current Jan. 2003).
- [5] “welcome : vim online.” <http://vim.sourceforge.net> (current Aug. 2002).
- [6] “VI lovers home page.” <http://www.thomer.com/vi/vi.html> (current Aug. 2002).
- [7] “GNU Emacs — GNU project — Free Software Foundation (FSF).” <http://www.gnu.org/software/emacs/emacs.html> (current Aug. 2002).
- [8] T. Oetiker, H. Partl, I. Hyna, and E. Schlegl, *The not so short introduction to L^AT_EX 2_ε: or L^AT_EX 2_ε in 95 minutes*. 2001. <http://people.ee.ethz.ch/~oetiker/lshort/> (current Aug. 2002).
- [9] H. J. Greenberg, *A simplified introduction to L^AT_EX*. 2001. <http://carbon.coderwer.edu/~hgreenbe/aboutme/simplified-intro.html> (current Aug. 2002).
- [10] L. Lamport and D. Bibby (Illustrator), *L^AT_EX: a document preparation system*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley, second ed., 1994.
- [11] “The teTeX homepage.” <http://www.tug.org/teTeX/> (current Aug. 2002).
- [12] “MikTeX project page.” <http://www.miktex.org> (current Aug. 2002).
- [13] “ghostscript.com.” <http://www.ghostscript.com> (current Aug. 2002).