

This is where the document begins. You may need to also view this example as a source (tex) file.

LaTeX ignores blank/white spaces and justifies the document itself, placing *interword* and *intersentence* spaces automatically.

To force an interword space, use a lone backslash `\`, so the following is four spaces away.

One can also use the tilde character (this will attempt to keep the words on the same line. These words are forced to be separated by an extra space.

In LaTeX, one can document (escape) special characters with backslash. For example, comments start with `%` (use `\%` to document the back slash and `%`).

LaTeX utilises standard commands, some with parameters. To document to command use the escape sequence `\command`. To invoke a command, e.g. start a new paragraph, use `\par`. (Alternatively, authors can start a new paragraph with two carriage returns.)

Some common comands with parameters: `\textit{}` for *italicising*, `\textbf{}` for **boldface** and `\texttt{}` for **typewriter style** text.

Single left and right quotes are handled be `'` and `'` respectively, ‘for example’. Double quotes are handled by two left-single `'` quotes and then two right-single quotes (apostrophes) `'`, “for example”.