1 List environments

Lists are defined by their own environments (with \begin) as bulleted lists with \itemize, as numbered lists with \enumerate and as captions with \description. Each entry is denoted by \item.

Always declare the first item \item right after the beginning of the environment

Bulleted:

- Item 1

- Item 2

- Item 3

Numbered:

1. Item 1

2. Item 2

3. Item 3

   Item 4 without a number

   a Item 5 with the letter identity (this is absolute referencing)

   a Item 6 with the same letter identity (this is absolute referencing)

Captioned (the third element is caption is duplicated):

Caption 1 Item 1

Caption 2 Item 2

Caption 2 Item 3

As implied, captioned lists are absolute referencing.

2 New pages and page breaks

Some lists can span multiple pages. To introduce a page break, use \newpage. This preserves the current content width. To stretch new page content to the normal width use \pagebreak.

3 Nested lists

It is possible to nest up to four list environments (with \begin and \end). It is not necessary to indent nested environments, although this may assist the author.

- Item 1

    - Subitem 1
    - Subitem 2
    - Subitem 3

- Item 2

- Item 3

1. Item 1

    - Subitem 1
    - Subitem 2
    - Subitem 3

2. Item 2

3. Item 3

4 Marginal comments

Authors introduce marginal comments with \marginpar. The side chosen depends on the current page number and document typsetting.

Some comment

Try not to use these comments too often, their placement may not be consistent. Do not use marginal comments in math environments.

5 Footnotes

LaTeX can reference footnotes automatically. Here is one now.[1]

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[1]This is all about footnotes

Column 1	Column 2	Price ($)
Something	Something else	13.65
Alpha	Beta	92.50
One	Two	33.33

Table 1: Floating table generated by bookstab

6 href, LaTeX tables and booktabs

In general, the default tables generated by LaTeX look awful. A better alternative is something like booktabs see the official docs.

It all starts with \tabular, followed by some cell alignment (l for left, c for centre and r for right).

The header row starts with a thick line denoted by \toprule, the content given by \midrule before finishing the table with \bottomrule. As with matrices, columns are delimited with & and rows delimited with \\.

The table is considered *floating*, allowing LaTeX to decide where to place the table. This need not be based on the table definition in the source. To force the table in a given position, omit the \begin{table} command.

So, to force the table to show below, as shown below, use a *non-floating table*. This also affects how to add table captions, using the package `caption` and command \captionof:

Column 1	Column 2	Price ($)
Something	Something else	13.65
Alpha	Beta	92.50
One	Two	33.33

Table 2: Non-floating table generated by bookstab

So to summarise, Table 1 is a floating table, and Table 2 is non-floating table.