FIRSTNAME LASTNAME

Dissertation Title

Institute of Computer Science, Faculty of Science and Technology, University of Tartu, Estonia.

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The public defense will take place on XX, 20XX at XX:XX in XXX.

To my family and friends

ABSTRACT

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms

LA Los Angeles. 12

NY New York. 12, 16

UN United Nations. 12

Nomenclature

A The area of the needle point. 12

N The number of angels per needle point. 12

a The number of angels per unit area. 12

LIST OF ORIGINAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications included in the thesis

I   **First Author**, Second Author, and Third Author. "Title of the Journal Paper I". In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: `http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004`.

II   First Author, **Second Author**, and Third Author. "Title of the Journal Paper II". In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: `http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004`.

III First Author, Second Author, and **Third Author**. "Title of the Conference Paper". In: ed. by The editor. Vol. 4. 5. An optional note. The organization. The address of the publisher: The publisher, July 1993, p. 213.

IV   First Author, Second Author, and **Third Author**. "Title of the Conference Paper". In: ed. by The editor. Vol. 4. 5. An optional note. The organization. The address of the publisher: The publisher, July 1993, p. 213.

V   First Author, Second Author, and **Third Author**. "Title of the Conference Paper". In: ed. by The editor. Vol. 4. 5. An optional note. The organization. The address of the publisher: The publisher, July 1993, p. 213.

Publications not included in the thesis

VI   First Author, **Second Author**, and Third Author. "Title of the Journal Paper II". In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: `http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004`.

VII First Author, **Second Author**, and Third Author. "Title of the Journal Paper II". In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: `http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004`.

Other published work of the author

VIII Third Author **First Author** Second Author. *Title of the Paper*. URL: `http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~uno/abcde.html`.

https://www.overleaf.com/project/5ff81dd67c1950f2da8527d4

PREFACE

New York (NY), Los Angeles (LA) and United Nations (UN) are abbreviations whereas *a*, *N* and *A* are part of the

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1. INTRODUCTION

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Figure 1. A sample figure

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Table 1. A sample table

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3	545	778	7507
4	545	18744	7560
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2. CONTENT CHAPTER TITLE

2.1. Section title

2.2. Section title

3. CONTENT CHAPTER TITLE

3.1. Section title

3.1.1. Subsection title

3.1.2. Subsection title

3.2. Section title

4. CONCLUSION

Referencing your own papers like this which will be all not only getting listed in the list of publications enumerated as Roman numerals but also in the bibliography where you can reference it yourself, or not. [FAA05; ASA05a; AAT93a; AAT93b; AAT93c; ASA05b; ASA05c; Fir]

Reference other papers such as [Ein05; Knu; GMS93] just like that.

Using the abbreviations as acronyms or nomenclature in your text using the command gls like this NY.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

[AAT93a]   First Author, Second Author, and **Third Author**. "Title of the Conference Paper". In: ed. by The editor. Vol. 4. 5. An optional note. The organization. The address of the publisher: The publisher, July 1993, p. 213.

[AAT93b]   First Author, Second Author, and **Third Author**. "Title of the Conference Paper". In: ed. by The editor. Vol. 4. 5. An optional note. The organization. The address of the publisher: The publisher, July 1993, p. 213.

[AAT93c]   First Author, Second Author, and **Third Author**. "Title of the Conference Paper". In: ed. by The editor. Vol. 4. 5. An optional note. The organization. The address of the publisher: The publisher, July 1993, p. 213.

[ASA05a]   First Author, **Second Author**, and Third Author. "Title of the Journal Paper II". In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004.

[ASA05b]   First Author, **Second Author**, and Third Author. "Title of the Journal Paper II". In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004.

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[Ein05]   Albert Einstein. "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper. (German) [On the electrodynamics of moving bodies]". In: *Annalen der Physik* 322.10 (1905), pp. 891–921. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004.

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[GMS93]   Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, and Alexander Samarin. *The LaTeX Companion*. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley, 1993.

[Knu]   Donald Knuth. *Knuth: Computers and Typesetting*. URL: http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/%5C~%7B%7Duno/abcde.html.

Appendix A. APPENDIX TITLE

A.1. Appendix section title

A.2. Appendix section title

Appendix B. APPENDIX TITLE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SISUKOKKUVÕTE

Töö pealkiri

PUBLICATIONS

I

Instructions for Preparing and Transferring Final Papers to ICPRS 2021

A.B. Author*, C.D. Author+

*Affiliation, Country and contact details
+Affiliation, Country and contact details

Keywords: Maximum 5 keywords placed before the abstract.

Abstract

This is where the abstract should be placed. It should consist of one paragraph and a concise summary of the material discussed in the article below. It is preferable not to use footnotes in the abstract, the title or indeed anywhere in the paper. The acknowledgement for funding organisations etc. is placed in a separate section at the end of the text. We wish you success with the preparation of your manuscript.

1   Introduction

Papers for ICPRS-2021 need to be submitted for review by the **15 November 2020**. The submission should be the format described here and should be **anonymous**. If your paper is accepted, a final camera-ready non-anonymous version should be submitted, using the same electronic submission system, no later than the **29 January 2021**. Papers received after that date will not be included in the Proceedings. Your final version should be prepared taking into account the comments made by the reviewers and available to authors via the submission system. The Proceedings produced for ICPRS-2021 will contain **all** the papers accepted **and presented** in the conference.

2   Manuscript preparation

Full papers must be typed in English. This instruction page is an example of the format and font sizes to be used. MS Word users can download from the conference site these instructions in Word format. LaTeX is preferred as it is easier to change paper style and formatting.

These are detailed instructions valid for any word processor. In the title of the paper the initial letters should be capitalised in all words except articles and prepositions (e.g.: in, a, an, and, the, there, their, do, on, of, from, with, at etc.). E.g. "ErDoped Si Nanocrystals as a Candidate for Optical Amplification" The type should be boldface 18pt and centred on the page. The authors' names (in the final non-anonymous version) are typed in capital and lower case bold letters and centred on the page. Directly under the authors' names in capital and lower case letters and also centred are the authors' affiliation(s), address(es), plus email address(es) of (at least) the corresponding author. Manuscripts must be typed single spaced using 10 point characters. Only Times, Times Roman, Times New Roman and Symbol fonts are accepted. The text must fall within a frame of 18 cm x 24 cm centred on an A4 page (21 cm x 29.7 cm).Paragraphs are separated by 6 points and with no indentation. The text of the full papers is written in two columns and justified. Each column has a width of 8.8 cm and the columns are separated by a margin of 0.4 cm. The maximum length of the full paper is 6 pages (min 4 pages). **Do not number the pages and avoid the use of footnotes**. The final format in which the papers will appear on the Proceedings will be a PDF file. Authors are required to upload a **PDF** file of their final paper to be included directly in the Proceedings. **All PDF files should NOT be locked and all fonts and graphics should be embedded**.

2.1   Figures and tables

Figures and tables should be centred in the column, numbered consecutively throughout the text, and each should have a caption underneath it (see for example Table 1). Care should be taken that the lettering is not too small. All figures and tables should be included in the electronic versions of the full paper. We cannot guarantee that any printed version of the proceedings will use colour.

Figure 1. This is an example of a figure caption.

nn!1
2
31
6

Table 1. This is an example of a table caption.

2.2 Equations

Equations should be typed within the text, centred, and should be numbered consecutively throughout the text. They should be referred to in the text as Equation (n). Their numbers should be typed in parentheses, flush right, as in the following example.

$$PA + A'P - PBR^{-1}B'P + Q = 0 \ . \qquad (1)$$

3 Generating a PDF file

The PDF format will be the final format under which the papers will appear in the Proceedings. Therefore you are required to submit your paper as a PDF document. If this is not possible, Postscript format is also accepted as long as no fonts other than the recommended fonts are used.

You can use any of the popular free LaTeX editors (e.g. Kile, TexMaker, etc).

4 Electronic submission of the full paper

The submission process for ICPRS 2021 should be done on line at http://www.icprs.org

A PDF version of your final paper is required. It should be expected that after your submission, your paper is published directly from the file you send without any further proofreading. Therefore, it is advisable for the authors to print a hard copy of their final version and read it carefully.

Note that the publisher reserves the right not to publish a paper that is deemed to be poorly formatted or with poor use of English.

5 Your References

The list of references should be ordered in the same order as first cited in the text. All references should be cited in the text, and using square brackets such as [1] and [1, 2]. We recommend the use of IEEE Transactions style for references. *Avoid any references that could identify any of the authors, e.g. avoid "as we showed in ..."*

Acknowledgements

The acknowledgement for funding organisations etc. should be placed in a separate section at the end of the text.

Thank you for your cooperation in complying with these instructions.

References

[1] A. B. Author and C. D. Author, "Title of the Article," *The Journal*, 2006.

[2] E. Author and F. Author, "Title of the Paper," in *International Conference on Something*, (Place (Country)), 2007.

II

F. Author, S. Author
Second article title
Journal, number, pages

LATEX Command Summary

This listing contains short descriptions of the control sequences that are likely to be handy for users of LATEX v2.09 layered on TEX v2.0. Some of these commands are LATEX macros, while others belong to plain TEX; no attempt to differentiate them is made.

\␣ — ordinary space after period.

\! — negative thin space $= -\frac{1}{6}$ quad; xx\!x yields xxx (math mode).

\" makes an umlaut, as ö.

\# prints a pound sign: #.

\$ prints a dollar sign: $.

\% prints a percent sign: %.

\& prints an ampersand: &.

\' in tabbing environment moves current column to the right of the previous column. Elsewhere, acute accent, as ó.

\(— start math mode. Same as \begin{math} or $.

\) — end math mode. Same as \end{math} or $.

* is a discretionary multiplication sign, at which a line break is allowed.

\+ moves left margin to the right by one tab stop. Begin tabbed line.

\, — thin space $= \frac{1}{6}$ quad; xx\,x yields $xx\,x$. It is not restricted to math mode.

\- in tabbing environment, moves left margin to the left by one tab stop. Elsewhere, optional hyphenation.

\. puts a dot accent over a letter, as ȯ.

\/ inserts italics adjustment space.

\: — medium space $= \frac{2}{9}$ quad; xx\:x yields $xx\,x$ (math mode).

\; — thick space $= \frac{5}{18}$ quad; xx\;x yields $xx\,x$ (math mode).

\< in tabbing environment, puts text to left of local left margin.

\= in tabbing environment, sets a tab stop. Elsewhere, makes a macron accent, as ō.

\> in tabbing environment is a forward tab. Otherwise, medium space $= \frac{2}{9}$ quad (math mode).

\@ declares the period that follows is to be a sentence-ending period.

\[— same as \begin{displaymath} or $$.

\\ terminates a line.

* terminates a line, but disallows a pagebreak.

\] — same as \end{displaymath} or $$.

\^ makes a circumflex, as ô.

_ is an underscore, as in *hours_worked*.

\` in tabbing environment moves all text which follows (up to \\) to the right margin. Elsewhere, grave accent , as ò.

\{ prints a curly left brace: {.

\| is ∥ (math mode).

\} prints a curly right brace: }.

\~ makes a tilde, as ñ.

\a' makes an acute accent in tabbing environment, as ó.

\a` makes a grave accent in tabbing environment, as ò.

\a= makes a macron accent in tabbing environment, as ō.

\aa is å. \AA is Å.

\acute makes an acute accent: $\acute{a}$ (math mode).

\addcontentsline{toc}{section}{name} adds the command \contentsline{section}{name} to the .toc file.

\address{text} declares the return address in the letter document style.

\addtocontents{toc}{text} writes text to the .toc file.

\addtocounter{name}{amount} adds amount to counter name.

\addtolength{\nl}{length} adds length to length command \nl. See also \setlength, \newlength, \settowidth.

\ae is æ. \AE is Æ.

\aleph is ℵ (math mode).

\alph{counter} prints counter as lower-case letters. \Alph{counter} prints upper-case letters.

\alpha is α (math mode).

\amalg is $\amalg$ (math mode).

\and separates multiple authors for the \maketitle command.

\angle is ∠ (math mode).

\appendix starts appendices.

\approx is ≈ (math mode).

\arabic{counter} prints counter as arabic numerals 1, 2, etc.

\arccos is arccos (math mode).

\arcsin is arcsin (math mode).

\arctan is arctan (math mode).

\arg is arg (math mode).

\arraycolsep — width of the space between columns in an `array` environment.

\arrayrulewidth — width of the rule created in `tabular` or `array` environment by |, \hline, or \vline.

\arraystretch — scale factor for interrow spacing in `array` and `tabular` environments.

\ast is $*$ (math mode).

\asymp is $\asymp$ (math mode).

\author{names} declares author(s) for the \maketitle command.

\b is a "bar-under" accent, as o̱.

\backslash is $\backslash$ (math mode).

\bar puts a macron over a letter: $\bar{a}$ (math mode).

\baselineskip — distance from bottom of one line of a paragraph to bottom of the next line.

\baselinestretch — factor by which \baselineskip is multiplied each time a type size changing command is executed.

\begin{*environment*} — always paired with \end{*environment*}. Following are the assorted environments.

\begin{abstract} starts an environment for producing an abstract.

\begin{array}{lrc} starts array environment with 3 columns, left-justified, right-justified, and centered. Separate columns with &, and end lines with \\. @{text} between l, r or c arguments puts `text` between columns.

\begin{center} starts an environment in which every line is centered. End lines with \\.

\begin{description} starts a labeled list. Items are indicated by \item[label].

\begin{displaymath} sets mathematics on lines of its own. Same as \[or $$.

\begin{document} starts the actual text of a document. Required.

\begin{enumerate} starts a numbered list.

\begin{eqnarray} starts a `displaymath` environment in which more than one equation can be accommodated. Separate equations with \\ or *; use \nonumber to suppress numbering a particular equation.

\begin{eqnarray*} begins an environment like the `eqnarray` environment except that the equations aren't numbered.

\begin{equation} starts a `displaymath` environment and adds an equation number.

\begin{figure}[pos] begins a floating environment, which may be optionally placed at `pos` (see `positions` on page 8). Document styles `report` and `article` use the default `tbp`.

\begin{figure*}[pos] begins a two-column-wide figure. See \begin{figure}.

\begin{flushleft} starts environment with ragged right-hand margin. Separate lines with \\. See \raggedright.

\begin{flushright} starts environment with ragged left-hand margin. Separate lines with \\. See \raggedleft.

\begin{itemize} starts a "bulleted" ($\bullet$) list. Start each item with \item.

\begin{list}{labeling}{spacing} starts a general list environment. `labeling` specifies how items are labeled when \item has no argument. `spacing` is an optional list of spacing parameters.

\begin{math} starts a math display like this: $x^2 + y^2$, within text. Same as $ or \(.

\begin{minipage}[pos]{vsize} starts a box of height `vsize`. Text will be positioned according to `pos` (see `positions` on page 8).

\begin{picture}$(x, y)(x_l, y_l)$ starts a picture environment whose width is x units, height is y units, and lower-left corner is the point (x_l, y_l). Set units with \unitlength.

\begin{quotation} starts an environment with wider margins, normal paragraph indenting, and offset from the text at top and bottom.

\begin{quote} starts an environment with wider margins, no paragraph indenting, and offset from the text at top and bottom.

\begin{tabbing} starts a columnar environment. Use commands \= (set tab), \> (tab), \< (backtab), \+ (indent one tab stop), \- (outdent one tab stop), \' (flush right), \' (flush left), \pushtabs, \poptabs, \kill, \\.

\begin{table}[pos] begins a floating environment, which may be optionally placed at `pos` (see `positions` on page 8). Document styles `report` and `article` use the default `tbp`.

\begin{table*}[pos] begins a two-column-wide table. See \begin{table}.

\begin{tabular}{arg} starts an array environment which can be used in or out of math mode. `arg` contains column text positioning commands r, l, c, @{...}, p{length} (see `positions` on page 8). | produces vertical line between columns. *{7}{r|l|} repeats that entry 7 times.

\begin{theorem} — see \newtheorem.

\begin{titlepage} is an environment with no page number, and causes following page to be numbered "1".

\begin{verbatim} starts an environment which will be typeset exactly as you type it, carriage returns and all, usually in typewriter font.

\begin{verse} starts an environment for poetry with wider margins, no paragraph indenting, and ragged right margin.

\beta is β (math mode).

\bf switches to **bold face** type.

\bibitem{ref} text creates a bibliography entry text, numbers it, and labels it with reference label ref.

\bibliography{file} — insert bibliography from file name.bib at this point in text.

\bibliographystyle{style} — a format specifier, like \documentstyle.

\bigcap is $\bigcap$ (math mode).

\bigcirc is $\bigcirc$ (math mode).

\bigcup is $\bigcup$ (math mode).

\bigodot is $\bigodot$ (math mode).

\bigoplus is $\bigoplus$ (math mode).

\bigotimes is $\bigotimes$ (math mode).

\bigtriangledown is $\bigtriangledown$ (math mode).

\bigtriangleup is $\bigtriangleup$ (math mode).

\bigskip — standard "big" vertical skip.

\bigskipamount — default length for \bigskip.

\bigsqcup is $\bigsqcup$ (math mode).

\biguplus is $\biguplus$ (math mode).

\bigvee is $\bigvee$ (math mode).

\bigwedge is $\bigwedge$ (math mode).

\bmod is binary modulo expression $u \bmod m$ (math mode).

\boldmath changes math italics and math symbols to boldface. Should be used *outside* of math mode.

\bot is $\bot$ (math mode).

\bottomfraction — maximum fraction of page occupied by floats at the bottom.

\bowtie is $\bowtie$ (math mode).

\Box is $\Box$ (math mode).

\breve makes a breve accent: $\breve{a}$ (math mode).

\bullet is $\bullet$ (math mode).

\c is a cedilla, as ç.

\cal produces calligraphic letters, as $\mathcal{B}$ (math mode).

\cap is $\cap$ (math mode).

\caption[loftitle]{text} creates a numbered caption in a figure or table environment. Optional loftitle contains entry for the list of figures if different from text.

\cc{text} declares list of copy recipients for letter document style.

\cdot is $\cdot$ (math mode).

\cdots makes three dots centered on the line: $\cdots$ (cf. \ldots) (math mode).

\centering declares that all text following is to be centered (cf. \begin{center}).

\chapter[toctitle]{text} begins a new section, automatically headed and numbered. Optional toctitle contains entry for the table of contents if different from text.

\chapter*{title} is like \chapter{title}, but adds no chapter number or table of contents entry.

\check makes a háček, as $\check{a}$ (math mode).

\chi is χ (math mode).

\circ is $\circ$ (math mode).

\circle{diameter} as a valid argument for \put in a picture environment, draws a circle.

\circle*{diameter} is like \circle, but draws a solid circle.

\cite[subcit]{ref} produces a reference, in square brackets, to a bibliographic item created with \bibitem{ref}. Optional sub-citation subcit can be inserted in the entry.

\cleardoublepage forces next page to be a right-hand, odd-numbered page.

\clearpage ends a page where it is, and puts pending figures or tables on separate float pages with no text.

\cline{i-j} draws a horizontal line across columns i through j inclusive in array or tabular environments.

\closing{text} declares the closing in letter document style.

\clubsuit is $\clubsuit$ (math mode).

\columnsep — distance between columns in two-column text.

\columnseprule — width of the rule between columns on two-column pages.

\columnwidth — width of the current column. Equals \textwidth in single-column text.

\cong is $\cong$ (math mode).

\coprod is $\coprod$ (math mode).

`\copyright` is ©.

`\cos` is cos (math mode).

`\cosh` is cosh (math mode).

`\cot` is cot (math mode).

`\coth` is coth (math mode).

`\csc` is csc (math mode).

`\cup` is ∪ (math mode).

`\d` is a "dot under" accent, as ọ.

`\dag` is †.

`\dagger` is † (math mode).

`\dashbox{dwid}(width,height)[pos]{text}` creates a dashed rectangle around `text` in a `picture` environment. Dashes are `dwid` units wide; dimensions of rectangle are `width` and `height`; text is positioned at optional `pos` (see `positions` on page 8).

`\dashv` is ⊣ (math mode).

`\date{adate}` declares the date for the `\maketitle` command. The default is `\today`.

`\day` — current day of the month.

`\dblfloatpagefraction` — minimum fraction of a float page that must be occupied by floats, for two-column float pages.

`\dblfloatsep` — distance between floats at the top or bottom of a two-column float page.

`\dbltextfloatsep` — distance between double-width floats at the top or bottom of a two-column page and the text on that page.

`\dbltopfraction` — maximum fraction at the top of a two-column page that may be occupied by floats.

`\ddag` is ‡.

`\ddagger` is ‡ (math mode).

`\ddot` makes a dieresis over a letter: $\ddot{a}$ (math mode).

`\ddots` produces a diagonal ellipsis $\ddots$ (math mode).

`\deg` is deg (math mode).

`\delta` is δ. `\Delta` is Δ (math mode).

`\det` is det (math mode).

`\diamond` is ⋄. `\Diamond` is ◇ (both math mode).

`\diamondsuit` is ◇ (math mode).

`\dim` is dim (math mode).

`\displaystyle` switches to `displaymath` or `equation` environment typesetting (math mode).

`\div` is ÷ (math mode).

`\documentstyle[substy]{sty}` determines default font, headings, etc., for document of style `sty` (and optional substyle `substy`). Styles: `article`, `book`, `letter`, `report`, `slides`. Substyles: `11pt`, `12pt`, `acm`, `draft`, `fleqn`, `leqno`, `twocolumn`, `twoside`.

`\dot` makes a dot over a letter: $\dot{a}$ (math mode).

`\doteq` is $\doteq$ (math mode).

`\dotfill` expands to fill horizontal space with row of dots.

`\doublerulesep` — horizontal distance between vertical rules created by || in `tabular` or `array` environment.

`\downarrow` is ↓. `\Downarrow` is ⇓ (math mode).

`\ell` is ℓ (math mode).

`\em` toggles between roman and *italic* fonts for *emphasis.*

`\emptyset` is ∅ (math mode).

`\encl{text}` declares a list of enclosures for `letter` document style.

`\end{`*environment*`}` ends an environment begun by `\begin{`*environment*`}` (q.v.).

`\epsilon` is ϵ (math mode).

`\equiv` is ≡ (math mode).

`\eta` is η (math mode).

`\evensidemargin` — distance between left side of page and text's normal left margin, for even-numbered pages in two-sided printing.

`\exists` is ∃ (math mode).

`\exp` is exp (math mode).

`\fbox{text}` makes a ⟦framed box⟧ around `text`.

`\fboxrule` — thickness of ruled frame for `\fbox` and `\framebox`.

`\fboxsep` — space between frame and text for `\fbox` and `\framebox`.

`\fill` — rubber length (glue) that can stretch to arbitrary length. Usually used to justify text a particular way.

`\flat` is ♭ (math mode).

`\floatpagefraction` — minimum fraction of a float page occupied by floats.

`\floatsep` — distance between floats that appear at the top or bottom of a text page.

`\flushbottom` causes pages to be stretched to `\textheight`.

`\fnsymbol{counter}` prints `counter` as one of the set of "footnote symbols". `counter` must be less than 10.

`\footheight` — height of box at bottom of page that holds page number.

`\footnote{text}` creates a footnote of `text`.

`\footnotemark` puts a footnote number into the text.

`\footnotesep` — height of strut placed at beginning of footnote.

`\footnotesize` switches to footnote-sized type.

`\footskip` — vertical distance between bottom of last line of text and bottom of page footing.

`\footnotetext{text}` specifies the text for a footnote which was indicated by a `\footnotemark`.

`\forall` is $\forall$ (math mode).

`\frac{numerator}{denominator}` produces a fraction in `math` environments.

`\frame{text}` makes a framed (outlined) box around `text`, with no margin between the text and the frame.

`\framebox[size][pos]{text}` produces a ⬚framed box of dimension `size` containing `text`, optionally positioned `l` or `r`. In `picture` environment, `\framebox(width,height)[pos]{text}` creates a rectangle around `text`; dimensions of rectangle are `width` and `height`; text is positioned at optional `pos` (see `positions` on page 8).

`\frown` is $\frown$ (math mode).

`\fussy` is the default declaration for the line-breaking algorithm (cf. `\sloppy`).

`\gamma` is γ. `\Gamma` is Γ (math mode).

`\gcd` is gcd (math mode).

`\ge` is $\geq$ (math mode).

`\geq` is $\geq$ (math mode).

`\gets` is $\leftarrow$ (math mode).

`\gg` is $\gg$ (math mode).

`\glossary{text}` appends `text` to the `.glo` file by writing a `\glossaryentry` command.

`\glossaryentry{text}{ref}` is written to the `.glo` file for `\glossary{text}` occurring at reference `ref`.

`\grave` makes a grave accent: $\grave{a}$ (math mode).

`\H` prints a long Hungarian umlaut, as ő.

`\hat` makes a circumflex: $\hat{a}$ (math mode).

`\hbar` is $\hbar$ (math mode).

`\headheight` — height of box at top of page that holds running head.

`\headsep` — vertical distance between bottom of head and top of text.

`\heartsuit` is $\heartsuit$ (math mode).

`\hfill` is `\hspace{\fill}` (cf. `\fill`).

`\hline` draws a horizontal line across all columns of a `tabular` or `array` environment.

`\hom` is hom (math mode).

`\hookleftarrow` is $\hookleftarrow$ (math mode).

`\hookrightarrow` is $\hookrightarrow$ (math mode).

`\hrulefill` expands to fill horizontal space with horizontal rule.

`\hspace{len}` leaves a horizontal space of dimension `len`.

`\hspace*{len}` is like `\hspace{len}` but space is not removed at the beginning or end of a line.

`\huge` switches to a very large typeface. `\Huge` is even bigger.

`\hyphenation{wordlist}` declares hyphenation as indicated; `wordlist` contains words separated by spaces, with hyphens indicated (e.g. "`aard-vark cal-i-bra-tion`").

`\i` is ı.

`\iff` is $\iff$ (math mode).

`\Im` is $\Im$ (math mode).

`\imath` is $\imath$ (math mode).

`\in` is $\in$ (math mode).

`\include{filename}` brings in `filename` text at that point.

`\includeonly{file1,file2,...}` limits recognition of `\include` files.

`\index{text}` appends `text` to the `.idx` file by writing an `\indexentry` command.

`\indexentry{text}{ref}` is written to the `.idx` file for `\index{text}` occurring at reference `ref`.

`\indexspace` puts blank space before first index entry starting with a new letter.

`\inf` is inf (math mode).

`\infty` is ∞ (math mode).

`\input{file}` brings in text from `file.tex` at that point.

`\int` is $\int$ (math mode).

`\intextsep` — vertical space placed above and below float in middle of text.

`\iota` is ι (math mode).

`\it` switches to *Italic* type.

`\item[text]` indicates a list entry. `text` is optional, used in `description` environment.

`\itemindent` — extra indentation before label in list item. Default is `0mm`.

`\itemsep` — vertical space between successive list items.

`\j` is ȷ.

`\jmath` is $\jmath$ (math mode).

`\Join` is $\bowtie$ (math mode).

`\kappa` is κ (math mode).

`\ker` is ker (math mode).

`\kill` — in a `\tabbing` environment, deletes previous line so tabs can be set without outputting text.

`\l` is ł. `\L` is Ł.

`\label{text}` provides a reference point that is accessed with `\ref{text}` or `\pageref{text}`.

`\labelwidth` — width of box containing list item label.

`\labelsep` — space between box containing list item label and text of the item.

`\lambda` is λ. `\Lambda` is Λ (math mode).

`\land` is $\wedge$ (math mode).

`\langle` is $\langle$ (math mode).

`\large`, `\Large`, and `\LARGE` switch to successively larger than `\normalsize` type sizes.

`\LaTeX` produces the LaTeX logo.

`\lbrace` is $\{$ (math mode).

`\lbrack` is $[$ (math mode).

`\lceil` is $\lceil$ (math mode).

`\ldots` makes three dots at the base of the line: . . . (cf. `\cdots`).

`\le` is $\leq$ (math mode).

`\leadsto` is $\leadsto$ (math mode).

`\left*` (where `*` is a delimiter) must be paired with `\right*` (not necessarily using the same delimiter). '.' acts as a null delimiter (math mode).

`\leftarrow` is $\leftarrow$. `\Leftarrow` is $\Leftarrow$ (math mode).

`\lefteqn{formula}` is used in the `eqnarray` environment to break a long `formula` across lines.

`\leftharpoondown` is $\leftharpoondown$ (math mode).

`\leftharpoonup` is $\leftharpoonup$ (math mode).

`\leftmargin`, in `list` environment, horizontal distance between left margin of enclosing environment and left margin of list. Settable for nesting levels 1 through 6, as `\leftmargini` through `\leftmarginvi`.

`\leftrightarrow` is $\leftrightarrow$. `\Leftrightarrow` is $\Leftrightarrow$ (math mode).

`\leq` is $\leq$ (math mode).

`\lfloor` is $\lfloor$ (math mode).

`\lg` is lg (math mode).

`\lhd` is $\lhd$ (math mode).

`\lim` is lim (math mode).

`\liminf` is lim inf (math mode).

`\limsup` is lim sup (math mode).

`\line(x,y){len}` in `picture` environment, in `\put` command, draws line from `\put` argument with length `len` and slope `(x,y)`.

`\linebreak[n]` forces a line to break exactly at this point, and adjusts line just terminated (cf. `newline`). `n` is optional: 0 is an optional break, 4 is a mandatory break, 1, 2 and 3 are intermediate levels of insistence.

`\linethickness{dimen}` sets the thickness for all lines in a `picture`.

`\linewidth` is the width of the current line in a paragraph.

`\listoffigures` begins a list of figures with heading.

`\listoftables` begins a list of tables with heading.

`\listparindent` — extra indentation added to first line of every paragraph of an item after the first, in `list` environment.

`\ll` is $\ll$ (math mode).

`\ln` is ln (math mode).

`\lnot` is $\neg$ (math mode).

`\log` is log (math mode).

`\longleftarrow` is $\longleftarrow$. `\Longleftarrow` is $\Longleftarrow$ (math mode).

`\longleftrightarrow` is $\longleftrightarrow$. `\Longleftrightarrow` is $\Longleftrightarrow$ (math mode).

`\longmapsto` is $\longmapsto$ (math mode).

`\longrightarrow` is $\longrightarrow$. `\Longrightarrow` is $\Longrightarrow$ (math mode).

`\lor` is $\vee$ (math mode).

`\lq` is a left-quote: '.

`\makebox[size][pos]{text}` creates a box of dimension `size` containing `text` at optional `pos`. `\makebox(width,height)[pos]{text}` puts `text` in a box; dimensions of box are `width` and `height`; `text` is positioned at optional `pos` (see `positions` on page 8).

`\makeglossary` enables writing of `\glossaryentry` commands to a `.glo` file.

\makeindex enables writing of \indexentry commands to a .idx file.

\maketitle produces a title with \title, \author, and, optionally, \date.

\mapsto is $\mapsto$ (math mode).

\marginpar{text} puts text in the margin as a note.

\marginparpush — minimum amount of vertical space between two marginal notes.

\marginparsep — horizontal space between margin and marginal note.

\marginparwidth — width of a marginal note.

\markboth{lhd}{rhd} defines the left-hand heading lhd and the right-hand heading rhd for the headings and myheadings page styles.

\markright{rhd} defines the right-hand heading rhd for the headings and myheadings page styles.

\max is max (math mode).

\mbox{text} places text into a horizontal box.

\medskip — standard "medium" vertical skip.

\medskipamount — default length for \medskip.

\mho is $\mho$ (math mode).

\mid is $|$ (math mode).

\min is min (math mode).

\mit is "math italic" as in Π (math mode).

\models is $\models$ (math mode).

\month — current month of the year.

\mp is $\mp$ (math mode).

\mu is μ (math mode).

\multicolumn{noc}{fmt}{text} in tabular environment puts text across noc columns using positioning format fmt (c, r, l, and/or |).

\multiput$(x, y)(\Delta x, \Delta y)${n}{obj} is
\put$(x, y)${obj}
\put$(x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y)${obj}
$\cdots$
\put$(x + (n-1)\Delta x, y + (n-1)\Delta y)${obj}.

\nabla is ∇ (math mode).

\natural is $\natural$ (math mode).

\ne is $\neq$ (math mode).

\nearrow is $\nearrow$ (math mode).

\neg is $\neg$ (math mode).

\neq is $\neq$ (math mode).

\newcommand{\cs}[narg]{def} defines a new control sequence \cs with definition def. Optionally, narg is the number of arguments, indicated in def as #1, #2, etc.

\newcounter{counter}[name] defines a counter optionally to be zeroed whenever the name counter is incremented.

\newenvironment{envname}[narg]{def1}{def2} defines a new environment, optionally with some number of arguments narg. def1 is executed when the environment in entered and def2 is executed when it is exited.

\newfont{cs}{name} defines a control sequence \cs that chooses the font name.

\newlength{\nl} sets up \nl as a length of 0in. See also \setlength, \addtolength, \settowidth.

\newline breaks a line right where it is, with no stretching of terminated line (cf. \linebreak).

\newpage ends a page where it appears. (cf. \clearpage).

\newsavebox{\binname} declares a new bin to hold a \savebox.

\newtheorem{env}[env2]{label}[sectyp] defines a new theorem environment env (optionally with the same numbering scheme as environment env2) with labels label. Optionally, theorem numbers can be related to document section sectyp.

\ni is $\ni$ (math mode).

\nofiles suppresses writing of auxiliary files .idx, .toc, etc.

\noindent suppresses indentation of first line of paragraph.

\nolinebreak[n] prevents a line break at that point (cf. \linebreak on page 6).

\nonumber is used in an eqnarray environment to suppress equation numbering.

\nopagebreak[n] prevents a page break at that point (cf. \linebreak on page 6).

\normalmarginpar is default declaration for placement of marginal notes (cf. \reversemarginpar).

\normalsize is the default type size for the document.

\not puts a slash through a relational operator: \not= is $\neq$ (math mode).

\notin is $\notin$ (math mode).

\nu is ν (math mode).

\nwarrow is $\nwarrow$ (math mode).

\o is $\o$. \O is $\O$.

\obeycr makes embedded carriage returns act like line terminators.

`\oddsidemargin` — distance between left side of page and text's normal left margin.

`\odot` is $\odot$ (math mode).

`\oe` is œ. `\OE` is Œ.

`\oint` is $\oint$ (math mode).

`\omega` is ω. `\Omega` is Ω (math mode).

`\ominus` is $\ominus$ (math mode).

`\onecolumn` sets text in single column (default) (cf. `\twocolumn`.

`\opening{text}` declares an opening for `letter` document style.

`\oplus` is $\oplus$ (math mode).

`\oslash` is $\oslash$ (math mode).

`\otimes` is $\otimes$ (math mode).

`\oval(x,y)` as an argument to `\put` draws an oval x units wide and y units high.

`\overbrace{text}` gives $\overbrace{text}$ (math mode).

`\overline{text}` gives $\overline{text}$ (math mode).

`\owns` is $\ni$ (math mode).

`\P` is ¶.

`\pagebreak[n]` forces a page break at that point (cf. `\linebreak` on page 6).

`\pagenumbering{style}` determines page number style; `style` may be `arabic` (3), `roman` (iii), `Roman` (III), `alph` (c), `Alph` (C).

`\pageref{text}` is the page number on which `\label{text}` occurs.

`\pagestyle{sty}` determines characteristics of a page's head and foot. `sty` may be `plain` (page number only), `empty` (no page number), `headings` (running headings on each page), `myheadings` (user headings).

`\paragraph[toctitle]{text}` begins a new paragraph, automatically headed and numbered. Optional `toctitle` contains entry for the table of contents if different from `text`.

`\paragraph*{text}` begins a paragraph and prints a title, but doesn't include a number or make a table of contents entry.

`\parallel` is $\parallel$ (math mode).

`\parbox[pos]{size}{text}` is a box created in paragraph mode. `text` is positioned optionally at `pos` (see `positions` on page 8). Width is `size`.

`\parindent` — horizontal indentation added at beginning of paragraph.

`\parsep` — extra vertical space between paragraphs within a list item.

`\parskip` — extra vertical space between paragraphs, normally.

`\part[toctitle]{text}` begins a new part, automatically headed and numbered. Optional `toctitle` contains entry for the table of contents if different from `text`.

`\part*{text}` begins a part and prints a title, but doesn't include a number or make a table of contents entry.

`\partial` is ∂ (math mode).

`\partopsep` — extra vertical space added before first list item if environment starts a new paragraph.

`\perp` is $\perp$ (math mode).

`\phi` is ϕ. `\Phi` is Φ (math mode).

`\pi` is π. `\Pi` is Π (math mode).

`\pm` is $\pm$ (math mode).

`\pmod{modulus}` is "parenthesized" modulo expression $u \pmod{2^{e_j} - 1}$ (math mode).

`\poptabs` undoes the previous `\pushtabs` command (restore prior tab settings).

`positions`, for boxing commands: `t`=top, `b`=bottom, `h`=here, `l`=left, `c`=center, `r`=right, `p`=new page (`figure` environment), `p`=parbox (`tabular` environment).

`\pounds` is £.

`\Pr` is Pr (math mode).

`\prec` is $\prec$ (math mode).

`\preceq` is $\preceq$ (math mode).

`\prime` is $\prime$ (math mode).

`\prod` is $\prod$ (math mode).

`\propto` is $\propto$ (math mode).

`\protect` permits the use of "dangerous" commands in @-expressions, or in sectioning command and `\caption` arguments.

`\ps` in `letter` document style permits additional text after `\closing`.

`\psi` is ψ. `\Psi` is Ψ (math mode).

`\pushtabs` in `tabbing` environment lets you stack tab stop definitions. Undo with `\poptabs`.

`\put(x,y){stuff}` is the basic picture-drawing command. `(x,y)` is the *reference point*, whose meaning varies for different `stuff`. `stuff` may be anything that goes in an `\mbox`.

`\raggedbottom` causes pages to assume natural height.

`\raggedleft` declares all text that follows is to be flush against the right margin (cf. `\begin{flushright}`).

\raggedright declares all text that follows is to be flush against the left margin (cf. \begin{flushleft}).

\raisebox{dim}[d2][d3]{text} moves text up by dim (which may be negative). Optional d2 makes system think that text extends d2 above the baseline (and optionally d3 below it).

\rangle is ⟩ (math mode).

\rbrace is } (math mode).

\rbrack is] (math mode).

\rceil is ⌉ (math mode).

\Re is ℜ (math mode).

\ref{text} is the section number in which \label{text} occurs.

\renewcommand{\cs}[narg]{def} redefines an existing control sequence \cs with definition def. Optionally, narg is the number of arguments, indicated in def as #1, #2, etc.

\renewenvironment{envname}[narg]{def1}{def2} redefines an existing environment. See \newenvironment.

\restorecr undoes the \obeycr command (makes carriage return a space-producing character).

\reversemarginpar causes opposite margin to be used for marginal notes (e.g., left margin on odd-numbered pages).

\rfloor is ⌋ (math mode).

\rhd is ▷ (math mode).

\rho is ρ (math mode).

\right* (where * is a delimiter) must be paired with \left* (not necessarily using the same delimiter). '.' acts as a null delimiter (math mode).

\rightarrow is →. \Rightarrow is ⇒ (math mode).

\rightharpoondown is ⇀ (math mode).

\rightharpoonup is ⇀ (math mode).

\rightleftharpoons is ⇌ (math mode).

\rightmargin — in list environment, horizontal distance between right margin of enclosing environment and right margin of list. Default 0in.

\rm switches to Roman type.

\roman{counter} prints counter in lower-case roman numerals. \Roman{counter} prints upper-case roman numerals.

\rq is a right-quote: '.

\rule[height]{length}{width} makes a rectangular blob of ink length long, width wide, with optional height above baseline.

\S is §.

\savebox{\binname}[width][pos]{text} is exactly like \makebox (q.v.), but saves box definition in bin \binname. Access with \usebox{\binname}.

\sbox{\binname}{text} saves text in box \binname (see \savebox, above).

\sc switches to caps and small caps font.

\scriptsize switches subscript size type.

\scriptstyle switches to sub- or superscript-sized typesetting. \scriptscriptstyle switches to second-level (very small) sub- or superscript-sized typesetting (math mode).

\searrow is ↘ (math mode).

\sec is sec (math mode).

\section[toctitle]{text} begins a new section, automatically headed and numbered. Optional toctitle contains entry for the table of contents if different from text.

\section*{text} begins a section, prints a title, but doesn't include a number or make a table of contents entry.

\setcounter{counter}{value} resets the value of counter.

\setlength{\nl}{length} sets value of length command \nl to length. See also \addtolength, \newlength, \settowidth.

\setminus is \ (math mode).

\settowidth{\nl}{text} sets value of length command \nl to the width of text. See also \setlength, \newlength, \addtolength.

\sf switches to sans serif font.

\sharp is ♯ (math mode).

\shortstack[pos]{x\\yy\\zzz} yields $\begin{smallmatrix}x\\yy\\zzz\end{smallmatrix}$, a one-column tabular arrangement of its arguments. Optional pos can be l or r for text position.

\sigma is σ. \Sigma is Σ (math mode).

\signature{text} declares a signature for letter document style.

\sim is ∼ (math mode).

\simeq is ≃ (math mode).

\sin is sin (math mode).

\sinh is sinh (math mode).

`\sl` switches to *slanted* typeface.

`\sloppy` relaxes the line-breaking algorithm to allow more or less distance between words. Default is `\fussy`.

`\small` switches to smaller than `normalsize` typeface.

`\smallint` is $\int$ (math mode).

`\smallskip` — standard "small" vertical skip.

`\smallskipamount` — default length for `\smallskip`.

`\smile` is $\smile$ (math mode).

`\spadesuit` is ♠ (math mode).

`\sqcap` is $\sqcap$ (math mode).

`\sqcup` is $\sqcup$ (math mode).

`\sqrt[3]{arg}` is $\sqrt[3]{arg}$. 3 (root) is optional.

`\sqsubset` is $\sqsubset$ (math mode).

`\sqsubseteq` is $\sqsubseteq$ (math mode).

`\sqsupset` is $\sqsupset$ (math mode).

`\sqsupseteq` is $\sqsupseteq$ (math mode).

`\ss` is ß.

`\stackrel{stuff}{delim}` puts `stuff` above the delimiter; `\stackrel{f}{\longrightarrow}` yields $\xrightarrow{f}$ (math mode).

`\star` is $\star$ (math mode).

`\stop` — type this if TeX stops with a * and no error message.

`\subparagraph[toctitle]{text}` begins a subparagraphs, automatically headed and numbered. Optional `toctitle` contains entry for the table of contents if different from `text`.

`\subparagraph*{text}` begins a subparagraph and prints a title, but doesn't include a number or make a table of contents entry.

`\subsection[toctitle]{text}`, `\subsubsection[toctitle]{text}` begin new subsections, automatically headed and numbered. Optional `toctitle` contains entry for the table of contents if different from `text`.

`\subsection*{text}`, `\subsubsection*{text}` begin subsections, but suppress section number and table of contents entry.

`\subset` is $\subset$ (math mode).

`\subseteq` is $\subseteq$ (math mode).

`\succ` is $\succ$ (math mode).

`\succeq` is $\succeq$ (math mode).

`\sum` is $\sum$ (math mode).

`\sup` is sup (math mode).

`\supset` is $\supset$ (math mode).

`\supseteq` is $\supseteq$ (math mode).

`\surd` is $\surd$ (math mode).

`\swarrow` is $\swarrow$ (math mode).

`\symbol{cc}` produces the symbol (glyph) character code `cc` in the current font.

`\t` prints a "tie-after" accent, as o͡o.

`\tabbingsep` — distance to left of a tab stop moved by `\'`.

`\tabcolsep` — half the width of the space between columns in `tabular` environment.

`\tableofcontents` produces a table of contents. A `.toc` file must have been generated during a previous LaTeX run.

`\tan` is tan (math mode).

`\tanh` is tanh (math mode).

`\tau` is τ (math mode).

`\TeX` produces the TeX logo.

`\textfloatsep` — distance between floats at the top or bottom of a single-column page and the text on that page.

`\textfraction` — minimum fraction of a text page that must contain text.

`\textheight` is the normal vertical dimension of the body of the page.

`\textstyle` switches to `math` environment typesetting (math mode).

`\textwidth` is the normal horizontal dimension of the body of the page.

`\thanks{footnote}` adds an acknowledgement footnote to an author's name used in a `\maketitle` command.

`\theta` is θ. `\Theta` is Θ (math mode).

`\thicklines` is an alternate line thickness for lines in a `picture` environment. See also `linethickness`.

`\thinlines` is the default declaration for line thicknesses in a `picture` environment. See `\thicklines`.

`\thinspace` is the proper space between single and double quotes, as in '".

`\thispagestyle{sty}` determines characteristics of head and foot for the current page only. Used to override `\pagestyle` (q.v.) temporarily.

`\tilde` makes a tilde, as: $\tilde{a}$ (math mode).

`\times` is $\times$ (math mode).

`\tiny` switches to a very small typeface.

`\title{text}` declares a document title for the `\maketitle` command.

`\to` is $\to$ (math mode).

\today generates today's date.

\top is ⊤ (math mode).

\topfraction — maximum fraction at the top of a single-column page that may be occupied by floats.

\topmargin — space between top of TEX page (1 inch from top of paper) and top of header.

\topsep — extra vertical space added before first list item and after last list item.

\topskip — minimum distance between top of page body to bottom of first line of text.

\triangle is △ (math mode).

\triangleleft is ◁ (math mode).

\triangleright is ▷ (math mode).

\tt switches to typewriter type.

\twocolumn[text] declares a two-column page, with optional full-page width heading text.

\typein[\cs]{text} displays text on the screen and waits for you to enter stuff which will be put in the document at that point. Optional control sequence \cs can be assigned the value of your input, to be used later.

\typeout{text} displays text on the screen and writes it to the .lis file.

\u prints a breve accent, as ŏ.

\unboldmath unemboldens math italics and math symbols. Should be used *outside* of math mode.

\underbrace{text} gives $\underbrace{text}$ (math mode).

\underline{text} gives $\underline{text}$ (math mode or not).

\unitlength — length of coordinate units for picture environment.

\unlhd is ⊴ (math mode).

\unrhd is ⊵ (math mode).

\uparrow is ↑. \Uparrow is ⇑ (math mode).

\updownarrow is ↕. \Updownarrow is ⇕ (math mode).

\uplus is ⊎ (math mode).

\upsilon is υ. \Upsilon is Υ (math mode).

\usebox{\binname} recalls box definition saved in box \binname.

\usecounter{counter} is used in a list environment to cause counter to be used to number the items.

\v prints a háček, as ŏ.

\value{counter} produces the numeric value of counter.

\varepsilon is ε (math mode).

\varphi is φ (math mode).

\varpi is ϖ (math mode).

\varrho is ϱ (math mode).

\varsigma is ς (math mode).

\vartheta is ϑ (math mode).

\vdash is ⊢ (math mode).

\vdots is ⋮ (math mode).

\vec puts a vector over a letter: $\vec{a}$ (math mode).

\vector(x,y){len} in picture environment, in \put command, draws vector from \put argument with length len and slope (x,y), with arrowhead.

\vee is ∨ (math mode).

\verb/text/ creates a local verbatim environment for text, printed in typewriter font. Note that text is *not* in curly braces; it is between two identical delimiters, neither of which appears in text.

\verb*/text/ is like \verb/text/, but spaces print out as ␣.

\vert is |. \Vert is ‖ (math mode).

\vfill is \vspace{\fill} (cf. \fill).

\vspace{len} leaves a vertical space of dimension len.

\vspace*{len} is like \vspace{len} but space is not removed at the beginning or end of a page.

\wedge is ∧ (math mode).

\widehat{arg} is $\widehat{arg}$ (math mode).

\widetilde{arg} is $\widetilde{arg}$ (math mode).

\wp is ℘ (math mode).

\wr is ≀ (math mode).

\xi is ξ. \Xi is Ξ (math mode).

\year — current year (A.D.).

\zeta is ζ (math mode).

LaTeX typefaces

\rm	Roman
\it	*Italic*
\bf	**Boldface**
\sl	*Slanted*
\sf	Sans serif
\sc	SMALL CAPS
\tt	Typewriter

Dimensions or lengths

pt	point (72.27 pt/in)
pc	pica (12 pt/pc)
in	inch
bp	big point (72 bp/in)
cm	centimeter (2.54 cm/in)
mm	millimeter (10 mm/cm)
dd	didôt point (1157 dd = 1238 pt)
cc	cicero (12 dd/cc)
sp	scaled point (65536 sp/pt)
em	font-dependent; "quad" width
ex	font-dependent; "x"-height

LaTeX environments

abstract	figure	quote
array	flushleft	tabbing
center	flushright	table
description	itemize	tabular
displaymath	list	theorem
enumerate	math	titlepage
eqnarray	minipage	verbatim
equation	picture	verse
	quotation	

Text-mode accents

ò	\`{o}	ō	\={o}	ố̆o	\t{oo}
ó	\'{o}	ȯ	\.{o}	o̧	\c{o}
ô	\^{o}	ŏ	\u{o}	ọ	\d{o}
ö	\"{o}	ǒ	\v{o}	o̲	\b{o}
õ	\~{o}	ő	\H{o}		

National symbols

œ	\oe	å	\aa	ł	\l
Œ	\OE	Å	\AA	Ł	\L
æ	\ae	ø	\o	ß	\ss
Æ	\AE	Ø	\O		

Miscellaneous symbols

†	\dag	§	\S	©	\copyright
‡	\ddag	¶	\P	£	\pounds

Math-mode accents

$\hat{a}$	\hat{a}	$\dot{a}$	\dot{a}
$\check{a}$	\check{a}	$\ddot{a}$	\ddot{a}
$\tilde{a}$	\tilde{a}	$\breve{a}$	\breve{a}
$\acute{a}$	\acute{a}	$\bar{a}$	\bar{a}
$\grave{a}$	\grave{a}	$\vec{a}$	\vec{a}

Greek letters (math mode)

α	\alpha	ν	\nu
β	\beta	ξ	\xi
γ	\gamma	o	o
δ	\delta	π	\pi
ϵ	\epsilon	ρ	\rho
ζ	\zeta	σ	\sigma
η	\eta	τ	\tau
θ	\theta	υ	\upsilon
ι	\iota	ϕ	\phi
κ	\kappa	χ	\chi
λ	\lambda	ψ	\psi
μ	\mu	ω	\omega

ε	\varepsilon	ς	\varsigma
ϑ	\vartheta	φ	\varphi
ϱ	\varrho		

Γ	\Gamma	Σ	\Sigma
Δ	\Delta	Υ	\Upsilon
Θ	\Theta	Φ	\Phi
Λ	\Lambda	Ψ	\Psi
Ξ	\Xi	Ω	\Omega
Π	\Pi		

Binary operations (math mode)

$\pm$	\pm	$\cap$	\cap
$\mp$	\mp	$\cup$	\cup
$\setminus$	\setminus	$\uplus$	\uplus
$\cdot$	\cdot	$\sqcap$	\sqcap
$\times$	\times	$\sqcup$	\sqcup
$\ast$	\ast	$\triangleleft$	\triangleleft
$\star$	\star	$\triangleright$	\triangleright
$\diamond$	\diamond	$\wr$	\wr
$\circ$	\circ	$\bigcirc$	\bigcirc
$\bullet$	\bullet	$\bigtriangleup$	\bigtriangleup
$\div$	\div	$\bigtriangledown$	\bigtriangledown
$\lhd$	\lhd	$\rhd$	\rhd
$\vee$	\vee	$\odot$	\odot
$\wedge$	\wedge	$\dagger$	\dagger
$\oplus$	\oplus	$\ddagger$	\ddagger
$\ominus$	\ominus	$\amalg$	\amalg
$\otimes$	\otimes	$\unlhd$	\unlhd
$\oslash$	\oslash	$\unrhd$	\unrhd

Variable-sized symbols (math mode)

$\sum$	\sum	$\bigcap$	\bigcap
$\prod$	\prod	$\bigcup$	\bigcup
$\coprod$	\coprod	$\bigsqcup$	\bigsqcup
$\int$	\int	$\bigvee$	\bigvee
$\oint$	\oint	$\bigwedge$	\bigwedge
$\bigodot$	\bigodot	$\bigotimes$	\bigotimes
$\bigoplus$	\bigoplus	$\biguplus$	\biguplus

Relations (math mode)

$\leq$	\leq	$\geq$	\geq
$\prec$	\prec	$\succ$	\succ
$\preceq$	\preceq	$\succeq$	\succeq
$\ll$	\ll	$\gg$	\gg
$\subset$	\subset	$\supset$	\supset
$\subseteq$	\subseteq	$\supseteq$	\supseteq
$\sqsubset$	\sqsubset	$\sqsupset$	\sqsupset
$\sqsubseteq$	\sqsubseteq	$\sqsupseteq$	\sqsupseteq
$\in$	\in	$\ni$	\ni
$\vdash$	\vdash	$\dashv$	\dashv
$\smile$	\smile	$\mid$	\mid
$\frown$	\frown	$\parallel$	\parallel
$\neq$	\neq	$\perp$	\perp
$\equiv$	\equiv	$\cong$	\cong
$\sim$	\sim	$\bowtie$	\bowtie
$\simeq$	\simeq	$\propto$	\propto
$\asymp$	\asymp	$\models$	\models
$\approx$	\approx	$\doteq$	\doteq
		$\Join$	\Join

Delimiters (math mode)

(	(	)	)
[	[	]	]
{	\{	}	\}
$\lfloor$	\lfloor	$\rfloor$	\rfloor
$\lceil$	\lceil	$\rceil$	\rceil
$\langle$	\langle	$\rangle$	\rangle
/	/	$\backslash$	\backslash
		\vert	$\|$	\Vert
$\uparrow$	\uparrow	$\Uparrow$	\Uparrow
$\downarrow$	\downarrow	$\Downarrow$	\Downarrow
$\updownarrow$	\updownarrow	$\Updownarrow$	\Updownarrow

"Log-like" functions (math mode)

\arccos	\csc	\ker	\min
\arcsin	\deg	\lg	\Pr
\arctan	\det	\lim	\sec
\arg	\dim	\liminf	\sin
\cos	\exp	\limsup	\sinh
\cosh	\gcd	\ln	\sup
\cot	\hom	\log	\tan
\coth	\inf	\max	\tanh

Arrows (math mode)

←	\leftarrow	⟵	\longleftarrow
⇐	\Leftarrow	⟸	\Longleftarrow
→	\rightarrow	⟶	\longrightarrow
⇒	\Rightarrow	⟹	\Longrightarrow
↔	\leftrightarrow	⟷	\longleftrightarrow
⇔	\Leftrightarrow	⟺	\Longleftrightarrow
↦	\mapsto	⟼	\longmapsto
↩	\hookleftarrow	↪	\hookrightarrow
↼	\leftharpoonup	⇀	\rightharpoonup
↽	\leftharpoondown	⇁	\rightharpoondown
⇌	\rightleftharpoons	↝	\leadsto
↑	\uparrow	⇕	\Updownarrow
⇑	\Uparrow	↗	\nearrow
↓	\downarrow	↘	\searrow
⇓	\Downarrow	↙	\swarrow
↕	\updownarrow	↖	\nwarrow

Miscellaneous symbols (math mode)

ℵ	\aleph	′	\prime
ℏ	\hbar	∅	\emptyset
ı	\imath	∇	\nabla
ȷ	\jmath	√	\surd
ℓ	\ell	⊤	\top
℘	\wp	⊥	\bot
ℜ	\Re	‖	|
ℑ	\Im	∠	\angle
∂	\partial	△	\triangle
∞	\infty	\	\backslash
□	\Box	◇	\Diamond
∀	\forall	♯	\sharp
∃	\exists	♣	\clubsuit
¬	\neg	♦	\diamondsuit
♭	\flat	♡	\heartsuit
♮	\natural	♠	\spadesuit
℧	\mho		

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal data

XXX: XXX
XXX: XXX
XXX: XXX
XXX: XXX

Education

XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX

Employment

XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX

Scientific work

Main fields of interest:

- XXX
- XXX
- XXX

ELULOOKIRJELDUS

Isikuandmed

XXX: XXX
XXX: XXX
XXX: XXX
XXX: XXX

Haridus

XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX

Teenistuskäik

XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX
XXXX–XXXX   XXX

Teadustegevus

Peamised uurimisvaldkonnad:

- XXX
- XXX
- XXX