

`\par` a new paragraph starts a new statement in the algorithm.

`\Repeat{cond}{...}` typesets a repeat...until condition `cond`.

`\For{cond}{...}` typesets a for-loop over `cond`. Similarly for other constructs.

A little mathematics

`$$...$$` in-line text formulae and expressions.

`\begin{displaymath} ... \end{displaymath}` displayed formulae and expressions; avoid `$$...$$` and avoid `\eqno`.

`\begin{equation} ... \end{equation}` displayed formulae and expressions with numerical labels.

`\begin{eqnarray} ... \end{eqnarray}` numbered equations typeset as a three column array; `\nonumber` omits one label; `eqnarray*` omits all.

`\begin{matrix} ... \end{matrix}` for arrays, separate items by `&` and rows by `\\`; `bmatrix` and `pmatrix` surrounds by brackets and parentheses, respectively. To save vertical height where appropriate, use (a, b, c, \dots) to denote the corresponding column vector.

`\operatorname{...}` typeset multicharacter mathematical symbols in upright roman using this operator. For example, Reynolds number Re .

ellipses `\ldots` ... or `\cdots` ... must be the height of the operator they continue.

delimiters Nest brackets in the standard order $\{[(\dots)]\}$. Use `\left` and `\right` followed by delimiters; for example, you *must* use `\left<... \right>` for correct angle brackets.

spaces thin space `\,` separates differentials from integrands and punctuation from equations; quad space `\quad` separates equations.

Text

be definite Avoid wishy-washy conditionals such as “can be”.

write actively Avoid ‘is/was verbed’; instead attribute action to people, methods and sections.

quotes single ‘...’ for ‘funny’ meanings; double ‘...’ for short, inline quotes.

dashes interword `-`, use sparingly; en-dash `--` for numerical ranges and double barrell names such as Navier--Stokes; em-dash `---` for punctuation with *no* surrounding spaces.

special characters `$ \`, `& \&`, `% \%`, `# \#`, `- _`

`\emph{...}` for emphasising text; do *not* use bold.

`\footnote{...}` for footnotes.

Theorems et al.

`\begin{theorem} ... \end{theorem}` for theorems; similarly also for `definition`, `corollary`, `lemma`, `proposition`, `remark`, `claim`, `example` and `conjecture`.

`\begin{proof} ... \end{proof}` enclose proofs. When proofs are distant, use environment `proofof` with argument being the label of the theorem et al.

Forbidden—do not use

`\hspace` `\vspace` `\noindent` `\newpage`
`\clearpage` `\overline` `\linebreak`
`\pagebreak` `\eqno` `\usepackage{epsfig}`
`\usepackage{psfrag}` Neither use abbreviations of any of the commands and environments described in this leaflet.

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Prof Tony Roberts* August 5, 2020

Document style and metadata

`\documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{article}` Use the standard $\LaTeX 2_{\epsilon}$ article style in 12pt Computer Modern font on A4 paper. Do *not* change the width nor the height of the text.

`\usepackage[biblatex]{anziamdjedraft}` Download this package via <http://dx.doi.org/10.21914/anziamj.v50i0.1554>

`\title{...}` Specify the title: do *not* use capitals, not even for the initial letter of most words.

`\author{...}` Specify each author with a separate `\author` command and a `\myorcid`. Optionally follow each by an `\address`, `\mailto` or `\http` for that author.

`\address{...}` Specifies the address of the immediately preceding author.

`\mailto{...}` Specifies any e-mail address of the immediately preceding author.

`\http{...}` Specifies any URL for the immediately preceding author.

`\begin{document} ... \end{document}` include the document body within this environment.

Title and abstract

`\maketitle` make the title from the information declared in the `\title` and `\author` commands.

*<mailto:twbaroberts@gmail.com> This leaflet is inspired by the *Common \LaTeX Commands* leaflet.

The eventual dates will be taken from the sub-

mission metadata.

```
\begin{abstract} make the
abstract. Use less than 50 words for each of
the following questions: What was done? Why
do it? What were the results? What do the
results mean in theory and/or practise? What is
the reader's benefit? How can readers use this
information for themselves?
```

```
\tableofcontents Include a table of contents.
```

Sectioning

```
\section{...} Main numbered sections: do not cap-
italise any section heading, not even the initial
letter of most words.
```

```
\subsection{...} Subsidiary numbered sections.
```

```
\paragraph{...} Helps structure paragraphs.
```

```
\appendix The start one or more appendices identi-
fied by \section commands.
```

Cross-referencing

```
\label{...} assign the most recently changed
counter to the key specified in the argument.
Label all sections, all subsections, all figures, all
tables, all important equations, all theorems, all
and any enumerated items referred to elsewhere.
{...} print the counter value associated with the
specified key. Use with a non-breaking space as
in \figure\ref{fig:one} for example.
\eqref{...} print equation number surrounded by
parentheses. Also use non-breaking space.
```

Bibliography and citation

Please use package `bibLaTeX` with `\bibliography{bibfile}` in the preamble. Include fields `doi` (preferred) or `url` (not both) in the bib entries in the bib file.

```
\printbibliography place the bibliography here
when using bibLaTeX.
```

```
\cite{...} cite references by their keys, sep-
arated by commas if more than one; ensure
you use one \cite command for a list of ref-
erences. The optional argument in brackets
is for a note such as "e.g.". Generally con-
nect citations with a non-breaking space as in
Smith\cite{Smith2007} described. Ensure
that a \cite is not part of the sentence mean-
ing; for example, never type "in \cite".
```

Lists

```
\item ensure lists are placed in one of the following
list environments; begin each item with \item
```

```
\begin{itemize} ... \end{itemize} create a list of
bulleted items.
```

```
\begin{enumerate} ... \end{enumerate} create a list
of numbered/lettered items; cross-reference to
specific items using \label and \ref.
```

```
\begin{description} ... \end{description} cre-
ate a list of labelled items; the label is enclosed
in brackets following each \item[...]
```

Figures

```
\begin{figure} ... \end{figure} make a figure
that floats to a good position. Never specify any
of htbp as optional arguments.
```

```
\caption{...} makes a caption within a figure, table
or algorithm. Place captions below figures.
\includegraphics{...} specify a graphics file to be
included (pdf, jpeg, eps); do not specify the three
letter filename extension. Generally use as in
```

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
```

```
\includegraphics{filename}
\caption{...} \label{fig:one}
\end{figure}
```

```
Generate graphics files at about the size they
are to be used; never scale up or down by more
than about 10%.
```

```
Layout multiple graphics within one figure us-
ing multiple \includegraphics within a tabular
environment.
```

```
Movies and 3D happy to associate or include.
```

Tables

```
\begin{table} ... \end{table} make a table that
floats to a good position. Never specify any of
htbp as optional arguments. Place captions above
tables.
```

```
\begin{tabular}[pos]{cols} ... \end{tabular}
displays textual information in a tabular form
(similarly use array in mathematics): separate
items in a row by &; separate rows by ""; the
optional pos aligns with top, t, bottom, b, or
centre (default). cols specifies the number and
type of columns:
```

```
r/l/c left/right/centred column;
```

```
@{...} for non-default text or space between
columns.
```

```
\multicolumn{n}{col}{...} span next n columns
with format of col and specified content.
```

```
\hline draw horizontal line between rows—use spar-
ingly, let the tabular structure speak for itself.
\cline{...} with argument i–j draw a horizontal
line across columns i to j.
```

Algorithms

```
\usepackage[ruled,linesnumbered]{algorithms2e}
in the preamble is good for algorithms. Place
captions above algorithms.
```