

## Using WinEdt with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Using WinEdt and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X together.

1. Use `example2.tex` as a template for every new assignment till you become more familiar with L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

- In general your document should always look similar to this (please refer to `example1.tex` and `example2.tex` for additional comments):

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}

\usepackage{amsfonts}
\usepackage{amssymb}
\usepackage{amsthm}
\usepackage{amsmath}
\usepackage{fullpage}

\linespread{1.1}

\begin{document}

\noindent {\sc Math 190 Section NN \hfill Date \hfill Name}

DOCUMENT TEXT GOES HERE

\end{document}
```

2. The first time you run your document through L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, Use the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-button (button 2c below) or the shortcut key.
3. To view the document, use the DVI-viewer button (button 2k below) or the shortcut key.
4. Once the DVI-viewer is loaded, it will always show the most recent DVI version of your document. There is no need to hit the DVI-viewer button again.
5. Be sure to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X the document often. This helps find and contain errors.
6. Once you have your final copy, if you want to convert it to a pdf file, use the pdf-L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X button (button 2f below).

Summary of the buttons and file menus you'll be using.

1. File Menus

- (a) File Menu - Hopefully self explanatory due to previous use with computers.
  - File names cannot include spaces!
- (b) Edit Menu - Hopefully self explanatory due to previous use with computers.
- (c) Search Menu - This is very useful when tracking down errors in larger documents.
- (d) Insert Menu - Good for inputting different types of format structures such as math mode, arrays, list environments, etc. Especially if you have forgotten the commands.
- (e) Under "Options → Configure Wizard → Filetype Associations → Modify Filetype Associations" you link the the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X specific filetype extensions with WinEdt.
- (f) All other menus - Not Needed for what we are doing.

## 2. Buttons

- (a) The four buttons on the left (New page, open, save, print) are standard.
- (b) Here is a picture of the buttons we are interested in:



- (c)  - Run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X and bring up the document in a DVI viewer. Shortcut Key = SHIFT-CTRL-X.
- (d)  - Run the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X program. Shortcut key = CTRL-SHIFT-L.
- (e)  - Run T<sub>E</sub>X, not L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X. Don't use.
- (f)  - Run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, convert document to pdf and bring it up in acroread.
- (g)  - Run L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, convert document to pdf.
- (h)  - Run T<sub>E</sub>X, convert document to pdf. Don't use.
- (i)  - Run BibTeX. Wonderful for making bibliographies. Don't use.
- (j)  - Compile selected block. Don't use.
- (k)  - Brings up the DVI file in a DVI viewer that allows you to click on errors bringing you back to the error (or pretty close) in the text.
- (l)  - Straight DVI viewer. Shortcut Key = CTRL-SHIFT-V.
- (m)  - View postscript files. Shortcut Key = CTRL-SHIFT-G.
- (n)  - View pdf files.

(o)  - Convert DVI files to pdf.

(p)  - Convert DVI files to post script. Shortcut Key = CTRL-SHIFT-D.