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XX

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<http://www.tyk.ee/>

To my family and friends

ABSTRACT

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CONTENTS

List of original publications	11
Preface	12
1. Introduction	13
2. Background	14
3. Content chapter I	15
3.1. Things that should not be changed	15
3.2. Tolerable changes	15
4. Content chapter II	17
4.1. Citing	17
4.2. Using the glossary	17
4.3. Inserting figures and tables	18
5. Conclusion	19
Appendix A. Appendix title	21
A.1. Appendix section title	21
A.2. Appendix section title	21
Appendix B. Appendix title	22
Acknowledgements	23
Sisukokkuvõte (Summary in Estonian)	24
Publications	25
First article title	28
Second article title	32
Curriculum Vitae	48
Elulookirjeldus (Curriculum Vitae in Estonian)	49

LIST OF FIGURES

1. A sample figure	18
------------------------------	----

LIST OF TABLES

1. A sample table	18
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms

LA Los Angeles. 17

NY New York. 17

UN United Nations. 17

UT University of Tartu. 17

Nomenclature

A The area of the needle point. 18

N The number of angels per needle point. 18

a The number of angels per unit area. 18

LIST OF ORIGINAL PUBLICATIONS

Publications included in the thesis

- I **First Author**, Second Author, and Third Author (1905). “Title of the Journal Paper I”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
- II Author, First, **Second Author**, and Third Author (1905a). “Title of the Journal Paper II”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
- III Author, First, Second Author, and **Third Author** (July 1993a). “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, p. 213.
- IV Author, First, Second Author, and **Third Author** (July 1993b). “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, p. 213.
- V Author, First, Second Author, and **Third Author** (July 1993c). “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, p. 213.

Publications not included in the thesis

- VI Author, First, **Second Author**, and Third Author (1905b). “Title of the Journal Paper II”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
- VII Author, First, **Second Author**, and Third Author (1905c). “Title of the Journal Paper II”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.

Other published work of the author

- VIII Author, **First Author**, Second Author, Third (n.d.). *Title of the Paper*. URL: <http://www-cs-faculty.stanford.edu/~uno/abcde.html>.

Author’s contribution to the publications

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aliquam sapien purus, sagittis sit amet fermentum sed, bibendum et purus. Nunc nec mattis ex, nec ornare risus. Sed ut euismod justo, sit amet lacinia diam. Donec dui sapien, congue id mi a, varius ultricies justo. In vestibulum nisi erat, quis iaculis sem commodo lacinia. Nullam in ante orci. Quisque magna dui, sollicitudin quis feugiat ut, condimentum quis tellus.

PREFACE

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1. INTRODUCTION

This template is designed to format doctoral theses by PhD students at the Institute of Computer Science. It contains the main structure and functionality that is required for writing the thesis.

The University of Tartu Press general guidelines¹ have been followed in the template. Additional requirements for the thesis can be found in the Regulations for Doctoral Studies and Study Regulations².

The template is split into multiple files and folders:

- `phdunitartu.cls`: A class file for both monograph and collection of publications type of theses;
- `phdstyle.sty`: A style file for both monograph and collection of publications type of theses;
- `main.tex`: The main file for the template with the thesis details need to be filled here;
- `assets/glossary.sty`: a file containing all glossary entries.
- `bibliographies/bibliography.bib`: A bibliography file for cited works
- `bibliographies/publications.bib`: A bibliography file for author's publications
- `sections/`: directory to keep the main content of thesis in, children files reflect the main document structure
- `extras/`: other chapters required in the thesis
- `assets/figures/`: to store the figures for the document
- `assets/publications/`: a directory to store the PDF files of the publications to be included
- `assets/tables/`: a directory to store the tables
- `README.md`: a readme file documenting how the template is maintained.

The template contains two sample content chapters. Chapter 3 contains information about permitted changes to the template and a list of things that the author is not allowed to change. Chapter 4 provides examples of using the glossary, references, including figures and tables, and other commands in the template.

¹<https://tyk.ee/et/noded-kasikirjadele>, December 3, 2024

²<https://sisu.ut.ee/ope/requirements-doctoral-thesis/?lang=en>

2. BACKGROUND

...

3. CONTENT CHAPTER I

This sample content chapter includes information about permitted changes and a list of things the author is not allowed to change. The information below is not exhaustive, therefore, please familiarize yourself with the UT doctoral thesis requirements¹. In case these requirements conflict with the information in this template, the UT requirements should be followed.

3.1. Things that should not be changed

You should **not** change:

- The text area size, as well as horizontal and vertical margins;
- The main font size and font itself;
- Font sizes and fonts of the titles.

Most of the sections (introduction, bibliography, conclusion, summary in Estonian) included are mandatory according to the UT regulations and may not be removed.

Sections *Curriculum Vitae*, *Elulookirjeluds* (CV in Estonian) and *List of original publications* belong to the format of *Dissertationes informaticae Universitatis Tartuensis* series and should not be omitted.

In a dissertation of the collection type, the section *Publications included in the thesis* should list all papers whose reprints are included in the thesis and no others. Other original publications may be listed in separate sections. In case of listing publications with several authors, the author's contribution has to be described in the section *Author's contribution to the publications*.

Every reprinted publication in section *Publications* should be preceded by a separate page containing its full publication record.

3.2. Tolerable changes

UT Press prefers to get the dissertation PDF files with a4 paper size. This means that the text area is much smaller than the page. The page will be cut to the right size by the UT Press. During writing, however, you may obtain a more adequate appearance of the result if you replace `a4paper` with `b5paper` in the class file. This change does not harm any other measures.

The order of sections in the template follows a standard thesis structure and should not be changed in most cases. Please modify it with responsibility and care. Note that the sections and their order are slightly different in monograph and collection types of the thesis. This is intentional. Please make sure to use the right template by calling the `ThesisType` command with the right value when you start writing.

¹<https://sisu.ut.ee/ope/requirements-doctoral-thesis/?lang=en>

Numbering of chapters is also intended to remain unchanged. So, an abstract, list of contents, list of figures, tables and abbreviations, bibliography, acknowledgement, summary in Estonian, publications, and CV should not be numbered, while the introduction and conclusion should preferably be numbered. The principle behind this choice is that both the introduction and conclusion are parts of the thesis. If you find this principle not being true, you may omit numbers of the introduction and conclusion, too. The recommended style of numbering uses arabic numbers in the main part and Latin alphabet for appendices. You are free to change it if you prefer.

You are expected to change the values of “Dissertation title”, content chapter and (sub)section titles, appendix titles, “Töö pealkiri” (the thesis title in Estonian in the Estonian summary chapter). Please do not substitute other chapter names, for instance, "Sisukokkuvõte" (Summary in Estonian). Substituting, “Introduction” and “Conclusion” by something more precise is tolerable under good reasons.

Abstract, list of figures, list of tables, list of abbreviations, preface and acknowledgement may be omitted. In a dissertation of the collection type, not all subsections of “List of original publications” given in the example are mandatory. If you only list publications whose reprints are included in the thesis, please remove the subsection and rename the section title to “Publications included in the thesis”.

The student may use any reference style out of the three standard ones. Likewise, choice of the format of the bibliographic records in the bibliography section, list of publications, and before each reprinted publication (in a thesis of the collection type) is up to the author of the thesis. The same style must be used throughout the thesis.

In a thesis of the collection type, it is recommended to include each publication also in the general list of contents of the thesis, as shown in the example. Alternatively, a separate list of contents for the reprinted publications may be created.

4. CONTENT CHAPTER II

This sample content chapter includes examples of using the template.

4.1. Citing

This is an example of citing your own papers (**First Author** et al., 1905; F. Author, **Second Author**, et al., 1905a) in addition to just listing them under publications and making them show up in the bibliography. You can reference other papers (Einstein, 1905; Knuth, n.d.; Goossens et al., 1993) like this.

Three different citation styles (`authoryear`, `numeric`, `alphabetic`) have been enabled in the template. To select your preferred citation style, uncomment the corresponding `style=...` line in the "Bibliography" section in `phdstyle.sty`.

While the template uses `biblatex`¹ to manage bibliography and citations, compatibility mode with `natbib` has been enabled. Therefore, you can use `biblatex` commands such as `\parencite` or `\textcite`, or their respective `natbib` equivalents `\citep` or `\citet`. If you experience any issues with the `natbib` commands, `biblatex` commands may be more stable.

In case of `numeric` and `alphabetic` styles, `\cite`, `\parencite` (or `\citep`) are equivalent and will just show the citation in square brackets. The three commands differ, however, for the `authoryear` style:

- `\cite` will mention the author and year without using any parenthesis: Einstein, 1905
- `\parencite` or `\citep` will put the entire citation into parenthesis: (Einstein, 1905)
- `\textcite` or `\citet` will mention the author in text and put the year into parenthesis (or the number or alphabetic reference into square brackets when using other citation styles): Einstein (1905)

4.2. Using the glossary

If you wish to include a glossary, you can define items in `glossary.sty`.

You can use the defined acronyms with the `\gls` command like this: University of Tartu (UT), New York (NY), Los Angeles (LA), United Nations (UN). This will print the acronym and its definition the first time and just the acronym all following times like this: UT. To manually set whether only the acronym, only the definition or both should be printed, commands `\acrshort`, `\acrlong` and `\acrfull` can be used.

¹https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Bibliography_management_with_bibtex

The nomenclature items can also be used with the `\gls` command like this: *a*, *N*, *A*. For more information about using the glossary, check out the documentation².

4.3. Inserting figures and tables

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Figure 1. A sample figure

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Table 1. A sample table

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²<https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Glossaries>

5. CONCLUSION

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- First Author**, Second Author, and Third Author (1905). “Title of the Journal Paper I”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
- Author, First, **Second Author**, and Third Author (1905a). “Title of the Journal Paper II”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
- Author, First, Second Author, and **Third Author** (July 1993a). “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, p. 213.
- Author, First, Second Author, and **Third Author** (July 1993b). “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, p. 213.
- Author, First, Second Author, and **Third Author** (July 1993c). “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, p. 213.
- Author, First, **Second Author**, and Third Author (1905b). “Title of the Journal Paper II”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
- Author, First, **Second Author**, and Third Author (1905c). “Title of the Journal Paper II”. In: *Name of the Journal* 322.10, pp. 891–921. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/andp.19053221004>.
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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

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

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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.

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

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.

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

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L^AT_EX Command Summary

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

- `_` — ordinary space after period.
- `\!` — negative thin space = $-\frac{1}{6}$ quad; `xx\!x` yields *xx x* (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 ó.
- `\/` 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 ô.
- `\>` 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 ô.
- `\aa` is å. `\AA` is Å.
- `\acute` makes an acute accent: *á* (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 II (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 `l`, `\hline`, or `\vline`.
- `\arraystretch` — scale factor for interrow spacing in `array` and `tabular` environments.
- `\ast` is $*$ (math mode).
- `\asymp` is \simeq (math mode).
- `\author{names}` declares author(s) for the `\maketitle` command.
- `\b` is a “bar-under” accent, as `o`.
- `\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” (•) 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 \cap (math mode).
- `\bigcirc` is \bigcirc (math mode).
- `\bigcup` is \cup (math mode).
- `\bigodot` is \odot (math mode).
- `\bigoplus` is \oplus (math mode).
- `\bigotimes` is \otimes (math mode).
- `\bigtriangledown` is ∇ (math mode).
- `\bigtriangleup` is \triangle (math mode).
- `\bigskip` — standard “big” vertical skip.
- `\bigskipamount` — default length for `\bigskip`.
- `\bigsqcup` is \sqcup (math mode).
- `\biguplus` is \uplus (math mode).
- `\bigvee` is \vee (math mode).
- `\bigwedge` is \wedge (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 \perp (math mode).
- `\bottomfraction` — maximum fraction of page occupied by floats at the bottom.
- `\bowtie` is \bowtie (math mode).
- `\Box` is \square (math mode).
- `\breve` makes a breve accent: \breve{a} (math mode).
- `\bullet` is \bullet (math mode).
- `\c` is a cedilla, as \c{c} .
- `\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{u} (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 \cup (math mode).
- `\d` is a “dot under” accent, as $\underset{\cdot}{o}$.
- `\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 \dashv (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 . `\Diamond` is \Diamond (both math mode).
- `\diamondsuit` is \diamondsuit (math mode).
- `\dim` is \dim (math mode).
- `\displaystyle` switches to `displaymath` or `equation` environment typesetting (math mode).
- `\div` is \div (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 . `\Downarrow` is \Downarrow (math mode).
- `\ell` is ℓ (math mode).
- `\em` toggles between roman and *italic* fonts for *emphasis*.
- `\emptyset` is \emptyset (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 \equiv (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 \exists (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 \flat (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 \ddot{o} .
- `\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 *i*.
- `\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 j .
- `\jmath` is j (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 l . `\L` is L .
- `\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 L^AT_EX 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 \rightsquigarrow (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.
- `\leftharpoonup` is \leftharpoonup (math mode).
- `\leftharpoondown` is \leftharpoondown (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 \triangleleft (math mode).
- `\lim` is \lim (math mode).
- `\liminf` is \liminf (math mode).
- `\limsup` is \limsup (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).
- `\longlefttrightarrow` is \longleftrightarrow . `\Longlefttrightarrow` 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{lhs}{rhs}` defines the left-hand heading `lhs` and the right-hand heading `rhs` for the `headings` and `myheadings` page styles.
- `\markright{rhs}` defines the right-hand heading `rhs` 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 II (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 `l`).
- `\multiput(x,y)(\Delta x,\Delta y){n}{obj}` is
`\put(x,y){obj}`
`\put(x + \Delta x,y + \Delta y){obj}`
`...`
`\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 is 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 \emptyset . `\O` is \emptyset .
- `\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 \oe . `\OE` is \OE .
- `\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 $\overbrace{\text{text}}$ (math mode).
- `\overline{text}` gives $\overline{\text{text}}$ (math mode).
- `\owns` is \ni (math mode).
- `\P` is \P .
- `\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 \pounds .
- `\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 \rangle (math mode).
- `\rbrace` is $\}$ (math mode).
- `\rbrack` is $\}$ (math mode).
- `\rceil` is \lceil (math mode).
- `\Re` is \Re (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 \rfloor (math mode).
- `\rhd` is \triangleright (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 . `\Rightarrow` is \Rightarrow (math mode).
- `\rightharpoondown` is \searrow (math mode).
- `\rightharpoonup` is \nearrow (math mode).
- `\rightleftharpoons` is \rightleftharpoons (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 \searrow (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 \setminus (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 \sharp (math mode).
- `\shortstack[pos]{x\yy\zzz}` yields $\begin{array}{c} x \\ yy \\ zzz \end{array}$, 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 \sim (math mode).
- `\simeq` is \simeq (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 \spadesuit (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 β .
- `\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 T_EX stops with a * and no error message.
- `\subparagraph[toctitle]{text}` begins a subparagraph, 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 $\circ\circ$.
- `\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 L^AT_EX run.
- `\tan` is \tan (math mode).
- `\tanh` is \tanh (math mode).
- `\tau` is τ (math mode).
- `\TeX` produces the T_EX 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 \rightarrow (math mode).

- `\today` generates today's date.
- `\top` is \top (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 \triangle (math mode).
- `\triangleleft` is \triangleleft (math mode).
- `\triangleright` is \triangleright (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 \ddot{o} .
- `\unboldmath` unboldens math italics and math symbols. Should be used *outside* of math mode.
- `\underbrace{text}` gives $\underbrace{\textit{text}}$ (math mode).
- `\underline{text}` gives $\underline{\textit{text}}$ (math mode or not).
- `\unitlength` — length of coordinate units for `picture` environment.
- `\unlhd` is \triangleleft (math mode).
- `\unrhd` is \triangleright (math mode).
- `\uparrow` is \uparrow . `\Uparrow` is \Uparrow (math mode).
- `\updownarrow` is \updownarrow . `\Updownarrow` is \Updownarrow (math mode).
- `\uplus` is \uplus (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 \v{a} .
- `\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 \vdash (math mode).
- `\vdots` is \vdots (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 \vee (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 \wedge (math mode).
- `\widehat{arg}` is \widehat{arg} (math mode).
- `\widetilde{arg}` is \widetilde{arg} (math mode).
- `\wp` is \wp (math mode).
- `\wr` is \wr (math mode).
- `\xi` is ξ . `\Xi` is Ξ (math mode).
- `\year` — current year (A.D.).
- `\zeta` is ζ (math mode).

L^AT_EX typefaces

<code>\rm</code>	Roman
<code>\it</code>	<i>Italic</i>
<code>\bf</code>	Boldface
<code>\sl</code>	<i>Slanted</i>
<code>\sf</code>	Sans serif
<code>\sc</code>	SMALL CAPS
<code>\tt</code>	Typewriter

Miscellaneous symbols

†	<code>\dag</code>	§	<code>\S</code>	©	<code>\copyright</code>
‡	<code>\ddag</code>	¶	<code>\P</code>	£	<code>\pounds</code>

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	didot 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

Math-mode accents

\hat{a}	<code>\hat{a}</code>	\dot{a}	<code>\dot{a}</code>
\check{a}	<code>\check{a}</code>	\ddot{a}	<code>\ddot{a}</code>
\tilde{a}	<code>\tilde{a}</code>	\breve{a}	<code>\breve{a}</code>
\acute{a}	<code>\acute{a}</code>	\bar{a}	<code>\bar{a}</code>
\grave{a}	<code>\grave{a}</code>	\vec{a}	<code>\vec{a}</code>

L^AT_EX 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	

Greek letters (math mode)

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

Text-mode accents

\grave{o}	<code>\`{o}</code>	\bar{o}	<code>\={o}</code>	$\text{\textcircled{o}}$	<code>\t{oo}</code>
\acute{o}	<code>\`{o}</code>	\dot{o}	<code>\.{o}</code>	$\text{\textcircled{o}}$	<code>\c{o}</code>
\hat{o}	<code>\^ {o}</code>	\ddot{o}	<code>\u{o}</code>	$\text{\textcircled{o}}$	<code>\d{o}</code>
\check{o}	<code>\" {o}</code>	\breve{o}	<code>\v{o}</code>	$\text{\textcircled{o}}$	<code>\b{o}</code>
\grave{o}	<code>\~ {o}</code>	\vec{o}	<code>\H{o}</code>		

ε	<code>\varepsilon</code>	ς	<code>\varsigma</code>
ϑ	<code>\vartheta</code>	φ	<code>\varphi</code>
ϱ	<code>\varrho</code>		

National symbols

$\text{\textcircled{e}}$	<code>\oe</code>	$\text{\textcircled{a}}$	<code>\aa</code>	$\text{\textcircled{t}}$	<code>\l</code>
$\text{\textcircled{E}}$	<code>\OE</code>	$\text{\textcircled{A}}$	<code>\AA</code>	$\text{\textcircled{L}}$	<code>\L</code>
$\text{\textcircled{x}}$	<code>\ae</code>	$\text{\textcircled{o}}$	<code>\o</code>	$\text{\textcircled{\beta}}$	<code>\ss</code>
$\text{\textcircled{A}}$	<code>\AE</code>	$\text{\textcircled{O}}$	<code>\O</code>		

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

Binary operations (math mode)

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

Relations (math mode)

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

Variable-sized symbols (math mode)

Σ	<code>\sum</code>	\bigcap	<code>\bigcap</code>
\prod	<code>\prod</code>	\bigcup	<code>\bigcup</code>
\coprod	<code>\coprod</code>	\bigsqcup	<code>\bigsqcup</code>
\int	<code>\int</code>	\bigvee	<code>\bigvee</code>
\oint	<code>\oint</code>	\bigwedge	<code>\bigwedge</code>
\bigodot	<code>\bigodot</code>	\bigotimes	<code>\bigotimes</code>
\bigoplus	<code>\bigoplus</code>	\biguplus	<code>\biguplus</code>

Delimiters (math mode)

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

“Log-like” functions (math mode)

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

Arrows (math mode)

\leftarrow	<code>\leftarrow</code>	\longleftarrow	<code>\longleftarrow</code>
\Lleftarrow	<code>\Lleftarrow</code>	\Longleftarrow	<code>\Longleftarrow</code>
\rightarrow	<code>\rightarrow</code>	\longrightarrow	<code>\longrightarrow</code>
\Rightarrow	<code>\Rightarrow</code>	\Longrightarrow	<code>\Longrightarrow</code>
\leftrightarrow	<code>\leftrightarrow</code>	\longleftrightarrow	<code>\longleftrightarrow</code>
\Leftrightarrow	<code>\Leftrightarrow</code>	\Longleftrightarrow	<code>\Longleftrightarrow</code>
\mapsto	<code>\mapsto</code>	\longmapsto	<code>\longmapsto</code>
\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>	\hookrightarrow	<code>\hookrightarrow</code>
\leftharpoonup	<code>\leftharpoonup</code>	\rightharpoonup	<code>\rightharpoonup</code>
\leftharpoondown	<code>\leftharpoondown</code>	\rightharpoondown	<code>\rightharpoondown</code>
\rightleftharpoons	<code>\rightleftharpoons</code>	\leadsto	<code>\leadsto</code>
\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>	\Updownarrow	<code>\Updownarrow</code>
\Uparrow	<code>\Uparrow</code>	\nearrow	<code>\nearrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\searrow	<code>\searrow</code>
\Downarrow	<code>\Downarrow</code>	\swarrow	<code>\swarrow</code>
\updownarrow	<code>\updownarrow</code>	\nwarrow	<code>\nwarrow</code>

Miscellaneous symbols (math mode)

\aleph	<code>\aleph</code>	$'$	<code>\prime</code>
\hbar	<code>\hbar</code>	\emptyset	<code>\emptyset</code>
\imath	<code>\imath</code>	∇	<code>\nabla</code>
\jmath	<code>\jmath</code>	\surd	<code>\surd</code>
ℓ	<code>\ell</code>	\top	<code>\top</code>
\wp	<code>\wp</code>	\perp	<code>\bot</code>
\Re	<code>\Re</code>	\parallel	<code>\parallel</code>
\Im	<code>\Im</code>	\sphericalangle	<code>\angle</code>
∂	<code>\partial</code>	\triangle	<code>\triangle</code>
∞	<code>\infty</code>	\backslash	<code>\backslash</code>
\Box	<code>\Box</code>	\diamond	<code>\Diamond</code>
\forall	<code>\forall</code>	\sharp	<code>\sharp</code>
\exists	<code>\exists</code>	\clubsuit	<code>\clubsuit</code>
\neg	<code>\neg</code>	\diamondsuit	<code>\diamondsuit</code>
\flat	<code>\flat</code>	\heartsuit	<code>\heartsuit</code>
\natural	<code>\natural</code>	\spadesuit	<code>\spadesuit</code>
\mho	<code>\mho</code>		

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