

Docs - L^AT_EX helpers

Janis Hutz
<https://janishutz.com>

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Breaking Changes	3
2.1	Time complexity	3
2.2	Labels & Environments	3
3	Installation	3
4	Usage	4
4.1	Configuration	4
4.2	Letters	4
5	Custom Loader	5
6	Full Command Reference	6
6.1	Variables	6
6.2	Per-File config	6
6.3	Setup, Loading & Translation	7
6.4	Math-Commands	8
6.5	CS-Commands	9
6.6	Style	10
6.6.1	Tcolorboxes	11
6.6.2	Inline & Shortened descriptors	15
6.6.3	Changing the counters	16
6.6.4	Referencing counters	16
6.7	Tables	17
6.8	Index	17
6.9	Extras	18
6.9.1	BibTeX	18
6.9.2	Glossary	18
6.9.3	Minted	18
7	Troubleshooting	19
7.1	Visual Errors	19
7.1.1	Missing headers & footers	19
7.1.2	Right box of guides tcolorbox is a weird title	19
7.2	pgfkeys: Don't know mainboxstyle	19
7.3	Numbering incorrect after numberingOn	19
7.4	Undefined commands	19
7.5	Lots of errors and no compile	19
7.6	Minted	19
7.6.1	You must invoke LaTeX with the -shell-escape flag	19
7.6.2	You must have pygmentize installed	19
7.7	Any other error	19

1 Introduction

This set of L^AT_EX files is designed to give you a good looking, pre-configured L^AT_EX setup, which helps you get started much more quickly.

It has some configuration options already, but more are to come soon. If you have any suggestions as to what should be added, don't hesitate to open a support ticket at <https://support.janishutz.com?a=add>.

This document is automatically compiled on push from the files in the docs directory. If there are issues with the doc, please contact me at <https://support.janishutz.com?a=add>

2 Breaking Changes

Please note that the regex provided below are for NeoVim and you may need to replace `\(\)` with `()`

2.1 Time complexity

The timecomplexity commands have been updated to require math environment. You can use the following regex to fix them

```
/ \\tc\([olt]\)\{(\.*)\}([, .\n]\)/ \\$\\tc\1{2}\$3/g (execute first)
and /\\text{\\tc\([olt]\)\{(\.*)\}}/\\tc\1{2}/g
```

2.2 Labels & Environments

The counter environments can now be referenced (see 6.6.3). Due to the new requirements set out by that addition, it is now no longer possible to manually update the counters using `\setcounter`. Use the below regex to replace all occurrences of `\setcounter` with the new format. Please note that this will overwrite *all* occurrences of `\setcounter` with the specific old format with `\setLabelNumber`:

```
/\\setcounter\{(\.*)s\}/\\setLabelNumber\{1\}/g and /\\setcounter\{all\}/\\setLabelNumber\{all\}/g
and for the \\stepcounter as well
/\\stepcounter\{(\.*)s\}/\\stepLabelNumber\{1\} and /\\stepcounter\{all\}/\\stepLabelNumber\{all\}/g.
```

3 Installation

You can install these helper files by downloading this repo and storing it to any location on your PC, remembering where that location is.

You may also install the VSCode snippets found in the vscode-snippets folder. These snippets provide autocompletion for many of the commands that this helper file provides.

4 Usage

You can type `latex-prepare` and press tab, if you have installed the VSCode snippets, or copy over this code snippet:

```
\documentclass{article}

\input{~/projects/latex/dist/recommended.tex} % TODO: Change here your inclusion level and path

\setup{Type your title here}

\begin{document}
\startDocument
```

Type your `\LaTeX` here

```
\end{document}
```

On the line with the TODO, you can change the import path, as well as scope. Simply replace the “recommended” with any of the below.

- `minimal` Just the core styling and core functionality.
- `most` Includes Math, CS, Language and all styling.
- `recommended` The recommended setup. Includes BibTeX in addition to what is in `most`
- `full` If you want to also include glossaries or code with highlighting
- `letter` If you want to typeset a letter (see 4.2)

If you are using the old import style, you can use the `\load` command with these options

4.1 Configuration

You can set a global config in config file in helper files directory. The file is located at

`</path to helpers>/config/config.tex`. All configs are documented there. Simply open that file using any text editor and edit your config.

4.2 Letters

Letters require a different setup compared to a normal L^AT_EX document:

```
\documentclass[12pt,a4paper]{scrllttr2}

\newcommand{\dir}{~/path/to/helper} % TODO: Change your path here! No trailing slashes!
\input{\dir/include.tex}
\load{letter}

\setkomavar{subject}{} % type your subject here
\begin{document}\raggedright
  % below, type the address, being careful not to remove the backslashes
  \begin{letter}{Company \\\ Name \\\ Address \\\ CH-Place}
    \opening{Intro}

    Your text

    \closing{Kind regards} % Your closing sentence
  \end{letter}
\end{document}
```

If you are using the snippets, you can type `latex-letter` and press tab.

5 Custom Loader

You can create a custom loader by defining a `\load{string}` macro (or any other, if you are aware you need to change that in your main file for it to work) that uses the `\dir` command to resolve the custom parts. Take a look at the `/include.tex` file for inspiration on how to do it, if you also want it to do case distinction.

You can also include some the pre-built configs from the `dist/` folder.

6 Full Command Reference

6.1 Variables

- *scope*: minimal, most, recommended, all or letter
- *string*: Any normal text
- *math*: Any math input
- *number*: Any non-negative integer, i.e. no commas
- *color*: Any of the dvipsnames colours of xcolor
- *language*: 2-character country code (currently only **de** and **en** supported)

6.2 Per-File config

- `\renewcommand{\authorTitle}{string}` Change the author (in the title) for this document only
- `\renewcommand{\authorHeaders}{string}` Change the author (in the header) for this document only
- `\renewcommand{\name}{string}` Change the name (for letters) for this document only
- `\renewcommand{\street}{string}` Change the street (for letters) for this document only
- `\renewcommand{\city}{string}` Change the city (for letters) for this document only
- `\renewcommand{\countrycode}{string}` Change the country-code (for letters) for this document only
- `\renewcommand{\theoremde}{string}` Change the translation for theorem in German (usually either “Satz” or “Theorem”)
- `\setNumberingStyle{number}` Change the numbering of definitions, lemmas, etc for this document. 0 = off, 1 = Separately, 2 = Combined (except for definition), 3 = Combined
- `\setcounter{numberSubsections}{number}` Change the format of the numbering of definition, lemma, etc.
 0 = <section>.<number>,
 1 = <section>.<subsection>.<number>,
 2 = <section>.<subsection>.<subsubsection>.<number>
 Changing this won't affect all of numbering prior to the command, only after. You can change this setting (and the one above) at any point in the document
- `\setcounter{descriptorShadeStrength}{number}` Change the colour saturation of the inline descriptors
- `\setcounter{shadeStrength}{number}` Change the colour saturation of the `\shade` command
- `\setLang{language}` Change the language. Will automatically load babel in German. Can only be used once and only at the start of the document or in the preamble, as repeated usage leads to undefined behaviour
- To change the font for the entire document, load the font package using `\usepackage`, with the last occurrence of a font package determining the active one. Then select the type by using `\setFontType{mono | serif | sans}`. A list of fonts is available [here](#). You may change the font only for a specific section, by enclosing `\setFont` and the text that should be written in said typeface in curly braces.

6.3 Setup, Loading & Translation

- `\load{scope}` Load the selected *scope*
- `\setup{string}` Prepare the document with the *string* being the title
- `\setupCheatSheet{string}` Prepare the document with smaller borders and no headers / footers. *string* is the title
- `\setupBarebones{string}` Minimal setup, only borders and title set
- `\startDocument` Initialize the document. Has to be called after `\begin{document}`
- `\startDocumentNoTitle` Initialize the document without printing the title. Has to be called after `\begin{document}`
- `\usetcolorboxes` Initialize tcolorboxes. In main body, if you want to use fancy boxes. (requires `most` or up)
- `\translate{string}{string}` First *string* is English, second *string* is German. Switches automatically based on language selected
- `\tr{string}{string}` Shorthand for `\translate`
- `\numberingOn` Turn on the numbering (will set back to config previously set by `\setNumberingStyle`)
- `\numberingOff` Turn off the numbering (if you want to temporarily not use it. Do not use `\setNumberingStyle` for that)

6.4 Math-Commands

All these have to be executed in the math environment.

- `\R` Prints $\mathbb{R}$. Same goes for `\C` printing $\mathbb{C}$, etc.
- `\floor{math}` Round down symbol, e.g. $\lfloor n \rfloor$
- `\ceil{math}` Round up symbol, e.g. $\lceil n \rceil$
- `\hastoeq` or `\mbeq` Has to equal symbol (non-standard), $\stackrel{!}{=}$
- `\Leftrightarrow` Equivalence transformation symbol, $\Leftrightarrow$.
- `\Rrightarrow` Equivalence transformation symbol, $\Rrightarrow$.
- `\Leftarrow` Equivalence transformation symbol, $\Leftarrow$.
- `\defAs` Define as, i.e. $\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$
- `\defEquiv` Define as, but with a two-sided implication instead of equality, i.e. $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow}$
- `\defImplies` Define as, but with one-sided implication, i.e. $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow}$
- `\divides` Divider or divides symbol, e.g. $a \mid b$
- `\lcm` Least common multiple, lcm
- `\arcsinh` Inverse of hyperbolic sine, arcsinh
- `\arccosh` Inverse of hyperbolic cosine, arccosh
- `\artanh` Inverse of hyperbolic tangent, artanh
- `\limit{math}{math}` Shortened limit notation, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0}$
- `\limni` Shortened limit notation for $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty}$
- `\liminfni` Shortened limit inferior notation for $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty}$
- `\limsupni` Shortened limit superior notation for $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty}$
- `\der{math}` Derivative, $\frac{d}{dx}$
- `\dern{math}{math}` Higher derivative, $\frac{d^2}{d^2x}$
- `\elementstack{math}{math}` Stack two elements on top of each other. Uses `\genfrac` under the hood. Can be used for example in limits as an alternative to `\atop` or `\substack`.

6.5 CS-Commands

These commands have to be executed inside math environment, except `\timecomplexity` and `\tc`.

- `\timecomplexity` Prints the word time complexity with a coloured box.
- `\tc` Shorthand for `\tct`. Deprecated
- `\tct` Time complexity in $\Theta()$ -notation (average case)
- `\tco` Time complexity in $\mathcal{O}()$ -notation (worst case / upper bound)
- `\tcl` Time complexity in $\Omega()$ -notation (best case / lower bound)
- `\t[R, C, N]` Simply prints a capital R, C or N in math mode as normal text. So e.g. use R to print an R
- `\wordbool` Prints $(\Sigma_{\text{bool}})^*$
- `\words{string}` Prints $(\Sigma_{\text{test}})^*$
- `\wordm{math}` Prints Σ_1^*
- `\word` Prints Σ^*
- `\alphabets{string}` Prints Σ_{test}
- `\alphabetbool` Prints Σ_{bool}

Algorithms

```
\begin{algo}{functionName(A)}
  \Procedure{functionName}{$(A)$}
    \State\Return "Hello World"
  \EndProcedure
\end{algo}
```

Algorithm 1 FUNCTIONNAME(A)

```
1 procedure FUNCTIONNAME((A))
2   return "Hello World"
```

6.6 Style

General styling commands. All other commands, except these ones require at least `most` to be the selected *scope*

- `\TODO` Print a highlighted **TODO:**
- `\background{color}{number}{string}` Print **shaded text, with colour saturation**
- `\shade{color}{string}` Print **shaded text**
- `\backdrop{string}` Print **text with gray backdrop**
- `\fhlc{color}{string}` Print **bold, underlined text in a coloured box**
- `\fhl{string}` Print **bold, underlined text in a white box**
- `\printtoc{color}` Print the table of contents (as seen on the first page). The normal `\tableofcontents` still works as expected
- `\smallhspace` Prints a 2mm hspace
- `\mediumhspace` Prints a 5mm hspace
- `\largehspace` Prints a 10mm = 1cm hspace
- `\hrmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (0.5x compared to `\rmvspace`)
- `\rmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align`
- `\mrmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (1.5x compared to `\rmvspace`)
- `\drmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (2x compared to `\rmvspace`)
- `\dhrmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (2.5x compared to `\rmvspace`)
- `\dnrmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (3x compared to `\rmvspace`)
- `\dmrmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (3.5x compared to `\rmvspace`)
- `\ddrmvspace` Removes some of the vertical whitespace printed by environments like `align` (4x compared to `\rmvspace`)

6.6.1 Tcolorboxes

Included in *most* and *up*

Put `\usetcolorboxes` right after `\startDocument` (right after `\begin{document}`) if you plan to use them.

General

Title here

Terms

```
\begin{terms}[] {Title here}

\end{terms}
```

Title here

Notation

```
\begin{notation}[] {Title here}

\end{notation}
```

Title here

Recall

```
\begin{recall}[] {Title here}

\end{recall}
```

Title here

Remarks

```
\begin{remarks}[] {Title here}

\end{remarks}
```

Title here

Usage

```
\begin{usage}[] {Title here}

\end{usage}
```

Title here

Tutorial

```
\begin{guides}[] {Title here}{Tutorial}
  % You can also change the right title on this one

\end{guides}
```

Title here

Properties

```
\begin{properties}[] {Title here}

\end{properties}
```

Title here

Restrictions

```
\begin{restrictions}[] {Title here}

\end{restrictions}
```

Title here**Limitations**

```
\begin{limitations}[] {Title here}

\end{limitations}
```

Title here**Intuition**

```
\begin{intuition}[] {Title here}

\end{intuition}
```

Can also be used inline using `\inlineintuition`, which renders **Intuition:**

Counter-enabled

These ones also have two settings, namely, you can change the counter behaviour and the inclusion of subsections in the numbering. See 6.2.

See 6.6.3 for a guide on how to change the current number and how to reference them.

Title here**Definition 6.1**

```
\begin{definition}[] {Title here}

\end{definition}
```

Title here**Theorem 6.1**

```
\begin{theorem}[] {Title here}

\end{theorem}
```

Title here**Lemma 6.1**

```
\begin{lemma}[] {Title here}

\end{lemma}
```

Title here**Corollary 6.1**

```
\begin{corollary}[] {Title here}

\end{corollary}
```

Title here**Proposition 6.1**

```
\begin{proposition}[] {Title here}

\end{proposition}
```

Title here**Fact 6.1**

```
\begin{fact}[] {Title here}

\end{fact}
```

Title here**Axiom 6.1**

```
\begin{axiom}[] {Title here}

\end{axiom}
```

Title here**Example 6.1**

```
\begin{example}[] {Title here}

\end{example}
```

Title here**Remark 6.1**

```
\begin{remark}[] {Title here}
\end{remark}
```

Title here**Formula 6.1**

```
\begin{formula}[] {Title here}
\end{formula}
```

Language-Specific**Title here****Conjugation**

```
\begin{conjugation}[] {Title here}
\end{conjugation}
```

Title here**Forms**

```
\begin{forms}[] {Title here}
\end{forms}
```

Flexible**title****second title**

This Tcolorbox is flexible and can take any main and secondary title, as well as any colour.

```
\begin{general}[] {title}{second title}{red}
\end{general}
```

6.6.2 Inline & Shortened descriptors

Included in `most` and `up`

See 6.6.3 for a guide on how to change the current number.

Inline

Command	Output
<code>\inlineex</code>	Example 6.2:
<code>\inlinedef</code>	Definition 6.2:
<code>\inlinetheorem</code>	Theorem 6.2:
<code>\inlinelemma</code>	Lemma 6.2:
<code>\inlinecorollary</code>	Corollary 6.2:
<code>\inlineproposition</code>	Proposition 6.2:
<code>\inlinefact</code>	Fact 6.2:
<code>\inlineaxiom</code>	Axiom 6.2:
<code>\inlinere remark</code>	Remark 6.2:
<code>\inlineproof</code>	Proof:

Shortened

Command	Output
<code>\shortex</code>	Ex 6.3:
<code>\shortdef</code>	D 6.3:
<code>\shorttheorem</code>	T 6.3:
<code>\shortlemma</code>	L 6.3:
<code>\shortcorollary</code>	C 6.3:
<code>\shortproposition</code>	P 6.3:
<code>\shortfact</code>	F 6.3:
<code>\shortaxiom</code>	A 6.3:
<code>\shortremark</code>	R 6.3:
<code>\shortproof</code>	Proof:

Inline (Named)

Command	Output
<code>\fancyex{string}</code>	Example 6.4: (<i>Exercise</i>)
<code>\fancydef{string}</code>	Definition 6.4: (<i>Definition</i>)
<code>\fancytheorem{string}</code>	Theorem 6.4: (<i>Theorem</i>)
<code>\fancylemma{string}</code>	Lemma 6.4: (<i>Lemma</i>)
<code>\fancycorollary{string}</code>	Corollary 6.4: (<i>Corollary</i>)
<code>\fancyproposition{string}</code>	Proposition 6.4: (<i>Proposition</i>)
<code>\fancyfact{string}</code>	Fact 6.4: (<i>Fact</i>)
<code>\fancyaxiom{string}</code>	Axiom 6.4: (<i>Axiom</i>)
<code>\fancyremark{string}</code>	Remark 6.4: (<i>Remark</i>)
<code>\fancyproof{string}</code>	Proof: (<i>Proof</i>)

Shortened (Named)

Command	Output
<code>\compactex{string}</code>	Ex 6.5: (<i>Exercise</i>)
<code>\compactdef{string}</code>	D 6.5: (<i>Definition</i>)
<code>\compacttheorem{string}</code>	T 6.5: (<i>Theorem</i>)
<code>\compactlemma{string}</code>	L 6.5: (<i>Lemma</i>)
<code>\compactcorollary{string}</code>	C 6.5: (<i>Corollary</i>)
<code>\compactproposition{string}</code>	P 6.5: (<i>Proposition</i>)
<code>\compactfact{string}</code>	F 6.5: (<i>Fact</i>)
<code>\compactaxiom{string}</code>	A 6.5: (<i>Axiom</i>)
<code>\compactremark{string}</code>	R 6.5: (<i>Remark</i>)
<code>\compactproof{string}</code>	Proof: (<i>Proof</i>)

6.6.3 Changing the counters

Included in *most* and *up*

Starting from the version of October 18, 2025, you may no longer use `\setcounter` directly

You may set the current number for the elements by setting their corresponding counter to the selected number. You can do this using `\setLabelNumber{name of the environment}{number}`, where you replace *name of the environment* with one of the following: `definition`, `lemma`, `theorem`, `corollary`, `proposition`, `fact`, `formula`, `axiom`, `example`, `remark`

This only applies if you have set `numberingConfig` to 1 (for all of them) and 2 (only for `definitions`). To change the combined numbering, use `\setLabelNumber{all}` to your desired number.

You may also use `\stepLabelNumber{name of the environment}` to step the counter by one.

6.6.4 Referencing counters

Included in *most* and *up*, introduced on October 18, 2025

If you wish to reference a counter, you can do so by writing

`\ref{<counter name>:<section>-<subsection>-<subsubsection>-<counter value>}`,

or of course, if you do not label subsections and / or subsubsection, dropping them.

6.7 Tables

*Included in **most** and up*

You can set up nice looking tables using the `booktab` and `tabulary` environments.

New as of October 28 2025: Tables and figures are now also numbered according to your settings

```
\begin{tables}{ll}{Left & Right}
  Left content & Right Content\\
\end{tables}
```

This outputs as

Left	Right
Left content	Right Content

This doesn't use the `table` environment, so no captions are possible, as to why there is also

```
\begin{fullTable}{ll}{Left & Right}{This is a caption}
  Left content & Right Content\\
\end{fullTable}
```

This outputs as

Left	Right
Left content	Right Content

Table 6.1: This is a caption

6.8 Index

*Included in **most** and up*

If you want to use index, add `\prepareIndex` to the preamble. Using `\addIndexBold{string}`, you can add entries to the index. They are printed in bold typeface in your document. Using `\addIndex{string}`, you can do the same, but the text remains normal and using `\addIndexItalic{string}`, it is printed in italics

6.9 Extras

6.9.1 BibTeX

Included in *recommended* and *up*

Use `\setupBiber{/path/to/your/bib/sources.bib file}` in the preamble to prepare, then use `\printbib` to print your bibliography.

To add more sources, simply use biber's built-in macro `\addbibresource{filepath}`, which will load your `.bib` file. You need to use that inside the preamble as well.

6.9.2 Glossary

Included in *recommended* and *up*

Use `\setupGlossary` in the preamble to prepare, then use the normal glossary commands to add entries to the glossary. When you want to print it, use `\printGlossary`.

6.9.3 Minted

Included in *full*

Be sure to enable `-shell-escape` for your compiler (*Note: Some newer versions of LaTeX do no longer require this and it is better to keep it turned off for security reasons, if it works without!*)

When `minted` is available via these helpers, you will also have access to the `code` environment:

```
\begin{code}{language}
  // Code goes here
\end{code}
```

This is nothing different than a wrapper for a minted environment with a box drawn around it.

Example (in python):

```
1 def hello_world():
2     print("hello world!")
```

If instead, you want to have the code in separate source files, you can use (relative to root file)

```
\inputcode{<language>}{path/to/source/file}
```

The helpers also provide a wrapper for this, which also prints the filename:

```
\inputcodewithfilename{<language>}{<base dir>}{<file>}
```

where the `base dir` is relative to the root file of the latex document and is not displayed (and should end in `/`), and the `file` is relative to the `base dir` and is displayed.

Example (assume file at `./code/lib/demo.py` and you want the file name to be `lib/demo.py`):

```
\inputcodewithfilename{python}{code/}{lib/demo.py}
```

You may of course leave the `base dir` argument empty as well.

Inline Code If you want to print code inline, use `\inlinecode{string}`, which renders to `code`.

Caveat: This is not using the `verbatim` environment due to various limitations of that environment and instead is simply using `\texttt{}`, so you cannot use this to print L^AT_EX-commands

Alternatively, to get code highlighting, you can use `\mint{<language>}|code|`

7 Troubleshooting

7.1 Visual Errors

7.1.1 Missing headers & footers

You have most likely forgotten about `\startDocument` after `\begin{document}`, or you are using `\setupbarebones` or `\setupexams`.

You can easily distinguish from simply looking at the PDF. If the title is missing too, it's the first one, if it is there, it is most likely the second.

7.1.2 Right box of guides `tcolorbox` is a weird title

You have most likely forgotten about the second argument. Then, the first letter is removed from the body and used as the title.

7.2 `pgfkeys`: Don't know `mainboxstyle`

You have most likely forgotten about `\usetcolorboxes` after `\startDocument`.

7.3 Numbering incorrect after `numberingOn`

Check the start of the document and make sure you have used `\setNumberingStyle` to set the numbering style and not `\setcounter{numberingConfig}`

7.4 Undefined commands

You have most likely loaded a too small *scope*

7.5 Lots of errors and no compile

You have most likely selected a non-existent *scope* in the `\load` function. You can verify by searching the `<document name>.log` file for any mention of `INVALID CONFIG SPECIFIED, NOTHING LOADED!`

7.6 Minted

`minted` is a syntax highlighting library. It can cause issues when running, as it needs extra configuration for the compiler.

7.6.1 You must invoke LaTeX with the `-shell-escape` flag

You have set the *scope* to `full`, which loads the `minted` package for code highlighting. You will need to configure your latex compiler to use `-shell-escape` if you want to use it. If you do not plan to use it, simply switch to a smaller *scope*.

7.6.2 You must have `pygmentize` installed

Your host system is lacking the `pygmentize` package or you have not added the `pip` path to your `$PATH`. This is also the reason as to why the `-shell-escape` flag has to be set, as `minted` needs to access external libraries (namely `pygmentize`) to do the syntax highlighting.

7.7 Any other error

Ensure that you are not missing any closing brackets or a math environment is still open. If nothing helps, contact support at <https://support.janishutz.com>