UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

A demonstration

The **uiophdthesis** document class

A demonstration

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This document demonstrates how to use the **uiophdthesis** style in practice. It contains a "thesis" about itself as well as some random text, and it also shows the LaTeX code used to write it. It this way you can see the document class in practice.

Note!

The LaTeX code (on the lefthand page) contains quite a few useful comments that, naturally, does not appear in the final print (on the right-hand side). You can recognize these comments by the "**%%**" character pair.

```
%% Note: In LaTeX, the % character starts a comment.
%% This specification is for Emacs users: -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

%% All LaTeX documents start with a \documentclass command.
%% (Replace 'UKenglish' with 'USenglish' if you write in American English.)
\documentclass[UKenglish]{uiophdthesis}

%% Then come all the packages you need. We recommend these packages
%% for a start:
\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{url}    \urlstyle{sf}
\usepackage{babel}
\usepackage{booktabs}      %% For quality tabulars
\usepackage{csquotes}      %% Needed by 'biblatex'
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{textcomp}
\usepackage[nospace]{varioref}
\usepackage[backend=biber, style=numeric-comp]{biblatex}
\usepackage[hidelinks, hypertexnames=false]{hyperref}
\usepackage{bookmark}     %% Fixes minor bugs in 'hyperref'

%% In this particular document, we also use this package;
%% you'll probably not need it.
\usepackage{kantlipsum}  %% This packages is for generating random text.

%% You should specify the title, the subtitle and your name:
\title{My PhD thesis}
\subtitle{A demonstration of the \textbf{phduiothesis} package}
\author{Dag Langmyhr}

%% You must also tell where your BibLaTeX bibliography can be found:
\addbibresource{my-bibliography.bib}

%% Finally, we can start the actual thesis,
%% and we begin with the title page:
\begin{document}
\frontmatter{}
\maketitle[
  supervisor={A Supervisor},
  %% supervisors={A Supervisor\and Another Supervisor}, %% if more than one
  dept={Department of Informatics},
  fac={Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences},
  info={Supported by a grant from UiO}
]
```

UNIVERSITY OF OSLO

Dag Langmyhr

My PhD thesis

A demonstration of the **phduiothesis** package

Thesis submitted for the degree of Philosophiae Doctor

Department of Informatics
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

2024

```
%% First in your thesis should come the abstract in English:

\begin{abstract}
  Here come 3--6 sentences describing your thesis.
  The rest of this abstract is random text generated using the \verb:\kant:
  command in the \texttt{kantlipsum}\cite{ctan:kantlipsum} package:

  \kant[1]
\end{abstract}
```

Abstract

Here come 3–6 sentences describing your thesis. The rest of this abstract is random text generated using the `\kant` command in the `kantlipsum`[1] package:

As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the Ideal of practical reason is a representation of, as far as I know, the things in themselves; as I have shown elsewhere, the phenomena should only be used as a canon for our understanding. The paralogisms of practical reason are what first give rise to the architectonic of practical reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, reason would thereby be made to contradict, in view of these considerations, the Ideal of practical reason, yet the manifold depends on the phenomena. Necessity depends on, when thus treated as the practical employment of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, time. Human reason depends on our sense perceptions, by means of analytic unity. There can be no doubt that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to human reason.

```latex
%% There should also be an abstract in Norwegian.
%% This is actually mandatory!

\begin{xabstract}[Sammendrag]
  Her kommer det et sammendrag på norsk.

  \begin{center}
    \textbf{Et slikt sammendrag er faktisk påbudt!}
  \end{center}
  Det norske sammendraget i dette demonstrasjonsdokumentet består av
  tilfeldig tekst laget av \url{www.svadagenerator.no}\cite{svada}:

  Forutsatt en robust humankapital restruktureres nødvendige
  kvalifikasjoner innenfor den overordnede forskningspolitiske
  målsettingen. Etter en totalvurdering av en desentralisert
  samarbeidsarena evalueres satsingsområdet på tvers av klare
  interne føringer. Under hensyntagen til en faktabasert
  innovasjonsmodell involveres NOKUTs rapporter utenfor
  institusjonsspesifikke styringsparametre. Under forutsetning av en
  tverrfaglig kunnskapssektor styrkes fusjonene utenfor et mulig
  tillegg til basisfinansieringen.
\end{xabstract}
```

Sammendrag

Her kommer det et sammendrag på norsk.

Et slikt sammendrag er faktisk påbudt!

Det norske sammendraget i dette demonstrasjonsdokumentet består av tilfeldig tekst laget av www.svadagenerator.no[2]:

Forutsatt en robust humankapital restruktureres nødvendige kvalifikasjoner innenfor den overordnede forskningspolitiske målsettingen. Etter en totalvurdering av en desentralisert samarbeidsarena evalueres satsingsområdet på tvers av klare interne føringer. Under hensyntagen til en faktabasert innovasjonsmodell involveres NOKUTs rapporter utenfor institusjonsspesifikke styringsparametre. Under forutsetning av en tverrfaglig kunnskapssektor styrkes fusjonene utenfor et mulig tillegg til basisfinansieringen.

```
%% Then comes the table of contents:

\tableofcontents{}
```

Contents

%% Depending on your thesis, you may need a list of figures:

\listoffigures{}

List of Figures

```
%% ... and also perhaps a list of tables:

\listoftables{}
```

List of Tables

```
\begin{preface}
  Now it is time for your preface.
  Again, it contains random text.

  %% This preface is filled with random text:
  \kant[2-3]
\end{preface}
```

Preface

Now it is time for your preface. Again, it contains random text.

Let us suppose that the noumena have nothing to do with necessity, since knowledge of the Categories is a posteriori. Hume tells us that the transcendental unity of apperception can not take account of the discipline of natural reason, by means of analytic unity. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is obvious that the transcendental unity of apperception proves the validity of the Antinomies; what we have alone been able to show is that, our understanding depends on the Categories. It remains a mystery why the Ideal stands in need of reason. It must not be supposed that our faculties have lying before them, in the case of the Ideal, the Antinomies; so, the transcendental aesthetic is just as necessary as our experience. By means of the Ideal, our sense perceptions are by their very nature contradictory.

As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, the things in themselves (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) are a representation of time. Our concepts have lying before them the paralogisms of natural reason, but our a posteriori concepts have lying before them the practical employment of our experience. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the paralogisms would thereby be made to contradict, indeed, space; for these reasons, the Transcendental Deduction has lying before it our sense perceptions. (Our a posteriori knowledge can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like time, it depends on analytic principles.) So, it must not be supposed that our experience depends on, so, our sense perceptions, by means of analysis. Space constitutes the whole content for our sense perceptions, and time occupies part of the sphere of the Ideal concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general.

```
%% Now comes the main part of the thesis:
\mainmatter{}

%% Then comes the first chapter:
\chapter{Thesis structure\label{chap:structure}}
A Norwegian PhD thesis usually consists of an introduction and one
or more papers.

\section{Thesis structure commands}
The commands for scructuring the thesis are the same as in a
standard \LaTeX\cite{wikipedia:latex} \emph{report}
document:

\begin{center}
  \verb:\chapter:, \verb:\section:, \verb:\subsection:,
  \verb:\subsubsection:
\end{center}
If you want a separation page (like the one on
page~\pageref{part:conclusion}), you can use
the \verb:uioseparatorpage: environment:

\begin{verbatim}
\begin{uioseparatorpage}{...title...}
  ... some text ...
\end{uioseparatorpage}
\end{verbatim}

\section{Published research papers}
After the introduction come the research papers. These can be included
in two forms:
\begin{itemize}
\item as a \textsc{pdf} file, if it has been published
\item as \LaTeX{} code, as part of this \LaTeX{} document
\end{itemize}
See examples on the following pages.
```

Chapter 1

Thesis structure

A Norwegian PhD thesis usually consists of an introduction and one or more papers.

1.1 Thesis structure commands

The commands for scructuring the thesis are the same as in a standard LaTeX[3] *report* document:

```
\chapter, \section, \subsection, \subsubsection
```

If you want a separation page (like the one on page 19), you can use the `uioseparatorpage` environment:

```
\begin{uioseparatorpage}{...title...}
  ... some text ...
\end{uioseparatorpage}
```

1.2 Published research papers

After the introduction come the research papers. These can be included in two forms:

- as a PDF file, if it has been published

- as LaTeX code, as part of this LaTeX document

See examples on the following pages.

```
%% This is the first paper:
\uiopaper{My very first published paper\label{paper:1}}
```

Paper I

My very first published paper

```
%% Each paper starts with a short background:
\chapter{Paper description}
This article has already been published, so we want to include it
as a \textsc{pdf} file exactly as it was printed. This is done by
using the \verb:\uioincludepdf: command.


\section{Page number problem}
A problem when including \textsc{pdf} files is the page
numbering. Both this thesis and the included paper have page
numbers. (Some papers may be published electronically, in which case
there is no problem.) There are different ways of handling this situation:
\begin{itemize}
\item Keep both page numbers, but move the thesis numbers into the
  margin. (This is the default.)
\item As above, but the thesis page numbers are also lowered.
\item Omit the thesis numbers.
\end{itemize}
This paper has chosen the last one by calling \verb:\uioincludepdf:
with option \textsf{numbers=none}.
```

Chapter I.1

Paper description

This article has already been published, so we want to include it as a PDF file exactly as it was printed. This is done by using the `\uioincludepdf` command.

I.1.1 Page number problem

A problem when including PDF files is the page numbering. Both this thesis and the included paper have page numbers. (Some papers may be published electronically, in which case there is no problem.) There are different ways of handling this situation:

- Keep both page numbers, but move the thesis numbers into the margin. (This is the default.)

- As above, but the thesis page numbers are also lowered.

- Omit the thesis numbers.

This paper has chosen the last one by calling `\uioincludepdf` with option numbers=none.

```
%% Now comes the actual published paper:
\uioincludepdf[numbers=none]{demo-1}
```

My first published article

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16th February 2024

1   Explanation

This is an example of an article which has been published somewhere and is now only available in PDF form. The demonstration document shows how to include such articles.

2   Some random text

This article contains random text created by the **kantlipsum** package. (For information on this LaTeX package, see [Gre23].)

Transcendental logic constitutes the whole content for, for example, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions. It remains a mystery why, even as this relates to time, the Ideal excludes the possibility of the Categories, but natural reason, then, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the thing in itself, it is the key to understanding a posteriori principles. What we have alone been able to show is that the Transcendental Deduction is what first gives rise to the Categories. As is proven in the ontological manuals, it is not at all certain that, so far as I know, the Transcendental Deduction teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of, with the sole exception of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, natural causes, but the objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of the objects in space and time. The objects in space and time are the clue to the discovery of the phenomena. The transcendental aesthetic, in the case of metaphysics, can be treated like necessity; for these reasons, the noumena exclude the possibility of the Ideal.

2.1   More text

We want more random text in this example of an article.

The reader should be careful to observe that our a posteriori knowledge has lying before it the Categories, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. Thus, the Categories are the mere results of the power of space, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. In view of these considerations, it

is obvious that the Categories are just as necessary as, however, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, as any dedicated reader can clearly see. Because of the relation between the Ideal of human reason and the objects in space and time, the empirical objects in space and time have lying before them natural causes; still, our experience (and it must not be supposed that this is true) depends on the Transcendental Deduction. Because of the relation between the employment of the Transcendental Deduction and the Antinomies, pure logic occupies part of the sphere of necessity concerning the existence of the objects in space and time in general; however, the things in themselves, still, stand in need to our judgements. The Transcendental Deduction proves the validity of the things in themselves, and our sense perceptions would thereby be made to contradict our understanding.

2.2 Even more text

As is proven in the ontological manuals, Galileo tells us that natural causes, so far as regards necessity, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the manifold, they prove the validity of ampliative principles. Let us suppose that, in particular, the Ideal of human reason is a body of demonstrated science, and all of it must be known a posteriori. As is proven in the ontological manuals, our faculties, consequently, are the mere results of the power of human reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul, but the noumena can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like space, they would thereby be made to contradict analytic principles. As is shown in the writings of Hume, the intelligible objects in space and time, in the study of the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, stand in need to our experience. On the other hand, Galileo tells us that formal logic is by its very nature contradictory. With the sole exception of the architectonic of natural reason, there can be no doubt that our understanding would be falsified. This is what chiefly concerns us.

References

[Gre23] Enrico Gregorio. *The kantlipsum package. Dummy text in Kantian style.* Nov. 2023. URL: http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/kantlipsum/kantlipsum.pdf (visited on 05/12/2023).

```
%% Here comes the second paper:
\uiopaper{Another quite important article\label{paper:2}}
```

Paper II

Another quite important article

%% Again, it starts with some background information:
\chapter{Another example}
This article is also included as a \textsc{pdf} file, but this time
the page numbers of the thesis remain. They are, however, moved into
the margin.

Chapter II.1

Another example

This article is also included as a PDF file, but this time the page numbers of the thesis remain. They are, however, moved into the margin.

```
%% ... and the actual paper:
\uioincludepdf{demo-2}
```

My second published article

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2nd January 2022

1 Explanation

This is an another example of an article which has been published somewheree and is only available in PDF form. The demonstration document shows how to include such articles.

Note!

Since this article contains the published page numbers (321 etc), the thesis numbers have been moved to the outer margin. For an explanation on how to do this, see the demonstration document.

2 Some random text

This article contains random text created by the **kantlipsum** package. (For information on this LATEX package, see Gregorio 2023.)

Space may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, for these reasons, the phenomena; with the sole exception of metaphysics, our ideas exclude the possibility of, in natural theology, the thing in itself. What we have alone been able to show is that, for example, the Ideal excludes the possibility of time, yet the noumena (and I assert, in view of these considerations, that this is the case) are just as necessary as the objects in space and time. Because of the relation between metaphysics and the paralogisms, the Categories are the mere results of the power of the discipline of natural reason, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. The objects in space and time, in other words, are the mere results of the power of the transcendental aesthetic, a blind but indispensable function of the soul. Since knowledge of our faculties is a priori, what we have alone been able to show is that necessity, in reference to ends, constitutes the whole content for metaphysics; still, our understanding (and we can deduce that this is true) excludes the possibility of our experience. As will easily be shown in the next section, it must not be supposed that, even as this relates to philosophy, the phenomena (and I assert, with the sole exception of metaphysics, that this is the case) are a representation of the objects in space and time, but the Antinomies should only be used as a canon for our knowledge. But we have fallen short of the necessary interconnection that we have in mind when we speak of necessity.

2.1 More text

We want more random text in this example of an article.

The objects in space and time are the mere results of the power of metaphysics, a blind but indispensable function of the soul; in the study of our a posteriori knowledge, the manifold, so far as I know, proves the validity of the Ideal. Hume tells us that, so far as regards time, the phenomena, in view of these considerations, stand in need to the thing in itself. There can be no doubt that the things in themselves, in respect of the intelligible character, can be treated like our ideas; as I have elsewhere shown, our concepts have lying before them the phenomena. As is proven

in the ontological manuals, there can be no doubt that the phenomena, in all theoretical sciences, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and none of this body must be known a priori. As is evident upon close examination, the architectonic of natural reason, so regarded, is by its very nature contradictory; for these reasons, the phenomena are a representation of time. In natural theology, the Antinomies (and it remains a mystery why this is the case) constitute the whole content of the Categories, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. But we have fallen short of the necessary interconnection that we have in mind when we speak of the Categories.

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, it is not at all certain that, for example, the thing in itself (and the reader should be careful to observe that this is true) can not take account of our experience, and our concepts, in all theoretical sciences, are a representation of the phenomena. Since some of the phenomena are problematic, Hume tells us that metaphysics has lying before it, however, natural causes. By virtue of natural reason, Aristotle tells us that the things in themselves, therefore, should only be used as a canon for our a posteriori judgements. Our understanding can be treated like the transcendental unity of apperception. The Categories can be treated like space.

2.2 Even more text

Since some of our sense perceptions are hypothetical, philosophy proves the validity of natural causes; on the other hand, our experience, in other words, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like our experience, it depends on synthetic principles. Natural causes, in natural theology, constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and all of this body must be known a priori. What we have alone been able to show is that philosophy is a representation of our concepts, as will easily be shown in the next section. The Ideal may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be

in contradictions with, in the study of the transcendental aesthetic, our sense perceptions. (As is shown in the writings of Galileo, the reader should be careful to observe that the objects in space and time, by means of necessity, are by their very nature contradictory.) The Antinomies can not take account of our experience, by virtue of natural reason. Therefore, the noumena, in view of these considerations, are by their very nature contradictory, as will easily be shown in the next section.

On the other hand, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions stands in need of practical reason. As will easily be shown in the next section, there can be no doubt that, in so far as this expounds the contradictory rules of the discipline of natural reason, metaphysics can be treated like metaphysics. As is shown in the writings of Hume, what we have alone been able to show is that the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions would be falsified. Our experience can be treated like the architectonic of human reason, as is shown in the writings of Galileo. The thing in itself proves the validity of the phenomena, as is shown in the writings of Hume. Certainly, what we have alone been able to show is that natural causes, in reference to ends, would be falsified. But this need not worry us.

References

Gregorio, Enrico (Nov. 2023). *The kantlipsum package. Dummy text in Kantian style.* URL: http : / / mirrors . ctan . org / macros / latex / contrib / kantlipsum / kantlipsum . pdf (visited on 05/12/2023).

```
%% The third and last paper is contained in this
%% LaTeX document:
\uiopaper[nochapters]{My most recent discoveries\label{paper:3}}

%% In this paper, we want a separate bibliography:
\begin{refsection}
```

Paper III

My most recent discoveries

```
\section{Using \LaTeX}
This final paper was typeset in \LaTeX{}.
(To be proficient in \LaTeX, you should read these
books:~\cite{TeX-book, LaTeX2, LaTeX-companion-3}.)

\begin{figure}[htp]
  \centering
  \Huge\bf \LaTeX
  \caption{The \LaTeX{} logo\label{fig:LaTeX-logo}}
\end{figure}

\section{\emph{Article} or \emph{Report} style?}
When you write a \LaTeX{} \emph{report}, you can use
\verb:\chapter:, \verb:\section: and \verb:\subsection:
to structure your document. If, however, you use the
\LaTeX{} \emph{article} style, there is no \verb:\chapter:
available. If you plan to use the latter, perhaps
because you intend to typeset the article separately,
you should avoid the \verb:\chapter: command.

\paragraph*{Important}
When you do not use the \verb:\chapter: command in your
paper, you should specify the option \textbf{\textsf{nochapter}}
to \verb:\uiopaper: to get correct numbering
(as was done here).

\section{Local bibliographies}
An included article may have its own bibliography. You can make one by
creating a \textsf{refsection} environment around the contents and
call \verb:\printbibliography: towards the end. Precisely that was
done for this paper. For more information on this,
see~\cite[24]{kh+dl:biblatex}.

%% At the end of this paper, we can print the local bibliography:
\printbibliography[heading=subbibliography]
\end{refsection}
```

III.1   Using LaTeX

This final paper was typeset in LaTeX. (To be proficient in LaTeX, you should read these books: [2–4].)

$$\mathrm{L\!\!^{A}\!\!T_{\!E}\!X}$$

Figure III.1: The LaTeX logo

III.2   *Article* or *Report* style?

When you write a LaTeX *report*, you can use `\chapter`, `\section` and `\subsection` to structure your document. If, however, you use the LaTeX *article* style, there is no `\chapter` available. If you plan to use the latter, perhaps because you intend to typeset the article separately, you should avoid the `\chapter` command.

Important   When you do not use the `\chapter` command in your paper, you should specify the option **nochapter** to `\uiopaper` to get correct numbering (as was done here).

III.3   Local bibliographies

An included article may have its own bibliography. You can make one by creating a refsection environment around the contents and call `\printbibliography` towards the end. Precisely that was done for this paper. For more information on this, see [1, p. 24].

References

[1]   Knut Hegna and Dag Langmyhr. *Local guide to BibLaTeX*. Sept. 2020. URL: https://www.mn.uio.no/ifi/tjenester/it/hjelp/latex/biblatex-guide.pdf (visited on 03/01/2024).

[2]   Donald E. Knuth. *The TeXbook*. Addison-Wesley, 1984. ISBN: 0-201-03801-3.

[3]   Leslie Lamport. *LaTeX: A Document Preparation System: User's Guide & Reference Manual*. 2nd ed. Addison-Wesley, 1994. ISBN: 0-201-52983-1.

[4]   Frank Mittelbach and Ulrike Fischer. *The LaTeX companion*. 3rd ed. Addison-Wesley, Aug. 2003. ISBN: 9780138166489.

```
%% After the papers, one may want a final part
%% with discussions or conclusions:
\begin{uioseparatorpage}{Conclusion\label{part:conclusion}}
  Final conclusions and appendices
\end{uioseparatorpage}
```

Conclusion

Final conclusions and appendices

```latex
%% The final chapter:
\chapter{Final comments}
We have now reached the final part and final chapter of
this thesis.

\begin{table}[htp]
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{lc}
    \toprule
    \textbf{Part}& \textbf{Page}\\
    \midrule
    Thesis introduction& \pageref{chap:structure}\\
    Paper I& \pageref{paper:1}\\
    Paper II& \pageref{paper:2}\\
    Paper III& \pageref{paper:3}\\
    Conclusion& \pageref{part:conclusion}\\
    \bottomrule
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Structure of this document\label{tab:structure}}
\end{table}
```

Chapter 2

Final comments

We have now reached the final part and final chapter of this thesis.

Part	Page
Thesis introduction	1
Paper I	3
Paper II	9
Paper III	15
Conclusion	19

Table 1: Structure of this document

```
%% At the very end, we have the back matter:
\backmatter{}

%% It may contain appendices:
\appendix
\chapter{Some useful information\label{app:info}}
This chapter contains additional information that was not important
enough to merit an inclusion in the previous chapters.
```

Appendix A

Some useful information

This chapter contains additional information that was not important enough to merit an inclusion in the previous chapters.

```
%% The back matter will most certainly contain the bibliography:
\printbibliography{}

%% And that was all!
\end{document}
```

Bibliography

[1] Enrico Gregorio. *The kantlipsum package. Dummy text in Kantian style*. Nov. 2023. URL: http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/kantlipsum/kantlipsum. pdf (visited on 05/12/2023).

[2] Åse Wetås, ed. *Svadagenerator*. URL: https://www.svadagenerator.no (visited on 12/12/2023).

[3] Wikipedia. *LaTeX*. URL: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LaTeX (visited on 05/12/2023).

```
%% my-bibliography.bib
%% ------------------


@manual{ctan:kantlipsum,
  author =        "Enrico Gregorio",
  title =         "The \textsf{kantlipsum} package",
  subtitle =      "Dummy text in {Kantian} style",
  year =          2023,
  month =         nov,
  url = "http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/kantlipsum/kantlipsum.pdf",
  urldate =       {2023-12-05}
}

@manual{kh+dl:biblatex,
  author = {Knut Hegna and Dag Langmyhr},
  title = {Local guide to {Bib\LaTeX}},
  month = sep,
  year = 2020,
  url = "https://www.mn.uio.no/ifi/tjenester/it/hjelp/latex/biblatex-guide.pdf",
  urldate = {2024-01-03}
}

@article{Breaklines,
  author =  {Donald E. Knuth and Michael F. Plass},
  title =  {Breaking Paragraphs into Lines},
  journaltitle = {Software---Practice and Experience},
  volume =  11,
  year =  1981,
  pages =  {1119-1184}
}

@book{TeX-book,
  author =  {Donald E. Knuth},
  title =  {The {\TeX}book},
  publisher =  {Addison-Wesley},
  year =  1984,
  isbn =  {0-201-03801-3}
}

@book{LaTeX2,
  author =  {Leslie Lamport},
  title =  {{\LaTeX}: A Document Preparation System: User's
                  Guide \& Reference Manual},
  publisher =  {Addison-Wesley},
  year =  1994,
  edition =  2,
  isbn =  {0-201-52983-1}
}
```

```
@book {LaTeX-companion-3,
  author =         {Frank Mittelbach and Ulrike Fischer},
  title =          {The {\LaTeX} companion},
  publisher =  {Addison-Wesley},
  edition =        3,
  year =           2003,
  month =          aug,
  isbn =           {9780138166489}
}

@online{wikipedia:latex,
  author =         "Wikipedia",
  title =          "LaTeX",
  url = "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LaTeX",
  urldate =        {2023-12-05}
}

@online{svada,
  title =          "Svadagenerator",
  editor =         "Åse Wetås",
  publisher =       "Klarspråk",
  url = "https://www.svadagenerator.no",
  urldate =        {2023-12-12}
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