UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE

DMG dipartimento di matematica e geoscienze

The DMG Manuals

The title of the manual

More details here

Table of Contents

DSTX Chapter style for chapter titles

DSTX Header 1 style for main headers

Body text (this header is in DSTX Header 2 style)

DSTX Body style is used for the main text of the document. To apply a style to a paragraph, just click to place the cursor somewhere in the text, and select a paragraph style from the toolbar 🔵.

For an homogeneous look throughout the manuals, chapter and header styles already include the spacing above and below their title, so no blank lines have to be added to separate them from the body text.

Also, header styles are configured to stay together with the paragraph they start, so that it cannot happen that the header stays alone at the end of a page, with its body text placed on the next page.

Table of Content section and Chapter style are forced to begin on a right-side page, so a blank page is automatically added when needed.

Here is the way to highlight a really ⚠➡ important part of the text ⬅⚠, placing the two icons around it for major visibility. This technique should be used parsimoniously, only for really important stuff!

Commands (this is in DSTX Header 2 style)

When showing the commands a user should type on a Terminal, use the DSTX Commands style, as below:

```
mv file1 file2
ls -a
```

One blank line below the last command has to be inserted, still in the DSTX Commands style.

Data blocks (another DSTX Header 2 style)

When including data, like for instance the content of a file, use the DSTX Data style, as below. Use DSTX Data style also for the blank line above the data block, and the DSTX Body style for the blank line below the data block.

```
Parameter file for program eparatest
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
s14                     Test label (root for output filenames – 13 chars max)
0                       Ref. box for values not listed below (0=no, 13 chars max)
z1d0014.spl             Love spectrum file
z1d0014.spr             Rayleigh spectrum file
2                       Motion (1=displ, 2=vel, 3=acc)
100                     Time length for plot seismograms (s)
1  13.0 46.2 289        Source (1=point, 2=extended), lon, lat, strike (Nord)
SRE 1    0 360 15       Strike (loop 0=no,1=yes, start, stop, step) (Degrees)
DIP 0   23  90 10       Dip (loop 0=no,1=yes, start, stop, step) (Degrees)
RAK 0 140   40 10       Rake (loop 0=no,1=yes, start, stop, step) (Degrees)
SDE 0  10    9  1       Source Depth (loop 0=no/1=yes, start, stop, step) (km)
EDI 2  15 120 15        Epic. Distance (loop 0=no/1=yes, start, stop, step) (km)
RDE 0    0   3  1       Receiver Depth (loop 0=no/1=yes, start, stop, step) (km)
MOD 0    0   0  1       Modes (loop 0=no/1=yes, start, stop (step must be 1) )
INT 0    0  30  1       Interpolation (0-9) (flag 0=no,1=yes, start, stop, step)
MAG 0 6.7 7.0 .1        Magnitude (flag 0=no,1=yes, start, stop, step)
```

so that a proper spacing is reached between the data block and the text.

Another DSTX Header 1 title

Bookmarks and hyperlinks (DSTX Header 2)

Wherever convenient, associate hyperlinks to the text, to point either to external URLs, or to document bookmarks, like this one pointing to data. Hyperlinks will work also in the exported PDF file.

Specifying a bookmark (DSTX Header 3)

Bookmarks can be specified anywhere in the document, so that they can be pointed to using hyperlinks. To define a bookmark, select the target text in the document and from Bookmark tab of the Link inspector press the "+" button to create it. Better define all bookmarks at once.

Pointing to a bookmark (another DSTX Header 3)

To point to a bookmark, select the text you want to start from, and define the hyperlink in the hyperlink tab of the Link Inspector. ⚠️➡ Remove the underscore from the hyperlink formatting ⬅⚠️.

Figures (DSTX Header 2)

Figures can be placed inlined with text or floating above it, or in the background. The placement style can be defined in the Wrap Inspector. For floating figures several styles of wrapping can be chosen.

If possible, ⚠️➡ try to use inlined figures ⬅⚠️, or you'll have to adjust their position each time you add or remove text to the document. For the caption, use DSTX Figure Caption style. Add one blank line in DSTX Body style above the figure. Place the caption below the figure.
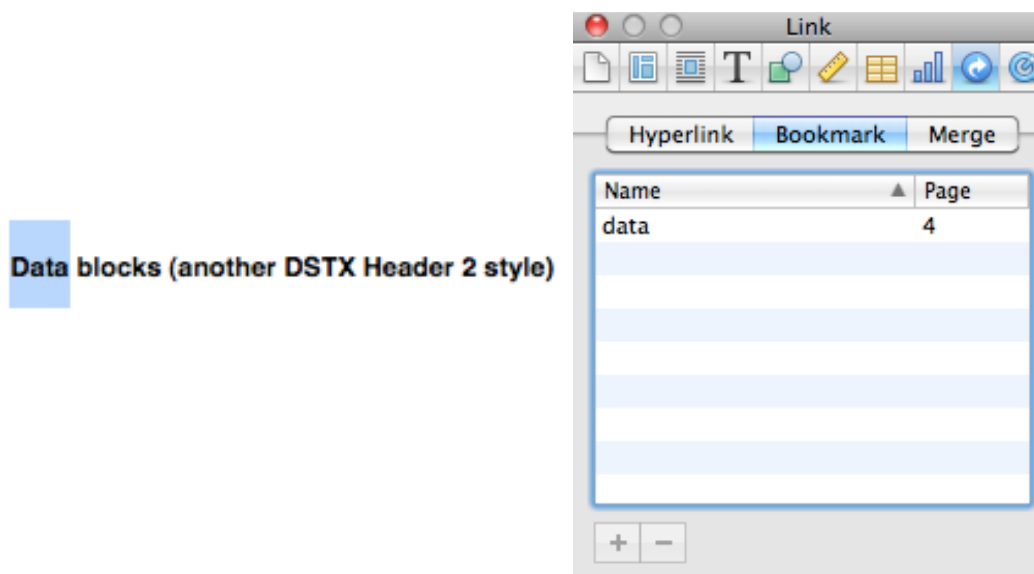

Figure 1. Defining a bookmark. Both figures are placed inline with the text. The left part of the figure is raised using a baseline shift.
If more than one paragraph is used for the caption, ⚠️➡ use shift-return ⬅⚠️ to begin the new paragraph, or a large spacing would be introduced.

Tables (DSTX Header 2)

Tables should be possibly formatted as follows. DSTX Table Header style applied to the first row of the table, and eventually to the leftmost column if required. DSTX Table style applied to the other cells. DSTX Table Caption style applied to the caption, placed above the table.

Horizontal lines have "thin" line thickness, apart from the lines above and below the header cells, that have 1pt thickness.

Vertical lines have the "thin" line thickness, the exception being the line separating the leftmost column from the others, if the leftmost column has been given the DSTX Table Header style.

Table A1. Rack-mounted server computers. Normal leftmost column.

Name	CPU	Cores	GHz (CPU/Bus)	RAM (GB)	Services
dstx01	PPC G5	2	2.0/1.0	7	External access
is01	Intel Xeon	8	2.26/1.33	12	OD master, Computations
is02	Intel Xeon	4	2.0/1.33	3	Web services, VPN
pn01	PPC G5	2	2.0/1.0	3	Computational jobs
pn02	PPC G5	2	2.3/1.15	5	Computational jobs
pn03	PPC G5	2	2.3/1.15	5	Computational jobs
pn04	PPC G5	2	2.3/1.15	5	Computational jobs

One blank line in DSTX Body stile has to be added below the table, for proper spacing. Tables crossing pages will have the header automatically repeated at the beginning of the continuation page.

Table of contents

The Table of Contents (TOC) section placed right after the cover page is automatically filled when new chapters and paragraphs are added to the manual. You may have to refresh it manually from time to time. Just clicking on it should do it.

⚠➡ *The only items to appear in the TOC are those characterized by the following styles* ⬅⚠ *:*

- *DSTX Chapter*
- *DSTX Header 1*
- *DSTX Header 2*
- *DSTX Header 3*

Therefore, when creating new headers, it's important to assign them the proper paragraph style, rather than changing the text size or the bold property.

A click on the page number of a TOC entry will move to the selected item in the document. This will be true also in the exported PDF file.

Lists

In the paragraph above, you have just seen an example of bulleted list. Just apply the DSTX Bulleted Body style to the elements of the list. An example of numbered list is shown below:

1. *DSTX Chapter*
2. *DSTX Header 1*

3. *DSTX Header 2*

4. *DSTX Header 3*

The style applied in this case is DSTX Numbered Body.

For simpler lists, just adopt DSTX List Body as below:

```
iy           year
m            month
id           day
iho          hour
mi           minute
isc          second
la           latitude*100        (example:   1492 means  14.92 degrees North)
lo           longitude*100       (example: -12372 means 123.72 degrees West)
ih           depth (km)
m1           magnitude1 *100
m2           magnitude2 *100
m3           magnitude3 *100
m4           magnitude4 *100
idummy       unused, set to 0
```

How to use this template

This template has been prepared in Pages, the word processing application of the iWork 2009 suite for Mac OS X. So you need the Pages application in order to use it.

Storing the template in the right place

The template file must be placed in your ~/Library/Application Support/iWork/Templates/My Templates, and if you plan to use Pages with the system configured to a language other than English, you should place an alias to it in the corresponding folder (Modelli, Plantillas, Vorlagen etc).

If the directory ~/Library/Application Support/iWork/Templates/My Templates does not yet exist for your account, you can create it by simply saving *any* document as a template. Then you can copy the DSTX Manual template there.

Using the template as is

After that, when you ask Pages to create a new document, just select this template in the template chooser dialog. You will get an untitled document with the content of this template, so that you could use parts of it and start updating the text.

Using the template from scratch

Or you might prefer just deleting all the pages and start typing from scratch. In case, you may add new section using the Insert --> Sections menu, from where you can choose one of the following:

- *DSTX Manual Cover Page*

- *DSTX Manual Table of Contents*

- *DSTX Manual Empty Chapter*

- *DSTX Manual Example Chapter (might be useful at least for copying the yellow attention icons.)*

Applying the template to an existing file

Suppose you have an existing document (Word, plain text, etc) that you would like to format according to this template. The steps to follow are:

- *Launch Pages and create a new document using this template*
- *In the cover page, update the Title and the Author's name*
- *Keep the cover page and the Table of Contents, delete the remaining pages*
- *From the Insert --> Sections menu, add an empty chapter*
- *Copy the test from Word and paste it at the beginning of the chapter created in the previous step*
- *Apply the proper style to the paragraphs of the pasted text*

Empty Chapter

New text here...

Appendix 1 - Mac OS X applications

If you are not used to Mac OS X, here you have a list of the applications you'll find yourself working with. For your convenience, their icons are placed in the dock, visible at the bottom of the screen. You should get familiar with them if you plan working in front of the client computers. You don't need to know about them if you just connect remotely to DSTX via ssh.

Finder

It's the main interface between you and the file system. Use it to navigate through folders, open files etc.

Terminal

It's the application you will use to run the computational jobs, taking advantage of the Unix underpinnings of Mac OS X. You better get familiar with the Unix system: spending some time learning the basics will vastly improve your working experience with the computational software installed on the DSTX computers.

TextWrangler

It's the application you will use to edit text files, typically to prepare input data for your computational jobs (if you really don't want to use vi or the like in Terminal…)

Preview

This application can display most of the graphic files you might need to visualize (PostScript, PDF, jpeg, png etc).

Safari

The Mac OS X default internet browser.