# ATEX: Online module 11 

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## Topics to be covered

- Error handling
- Types of errors
- Examples


## Errors

- The formatting process is interrupted if there is a mistake in the source file
- It is good to know about handling errors during compilation
- Makes the task easy to rectify ${ }^{A T} T_{E X}$ code


## contd...

During compilation, if $\operatorname{A} T_{E X}$ finds an error it pauses, then any of the following letters can be typed:

- $x$ - Exit the program immediately
- q- It does not display any more error messages till the compilation is done
- h- Help mode


## Error1: Typographical

- This occurs if there is any typographical mistake in any of the commands
- Example: Instead of typing
\chapter\{first chapter\}
you had written
\chaptr\{first chapter\}
- The error message is notified with the location, say line number 6 (in our example).


## Error 1: message



Fig1: Snap shot of error that occurred due to typographical mistake in commands

## Error 2: braces

- There is a chance that braces can be missed or extra when you type in set of equations or within any commands
- Example for missed brace: Instead of typing

$$
\$ x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1\}\right) \$
$$

you had written

$$
\$ \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}\left(\mathrm{x}_{-}\{1) \$\right.
$$

- Example for extra brace: Instead of typing

$$
\$ x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1\}\right) \$
$$

you had written

$$
\left.\$ x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1\}\right\}\right) \$
$$

## Error 2: message



Fig2: Snap shot of error that occurred due to missing braces

## Error 2: message



Fig3: Snap shot of error that occurred due to extra braces

## Error 3: dollar sign

- There is a chance that dollar signs can be missed when you type in set of equations
- Example: Instead of typing

$$
\$ x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1\}\right) \$
$$

you had written

$$
\$ x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1)\right.
$$

- Example: Instead of typing

```
$$x+y = f(x_{1})$$
```

you had written

$$
\left.\$ x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1\}\right\}\right) \$ \$
$$

## Error 3: message



Fig4: Snap shot of error that occurred due to missing dollar sign in math mode

## Error 4

- Some times it is hard to find the actual error as discussed in the following example:
- Example: Instead of typing
\begin\{eqnarray\} }
$x+y=f\left(x_{-}\{1\}\right)$
\end\{eqnarray\} }
you had written
$\backslash$ begin\{eqnarray\}
$\$ \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{f}\left(\mathrm{x} \_\{1\}\right) \$$
\end\{eqnarray\} }
- Note that there should not be any dollar sign within the equation array environment


## Error 4: message



Fig5: Snap shot of error that occurred due to a dollar sign in equation array environment

## Error 5: figures

- There is one common mistake that users make when width command is used:
- Example: Instead of typing
\begin\{document\} }
\begin\{center\} }

\end\{center\} }
you had written
\begin\{document\} }
\begin\{center\} }

\end\{center\} }
- Note that text width command is missing within the figure environment


## Error 5: message



Fig6: Snap shot of error that occurred due missing text width command

## Error 6: tables

- Common mistake that users make which are not displayed during compilation
- Example: Instead of typing

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
    \hline
    {\it Departments}& {\it Number of faculty members}
    & {\it Number of students}\\\hline
        Dept.1 & $100$ & $45$ \\
    Dept.2 & $75$ & $30$ \\
    Dept.3 & $60$ & $20$ \\
        \hline
\end{tabular}
```


## contd...

You had written
\begin\{tabular\}\{|c|cc|\} }
\hline
\{\it Departments\} \& \{\it Number of faculty members\}
\& \{\it Number of students\}<br>\hline Dept. 1 \& $\$ 100 \$$ \& $\$ 45 \$ \$
Dept. 2 \& $\$ 75 \$$ \& $\$ 30 \$ \ \backslash$
Dept. 3 \& \$60\$ \& \$20\$ <br>
\hline
\end\{tabular\} }

## Display1: table

| Departments | Number of faculty members | Number of students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dept. 1 | 100 | 45 |
| Dept. 2 | 75 | 30 |
| Dept. 3 | 60 | 20 |

Fig7: Snap shot of a table when user forgets diving table into columns

## contd...

- Example 2: Instead of typing

```
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
    \hline
    {\it Departments}& {\it Number of faculty members}
    & {\it Number of students}\\\hline
        Dept.1 & $100$ & $45$ \\
    Dept.2 & $75$ & $30$ \\
    Dept.3 & $60$ & $20$ \\
        \hline
\end{tabular}
```


## contd...

You had written
\begin\{tabular\}\{|c|c|c|\} }
\hline
\{\it Departments\} \& \{\it Number of faculty members\}
\& \{\it Number of students\}<br>\hline Dept. 1 \& $\$ 100 \$$ \& $\$ 45 \$ \$
Dept. 2 \& $\$ 75 \$$ \& $\$ 30 \$ \ \backslash$
Dept. 3 \& \$60\$ \& \$20\$ <br>
\hline
\end\{tabular\} }

## Display2: table

| Departments Number of faculty members | Number of students |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dept.1 | 100 | 45 |
| Dept.2 | 75 | 30 |
| Dept.3 | 60 | 20 |

Fig8: Snap shot of a table when user forgets an ampersand in the column definition

## Error 6: Itemize

- Example: Instead of typing
\begin\{itemize\} }
- Sample 1
- Sample 2
\end\{itemize\} }
you had written
\begin\{itemize\} }
- Sample 1
- Sample 2
- Sample 3

- Missing command:
\end\{itemize\} }


## Error 6: message



Fig9: Snap shot of error that occurred in itemize environment

## Error 7: Equation array

- Example: Instead of typing
\begin\{eqnarray\} }
a $\&=\& b+c \ \backslash$
$f(x) \&=\& x+x \wedge 2$
\end\{eqnarray\} }
you had written
\begin\{eqnarray\} }
a $\&=\& b+c$
$f(x) \&=\& x+x \wedge 2$
\end\{eqnarray\} }
- Missing command: double backslash after the first equation. This error occurs, if the user is trying to align the equations but and missing the double back slash command


## Error 7: message



Fig10: Snap shot of error that occurred in equation array environment

