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Example and Documentation of the kaobook class

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Federico Marotta *

February 6, 2019

an Awesome Publisher

* A LaTeX lover

The kaobook class

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Colophon
This document was typeset with the help of KOMA-Script and LaTeX using the kaobook class.
The source code of this book is available at:
https://github.com/fmarotta/kaobook/tree/master/example
(You are welcome to contribute!)
Publisher
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The harmony of the world is made manifest in Form and Number, and the heart and soul and all the poetry of Natural Philosophy are embodied in the concept of mathematical beauty.

– D'Arcy Wentworth Thompson

Greek letters with pronounciation

character	name	character	name
α	alpha *AL-fuh*	ν	nu *NEW*
β	beta *BAY-tuh*	ξ, Ξ	xi *KSIGH*
γ, Γ	gamma *GAM-muh*	o	omicron *OM-uh-CRON*
δ, Δ	delta *DEL-tuh*	π, Π	pi *PIE*
ϵ	epsilon *EP-suh-lon*	ρ	rho *ROW*
ζ	zeta *ZAY-tuh*	σ, Σ	sigma *SIG-muh*
η	eta *AY-tuh*	τ	tau *TOW (as in cow)*
θ, Θ	theta *THAY-tuh*	υ, Υ	upsilon *OOP-suh-LON*
ι	iota *eye-OH-tuh*	ϕ, Φ	phi *FEE, or FI (as in hi)*
κ	kappa *KAP-uh*	χ	chi *KI (as in hi)*
λ, Λ	lambda *LAM-duh*	ψ, Ψ	psi *SIGH, or PSIGH*
μ	mu *MEW*	ω, Ω	omega *oh-MAY-guh*

Capitals shown are the ones that differ from Roman capitals.

Preface

It is my opinion that every LaTeX geek, at least once during his life, feels the need to create his or her own class: this is what happened to me and here is the result, which, however, should be seen as a work still in progress. Actually, this class is not completely original, but it is a blend of all the best ideas that I have found in a number of guides, tutorials, blogs and tex.stackexchange.com posts. In particular, the main ideas come from two sources:

- Ken Arroyo Ohori's Doctoral Thesis, which served, with the author's permission, as a backbone for the implementation of this class;
- The Tufte-Latex Class, which was a model for the style.

I started writing this class as an experiment, and as such it should be regarded. Since it has always been indended for my personal use, it may not be perfect but I find it quite satisfactory for the use I want to make of it. I share this work in the hope that someone might find here the inspiration for writing his or her own class.

Federico Marotta

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1 Introduction

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1.1 The main ideas

Many modern printed textbooks have adopted a layout with prominent margins where small figures, tables, remarks and just about everything else can be displayed. Arguably, this layout helps to organise the discussion by separating the main text from the ancillary material, which at the same time is very close to the point in the text where it is referenced.

This text does not aim to be an apology of wide margins, for there are many better suited authors for this task; the purpose of all these words is just to fill the space so that the reader can see how a book written with the kaobook class looks like. Meanwhile, I shall also try to illustrate the features of the class.

The main ideas behind kaobook come from this blog post, and actually the name of the class is dedicated to the author of the post, Ken Arroyo Ohori, which has kindly allowed me to create a class based on his thesis. Therefore, if you want to know more reasons to prefer a 1.5-column layout for your books, you can read his blog post.

1.2 What this class does

The kaobook class focuses more about the document structure than about the style. Indeed, it is a well-known LaTeX printiple that structure and style should be separated as much as possible (see also Section ***What this class does not*** on the following page). This means that this class will only provide commands, environments and in general, the opportunity to do things, which the user may or may not use. Actually, some stylistic matters are embedded in the class, but the user is able to customise them with ease.

The main features are the following:

Page Headings They span the whole page, margins included, and, in twoside mode, display alternatively the chapter and the section name.

Matters The commands `\frontmatter`, `\mainmatter` and `\backmatter` have been redefined in order to have automatically wide margins in the main matter, and narrow margins in the front and back matters.

Margin text We provide commands `\sidenote` and `\marginnote` to put text in the margins.[1]

Margin figs/tabs A couple of useful environments is `marginfigure` and `margintable`, which, not surprisingly, allow you to put figures and tables in the margins (cfr. **Figure 1.1**).

Margin toc Finally, since we have wide margins, why don't add a little table of contents in them? See `\margintoc` for that.

Hyperref `hyperref` is loaded and by default we try to add bookmarks in a sensible way; in particular, the bookmarks levels are automatically reset at `\appendix` and `\backmatter`.

Bibliography We want the reader to be able to know what has been cited without having to go to the end of the document every time, so we put citations in the margins as well.

1: Sidenotes (like this!) are numbered while marginnotes are not

Figure 1.1: The Mona Lisa. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mona_Lisa,_by_Leonardo_da_Vinci,_from_C2RMF_retouched.jpg

1.3 What this class does not

As anticipated, the styling is left to the user. Indeed, every book may have sidenotes, margin figures and so on, but each book will have its own fonts, toc style *et cetera*. For this reason, we only provide sensible defaults. The github repository is organised as follows.

kaobook.cls The class file, which contains the definitions of the commands and the environments and loads the required packages.

packages.sty Loads other packages to improve the writing with special contents (for instance, the `listing` package is loaded here as it is not required in every book).

commands.sty Complements to the packages, *e.g.* some commands to manage label and referencing, or to print special words always in the same way.

environments.sty Provides special environments, like boxes. See Chapter ***Mathematics and Boxes*** on page 19 for some examples.

theorems.sty Style of mathematical environments. Acutally, there are two such packages: one is for plain theorems, *i.e.* the theorems are printed in plain text; the other uses `mdframed` to draw a box around theorems. The user can plug the most appropriate style into its document.

style.sty Page layout, formatting of the titles...

Moreover, the github repository also contains a folder with this very book as an example.

In the rest of the book, I shall assume that the reader is not a novice in the use of LaTeX, and refer to the documentation of the packages used in this class for things that are already explained there. Moreover, I assume that the reader is willing to edit the provided packages for styles, environments and commands, if he or she does not like the default settings.

Class Options, Commands and Environments

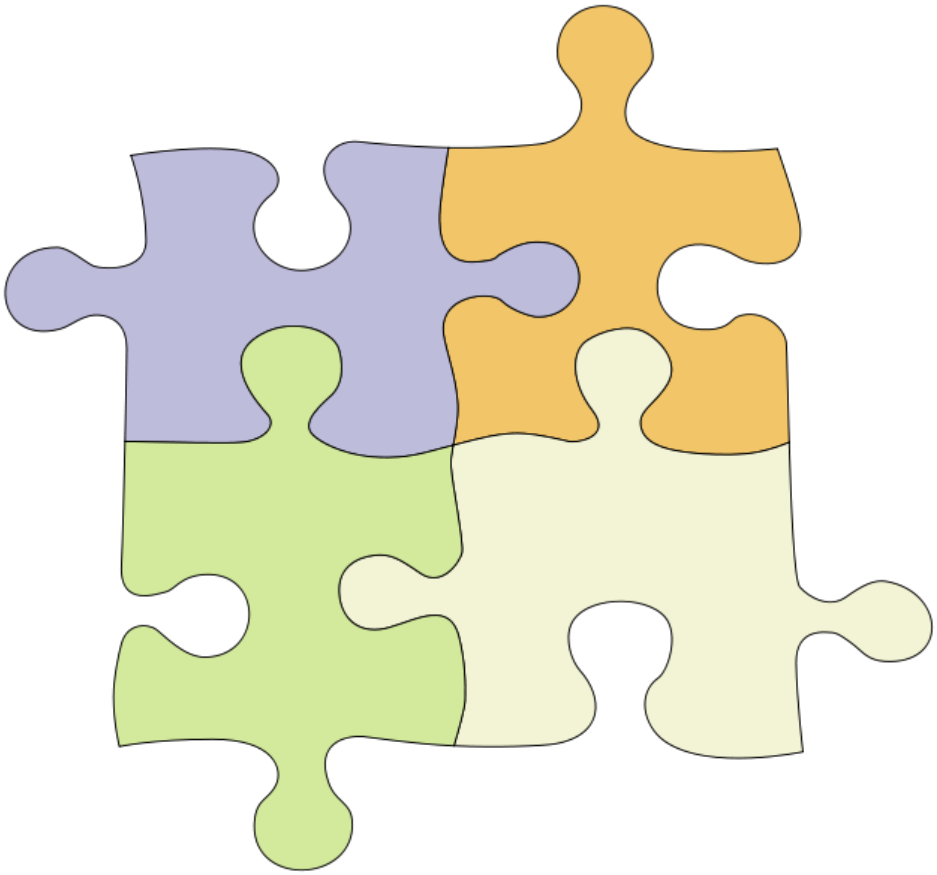

Figure 1.2: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Puzzle-4.svg

2 Class Options

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2.3 Other things worth knowing 5
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In this chapter I will describe the most common options used, both the ones inherited from scrbook and the kao-specific ones.

2.1 KOMA options

The class is based on the scrbook, therefore it understands all of the options you would normally pass to that class. By default, the font size is 9pt and the paragraphs are separated by space, not marked by indentation. The default value for parskip is half.

The toc has an entry for everything: listoffigures, listoftables, indices, and bibliographies. There are also entries for the tableofcontents itself (thanks to the `\setuptoc{toc}{totoc}` command). If you want entries for the glossaries as well, you can set the `toc` option of the package `glossaries`.[3]

3: If you don't want all these things in the table of contents, pass the appropriate KOMA options to the class.

2.2 KAO options

In the future I plan to add more options to set the paragraph formatting (justified vs ragged) and the position of the margins (inner vs outer in twoside mode, left vs right in oneside mode)[4].

4: As of now, paragraphs are justified, formatted with `singlespacing` (from package `setspace`) and `frenchspacing`.

2.3 Other things worth knowing

By default, dispositions are numbered up to the section thanks to the command `\setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}`. We also altered slightly the entries of the parts in the table of contents so as to include "Part". The table of contents can be modified through the package `etoc`, which is loaded because it is needed for the margintocs. The sidenotes are numbered on a per-chapter basis.

The packages `inputenc`, `hyphenat`, `microtype` are already loaded, but you have to load babel or polyglossia and csquotes, if you wish. `biblatex` is already loaded and it is needed to display citations in the margins.

We also load `xcolor`.

2.4 Document Structure

We provide optional arguments to the `\title` and `\author` commands so that you can insert short, plain text versions of this fields, which can be used, typically in the half-title or somewhere else in the frontmatter, through the commands `\@plaintitle` and `\@plainauthor`, respectively. The pdftitle and pdfauthor are set through hyperref to the plain values if present, otherwise to the normal values.

The frontmatter uses a layout without margins and a plain page style (*i.e.* no headings). In the mainmatter the margins are wide, the page numbers are arabic (while in the frontmatter there are roman numbers) and the headings are fancy. In the appendix we use `\bookmarksetup{startatroot}` so that the bookmarks to the chapters are on their own; without this, they would be under the preceding part. In the backmatter the margins shrink again and we reset again the bookmarks root.

3 Sidenotes and Marginnotes

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3.1 Sidenotes

To insert a sidenote, just enter the command

```
\sidenote{Text of the note}
```

You can specify a mark[O] with

O: This sidenote has a special mark, a big O!

```
\sidenote[mark]{Text}
```

or you can specify an offset and a mark with

```
\sidenote[offset][mark]{Text}
```

in which case the mark can be empty. If you want to know more, read the documentation of the `snotez` package.

Sidenotes are handled through the `snotez` package, which relies on the `marginnote` package. The sidenote counter is reset at every chapter, but you can change that with the `\counterwithout` command.

3.2 Marginnotes

The command for margin notes comes from the `marginnote` package, but it has been redefined in order to change the position of the optional offset argument, which now precedes the text of the note, while in the original version it was at the end. Check the `marginnote` package.

This command is similar to the previous one. You can use it like so:

```
\marginnote[offset]{Text}
```

where the offset argument can be left out.

We load the packages `marginnote`, `marginfix` and `placeins`. Since `snotez` uses `marginnote`, what we say for marginnotes is also valid for sidenotes. The style of marginnotes and captions is the same, and the notes are shifted slightly upwards (`\renewcommand{\marginnotevadjust}{3pt}`) in order to allineate them to the bottom of the line of text where the marginnote is issued.

The offset option can be either a (positive or negative) length or a multiple of `\baselineskip`, *e.g.*

```
\marginnote[-12pt]{Text} or \marginnote[*-3]{Text}
```

3.3 Footnotes

Footnotes force the reader to constantly move from one area of the page to the other. Arguably marginnotes solve this issue, so you should not use footnotes. Nevertheless, for completeness, we have the standard command `\footnote`, just in case you want to put a footnote once in a while.*

3.4 Margintoc

Since we are talking about margins, we introduce here the `\margintoc` command, which accepts a parameter for the vertical offset, like so: `\margintoc[offset]`. It can be used in any point of the document, but we think it makes sense to use it at the beginning of chapters or parts. In this document I put it in the chapter preamble, with this code:

The font used in the margintoc is the same as the one for the chapter entries in the main table of contents at the beginning of the document.

```
\setchapterpreamble[u]{\margintoc}
\chapter{Chapter title}
```

* And this is how they look like. Notice that there is a back reference to the text; pretty cool, uh?

4 Figures and Tables

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4.1 Normal figures and tables

Normal figures and tables can be inserted just like in any standard LaTeX document. The `graphicx` package is already loaded, and if you want you can load `subfig`. The captions will be positioned in the margins with the help of the `floatrow` package. The space between the

```
\renewcommand\FBaskip{4pt}
\renewcommand\FBbskip{4pt}
```

Here is a picture of Mona Lisa (**Figure 4.1**), as an example. The captions are formatted as the marginnotes; to change the options you can use `\captsetup` from the `caption` package. Remember that if you want to reference a figure, the label must come *after* the caption!

Figure 4.1: It's Mona Lisa again. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

The tables can be inserted as easily as the figures, as exemplified in the following code:

The credits for the image above the chapter title go to: Bushra Feroz — Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=68724647

```
\begin{table}
\begin{tabular}{ c c c c  }
    \toprule
    col1 & col2 & col3 \\
    \midrule
    \multirow{3}{4em}{Multiple row} & cell2 & cell3 \\ &
    cell5 & cell6 \\ &
    cell8 & cell9 \\
    \bottomrule
\end{tabular}
\caption[A useless table]{A useless table.}
\end{table}
```

which results in the useless **Table 4.1**.

col1	col2	col3
Multiple row	cell2	cell3
	cell5	cell6
	cell8	cell9

Table 4.1: A useless table.

I don't have much else to say, so I will just insert some blind text. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

4.2 Margin figures and tables

Marginfigures can be inserted with the environment `marginfigure`. In this case, the whole picture is confined to the margin and the caption is below it. **Figure 1.1** is obtained with something like this:

```
\begin{marginfigure}
    \includegraphics{monalisa}
    \caption[The Mona Lisa]{The Mona Lisa.}
    \labfig{marginmonalisa}
\end{marginfigure}
```

There is also the `margintable` environment, of which **Table 4.2** is an example.

col1	col2	col3
Multiple row	cell2	cell3
	cell5	cell6
	cell8	cell9

Table 4.2: Another useless table.

Marginfigures and tables can be positioned with an optional offset command, like so:

```
\begin{marginfigure}[offset]
    \includegraphics{images/seaside}
\end{marginfigure}
```

Offset ca be either a measure or a multiple of `\baselineskip`, much like with `\sidenote`, `\marginnote` and `\margintoc`.If you are wondering how I inserted this orange bubble, have a look at the `todo` package.

improve this part

4.3 Wide figures and tables

With the environments `figure*` and `table*` you can insert figures which span the whole page width. The caption will be positioned below.

Figure 4.2: A wide seaside, and a wide caption. Credits: By Bushra Feroz - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=68724647. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

4.4 Image before chapter

It is relatively easy to insert a figure before the chapter title with the help of the `\setchapterpreamble` command. The details are left to the reader.[7]

7: Check the source code for a hint.

In this chapter I also have used a different chapter title style. This is just to demonstrate how easy it is to alter the default if you don't like it and if you are willing to write some commands on your own. For instance, you could try the following code:

```
\renewcommand*{\chapterformat}
{
  \enskip\mbox{\scalebox{3.5}{\framebox{\thechapter\autodot
    }}}
}
\renewcommand\chapterlinesformat[3]
{
  \parbox[b]{\textwidth+\marginparsep+\marginparwidth}{
    \parbox[b]{\textwidth}{#3}%
    \parbox[b]{\marginparsep}{\hfill}%
    \parbox[b]{\marginparwidth}{#2}%
  }
  %\hrule
}
```

5 References

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5.1 Citations

To cite someone **[Visscher2008, James2013]** is very simple: just use the `\sidecite` command. It does not have an offset argument yet, but it probably will in the future. This command supports multiple entries, as you can see, and by default it prints the reference on the margin as well as adding it to the bibliography at the end of the document. For this setup I used biblatex but I think that workarounds are possible **[James2013]** . Note that the citations have nothing to do with the text, they are completely random as they only serve the purpose to illustrate the feature.

[Visscher2008]: **Visscher2008** (**Visscher2008**), **Visscher2008**
[James2013]: **James2013** (**James2013**), **James2013**

[James2013]: **James2013** (**James2013**), **James2013**

5.2 Glossaries and Indices

If you load the packages `glossaries` and `imakeidx` you can add those things to your book. For instance, I previously defined some glossary entries and now I am going to use them, like this: computer. `glossaries` allows you to use acronyms as well, like the following: this is the full version, Frame per Second (FPS), and this is the short one FPS. These entries will appear in the glossary in the backmatter.

To illustrate the indexing feature, I have just called `\index{index}`, and an entry in the index has been added. Check it out!

You can read the documentation of these packages if you are interested.

Design and Additional Features

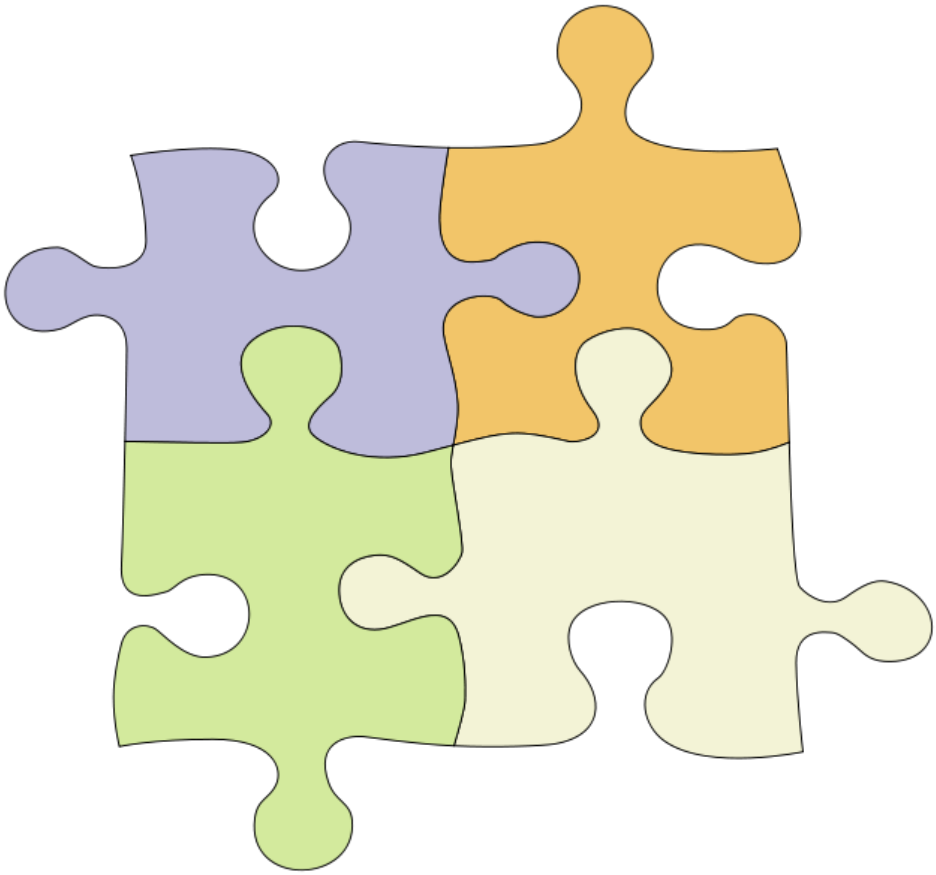

Figure 5.1: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Puzzle-4.svg

6 Page Layout

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6.1 Headings

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

6.2 Headers & Footers

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

7 Mathematics and Boxes

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7.1 Theorems

Despite most people complain at the sight of a book full of equations, mathematics is an important part of many books. Here, we shall illustrate some of the possibilities. We believe that theorems, definitions, remarks and examples should be emphasised with a shaded background; however, the colour should not be to heavy on the eyes, so we have chosen light yellow.[11]

11: The boxes are all of the same colour here, because we did not want our document to look like Harlequin.

Definition 7.1.1 *Let (X, d) be a metric space. A subset $U \subset X$ is an open set if, for any $x \in U$ there exists $r > 0$ such that $B(x, r) \subset U$. We call the topology associated to d the set τ_d of all the open subsets of (X, d).*

Definition 7.1.1 is very important. I am not joking, but I have inserted this phrase only to show how to reference definitions. The following statement is repeated over and over in different environments.

Theorem 7.1.1 *A finite intersection of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d), i.e τ_d is closed under finite intersections. Any union of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d).*

Proposition 7.1.2 *A finite intersection of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d), i.e τ_d is closed under finite intersections. Any union of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d).*

Lemma 7.1.3 *A finite intersection[a] of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d), i.e τ_d is closed under finite intersections. Any union of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d).*

[a] I'm a footnote

You can even insert footnotes inside the theorem environments; they will be displayed at the bottom of the box.

You can safely ignore the content of the theorems...

Corollary 7.1.4 (Finite Intersection, Countable Union) *A finite intersection of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d), i.e τ_d is closed under finite intersections. Any union of open sets of (X, d) is an open set of (X, d).*

Proof. The proof is left to the reader as a trivial exercise. Hint: Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get

no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language. □

Definition 7.1.2 *Let (X, d) be a metric space. A subset $U \subset X$ is an open set if, for any $x \in U$ there exists $r > 0$ such that $B(x, r) \subset U$. We call the topology associated to d the set τ_d of all the open subsets of (X, d).*

Here is a random equation, just because we can:

$$x = a_0 + \cfrac{1}{a_1 + \cfrac{1}{a_2 + \cfrac{1}{a_3 + \cfrac{1}{a_4}}}}$$

Example 7.1.1 Let (X, d) be a metric space. A subset $U \subset X$ is an open set if, for any $x \in U$ there exists $r > 0$ such that $B(x, r) \subset U$. We call the topology associated to d the set τ_{d} of all the open subsets of (X, d).

Remark 7.1.1 Let (X, d) be a metric space. A subset $U \subset X$ is an open set if, for any $x \in U$ there exists $r > 0$ such that $B(x, r) \subset U$. We call the topology associated to d the set τ_{d} of all the open subsets of (X, d).

As you may have noticed, definitions, example and remarks have independent counters; theorems, propositions, lemmas and corollaries share the same counter.

Remark 7.1.2 Here is how an integral looks like inline: $\int_a^b x^2 dx$, and here is the same integral displayed in its own paragraph:

$$\int_a^b x^2 dx$$

We provide two files for the theorem styles: plaintheorems.sty, which you should include if you do not want coloured boxes around theorems; and mdftheorems.sty, which is the one used for this document. Of course, you will have to edit these files according to your taste and the general style of the book.

7.2 Boxes & Custom Environments [12]

12: Notice that in the table of contents and in the header, the name of this section is 'Boxes & Environments'; we achieved this with the optional argument of the `section` command.

Say you want to insert a special section, an optional content or just something you want to emphasise. We think that nothing works better than a box in these cases. We used `mdframed` to construct the ones shown below. You can create and modify such environments by editing the provided file environments.sty (check the github repository).

Title of the box

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information?

Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

If you set up a counter, you can even create your own numbered environment.

Comment 7.2.1

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

7.3 Experiments

It is possible to wrap marginnotes inside boxes, too. Audacious readers are encouraged to try their own experiments and let me know the outcomes.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

title of margin note

Margin note inside a kaobox. (Actually, kaobox inside a marginnote!)

APPENDIX

A Heading on Level 0 (chapter)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

A.1 Heading on Level 1 (section)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 2 (subsection)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 3 (subsubsection)

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text,

you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

Heading on Level 4 (paragraph) Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

A.2 Lists

Example for list (itemize)

- First item in a list
- Second item in a list
- Third item in a list
- Fourth item in a list
- Fifth item in a list

*Example for list (4*itemize)*

- First item in a list
  - First item in a list
    - First item in a list
      - First item in a list
      - Second item in a list
    - Second item in a list
  - Second item in a list
- Second item in a list

Example for list (enumerate)

1. First item in a list
2. Second item in a list
3. Third item in a list
4. Fourth item in a list
5. Fifth item in a list

*Example for list (4*enumerate)*

1. First item in a list
    a) First item in a list
        i. First item in a list
            A. First item in a list
            B. Second item in a list
        ii. Second item in a list
    b) Second item in a list
2. Second item in a list

Example for list (description)

First item in a list
Second item in a list
Third item in a list
Fourth item in a list
Fifth item in a list

*Example for list (4*description)*

First item in a list
    First item in a list
        First item in a list
            First item in a list
            Second item in a list
        Second item in a list
    Second item in a list
Second item in a list

Alphabetical Index

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