

Example and Documentation of the `kaobook` class

The kaobook class

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Example and Documentation of the `kaobook` class

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Federico Marotta *

January 15, 2019

an Awesome Publisher

* A \LaTeX lover

The kaobook class

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You can edit this page to suit your needs. For instance, here we have a no copyright statement, a colophon and some other information. This page is based on the corresponding page of Ken Arroyo Ohori's thesis, with minimal changes.

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Colophon

This document was typeset with the help of KOMA-Script and L^AT_EX using the kaobook class.

The source code of this thesis is available at:

<https://myurl.com>

Publisher

First printed in Jan 2019 by an Awesome Publisher

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

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 intended 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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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 exploit. 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 margins 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.

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

Margin text We provide commands `\sidenote` and `\marginnote` to put text in the margins¹.

Margin figs/tabs A couple of useful environments is `marginfigure` and `marginable`, which, not surprisingly, allow you to put figures and tables in the margins.

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`.

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 and so on. 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 experience of the user (for instance, `ams*` packages are loaded here as they are not required in every book).

commands.sty Complements to the packages, *e.g.* the specifications of the theorem environments.

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

Moreover, there is a folder containing this very book as an example.

Part I

Class Options, Commands and Environments

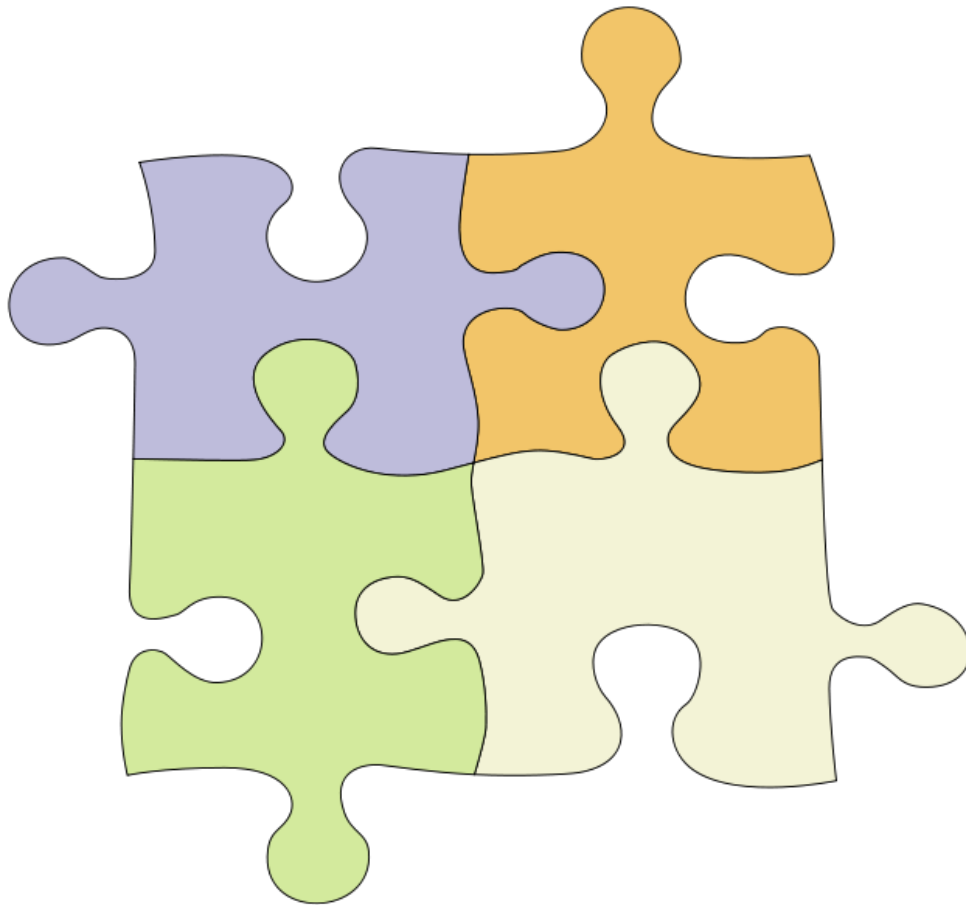
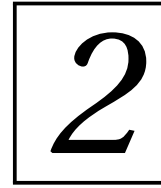


Figure 1.2: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Puzzle-4.svg>



Class Options

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2.1 TODO

Describe the most common options used, both the ones inherited from scrbook and the kao-specific ones.

2.2 KOMA options

2.3 kao options

Sidenotes and Marginnotes

3.1 Sidenotes

usage

implementation

3.2 Marginnotes

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 provide the standard command `\footnote`, just in case you want to put a footnote once in a while*.

3.4 Margintoc

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* And this is how they look like.



Figure 4.1: By Bushra Feroz - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=68724647>

4 *Figures and Tables*

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4.1 *Normal figures and tables*

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.



Figure 4.2: 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.

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Table 4.1: A useless table. 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.

col1	col2	col3
Multiple row	cell2 cell5 cell8	cell3 cell6 cell9

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.

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

col1	col2	col3
Multiple row	cell2 cell5 cell8	cell3 cell6 cell9

Table 4.2: A useless table.

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.

4.3 Wide figures and tables

References

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.

Now I will cite someone[1].

Part II

Style

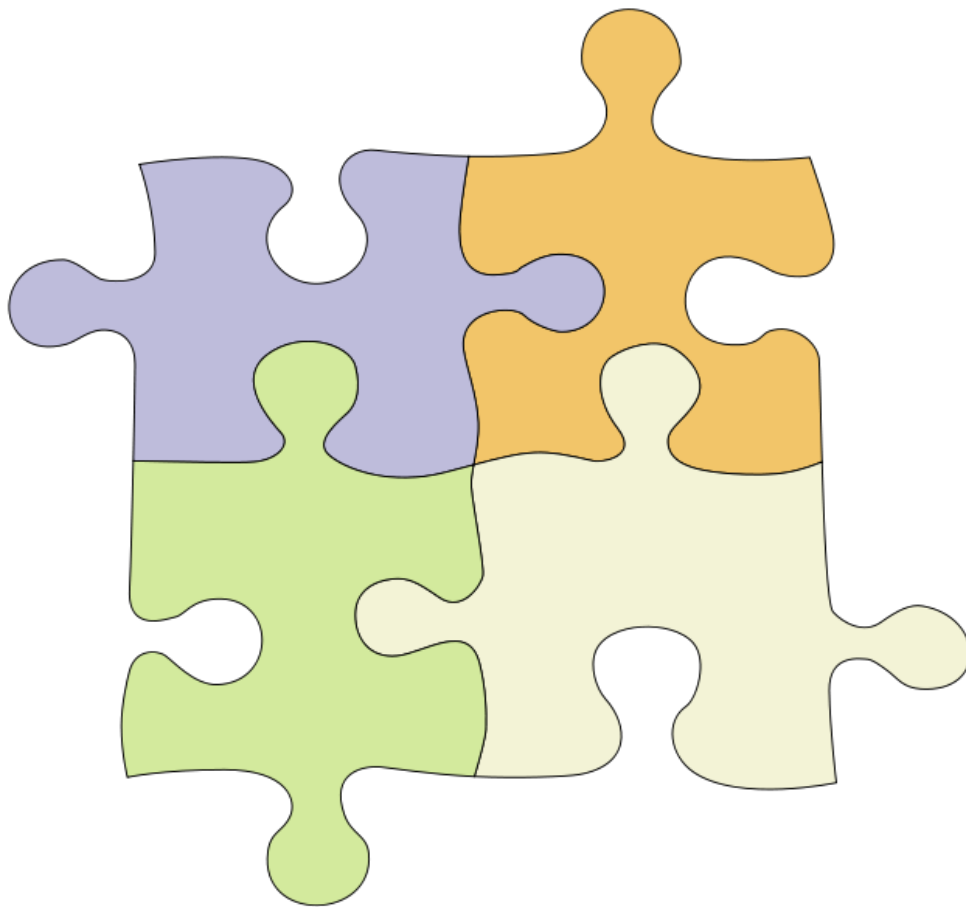


Figure 5.1: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Puzzle-4.svg>

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TODO



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

Bibliography

- [1] Peter M Visscher, William G Hill, and Naomi R Wray. 'Heritability in the genomics era—concepts and misconceptions.' In: *Nat. Rev. Genet.* 9.4 (2008), pp. 255–266. DOI: [10.1038/nrg2322](https://doi.org/10.1038/nrg2322).

