Example and documentation
of the kaobook class

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Example and documentation of the kaobook **class**

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February 18, 2019

An Awesome Publisher

* A LaTeX lover

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

I am of the 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

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, be sure to read his blog post.

Another source of inspiration, as you may have noticed, is the Tufte-Latex Class. The fact that the design is similar is due to the fact that it is very difficult to improve something wich is already so good. However, I like to think that this class is more flexible than Tufte-Latex. For instance, I have tried to use only standard packages and to implement as little as possible from scratch;[1] therefore, it should be pretty easy to customise anything, provided that you read the documentation of the package that provides that feature.

1: This also means that understanding and contributing to the class development is made easier. Indeed, many things still need to be improved, so if you are interested, check out the repository on github!

In this book I shall illustrate the main features of the class and provide information about how to use and change things. Let us get started.

1.2 What this class does

{sec:does}

The kaobook class focuses more about the document structure than about the style. Indeed, it is a well-known LaTeX principle that structure and style should be separated as much as possible (see also Section 1.3 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

{1@xvr}
{1@vr}

are embedded in the class, but the user is able to customise them with ease.

The main features are the following:

Page Layout The text width is reduced to improve readability and make space for the margins, where any sort of elements can be displayed.

Chapter Headings As opposed to Tufte-Latex, we provide a variety of chapter headings among which to choose; examples will be seen in later chapters.

Page Headers They span the whole page, margins included, and, in twoside mode, display alternatively the chapter and the section name.[2]

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. However, the page style can be changed at any moment, even in the middle of the document.

Margin text We provide commands `\sidenote` and `\marginnote` to put text in the margins.[3]

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`. Moreover, we also provide a small package to enhance hyperreferences to other parts of the text.

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 citations go in the margins as well as at the end, as in Tufte-Latex. Unlike that class, however, you are free to customise the citations as you wish.

In addition, the class is based on KOMA-Script's `scrbook`, therefore it inherits all the goodies of that.

1.3 What this class does not

{sec:doesnot}

As anticipated, further customisation of the book 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, special environments and so on. For this reason, in addition to the class, we provide only sensible defaults, but if these features are not nedded, they can be left out. These special packages are located in the `style` directory, which is organised as follows:

2: This is another departure from Tufte's design.

3: 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

{fig:margin

style.sty This package contains the specifications of page layout, headers and footers, chapter headings, and the fonts used throughout the document.

packages.sty Loads additional packages to decorate the writing with special contents (for instance, the `listing` package is loaded here as it is not required in every book). There are also defined some useful commands to print the same words always in the same way, *e.g.* latin words in italics or `packages` in verbatim.

references.sty Some useful commands to manage labeling and referencing, again to ensure that the same elements are referenced always in a consistent way.

environments.sty Provides special environments, like boxes. Both simple and complex environments are available; by complex we mean that they are endowed with a counter, floating and can be put in a special table of contents.[4]

theorems.sty The 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. You can plug the most appropriate style into its document.

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 make minor edits to the provided packages for styles, environments and commands, if he or she does not like the default settings.

4: See Chapter 7 on page 18 for some examples. {2@×v⊦}

The audacious users might feel tempted to edit some of these packages. I'd be immensely happy if they sent me examples of what they have been able to do!

Class Options, Commands and Environments

2

Class Options

{ch:options}

In this chapter I will describe the most common options used, both the ones inherited from scrbook and the kao-specific ones. Options passed to the class modifies its default behaviour; beware though that some options may lead to unexpected results. . .

2.1 KOMA options

The kaobook class is based on scrbook, therefore it understands all of the options you would normally pass to that class. If you have a lot of patience, you can read the KOMA-Scriptguide.[6] Actually, the reading of such guide is suggested as it is very instructive.

6: The guide can be downloaded from https://ctan.org/pkg/koma-script?lang=en.

Every KOMA-Scriptoption you pass to the class when you load it is automatically activated. In addition, in kaobook some options have modified default values. For instance, the font size is 9.5pt and the paragraphs are separated by space[7], not marked by indentation.

7: To be precise, they are separated by half a line worth of space: the parskip value is 'half'.

2.2 kao options

In the future I plan to add more options to set the paragraph formatting (justified or ragged) and the position of the margins (inner or outer in twoside mode, left or right in oneside mode)[8] .

8: As of now, paragraphs are justified, formatted with \singlespacing (from the setspace package) and \frenchspacing.

I take this opportunity to renew the call for help: everyone is encouraged to add features or reimplement existing ones, and to send me the results. You can find the github repository at https://github.com/fmarotta/kaobook.

> **To Do**
>
> Implement the justified and margin options. To be consistent with the KOMA-Scriptstyle, they should accept a simple switch as a parameter, where the simple switch should be true or false, or one of the other standard values for simple switches supported by KOMA-Script. See the KOMA-Scriptdocumentation for further information.

The above box is an example of a kaobox, which will be discussed more thoroughly in Chapter 7 (Mathematics and Boxes) on page 18. Throughout the book I shall use these boxes to remarks what still needs to be done.

{3@xv}

2.3 Other things worth knowing

A bunch of packages are already loaded in the class because they are needed for the implementation. These include:

- ► etoolbox
- ► calc
- ► xifthen
- ► xkeyval
- ► xparse
- ► xstring

Many more packages are loaded, but they will be discussed in due time. Here, we will mention only one more set of packages, needed to change the paragraph formatting (recall that in the future there will be options to change this). In particular, the packages we load are:

- ► ragged2e
- ► setspace
- ► hyphenat
- ► microtype
- ► needspace
- ► xspace
- ► xcolor (with options usenames,dvipsnames)

Some of the above packages do not concern paragraph formatting, but we nevertheless grouped them with the others. By default, the main text is justified and formatted with singlespacing and frenchspacing; the margin text is the same, except that the font is a bit smaller.

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 front matter, through the commands \@plaintitle and \@plainauthor, respectively. The PDF properties pdftitle and pdfauthor are automatically set by hyperref to the plain values if present, otherwise to the normal values.[9]

There are defined two page layouts, margin and wide, and two page styles, plain and fancy. The layout basically concern the width of the margins, while the style refers to headers and footer.[10]

The commands \frontmatter, \mainmatter, and \backmatter have been redefined in order to automatically change page layout and style

9: We think that this is an important point so we remark it here. If you compile the document with pdflatex, the PDF metadata will be altered so that they match the plain title and author you have specified; if you did not specify them, the metadata will be set to the normal title and author.

10: Layout and styles will be discussed in Chapter **??** (**??**) on page ??. For now, suffice it to say that pages with the margin layout have wide margins, while with the wide layout the margins are absent. In plain pages the headers and footer are suppressed, while in fancy pages there is a header.

{4@xv}

for these sections of the book. The front matter uses the `margin` layout and the `plain` page style. In the mainmatter the margins are wide and the headings are fancy. In the appendix the style and the layout do not change; however we use `\bookmarksetup{startatroot}` so that the bookmarks of the chapters are on the root level (without this, they would be under the preceding part). In the backmatter the margins shrink again and we also reset the bookmarks root.

3

Sidenotes and Marginnotes

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

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

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

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.

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.*

`{bhfn:1}`

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:

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

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.

---

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

4 Figures and Tables

4.1 Normal figures and tables

{bhfn:2}

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 figure and the text can be specified with the following commands:

```
\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!

again. Hello,
t a meaning.
hat a printed
place. If you
t no informa-
formation? Is
this text and
lest gefburn"?
text like this
t the selected
ritten and an
is text should
alphabet and
f the original
d for special
words should

{fig:normalmonalisa}

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

```
\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

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.

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

col1	col2	col3
Multiple row	cell2	cell3
	cell5	cell6
	cell8	cell9

Table 4.2: Another useless table.   {tab:anothe

```
1  \begin{marginfigure}[offset]
2      \includegraphics{images/seaside}
3  \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.

seaside, and a wide caption. Credits: By Bushra Feroz - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, ...dia.org/w/index.php?curid=68724647. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show ...k like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there ...ext and some nonsense like "Huardest gefburn"? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information ...w the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and ...e 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.[13]

13: 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:

```latex
\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

5.1 Citations

To cite someone [2, 3] 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 [3] . 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.

[2]: Visscher et al. (2008), 'Heritability in the genomics era–concepts and misconceptions.'
[3]: James et al. (2013), *An Introduction to Statistical Learning*

[3]: James et al. (2013), *An Introduction to Statistical Learning*

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

6 Page Layout

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.

6.3 Table of Contents

Another option that is activated by default changes the style of the table of contents. By default, there is an entry for everything: list of figures,

list of tables, indices, glossaries and bibliographies. There are also entries for the table of contents 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`.[16]

By default, dispositions are numbered up to the section thanks to the command `\setcounter{secnumdepth}{1}`. The table of contents can be modified through the package `etoc`, which is loaded because it is needed for the margintocs, or the more traditional `tocbase`. The sidenotes are numbered on a per-chapter basis, with the `chngcntr` package; if you want to have only one counter for the whole document, check the provided `style.sty` file.

We also load `xcolor`.

7

Mathematics and Boxes

{ch:mathematics}

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.[18]

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

{def:openset}

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

{bhfthm3}

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).*

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.

Here is a random equation, just because we can:

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

7.2 Boxes & Custom Environments [19]

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?

19: 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.

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

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