

Documentation

yReport

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Table des matières

1	Prerequisites	4
2	Class options	4
3	Page Layout	4
4	Length Commands	4
5	Font Commands	4
6	Colors	5
7	Backgrounding	5
7.1	Backgrounding the Margin Paragraph	5
7.2	Backgrounding Page Area	5
8	Titlepages	6
9	Author or Book Informations	6
9.1	Author Informations	6
9.2	Book Informations	6
9.3	Custom Line	7
10	Lists	7
11	Margin Notes and Margin Title	7
12	Figures	7
12.1	Body Figures	7
12.2	Side Figure	8
13	Tables	8
13.1	Body Table	8
13.2	Side Table	8
14	Full Width Element	8
15	Quotation	9
16	Partial Table of Content	9

17 Numbers typesetting	9
18 Metadata	10
19 Headers	10
20 Ornaments	10
21 Side Math	11
22 Miscellaneous	11
22.1 Mail typesetting	11

1 Prerequisites

You must compile this class with \LaTeX for it to work properly. You need to install the fonts that are in the `fonts/` directory and finally to install the `infoBulle` package.

2 Class options

- `noColorBullet` turns off the bullet coloration
- `frenchBullet`(default) turns on French typography for bullets (`noFrenchBullet` makes the opposite)
- `french` change the document settings to be in French
- `article` makes the document lighter (remove chapter counting, etc.)
- `noHeaders` disable the headers

3 Page Layout

`\symmetricalPage` changes the margin so that the page is symmetrical (no more margin par, small margin left and right).

`\asymmetricalPage` does the opposite than `\symmetricalPage` and restore the margin paragraph, the asymmetrical margins, etc.

4 Length Commands

`\wholeMargin` is the addition of the length of the margin paragraph and the `marginparsep`.

`\wholeWidth` is the addition of `\wholeMargin` and the text width.

`\bigVerticalLineWidth` is the length of the vertical line used for chapter and `marginpar` backgrounding.

5 Font Commands

Following commands change the current font to the one they describe :

```
\normalFont
\titleFont % for title page
\headingFont % section, subsection, subsubsection
\chapterNumberFont
\chapterFont
\serifFont
\sectionNumbers
```

6 Colors

To change the document color, use following syntaxe : `\definecolor{mainColor}{RGB}{<red>, <green>, <blue>}`

Following colors might also be redefined as described above :

```
sectionNumbersColor
subsectionNumbersColor
lightGrey
middleGrey
darkGrey
```

`\isOddPage{<true>}{<false>}` is a command that check if a page is odd, execute `<true>` if it is the case, `<false>` otherwise.

7 Backgrounding

7.1 Backgrounding the Margin Paragraph

To add a background color to the margin par, you can use `\backgroundThisPageGrey` or `\backgroundThisPageColor`. I recommend using the first one as it is more discrete.

7.2 Backgrounding Page Area

Five commands are useful for such a thing :

- `\startBackground[outer_space][inner_space][counter]` : starts the backgrounding area at the current position
- `\startBackgroundPageTop[counter]` : starts the backgrounding area at the top of the current page
- `\stopBackground[outer_space][inner_space][counter]` : stops the backgrounding area at the current position
- `\stopBackgroundPageBottom[counter]` : stops the backgrounding area at the bottom of the page

outer_space represents the space added outside the backgrounding area (above it for `\startBackground`, below it for `\stopBackground`), *inner_space* is the space added inside the backgrounding area. The *counter* argument is the counter to use for the references. The default is `\thebackground` and I don't see why would one want to change it.

The fifth command is `\drawBackground[counter]`. This one draws the background using tikz. This command should be called **before** the other ones! To change the backgrounding style, change the tikz style « background » : `\tikzset{background/.style = {fill=xxx, draw=red, etc.}}`.

8 Titlepages

I defined different titlepage format. Use :

```
\subtitle{<subtitle>}
\title{<title>}
\author{<author>}
...
\begin{document}
\titleOne
or
\titleTwo[front/image/path.jpg][<image_dimen>]
...
```

Personally, I prefer `\titleTwo`. Its two optional arguments are used as follows `\includegraphics[<image_dimen>]{front/image/path.jpg}`. Note that `\titleTwo` supports up to three lines title. More lines will overflow from the page. You can use `\\` in the `\title` command.

9 Author or Book Informations

9.1 Author Informations

The `\authorBlock{<infos>}` command typeset a block containing all author informations. It is intended to be put on the second (blank) page.

`<infos>` should be replaced with one or more from the following commands :

```
\authorName{<your name>}
\authorAdressLineOne{<adress line one>}
\authorAdressLineTwo{<adress line two>}
\authorAdressLineThree{<adress line three>}
\authorPhone{<phone number>}
\authorMail{<mail>}
\authorWebsite{<website>}
```

9.2 Book Informations

The `\bookBlock{<infos>}` command typeset a block containing all author informations. It is intended to be put on the second (blank) page.

`<infos>` should be replaced with one or more from the following commands :

```
\bookAuthor{<author>}
\bookParution{<date>}
\bookISBN{<number>}
```

9.3 Custom Line

Creating your own lines is simple. Just call `\blockLine{<icon>}{<text>}`. This line will *not* add extra vertical space above the line to separate it from the others. It will result in a spacing looking similar to the one above `\authorAdressLineTwo`. If you want to add extra vertical space, add `\extraVerticalSpace` inside `<icon>`. The icon itself can be pretty much anything : text, images, etc. However, until now I defined them using the `fontAwesome` font (a font containing icons). For unknown reasons, LaTeX sometimes doesn't recognise the commands defined by the `fontawesome` package which provide the icons. To solve that, simply call `{\FA\symbol{"F19D}}` instead of the icon command. F19D is the hexadecimal code of the character you want to display. You can find such codes using font programs like NexusFont.

Complete code :

```
\blockLine{\extraVerticalSpace{\FA\symbol{"F19D}}}{Collège Madame De Staël,}
```

10 Lists

Following environments should be used instead of the normal ones :

```
items (equivalent of itemize)
enum (equivalent of enumerate)
descr (equivalent to description)
```

Inside `descr`, please, use `\itemColor{<item>}` instead of `\item`.

Note that these environments also exists for margin par : `sideItems`, `sideEnum`, `sideDescr`.

11 Margin Notes and Margin Title

To add some note in the margin, use the `\sideNote[<margin par note number color>]{<note text>}` command. To make a margin title, use `\sideTitle{title}`. Those title are just bigger. They are not numerated nor do they appear in the table of content. The optional argument `<margin par note number color>` is to use only on backgrounded pages (I recommend using White as value).

Those margin notes will not overlap but you can't create one inside float environment, math environment, etc. An alternative exists : `\forcedSideNote` (same arguments as a normal `sideNote`). However, that side note will always be typesetted at the same height it was declared, will not check if the note is the long to stand on the page, etc.

12 Figures

12.1 Body Figures

All figure should be created using `\begin{SCfigure}[] [ht !]` (as a replacement of `\begin{figure}`). The first argument should be left empty, the second is the float placement.

If you want to avoid problem with caption overlapping sideNotes, put `\blockmargin` before `SCfigure` and `\unblockmargin` after `SCfigure`.

12.2 Side Figure

`\sideFigure[<caption>]{<figure>}` draw a figure in the margin par. If you want the figure to spread to the margin paragraph width, use `\includegraphics[width=\marginparwidth]{image/path.jpg}` when you include the figure.

13 Tables

13.1 Body Table

For body tables, use `tabu` commands inside a `SCTable` environment :

```
\begin{SCTable}[] [ht !]
    \begin{tabu}{<cols>}
        \tableHeaderStyle
        first & line & of & the table\\
        other & lines & of & the & table\\
    \end{tabu}
    \caption{<caption text>}
\end{SCTable}
```

If your table spreads across multiple pages, use the `longtabu` environment instead of `tabu`.

For the table to spread to the text width : `\begin{tabu}` to `\linewidth {<cols>}`. And then you will need to use `X` column in the table preamble (see `tabu` documentation).

If you want to avoid problem with caption overlapping sideNotes, put `\blockmargin` before `SCfigure` and `\unblockmargin` after `SCfigure`.

13.2 Side Table

`\sideTable[<caption>]{<table>}`

If you want the table to spread to the margin paragraph width, use `\begin{tabu}` to `\marginparwidth {<cols>}`.

14 Full Width Element

To make an element (generally a table or a figure) take the whole page (document body and margin paragraph), use the `whole` environment. The content will be left or right aligned depending on the page being odd or even. If you want the content to be centered, use the `centered` environment.

Example :

```
\begin{figure}[ht !]
    \begin{whole}
        \includegraphics[width=\linewidth]{image/path.jpg}
        \caption{<caption>}
    \end{whole}
\end{figure}
```

15 Quotation

For citations that fill the text width, use the `\blockQuote[<author>]{<citation>}` command.

For citation in the margin, use : `\sideQuote[<author>]{<content>}`.

Finally, for full width quotation, use `\fullQuote[<author>]{<content>}`.

16 Partial Table of Content

Partial table of content are table of content used to display only the chapter content in report versions of yReport. They are also useful as normal table of content in the article versions of yReport. In the report version, you can call `\printMarginPartialToc[toc_level][toc_title][above_space][below_space]` after each chapter. The command is intended to appear in the red strip added for each chapter. In the article version, the command is only meant to be called once at the beginning of the document. This simplified ToC can replace the normal one in brief articles.

toc_level is the number describing of many levels of entries the Toc should display. By default, it is set to 1 (sections only). 2 would mean section and subsection. 3 would be section, subsection and subsubsection. Note that currently only section are supported. *toc_title* is the title shown above the Toc. It is useful only for local change. Its default value is `\partialTocTitle`. If you want to change all the titles in the document, please renew the `\partialTocTitle` command which simply contains the title text. *above_space* and *below_space* are the optional additional spaces to add before and after the ToC.

17 Numbers typesetting

YReport defines mainly two commands to typeset numbers :

`\bigNumber[number_style]{number}[line_color]` which displays the number in the text. It is useful to create special typographies. Personally, I like to put 4 to 6 numbers in a backgrounded (see section 7.2) `whole` environment in which there is two columns (`multicols` package). The default *number_style* is a heavy font and `LARGE`. You can override this by putting style commands in the first optionnal argument. The default *line_color* is `mainColor`. Chnage this using the *line_color* optionnal argument. The last argument is the number to typeset in big.

`\sideNumber[sidenotemark_color][number_style]{number}[line_color]{text}` } which typesetes a big number and a description text in the margin par. The arguments are pretty much the same as before. *Text* is the description text to put below the number. The default number style is heavy font, 1.2cm for the font size and `darkGrey` for the text color. The default rule color is `mainColor`.

18 Metadata

After calling the `yReport` class, please call the

```
\hypersetup{
  pdftitle={<Title>},
  pdfsubject={<Subject>},
  pdfauthor={<Your name>},
  pdfkeywords={{<keyword 1>}{<keyword 2>}},
}
```

macro and fill it accordingly to your document.

19 Headers

yReport defines some default headers. For them to work, please append the following code just before the `\begin{document}` command :

```
\makeatletter
\let\runauthor\@author
\let\runtitle\@title
\makeatother
```

To disable the headers, pass the `noHeaders` option to the `yReport` class.

20 Ornaments

The `yReport` class does provide four ornaments :

```
\ornamentOneTop  
\ornamentOneBottom  
\ornamentTwoTop  
\ornamentTwoBottom
```

You can use them to mark the end of your chapter (although some say it does not match the overall design).

21 Side Math

Math in margin par should be typeset without margin :

```
{\mathLeft  
\[your math\]}
```

22 Miscellaneous

22.1 Mail typesetting

To typeset mail, use `\emaillink{<email adress>}`.