The source of the kulemt class*

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August 3, 2010

Abstract

The kulemt class provides a general LaTeX class to typeset a K.U.Leuven master thesis. The defaults are based on the requirements of the Faculty of Engineering, but the class can be configured and extended to suit other requirements.

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*This document corresponds to kulemt v1.2, dated 2010/08/03.

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1 Using the kulemt class

This document describes the source of the kulemt class and its default configuration file. The user manual of the class is available in a separate document `kulemt.pdf`, which serves as an example of the class at the same time. Using these names for the files, guarantees that

```
> texdoc kulemt
```

will find the user manual first.

The kulemt class is derived from the memoir class. This class has the advantage that it includes the functionality of the most useful LaTeX packages. Therefore it requires that the memoir class as well as some required packages (babel, helvet, hyperref, keyval, mathpazo, mathptmx, graphicx, and color) are installed on the system. Besides the required packages, some additional image files are used, which are distributed with this class: the K.U.Leuven Sedes (`sedes`), the K.U.Leuven logo (`logokul` and `logokulbw`), and the Faculty of Engineering logo (`logoeng` and `logoengbw`). All image files are available as `.eps` (for PostScript printing) and as `.pdf` (for PDF generation).

`\setup` Options for the kulemt class are given using the "⟨*key*⟩=⟨*value*⟩" format from the keyval package. But some key-value pairs can't be used as options to kulemt because options can't contain expandable commands. So we provide the `\setup{`⟨*options*⟩`}` command to handle values with expandable commands. Of course it can be used for other keys too. In addition we allow multiple usage of `\setup`, but only in the document preamble.

`preface` The `preface` environment typesets the preface page. The environment has one optional argument: the preface author. It defaults to the value of the `author` option. The argument can be used to remove the preface author or add a date to it.

`abstract` `abstract*` The `abstract` environment typesets an abstract page in the default language. The `abstract*` environment does the same, but it uses the official master language.

\listoffiguresandtables
\listfiguresandtablesname

Normally all "List of ..." overviews are printed on a separate page. However, for shorter texts like a master thesis these list may be smaller than half a page. Therefore an additional command `\listoffiguresandtables` is provided, which combines the list of figures and tables without a page break. The command `\listfiguresandtablesname` holds the title of that document section.

2 Configuring and extending the class

The kulemt class is designed to automatically handle the typesetting of any K.U.Leuven engineering master thesis. But some masters have additional requirements besides the common requirements from the faculty. Furthermore this class could also be used to typeset a master thesis of other faculties or of inter-faculty masters.

The configuration file `kulemt.cfg` holds all information which is master or faculty dependent. The class itself provides most of the defaults for the Faculty of Engineering, except for the definition of the master data. The default configuration file for the Faculty of Engineering is found in section 4. Additionally the configuration file can be used to provide different defaults for the options. It can also be used to redefine commands to print data, such as the commands which provides faculty defaults (see page 18).

If a master wants more control over the typesetting, it can define its own configuration file, which is loaded after the general configuration file. The default name of this configuration file is '`kulemt-`⟨*id*⟩`.cfg`'. The ⟨*id*⟩ is the abbreviated master name as defined in the main configuration file, e.g., '`arc`' for the 'Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: architectuur'. A typical use of this master specific configuration file is redefining the `\kulemt@fac@logo` command to add master specific logos.

A master can also define its own class based on the kulemt class. The new class can decide if a configuration file is used or not, and its name (see page 19). It can undefine existing options and define new ones. The command `\setup` can be used in the document preamble to set or modify the existing options as well as the new options.

3 Implementation of the kulemt class

The namespace `kulemt` is claimed, so all commands are prefixed with `kulemt@` to avoid name clashes. In case you notice that other packages use this prefix too, please contact the author of this class!

3.1 Shorthand commands

We start by defining some shorthand commands to save TEX memory tokens.

\kulemt@cls

`\kulemt@cls` → name of this class

```
1 \def\kulemt@cls{kulemt}
```

`\kulemt@ifdutch` `\kulemt@ifdutch{`⟨*D*⟩`}{`⟨*E*⟩`}` ≡ `\iflanguage{dutch}{`⟨*D*⟩`}{`⟨*E*⟩`}`
Note: this command is robust.

```
\def\kulemt@ifdutch{\protect\iflanguage{dutch}}
```

`\kulemt@error` `\kulemt@error{`⟨*msg*⟩`}` signals a fatal error with message ⟨*msg*⟩.

```
\def\kulemt@error#1{%
  \ClassError\kulemt@cls{#1}{Exit, correct this error and rerun.}}
```

`\kulemt@opt@missingpkg` `\kulemt@opt@missingpkg{`⟨*opt*⟩`}{`⟨*pkg*⟩`}` signals a fatal error indicating that option ⟨*opt*⟩ can only be used if package ⟨*pkg*⟩ is installed.

```
\def\kulemt@opt@missingpkg#1#2{\kulemt@error{%
    The option `#1' is ignored because\MessageBreak
    it requires the installation of the package `#2'}}
```

3.2 Options

3.2.1 Option handling commands

Option handling is based on the standard keyval package with ideas coming from the kvoptions package.

```
\RequirePackage{keyval}
```

`\setup` Keys can be used as options or in the argument ⟨*arg*⟩ of `\setup{`⟨*arg*⟩`}`. Some keys only make sense as an option because they are used when loading the kulemt class. On the other hand some key-value pairs can't be used as options because the value contains expandable commands. Finally, some keys can only be defined once without problems. The command `\kulemt@do@once@opts` guarantees this.

The `\setup` command first calls `\kulemt@catcode@setup` to set the correct catcodes before parsing its argument.

```
\newcommand*\setup{%
  \kulemt@catcode@setup
  \kulemt@setup}
\@onlypreamble\setup
```

`\kulemt@setup` The command `\kulemt@setup` does the actual handling of the argument of `\setup`. After using the argument it restores the original catcodes via `\kulemt@uncatcode@setup`.

```
\def\kulemt@setup#1{%
  \setkeys{kulemt}{#1}%
  \kulemt@uncatcode@setup
  \kulemt@do@once@opts}
```

`\kulemt@catcode@setup` The command `\kulemt@catcode@setup` can be used to change the catcodes before handling the `\setup` parameters. By default it defines the language shorthands, such as `"` in Dutch. But unfortunately the babel package doesn't make the shorthand characters active in the preamble, so we have to do it ourselves. used.

```
\def\kulemt@catcode@setup{%
  \csname extras\languagename\endcsname
  \kulemt@ifdutch{\catcode`\"\active}{}}
```

`\kulemt@uncatcode@setup` The command `\kulemt@uncatcode@setup` reverses the catcode changes introduced by `\kulemt@catcode@setup`. By default it undefines the language shorthands and turns the active characters into normal ones.

```
\def\kulemt@uncatcode@setup{%
  \csname noextras\languagename\endcsname
  \@makeother\"}
```

`\kulemt@invalidate@key` The `\kulemt@invalidate@key{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*how-used*⟩`}` command invalidates the key ⟨*key*⟩ by (re)defining it as a class warning. The parameter ⟨*how-used*⟩ tells how the key could be used. Typical examples of ⟨*how-used*⟩ are '`once`' or '`as ...`'.

```
\def\kulemt@invalidate@key#1#2{%
  \define@key{kulemt}{#1}{\ClassWarning\kulemt@cls{%
      The key '#1' can only be used #2.\MessageBreak
      It is ignored}}}
```

`\kulemt@keynovalue` The `\kulemt@keynovalue{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*definition*⟩`}` command defines the ⟨*key*⟩ option without value. If a value is given anyway, it is simply ignored.

```
\def\kulemt@keynovalue#1#2{%
  \define@key{kulemt}{#1}[]{%
    \def\@tempa{##1}\ifx\@tempa\@empty\else
      \PackageWarningNoLine\kulemt@cls{Value of option '#1' ignored}\fi
    #2}}
```

`\kulemt@clskey` `\kulemt@clskeys` The command `\kulemt@clskey` is used to define a key, which can only be used as a class option. A list of these keys is kept in the command sequence `\kulemt@clskeys`. This can be used to invalidate them at the appropriate moment.

```
\def\kulemt@clskeys{}
```

The `\kulemt@clskey{`⟨*key*⟩`}[`⟨*def-value*⟩`]{`⟨*definition*⟩`}` command defines the key ⟨*key*⟩ to call the ⟨*definition*⟩. If the optional parameter is used, the key can be used without value and gets the ⟨*def-value*⟩ value then. See the keyval package for more information.

```
\def\kulemt@clskey#1{%
  \edef\kulemt@clskeys{\kulemt@clskeys,#1}%
  \define@key{kulemt}{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@clsopt` The `\kulemt@clsopt{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*definition*⟩`}` command defines the class option ⟨*key*⟩ without value. If a value is given anyway, it is simply ignored.

```
\def\kulemt@clsopt#1{%
  \edef\kulemt@clskeys{\kulemt@clskeys,#1}%
  \kulemt@keynovalue{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@process@ptions` The command `\kulemt@process@ptions` is used to handle all options which were defined as options. Its definition is heavily inspired by the command `\ProcessKeyvalOptions` of the kvoptions package. A simplified version is included here to remove a dependency on a package which is not guaranteed to be present.

```
\def\kulemt@process@ptions{%
```

```
\@ifundefined{opt@\@currname.\@currext}{}%
 {\begingroup
  \toks@\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
    \csname opt@\@currname.\@currext\endcsname}%
  \edef\CurrentOption{\the\toks@}%
  \toks@{}%
  \@for\CurrentOption:=\CurrentOption\do{%
    \@ifundefined{%
      KV@kulemt@\expandafter\kulemt@getkey\CurrentOption=\@nil}%
```

Options with unknown keys are put in the unused option list.

```
      {\ifx\@unusedoptionlist\@empty
         \global\let\@unusedoptionlist\CurrentOption
       \else
         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\gdef
         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\@unusedoptionlist
         \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
           \expandafter\@unusedoptionlist
           \expandafter,\CurrentOption}%
       \fi}%
```

Options with known keys are temporarily stored in `\toks@`. The problems with braces around a value are reduced with `\kulemt@update@classoptions`.

```
      {\toks@\expandafter{%
         \the\expandafter\toks@\expandafter,\CurrentOption}%
       \expandafter\kulemt@update@classoptions\CurrentOption=aa=\@nil
      }}%
  \edef\@tempa{\endgroup
    \noexpand\setkeys{kulemt}{\the\toks@}}%
  \@tempa
  \let\CurrentOption\@empty}%
```

After processing the class options, invalidate all class options so they can't be used in subsequent `\setup` commands.

```
\@for\@tempa:=\kulemt@clskeys\do{%
  \expandafter\kulemt@invalidate@key\expandafter{\@tempa}{%
    as a class option}}}
```

`\kulemt@getkey` The `\kulemt@getkey` command is a copy of `\KVO@getkey` of the kvoptions package. It used inside `\kulemt@process@ptions` to get the key from a key-value pair.

```
\def\kulemt@getkey#1=#2\@nil{#1}
```

`\kulemt@update@classoptions` The `\kulemt@update@classoptions` command removes the first key-value pair with a value of exactly one token from `\@classoptionslist`. We assume we don't have single letter values so we can use it remove pairs with a value surrounded by braces. We also assume that these key-value options are only used in the class itself and don't have to be kept as global options for other packages. As you see, we make a lot of assumptions here!

```
\def\kulemt@update@classoptions#1=#2#3=#4\@nil{%
  \def\@tempa{#3}\ifx\@tempa\@empty
```

```
    \def\@tempa##1,#1=##2,##3\@nil{##1,##3\@nil}%
    \def\@tempb,##1,\@nil{##1}%
    \xdef\@classoptionslist{\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\@tempb
      \expandafter\@tempa\expandafter,\@classoptionslist,\@nil}%
  \fi}
```

3.2.2 Keys which can only be used as class options

The following keys can only be used as class options because they are either used directly in this class file or they must be passed as class options to memoir. These options are defined with `\kulemt@clskey`.

Selecting the master

`master` Option "`master=`⟨*id*⟩". (required option)
The ⟨*id*⟩ defines the master. The set of allowed ⟨*id*⟩s is defined later in the configuration file.

```
\kulemt@clskey{master}{\lowercase{\edef\kulemt@opt@master{#1}}}
```

`\kulemt@opt@master` The ⟨*id*⟩ is lowercased and saved in `\kulemt@opt@master`.

```
\def\kulemt@opt@master{}
```

Type size

`10pt` Option "`10pt`" or "`11pt`". (default is `11pt`)
`11pt` These two options are mutually exclusive.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{10pt}{\def\kulemt@ptsize{0}}
\kulemt@clsopt{11pt}{\def\kulemt@ptsize{1}}
```

`\kulemt@ptsize` The last digit of the type size is stored in the command `\kulemt@ptsize`. It is initialized with the default value (`11pt`). It will be passed to memoir but will also be used to determine the page layout.

```
\def\kulemt@ptsize{1}
```

Printing options

`openright` Option "`openright`" or "`openleft`" or "`openany`". (default is `openright`)
`openleft` These three options are mutually exclusive. They determine on which page a
`openany` chapter starts: recto, verso or any page. These options are passed directly to the memoir class.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{openright}{\PassOptionsToClass{open}{memoir}}
\kulemt@clsopt{openany}{\PassOptionsToClass{openany}{memoir}}
\kulemt@clsopt{openleft}{\PassOptionsToClass{openleft}{memoir}}
```

`oneside` Option "`oneside`" or "`twoside`". (default is `twoside`)
`twoside` These two options are mutually exclusive. They indicate whether the document will be printed on one or both sides of the paper. When you prepare electronic documents, it makes sense to choose the `oneside` option.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{oneside}{\PassOptionsToClass{oneside}{memoir}}
\kulemt@clsopt{twoside}{\PassOptionsToClass{twoside}{memoir}}
```

`bind` Option "`bind=`⟨*dimen*⟩". (default `0pt`)
This option specifies the loss ⟨*dimen*⟩ of visible paper due to binding the book.

```
\kulemt@clskey{bind}{\setlength\kulemt@bind{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@bind` The ⟨*dimen*⟩ is saved in the register `\kulemt@bind`. It is initialized with the default value 0 pt.

```
\newdimen\kulemt@bind
\kulemt@bind\z@
```

`draft` Option "`draft`".
The `draft` option is passed directly to the memoir class. The effect is to mark overfull lines and to not show graphics content.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{draft}{\PassOptionsToClass{draft}{memoir}}
```

Language options

These options pass information to the babel package, which is included by default.

`\kulemt@babel@opt` The options of the babel package are collected in the `\kulemt@babel@opt` command. At least the languages English and Dutch are initialized since they may be used on the title or copyright page.

```
\def\kulemt@babel@opt{english,dutch}
```

`dutch` Option "`dutch`" or "`english`".
`english` These options allow you to select the main text language. Since you can have only one main text language, the two options are mutually exclusive.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{dutch}{\def\kulemt@language{dutch}}
\kulemt@clsopt{english}{\def\kulemt@language{english}}
```

`\kulemt@language` The text language is stored in the command `\kulemt@language`. It is initialized with the master language, which will be stored in `\kulemt@master@language`.

```
\def\kulemt@language{\kulemt@master@language}
```

`extralanguage` Option "`extralanguage=`⟨*lang*⟩".
This option adds ⟨*lang*⟩ to the babel options, but only if it wasn't included yet.

```
\kulemt@clskey{extralanguage}{%
  \edef\@tempa{{,#1,}{,\kulemt@babel@opt,}}\expandafter\in@\@tempa
  \ifin@\else \edef\kulemt@babel@opt{#1,\kulemt@babel@opt}\fi}
```

Options to disable package loading

Some of the packages loaded below may be absent in a specific installation or they may conflict with other packages used in the document. Therefore we provide options to disable them in case of emergency.

`nomicrotype` Option "`nomicrotype`".
This option disables the microtype package.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{nomicrotype}{\kulemt@microtypefalse}
```

`\ifkulemt@microtype` The switch `kulemt@microtype` indicates whether the microtype must be loaded or not. By default it is loaded.

```
\newif\ifkulemt@microtype \kulemt@microtypetrue
```

Other options

`fleqn` Option "`fleqn`".
The `fleqn` option is passed directly to the memoir class. The effect is to flush equations left.

```
\kulemt@clsopt{fleqn}{\PassOptionsToClass{fleqn}{memoir}}
```

3.2.3 Keys which can only be used once

The following keys can only be used once in the preamble, either as an option or once in `\setup`.

`\kulemt@do@once@opts` The `\kulemt@do@once@opts` command holds the commands to execute once, either after option processing later on or at the end of `\setup`.

```
\gdef\kulemt@do@once@opts{}
```

`\kulemt@add@once@opts` The `\kulemt@add@once@opts{`⟨*key*⟩`}{`⟨*cs*⟩`}{`⟨*coms*⟩`}` command appends ⟨*coms*⟩ to `\kulemt@do@once@opts`, surrounded by a test. The commands ⟨*coms*⟩ are only executed if the command ⟨*cs*⟩ is not empty. When the commands ⟨*coms*⟩ executed, the key ⟨*key*⟩ is invalidated.

```
\def\kulemt@add@once@opts#1#2#3{\g@addto@macro\kulemt@do@once@opts{%
    \ifx #2\@empty\else
      \def\@tempa{#3\let#2\@empty}%
      \kulemt@invalidate@key{#1}{once}%
      \expandafter\@tempa
    \fi}}
```

Setting the master option

`masteroption` Option "`masteroption=`⟨*mo*⟩". (default is no option)
The ⟨*mo*⟩ defines the master option or major topic (in Dutch "optie" or "afstudeerrichting"). The ⟨*mo*⟩ is a text starting with "`option` ..." (or "`optie` ..." or "`afstudeerrichting` ..."). If the master defines options (see `\kulemt@def@master` for details) you can use the option abbreviation here.
The ⟨*mo*⟩ can be a comma separated list of options in case students of different options work on one common master thesis. If a comma is used inside a master option declaration, it must be hidden inside braces.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{masteroption}{\def\kulemt@opt@masteroption{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@opt@masteroption` The ⟨*mo*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@opt@masteroption`.

```
\def\kulemt@opt@masteroption{}
```

`\kulemt@master@option` At the end of `\setup` the command `\kulemt@master@option` is set. It holds a comma separated list of the expanded master option texts.

```
\def\kulemt@master@option{}
```

If the lowercased `\kulemt@opt@masteroption` is an abbreviation of an option specified in `\kulemt@master@options`, `\kulemt@master@option` is set to the full master option. Otherwise `\kulemt@master@option` is set to the original content of `\kulemt@opt@masteroption`.
If `\kulemt@opt@masteroption` is a comma separated list, each item in the list is handled in the way described above.

```
\kulemt@add@once@opts{masteroption}\kulemt@opt@masteroption{%
  \global\let\kulemt@master@option\@empty
  \@for\@tempa:=\kulemt@opt@masteroption\do{%
    \let\@tempc\@tempa
    \expandafter\kulemt@handle@mo\expandafter{%
      \expandafter\kulemt@add@mo@tempc\expandafter{\@tempa}}%
    \expandafter\g@addto@macro\expandafter\kulemt@master@option
      \expandafter{\@tempc,}}}
```

`\kulemt@add@mo@tempc` The command `\kulemt@add@mo@tempc{`⟨*smo*⟩`}{`⟨*abbrev*⟩`}{`⟨*full*⟩`}` adds to `\@tempc` ⟨*full*⟩ if the lowercased ⟨*smo*⟩ (a single master option) equals ⟨*abbrev*⟩.

```
\def\kulemt@add@mo@tempc#1#2#3{%
  \lowercase{\def\@tempa{#1}}\def\@tempb{#2}\ifx\@tempa\@tempb
    \def\@tempc{#3}\fi}
```

`\kulemt@handle@mo` The command `\kulemt@handle@mo{`⟨*func*⟩`}` processes each element from the token list `\kulemt@master@options` with ⟨*func*⟩.

```
\def\kulemt@handle@mo#1{%
  \expandafter\@tfor\expandafter\@tempd\expandafter
    :\expandafter=\kulemt@master@options\do{%
      \expandafter\kulemt@handle@mo@\@tempd\@nil{#1}}}
```

`\kulemt@handle@mo@` Helper command which calls ⟨*func*⟩`{`⟨*abbrev*⟩`}{`⟨*full*⟩`}`.

```
\def\kulemt@handle@mo@ #1:#2\@nil #3{#3{#1}{#2}}
```

Input file encoding

`inputenc` Option "`inputenc=`⟨*enc*⟩".
This option specifies the character encoding ⟨*enc*⟩ of the document. The ⟨*enc*⟩ must be a valid option of the `inputenc` package, e.g., `latin1` or `utf8`. If this option is not used, the document must use the ASCII character encoding.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{inputenc}{\def\kulemt@opt@inputenc{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@opt@inputenc` The ⟨*enc*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@opt@inputenc`.

```
\def\kulemt@opt@inputenc{}
```

At the end of `\setup` the inputenc package is required once.

```
\kulemt@add@once@opts{inputenc}\kulemt@opt@inputenc{%
  \expandafter\RequirePackage\expandafter[\kulemt@opt@inputenc]%
    {inputenc}}
```

Fonts

`font` Option "`font=`⟨*fnt*⟩" or "`font=`⟨*fnt*⟩`:`⟨*fntopt*⟩". (default is `cm`)
The key `font` lets you specify the font family ⟨*fnt*⟩ to use. A font family consists of a serif font, a sans-serif font, a typewriter font and a math font. In our implementation we also set the font encoding. The comma separated list ⟨*fntopt*⟩ holds the options to pass to the font definition package. This implies that the possibilities and their meaning depends on the ⟨*fnt*⟩.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{font}{%
  \edef\@tempa{\zap@space#1 \@empty}%
  \expandafter\kulemt@set@font\@tempa::\@empty}
```

`\kulemt@set@font` The `\kulemt@set@font` command parses "⟨*fnt*⟩:⟨*fntopt*⟩" and calls the handler `\kulemt@set@font@`⟨*fnt*⟩`{`⟨*fntopt*⟩`}`. If the handler is not defined, an error is signaled.

```
\def\kulemt@set@font#1:#2:#3\@empty{%
  \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempa
    \csname kulemt@set@font@#1\endcsname
  \ifx\@tempa\relax
    \kulemt@error{Font `#1' is ignored because it is an unknown font}%
  \else \@tempa{#2}\fi}
```

`\kulemt@loadfont@` Every handler must define `\kulemt@loadfont@` to hold the commands to define the different fonts.

```
\let\kulemt@loadfont@\@empty
```

At the end of `\setup` the fonts are loaded, followed by the microtype package.

```
\kulemt@add@once@opts{font}\kulemt@loadfont@{%
  \kulemt@loadfont@ \kulemt@loadmt}
```

The font options described below show the implemented font families.

`font=cm` Option "`font=cm`".
Use the Computer Modern family: `cmr` (serif), `cmss` (sans-serif), `cmtt` (typewriter), and Computer Modern math. OT1 is used as character encoding.

`\kulemt@set@font@cm` Since these are the default LaTeX fonts, nothing special has to be done.

```
\def\kulemt@set@font@cm#1{\let\kulemt@loadfont@\relax}
```

`font=lm` Option "`font=lm`".
Use the Latin Modern family: `lmr` (serif), `lmss` (sans-serif), `lmtt` (typewriter), and Latin Modern math. T1 is used as character encoding.

`\kulemt@set@font@lm` On older systems, Latin Modern is not installed by default, so we have to check for it.

```
\def\kulemt@set@font@lm#1{%
  \IfFileExists{lmodern.sty}%
   {\def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
      \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
      \RequirePackage{lmodern}}}%
   {\kulemt@opt@missingpkg{font=lm}{lm}}}
```

`font=palatino` Option "`font=palatino`" or "`font=palatino:`⟨*mpopts*⟩".
Use Palatino as serif font, Helvetica as sans-serif, `lmtt` (if available) as typewriter, and Pazo math. T1 is used as character encoding. For possible ⟨*mpopts*⟩ options to the mathpazo package, see its documentation.
Note: if the FPL fonts are installed use `sc` as part of ⟨*mpopts*⟩ to get real small caps.

`\kulemt@set@font@palatino` Helvetica is scaled down to fit the x-height of Palatino.

```
\def\kulemt@set@font@palatino#1{%
  \def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
    \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
    \RequirePackage[#1]{mathpazo}%
    \RequirePackage[scaled=.9]{helvet}}%
  \IfFileExists{lmodern.sty}{%
    \g@addto@macro\kulemt@loadfont@{%
      \renewcommand{\ttdefault}{lmtt}}}{}}
```

`font=times` Option "`font=times`" or "`font=times:`⟨*mtopts*⟩".
Use Times as serif font, Helvetica as sans-serif, `lmtt` (if available) as typewriter, and the virtual 'mathptmx' fonts as math font. T1 is used as character encoding. For possible ⟨*mtopts*⟩ options to the mathptmx package, see its documentation.
Note: This implementation has no boldmath version!

`\kulemt@set@font@times` Helvetica is scaled down to fit the x-height of Times.

```
\def\kulemt@set@font@times#1{%
  \def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
    \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
    \RequirePackage[#1]{mathptmx}%
    \RequirePackage[scaled=.9]{helvet}}%
  \IfFileExists{lmodern.sty}{%
    \g@addto@macro\kulemt@loadfont@{%
      \renewcommand{\ttdefault}{lmtt}}}{}}
```

`font=utopia` Option "`font=utopia`" or "`font=utopia:`⟨*muopts*⟩".
Use Utopia as serif font, Helvetica as sans-serif, `lmtt` (if available) as typewriter, and the Fourier math font. T1 is used as character encoding. For possible ⟨*muopts*⟩ options to the fourier package, see its documentation.

`\kulemt@set@font@utopia` This option requires the fourier package for the math fonts. Helvetica is scaled down to fit the x-height of Utopia.

```
\def\kulemt@set@font@utopia#1{%
  \IfFileExists{fourier.sty}%
    {\def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
       \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
       \RequirePackage[#1]{fourier}%
       \RequirePackage[scaled=.9]{helvet}}%
     \IfFileExists{lmodern.sty}{%
       \g@addto@macro\kulemt@loadfont@{%
         \renewcommand{\ttdefault}{lmtt}}}{}%
    {\kulemt@opt@missingpkg{font=utopia}{fourier}}}
```

3.2.4 Keys which can be used multiple times

The following keys can be used multiple times in the preamble, as an option and in every `\setup`.

Information for the title page

`title` Option "`title=`⟨*title*⟩". (required option)
This option sets the title using the standard LaTeX command `\title`, which stores ⟨*title*⟩ in `\@title`. Using `\title` and `\@title` also ensures that the hyperref package picks up the title.
Since this is a required option, `\@title` is initialized with an error message.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{title}{\title{#1}}
\def\@title{\kulemt@error{No title given}}
```

`subtitle` Option "`subtitle=`⟨*stitle*⟩".
This option specifies the subtitle ⟨*stitle*⟩.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{subtitle}{\def\kulemt@subtitle{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@subtitle` The ⟨*stitle*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@subtitle`.

```
\def\kulemt@subtitle{}
```

`author` Option "`author=`⟨*authors*⟩". (required option)
This option sets the authors using the standard LaTeX command `\author`, which stores ⟨*authors*⟩ in `\@author`. Using `\author` and `\@author` also ensures that the hyperref package picks up the authors. If multiple authors are given, they should be separated by `\and`.
Since this option is a required option, `\@author` is initialized with an error message.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{author}{\author{#1}}
\def\@author{\kulemt@error{No author given}}
```

`promotor` Option "`promotor=`⟨*promotors*⟩". (required option)
This option lists the promotor(s). If multiple promotors are given, they should be separated by `\and`. No empty value is allowed since a promotor must be printed on the front pages.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{promotor}{%
  \def\@tempa{#1}\ifx\@tempa\@empty\else \def\kulemt@promotor{#1}\fi}
```

`\kulemt@promotor` The ⟨*promotors*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@promotor`. Since the `promotor` option is a required option, the command is initialized with an error message.

```
\def\kulemt@promotor{\kulemt@error{No promotor given}}
```

`assessor` Option "`assessor=`⟨*assessors*⟩". (required option)
This option lists the assessors, separated by `\and`.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{assessor}{\def\kulemt@assessor{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@assessor` The ⟨*assessors*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@assessor`. Since the `assessor` option is a required option, the command is initialized with an error message.

```
\def\kulemt@assessor{\kulemt@error{No assessor given}}
```

`assistant` Option "`assistant=`⟨*assistants*⟩". (required option)
This option lists the assistant(s). If multiple assistants are given, they should be separated by `\and`.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{assistant}{\def\kulemt@assistant{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@assistant` The ⟨*assistants*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@assistant`. Since the `assistant` option is a required option, the command is initialized with an error message.

```
\def\kulemt@assistant{\kulemt@error{No assistant given}}
```

`acyear` Option "`acyear=`⟨*acyear*⟩". (default the current academic year)
This option sets the academic year of the thesis. The ⟨*acyear*⟩ should have a format like "`{2009 -- 2010}`". This option should probably not be used because the default works quite well.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{acyear}{\def\kulemt@acyear{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@acyear` The ⟨*acyear*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@acyear`. If the value is empty, the current academic year must be used.

```
\def\kulemt@acyear{}
```

`\kulemt@acyear@t` The command `\kulemt@acyear@t` typesets the academic year. If `\kulemt@acyear` hasn't been set yet, its value is computed and stored in that command. To allow for the thesis to be printed in September, we start the academic year on October 1.

```
\def\kulemt@acyear@t{%
  \ifx\kulemt@acyear\@empty
    \@tempcnta\year \ifnum\month<10 \advance\@tempcnta\m@ne \fi
    \@tempcntb\@tempcnta \advance\@tempcntb\@ne
    \xdef\kulemt@acyear{\the\@tempcnta\space -- \the\@tempcntb}%
  \fi
  \kulemt@acyear}
```

Additional information for the filing card

Since not every master requires the use of a filing card, the options below are only required when the filing card is used.

`translatedtitle` Option "`translatedtitle=`⟨*title2*⟩". (required option)
This option specifies the title in the language other than the text language.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{translatedtitle}{\def\kulemt@translatedtitle{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@translatedtitle` The ⟨*title2*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@translatedtitle`. Since the option is a required option if the filing card is used, the command is initialized with an error message.

```
\def\kulemt@translatedtitle{%
  \kulemt@error{No translated title available}}
```

`shortabstract` Option "`shortabstract=`⟨*short abstract*⟩".
This option specifies the short abstract for the filing card.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{shortabstract}{\def\kulemt@shortabstract{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@shortabstract` The ⟨*short abstract*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@shortabstract`. Since the option is a required option if the filing card is used, the command is initialized with an error message.

```
\def\kulemt@shortabstract{%
  \kulemt@error{No short abstract available}}
```

`udc` Option "`udc=`⟨*UDC nr*⟩".
This option specifies the UDC number. No UDC number formatting is checked.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{udc}{\def\kulemt@udc{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@udc` The ⟨*UDC nr*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@udc`. Since the option is a required option if the filing card is used, the command is initialized with an error message.

```
\def\kulemt@udc{%
  \kulemt@error{UDC number missing}}
```

`keywords` Option "`keywords=`⟨*keywordlist*⟩".
This option specifies the list of keywords.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{keywords}{\def\kulemt@keywords{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@keywords` The ⟨*keywordlist*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@keywords`.

```
\def\kulemt@keywords{}
```

`articletitle` Option "`articletitle=`⟨*arttitle*⟩".
This option specifies the title of the thesis article, which is required by some masters, to be put on the filing card.

```
\define@key{kulemt}{articletitle}{\def\kulemt@article@title{#1}}
```

`\kulemt@article@title` The ⟨*arttitle*⟩ is saved in `\kulemt@article@title`.

```
\def\kulemt@article@title{}
```

Conditionally generating pages

`coverpageonly` Option "`coverpageonly`".
When this option is used, only the cover page is generated. If it is not used, no cover page is generated.

```
\kulemt@keynovalue{coverpageonly}{\kulemt@coverpagetrue}
```

`\ifkulemt@coverpage` The switch `kulemt@coverpage` remembers whether the cover page should be generated or not.

```
\newif\ifkulemt@coverpage
```

`frontpagesonly` Option "`frontpagesonly`".
When this option is used, only the front pages (title page, copyright page and filing card) are generated. If it is not used, the complete document is generated.

```
\kulemt@keynovalue{frontpagesonly}{\kulemt@frontpagestrue}
```

`\ifkulemt@frontpages` The switch `kulemt@frontpages` remembers whether only the front pages should be generated or not.

```
\newif\ifkulemt@frontpages
```

`filingcard` Option "`filingcard`".
When this option is used, the filing card is printed, even if the master doesn't require it. When the master requires a filing card, it will be printed anyway regardless of the use of this option.

```
\kulemt@keynovalue{filingcard}{\kulemt@filingcardtrue}
```

`\ifkulemt@filingcard` The switch `kulemt@filingcard` tells us whether a filing card should be printed or not. Its default is set by `\kulemt@set@master`. The option `filingcard` makes it true.

```
\newif\ifkulemt@filingcard
```

3.2.5 Commands for the configuration file

Auxiliary commands

`\kulemt@def@master` The `\kulemt@def@master{`⟨*id*⟩`}{`⟨*deflist*⟩`}` command defines the master specific data for master with abbreviation ⟨*id*⟩. The ⟨*deflist*⟩ contains an unseparated list of groups (or single letters) with the following meaning:

1. `N` (Dutch) or `E` (English): the master language (the official language of the master)
2. Number for faculty identification (use braces if more than one digit). See `\kulemt@facnum` for more information.
3. `F` or `N`: always print a filing card (`F`) or not (`N`)

4. Master colors, using the format "{⟨*background*⟩:⟨*text*⟩}" or "{⟨*background*⟩}". The default ⟨*background*⟩ color is white and the default ⟨*text*⟩ color is black. When specified, each color is given as a comma separated list of C,M,Y,K fractions.

5. Master title (between braces)

6. Optional copyright contact info {⟨*address*⟩:⟨*phone*⟩:⟨*email*⟩}. If this element isn't present, the faculty information is used.

7. Optional unseparated list of master options. Each option is surrounded by braces and consists of an abbreviation, followed by : and the the title of the option.

As soon as an optional element isn't used, any of the following elements can't be used either.

```
\def\kulemt@def@master#1{\@namedef{kulemt@m@#1}}
```

\kulemt@set@master
\kulemt@master@language
\kulemt@master@colors
\kulemt@master@title
\kulemt@copyright@contact
\kulemt@master@options

The command \kulemt@set@master isn't a command for the configuration file, but it is defined here because it is related to the previous command. It sets the commands \kulemt@master@language (the master language), \kulemt@facnum (the faculty number of the master), \kulemt@master@colors (the master colors formatted as "⟨*bg*⟩:⟨*fg*⟩" or "⟨*bg*⟩"), \kulemt@master@title (the name of the master), \kulemt@copyright@contact (the contact information for the copyright), and \kulemt@master@options (a list of master options).

```
\def\kulemt@set@master#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8\@nil{%
  \edef\kulemt@master@language{%
    \if N\@car#1\@nil dutch\else english\fi}%
  \kulemt@facnum=#2\relax
  \if F\@car#3\@nil \kulemt@filingcardtrue \fi
  \def\kulemt@master@colors{#4}%
  \def\kulemt@master@title{#5}%
  \def\kulemt@copyright@contact{#6}%
  \ifx\kulemt@copyright@contact\@empty
    \protected@edef\kulemt@copyright@contact{\kulemt@fac@copyright}%
  \fi
  \def\kulemt@master@options{#7}}
```

\kulemt@getcolors
\kulemt@color@bg
\kulemt@color@fg

The command \kulemt@getcolors splits the master color specification, as specified for \kulemt@master@colors, into the background and the text color. The are stored respectively in \kulemt@color@bg and \kulemt@color@fg.

```
\def\kulemt@getcolors#1:#2:#3\@nil{%
  \edef\kulemt@color@bg{\if !#1!{white}\else [cmyk]{#1}\fi}%
  \edef\kulemt@color@fg{\if !#2!{black}\else [cmyk]{#2}\fi}}
```

\kulemt@div@master

When typesetting the contents of the configuration file, it's nice to divide up the long list of masters. Therefore the command \kulemt@div@master{⟨*head*⟩} is introduced. It normally simply gobbles its argument ⟨*head*⟩. But the user

kan redefine it before inputting `kulemt.cfg` to have different actions on different sections.

```
\let\kulemt@div@master\@gobble
```

`\kulemt@end@master@def` The command `\kulemt@end@master@def` indicates the end of the master information in the configuration file. The only commands allowed before it in the configuration file are `\ProvidesFile`, `\kulemt@div@master`, and `\kulemt@def@master`. All other configuration commands in the main configuration file `kulemt.cfg` must be placed after this command.

```
\let\kulemt@end@master@def\relax
```

Commands providing defaults

These commands store the default data if no configuration file is used. If you define them in the configuration file, you must use `\renewcommand` (or `\def`).

`\kulemt@facnum` The `\kulemt@facnum` count register stores information about which faculties are involved. It is used in commands to select faculty dependent data. The default value 1 corresponds to the Faculty of Engineering. The value 0 is used when multiple faculties are involved. Values larger than 1 are currently not used so they are available for other faculties or combinations.

```
\newcount\kulemt@facnum
\kulemt@facnum\@ne
```

`\kulemt@fac@name` The `\kulemt@fac@name` command is used to typeset the faculty name. This default implementation only typesets something for `\kulemt@facnum` equal to one.

```
\def\kulemt@fac@name{%
  \ifcase\kulemt@facnum \or
    Facult\kulemt@ifdutch{eit Ingenieurswetenschappen}%
                         {y of Engineering}%
  \fi}
```

`\kulemt@fac@logo` The `\kulemt@fac@logo{`⟨*igopts*⟩`}` command is used to typeset the faculty logo. This default implementation only typesets something for `\kulemt@facnum` equal to one. In this case it uses `logoeng` (`.eps` or `.pdf`) on the cover page and `logoengbw` (`.eps` or `.pdf`) elsewhere. The ⟨*igopts*⟩ options are passed to the `\includegraphics` command.

```
\def\kulemt@fac@logo#1{%
  \ifcase\kulemt@facnum \or
    \edef\@tempa{[#1]{logoeng\ifkulemt@coverpage\else bw\fi}}%
    \expandafter\includegraphics\@tempa
  \fi}
```

`\kulemt@fac@copyright` The `\kulemt@fac@copyright` command is used to generates the default copyright contact information[1]. It must *always* generate contact information! This default implementation uses the Faculty of Engineering data, also if the master belongs

[1] See `\kulemt@contact@scan` for the format used.

to multiple faculties. Other cases (\kulemt@facnum > 1) simply refer to the promotor.

```
\def\kulemt@fac@copyright{%
  \ifnum\kulemt@facnum >\@ne
    \kulemt@ifdutch{th}de promotor::%
  \else
    Faculteit Ingenieurswetenschappen, Kasteelpark Arenberg 1 bus 2200,
    B-3001 Heverlee:+32-16-321350:%
  \fi}
```

Note that this command is used in a moving argument, so only robust commands are allowed inside its definition!

3.2.6 Input the configuration file

\kulemt@cfgfile Provide the name of the configuration if the calling class hasn't set it yet.

```
\providecommand*\kulemt@cfgfile{kulemt.cfg}
```

Input the file if it exists.

```
\ifx\kulemt@cfgfile\@empty\else
  \InputIfFileExists\kulemt@cfgfile{}{\kulemt@error{%
      Configuration file `\kulemt@cfgfile' is not installed}}
\fi
```

3.2.7 Process the class options

```
\kulemt@process@ptions
```

Then we process the required `master` option, which must exist and must be defined in the configuration file.

```
\ifx\kulemt@opt@master\@empty
  \kulemt@error{Required option `master' missing}\fi
\expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempa
  \csname kulemt@m@\kulemt@opt@master \endcsname
\ifx\@tempa\relax
  \kulemt@error{%
    Unsupported value `\kulemt@opt@master' for option `master'}\fi
\expandafter\kulemt@set@master\@tempa{}{}\@nil
```

\kulemt@cfgfile@m Provide the name of the master specific configuration file if the calling class hasn't set it yet.

```
\@ifundefined{kulemt@cfgfile@m}{%
  \edef\kulemt@cfgfile@m{kulemt-\kulemt@opt@master.cfg}}{}
```

Input the file if it exists.

```
\ifx\kulemt@cfgfile@m\@empty\else
  \InputIfFileExists\kulemt@cfgfile@m{}{}
\fi
```

\kulemt@check@masteroption Once we know the master, we can check the master option and eventually expand the abbreviation. Since the master option can be set with \setup, we have to check this at the end of the document preamble, but only if the master defines options. An error is signaled if the master defines options and none are given. The command \kulemt@handle@mo is used to store the list of abbreviated master options in \@tempa.

```
\ifx\kulemt@master@options\@empty\else
  \def\kulemt@check@masteroption{%
    \ifx\kulemt@master@option\@empty
      \kulemt@handle@mo{\kulemt@list@mo\@tempa}%
      \kulemt@error{%
        When using option ‘master=\kulemt@opt@master’,\MessageBreak
        you must specify at least one master option
        with ‘masteroption’.\MessageBreak
        Allowed master options are: \@tempa}%
    \fi}
  \AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@check@masteroption}
\fi
```

\kulemt@list@mo The command \kulemt@list@mo{⟨*cs*⟩}{⟨*abbrev*⟩}{⟨*full*⟩} adds ⟨*abbrev*⟩ to the comma separated list ⟨*cs*⟩.

```
\def\kulemt@list@mo#1#2#3{%
  \edef#1{\ifx #1\@empty\else #1, \fi #2}}
```

3.3 Loading the required class and packages

3.3.1 The memoir class

This class is based on memoir using A4 paper. Most of its parameters are set later on in the document layout section on page 23.

```
\LoadClass[a4paper,1\kulemt@ptsize pt]{memoir}[2004/04/05]
```

\and For the hyperref option pdfusetitle to work correctly, we redefine \and as a newline.

```
\def\and{\\}
```

\andnext At the same time the memoir command \andnext gets the same definition.

```
\let\andnext\and
```

3.3.2 The babel package

We use the babel options stored in \kulemt@babel@opt.

```
\RequirePackage[\kulemt@babel@opt]{babel}
```

English and Dutch translations of additional memoir commands are also provided.

```
\addto\captionsenglish{%
  \def\appendixtocname{Appendices}%
  \def\appendixpagename{Appendices}%
```

```
  \def\figurerefname{Figure}%
  \def\tablerefname{Table}%
  \def\pagerefname{page}%
  \def\partrefname{Part~}%
  \def\chapterrefname{Chapter~}%
  \def\listfiguresandtablesname{List of Figures and Tables}}
\begingroup
  \catcode`\"\active
  \@firstofone{\endgroup
    \addto\captionsdutch{%
      \def\appendixtocname{B"ylagen}%
      \def\appendixpagename{B"ylagen}%
      \def\figurerefname{figuur}%
      \def\tablerefname{tabel}%
      \def\pagerefname{pagina}%
      \def\partrefname{Deel~}%
      \def\chapterrefname{hoofdstuk~}%
      \def\listfiguresandtablesname{L"yst van figuren en tabellen}}}
```

Finally the main language is set to the text language. Since `\main@language` must be fully expanded, `\kulemt@language` is expanded first. This guarantees that `\kulemt@language` can be used later on directly as a babel language.
Note: active characters are only activated after `\begin{document}`.

```
\edef\kulemt@language{\kulemt@language}
\expandafter\main@language\expandafter{\kulemt@language}
```

`\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage` The shorthand command `\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage` switches to the official master language.

```
\def\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage{%
  \expandafter\selectlanguage\expandafter{\kulemt@master@language}}
```

`\kulemt@selecttextlanguage` The shorthand command `\kulemt@selecttextlanguage` switches to the main text language.

```
\def\kulemt@selecttextlanguage{%
  \expandafter\selectlanguage\expandafter{\kulemt@language}}
```

3.3.3 The graphicx and color package

The package graphicx is needed for including images on the cover and the title page.

```
\RequirePackage{graphicx}
```

The package color is needed for the cover page, but it is also used to color the hyperlinks.

```
\RequirePackage{color}
```

3.3.4 The microtype package

Using the microtype package results in much nicer output: less overfull hboxes and less hyphenation. The user can always setup or disable microtype with `\microtypesetup`.

`\kulemt@loadmt` Older versions must be loaded after font definitions, so we postpone requiring the package with `\kulemt@loadmt`. The best place to load it is after the font declaration, so the user can put a `\microtypesetup` after it. Therefore it will be loaded after the `\setup` which declares the fonts (see p. 11). If the user doesn't use the `font` option, it must be loaded at the end of the preamble. This implies that `\kulemt@loadmt` can be called twice. We also have to take into account that the user herself may have required the package already in the preamble, e.g., with options.

```
\def\kulemt@loadmt{%
  \@ifpackageloaded{microtype}{}{\RequirePackage{microtype}}}
\AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@loadmt}
```

The package microtype is not available in older installation, so it's only used when available and wanted by the user (option `nomicrotype`) and pdfTeX is used in PDF mode. When the package is not used, a message is put in the log file.
In the following code, `\@tempa` temporarily stores the reason why the package wasn't loaded.

```
\ifkulemt@microtype
  \ifpdf
    \IfFileExists{microtype.sty}{}{%
      \def\@tempa{the package is not installed}%
      \kulemt@microtypefalse}
  \else
    \def\@tempa{you're not using pdflatex in pdf mode}
    \kulemt@microtypefalse
  \fi
\else
  \def\@tempa{option `nomicrotype' was used}
\fi
\ifkulemt@microtype\else
  \let\kulemt@loadmt\relax
  \ClassWarningNoLine\kulemt@cls{%
    Package `microtype' not used because\MessageBreak
    \@tempa}%
\fi
```

3.3.5 The hyperref package

The package hyperref is wanted to create useful PDF files. Because it interacts with many other packages, it is not loaded by default.

`\kulemt@check@hyperref` If hyperref has been been loaded, some additional actions are needed, which are stored in `\kulemt@check@hyperref`.

```
\def\kulemt@check@hyperref{%
  \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{%
```

`\HyPsd@babel@dutch` It seems that some babel ligatures are not translated to an equivalent character sequence for the bookmarks. I guess it should be reported as a feature request, but for the time being and for older versions, we provide them ourselves.

```
    \@ifundefined{HyPsd@babel@dutch}{}{%
      \addto\HyPsd@babel@dutch{%
        \declare@shorthand{dutch}{"y}{ij}%
        \declare@shorthand{dutch}{"Y}{IJ}}}%
```

The package memhfixc provides hyperref related fixes and extensions for memoir. Newer versions of hyperref load this automatically, but we require it for older versions.

```
    \@ifpackageloaded{memhfixc}{}{%
      \RequirePackage{memhfixc}}%
```

`\theHsubfigure` `\theHsubtable` To avoid name conflicts, subfloats should be numbered within the parent float. The defaults are provided for the most common cases of subfigures and subtables.

```
    \providecommand*\theHsubfigure{\theHfigure.\arabic{subfigure}}%
    \providecommand*\theHsubtable{\theHtable.\arabic{subtable}}%
  }{}}
```

The actions from `\kulemt@check@hyperref` are executed after all packages are loaded.

```
\AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@check@hyperref}
```

End of option handling

Now is the time to check the one time options for the first time. They will be checked again after each `\setup`.
But before loading fonts, we make sure the T1 encoding is defined for the front page font (cf. §3.5.1) and the default LaTeX font encoding OT1 is selected again.

```
\RequirePackage[T1,OT1]{fontenc}
\kulemt@do@once@opts
```

3.4 Document layout

3.4.1 Page layout

The default `\headheight` and `\headsep` from memoir are left as is, but the text body dimensions are redefined depending on the text point size (10pt and 11pt respectively).

```
\ifcase\kulemt@ptsize\relax
  \textwidth=13cm
  \textheight=20cm
\or
  \textwidth=14cm
```

```
  \textheight=215mm
\fi
```

The inner (`\spinemargin`) and outer (`\foremargin`) margins are computed as follows:

$$\texttt{\textbackslash foremargin} = 0.6\,(\texttt{\textbackslash paperwidth} - \texttt{\textbackslash textwidth} - \text{binding})$$
$$\texttt{\textbackslash spinemargin} = 0.4\,(\texttt{\textbackslash paperwidth} - \texttt{\textbackslash textwidth} - \text{binding}) + \text{binding}$$

For one side layout, the visible parts of both margins are made equal (use a factor 0.5 instead of 0.4 and 0.6).

```
\spinemargin\paperwidth
\advance\spinemargin -\textwidth
\foremargin\spinemargin
\advance\foremargin -\kulemt@bind\relax
\foremargin .\if@twoside 6\else 5\fi\foremargin
\advance\spinemargin -\foremargin
```

Margin notes get a fixed width independent of one side or two side printing. This makes sure that printing that the PDF distribution (one side) and the printed version (two side) have the same text on each page. The separation between notes is kept as small as possible, as well as the distance from the text block.

```
\marginparwidth=56pt
\marginparsep=1.2\onelineskip
\marginparpush=\onelineskip
```

The lower margin is 1.2 times the upper margin. The header parameters are set to the default values.

```
\setulmargins{*}{*}{1.2}
\setheaderspaces{*}{\headsep}{*}
```

Finish up the layout definitions. Redo this at the end of the document preamble in case the user redefines some parameters (which she shouldn't of course).

```
\checkthelayout\fixthelayout
\AtBeginDocument{\checkandfixthelayout}
```

`\clearforchapter` The `open...` options only control the main matter chapters. Chapters in the front and back matter are always `openany`. If you don't like this, you can use the `\openleft` or `\openright` command in the document.

```
\renewcommand*\clearforchapter{%
  \if@mainmatter
    \if@openleft
      \cleartoverso
    \else
      \if@openright
        \cleartorecto
      \else
        \clearpage
      \fi
    \fi
  \else
    \clearpage
  \fi}
```

3.4.2 Page styles

ruled By default the pagestyle ruled is used. However for front matter (actually for non-main matter) the header on odd pages is the same as on even pages, because typically front matter chapters have no sections.

```
\makeoddhead{ruled}{}{}{%
  \if@mainmatter \rightmark \else \scshape\leftmark \fi}
\pagestyle{ruled}
```

nohead The nohead pagestyle puts the page number in the footer at the outer margin.

```
\makepagestyle{nohead}
\makeevenfoot{nohead}{\thepage}{}{}
\makeoddfoot{nohead}{}{}{\thepage}
```

nohead The chapter pagestyle is aliased to this new pagestyle.

```
\aliaspagestyle{chapter}{nohead}
```

3.4.3 Section numbering

Sections are numbered up to the subsection level.

```
\maxsecnumdepth{subsection}
```

But numbering in the table of contents ends at the section level.

```
\maxtocdepth{section}
```

3.4.4 Content lists

In memoir, content lists don't start a new page. By default it is done here. But in case only a few figures and tables are used, the new `\listoffiguresandtables` can be used.

```
\def\tocheadstart{\clearforchapter\chapterheadstart}
\def\lofheadstart{\clearforchapter\chapterheadstart}
\def\lotheadstart{\clearforchapter\chapterheadstart}
```

`\listoffiguresandtables` The command `\listoffiguresandtables` list first the figures and then the tables on the same page.

```
\newcommand*\listoffiguresandtables{%
  \chapter\listfiguresandtablesname
  \def\@lofmaketitle{\section*\listfigurename}%
  \listoffigures*%
  \let\listoffigures\relax
  \def\@lotmaketitle{\section*\listtablename}%
  \listoftables*%
  \let\listoftables\relax}
```

`\listfiguresandtablesname` The command `\listfiguresandtablesname` generates the title for a page combining the list of figures and of tables.

```
\newcommand*\listfiguresandtablesname{List of Figures and Tables}
```

The content lists are typeset ragged right without hyphenation.

```
\setrmarg{2.55em plus1fil}
```

For these lists the space before chapter items is halved.

```
\setlength{\cftbeforechapterskip}{1ex \@plus\p@}
```

3.4.5 Tables and figures

The captions of tables and figures have the last line centered. The caption name is printed in small caps. Because of bugs in some versions of memoir the font settings for the caption name must be undone for the caption title.

```
\captionnamefont{\scshape}
\captiontitlefont{\upshape}
\captionstyle[\centering]{\centerlastline}
```

3.5 Front material

The front material consists of the cover page, the title page, the copyright page, and the filing card. Since either the cover page or the title page are printed, we call both the front page.

3.5.1 Front page font

For the cover page and the title page the Helvetica font must be used. To avoid collisions with scaled Helvetica body fonts, a specific front page font is defined based on unscaled Helvetica. It seems that we need a T1 encoding to print accented characters when babel is used for Dutch.
Note: Since the font shapes are defined outside of an `.fd` file, spaces are *not* ignored in the definitions. So remove all spaces!

```
\DeclareFontFamily{T1}{kulemtfpf}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{n}{<->phvr8t}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{sc}{<->phvrc8t}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{sl}{<->phvro8t}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{it}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/m/sl}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{n}{<->phvb8t}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{sc}{<->phvbc8t}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{sl}{<->phvbo8t}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{it}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/it}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{n}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/n}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{sc}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/sc}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{sl}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/sl}{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{it}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/sl}{}
```

`\kulemt@fpf@title` This command selects the font used for the title (24.88 pt Helvetica).

```
\def\kulemt@fpf@title{\fontsize\@xxvpt{30}\selectfont}
```

`\kulemt@fpf@subtitle` This command selects the font used for the subtitle (17.28 pt Helvetica).

```
\def\kulemt@fpf@subtitle{\fontsize\@xviipt{22}\selectfont}
```

`\kulemt@fpf@author` This command selects the font used for the author (14.4 pt Helvetica).

```
\def\kulemt@fpf@author{\fontsize\@xivpt{18}\selectfont}
```

`\kulemt@fpf@txthead` This command selects the font used for the text heading (12 pt Helvetica bold).

```
\def\kulemt@fpf@txthead{\fontsize\@xiipt{14.5}%
  \fontseries\bfdefault\selectfont}
```

`\kulemt@fpf@text` This command selects the font used for the ordinary text (12 pt Helvetica).

```
\def\kulemt@fpf@text{\fontsize\@xiipt{14}\selectfont}
```

`\kulemt@fpf@banner` This command selects the font used for the banner at the bottom of the page (14.4 pt Helvetica bold). The academic year text above the banner is printed in the non-bold version of this font.

```
\def\kulemt@fpf@banner{\fontsize\@xivpt{18}%
  \fontseries\bfdefault\selectfont}
```

3.5.2 Utility commands

`\kulemt@ifand` `\kulemt@ifand@` The command `\kulemt@ifand{`⟨*cs*⟩`}{`⟨*coms*⟩`}` check for the presence of `\and` in ⟨*cs*⟩. If `\and` is found, ⟨*coms*⟩ is executed.

```
\def\kulemt@ifand#1{\expandafter\kulemt@ifand@ #1\and\@nil}
\def\kulemt@ifand@#1\and #2\@nil #3{%
  \def\@tempc{#2}\ifx\@tempc\@empty\else #3\fi}
```

`\kulemt@master@text` The command `\kulemt@master@text` prints the full master degree text including the master option or major topic. Multiple master options are separated by “and” (or “en” in Dutch).

```
\def\kulemt@master@text{Thesis
  \kulemt@ifdutch
    {voorgedragen tot het behalen van de graad van}%
    {submitted for the degree of}
  \kulemt@master@title
  \ifx\kulemt@master@option\@empty\else
    \def\@tempb{, }%
    \@for\@tempa:=\kulemt@master@option\do{%
      \ifx\@tempa\@empty\else
        \@tempb \def\@tempb{ \kulemt@ifdutch{en}{and} }%
        \@tempa
      \fi}%
  \fi}
```

`\kulemt@paa@h` The command `\kulemt@paa@h{`⟨*num*⟩`}` generates the heading data for promotors (if ⟨*num*⟩ is `0`), assessors (if ⟨*num*⟩ is `1`), or assistants (if ⟨*num*⟩ is `2`).

```
\def\kulemt@paa@h#1{%
  \ifcase #1\relax
    Promotor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@promotor{\kulemt@ifdutch{en}s}%
  \or
    Assessor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assessor{\kulemt@ifdutch{en}s}%
```

```
  \or
    \kulemt@ifdutch{Begeleider}{Counsellor}%
    \kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assistant{s}%
  \fi}
```

`\kulemt@paa@fp` The command `\kulemtpaa@fp@{`⟨*num*⟩`}` typesets the promotors, assessors, or assistants in front page format. The possible values of ⟨*num*⟩ are the same as the argument ⟨*num*⟩ of `\kulemt@paa@h`.

```
\def\kulemt@paa@fp#1{%
  \begingroup
    \ifcase #1\relax
      \let\@tempa\kulemt@promotor
    \or
      \let\@tempa\kulemt@assessor
    \or
      \let\@tempa\kulemt@assistant
    \else
       \let\@tempa\@empty
    \fi
    \ifx\@tempa\@empty\else
      \medskip \begingroup
        \kulemt@fpf@txthead \kulemt@paa@h{#1}:\vskip 2\p@
      \endgroup \@tempa \par
    \fi
  \endgroup}
```

3.5.3 Typesetting the front page

The front page is either the cover page or the title page. The distinction between them is made by the switch `kulemt@coverpage`: when true, the cover page is generated, otherwise the title page.

`\kulemt@frontpage` The front page contains no header or footer. It start in the front matter as page -1. Since it is followed by the copyright page (page 0), the first real page can start at 1.

```
\def\kulemt@frontpage{\clearpage
  \setcounter{page}\m@ne
  \thispagestyle{empty}%
```

The text on the front page starts on 5 mm below the upper page edge.

```
  \@tempdima\uppermargin \advance\@tempdima\topskip
  \advance\@tempdima\baselineskip \advance\@tempdima -5mm%
  \null \vskip -\@tempdima
```

The typeset area on the first page is different from the rest of the text. It is always centered horizontally, also with two side printing. The binding offset is ignored as well. Since the text width is 16 cm, the margins are 2.5 cm on A4 paper.

```
  \hbox to\hsize{%
    \@tempdima 25mm\advance\@tempdima -\spinemargin \hskip\@tempdima
    \vbox to\z@{\hsize 16cm\relax
```

All elements on the front page are positioned, so avoid inserting automatic glue.

```
\lineskip\z@skip \parskip\z@skip
```

The front page text is typeset ragged right in Helvetica using the master language.

```
\fontencoding{T1}\fontfamily{kulemtfpf}\raggedright
\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
```

The first line contains the centered Sedes using the file `sedes.pdf` (or `sedes.eps`). All logos are typeset with an height of 15 mm.

```
\centerline{\includegraphics[height=15mm]{sedes}}%
```

The second line contains the K.U.Leuven logo on the left and the faculty logo on the right. The distance from the page edge is 5 mm. On the cover page the color logos are used; on the title page the black-and-white logos are used.

```
\noindent\hskip -2cm%
\edef\@tempa{[height=15mm]{%
    logokul\ifkulemt@coverpage\else bw\fi}}%
\expandafter\includegraphics\@tempa \hfill
\kulemt@fac@logo{height=15mm}%
\hskip -2cm\hskip\z@skip
```

The last `\hskip\z@skip` is needed because the last skip is always removed by the paragraph builder.
The minimal space before the title is 40 pt but it stretches twice as fast as the space below the author.
The title and the subtitle are printed in the main text language.

```
\vskip 40\p@ \@plus 2fill\relax
\begingroup \kulemt@selecttextlanguage
  \kulemt@fpf@title \@title \par
```

If a subtitle is given, it is typeset at the appropriate size and at a fixed distance below the title.

```
  \ifx\kulemt@subtitle\@empty\else
    \vskip 1em\relax
    \kulemt@fpf@subtitle \kulemt@subtitle \par
  \fi
\endgroup
```

The minimal space before the authors is again 40 pt but with a very limited stretching. The space after it is 30 pt with the standard stretching.

```
\vskip 40\p@ \@plus .3fill\relax
\kulemt@fpf@author \@author
\vskip 30\p@ \@plus 1fill\relax
```

The rest is ordinary text which is typeset ragged left, occupying at most half of the text body. First comes the degree, followed by the promotor(s). On the title page, the assessors and the assistants are also listed. The space below this text is 20 pt with the same stretching as above the title.

```
\kulemt@fpf@text
\noindent \hfill \vbox{\hsize .45\textwidth \raggedleft
  \kulemt@master@text \par
```

```
        \kulemt@paa@fp0%
        \ifkulemt@coverpage\else
          \kulemt@paa@fp1%
          \kulemt@paa@fp2%
        \fi}%
      \vskip 20\p@ \@plus 2fill\relax
```

The academic year is printed below the text and centered on the page, with a space of 15 pt below it.

```
      \centering \kulemt@fpf@banner
      \textmd{Academi\kulemt@ifdutch{ejaar}{c year} \kulemt@acyear@t}%
      \vskip 15\p@
```

A 20 cm wide and 15 mm high color banner with the master degree name is printed on the cover page only, placed 30 pt below the academic year. The banner is only printed if the colors `\kulemt@master@colors` are defined.

```
      \ifkulemt@coverpage
        \ifx\kulemt@master@colors\@empty\else
          \vskip 15\p@
          \centerline{\fboxsep\z@
            \expandafter\kulemt@getcolors\kulemt@master@colors::\@nil
            \expandafter\colorbox\kulemt@color@bg{%
              \vbox to 15mm{\hsize 20cm\vss
                \expandafter\textcolor\kulemt@color@fg{%
                  \kulemt@master@title}\vss}}}%
        \fi
      \fi
```

A bottom margin of 15 mm results on A4 paper in a body height of 27.7 cm.

```
      \vskip -277mm}%
    \hss}%
  \clearpage}
```

`\maketitle` Because the previous command prints the title information, the command `\maketitle` is undefined to avoid problems.

```
\let\maketitle\relax
```

3.5.4 Typesetting the copyright page

`\kulemt@contact@print` `\kulemt@contact@scan` The command `\kulemt@contact@print` prints the copyright contact information stored in `\kulemt@copyright@contact`. The format of the contact information is "⟨*address*⟩:⟨*tel*⟩:⟨*email*⟩". The ⟨*address*⟩ must be written to follow "addressed to" in English and to follow "wend u tot" in Dutch. The ⟨*address*⟩ must be present, the telephone number ⟨*tel*⟩ and the ⟨*email*⟩ may be missing.

```
\def\kulemt@contact@print{%
  \expandafter\kulemt@contact@scan\kulemt@copyright@contact:::\@nil}
\def\kulemt@contact@scan#1:#2:#3:#4\@nil{#1%
  \def\@tempa{#2}\def\@tempb{#3}%
  \ifx\@tempa\@empty
    \ifx\@tempb\@empty\else , \texttt{#3}\fi
```

```
\else
  , #2%
  \ifx\@tempb\@empty\else
    \space o\kulemt@ifdutch{f via e-}{r by e}mail \texttt{#3}%
  \fi
\fi}
```

A command `\kulemt@copyright@`⟨*lang*⟩ must defined for every existing master and text language ⟨*lang*⟩. It contains the copyright text in the language ⟨*lang*⟩.

`\kulemt@copyright@english` The command `\kulemt@copyright@english` contains the copyright text in English.

```
\def\kulemt@copyright@english{\selectlanguage{english}%
  Without written permission of the promotors and the authors it is
  forbidden to reproduce or adapt in any form or by any means any
  part of this publication. Requests for obtaining the right to
  reproduce or utilize parts of this publication should be addressed
  to \kulemt@contact@print.\par
  A written permission of the promotor is also required to use the
  methods, products, schematics and programs described in this work
  for industrial or commercial use, and for submitting this
  publication in scientific contests.\par}
```

`\kulemt@copyright@dutch` The command `\kulemt@copyright@dutch` contains the copyright text in Dutch.

```
\def\kulemt@copyright@dutch{\selectlanguage{dutch}%
  Zonder voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van zowel de
  promotor(en) als de auteur(s) is overnemen, kopi\"eren, gebruiken of
  realiseren van deze uitgave of gedeelten ervan verboden. Voor
  aanvragen tot of informatie i.v.m.\ het overnemen en/of gebruik
  en/of realisatie van gedeelten uit deze publicatie, wend u tot
  \kulemt@contact@print.\par
  Voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van de promotor(en) is
  eveneens vereist voor het aanwenden van de in deze masterproef
  beschreven (originele) methoden, producten, schakelingen en
  programma's voor industrieel of commercieel nut en voor de
  inzending van deze publicatie ter deelname aan wetenschappelijke
  prijzen of wedstrijden.\par}
```

`\kulemt@copyrightpage` The copyright page contains no header or footer, with the copyright notice at the bottom of the page. Paragraphs in the copyright notice are typeset without indentation and half a line of spacing between them. To avoid hyphenation as much as possible, `\sloppypar` is used.

```
\def\kulemt@copyrightpage{\clearpage
  \thispagestyle{empty}%
  \null \vfill
  \begingroup
    \parindent\z@ \parskip .5\baselineskip \sloppypar
    \copyright\space Copyright K.U.Leuven\vskip\baselineskip
```

If the text and the master language are the same, a copyright notice is printed in that language. If they differ, the English version comes first.
Note: Because of catcode differences we can't compare the master language `\kulemt@master@language` and the text language `\kulemt@language` directly.

```
    \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempa
      \csname kulemt@copyright@\kulemt@master@language\endcsname
    \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempb
      \csname kulemt@copyright@\kulemt@language\endcsname
    \ifx\@tempa\@tempb \@tempa \else
      \ifx\@tempb\kulemt@copyright@english
        \let\@tempb\@tempa \let\@tempa\kulemt@copyright@english \fi
      \begingroup \@tempa \endgroup
      \vskip\baselineskip \@tempb
    \fi
  \endgroup
  \clearpage}
```

3.5.5 Typesetting the filing card

filingcard

The filing card uses its own page style filingcard, typeset in the master language. Its ruled header contains the faculty name and the academic year. No footer is used.

```
\makepagestyle{filingcard}
\makeheadrule{filingcard}{\textwidth}{\normalrulethickness}
\makeevenhead{filingcard}{\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
  K.U.Leuven \kulemt@fac@name}{}{\kulemt@acyear@t}
\makeoddhead{filingcard}{\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
  K.U.Leuven \kulemt@fac@name}{}{\kulemt@acyear@t}
```

`\kulemt@filingcard`

The filing card is put on a separate page with its own page style, using the master language.

```
\def\kulemt@filingcard{\clearforchapter
  \thispagestyle{filingcard}%
  \begingroup
    \kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
```

First a centered title is printed.

```
    \begingroup
      \centering \Large
      \kulemt@ifdutch{Fiche masterproef}{Master thesis filing card}%
      \vskip 1em
    \endgroup
```

First the title, translated title, keywords, and article title are typeset with a medium space between them. The title and translated title are typeset in the main text language.

```
    \begingroup
      \parskip\medskipamount
      \@hangfrom{\textit{%
```

```
          Student\kulemt@ifand\@author{\kulemt@ifdutch{en}s}}: }%
        \@author\par
      \@hangfrom{\textit{Tit\kulemt@ifdutch{el}{le}}: }%
        {\kulemt@selecttextlanguage \@title}\par
      \ifx\kulemt@translatedtitle\@empty\else
        \@hangfrom{\textit{%
            \kulemt@ifdutch
             {\kulemt@selecttextlanguage
              \kulemt@ifdutch{Engel}{Nederland}se titel}%
             {\kulemt@selecttextlanguage
              \kulemt@ifdutch{English}{Dutch} title}}: }%
        \kulemt@translatedtitle\par
      \fi
      \noindent \textit{UDC}: \kulemt@udc\par
      \ifx\kulemt@keywords\@empty\else
        \@hangfrom{\textit{Keywords}: }\kulemt@keywords\par
      \fi
      \ifx\kulemt@article@title\@empty\else
        \@hangfrom{\textit{%
            \kulemt@ifdutch{Titel van het artikel}{Article title}}: }%
          \kulemt@article@title\par
      \fi
      \vskip\medskipamount
    \endgroup
```

Then comes the short abstract in the main text language.

```
    \noindent \textit{\kulemt@ifdutch{Korte inhoud}{Abstract}}:%
    \vskip 2\p@
    \begingroup \kulemt@selecttextlanguage
      \noindent\ignorespaces \kulemt@shortabstract
    \endgroup
```

The rest comes at the bottom of the page: master degree, promotor(s), assessors, and assistant(s). Between these items we put a small space. The `\raggedright` command must be used inside a group because it is incompatible with `\@hangfrom`.

```
    \vfill \parskip\smallskipamount
    \begingroup \raggedright
      \noindent \kulemt@master@text \par
    \endgroup
    \@hangfrom{\textit{\kulemt@paa@h0}: }\kulemt@promotor\par
    \@hangfrom{\textit{\kulemt@paa@h1}: }\kulemt@assessor\par
    \@hangfrom{\textit{\kulemt@paa@h2}: }\kulemt@assistant\par
  \endgroup
  \clearpage}
```

3.5.6 Printing the required pages

At the beginning of the document, the front matter starts with the front page (either the cover page or the title page). Next the copyright page is printed unless the first page was a cover page. If only the cover page or the front pages are

printed, the document ends here.
The hyperref package requires a unique printed page number. Since non-positive page numbers have no roman representation, the `\frontmatter` is only switched on after the copyright page.

```
\AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@frontpage
  \def\@tempa{\end{document}}%
  \ifkulemt@coverpage\else
    \kulemt@copyrightpage
    \ifkulemt@frontpages\else \let\@tempa\frontmatter \fi
  \fi
  \@tempa}
```

`\kulemt@error@mm` The user must switch to the main matter herself and we make sure that she doesn't forget it. The command `\kulemt@error@mm` will be called at the end of the document.

```
\def\kulemt@error@mm{\kulemt@error{%
    You forgot to use \string\mainmatter}}
\g@addto@macro\mainmatter{\let\kulemt@error@mm\relax}
```

At the end of the document, we first check if `\mainmatter` was used, unless only cover or front pages are printed. If a filing card is wanted, it is printed as back matter.

```
\AtEndDocument{%
  \ifkulemt@coverpage\else
    \ifkulemt@frontpages\else \kulemt@error@mm \fi
    \ifkulemt@filingcard
      \if@mainmatter \backmatter \fi
      \kulemt@filingcard
    \fi
  \fi}
```

3.6 Front matter environments

`preface` The `preface` environment holds the preface text. It has one optional argument, which holds the preface author. The default preface author is the value of the `author` option. The preface is printed as a single page chapter.

`\kulemt@preface@` The command `\kulemt@preface@` remembers the argument of the `preface` environment until the end of the environment.

```
\newenvironment{preface}[1][\@author]%
 {\chapter\prefacename
  \def\kulemt@preface@{#1}}%
 {\par
  \ifx\kulemt@preface@\@empty\else
    \bigskip \raggedleft \itshape \kulemt@preface@
  \fi
  \vfill \clearpage}
```

`abstract` The `abstract` environment is redefined as an ordinary chapter.

```
\renewenvironment{abstract}%
 {\chapter\abstractname}%
 {\clearpage}
```

`abstract*` The `abstract*` environment works like the `abstract` environment, but it uses the master language.

```
\newenvironment{abstract*}%
 {\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage \abstract}%
 {\endabstract}
```

4 The Faculty of Engineering configuration file

```
%% This kulemt.cfg file holds all master dependent information for
%% the K.U.Leuven engineering master thesis class.
%% Author: Luc Van Eycken (Luc.VanEycken@esat.kuleuven.be)
%% If you modify this file:
%% * provide feedback to the original author
%% * please adjust the date [YYYY/MM/DD]
\ProvidesFile{kulemt.cfg}[2010/02/27]
%% Define known masters and their options
%%   The definition of the master contains the following elements:
%%    1. "N" or "E" : the language of the master
%%                    "N" for dutch, "E" for English
%%    2. Number for faculty identification (use braces if > 1 digit)
%%       0 = multiple faculties
%%       1 = faculty of engineering
%%    3. "F" or "N" : if "F", a filing card is always required
%%    4. Master colors "{bg:fg}" or "{bg}", with each color a comma
%%       separated list of C,M,Y,K fractions.
%%    5. Master title between braces
%%    6. Optional copyright contact info {<address>:<phone>:<email>}
%%       Use faculty information if empty
%%    7. Optional list of master options
%%       Each option is surrounded by braces and consists of an
%%       abbreviation, followed by ":" and the the title of the option.
%%
\kulemt@div@master{Dutch initial masters}
\kulemt@def@master{arc}{N1N{0.93,0.52,0.35,0.11:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: architectuur}%
  {Kasteelpark Arenberg 1/2431, B-3001 Heverlee:%
   +32-16-321361:secretariaat@asro.kuleuven.be}}
\kulemt@def@master{bin}{NON{}%
  {Master in de bio-informatica}}
\kulemt@def@master{bmt}{N1N{0.6,0,0.3,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: biomedische technologie}}
\kulemt@def@master{bwk}{N1N{0.2,0.7,1,0:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: bouwkunde}}
```

```
\kulemt@def@master{cit}{N1N{0.9,0.26,1,0.13:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: chemische technologie}}
\kulemt@def@master{cws}{N1F{0,0,1,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: computerwetenschappen}%
  {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
   Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
   +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}}
\kulemt@def@master{elt}{N1N{0,0.2,0.7,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: elektrotechniek}%
  {ESAT, Kasteelpark Arenberg 10 postbus 2440,
   B-3001 Heverlee:+32-16-321130:info@esat.kuleuven.be}%
  {{ge:optie Ge\"{\i}ntegreerde elektronica}%
   {ms:optie Multimedia en signaalverwerking}%
   {tt:optie Telecommunicatie en telematica}}}
\kulemt@def@master{ene}{N1N{0.5,0,1,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: energie}}
\kulemt@def@master{gmk}{N1N{0.8,0.6,0,0:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: geotechniek en mijnbouwkunde}}
\kulemt@def@master{mtk}{N1N{0.3,0,0.3,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: materiaalkunde}}
\kulemt@def@master{mtw}{NON{}%
  {Master in de milieutechnologie en de milieuwetenschappen}}
\kulemt@def@master{nan}{NON{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de nanowetenschappen en de nanotechnologie}}
\kulemt@def@master{sta}{NON{}%
  {Master in de statistiek}}
\kulemt@def@master{wit}{N1F{0.9,0.94,0.02,0.07:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
   wiskundige ingenieurstechnieken}%
  {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
   Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
   +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}}
\kulemt@def@master{wtk}{N1N{0.6,0.3,0,0:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: werktuigkunde}%
  {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Werktuigkunde,
   Celestijnenlaan 300, B-3001 Heverlee}}
%
\kulemt@div@master{English initial masters}
\kulemt@def@master{ebin}{EON{}%
  {Master of Bio-informatics}}
\kulemt@def@master{ecit}{E1N{0.9,0.26,1,0.13:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master of Engineering: Chemical Technology (Engineering Rheology)}}
\kulemt@def@master{eelt}{E1N{0,0.2,0.7,0}%
  {Master of Engineering: Electrical Engineering}%
  {Departement Elektrotechniek, Kasteelpark Arenberg 10 postbus 2440,
    B-3001 Heverlee:+32-16-321130:info@esat.kuleuven.be}}
\kulemt@def@master{emtk}{E1N{0.3,0,0.3,0}%
  {Master of Engineering: Materials Engineering}}
\kulemt@def@master{enan}{EON{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0}%
  {Master of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology}}
```

```
\kulemt@def@master{emnan}{EON{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0}%
  {Erasmus Mundus Master of Nanoscience and Nanotechnology}}
\kulemt@def@master{esta}{EON{}%
  {Master of Statistics}}
%
\kulemt@div@master{Post-initial masters}
\kulemt@def@master{cms}{E1N{}%
  {Master of Conservation of Monuments and Sites}}
\kulemt@def@master{mai}{EON{}%
  {Master of Artificial Intelligence}%
  {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
   Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
   +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}}
\kulemt@def@master{mhs}{E1N{}%
  {Master of Human Settlements}}
\kulemt@def@master{mim}{E1N{}%
  {Master of Industrial Management}}
\kulemt@def@master{mms}{NON{}%
  {Master in de medische stralingsfysica}}
\kulemt@def@master{mne}{E1N{}%
  {Master of Nuclear Engineering}}
\kulemt@def@master{mss}{EON{}%
  {Master of Space Studies}}
\kulemt@def@master{mvt}{N1N{}%
  {Master in de veiligheidstechniek}}
\kulemt@def@master{usp}{E1N{}%
  {Master of Urbanism and Strategic Planning}}
%
\kulemt@end@master@def
```

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