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# LATEX report template

Description of the LATEX template for IMT Atlantique reports



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## 1 Project creation and compilation

### 1.1 Project creation

In order to use this template, create a new directory, and copy into it the following files:

- imta.tex: this file declares all the data that composes the template. It needs to be included to the main document, by calling \include {imta}.
- titlepage.pdf: the title page of the document.It is a blank version of the IMT Atlantique report template, over which an overlay title is written by the \imtaMaketitlepage command.

Your document should be a .tex file, with the following skeleton:

```
\documentclass{article}
 1
2
    \include{imta}
3
4
    \author{Author name}
5
    \date{Writing date}
6
    \title{Document name}
 7
8
    \subtitle{Short description or subtitle}
9
    \begin{document}
10
11
    \imtaMaketitlepage
12
13
    \section{First section}
14
15
16
17
    \end{document}
18
```

## 1.2 Compilation

This template is intended to be compiled with pdflatex. Furthermore, it makes use of the minted package. As a consequence, the compiler needs to be passed the -shell-escape flag. In addition, as usual when wishing a table of contents, the main document should be compiled twice, so as to make sure that the references refer to the right labels. If your main document is called main.tex, use the following command to compile it:

```
$ pdflatex -shell-escape main.tex
```

## 2 Packages

This template uses a number of packages, with specific options. Besides, some packages are further configured, through specific commands. These can be found in the source code itself, at the PACKAGES SETTINGS section. The following is an abstract from the PACKAGES section of the imta.tex file.

```
\usepackage[a4paper, margin=2cm, top=3cm]{geometry}
usepackage{graphicx}
usepackage{float}
usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}
usepackage{pdfpages}
usepackage{fancyhdr}
```

```
8 \usepackage{minted}
9 \usepackage{tikz}
10 \usepackage{titling}
11 \usepackage{anyfontsize}
12 \usepackage{mdframed}
```

#### 2.1 anyfontsize

The anyfontsize package allows picking an arbitrary size for a local font. It provides the \fontsize command, used for generating the title page inside of a tikzpicture environment.

#### 2.2 fancyhdr

The fancyhdr package lets define custom headers and footers. For instance, the IMT Atlantique header and footer style is defined as follows (inside of the \imtaSetIMTStyle command):

```
1
    \pagestyle{fancy}
                                             % Select the fancy style provided by fancyhdr
2
    \fancyhead{}
                                             % Clear the current header style
3
    \fancyfoot{}
                                             % Clear the current footer style
4
5
    \fancyhead[L]{\nouppercase\leftmark}
                                             % Define the content of the header:
6
                                                   the current section title, on the left
7
8
    \fancyfoot [R] {\thepage}
                                             % Define the content of the footer:
                                                   the current page number, on the right
9
10
                                             % Define the style for the first page
    \fancypagestyle{imtaFirstpage}{%
11
        \fancyhf{}
                                             % Clear the current style
12
        \renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{Opt} % Clear the horizontal rule under the header
13
    }
14
```

- 2.3 float
- 2.4 fontenc
- 2.5 geometry
- 2.6 graphicx
- 2.7 inputenc
- 2.8 mdframed
- 2.9 minted
- 2.10 pdfpages
- **2.11** tikz
- 2.12 titling

#### 3 Commands

This template provides a handful of new commands.

#### 3.1 Generic commands

#### 3.1.1 Metadata commands

This template defines a \subtitle macro, that receives the subtitle of the document. The latter will be displayed on the title page. The purpose of this macro is to provide a consistent way of defining a subtitle, with regard to the \title, \author, and \date standard macros. It takes a single parameter, that is the subtitle to display.

#### 3.2 imta commands

- 3.2.1 Typeset inline code with imtaInlinecode
- **3.2.2 Output the title page with** imtaMaketitlepage
- 3.2.3 Answer questions with imtaQuestion and imtaQuestionReset

The \imtaQuestion command outputs and formats a question counter. It's meant to be used in reports for assignment with questions. The counter should be reset with the \imtaQuestionReset. The output is as follows:

#### **Question 1**

Answer to first question

#### **Question 2**

Answer to second question

#### **Question 1**

Answer to first question of the second section

And the corresponding code:

\imtaQuestion

Answer to the first question

\imtaQuestion

Answer to the second question

\imtaQuestionReset

\imtaQuestion

Answer to the first question of the second section

## 4 Environments

#### 4.1 Generic environments

#### 4.1.1 Typeset code listings with imtaCode

```
int a = 5;
```

#### 4.2 imta environments

## 5 IMT Atlantique styling

The official IMT Atlantique styling is not really LaTeX-ish, and takes the decision to use a sans-serif font for body text. Therefore, I chose to use the default LaTeX font settings, which look much more professional. Of course, this style does not suit the official report style. Thus, I decided to provide a command that enables that official style.

The main aspects of the official style are:

- Use of the Helvetica font for the body;
- Section titles in green (\imtaGreen) and other heading titles in gray (\imtaGray);
- Section title in the header;
- Page number at the right corner of the footer.

For comparison, the default style of the template is:

- Use of the default Computer Modern font for the body;
- Default style for headings: all in black;
- Document title at the left corner and author's name at the right corner of the header;
- Page number at the center of the footer.

The official IMT Atlantique style can be toggled with the \imtaSetIMTStyle command. Since it makes use of the \usepackage macro, it needs to be called in the preamble. No way is provided to disable later in the document the official style. As a consequence, you cannot have half of the document with the official style, and the other half in the default style.