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# CAESAR

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## Quick start guide

This chapter is intended to quickly introduce the features of the caesar class. It basically comments the example file that comes with the class and explains how to use it. The class is written to be used with Lua- $\text{\LaTeX}$  and Bib- $\text{\LaTeX}$  and will not work otherwise.

The numbers at the beginning correspond to the line numbers in the example file. First, the class is loaded with

```
1 \documentclass[] {caesar_book}
```

The class is derived from the standard  $\text{\LaTeX}$ -book class and the square brackets allow the same parameters. The next task is to set the main language of the manuscript. Babel is used to set English (or any other language)

```
5 \usepackage[english] {babel}
```

For German, csquotes is needed as well. Next, is the configuration of the references. biblatex is used in this case, it allows a lot of options to configure the exact look of the bibliography as well as the references in the text.

```
8 \usepackage[backend=biber,  
style=philosophy-classic] {biblatex}
```

biber is the natural companion of biblatex. Any style file can be used instead of philosophy-classic. Now, biblatex needs at least one resource file with the references.

```
10 \addbibresource{caesar_library.bib}
```

In the example set, the name of the file is library.bib. Now, information about the book has to be added. The name of the author, the title and the publisher is automatically used to generate the title page.

```
14 \title{Caesar\examples}
```

```
15 \author{Andy Thomas}
```

```
16 \newcommand{\publisher}{Bielefeld University}
```

The document can start now.

```
18 \begin{document}
```

The first pages of the book (the frontmatter) are not numbered, the numbering starts after the mainmatter macro, which is called

after the generation of the title page.

```
20 \frontmatter
22 \maketitlepage
24 \mainmatter
```

It is time for the first chapter. This is done in the usual way.

```
26 \chapter{Examples}
```

A sidenote – a footnote in the margin – can be placed with the `sidenote` macro.

```
31 \sidenote{All ... necessary.} The citations are also
placed in the margin of the document. This is done with the
sidecite macro. The parameters mimic Biblatex's three param-
eters (2 optional) for citations.
```

```
33 \sidecite[Please see:][and more
work by Tufte.]{Tufte1990,Tufte2006}
```

The sections are also started the common way.

```
34 \section{Figures}
```

There are 3 different macros to place figures in the document.

```
37 \smallfigure{rectangle}{A ... margin.}
```

`smallfigure` puts a figure in the margin. The first parameter is the filename which also serves as the label and the second parameter is the caption of the figure. A larger figure can be put in the text with `normalfigure` and a figure that spreads across the page width can be placed by using `largefigure`.

The same kind of macros are available for placing tables: `smalltable`, `normaltable` and `largetable`. They have 3 parameters each: reference, caption and the table code. `normaltable` and `largetable` also have the optional placing parameter, `[htbp]` is the default value.

```
53 \smalltable{table1}{A couple of numbers
in a table in the margin.}{%
54 \begin{tabular}{lll}%
55 A&B&C\\%
56 0.50&0.47&0.48\\%
57 \end{tabular}}%
58 }%
```

Additionally, there is a `fullwidth` environment that allows to fill text across the full page as well. However, it does not necessary work across page breaks.

```
79 \begin{fullwidth}
80 Lorem ...
81 \end{fullwidth}
```

It might also overlap with the marginals, the sidenotes are not pushed up or down by `fullwidth`. The last macro allows a com-

ment in the margin without a number. That can be achieved using

```
84 \margintext{It is also possible ... in the text.}
```

Finally, the bibliography is placed using the biblatex syntax.

```
89 \printbibliography[heading=bibintoc]
```





# Sidenotes package

The `sidenotes` package contains the low level macros that do the actual typesetting and figure placement in the margin. The package tries to allow typesetting of rich content in the margin.<sup>1</sup> This includes text, but also figures, captions, tables and citations and is common in science textbooks such as Feynman's *Lectures on Physics*.

<sup>1</sup> This is based on v0.81, dated 2011/11/29

## Usage

The `sidenote` macro is very similar to the footnote macro and tries to emulate its behavior. But like the name says, the note is put in the margin, hence the name `sidenote`. It has the same parameters as `footnote`: `\sidenote[number]{text}`. The `sidenote` moves up or down (floats) to not overlap with other floats in the margin. All the sidenotes are subsequently numbered. The first, optional parameter will manually change the numbering of the sidenote.

`Sidenote` tries to mimic the footnote behavior and tries to provide the same solutions. Sometimes it is not possible to directly call a `sidenote` macro, e.g. in particular environments. Then, you can also use `\sidenotemark[number]` and `\sidenotetext[number]{text}` commands. `\sidenotemark` puts a mark at the current position. Then, outside of the environment that causes the trouble, it is possible to call `\sidenotetext{text}` to actually make the sidenote. The first, optional parameter will manually change the numbering of the sidenotes.

You can use `\renewcommand{\sidesstyle}{something}` if you want to change the font, text size, text color or something else of the sidenotes. It is initialized with `\footnotesize`. It is used as a prefix of the `sidenotetext` and `sidetext`.

The macro `\sidecite` puts a citation in the margin. It uses the `biblatex` package or `bibtex`, load `sidecite` with the option

`sidenote`

`sidenotemark`  
`sidenotetext`

`sidesstyle`

`sidecite`

[bibtex] for the latter. The macro has the same set of parameters. `\sidecite[prenote][postnote]{key}` for biblatex and `\sidecite{key}` for bibtex. The behavior is the same as in `\sidenote` and auto floating. For post- and prenote please refer to the biblatex manual, the parameters are directly passed to biblatex.

sidecaption

The `\sidecaption` macro can be used if the caption of a figure or table is supposed to be in the margin. Please note, that the formatting is done by the caption package.

sidefigure

The `sidefigure` environment puts a figure and its caption in the margin. Instead of `\begin{figure}` use `\begin{sidefigure}`. Please note, that the use of caption before `\includegraphics` puts the caption in line with the top of the figure and the use after `\includegraphics` puts it in line with the bottom of the actual figure.

sidetable

The `sidetable` environment works similarly, but with table environments. Use `\begin{sidetable}` instead of `\begin{table}`.

## Technical notes and further macros

marginpar  
marginnote

Sometimes it is useful to put text in the margin without a mark in the text. However, this is not formatted by `sidestyle` and can be achieved with `\marginpar{text}`. The `\sidecaption` macro relies on the `marginnote` package by Markus Kohm.

When writing the package, we tried to be as general as possible. Someone can e.g. use sidenotes mixed with footnotes. Also, the package tries to provide only functionality and does not know anything about formatting such as margin text size, color or anything else. Only `\sidestyle` was added for convenience. If you are looking for a package that provides formatting defaults as well you might want to look into `caesar` style that accompanies this package.

## Required packages

`marginnote` supports another command to create notes in the margin. The notes are not floats, but can be manually shifted up or down.

`caption` is used to set figure and table captions in the margin and to allow formatting of these captions.

`xifthen` is used to test for empty, optional arguments.

