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CAESAR

BIELEFELD UNIVERSITY

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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- \LaTeX and Bib- \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 \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 necessarily 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 comment 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]
```