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SIDENOTES CAESAR

Contents

Quick start

On the one hand, the following examples describe the use of the sidenotes package. On the other hand, the caesar class is utilized to give sensible default values for page margins, chapter formatting and such. The formatting can easily be changed and is independent of the functionality of the additional macros provided by the sidenotes package. First, the class is loaded with

```
\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)

```
\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.

```
\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 east one resource file with the references.

```
\addbibresource{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.

```
\title{Caesar\\examples}
\author{Andy Thomas}
\newcommand{\publisher}{Bielefeld University}
```

The document can start now with

```
\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.

```
\frontmatter
\maketitlepage
\mainmatter
```

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

```
\chapter{Quick start}
```

Now, the first thing to do is to type some plain text in the document. No surprises here. The layout has ample margins to allow annotations. One main feature and the package is the sidenote, which is a footnote in the margin and can be placed with the `sidenote` macro.[1]

[1] All information is on the same page, no turning of pages is necessary.

```
\sidenote{All ... necessary.}
```

It is very similar to `\footnote` and tries to emulate its behavior. It has the same number parameter as footnote plus an additional, optional offset. The sidenote moves up or down (floats) to not overlap with other floats in the margin if not offset is given. All the sidenotes are subsequently numbered. The first, optional parameter will manually change the numbering of the sidenote.[2]

[2] Technically, the note is placed using marginnote if an offset is given and is placed using marginpar otherwise.

```
\sidenote[number][offset]{text}
```

Sometimes it is not possible to directly call a sidenote macro, e.g. in particular environments. Then, you can also use `sidenotemark` macro. If a number is given, that number is used. This puts a mark at the current position.

```
\sidenotemark[number]
```

Afterwards, outside of the environment that causes the trouble, it is possible the call `sidenotetext` to actually make the sidenote. The optional parameters will again manually change the numbering of the sidenote and define the offset.

```
\sidenotetext[number][offset]{text}
```

`marginparstyle` can be used if you want to change the font, text size, text color or something else of the sidenotes.

```
\newcommand{\marginparstyle}
    {\footnotesize\RaggedRight}
```

It is the prefix for all `marginpar` macros. Please note, that this breaks the original definition of `marginpar` and is defined in the caesar class for convenience. References can be put in the margin as well. A lot of times, it is more convenient to simply use the existing `cite` macro and redefine it in a proper way. Since this also breaks a common macro, it is put in the caesar class instead of the package.[3] It is defined with two optional parameters (prefix and postfix) taken from the biblatex package. Therefore, the full macro is

[3] Please see: Edward R. Tufte (1990), *Envisioning Information*, Graphics Press, ISBN: 0-9613921-1-8; Edward R. Tufte (2006), *Beautiful Evidence*, Graphics Press, LLC, ISBN: 0-9613921-7-7, and more work by Tufte.

```
\sidecite[prefix][postfix]{citekey}
```

Figures

There are a couple of options to include figures in the document. The first one is a figure in the margin. Figure 1 shows that with a small rectangle. The environment provided by the package is:

```
\begin{marginfigure}[offset]
...
\end{marginfigure}
```

The formatting is done by the `caption` package, just define a style called *marginfigure*. Please refer to the caption manual for more information. As always, an offset fixes the figure at a given position, if no offset is given it floats. The next alternative is a figure in the text frame. This figure is placed using the regular

Figure 1: A small rectangle put in the margin.

Figure 2: A larger rectangle in the main area of the text, i.e. it does not span into the margin.

LATEX-figure environment and the usual caption. This is displayed in figure 2. Another option is a caption in the margin (fig. 3).

Figure 3: This caption of a regular figure is put in the margin.

Just replace the `caption` macro with `sidecaption`. It has an additional offset parameter and can be used in a starred or unstarred version.

```
\sidecaption[shortentry][offset]{text}
\sidecaption*[offset]{text}
```

Define a style called *sidecaption* to change the formatting. In case that a wider figure is needed, the third option spans over the text as well as the margin area. Here, the common `figure*` environ-

Figure 4: An even larger rectangle. This is the widest figure option. Both, the text as well as the margin width are used for the diagram.

ment can be used. The formatting style is called *widefigure* in this

case. The figure options make it easy to choose the appropriate size for a given input file.

Tables

The same set of options are also available for tables. The first one is again a small one in the margin, this is shown in table 1.

```
\begin{margintable}[offset]
...
\end{marginfigure}
```

The caption style is called *margintable*. The next option is a table across the text width. Table 2 displays the larger table with a

A	B	C
0.50	0.47	0.48

Table 1: A couple of numbers in a table in the margin.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0.50	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.48	0.60	0.39	1.00

Table 2: A couple of numbers in a larger table. This table spans the usual text width.

couple of numbers. This is done using regular LATEX-macros. A side caption is also possible for tables and shown in table

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
0.50	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.48	0.60	0.39	1.00

Table 3: This is a regular table with its caption in the margin.

3. The usage was already explained in the figure section. The `table*` environment is also defined in analogy to `figure*` and is demonstrated in table 4.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
0.50	0.47	0.48	0.50	0.47	0.48	0.60	0.39	1.00	0.50	0.47	0.48	0.60

Table 4: Even more numbers in a big table are shown here. This table spans across the full page, text width plus margin.

Text across the full page

Sometimes it can be useful to put some text across the whole page, which is similar to `largefigure` and `largetable`. This can be done as well, but it does not necessary work across page breaks. It might also overlap with the marginals, the sidenotes are not pushed up or down by the text. It is defined the the caesar class.

```
\begin{fullwidth}
...
\end{fullwidth}
```

More information

This is a short example file to show the features of the caesar class together with the sidenotes package. Finally, the bibliography can be printed using bib latex's

`\printbibliography[heading=bibintoc]`

Sometimes it is necessary to compile the document up to 3 times in order to get the alignment of all object correctly.

It is always possible to put a remark in the margin without a corresponding mark in the text with `margin-par`.

Bibliography

Tufte, Edward R. (1990), *Envisioning Information*, Graphics Press,
    ISBN: 0-9613921-1-8.
Tufte, Edward R. (2006), *Beautiful Evidence*, Graphics Press, LLC,
    ISBN: 0-9613921-7-7.