User Manual



Manual for LATEX class ctuthesis

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Acknowledgements

Děkuji ČVUT, že mi je tak dobrou alma $\mathit{mater}.$

Declaration

Prohlašuji, že jsem předloženou práci vypracoval samostatně, a že jsem uvedl veškerou použitou literaturu.

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Abstract

This manual shows how to use the ctuthesis IATEX class, what are the requirements, etc.

 $\label{eq:Keywords: Manual, degree project, Manual, Manual, degree project, Manual, Manual,$

Abstrakt

Tento mánuál představuje IATEXovou třídu ctuthesis, její použití, požadavky na systém atd.

Klíčová slova: manuál, závěrečnná

práce, \LaTeX

Překlad názvu: Manuál ke třídě

ctuthesis pro \LaTeX

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Chapter 1

Introduction

In this manual, we want to explain how to use the class **ctuthesis**. The manual consists of three main parts:

- basic user guide;
- reference manual;
- guide for template authors.

Students and other 'users' of the class should carefully read the basic user guide (Chapter 2), and visit the reference when needed (Chapter ??).

. . .

Chapter 2

User Guide

2.1 Installing the class

The class comprises the files listed in Table 2.1. The class is build over the LATEX3 bundle, which is a project under development and new programming features are added regularly. This means that the class works as is only with TEX Live 2014. If you have an earlier version of LATEX distribution, you have basically two options:

1. Install TeX Live 2014 or newer; it is not difficult and it will save

File name	Description		
ctuthesis.cls	Class file itself		
ctu_logo_blue.pdf	Logo of the university; this file is subject to different license and copyright than the rest of the class files		
ctuthesis.ist	Nicely loooking style for makeindex		
latex3-tl2014.zip	ZIP file containing the "good" version of \LaTeX		
ctuman.pdf	This manual		
ctuman-*.tex	Source code to this manual		
ctuth-core.tex	Core definitions for the class; users do not need to ever load this file manually		
ctuth-pkg.tex	Package loading code for the class; users do not need to ever load this file manually		
ctuth-names.tex	Language-dependent part of the class; users should not need to modify this file or load it manually		
ctuth-templates.tex	Templates for various parts of the document; users may look inside this file and see how things are done; this is discussed in more detail in Chapter ??		

Table 2.1: The files of the class ctuthesis.

you all the troubles. The installing guide is on TUG's website at http://tug.org/texlive/.

2. Install just the new version of LATEX3. This is tested to work on TEX Live from version 2010. The bundle is attached as a ZIP file, it is sufficient to extract all the files in the working directory.

2.2 Minimal example

The minimal example of a Bachelor project at the Nuclear Faculty looks like this:

```
\documentclass{ctuthesis}
\ctusetup{
   xdoctype = B,
   xfaculty = F4,
   mainlanguage = english,
   titlelanguage = english,
   title-english = {Planting Uranium},
   title-czech = {Sázení uranu},
   department-english = {Department of Mathematics},
   author = {Lolek Pilný},
   supervisor = {Prof. Krutoš Spravedlivý, CSc.},
   supervisor-address = {Pěstitelský ústav, \\ Zářivá 232, \\
     12000 Praha 2},
   month = 5,
   year = 2330,
}
\ctuprocess
\begin{abstract-english}
We develop \ldots
\end{abstract-english}
\begin{abstract-czech}
Rozvíjíme \ldots
\end{abstract-czech}
\begin{document}
\maketitle
\chapter{Introduction}
Foo bar
```

ctuthesis t1503051948 ctuman 150306

```
\chapter{Conclusion}
Lorep ipsum \cite{doe}
\begin{thebibliography}{1}
\bibitem{doe} J. Doe. \emph{Book on foobar.} Publisher X, 2300.
\end{thebibliography}
\end{document}
```

At the first sight, it may look complicated, but the basic structure is pretty simple:

2.3 Setting up the class

This section lists all various settings that can be made to the class. The ones marked ' \bowtie ' are always mandatory. The ones marked ' \bowtie ' are mandatory in almost all cases, with some small exceptions. For most of them, no errors are issued if they are missing, though.

2.3.1 Options to \documentclass

The class ctuthesis itself takes couple optional arguments, namely 10pt, 11pt and 12pt for setting up the basic font size (the default is 11pt).

Then it takes the option draft that says some draft options (the ones common in LATEX). It also takes the option one-side, which switches to one-sided mode; however, we strongly advice against using this option.

2.3.2 Parameters to \ctusetup

The parameters can be diveded into several groups.

Text fields. Some of the fields — like the theses title — are language-dependent. They are marked key-<lamp> below, and it means that multiple keys exist: key-english, key-czech and key-slovak.

- author author's name, including titles.
- upervisor supervisor's name, including titles.
- wsupervisor-address supervisor's affiliation and address; use \\ to format it with linebreaks.
- wyear, wmonth, day numerical values of the date of theses publishing.
- wtitle-<lame> title of the thesis.
- subtitle-<lame> subtitle.
- university-<lame> name of the university (is preset for CTU).
- university-endl-<lame> name of the university broken in 4 lines using \\.
- faculty-<lame> name of the faculty (set up automatically, see xfaculty below).
- **facultynum** standard number of the faculty (set up automatically, see **xfaculty** below).
- doctype-<lamp> type of the document/thesis (set up automatically, see xdoctype below).
- department-<lame> name of the department.
- fieldofstudy-<lang>, subfieldofstudy-<lang> field of study.
- keywords-<lang> comma-separated list of keywords.

General fields.

- mainlanguage main language of the thesis; the choices are czech, english and slovak.
- titlelanguage language in which the title pages are typeset (defaults to mainlanguage).
- secondlanguage language of the second abstract (set up automatically so that two abstracts appear: one in English and one in Czech, unless the thesis is in Slovakian, in which case the two abstracts are in English and in Slovakian).

- otherlanguages allows more languages to be loaded by babel package, accepts a comma-separated list.
- xfaculty takes values F1, F2, ..., F8 and sets up the faculty name and number automatically.
- xdoctype takes values B (bachelor), M (master) or D (dissertation) and sets up the document type automatically; for non-thesis-like documents, use doctype-<lamp>.
- w specification-file the path to the specification file (usually something like zadani.pdf, the current directory is searched for the file of course).
- front-specification if set to true, the specification will appear just after the titlepage (defaults to false).
- front-list-of-figures, front-list-of-tables says whether the list of figures/tables will be set in the frontmatter (default to true)
- monochrome switches to optimized monochrome setup, in case the work will not be printed in colour.
- **savetoner** disables background and other too dark things to save toner while printing drafts.

Default package loading. The class attempts to set up some packages nicely if the user wants to use them. So for instance, the package listings can be pre-set to include the blue background of all listings. In order to leave the user the chance to mess with things "his own way", options are offered to enable or disable certain packages. The format of the option name is always pkg-<packagename> and it accepts either true or false

- pkg-hyperref (default: true) sets up all the fields of the PDF document.
- pkg-listings (default: false) sets up \ttfamily font for all listings, and adds a background to all display listings. For inline listings, this is a bit more complicated; we rather implemented a new macro \ctulst(color)[settings]!<text>! that behaves exactly like \lstinline!<text>!, but applies the background; the color is an optional argument (in parentheses ()) and defaults to the blue background color seen in this manual. Any printable symbol but one of [({{}}} can be used in place of !.
- pkg-amsthm (default: true) sets up nicely the basic styles for theorems, but does not set up the theorem environment themselves. More information is in Section ??
- pkg-biblatex (default: false) more details in Section ??.

2.3.3 Text environments used in the preamble

There is a small number of environments that should be used in the preamble in order to set up various text fields, mostly used in the front matter.

- **(abstract-<lang>)** abstract; the language has to be always specified.
- **\(\tau_{\tanks}\)** acknowledgements; can be used for both personal and grant ackowledgements.
- 【declaration】 students are oblidged to declare that the works is their works, and maybe some more things, depending on the faculty's or department's regulations.

2.4 Various parts of the document

2.4.1 Frontmatter

Typically, the frontmatter will be only one command: \maketitle. This typesets the titlepage, the acknowledgements, the declaration, the two abstracts, the table of contents, and possibly the lists of figures and tables. Afterwards, it immediately switches to \mainmatter.

Another option, which should be used only in special cases, is to start the frontmatter with \frontmatter, include whatever material should be there and close it by \mainmatter. This is discussed in detail in Chapter ??.

2.4.2 Mainmatter and backmatter. Sectioning

Standard sectioning commands are suported, they are \chapter, \section, \subsection. These ought to follow the hierarchy from top to bottom. There is also \paragraph and \subparagraph which can be used as lowest-level sectioning commands. Long works can be divided into parts using \part; its numbering is independent of the other ones. All these commands take standard optional argument and star; however, we advice against using starred sections.

The appendices are introduced by command \appendix. Then, each appendix is a chapter, so the standard \chapter command ought to be used. In appendix, even chapters started by \chapter* such as the bibliography and the index are numbered. (In a document without appendices, these should be unnumbered. Once appendices are used, all indexes and alike should be standard numbered appendices.) For unnumbered appendices, \chapter** can be used.

If the document is divided into parts, the appendices are introduced by a part-like title "Appendices", both in the document and in the table of contents. This can be suppressed by using \appendix* (keeps the line in the table of contents) or \appendix**.

If the project specification is to be included as an appendix, it can be

maketitle

mainmatter

frontmatter

chapter section subsection subsubsection paragraph subparagraph part

appendix

specification as chapter

done by \ctutemplate{specification as chapter}.

There is no true backmatter behaviour defined in the class. The only thing that would belong to the backmatter is the colophon (' $tir\acute{a}$ '). Users are advised to use **\cleardoublepage* \thispagestyle{empty}** and then typeset the colophon to their liking.

2.4.3 The bibliography

There are three ways how to include the bibliography:

- 1. Using Biblatex. In that case, setting up pkg-biblatex = true is recommended. The bibliography is then included using \addbibresource and \printbibliography.
- 2. Using BibTeX. No special setting is needed, and the bibliography is included using \bibliographystyle and \bibliography.
- 3. By direct input. The standard environment {thebibliography} can be used for this.

We kindly ask users to consult the manuals to the specific packages for their usage.

2.4.4 The index

To generate the index, use <code>pkg-makeidx = true</code>, and put <code>\printindex</code> where the index should appear. We provide an in-house style for the index called <code>ctuthesis.ist</code>. The index generation is dependent on calling the external tool <code>makeindex</code>, in a similar way in which the bibliography generation depends on <code>bibtex</code> or <code>biber</code>. The proper way how to call this tool is the following:

makeindex printindex

makeindex -s ctuthesis.ist <filename>

where <filename> is the root name of your main project file (without .tex).

2.4.5 List of notation. Nomenclature

TBD

2.4.6 Floating objects: Figures and tables

Float introduction. Floats are input either as **{figure}** or **{table}** environment.