

The rpgtex Package

A package for generating beautiful RPG documents

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WELCOME TO THE `RPGTEX` PACKAGE. This L^AT_EX package is designed to allow users to flexibly typeset documents associated with Role Playing Games such as *Dungeons & Dragons* -- and many more besides. This packages defines a central engine: `rpgcore` which define a number of useful functions and classes, and a flexible set of `themes` which control how those commands are rendered in the final document.

Attribution & License

This package would not have been possible without the team who developed [its predecessor, the 'DND 5e LateX Template'](#). That code was released under an MIT license, the text of which can be found in the LICENSE file. `rpgtex` is released under the same license.

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PART I

rpgtex Core

Chapter 1: Installation & Usage

Getting rpgtex

There are a number of different ways to acquire `rpgtex`. Once you have installed it, it is vital to ensure that it is properly configured (see below).

texmf Installation

The simplest way to use `rpgtex` is to install it on the `texmf` path, where the compiler can automatically find it:

```
git clone  
  https://github.com/DrFraserGovil/rpgtex.git  
  "$(_kpsewhich -var-value  
  TEXMFHOME)/tex/latex/rpgtex"
```

This will clone the repository into your `LATeX` path.

Indirect Installation

If you want to tinker with `rpgtex` -- such as by creating a new theme -- it is helpful to have it in a more accessible location. Clone the repository into a location of your choice:

```
git clone  
  https://github.com/DrFraserGovil/rpgtex.git  
  ~/your/rpgtex/directory
```

You then have two options to make the package visible to the compiler:

Use TEXINPUTS

Setting the environment variable `TEXINPUTS` allows the compiler access:

```
TEXINPUTS=~/your/rpgtex/directory::
```

(Or similar commands, depending on your shell -- in fish you would call `set TEXINPUTS dir`).

Use Symlinks

You can symlink the install location to the `texmf` directory, allowing the compiler to act as if you had performed the `texmf` installation:

```
ln -sf ~/your/rpgtex/directory  
  "$(_kpsewhich -var-value  
  TEXMFHOME)/tex/latex/rpgtex"
```

Overleaf (Not recommended!)

We do not recommend using Overleaf since the free-tier subscription has reduced compilation times drastically, making compiling documents using complex packages such as this one extremely difficult. Nevertheless:

1. Download this GitHub repository as a ZIP archive using the Clone or download link above.
2. On Overleaf, click the New Project button and select Upload Project. Upload the ZIP archive you downloaded from this repository.

3. Manually create the file `rpg-config.cfg` with the contents ``\edef\RpgPackagePath{..}``. This replaces the configuration step described below.

Configuring rpgtex

Wherever one installs `rpgtex` from, it is vital that it is properly configured. From within the `rpgtex-root` directory, call:

```
./configure
```

Or -- if one is (reasonably!) wary about running arbitrary executables -- manually create the relevant file:

```
cd <rpgtex root directory>  
cmd="\edef\RpgPackagePath{\$(pwd)}"  
echo $cmd >> core/rpg-config.cfg
```

Why is configuration necessary?

`TeX` is generally set up so that when a file calls `include` or `input` it is possible to use filepaths relative to the package itself. `rpg.sty` can call `\input{core/font.sty}` and it will know to first check for the file relative to `rpg.sty`; even if the package resides within the `texmf` path and the user has no idea where `rpgroot/rpg.sty`, or `rpgroot/core/font.sty`, are.

An annoying exception to this is fonts and typefaces. `xelatex` searches for fonts based on *filepaths relative to the current working directory* -- or from those installed in as system fonts.

Since `rpgtex` includes several (license free) typefaces as part of the provided themes, this poses a problem. We must either require that:

1. `rpgtex` documents can only be prepared in restricted locations relative to the install location of `rpgtex`.
2. Users must identify and specify the `rpgtex` root path when preparing a document
3. Users must install the provided fonts to the system path
4. `rpgtex` must be configured to know 'where it is', and so provide an absolute filepath to the internal fonts.

The Configuration step is the most portable and easiest-to-use of these options.

Without a `core/rpg-config.cfg` file, any document which includes `rpgtex` will fail to compile.

Package & Class Usage

`rpgtex` can be used either as a standalone package, or as part of a number of classes

Standalone Package

The standalone package can be used directly by including the `rpgtex` package:

```
\documentclass{arbitrary-class}

\usepackage[options]{rpgtex}

\begin{document}
...
```

This will load only the core commands into the document, and (unless called explicitly) no themes will be imported. Using the package in this way does not activate any of the commands which change the overall geometry, background or headers of the document.

Classes

`rpgtex` can also be loaded through a number of classes which drastically alter the appearance of the document, defining new geometries backgrounds and adding headers.

The provided classes are:

1. `rpgbook` (page 30). Based on the standard book class, this is designed for larger RPG documents.
2. `rpghandout` (page 31). Based on the article class, this is designed for shorter documents
3. `rpgcard` (page 32). A small-document class designed for creating modular ‘handout’ cards for items, spells or abilities.

Compiling rpgtex Documents

`rpgtex` uses the `fontspec` package to allow custom fonts, and therefore requires compiling with `xelatex` or `luatex`:

```
xelatex main.tex #works  
luatex main.tex #works  
pdflatex main.tex #fails
```

So long as `rpgtex` is on the user's latex path, and the package properly configured (page 2) no further compilation steps are required. However, for ease of use, we provide the `rpglatex` compiler as part of the `rpgtex` distribution.

The `rpglatex` compiler

`rpgtex` is shipped with a special compiler, `rpglatex`. This is simply a python3 script which acts as a wrapper around either `xelatex` or `luatex`, but includes several quality-of-life changes to the interface to make it easier to use with `rpgtex`.

`rpglatex` Compiles latex documents using either `xelatex` or `luatex`

Syntax

```
rpglatex [options] <file>
```

Details

`rpglatex` has the following features:

Feature	Description	Options
Compiler Selection	The <code>xelatex</code> compiler is selected by default, but the <code>-l</code> , <code>-luatex</code> flags set it to use <code>luatex</code> instead.	
Build Directory	Compilation files (.aux, .log etc.) are stored in a build directory. The default is <code>.build</code> in the calling location, but can be changed with the <code>-b</code> flag	<code>-b <build dir></code>
Output Naming	The name of the output file can be changed from the default (equal to the input tex name)	<code>-o <output name></code>
Multi-pass Compiling	By default, the compiler runs twice in a row to enable references and <code>tikz[remember]</code> commands to function. A full three-compilation suite (necessary for very complex or reference-heavy documents) can be activated with the <code>-f</code> , <code>-full</code> flag	<code>-f</code> , <code>-full</code>
Volume Control	latex is notoriously noisy, producing copius output. By default, this is suppressed and only a summary is printed. The summary can be removed (rendering it completely silent) with the <code>-q</code> command, or the original output recovered in verbose mode; <code>-v</code> . These outputs are always overridden if a compilation error occurs, in which case the full trace is output to the console.	<code>-q</code> , <code>-v</code>
Auto-bibtex	If the <code>-r</code> or <code>-ref</code> flag is set, <code>bibtex</code> is automatically called in between the multi-compilation steps	<code>-r</code> , <code>-ref</code>
Auto-visualisation	If the <code>-show 1</code> option is set (which it is by default), the compiler will call <code>xdg-open <output-file></code> upon completion of the compilation; automatically opening or context-switching to the document. This can be turned off by calling <code>-show 0</code>	<code>-show</code>
Print Mode	A special interface for <code>rpgtex</code> , this uses the <code>\RpgCMD</code> interface (page 23) to inject code into the latex document, setting the <code>bg=print</code> mode and suppressing the background output.	<code>-p</code> , <code>-print</code>

Chapter 2: Package Options

Whether the package is invoked directly, or through a class users have the option to pass options to it which change the behavior of the resulting document:

```
\documentclass[<options>]{rpgbook/rpghandout}
\usepackage[<options>]{rpgtex}
```

The options are either in the form of key-value pairs which set internal values, or flags which activate behavior when present. The available options are:

- bg** Controls the presence of the `background paper' and footer decorations.

Syntax

```
bg = <full / print / none>
```

Details

The value passed must be one of the three options (else an error is thrown). The three options change whether the `background paper' set by `\RpgSetPaper` (page 11) appears in the document, or the footer decorations set by `\RpgSetFooterDecoration` (page 11).

	Command	Paper	Footer Decorations
	full	✓	✓
	print	✗	✓
	none	✗	✗

This flag also changes the behavior of the `rpgcard` class (page 32).

- justified** A flag which, if present, activates justified-text mode. Otherwise, defaults to left-aligned, `ragged right'.

- nomultitoc** A flag which, if present, disabled the multi-column table of contents option

- theme** The initial value passed to `\RpgSetTheme` (page 12) when package initialization is finished.

Details

The default value is `default`, activating the Default Theme (page 34).

- themepath** Calls `\RpgSetThemePath` (page 12), a directory holding multiple theme files used for auto-theme searches if a direct path not given

Details

Default value is `\RpgPackagePath /themes`, with the assumption that the theme `name' is stored in `themes/name/name.cfg`.

- size** Forwards the contents on to the base-class if `layout` is active, thereby setting the font size

Syntax

```
size = <font-size>pt
```

Details

The allowed values depend on the class being used: the book class (on which `rpgbook` is based) for example, only accepts values in {10pt,11pt,12pt}. Other classes may accept different values.

`columns` Sets the number of columns the document is has

Syntax

`columns = <1 / 2>`

Details

Internally this calls either `onecolumn` or `twocolumn`. More advanced column-settings would require the user manually using `multicols`.

Chapter 3: Commands & Macros

Theme Commands

Several commands in this documentation are described as **Theme Commands**. These are commands that the user is *not expected to call*, but which are executed by the internal engine in the process of rendering the page, or as a result of other commands that the user has called.

A user who wishes to simply write documents using an unmodified rpgtex need only concern themselves with the User-Facing Commands.

On the other hand, these Theme Commands have been designed to provide a convenient interface for creating custom Themes -- and so their documentation allows for designers to create powerful and flexible themes from within rpgtex.

Theme Commands can be split into two groups:

1. **Backend Commands** These are commands which are executed within a theme (or a class) to modify internal values, such as fonts and colors. A designer interacts with these commands by calling them.
2. **Placeholder Commands** These are virtual commands which are designed to be overwritten with completely custom code, which is executed when the core engine runs the command. A user interacts with these commands by redefining them (usually with `RenewDocumentCommand`).

A `theme' is therefore a collection of Backend Commands (to configure the `core engine') and redefinitions of Placeholder Commands to provide their own unique functionality.

Title Pages

User-Facing Commands

`\maketitle` When called, creates theme-defined title pages using a custom format.

{}

Syntax

```
\title {A title}
\subtitle {The subtitle} (optional)
\cover {path/to/image} (optional)
\author {Dr. W. Riter} (optional)
\begin {document}
\maketitle
...
\end {document}
```

Details

Calls either `\RpgDrawCover` or `\RpgSimpleTitle` depending on the value passed to `RpgUseCoverPage`. If `RpgUseCoverPage` has been set to true (usually by a class such as `rpgbook.cls`), then the image stored in `\@cover` (if there is one) is automatically used as a full-page background image. This is independent of the theme definition of `RpgDrawCover`, and occurs before that function is called -- all subsequent drawing occurs over the top of the cover image.

`\cover` Saves an image path to the variable `\@cover`, automatically used by `\maketitle` as the background image.

`\@cover`

Syntax

```
\cover {path/to/cover_image}
```

Details

If `RpgUseCoverPage` has been set to true, then the image at this path will be used as a full-page image in the background of the page created by `maketitle`.

The default value is empty (`\cover {}`).

`\subtitle` Saves a string to the variable `\@subtitle`. Themes may use this when defining their `RpgDrawCover` and `RpgSimpleTitle`.

`\@subtitle`

Syntax

`\subtitle {<string>}`

Details

This command has no effect on its own (unlike `cover` which is automatically included in the background). The default value is empty (`\subtitle {}`).

Theme Commands

`\RpgUseCoverPage` If true, `maketitle` creates a title page to populate, else the title is rendered as a heading.

`{m}`

Syntax

`\RpgUseCoverPage {true/false}`

Details

This is a [Backend Command](#). When true, `maketitle` attempts to use `\@cover` and then calls `RpgDrawCover`. If false, it calls `RpgSimpleTitle`.

`\RpgDrawCover` Executes over the top of the `\@cover` image to render a front cover.

`{}`

Details

This is a [Placeholder Command](#), used by themes to customise the appearance of the title page which appears in `rpgbook` class. The default value renders a single node at the centre of the page containing `\@title`, `\@subtitle`, `\@author` and `\@date` variables in the centre. More advanced themes (such as `dnd` or `scifi`) add decorative embellishments and place the text at custom locations.

This command is executed by `maketitle` if `\RpgUseCoverPage {true}` has been set by the theme, class or directly by the user. The command is called from within an existing tikz environment with the `remember`, `overlay` options active, allowing for page coordinates (i.e. `current page.north`) to be used.

If a `\@cover` has been defined, this command is executed after the image is placed, drawing on top of it.

`\RpgSimpleTitle` Renders a 'header' title - a simple text-only title at the top of the page.

`{}`

Details

This is a [Placeholder Command](#), used by themes to customise the appearance of the title header which appears in `rpghandout` class. The default value places the title, subtitle and author at the top of the page. More advanced themes (such as `dnd` or `scifi`) add decorative embellishments and place the text at custom locations.

The Simple Title is configured so that, in a twocolumn document, it occupies the full page width; calling `centering` with the simple title therefore centers the text above both columns.

Part Pages

```
\part    Defines a wrapper around the standard part command that allows for tikz-based custom page formatting
\part *
{o m}
```

Syntax

```
\part (*)[<image>]{<part-name>}
```

Details

There are three distinct behaviours that can be exhibited, depending on the presence or absence of the *, and the presence and value of <image>.

Command	Behaviour
\part *{partname}	Uses original <code>part</code> command defined by underlying class.
\part *[<any text>]{partname}	
\part [none]{partname}	
\part {partname}	Calls <code>RpgDrawPartPage</code> on a blank background.
\part [path/to/image]{partname}	Places the corresponding image as a full-page background, and then calls <code>RpgDrawPartPage</code> .

`RpgDrawPartPage` (page 9) is a Theme Function, which executes a series of tikz functions to place the part title according to the theme specifications.

```
\RpgDrawPartPage
{m}
```

Syntax

```
\RpgDrawPartPage {<part title>}
```

Details

This is a [Placeholder Command](#), allowing the designer to determine where to place the part name on the page, and what embellishments accompany it. The command is called from within an existing tikz environment with the `remember`, `overlay` options active, allowing for page coordinates (i.e. `current page.north`) to be used.

The default `part` command allows a user to specify a background image for their part page -- it is not necessary to provide one within the drawing command.

Dice Commands

Dice are a mainstay of RPGs, and so it is important to have a standard way to report and simplify their expressions. We provide an interface for a standard 'dice + modifier' expression.

\RpgDice {m} Evaluates expressions of the form $ndx \pm m$, and outputs using a theme-dependent layout.

Syntax

`\RpgDice {<dice-expression>}`

Details

Uses regular expressions to extract and simplify the **dice-expression**, which must follow the following format:

Dice format

1. It must contain either 'd' or 'D' (the 'dice symbol')
 2. The dice symbol must be immediately followed by a single number (the 'dice size')
 3. The dice symbol may optionally be prefixed by a single number (the 'dice count')
 4. The first (non-whitespace) character must be either the dice count (if present) or the dice symbol
5. The dice size must be followed by either a '+', '−', or the end of the expression.
 6. After this, any number of standard numeric expressions may follow. This expression will be evaluated into a single 'modifier'.

The dice ignores any whitespace before the beginning of the expression, and arbitrary whitespace within the 'modifier' part of the expression.

Example

Output

<code>\RpgDice { 1d6-2}</code>	1d6-2
--------------------------------	-------

<code>\RpgDice {2D6 + 3*2^2}</code>	2d6+12
-------------------------------------	--------

<code>\RpgDice {1d16}</code>	1d16
------------------------------	------

<code>\RpgDice {d8-3}</code>	d8-3
------------------------------	------

<code>\RpgDice {2*1d6},</code>	<code>\RpgDice {1 d6},</code>	(Fails to compile)
<code>\RpgDice {3d 6 +3}</code>		

RpgDice is neat, but not necessarily impressive by itself. The true power of the expression is that it calls RpgDiceFormat to perform the output formatting (after performing the regular expression parsing), allowing designers to customise their dice formatting.

RpgDice is loaded in both layout and non-layout calls.

\RpgDiceFormat {m m m} Prints the values computed by RpgDice

Syntax

`\RpgDiceFormat {<dice-count>}{<dice-size>}{<added bonus>}`

Details

This is a Placeholder Command, used by theme designers to determine how RpgDice is rendered. The default option is: `\RpgDiceFormat {m m m} { #1d#2 #3}`, such that `RpgDice{ndx + a + b}` gives `` $ndx + c$ '', where c is the numerical value of $a+b$, with an additional check to see if $#3$ is equal to 0, in which case it is not printed (so as not to `1d6 + 0').

The dnd implementation performs a more advanced operation, computing the average value of the roll, and formatting that first, to replicate the format used by monster stat blocks.

Example (with `\RpgSetTheme {dnd}`)

Output

<code>\RpgDice {1d6-2}</code>	1 (1d6-2)
-------------------------------	-----------

<code>\RpgDice {2D6 + 3*2^2}</code>	19 (2d6+12)
-------------------------------------	-------------

<code>\RpgDice {1d12}</code>	6 (1d12)
------------------------------	----------

<code>\RpgDice {d83-3}</code>	39 (d83-3)
-------------------------------	------------

Theme Commands

\RpgLayoutOnly

{m} Executes the contents of the command if `layout` mode is active.

Syntax

\RpgLayoutOnly {<content-to-execute>}

Details

If the internal value `\l_rpg_layout_bool` is True, then `content-to-execute` is run, otherwise it is ignored.

This command is primarily used by theme developers and document class files to conditionally load or activate modules based on whether the package was loaded via a document class (layout mode active) or directly via `\usepackage {rpgtex}`.

\RpgSetFont See page 24

\RpgSetFooterDecoration Configures an image to be displayed along the bottom of a page as a 'footer scroll'.

{o m}

Syntax

\RpgSetFooterDecortation [<opts>]{path/to/img}

Details

When placed within a footer, (i.e. with `fancypage`), places the image in a node with parameters:

`\node[inner sep=0pt, anchor=south, nearly opaque] at (current page.south)`
`{\includegraphics[width=\paperwidth]{path/to/img}};`

If the package option `bg=none` has been passed, then the image is suppressed.

The following options modify that code as follows:

`reverse` adds `xscale=-1` to the node arguments, reversing the image (useful for right/left page differences)

`tikz-insert=code` inserts the code within the `tikz` environment after the footer scroll. This is not suppressed with `bg=none` and can be used to place chaptermarks / page numbers more precisely than the standard interface allows.

`height=<dimexpr>` adds `height=dimexpr` to the `includegraphics` arguments

`keepaspectratio` adds `keepaspectratio` to the `includegraphics` arguments

\RpgSetPaper Sets a background image to be used as the 'paper' image.

Syntax

\RpgSetPaper {path/to/image}

Details

If `layout` mode is active, then this configures `rpgtex` to use the image as the 'background image' of every page with `fancy`, `plain` or `clear` pagestyle. This allows for custom 'paper textures' to be loaded in the background.

The pagestyle `clear` is equal to `empty`, with the exception of the page texture.

`\RpgSetTheme` Activates a chosen theme.

{m}

Syntax

`\RpgSetTheme {<theme-name>}`

Details

Searches for the file `<theme-path>/<theme-name>/<theme-name>.cfg`, and inputs it. If this is a properly configured theme file, then it activates the chosen theme given the current global parameters. If the file does not exist, throws an error.

If `\l_rpg_layout_bool` is True, the command automatically inserts `\clearpage`, as required to ensure the old headers are not overwritten by the new theme.

`<theme-path>` is modified via `RpgSetThemePath`.

`\RpgSetThemeColor` Sets the `themecolor`, and simultaneously updates the co-varying colors (page 23).

{m}

Syntax

`\RpgSetThemeColor {color-name}`

Details

If `color-name` specifies a valid color, then the value of `themecolor` is updated, as well as a number of other colors (`tipcolor`, `sidebarcolor` and `tablecolor`) which are set to be equal to the `themecolor` by default.

Of the rpg-provided colors, only `narrationcolor` is unaffected by this command.

`\RpgSetThemePath` Changes the value of the theme path searched for by `RpgSetTheme`

{m}

Syntax

`\RpgSetTheme {<path-name>}`

Details

Updates an internal variable to be equal to the input value; does not check if the theme path is valid or not. Useful if you wish to create a new theme outside of the `rpgtex` file structure.

Utility Commands

`\RpgOrdinal` Converts a numeric value to the corresponding ordinal.

{o m}

Syntax

`\RpgOrdinal [<command>]{<count>}`

Details

The command outputs the count followed by the english abbreviations for the corresponding ordinal. The optional `command` argument is inserted between the numeral and the suffix, allowing for the customisation of appearances.

Example

Output

`\RpgOrdinal {1}`

1st

`\RpgOrdinal {2}`

2nd

`\RpgOrdinal {13}`

13th

`\RpgOrdinal [\textsuperscript]{7}`

7th

`\RpgOrdinal [\textbf]{133}`

133rd

`\RpgOrdinal [<arbitrary text>]{133}`

133<arbitrary text>rd

Note that due to a lack of brace-capturing, it is not possible to chain multiple commands..

`\RpgPage` Outputs the current page reference for a label, with an option to enclose it in specific brackets or parentheses.

Syntax

`\RpgPage [t/p/b/c]{<label-reference>}`

Details

The optional arguments wrapping of the main reference. The options are:

t (default) No wrapping

p (parentheses)

b [square brackets]

c {curly braces}

An invalid input resolves to `?page~\pageref {<ref>}?`.

Example

Output

`\RpgPage {example:current page}`

page 13

`\RpgPage [p]{example:current page}`

(page 13)

`\RpgPage [b]{example:current page}`

[page 13]

`\RpgPage [c]{example:current page}`

{page 13}

`\RpgPage [(error)]{example:current page}`

?page 13?

`\RpgPlural` Generates grammatically correct plural forms of a word based on a given count.
`{o m m}`

Syntax

`\RpgPlural [<custom-plural>]{count}{<text>}`

Details

The command outputs the count followed by the value of `<text>`. For a count of 1, the command then finishes. For any other count, it appends an ``s'', pluralizing the text.

The optional argument `[<custom-plural>]` overrides the default logic, allowing for irregular plurals.

Example

Output

`\RpgPlural {1}{hat}`

1 hat

`\RpgPlural {2}{hat}`

2 hats

`\RpgPlural [octopodes]{1}{octopus}`

1 octopus

`\RpgPlural [octopodes]{359}{octopus}`

359 octopodes

Chapter 4: Environments

Rpg Boxes

rpgtex defines three `colorbox' environments, which inherit from `tcolorbox`.

`RpgNarration` A `tcolorbox` wrapper designed for text that is read aloud to players
 {o}

Syntax

```
\begin{RpgNarration}[color=<color>,<tcbbox-options>]
  <text>
\end{RpgNarration}
```

Details

`RpgNarration` does not (by default) set a title, using only `body text', which is typeset using the `RpgFontNarration` font. The optional `<tcbbox-options>` argument can be a list of all the basic `tcolorbox` options (see that documentation). The `color` argument is an alias for `colback` (`colbacktitle` is also set, but is ignored as the title is empty). Due to the order of processing, if both `color` and `colback` are set, the value of `colback` is used.

Themes may alter the appearance of the narration block using the `tcb` interface, calling `\tcbset {rpgnarration /.append-style={...}}` to overwrite the existing instructions.

`RpgSidebar` A decorated `tcolorbox` wrapper designed for information which is set outside the main text.
 {o m}

Syntax

```
\begin{RpgSidebar}[color=<color>,<tcbbox-options>]{<title>}
  <text>
\end{RpgSidebar}
```

Details

`RpgSidebar` requires a title (using `RpgFontSidebarTitle`) as well as the body text (`RpgFontSidebarBody`). `RpgSidebar` is typically more highly decorated than `RpgTip`, and does not have the `breakable` flag set. It is usually best to use one of the `float' options.

The optional `<tcbbox-options>` argument can be a list of all the basic `tcolorbox` options (see that documentation). The `color=x` argument is equivalent to calling both `colback=x` and `colbacktitle=x`. Due to the order of processing, if both `color` and `colback` are set, the value of `colback` is used. Themes may alter the appearance of the sidebar using the `tcb` interface, calling `\tcbset {rpgsidebar /.append-style={...}}` to overwrite the existing instructions.

`RpgTip` A simple `tcolorbox` wrapper designed for information which is set outside the main text.
 {o m}

Syntax

```
\begin{RpgTip}[color=<color>,<tcbbox-options>]{<title>}
  <text>
\end{RpgTip}
```

Details

`RpgTip` is similar to `RpgSidebar`, requiring a title (`RpgFontTipTitle`) in addition to the body text (`RpgFontTipBody`). However, it is generally simpler, enabling it to safely break over page boundaries. The optional `<tcbbox-options>` argument can be a list of all the basic `tcolorbox` options (see that documentation). The `color=x` argument is equivalent to calling both `colback=x` and `colbacktitle=x`. Due to the order of processing, if both `color` and `colback` are set, the value of `colback` is used. Themes may alter the appearance of the narration block using the `tcb` interface, calling `\tcbset {rpgnarration /.append-style={...}}` to overwrite the existing instructions.

Which Colorbox To Use?

The choice between `RpgSidebar` and `RpgTip` is somewhat arbitrary -- although they have a mechanical difference by default (one being breakable, the other not) -- this can be overridden by themes. Instead, the intention is that they serve slightly different purposes:

RpgSidebar is used for `important information' -- key rules or summaries which readers *should* pay attention to.

RpgTip is for `helpful additions' -- tips, tricks and trivia that are not necessary, but which might be useful, and are too big to fit into a footnote or parenthetical.

Colorbox Examples

```
\begin{RpgNarration}[color=blue!30!white]
This is text that you would read out loud to
    players, describing a scene.
\end{RpgNarration}
```

This is text that you would read out loud to players, describing a scene.

```
\begin{RpgSidebar}{A Sidebar}
This is an important block of text, that you
    should pay attention to.
\end{RpgSidebar}
```

A Sidebar

This is an important block of text, that you should pay attention to.

```
\begin{RpgTip}{A Tip}
This is some helpful - but not vital - text.
\end{RpgTip}
```

A Tip

This is some helpful - but not vital - text.

RpgCard

The RpgCard environment is designed to allow a writer to create a small, playing-card sized unit which is useful for handing out to players for game elements such as items, spells or abilities.

The backend of the RpgCard is some of the most complex L^AT_EX code in the package, but this makes it very powerful. We anticipate that users won't access RpgCard directly, but instead a wrapper such as RpgSpell (page 35) -- however these serve only to format the text within the card environment in a specific way -- the Card itself remains flexible.

The main power of the RpgCard is the ability to automatically *cardbreak*, splitting large internal elements across multiple cards.

The Environment

```
RpgCard
{0{}}
```

Helper Commands

Examples

RpgMap

The RpgMap environment makes it easy to create nested blocks, useful when needing to enumerate the contents of a map. The RpgMap environment uses a stacked counter system and dynamic labelling.

<code>\RpgMap</code>	Begins a dynamic-stacked environment for generating headed and labelled lists using the <code>RpgArea</code> object to provide entries. The starred version of the command is identical in function, but calls <code>\section *</code> instead of <code>\section</code> (and so on.), suppressing the map elements from the table of contents.
<code>\RpgMap*</code>	

Syntax

```
\begin{RpgMap}[<opts>]
<contents>
\end{RpgMap}
```

Details

`RpgMap` uses the counter `RpgAreaDepth` to track how many Maps have been nested. A higher value of this counter results in 'smaller' headings being used, beginning with `\section` and progressing to `\subparagraph`.

The permitted options are:

Option	Effects
<code>header-offset</code>	An offset added to <code>RpgAreaDepth</code> when determining the heading size to be used (an offset of 0 uses <code>section</code> for the top level map entries, an offset of 1 uses <code>subsection</code> , and so on).
<code>title</code>	If non-empty, places the contents in a section one size larger than <code>RpgAreaDepth+header-offset</code> (using <code>chapter</code> for the largest possible size). The title is only rendered at the top-level of the map (if <code>RpgAreaDepth=1</code>), otherwise it is ignored. Default value is blank.
<code>prefix</code>	A string which is automatically prefixed to the 'number string' of named <code>RpgArea</code> entries in the map. Default is blank.
<code>blank-prefix</code>	A string which is automatically prefixed to the 'number string' of unnamed (blank) <code>RpgArea</code> entries in the map. Default is ``Area-''
<code>ref-prefix</code>	A string prefixed to all labels created by <code>RpgArea</code> , allowing disambiguation of references. Default is ``Map:''

The variables set by options are persistent throughout the nesting - setting `ref-prefix` in one map will mean the same value persists in all encapsulated maps unless manually overridden. Changes do *not* persist once the nesting is finished.

<code>\RpgArea</code>	Creates a formatted entry within the <code>RpgMap</code> environment. The appearance of the title depends on the map-depth and the current header-offset.
<code>\RpgArea[<manual-label>]{<area-name>}</code>	

Details

Creates a 'header' depending on the value of `RpgCounter + headeroffset`:

1. section
2. subsection
3. subsubsection
4. paragraph

If outside these values, uses `subparagraph`. The name of the section is preceded by the 'map counter', which is equal to the index within the current map, appended to the 'map counter' of any parent maps. The formatting function `RpgMapLevelName` enables hierarchical labelling, such that the third area inside the second map of the first map would be given the counter value `1b-iii'.

If the manual label is set, this is used as the label for this area; otherwise the automatic labelling is used (see below).

RpgNestedArea A wrapper for calling `RpgArea` and then immediately `RpgMap`, creating nested map areas in a single call.
`{o o m}`

Syntax

```
\begin{RpgMap}[<opts>]
(...)
\begin{RpgNestedArea}[area-label][<nested-opts>]{<area name>}
  ...
\end{RpgNestedArea}
...
\end{RpgMap}
```

Details

This syntax is identical to calling:

```
\RpgArea [area-label]{<area name>}
  \begin{RpgMap}[<nested-opts>]
    ...
  \end{RpgMap}
\end{RpgNestedArea}
```

Note that since the `RpgMap` environment is invoked after the `RpgArea` is created, the options passed to `<nested-opts>` do not apply to the parent Area, which uses the Map options of its own parent.

```

\begin{RpgMap}[
    header-offset=1,%start at subsection
    title={Example Map}
]

\RpgArea{The Spooky Mansion}
    There are things here

\begin{RpgMap}[
    title={ignored-as-nested}
]
\RpgArea{Entrance Hall}
    Where you go to enter
\RpgArea{Kitchen}
    Yum, food
\end{RpgMap}

\begin{RpgNestedArea}[] [header-offset=2]
    {The Creepy Grounds}
We set a header-offset for this nested block,
so....
\RpgArea{The gardens}
    Note that this is a paragraph, not a
        subsection
\begin{RpgNestedArea}{The stables}
    Horses live(d) here.

\RpgArea{Shire horse}
    A very big boi, which still keeps the
        parent's header-offset

\RpgArea{Shetland pony}
    And a tiny one too!
\end{RpgNestedArea}
\end{RpgNestedArea}

\RpgArea{The Graveyard}
    The additional offset-didn't persist;
        we're back to subsections again, and
            the next element will be a
                subsubsection.

\begin{RpgMap}[
    blank-prefix={Tomb~}
]
\RpgArea{}
This is an unnamed area - it gets given a
    slightly different name
\RpgArea[tomb-ref]{}
I might want to refer to this later, even
    though it is unnamed.
\end{RpgMap}
\end{RpgMap}

```

Map Labelling & Referencing

Each RpgArea with a non-empty name automatically labels itself using the syntax `\label{<ref-prefix><area-name>}`. If a manual label was passed to the RpgArea, this is used instead (without the prefix), even if the RpgArea was not named. This is designed to provide disambiguation, as no automatic checks are performed for name collisions.

It is then possible to call `\ref` on this label¹ and `\pageref` or `\RpgPage` (page 13). However, we provide a more powerful referencing interface:

Example Map

1: The Spooky Mansion

There are things here

1a: Entrance Hall

Where you go to enter

1b: Kitchen

Yum, food

2: The Creepy Grounds

We set a header-offset for this nested block, so....

2a: The gardens. Note that this is a paragraph, not a subsection

2b: The stables. Horses live(d) here.

2b-i: Shire horse. A very big boi, which still keeps the parent's header-offset

2b-ii: Shetland pony. And a tiny one too!

3: The Graveyard

The additional offset-didn't persist; we're back to subsections again, and the next element will be a subsubsection.

Tomb 3a

This is an unnamed area - it gets given a slightly different name

Tomb 3b

I might want to refer to this later, even though it is unnamed.

¹Though it won't give you anything interesting -- the returned value will be the cumulative number of RpgAreas in the document at that point

`\RpgMapRef` Returns the full name of the referenced area, including the map counter. The starred version returns only the map counter.

{m}

Syntax

`\RpgMapRef {<label-name>}`

Details

The provided text is fully integrated with `hyperref`, and so they enable click-jumping to the referenced map area.

Using the example map provided above:

Example	Output
<code>\RpgMapRef {Map:Shire horse}</code>	2b-i (Shire horse)
<code>\RpgMapRef *{Map:Shire horse}</code>	2b-i
<code>\RpgMapRef *{tomb-ref}</code>	2b

`\RpgMapRefPage` Appends the page number of the referenced map area to a `RpgMapRef(*)` command

{m}

Syntax

`\RpgMapRefPage {<label-name>}`

Details

Using the example map provided above:

Example	Output
<code>\RpgMapRefPage {Map:Shire horse}</code>	2b-i (Shire horse, page 18)
<code>\RpgMapRefPage *{Map:Shire horse}</code>	2b-i (page 18)
<code>\RpgMapRefPage *{tomb-ref}</code>	2b (page 20)

`\RpgShowMapRefs` If called, all subsequent `RpgAreas` will print out a sub-heading listing their macro name.

Details

It is not unheard of for a writer to lose track of the labelling name conventions - especially those which are autogenerated. This provides a useful debugging tool for those who don't want to go digging into the aux files.

```

\begin{RpgMap}[
    header-offset=1,%start at subsection
    title={Example Map}
]

%%print out the labels
\RpgShowMapRefs{}


\RpgArea{The Spooky Mansion}

(\dots)%skip for example!

\RpgArea{The Graveyard}

(\dots)%skip for example!

\begin{RpgMap}[
    blank-prefix={Tomb~}
]
\RpgArea{}

Note that this one is
unlabelled - it has no
name, and no manual
label, so no automatic
labelling occurred.

\RpgArea[tomb-ref]{}
(\dots)%skip for example!
\end{RpgMap}
\end{RpgMap}

```

Example Map

1: The Spooky Mansion

(labelled as 'Map:The Spooky Mansion')
 (...)

2: The Graveyard

(labelled as 'Map:The Graveyard')
 (...)

Tomb 2a

Note that this one is unlabelled - it has no name, and no manual label, so no automatic labelling occurred.

Tomb 2b

(labelled as 'tomb-ref')
 (...)

RpgTable

RpgTable Begins an environment for creating visually appealing and consistent tables.
{o m}

Syntax

```
\begin{RpgTable}[<options>]{<column-specifications>
  <table-contents>
\end{RpgTable}
```

Details

RpgTable is a wrapper for the `tabularx` (or `xltabular` -- see `breakable`) environment, and so accepts the standard set of column specifications:{c,l,r,pwidth,...} and the extended set (i.e. X). It therefore acts almost identically to the standard tabular environment with a few stylistic differences.

Stylistic Changes

The RpgTable environment makes the following changes:

1. **Title.** If the `title` option is set, a title-heading is rendered above the tabular in the `RpgFontTableTitle` font.
2. **Auto-headings.** The first row of the tabular environment is automatically rendered in the `RpgFontTableHeader`, allowing for trivial header labels.
3. **Font Integration.** The main body of the table is rendered in `RpgFontTableBody` font.
4. **Auto-colouring.** The rows alternate between being transparent and being set to the `tablecolor` variable (page 23). This is powered by `rowcolors`.

Optional Arguments

width=<dimexpr> Fixes the width of the tabular environment to the value of this argument. Default value is the current `\linewidth`.

color=<color-name> If set, uses this value instead of `tablecolor` for the alternating coloration.

title=<text> Sets the text to be rendered as the title of the table.

breakable If flag is present, renders using `xltabular`, enabling the table to break over pages. **only available in 1-column mode (a fundamental limitation of xltabular).**

noheader If flag is present, suppresses the autoformatting of the title. The first row is instead rendered in the body formatting.

RpgTable Example

This is the standard usage of the table, showing automatic formatting of the header rows and the word-wrapping abilities of the X-column:

```
\begin{RpgTable}[width=0.75\linewidth,
  color=green!30!white]{lX}
  Header 1 & Header 2
\\
  Text & Some text which fills up the space to
        75\% of the line width then breaks
\\
  Alternating & This row is transparent
\\
  Colour & but this one is the colour we set in
            the header
\end{RpgTable}
```

Header 1	Header 2
Text	Some text which fills up the space to 75% of the line width then breaks
Alternating	This row is transparent
Colour	but this one is the colour we set in the header

This example adds a title, but suppresses the header formatting:

```

\begin{RpgTable}[title={Test
    Table},noheader]{XlX}
    Plain & Header & Text
    \\
    The middle column & is & small, but the first
        and third are big!
\end{RpgTable}

```

Test Table

Plain	Header	Text
The middle column	is	small, but the first and third are big!

Chapter 5: Variables

`rpgtex` defines many dozens to hundreds of variables, most with the (expl3) syntax `\l_rpg_[x]`. Most of these are used in the internal functioning of the macros, however a number of them are useful for a designer to understand.

Colo(u)rs

`rpgtex` by default defines a number of colors¹ which are used for different elements:

themecolor A ‘basic color’ which is (by default) equal to the following three colors:

1. **sidebarcolor** The background color of the `RpgSidebar` environment
2. **tablecolor** The background color of every other row in an `RpgTable`
3. **tipcolor** The background color of the `RpgTip` environment

narrationcolor The background color of the `RpgTip` environment

contourinnercolor The default color of the inner text within a `RpgContour` command

contouroutercolor The default color of the external contour drawn around text within a `RpgContour` command.

Calling `\RpgSetThemeColor` (page 12) updates the value of `themecolor`, as well as the three ‘co-varying’ colors (i.e. everything except `narrationcolor`). Other colors are modified simply using the `xcolors` interface:

```
\colorlet{narrationcolor}{html}{FFFFF}
```

Command Line Interface

By default, L^AT_EX does not have a ‘command line interface’ which allows a user to modify the document from within the command line: changes to the document have to be placed inside the file, and then compiled. However, we found that -- particularly with the *print* option (which suppresses background images on the paper, reducing ink requirements for printing), it was convenient to be able to compile the same document in either ‘normal’ mode, or ‘print mode’, without modifying the text.

To this end, we have provided a method for pseudo-‘command line variables’ to be inserted into the `RpgOptions` module. To do this, we exploit the fact that T_EX can read documents from an input stream, not just files.

\RpgCMD Holds key-value pairs to be inserted into `RptOptions` after the standard parsing is run, ideal for command line modification.

Syntax

```
xelatex "\def \RpgCMD {<rpg-options>} \input {<document>}"
```

Details

This will compile the `<document>`, with the contents of `RpgCMD` parsed as if they had been placed into `\documentclass [<rpg-options>]{rpgclass}` or when invoking the package: `\usepackage [rpg-options]{rpgtex}`.

Values passed to `RpgCMD` will override values passed to the package the standard way.

The `rpgtex` compiler which we have provided (page 4) performs this insertion by default for several predefined variables:

```
rpgtex document.tex -p (alias for xelatex "\def\RpgCMD{bg=print} \input
document.tex")
```

Thereby allowing the user to switch between `print` and `full` mode with a compiler switch.

¹Yes, I hate myself, but we’re going with the code-based spelling.

Chapter 6: Fonts

`rpgtex` allows for a high degree of customisation of the fonts and typefaces used for the elements within a document. The key interface for the designer is the `\RpgSetFont` command, which accepts a wide variety of key-value inputs, detailed below.

Font Interface

`\RpgSetFont` {`m`} Saves new font values and styles to the internal `RpgFont[X]` variables, which are then available for themes to use.

Syntax

```
\RpgSetFont {<key-value-pairs>}
```

Details

Note that this interface **does not automatically change all fonts**. The SetFont-interface saves values to internal variables which populate the corresponding `RpgFont[X]` macros. It does not invoke `fontspec` and does not automatically assign fonts to the designated elements. *However*, a theme designer may then use the `RpgFont[X]` macros within their commands, thereby assigning fonts to the relevant elements. In this case (or if a user manually invokes a font), this command will act to update the font.

To summarise: if a writer uses a theme which does not make use of the `RpgFontSection` font, then calling `\RpgSetFont{section-style=\it}` will have no effect. They would need to set `\titleformat {\section}{\RpgFontSection}{}{}` (`titlesec` is loaded by default), in which case calling `\RpgSetFont` would change the font for all subsequent calls to `\section`.

The exception to this is the main-body font, which is achieved by updating `\normalfont`.

Defining Fonts

The arguments passed to the `style' can be any form of latex formatting (i.e. `\slshape\scriptsize\bfseries`, and so on). To update the typeface, however, you must define a font family:

```
\newfontfamily{\myfont}{arial}
\RpgSetFont{main-body-family=\myfont}
```

For custom typefaces - or where you wish to 'mix and match' typefaces in different modes, you can use the full power of the [fontspec package](#) :

```
\newfontfamily{\myfont}[custom-font]{
  Path=/path/to/local/font.otf,
  ItalicFont=-Bold,
  BoldFont=Arial,
}
\RpgSetFont{main-body-family=\myfont}
```

This would define a font which used a local .otf file for the main font, but the bold typeface when `\textit{}` were called, and used arial as the mock 'boldface'.

Font Elements

`rpgtex` provides 28 Font Commands, each comprised of a *family* and a *style*.

Family vs Style

When defining the Font for an element, the interface allows one to specify both a `family` and a `style`. Formally speaking, `family` defines the `typeface` used by the associated element, whilst the `style` determines the options passed to that typeface (bold, italics, size etc.).

The distinction is largely irrelevant, as the construction of the final font object is often simply the concatenation of the two:

```
\def\RpgFontX
{
  \l_rpg_x_family \l_rpg_x_style
}
```

The separate definitions is therefore largely a matter of clarity and readability. It is generally safe to place commands that should be in family into the style key, as long as it doesn't conflict with other styling.

Font vs Implementation

We generally encourage designers to place all text visualisation within the relevant Font rather than elsewhere -- if all subsections are going to be in red, then define `subsection-style=\color{red}`, rather than setting it within the titlesec specification (`\titleformat {\subsection}{\RpgFontSubsection\color{red}}...`).

There will naturally be some exceptions to this: we found that the `RpgTitleFont` colour we wanted within `RpgDrawCover` diverged so strongly from that in `RpgSimpleTitle` that it made sense to define a special colour when rendering over a background image.

These fonts are assigned to typesetting elements by the theme designer -- what we have intended to be the section font may, within a different theme, be used for a different element. This document outlines how we have used these elements in the provided themes, though this is not prescriptive.

Font Element	Values	Usage
<code>\RpgFontBody</code>	<code>main-body-family</code> <code>main-body-style</code>	The main body text of the document, which <code>RpgSetFont</code> sets equal to <code>\normalfont</code> .
<code>\RpgFontTitle</code>	<code>title-family</code> <code>title-style</code>	Updating the fontsize here (i.e. using <code>\large</code>) can cause some counterintuitive results since it will <i>only</i> update the body text, and not adjust the other elements relatively. Adjusting the font size for the entire document should be done in the <code>documentclass</code> declaration.
<code>\RpgFontSubtitle</code>	<code>subtitle-family</code> <code>subtitle-style</code>	The font used for <code>\@title</code> when <code>\maketitle</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontPart</code>	<code>part-family</code> <code>part-style</code>	The font used for the value of <code>\@subtitle</code> (page 8), <code>\@author</code> and <code>\@date</code> when <code>\maketitle</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontTocPart</code>	<code>toc-part-family</code> <code>toc-part-style</code>	The font used when <code>\part</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontChapter</code>	<code>chapter-family</code> <code>chapter-style</code>	The font used for a part in the table of contents
<code>\RpgFontTocChapter</code>	<code>toc-chapter-family</code> <code>toc-chapter-style</code>	The font used when <code>\chapter</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontSection</code>	<code>section-family</code> <code>section-style</code>	The font used when <code>\section</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontTocSection</code>	<code>toc-section-family</code> <code>toc-section-style</code>	The font used for a section in the table of contents
<code>\RpgFontSubsection</code>	<code>subsection-family</code> <code>subsection-style</code>	The font used when <code>\subsection</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontSubsubsection</code>	<code>subsubsection-family</code> <code>subsubsection-style</code>	The font used when <code>\subsubsection</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontParagraph</code>	<code>paragraph-family</code> <code>paragraph-style</code>	The font used when <code>\paragraph</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontSubparagraph</code>	<code>subparagraph-family</code> <code>subparagraph-style</code>	The font used when <code>\subparagraph</code> is called.
<code>\RpgFontTableTitle</code>	<code>table-title-family</code> <code>table-title-style</code>	The font used for <code><text></code> if <code>\RpgTable</code> (page 21) is called with the <code>title=<text></code> option.
<code>\RpgFontTableHeader</code>	<code>table-header-family</code> <code>table-header-style</code>	The font used for the first row of a <code>\RpgTable</code> .
<code>\RpgFontTableBody</code>	<code>table-body-family</code> <code>table-body-style</code>	The font used for the text within an <code>\RpgTable</code> after the first row.
<code>\RpgFontTipTitle</code>	<code>tip-title-family</code> <code>tip-title-style</code>	The font used for the title of an <code>RpgTip</code> environment (page 14).

\RpgFontTipBody	<code>tip-body-family</code> <code>tip-body-style</code>	The font used for the body of an <code>RpgTip</code> environment (page 14).
\RpgFontSidebarTitle	<code>siderbar-title-family</code> <code>siderbar-title-style</code>	The font used for the title of an <code>RpgSidebar</code> environment (page 14).
\RpgFontSidebarBody	<code>sidebar-body-family</code> <code>sidebar-body-style</code>	The font used for the body of an <code>RpgSidebar</code> environment (page 14).
\RpgFontNarration	<code>narration-family</code> <code>narration-style</code>	The font used for all (since they have no title) of an <code>RpgNarration</code> environment (page 14).
\RpgStatBlockTitle	<code>stat-block-title-family</code> <code>stat-block-title-style</code>	The font used for the title of a `statblock' environment - in the dnd theme this corresponds to the <code>monster</code> environment.
\RpgStatBlockSection	<code>stat-block-section-family</code> <code>stat-block-section-style</code>	The font used for sections within a `statblock' environment (should one be defined).
\RpgStatBlockBody	<code>stat-block-body-family</code> <code>stat-block-body-style</code>	The font used for text within a `statblock' environment (should one be defined).
\RpgFontFooter	<code>footer-family</code> <code>footer-style</code>	The font used for the footer text
\RpgFontPageNumber	<code>page-number-family</code> <code>page-number-style</code>	The font used for the page number within the footer
\RpgFontDropCap	<code>drop-cap-family</code> <code>drop-cap-style</code>	The font used for the large drop-cap letter created by a <code>RpgDropCap</code> (see below).
\RpgFontDropCapInternal	<code>drop-cap-internal-family</code> <code>drop-cap-internal-style</code>	The font used for the first line of text following the drop cap.

Decorative Text

In addition to the fundamental typeface alterations `rpgtex` includes a number of commands to turn text into decorative elements.

`\RpgContour {0{} m}` Renders text with a **contour effect**. The color and style are set through key/value pairs.

Syntax

```
\RpgContour [inner=<color>,outer=<color>,style=<code>] {<text>}
```

Details

The `style` command is applied to the text, whilst the optional `inner` and `outer` commands set the base text colour and the external contour color respectively. If the colors are not set, the default values are the `contourinnercolor` and `contouroutercolor` values defined by the theme (page 23).

The contour does not automatically linebreak, but can be controlled manually with a `\newline` command (not `\\" or \par`)

Example

```
\RpgContour [inner=red,outer=black]{example}
```

```
\RpgContour [style=\Huge \it ]{example}
```

```
\RpgContour []{multi\newline line\newline example}
```

Output

example

example

multi
line
example

Quirks

Due to the tokenisation required for the line-splitting and space-preservation, the text inside the contour can exhibit some quirks if stylisation is applied within the `<text>` argument.

Unbraced commands (such as `\it` or `\footnotesize`) will only apply to the first word in the text. Braced commands *can* work, but will cause a compilation error if a `\newline` is included.

```
\RpgContour []{\Huge \it only first word changes}
```

only **first word changes**

```
\RpgContour []{\textit {all words change}}
```

all words change

```
\RpgContour []{\textit {all word \newline change}}
```

(fails to compile)

For robustness, we therefore recommend that all stylisation be applied through the `style` command, which is applied to each tokenised element, and therefore guaranteed to work as expected.

\RpgDropCap Creates a decorative 'drop cap' letter to begin a new chapter with, and modifies the following text.
\RpgDropCap [lettrine-args]{letter}{text}

Syntax

\RpgDropCap [lettrine-args]{letter}{text}

Details

This command uses [the lettrine package](#) and the [magaz](#) package to create an easy-to-use environment in which the first letter is enlarged (and stylised in the `RpgFontDropCap` font). The second argument formats *up to the first line* of text in the `RpgFontDropCapInternal` font (usually a simple `scshape` command).

This command can be a little fragile -- `lettrine` does not usually play well with the 'FirstLine' command provided by `magaz` -- and we've used a few workarounds to allow both linebreaking, and the formatting of only the first line of text. There may need to be a small amount of manual calibration, but it is better than the default.

Example

```
\RpgDropCap {A}{n example: \blindtext }
```

Output

A N EXAMPLE: LOREM IPSUM DOLOR SIT AMET, CONSECTETUER
adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem.
Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin.
Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec
ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices
augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus
nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut
porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet,
consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque.
Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam
rutm augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis
sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent
lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis.
Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum
turpis accumsan semper.

PART II

rpgtex Classes

Chapter 7: rpgbook Class

Chapter 8: rpghandout Class

Chapter 9: rpgcard Class

PART III

Themes

Chapter 10: default Theme

CHAPTER 11: DND THEME

The dnd Theme is

RPGMONSTER

The dnd theme defines a special command which mimics the appearance of a monster statblock - particularly those in the more modern D&D 2024 iteration.

RPGSPELL ENVIRONMENT

3RD LEVEL TRANSMUTATION	
Hocus Pocus	
CASTING TIME	RANGE
1 BONUS	SELF
ACTION*	
COMPONENTS	DURATION
VSM	INSTANTANEOUS

The body text of the spell

Source: Player's Handbook

*Taken whilst in waist-deep water

CANTRIP	
Hocus Pocus 2	
CASTING TIME	RANGE
1 REACTION	SELF
COMPONENTS	DURATION
VSM	INSTANTANEOUS

The body text of the

spell

CANTRIP
Hocus Pocus 3

CASTING TIME	RANGE
1 REACTION	SELF
COMPONENTS	DURATION
VSM	INSTANTANEOUS

The body text of the

spell

Now I test ¹.

¹That I didn't damage anything

Chapter 12: scifi Theme

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Etiam lobortis facilisis sem. Nullam nec mi et neque pharetra sollicitudin. Praesent imperdiet mi nec ante. Donec ullamcorper, felis non sodales commodo, lectus velit ultrices augue, a dignissim nibh lectus placerat pede. Vivamus nunc nunc, molestie ut, ultricies vel, semper in, velit. Ut porttitor. Praesent in sapien. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Duis fringilla tristique neque. Sed interdum libero ut metus. Pellentesque placerat. Nam rutrum augue a leo. Morbi sed elit sit amet ante lobortis sollicitudin. Praesent blandit blandit mauris. Praesent lectus tellus, aliquet aliquam, luctus a, egestas a, turpis. Mauris lacinia lorem sit amet ipsum. Nunc quis urna dictum turpis accumsan semper.

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