

THE FACULTY OF LAW OF THE MASARYK UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER GRAPHICS AND DESIGN



**A *fibeamer* user guide**  
**for the Faculty of Law**

BACHELOR'S THESIS

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## **Declaration**

Hereby I declare that this paper is my original authorial work, which I have worked out on my own. All sources, references, and literature used or excerpted during elaboration of this work are properly cited and listed in complete reference to the due source.

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# **Abstract**

Fibeamer is a theme for the beamer L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document class and is intended to be used for the preparation of thesis defense presentations across the faculties of the Masaryk University. This document describes the installation of the fibeamer theme, its configuration, and its use.

## **Keywords**

thesis, typesetting, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X



# Contents

|          |   |           |
|----------|---|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction</b>                                 | <b>7</b>  |
| 1.1      | <i>Installation</i>                                 | 7         |
| 1.1.1    | Installing a $\text{\TeX}$ distribution             | 7         |
| 1.1.2    | Installing packages                                 | 7         |
| 1.2      | <i>Picking a <math>\text{\TeX}</math> engine</i>    | 9         |
| 1.3      | <i>Creating and typesetting a fibeamer document</i> | 9         |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Configuration</b>                                | <b>13</b> |



# 1 Introduction

To use the fibeamer beamer theme, you can use an online  $\text{\LaTeX}$  editor, such as Overleaf<sup>1</sup>, which allows you to skip the installation described in Section 1.1 completely.

## 1.1 Installation

### 1.1.1 Installing a $\text{\TeX}$ distribution

If you decided not to use a public  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution, you will need to install one locally before proceeding further. A  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution contains tools and packages that are going to help you with preparing and typesetting your  $\text{\LaTeX}$  documents.

The two major  $\text{\TeX}$  distributions that you can install are Mik $\text{\TeX}$ <sup>2</sup>, which can be used with the Microsoft Windows operating system, and  $\text{\TeX}$  Live<sup>3</sup>, which can be installed on both Unix and Windows operating systems. The advantages of Mik $\text{\TeX}$  include refined graphical user interface and the ability to install new packages on the fly.

Along with Mik $\text{\TeX}$ , you will also need to install a Perl interpreter, such as Strawberry Perl<sup>4</sup>.  $\text{\TeX}$  Live installs a Perl interpreter by default.

### 1.1.2 Installing packages

In order to function properly, fibeamer needs the following packages packages to be installed in your  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution: ifthen, ifxetex, ifluatex, lm, carlito, arev, iwona, dejavu, setspace, fontenc, fontspec, beamer, fibeamer.

If you performed a full installation of  $\text{\TeX}$  Live, you should already have all the required packages installed. If you are using a partial installation of  $\text{\TeX}$  Live, you can use the `tlmgr` command-line tool by executing `tlmgr install <pkgname>`, where `<pkgname>` is the name of the package you wish to install. In some cases,  $\text{\TeX}$  Live may assign a different name to a package. To find out the  $\text{\TeX}$  Live name of a

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1. Overleaf fibeamer templates are located at <http://www.overleaf.com/gallery/tagged/muni>.
  2. Mik $\text{\TeX}$  can be acquired from <http://miktex.org/2.9/setup>.
  3.  $\text{\TeX}$  Live can be acquired from <http://www.tug.org/texlive>.
  4. Strawberry Perl can be downloaded from <http://strawberryperl.com/>.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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package, open the <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/<pkgname>> webpage in a web browser. It should contain the following text:

Contained in  $\text{\TeX} \text{ Live}$  as  $\langle \text{texlivename} \rangle$

where  $\langle \text{texlivename} \rangle$  corresponds to the  $\text{\TeX} \text{ Live}$  name of the package. Use this name instead of  $\langle \text{pkgname} \rangle$  with `tlmgr`. Alternatively, you can download the packages manually from <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/<pkgname>> and extract them into the `texmf/` directory located in your user home directory. Mind that the packages themselves may depend on other packages; if you are using a partial installation of  $\text{\TeX} \text{ Live}$ , you will have to resolve these dependencies manually by inspecting the documentation of each package.

If you use Mik $\text{\TeX}$  and you enabled the *over the air installation of packages* during the installation, Mik $\text{\TeX}$  will automatically download all the required packages, when you first typeset a `beamer` document. If you didn't enable this feature, you will need to enter the Mik $\text{\TeX}$  package manager by running

`Start > MikTeX > MikTeX Package Manager (Admin)`

and download the packages manually through the user interface. In some cases, Mik $\text{\TeX}$  may assign a different name to a package. To find out the Mik $\text{\TeX}$  name of a package, open the <http://www.ctan.org/pkg/<pkgname>> webpage in a web browser, where  $\langle \text{pkgname} \rangle$  is the name of the package you wish to install. It should contain the following text:

Contained in Mik $\text{\TeX}$  as  $\langle \text{miktexname} \rangle$

where  $\langle \text{miktexname} \rangle$  corresponds to the Mik $\text{\TeX}$  name of the package. If you still can't find the package, try synchronizing the package database by selecting

`Repository > Synchronize`

from the menu bar of the Mik $\text{\TeX}$  package manager. Mind that the packages themselves may depend on other packages; if you disabled the over the air installation of packages, you will have to resolve these dependencies manually by inspecting the documentation of each package.

If you wish to use a newer version of fibeamer than the one that is available in your  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution, you should download a file named `fibeamer.tds.zip` containing the version of the package you wish to use and place it in a root directory that is recognized by your  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution. In  $\text{\TeX}$  Live<sup>5</sup>, one of such directories is the `texmf/` folder in your user home directory. In Mik $\text{\TeX}$ <sup>6</sup>, the list of recognized root directories can be gleaned by running

```
Start > MikTeX > MikTeX Options (Admin) > Roots
```

## 1.2 Picking a $\text{\TeX}$ engine

There are several programs, called  $\text{\TeX}$  engines, that you can use to typeset fibeamer  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source files into displayable PDF documents. The ones we will discuss are pdf $\text{\TeX}$  and Lua $\text{\TeX}$ .

Pdf $\text{\TeX}$  is the more conservative choice and most  $\text{\TeX}$  editors use pdf $\text{\TeX}$  as the default  $\text{\TeX}$  engine. The main advantage Lua $\text{\TeX}$  over pdf $\text{\TeX}$  for a fibeamer user is the ability to use standard OpenType and TrueType fonts installed on your system, whereas pdf $\text{\TeX}$  is confined to the fonts installed in your  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution.

If the ability to use arbitrary fonts within your documents interests you, Chapter 3 of the `fontspec` package manual<sup>7</sup> should provide you with the relevant information. If you are only going to use the fonts present in the  $\text{\TeX}$  distribution or if you do not intend to change the preset fibeamer fonts at all, you can safely use pdf $\text{\TeX}$ , which is currently also considerably faster than Lua $\text{\TeX}$ .

## 1.3 Creating and typesetting a fibeamer document

Before using the fibeamer theme, it is useful to be familiar with the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  typesetting system. A good way to get started is to read one of the introductory texts in English [1–4] or in Czech [5, 6]. Taking

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5. For more information about the  $\text{\TeX}$  Live root directories, see <http://www.tug.org/texlive/doc/texlive-en/texlive-en.html#x1-110002.3>, Chapter 2.3.
  6. For more information about the  $\text{\TeX}$  Live root directories, see <http://docs.miktex.org/manual/localadditions.html>.
  7. The `fontspec` package manual is available at <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/fontspec/fontspec.pdf>.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

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one of the *FI:PB029*, *PřF:M5751*, or *FF:PLIN028* courses taught at the Masaryk University is also helpful.

To become familiar with fibeamer, you are encouraged to inspect the example fibeamer documents named `mu-law-pdflatex.pdf` and `mu-law-lualatex.pdf` as well as their  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source files that are named `mu-law-pdflatex.tex` and `mu-law-lualatex.tex`. These example documents are distributed along with the package inside the `example/` directory<sup>8</sup>. By modifying and by typesetting these  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source files using either the `pdf\TeX` or the `Lua\TeX` engine, you can quickly gain a working knowledge of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and use these source files as the basis for your thesis.

If you are using an online editor, such as Overleaf<sup>9</sup>,  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source files will be typeset automatically, as you edit them. The  $\text{\TeX}$  engine can be selected inside the `\project` settings.

If you are using a graphical  $\text{\TeX}$  editor, such as `\TeXworks`<sup>10</sup>, you can typeset a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source file by opening the source file from within the editor and running either the `pdflatex` or `Lua\TeX` (depending on your choice of  $\text{\TeX}$  engine) command from the task bar. The command needs to be executed at least twice.

If you are using the command line, you can typeset  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source files by running either `pdflatex name.tex` or `lualatex name.tex` (depending on your choice of  $\text{\TeX}$  engine), where `name.tex` corresponds to the name of a  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source file. In the case of the two aforementioned example files, the corresponding commands would be:

```
pdflatex mu-law-pdflatex.tex  
lualatex mu-law-lualatex.tex
```

The command needs to be executed from within the directory, where the  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source file is located. In Windows, the command line can be opened in a directory by holding down the `Shift` key and by clicking the right mouse button while hovering the cursor over a directory.

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8. The example fibeamer documents are also available online at <http://mirror.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/beamer-contrib/fibeamer/example/mu>. To typeset the example documents, you need to download the resources/ directory as well, as it contains vector images used in the examples.

9. Overleaf fibeamer templates are located at <http://www.overleaf.com/gallery/tagged/muni>.

10. `\TeXworks` can be downloaded from <http://www.tug.org/texworks/>.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Select the **Open Command Window Here** option in the context menu that opens shortly afterwards. The command also needs to be executed at least twice.

Beside Overleaf and TeXworks, any text editor can be used to modify L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source files.



## 2 Configuration

A fibeamer L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X source file should begin as follows:

```
\documentclass{beamer}  
\usetheme[option1, option2, ..., optionN]{fibeamer}
```

The following list summarizes the options that are recognized by the fibeamer theme and their meaning. Options that are enabled by default are *set in italics*.

**faculty=⟨name⟩** This option changes the color theme based on the selected faculty. To choose the color theme of the Faculty of Law, use **law** as the ⟨name⟩.

**fonts** This option sets up the combination of the font families of Carlito, Arev, Iwona, Dsfont, and DejaVu for the typesetting of text and mathematics.

**nofonts** This option prevents fibeamer from setting up the fonts. The user must set the fonts manually in the preamble of the document.

**microtype** This option sets up microtypographic extensions<sup>11</sup>, which results in visually more pleasing paragraphs of text.

**nomicrotype** This option prevents fibeamer from setting up microtypographic extensions.

The complete list of the package options can be found in Section 2 of the technical documentation of the fibeamer class [7].

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11. For more information about the T<sub>E</sub>X engine microtypographic extensions, see <http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/microtype/microtype.pdf>.



## Bibliography

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