The MRTbundle

LATEX Templates for the MRT, University of Bayreuth

by

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1 Introduction 1

1 Introduction

This bundle provides two LATEX classes, one for theses and one for presentations, which both aim to match the corresponding MS Office templates of the Chair of Measurement and Control Engineering (Lehrstuhl für Mess- und Regeltechnik; MRT) of the University of Bayreuth, hence the name. Along the two major classes MRTthesis and MRTbeam there are minor auxiliary packages contained in this distribution.

This bundle makes no claim to be complete, comprehensive, or correct. For formatting errors I don't take any responsibility. Each author takes full liability for his work and its formatting.

You're allowed to share this work with fellow students working at the MRT, though official distribution channels might be better suited as they assure up to date versions.

I'd feel guilty distributing this bundle without saying the following: I'm not responsible for the overall look of this. I tried to match the Word template of the institution where possible and as a result, this is non-optimal typography, in my humble opinion.

Of course this documentation is created with one of the provided classes, namely $\operatorname{MRTthesis}$, in use.

If you're not yet familiar with LATEX you should stop reading at this point (meaning the end of this paragraph) and either read a *good* and *up-to-date* introduction to LATEX and afterwards read on or use MS Word for your thesis. Personally I think the time reading an introduction in order to use LATEX is well spend, but there certainly are different opinions on that — unfortunately opinions are prone to be biased, mine is no exception. A viable introduction is Ishort which is available in several languages at the following link: https://www.ctan.org/pkg/lshort

1.1 Feature Requests and Bug Reports

You can request features or report bugs at gitlass: https://gitlass.de/jonathan/MRTbundle

You can request features or report bugs if you find some via email, too: mrt_depp@yahoo.de. Please use a descriptive subject containing "MRTbundle" (e.g. "MRTbundle – bug report").

1.2 Individual Versions

Package	Date	Version
MRTthesis	2018-10-02	0.0.4
MRTbeam	2018-06-01	0.0.1
MRTalone	2018-06-03	0.0.1
MRTtab	2018-10-02	0.0.3
MRTif	2018-07-31	0.0.2
MRTwuline	2018-06-01	0.0.1
MRTsfacc	2018-10-02	0.0.3

Table 1-1: Versions of Individual Packages

2 The MRTthesis class

MRTthesis provides the template to write a thesis at the MRT. It sports a layout which looks confusingly similar to the MS Word template provided by the chair. Of course there are some minor differences and the typesetting algorithm of TeX should create better line breaking than Word's but if one doesn't know on what to pay attention or for an untrained eye the distinction won't be possible (at least I hope so, as that was the goal in the first place).

2.1 Options

tUline

2.1.1 Load time options

The class features a few load time options, none of which do take arguments.

This option is forwarded to MRTwuline.

longtable -NoArgument-Is forwarded to MRTtab see its description in section 5.6. –NoArgument– hidelinks If used the hyperref option of the same name will be used. By default this is used. You can negate it with showlinks. mathsizes -NoArgument-Opposite of no mathsizes. If used (which it by default is) the maths sizes are set according to the MS Word template. Note that those weren't set by mrtarbeit and if you alter the default font size won't be set. minimal -NoArgument-If this option is passed some packages are not loaded and therefore related configurations not set. See section 2.3. no geometry -NoArgument-If this option is passed the geometry package is not loaded (and of course the page dimensions passed to geometry otherwise are not set). -NoArgumentno mathsizes Opposite of mathsizes. If used the maths sizes are not changed from the defaults of scrreprt. -NoArgumentshowlinks If used the hyperref option hidelinks will not be used. This is the negation of hidelinks of this package. tikzunderline -NoArgument-

british
english
UKenglish

-NoArgument-

If used the document will be using the british definition of babel. Many strings used in the package will be in English, but some might be missed out. If you find any of which you think should be translated, please contact me as described in section 1.1. English simplified (US) is not supported by the class.

Every other given option will be passed on to scrreprt.

2.1.2 Setup options

The following options are accessible with \MRTthesisSetup.

advisor

 $= \langle name \rangle$

Sets the name of the advisor of this thesis. One typical value could be Dipl.-Ing. Alice Fischerauer

author

 $= \langle name \rangle$

Sets the name of the author or authors as the macro \author does. Separate authors with \and. You can give the surname first followed by a comma and the given name, in which case the parsing for the abbreviation works better (especially with name affixes). The following two options are fine: author={Duck, Donald \and Mouse, Mickey} or author={Donald Duck \and Mickey Mouse}; both should result in the abbreviation D. Duck, M. Mouse. Another example would be zu Guttenberg, Karl-Theodor or Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg. Here the parsing would result in K.-T. zu Guttenberg or K.-T. z. Guttenberg – the first one seems correct, the second one fails. Remember to surround the argument with braces if you use a comma.

caption above

-NoArgument-

Is forwarded to MRTtab. See subsection 5.6.1.

caption below

-NoArgument-

Is forwarded to MRTtab. See subsection 5.6.1.

citation width

 $= \langle dimen \rangle$

The width of the citation indications on the title page. Default is .5\textwidth.

degree

 $= \langle degree \rangle$

The degree you aim to achieve with the thesis. If you don't use this option it is tried to be guessed from the type of thesis you can specify with the thesis key. An error is thrown if the degree can't be guessed. If you don't want to achieve any degree, use the option no degree. Typical values would be Bachelor of Science Or Master of Science.

examiner = $\langle name \rangle$

The examiner of the thesis. The initial value is set to Univ.-Professor Dr.-Ing. Gerhard Fischerauer.

 $logoL = \langle file \rangle$

The image file for the left logo on the titlepage. MRTthesis_logo_UBT2.pdf is the initial value. If $\langle file \rangle$ is an empty argument no left logo will be used.

logoL height = $\langle dimen \rangle$

The height the left logo is displayed in. Initial value is 10.85mm.

 $logoR = \langle file \rangle$

The image file for the right logo on the titlepage. MRTthesis_logo_MRT2.pdf is the initial value. If $\langle file \rangle$ is an empty argument no right logo will be used.

logoR height = $\langle dimen \rangle$

The height the right logo is displayed in. Initial value is 11.9mm.

no advisor = $\langle bool \rangle$

If true no advisor will be displayed on the title page. Default is true, initially is false.

no citation $= \langle bool \rangle$

If true no citation indications are displayed at the bottom of the title page. Default is true, initially is false.

no degree = $\langle bool \rangle$

If true no degree will be displayed on the title page. Default is true, initially is false. Also the paragraph corresponding to the degree in the affidavit will be left out.

no examiner = $\langle bool \rangle$

If true no examiner will be displayed on the title page. Default is true, initially is false.

no chair = $\langle bool \rangle$

If true no chair will be displayed on the title page. Default is true, initially is false.

no logos -NoArgument-

If used logoL={},logoR={} is used, which results in no logos on the title page.

no thesis = $\langle bool \rangle$

If true no thesis type will be displayed on the title page. Default is true, initially is false.

no usage $= \langle bool \rangle$

If true no usage rights are given to the MRT in the affidavit text. Default is true, initially is false. If you need a custom paragraph and don't want to leave it out completely you should redefine \affidavittext@usagerights.

 $number = \langle number \rangle$

The MRT report number displayed in the citation indications. Initially is empty. The typical pattern of these numbers is something like: TT-yy-mm-n with TT the thesis type, e.g. BA or MA, yy the last two digits of the year, mm the month, and n the number of the thesis in this month.

pos figure = $\langle placement \rangle$

The $\langle placement \rangle$ of floats of type figure.

pos float = $\langle placement \rangle$

The $\langle placement \rangle$ of floats of both types, figure and table. Initially set to tbp.

pos MRTtable = $\langle placement \rangle$

The $\langle placement \rangle$ of floating MRTtables, forwarded to MRTtab's option pos. See subsection 5.6.1.

pos table = $\langle placement \rangle$

The $\langle placement \rangle$ of floats of type table.

short advisor = $\langle abbreviation \rangle$ sadvisor The abbreviated n

The abbreviated name of the advisor. This is needed for the citation indications and not parsed automatically from the advisor, as the name contains academic titles, but the abbreviation should not and the parsing would be hard to do correctly.

short author = $\langle abbreviation \rangle$ sauthor The abbreviated na

The abbreviated name or names of the author or authors. If you don't use this option it is tried to parse those automatically. If the parsing does something wrong you'll have to use this option giving the correct abbreviations with each name separated with commas from the others, e.g. short author={D. Duck,

M. Mouse}.

short examiner sexaminer

 $= \langle abbreviation \rangle$

The abbreviated name of the examiner. This is needed for the citation indications and not parsed automatically from the examiner, as the name contains academic titles, but the abbreviation should not and parsing would be hard to do correctly. Initially value is G. Fischerauer.

sign height

 $= \langle dimen \rangle$

The height reserved for each signature below the affidavit text. Initial value is q_{mm}

sign separation sign sep

 $= \langle dimen \rangle$

If sign width max is not given (or 0pt) the maximum width is calculated from the text width and the width of the date and location. The minimum distance from the date and location to the signature lines is then enforced to be at least $\langle dimen \rangle$. Initial value is 2em.

sign width max

 $= \langle dimen \rangle$

You can enforce a maximum width for the signature lines below the affidavit using this option. If it is not used, the maximum width is calculated.

sign width min

 $= \langle dimen \rangle$

You can enforce a minimum width for the signature lines using this option. Initially this is set to 7cm.

stretch caption stretch cap

 $=\langle float \rangle$

Uses \setkomafont to enforce a specific line spread using \setstretch for captions.

stretch tabular stretch tab

 $=\langle float \rangle$

Is forwarded to MRTtab's option stretch tab. See subsection 5.6.1.

stretch text

 $=\langle float \rangle$

Uses \setstretch to set a specific line spread in the document.

stretches

 $=\langle float \rangle$

Sets stretch cap, stretch tab, and stretch text in one go. Initially set to 1.408.

subtitle

 $=\langle title \rangle$

The title page might include a subtitle. If you really want to use it, you'd have to use with subtitle. You can also use \subtitle to set it.

thesis = $\langle thesis type \rangle$

Sets the $\langle thesis\ type \rangle$. Typical arguments would be Bachelorarbeit or Bachelor Thesis (the former if you're writing in German, the latter if you're writing in English).

title = $\langle title \rangle$

Sets the title of the thesis. You might also use \title to set this.

toc ChapIndent = $\langle dimen \rangle$

Sets the indentation of chapter entries in the table of contents. Initially set to 0.01em.

toc SecIndent = $\langle dimen \rangle$

Sets the indentation of section entries in the table of contents. Initially set to 1.32em. The width is also used for entries in the list of figures and list of tables.

toc sSecIndent = $\langle dimen \rangle$

Sets the indentation of subsection entries in the table of contents. Initially set to 3.38em.

toc ssSecIndent = $\langle dimen \rangle$

Sets the indentation of subsubsection entries in the table of contents. Initially set to 6.38em.

with subtitle = $\langle bool \rangle$

If true a subtitle can be used on the title page. Default is true, initially is false.

2.1.2.1 Options concerning automatically added contents

The following additional options can be set with \MRTthesisSetup. They all resolve around automatically added contents.

backmatter = $\langle choice \rangle$

A $\langle choice \rangle$ whether you want the back matter to be added automatically. Possible values are auto and manual. If set to auto the appendix will automatically be included at $\end{document}$. It might contain the following (dependent on the values of other keys; in correct order):

- bibliography (option bib)
- list of figures (option lof)
- list of tables (option lot)
- contents added with \MRTthesisAddToBack
- the contents of your appendix file (option appendix)
- contents added with \MRTthesisAddAfterBack
- the affidavit (option affidavit)

It also includes the necessary formatting switches otherwise contained in \appendix. Default is manual.

frontmatter

 $=\langle choice \rangle$

A *\langle choice* \rangle whether you want the front matter to be added automatically. Possible values are auto and manual. If set to auto the front matter will automatically be included at \begin{document}. It might contain the following (dependent on the values of other keys; in correct order):

- title page
- the affidavit (option affidavit)
- the acknowledgements (option acknowledgement)
- table of contents (option toc)
- list of figures (option lof)
- list of tables (option lot)
- contents added with \MRTthesisAddToFront

It also includes the necessary formatting switches otherwise contained in \mainpart. Default is manual.

acknowledgement

 $=\langle file \rangle$

Sets the acknowledgements file added if frontmatter=auto is used. If $\langle file \rangle$ (the argument) is empty no file will be added. By default it is empty.

affidavit

 $=\langle choice \rangle$

Sets where the \affidavit is added. Possible $\langle choice \rangle$ s are front, back and off. If off is used it doesn't get added automatically. Default value is front. front and back will only take effect if frontmatter and backmatter are set to auto, respectively.

appendix

 $=\langle file \rangle$

Sets the appendix file added if backmatter=auto is used. If $\langle file \rangle$ (the argument) is empty no file will be added. By default it is empty.

appendix ragged

 $= \langle bool \rangle$

If set true the contents of the appendix file will be typeset \raggedbottom. Default is true.

bib

 $= \langle bool \rangle$

bibliography

Sets whether the bibliography should be added automatically if backmatter= auto is used. It gets set to false if the class option minimal is used.

lof

 $=\langle choice \rangle$

Sets where the list of figures is added. Possible $\langle choice \rangle$ s are front, back and off. If off is used it doesn't get added automatically. Default value is front. front and back will only take effect if frontmatter and backmatter are set to auto, respectively.

lot = $\langle choice \rangle$

Sets where the list of tables is added. Possible $\langle choice \rangle$ s are front, back and off. If off is used it doesn't get added automatically. Default value is front. front and back will only take effect if frontmatter and backmatter are set to auto, respectively.

toc = $\langle choice \rangle$

Sets where the list of tables is added if frontmatter=auto is used. Possible $\langle choice \rangle$ s are front and off. If off is used it doesn't get added automatically. Default value is front.

2.2 Macros

The following macros are provided:

Typesets the argument in a box (so the code is actually executed). If the produced box has a width of 0pt the $\langle true \rangle$ branch is executed, else the $\langle false \rangle$ branch.

 \vfillmult Usage: $\vfillmult\{\langle num \rangle\}$

Same as if you'd use $\langle num \rangle$ instances of $\forall vfill$.

\hfillmult Usage: \hfillmult $\{\langle num \rangle\}$

Same as if you'd use $\langle num \rangle$ instances of \hfill.

 $\verb|\MRTafterhyperref| Usage: \verb|\MRTafterhyperref| {|\langle content|\rangle}|$

Places $\langle content \rangle$ after hyperref is loaded. This is important for the relative few packages that need to be loaded after hyperref. So if you have one of these, you should use something like \MRTafterhyperref{\usepackage {cleveref}}}. This macro has to be used prior to \begin{document}.

 $\verb|\MRTthesisAddToFront| Usage: \verb|\MRTthesisAddToFront| {| content |} |$

Adds $\langle content \rangle$ to a hook executed during the front matter if frontmatter= auto was used. See subsubsection 2.1.2.1 for more information.

Adds $\langle content \rangle$ to a hook executed during the back matter if backmatter= auto was used. See subsubsection 2.1.2.1 for more information.

\MRTthesisAddAfterBack Usage: \MRTthesisAddAfterBack{\langle content\rangle}

Adds $\langle content \rangle$ to a hook executed during the back matter if backmatter= auto was used. See subsubsection 2.1.2.1 for more information.

entry-layer	macro name	default length
chapter	\1_MRTthesis_toc_chapter_indent_tl	0.01em
section	\1_MRTthesis_toc_section_indent_tl	1.32em
subsection	\1_MRTthesis_toc_subsection_indent_tl	3.38em
subsubsection	\1_MRTthesis_toc_subsubsection_indent_tl	6.38em
table	\1_MRTthesis_toc_section_indent_tl	1.32em
figure	\l_MRTthesis_toc_section_indent_tl	1.32em

Table 2-1: Indents of different ToC entry types and the macros they are stored in. Use the options described in subsection 2.1.2 to change the values.

\DeclareTOCStyleEntryMRTChapterLike

Usage: \DeclareTOCStyleEntryMRTChapterLike[$\langle indent \rangle$] $\{\langle entry-layer \rangle\}$

See the description of \DeclareTOCStyleEntryMRTSectionLike. The difference is that this sets the entries how the chapters are formatted. Also the $\langle indent \rangle$ defaults to the one of chapters.

\DeclareTOCStyleEntryMRTSectionLike

Usage: \DeclareTOCStyleEntryMRTSectionLike[$\langle indent \rangle$] $\{\langle entry-layer \rangle\}$

The macro calls the KOMA macro \DeclareTOCStyleEntry and sets the options how they are used for the section entries in the table of contents. $\langle indent \rangle$ defaults to the indent length of section entries. It is possible to use an $\langle indent \rangle$ but give more options in that optional argument afterwards (comma separated). Table 2-1 shows an overview of the class's default indentations.

\MRTthesisSetup

Usage: $\MRTthesisSetup\{\langle options \rangle\}\$

You can use this macro to set the options listed in subsection 2.1.2.

\sethead

Usage: $\sethead\{\langle content \rangle\}\$

Sets the head marks for both sides to $\langle content \rangle$. It is the same as $\mathbb{L}_{\{content\}}$. You might use this (or any similar macro provided by KOMA script) to manually set the head marks, e.g. if your section title gets too long.

\affidavit

Usage: \affidavit

Prints a chapter "Eidesstattliche Erklärung" and the affidavit text (as stored in \affidavit@text) and the location and date, followed by a signature line for each author. \maketitle has to be used prior to it, else the lines won't be printed. This is a bug I might fix in the future.

\mainpart \mainmatter

Usage: \mainpart

Switches the formatting from the one at the beginning to the one used in the main part of the document. Should be used after \tableofcontents, \listoffigures, and \listoftables.

\appendix

Usage: \appendix

Switches the formatting to the one used in the appendix. This includes switching to alphabetically numbered sections and setting the option no float in \MRTtabSetup.

Additionally the macros \author, \title, and \subtitle have been redefined to internally use \MRTthesisSetup to set the corresponding options.

2.3 Dependencies

As this class is based on scrreprt, it depends on that class and all of its dependencies, of course. Additionally the following packages are loaded (used options given in brackets). Those are quite some but unfortunately most of these are required (or help a lot) to achieve certain formattings in order to match the MS Word template of the MRT best.

Some of the used packages are not necessarily needed to match the MS Word template, but provide useful features – e.g. hyperref which allows the use of \autoref and cross linking but is not needed to match any specific formatting.¹

- expl3
- xparse
- MRTif
- MRTsfacc
- MRTtab
- MRTwuline
- If X_∃T_EX or LuaT_EX are used
 - fontspec and \defaultfontfeatures
 {Ligatures=TeX}

else

- fontenc [T1]
- inputenc [utf8]
- lmodern
- helvet
- babel [ngerman] or if british is used with [main = british, ngerman]
- scrlayer-scrpage [singlespacing = true]
- geometry (with correct options)
- setspace
- xcolor

- graphicx
- enumitem
- mathtools
- mathastext [italic,defaultmathsizes]
- isomath
- hyperref
- if the minimal option is not used:
 - siunitx [detect-all, per-mode=reciprocal-positive-first]
 If he held heritain is used [leastern LIK]

If babel's british is used [locale = UK] will be used, if ngerman [locale=DE]. Additionally the range-phrase will be set to either to or bis with spaces around it.

- biblatex [backend = biber, natbib = true, citestyle = numeric, bibstyle = numeric, sorting=none, giveninits=true, sortcites] (with URLs being line breakable at any place)
- csquotes

¹Don't remove it though, the current code for section headings relies on it.

3 The MRTbeam class

The MRTbeam class is a class build upon beamer. It should mimic the style of the MS Powerpoint template of the MRT which was in use when I held my Bachelor's presentation. I heard the requirements to match a specific template are less strict today, but at least I'll still use this template.

Many of the features described here are also available if one uses \usetheme{MRTbeam} within a document using the beamer class. There however is no dedicated documentation for that possibility provided. You're encouraged to also use the corresponding MRTbeam class if your using the eponymous theme.

If there is a new institution template which should be matched that doesn't match this beamer template please contact me as described in section 1.1.

3.1 Random chatter

The creation of a presentation using beamer is not everyone's cup of tea. Refer to the beamer manual to get a basic idea of how to use it, as MRTbeam only adds some stuff that is not basic beamer stuff. The main idea of creating a presentation remains that of beamer.

m MRTbeam doesn't follow the way beamer does things everywhere. As a result some stuff may not work out as you expect if you're used to beamer. Especially the customization might require you to actually read the sources of m MRTbeam and its beamer themes. Also m MRTbeam is only for presentation mode as of now.

Special thanks are due to the TeX.SX user samcarter, who helped me ram my head through beamer's walls in order to get my will.

3.2 Frame contents

The class builds up frames as shown in Figure 3-1 (not true to scale).

You can specify the used logos using \uselogo. The default is the UBT logo on the left, no logo in the centre, and the MRT logo on the right side.

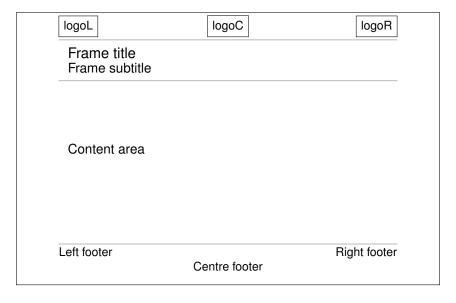


Figure 3-1: The basic layout of a frame in MRTbeam

If you specify no or an empty frame title the current section is used (with its numbering). The frame's subtitle can be prepended with the current subsection (with its numbering) followed by a colon. This depends on the current value of \ifPrependSubsections.

The left footer contains the occasion, the shorttitle, and the shortauthor. If no short title or no short author is given, the title and the author, respectively, are used instead. If you give a * for the short author or the short title, they are left out (e.g. with using \title[*]{foo}).

The centre footer contains the frame number and if you want a progress bar. The progress bar is shown if \ifProgressBar is true.

In the right footer the following is displayed atop of each other: Persistent MRT footnotes, volatile MRT footnotes, citation MRT footnotes, normal footnotes. The right footer has enough space for three entries. If you need more they are scaled to the available vertical space. MRT footnotes might be displayed in a tabular manner with the labels in the left and the actual notes in the right column. This depends on the value of \ifTabularNotes.

Neither of the footers is restricted in horizontal size. As a result they might overlap if you specify really long contents.

3.3 Options

The class passes all options given to it on to beamer. There are still some class specific options which you can set with some macros. The macros in this section are only provided to set specific options, other macros are described in section 3.4.

\advisor

Usage: $\advisor\langle * \rangle [\langle title \rangle] \{\langle name \rangle\}$

Sets $\langle name \rangle$ as the current advisor. It also redefines itself, any consecutive call will not take any arguments but return the $\langle name \rangle$. The $\langle title \rangle$ shall be the title used on the title frame defaulting to 'Betreuerin' if the starred version is used, else it defaults to 'Betreuer'.

\occasion

Usage: $\langle occasion \rangle$

Defines the occasion of the presentation. If used the occasion will be displayed in the left footer.

\uselogo

Usage: $\langle pos \rangle$ [$\langle options \rangle$] { $\langle file \rangle$ }

Specifies the logo used at the position $\langle pos \rangle$. There are 1, c, and r available. The $\langle file \rangle$ is included using \includegraphics with the specified $\langle options \rangle$ (defaulting to height=0.056\paperwidth). If $\langle file \rangle$ is an empty argument there is no logo used at the specified position. MRTbeam_logo_UBT2.pdf is used for the left logo and MRTbeam_logo_MRT2.pdf for the right one by default. The centre logo is initially empty.

\ShowGrid

Usage: \ShowGrid[(options)]

Globally activates a TikZ grid displayed in the background of the frames. You can specify the TikZ-style used for the grid with $\langle options \rangle$. The default is: xstep=.05\paperwidth, ystep=.1\paperheight, help lines.

style	align	length	height	voffset	description
default	С	30pt	font size	-1.65ex	a thick and relatively short bar around the frame number
Spratte	С	\paperwidth	2pt	3pt	A thin line spanning the whole page width at the bottom of the frame

Table 3-1: Available Progress Bar Styles for \ProgressBarStyle

\HideGrid

Usage: \HideGrid(*)

Globally deactivates the background grid and restores the package's default options for that grid. If the starred version is used, the options are not reset.

\ifPrependSubsections \PrependSubsectionstrue \PrependSubsectionsfalse Usage: \ifPrependSubsections

If set true each frame's subtitle is prepended by the current subsection.

\ifOnlyOneTopRule \OnlyOneTopRuletrue \OnlyOneTopRulefalse Usage: \ifOnlyOneTopRule

If set true in each frame the title and subtitle will not be displayed and the lower top rule will be omitted, significantly enlarging the content area. If you use \OnlyOneTopRuletrue Or \OnlyOneTopRulefalse \contentheight will be adjusted.

\ifProgressBar \ProgressBartrue \ProgressBarfalse Usage: \ifProgressBar

If set true a progress bar will be shown in the middle of the slides foot at the frame number. You can customize the progress bar shown using \SetProgressBar Or \ProgressBarStyle.

\SetProgressBar

Usage: $\ensuremath{\mbox{ VetProgressBar}} \langle * \rangle \{ \langle align \rangle \} \{ \langle length \rangle \} \{ \langle voffset \rangle \}$

This changes the default values of \ProgressBar. If the starred version is used the changes are made locally, else they are applied globally. Take a look at the description of \ProgressBar for an explanation what each of the parameters mean. If you use a * as one of the arguments the corresponding default value will remain unchanged.

\ProgressBarStyle

Usage: $\ProgressBarStyle\langle * \rangle \{\langle style \rangle\}\$

This sets the progress bar options to a predefined $\langle style \rangle$ using the unstarred version of $\ensuremath{\mbox{SetProgressBar}}$. If the starred version of $\ensuremath{\mbox{ProgressBarStyle}}$ is used $\ensuremath{\mbox{ProgressBartrue}}$ is issued. Available styles are listed in Table 3-1.

3.3.1 Footnote related

\ifTabularNotes
\TabularNotestrue
\TabularNotesfalse

Usage: \ifTabularNotes

If set true the MRT footnotes will be displayed in a tabular manner with two columns. MRT footnotes are those footnotes set with the footnote related macros in subsection 3.4.1.

\ColumnsTabularNotes

Usage: \ColumnsTabularNotes{\langle specification \rangle}

With this macro you can specify the column specifications used by MRT footnotes. Your definition should contain two columns.

3.3.2 Bibliography related

\ifExplicitCiteOnce \ExplicitCiteOncetrue \ExplicitCiteOncefalse

Usage: \ifExplicitCiteOnce

If set to true for every used key the citation is in an explicit manner only once. For each following citation of the same key only the number is used.

\ifNoExplicitCite
\NoExplicitCitetrue
\NoExplicitCitefalse

Usage: \ifNoExplicitCite

If set to true there will never be an explicit citation at the frame, only the citation number will be used.

3.4 Macros

\PlaceAt

Usage: $\PlaceAt\langle * \rangle (\langle pos \rangle) [\langle node\ options \rangle] \{\langle content \rangle\}$

The starred version differs fundamentally from the unstarred one. The unstarred one places $\langle content \rangle$ at the specified position $\langle pos \rangle$ in the background inside a $\mathrm{Ti}kZ$ node with the optionally specified $\langle node\ options \rangle$. The coordinates default to multiples of \pagewidth and \pageheight for x and y, respectively. You can use anything $\mathrm{Ti}kZ$ understands as coordinates for $\langle pos \rangle$.

The starred version places the tikzpicture where you currently are. It uses remember picture and overlay as options. The $\langle pos \rangle$ must match the pattern $(\langle x \rangle, \langle y \rangle)$. $\langle x \rangle$ is in multiples of \pagewidth and $\langle y \rangle$ in multiples of \pageheight and you can't change that. The node still gets $\langle node\ options \rangle$.

In both cases (0,0) is the bottom left corner of the slide.

\AddToPlaced

Usage: $\AddToPlaced\{\langle TikZ\ code\rangle\}\$

Adds the specified $\langle TikZ\ code \rangle$ to the background of the current slide. (0,0) is the bottom left corner of the slide. Coordinates are by default in multiples of \pagewidth and \pageheight. It uses the same tikzpicture as \PlaceAt and is stored in the same macro.

\ProgressBar

Usage: $\ProgressBar[\langle align \rangle] < \langle length \rangle > [\langle height \rangle] [\langle voffset \rangle]$

Prints a progress bar. $\langle align \rangle$ is the horizontal alignment as you would pass it to a \makebox, the initial default is c. $\langle length \rangle$ is the overall length the progress bar should have (defaulting to 30pt), $\langle height \rangle$ its height, defaulting to the current font size. $\langle voffset \rangle$ allows you to offset the progress bar vertically. With positive values the shift is downwards, the default is -1.65ex. The progress bar uses the xcolor colours progressed and noprogress. All arguments are optional.

\StartOfProgress \EndOfProgress

Usage: \StartOfProgress

Denotes the start and end of the progress bars gauge. The frame after the call of \StartOfProgress is the first frame filling the gauge, the frame prior to \EndOfProgress is the first frame in which the gauge is fully filled. The macros should be used outside of the frame environment. If \StartOfProgress is not used the first frame starts filling the gauge, if \EndOfProgress is not used the last frame is the only one with a completely filled gauge.

\contentwidth \contentheight

Usage: \contentwidth

These are lengths which are set to match the height and width of the content block of a frame (the space between the bottom rule and the lower top rule). \textwidth should match \contentwidth if you're outside of a minipage or similar, but \textheight will most likely not match the actual height of the content area.

 \UseAndIfEmptyTF

Usage: $\UseAndIfEmptyTF[\langle pre \rangle] \{\langle arg \rangle\} \{\langle true \rangle\} \{\langle false \rangle\}$

The $\langle arg \rangle$ is expanded inside a box. If that box has a width not equal 0pt $\langle pre \rangle$ is used followed by the contents of the box. Then the $\langle false \rangle$ branch is executed. If the box's width equals 0pt the $\langle true \rangle$ branch is used instead and neither $\langle pre \rangle$ is used nor the box containing $\langle arg \rangle$ placed.

\cursec

Usage: \cursec(*)

If the current section is starred or you used the optional * for \colongraphing this macro inserts the current sections name, else the name is prepended by the current sections number.

\curssec

Usage: \curssec(*)

This macro is very similar to \cursec. If you used the starred version of it or the current subsection is starred, this macro inserts the current subsections name, else the name is prepended by the current subsections number.

whiteframes

Usage: \begin{whiteframes} ... \end{whiteframes}

In this environment \ifwhiteframes is set true.

3.4.1 Footnote related

The term footnotes relates to the special MRT footnotes in this subsection.

\AddToRightFoot

Usage: $\AddToRightFoot(*)(+)<(overlay)>[(pre)]{(note)}$

This macro adds stuff to the right footer. If $\langle * \rangle$ is given, the content is added to the persistent footnotes, else if $\langle + \rangle$ is given added to the cite related footnotes, else to the ordinary ones. $\langle overlay \rangle$ is used for any overlay specifications using $\backslash uncover$. $\langle pre \rangle$ is added left to $\langle note \rangle$. If tabular footnotes are used $\langle pre \rangle$ is in the left, $\langle note \rangle$ in the right column. If tabular footnotes are not

used the distance between $\langle pre \rangle$ and $\langle note \rangle$ is 0.5\tabcolsep. The starred variant should only be used outside of the frame environment. If you get strange errors during compilation a \noexpand in front of some macros (e.g. stuff like \href) you give as arguments might help.

\ClearRightFoot

Usage: \ClearRightFoot(*)

Clears the footnotes. If the * is given only the volatile footnotes are cleared, else all of them.

3.4.2 Bibliography related

\cite

Usage: $\langle overlay \rangle > [\langle opt1 \rangle] [\langle opt2 \rangle] \{\langle key \rangle\}$

 $\langle overlay \rangle$ is handled by \uncover, which affects only the footnote not the footnote mark. The usage of the two optional arguments and $\langle key \rangle$ match those known from biblatex's \cite. The citation's contents are dependent on \ifNoExplicitCite and \ifExplicitCiteOnce, an explicit citation contains the citation number, authors' names, the journal, and the year.

\framecite

Usage: $\forall \cdot \langle overlay \rangle = [\langle pre \rangle] \{\langle key \rangle\} [\langle post \rangle]$

Places a citation in the footnotes, if the starred version is used using the persistent footnotes, else the volatile non-cite related footnotes. Use the starred version prior to the frame it should first be shown in. $\langle overlay \rangle$ specifications are interpreted by $\\uncover. \\left \langle pre \rangle$ is put in front of the citation with a distance of $\\left \\left$, (unaffected by tabular footnotes options), $\\left \\left \\left$ with a distance of left, after the citation. The citation contains the authors' names, the journal, and the year.

\bibliographyframe

Usage: $\langle * \rangle [\langle bibfont \rangle] \{\langle title \rangle\} \{\langle subtitle \rangle\}$

Prints the bibliography. The starred variants uses \whiteframestrue. The $\langle bibfont \rangle$ defaults to \small, you might give any font related commands here. Both $\langle title \rangle$ and $\langle subtitle \rangle$ are optional though delimited by curly braces. $\langle title \rangle$ defaults to 'Quellen', $\langle subtitle \rangle$ is initially empty. The \bibliographyframe is printed using allowframebreaks.

\inlinecite

Usage: $\langle opt1 \rangle = \langle opt2 \rangle = \langle key \rangle$

Gives the citation which would be placed in the text by \cite without any \textcolor. In fact \cite uses this internally.

\insertcite

Usage: $\langle key \rangle$

Gives the citation which would be placed in the footnote by \cite. In fact \cite uses this internally.

\insertframecite

Usage: \label{Usage}

Gives the citation which would be placed in the footnote by \framecite. In

fact \framecite uses this internally.

3.5 Dependencies

The class uses beamer as its basis. Additionally the following packages are loaded:

helvet
 xparse
 biblatex (with URLs be-

biblatex uses biber as its backend.

4 The MRTalone class

4 The MRTalone class

The standalone version of MRTthesis. The aim is to provide a class to produce simple LT_EX based images which match the look of MRTthesis.

4.1 Options

4.1.1 Load time options

The class features a few load time options, none of which do take arguments.

longtable	–NoArgument– Is forwarded to MRTtab see its description in section 5.6.
mathsizes	-NoArgument- Opposite of no mathsizes. If used (which it by default is) the maths sizes are set according to the MS Word template. Note that those weren't set by mrtarbeit and if you alter the default font size won't be set.
minimal	-NoArgument- If this option is passed some packages are not loaded and therefore related configurations not set. See section 4.3.
no mathsizes	-NoArgument- Opposite of mathsizes. If used the maths sizes are not changed from the defaults of scrreprt.
tikzunderline tUline	–NoArgument– This option is forwarded to $\operatorname{MRTwuline}.$ See its description in section 7.1.
british english UKenglish	-NoArgument- If used the document will be using the british definition of babel. Many strings used in the package will be in English, but some might be missed out. If you find any of which you think should be translated, please contact me as described in section 1.1. English simplified (US) is not supported by the class.

Every other given option will be passed on to standalone.

4.1.2 Setup options

The following options are accessible with \MRTaloneSetup .

caption above -NoArgument-

Is forwarded to MRTtab and its $\mathrm{\colored{MRTtabSetup}}$. See its description in subsection 5.6.1.

20 4 The MRTalone class

-NoArgumentcaption below

> Is forwarded to MRTtab and its \MRTtabSetup. See its description in subsection 5.6.1.

stretch caption = $\langle float \rangle$

stretch cap Currently does nothing.

tion 5.6.1.

stretch tabular stretch text

 $=\langle float \rangle$ Is forwarded to MRTtab and its \MRTtabSetup. See its description in subsec-

 $=\langle float \rangle$ stretch text

Uses \setstretch to set a specific line spread in the document.

stretches = $\langle float \rangle$

Sets stretch cap, stretch tab, and stretch text in one go. Initially set to 1.408.

4.2 Macros

\MRTaloneSetup Usage: \MRTaloneSetup{⟨options⟩}

You can use this macro to set the options listed in subsection 4.1.2.

4.3 Dependencies

The class is based on standalone, therefore it naturally depends on that and all its dependencies. Additional dependencies are:

- expl3
- xparse
- \bullet MRTtab for which in text sep is set to Opt $\,\,\bullet$ $\operatorname{setspace}$ and the option no float is set. Take a look • enumitem at subsection 5.6.1 to see what those do.
- MRTwuline
- MRTsfacc
- If X¬T¬X or LuaT¬X are used
 - fontspec and \defaultfontfeatures {Ligatures=TeX}

else

- fontenc [T1]
- inputenc [utf8]
- \bullet lmodern
- helvet

- babel [ngerman] or if british is used with [main=british, ngerman]

- mathtools with the fleqn option
- mathastext with the defaultmathsizes and italic options
- isomath
- if the minimal option is not used:
 - siunitx [detect-all, per-mode=reciprocalpositive-first] If babel's british is used [locale=UK]

will be used, if ngerman [locale=DE]. Additionally the range-phrase will be set to either to or bis with spaces around it.

5 The MRTtab package

MRTtab provides means to typeset tables in a style similar to the ones in the scripts of the MRT. This includes:

- · delimited by horizontal rules on top and below
- head rows are light grey and delimited by horizontal rules
- all horizontal rules have the same thickness
- no vertical rules (though not enforced)

The package provides an environment similar to tabular (section 5.1), an enhanced version of \cline (section 5.2), and an environment to typeset displayed tables with many options available (section 5.3).

5.1 The MRTtabular environment

The MRTtabular environment calls a patched tabular environment. The following differences exist:

- a hook is provided at the beginning and the end of each line
- above and below of it a \hline is placed
- it has an additional optional argument specifying the number of rows to be formatted as head rows.
- you can access the current row number
- automatic application of a stretch factor based on the stretch tabular key in subsection 5.6.1.

Any tabular environments inside of an MRTtabular are ordinary tabulars which neither have hooks nor row numbers. They might be affected by an outer \rowcolor or similar, though.

An ordinary description as done with other environments in this documentation:

```
{\tt MRTtabular}
```

The first optional argument as well as the mandatory argument match the ones of a regular tabular environment. $\langle head\ rows \rangle$ specifies how many rows at the beginning of the environment should be formatted as head rows. If $\langle head\ rows \rangle$ is not specified, no head row will be formatted. No further markup is required for this formatting to take place. You should end your rows only with \\ to make the hook mechanism work (on which the head row markup relies).

\head

Usage: $\head{\langle num \rangle}$

Additionally to the optional argument of MRTtabular to set the first n rows as head rows, you can use \head to set the next $\langle num \rangle$ rows as head rows. This does not only work at the beginning of the environment but anywhere you want. Alternatively you can use the macros described in section 5.4.

\MRTtabAddtoBoLHook

Usage: $\MRTtabAddtoBoLHook{\langle content \rangle}$

You can add $\langle content \rangle$ to the Begin-of-Line hook with this macro. Bear in

mind that the $\langle content \rangle$ should be fully expandable and not produce any text, if you want to use stuff like \multicolumn, \rowcolor, or \cline at the beginning of the line — as this hook will be executed prior to that and \noalign and \omit won't work in that case. If you need something unexpandable you can enclose it in \noalign. The addition is made locally.

\MRTtabClearBoLHook

Usage: \MRTtabClearBoLHook

Clears the Begin-of-Line hook locally.

\MRTtabAddtoEoLHook

Usage: $\MRTtabAddtoEoLHook{\langle content \rangle}$

You can also add $\langle content \rangle$ to the End-of-Line hook. Here it should not matter whether the contents are expandable or not, as it is impossible that something follows in the same row which can't follow something unexpandable. The addition is made locally.

\MRTtabClearEoLHook

Usage: \MRTtabClearEoLHook

Clears the End-of-Line hook locally.

\MRTtabCurrentRow

Usage: \MRTtabCurrentRow

Returns the current row number in an MRTtabular expandably.

5.1.1 Known Bugs

Currently only one bug is known: If after the last head row there is only one additional row the bottom \hline will only be drawn if you end that last row with \\. If you have more rows following the last head row, it won't matter whether you end the last row with \\ or not.

5.2 The \MRTcline macro

\MRTcline

Sets something like a \cline in the specified $\langle cols \rangle$.

In the mandatory argument the only mandatory element is the affected $\langle cols \rangle$.

The mandatory argument can include a comma separated list in which you can repeat every optional argument you like as many times as you like. Additionally you can enclose the $\langle cols \rangle$ in curly braces and give another comma separated list there which then can only contain column specifications and none of the optional arguments using the optional arguments specified before that list. A valid column specification is a single column, or a column range separated by a –, so something like $\langle start-end \rangle$.

Both $\langle color \rangle$ arguments have the same effect, but the first applies to every specification in the list, while the second only affects the current list item. The $\langle color \rangle$ doesn't change the color of the line, but the color of the optional fill arguments. It defaults to either tabulargray if used inside the scope of head rows, or white else. If you give a $\langle * \rangle$ the current list item will be completely in

the specified $\langle color \rangle$.

You can introduce a small skip on the left side if you specify a $\langle \cdot \rangle$ which defaults to .5\tabcolsep, with the optional $\langle left\ skip \rangle$ you can customize that length. A small skip to the right can be introduced with $\langle \cdot \rangle$, again of customizable width using $\langle right\ skip \rangle$.

You should only use one \MRTcline per line and specify every column you want in that.

I hope you got that rather cryptic description (if you can supply a better description, message me as noted in section 1.1).

Here are a few examples of usage with comparison to a correct \cline usage. The source of each table is printed below it. The last example of \MRTcline is not possible with the standard \cline as far as I know.

а	b	С
d	е	f
g	h	i
j	k	I

```
\begin{MRTtabular}{lll}
  a & b & c\\
  \MRTcline{1-2}
  d & e & f\\
  g & h & i\\
  j & k & l\\
\end{MRTtabular}
```

```
a b c d e f g h i j k l
```

```
\begin{MRTtabular}{111}[2]
  a & b & c\\
  \MRTcline{1-2,*3}
  d & e & f\\
  g & h & i\\
  j & k & 1\\
\end{MRTtabular}
```

а	b	С
d	е	f
g	h	i
j	k	1

```
\begin{MRTtabular}{111}
  a & b & c\\
  \cline{1-2}
  \clineReveal
  d & e & f\\
  g & h & i\\
  j & k & l\\
end{MRTtabular}
```

а	b	С
d	е	f
g	h	i
j	k	I

```
\begin{MRTtabular}{111}[2]
a & b & c\\
  \MRTcline{<>1-2,*3}
d & e & f\\
  g & h & i\\
  j & k & l\\
\end{MRTtabular}
```



```
\begin{MRTtabular}{111}[2]
a & b & c\\
    \cline{1-2}
    \arrayrulecolor{tablegray}
    \cline{3-3}
    \arrayrulecolor{black}
    \clineReveal
    \rowcolor{tablegray}
    d & e & f\\
    g & h & i\\
    j & k & l\\
end{MRTtabular}
```

5.3 The MRTtable environment

The MRTtable environment is a wrapper around an MRTtabular inside of a table environment. There might be a severe difference in the implementation of the long version, but as of now it is not implemented.

MRTtable sets its contents in an MRTtabular environment. It features several $\langle key \rangle$ s you are encouraged to use.

All available $\langle key \rangle$ s are listed in subsection 5.6.1.

5.4 Explicit head rows

It is possible to mark head rows explicitly. For this the following macros are provided:

\headS Usage: \headS

Start of the head rows. Sets a \hline above the current row except if the current row is the first row in a MRTtabular environment. Additionally the current row is coloured with \rowcolor{tablegray}.

\headR Usage: \headR

An additional head row should be started with this macro. It sets the current row's colour to tablegray.

\headE Usage: \headE

The end of the head rows. Should be used after the last row of the table's head but prior to the next row (immediately after \\).

\MRTtabDeclareHeadMacros

Usage: \MRTtabDeclareHeadMacros

By default the above macros are only available inside of MRTtabular and in the body of MRTtable. \MRTtabDeclareHeadMacros will make them locally available.

5.5 Other package macros

\MRTtabSetup

Usage: $\MRTtabSetup\{\langle key=value \rangle\}$

This is the interface to set the options listed in subsection 5.6.1 outside of MRTtable.

\clineReveal

Usage: \clineReveal

As you can see in section 5.2 the macro \clineReveal is used. This is done because a \cline doesn't take up any vertical space (by issuing \noalign{\vskip-\arrayrulewidth}) as opposed to a \hline. This is done so that multiple \clines can be used in the same row. As a result the spacing is inconsistent and a \cline is overlapped by a following \rowcolor or \cellcolor. \clineReveal does introduce a vertical skip which reveals the lines (issuing \noalign{\vskip\arrayrulewidth}). It is also used by \MRTcline.

5.6 Options

The package only features one load time option, which is longtable. If it is specified the longtable package is loaded and some more options of MRTtable become available which are focused around the usage of longtable inside of MRTtable. Note however that the long version of MRTtable is not yet implemented.

5.6.1 Setup Options

The following options are available for \MRTtabSetup and MRTtable.

caption above above

caption above -NoArgument-

If specified the caption will be put above the MRTtabular in MRTtable. If \KOMAoptions is available the KOMA option captions=tableheading is used.

caption below below

caption below -NoArgument-

If specified the caption will be put below the MRTtabular in MRTtable. If \KOMAoptions is available the KOMA option captions=tablesignature is used.

bare

 $= \langle bool \rangle$

If set to true the potential caption and the tabular like environment in MRTtable are neither surrounded by a minipage nor a figure. Only a \centering is issued.

BoL = $\langle content \rangle$

Sets the MRTtabular Begin-of-Line hook using \MRTtabAddtoBoLHook

EoL = $\langle content \rangle$

Sets the MRTtabular End-of-Line hook using \MRTtabAddtoEoLHook

caption = $\langle caption \rangle$

Specifies the content of the caption in an MRTtable. If it is blank, no caption

will be used.

columns = $\langle preamble \rangle$

Specifies the MRTtabular preamble (the column specifications). Defaults to first column 1, others c.

env = $\langle name \rangle$

Uses the tabular like environment $\langle name \rangle$ instead of MRTtabular. If an empty argument is provided, no inner environment will be used. This is useful if you want to use an environment that grabs its contents and has to be explicitly used, e.g. tabularx can only be used like this.

env begin = $\langle begin \rangle$

Uses $\langle begin \rangle$ as the start of the tabular like environment. This way you can specify some options. Note that any outer braces are stripped. If you want to use an environment you have to include \begin in the argument. Note that if the argument you provide is not empty, the column specification as defined with columns is inserted in braces after $\langle begin \rangle$.

env end = $\langle end \rangle$

Uses $\langle end \rangle$ as the end of the tabular like environment. This way you can specify some options. Note that any outer braces are stripped. If you want to use an environment you have to include \end in the argument.

float = $\langle bool \rangle$

If set true (the default and initial value) the MRTtable floats.

head rows = $\langle num \rangle$

head

The number of rows which should be formatted as head rows as in MRTtabular. In each MRTtable it is initially 1 — this differs from the behaviour of a stand alone MRTtabular which defaults to 0 rows.

in text sep = $\langle skip \rangle$

This controls the vertical space around a non-floating MRTtable. It is initially set to \intextsep. If it is equal to Opt the \vskip is not issued.

 $= \langle label \rangle$ label

If caption is used the MRTtable will get the specified $\langle label \rangle$.

no float $= \langle bool \rangle$

> The opposite of float. If set true the MRTtable will not float which is the default (but not initial) value.

-NoArgumentno inner env

> Same result as env begin={}, env end={}, so no tabular like environment is used at all.

 $pos = \langle pos \rangle$

The placement of a floating MRTtable. Initially tbp.

post tab $=\langle content \rangle$

post A hook which is executed right after the \end of the inner MRTtabular.

pre tab $=\langle content \rangle$

pre A hook which is executed right before the \begin of the inner MRTtabular.

-NoArgumentshort caption

short cap scap

If caption and this option are used the list of tables will get this short caption instead of the caption.

stretch tabular = $\langle float \rangle$

stretch tab stretch

Sets the stretch in MRTtabular to the specified $\langle float \rangle$ using \setstretch.

stretch caption stretch cap

cstretch

 $=\langle float \rangle$

Sets the stretch in the caption using \setkomafont and \setstretch. Doesn't work if KOMA script is not used but issues a warning in that case.

striped $= \langle bool \rangle$

> If set to true the inner MRTtabular will be striped with stripe color 1 and stripe color 2, beginning in line stripe start. It uses \rowcolors internally.

 $=\langle color \rangle$ stripe color 1

stripe 1

scolor 1 scolor1

Defines the $\langle color \rangle$ of the first color argument of \rowcolors if striped is true. Initially set to tablegray!50.

Defines the $\langle color \rangle$ of the second color argument of \rowcolors if striped

stripe color 2

 $=\langle color \rangle$

stripe 2

scolor 2

is true. Initially set to white.

scolor2

stripe invert	-NoArgument-
sinvert	Exchanges the current values of stripe color 1 and stripe color 2.
stripe start	$=\langle row \rangle$
sstart	Defines the starting row of a potentially striped MRTtabular. Initially set to 2.

5.6.1.1 longtable related options



Not Implemented yet! Everything in this subsubsection is mostly inside of the documentation to remind me that I still have to code this and to give me a specification what has to be inside the final version.

The following options are only available if the longtable option was used during package load time.

 $\frac{10ng}{lf \ set \ true \ the \ MRTtable \ uses \ longtable \ internally. \ It \ doesn't \ float \ and \ gets \ page \ breakable. \ You \ should \ specify \ the \ columns \ of \ MRTtable \ manually \ as \ the \ automatic \ detection \ might fail \ terribly \ in \ conjunction \ with \ longtable.$ $\frac{continue \ caption}{cont \ cap} = \langle caption \rangle$ $\frac{cont \ cap}{cont \ cap} \qquad If \ specified \ following \ pages \ use \ this \ \langle caption \rangle \ instead \ of \ the \ short \ caption \ or \ the \ normal \ caption.$

5.7 Dependencies

The package requires the following packages and their dependencies:

• expl3

• array

• xcolor with option table

• xparse

• setspace

• potentially longtable

6 The MRTif package

The MRTif package provides a number of expandable tests. In the following macros TF is used to specify that the macros exist with the endings T, F, and TF. The T ending stands for a $\langle true \rangle$ branch, F for the $\langle false \rangle$ branch.

If a macro name contains a G prior to TF , it strips any outermost groups prior to the test using \MRTifGroupTF. An N denotes that the first token in the argument is expanded once prior to any test. If a macro which takes two arguments ends with NN prior to the TF in both arguments the first token is expanded once, Nn and nN mean that only for the first and second argument, respectively, an expansion is made.

6.1 Macros

\MRTifEmpty*TF*\MRTifEmptyG*TF*\MRTifEmptyN*TF*\MRTifEmptyGN*TF*

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is completely empty.

\MRTifGroup*TF*\MRTifGroupN*TF*

Usage: $\MRTifGroup\mathit{TF}\{\langle arg \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is a single group no matter what the contents of that group are. It ignores spaces around the group.

\MRTifGroupNoSpaces*TF* \MRTifGroupNoSpacesN*TF*

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is a single group no matter what the contents of that group are. It doesn't ignore spaces around the group.

\MRTifStringsMatchTF \MRTifStringsMatchNnTF \MRTifStringsMatchNnTF \MRTifStringsMatchNnTF \MRTifStringsMatchGNNTF \MRTifStringsMatchGNNTF \MRTifStringsMatchGNnTF \MRTifStringsMatchGnNTF Tests if $\langle string1 \rangle$ and $\langle string2 \rangle$ match, the strings are \detokenized prior to the comparison.

\MRTifStringsMatchXX*TF* \MRTifStringsMatchXXG*TF* Tests if $\langle string1 \rangle$ and $\langle string2 \rangle$ match, the strings are fully expanded.

\MRTifOneTokenTF \MRTifOneTokenGTF \MRTifOneTokenNTF \MRTifOneTokenGNTF

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is only a single token.

\MRTifLetter TF \MRTifLetter GTF \MRTifLetter NTF \MRTifLetter GNTF Usage: $\MRTifLetterTF\{\langle arg \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is a letter, meaning of category code 11.

\MRTifTokensMatchTF \MRTifTokensMatchNnTF \MRTifTokensMatchNnTF \MRTifTokensMatchnNTF \MRTifTokensMatchGNNTF \MRTifTokensMatchGNNTF \MRTifTokensMatchGNNTF Tests if $\langle arg1 \rangle$ and $\langle arg2 \rangle$ are single tokens and if so compares them whether both tokens match. The variants without G test if one of the arguments is contained in a group. If that's the case the $\langle false \rangle$ branch is executed.

\MRTifDigit*TF*\MRTifDigitG*TF*\MRTifDigitN*TF*\MRTifDigitGN*TF*

Usage: $\MRTifDigitTF\{\langle arg \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is a single token and a digit. The implementation might be suboptimal.

\MRTifNumberTF
\MRTifNumberGTF
\MRTifNumberNTF
\MRTifNumberGNTF

 ${\sf Usage: \ \ \ \ } \{ \langle \textit{true} \rangle \} \{ \langle \textit{true} \rangle \} \{ \langle \textit{false} \rangle \}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is a number, meaning it consists out of an optional + or – sign and digits. The implementation might be suboptimal. It uses \MRTifDigitTF and \MRTifContainsGroupTF.

\MRTifFloat TF \MRTifFloat GTF \MRTifFloat NTF \MRTifFloat GNTF Usage: $\MRTifFloat\mathit{TF}\{\langle arg \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ is a float, meaning it consists out of an optional + or - sign, optional digits, an optional decimal marker (.) and digits. The implementation might be suboptimal. It uses \MRTifNumberTF and \MRTifContainsGroupTF.

\MRTifContainsGroup*TF* \MRTifContainsGroupG*TF* \MRTifContainsGroupN*TF* \MRTifContainsGroupGN*TF*

Usage: $\MRTifContainsGroup\mathit{TF}\{\langle arg \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ contains any braced groups.

\MRTifContainsSpaceTF \MRTifContainsSpaceGTF \MRTifContainsSpaceNTF \MRTifContainsSpaceGNTF Usage: $\MRTifContainsSpaceTF\{\langle arg \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$

Tests if $\langle arg \rangle$ contains spaces which are not enclosed by inner groups.

6.2 Dependencies

MRTif loads the pdftexcmds package to make the pdfTEX primitive \pdfstrcmp available as \pdf@strcmp for LuaTEX.

7 The MRTwuline package

The package provides a MS Word like looking line breakable underlining. It does so by using ulem or stackengine.

7.1 Options

tUline tikzunderline –NoArgument–

If this option is passed TikZ will be added as a required package and an alternative underlining macro defined called \tuline, see its description in section 7.2.

7.2 Macros

\WUline

Usage: $\Willine[\langle height \rangle] \{\langle text \rangle\}$

This sets $\langle text \rangle$ and underlines it in a way that looks like MS Word underlining – at least in the headings. It is usable both in math mode and in text mode. Though in math mode you should use \underline.

In text mode the ulem package is used for the underline. In math mode stackengine is employed. In both cases you can use $\langle height \rangle$ to change the default height of the underlining. In text mode and math mode the needed $\langle height \rangle$ to achieve the same height of the line differs quite a lot. By default in math mode 0.21ex is used, in text mode -0.42ex.

\tUline

Usage: $\forall U line[\langle height \rangle] [\langle overhang \rangle] [\langle thickness \rangle] {\langle text \rangle}$

This macro can be used to underline bigger portions of text. You should never need it, I guess. Just use \WUline instead. If you need it, you'll have to use the package option tUline.

If you think you can use this one instead: It underlines $\langle text \rangle$ at the given $\langle height \rangle$ (default -0.35ex) with the given $\langle thickness \rangle$ (default 0.185ex). You can specify $\langle overhang \rangle$ (default 0pt) which is the width the line should be wider than a text line on each side. If you let any optional argument empty, the default is used. It is assumed that the lines are equally separated with $\begin{subarray}{l} baselineskip-so if your material does stretch the baseline skip, you can't use <math>\to Vline$. It needs at least two runs to be displayed correctly.

7.3 Dependencies

- expl3
- \bullet xparse
- stackengine
- scalerel
- MRTif

- ulem with the normalem option
- if the tUline option is used:
 - $-\operatorname{Ti}kZ$
 - tikzpagenodes
 - The TikZ library calc

8 The MRTsfacc package

This package is provided to remedy an issue related with sans serif maths, to be more precise to fix the placement of \mathaccentV, which is internally used by macros such as \hat and \dot. It is therefore loaded by both, MRTthesis and MRTbeam. The beamer class provides a fix for the same issue which is unfortunately only working for beamer's default font by fixing the font metrics.

MRTsface has a different approach by patching \mathaccentV to move the accent horizontally depending on the height of the accented character. Furthermore it is tested whether the character is an alphabetic one by checking the category code. If it is not an alphabetic character the shift isn't applied.

The package forwards any option to \MRTsfaccSet. \MRTsfaccSet tests whether its argument is a valid float using \MRTifFloatTF and sets the share of the letters' height which is used as the horizontal displacement. So you can either use the option during load time to set the share or \MRTsfaccSet at any later point. The default share is 0.25.

One can use * to enforce the shift and ! to enforce the omitting of that shift. Consider the following example: \hat{m} , produces \hat{m} , \hat{m} produces \hat{m} , and \hat{m} produces \hat{m} , which is the same as \hat{m} since \hat{m} has by default the category code of an alphabetic character.

The tokens * and ! must not be enclosed by braces if you want to specify the behaviour of \mathbb{R}^{0} \nat{*} \hat{!} results in \mathbb{R}^{0} .

The resulting \mathaccentV macro is not expandable and therefore created \protected. You can take a look at the results in Table 8-1.

orig	ginal	shif	fted	orig	inal	shi	fted
â	Â	â	Â	ĥ	Ñ	ĥ	Ñ
ĥ	Ê	ĥ	Â	ô	Ô	ô	Ô
ĉ	Ĉ	ĉ	Ĉ	ĝ	Ŷ	ĝ	Ŷ
â	D	â	D	ĝ	Q	ĝ	Â
ê	Ê	ê	Ê	î	Ŕ	î	Ŕ
ĥ	Ê	\hat{f}	Ê	ŝ	Ŝ	ŝ	Ŝ
ĝ	Ĝ	ĝ	Ĝ	î	Î	\hat{t}	Î
ĥ	Ĥ	ĥ	Ĥ	û	Û	û	Û
î	Î	î	Î	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ
$\hat{m{j}}$	$\hat{m{J}}$	$\hat{m{j}}$	$\hat{m{J}}$	ŵ	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ
ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	Ŕ	Â	Ŷ	\hat{X}	Ŷ
ĵ	Ĺ	Î	Ĺ	ŷ	Ŷ	ŷ	Ŷ
m	Ŵ	ŵ	Ŵ	ź	Ź	ź	Ź

Table 8-1: Comparison of shifted accents against original placement

8.1 Dependencies

 $\label{eq:mrtifletterGTF} \begin{tabular}{l} MRT if package and uses its tests $$\MRT if LetterGTF and $$\MRT if FloatTF. It also depends on $$amsmath$ being loaded. $$$