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CAESAR

BIELEFELD UNIVERSITY

Contents

<i>Quick start guide</i>	5
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Quick start guide

This chapter is intended to quickly introduce the features of the caesar module. It basically comments the example file that comes with the caesar module and explains how to use it.

The numbers at the beginning correspond to the line numbers in the example file. First, the module is loaded with

```
2 \usemodule[caesar]
```

The next task is to set the main language of the manuscript. This is done the usual way.

```
4 \mainlanguage[en]
5 \language[en]
```

To avoid the hassle of several files, a library to set up dummy figures is initialized.

```
7 \useMPLibrary[dum]
```

The next lines set up the look of the citations and a file containing the sample references.

```
10 \setupbibtex[database=sample, sort=author]
11 \setuppublications[alternative=apa]
```

Now, the text starts and information about the book has to be added. The name of the author, the title and the publisher can be set to automatically generate the title page.

```
13 \starttext
14 \setvariables
15   [titlepage]
16   [title={Caesar\\Examples},
17     author={Andy Thomas},
18     publisher={Bielefeld University}]
```

An auto-generated table of contents (toc) is placed the usual way, the look of the toc and e.g. the chapter headings is changed

by the `caesar` module. In this case, only chapters are shown in the toc.

```
20 \title{Contents}
21 \placelist[chapter]
```

A list of all the tables can be placed as well. The `placelist` macro needs two parameters this time, all tables are supposed to be shown here.

```
23 \title{Tables}
24 \placelist[table, widetable]
```

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

```
26 \chapter{Examples}
```

After some text, an annotation can be placed on the same page in the margin using the `sidenote` macro.

```
29 \sidenote{All information is on the same page,
no turning of pages is necessary.}
```

Citations work in a similar manner and are also placed in the margin of the document. This is done with the `sidecite` macro. The macro allows two optional parameters besides the `citekey`. The values of `left` and `right` are placed directly in front of the reference and directly afterwards, respectively.

```
31 \sidecite[left={See e.g.\ }, right={ And other
Tufte books.}][Tuftel990, Tufte2006]
```

The sections are also started the common way.

```
33 \section{Figures}
```

There are 3 different macros to place figures in the document. The first option is a small figure in the margin.

```
34 \startplacemarginfigure[ title={A small rectangle
put in the margin.}, reference=fig1]
35 \externalfigure[dummy][marginwidth]
36 \stopplacemarginfigure
```

A larger figure can be put in the text with

```
41 \startplacefigure[title={A larger rectangle in
the main area of the text, i.e.\ it does not span
into the margin.},
```

```

42 reference=rectangle2]
43 \externalfigure[dummy][textwidth]
44 \stopplacefigure

```

In case that an even wider figure is needed, the third option spans over the text as well as the margin area.

```

48 \startplacefigure[title={An even larger rectangle.
This is the widest figure option. Both, the text
as well as the margin width are used for the diagram.}]
49 \externalfigure[dummy][fullwidth]
50 \stopplacefigure

```

The same options are available for placing tables. The first one is again a small one in the margin.

```

54 \placemargintable[table1]{A couple of numbers
in a table in the margin.}%
55 \starttable[|c|c|c|]
56 \NC A \NC B \NC C \NC \SR
57 \NC 0.50 \NC 0.47 \NC 0.48 \NC \FR
58 \stoptable
59 }

```

The next option is a table across the text width.

```

63 \startplacetable[reference=table2, title={A couple
of numbers in a larger table. This table spans the
usual text width.}]
64 \starttable[|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|]
65 \NC A \NC B \NC C \NC D \NC E \NC F \NC G
\NC H \NC \SR
66 \NC 0.21 \NC 0.23 \NC 0.34 \NC 0.42 \NC 0.53
\NC 0.64 \NC 0.72 \NC 0.33 \NC \FR
67 \stoptable
68 \stopplacetable

```

And the last example show a table across the full page (textwidth plus margin).

```

71 \startplacewidthtable[reference={table3}, title={Even
more numbers in a big table are shown here. This
table spans across the full page, text width plus
margin.}]
72 \starttable[|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|]
73 \NC A \NC B \NC C \NC D \NC E \NC F \NC G
\NC H \NC I \NC J \NC K \NC \ L \NC \SR

```

```

74 \NC 0.21 \NC 0.23 \NC 0.34 \NC 0.42 \NC 0.53
\NC 0.64 \NC 0.72 \NC 0.33 \NC 0.22\NC 0.04 \NC
0.93 \NC 0.81 \NC\FR
75 \stoptable
76 \stopplacewidthetable

```

Additionally, there is a fullwidth environment that allows to fill text across the full page as well. However, it does not necessary work across page breaks and might overlap with marginal material.

```

81 \startfullwidth
...
83 \stopfullwidth

```

Also useful might be the usual macro to place a note in the margin, but this time without a mark in the text.

```

\margintext{It is also possible to put a remark
in the margin without a corresponding mark in the
text.}

```

Finally, the references are placed, also using the common macro, but only used references are printed.

```

93 \placepublications[criterium=text]

```

The example ends here.

```

95 \stoptext

```