The source of the kulemt class*

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Abstract

The kulemt class provides a general \LaTeX class to typeset a KU Leuven master's thesis. The defaults are based on the requirements of the Faculty of Engineering Science, but the class can be configured and extended to suit other requirements.

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1 Using the kulemt class

This document describes the source of the kulemt class and its default configuration file. The user manual of the class is available in a separate document kulemt.pdf, which serves as an example of the class at the same time. Using these names for the files, guarantees that

> texdoc kulemt

will find the user manual first.

The kulemt class is derived from the memoir class. This class has the advantage that it includes the functionality of the most useful LATEX packages. Therefore it requires that the memoir class as well as some required packages (babel, helvet, hyperref, keyval, mathpazo, mathptmx, graphicx, and color) are installed on the system. Besides the required packages, some additional image files are used, which are distributed with this class: the KU Leuven logo (logokul) and the combined logo of the Faculty of Engineering Science and the KU Leuven (logokuleng). All image files are available as .eps (for PostScript printing) and as .pdf (for PDF generation).

\setup

Options for the kulemt class are given using the " $\langle key \rangle = \langle value \rangle$ " format from the keyval package. But some key-value pairs can't be used as options to kulemt because options can't contain spaces, braces, or expandable commands. So we provide the $setup{\langle options \rangle}$ command to handle values without these restrictions. Of course it can be used for other keys too. In addition we allow multiple usage of setup, but only in the document preamble.

preface

The preface environment typesets the preface page. The environment has one optional argument: the preface author. It defaults to the value of the author option. The argument can be used to remove the preface author or add a date to it.

abstract*

\listoffiguresandtables \listfiguresandtablesname The abstract environment typesets an abstract page in the default language. The abstract* environment does the same, but it uses the optional argument, defaulting to the official master's programme language.

Normally all "List of ..." overviews are printed on a separate page. However, for shorter texts like a master's thesis these list may be smaller than half a page. Therefore an additional command \listoffiguresandtables is provided, which combines the list of figures and tables without a page break. The command \listfiguresandtablesname holds the title of that document section.

2 Configuring and extending the class

The kulemt class is designed to automatically handle the typesetting of any KU Leuven engineering master's thesis. But some master's programmes have additional requirements besides the common requirements from the Faculty. Furthermore this class could also be used to typeset a master's thesis of other faculties or of inter-faculty master's programmes.

The configuration file kulemt.cfg holds all information which is faculty and/or master's programme dependent. The class itself provides most of the defaults for the Faculty of Engineering Science, except for the definition of the master's programme data. The default configuration file for the Faculty of Engineering Science is found in section 4. Additionally the configuration file can be used to provide different defaults for the options. It can also be used to redefine commands to print data, such as the commands which provides faculty defaults (see page 19).

If a master's programme wants more control over the typesetting, it can define its own configuration file, which is loaded after the general configuration file. The default name of this configuration file is 'kulemt- $\langle id \rangle$.cfg'. The $\langle id \rangle$ is the abbreviated master's programme name as defined in the main configuration file, e.g., 'arc' for the 'Master in de ingenieurswetenschappen: architectuur'. A typical use of this master's programme specific configuration file is redefining the \kulemt@fac@logo command to add master's programme specific logos.

A master's programme can also define its own class based on the kulemt class. The new class can decide if a configuration file is used or not, and its name (see page 21). It can undefine existing options and define new ones. The command \setup can be used in the document preamble to set or modify the existing options as well as the new options.

3 Implementation of the kulemt class

The namespace kulemt is claimed, so all commands are prefixed with kulemt@ to avoid name clashes. In case you notice that other packages use this prefix too, please contact the author of this class!

3.1 Shorthand commands

We start by defining some shorthand commands to save TEX memory tokens.

\kulemt@cls \kulemt@cls → name of this class

1 \def\kulemt@cls{kulemt}

\kulemt@error \kulemt@error $\{\langle msq \rangle\}$ signals a fatal error with message $\langle msq \rangle$.

- 2 \def\kulemt@error#1{%
- \ClassError\kulemt@cls{#1}{Exit, correct this error and rerun.}}

\kulemt@opt@missingpkg

\kulemt@opt@missingpkg $\{\langle opt \rangle\}$ signals a fatal error indicating that option $\langle opt \rangle$ can only be used if package $\langle pkq \rangle$ is installed.

- 4 \def\kulemt@opt@missingpkg#1#2{\kulemt@error{%
- The option '#1' is ignored because \MessageBreak
- it requires the installation of the package '#2'}}

 $\label{eq:kulemt0} $$ \left(D \right) = \left(D \right) \left(E \right) = \left(D \right) \left(E \right)$

Note: This command is robust.

7 \def\kulemt@ifdutch{\protect\iflanguage{dutch}}

This class only works if the language dutch is available. We raise an error now if it is missing. We don't test for english, since this language is the default in a TeX installation.

- 8 \@ifundefined{l@dutch}{\kulemt@error{%
- The language 'dutch' is not available.\MessageBreak
- You must install Dutch hyphenation patterns}}{}

\kulemt@ifand@

\kulemt@ifand The command \kulemt@ifand $\{\langle cs \rangle\}\{\langle true \rangle\}\{\langle false \rangle\}$ checks for the presence of \and in $\langle cs \rangle$. If \and is found, $\langle true \rangle$ is executed, else $\langle false \rangle$ is executed. To make this command fully expandable, we assume that \and is never followed by a =.

- 11 \def\kulemt@ifand#1{\expandafter\kulemt@ifand@ #1\and\@nil}
- 12 $\def\kulemt@ifand@#1\and #2\0nil{%}$
- \if=\noexpand#2=\expandafter\@secondoftwo\else
- \expandafter\@firstoftwo\fi}

3.2 **Options**

Option handling commands

Option handling is based on the standard keyval package with ideas coming from the kvoptions package.

15 \RequirePackage{keyval}

Keys can be used as options or in the argument $\langle arq \rangle$ of $\text{setup}\{\langle arq \rangle\}$. Some keys only make sense as an option because they are used when loading the kulemt class. On the other hand some key-value pairs can't be used as options because the value contains expandable commands. Finally, some keys can only be defined once without problems. The command \kulemt@do@once@opts guarantees this.

The \setup command first calls \kulemt@catcode@setup to set the correct catcodes before parsing its argument.

- 16 \newcommand*\setup{%
- 17 \kulemt@catcode@setup
- 18 \kulemt@setup}
- 19 \@onlypreamble\setup

\kulemt@setup

The command \kulemt@setup does the actual handling of the argument of \setup. After using the argument it restores the original catcodes via \kulemt@uncatcode@setup.

- 20 \def\kulemt@setup#1{%
- 21 \setkeys{kulemt}{#1}%
- 22 \kulemt@uncatcode@setup
- 23 \kulemt@do@once@opts}

\kulemt@catcode@setup

The command \kulemt@catcode@setup can be used to change the catcodes before handling the \setup parameters. By default it defines the language shorthands, such as '"' in Dutch. But unfortunately the babel package doesn't make the shorthand characters active in the preamble, so we have to do it ourselves.

- 24 \def\kulemt@catcode@setup{%
- 25 \csname extras\languagename\endcsname
- 26 \kulemt@ifdutch{\catcode'\"\active}{}}

\kulemt@uncatcode@setup

The command \kulemt@uncatcode@setup reverses the catcode changes introduced by \kulemt@catcode@setup. By default it undefines the language shorthands and turns the active characters into normal ones.

- 27 \def\kulemt@uncatcode@setup{%
- 28 \csname noextras\languagename\endcsname
- 29 \@makeother\"}

\kulemt@invalidate@key

The $\$ command invalidate@key{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle how\text{-}used \rangle$ } command invalidates the key $\langle key \rangle$ by (re)defining it as a class warning. The parameter $\langle how\text{-}used \rangle$ tells how the key could be used. Typical examples of $\langle how\text{-}used \rangle$ are 'once' or 'as ...'.

- 30 \def\kulemt@invalidate@key#1#2{%
- 31 \define@key{kulemt}{#1}{\ClassWarning\kulemt@cls{%
- 32 The key '#1' can only be used #2.\MessageBreak
- 33 It is ignored}}}

\kulemt@keynovalue

The $\kulemt@keynovalue{\langle key\rangle}{\langle definition\rangle}$ command defines the $\langle key\rangle$ option without value. If a value is given anyway, it is simply ignored.

- $34 \ensuremath{\mbox{def}\mbox{kulemt@keynovalue}1#2{\%}}$
- 35 \define@key{kulemt}{#1}[]{%
- 37 \PackageWarningNoLine\kulemt@cls{Value of option '#1' ignored}\fi
- 38 #2}}

\kulemt@clskeys

The command \kulemt@clskey is used to define a key, which can only be used as a class option. A list of these keys is kept in the command sequence \kulemt@clskeys. This can be used to invalidate them at the appropriate moment.

39 \def\kulemt@clskeys{}

The $\$ (def.) [(def.)] (def.) command defines the key (key) to call the (def.). If the optional parameter is used, the key can be used without value and gets the (def.) value then. See the keyval package for more information.

```
40 \def\kulemt@clskey#1{%

41 \edef\kulemt@clskeys{\kulemt@clskeys,#1}%

42 \define@key{kulemt}{#1}}
```

\kulemt@clsopt

The $\kulemt@clsopt{\langle key\rangle}{\langle definition\rangle}$ command defines the class option $\langle key\rangle$ without value. If a value is given anyway, it is simply ignored.

```
43 \def\kulemt@clsopt#1{%

44 \edef\kulemt@clskeys{\kulemt@clskeys,#1}%

45 \kulemt@keynovalue{#1}}
```

\kulemt@process@ptions

The command \kulemt@process@ptions is used to handle all options which were defined as options. Its definition is heavily inspired by the command \ProcessKeyvalOptions of the kvoptions package. A simplified version is included here to remove a dependency on a package which is not guaranteed to be present.

```
46 \def\kulemt@process@ptions{%
    \@ifundefined{opt@\@currname.\@currext}{}%
48
     {\begingroup
      \toks@\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{%
49
        \csname opt@\@currname.\@currext\endcsname}%
50
      \edef\CurrentOption{\the\toks@}%
51
52
      \toks@{}%
      \@for\CurrentOption:=\CurrentOption\do{%
53
        \@ifundefined{%
54
          KV@kulemt@\expandafter\kulemt@getkey\CurrentOption=\@nil}%
```

Options with unknown keys are put in the unused option list.

Options with known keys are temporarily stored in \toks@. The problems with braces around a value are reduced with \kulemt@update@classoptions.

```
65 {\toks@\expandafter{%}
66 \the\expandafter\toks@\expandafter,\CurrentOption}%
67 \expandafter\kulemt@update@classoptions\CurrentOption=aa=\@nil
68 }}%
69 \edef\@tempa{\endgroup
70 \noexpand\setkeys{kulemt}{\the\toks@}}%
```

- 71 \@tempa
- 72 \let\CurrentOption\@empty}%

After processing the class options, invalidate all class options so they can't be used in subsequent \setup commands.

- 73 \Ofor\Otempa:=\kulemtOclskeys\do{%
- 74 \expandafter\kulemt@invalidate@key\expandafter{\@tempa}{%
- 75 as a class option}}}

\kulemt@getkey

The \kulemt@getkey command is a copy of \KVO@getkey of the kvoptions package. It used inside \kulemt@process@ptions to get the key from a key-value pair.

76 \def\kulemt@getkey#1=#2\@nil{#1}

\kulemt@update@classoptions

The \kulemt@update@classoptions command removes the first key-value pair with a value of exactly one token from \@classoptionslist. We assume we don't have single letter values so we can use it remove pairs with a value surrounded by braces. We also assume that these key-value options are only used in the class itself and don't have to be kept as global options for other packages. As you see, we make a lot of assumptions here!

```
77 \def\kulemt@update@classoptions#1=#2#3=#4\@nil{%
```

- 78 \def\@tempa{#3}\ifx\@tempa\@empty
- 79 \def\@tempa##1,#1=##2,##3\@nil{##1,##3\@nil}%
- 80 \def\@tempb,##1,\@nil{##1}%
- $\verb| xdef@classoptionslist{\expandafter} expandafter\\| exp$
- 82 \expandafter\@tempa\expandafter,\@classoptionslist,\@nil}%
- 83 \fi}

3.2.2 Keys which can only be used as class options

The following keys can only be used as class options because they are either used directly in this class file or they must be passed as class options to memoir. These options are defined with \kulemt@clskey.

Selecting the master's programme

master

Option "master= $\langle id \rangle$ ". (required option)

The $\langle id \rangle$ defines the master's programme. The set of allowed $\langle id \rangle$ s is defined later in the configuration file.

 $84 \wlemt@clskey{master}{\lowercase{\lower$

\kulemt@opt@master

The $\langle id \rangle$ is lowercased and saved in \kulemt@opt@master.

85 \def\kulemt@opt@master{}

Type size

- 10pt Option "10pt" or "11pt". (default is 11pt)
- 11pt These two options are mutually exclusive.
 - 86 \kulemt@clsopt{10pt}{\def\kulemt@ptsize{0}}
 - $87 \label{lem:clsopt} $$11pt}{\def\kulemt@ptsize{1}}$$

\kulemt@ptsize

The last digit of the type size is stored in the command \kulemt@ptsize. It is initialised with the default value (11pt). It will be passed to memoir but will also be used to determine the page layout.

88 \def\kulemt@ptsize{1}

Printing options

openright
openleft
openany

 ${\bf Option\ "openright"\ or\ "openleft"\ or\ "openany"}. \qquad ({\bf default\ is\ openright})$

These three options are mutually exclusive. They determine on which page a chapter starts: recto, verso or any page. These options are passed directly to the memoir class.

- 89 \kulemt@clsopt{openright}{\PassOptionsToClass{open}{memoir}}
- 90 \kulemt@clsopt{openany}{\PassOptionsToClass{openany}{memoir}}

oneside twoside Option "oneside" or "twoside". (default is twoside)

These two options are mutually exclusive. They indicate whether the document will be printed on one or both sides of the paper. When you prepare electronic documents, it makes sense to choose the oneside option.

- $92 \verb|\kulemt@clsopt{oneside}{\nosember 0} | PassOptionsToClass{oneside}{\nosember 0} | PassOptionsToClass{oneside}{\nosember 0} | PassOptionsToClass{oneside}{\nosember 0} | PassOptionsToClass{oneside}{\nosember 0} | PassOptionsToClass{\nosember 0} | PassOptionsToClass{\nosemb$
- $93 \widehtlesself{passOptionsToClass{twoside}{memoir}} \\$

bind Op

Option "bind= $\langle dimen \rangle$ ". (default Opt)

This option specifies the loss $\langle dimen \rangle$ of visible paper due to binding the book.

94 \kulemt@clskey{bind}{\setlength\kulemt@bind{#1}}

\kulemt@bind

The $\langle dimen \rangle$ is saved in the register \kulemt@bind. It is initialised with the default value 0 pt.

- 95 \newdimen\kulemt@bind
- 96 \kulemt@bind\z@

draft

Option "draft".

The draft option is passed directly to the memoir class. The effect is to mark overfull lines and to not show graphics content.

97 \kulemt@clsopt{draft}{\PassOptionsToClass{draft}{memoir}}

Language options

These options pass information to the babel package, which is included by default.

\kulemt@babel@opt

The options of the babel package are collected in the \kulemt@babel@opt command. At least the languages English and Dutch are initialised since they may be used on the title or copyright page.

98 \def\kulemt@babel@opt{english,dutch}

dutch Option "dutch" or "english".

english

These options allow you to select the main text language. Since you can have only one main text language, the two options are mutually exclusive.

```
99 \kulemt@clsopt{dutch}{\def\kulemt@language{dutch}}
```

100 \kulemt@clsopt{english}{\def\kulemt@language{english}}

\kulemt@language

The text language is stored in the command \kulemt@language. It is initialised with the master's programme language, which will be stored in \kulemt@master@language.

101 \def\kulemt@language{\kulemt@master@language}

extralanguage

Option "extralanguage= $\langle lang \rangle$ ".

This option adds $\langle lang \rangle$ to the babel options, but only if it wasn't included yet.

102 \kulemt@clskey{extralanguage}{%

 $103 \qquad \texttt{\edef}(\texttt{,\#1,}{,\kulemt@babel@opt,}}\expandafter\\in@\texttt{\edempa}$

104 \ifin@\else \edef\kulemt@babel@opt{#1,\kulemt@babel@opt}\fi}

Options to disable package loading

Some of the packages loaded below may be absent in a specific installation or they may conflict with other packages used in the document. Therefore we provide options to disable them in case of emergency.

nomicrotype

Option "nomicrotype".

This option disables the microtype package.

105 \kulemt@clsopt{nomicrotype}{\kulemt@microtypefalse}

\ifkulemt@microtype

The switch kulemt@microtype indicates whether the microtype must be loaded or not. By default it is loaded.

106 \newif\ifkulemt@microtype \kulemt@microtypetrue

Other options

fleqn

Option "fleqn".

The flequ option is passed directly to the memoir class. The effect is to flush equations left.

107 \kulemt@clsopt{fleqn}{\PassOptionsToClass{fleqn}{memoir}}

oldfontcommands

Option "oldfontcommands".

The oldfontcommands option is passed directly to the memoir class. It makes the old, deprecated LaTeX version 2.09 font commands available.

108 \kulemt@clsopt{oldfontcommands}{\%

109 \PassOptionsToClass{oldfontcommands}{memoir}}

3.2.3 Keys which can only be used once

The following keys can only be used once in the preamble, either as an option or once in \setup.

\kulemt@do@once@opts

The \kulemt@do@once@opts command holds the commands to execute once, either after option processing later on or at the end of \setup.

110 \gdef\kulemt@do@once@opts{}

\kulemt@add@once@opts

The \kulemt@add@once@opts{ $\langle key \rangle$ }{ $\langle coms \rangle$ } command appends $\langle coms \rangle$ to \kulemt@do@once@opts, surrounded by a test. The commands $\langle coms \rangle$ are only executed if the command $\langle cs \rangle$ is not empty. When the commands $\langle coms \rangle$ executed, the key $\langle key \rangle$ is invalidated.

```
111 \def\kulemt@add@once@opts#1#2#3{\g@addto@macro\kulemt@do@once@opts{%
112  \ifx #2\@empty\else
113  \kulemt@invalidate@key{#1}{once}%
114  \def\@tempa{#3\let#2\@empty}%
115  \expandafter\@tempa
116  \fi}}
```

Setting the master's programme option

masteroption

Option "masteroption= $\langle mo \rangle$ ". (default is no option)

The $\langle mo \rangle$ defines the master's programme option or major topic (in Dutch "optie" or "afstudeerrichting"). The $\langle mo \rangle$ is a text starting with "option ..." (or "optie ..." or "afstudeerrichting ..."). If the master's programme defines options (see \kulemt@def@master for details) you can use the option abbreviation here.

The $\langle mo \rangle$ can be a comma separated list of options in case students of different master's programme options work on one common master's thesis. If a comma is used inside a master's programme option declaration, it must be hidden inside braces.

117 \define@key{kulemt}{masteroption}{\def\kulemt@opt@masteroption{#1}}

\kulemt@opt@masteroption

The $\langle mo \rangle$ is saved in \kulemt@opt@masteroption.

118 \def\kulemt@opt@masteroption{}

\kulemt@master@option

At the end of \setup the command \kulemt@master@option is set. It holds a comma separated list of the expanded master's programme option texts.

 $119 \label{lem:continuity} $$119 \end{superscription} % \label{lem:continuity} $$119 \end{superscription} $$119 \end{superscrip$

If the lowercased \kulemt@opt@masteroption is an abbreviation of an option specified in \kulemt@master@options, \kulemt@master@option is set to the full master's programme option. Otherwise \kulemt@master@option is set to the original content of \kulemt@opt@masteroption.

If \kulemt@opt@masteroption is a comma separated list, each item in the list is handled in the way described above.

If a master's programme does not want options to be printed, raise an error if the option "masteroption" is used.

```
120 \kulemt@add@once@opts{masteroption}\kulemt@opt@masteroption{%
121 \global\let\kulemt@master@option\@empty
122 \ifx\kulemt@master@options@vl\relax
123 \ifx\kulemt@opt@masteroption\@empty\else
124 \kulemt@error{%
125 The option 'masteroption' is ignored because\MessageBreak
126 your programme disallows a master's programme option on front pages}%
127 \fi
```

```
128
                              \else
                                 \@for\@tempa:=\kulemt@opt@masteroption\do{%
                         129
                                   \let\@tempc\@tempa
                         130
                                   \expandafter\kulemt@handle@mo\expandafter\kulemt@master@options
                         131
                                   \expandafter{%
                         132
                         133
                                      \expandafter\kulemt@add@mo@tempc\expandafter{\@tempa}}%
                         134
                                   \expandafter\g@addto@macro\expandafter\kulemt@master@option
                                      \expandafter{\@tempc,}}%
                         135
                         136
                              \fi}
\kulemt@add@mo@tempc
                         The command <footnote> \ add \ octempc \{\langle smo\rangle\} \{\langle abbrev\rangle\} \{\langle full\rangle\}  adds to \
                         \langle full \rangle if the lowercased \langle smo \rangle (a single master's programme option) equals \langle abbrev \rangle.
                         137 \def\kulemt@add@mo@tempc#1#2#3{%
                              139
                                 \left(\frac{\#3}{fi}\right)
                         The command \kulemt@handle@mo{\langle molist\rangle}{\langle func\rangle} processes each element from
   \kulemt@handle@mo
                         the token list \langle molist \rangle, such as \kulemt@master@options, with \langle func \rangle.
                         140 \def\kulemt@handle@mo#1#2{%
                              141
                                 \expandafter\kulemt@handle@mo@\@tempd\@nil{#2}}}
                         142
  \kulemt@handle@mo@
                        Helper command which calls \langle func \rangle \{\langle abbrev \rangle\} \{\langle full \rangle\}.
                         143 \def\kulemt@handle@mo@ #1:#2\@nil #3{#3{#1}{#2}}
                         Input file encoding
                        Option "inputenc=\langle enc \rangle".
             inputenc
                         This option specifies the character encoding \langle enc \rangle of the document. The \langle enc \rangle
                         must be a valid option of the inputenc package, e.g., latin1 or utf8. If this option
                         is not used, the document is supposed to use the ASCII character encoding. To
                         detect another encoding, we set the input encoding initially to ascii.
                         144 \RequirePackage[ascii]{inputenc}
                         145 \define@key{kulemt}{inputenc}{\def\kulemt@opt@inputenc{#1}}
                        The \langle enc \rangle is saved in \kulemt@opt@inputenc.
\kulemt@opt@inputenc
                         146 \def\kulemt@opt@inputenc{}
                         At the end of \setup the input encoding is changed.
                         147 \kulemt@add@once@opts{inputenc}\kulemt@opt@inputenc{%
                              \inputencoding\kulemt@opt@inputenc}
                         Fonts
                 font Option "font=\langle fnt \rangle" or "font=\langle fnt \rangle : \langle fntopt \rangle".
                                                                               (default is cm)
                         The key font lets you specify the font family \langle fnt \rangle to use. A font family consists of a
```

serif font, a sans-serif font, a typewriter font and a math font. In our implementation we also set the font encoding. The comma separated list $\langle fntopt \rangle$ holds the options

to pass to the font definition package. This implies that the possibilities and their meaning depends on the $\langle fnt \rangle$.

- 149 \define@key{kulemt}{font}{%
- \edef\@tempa{\zap@space#1 \@empty}%
- \expandafter\kulemt@set@font\@tempa::\@empty}

\kulemt@set@font

The \kulemt@set@font command parses " $\langle fnt \rangle$: $\langle fntopt \rangle$ " and calls the handler \kulemt@set@font@ $\langle fnt \rangle \{\langle fntopt \rangle\}$. If the handler is not defined, an error is

- 152 \def\kulemt@set@font#1:#2:#3\@empty{%
- 153 \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempa
- \csname kulemt@set@font@#1\endcsname 154
- 155 \ifx\@tempa\relax
- \kulemt@error{Font '#1' is ignored because it is an unknown font}% 156
- \else \@tempa{#2}\fi} 157

\kulemt@loadfont@

Every handler must define \kulemt@loadfont@ to hold the commands to define the different fonts.

158 \let\kulemt@loadfont@\@empty

At the end of \setup the fonts are loaded, followed by the microtype package.

- 159 \kulemt@add@once@opts{font}\kulemt@loadfont@{%
- \kulemt@loadfont@ \kulemt@loadmt}

The font options described below show the implemented font families.

font=cm

Option "font=cm".

Use the Computer Modern family: cmr (serif), cmss (sans-serif), cmtt (typewriter), and Computer Modern math. OT1 is used as character encoding.

\kulemt@set@font@cm

Since these are the default LATEX fonts, nothing special has to be done.

161 \def\kulemt@set@font@cm#1{\let\kulemt@loadfont@\relax}

font=lm Option "font=lm".

Use the Latin Modern family: lmr (serif), lmss (sans-serif), lmtt (typewriter), and Latin Modern math. T1 is used as character encoding.

\kulemt@set@font@lm

On older systems, Latin Modern is not installed by default, so we have to check for it.

162 \def\kulemt@set@font@lm#1{%

- \IfFileExists{lmodern.sty}% 163
- {\def\kulemt@loadfont@{% 164
- 165 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
- \RequirePackage{lmodern}}}% 166
- {\kulemt@opt@missingpkg{font=lm}{lm}}}

font=palatino

Option "font=palatino" or "font=palatino: $\langle mpopts \rangle$ ".

Use Palatino as serif font, Helvetica as sans-serif, 1mtt (if available) as typewriter, and Pazo math. T1 is used as character encoding. For possible $\langle mpopts \rangle$ options to the mathpazo package, see its documentation.

Note: if the FPL fonts are installed use sc as part of $\langle mpopts \rangle$ to get real small caps.

\kulemt@set@font@palatino

Helvetica is scaled down to fit the x-height of Palatino.

```
168 \def\kulemt@set@font@palatino#1{%
169 \def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
170 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
171 \RequirePackage[#1]{mathpazo}%
172 \RequirePackage[scaled=.9]{helvet}}%
173 \IffileExists{lmodern.sty}{%
174 \g@addto@macro\kulemt@loadfont@{%
175 \renewcommand{\ttdefault}{lmtt}}}{}}
```

font=times

Option "font=times" or "font=times: $\langle mtopts \rangle$ ".

Use Times as serif font, Helvetica as sans-serif, 1mtt (if available) as typewriter, and the virtual 'mathptmx' fonts as math font. T1 is used as character encoding. For possible $\langle mtopts \rangle$ options to the mathptmx package, see its documentation. Note: This implementation has no boldmath version!

\kulemt@set@font@times

Helvetica is scaled down to fit the x-height of Times.

```
176 \def\kulemt@set@font@times#1{%
177 \def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
178 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
179 \RequirePackage[#1]{mathptmx}%
180 \RequirePackage[scaled=.9]{helvet}}%
181 \IffileExists{lmodern.sty}{%
182 \g@addto@macro\kulemt@loadfont@{%
183 \renewcommand{\ttdefault}{lmtt}}}{}
```

font=utopia

Option "font=utopia" or "font=utopia: $\langle muopts \rangle$ ".

Use Utopia as serif font, Helvetica as sans-serif, lmtt (if available) as typewriter, and the Fourier math font. T1 is used as character encoding. For possible $\langle muopts \rangle$ options to the fourier package, see its documentation.

\kulemt@set@font@utopia

This option requires the fourier package for the math fonts. Helvetica is scaled down to fit the x-height of Utopia.

```
184 \def\kulemt@set@font@utopia#1{%
     \IfFileExists{fourier.sty}%
       {\def\kulemt@loadfont@{%
186
          \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}%
187
          \RequirePackage[#1]{fourier}%
188
          \RequirePackage[scaled=.9]{helvet}}%
189
        \IfFileExists{lmodern.sty}{%
190
191
          \g@addto@macro\kulemt@loadfont@{%
192
            \renewcommand{\ttdefault}{lmtt}}}{}}}
       {\kulemt@opt@missingpkg{font=utopia}{fourier}}}
193
```

3.2.4 Keys which can be used multiple times

The following keys can be used multiple times in the preamble, as an option and in every \setup.

Information for the title page

title Option "title= $\langle title \rangle$ ". (required option)

This option sets the title using the standard LaTeX command \title, which stores $\langle title \rangle$ in \@title. Using \title and \@title also ensures that the hyperref package picks up the title.

Since this is a required option, \@title is initialised with an error message.

194 \define@key{kulemt}{title}{\title{#1}}

195 \def\@title{\kulemt@error{No title given}}

subtitle Option "subtitle= $\langle stitle \rangle$ ".

This option specifies the subtitle $\langle stitle \rangle$.

196 \define@key{kulemt}{subtitle}{\def\kulemt@subtitle{#1}}

\kulemt@subtitle The $\langle stitle \rangle$ is saved in \kulemt@subtitle.

197 \def\kulemt@subtitle{}

author Option "author=\(\langle authors \rangle \)". (required option)

This option sets the authors using the standard LATEX command \author, which stores \(\lambda author \) in \Qauthor. Using \author and \Qauthor also ensures that the hyperref package picks up the authors. If multiple authors are given, they should be separated by \and.

Since this option is a required option, \Quantum author is initialised with an error message.

198 \define@key{kulemt}{author}{\author{#1}}

199 \def\@author{\kulemt@error{No author given}}

promotor
promoter

Option "promotor= $\langle promoters \rangle$ " or "promoter= $\langle promoters \rangle$ ". (required)

This option lists the promoter(s). If multiple promoters are given, they should be separated by \and. No empty value is allowed since a promoter must be printed on the front pages.

200 \define@key{kulemt}{promotor}{%

201 \def\@tempa{#1}\ifx\@tempa\@empty\else \def\kulemt@promotor{#1}\fi}

The option promoter is an alias to option promotor, so the correct English terminology can also be used.

202 \let\KV@kulemt@promoter\KV@kulemt@promotor

\kulemt@promotor

The $\langle promoters \rangle$ is saved in $\$ is initialised with an error message.

203 \def\kulemt@promotor{\kulemt@error{No promoter given}}

assessor

Option "assessor= $\langle assessors \rangle$ ". (required option)

This option lists the assessors, separated by \and.

\kulemt@assessor

The $\langle assessors \rangle$ is saved in $\$ in itialised with an error message.

 $205 \ensuremath{\mbox{\sc def}\mbox{\sc de$

assistant

Option "assistant= $\langle assistants \rangle$ ". (required option)

This option lists the assistant(s). If multiple assistants are given, they should be separated by \and.

 $206 \end{define} kulemt {assistant} {\end{def} kulemt @assistant $\#1$} \\$

\kulemt@assistant

The $\langle assistants \rangle$ is saved in $\$ is initialised with an error message.

207 \def\kulemt@assistant{\kulemt@error{No assistant given}}

acyear

Option "acyear= $\langle acyear \rangle$ ". (default the current academic year)

This option sets the academic year of the thesis. The $\langle acyear \rangle$ should have a format like "{2009 -- 2010}". This option should probably not be used because the default works quite well.

 $208 \end{acyear} {\end{acyear}} \label{lem:condition} 208 \end{acyear} \label{lem:condition} 2$

\kulemt@acyear

The $\langle acyear \rangle$ is saved in $\$ is empty, the current academic year must be used.

209 \def\kulemt@acyear{}

\kulemt@acyear@t

The command \kulemt@acyear@t typesets the academic year. If \kulemt@acyear hasn't been set yet, its value is computed and stored in that command. To allow for the thesis to be printed in September, we start the academic year on October 1.

210 \def\kulemt@acyear@t{%

211 \ifx\kulemt@acyear\@empty

212 \@tempcnta\year \ifnum\month<10 \advance\@tempcnta\m@ne \fi

213 \@tempcntb\@tempcnta \advance\@tempcntb\@ne

214 \xdef\kulemt@acyear{\the\@tempcnta\space -- \the\@tempcntb}%

215 \fi

216 \kulemt@acyear}

Additional information for the filing card

Since not every master's programme requires the use of a filing card, the options below are only required when the filing card is used.

translatedtitle

Option "translatedtitle= $\langle title2 \rangle$ ". (required option)

This option specifies the title in the language other than the text language.

217 \define@key{kulemt}{translatedtitle}{\def\kulemt@translatedtitle{#1}}

\kulemt@translatedtitle

The $\langle title2 \rangle$ is saved in $\$ is saved in $\$ in initialised with an error message.

218 \def\kulemt@translatedtitle{%

219 \kulemt@error{No translated title available}}

shortabstract Op

Option "shortabstract= $\langle short \ abstract \rangle$ ".

This option specifies the short abstract for the filing card.

220 \define@key{kulemt}{shortabstract}{\def\kulemt@shortabstract{#1}}

\kulemt@shortabstract

The $\langle short\ abstract \rangle$ is saved in \kulemt@shortabstract. Since the option is a required option if the filing card is used, the command is initialised with an error message.

221 \def\kulemt@shortabstract{%

222 \kulemt@error{No short abstract available}}

udc Option "udc= $\langle UDC nr \rangle$ ".

This option specifies the UDC number. No UDC number formatting is checked. 223 \define@key{kulemt}{udc}{\def\kulemt@udc{#1}}

\kulemt@udc

The $\langle UDC nr \rangle$ is saved in \kulemt@udc. Since the option is a required option if the filing card is used, the command is initialised with an error message.

224 \def\kulemt@udc{%

225 \kulemt@error{UDC number missing}}

keywords

Option "keywords= $\langle keywordlist \rangle$ ".

This option specifies the list of keywords.

226 \define@key{kulemt}{keywords}{\def\kulemt@keywords{#1}}

\kulemt@keywords

The $\langle keywordlist \rangle$ is saved in $\kulemt@keywords$.

227 \def\kulemt@keywords{}

articletitle

Option "articletitle= $\langle arttitle \rangle$ ".

This option specifies the title of the thesis article, which is required by some master's programmes, to be put on the filing card.

 $228 \end{article} {\end{article}} \label{lem:lemma} 228 \end{article} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \end{article} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \end{articles} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \label{lemma} \label{lem$

\kulemt@article@title

The $\langle arttitle \rangle$ is saved in \kulemt@article@title.

229 \def\kulemt@article@title{}

Conditionally generating pages

coverpageonly

Option "coverpageonly".

When this option is used, only the cover page is generated. If it is not used, no cover page is generated.

 $230 \verb|\kulemt@keynovalue{coverpage}only}{\kulemt@coverpagetrue}|$

\ifkulemt@coverpage

The switch kulemt@coverpage remembers whether the cover page should be generated or not.

231 \newif\ifkulemt@coverpage

frontpagesonly

Option "frontpagesonly".

When this option is used, only the front pages (title page, copyright page and filing card) are generated. If it is not used, the complete document is generated.

232 \kulemt@keynovalue{frontpagesonly}{\kulemt@frontpagestrue}

\ifkulemt@frontpages

The switch kulemt@frontpages remembers whether only the front pages should be generated or not.

233 \newif\ifkulemt@frontpages

filingcard

Option "filingcard".

When this option is used, the filing card is printed, even if the master's programme doesn't require it. When the master's programme requires a filing card, it will be printed anyway regardless of the use of this option.

234 \kulemt@keynovalue{filingcard}{\kulemt@filingcardtrue}

\ifkulemt@filingcard

The switch kulemt@filingcard tells us whether a filing card should be printed or not. Its default is set by \kulemt@set@master. The option filingcard makes it true.

235 \newif\ifkulemt@filingcard

Other options

bindcover

Option "bindcover= $\langle dimen \rangle$ ". (default Opt)

This option specifies the loss $\langle dimen \rangle$ of visible paper due on the cover page only due to the binding tape. Because of the new cover page layout, it became obsolete in version 1.7.

3.2.5 Commands for the configuration file

Auxiliary commands

\kulemt@def@master

The \kulemt@def@master{ $\langle id \rangle$ }{ $\langle deflist \rangle$ } command defines the data specific to the master's programme with abbreviation $\langle id \rangle$. The $\langle deflist \rangle$ contains an unseparated list of groups (or single letters) with the following meaning:

- 1. N (Dutch) or E (English): the master's programme language (the official language of the master's programme)
- 2. Number for faculty identification (use braces if more than one digit). See \kulemt@facnum for more information.
- 3. F or N: always print a filing card (F) or not (N)
- 4. Master's programme colours, using the format " $\{\langle background \rangle : \langle text \rangle\}$ " or " $\{\langle background \rangle\}$ ". The default $\langle background \rangle$ colour is white and the default $\langle text \rangle$ colour is black. When specified, each colour is given as a comma separated list of C,M,Y,K fractions.

- 5. Master's thesis title (between braces)
- 6. Optional copyright contact info $\{\langle address \rangle : \langle phone \rangle : \langle email \rangle \}$. If this element isn't present, the Faculty information is used.
- 7. Optional unseparated list of master's programme options. Each option is surrounded by braces and consists of an abbreviation, followed by: and the title of the option.
- 8. Optional unseparated list of obsolete master's programme options. Each option is surrounded by braces and consists of an abbreviation, followed by : and the title of the option. You have to make sure that the abbreviation doesn't conflict with an abbreviation of a master's programme option.

As soon as an optional element isn't used, any of the following elements can't be used either.

238 \def\kulemt@def@master#1{\@namedef{kulemt@m@#1}}

\kulemt@obsolete@master

The $\$ command defines the master's programme specific data in the same way as $\$ the master's programme with abbreviation $\langle id \rangle$. The optional argument $\langle spec \rangle$ lets you specify the version of the obsolete master's programme. Using the year the master's programme became obsolete, may be a good $\langle spec \rangle$.

```
239 \newcommand*\kulemt@obsolete@master[2][]{%
240 \@namedef{kulemt@m@#2\if &#1&\else .#1\fi}}
```

This way a user can still generate a thesis for an obsolete master's programme by using a master id " $\langle id \rangle$. $\langle spec \rangle$ " or " $\langle id \rangle$ " if $\langle spec \rangle$ is empty or missing.

\kulemt@set@master
\kulemt@master@language
\kulemt@master@colors
\kulemt@master@title
\kulemt@copyright@contact
\kulemt@master@options

252

The command \kulemt@set@master isn't a command for the configuration file, but it is defined here because it is related to the previous command. It sets the commands \kulemt@master@language (the master's programme language), \kulemt@facnum (the faculty number of the master's programme), \kulemt@master@colors (the master's programme colours formatted as " $\langle bg \rangle$ " or " $\langle bg \rangle$ "), \kulemt@master@title (the name of the master's programme), \kulemt@copyright@contact (the contact information for the copyright), and \kulemt@master@options (a list of master's programme options).

```
241 \def\kulemt@set@master#1#2#3#4#5#6#7#8#9\@nil{%
     \edef\kulemt@master@language{%
242
243
       \if N\@car#1\@nil dutch\else english\fi}%
     \kulemt@facnum=#2\relax
244
     \if F\@car#3\@nil \kulemt@filingcardtrue \fi
245
     \def\kulemt@master@colors{#4}%
246
     \def\kulemt@master@title{#5}%
247
248
     \def\kulemt@copyright@contact{#6}%
249
     \ifx\kulemt@copyright@contact\@empty
250
       \protected@edef\kulemt@copyright@contact{\kulemt@fac@copyright}%
251
     \fi
```

\@ifnextchar[\kulemt@set@mo{\kulemt@set@mo[]}#7\@ni1{#8}}

\kulemt@set@mo

\kulemt@master@options@v \kulemt@master@options@o The valid master's programme options $\langle valid \rangle$ can be found in \kulemt@master@options@v, while the obsolete options $\langle obsolete \rangle$ are stored in \kulemt@master@options@o.

\kulemt@master@options@vl

If setting the option is required by the master's programme, $\$ is "-", the command is undefined and the option variables are emptied.

```
253 \def\kulemt@set@mo[#1]#2\@nil#3{%
     \def\kulemt@master@options@vl{#1}%
     \def\kulemt@master@options@v{-}%
255
     \ifx\kulemt@master@options@vl\kulemt@master@options@v
256
       \let\kulemt@master@options@vl\relax
257
       \let\kulemt@master@options@v\@empty
258
       \let\kulemt@master@options@o\@empty
259
       \let\kulemt@master@options\@empty
260
261
262
       \def\kulemt@master@options@v{#2}%
       \def\kulemt@master@options@o{#3}%
263
       \def\kulemt@master@options{#2#3}%
264
     fi
265
```

\kulemt@getcolors
\kulemt@color@bg
\kulemt@color@fg

The command \kulemt@getcolors splits the master's programme colour specification, as specified for \kulemt@master@colors, into the background and the text colour. The are stored respectively in \kulemt@color@bg and \kulemt@color@fg.

```
266 \def\kulemt@getcolors#1:#2:#3\@nil{%
267 \edef\kulemt@color@bg{\if !#1!{white}\else [cmyk]{#1}\fi}%
268 \edef\kulemt@color@fg{\if !#2!{black}\else [cmyk]{#2}\fi}}
```

\kulemt@div@master

When typesetting the contents of the configuration file, it's nice to divide up the long list of master's programmes. Therefore the command $\$ is introduced. It normally simply gobbles its argument $\langle head \rangle$. But the user can redefine it before inputting kulemt.cfg to have different actions on different sections.

269 \let\kulemt@div@master\@gobble

\kulemt@end@master@def

The command \kulemt@end@master@def indicates the end of the master's programme information in the configuration file. The only commands allowed before it in the configuration file are \ProvidesFile, \kulemt@div@master, and \kulemt@def@master. All other configuration commands in the main configuration file kulemt.cfg must be placed after this command.

270 \let\kulemt@end@master@def\relax

Commands providing defaults

These commands store the default data if no configuration file is used. If you define them in the configuration file, you must use \renewcommand (or \def).

\kulemt@facnum

The \kulemt@facnum count register stores information about which faculties are involved. It is used in commands to select faculty dependent data. The default value 1 corresponds to the Faculty of Engineering Science. The value 0 is used when multiple faculties are involved. Values larger than 1 are currently not used so they are available for other faculties or combinations.

- 271 \newcount\kulemt@facnum
- 272 \kulemt@facnum\@ne

\kulemt@fac@name

The \kulemt@fac@name command is used to typeset the faculty name. This default implementation only typesets something for \kulemt@facnum equal to one.

```
273 \def\kulemt@fac@name{%

274 \ifcase\kulemt@facnum \or

275 Facult\kulemt@ifdutch{eit Ingenieurswetenschappen}%

276 {y of Engineering}%

277 \fi}
```

\kulemt@kulfac@logo

The $\$ command is used to typeset the KU Leuven logo, eventually combined with a faculty logo. The $\langle igopts \rangle$ options are passed to a $\$ includegraphics command. This default implementation only typesets the KU Leuven logo logokul (.eps or .pdf). If $\$ while the combined logo logokuleng (.eps or .pdf).

```
278 \def\kulemt@kulfac@logo#1{%
```

- 279 \edef\@tempa{[#1]{logokul\ifnum\kulemt@facnum=\@ne eng\fi}}%
- 280 \expandafter\includegraphics\@tempa}

\kulemt@fac@logo

The $\langle igopts \rangle$ command is used to typeset the faculty logo. The $\langle igopts \rangle$ options are passed to an \backslash includegraphics command. The default implementation is a no-op.

281 \def\kulemt@fac@logo#1{}

\kulemt@fac@copyright

The $\$ tulemt@fac@copyright command is used to generates the default copyright contact information. It must always generate contact information! This default implementation uses the Faculty of Engineering Science data, also if the master's programme belongs to multiple faculties. Other cases ($\$ wulemt@facnum > 1) simply refer to the promoter.

```
282 \def\kulemt@fac@copyright{%
283 \ifnum\kulemt@facnum >\@ne
284 \kulemt@ifdutch d{th}e \MakeLowercase{\noexpand\kulemt@paa@0}::%
285 \else
286 Faculteit Ingenieurswetenschappen, Kasteelpark Arenberg 1 bus 2200,
287 B-3001 Heverlee:+32-16-321350:%
288 \fi}
```

Note that this command is used in a moving argument, so only robust commands are allowed inside its definition! However we use \noexpand instead of \protect before \kulemt@paa@ to guard only against the first expansion in \kulemt@set@master. Otherwise \MakeLowercase won't work.

¹See \kulemt@contact@scan for the format used.

```
The command \left\langle u\right\rangle generates the labels for promoters (if \left\langle num\right\rangle)
     \kulemt@paa@
                     is 0), assessors (if \langle num \rangle is 1), or assistants (if \langle num \rangle is 2).
                     289 \def\kulemt@paa@#1{%
                     290
                          \ifcase #1%
                     291
                             Promot\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@promotor{\kulemt@ifdutch{oren}{ers}}{}%
                     292
                             Assessor\\kulemt@ifand\\kulemt@assessor\\kulemt@ifdutch\\en\\s\\\\\\\\\\
                     293
                     294
                     295
                             \kulemt@ifdutch{Begeleider}{Assistant}%
                     296
                             \kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assistant{s}{}%
                     297
                     3.2.6 Input the configuration file
  \kulemt@cfgfile Provide the name of the configuration if the calling class hasn't set it yet.
                     298 \providecommand*\kulemt@cfgfile{kulemt.cfg}
                     Input the file if it exists.
                     299 \ifx\kulemt@cfgfile\@empty\else
                     300 \InputIfFileExists\kulemt@cfgfile{}{\kulemt@error{%
                               Configuration file '\kulemt@cfgfile' is not installed}}
                     301
                     302\fi
                     3.2.7 Process the class options
                     303 \kulemt@process@ptions
                     Then we process the required master option, which must exist and must be defined
                     in the configuration file.
                     304 \ifx\kulemt@opt@master\@empty
                     305 \kulemt@error{Required option 'master' missing}\fi
                     306 \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempa
                     307 \csname kulemt@m@\kulemt@opt@master \endcsname
                     308 \ifx\end{0}
                         \kulemt@error{%
                            Unsupported value '\kulemt@opt@master' for option 'master'}\fi
                     311 \expandafter\kulemt@set@master\@tempa{}{}\{}\@nil
\kulemt@cfgfile@m Provide the name of the master's programme specific configuration file if the calling
                     class hasn't set it yet.
                     312 \ensuremath{\mbox{\tt 0ifundefined\{kulemt0cfgfile0m\}\{\%\mbox{\tt 0ifundefined}\}}\
                         \edef\kulemt@cfgfile@m{kulemt-\kulemt@opt@master.cfg}}{}
                     Input the file if it exists.
                     314 \ifx\kulemt@cfgfile@m\@empty\else
                     315 \InputIfFileExists\kulemt@cfgfile@m{}{}
```

316 **\fi**

\kulemt@check@masteroption

Once we know the master's programme, we can check the option and eventually expand the abbreviation. Since the option can be set with \setup, we have to check this at the end of the document preamble, but only if the master's programme defines options. An error is raised if the master's programme defines a valid option list and no master's programme option is given.

```
317 \ifx\kulemt@master@options@vl\@empty\else
     \ifx\kulemt@master@options@vl\relax\else
318
319
       \def\kulemt@check@masteroption{%
         \ifx\kulemt@master@option\@empty
320
           \kulemt@error{%
321
             When using option 'master=\kulemt@opt@master',\MessageBreak
322
             you should specify at least one master's programme
323
             option.\MessageBreak
324
             Allowed options are: \kulemt@master@options@vl}%
325
326
         \fi}
       \AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@check@masteroption}
327
328
     \fi
329 \fi
```

3.3 Loading the required class and packages

3.3.1 The memoir class

This class is based on memoir using A4 paper. Most of its parameters are set later on in the document layout section on page 25.

```
330 \LoadClass[a4paper,1\kulemt@ptsize pt]{memoir}[2004/04/05]
```

\and For the hyperref option pdfusetitle to work correctly, we redefine \and as a newline.

```
331 \left( \frac{1}{3} \right)
```

\andnext At the same time the memoir command \andnext gets the same definition.

332 \let\andnext\and

3.3.2 The babel package

We use the babel options stored in \kulemt@babel@opt.

333 \RequirePackage[\kulemt@babel@opt]{babel}

English and Dutch translations of additional memoir commands are also provided.

```
334 \addto\captionsenglish{%
     \verb|\def| appendixtocname{Appendices}| %
335
     \def\appendixpagename{Appendices}%
336
     \def\figurerefname{Figure}%
337
     \def\tablerefname{Table}%
338
     \def\pagerefname{page}%
339
     \def\partrefname{Part^}%
340
341
     \def\chapterrefname{Chapter~}%
     \def\listfiguresandtablesname{List of Figures and Tables}}
```

```
343 \begingroup
     \catcode'\"\active
344
     \@firstofone{\endgroup
345
       \addto\captionsdutch{%
346
         \def\appendixtocname{B"ylagen}%
347
348
         \def\appendixpagename{B"ylagen}%
349
         \def\figurerefname{figuur}%
         \def\tablerefname{tabel}%
350
         \def\pagerefname{pagina}%
351
         \def\partrefname{Deel~}%
352
         \def\chapterrefname{hoofdstuk~}%
353
         \def\listfiguresandtablesname{L"yst van figuren en tabellen}}}
354
```

\latinencoding

The T1 font encoding is always defined for the front page (cf. page 25). This confuses babel. So we redefine \latinencoding to look only at the current font encoding and ignore the fact that the T1 encoding is loaded. This resolves a microtype error when using the default Computer Modern fonts.

```
355 \AtBeginDocument{\gdef\latinencoding{T1}\% 356 \ifx\cf@encoding\latinencoding\else \xdef\latinencoding{OT1}\fi}
```

Finally the main language is set to the text language. Since \main@language must be fully expanded, \kulemt@language is expanded first. This guarantees that \kulemt@language can be used later on directly as a babel language.

Note: active characters are only activated after \begin{document}.

```
357 \edef\kulemt@language{\kulemt@language}
```

 $358 \verb|\expandafter\main@language\expandafter{\kulemt@language}|$

\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage

The shorthand command \kulemt@selectmasterlanguage switches to the official master's programme language.

```
359 \def\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage{%
```

360 \expandafter\selectlanguage\expandafter{\kulemt@master@language}}

\kulemt@selecttextlanguage

The shorthand command \kulemt@selecttextlanguage switches to the main text language.

```
361 \def\kulemt@selecttextlanguage{%
```

 $362 \qquad \texttt{\expandafter\selectlanguage\expandafter\{\kulemt@language\}}\}$

3.3.3 The graphicx and color package

The package graphicx is needed for including images on the cover and the title page.

```
363 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
```

The package color is needed for the cover page, but it is also used to color the hyperlinks.

364 \RequirePackage{color}

3.3.4 The microtype package

Using the microtype package results in much nicer output: less overfull hboxes and less hyphenation. The user can always setup or disable microtype with \microtypesetup.

\kulemt@loadmt

Older versions must be loaded after font definitions, so we postpone requiring the package with \kulemt@loadmt. The best place to load it is after the font declaration, so the user can put a \microtypesetup after it. Therefore it will be loaded after the \setup which declares the fonts (see p. 12). If the user doesn't use the font option, it must be loaded at the end of the preamble. This implies that \kulemt@loadmt can be called twice. We also have to take into account that the user herself may have required the package already in the preamble, e.g., with options.

```
365 \def\kulemt@loadmt{%
366 \@ifpackageloaded{microtype}{}{\RequirePackage{microtype}}}
367 \AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@loadmt}
```

The package microtype is not available in older installation, so it's only used when available and wanted by the user (option nomicrotype) and pdfTeX is used in PDF mode. When the package is not used, a message is put in the log file.

In the following code, **\@tempa** temporarily stores the reason why the package wasn't loaded.

```
368 \ifkulemt@microtype
     \ifpdf
369
       \IfFileExists{microtype.sty}{}{%
370
         \def\@tempa{the package is not installed}%
371
372
         \kulemt@microtypefalse}
373
       \def\@tempa{you're not using pdflatex in pdf mode}
374
375
       \kulemt@microtypefalse
     \fi
376
377 \else
     \def\@tempa{option 'nomicrotype' was used}
378
379 \fi
380 \ifkulemt@microtype\else
     \let\kulemt@loadmt\relax
381
     \ClassWarningNoLine\kulemt@cls{%
382
       Package 'microtype' not used because\MessageBreak
383
       \@tempa}%
384
385 \fi
```

3.3.5 The hyperref package

The package hyperref is wanted to create useful PDF files. Because it interacts with many other packages, it is not loaded by default.

\kulemt@check@hyperref

If hyperref has been been loaded, some additional actions are needed, which are stored in \kulemt@check@hyperref.

```
386 \def\kulemt@check@hyperref{%
387 \@ifpackageloaded{hyperref}{%
```

\HyPsd@babel@dutch

It seems that some babel ligatures are not translated to an equivalent character sequence for the bookmarks. I guess it should be reported as a feature request, but for the time being and for older versions, we provide them ourselves.

```
388 \@\defined{HyPsd@babel@dutch}{}{\%
389 \addto\HyPsd@babel@dutch{\%
390 \declare@shorthand{dutch}{\"y}{ij}\%
391 \declare@shorthand{dutch}{\"Y}{IJ}}}\%
```

The package membfixc provides hyperref related fixes and extensions for memoir. Newer versions of hyperref load this automatically, but we require it for older versions.

```
392 \@ifpackageloaded{memhfixc}{}{%
393 \RequirePackage{memhfixc}}%
```

\theHsubfigure \theHsubtable

To avoid name conflicts, subfloats should be numbered within the parent float. The defaults are provided for the most common cases of subfigures and subtables.

```
394 \providecommand*\theHsubfigure{\theHfigure.\arabic{subfigure}}%
395 \providecommand*\theHsubtable{\theHtable.\arabic{subtable}}%
396 }{}}
```

The actions from \kulemt@check@hyperref are executed after all packages are loaded.

397 \AtBeginDocument{\kulemt@check@hyperref}

End of option handling

Now is the time to check the one time options for the first time. They will be checked again after each \setup.

But before loading fonts, we make sure the T1 encoding is defined for the front page font (cf. §3.5.1) and the default LATEX font encoding OT1 is selected again.

```
398 \RequirePackage[T1,OT1]{fontenc}
399 \kulemt@do@once@opts
```

3.4 Document layout

3.4.1 Page layout

The default \headheight and \headsep from memoir are left as is, but the text body dimensions are redefined depending on the text point size (10pt and 11pt respectively).

```
400 \ifcase\kulemt@ptsize\relax

401 \textwidth=13cm

402 \textheight=20cm

403 \or

404 \textwidth=14cm
```

```
\begin{array}{ll} 405 & \texttt{\textheight=215mm} \\ 406 \ \texttt{\fi} \end{array}
```

The inner (\spinemargin) and outer (\foremargin) margins are computed as follows:

```
\foremargin = 0.6 (\paperwidth - \textwidth - binding)
\spinemargin = 0.4 (\paperwidth - \textwidth - binding) + binding
```

For one side layout, the visible parts of both margins are made equal (use a factor 0.5 instead of 0.4 and 0.6).

```
407 \spinemargin\paperwidth
```

- 408 \advance\spinemargin -\textwidth
- 409 \foremargin\spinemargin
- 410 \advance\foremargin -\kulemt@bind\relax
- 411 \foremargin .\if@twoside 6\else 5\fi\foremargin
- 412 \advance\spinemargin -\foremargin

Margin notes get a fixed width independent of one side or two side printing. This makes sure that printing that the PDF distribution (one side) and the printed version (two side) have the same text on each page. The separation between notes is kept as small as possible, as well as the distance from the text block.

- 413 \marginparwidth=56pt
- 414 \marginparsep=1.2\onelineskip
- 415 \marginparpush=\onelineskip

The lower margin is 1.2 times the upper margin. The header parameters are set to the default values.

```
416 \setulmargins{*}{*}{1.2}
```

417 \setheaderspaces{*}{\headsep}{*}

Finish up the layout definitions. Redo this at the end of the document preamble in case the user redefines some parameters (which she shouldn't of course).

- 418 \checkthelayout\fixthelayout
- 419 \AtBeginDocument{\checkandfixthelayout}

\clearforchapter

The open...options only control the main matter chapters. Chapters in the front and back matter are always openany. If you don't like this, you can use the \openleft or \openlight command in the document.

```
420 \renewcommand*\clearforchapter{%
     \if@mainmatter
421
        \if@openleft
422
          \cleartoverso
423
424
        \else
          \if@openright
425
426
            \cleartorecto
427
428
            \clearpage
          \fi
429
       \fi
430
     \else
431
432
        \clearpage
433
     \fi}
```

3.4.2 Page styles

ruled By default the pagestyle ruled is used. However for front matter (actually for non-main matter) the header on odd pages is the same as on even pages, because typically front matter chapters have no sections.

- $434 \mbox{makeoddhead{ruled}{}{}}$
- 435 \if@mainmatter \rightmark \else \scshape\leftmark \fi}
- 436 \pagestyle{ruled}

nohead The nohead pagestyle puts the page number in the footer at the outer margin.

- 437 \makepagestyle{nohead}
- $438 \mbox{makeevenfoot{nohead}{\thepage}{}{}$
- 439 \makeoddfoot{nohead}{}{\thepage}

nohead The chapter pagestyle is aliased to this new pagestyle.

 $440 \aliaspagestyle{chapter}{nohead}$

3.4.3 Section numbering

Sections are numbered up to the subsection level.

441 \maxsecnumdepth{subsection}

But numbering in the table of contents ends at the section level.

442 \maxtocdepth{section}

3.4.4 Content lists

In memoir, content lists don't start a new page. By default it is done here. But in case only a few figures and tables are used, the new \listoffiguresandtables can be used.

- 443 \def\tocheadstart{\clearforchapter\chapterheadstart}
- 444 \def\lofheadstart{\clearforchapter\chapterheadstart}

\listoffiguresandtables

The command \listoffiguresandtables list first the figures and then the tables on the same page.

- 446 \newcommand*\listoffiguresandtables{%
- 447 \chapter\listfiguresandtablesname
- $\verb| 448 | \def\@lofmaketitle{\section*\listfigurename}| % | \def\@lofmaketitle{\section*\listfi$
- 449 \listoffigures*%
- 450 \let\listoffigures\relax
- 451 \def\@lotmaketitle{\section*\listtablename}%
- 452 \listoftables*%
- 453 \let\listoftables\relax}

\listfiguresandtablesname

The command \listfiguresandtablesname generates the title for a page combining the list of figures and of tables.

454 \newcommand*\listfiguresandtablesname{List of Figures and Tables}

The content lists are typeset ragged right without hyphenation.

```
455 \setrmarg{2.55em plus1fil}
```

For these lists the space before chapter items is halved.

456 \setlength{\cftbeforechapterskip}{1ex \@plus\p0}

3.4.5 Tables and figures

The captions of tables and figures have the last line centred. The caption name is printed in small caps. Because of bugs in some versions of memoir the font settings for the caption name must be undone for the caption title.

```
457 \captionnamefont{\scshape}
458 \captiontitlefont{\upshape}
459 \captionstyle[\centering]{\centerlastline}
```

3.5 Front material

The front material consists of the cover page, the title page, the copyright page, and the filing card. Since either the cover page or the title page are printed, we call both the front page.

3.5.1 Front page font

For the cover page and the title page the Helvetica font must be used. To avoid collisions with scaled Helvetica body fonts, a specific front page font is defined based on unscaled Helvetica. It seems that we need a T1 encoding to print accented characters when babel is used for Dutch.

Note: Since the font shapes are defined outside of an .fd file, spaces are not ignored in the definitions. So remove all spaces!

```
460 \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{kulemtfpf}{}
461 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{sc}{<->phvr8t}{}
462 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{sc}{<->phvrc8t}{}
463 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{sl}{<->phvro8t}{}
464 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{m}{it}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/m/sl}{}
465 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{n}{<->phvb8t}{}
466 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{sc}{<->phvb8t}{}
467 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{sl}{<->phvb8t}{}
468 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{bx}{it}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/it}{}
469 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{n}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/n}{}
470 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{sl}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/sc}{}
471 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{sl}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/sl}{}
472 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{kulemtfpf}{b}{it}{<->ssub*kulemtfpf/bx/sl}{}
```

\kulemt@fpf@title

This command selects the font used for the title (24.88 pt Helvetica).

473 \def\kulemt@fpf@title{\fontsize\@xxvpt{30}\selectfont}

\kulemt@fpf@subtitle

This command selects the font used for the subtitle (17.28 pt Helvetica).

474 \def\kulemt@fpf@subtitle{\fontsize\@xviipt{22}\selectfont}

\kulemt@fpf@author This command selects the font used for the author (14.4 pt Helvetica).

475 \def\kulemt@fpf@author{\fontsize\@xivpt{18}\selectfont}

\kulemt@fpf@txthead

This command selects the font used for the text heading (12 pt Helvetica bold).

476 \def\kulemt@fpf@txthead{\fontsize\@xiipt{14.5}% 477 \fontseries\bfdefault\selectfont}

\kulemt@fpf@text

This command selects the font used for the ordinary text (12 pt Helvetica).

478 \def\kulemt@fpf@text{\fontsize\@xiipt{14}\selectfont}

\kulemt@fpf@banner

This command selects the font used for the banner at the bottom of the page (14.4 pt Helvetica bold). The academic year text above the banner is printed in the non-bold version of this font.

479 \def\kulemt@fpf@banner{\fontsize\@xivpt{18}% 480 \fontseries\bfdefault\selectfont}

3.5.2 Utility commands

\kulemt@master@text

The command \kulemt@master@text prints the full master's degree text including the option or major topic. Multiple options are separated by "and" (or "en" in Dutch).

```
481 \def\kulemt@master@text{Thesis
     \kulemt@ifdutch
482
483
       {voorgedragen tot het behalen van de graad van}%
484
       {submitted for the degree of}
485
     \kulemt@master@title
     \ifx\kulemt@master@option\@empty\else
486
       \def\@tempb{, }%
487
       \@for\@tempa:=\kulemt@master@option\do{%
488
         \ifx\@tempa\@empty\else
489
           \@tempb \def\@tempb{ \kulemt@ifdutch{en}{and} }%
490
           \@tempa
491
492
         \fi}%
493
     \fi}
```

\kulemt@paa@fp

The command $\$ tulemtpaa@fp{ $\langle num \rangle$ } typesets the promoters, assessors, or assistants in front page format. The possible values of $\langle num \rangle$ are the same as the argument $\langle num \rangle$ of $\$ tulemt@paa@.

```
494 \def\kulemt@paa@fp#1{%
495
     \begingroup
496
       \ifcase #1\relax
         \let\@tempa\kulemt@promotor
497
498
         \let\@tempa\kulemt@assessor
499
500
         \let\@tempa\kulemt@assistant
501
502
       \else
          \let\@tempa\@empty
503
```

```
504 \fi
505 \ifx\@tempa\@empty\else
506 \medskip \begingroup
507 \kulemt@fpf@txthead \kulemt@paa@{#1}:\vskip 2\p@
508 \endgroup \@tempa \par
509 \fi
510 \endgroup}
```

3.5.3 Typesetting the front page

The front page is either the cover page or the title page. The distinction between them is made by the switch kulemt@coverpage: when true, the cover page is generated, otherwise the title page.

\kulemt@frontpage

The front page contains no header or footer. It start in the front matter as page -1. Since it is followed by the copyright page (page 0), the first real page can start at 1.

```
511 \def\kulemt@frontpage{\clearpage
512 \setcounter{page}\m@ne
513 \thispagestyle{empty}%
```

The text on the front page starts on 1 cm below the upper page edge.

```
514 \@tempdima\uppermargin \advance\@tempdima\topskip
```

 515 \advance\@tempdima\baselineskip \advance\@tempdima -1cm\%

516 \null \vskip -\@tempdima

The typeset area on the first page is different from the rest of the text. It is always centred horizontally, also with two side printing. The binding offset is ignored as well. The margins are 16 mm, resulting in a text width of 178 mm on A4 paper. The margins are 2 cm, resulting in a text width of 17 cm on A4 paper.

```
517 \hbox to\hsize{%
518 \@tempdima 2cm\advance\@tempdima -\spinemargin \hskip\@tempdima
519 \vbox to\z@{\hsize 17cm\relax
```

All elements on the front page are positioned, so avoid inserting automatic glue.

```
520 \lineskip\z@skip \parskip\z@skip
```

The cover page may be generated by a server at a different location. To make sure that the typesetting of the front pages doesn't depend on the presence of the microtype package. Therefore micro-typography is disabled in a front page.

521 \@ifundefined{microtypesetup}{}{\microtypesetup{activate=false}}%

The front page text is typeset ragged right in Helvetica using the master's programme language.

```
522 \fontencoding{T1}\fontfamily{kulemtfpf}\kulemt@fpf@text
523 \raggedright \kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
```

The first line contains the KU Leuven logo on the left, eventually combined with a faculty logo, and a separate faculty logo on the right. The height of this logo line is 3 cm, which corresponds to the height of the combined KU Leuven-faculty logo. The KU Leuven logo (without attached faculty logo) has fixed dimensions (56 mm,

 $2\,\mathrm{cm}).$ The optional faculty logo on the right has the same height. The left margin of the KU Leuven logo is $1\,\mathrm{cm}.$

```
524 \noindent \hskip-1cm%
525 \vbox to3cm{\hbox{\kulemt@kulfac@logo{width=56mm}}\vss}\hfill
526 \vbox to3cm{\hbox{\kulemt@fac@logo{height=2cm}}\vss}%
527 \hskip-1cm\hskip\z@skip
```

The last \hskip\z@skip is needed because the last skip is always removed by the paragraph builder.

The minimal space before the title is 40 pt but it stretches twice as fast as the space below the author.

The title and the subtitle are printed in the main text language.

```
528 \vskip 40\p@ \@plus 2fill\relax
529 \begingroup \kulemt@selecttextlanguage
530 \kulemt@fpf@title \@title \par
```

If a subtitle is given, it is typeset at the appropriate size and at a fixed distance below the title.

```
531 \ifx\kulemt@subtitle\@empty\else
532 \vskip 1em\relax
533 \kulemt@fpf@subtitle \kulemt@subtitle \par
534 \fi
535 \endgroup
```

The minimal space before the authors is again 40 pt but with a very limited stretching. The space after it is 30 pt with the standard stretching.

```
\text{\sigma} \vskip 40\p@ \@plus .3fill\\
537 \text{\sigma} \kulemt@fpf@author \@author
538 \vskip 30\p@ \@plus 1fill\endgroup
```

The rest is ordinary text which is typeset ragged left, occupying at most half of the text body. First comes the degree, followed by the promoter(s). On the title page, the assessors and the assistants are also listed. The space below this text is 20 pt with the same stretching as above the title.

```
539
         \noindent \hfill \vbox{\hsize .5\textwidth \raggedleft
            \kulemt@master@text \par
540
            \kulemt@paa@fp0%
541
           \ifkulemt@coverpage\else
542
             \kulemt@paa@fp1%
543
             \kulemt@paa@fp2%
544
           \fi}%
545
         \vskip 20\p@ \@plus 2fill\relax
546
```

The academic year is printed below the text and centred on the page, with a space of 15 pt below it.

```
547 \centering \kulemt@fpf@banner
548 \textmd{Academi\kulemt@ifdutch{ejaar}{c year} \kulemt@acyear@t}%
549 \vskip 15\p@
```

A 19 cm wide and 15 mm high colour banner with the master's degree name is printed on the cover page only, placed 30 pt below the academic year. The banner is only printed if the colours \kulemt@master@colors are defined.

```
\ifkulemt@coverpage
550
           \ifx\kulemt@master@colors\@empty\else
551
552
             \vskip 15\p@
              \centerline{\fboxsep\z@
553
                \expandafter\kulemt@getcolors\kulemt@master@colors::\@nil
554
                \expandafter\colorbox\kulemt@color@bg{%
555
                  \woventy to 15mm{\hsize 19cm\vss
556
                    \expandafter\textcolor\kulemt@color@fg{%
557
558
                      \kulemt@master@title}\vss}}}%
           \fi
559
         \fi
560
A bottom margin of 1 cm results on A4 paper in a body height of 27.7 cm.
         \vskip -277mm}%
       \hss}%
562
```

563 \clearpage}

\maketitle Because the previous command prints the title information, the command \maketitle is undefined to avoid problems.

564 \let\maketitle\relax

3.5.4 Typesetting the copyright page

\kulemt@contact@print \kulemt@contact@scan

The command \kulemt@contact@print prints the copyright contact information stored in \kulemt@copyright@contact. The format of the contact information is " $\langle address \rangle : \langle tel \rangle : \langle email \rangle$ ". The $\langle address \rangle$ must be written to follow "addressed to" in English and to follow "wend u tot" in Dutch. The $\langle address \rangle$ must be present, the telephone number $\langle tel \rangle$ and the $\langle email \rangle$ may be missing.

```
565 \def\kulemt@contact@print{%
    \expandafter\kulemt@contact@scan\kulemt@copyright@contact:::\@nil}
567 \def\kulemt@contact@scan#1:#2:#3:#4\@nil{#1%
    568
569
    \ifx\@tempa\@empty
      \ifx\@tempb\@empty\else , \texttt{#3}\fi
570
    \else
571
572
       , #2%
      \ifx\@tempb\@empty\else
573
        \space o\kulemt@ifdutch{f via e-}{r by e}mail \texttt{#3}%
574
      \fi
575
576
    \fi}
```

A command \kulemt@copyright@ $\langle lang \rangle$ must defined for every existing master's programme language and text language $\langle lang \rangle$. It contains the copyright text in the language $\langle lang \rangle$.

\kulemt@copyright@english

The command \kulemt@copyright@english contains the copyright text in English.

577 \def\kulemt@copyright@english{\selectlanguage{english}%

- 578 Without written permission of the \MakeLowercase{\kulemt@paa@0} and
- 579 the author\kulemt@ifand\@author{s}{} it is forbidden to reproduce
- 580 or adapt in any form or by any means any part of this publication.
- 581 Requests for obtaining the right to reproduce or utilize parts of
- this publication should be addressed to \kulemt@contact@print.\par
- A written permission of the \MakeLowercase{\kulemt@paa@0} is also
- required to use the methods, products, schematics and programmes
- 585 described in this work for industrial or commercial use, and for
- described in this work for industrial of commercial use, and
- 586 submitting this publication in scientific contests.\par}

\kulemt@copyright@dutch

The command \kulemt@copyright@dutch contains the copyright text in Dutch.

 $587 \end{area} $$157 \end{area} \label{lem:copyright@dutch} $$157 \end{area} $$157 \end{a$

- 588 Zonder voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van zowel de
- 589 \MakeLowercase{\kulemt@paa@0} als de auteur\kulemt@ifand\@author{s}{}
- 590 is overnemen, kopi\"eren, gebruiken of realiseren van deze uitgave
- 591 of gedeelten ervan verboden. Voor aanvragen tot of informatie
- 592 i.v.m.\ het overnemen en/of gebruik en/of realisatie van gedeelten
- 593 uit deze publicatie, wend u tot \kulemt@contact@print.\par
- 594 Voorafgaande schriftelijke toestemming van de
- 595 \MakeLowercase{\kulemt@paa@0} is eveneens vereist voor het
- 596 aanwenden van de in deze masterproef beschreven (originele)
- 597 methoden, producten, schakelingen en programma's voor industrieel
- 598 of commercieel nut en voor de inzending van deze publicatie ter
- 599 deelname aan wetenschappelijke prijzen of wedstrijden.\par}

\kulemt@copyrightpage

The copyright page contains no header or footer, with the copyright notice at the bottom of the page. Paragraphs in the copyright notice are typeset without indentation and half a line of spacing between them. To avoid hyphenation as much as possible, \sloppypar is used.

 $600 \label{lem:copyrightpage} $$ 600 \end{copyrightpage} \label{lem:copyrightpage} $$$

- 601 \thispagestyle{empty}%
- 602 \null \vfill
- 603 \begingroup
- 604 \parindent\z@ \parskip .5\baselineskip \sloppypar
- 605 \copyright\space Copyright KU~Leuven\vskip\baselineskip

If the text and the master's programme language are the same, a copyright notice is printed in that language. If they differ, the English version comes first.

Note: Because of catcode differences we can't compare the master's programme language \kulemt@master@language and the text language \kulemt@language directly.

606 \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempa

- 607 \csname kulemt@copyright@\kulemt@master@language\endcsname
- 608 \expandafter\let\expandafter\@tempb
- 609 \csname kulemt@copyright@\kulemt@language\endcsname
- 610 \ifx\@tempa\@tempb \@tempa \else

```
611 \ifx\@tempb\kulemt@copyright@english
612 \let\@tempa \let\@tempa\kulemt@copyright@english \fi
613 \def\@tempc{\@tempa \vskip\baselineskip}%
614 \expandafter\@tempc\@tempb
615 \fi
616 \endgroup
617 \clearpage}
```

3.5.5 Typesetting the filing card

filingcard

The filing card uses its own page style filingcard, typeset in the master's programme language. Its ruled header contains the faculty name and the academic year. No footer is used.

```
618 \makepagestyle{filingcard}
619 \makeheadrule{filingcard}{\textwidth}{\normalrulethickness}
620 \makeevenhead{filingcard}{\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
621 KU~Leuven \kulemt@fac@name}{}{\kulemt@acyear@t}
622 \makeoddhead{filingcard}{\kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
623 KU~Leuven \kulemt@fac@name}{}{\kulemt@acyear@t}
```

\kulemt@filingcard

The filing card is put on a separate page with its own page style, using the master's programme language.

```
624 \def\kulemt@filingcard{\clearforchapter
625 \thispagestyle{filingcard}%
626 \begingroup
627 \kulemt@selectmasterlanguage
First a centred title is printed.
628 \begingroup
```

```
contering \Large \text{ \centering \Large \text{ \kappa \t
```

First the title, translated title, keywords, and article title are typeset with a medium space between them. The title and translated title are typeset in the main text language.

```
\begingroup
633
         \parskip\medskipamount
634
         \@hangfrom{\textit{%
635
             \label{lem:continuous} Student\kulemt@ifand\ents} $$ : }% $$
636
            \@author\par
637
         \@hangfrom{\textit{Tit\kulemt@ifdutch{el}{le}}: }%
638
            {\kulemt@selecttextlanguage \@title}\par
639
         \ifx\kulemt@translatedtitle\@empty\else
640
            \@hangfrom{\textit{%
641
                \kulemt@ifdutch
642
                 {\kulemt@selecttextlanguage
643
644
                  \kulemt@ifdutch{Engel}{Nederland}se titel}%
645
                 {\kulemt@selecttextlanguage
```

```
\kulemt@ifdutch{English}{Dutch} title}}: }%
646
           \kulemt@translatedtitle\par
647
         \fi
648
         \noindent \textit{UDC}: \kulemt@udc\par
649
         \ifx\kulemt@keywords\@empty\else
650
           \@hangfrom{\textit{Keywords}: }\kulemt@keywords\par
651
652
         \fi
653
         \ifx\kulemt@article@title\@empty\else
           \@hangfrom{\textit{%
654
                \kulemt@ifdutch{Titel van het artikel}{Article title}}: }%
655
             \kulemt@article@title\par
656
657
         \fi
         \vskip\medskipamount
658
659
       \endgroup
Then comes the short abstract in the main text language.
       \noindent \textit{\kulemt@ifdutch{Korte inhoud}{Abstract}}:%
661
       \vskip 2\p@
662
       \begingroup \kulemt@selecttextlanguage
663
         \noindent\ignorespaces \kulemt@shortabstract
```

The rest comes at the bottom of the page: master's degree, promoter(s), assessors, and assistant(s). Between these items we put a small space. The \raggedright command must be used inside a group because it is incompatible with \@hangfrom.

```
665
       \vfill \parskip\smallskipamount
666
       \begingroup \raggedright
         \noindent \kulemt@master@text \par
667
668
       \endgroup
       \@hangfrom{\textit{\kulemt@paa@0}: }\kulemt@promotor\par
669
       \@hangfrom{\textit{\kulemt@paa@1}: }\kulemt@assessor\par
670
       \@hangfrom{\textit{\kulemt@paa@2}: }\kulemt@assistant\par
671
672
     \endgroup
     \clearpage}
```

3.5.6 Printing the required pages

664

At the beginning of the document, the front matter starts with the front page (either the cover page or the title page). Next the copyright page is printed unless the first page was a cover page. If only the cover page or the front pages are printed, the document ends here.

The hyperref package requires a unique printed page number. Since non-positive page numbers have no roman representation, the \frontmatter is only switched on after the copyright page.

We can't use \AtBeginDocument here, because some packages assume that no text is generated before the commands they add to this hook. An example is the externalization library of the package tikz. To avoid such problems, we simply append the commands to the definition of \document.

674 \g@addto@macro\document{\kulemt@frontpage

```
\ifkulemt@coverpage
675
       \def\@tempa{\end{document}}%
676
     \else
677
       \kulemt@copyrightpage
678
       \ifkulemt@frontpages
679
680
          \def\@tempa{\end{document}}%
681
       \else
          \let\@tempa\frontmatter
682
       \fi
683
     \fi
684
     \@tempa}
685
```

\kulemt@error@mm

The user must switch to the main matter herself and we make sure that she doesn't forget it. The command \kulemt@error@mm will be called at the end of the document. Since \mainmatter tests for a trailing star, we can't add commands at the end of it.

```
686 \def\kulemt@error@mm{\kulemt@error{%
687 You forgot to use \string\mainmatter}}
688 \expandafter\def\expandafter\mainmatter\expandafter{%
689 \expandafter\let\expandafter\kulemt@error@mm\expandafter\relax
690 \mainmatter}
```

At the end of the document, we first check if \mainmatter was used, unless only cover or front pages are printed. If a filing card is wanted, it is printed as back matter.

```
691 \AtEndDocument{%
692 \ifkulemt@coverpage\else
693 \ifkulemt@frontpages\else \kulemt@error@mm \fi
694 \ifkulemt@filingcard
695 \if(@mainmatter \backmatter \fi
696 \kulemt@filingcard
697 \fi
698 \fi}
```

3.6 Front matter environments

preface

The preface environment holds the preface text. It has one optional argument, which holds the preface author. The default preface author is the value of the author option. The preface is printed as a single page chapter.

\kulemt@preface@

The command \kulemt@preface@ remembers the argument of the preface environment until the end of the environment.

```
699 \newenvironment{preface}[1][\@author]%
700 {\chapter\prefacename
701 \def\kulemt@preface@{#1}}%
702 {\par
703 \ifx\kulemt@preface@\@empty\else
704 \bigskip \raggedleft \itshape \kulemt@preface@
705 \fi
```

```
706 \vfill \clearpage}
```

abstract The abstract environment is redefined as an ordinary chapter.

- 707 \renewenvironment{abstract}\%
- 708 {\chapter\abstractname}%
- 709 {\clearpage}

abstract* The abstract* environment works like the abstract environment, but it uses the language from its optional argument. By default this is the master's programme language.

- 710 \newenvironment{abstract*}[1][\kulemt@master@language]%
- 711 {\expandafter\selectlanguage\expandafter{#1}%
- 712 \abstract}%
- 713 {\endabstract}

4 The Faculty of Engineering Science configuration file

4.1 Definition of the master's programmes

Note: To reuse this information in the manual, it must be the first section in the configuration file.

- 714 %% This kulemt.cfg file holds all master's programme dependent information for
- 715 %% the KU Leuven engineering master's thesis class.
- 716 %% Author: Luc Van Eycken (Luc.VanEycken@esat.kuleuven.be)
- 717 **%%** If you modify this file:
- 718 %% * provide feedback to the original author
- 719 %% * please adjust the date [YYYY/MM/DD]
- 720 \ProvidesFile{kulemt.cfg}[2020/01/10]
- 721 % Define known master's programmes and their options
- 722 %% The definition of the master's programme contains the following elements:
- 723 % 1. "N" or "E" : the language of the master's programme
- 724 % "N" for dutch, "E" for English
- 725 %% 2. Number for faculty identification (use braces if > 1 digit)
- 726 %% 0 = multiple faculties
- 727 %% 1 = Faculty of Engineering Science
- 728 $\mbox{\%}\mbox{\ensuremath{\%}}$ 3. "F" or "N" : if "F", a filing card is always required
- 729 %% 4. Master's programme colours "{bg:fg}" or "{bg}", with each colour 730 %% a comma separated list of C,M,Y,K fractions.
- 731 %% 5. Master's thesis title between braces
- 732 %% 6. Optional copyright contact info {<address>:<phone>:<email>}
- 733 %% Use faculty information if empty
- 734 %% 7. Optional list of master's programme option abbreviations
- 735 % Each option is surrounded by braces and consists of an
- 736 %% abbreviation, followed by ":" and the title of the option.
- 737 %% Optionally the list can start with a list of abbreviations
- 738 % between square brackets. If this list is not empty, an error

```
739 %%
                      is raised when no option is specified by the student.
740 %%
                      If the list equals "-", no options are allowed.
741 %%
                8. Optional list of obsolete master's programme option abbreviations.
742 %%
                      The list has the same format as the list of master's programme options.
743 %%
                      You have to make sure that the abbreviations don't conflict
744 %%
                      with those of the master's programme options. The convention is to
745 %%
                      append a dot and the last year it was valid.
746 %%
747 \kulemt@div@master{Dutch initial master's programmes}
748 \verb|\kulemt@def@master{arc}{N1N{0.93,0.52,0.35,0.11:0,0,0,0}}| % and $(0.93,0.52,0.35,0.11)| % and $(0.93,0.52,0.11)| % and $(0.93,0.11)| % an
         {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: architectuur}{}{[-]}}
750 \kulemt@def@master{bin}{NON{}%
         {Master of Science in de bio-informatica}}
752 \kulemt@def@master{bmt}{N1N{0.6,0,0.3,0}}%
         {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
          biomedische~technologie}}
754
755 \kulemt@def@master{bwk}{N1N{0.2,0.7,1,0:0,0,0,0}%
         {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: bouwkunde}{}%
756
         {{ct:optie Civiele techniek}%
758
           {gt:optie Gebouwentechniek}}%
759
         {{vk.2016:optie Verkeerskunde}}}
{Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
761
           chemische~technologie}{}%
762
         {{cbpe:optie Chemische en biochemische proces engineering}%
763
           {me:optie Milieu engineering}%
764
           {pe:optie Product engineering}}%
765
         {{cbr.2012:optie Chemische en biochemische reactorkunde}%
766
           {ct.2012:optie Chemische technologie}%
767
           {mv.2012:optie Milieu en veiligheid}}}
768
769 \kulemt@def@master{cws}{N1N{0,0,1,0}%
         {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
771
           computerwetenschappen}%
         {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
772
           Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
773
           +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}%
774
         {{ai:hoofdoptie Artifici\"ele intelligentie}%
775
776
           {ci:hoofdoptie Computationele informatica}%
           {gs:hoofdoptie Gedistribueerde systemen}%
777
           {mmc:hoofdoptie Mens-machine communicatie}%
778
779
           {se:hoofdoptie Software engineering}%
           {vs:hoofdoptie Veilige software}}%
780
         {{ai.2011:optie Artifici\"ele intelligentie}%
781
           {db.2016:hoofdspecialisatie Databases}%
782
783
           {gs.2011:optie Gedistribueerde systemen}%
784
           {mmc.2011:optie Mens-machine communicatie}%
785
           {vs.2011:optie Veilige software}}}
786 \kulemt@def@master{elt}{N1N{0,0.2,0.7,0}%
         {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: elektrotechniek}%
787
         {ESAT, Kasteelpark Arenberg 10 postbus 2440,
```

```
B-3001 Heverlee: +32-16-321130: info@esat.kuleuven.be}%
789
     {[eg,im]%
790
      {eg:optie Elektronica en ge\"{\i}ntegreerde schakelingen}%
791
      {im:optie Ingebedde systemen en multimedia}}%
792
793
     {{ge.2012:optie Ge\"{\i}ntegreerde elektronica}%
      {ms.2012:optie Multimedia en signaalverwerking}%
794
795
      {tt.2012:optie Telecommunicatie en telematica}}}
796 \kulemt@def@master{ene}{N1N{0.5,0,1,0}%
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: energie}{}{[-]}}
798 \kulemt@obsolete@master{gmk}{N1N{0.8,0.6,0,0:0,0,0,0}%}  
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
      geotechniek en mijnbouwkunde}}
801 \kulemt@obsolete@master{mlt.2017}{N1N{0,0,0.33,0}}%
802
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
      verkeer, logistiek en intelligente transportsystemen}%
803
     {Centre for Industrial Management, Celestijnenlaan 300A Bus 2422,
804
       B-3001 Heverlee: +32-16-322567}%
805
806
     {{lt.2016:optie Logistiek en transport}%
807
808
      {vi.2016:optie Verkeer en Infrastructuur}}}
809 \kulemt@def@master{mlt}{N1N{0,0,0.33,0}%
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: logistiek en verkeer}%
810
     {Centre for Industrial Management, Celestijnenlaan 300A Bus 2422,
811
       B-3001 Heverlee:+32-16-322567}}
812
813 \kulemt@def@master{mtk}{N1N{0.3,0,0.3,0}%
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: materiaalkunde}{}%
     {{bm:optie Biomaterialen}%
815
      {mk:optie Metalen en keramieken}%
816
      {nm:optie Nanomaterialen}%
817
      {pc:optie Polymeren en composieten}}%
818
     {{mb.2015:optie Materialen in de biomedische sector}%
819
      {mn.2015:optie Materialen voor nanotechnologie}%
820
821
      {pp.2015:optie Productie en processen}}}
822 \kulemt@obsolete@master{mtw}{NON{}%
     {Master in de milieutechnologie en de milieuwetenschappen}}
824 \times 0.7,0:0,0,0,0,0
     {Master of Science in de nanowetenschappen en de nanotechnologie}{}}
825
     {{nm:optie Nanomaterialen en nanochemie}%
826
      {ne:optie Nano-elektronicaontwerp}%
827
828
      {nc:optie Nanocomponenten en nanofysica}%
829
      {nb:optie Nanobiotechnologie}}%
     {{bi.2014:afstudeerrichting bio-ingenieur}%
830
      {ir.2014:afstudeerrichting burgerlijk ingenieur}%
831
832
      {nw.2014:afstudeerrichting natuurwetenschappen}}}
833 \kulemt@def@master{nan}{N1N{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0}%
     {Master of Science in de nanowetenschappen, nanotechnologie en
835
       nano-engineering}{}%
     {{nm:optie Nanomaterialen en nanochemie}%
836
      {ne:optie Nano-elektronicaontwerp}%
837
      {nc:optie Nanocomponenten en nanofysica}%
838
```

```
{nb:optie Nanobiotechnologie}}}
839
840 \kulemt@def@master{sta}{NON{}%
     {Master of Science in de Statistiek}{}%
841
     {{asm:specialisatie Algemene statistische methodologie}%
842
843
      {bm:specialisatie Biometrie}%
      {bs:specialisatie Business statistiek}%
844
845
      {is:specialisatie Industri\"ele statistiek}%
846
      {sgp:specialisatie Statistiek in de sociale, gedrags- en
847
           pedagogische wetenschappen}%
      {so:specialisatie Statistiek en onderwijs}}}
848
849 \kulemt@def@master{wit}{N1N{0.9,0.94,0.02,0.07:0,0,0,0}%
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen:
850
      wiskundige~ingenieurstechnieken}%
851
     {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
852
      Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
853
      +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}}
854
855 \textbf{N1N} \\ \{0.6, 0.3, 0, 0:0, 0, 0, 0\} \\ \%
     {Master of Science in de ingenieurswetenschappen: werktuigkunde}{}{[-]}}
856
857 %
858 \kulemt@div@master{English initial master's programmes}
859 \kulemt@def@master{ebmt}{E1N{0.6,0,0.3,0}%
     {Master of Science in Biomedical~Engineering}}
861 \kulemt@def@master{ebin}{EON{}%
     {Master of Science in Bioinformatics}}
863 \kulemt@def@master{ecit}{E1N{0.9,0.26,1,0.13:0,0,0,0}%
     {Master of Science in Chemical~Engineering}{}%
865
     {{cbpe:option Chemical and biochemical process engineering}%
      {me:option Environmental engineering}%
866
      {pe:option Product engineering}}}
867
868 \ \textbf{kulemt@obsolete@master{ect}{E1N{0.9,0.26,1,0.13:0,0,0,0}}\%}
     {Master of Science in Chemical Engineering (Engineering Rheology)}}
870 \kulemt@def@master{ecws}{E1N{0,0,1,0}%
871
     {Master of Science in Engineering: Computer Science}%
872
     {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
      Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
873
      +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}%
874
     {{ai:option Artificial Intelligence}%
875
      {ss:option Secure Software}}}
876
877 \kulemt@def@master{eelt}{E1N{0,0.2,0.7,0}%
     {Master of Science in Electrical~Engineering}%
878
     {Departement Elektrotechniek, Kasteelpark Arenberg 10 postbus 2440,
879
       B-3001 Heverlee: +32-16-321130: info@esat.kuleuven.be}%
880
     {[ei.em]%
881
      {ei:option Electronics and Integrated Circuits}%
882
      {em:option Embedded Systems and Multimedia}}}
883
884 \kulemt@def@master{eene}\{E1N\{0.5,0,1,0\}\%
     {Master of Science in Engineering: Energy}{}{[-]}}
886 \kulemt@def@master{ekene}{E1N{0.5,0,1,0}%
     {EIT-KIC Master of Science in Energy}{}{[-]}}
888 \kulemt@obsolete@master{ememn}{E1N{0.5,0,1,0}%
```

```
{Erasmus Mundus Joint Master of Economics and
889
      Management of Network Industries }}
890
891 \kulemt@def@master{emtk}{E1N{0.3,0,0.3,0}%
     {Master of Science in Materials Engineering}{}%
892
893
     {{bm:option Biomaterials}%
      {mc:option Metals and Ceramics}%
894
895
      {nm:option Nanomaterials}%
896
      {pc:option Polymers and Composites}}%
     {{mn.2015:option Materials for Nanotechnology}}}
897
898 \ \textbf{kulemt@obsolete@master\{enan.2015\}\{E1N\{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0\}\%\}} \\
899
     {Master of Science in Nanoscience and Nanotechnology}{}%
     {{nm:option Nanomaterials and Nanochemistry}%
900
      {ne:option Nanoelectronic Design}%
901
902
      {nd:option Nanodevices and Nanophysics}%
      {nb:option Nanobiotechnology}}%
903
     {{be.2014:major subject Bioscience engineering}%
904
      {eng.2014:major subject Engineering}%
905
906
      {ns.2014:major subject Natural sciences}}}
907 \kulemt@def@master{enan}{E1N{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0}%
908
     {Master of Science in Nanoscience, Nanotechnology and Nanoengineering}{}}
909
     {{nm:option Nanomaterials and Nanochemistry}%
910
      {ne:option Nanoelectronic Design}%
      {nd:option Nanodevices and Nanophysics}%
911
912
      {nb:option Nanobiotechnology}}}
913 \kulemt@def@master{emnan}{EON{0,0.8,0.7,0:0,0,0,0}%
     {Erasmus Mundus Master of Science in
914
      Nanoscience and Nanotechnology } { } %
915
     {{bn:graduation option Bionanotechnology}%
916
      {bp:graduation option Biophysics}%
917
      {nc:graduation option Nanochemistry}%
918
      {ne:graduation option Nanoelectronics}%
919
      {np:graduation option Nanophysics}}}
920
921 \kulemt@def@master{esta}{EON{}%
922
     {Master of Science in Statistics}{}%
     {{ars:option All Round Statistics}%
923
      {bm:option Biometrics}%
924
      {bs:option Business Statistics}%
925
926
      {gsm:option General Statistical Methodology}%
      {is:option Industrial Statistics}%
927
928
      {qas:abridged programme --
929
           Quantitative Analysis in the Social Sciences}%
      {sbe:option Social, Behavioral and Educational Statistics}}}
930
931 \kulemt@def@master{emlt}{E1N\{0,0,0.33,0\}%
     {Master of Engineering: Logistics and Traffic}%
932
933
     {Centre for Industrial Management, Celestijnenlaan 300A Bus 2422,
       B-3001 Heverlee: +32-16-322567}}
935 \kulemt@def@master{ewit}{E1N{0.9,0.94,0.02,0.07:0,0,0,0}%
936
     {Master of Science in Mathematical Engineering}%
     {\kulemt@ifdutch{het}{the} Departement Computerwetenschappen,
937
      Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
938
```

```
+32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}}
940 \kulemt@def@master{ewtk}{E1N{0.6,0.3,0,0:0,0,0,0}%
941 {Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering}{}{[-]}}
942 %
943 \kulemt@div@master{Advanced master's programmes}
944 \kulemt@def@master{cms}{E1N{}%
    {Master of Science in Conservation of Monuments and Sites}}
946 \kulemt@def@master{mai}{EON{}%
     {Master of Science in Artificial Intelligence}%
     {\tt \{kulemt@ifdutch\{het\}\{the\}\ Departement\ Computerwetenschappen,}
948
      Celestijnenlaan 200A bus 2402, B-3001 Heverlee:%
949
950
      +32-16-327700:info@cs.kuleuven.be}%
     {{bda:option Big Data Analytics}%
      {ecs:option Engineering and Computer Science}%
952
      {slt:option Speech and Language Technology}}%
953
     {{cs.2015:option Cognitive Science}}}
954
955 \kulemt@def@master{mhs}{E1N{}%
     {Master of Science in Human Settlements}}
957 \kulemt@obsolete@master{mim}{E1N{}%
     {Master of Industrial Management}{}%
     {{ese:option Environment, Safety and Energy}%
959
      {ict:option Information and Communication Technology}%
960
      {plp:option Production and Logistics Planning}}}
961
962 \kulemt@def@master{mms}{NON{}%
     {Master of Science in de medische stralingsfysica}}
964 \kulemt@def@master{mne}{E1N{}%
     {Master of Science in Nuclear Engineering}}
966 \kulemt@def@master{mse}{E1N{}%
     {Master of Science in Safety Engineering}{}%
967
     {[p,ps]%
968
      {p:option Prevention}%
969
970
      {ps:option Process Safety}}}
971 \kulemt@def@master{mss}{EON{}%
     {Master of Science in Space Studies}{}%
     {{slpbm:profile Space Law, Policy, Business and Management}%
973
      {ss:profile Space Sciences}%
974
      {sta:profile Space Technology and Applications}}}
976 \kulemt@obsolete@master{mvt}{N1N{}%
     {Master in de veiligheidstechniek}}
978 \kulemt@def@master{usp}{E1N{}%
     {Master of Science in Urbanism and Strategic Planning}{}%
980
     {{sp:option Spatial Planning}%
      {u:option Urbanism}}}
981
982 %
983 \kulemt@end@master@def
```

4.2 Local definitions

If you don't agree with the default titles of the jury members (promoter, assessor, assistant), you can redefine them here. These definitions are inspired by the official KU Leuven translations and by suggestions from the Faculty.

```
984 \def\kulemt@paa@#1{%
     \ifcase #1%
985
       \kulemt@ifdutch
986
          {Promotor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@promotor{en}{}}%
987
988
          {Thesis supervisor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@promotor{s}{}}%
989
     \or
       \kulemt@ifdutch
990
          {\tt Assessor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assessor\{en\}\{\}\}\%}
991
          {\tt Assessor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assessor\{s\}\{\}\}\%}
992
993
994
       \kulemt@ifdutch
995
          {Begeleider\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assistant{s}{}}%
          {Mentor\kulemt@ifand\kulemt@assistant{s}{}}%
996
     fi
997
```

Change History

\kulemt@ifand: Take 3 arguments
and make it expandable 4
\kulemt@obsolete@master: New
command
General: Raise an error if language
dutch is not installed 4
kulemt.cfg: New master's
programme mse replaces mvt . 37
v1.5
\latinencoding: Set to T1 only if
T1 is the current encoding 23
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