

Quick Start Guide

Gerald Q. Maguire Jr.

July 2025

Four steps to start

The four most important steps are:

1. Copy the Overleaf project to your own project and include your name in this new project's name (use the "Menu→Actions→ Copy project" - see Figure 1);
2. Fill out `custom_configuration.tex` file - with information about yourself, your supervisors, and your working title;
3. The `examplethesis.tex` file is your main thesis file. You will replace the example content within it with your own writing. I suggest you start by entering your draft abstract and configuring the `documentclass` with your choice of language, bibliographic management tool, whether you want to include papers, ...; and
4. Use the Overleaf "Menu" to change the settings of "Main document" to `examplethesis.tex` and choose your Compiler (you **must** select LuaLaTeX) (see Figure 1). Next, click the "Recompile" button. Now you have the example thesis with covers, title page, abstracts, and other preface pages, along with the body, example appendices, and examples of included papers (if you chose the `includepublications` option).

Tips for Writing and Navigating the Template

A quick way to start writing the text in your document is to go to the table of contents in Overleaf and click on a chapter or section - this will utilize a hyperlink to go to that part of the PDF file. Next, click on the left-going arrow near the top of the border between the LaTeX on the left and the PDF on the right; this will take you (close) to the correct place in the source file where you can start to modify the content and write.

Feel free to use `\begin{comment}` and `\end{comment}` to comment out regions of the body that you are not interested in¹.

¹The comment package is one of the first packages in the `kththesis.cls` file, so you can use these two commands - almost everywhere.

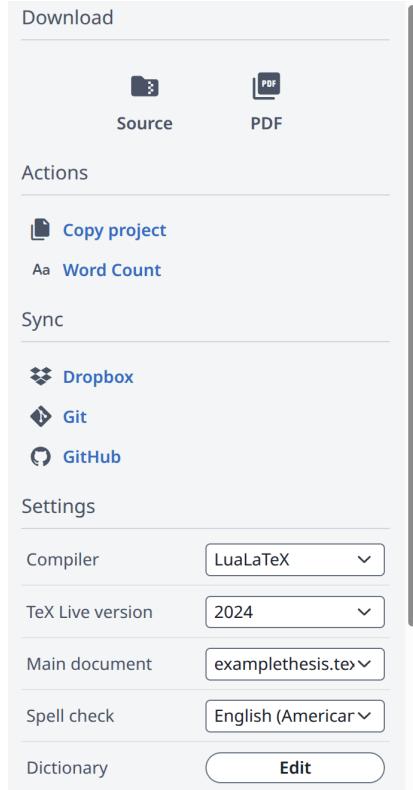


Figure 1: Settings menu

As you write, you will notice "todo" notes in the template. They follow the following conventions:

```
\generalExpl{Comments/directions/... in English}
\sweExpl{Text på svenska}
\engExpl{English descriptions about formatting}
\warningExpl{warnings}
```

If you do not want to see any of these notes, you can, of course, redefine the above macros to output nothing. If you do not want to see any notes, then add the option **final** to the `\documentclass` options.

Further documentation

As an author, you might want to start with the document `README_3rd_cycle_author`. It provides further details on how to carry out the initial steps.

Timeouts

If you have just started a new session (or started working after a long idle time) you may experience a timeout. This commonly happens because the fonts that you are (or were) using are no longer in the font cache. If you think this is the case, then add an "early" `\end{document}` early in your document and compile again. Once the fonts are cached, you can comment out this early end document. For a better solution, see the document `Saving_and_restoring_font_cache.tex`.