Qooklet Booklet Mode

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By `epigraph()`, you can add a quote or a saying at the beginning of the book.

Preface

By `preface()`, you can add some information about the book.

This template is heavily based the template haobook. The main difference is that `qooklet` does not provide side-note-like features which is provided by `haobook` using

This document serves both as a test document and a tutorial for the template. You can find the source code in the `example.typ` file. The template is designed to be user-friendly and customizable, allowing you to adapt it to your specific requirements.

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Contents

Specifications

Features | 1

In this chapter, I will show you all the features of this template.

1.1. General Styles

1.1.1. Cover Style

1.1.2. Front Matter Style

Figures

When I'm adding a figure, the caption will be shown in the margin.

Figure 1: A rainbow

References Style

When I'm referencing something great[1], a detailed reference will be shown in the margin.

1.2. Customizable Styles

Usage of the Template | 2

The template is designed to be easy to use. You can use it to create a booklet or a note with a beautiful layout.
In this chapter, I will show you how to initialize the template and use a variety of utility functions provided.

2.1. Importing the Template

To use the template, you need to import like this

```
1 #import "@preview/qooklet:0.5.0": *
```

or clone the repository to your `@local` workspace

- Linux：
  - `$XDG_DATA_HOME/typst/packages/local`
  - `~/.local/share/typst/packages/local`
- macOS：`~/Library/Application\ Support/typst/packages/local`
- Windows：`%APPDATA%/typst/packages/local`

```
1 #import "@local/qooklet:0.1.0": *
```

The default mode is note mode, when `cover()` is called the booklet mode will be activated.
In addition to the four functions returned by `template`, functions independent of booklet mode are also imported. All of these functions are:

- Styles:
  - `front-matter-style(body)`: Style for front matter pages.
  - `appendix-style(body)`: Style for appendix pages.
  - `chapter-style(body)`: Style for body pages.
- Pages:
  - `cover(info, date: datetime.today())`: Add a cover page to the document.
  - `epigraph(body)`: Add an epigraph to the document.
  - `preface(body)`: Add a preface to the document.
  - `contents`: Add a table of contents to the document.
  - `part-page(body)`: Add a part page to the document.
- Utils:
  - `chapter-img(body, img, label: none)`: Add a heading of level 1 with a banner image to the document.

2.2. Suggested Document Structure

Overall, your document should be structured like this:

```typ
#import "@local/qooklet:0.1.0": *

#let info = toml(your-info-file-path).key-you-like
// for example
// #let info = toml("../config/info.toml").global

// add a cover
#cover(
  // info,
  // date: datetime.today(),
)

#epigraph[
  // Add an epigraph to the document.
]
```

```
16
17 #preface[
18   // Add a preface to the document.
19 ]
20
21 #contents
22
23 // body
24 #show: chapter-style.with(
25   title: "chapter-title 1",
26   info: info,
27 )
28
29 #show: chapter-style.with(
30   title: "chapter-title 2",
31   info: info,
32 )
33 ...
34
35 // appendix
36 #part-page[Appendix]
37
38 #show: appendix-stylechapter-style.with(
39   title: "Appendix-title 1",
40   info: info,
41 )
42
43 #show: appendix-stylechapter-style.with(
44   title: "Appendix-title 2",
45   info: info,
46 )
47 ...
```

For the body of the document, the template provides you with at least three hierarchical levels of structure:

- `part-page`: The `part-page` will create a single page with a title. You can use it to create a new chapter or a new part in your document.
- `= Heading` or `chapter-img`: The level 1 heading will create a chapter starting from a new page. Specifically, the `chapter-img` will create a heading with an image banner.

- `= Section`: The level 2 heading will create a section.

For the appendix, it's almost the same as the body. But their heading numbering is `"A.1"`.

2.3. Theorems

The theorems enviroment is implemented by theorion.

2.4. An Example

2.4.1. Bellman Equation

Definition 1 (Bellman Eqation).

...

$$
\begin{aligned}
v_\pi(s) &= \mathbb{E}[R_{t+1}|S_t = s] + \gamma \mathbb{E}[G_{t+1}|S_t = s], \\
&= \sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) \sum_{r\in\mathcal{R}} p(r|s,a) + \gamma \sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) \sum_{s'\in\mathcal{S}} p(s'|s,a) v_\pi(s') \\
&= \sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) \left[\sum_{r\in\mathcal{R}} p(r|s,a) r + \gamma \sum_{s'\in\mathcal{S}} p(s'|s,a) v_\pi(s') \right], \forall s \in \mathcal{S}
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.1}
$$

2.4.2. Bellman Optimal Eqation

By Eq. Eq. (2.1),...

$$
\begin{aligned}
v(s) &= \max_{\pi(s)\in\prod(s)} \sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) \left(\sum_{r\in\mathcal{R}} p(r|s,a) r + \gamma \sum_{s'\in\mathcal{S}} p(s'|s,a) v(s') \right), && \forall s \in \mathcal{S} \\
&= \max_{\pi(s)\in\prod(s)} \sum_{a\in\mathcal{A}} \pi(a|s) q(s,a), && \forall s \in \mathcal{S}
\end{aligned}
\tag{2.2}
$$

2.4.3. Case: Shortest Path of Islands

```
#let csv1 = csv("islands.csv")
#figure(
  tableq(csv1, 9, inset: 0.31em),
  caption: "Geographic Info of Islands",
  supplement: "Table",
  kind: table,
)
```

Table 1 Geographic Info of Islands

culture	population	contact	total_tools	mean_TU	lat	lon	lon2	logpop
Malekula	1100	low	13	3.2	-16.3	167.5	-12.5	7.00
Tikopia	1500	low	22	4.7	-12.3	168.8	-11.2	7.31
Santa Cruz	3600	low	24	4	-10.7	166	-14	8.19
Yap	4791	high	43	5	9.5	138.1	-41.9	8.47
Lau Fiji	7400	high	33	5	-17.7	178.1	-1.9	8.91
Trobriand	8000	high	19	4	-8.7	150.9	-29.1	8.99
Chuuk	9200	high	40	3.8	7.4	151.6	-28.4	9.13
Manus	13000	low	28	6.6	-2.1	146.9	-33.1	9.47
Tonga	17500	high	55	5.4	-21.2	-175.2	4.8	9.77
Hawaii	275000	low	71	6.6	19.9	-155.6	24.4	12.52

Appendix

Bibliography | A

[1] L. Mädje, “Typst: A Programmable Markup Language for Typesetting,” Berlin, Germany, 2022.

Notes | B

I hate writing notes.