

Book Template

v1.1.1

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MIT

Write beautiful scientific book or thesis with Typst

Mathieu Aucejo

This Typst package is a proposed template for writing thesis dissertations, French habilitations, or scientific books.

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Part I

Usage

I.1 Using bookly

To use the `bookly` template, you need to include the following line at the beginning of your `typ` file:

```
#import "@preview/bookly:1.1.0": *
```

I.2 Initializing the template

After importing `bookly`, you have to initialize the template by a show rule with the `#bookly` command. This function takes an optional argument to specify the title of the document.

```
#show: bookly.with(  
    ...  
)
```

```
#bookly(  
    {title}: "Title",  
    {author}: "Author Name",  
    {theme}: "fancy",  
    {tufte}: false,  
    {lang}: "fr",  
    {fonts}: "default-fonts",  
    {colors}: "default-colors",  
    {title-page}: none,  
    {config-options}: "default-config-options"  
) [body]
```

Argument —

```
{title}: "Title"
```

str

Title of the book or the thesis.

Argument —

```
{author}: "Author Name"
```

str

Author of the book.

Argument —

`(theme): "fancy"``function`

Theme of the document. Possible values are:

- fancy (default)
- modern
- classic
- orly (O'Reilly inspired)
- pretty

Argument —

`(tufte): false``bool`

If true, the layout of the document is inspired by the works of Edward Tufte (wide margins, sidenotes, etc.).

Argument —

`(lang): "en"``str`

Language of the document.

Supported languages:

- English – "en" (default)
- French – "fr"
- German – "de"
- Italian – "it"
- Portuguese – "pt"
- Spanish – "es"

Argument —

`(fonts): "default-fonts"``dictionary`

Fonts used in the document. It contains the following keys:

- body `str` – Font used for the body text (default: "New Computer Modern")
- math `str` – Font used for mathematical equations (default: "New Computer Modern Math")
- raw `str` – Font used for raw text (default: "DejaVu Sans Mono")

Argument —

`(colors): "default-colors"``dictionary`

Colors used in the document. It contains the following keys:

- primary `color` – Primary color (default: `rgb("#c1002a")`)
- secondary `color` – Secondary color (default: `rgb("#dddddd").darken(15%)`)
- boxeq `color` – Color of equation boxes (default: `rgb("#dddddd")`)
- header `color` – Color used for adapting the color of the document headers (default: black)

— Argument —

{title-page}: none

content

Content of the title page.

Argument –

```
(config-options): "default-config-options" dictionary
```

Configuration options of the document. It allows a more fine-grained control of some aspects of the template. It contains the following keys:

- part-numbering `str` – Numbering pattern (default: “1”)

I.2.1 Initialization example

```
#show: bookly.with(  
    author: "Author Name",  
    fonts: (  
        body: "Lato",  
        math: "Lete Sans Math"  
    ),  
    theme: modern,  
    lang: "en",  
    logo: image("path_to_image/image.png")  
)
```

I.2.2 Themes gallery

Fancy

1
First chapter

Part 1

First part

lorem ipsum

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(a) Part

Introduction

Goals

lorem ipsum

$y = f(x)$ (1a)
 $g = h(x)$ (1b)

(b) Chapter

1. First chapter

1.1 Goals

lorem ipsum

Equations (1.1) et (1.2) are very important.

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.2)$$

lorem ipsum

1.2 Code

Figure 1.1 illustrates the case of industrial users using absorbents.

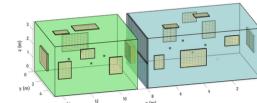
Figure 1.1 – *lorem ipsum*

Figure 1.2 presents the map of Cnam. Figure 1.2b illustrates the region of Cnam [1].

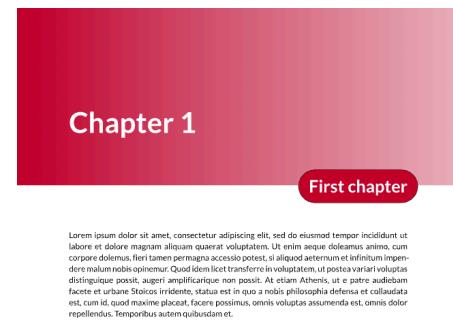
9/32

14/32

(c) Unnumbered chapter

(d) Section

Modern



(a) Part

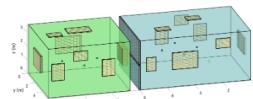
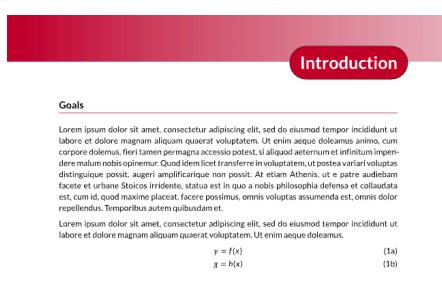


Figure 1 – Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit animi et ea modi.

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Ut enim aequo dolceamus animo, cum corpore dolentus, fieri tamen per magna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis opinemur. Quid idem licet transferre in voluptatem, ut postea variar voluptas distinguatur? autem non possumus. At etiam Athenis, ut e patre audiebam facete et urbane Stoicos irridente, status est in qua a nobis philosophia defensa et collaudata est, cum id, quod maxime placeat, facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendum. Temporibus autem quibusdam et.

(b) Chapter

1. First chapter •

1.1. Goals

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Ut enim aequo dolceamus animo, cum corpore dolentus, fieri tamen per magna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis opinemur. Quid idem licet transferre in voluptatem, ut postea variar voluptas distinguatur possit, auger amplificare non possit. At etiam Athenis, ut e patre audiebam facete et urbane Stoicos irridente, status est in qua a nobis philosophia defensa et collaudata est, cum id, quod maxime placeat, facere possimus, omnis voluptas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendum. Temporibus autem quibusdam et.

Equations (1.1) et (1.2) are very important.

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.2)$$

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit animi et ea modi.

1.2. Code

Figure 1.1 is a beautiful typst logo.



Figure 1.1 – Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.

Figure 1.2 is the Typst logo. Figure 1.2b is a Typst logo [1].

(c) Unnumbered chapter

(d) Section

Orly

PART I

First part

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CHAPTER 1

First chapter

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(a) Part

(b) Chapter

Introduction

Goals

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Sub-goals

$y = f(x)$ (1a)
 $g = h(x)$ (1b)



Figure 1.1 – Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Quisiera voluntatem. Ut enim aequo dolorem animo, cum corpore dolens, fieri tamen permagna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis opinemur. Quod idem licet transferre in voluntatem, ut. (cf. Figure 1)



Figure 1.1 – Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do. Figure 1.2 is a beautiful typst logo.

1.1. Goals

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Quisiera voluntatem. Ut enim aequo dolorem animo, cum corpore dolens, fieri tamen permagna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis opinemur. Quod idem licet transferre in voluntatem, ut postea variari voluntas distinguere possit, augeri amplificare non possit. At etiam Athenis, ut e patre audiebam facete et urbane Stoicos irridente, statua est in quo a nobis philosophia defensa et collaudata est, cum id quod maxime placeat, facere posimus, omnis voluntas assumenda est, omnis dolor repellendum. Temporibus autem quibusdam et.

Equations (1.1) et (1.2) are very important:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.2)$$

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1.2. Code

Figure 1.1 is a beautiful typst logo.

(c) Unnumbered chapter

(d) Section

Pretty

Part 1

First part

[13]

Chapter	
1 First chapter	
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<small>Table of contents</small>	
<small>1.1. Goals 14 1.2. Code 14 1.3. Boxes 15</small>	

(a) Part

(b) Chapter

Introduction

Goals

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Equations (1.1) and (1.2) are very important:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = F(1) - F(0) \text{ et voilà} \quad (1.2)$$

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim auctor dolorum animo, cum corpore dolens, fieri tamen permagna accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis opinetur. Quod idem licet transferre in voluptatem, ut (cf. Figure 1).

1.1. Goals

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(c) Unnumbered chapter

(d) Section

I.2.3 Layout

The template currently supports two layouts: standard and tufte.

The standard layout is the default layout, with symmetric margins. It is the most common layout for books and theses. Some examples of the standard layout are presented in [Section I.2.2](#) “Themes gallery”.

[9]

The `tufte` layout is inspired by the works of Edward Tufte, which emphasizes simplicity and clarity, often using wide margins for notes and figures. It is particularly suitable for books or theses that require extensive annotations or side comments. To implement the `tufte` layout, the template comes with several helper functions, implementing side notes, side figures, full width blocks, etc. (see [Section III.7](#) for details). Some examples of the `tufte` layout are presented below.

I. First chapter

1.1. Goals

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accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis operemur. Quod idem licet transferre in voluntatem, ut...

Equations (1.1) et (1.2) are very important:

$$\int_0^t f(x) dx = F(t) - F(0) \text{ et } \text{volia} \quad (1.1)$$

$$\int_0^t f(x) dx = F(t) - F(0) \text{ et } \text{volia} \quad (1.2)$$

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1.2. Code

Figure 1.3 is a beautiful typot logo.

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accessio potest, si aliquod aeternum et infinitum impendere malum nobis operemur. Quod idem licet transferre in voluntatem, ut...



Figure 1.3 The Typot logo. Figure 1.3 is a Typot logo.

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Figure 1.4 ...

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Part II

Book content

The content of the book should be written in the main typ file or in additional files. The template provides a basic structure for writing a book.

In general, the section of the main file corresponding to the book content is structured as follows:

```
#show: front-matter

#include "front-content.typ"

#show: main-matter

#tableofcontents

#listoffigures

#listoftables

#part("Main body")

#include "chapter.typ"

#bibliography("bibliography.bib")

#show: appendix

#part("Document appendices")

#include "appendix.typ"
```

The content of the thesis is divided into three main sections: `front-matter`, `main-matter`, and `appendix`. These elements are accompanied by additional functions to facilitate writing.

II.1 Environments

The template provides three environments to structure the thesis content:

1. **front-matter**: environment for preliminary content (cover page, abstract, acknowledgments, etc.). Pages are numbered with Roman numerals and chapters are not numbered. To activate this environment, insert the following command in the main typ file at the desired location:

```
#show: front-matter
```

2. **main-matter**: environment for the main content (introduction, tables of contents, chapters, conclusion, bibliography, etc.). Pages and chapters are numbered with Arabic numerals. To activate this environment, insert the following command in the main typ file at the desired location:

```
#show: main-matter
```

3. **appendix**: environment for the appendices. Pages are numbered with Roman numerals and chapters are numbered with letters. To activate this environment, insert the following command in the main typ file at the desired location:

```
#show: appendix
```

II.2 Parts and chapters

To structure the book content, you can define parts using the `#part` function. To insert a new part, use the following command:

```
#part("Part title")
```

Chapters can also be defined using the standard `Typst` markup language. This template defines a function `#chapter` that helps you to avoid boilerplate code, such as the manual inclusion of standard elements like title, abstract, and minitoc.

```
#chapter({title}, {abstract}: none, {toc}: true, {numbered}: true)[body]
```

Argument —

`(title)`

str

Chapter title.

Argument —

`(abstract): none`

content

Summary displayed below the chapter title.

Argument —

`{toc}: true`

bool

Indicates whether a mini table of contents should be displayed at the beginning of the chapter.

— Argument —

`(numbered): true`

bool

Indicates whether the chapter should be numbered.

```
#chapter(
    "First chapter",
    abstract: lorem(20),
)[
    // Content of the chapter
]
```

If you use a *.typ file for each chapter, you can type at the top of the file the following code.

```
#show: chapter.with("First chapter", abstract: lorem(20), toc: true)

// Content of the chapter
== First section
```

For unnumbered chapters, you can simply use the `#chapter-nonum` function. This function assumes that you have a *.typ file per chapter.

```
#show: chapter-nonum
```

```
// Content of the chapter
= Chapter title
```

bookly also provides the `label <nonum-sec>` to create unnumbered sections. To use it, simply add the label `<nonum-sec>` after the title of the considered section.

```
== Section title <nonum-sec>
```

The `<nonum-sec>` label only works for sections and not for chapters. When applied to chapters, it breaks the global numbering of the document. For unnumbered chapters, use the `#chapter-nonum` function instead

II.3 Tables of contents

The template defines several commands to facilitate the creation of tables of contents:

- `#tableofcontents` : Table of contents
- `#listoffigures` : List of figures

- `#listoftables` : List of tables

A mini table of contents is automatically generated by using the command `#minitoc` in a chapter.
This function is a wraper of the `#suboutline` function provided by the `suboutline` package.

Part III

Helper functions

III.1 Figure captions

The package include the command `#ls-caption` to manage long and short captions for figures and tables. Short caption are displayed in the list of figures or tables, while long captions are used in the main text and in the table of contents.

```
#figure(  
  rect(),  
  caption: ls-caption("Long caption", "Short caption")  
)
```

The code of the command `#ls-caption` comes from the [Typst book](#)¹ by Sitandr.

III.2 Subfigures

In general, figures are inserted into the document using the `#figure` function from [Typst](#). However, [Typst](#) currently does not provide mechanisms for handling subfigures (numbering and referencing). To address this limitation, the template includes a `#subfigure` function that manages subfigures appropriately. This function wraps the `#subpar.grid` function from the `subpar` package.

```
#subfigure(  
  figure(image("image1.png"), caption: []),  
  figure(image("image2.png"), caption: [], <b>,  
  columns: (1fr, 1fr),  
  caption: [Figure title],  
  label: <fig:subfig>,  
)
```

The example above shows a figure composed of two subfigures. The first subfigure has a caption, while the second has a `label` but no title. The second subfigure can be referenced in the text using the command `@b`.

¹<https://sitandr.github.io/typst-examples-book/book/snippets/chapters/outlines.html?highlight=long#long-and-short-captions-for-the-outline>

III.3 Equations

To highlight an important equation, use the `#boxeq` function.

```
$
#boxeq[$p(A|B) prop p(B|A) space p(A)$]
$
```

To create an equation without numbering, use the `#nonumeq` function.

```
#nonumeq[$integral_0^1 f(x) dif x = F(1) - F(0)$]
```

bookly also provides the `label <nonum-eq>` to create unnumbered equations. To use it, simply add the label `<nonum-eq>` after the equation.

```
$
integral_0^1 f(x) dif x = F(1) - F(0)
$ <nonum-eq>
```

The command `#nonumeq` will be deprecated in a future version in favor of the label `<nonum-eq>`.

III.4 Information boxes

The template provides several types of boxes to highlight different kinds of content:

- `#info-box` for remarks;
- `#tip-box` for tips;
- `#warning-box` for warnings;
- `#important-box` for important information;
- `#proof-box` for proofs;
- `#question-box` for questions.

```
#info-box[#lorem(10)]
#tip-box[#lorem(10)]
#warning-box[#lorem(10)]
#important-box[#lorem(10)]
#proof-box[#lorem(10)]
#question-box[#lorem(10)]
```

The appearance of the boxes depends on the selected theme (see the “Themes gallery” section).

The information boxes described above are built using the `#custom-box` function, which allows you to create custom boxes. This generic function takes the following parameters:

```
#custom-box({title}: none, {icon}: "info", {color}: rgb("#1d90d0"))[body]
```

— Argument —

`(title): none`

str

Name of the box.

— Argument —

`(icon): "info"`

str

Name of the icon to display in the box.

Available icons are:

-  : "alert"
-  : "info"
-  : "question"
-  : "report"
-  : "stop"
-  : "tip"

— Argument —

`(color): rgb("#1d90d0")`

color

Box color.

III.5 Title pages

The template provides two functions to create title pages: one for a book and one for a thesis :

```
#book-page-title(
    {subtitle}: "Book subtitle",
    {edition}: "First edition",
    {institution}: "Institution",
    {series}: "Discipline",
    {year}: "2024",
    {cover}: none,
    {logo}: none
)[body]
```

— Argument —

`(subtitle): "Book subtitle"`

str

Subtitle of the book.

— Argument —

`(edition): "First edition"`

str

Edition of the book.

— Argument —

`(institution): "Institution"`

str

Name of the institution.

— Argument —
`{series}: "Discipline"` str

Name of the series.

— Argument —
`{year}: "2024"` str

Year of publication.

— Argument —
`{cover}: none` image

Cover image of the book.

— Argument —
`{logo}: none` image

Logo of the book.

```
#show: book.with(
    title-page: book-title-page(
        logo: image("path_to_logo/logo.png"),
        cover: image("path_to_image/book-cover.jpg")
    )
)
```

```
#thesis-page-title(
    {type}: "phd",
    {school}: "School name",
    {doctoral-school}: "Name of the doctoral school",
    {supervisor}: ("Supervisor name",),
    {cosupervisor}: none,
    {laboratory}: "Laboratory name",
    {defense-date}: "01 January 1970",
    {discipline}: "Discipline",
    {specialty}: "Speciality",
    {committee}: (:),
    {logo}: none
)[body]
```

— Argument —
`{type}: "phd"` str

Type of thesis. Two values are possible:

- "phd" for a doctoral thesis
- "habilitation" for a French habilitation

— Argument —	<code>(school): "School name"</code>	<code>str</code>
	Name of the institution where the thesis was prepared.	
— Argument —	<code>(doctoral-school): "Name of the doctoral school"</code>	<code>str</code>
	Name of the doctoral school.	
— Argument —	<code>(supervisor): ("Supervisor name",)</code>	<code>array</code>
	Name of the thesis supervisor(s) or the guarantor of the habilitation.	
— Argument —	<code>(cosupervisor): none</code>	<code>array</code>
	Name of the thesis co-supervisor(s).	
— Argument —	<code>(laboratory): "Laboratory name"</code>	<code>str</code>
	Name of the research laboratory.	
— Argument —	<code>(defense-date): "01 January 1970"</code>	<code>str</code>
	Date of the thesis defense.	
— Argument —	<code>(discipline): "Discipline"</code>	<code>str</code>
	Name of the discipline.	
— Argument —	<code>(specialty): "Speciality"</code>	<code>str</code>
	Name of the specialty.	
— Argument —	<code>(committee): (:)</code>	<code>array</code>
	Name of the thesis committee members. Each element of the array is a <code>dictionary</code> with the following keys:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <code>name</code>: Name of the committee member. • <code>position</code>: Position of the committee member (e.g., “Associate Professor”, “Professor”, etc.). • <code>affiliation</code>: Affiliation of the committee member (e.g., “University Name”). • <code>role</code>: Role of the committee member (e.g., “Chair”, “Member”, “Reviewer”). 	

Argument	
(logo): none	image

Logo of the institution.

```
#let committee = (
  (
    name: "Hari Seldon",
    position: "Full Professor",
    affiliation: "Streeling university",
    role: "President",
  ),
  (
    name: "Gal Dornick",
    position: "Associate Professor",
    affiliation: "Synnax University",
    role: "Reviewer"
  ),
)

#show: book.with(
  title-page: thesis-title-page(
    supervisor: ("Supervisor A", "Supervisor B"),
    cosupervisor: ("Co-supervisor A", "Co-supervisor B"),
    committee: committee
  )
)
```

For both title pages, the title of the document and its author are automatically generated based on the information given when initializing the template.

III.6 Back cover

A back cover of the document is automatically generated using the `#back-cover` function, which displays information about the thesis (title and author), as well as a summary in French and English.

```
#back-cover({resume}: none, {abstract}: none, {logo}: none)
```

Argument	
{resume}	content

Summary of the document in French.

— Argument —

`(abstract)`

content

Summary of the document in English.

— Argument —

`(logo)`

array

Logo of the back cover.

```
#let logos = (align(left)[#image("images/devise_cnam.svg", width: 45%)], align(right)[#image("images/logo_cnam.png", width: 50%)])
```

```
#back-cover(lorem(10), lorem(10), logos)
```

III.7 Tufte layout

When the tufte layout is selected, several customizations are applied to adapt the appearance of various elements (figures, tables, equations, etc.) to the Tufte style.

`#sidenote({dy}: -1.5em, {numbered}: true)[body]`

— Argument —

`{dy}: -1.5em`

length

Vertical adjustment of the sidenote position.

— Argument —

`{numbered}: true`

bool

Indicates whether the sidenote should be numbered.

When the layout is set to standard, the `#sidenote` function behaves like a standard `#footnote`.

`#sidecite({key}, {dy}: -1.5em, {supplement}: none)`

— Argument —

`{key}`

label

Key of the reference to cite.

— Argument —

`{dy}: -1.5em`

length

Vertical adjustment of the sidecite position.

— Argument —

`{supplement}: none`

str

Supplementary text to add before the citation (e.g., “see”, “e.g.”, etc.).

When the layout is set to standard, the `#sidecite` function behaves like a standard `#cite`.

`#sidefigure({content}, {dy}: -1.5em, {label}: none, {caption}: none)`

— Argument —

`{content}`

content

Content of the figure.

— Argument —

`{dy}: -1.5em`

length

Vertical adjustment of the sidefigure position.

— Argument —

`{caption}: none`

content

Caption of the figure.

— Argument —

`{label}: none`

label

Label of the figure.

`#fullfigure({content}, {label}: none, {caption}: none)`

— Argument —

`{content}`

content

Content of the figure.

— Argument —

`{caption}: none`

content

Caption of the figure.

— Argument —

`{label}: none`

label

Label of the figure.

When the layout is set to standard, `#sidefigure` and `#fullfigure` behave like a standard `#figure`.

Part IV

Theming

The theming system is designed to be flexible and customizable, allowing users to define their own themes.

To implement a custom theme, you have to define a function that includes the `show` and `set` rules defining the style of the document (headings, footnotes, references, ...). Basically, a theme should be structured as follows:

```
#import "@preview/bookly:1.1.0": *

#let my-theme(colors: default-colors, it) = {
    show heading.where(level: 1): it => {
        // Heading style
        ...
    }

    show heading.where(level: 2): it => {
        // Heading style
        ...
    }

    show heading.where(level: 3): it => {
        // Heading style
        ...
    }

    show outline.entry: it => {
        // Outline entry style
        ...
    }

    // Other show and set rules
    ...
}

it
}
```

IV Theming

You can also define your own functions such as `#part`, `#minitoc` and other elements of the document.

Then, you can initialize the template with your custom theme as follows:

```
#show: bookly.with(
    theme: my-theme,
    ...
)
```

Finally, bookly provides some states that can be useful when designing a custom theme. The states are used to store information about the current state of the document. They are collected in a `dictionary`. The following states are available:

- `states.localization` – `dictionary` : Dictionary of terms used in the document (e.g., “chapter”, etc.) in the selected language.

If you need to use a language that is not supported by default, you can modify the `states.localization` dictionary when initializing the template.

For example, to add support for Dutch, you can do the following `#states.localization.update(json("path_to_file/dutch.json"))`. The JSON file should contain the translations of the terms used in the document. For the english version, the JSON file is as follows:

```
1  {
2      "and": " and ",
3      "appendix": "Appendix",
4      "authored": "authored by",
5      "chapter": "Chapter",
6      "committee": "Defense committee",
7      "cosupervisor": "Co-supervisor:",
8      "cosupervisors": "Co-supervisors:",
9      "defended": "defended on",
10     "discipline": "Discipline:",
11     "doctoral-school": "DOCTORAL SCHOOL",
12     "habilitation": "French Habilitation to supervise research",
13     "lof": "List of figures",
14     "lot": "List of tables",
15     "note": "Note",
16     "part": "Part",
17     "phd": "Doctoral thesis",
18     "proof": "Proof",
19     "specialty": "Specialty:",
20     "sponsor": "Sponsor:",
21     "sponsors": "Sponsors:",
22     "supervisor": "Supervisor:",
23     "supervisors": "Supervisors:",
```

```

24     "tip": "Tip",
25     "toc": "Table of contents",
26     "version-usage": "This version of can be viewed and downloaded free of charge
27     for personal use only. It must not be redistributed, sold, or used in
28     derivative works.",
27     "warning": "Warning"
28 }

```

- `states.in-outline` – `bool`: Indicates whether the current section is in the outline.
- `states.isfrontmatter` – `bool`: Indicates whether the current section is front matter.
- `states.isappendix` – `bool`: Indicates whether the current section is an appendix.
- `states.num-pattern` – `str`: Numbering pattern for sections.
- `states.num-pattern-fig` – `str`: Numbering pattern for figures.
- `states.num-pattern-subfig` – `str`: Numbering pattern for subfigures.
- `states.num-pattern-eq` – `str`: Numbering pattern for equations.
- `states.num-heading` – `str`: Numbering pattern for headings.
- `states.page-numbering` – `str`: Numbering pattern for pages.
- `states.part-numbering` – `str`: Numbering pattern for parts.
- `states.author` – `str`: Author of the document.
- `states.title` – `str`: Title of the document.
- `states.counter-part` – `str`: Counter for parts.
- `states.colors` – `dictionary`: Color scheme for the document.
- `states.theme` – `str`: Current theme of the document.
- `states.layout` – `str`: Current layout of the document.
- `states.sidenotecounter` – `int`: Counter for sidenotes.

bookly also comes with a function `#reset-counters` to reset the counters for equations, figures, tables, sidenotes, and footnotes.

Part V

Roadmap

The template is under development. Here is the list of features that are implemented or will be in a future version.

Themes

- fancy
- modern
- classic
- orly (O'Reilly inspired)
- pretty
- User-defined themes (requires a refactoring of the theming)

Layout

- Standard layout
- Tufte layout

Cover pages

- Title page
- Back cover

Environments

- Creation of the `front-matter` environment
- Creation of the `main-matter` environment
- Creation of the appendix environment

Parts and chapters

- Creation of a document part – `#part`
- Creation of a document chapter – `#chapter`
- Creation of an unnumbered chapter – `#chapter-nonum`

Tables of contents

- Creation of the table of contents – `#tableofcontents`
- Creation of the list of figures – `#listoffigures`
- Creation of the list of tables – `#listoftables`
- Creation of a mini table of contents at the beginning of chapters using the `suboutline` package (see [link²](#))
- Customization of entries (appearance, hyperlink) by modifying the `outline.entry` element
- Localization of the different tables

Figures and tables

- Customization of the appearance of figure and table captions depending on the context (chapter or appendix)
- Short titles for the lists of figures and tables

²<https://typst.app/universe/package/minitoc>

- Creation of the `#subfigure` function for subfigures via the `subpar` package

Equations

- Adaptation of equation numbering depending on the context (chapter or appendix)
- Creation of a function to highlight important equations – `#boxedeq`
- Creation of a function to define equations without numbering – `#nonumeq`
- Use of the `equate` package to number equations in a system like (1.1a)

Boxes

- Creation of information boxes to highlight important content

Bibliography

- Verification of the reference list via `bibtex`
- Same for `hayagriva` (see [documentation³](#))

³<https://github.com/typst/hayagriva/blob/main/docs/file-format.md>