

The beamer-rl class

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Repository: <https://github.com/seloumi/beamer-rl>
Bug tracker: <https://github.com/seloumi/beamer-rl/issues>

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Creating beamer presentation for right to left languages (like arabic) using pdf \TeX or X \TeX still poses many problems due to bugs not currently resolved especially for colors and hyperlinks

The Lua \TeX team set solutions for these issues thanks to them and to *Javier Bezos* for his works on the package `babel` and `bidi` writing

This class provides patches of some beamer templates and commands to create right to left beamer presentation, the class call `babel` with `bidi=basic` option and require Lua \TeX engine

```
\documentclass{beamer-rl}  
  
% import language  
\babelprovide[import=ar-DZ, main]{arabic}  
  
\usetheme{Madrid}  
  
\begin{document}  
...  
\end{document}
```

The class define Amiri as default sans serif font, we can modify this in the preamble with

```
\babelfont{sf}{<font name>}
```

All options provided by beamer can be added with beamer-rl Additional options can also be passed to package babel with beamer-rl like this

```
\documentclass[babel={<babel options>}]{beamer-rl}
```

- The beamer-rl class swap the definition of `\blacktriangleright` with `\blacktriangleleft` in RTL context

	<code>\blacktriangleright</code>	<code>\blacktriangleleft</code>
LTR context	◀	▶
RTL context	▶	◀

- Class option `arabic` call an Arabic dictionary to translate strings like `.... theorem, example, definition`

```
\documentclass[arabic]{beamer-rl}
```

- In some cases you need to use `\babelsublr` command from `babel` package to insert a left to right text within your right to left text, e.g if you need to insert a `pspicture` drawing in RTL context

```
\babelsublr{LTR context ... }
```

Examples

```
\setbeamertemplate{blocks}[default]
```

Lorem

On 21 April 1820, during a lecture, Ørsted noticed a compass needle deflected from magnetic north when an electric current from a battery was switched on and off.

```
\setbeamertemplate{blocks}[rounded] [shadow=true]
```

Lorem

On 21 April 1820, during a lecture, Ørsted noticed a compass needle deflected from magnetic north when an electric current from a battery was switched on and off.


```
\setbeamertemplate{enumerate item}[ball]
\begin{enumerate}
\item First
\item Second
\end{enumerate}
```

First ❶
Second ❷

```
% in RTL context
\setbeamertemplate{itemize item}[triangle]
\begin{itemize}
\item First
\item Second
\end{itemize}
```

First ◀
Second ▶

- ▶ First
- ▶ Second

```
% in LTR context
\setbeamertemplate{itemize item}[triangle]
\begin{itemize}\shapemode=2
\item First
\item Second
\end{itemize}
```

.First ●

.Second ●

return to first slide ◀

```
\hyperlink{jumptofirst}  
{\beamergotobutton{return to first slide}}  
\hypertarget<1>{jumptofirst}{}  

```

.First •

.Second •

[return to first slide ◀](#)

```
\hyperlink{jumptofirst}  
{\beamergotobutton{return to first slide}}  
\hypertarget<1>{jumptofirst}{}  

```

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

نظرية

.There is no largest prime number

برهان.

.were the largest prime number p Suppose ①

.numbers p be the product of the first q Let ②

.is not divisible by any of them $q + 1$ Then ③

thus divisible by some prime number not in 1 , is greater than $q + 1$ But ④

.numbers p the first



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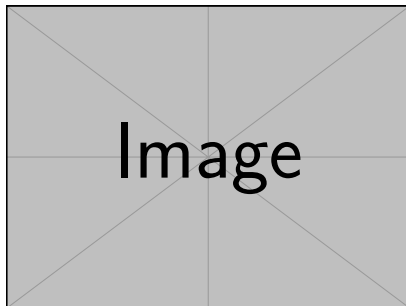
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.is not divisible by any of them $q + 1$ Then ③

thus divisible by some prime number not in ,1 is greater than $q + 1$ But ④

.numbers p the first





```
\framezoom<1><2>[border=2](1cm,1cm)(2cm,2cm)
% (1cm,1cm)=(<upper right x>,<upper right y>)
% (2cm,2cm)=(<zoom area width>,<zoom area depth>)
\pgfimage[height=5cm]{example-image}
```



Image

