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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Introduction

Creating beamer presentation for languages with script from right to left (like arabic) using pdfLaTeX or XeLaTeX still poses many problems due to bugs not currently resolved especially for colors.

The LuaTeX 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 patchs of some beamer templates and commands to create right to left beamer presentation, the class call babel with `bidi=basic` option and require LuaLaTeX engine

How to use beamer-rl I

```
\documentclass{beamer-rl}

% import language
\babelprovide[import=ar-DZ, main]{arabic}

\usetheme{Madrid}

\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

We get a similar result by adding the main language of the presentation (language with right-to-left script) as option of class as follows:

How to use beamer-rl II

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

\usetheme{CambridgeUS}

\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

We can also add more language options that the command `\babelprovide` provides as follows:

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

% equivalent to
% \babelprovide[import,main,mapdigits]{arabic}
```

How to use beamer-rl III

The class define in the same way as options (languages supported by the package `babel` with script from right to left)

`arabic`
`arabic-dz`
`arabic-tn`
`arabic-ma`
`arabic-eg`
`arabic-sa`
`arabic-iq`
`arabic-sy`
`arabic-lb`
`arabic-ps`
`arabic-jo`
`centralkurdish`
`hebrew`
`kashmiri`
`mazanderani`
`malayalam`
`northernkurdish-arab`
`pashto`
`persian`
`punjabi-arab`
`syriac`
`urdu`
`uyghur`
`uzbek-arab`
`yiddish`

Some notes I

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

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

- The class defines option `layout` which passes its content to `babel`

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

More on the subject can be found in the manual of `babel` package ▸ link

- In some cases you need to use `\babelsublr` command from `bebel` 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

```
\bebelsublr{LTR context ... }
```

pgfpages-rl package

`pgfpages-rl` adds to `pgfpages` the ability to support TRT pagedir, the package requires LuaLaTeX engine. It can also be used with other document classes besides `beamer-rl`

```
\documentclass{beamer-rl}
\babelprovide[import=ar-DZ, main]{arabic}
\usetheme{Warsaw}
\usepackage{pgfpages-rl} % adapt pgfpages to TRT pagedir
\setbeamertemplate{note page}[]
\setbeameroption{show notes on second screen=right}
\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

Examples

Blocks

```
\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.

enumerate, itemize I

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

1. First
2. Second

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

- First
- Second

enumerate, itemize II

- First
- Second

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

Hyperlinks

First

Second

return to first slide

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

Hyperlinks

.First

.Second

return to first slide

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

Theorems

The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum.*

نظرية

There is no largest prime number.

برهان.

1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

□

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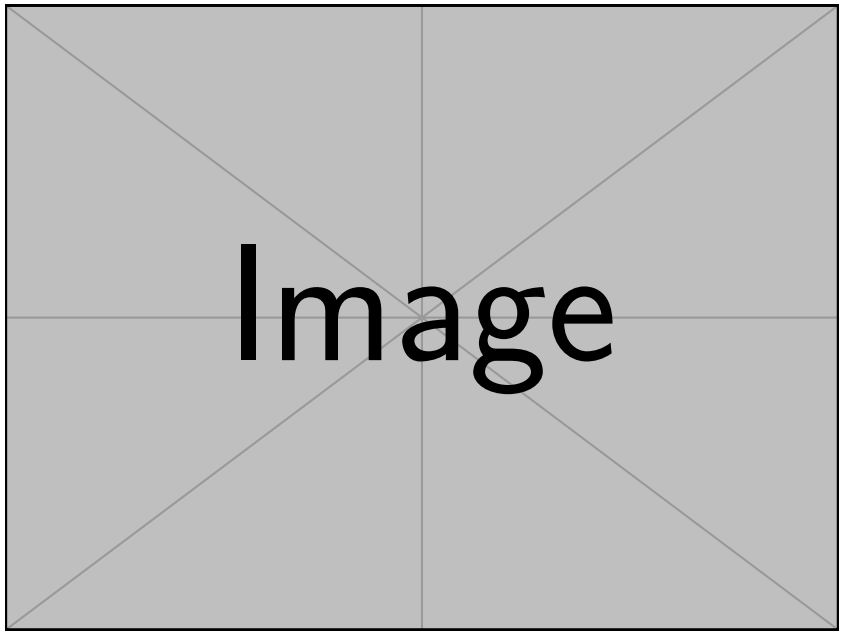
Zooming




```
\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}
```

Zooming