The baposter latex poster style

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Abstract

This is still only a very rough documentation, but it should be better than no documentation. If anything is unclear, please post a request (preferably with a patch) at the bugtracker. This document is for `baposter` v. 2.1.

1 Introduction

`baposter` is a LaTeX template to efficently design pretty posters for scientific conferences. Posters are composited of blocks with headings, which can be positioned easily on the page, using absolute or relative positioning. A number of predefined styles can be composed to generate new color schemes and ornaments.

2 Usage

Refer to the included example posters for the overall structure. Here, we will document the different keys together with small examples. The main environment for the poster is the `poster` environment. It has the following structure

```
\begin{document}
\begin{poster}{
  key=value options
  }
  {
    Left / top logo
  }
  {
    Poster Title
  }
  {
    Poster Authors
  }
  {
    Right logo
  }
```

```
  Definition of the boxes
\end{poster}
\end{document}
```

It must be immediately inside the `document`-environment, or there will be blank pages.

The top portion of a poster can be setup to one of three settings as shown in figure 1. `logosetup=leftright` is default.

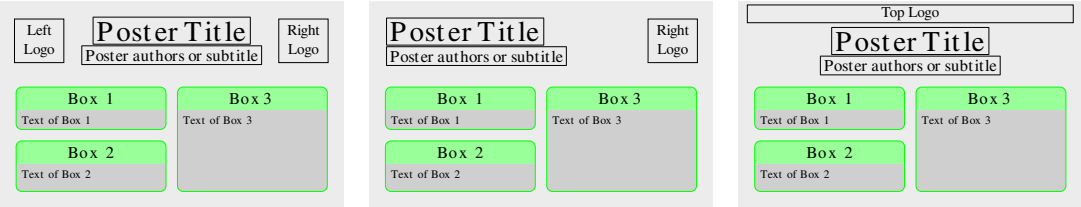


Figure 1: 3 structures of header of poster using `logosetup` option, from left to right, `leftright`, `right` and `topbar`.

Additionally, you can pass some options for page size selection directly to the class file.

```
\documentclass[class options]{baposter}
```

2.1 The posterbox environment

After defining the paper size in class options, logos and poster appearences, you will need to place contents on your poster. This is done with the `posterbox`[1] environment:

```
\begin{posterbox}[name=conclusion,column=0,row=0]{Conclusion}
 My conclusions...
\end{posterbox}
```

This will produce a small box, at the top of the first column with a small header ("Conclusion").

Positioning and sizing of a `posterbox` can be done both absolute and relative to other boxes. By using `[column=0,row=0.2]` the box is placed in the *first* column at 20% of the columns height. Naturally, by specifying `[row=0]`, the box is placed at the top of the column.

The vertical position can be specified relative to other boxes by using the `above`, `aligned` and `below` options, e.g. a `posterbox` that appears below the conclusion box, but in another column could be declared as

```
\begin{posterbox}[name=method,column=1,below=conclusion]{Methods for this}
  I placed a cat in a box...
\end{posterbox}
```

For this to work, a referenced `posterbox` *must* be declared above in the LaTeXsource text.

Finally, the size can be set by using the `bottomaligned`, `height` and `span` options. The first two specifies the height, as in the bottom of a `posterbox` will flow down to the bottom of the referenced `posterbox` and/or the height absolute set as a fraction of the column height, and the last specifies how many columns the `posterbox` should span.

[1] Replacing the now deprecated `headerbox`.

3 Options

3.1 Class options

The class options are

landscape/portrait Page Layout

a0paper, a1paper, a2paper, a3paper, a4paper, archE Predefined paper sizes

paperwidth=length,paperheight=length Width/Height of the paper. Do not use together with a0paper or other predefined paper sizes.

margin=length Page margin

fontscale=real number Scaling of the poster. The poster is typeset with standard font sizes on a 'fontscale times papersize' paper, and then scaled up by 1/fontscale to the chosen paper size. This ensures good looking font sizes. So if you need to fit more onto a poster, increase the fontscale option to get smaller fonts. But be sure not to choose too small fonts, or your paper will be awful. I find posters with small print a nuisance, and tend to spend more time with well presented and concise content.

showframe Show a frame around the page, mainly useful for debugging.

movebody Moves text/poster body to the right (or left if negative),

3.2 Poster Environment Options

The available options for the poster environment are:

grid={true,false} Display a grid, which can be useful during the layout phase.

columns=4 Number of columns (default 4 in landscape and 3 in portrait format) (maximum number is 6).

colspacing=length Distance between the columns of the poster.

headerheight=length Height of the main poster header as a length (not of the headers of the text boxes). Default value is `0.1\textheight`.

background=poster background type Type of poster background. Possible values are

1. `plain`: Plain background in one color (`bgColorOne`)
2. `shadeLR`: Horizontal background gradient (from `bgColorOne` to `bgColorTwo`)
3. `shadeTB`: Vertical background gradient (from `bgColorOne` to `bgColorTwo`)
4. `user`: Use the command `\background{...}` to define your own background.
5. `none`: No background at all.

bgColorOne=pgf color name First background color. For a plain, this color will be used. For a shaded background, this is the first color for the gradient.

bgColorTwo=pgf color name Second background color. This color will only be used for shaded backgrounds as the end color of the gradient.

logosetup={leftright, right, topbar} Selects a setup for the logos, see figure 1.

3.3 Posterbox Environment Options

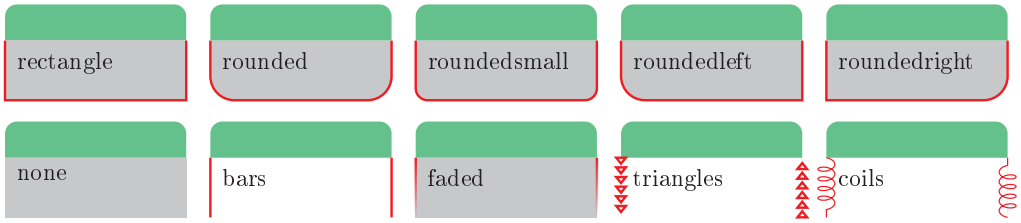
borderColor=pgf color name Color used for the borders of the poster boxes

headerColorOne=pgf color name First color of box header. Two colors can be used to define gradients.

headerColorTwo=pgf color name Second color of box header. Two colors can be used to define gradients.

textborder=border type Which kind of border should the lower part of the text boxes have. Possible values are:

1. none
2. bars
3. coils
4. triangles
5. rectangle
6. rounded
7. faded



headerborder=header border type At which sides of the text box headers should we draw a border. Possible values are:

1. none
2. closed
3. open

headershape=header border shape The type of ornament of the text box headers. Possible values are

1. rectangle
2. small-rounded
3. roundedright
4. roundedleft
5. rounded

headershade=type of header shading Which shading should be applied to the text box headers. Possible values are

1. plain
2. shade-lr
3. shade-tb
4. shade-tb-inverse

boxshade which kind of shading is applied to the text boxes. Possible values are

1. shade-lr
2. shade-tb
3. plain
4. none

headerfont=font definition Commands inserted before a text box header is typeset.

headerFontColor=pgf color name Color that the header is typeset in.

linewidth=length Width of the lines used when drawing the poster.

column=integer Which column should the `posterbox` be in. Counting starts at 0.

row=real number At which fraction of the columns height should the top of the `posterbox` be at?

above=*name*,below=*name* Positions a `posterbox` above or below another `posterbox`; the referenced `posterbox` must be specified prior!

height=real number,bottomaligned=*name* Sets the height as a fraction of the column and/or aligns the bottom to that of another `posterbox`.

span=integer How many columns should the `posterbox` span?

4 Author and Licence

The original author is Brian Amberg, and the class and documentation has been greatly improved by Reinhold Kainhofer. Further work was done by Stefan McKinnon Høj-Edwards in 2013. The class is distributed under the GPL. The current version and documentation can be found at:

`http://www.brian-amberg.de/uni/poster/`