A Beamer Template for Huazhong University of Science and Technology: the hustbeamer class *

Xu Cheng
xucheng@me.com

June 18, 2016

Contents

*This document corresponds to hustbeamer.cls v1.1, dated 2016/06/01.

I Introduction

This is a beamer template for Huazhong University of Science & Technology. This template is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

The whole project is published under LPPL v1.3 License at GitHub.

中文使用说明见 Part II。

English version instruction is in Part III.

II 中文使用说明

1 使用必要条件

1. 安装最新版本的 TeXLive（推荐）或 MiKTeX。因为未及时更新的宏包可能存在未修复的 bug，请确保所有宏包都更新至最新。
2. 安装如下中文字体[1]：
   a) AdobeSongStd-Light
   b) AdobeKaitiStd-Regular
   c) AdobeHeitiStd-Regular
   d) AdobeFangsongStd-Regular

如果使用 LuaTeX，安装字体之后需运行命令 `mkluatexfontdb` 生成字体索引。

2 安装

2.1 安装到本地

使用如下命令即可安装本模板到本地：

```
make install
```

如需卸载，则使用如下命令：

```
make uninstall
```

对于没有安装 Make 的 Windows 系统用户，可以使用如下命令安装：

```
makewin32.bat install
```

如需卸载，则使用如下命令：

```
makewin32.bat uninstall
```

虽然 `makewin32.bat` 表现与 `Makefile` 极其相似，但是还是强烈建议你安装 Make，对于 Windows 用户可以在这里下载。

[1] 本模板所用到的英文字体 Tex Gyre Termes，Droid Sans 和 CMU Typewriter Text 均默认安装于 TeXLive 和 MiKTeX 中。

2.2 免安装使用

如果你希望临时使用本模板，而非安装到本地供长期使用。使用如下命令解压模板文件：

```
make unpack
```

对于没有安装 Make 的 Windows 系统用户，则使用如下命令解压：

```
makewin32.bat unpack
```

再将 hustbeamer 目录下的如下文件拷贝到你 TEX 工程根目录下即可：

- hustbeamer.cls
- hust-header.png

3 基本用法

本文档只能使用 XeLaTeX 或 LuaLaTeX（推荐）编译。

在源文件开头处选择加载本文档类型，即可使用本模板，如下所示：

```
\documentclass[language=chinese]{hustbeamer}
```

3.1 文档类型选项

加载本文档类型时，有如下选项提供选择。

language　language = ⟨*chinese*|*english*⟩

指定模板语言。如果不指定，默认设置为 chinese。

3.2 基本字段设置

模板中定义一些命令用于设置文档中的字段。

\title　\title{⟨*the title*⟩}
\title[⟨*short title*⟩]{⟨*long title*⟩}

设置标题。

\author　\author{⟨*the author*⟩}
\author[⟨*short author*⟩]{⟨*long author*⟩}

设置作者名。

\date

```
\date{}          % remove date field.
\date{⟨content⟩} % put whatever you want.
\date{⟨Year⟩}{⟨Month⟩}
\date{⟨Year⟩}{⟨Month⟩}{⟨Day⟩}
```

设置日期。

3.3 其它基本命令

下面来介绍其它基本命令

\maketitle
\makecover

\maketitle 和\makecover 作用相同，用于生成封面。

\PrintTOC

\PrintTOC 用于生成总目录。

\EnableTOCAtBeginSection
\DisableTOCAtBeginSection

本模板会自动在每个小节开头处加入当前索引，使用这两个命令可以开启或关闭该功能。

\email

\email{⟨*Email Address*⟩}

用于生成邮箱地址。如\email{name@example.com}会生成如下效果的地址：name@example.com 。

4 简单示例

如下为一个使用本模板的简单示例。更完整的例子请见hustbeamer-example.tex文件，其效果见 hustbeamer-example.pdf。

```
1  \documentclass[language=chinese]{hustbeamer}
2
3  \title[短 标 题]{长 标 题}
4  \author{作 者 名}
5  \institute{作 者 信 息}
6  \date{2013}{7}{1}
7
8  \begin{document}
9
10 \maketitle
11 \PrintTOC
12
13 %% 正 文
```

```
14
15 \end{document}
```

5 预设宏包介绍

本模板中预设了一些宏包，下面对其进行简单介绍。

- algorithm2e 算法环境。
- fancynum 用于将大数每三位断开。
- listings 代码环境。如需更好的代码高亮可以使用 minted 宏包。
- multirow 用于表格中合并行。
- overpic 用于在图片上层叠其他内容。
- tabularx 扩展到表格环境。
- zhnumber 用于生成中文数字。

6 高级设置

6.1 切换字体

模板正文字体为宋体（AdobeSongStd-Light），同时我们提供如下命令切换中文字体：

`\HEI` `{\HEI ⟨content⟩}`
`\hei` `\hei{⟨content⟩}`
切换字体为黑体（AdobeHeitiStd-Regular）。

`\KAI` `{\KAI ⟨content⟩}`
`\kai` `\kai{⟨content⟩}`
切换字体为楷体（AdobeKaitiStd-Regular）。

`\FANGSONG` `{\FANGSONG ⟨content⟩}`
`\fangsong` `\fangsong{⟨content⟩}`
切换字体为仿宋（AdobeFangsongStd-Regular）。

如果需要加载其他字体，请参阅宏包 fontspec，宏包 xeCJK（对于 XeLaTeX）和宏包 luatex-ja（对于 LuaLaTeX）的文档。

III English Version Instruction

1 Requirement

Install the latest version of TeXLive(Recommend) or MiKTeX. Please ensure that all the packages are up-to-date.

2 Installation

2.1 Install into local

Use the command below to install this template into local.

```
make install
```

If you need uninstall it, use the command below.

```
make uninstall
```

For Windows User who don't install Make, use the command below to install.

```
makewin32.bat install
```

If you need uninstall it, use the command below.

```
makewin32.bat uninstall
```

Although `makewin32.bat` behaves much like `Makefile`, I still recommend you install `Make` into your Windows. You can download it from here.

2.2 Use without installation

If you want to use this template temporary rather than installing it into local for long term use. Run below command to unpack the package.

```
make unpack
```

For Windows User who don't install `Make`, use the command below to unpack the package.

```
makewin32.bat unpack
```

Then copy the following files from directory `hustbeamer` into your TEX project root directory.

- `hustbeamer.cls`
- `hust-header.png`

3 Usage

This template can only be compiled by XeLaTeX *or* LuaLaTeX *(Recommend).*

Insert below code in the top of source code to use this template:

```
\documentclass[language=english]{hustbeamer}
```

3.1 Option

There's one option available when use this template.

`language` `language = ⟨chinese|english⟩`

Set what language is used in the document. The default value is `chinese`.

3.2 Variables setting

There're some commands which are used to set the variables for the thesis.

`\title` `\title{⟨the title⟩}`
`\title[⟨short title⟩]{⟨long title⟩}`

Set title.

`\author` `\author{⟨the author⟩}`
`\author[⟨short author⟩]{⟨long author⟩}`

Set author.

`\date`
```
\date{}          % remove date field.
\date{⟨content⟩} % put whatever you want.
\date{⟨Year⟩}{⟨Month⟩}
\date{⟨Year⟩}{⟨Month⟩}{⟨Day⟩}
```

Set date.

3.3 Other commands

`\maketitle` `\makecover` `\maketitle` and `\makecover` are the same. Used to create the title page.

`\PrintTOC` `\PrintTOC` is used to insert the table of contents.

\EnableTOCAtBeginSection
\DisableTOCAtBeginSection

This template will automatically insert current table of contents in every beginning of section. Use these two commands to enable or disable this feature.

\email \email{⟨*Email Address*⟩}

A command to display email address. For example, \email{name@example.com} would look like this: name@example.com .

4 Simple example

Below is a simple example of using this template. For a complete example see hustbeamer-example.tex which will generate hustbeamer-example.pdf.

```
1  \documentclass[language=english]{hustbeamer}
2
3  \title[short title]{long title}
4  \author{your name}
5  \institute{your info}
6  \date{2013}{7}{1}
7
8  \begin{document}
9
10 \maketitle
11 \PrintTOC
12
13 %% main body
14
15 \end{document}
```

5 Introduction to some packages used in the template

Here's a list of some packages used in the template.

- algorithm2e For display algorithm.
- fancynum Display the really big number.
- listings For display the highlighted code. If you need better quality, use the package minted.

- multirow Combine multi-rows in table.
- overpic Put something over a picture,
- tabularx A better table environment.

IV Implementation

```
%<*class>
\RequirePackage{ifthen}
```

1 Process Options

Use xkeyval to process options.

```
\RequirePackage{xkeyval}
```

Option `language`.

```
\gdef\HUST@language{chinese}
\DeclareOptionX{language}[chinese]{
  \ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{chinese} \OR \equal{#1}{english}}{
    \gdef\HUST@language{#1}
  }{
    \ClassError{hustbeamer}
    {Option language can only be 'chinese' or 'english'}
    {Try to remove option language^^J}
  }
}
```

Process options and load class `beamer`.

```
\DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{beamer}}
\ProcessOptionsX
\LoadClass[12pt,utf8,compress,mathserif,noamsthm,xcolor=table]{beamer}
```

2 Check Engine

Check engine, only XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX are supported.

```
\RequirePackage{iftex}
\ifXeTeX\else
  \ifLuaTeX\else
    \begingroup
      \errorcontextlines=-1\relax
      \newlinechar=10\relax
      \errmessage{^^J
      ******************************************************^^J
      * XeTeX or LuaTeX is required to compile this document.^^J
```

```
      * Sorry!^^J
      **************************************************^^J
      }%
    \endgroup
  \fi
\fi
```

3 Font Setting

Set font used in document. Firstly, it's font setting for English font under `english` mode. We use fontspec package to handle font. We choose Tex Gyre Termes, Droid Sans and CMU Typewriter Text as document main font, sans font and mono font.

```
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{english}}{
    \RequirePackage{fontspec}
    \setmainfont[
      Ligatures={Common,TeX},
      Extension=.otf,
      UprightFont=*-regular,
      BoldFont=*-bold,
      ItalicFont=*-italic,
      BoldItalicFont=*-bolditalic]{texgyretermes}
    \setsansfont[Ligatures={Common,TeX}]{Droid Sans}
    \setmonofont{CMU Typewriter Text}
    \defaultfontfeatures{Mapping=tex-text}
```

Now let's set the Chinese font commands into empty, when document is under `english` mode.

```
    \let\HEI\relax
    \let\KAI\relax
    \let\FANGSONG\relax
    \newcommand{\hei}[1]{#1}
    \newcommand{\kai}[1]{#1}
    \newcommand{\fangsong}[1]{#1}
}{}
```

Below is the font setting under `chinese` mode. We chooses the same English font as under `english` mode. We use xecjk package (for XeLaTeX) or luatex-ja package (for LuaLaTeX, recommend) to handle Chinese font. We will use font: AdobeSongStd-Light, AdobeKaitiStd-Regular, AdobeHeitiStd-Regular and AdobeFangsongStd-Regular.

```
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
    \ifXeTeX  % XeTeX 下使用 fontspec + xeCJK 处理字体
      % 英文字体
      \RequirePackage{fontspec}
      \RequirePackage{xunicode}
      \setmainfont[
        Ligatures={Common,TeX},
        Extension=.otf,
        UprightFont=*-regular,
        BoldFont=*-bold,
        ItalicFont=*-italic,
        BoldItalicFont=*-bolditalic]{texgyretermes}
      \setsansfont[Ligatures={Common,TeX}]{Droid Sans}
      \setmonofont{CMU Typewriter Text}
      \defaultfontfeatures{Mapping=tex-text}
      % 中文字体
      \RequirePackage[CJKmath]{xeCJK}
      \setCJKmainfont[
       BoldFont={Adobe Heiti Std},
       ItalicFont={Adobe Kaiti Std}]{Adobe Song Std}
      \setCJKsansfont{Adobe Kaiti Std}
      \setCJKmonofont{Adobe Fangsong Std}
      \xeCJKsetup{PunctStyle=kaiming}

      \newcommand\ziju[2]{{\renewcommand{\CJKglue}{\hskip #1} #2}}
```

\HEI

```
      \newCJKfontfamily\HEI{Adobe Heiti Std}
```

(*End definition for* `\HEI`*. This function is documented on page 7.*)

\KAI

```
      \newCJKfontfamily\KAI{Adobe Kaiti Std}
```

(*End definition for* `\KAI`*. This function is documented on page 7.*)

\FANGSONG

```
      \newCJKfontfamily\FANGSONG{Adobe Fangsong Std}
```

(*End definition for* `\FANGSONG`*. This function is documented on page 7.*)

\hei

```
      \newcommand{\hei}[1]{{\HEI #1}}
```

(*End definition for* `\hei`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\kai`

```
\newcommand{\kai}[1]{{\KAI #1}}
```

(*End definition for* `\kai`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\fangsong`

```
\newcommand{\fangsong}[1]{{\FANGSONG #1}}
```

(*End definition for* `\fangsong`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

```
  \else\fi
  \ifLuaTeX  % LuaTeX 下使用 luatex-ja 处理字体 [推荐]
    \RequirePackage{luatexja-fontspec}
    % 英文字体
    \setmainfont[Ligatures={Common,TeX}]{Tex Gyre Termes}
    \setsansfont[Ligatures={Common,TeX}]{Droid Sans}
    \setmonofont{CMU Typewriter Text}
    \defaultfontfeatures{Mapping=tex-text,Scale=MatchLowercase}
    % 中文字体
    \setmainjfont[
     BoldFont={AdobeHeitiStd-Regular},
     ItalicFont={AdobeKaitiStd-Regular}]{AdobeSongStd-Light}
    \setsansjfont{AdobeKaitiStd-Regular}
    \defaultjfontfeatures{JFM=kaiming}

    \newcommand\ziju[2]{\vbox{\ltjsetparameter{kanjiskip=#1} #2}}
```

`\HEI`

```
\newjfontfamily\HEI{AdobeHeitiStd-Regular}
```

(*End definition for* `\HEI`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\KAI`

```
\newjfontfamily\KAI{AdobeKaitiStd-Regular}
```

(*End definition for* `\KAI`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\FANGSONG`

```
\newjfontfamily\FANGSONG{AdobeFangsongStd-Regular}
```

(*End definition for* `\FANGSONG`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\hei`

```
\newcommand{\hei}[1]{{\jfontspec{AdobeHeitiStd-Regular} #1}}
```

(*End definition for* `\hei`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\kai`

```
\newcommand{\kai}[1]{{\jfontspec{AdobeKaitiStd-Regular} #1}}
```

(*End definition for* `\kai`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

`\fangsong`

```
\newcommand{\fangsong}[1]{{\jfontspec{AdobeFangsongStd-Regular} #1}}
```

(*End definition for* `\fangsong`. *This function is documented on page 7.*)

```
  \else\fi
```

Generate Chinese number using zhnumber.

```
  \RequirePackage{zhnumber}
  \def\CJKnumber#1{\zhnumber{#1}} % 兼容 CJKnumb
}{}
```

4 Basic Format

We set global line spread to 1.2.

```
\linespread{1.2}\selectfont
```

Papaer setting.

```
\pagewidth=\paperwidth
\pageheight=\paperheight
```

Indent of paragraph and skip between paragraphs.

```
\RequirePackage{indentfirst}
\setlength{\parindent}{2em}
\setlength{\parskip}{0pt plus 2pt minus 1pt}
```

Use hyperref package to generate cross-reference link.

```
\RequirePackage[unicode]{hyperref}
\definecolor{HUST@hyperreflinkred}{RGB}{128,23,31}
\hypersetup{
  bookmarksnumbered=true,
  bookmarksopen=true,
  bookmarksopenlevel=3,
  colorlinks=true,
  allcolors=HUST@hyperreflinkred,
  pdfpagemode={FullScreen},
  pdfinfo={Template.Info={hustbeamer.cls v1.0 2013/07/01, Copyright (C) 2013-2014 by
}
```

5 Load Packages

Load packages for math.

```
\RequirePackage{amsmath,amssymb,amsfonts}
\RequirePackage[amsmath,amsthm,hyperref,thref]{ntheorem}
\RequirePackage{fancynum}
\setfnumgsym{\,}
\RequirePackage[lined,boxed,linesnumbered,ruled,vlined,algosection]{algorithm2e}
```

Load packages for picture.

```
\RequirePackage{overpic}
\RequirePackage{graphicx,caption,subcaption}
\RequirePackage{pgf,pgfarrows,pgfnodes,pgfautomata,pgfheaps,pgfshade}
```

Load packages for table.

```
\RequirePackage{array,tabu}
\RequirePackage{multirow}
```

Load package for code highlight. Here we use listings to highlight the code. But if you need more features, use minted.

```
\RequirePackage{listings}
```

Load package for bibliography cite style.

```
\RequirePackage[numbers,square,comma,super,sort&compress]{natbib}
```

Other packages for style setting.

```
\RequirePackage{datenumber}
\RequirePackage{etoolbox}
```

6 Variables Setting

`\title` A command to set the title.

```
\let\HUST@oldtitle\title
\DeclareDocumentCommand\title{o m}
{
  \IfNoValueTF{#1}{
    \HUST@oldtitle{#2}
  }{
    \HUST@oldtitle[#1]{#2}
  }
  \hypersetup{pdftitle={#2}}
}
\title{}
```

(*End definition for* `\title`. *This function is documented on page 10.*)

`\author` A command to set the author.

```
\let\HUST@oldauthor\author
\DeclareDocumentCommand\author{o +m}
{
  \IfNoValueTF{#1}{
    \HUST@oldauthor{#2}
     \hypersetup{pdfauthor={#2}}
  }{
    \HUST@oldauthor[#1]{#2}
    \hypersetup{pdfauthor={#1}}
  }
}
\author{}
```

(*End definition for* `\author`. *This function is documented on page 10.*)

`\date` A command to set the date.

```
\let\HUST@olddate\date
\DeclareDocumentCommand\date{m g g}
{
  \IfNoValueTF{#2}{
    \HUST@olddate{#1} % only one argument
  }{
    \IfNoValueTF{#3}{ % two arguments
      \setdate{#1}{#2}{1}
      \ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
        \HUST@olddate{~\thedateyear~年~\thedatemonth~月}
      }{
        \HUST@olddate{\datemonthname~\thedateyear}
      }
    }{  % three arguments
      \setdate{#1}{#2}{#3}
      \ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
        \HUST@olddate{~\thedateyear~年~\thedatemonth~月~\thedateday~
日}
      }{
        \HUST@olddate{\datedate}
      }
    }
  }
```

```
}
\setdatetoday
\date{\thedateyear}{\thedatemonth}{\thedateday}
```

(*End definition for* `\date`. *This function is documented on page 10.*)

7 Localization

Chinese localization. [2]

```
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
    \def\indexname{索引}
    \def\figurename{图}
    \def\tablename{表}
    \AtBeginDocument{\def\listingscaption{代码}}
    \def\refname{参考文献}
    \def\contentsname{目录}
    \def\equationautorefname{公式}
    \def\footnoteautorefname{脚注}
    \def\itemautorefname~#1\null{第~#1~项\null}
    \def\figureautorefname{图}
    \def\tableautorefname{表}
    \def\sectionautorefname~#1\null{#1~小节\null}
    \def\subsectionautorefname~#1\null{#1~小节\null}
    \def\subsubsectionautorefname~#1\null{#1~小节\null}
    \def\FancyVerbLineautorefname~#1\null{第~#1~行\null}
    \def\pageautorefname~#1\null{第~#1~页\null}
    \def\lstlistingautorefname{代码}
    \def\definitionautorefname{定义}
    \def\propositionautorefname{命题}
    \def\lemmaautorefname{引理}
    \def\theoremautorefname{定理}
    \def\axiomautorefname{公理}
    \def\corollaryautorefname{推论}
    \def\exerciseautorefname{练习}
    \def\exampleautorefname{例}
    \def\proofautorefname{证明}
    \SetAlgorithmName{算法}{算法}{算法索引}
    \SetAlgoProcName{过程}{过程}
    \SetAlgoFuncName{函数}{函数}
```

[2] The `autorefname` Reference:http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/52410/how-to-use-the-command-autoref-to-implement-the-same-effect-when-use-the-comman

```
    \def\AlgoLineautorefname~#1\null{第~#1~行\null}
}{}
```

English localization.

```
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{english}}{
    \def\contentsname{Contents}
    \def\equationautorefname{Equation}
    \def\footnoteautorefname{Footnote}
    \def\itemautorefname{Item}
    \def\figureautorefname{Figure}
    \def\tableautorefname{Table}
    \def\sectionautorefname{Section}
    \def\subsectionautorefname{Subsection}
    \def\subsubsectionautorefname{Sub-subsection}
    \def\FancyVerbLineautorefname{Line}
    \def\pageautorefname{Page}
    \def\lstlistingautorefname{Code Fragment}
    \def\definitionautorefname{Definition}
    \def\propositionautorefname{Proposition}
    \def\lemmaautorefname{Lemma}
    \def\theoremautorefname{Theorem}
    \def\axiomautorefname{Axiom}
    \def\corollaryautorefname{Corollary}
    \def\exerciseautorefname{Exercise}
    \def\exampleautorefname{Example}
    \def\proofautorefname{Proof}
    \SetAlgorithmName{Algorithm}{Algorithm}{List of Algorithms}
    \SetAlgoProcName{Procedure}{Procedure}
    \SetAlgoFuncName{Function}{Function}
    \def\AlgoLineautorefname{Line}
}{}
```

8 Style Setting

8.1 Beamer Style

```
\usetheme{Rochester}
\pgfdeclareimage[width=1.0\paperwidth]{hust-header}{hust-header.png}
\setbeamertemplate{itemize items}[circle]
\setbeamertemplate{enumerate items}[default]
\setbeamertemplate{blocks}[rounded][shadow=true]
```

```
\beamer@headheight=0.13\paperwidth
\definecolor{HUST@orange}{rgb}{0.96,0.5,0.04}
\definecolor{HUST@gray}{rgb}{0.40625,0.40625,0.40625}
\definecolor{HUST@lightgray}{rgb}{0.93,0.93,0.93}
\definecolor{HUST@blue}{rgb}{0.137,0.43,0.684}
\setbeamercolor*{Title bar}{fg=white}
\setbeamercolor*{Location bar}{fg=HUST@orange,bg=HUST@lightgray}
\setbeamercolor*{frametitle}{parent=Title bar}
\setbeamercolor*{block title}{bg=HUST@blue,fg=white}
\setbeamercolor*{block body}{bg=HUST@lightgray,fg=HUST@gray}
\setbeamercolor*{normal text}{bg=white,fg=HUST@gray}
\setbeamercolor*{section in head/foot}{bg=HUST@blue,fg=white}
\usecolortheme[named=HUST@orange]{structure}
\setbeamerfont{date}{size=\scriptsize,parent=structure}
\setbeamerfont{section in head/foot}{size=\tiny,series=\normalfont}
\setbeamerfont{frametitle}{size=\Large,series=\bfseries\HEI}
\setbeamertemplate{section in toc}[sections numbered]
\setbeamertemplate{subsection in toc}[subsections numbered]
\setbeamertemplate{navigation symbols}{}
\setbeamertemplate{frametitle}
{
  \vskip-0.25\beamer@headheight
  \vskip-\baselineskip
  \vskip-0.2cm
  \hskip0.7cm\usebeamerfont*{frametitle}\insertframetitle
  \vskip-0.10em
  \hskip0.7cm\usebeamerfont*{framesubtitle}\insertframesubtitle
}
\setbeamertemplate{headline}
{
  \pgfuseimage{hust-header}
  \vskip -1.95cm
  \linethickness{0pt}

  \framelatex{
  \begin{beamercolorbox}[wd=\paperwidth,ht=0.3\beamer@headheight]{Title bar}
    \usebeamerfont{section in head/foot}%
    \hskip 1.2cm\insertsectionnavigationhorizontal{0pt}{\hskip0.22cm}{}%
  \end{beamercolorbox}}

  \framelatex{
```

```
  \begin{beamercolorbox}[wd=\paperwidth,ht=0.7\beamer@headheight]{Title bar}
  \end{beamercolorbox}}
}
\setbeamertemplate{footline}
{
  \linethickness{0pt}
  \framelatex{
  \begin{beamercolorbox}[leftskip=.3cm,wd=\paperwidth,ht=0.3\beamer@headheight,sep=0
    \usebeamerfont{section in head/foot}%
    \insertshortauthor~|~\insertshorttitle
    \hfill
    \insertframenumber/\inserttotalframenumber
  \end{beamercolorbox}}
}
```

8.2 Equation Style

Allow long equation breaking between lines or pages.

```
\allowdisplaybreaks[4]
```

Set skip between equation and context.

```
\abovedisplayskip=10bp plus 2bp minus 2bp
\abovedisplayshortskip=10bp plus 2bp minus 2bp
\belowdisplayskip=\abovedisplayskip
\belowdisplayshortskip=\abovedisplayshortskip
```

Set equation numbering style.

```
\numberwithin{equation}{section}
```

8.3 Theorem Style

We use amsthm to handle the proof environment and use ntheorem to handle other theorem environments.

```
\theoremnumbering{arabic}
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
  \theoremseparator{: }
}{
  \theoremseparator{:}
}
\theorempreskip{1.2ex plus 0ex minus 1ex}
\theorempostskip{1.2ex plus 0ex minus 1ex}
\theoremheaderfont{\normalfont\bfseries\HEI}
\theoremsymbol{}
```

```
\theoremstyle{definition}
\theorembodyfont{\normalfont}
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
  \newtheorem{definition}{定义}[section]
}{
  \newtheorem{definition}{Definition}[section]
}

\theoremstyle{plain}
\theorembodyfont{\itshape}
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
  \newtheorem{proposition}{命题}[section]
  \newtheorem{lemma}{引理}[section]
  \newtheorem{theorem}{定理}[section]
  \newtheorem{axiom}{公理}[section]
  \newtheorem{corollary}{推论}[section]
  \newtheorem{exercise}{练习}[section]
  \newtheorem{example}{例}[section]
  \def\proofname{\hei{证明}}
}{
  \newtheorem{proposition}{Proposition}[section]
  \newtheorem{lemma}{Lemma}[section]
  \newtheorem{theorem}{Theorem}[section]
  \newtheorem{axiom}{Axiom}[section]
  \newtheorem{corollary}{Corollary}[section]
  \newtheorem{exercise}{Exercise}[section]
  \newtheorem{example}{Example}[section]
  \def\proofname{\textbf{Proof}}
}
```

8.4 Floating Objects Style

Set the skip to the context for floating object with argument 'h'.

```
\setlength{\intextsep}{0.7\baselineskip plus 0.1\baselineskip minus 0.1\baselineskip
```

Set the skip to the context for top or bottom floating object.

```
\setlength{\textfloatsep}{0.8\baselineskip plus 0.1\baselineskip mi-
nus 0.2\baselineskip}
```

Set the fraction of floating object. Make the fraction less crowded than default value to prevent floating object occupying too much space.

```
\renewcommand{\textfraction}{0.15}
\renewcommand{\topfraction}{0.85}
\renewcommand{\bottomfraction}{0.65}
\renewcommand{\floatpagefraction}{0.60}
```

8.5 Table Style

\tabincell A command make it easier to insert a new table into an existing cell.

```
\newcommand{\tabincell}[2]{\begin{tabular}{@{}#1@{}}#2\end{tabular}}
```

(*End definition for* `\tabincell`*. This function is documented on page* **??**.)

8.6 Caption Style

Set caption font size as 11pt, use hang format, remove ':' after number and set the skip between context as 12pt.

```
\DeclareCaptionFont{HUST@captionfont}{\fontsize{11pt}{13.2pt}\selectfont}
\DeclareCaptionLabelFormat{HUST@caplabel}{#1~#2}
\captionsetup{
  compatibility=false,
  font=HUST@captionfont,
  labelformat=HUST@caplabel,
  format=hang,
  labelsep=quad,
  skip=12pt
}
```

8.7 Code Highlight Style

```
\definecolor{HUST@lstgreen}{rgb}{0,0.6,0}
\definecolor{HUST@lstmauve}{rgb}{0.58,0,0.82}

\lstset{
  basicstyle=\footnotesize\ttfamily\linespread{1}\selectfont\FANGSONG,
  keywordstyle=\color{blue}\bfseries,
  commentstyle=\color{HUST@lstgreen}\itshape\KAI,
  stringstyle=\color{HUST@lstmauve},
  showspaces=false,
  showstringspaces=false,
  showtabs=false,
  numbers=left,
  numberstyle=\tiny\color{black},
```

```
  frame=lines,
  rulecolor=\color{black},
  breaklines=true
}
```

8.8 Bibliography Style

We use thuthesis.bst in `thuthesis` to typeset bibliography in Chinese language mode. And use `IEEEtran` in English language mode.

```
\ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}{
  \def\thudot{\unskip.}
  \def\thumasterbib{[Master Thesis]}
  \def\thuphdbib{[Doctor Thesis]}
  \bibliographystyle{thuthesis}
}{
  \bibliographystyle{IEEEtran}
  \let\HUST@bibliography\bibliography
  \def\bibliography#1{\HUST@bibliography{IEEEabrv,#1}}
}
```

9 Specical Page

`\maketitle` `\makecover` Commands to generate title page.

```
\def\maketitle{
  \let\HUST@oldthepage\thepage
  \ifthenelse{\equal{\HUST@language}{chinese}}
  {\def\thepage{封面}}
  {\def\thepage{Titlepage}}
  \begingroup
  \setbeamertemplate{headline}{\pgfuseimage{hust-header}}
  \setbeamertemplate{footline}
  {
    \linethickness{0pt}
    \framelatex{
    \begin{beamercolorbox}[leftskip=.3cm,wd=\paperwidth,ht=0.3\beamer@headheight,sep
      \usebeamerfont{section in head/foot}%
      \insertshortauthor~|~\insertshorttitle
      \hfill
    \end{beamercolorbox}}
  }
  \frame{\titlepage}
```

```
  \endgroup
  \let\thepage\HUST@oldthepage
  \setcounter{framenumber}{0}
}
\let\makecover\maketitle
```

(*End definition for* `\maketitle` *and* `\makecover`. *These functions are documented on page* 10.)

`\PrintTOC` A command to generate table of contents.

```
\def\PrintTOC{
  \section*{}
  \begin{frame}{\contentsname}
  \pdfbookmark{\contentsname}{\contentsname}
  \tableofcontents[subsectionstyle=hide]
  \end{frame}
}
```

(*End definition for* `\PrintTOC`. *This function is documented on page* 10.)

Here we set whether insert current table of contents at beginning of section.

```
\newif\ifHUST@TOCAtBeginSection
\HUST@TOCAtBeginSectiontrue
```

`eTOCAtBeginSection` Use `\EnableTOCAtBeginSection` to enable insert current table of contents at beginning of section.

```
\def\EnableTOCAtBeginSection{\HUST@TOCAtBeginSectiontrue}
```

(*End definition for* `\EnableTOCAtBeginSection`. *This function is documented on page* 11.)

`eTOCAtBeginSection` Use `\DisableTOCAtBeginSection` to disable insert current table of contents at beginning of section.

```
\def\DisableTOCAtBeginSection{\HUST@TOCAtBeginSectionfalse}
```

(*End definition for* `\DisableTOCAtBeginSection`. *This function is documented on page* 11.)

Insert current table of contents at beginning of section.

```

\AtBeginSection[] {
\ifHUST@TOCAtBeginSection
  \begin{frame}{\secname}
  \tableofcontents[sectionstyle=show/shaded,subsectionstyle=hide]
  \end{frame}
\else\fi
}
```

```
\AtBeginSubsection[] {
\ifHUST@TOCAtBeginSection
  \begin{frame}{\secname}{\subsecname}
  \tableofcontents[sectionstyle=show/hide,subsectionstyle=show/shaded/hide,subsubsec
  \end{frame}
\else\fi
}
```

10 Other Command

\email

```
\def\email#1{
  \href{mailto:#1}{\texttt{#1}}
}
```

(*End definition for* `\email`. *This function is documented on page* 11.)

```
%</class>
```

V Index

The italic numbers denote the pages where the corresponding entry is described, numbers underlined point to the definition, all others indicate the places where it is used.

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

TEX and LATEX 2ε commands:

U

V

X

Z