

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 ①

How to use beamer-rl ②

Some notes ③

Examples ④

Blocks •

Lists •

Hyperlinks •

Theorems •

Zooming •

Creating beamer presentation for right to left language (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 for right to left presentation, this package call `babel` with `bidi=basic-r` option and require `lualatex` engine

```
\documentclass{beamer-rl}  
\babelprovide[import=ar-DZ, main]{arabic}  
\babelfont{sf}{Amiri}  
  
\mode<presentation>{\usetheme{Warsaw}}  
\begin{document}  
...  
\end{document}
```

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 `\bebelsublr` 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 ... }
```

```
\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.

- first item ①
- second item ②
- third item ③

```
\setbeamertemplate{itemize item}[triangle]
```

- first item ◀
- second item ◀
- third item ◀

- ▶ first item
- ▶ second item
- ▶ third item

.First item ●

.Second item ●

.Third item ●

[return to second slide ◀](#)

- .First item ●
- .Second item ●
- .Third item ●

[return to second slide ◀](#)

- .First item ●
- .Second item ●
- .Third item ●

[return to second slide ◀](#)

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

نظرية

.There is no largest prime number

برهان.

.Suppose p were the largest prime number ①

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

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

But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in ④
□ .the first p numbers

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

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- 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

But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in
□ .the first p numbers

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

نظرية

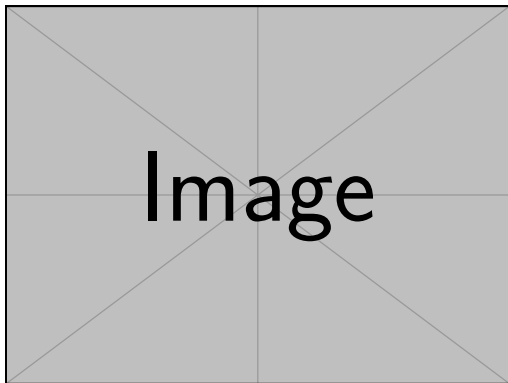
.There is no largest prime number

برهان.

- .Suppose p were the largest prime number ①
- .Let q be the product of the first p numbers ②
- .Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them ③

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





```
\framezoom<1><2> [border=2] (3cm,2cm) (2cm,2cm)  
% (3cm,2cm)=(<upper right x>,<upper right y>)  
% (2cm,2cm)=(<zoom area width>,<zoom area depth>)  
\pgfimage[height=5cm]{example-image}
```


Ima