

The **bidi** Package

<http://bitbucket.org/vafa/bidi>

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Version 1.1.4a

Dedication

*We dedicate the **bidi** package to our **father, Cyrus The Great**. **Cyrus the Great** (c. 600 BC or 576 BC – December 530 BC), also known as **Cyrus II** or **Cyrus of Persia**, was the first Zoroastrian Persian emperor. He was the founder of the Persian Empire under the Achaemenid dynasty.*



Figure 1: Portrait of Cyrus The Great

It was under his own rule that the empire embraced all previous civilized states of the ancient Near East, expanded vastly and eventually conquered most of Southwest Asia and much of Central Asia, from Egypt and the Hellespont in the west to the Indus River in the east, to create the largest empire the world had yet seen.

The reign of Cyrus lasted 29 to 31 years. Cyrus built his empire by fighting and conquering first the Median Empire, then the Lydian Empire and the Neo-Babylonian Empire. Either before or after Babylon, he led an expedition into central Asia, which resulted in major campaigns that brought “into subjection every nation without exception.” Cyrus did not venture into Egypt, as he himself died in battle, fighting the

Massagetae along the Syr Darya in December 530 BC. He was succeeded by his son, Cambyses II, who managed to add to the empire by conquering Egypt, Nubia, and Cyrenaica during his short rule.

As a military leader, Cyrus left a legacy on the art of leadership and decision making, and he attributed his success to “Diversity in counsel, unity in command.” Cyrus the Great respected the customs and religions of the lands he conquered. It is said that

in universal history, the role of the Achaemenid empire founded by Cyrus lies in its very successful model for centralized administration and establishing a government working to the advantage and profit of its subjects. In fact, the administration of the empire through satraps and the vital principle of forming a government at Pasargadae were the work of Cyrus. Aside from his own nation, Iran, Cyrus also left a lasting legacy on Jewish religion (through his Edict of Restoration), human rights, politics, and military strategy, as well as on both Eastern and Western civilizations.

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Part I

User Guide

1 Introduction

`bid` provides a convenient interface for typesetting bidirectional texts in plain \TeX and \LaTeX .

The `bid` package at the moment only works with \XeTeX engine, but we will support other \TeX engines as well in the future.

1.1 `bid` Info On The Terminal and In The Log File

If you use `bid` package to write any input \TeX document, and then run `xelatex` on your document, `bid` writes some information about itself to the terminal and to the log file. The information is something like:

```
bid package (Support for bidirectional typesetting in plain TeX and LaTeX
)
Description: A convenient interface for typesetting bidirectional texts
in plain TeX and LaTeX. The package includes adaptations for use
with many other commonly-used packages.
Copyright (c) 2009-2010 Vafa Khalighi
v1.1.4a, <commit 77>, 2010/07/25
License: LaTeX Project Public License, version 1.3c or higher (your choice
)
Home: http://bitbucket.org/vafa/bidi
Location on CTAN: /macros/latex/contrib/bidi
```

2 Basics

2.1 Loading The Package

You can load the package in the ordinary way;

```
\usepackage [Options] {bidi}
```

Where options of the package are explained later in [subsection 2.3](#).

When loading the package, it is important to know that:

- ❶ `bidi` should be the last package that you load, because otherwise you are certainly going to overwrite `bidi`'s definitions and consequently, you will not get the expected output.
- ❷ In fact, `bidi` makes sure that some specific packages are loaded before `bidi`; these are those packages that `bidi` modifies them for bidirectional typesetting. If you load `bidi` before any of these packages, then you will get an error saying that you should load `bidi` as your last package.

For instance, consider the following minimal example:

```
1 \documentclass{minimal}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \usepackage{graphicx}
4 \begin{document}
5 This is just a test.
6 \end{document}
```

Where `graphicx` is loaded after `bidi`. If you run `xelatex` on this document, you will get an error which looks like this:

```
! Package bidi Error: Oops! you have loaded package graphicx after
bidi package
. Please load package graphicx before bidi package, and then try to
run xelatex
on your document again.

See the bidi package documentation for explanation.
Type H <return> for immediate help.
...

1.4 \begin{document}
```

2.2 Commands for Version number, Mercurial commit number and Date of The Package

```
\bidiversion \bidicommit \bididate
```

- ☞ `\bidiversion` gives the current version of the package.
- ☞ `\bidicommit` gives the current Mercurial commit number of the package.
- ☞ `\bididate` gives the current date of the package.

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \begin{document}
4 This is typeset by \textsf{bidi} package, \bidiversion, \bidiccommit, \
   bididate.
5 \end{document}

```

2.3 Options of The Package

There are two options, namely `RTLdocument` and `rldocument`, which are essentially equivalent. If you pass any of these options to the package, you will be typesetting a document containing mainly RTL texts with some LTR texts. These options activate `\setRTL` (explained in [subsection 2.4](#)), `\RTLdblcol` (explained in [subsection 2.8](#)) and `\autofootnoterule` (explained in [subsection 2.7.1](#)).

It is clear that if you do not pass any of these options to the package, you will be typesetting a document containing mainly LTR texts with some RTL texts.

2.4 Paragraph Switching Commands

<code>\setLTR</code> <code>\setLR</code> <code>\unsetRL</code> <code>\unsetRTL</code> <code>\setRTL</code> <code>\setRL</code> <code>\unsetLTR</code>
--

- ☞ With any of the commands in the first row, you can typeset LTR paragraphs.
- ☞ With any of the commands in the second row, you can typeset RTL paragraphs.

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \begin{document}
4 \setRTL%
5 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
6 familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol
7 of Alfred's jewel embossed on the front cover.
8
9 \setLTR% Notice the blank line before \setLTR
10 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
11 familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol
12 of Alfred's jewel embossed on the front cover.
13 \end{document}

```

2.5 Paragraph Switching Environments

<code>\begin{LTR}</code> <i><text></i> <code>\end{LTR}</code> <code>\begin{RTL}</code> <i><text></i> <code>\end{RTL}</code>
--

- ☞ With LTR environment, you can typeset LTR paragraphs.
- ☞ With RTL environment, you can typeset RTL paragraphs.

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \begin{document}
4 \begin{RTL}
5 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be familiar
6 with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol
7 of Alfred's jewel embossed on the front cover.
8 \begin{LTR}
9 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be familiar
10 with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol
11 of Alfred's jewel embossed on the front cover.
12 \end{LTR}
13 And we are still typesetting RTL.
14 \end{RTL}
15 \end{document}

```

2.6 Typesetting Short LTR and RTL Texts

```

\LRE{<text>} \LR{<text>}
\RLE{<text>} \RL{<text>}

```

☞ With any of the commands in the first row, you can typeset short LTR text inside RTL paragraphs.

☞ With any of the commands in the second row, you can typeset short RTL text inside LTR paragraphs.

```

1 \begin{document}
2 \begin{RTL}
3 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English \LRE{Short LTR text} literary
4 texts will be familiar
5 with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol
6 of Alfred's jewel embossed on the front cover.
7 \begin{LTR}
8 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English \RLE{Short RTL text} literary
9 texts will be familiar
10 with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol
11 of Alfred's jewel embossed on the front cover.
12 \end{LTR}
13 \end{RTL}
14 \end{document}

```

2.7 Footnotes

```

\footnote [num] {<text>} \LTRfootnote [num] {<text>} \RTLfootnote [num] {<text>}
\setfootnoteRL \setfootnoteLR \unsetfootnoteRL
\thanks{<text>} \LTRthanks{<text>} \RTLthanks{<text>}

```

☞ `\footnote` in RTL mode produces an RTL footnote while in LTR mode it produces an LTR footnote.

- ☞ `\LTRfootnote` will always produce an LTR footnote, independent on the current mode.
- ☞ `\RTLfootnote` will always produce an RTL footnote, independent on the current mode.
- ☞ Specifying a `\setfootnoteRL` command anywhere will make `\footnote` produce an RTL footnote.
- ☞ Specifying either a `\setfootnoteLR` or an `\unsetfootnoteRL` command anywhere will make `\footnote` produce an LTR footnote.
- ☞ `\thanks` (to be used only inside `\author` or `\title` argument) in RTL mode produces an RTL footnote while in LTR mode it produces an LTR footnote.
- ☞ `\LTRthanks` (to be used only inside `\author` or `\title` argument) will always produce an LTR footnote, independent on the current mode.
- ☞ `\RTLthanks` (to be used only inside `\author` or `\title` argument) will always produce an RTL footnote, independent on the current mode.

```
\footnotetext [num] {\text} \LTRfootnotetext [num] {\text}
\RTLfootnotetext [num] {\text}
```

- ☞ `\footnotetext` used in conjunction with `\footnotemark`, in RTL mode produces an RTL footnote while in LTR mode it produces an LTR footnote.
- ☞ `\LTRfootnotetext` used in conjunction with `\footnotemark`, will always produce an LTR footnote, independent on the current mode.
- ☞ `\RTLfootnotetext` used in conjunction with `\footnotemark`, will always produce an RTL footnote, independent on the current mode.

2.7.1 Footnote Rule

The behavior of footnote rules can also be controlled.

```
\autofootnoterule \rightfootnoterule \leftfootnoterule
\LRfootnoterule \textwidthfootnoterule
```

- ☞ `\autofootnoterule` will draw the footnote rule right or left aligned based on the direction of the first footnote following the rule (i.e., put in the current page).
- ☞ `\rightfootnoterule` will put footnote rule on the right-hand side.
- ☞ `\leftfootnoterule` or `\LRfootnoterule` will put footnote rule on the left-hand side.
- ☞ `\textwidthfootnoterule` will draw the footnote rule with a width equal to `\textwidth`.

2.8 Two Column Typesetting

```
\RTLdblcol \LTRdblcol
```

If you pass the `twocolumn` option to the class file and if the main direction of the document is RTL, then you get RTL two column and if the main direction of the document is LTR, then you get LTR two column. In addition, `\RTLdblcol` allows

you to have RTL two column typesetting and `\LTRdblcol` allows you to have LTR two column typesetting as the options of the class file.

2.9 RTL cases

```
\rcases{\text{\langle brach1\rangle}\cr\text{\langle brach2\rangle}\cr\text{\langle brach3\rangle}...\r}
\text{\langle main\rangle}
```

`\rcases` is defined in `bidi` for typesetting RTL cases. `\text` is defined in `amsmath` package, so this means that you need to load `amsmath` package too.

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{amsmath}
3 \usepackage{bidi}
4 \begin{document}
5 \setRTL
6 \[\rcases{\text{men}\cr\text{women}}
7 \text{Humans Beings}
8 \]
9 \end{document}
```

2.10 Typesetting Logos

```
\XeTeX \XeLaTeX
```

`bidi` defines `XeTeX` and `XeLaTeX` logos and in addition, it makes sure that logos, `TeX`, `LaTeX`, `LaTeX 2ε` are typeset LTR.

2.11 Separation Mark

```
\SepMark{\langle mark\rangle} \@SepMark
```

Generally in Standard `LaTeX`, dot is used for separation between section numbers, equation numbers anything else which needs to be separated. You can use `\SepMark` to use any other mark as the separation mark instead a dot.

```
1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \SepMark{-}
4 \begin{document}
5 \section{First}
6 \subsection{Second}
7 \subsubsection{Third}
8 \end{document}
```

If you decide to change the numbering of chapters, sections, subsections, equations, figures and ..., you should either load `amsmath` package and use `\numberwithin` macro to do this or do the ordinary way, but instead dot write `\@SepMark`. Using dot instead `\@SepMark` will certainly make trouble.


```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \SepMark{-}
4 \makeatletter
5 \renewcommand\theequation{\thesection\@SepMark\@arabic\c@equation}
6 \makeatother
7 \begin{document}
8 \section{First}
9 \begin{equation}
10 x^2+y^2=z^2
11 \end{equation}
12 \end{document}

```

2.12 \raggedright, \raggedleft commands, flushleft and flushright Environments

\raggedright command and flushleft environment put the text on the left hand side and \raggedleft command and flushright environment put the text on the right hand side, independent on the current mode.

2.13 Primitive-like commands

\hboxR \hboxL \vboxR \vboxL

- ☞ The syntax of \hboxR is exactly the same as the syntax of \hbox, but its contents is always typeset RTL.
- ☞ The syntax of \hboxL is exactly the same as the syntax of \hbox, but its contents is always typeset LTR.
- ☞ The syntax of \vboxR is exactly the same as the syntax of \vbox, but its contents is always typeset RTL.
- ☞ The syntax of \vboxL is exactly the same as the syntax of \vbox, but its contents is always typeset LTR.

2.14 Something To know about \hbox

If you enable RTL typesetting and typeset an horizontal box at the beginning of the document:

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \setRTL
4 \begin{document}
5 \hbox{This is a Test}
6 \end{document}

```

You see that even you have used \setRTL, the horizontal box appears LTR (It appears on the left hand side and its content is typeset left to right). This is because when T_EX starts, it is in the vertical mode so if you need to have that \hbox appear RTL, then write \leavevmode before \hbox:

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \setRTL
4 \begin{document}
5 \leavevmode\hbox{This is a Test}
6 \end{document}

```

2.15 \bidillap and \bidirlap Commands

In RTL mode, \llap and \rlap do opposite things. Since these two macros are used in a lot of classes and packages, instead of modifying these two macros, we have created two new macros \bidillap and \bidirlap which give logical results.

2.16 LTRitems and RTLitems Environments

If you typeset an itemize, or an enumerate, or a description environment where all \items are one directional, you have no problem at all as shown below:

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \begin{document}
3 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be familiar
4   with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of Alfred's
5 \begin{enumerate}
6 \item Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
7   familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
8   Alfred's
9 \end{enumerate}
10 \end{document}

```

However if the above example becomes bidirectional, as shown below:

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \begin{document}
4 Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be familiar
5   with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of Alfred's
6 \begin{enumerate}
7 \item Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
8   familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
9   Alfred's
10 \end{enumerate}
11 \end{document}

```

Then some people may argue that this typographically does not look promising. For this purpose, RTLitems environment is provided which has the following syntax:

```

\begin{RTLitems} [length]
  \item <text>
  ...
\end{RTLitems}

```

Where `[length]` is optional and if you do not give it, the value of `\rightskip` will be equal to the value of `\labelwidth+\labelsep` by default and if you give this optional length, then the value of `\rightskip` will be equal to the value of `\labelwidth+given length`. Thus by using the `RTLitems` environment, the previous example will look like the following:

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{bidi}
3 \begin{document}
4   Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be familiar
5     with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of Alfred's
6   \begin{enumerate}
7     \item Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
8       familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
9       Alfred's
10    \begin{RTLitems}
11      \item Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
12        familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
13        Alfred's
14    \end{RTLitems}
15  \end{enumerate}
16 \end{document}

```

Similarly, `LTRitems` environment is defined which has the following syntax:

```

\begin{LTRitems} [length]
  \item <text>
  ...
\end{LTRitems}

```

Where `[length]` is optional and if you do not give it, the value of `\leftskip` will be equal to the value of `\labelwidth+\labelsep` by default and if you give this optional length, then the value of `\leftskip` will be equal to the value of `\labelwidth+given length`.

2.17 `\setLTRbibitems`, `\setRTLbibitems`, and `\setdefaultbibitems` commands

```

\setLTRbibitems \setRTLbibitems \setdefaultbibitems

```

☞ If your whole `thebibliography` environment is inside RTL mode, but all your `\bibitems` are LTR and you actually want to have `\bibname` to appear on the RHS, you can use `\setLTRbibitems` command before `thebibliography` environment.

- ☞ If your whole `thebibliography` environment is inside LTR mode, but all your `\bibitems` are RTL and you actually want to have `\bibname` to appear on the LHS, you can use `\setRTLbibitems` command before `thebibliography` environment.
- ☞ `\setdefaultbibitems` is the default, when your `\bibitems` are a mixture of LTR and RTL and it does not matter what mode (LTR or RTL) your `thebibliography` environment is in. Please note that you do not have to use `\setdefaultbibitems` command in this case at all.
Consider an example that your `thebibliography` environment is inside LTR mode and you have, say two `\bibitems`. The first `\bibitem` is LTR and the second `\bibitem` is RTL. One could typeset this scenario as shown below:

```

1  \documentclass{article}
2  \usepackage{bidi}
3  \begin{document}
4  \begin{thebibliography}{99}
5  \bibitem This is the first bibitem which is LTR.
6  \begin{RTLitems}
7  \bibitem This is the second bibitem which is RTL.
8  \end{RTLitems}
9  \end{thebibliography}
10 \end{document}

```

2.18 Typesetting margin par

By default, in RTL mode, `\marginpar` appears on LHS and its content is typeset RTL and in LTR mode, `\marginpar` appears on RHS and its content is typeset LTR. In addition, the three following commands are provided:

`\setRTLmarginpar \setLTRmarginpar \setdefaultmarginpar`

- ☞ `\setRTLmarginpar` always makes `\marginpar` to appear on LHS and the content of `\marginpar` is typeset RTL (this is independent of the current mode).
- ☞ `\setLTRmarginpar` always makes `\marginpar` to appear on RHS and the content of `\marginpar` is typeset LTR (this is independent of the current mode).
- ☞ `\setdefaultmarginpar` gives the default behaviour of `\marginpar` as described above.

2.19 Typesetting of Headers and Footers

If the main direction of the document is RTL, then headers and footers are typeset RTL and if the main direction of the document is LTR, then headers and footers are typeset LTR.

2.20 Tabular Typesetting

In RTL mode, tabular are typeset RTL and in LTR mode, tabular are typeset LTR.

2.21 Equation Numbers

For `reqno`, equation numbers are on the right hand side and for `leqno`, equation numbers are on the left hand side, independent on the current mode.

3 Support For Various Packages and Classes

The `bid` package supports `amsmath`, `amsthm`, `array`, `arydshln`, `breqn`, `caption`, `color`, `colortbl`, `draftwatermark`, `fancyhdr`, `flowfram`, `graphicx`, `hyperref`, `listings`, `minitoc`, `multicol`, `pdfpages`, `pstricks`, `quotchap`, `ragged2e`, `stabular`, `subfig`, `subfigure`, `supertabular`, `xtab`, `tbls`, `tabulary`, `PGF & TIKZ`, `tocbibind`, `tocloft`, `tocstyle`, `wrapfig`, `xcolor`, `xltxtra` packages, `amsart`, `amsbook`, `artikel1`, `artikel2`, `artikel3`, `extarticle`, `standrad article`, `boek`, `boek3`, `standard book`, `bookest`, `extbook`, `extletter`, `scrlettr`, `standard letter`, `memoir`, `extreport`, `rapport1`, `rapport3`, `refrep`, `standard report`, `scartcl`, `scrbook`, `scrreprt` classes and any other packages and classes that relies on these packages and classes. This means, you can use all these packages and classes in addition to other packages and classes that rely on these packages and classes and use their functionality fully for your bidirectional documents.

We now give some details that you should know about the supported packages or classes.

3.1 Color

You can use `color` and `xcolor` packages to typeset texts in colours and colour boxes produced by `\colorbox` and `\fcolorbox` commands. Please note that your Coloured text should not span more than a line, if your text spans more than a line, you will be in trouble which means your whole document, page or paragraph may be coloured. If your texts spans more than a line, then you should use `xecolour` package.

Also if you are going to use `\color` command to colour the text at the beginning of a paragraph, then you should have `\leavevmode` before `\color` command.

For having coloured tabular, you can use `colortbl` package.

3.2 Hyperref

The `hyperref` package works fine with bidirectional documents if and only if, your link will not span more than a line. If your link spans more than a line, then your whole document, or page or paragraph may be linked.

3.3 flowfram Package

You can use `flowfram` package for your bidirectional documents. Please note that `flowfram` package provides support for bidirectional column typesetting, for details, see its manual.

3.4 Multicolumn Typesetting

In the previous versions of `bidi` package, it was recommended that you need to use `fmultico` package instead the original `multicol` package for RTL multicolumn typesetting. This is not the case any more and you should not use buggy `fmultico` package any more. Simply load the original `multicol` package before loading `bidi`. `bidi` now supports `multicol` package and you can typeset bidirectional multi columns.

In addition, you also can use `vwcol` package for variable width bidirectional column typesetting.

4 Extra `bidi` Packages and Classes

4.1 The Issue of Footnote

In standard \LaTeX you can not use footnotes inside `\chapter`, `\part`, `\section`, `\subsection`, `\subsubsection` and any other section-like commands, `\caption` and `tabular` environment.

`bidi` package provides `bidiftnextra` package that solves the issue of footnote in standard \LaTeX . `bidiftnextra` package should be loaded after `bidi` package.

4.2 Typesetting Poems

The `bidi` package provides `bidipoem` package for typesetting Persian poems. It provides four environments, `traditionalpoem`, `modernpoem` and starred version of these. In the starred version of these environments you do not need to type `\` and that is the only difference with the normal version of the environments. The `traditionalpoem` environment and its starred version are also useful for typesetting Classic Arabic poetry, in fact this package may also be useful for other RTL languages.

When using `bidipoem` package, at least you need to run `xelatex` twice on your document. In fact, if you run `xelatex` just once on your document, you get a message saying “Unjustified poem. Rerun `XeLaTeX` to get poem right”.

When you typeset your poems, you might get underfull `\hbox` messages. This is absolutely normal and if you want to get rid of these underfull `\hbox` messages, then you would need to use `Kashida`.

If you need to change the default distance between two verses, you can do just that by:

```
\renewcommand\poemcolsepskip{\langle length \rangle}
```

```
\begin{traditionalpoem}  
  \langle verse1 \rangle & \langle verse2 \rangle \\  
  \langle verse3 \rangle & \langle verse4 \rangle \\  
  ...  
\end{traditionalpoem}
```

```
\begin{traditionalpoem*}  
  \langle verse1 \rangle & \langle verse2 \rangle  
  \langle verse3 \rangle & \langle verse4 \rangle  
  ...  
\end{traditionalpoem*}
```

4.3 Typesetting Resumé

The `bidi` package provides `bidimoderncv`¹ class for typesetting resumé. There are two examples, namely `test-casualcv.tex` and `test-classiccv.tex`, in the `doc` folder than you can look and learn how you can use it.

4.4 Print Two Pages On A Single Page

`bidi` package provides `bidi2in1` package for printing two pages on a single (landscape) A4 page. Page numbers appear on the included pages, and not on the landscape 'container' page.

4.5 Producing Presentations

At the moment, there is only one class that you can prepare your presentations with.

4.5.1 `bidipresentation` Class

`bidipresentation` is a simple class for presentations to be shown on screen or beamer. It is derived from L^AT_EX's `article` class. The virtual paper size of documents produced by this class: width=128mm, height=96mm. `bidipresentation` requires that the `fancyhdr` and `geometry` packages are available on the system. Enhancements to the `bidipresentation` class are easily made available by other packages, these include slides with a background from a bitmap (`eso-pic` package).

Usage: The class is used with

```
\documentclass [Options] {bidipresentation}
```

Options of the `article` class are also available to `bidipresentation`, e. g. 10pt, 11pt, 12pt for selection of font size. However, not all options of the `article` class will be appropriate for a presentation class, e. g. `twocolumn`.

1. This class is the modified version of `moderncv` class.

A simple example document:

```
1 \documentclass[12pt]{bidipresentation}
2 \usepackage{eso-pic}
3 \usepackage[RTLdocument]{bidi}
4 \pagestyle{pres}
5 \AddToShipoutPicture{
6 \includegraphics{gradient2.png}
7 }
8 \begin{document}
9 \begin{titlepage}
10 \centering
11 \distance{1}
12 {
13 \Huge \bfseries Title of the presentation \par
14 }
15 \vspace{1.3ex} \large
16 Author\!\!\[2ex]Institution
17 \distance{2}
18 \end{titlepage}
19 \begin{plainslide}[Title of Page]
20 The first page
21 \end{plainslide}
22 \begin{rawslide}
23 The second page
24 \end{rawslide}
25 \end{document}
```

The title page can be created within the `titlepage` environment, the `\maketitle` command is not available. Slides may be created with the `plainslide` environment, you may add the title of the slide with the optional parameter. The contents of the slide are centered vertically. Another environment generating a slide is `rawslide`: slides are written without title, contents are not vertically centered.

The `\distance{<number>}` command allows to introduce vertical space into slides constructed with the `rawslide` and `titlepage` environments. You should use pairs of `\distance{}` commands with numbers indicating the relative height of empty space, see the titlepage in the example above.

Pictures can be included with the `\includegraphics` command of the `graphicx` package. Please be aware that the dimensions of the pages are 128mm \times 96mm and therefore included graphics are scaled appropriately.

Enhancements to `bidipresentation`:

Fill background of a presentation with bitmaps: `eso-pic` package allows you to paint the background with a picture:

```
1 \usepackage{eso-pic}
2 ...
3 \AddToShipoutPicture{
4 \includegraphics{gradient2.png}
5 }
```


`\AddToShipoutPicture{}` puts the picture on every page, `\AddToShipoutPicture*{}` puts it on to the current page, `\ClearShipoutPicture` clears the background beginning with the current page. Details of `eso-pics` commands can be found in its own documentation.

5 Some Useful Internal Macros

There are some useful internal macros that might be helpful for you. This section, explains all these useful internals.

5.1 RTL Conditional

`\if@RTL`

`\if@RTL` conditional is true inside RTL mode and it is false in LTR mode.

5.2 Main RTL Conditional

`\if@RTLmain`

If the main direction of the document is RTL, `\if@RTLmain` is true and if the main direction of the document is LTR, `\if@RTLmain` is false.

5.3 Latin Conditional

`\if@Latin`

`\if@Latin` inside any environment that uses Latin font is true and inside any environment that uses RTL font is false.

5.4 Tags Internal Macro

`\@iftagsloaded{<tags name>}{<do thing(s) if the tag is loaded>}`
`{<do thing(s) if the tag is not loaded>}`

As you can see, the syntax of `\@iftagsloaded` is exactly the same as the syntax of `\@ifpackageloaded` and `\@ifclassloaded`. By tags, we mean things like `leqno` or `reqno`. Please note that in the argument `<tags name>`, the extension `clo` should not be given.

5.5 Definition File Loaded Internal Macro

`\@ifdefinitionfileloaded{<definition file name>}`
`{<do thing(s) if the definition file is loaded>}`
`{<do thing(s) if the definition file is not loaded>}`

As you can see, the syntax of `\@ifdefinitionfileloaded` is exactly the same as the syntax of `\@ifpackageloaded` and `\@ifclassloaded`. By definition file, we mean things like `hyperref-bidi.def` or `wrapfig-bidi.def`. Please note that in the argument `<definition file name>`, the extension `def` should not be given.

5.6 Tabular Conditional

`\if@RTLtab`

If the tabular is typeset RTL, `\if@RTLtab` is true and if the tabular is typeset LTR, `\if@RTLtab` is false.

5.7 Footnote Conditional

`\if@RTL@footnote`

When footnotes are typeset RTL, `\if@RTL@footnote` is true and when footnotes are typeset LTR, `\if@RTL@footnote` is false.

5.8 Direction Ensuring Macros

`\@ensure@RTL{<text>} \@ensure@RL{<text>} \@ensure@LTR{<text>}`
`\@ensure@LR{<text>} \@ensure@dir{<text>} \@ensure@maindir{<text>}`

- ☞ `\@ensure@RTL` and `\@ensure@RL` internals make sure that `<text>` is always typeset RTL, independent on the current mode.
- ☞ `\@ensure@LTR` and `\@ensure@LR` internals make sure that `<text>` is always typeset LTR, independent on the current mode.
- ☞ `\@ensure@dir` and `\@ensure@maindir` if used in RTL mode, they put `<text>` inside `\RLE` and if used in LTR mode, they put the text as it is.

5.9 Reset Direction Macro

`\save@dir \saved@@dir \reset@dir`

- ☞ `\save@dir`, if the direction of typesetting is RTL, defines `\saved@@dir` to be RTL and if the direction of typesetting is LTR, defines `\saved@@dir` to be LTR.
- ☞ `\reset@dir`, if `\saved@@dir` is defined as RTL, inserts `\setRTL` otherwise, if `\saved@@dir` is defined as LTR, inserts `\setLTR`, otherwise does nothing.