

THE XePersian PACKAGE
[HTTP://BITBUCKET.ORG/VAFA/XEPERSIAN](http://bitbucket.org/vafa/xepersian)

VAFA KHALIGHI
VAFAKH84@GMAIL.COM

VERSION 1.0.9

Dedication

*We dedicate the XePersian 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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Chapter 1

Introduction

XePersian is a package for typesetting Persian/English documents with Xe \LaTeX . The package includes adaptations for use with many other commonly-used packages.

1.1 Important Notes

- ☞ The XePersian package only works with Xe \TeX engine.
- ☞ Before reading this documentation, you should have read the documentation of the version 1.1.4 of `bidi` package. The XePersian package automatically loads `bidi` package with `RTLdocument` option enabled and hence any commands that `bidi` package offers, is also available in XePersian package. Here, in this documentation, we will not repeat any of `bidi` package's commands.
- ☞ In previous versions ($\leq 1.0.3$) of XePersian, a thesis class provided for typesetting thesis. As of version 1.0.4, I no longer provide this class because I am not familiar with specification of a thesis in Iran and even if I was, the specifications are different from University to University. XePersian is a general package like \LaTeX and should not provide any class for typesetting thesis. So if you really want to have a class file for typesetting thesis, then you should ask your University/department to write one for you.
- ☞ To get help, please explore <http://forum.parsilatex.com> and ask your question there.

1.2 XePersian Info On The Terminal and In The Log File

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

```
xepersian package (Persian for LaTeX over XeTeX)
Description: The package supports Persian
typesetting, using fonts provided in the distribution.
Copyright © 2008–2010 Vafa Khalighi
v1.0.9, <commit 22>, 2010/07/25
License: LaTeX Project Public License, version 1.3c or higher (your choice
)
```

Home: <http://bitbucket.org/vafa/xepersian>
Location on CTAN: `/macros/xetex/latex/xepersian`

Chapter 2

Basics

2.1 Loading The Package

You can load the package in the ordinary way;

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

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

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

- ❶ xepersian should be the last package that you load, because otherwise you are certainly going to overwrite bidi and XePersian package's definitions and consequently, you will not get the expected output.
- ❷ In fact, in addition to bidi, XePersian also makes sure that some specific packages are loaded before bidi and XePersian; these are those packages that bidi and XePersian modifies them for bidirectional and Persian/English typesetting.

If you load XePersian before any of these packages, then you will get an error saying that you should load XePersian or bidi as your last package. When it says that you should load bidi package as your last package, it really means that you should load XePersian as your last package as bidi package is loaded automatically by XePersian package.

For instance, consider the following minimal example:

```
1 \documentclass{minimal}
2 \usepackage{xepersian}
3 \usepackage{enumerate}
4 \settextfont{XB Niloofar}
5 \begin{document}
6 این فقط یک آزمایش است
7 \end{document}
```

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

```
! Package xepersian Error: Oops! you have loaded package enumerate
after xepers
ian package. Please load package enumerate before xepersian package
, and then t
```

```

ry to run xelatex on your document again.

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

1.5 \begin{document}

```

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

```
\xepersianversion \xepersiancommit \xepersiandate
```

- ☞ `\xepersianversion` gives the current version of the package.
- ☞ `\xepersiancommit` gives the current Mercurial commit number of the package.
- ☞ `\xepersiandate` gives the current date of the package.

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{xepersian}
3 \settextfont{XB Niloofar}
4 \begin{document}
5 \begin{latin}
6 This is typeset by \textsf{\XePersian} package,
7 \xepersianversion, \xepersiancommit, \xepersiandate.
8 \end{latin}
9 \end{document}

```

2.3 Options of The Package

There are two options:

2.3.1 Kashida Option

If you pass `Kashida` option to the package, you will use `Kashida` for stretching words for better output quality and getting rid of underfull or overfull `\hbox` messages. Please note that X series fonts of IRMUG (Iranian Mac Users Group) have absolutely super poor quality and if you use any of these fonts with `Kashida` option enabled, the result on the PDF viewed on the monitor is the ugliest of any kind, however the print may look fine. Hence if you are going to enable `Kashida` option, then you are advised to use either “Adobe Arabic” or “Scheherazade” fonts.

This is the font issue not XePersian’s bug

Note that you can not use `Kashida` option when you are using Nastaliq-like font (well, you still can use `Kashida` option when you use any Nastaliq-like font, but I can not guarantee high quality output!).

2.3.2 localise Option

If you enable `localise` option, then you can use most frequently-used \LaTeX commands and environments in Persian, almost like what \TeX -e-Parsi offers. This is still work in progress and we wish to add lots more Persian equivalents of \LaTeX and \TeX commands and environments. The Persian equivalents of \LaTeX and \TeX commands are shown in Table 2.1 and Persian equivalents of \LaTeX environments are shown in Table 2.2.

Please note that the Persian equivalents of \LaTeX and \TeX commands and environments are only available after loading `xepersian` package with `localise` option enabled. This means that even if you enable `localise` option, you still have to write all commands or environments that come before `\usepackage [localise] {xepersian}`, in its original form, i.e. `\documentclass`.

When you enable the `localise` option, not only you can use Persian equivalents of \LaTeX and \TeX commands and environments, but still original \LaTeX and \TeX commands and environments work too.

The \TeX and \LaTeX commands and environments and their Persian equivalents listed in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 is not the whole story; If any command and environment in Table 2.1 and Table 2.2 have a starred version, their starred version also work. For example in Table 2.1, the Persian equivalent of `\chapter` is `\فصل`. I know that `\chapter` has a starred version, so this means `*\فصل` is also the Persian equivalent of `\chapter*`. Is that clear?

Table 2.1: The Equivalent \LaTeX and \TeX Commands

Command in \TeX or \LaTeX	Equivalent Persian Command
<code>\abovedisplayshortskip</code>	<code>\پرش کوتاه بالای نمایش</code>
<code>\abovedisplayskip</code>	<code>\پرش بالای نمایش</code>
<code>\abstractname</code>	<code>\نام چکیده</code>
<code>\addcontentsline</code>	<code>\بیفزای خط فهرست</code>
<code>\address</code>	<code>\آدرس</code>
<code>\addtocontents</code>	<code>\بیفزایر فهرست</code>
<code>\addtocounter</code>	<code>\بیفزایر شمارنده</code>
<code>\addtolength</code>	<code>\بیفزایر طول</code>
<code>\addvspace</code>	<code>\بیفزایر فاصله</code>
<code>\aleph</code>	<code>\الف</code>
<code>\allowdisplaybreaks</code>	<code>\شکست نمایش مجاز</code>
<code>\Alph</code>	<code>\حروف ب</code>
<code>\alph</code>	<code>\حروف ک</code>
<code>\alsoname</code>	<code>\نام همچنین</code>
<code>\and</code>	<code>\و</code>
<code>\angle</code>	<code>\زاویه</code>
<code>\appendixname</code>	<code>\نام پیوست</code>
<code>\approx</code>	<code>\تقریب</code>
<code>\arabic</code>	<code>\عربی</code>
<code>\arg</code>	<code>\آرگ</code>
<code>\arraycolsep</code>	<code>\جداگرستون آرایه</code>

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L _A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
<code>\arrayrulewidth</code>	\عرض نوار آرایه
<code>\arraystretch</code>	\کشیدگی آرایه
<code>\AtBeginDocument</code>	\در شروع نوشتار
<code>\AtEndDocument</code>	\در پایان نوشتار
<code>\AtEndOfClass</code>	\در پایان کلاس
<code>\AtEndOfPackage</code>	\در پایان بسته
<code>\author</code>	\نویسنده
<code>\backmatter</code>	\مطلب پشت
<code>\backslash</code>	\شکاف پشت
<code>\bar</code>	\میله
<code>\baselineskip</code>	\پرش خط کرسی
<code>\baselinestretch</code>	\کشیدگی خط کرسی
<code>\begin</code>	\شروع
<code>\belowdisplayshortskip</code>	\پرش کوتاه زیرنمایش
<code>\belowdisplayskip</code>	\پرش زیرنمایش
<code>\bfdefault</code>	\پیش فرض سیاه
<code>\bfseries</code>	\سری سیاه
<code>\bibitem</code>	\بند کتاب نامه
<code>\bibliography</code>	\کتاب نامه
<code>\bibliographystyle</code>	\سبک کتاب نامه
<code>\bibname</code>	\نام کتاب نامه
<code>\bigskip</code>	\پرش بزرگ
<code>\bigskipamount</code>	\مقدار پرش بزرگ
<code>\botfigrule</code>	\نوار پای عکس
<code>\bottomfraction</code>	\کسر پایین
<code>\bullet</code>	\گلوله
<code>\caption</code>	\شرح
<code>\cc</code>	\رونوشت
<code>\ccname</code>	\نام رونوشت
<code>\cdot</code>	\نقطه وسط
<code>\cdots</code>	\نقاط وسط
<code>\centering</code>	\وسط چین
<code>\centerline</code>	\خط وسط
<code>\chapter</code>	\فصل
<code>\chaptername</code>	\نام فصل
<code>\cite</code>	\سند
<code>\ClassError</code>	\خطای کلاس
<code>\ClassInfo</code>	\اطلاعات کلاس
<code>\ClassWarning</code>	\هشدار کلاس
<code>\ClassWarningNoLine</code>	\هشدار کلاس بدون خط
<code>\cleardoublepage</code>	\دو صفحه پاک
<code>\clearpage</code>	\صفحه پاک
<code>\cline</code>	\خطس
<code>\closing</code>	\بستن

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
<code>\clubsuit</code>	\خاج
<code>\color</code>	\رنگ
<code>\colorbox</code>	\کادررنگی
<code>\columnsep</code>	\جداگرستون
<code>\columnseprule</code>	\نوارجداگرستون
<code>\contentsline</code>	\خطفهرست
<code>\contentsname</code>	\نامفهرست
<code>\copyright</code>	\حق تالیف
<code>\CurrentOption</code>	\گزینه جاری
<code>\dashbox</code>	\کادر بینا بین
<code>\dashv</code>	\بینا بین ع
<code>\date</code>	\تاریخ
<code>\dblfigrule</code>	\نوار شکل دولا
<code>\dblfloatpagefraction</code>	\کسر صفحه شناور دولا
<code>\dblfloatsep</code>	\جداگر شناور دولا
<code>\dbltextfloatsep</code>	\جداگر شناور متن دولا
<code>\dbltopfraction</code>	\کسر بالا دولا
<code>\DeclareGraphicsExtensions</code>	\اعلام پسوند گرافیک
<code>\DeclareGraphicsRule</code>	\اعلام دستور گرافیک
<code>\DeclareOption</code>	\اعلام گزینه
<code>\DeclareRobustCommand</code>	\اعلام فرمان قوی
<code>\definecolor</code>	\معرفی رنگ
<code>\deg</code>	\درجه
<code>\depth</code>	\عمق
<code>\diamondsuit</code>	\خشت
<code>\dim</code>	\بعد
<code>\discretionary</code>	\احتیاطی
<code>\displaybreak</code>	\شکست نمایش
<code>\displaystyle</code>	\سبک نمایش
<code>\documentclass</code>	\کلاس نوشتار
<code>\dot</code>	\نقطه
<code>\doteq</code>	\نقطه مساوی
<code>\dotfill</code>	\پر نقطه
<code>\dots</code>	\نقاط
<code>\doublebox</code>	\کادر دولا
<code>\doublerulesep</code>	\جداگر نوار دولا
<code>\downarrow</code>	\فلش پایین
<code>\em</code>	\تا
<code>\emph</code>	\تاکید
<code>\emptyset</code>	\مجموعه تهی
<code>\end</code>	\پایان
<code>\endfirsthead</code>	\پایان اولین سر
<code>\endfoot</code>	\پایان پا
<code>\endhead</code>	\پایان سر

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Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
\endlastfoot	\پایان آخرین پا
\enlargethispage	\گسترش این صفحه
\eqref	\ارجاع فر
\euro	\یورو
\evensidemargin	\حاشیه طرف راست
\ExecuteOptions	\اجرای گزینه ها
\extracolsep	\جدا اگر ستون اضافی
\fancypage	\صفحه تجملی
\fbox	\کادر ف
\fboxrule	\نوار کادر ف
\fboxsep	\جدا اگر کادر ف
\fcolorbox	\کادر ف رنگی
\figurename	\نام شکل
\fill	\پرر
\flat	\پهن
\floatpagefraction	\کسر صفحه شناور
\floatsep	\جدا اگر شناور
\flushbottom	\تنظیم پایین
\fnsymbol	\نمادین
\fontfamily	\خانواده قلم
\fontseries	\سری قلم
\fontshape	\شکل قلم
\fontsize	\اندازه قلم
\LTRfootnote	\پانوشت چبر
\footnote	\پانوشت
\footnotemark	\نشان پانوشت
\footnoterule	\نوار پانوشت
\footnotesep	\جدا اگر پانوشت
\footnotesize	\اندازه پانوشت
\footnotetext	\متن پانوشت
\footskip	\پرش پا
\frame	\فریم
\framebox	\کادر فریم
\frenchspacing	\فاصله گذاری فرانسوی
\frontmatter	\مطلب پیش
\glossary	\فرهنگ
\glossaryentry	\فقره فرهنگ
\graphpaper	\کاغذ گراف
\guillemotleft	\گیومه چپ
\guillemotright	\گیومه راست
\guilsinglleft	\گیومه تکی چپ
\guilsinglright	\گیومه تکی راست
\headheight	\ارتفاع سر
\headsep	\جدا اگر سر

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Command in T _E X or L _A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
\headtoname	\سربه نام
\heartsuit	\دل
\height	\ارتفاع
\hfill	\پرا
\hline	\خطا
\hoffset	\مبداا
\hrulefill	\نوارا پرر
\hspace	\فضاا
\huge	\بزرگ
\Huge	\بزرگ تر
\hyperlink	\ابریوند
\hypersetup	\بارگذاری ابر
\hypertarget	\هدف ابر
\hyphenation	\خط پیوند
\iff	\گرر
\IfFileExists	\گریونده موجود
\ifthenelse	\گرا نگاه دیگر
\include	\شامل
\includegraphics	\شامل گرافیک
\includeonly	\تنها شامل
\indent	\تورفته
\index	\نمایه
\indexentry	\فقره نمایه
\indexname	\نام نمایه
\indexspace	\فضای نمایه
\input	\ورود
\InputIfFileExists	\ورودگریونده موجود
\intertext	\بین متن
\intertextsep	\جداا گر بین متن
\invisible	\مخفی
\itdefault	\پیش فرض ای
\item	\بند
\itemindent	\تورفتگی بند
\itemsep	\جداا گر بند
\itshape	\شکل ای
\kill	\کشتن
\label	\برچسب
\labelenumi	\برچسب شمارشی
\labelenumii	\برچسب شمارش د
\labelenumiii	\برچسب شمارش س
\labelenumiv	\برچسب شمارش چ
\labelitemi	\برچسب بندی
\labelitemii	\برچسب بندد
\labelitemiii	\برچسب بندس

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
\labelitemiv	\برچسب بندچ
\labelsep	\جداگربرچسب
\labelwidth	\عرضبرچسب
\language	\زبان
\large	\درشت
\Large	\درشت تر
\LARGE	\درشت درشت
\LaTeX	\لانک
\LaTeXe	\لانک ای
\ldots	\نقاط خ
\left	\چپ
\leftmargin	\حاشیه چپ
\line	\خط
\linebreak	\شکست خط
\linethickness	\ضخامت خط
\linewidth	\عرض خط
\listfigurename	\نام لیست شکل
\listfiles	\لیست پرونده ها
\listoffigures	\لیست شکل ها
\listoftables	\لیست لوح ها
\listparindent	\تورفتگی پارلیست
\listtablename	\نام لیست جدول
\LoadClass	\بارگذاری کلاس
\LoadClassWithOptions	\بارگذاری کلاس با گزینه ها
\location	\مکان
\mainmatter	\مطلب اصلی
\makebox	\ساخت کادر
\makeglossary	\ساخت فرهنگ
\makeindex	\ساخت نمایه
\makelabel	\ساخت برچسب
\makelabels	\ساخت برچسب ها
\MakeLowercase	\ساخت حروف کوچک
\maketitle	\ساخت عنوان
\MakeUppercase	\ساخت حروف بزرگ
\marginpar	\حاشیه پار
\marginparsep	\جداگر حاشیه پار
\marginparwidth	\عرض جداگر پار
\markboth	\نشان هر دو
\markright	\نشان راست
\mbox	\س کادر
\medskip	\پرش متوسط
\medskipamount	\مقدار پرش متوسط
\medspace	\فضای متوسط
\MessageBreak	\شکست پیام

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L _A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
<code>\multicolumn</code>	<code>\چندستونی</code>
<code>\name</code>	<code>\نام</code>
<code>\natural</code>	<code>\طبیعی</code>
<code>\nearrow</code>	<code>\باریک</code>
<code>\NeedsTeXFormat</code>	<code>\نیازبهفرمتک</code>
<code>\neg</code>	<code>\منفی</code>
<code>\negmedspace</code>	<code>\فضایمتوسطمنفی</code>
<code>\negthickspace</code>	<code>\فضایضخیممنفی</code>
<code>\negthinspace</code>	<code>\فضاینازکمنفی</code>
<code>\newboolean</code>	<code>\بولینو</code>
<code>\newcommand</code>	<code>\فرماننو</code>
<code>\newcounter</code>	<code>\شمارندهنو</code>
<code>\newenvironment</code>	<code>\محیطنو</code>
<code>\newfont</code>	<code>\قلمنو</code>
<code>\newlength</code>	<code>\طولنو</code>
<code>\newline</code>	<code>\خطنو</code>
<code>\newpage</code>	<code>\صفحنو</code>
<code>\newsavebox</code>	<code>\کادرذخیرهنو</code>
<code>\newtheorem</code>	<code>\قضیهنو</code>
<code>\nocite</code>	<code>\بدونسند</code>
<code>\nofiles</code>	<code>\بدونپرونده</code>
<code>\noindent</code>	<code>\بدونتورفتگی</code>
<code>\nolimits</code>	<code>\بدونحد</code>
<code>\nolinebreak</code>	<code>\بدونشکستخط</code>
<code>\nonfrenchspacing</code>	<code>\فاصلهگذاریغیرفرانسوی</code>
<code>\nonumber</code>	<code>\بدونشماره</code>
<code>\nopagebreak</code>	<code>\بدونشکستصفحه</code>
<code>\normalcolor</code>	<code>\رنگنرمال</code>
<code>\normalfont</code>	<code>\قلمنرمال</code>
<code>\normalmarginpar</code>	<code>\حاشیهپارنرمال</code>
<code>\normalsize</code>	<code>\اندازهنرمال</code>
<code>\notag</code>	<code>\بدوناتیکت</code>
<code>\numberwithin</code>	<code>\شمارهمطابق</code>
<code>\oddsidemargin</code>	<code>\حاشیهسمتچپ</code>
<code>\onecolumn</code>	<code>\یکستون</code>
<code>\onlynotes</code>	<code>\تنهایادداشتها</code>
<code>\onlyslides</code>	<code>\تنهااسلایدها</code>
<code>\OptionNotUsed</code>	<code>\گزینهاستفادهنشده</code>
<code>\PackageError</code>	<code>\خطایبسته</code>
<code>\PackageInfo</code>	<code>\اطلاعاتبسته</code>
<code>\PackageWarning</code>	<code>\هشداربسته</code>
<code>\PackageWarningNoLine</code>	<code>\هشداربستهبدونخط</code>
<code>\pagebreak</code>	<code>\شکستصفحه</code>
<code>\pagecolor</code>	<code>\رنگصفحه</code>

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L _A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
<code>\pagename</code>	\نام صفحه
<code>\pagenumbering</code>	\شماره گذاری صفحه
<code>\pageref</code>	\ارجاع صفحه
<code>\pagestyle</code>	\سبک صفحه
<code>\paperheight</code>	\ارتفاع برگ
<code>\paperwidth</code>	\عرض برگ
<code>\par</code>	\پار
<code>\paragraph</code>	\پاراگراف
<code>\parallel</code>	\موازی
<code>\parbox</code>	\کادر پار
<code>\parindent</code>	\تورفتگی پار
<code>\parsep</code>	\جداگرا پار
<code>\parskip</code>	\پرش پار
<code>\part</code>	\قسمت
<code>\partname</code>	\نام قسمت
<code>\partopsep</code>	\جداگرا بالای پار
<code>\PassOptionToClass</code>	\پاس گزینه به کلاس
<code>\PassOptionToPackage</code>	\پاس گزینه به بسته
<code>\path</code>	\مسیر
<code>\printindex</code>	\چاپ نمایه
<code>\ProcessOptions</code>	\پردازش گزینه ها
<code>\protect</code>	\حمایت
<code>\providecommand</code>	\تهیه فرمان
<code>\ProvidesClass</code>	\تهیه کلاس
<code>\ProvidesFile</code>	\تهیه پرونده
<code>\ProvidesPackage</code>	\تهیه بسته
<code>\raggedbottom</code>	\تنظیم پایین
<code>\raggedleft</code>	\تنظیم چپ
<code>\raggedright</code>	\تنظیم راست
<code>\raisebox</code>	\ترفع کادر
<code>\raisetag</code>	\ترفع اتیکت
<code>\rangle</code>	\زاویه ر
<code>\rceil</code>	\سقف ر
<code>\ref</code>	\رجوع
<code>\reflectbox</code>	\انعکاس کادر
<code>\refname</code>	\نام رجوع
<code>\refstepcounter</code>	\گام رجوع شمارنده
<code>\renewcommand</code>	\فرمان از نو
<code>\renewenvironment</code>	\محیط از نو
<code>\RequirePackage</code>	\نیاز به بسته
<code>\RequirePackageWithOptions</code>	\نیاز به بسته با گزینه
<code>\resizebox</code>	\اندازه از نو کادر
<code>\reversemarginpar</code>	\حاشیه پار معکوس
<code>\rfloor</code>	\کف ر

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
\right	\راست
\rmdefault	\پیش فرض رم
\rmfamily	\خانواده رم
\Roman	\رومن بزرگ
\roman	\رومن
\rotatebox	\چرخاندن کادر
\rule	\نوار
\savebox	\ذخیره کادر
\sbox	\کادر ذ
\scalebox	\کادر مقیاس
\scdefault	\پیش فرض تمام بزرگ
\scriptscriptstyle	\سبک ته نوشت ته نوشت
\scriptsize	\اندازه ته نوشت
\scripstyle	\سبک ته نوشت
\section	\بخش
\see	\ببینید
\seealso	\نیز ببینید
\seename	\نام ببینید
\selectfont	\انتخاب قلم
\setboolean	\تنظیم بولی
\setcounter	\تنظیم شمارنده
\setlength	\تنظیم طول
\setminus	\تنظیم منها
\settodepth	\تنظیم به عمق
\settoheight	\تنظیم به ارتفاع
\settowidth	\تنظیم به عرض
\sfdefault	\پیش فرض س ف
\sffamily	\خانواده س ف
\shadowbox	\کادر سایه دار
\sharp	\تیز
\shortstack	\پشته کوتاه
\sldefault	\پیش فرض خو
\sloppy	\نامرتب
\slshape	\شمايل خو
\small	\کوچک
\smallskip	\پرش کوچک
\smallskipamount	\مقدار پرش کوچک
\smash	\کوب
\smile	\لبخند
\spadesuit	\پیک
\star	\ستاره
\stepcounter	\گام شمارنده
\stretch	\کشی
\subitem	\زیربند

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
<code>\subparagraph</code>	<code>\زیرپاراگراف</code>
<code>\subsection</code>	<code>\زیربخش</code>
<code>\substack</code>	<code>\زیرپشته</code>
<code>\subsubitem</code>	<code>\زیرزیربند</code>
<code>\subsubsection</code>	<code>\زیرزیربخش</code>
<code>\subset</code>	<code>\زیرمجموعه</code>
<code>\subsetq</code>	<code>\زیرمجموعه مس</code>
<code>\tabbingsep</code>	<code>\جداگر جدول بندی</code>
<code>\tabcolsep</code>	<code>\جداگر ستون جدول</code>
<code>\tableofcontents</code>	<code>\فهرست مطالب</code>
<code>\tablename</code>	<code>\نام لوح</code>
<code>\tabularnewline</code>	<code>\خط نو جدول</code>
<code>\tag</code>	<code>\اتیکت</code>
<code>\telephone</code>	<code>\تلفن</code>
<code>\TeX</code>	<code>\تک</code>
<code>\text</code>	<code>\متنی</code>
<code>\textbullet</code>	<code>\گلوله متنی</code>
<code>\textemdash</code>	<code>\ام دش متنی</code>
<code>\textendash</code>	<code>\ان دش متنی</code>
<code>\textexclamdown</code>	<code>\تعجب وارونه متنی</code>
<code>\textperiodcentered</code>	<code>\نقطه وسط متنی</code>
<code>\textquestiondown</code>	<code>\سوال وارونه متنی</code>
<code>\textquotedblleft</code>	<code>\نقل چپ متنی دولا</code>
<code>\textquotedblright</code>	<code>\نقل راست متنی دولا</code>
<code>\textquoteleft</code>	<code>\نقل متنی چپ</code>
<code>\textquoteright</code>	<code>\نقل متنی راست</code>
<code>\textvisiblespace</code>	<code>\فضای نمایان متنی</code>
<code>\textbackslash</code>	<code>\شکافت پشت متنی</code>
<code>\textbar</code>	<code>\میله متنی</code>
<code>\textgreater</code>	<code>\بزرگ تر متنی</code>
<code>\textless</code>	<code>\کمتر متنی</code>
<code>\textbf</code>	<code>\متن سیاه</code>
<code>\textcircled</code>	<code>\مدور متنی</code>
<code>\textcolor</code>	<code>\رنگ متن</code>
<code>\textcompwordmark</code>	<code>\نشان کلمه مرکب متن</code>
<code>\textfloatsep</code>	<code>\جداگر شناور متن</code>
<code>\textfraction</code>	<code>\کسر متن</code>
<code>\textheight</code>	<code>\ارتفاع متن</code>
<code>\textit</code>	<code>\متن ایتالیک</code>
<code>\textmd</code>	<code>\متن نازک</code>
<code>\textnormal</code>	<code>\متن نرمال</code>
<code>\textregistered</code>	<code>\ثبتي متنی</code>
<code>\textrm</code>	<code>\متن رومن</code>
<code>\textsc</code>	<code>\متن تمام بزرگ</code>

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
\textsf	\متن سانز سریف
\textsl	\متن خوابیده
\textstyle	\سبک متنی
\textsuperscript	\بالا نویس متنی
\texttrademark	\علامت تجاری متنی
\texttt	\متن تایپ
\textup	\متن بالا
\textwidth	\عرض متن
\thanks	\تشکر
\thicklines	\خطها ضخیم
\thickspace	\فضا ضخیم
\thinlines	\خطها نازک
\thinspace	\فضا نازک
\thisfancypage	\این صفحه تجملی
\thispagestyle	\سبک این صفحه
\tilde	\مد
\tiny	\ریز
\times	\ضرب
\title	\عنوان
\to	\به
\today	\امروز
\top	\بالا
\topfigrule	\نوار بالای شکل
\topfraction	\کسر بالا
\topmargin	\حاشیه بالا
\topsep	\جداگر بالا
\topskip	\پرش بالا
\totalheight	\ارتفاع کلی
\triangle	\مثلث
\ttdefault	\پیش فرض تایپ
\ttfamily	\خانواده تایپ
\twocolumn	\دو ستون
\underline	\زیر خط
\updefault	\پیش فرض ایستاده
\usebox	\استفاده کادر
\usecounter	\استفاده شمارنده
\usefont	\استفاده فونت
\usepackage	\استفاده بسته
\value	\ارزش
\verb	\کبک
\vfill	\پررغ
\visible	\نمایان
\vline	\خط عمود
\voffset	\مبداء

Continued on next page

Command in T _E X or L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Command
\vpageref	\ارجاع صفحه ع
\vref	\ارجاع ع
\vspace	\فضای ع
\whiledo	\مادام بکن
\widehat	\کلاه پهن
\widetilde	\مدپهن
\width	\عرض

Table 2.2: The Equivalent L^AT_EX Environments

Environment in L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Environment
abstract	چکیده
appendix	پیوست
array	آرایه
center	وسط
description	توضیح
document	نوشتار
enumerate	شماره بندی
figure	شکل
filecontents	محتویات پرونده
flushleft	چپ چین
flushright	راست چین
itemize	بنددار
letter	نامه
list	لیست
longtable	جدول دراز
lrbox	کادر رج
math	ریاضی
matrix	ماتریس
minipage	صفحه کوچک
multicols	چندستونی ها
multline	چندخطی
note	یادداشت
overlay	انباشتن
picture	تصویر
quotation	اقتباس
quote	نقل
slide	اسلاید
sloppypar	پارنا مرتب
split	شکافتن
subarray	زیر آرایه
tabbing	جدول بندی
table	لوح
tabular	جدول
thebibliography	محتوای کتاب نامه
theindex	محتوای نمایه

Continued on next page

Environment in L ^A T _E X	Equivalent Persian Environment
<code>titlepage</code>	صفحه عنوان
<code>verbatim</code>	کلمه به کلمه
<code>verse</code>	شعر

2.4 A Sample Input T_EX File

```

1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{xepersian}
3 \settextfont{XB Niloofar}
4 \title{یک سند نمونه}
5 \author{نام نویسنده}
6 \begin{document}
7 \maketitle
8 \tableofcontents
9 \part{عنوان بخش}
10 ...
11 \section{عنوان قسمت}
12 ...
13 \subsection{عنوان زیر قسمت}
14 ...
15 \subsubsection{عنوان زیر زیر قسمت}
16 ...
17 \end{document}

```

2.5 Font Commands

2.5.1 Basic Font Commands

```

\settextfont [Options] {\font name}
\setlatintextfont [Options] {\font name}
\setdigitfont [Options] {\font name}

```

- ☞ Options in any font command in this documentation are anything that fontspec package provides as the option of loading fonts, except **Script** and **Mapping**.
- ☞ `\settextfont` will choose the default font for Persian texts of your document. This command is compulsory and if you do not use it at least once, you will get error saying that you should choose a Persian font by using this command.
- ☞ `\setlatintextfont` will choose the font for Latin texts of your document. If you do not use this command at all, the default T_EX font (fonts used in this documentation) will be used for Latin texts of your document.
- ☞ `\setdigitfont` will choose the Persian font for digits in math mode. By using this command, digits in math mode will appear in Persian form and if you do not use this command at all, you will get default T_EX font for digits in math mode and digits appear in their original form (Western).

2.5.2 Defining Extra Persian and Latin Fonts

```
\defpersianfont\CS [Options] {\font name}  
\deflatinfont\CS [Options] {\font name}
```

☞ With `\defpersianfont`, you can define extra Persian fonts.

```
\defpersianfont\Nastaliq[Scale=1]{IranNastaliq}
```

In this example, we define `\Nastaliq` to stand for Nastaliq font.

☞ With `\deflatinfont`, you can define extra Latin fonts.

```
\deflatinfont\junicode[Scale=1]{Junicode}
```

In this example, we define `\Junicode` to stand for Junicode font.

2.5.3 Choosing Persian Sans Font

```
\setpersiansansfont [Options] {\font name}  
\persiansffamily \textpersiansf{\text}
```

2.5.4 Choosing Persian Mono Font

```
\setpersianmonofont [Options] {\font name}  
\persianttfamily \textpersiantt{\text}
```

2.5.5 Choosing Persian Iranic Font

```
\setiraniconfont [Options] {\font name}  
\iraniconfamily \textiranicon{\text}
```

2.5.6 Choosing Persian Navar Font

```
\setnavarfont [Options] {\font name}  
\navarfamily \textnavar{\text}
```

2.5.7 Choosing Persian Pook Font

```
\setpookfont [Options] {\font name}  
\pookfamily \textpook{\text}
```

2.5.8 Choosing Persian Sayeh Font

```
\setsayehfont [Options] {\font name}  
\sayehfamily \textsayeh{\text}
```

2.5.9 Choosing Latin Sans Font

```
\setlatinsansfont [Options] {\font name}  
\sffamily \textsf{\text}
```

2.5.10 Choosing Latin Mono Font

```
\setlatinmonofont [Options] {\font name}  
\ttfamily \texttt{\text}
```

2.6 Latin and Persian Environment

```
\begin{latin} \text \end{latin}  
\begin{persian} \text \end{persian}
```

- ☞ `latin` environment both changes direction of the paragraphs to LTR and font to Latin font.
- ☞ `persian` environment both changes direction of the Paragraphs to RTL and font to Persian font.

2.7 Latin and Persian Commands

`\Latin \Persian`

- ☞ `\Latin` command both changes direction of the paragraphs to LTR and font to Latin font.
- ☞ `\Persian` command both changes direction of the Paragraphs to RTL and font to Persian font.

2.8 Short Latin and Persian Texts

`\lr{<text>} \rl{<text>}`

- ☞ With `\lr` command, you can typeset short LTR texts.
- ☞ With `\rl` command, you can typeset short RTL texts.

2.9 Miscellaneous Commands

`\today \latintoday \twocolumnstableofcontents \XePersian
\plq \prq`

- ☞ `\today` typesets current Persian date and `\latintoday` typesets current Latin date.
- ☞ `\twocolumnstableofcontents` typesets table of contents in two columns. This requires that you have loaded `multicol` package before `XePersian` package, otherwise an error will be issued.
- ☞ `\XePersian` typesets XePersian's logo.
- ☞ `\plq` and `\prq` typeset Persian left quote and Persian right quote respectively.

2.10 Additional Counters

XePersian defines several additional counters to what already L^AT_EX offers. These counters are `harfi`, `adadi`, and `tartibi`.

2.11 Things To Know About `\setdigitfont`

`\DefaultMathsDigits \PersianMathsDigits \AutoMathsDigits`

- ☞ As we discussed before, `\setdigitfont` will choose the Persian font for digits in math mode. By using this command, digits in math mode will appear in Persian form and if you do not use this command at all, you will get default T_EX font for digits in math mode and digits appear in their original form (Western).
If you use `\setdigitfont`, you should the know that:

- ☞ By default, `\AutoMathsDigits` is active, which means that in Persian mode, you get Persian digits in math mode and in Latin mode, you get T_EX's default font and digits in math mode.
- ☞ If you use `\PersianMathsDigits` anywhere, you will overwrite XePersian's default behaviour and you will always get Persian digits in math mode.
- ☞ If you use `\DefaultMathsDigits` anywhere, again you will overwrite XePersian's default behaviour and you will always get T_EX's default font and digits in math mode.

2.12 Bilingual Captions

XePersian sets caption bilingually. This means if you are in RTL mode, you get Persian caption and if you are in LTR mode, you get English caption.

2.13 Support For Various Packages

In addition to what `bidi` package supports, XePersian also support a few packages. This support is more about language aspect rather than directionality. These packages are `algorithmic`, `algorithm`, `enumerate`, and `backref` packages.

2.13.1 Things You Should Know about Support For `enumerate` Package

The `enumerate` package gives the `enumerate` environment an optional argument which determines the style in which the counter is printed.

An occurrence of one of the tokens `A`, `a`, `I`, `i`, or `1` produces the value of the counter printed with (respectively) `\Alph`, `\alph`, `\Roman`, `\roman` or `\arabic`.

In addition with the extra support that XePersian provides, an occurrence of one of the tokens `ل`, `ۛ`, or `ت` produces the value of the counter printed with (respectively) `\harfi`, `\adadi`, or `\tartibi`.

These letters may be surrounded by any strings involving any other T_EX expressions, however the tokens `A`, `a`, `I`, `i`, `1`, `ل`, `ۛ`, `ت` must be inside a `{}` group if they are not to be taken as special.

To see an Example, please look at `enumerate` package documentation.

2.14 Index Generation

For generating index, you are advised to use `xindy` program, any other program such as `makeindex` is not recommended.

2.15 Converting Your FarsiT_EX Files To XePersian or Unicode

There is a python program written by Mostafa Vahedi that enables you to convert FarsiT_EX files to XePersian or unicode. This program can be found in `doc` folder with the name `ftxe-0.11.py`. To convert your FarsiT_EX files to XePersian, put `ftxe-0.11.py` in the same directory that your FarsiT_EX file is, and then open a terminal/command prompt and do the following:

```
python ftxe-0.11.py file.ftx file.tex
```

This will convert your `file.ftx` (FarsiT_EX file) to `file.tex` (XePersian file).

The general syntax of using the python script is as follow:

```
python ftxe-0.11.py [-r] [-s] [-x] [-u] input-filename1 input-filename2
```

Where

- `-r` (DEFAULT) recursively consider files included in the given files
- `-s` do not recursively consider files
- `-x` (DEFAULT) insert XePersian related commands
- `-u` only convert to unicode (and not to XePersian)

Please note that the python script will not work with versions of python later than 2.6. So you are encouraged to use version 2.6 of python to benefit from this python script.

Chapter 3

Extra Packages And Classes

3.1 Magazine Typesetting

3.1.1 Introduction

xepersian-magazine class allows you to create magazines, newspapers and any other types of papers. The output document has a front page and as many inner pages as desired. Articles appear one after another, telling the type, number of columns, heading, subheading, images, author and so forth. It is possible to change the aspect of (almost) everything therefore it is highly customisable. Commands to add different titles, headings and footers are also provided.

3.1.2 Usage

To create¹ a magazine just load the class as usual², with

```
\documentclass [Options] {xepersian-magazine}
```

at the beginning of your source file. The class options are described in [subsection 3.1.6](#).

From this point it is possible to include packages and renew class commands described in [subsection 3.1.5](#).

3.1.3 Front Page

As every magazine, xepersian-magazine has its own front page. It includes main headings, an index, the magazine logo and other useful information. This environment should be the first you use within xepersian-magazine class but it is not mandatory.

```
\firstimage \firstarticle
```

The first two commands you can use inside the `frontpage` environment are `\firstimage` and `\firstarticle` which include, respectively, the main image and the main head-

-
1. For a sample file, please look at `magazine-sample.tex` in the `doc` folder
 2. You also need to load `graphicx`, `xunicode` and `xepersian` packages respectively, after loading the document class and choose fonts for the main text, Latin text and digits in maths formulas. For more detail see [chapter 2](#) of the documentation.

ing in the front page. The first one takes two arguments $\langle image \rangle$ and $\langle description \rangle$. Notice that second argument is optional and it declares the image caption; $\langle image \rangle$ defines the relative path to the image. In order to include the first piece of article use

`\firstarticle{\langle title \rangle}{\langle opening \rangle}{\langle time \rangle}`

first two arguments are mandatory and represent heading and the opening paragraph. Last argument is optional (you can leave it blank) and indicates the time when article happened.

`\secondarticle`

The second piece of article is included using the command `\secondarticle` just as the first article. The main difference are that this second piece has two more arguments and it does not include an image.

`\secondarticle{\langle title \rangle}{\langle subtitle \rangle}{\langle opening \rangle}{\langle pagesof \rangle}{\langle time \rangle}`

The new arguments $\langle subtitle \rangle$ and $\langle pagesof \rangle$ define a subtitle and the name of the section for this piece of article.

`\thirdarticle`

The third piece of article is the last one in the `xepersian-magazine` front page. It works like the `\secondarticle`.

`\thirdarticle{\langle title \rangle}{\langle subtitle \rangle}{\langle opening \rangle}{\langle pagesof \rangle}{\langle time \rangle}`

The arguments meaning is the same as `\secondarticle` command.

The front page includes three information blocks besides the news: `indexblock` which contains the index, `authorblock` which includes information about the author and a `weatherblock` containing a weather forecast. All these three environments are mostly a frame in the front page therefore they can be redefined to fit your personal wishes but I kept them to give an example and to respect the original `xepersian-magazine` format.

`\indexitem`

The `indexblock` environment contains a manually edited index of `xepersian-magazine`. It takes one optional argument $\langle title \rangle$ and places a title over the index block. To add entries inside the index just type

```
\indexitem{<title>}{<reference>}
```

inside the environment. The *<title>* is the index entry text and the *<reference>* points to a article inside `xepersian-magazine`. It will be more clear when you read [subsection 3.1.4](#). In order to get a correct output, it is necessary to leave a blank line between index items.

The `authorblock` environment can include whatever you would like. I called it `authorblock` because I think it is nice to include some author reference in the front page: who you are, why are you doing this... This environment creates a frame box in the bottom right corner of the front page with your own logo at the top.

```
\weatheritem
```

Finally, the `weatherblock` lets you include a weather forecast. It takes one optional argument *<title>* that places a title over the weather block. It can fit up to three weather icons with maximum and minimum temperatures, description and name. To add each of the weather entries type the following

```
\weatheritem{<image>}{<day-name>}{<max>}{<min>}{<short-des>}
```

The first argument includes the path to the weather icon (i.e. sunny or rainy), *<day-name>* like Monday, *<max>* and *<min>* are the highest and lowest day temperatures and *<short-des>* is a brief description of the weather condition: partly cloudy, sunny and windy ...

3.1.4 Inside

Once we have created the front page we should include all articles inside our magazine. `xepersian-magazine` arranges all articles one after each other, expanding headings all over the page and splitting the article text in the number of columns we wish. There are three different environments to define a piece of article: the `article` environment described in [section 3.1.4](#), the `editorial` environment [section 3.1.4](#) for opinion articles and the `shortarticle` environment explained in [section 3.1.4](#).

The article environment

The main environment to include a piece of article is called `article`. It takes four arguments that set up the headings and structure of the article.

```
\begin{article}{<num-of-columns>}{<title>}{<subtitle>}{<pagesof>}{<label>}  
...<text>...  
\end{article}
```

The first argument *<num-of-columns>* sets the number of columns the article will be divided whereas *<label>* is used when pointing an article from the index in the front page. The rest of the arguments are easy to understand.

Inside the `article` environment, besides the main text of the article, it is possible to include additional information using several class commands.

`\authorandplace \timestamp`

The `\authorandplace{<author>}{<place>}` inserts the name of the editor and the place where the article happened in the way many magazines do. Another useful command is `\timestamp{<time>}` which includes the time and a separator just before the text. These two commands should be used before the text because they type the text as the same place they are executed.

`\image`

To include images within the text of an article, `xepersian-magazine` provides an `\image` command. Since `multicol` package does not provide any float support for its `multicols` environment, I created a macro that includes an image only if that is possible, calculating if there is enough space for the image. It is not the best solution but it works quite well and I could not find a better one. To include an image use the command and its two arguments: the relative path to the image and a short description.

`\image{<image>}{<description>}`

`\columntitle \expandedtitle`

Within the text of the article, it is possible to add column and expanded titles. The main difference between them is that the first one keeps inside the width of an article column whereas the second expands all over the width of the page, breaking all the columns. Their use is analogous, as follows

`\columntitle{<type>}{<text>}`
`\expandedtitle{<type>}{<text>}`

These two commands use `fancybox` package features. That is why there are five different types of titles which correspond mainly with `fancybox` ones: `shadowbox`, `doublebox`, `ovalbox`, `Ovalbox` and `lines`.

The editorial environment

In addition to the editorial article environment, one can use the editorial environment to create editorial or opinion texts. The main feature is that it transforms the style of the heading. Although this environment accepts all the commands article takes, it does not make any sense to use the `\authorandplace` command within it since it includes an author argument. To create an editorial text use

```
\begin{editorial}{\langle num-of-columns \rangle}{\langle title \rangle}{\langle author \rangle}{\langle label \rangle}
... \langle text \rangle ...
\end{editorial}
```

All arguments have the same meaning as article environment (see [section 3.1.4](#)).

The shortarticle environment

The shortarticle environment creates a block of short article. Although it has its own title and subtitle, each piece of article within it may have a title. To use it just type:

```
\begin{shortarticle}{\langle num-of-columns \rangle}{\langle title \rangle}{\langle subtitle \rangle}{\langle label \rangle}
... \langle text \rangle ...
\shortarticleitem{\langle title \rangle}{\langle text \rangle}
...
\end{shortarticle}
```

You can also specify the number of columns of the block like editorial and article environments. To add a piece of article inside the shortarticle use the `\shortarticleitem`, indicating a title and the text of the issue.

Commands between articles

```
\articlesep \newsection
```

There are two commands you can use among the articles inside `xepersian-magazine`: `\articlesep` and `\newsection`. The first one does not take any parameter and just draws a line between two articles. The second changes the content of `\xepersian@section` to the new `\langle section name \rangle`. From the point it is used, all articles which follow will be grouped within the new section.

```
\newsection{\langle section name \rangle}
```

3.1.5 Customization

`xepersian-magazine` includes many commands which can be used to customize its aspect, from the front page to the last page. I will list them grouped so it is easy to find them. Treat them as standard \LaTeX commands, using `\renewcommand` to change their behaviour.

Front Page

```
\customlogo \customminilogo \custommagaziname
```

When creating a magazine, everyone wants to show its own logo instead of `xepersian-magazine` default heading. To achieve this, you need to put the following command at the preamble of your document:

```
\customlogo{<text>}
\customminilogo{<text>}
\custommagazinenam{<text>}
```

```
\edition \editionformat
```

The edition text has to be declared in the preamble of the document. One important thing to know is that `\author`, `\date` and `\title` have no effect inside `xepersian-magazine` since the magazine date is taken from `\today` command and the other two are only for the title page (if using `\maketitle`).

```
\indexFormat \indexEntryFormat \indexEntryPageTxt
\indexEntryPageFormat \indexEntrySeparator
```

When defining the index in the front page, there are several commands to customize the final index style. `\indexFormat` sets the format of the title; `\indexEntryFormat`, the format of each index entry; `\indexEntryPageTxt` and `\indexEntryPageFormat` lets you define which is the text that goes with the page number and its format. Finally, `xepersian-magazine` creates a thin line between index entries, you can redefine it using `\indexEntrySeparator`. To get the index with `\xepersian@indexwidth` is provided.

```
\weatherFormat \weatherTempFormat \weatherUnits
```

Relating to the weather block, the title format can be changed redefining `\weatherFormat`. In order to customize the format of the temperature numbers and their units it is necessary to redefine `\weatherTempFormat` and `\weatherUnits` respectively.

```
\*TitleFormat \*SubtitleFormat \*TextFormat
```

The main article that appear in the front page can change their formats. To obtain that there are three standard commands to modify the title, subtitle and text style. You just have to replace the star (*) with first, second or third depending on which article you are editing. Note that first piece of article has no subtitle therefore it does not make any sense to use the non-existent command `\firstSubtitleFormat`.

```
\pictureCaptionFormat \pagesFormat
```

Two other elements to configure are the picture captions and the pages or section format in the entire document. To proceed just redefine the macros `\pictureCaptionFormat` and `\pagesFormat`.

Inside The Magazine

<code>\innerTitleFormat</code> <code>\innerSubtitleFormat</code> <code>\innerAuthorFormat</code> <code>\innerPlaceFormat</code>
--

The articles inside `xepersian-magazine` may have a different format from the ones in the front page. To change their title or subtitle format redefine `\innerTitleFormat` and `\innerSubtitleFormat`. The article text format matches the document general definition. When using the `\authorandplace` command, you might want to change the default style. Just renew `\innerAuthorFormat` and `\innerPlaceFormat` to get the results.

<code>\timestampTxt</code> <code>\timestampSeparator</code> <code>\timestampFormat</code>

The `\timestamp` command described in [section 3.1.4](#) lets you introduce the time of the event before the article text. You can configure its appearance by altering several commands: `\timestampTxt` which means the text after the timestamp; `\timestampSeparator` which defines the element between the actual timestamp and the beginning of the text and, finally, `\timestampFormat` to change the entire timestamp format.

<code>\innerTextFinalMark</code>

`xepersian-magazine` puts a small black square at the end of the article. As I wanted to create a highly customizable L^AT_EX class I added the macro `\innerTextFinalMark` to change this black square. This item will appear always following the last character of the text with the `~` character.

<code>\minraggedcols</code> <code>\raggedFormat</code>
--

The `\minraggedcols` counter is used to tell `xepersian-magazine` when article text should be ragged instead of justified. The counter represents the minimum number of columns that are needed in order to use ragged texts. For example, if `\minraggedcols` is set to 3, all articles with 3 columns or more will be ragged. Articles with 1, 2 columns will have justified text. By default, `\minraggedcols` is set to 4.

The `\raggedFormat` macro can be redefined to fit user ragged style. Default value is `\RaggedLeft`.

<code>\heading</code> <code>\foot</code>
--

`xepersian-magazine` includes package `fancyhdr` for changing headings and footers. Although it is possible to use its own commands to modify `xepersian-magazine` style, there are two commands to change headings and foot appearance. Place them in the preamble of your `xepersian-magazine` document.

```
\heading{\left}\{center\}\{right\}
\foot{\left}\{center\}\{right\}
```

If you still prefer to use fancyhdr macros, use them after the **frontpage** environment.

xepersian-magazine by default places no headers and footers. If you want headers and footers, then after loading xepersian package, you should write `\pagestyle{fancy}` at the preamble of your document.

3.1.6 Class Options

The xepersian-magazine class is in itself an alteration of the standard article class, thus it inherits most of its class options but **twoside**, **twocolumn**, **notitlepage** and **a4paper**. If you find problems when loading other article features, please let me know to fix it. There are also five own options that xepersian-magazine implements.

a3paper (false) This option makes xepersian-magazine 297 mm width by 420 mm height. This option is implemented because the standard article class does not allow this document size.

9pt (false) Allows the 9pt font size that article class does not include (default is 10pt).

columnlines columnlines (false) Adds lines between columns in the entire xepersian-magazine. The default line width is 0.1pt but it is possible to change this by setting length `\columnlines` in the preamble.

showgrid (false) This option is only for developing purposes. Because the front page has a personal design using the textpos package, I created this grid to make easier the lay out.

3.2 Typesetting Multiple-choice Questions

3.2.1 Introduction

xepersian-multiplechoice is a package for making multiple choices questionnaires under L^AT_EX. A special environment allows you to define questions and possible answers. You can specify which answers are correct and which are not. xepersian-multiplechoice not only formats the questions for you, but also generates a “form” (a grid that your students will have to fill in), and a “mask” (the same grid, only with correct answers properly checked in). You can then print the mask on a slide and correct the questionnaires more easily by superimposing the mask on top of students’ forms.

3.2.2 Usage

Here we now explain the usage of this package, however there are four example files, namely `test-question-only.tex`, `test-solution-form.tex`, `test-empty-form.tex` and `test-correction.tex`, available in doc folder that you may want to look at.

Loading The Package

You can load the package as usual by:

```
\usepackage [Options] {xepersian-multiplechoice}
```

The available options are described along the text, where appropriate.

Creating Questions

Here's a simple example demonstrating how to produce a new question:

```
1 \begin{question}{سؤال}  
2 \false ۱ جواب  
3 \true ۲ جواب  
4 \false ۳ جواب  
5 \false ۴ جواب  
6 \end{question}  
7 \begin{correction}  
8 جواب واقعی و علت اینکه این جواب، جواب واقعی هست  
9 \end{correction}
```

The question Environment

The `question` environment allows you to insert questions into your document. It takes one mandatory argument which specifies the actual question's text. The question will be displayed in a frame box, the size of the line.

```
\true \false
```

The proposed answers are displayed below the question in a list fashion (the question environment is a list-based one). Instead of using `\item` however, use either `\true` or `\false` to insert a possible answer.

Question Numbers

The `question` environment is associated with a \LaTeX counter named `question`. This counter stores the number of the next (or current) question. It is initialized to 1, and automatically incremented at the end of `question` environments. You might want to use it to format question titles. For instance, you could decide that each question belongs to a subsection in the `article` class, and use something like this before each question: `\subsection*{Question \thethequestion}`

The Form and the Mask

```
\makeform \makemask
```

Based on the questions appearing in your document, `xepersian-multiplechoice` has the ability to generate a “form” (a grid that your students will have to fill in), and

a “mask” (the same grid, only with correct answers properly checked in). This can make the correction process easier.

To generate a form and a mask, use the macros `\makeform` and `\makemask`. `xepersian-multiplechoice` uses two auxiliary files to build them. These files have respectively an extension of `frm` and `msk`. If you use these macros, you will need two passes of \LaTeX in order to get a correctly formatted document.

Typesetting corrections

The “correction” mode allows you to automatically typeset and distribute corrections to your students. These corrections are slightly modified versions of your questionnaire: each possible answer is prefixed with a small symbol (a visual clue) indicating whether the answer was correct or wrong. In addition, you can typeset explanations below each question.

To activate the correction mode, use the `correction` option. It is off by default.

To typeset explanations below the questions, use the `correction` environment (no argument). The contents of this environment is displayed only in correction mode. In normal mode, it is simply discarded.

In addition, note that `xepersian-multiplechoice` cancels the actions performed by `\makeform` and `\makemask` in `correction` mode. This is to avoid further edition of the source when typesetting a correction.

3.2.3 Important Note

Currently, `xepersian-multiplechoice` requires that you provide a constant number of proposed answers across all questions in your `xepersian-multiplechoice`. This is something natural when you want to build forms, but this might be too restrictive otherwise, I’m not sure, so it is possible that this restriction will be removed in future versions.

Currently, there is a built-in mechanism for checking that the number of proposed answers remains constant: when `xepersian-multiplechoice` encounters the first occurrence of the `question` environment, it remembers the number of proposed answers from there. Afterwards, any noticed difference in subsequent occurrences will generate an error. As a consequence, you never have to tell `xepersian-multiplechoice` explicitly what that number is.

3.2.4 Customising The Package

The question environment

<code>\questionspace</code> <code>\answerstitlefont</code> <code>\answernumberfont</code>

`\questionspace` is the amount of extra vertical space to put under the question, before the list of proposed answers. This is a \LaTeX length that defaults to `0pt`.

Before the list of possible answers, a short title is displayed (for English, it reads “Possible answers:”). The `\answerstitlefont` macro takes one mandatory argument which redefines the font to use for the answers title. By default, `\bfseries` is used.

Each proposed answer in the list is numbered automatically (and alphabetically). The `\answernumberfont` macro takes one mandatory argument which redefines the font to use for displaying the answer number. By default, `\bfseries` is used.

The Form and the Mask

`\headerfont \X`

The `\headerfont` macro takes one mandatory argument which redefines the font to use for the headers (first line and first column) of the form and mask arrays. By default, `\bfseries` is used.

In the mask, correct answers are checked in by filling the corresponding cell with an “X” character. If you want to change this, call the `\X` macro with one (mandatory) argument.

The correction

`\truesymbol \falsesymbol`

In correction mode, labels in front of answers are modified to give a visual clue about whether the answer was correct or wrong. By default, a cross and a small arrow are used. You can change these symbols by using the `\truesymbol` and

`\falsesymbol` macros. For instance, you could give a fancier look to your correction by using the `pifont` package and issuing:

```
\truesymbol{\ding{'063}~}
\falsesymbol{\ding{'067}~}
```

`\correctionstyle`

The appearance of the contents of the correction environment can be adjusted by using the `\correctionstyle` macro. By default, `\itshape` is used.