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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Contents

Creating beamer presentation for right to left languages (like arabic) using pdfLaTeX or XeLaTeX still poses many problems due to bugs not currently resolved especially for colors and hyperlinks

The LuaTeX 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 patchs of some beamer templates and commands to create right to left beamer presentation, the class call babel with `bidi=basic` option and require LuaLaTeX engine

```
\documentclass{beamer-rl}

% import language
\babelprovide[import=ar-DZ, main]{arabic}

\usetheme{Madrid}

\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

- The class define `Amiri` as default sans serif font, we can modify this in the preambule with

```
\babelfont{sf}{<font name>}
```

- 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

	`\blacktriangleright`	`\blacktriangleleft`
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 `\babelsublr` 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 ... }
```

Examples

Blocks

```
\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.

```
\setbeamertemplate{enumerate item}[ball]
\begin{enumerate}
\item First
\item Second
\end{enumerate}
```

First 1

Second 2

```
% in RTL context
\setbeamertemplate{itemize item}[triangle]
\begin{itemize}
\item First
\item Second
\end{itemize}
```

First ◀

Second ◀

- First
- Second

```
% in LTR context
\setbeamertemplate{itemize item}[triangle]
\begin{itemize}
\item First
\item Second
\end{itemize}
```

Hyperlinks

First

Second

return to first slide

```
\hyperlink{jumptofirst}
{\beamergotobutton{return to first slide}}
\hypertarget<1>{jumptofirst}{}
```

- First
- Second

return to first slide

```
\hyperlink{jumptofirst}
{\beamergotobutton{return to first slide}}
\hypertarget<1>{jumptofirst}{}
```

Theorems

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

نظرية

.*There is no largest prime number*

برهان.

1. .were the largest prime number p Suppose
2. .numbers p be the product of the first q Let
3. .is not divisible by any of them $q + 1$ Then
4. thus divisible by some prime number not in ,1 is greater than $q + 1$ But .numbers p the first

□

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Theorems

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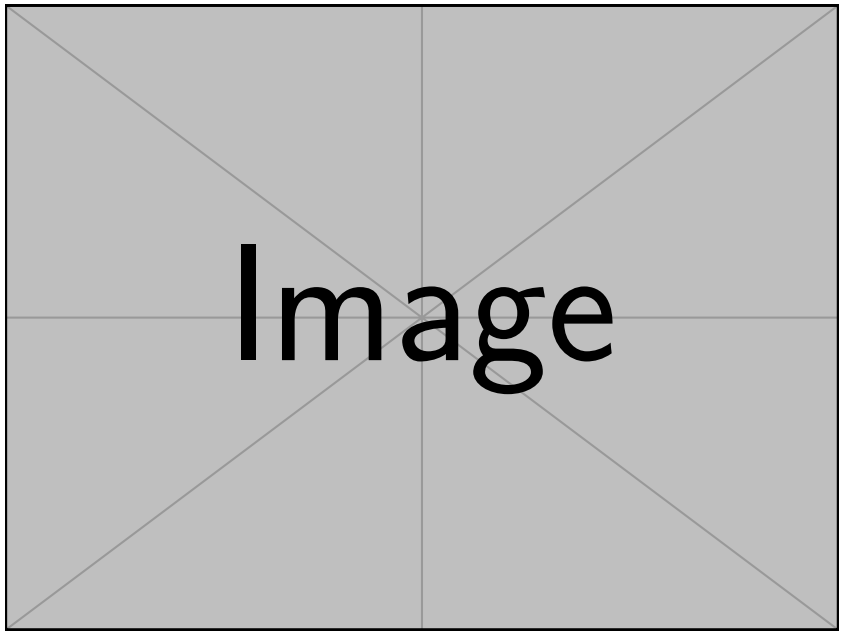
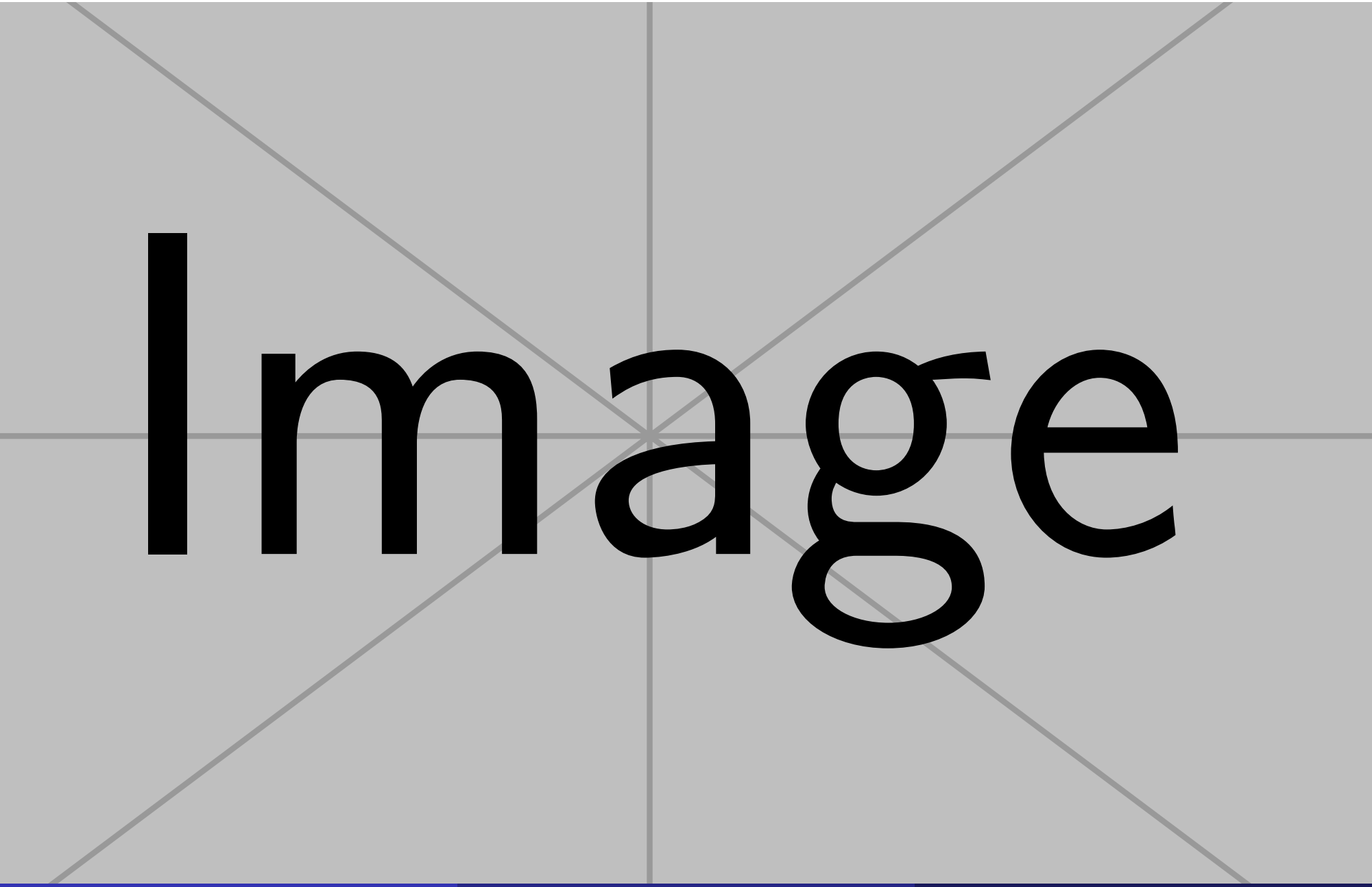
1. Suppose p were the largest prime number.
2. Let q be the product of the first p numbers.
3. Then $q + 1$ is not divisible by any of them.
4. But $q + 1$ is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in the first p numbers.

□

Zooming




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


Image