

# The **bid**i Package

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

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## 1 Introduction

`bid` provides a convenient interface for typesetting bidirectional texts with Xe $\text{\LaTeX}$  and Lua $\text{\LaTeX}$ <sup>1</sup>. The package includes adaptations for use with many other commonly-used packages.

The `bid` package at the moment only works with both Xe $\text{\TeX}$  and Lua $\text{\TeX}$  engines, but we will support other  $\text{\TeX}$  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  $\text{\TeX}$  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 with XeLaTeX and
  LuaLaTeX)
Description: A convenient interface for typesetting bidirectional
  texts with XeLaTeX and LuaLaTeX. The package includes adaptations for use
  with many other commonly-used packages.
Copyright (c) 2009-2010 Vafa Khalighi
v1.0.7, <commit 24>, 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;

---

1. At present support for Lua $\text{\TeX}$  is not present but it will be added when Lua $\text{\TeX}$  0.70 is released. This is because that direction support of Lua $\text{\TeX}$  in 0.70 will be backward incompatible with 0.60.

```
\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

```
\bdiversion \bidiccommit \bididate
```

- ☞ \bdiversion gives the current version of the package.
- ☞ \bidiccommit 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, \bdiversion, \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>	<code>\end{LTR}</code>
<code>\begin{RTL}</code>	<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}...\cr
\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<sub>2 $\epsilon$</sub>  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 any anything else which needs to be seperated. 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

<code>\hboxR</code> <code>\hboxL</code> <code>\halignR</code> <code>\halignL</code>
---

- ☞ The syntax of `\hboxR` is similar to the syntax of `\hbox` with two differences:
  - ❶ The content of `\hboxR` is always typeset RTL, independent of the current mode (LTR or RTL).
  - ❷ `\hboxR` does not accept `\bgroup` and `\egroup`.
- ☞ The syntax of `\hboxL` is similar to the syntax of `\hbox` with two differences:
  - ❶ The content of `\hboxL` is always typeset LTR, independent of the current mode (LTR or RTL).
  - ❷ `\hboxL` does not accept `\bgroup` and `\egroup`.
- ☞ The syntax of `\halignR` is similar to the syntax of `\halign` with two differences:
  - ❶ The content of `\halignR` is always typeset RTL, independent of the current mode (LTR or RTL).
  - ❷ `\halignR` does not accept `\bgroup` and `\egroup`.
- ☞ The syntax of `\halignL` is similar to the syntax of `\halign` with two differences:
  - ❶ The content of `\halignL` is always typeset LTR, independent of the current mode (LTR or RTL).
  - ❷ `\halignL` does not accept `\bgroup` and `\egroup`.

## 2.14 `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
7 \end{enumerate}
8 \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
      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
      familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
      Alfred's
7 \setRTL
8 \item Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
      familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
      Alfred's
9 \end{enumerate}
10 \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
      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
      familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
      Alfred's
7 \begin{RTLitems}
8 \item Anyone who reads Old and Middle English literary texts will be
      familiar with the mid-brown volumes of the EETS, with the symbol of
      Alfred's
9 \end{RTLitems}
10 \end{enumerate}
11 \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`.

## 2.15 `\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}

```

## 2.16 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.

## 2.17 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.

## 2.18 Tabular Typesetting

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

## 2.19 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 `bidi` package supports `amsmath`, `amsthm`, `array`, `arydshln`, `breqn`, `caption`, `color`, `colortbl`, `draftwatermark`, `fancyhdr`, `flowfram`, `graphicx`, `hyperref`, `listings`, `minitoc`, `multicol`, `pdfpages`, `pstricks`, `ragged2e`, `stabular`, `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`<sup>2</sup> 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<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X’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).

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

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`.

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 × 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.