

# The beamer-rl package

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Repository: <https://github.com/seloumi/beamer-rl>

Bug tracker: <https://github.com/seloumi/beamer-rl/issues>

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Creating beamer presentation for right to left language (like arabic) using pdf $\text{\LaTeX}$  or X $\text{\LaTeX}$  still poses many problems due to bugs not currently resolved especially for colors and hyperlinks

The Lua $\text{\TeX}$  team set solutions for these issues thanks to them and to *Javier Bezos* for his works on the package `babel` and `bidi` writing

```
\documentclass{beamer}
\usepackage[nil,bidi=basic-r,layout=counters]{babel}
\babelprovide[import=ar-DZ, main]{arabic}
\babelfont{sf}{Amiri}
\usepackage{beamer-rl}

\mode<presentation>{\usetheme{Warsaw}}
\begin{document}
...
\end{document}
```

```
\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]
```

أورستد

لاحظ هانز أورستد في 21 أبريل 1820 وهو يُعد أحد التجارب أن إبرة البوصلة تنحرف عن اتجاهها نحو الشمال عندما كان يغلق ويفتح التيار في دائرة كهربائية يُعدها.

1 فيزياء تطبيقية

2 فيزياء تجريبية

3 فيزياء نظرية

• فيزياء تطبيقية

• فيزياء تجريبية

• فيزياء نظرية

•First item ●

•Second item ●

•Third item ●

الرجوع إلى الشريحة الثانية ◀

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

الرجوع إلى الشريحة الثانية ◀

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

◀ الرجوع إلى الشريحة الثانية

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

نظرية.

.There is no largest prime number

برهان.

.Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number ❶

.Let  $q$  be the product of the first  $p$  numbers ❷

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

But  $q + 1$  is greater than 1, thus divisible by some prime number not in ❹

.the first  $p$  numbers



.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

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.Suppose  $p$  were the largest prime number ①

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

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

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



.the first  $p$  numbers

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برهان.

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

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

.The proof uses *reductio ad absurdum*

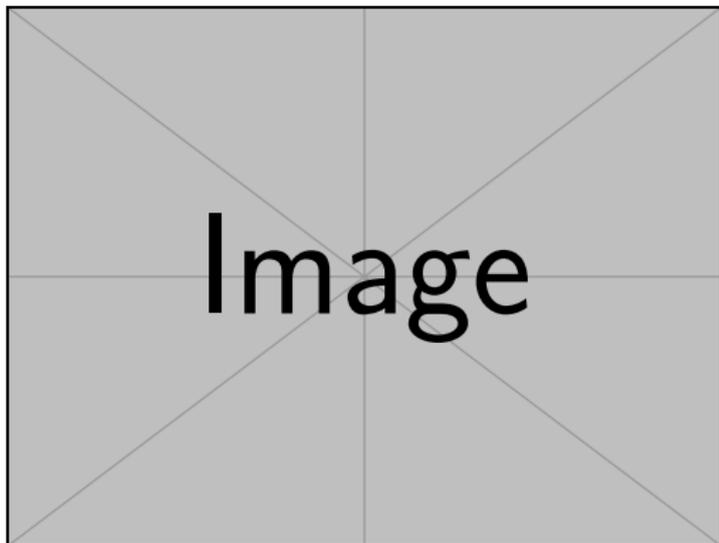
نظرية.

.There is no largest prime number

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



```
\framezoom<1><2> [border=2] (2cm,2cm) (2cm,2cm)  
\pgfimage [height=5cm] {example-image}
```

# Image

- The `beamer-rl` package modify the definition of `\blacktriangleright` so it have the same meaning as `\blacktriangleleft`, if you need to use the original command you can use `\blackTriangleright`
- 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