

Using bardposter.sty

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1 Introduction

This manual explains how to use the style file “bardposter.sty.” This style file is designed for posters to be used for the Bard Senior Project Poster Session. It is assumed that you already know the basics of LaTeX, and that you are familiar with the Bard Senior Project Style (bardproj.sty). Only the specifics of formatting a poster are discussed here.

The file “bardposter.sty” can be obtained from Ethan Bloch (bloch@bard.edu), and it can be downloaded from <http://math.bard.edu/bloch/bardtex.htm>.

2 Platform

Although most aspects of TeX are platform independent, a few aspects of this poster style appear to vary from platform to platform.

This poster style is designed primarily for production in TeXShop, which is a widely used free implementation of TeX for Macintosh OS X.

Some brief comments on using this style file in Linux are given in Section 14 of this manual.

3 Document Format

The basic form of the document is

```
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{amssymb, amsmath, amsthm, amsfonts}
\usepackage{fancybox, multicol, subfigure, vmargin, graphics}
\usepackage{type1cm, hyperref, color, nonfloat, mathrsfs}
\usepackage{bardposter}

<Optional redefinition of poster size>

<Your macros, if you have any>

\fontoption{<font choice>}

\shadowcolor{<color>}

\begin{document}
```

```

\begin{posterbard}

\postertop {<Senior Project Title>}{<Your name>}{<Program>}
{<Month and year of graduation>}{<Adviser's name>}

\begin{posterbox} [Abstract]
<Text of abstract>
\end{posterbox}

\begin{posterbox} [<Optional heading>]
<Text of this box>
\end{posterbox}

\begin{posterbox} [<Optional heading>]
<Text of this box>
\end{posterbox}

\end{posterbard}
\end{document}

```

4 Optional Redefinition of Page Size

The default paper size produced by this poster style is 42" x 42". That is the size required for the Bard Senior Project Poster Session. If this size is what you want, then omit

```
< Optional redefinition of poster size >
```

If you are producing the poster for a conference or session with different guidelines for page size, you may replace

```
< Optional redefinition of poster size >
```

with

```
\setpapersize{custom}{<width>}{<height>}
```

Replace everything inside < > with the appropriate wording, and remove the < >. For stating width and height, you need to state the units of measurements, for example 36 truein.

5 Better Fonts

The default T_EX font, called Computer Modern, is very thin, and is hard to read on a poster; it is the font you are reading now. Various alternative font packages for T_EX are available for free; some of these packages, including the ones used in the font options listed below, are included in many standard T_EX implementations, including T_EXShop.

It is recommended that you use an alternative font for your poster that is heavier than Computer Modern. To change the font using two preset options given in this style file, insert the command

```
\fontoption{<font choice>}
```

just before `\begin{document}`. Replace everything inside the `< >` with the name of the font option, as given in the following table. Do not forget to remove the `< >`.

The two preset font options are as follows:

Bulleted or Enumerated, Heading

Name	Feature	Description
<code>mathptmx</code>	Serif	Times New Roman text, matching math
<code>helveteul</code>	Sans serif	Helvetica text, Euler math

If you do not like either of these options or if they use packages that you cannot obtain, and if you are familiar with using T_EX font packages, you can insert your own.

6 Top and Bottom of Poster

The first item in the poster file after the `\begin{document}` command is

```
\begin{posterbard}
```

The last item in the poster file before the `\end{document}` command is

```
\end{posterbard}
```

7 Heading

After the `\begin{posterbard}` command, insert

```
\postertop {<Senior Project Title>}{<Your name>}{<Program>}
          {<Month and year of graduation>}{<Adviser's name>}
```

Replace everything inside `< >` with the appropriate wording, and remove the `< >`.

Where it says “Program,” write one of Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, Mathematics, or Physics.

8 Text Boxes

The text of the poster is contained in text boxes, to make it easy to read. The boxes will be distributed roughly equally between the three columns of the poster. As many boxes as desired can be inserted, as long as the poster fits on one page.

The format for each box is

```
\begin{posterbox} [<Optional heading>]
<Text of this box>
\end{posterbox}
```

Replace everything inside `< >` with the appropriate wording, and remove the `< >`.

The heading in each text box is optional. If used it will be centered, and it will be in a larger font than the text in the box. If you have a box for which you do not want a heading, then omit the `[]`.

The poster will be easier to read if you do not make the text in any text box too long (and certainly do not make the text in any text box more than can fit in a single column).

9 Abstract

The first text box should contain the abstract for the poster, and should be formatted as

```
\begin{posterbox} [Abstract]
<Text of abstract>
\end{posterbox}
```

Replace everything inside `< >` with the appropriate wording, and remove the `< >`.

10 Theorems and the Like

The commands for theorems, lemmas, definitions, and the like are the same as for `bardproj.sty`. However, the numbering for theorems and the like in posters is consecutive, without chapter or section numbers (you should not use chapter or section commands in posters).

11 Color for Text

To apply color to some text, use the format

```
\textcolor{<colorname>}{<text>}
```

Replace everything inside the first `< >` with the name of the color, and replace everything inside the second `< >` your text. Do not forget to remove the `< >`.

Colors may be used for any text, including text in headings, or text inside the text boxes.

The following chart is a list of names of colors that may be used. You must use upper case letters in the names of the colors exactly as written. (This chart is from `color-package-demo.tex` by Bent Petersen.)

The 68 Available Colors by Name

Apricot	Aquamarine	Bittersweet	Black
Blue	BlueGreen	BlueViolet	BrickRed
Brown	BurntOrange	CadetBlue	CarnationPink
Cerulean	CornflowerBlue	Cyan	Dandelion
DarkOrchid	Emerald	ForestGreen	Fuchsia
Goldenrod	Gray	Green	GreenYellow
JungleGreen	Lavender	LimeGreen	Magenta
Mahogany	Maroon	Melon	MidnightBlue
Mulberry	NavyBlue	OliveGreen	Orange
OrangeRed	Orchid	Peach	Periwinkle
PineGreen	Plum	ProcessBlue	Purple
RawSienna	Red	RedOrange	RedViolet
Rhodamine	RoyalBlue	RoyalPurple	RubineRed
Salmon	SeaGreen	Sepia	SkyBlue
SpringGreen	Tan	TealBlue	Thistle
Turquoise	Violet	VioletRed	
WildStrawberry	Yellow	YellowGreen	YellowOrange

12 Color for Shadows of Boxes

Each text box has a shadow, which in the default setting is black. To change the color of the shadows of the text boxes, insert the command

```
\shadowcolor{<colorname>}
```

just before `\begin{document}`. Replace everything inside the `< >` with your choice of color. Do not forget to remove the `< >`. All text boxes have the same color shadows.

The possible names for colors are given in Section 11 of this manual.

13 Color in Lists

Use the following variants on enumerated and itemized lists to have the numbers and bullets in such lists be in color.

```
\begin{enumeratec}{<colorname>}
\item <text>
\item <text>
\end{enumeratec}
```

```
\begin{itemize}{<colorname>}
\item <text>
\item <text>
\end{itemize}
```

As always, replace everything inside the `< >` the appropriate items, and remove the `< >`.

The possible names for colors are given in Section 11 of this manual.

14 Using this Style File in Linux

If you are used to using emacs, or some other text editor, along with the commands `latex` and `dvips`, you may run into some bumps. First, you may get errors such as

```
LaTeX Font Warning: Font shape 'OT1/cmr/m/n' in size <43.36243> not available
(Font) size <24.88> substituted on input line 42.
```

This is because

The message tells you that you've chosen a font size that is not in LaTeX's list of "allowed" sizes for this font; LaTeX has chosen the nearest font size it knows is allowed. In fact, you can tell LaTeX to allow any size: the restrictions come from the days when only bitmap fonts were available, and they have never applied to fonts that come in scaleable form in the first place. Nowadays, most of the fonts that were once bitmap-only are also available in scaleable (Adobe Type 1) form. If your installation uses scaleable versions of the Computer Modern or European Computer Modern (EC) fonts, you can tell LaTeX to remove the restrictions; use the `type1cm` or `type1ec` package as appropriate.

To remedy this, use

```
\usepackage{type1cm}
```

When using `dvips`, use

```
dvips -T 42in,42in -o poster.ps poster.dvi
```

If you want a pdf file, you may follow this command with `ps2pdf poster.ps`.