

The brandeis-problemset Document Class

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Abstract

Brandeis University’s computer science (“COSI”) courses often assign “problem sets” which require fairly rigorous formatting. The `brandeis-problemset` document class, which extends `article`, provides a simple way to typeset these problem sets in \LaTeX .

Although `brandeis-problemset` is compatible with all \LaTeX flavors, \XeLaTeX or \LuaTeX is recommended for `fontspec` support.

NOTE The `brandeis-problemset` document class should be considered experimental; the only stable API is that of the `problem` environment.

NOTE Browse the sources, contribute, or complain at github.com/9999years/brandeis-problemset

Contents

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1 Default behavior

`brandeis-problemset` provides packages and well-formatted constructs (notably the `problem` environment) for problem-set writers. `brandeis-problemset` will always render its body copy as a Times variant (`stix` for plain \LaTeX or `xits` with $X_{\text{}}\LaTeX$ or $\text{Lua}\LaTeX$) and always contains a useful header (which contains the page number, author's name, course, instructor, and assignment due date).

1.1 Default packages loaded

1. `hyperref`, for a nicely-linked table of contents; `\href{url}{label}`.
2. `listings`, for verbatim code listings (including the `assembly`, `java`, and `pseudocode` environments).
3. `xcolor`, for gray line numbers in code listings (and perhaps colored listings in the future); e.g. `\color{gray}`.
4. `enumitem` for better control over the margins and spacing of the `enumerate`, `itemize`, and `description` environments.
5. Math packages:
 - (a) `amsmath` for tons of useful math commands, including `\text`, `\intertext`, and `\boxed` as well as the `bmatrix`, `multiline`, `gather`, `align`, and `alignat` environments. See “[User’s Guide for the amsmath Package](#)” for a more complete listing.
 - (b) `mathtools` for other useful/utilitarian commands.
6. Table packages:
 - (a) `multirow` for cells spanning multiple rows.
 - (b) `booktabs` for good-by-default tables and the `\cline` macro.
 - (c) `tabu`, the best table package with dynamically resizable columns, easy creation of new column types, and more.

2 Class configuration

2.1 Class options

Class options are limited to configuration options which require the loading of fonts or other packages; “string” settings like the assignment’s due date are configured either with the `\problemsetsetup` command or the commands described in section ??.

`gantt`

Load packages for the `ganttschedule` environment.

`scheme`

Define the `scheme` language for the `listings` package as well as the `scheme` shorthand environment.

`antonella`

Use Dr. Antonella DiLillio’s preferred styles (Courier for code)

solutions

Include solution environments in compiled document.

2.2 Setting options after loading brandeis-problemset

```
\problemsetsetup{options}
```

Sets global brandeis-problemset options.

course=*<course name>*

Course name in full.

coursenumber=*<course number>*

Course name shorthand; use 21a for “COSI 21a”.

assignment=*<assignment name>*

Assignment name in full.

number=*<problem set number>*

Assignment name shorthand; use 3 for “Problem Set 3”.

duedate=*<due date>*

Due date, e.g. 2018-10-18; not parsed at all, but [ISO 8601 dates](#) are highly recommended.

instructor=*<course instructor>*

Course instructor.

author=*<your name>*

Alternate interface for the `\author` command.

date=*<document date>*

Alternate interface for the `\date` command.

codefont=*<fontspec font name>*

With Xe_{La}TeX or Lua_{La}TeX, pass the given font to `\setmonofont` and enable Unicode shortcuts for the pseudocode environment. (If you need to specify options to `\setmonofont`, use `\setcodefont`.)

gantt=*<true|false>*

false

Load packages for the `ganttschedule` environment.

antonella=*<true|false>*

false

Use Dr. Antonella DiLillio’s preferred styles (Courier for code)

solutions=*<true|false>*

false

Include solution environments in compiled document.

2.2.1 Configuration commands

brandeis-problemset additionally provides a number of configuration commands for setting a single option with similar interfaces as the TeX macros `\author`, `\title`, and `\date`.

```
\duedate{<date>}
```

Sets the due date in full.

```
\instructor{<name>}
```

Sets the instructor name.

```
\course{<name>}
```

Sets the course name in full.

```
\coursenumber{<number>}
```

Sets the course name by number; e.g. `\coursenumber{21a}` gives a course of “COSI 21a”.

```
\assignment{<name>}
```

Sets the assignment name in full.

```
\problemsetnumber{<number>}
```

Sets the assignment name by number; e.g. `\problemsetnumber{3}` gives an assignment of “Problem Set 3”.

```
\setcodefont[<fontspec options>]{<fontspec font name>}
```

Sets the monospaced font to `` and uses it for shortcuts in the pseudocode environment.

2.3 Practical usage

You may find it useful to define a customized document class for each course. There’s no reason to install these to some system-wide directory; it makes sense for them to live in the same directory as the problem set source files. For instance, `cosi21a.cls` might read:

```
\LoadClass[antonella]{brandeis-problemset}
% set course/author data
\problemsetsetup{
```

```

instructor=Dr.\ Antonella DiLillio,
coursenumber=21a,
}
\author{Rebecca Turner}

% get a prettier code font -- these can be pretty big so they're not
% loaded by default
\setcodefont[
  Extension = .otf,
  UprightFont = *-Regular,
  BoldFont = *-Bold,
]{FiraMono}

```

and then `ps1.tex` might read:

```

\documentclass{cosi21a}
% stuff specific to this assignment
\problemsetnumber{1}
\duedate{2018-10-29}
\begin{document}
% etc.
\end{document}

```

See section ?? for a more complete example.

3 User commands and environments

`brandeis-problemset` provides a number of commands for typesetting problems.

```
\begin{problem}[options]... \end{problem}
```

Defines a problem. A problem is set 1 inch from the left margin (although this amount may be customized by modifying the `\problemindent` length) and begins a new page. *options* may include:

title=*<problem title>*

Displayed after “Problem” and the problem’s number.

number=*<problem number>*

If given, the problem-number counter will not advance. The number must be robust, because it goes inside a `\section`.

pagebreak=*<true|false>*

true

Add a pagebreak before the problem?

label=*<problem label>*

Adds a custom label to the problem with `\label` that can be used with `\ref`. I recommend prefixing your problem labels with `p:` as in `p:big-o-proofs`.

part=*<part name>*

Indicates that this problem starts a new “part” of the assignment; actually calls `\part` under the hood.

partlabel= \langle part label \rangle

Adds a custom label to this part in the same fashion as the `label` key.

Vertical material is allowed in a problem.

`\begin{solution}... \end{solution}`

Defines a solution for a problem; a solution prints in blue and is excluded from the compiled document entirely unless the `solutions` package option is given.

In this way, the same `.tex` file can serve as both a postable assignment prompt and an answer key.

NOTE The style of solutions is customizable by redefining `\solutionstyle`; it's defined to `\color{blue}` by default.

`\subproblem[\langle problem description \rangle]`

Prints a sub-problem, i.e. a `\subsection`. It doesn't do very much at the moment.

`\Th[\langle column spec \rangle]{ \langle header text \rangle }`

Typesets a table header in bold-face. \langle column spec \rangle defaults to `l`. Useful for when a column is wrapped in a math environment.

`\begin{pseudocode}[\langle keywords \rangle]... \end{pseudocode}`

Prints pseudocode.¹

Several "shortcuts," which replace a source-code sequence like `->` with a symbol like \rightarrow , are shown in table **??**.

These shortcuts display in `\pseudocodesymbolfont` (default: `\ttfamily`), which may be redefined if you prefer something else. The easiest way to change `\pseudocodesymbolfont` is with `\setcodefont`. If you use the `antonella` option with `XYLaTeX` or `LuaTeX`, `brandeis-problemset` will load `lm-math` and display the symbols seen in table **??**, which look significantly better with `Courier` than `stix`' symbols.

Table 1: Shortcuts provided by the pseudocode environment

Input	Display	Codepoint
<code><-</code>	\leftarrow	U+2190
<code>-></code>	\rightarrow	U+2192
<code>(/)</code>	\emptyset	U+2205
<code>inf</code>	∞	U+221E
<code>!=</code>	\neq	U+2260
<code>>=</code>	\geq	U+2265
<code><=</code>	\leq	U+2264

TO-DO Improve the font selection mechanism; maybe provide a command for each symbol?

¹Designed for COSI 21a as taught by Dr. Antonella DiLillo

TO-DO If your TeX engine doesn't support UTF-8 input, the shortcuts might appear totally blank or garbled. Good luck! It will surely work with Xe_{La}TeX or LuaTeX.

% the optional [Bar] makes [Bar] bold like the other keywords

```
\begin{pseudocode}[Bar]
Bar(a, n)
  Input:  two integers, a and n
  Output: a^n
  k <- n # k is a counter
  b <- 1
  c <- a
  while k > 0 do
    if k mod 2 = 0 then
      k <- k/2
      c <- c * c
    else
      k <- k - 1
      b <- b * c
  return b
\end{pseudocode}
```

```
\begin{assembly}[\langle listings options \rangle]... \end{assembly}
```

Typesets assembly code.² Several considerations are taken into account; most notably, line numbers are printed as $x + n$, where n starts at 0 and counts by 4; the line number actually indicates the instruction's location in memory as an offset from the program start. Additionally, all valid instructions are treated as keywords and styled appropriately.

$\langle listings options \rangle$ is passed directly to the `listings` package.

```
\begin{assembly}
      LOAD R4, $200      ; sum addr
      LOAD R1, =0        ; sum
      LOAD R2, =0        ; i
      LOAD R3, =0        ; j
      BR   OUTER        ; we know i < 10
INNER: ADD  R1, R3        ; sum += j
      INC  R3            ; j++
OUTER: BLT  R3, R2, INNER ; while j < i goto inner
      INC  R2            ; i++
      LOAD R3, =0        ; j = 0
      BLT  R2, =10, OUTER ; while i < 10
      STORE R1, @R4      ; store sum into sum address
      HALT
\end{assembly}
```

²Designed for COSI 131a as taught by Dr. Liuba Shrira

```
\begin{java}[listings options]...\end{java}
```

Tragically-common shorthand environment for a listing of Java code. *listings options* is passed directly to the `listings` package.

```
\begin{scheme}[listings options]...\end{scheme}
```

Shorthand environment for a listing of Scheme code, useful for COSI 121b. Requires the `scheme` package option to be loaded. *listings options* is passed directly to the `listings` package.

```
\begin{ganttschedule}[total cell count]...\end{ganttschedule}
```

An environment for drawing Gantt charts indicating process scheduling. The mandatory argument indicates how small the grid should be; 19 subdivides the line into 19 cells.

To use the `ganttschedule` environment, make sure to use the `gantt` package option. Within a `ganttschedule`, use the `\burst` command to indicate an active process (i.e. a process burst).

NOTE The charts `ganttschedule` draws aren't actually really proper Gantt charts, which can indicate parallel activities; however, that's what Liuba calls them, so that's what they're called here.

```
\pid{pid}{burst length}
```

Draw a burst for process *pid* of time length *burst length*.

```
\begin{ganttschedule}{19}  
  \burst{2}{1}  
  \burst{4}{1}  
  \burst{3}{2}  
  \burst{5}{5}  
  \burst{1}{10}  
\end{ganttschedule}
```

NOTE Because `ganttschedule` relies on `tikz`, `fp`, and `calc`, it can add significantly to document compile times. If you intend to use the `ganttschedule` environment, make sure to use the `gantt class` option or set `gantt` in `\problemsetsetup`. If you fail to include the `gantt` option, you will see an error message:

```
! Package brandeis-problemset Error: ganttschedule environment  
not loaded in preamble.
```

See the `brandeis-problemset` package documentation for explanation.

Type H <return> for immediate help.

```
l.4 \burst  
  {1}{1}
```

```
? H
```

```
Did you mean to use the 'gantt' option for the  
brandeis-problemset document class?
```

3.1 General formatting commands

`\ac{<acronym>}`

Typesets an acronym. The *<acronym>* should be lowercase (e.g. `\ac{cpu}` rather than `\ac{CPU}`). Currently, `\ac` simply delegates to `\textsc`. In the future, I'd like to support a bit of letterspacing; “for abbreviations and acronyms in the midst of normal text, use spaced small caps.”³

`\Sc{<text>}`

An abbreviation for `\textsc`.

`\Rm{<text>}`

An abbreviation for `\textrm`.

`\Up{<text>}`

An abbreviation for `\textup`.

`\Bf{<text>}`

An abbreviation for `\textbf`.

`\It{<text>}`

An abbreviation for `\textit`.

`\Tt{<text>}`

An abbreviation for `\texttt`.

4 Example

A brief example usage of `brandeis-problemset` follows. For a longer, more in-depth example, see [example.tex in the brandeis-problemset repository](#).

```
\documentclass[gantt]{brandeis-problemset}
\author{Rebecca Turner}
\problemsetsetup{
  coursenumber=21a,
  instructor=Dr.\ Liuba Shrira,
  duedate=2018-10-20,
  number=3,
}
\newcommand{\io}{\ac{io}}
```

³*The Elements of Typographic Style* by Robert Bringhurst, 2nd. ed, § 3.2.2

```

\newcommand{\cpu}{\ac{cpu}}
\begin{document}

\begin{problem}
  Write an assembly program!
\end{problem}

\begin{assembly}
  LOAD R1, $200      ; A = (program location) + 200
  LOAD R2, =1        ; i = 1
\end{assembly}

\begin{problem}
  What does this algorithm do? Analyze its worst-case running time
  and
  express it using big-0 notation.

\begin{pseudocode}[Foo]
Foo(a, n)
  Input:  two integers, a and n
  Output: a^n
  k <- 0
  b <- 1
  while k < n do
    k <- k + 1
    b <- b * a
  return b
\end{pseudocode}
\end{problem}

 $\text{\Rm{Foo}}(a, n)$  computes  $a^n$ , and will run in  $O(n)$  time always.

\begin{problem}[number=5.4]
  Consider the following set of processes, with the length of the
  \cpu\ burst given in milliseconds:

  \begin{center}
    \begin{tabu} to 0.25\linewidth{X[1,$]rr}
      \Th{Process} & \Th{Burst time} & \Th{Priority} \\
      P_1 & 10 & 3 \\
      P_2 & 1 & 1 \\
      P_3 & 2 & 3 \\
      P_4 & 1 & 4 \\
      P_5 & 5 & 2
    \end{tabu}
  \end{center}

  Draw a Gantt chart to illustrate the execution of these processes
  using the \ac{sjf} scheduling algorithm.
\end{problem}

\begin{ganttschedule}{19}

```

```

\burst{2}{1}
\burst{4}{1}
\burst{3}{2}
\burst{5}{5}
\burst{1}{10}
\end{ganttschedule}
\end{document}

```

5 Changelog

0.4.4 Rebecca Turner (2019-02-14)

Changed

- Changed Times body copy font from `tex-gyre`'s `Termes` to the newer `stix2-otf` (for Xe_{La}TeX or Lua_{La}TeX) and `stix2-type1` (for other TeX engines) — the STIX2 fonts are somewhat unique amongst Times-likes in that they contain small caps.
- Redefined `\Re` to print in blackboard-bold.

0.4.3 Rebecca Turner (2019-01-20) — Fixed typos in license file, fixed distributed documentation pdf.

0.4.2 Rebecca Turner (2019-01-19)

Added

- author and date keys added to `\problemsetsetup` to simplify class-wide configuration.

Fixed

- Fixed definitions for `\duedate`, `\instructor`, etc. to avoid spurious errors due to undefined commands.

Changed

- Translated documentation to the new `ltxguidex` document class for added beauty.
- Re-licensed `brandeis-problemset` to the LPPL v1.3c for easy transfer of maintenance in the future.

0.4.1 Rebecca Turner (2019-01-03) — Updated scheme environment to properly recognize all primitive functions, added syntax coloring to all code.

0.4.0 Rebecca Turner (2018-12-20)

Added

- `solution` environment and `solutions` class option.
- `scheme` shorthand environment and `scheme` class option.

Fixed

- Boolean class options being overwritten by keys defined for `\problemsetsetup`.
- Title-formatting errors

Removed

- Assignment- and course-specific class options `duedate`, `assignment`, `instructor`, and `course`. These settings should be configured with either `\problemsetsetup` or their specific commands. (`\duedate`, `\instructor`, etc.).

0.3.0 Rebecca Turner (2018-10-24)

Added

- This changelog.
- Support for `\parts` and referencing problems.
- Options to problem environment: `part`, `label`, and `partlabel`.
- `\maketitle` (contrast with `\maketitlepage`).

0.2.0 Rebecca Turner (2018-10-20)

Changed

- Class renamed to from `problemset` to `brandeis-problemset`.

Added

- A license header.
- `ganttschedule` environment.
- Additional keywords for pseudocode environment: `and`, `or`, `nil`, and `len`.
- `\ac` command for acronyms.
- An example document.

0.1.0 Rebecca Turner (2018-10-19) — Initial beta as `problemset`.