DRAGONBANE SUPPLEMENT

A LATEX-TEMPLATE FOR DRAGONBANE

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DRAGONBANE

DOCUMENTCLASS FEATURES

"Quotes are useful to provide a short and flavourful introduction to a topic at the top of a new section or chapter."

–The Author (always give credit)

PARTS

The \part command generates a full-page heading with space for an image, as seen on the page before this one. Use the \partimage command to set the image used on the page. Parts are also a good level to use the \partcolor command to set the accent colour featured in many of the class's elements.

CHAPTERS

The \chapter command produces a large, accent-coloured, fancy title, such as the one on this page. Apart from its decoration, the chapter heading looks like the other section titles, set by the \segment environment.

SEGMENTS

The \segment environment generates a two-column layout. This is an easier way than the \twocolumn option to create a two-column document with many column-spanning elements, such as tables. Remember to end your segments. Otherwise, you will get error messages.

WITH HEADING: Segments take an optional argument that generates a column-spanning \section heading in green, as above. This is the main way to generate section headings, alternatively, you can also use the \section command. In that case, be careful to place it *outside* any \segment environment, or you will get an oddly placed, one-column title.

WITHOUT HEADING: The optional argument can also be omitted to generate no heading, as after the table below.

SUBSECTIONS

The subsection command generates the standard bold-faced, left-aligned heading you see above this paragraph. Use them to divide your longer texts into smaller chunks to provide a nice orientation for the reader.

PARAGRAPHS

The smallest defined division in this document class is the paragraph. This command generated an inline bold heading that is best used for an unnumbered list of entries that are too long to put in an actual list environment.

THIS IS A PARAGRAPH: A nice way to use paragraphs is to add a colon at the end of the heading, as seen here.

LISTS

You can use a normal itemize environment and \item commands inside a list to produce a simple list entry.

- **Bold Item:** To add a bold keyword to the beginning of an item, use the \bolditem{...} command.
- **Color Item:** To make the bold keyword green, use the \coloritem{...} command. This is often used in lists that list the important aspects of a location.
- *Secret Item:* You can make the keyword red and italic by using the \secretitem{...} command. This is often used to list a secret or hidden feature of a location.
- **Color Item:** You can make the keyword a custom color by using the \coloritem[color]{...} command and specify the color in the square bracket.

PACKAGE OPTIONS

GENERIC OPTIONS

You can use all class options available to the standard report document class included in LaTeX.

PAPERSIZE: You can use the class with paper sizes other than A4, but be sure to keep the textwidth at 16cm, otherwise the headers will get uncentered.

BLACK AND WHITE

You can use the blackwhite option in the documentclass command to generate the document in black and white colours. When doing so, you have to manually set monochrome images, the option cannot change included images.

BOXES

There are three types of box provided by this class: the Demonbox, Dragonbox and Emptybox. These are special environments that can be used to highlight special rules or important information in a compact way. These boxes are not floats but are placed as part of the text. Therefore, they can be placed both inside a `segment` environment, to produce a one-column wide box, or outside, to create a two-column spanning box.

EMPTYBOX

This is an `emptybox`, it features the same heading as a `demonbox` but not the coloured background. It is used in the Tablebox environment but can also be used by itself.

DRAGONBOX

✦ **These Rules Are:** Obligatory

This is a `dragonbox`, it can be used to highlight important information in a compact and noticeable way.

It can be used, for example, to typeset a Heroic Ability. In that case, you can use an `itemize` list, as above, to note the Willpower cost for the ability.

DEMONBOX

✦ **These Rules Are:** Optional

This is a `demonbox`, they are used to add information about optional rules.

The `demonbox` is fully coloured in the current accent colour and can be a drain on printer toner or ink. It is generally a good approach to use these boxes sparingly. A restrained use of boxes in general also prevents the layout from looking cluttered.

WIDE BOXES

Both `dragonbox` and `demonbox` can be used outside a `segment` environment to make it span the whole page width. When using text inside a wide box, it is good practice to use a `segment` environment inside the box to get a two column layout in the box and prevent overly long lines.

SUBSECTION

Lower level headings such as `subsection` and `paragraph` can be used inside boxes.

PARAGRAPH: Using these headings can help make the text inside a box more ordered and provide a better overview.

TABLEBOX

DICE	LABEL	ALIGNMENT	DESCRIPTION
1	Dice	Center (c)	If you want a table to be rollable, use the first column as the die or dice column. Give it a header denoting the die/dice used, and number the rows.
2	Label	Left (l)	The first or second column of a table should be the label of the entry. This gives a short and meaningful name to the entry in the row.
3	Score	Center (c)	You can add several narrower columns for short, standardized scores, such as price, availability, durability, etc.
4	Description	Left (L)	The typically last column in a table is a longer description of the entry. Use a breaking alignment for this, so the description can be more than one line.