# battleship.sty

v1.2

# A style file for typesetting Battleship logic puzzles



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6

1 The pu	zzle	2			
2 Option	S	3			
2.1 ro		3			
2.2 co	lumns	3			
2.3 sh	ipcolor	3			
2.4 wi	dth	3			
2.5 sc	ale	3			
2.6 fo	ntsize	3			
2.7 ti	tle	3			
2.8 co	unterstyle	3			
2.9 bg	color	3			
2.10 sb	indent	3			
2.11 sb	width	4			
2.12 sb	shipscale	4			
3.1 ba	<b>3 Environments</b> 3.1 battleship				
4 Comma		4			
	ips, water, islands,	4			
4.1.1	placeship	4			
4.1.2	placesegment	4			
4.1.3	ship	4			
4.1.4	placewater	4			
4.1.5	placeisland	5			
	esentation	5			
4.2.1	shipH	5			
4.2.2	shipV	5			
4.2.3	shipbox	5			
4.2.4	definecounterstyle	5			
4.2.5	puzzlecounter	5			
4.2.6	titleformat	5			
	scellaneous	6			
4.3.1	battleshipsetup	6			
4.3.2	classicgame	6			
4.3.3	setpuzzlecounter	6			

# 5 Examples & Solutions

# 1 The puzzle

Try to find the positions of the ships listed below the puzzle. The numbers on the side of the puzzle reveals how many ship segments can be found in the rows and columns. All remaining fields indicate 'water'. Consider the following rules: The ships are arranged horizontally and vertically. No ship touches another ship at any point, not even diagonally. Here's a little self-explanatory example:



# 2 **Options**

### 2.1 rows (<u>5</u>)

With the option rows, you can define the number of rows in the grid.

# 2.2 columns (<u>5</u>)

With the option columns, you can specify the number of columns in the grid

# 2.3 shipcolor (green)

With the option shipcolor, you can set the color of the ship segments.

#### 2.4 width (6cm)

With the option width, you can set the width of the minipage, in which the grid is typeset.

# 2.5 scale (<u>1</u>)

With the option scale, you can scale the size of the grid in the minipage.

#### 2.6 fontsize (Large)

With the option fontsize, you can specify the size of the numbers next to the grid. Here, the usual IAT<sub>E</sub>X sizes are used. Possible values: tiny, scriptsize, footnotesize, small, normalsize, large, Large, LARGE, huge, Huge)

# 2.7 title({})

With the option title, you can specify the title of a puzzle.

# 2.8 counterstyle (none), left, right

With the option counterstyle, you can define the counter style.

# 2.9 bgcolor ({})

With the option bgcolor, you can set the background color of the grid.

# 2.10 sbindent (0.75cm)

With the option sbindent, you can define the indent of the ship box below the grid.

#### 2.11 sbwidth (<u>5.15cm</u>)

With the option sbwidth, you can specify the width of the minipage, in which the ships are typeset.

# 2.12 sbshipscale (1)

With the option sbshipscale, you can scale the size of the ships in the ship box.

# **3** Environments

#### 3.1 battleship

 The battleship environment is the central core of the style file. With the optional argument of the environment, you can reset the options with local scope. Here, a blank grid is created that you can fill with ships using other commands.

# 4 Commands

#### 4.1 Ships, water, islands, ...

#### 4.1.1 placeship

 $\label{eq:placeship} $$ {\langle column \rangle } {\langle column \rangle } {\langle row \rangle } {\langle length \rangle } $$ 

With the command \placeship you can place complete ships in the grid. It expects the specification of the direction as horizontal (H) or vertical (V). Furthermore, it requires the starting coordinates and the length of the ship.

#### 4.1.2 placesegment

 $\label{eq:lasses} $$ \end{tabular} $$ \climation \cli$ 

The command \placesegment is used for the placement of ship segments in the grid. In the mandatory argument  $\langle ship \ segment \rangle$ , you can use the following commands:

∖Ship	ightarrow	\ShipC
\ShipL		∖ShipR
∖ShipB		∖ShipT

#### 4.1.3 ship

The command \ship was replaced by the \placesegment command. The command \ship is deprecated and should not be used longer. It may still be used, but it is not recommended.

#### 4.1.4 placewater

 $\label{eq:label} $$ \eqref{column}} {\eqref{column}} {\$ 

#### 4.1.5 placeisland

# 4.2 Presentation

#### 4.2.1 shipH

#### 4.2.2 shipV

#### 4.2.3 shipbox

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#### 4.2.4 definecounterstyle

 $\label{eq:loss} $$ \definecounterstyle allows you to define your own styles. For $$ {$ definition } $$ example, the style left is defined as follows: $$ \defined as follows$ 

1	<pre>\definecounterstyle{left}{</pre>
2	<pre>\begingroup\reversemarginpar</pre>
3	<pre>\tikz\node[shape=rectangle,fill=yellow!40,inner sep=7pt,</pre>
4	<pre>draw,rounded corners=3pt,thick]</pre>
5	{\Huge\puzzlecounter};}[-23pt]\endgroup

To typeset the counter into the margin we use the command \marginnote. We need to use the command \reversemarginpar to set the counter into the left margin. Of course, we must use this command in a group for local scope. Finally we use \puzzlecounter in a \tikz node with a vertical offset of 23 points.

#### 4.2.5 puzzlecounter

\puzzlecounter The command \puzzlecounter provides the counter in textual form to use it for example in \definecounterstyle.

#### 4.2.6 titleformat

\titleformat{\centering\Large\color{blue}}

# 4.3 Miscellaneous

#### 4.3.1 battleshipsetup

```
battleshipsetup{\langle options \rangle}
```

With the command \battleshipsetup you can reset the options with global scope.

#### 4.3.2 classicgame

The command \classicgame typesets a game sheet for playing classic Bat- $\classicgame{\langle csv list \rangle}$ tleship. It expects a comma separated list with the number and sizes of the ships.

#### 4.3.3 setpuzzlecounter

 $\setpuzzlecounter{\langle number \rangle}$ 

With the command \setpuzzlecounter, you can reset the puzzle counter, for example before the solutions.

#### **Examples & Solutions** 5



You can download application examples and their solutions from the project page. The puzzles are originally licensed under @ () (S) (). You can also download a game sheet for playing the classic Battleship.