On the Subject of Creating Coordinates

Coordinate creation causes confusion commonly.

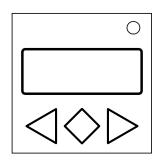


Table 1: grid size formats

Format	How to interpret											
n	9	3×3	15	5×3	21	7×3	25	5×5	3 5	7 ×5	49	7×7
(n)	9	3×3	15	3×5	21	3×7	25	5×5	3 5	5×7	49	7×7
w×h	w is the width, h the height of the grid.											
h by w	h is the height, w the width of the grid.											
n*h	n is the total size of the grid, $w = n \div h$.											
n:w	n is the total size of the grid, $h = n \div w$.											

Table 2: grid location formats

[c,r]	Top-left is [0,0].	C T letter number	Top-left is Al.
<r, c=""></r,>	Top-left is <0, 0>.	r, c	Top-left is 1, 1.
(c,r)	Bottom-left is (0,0).	C-r letter-number	Bottom-left is A-1.
"r, c"	Bottom-left is "0, 0".	r/c	Bottom-left is 1/1.
[x]	Traverse right then down ^[1] ; Top-left is [0].	<i>x</i> th	Traverse right then down ^[1] ; Top-left is lst.
#x	Traverse right then up ^[2] ; Bottom-left is #1.	四十七	Traverse down then right top-right is —.

Table 3: Chinese numerals

_	1	1 1	2	111	3	四	4	五	5
六	6	七	7	八	8	九	9	十	10

^[1] Scanline order, also known as reading order, starts at the top-left, moves right across the row, and then continues likewise with each row from top to bottom.

^[2] Cartesian order, also known as geometric order, starts at the bottom-left, moves right across the row, and then continues likewise with each row from bottom to top.

^[3] Traditional Chinese reading order starts at the top-right, moves down the column, and then continues likewise with each column from right to left.