

Tufte Org Mode

Thomas S. Dye

May 5, 2017

A Tufte Org Mode Handout

Tufte Org Mode

Thomas S. Dye

May 5, 2017

This document is intended to display the features of Tufte Org Mode handouts. In what follows, elements of a document are typeset according to the Tufte style followed by the Tufte Org Mode representation of the element.

Text

THIS IS A NEW THOUGHT at the start of a paragraph, introduced with an Org mode macro, and containing a footnote created in the usual Org mode way.¹

Also.

¹ This is the first footnote.
Unnumbered notes can be placed in the margin.

THIS IS A NEW THOUGHT at the start of another paragraph, introduced with an Org mode link, and containing a footnote.²

This is some longish text that will spill over the right edge of the text block and into the right margin. It will be set ragged right with respect to the right edge of the margin.

² This footnote is shifted down.

Citations

Edward R. Tufte's distinctive book design was based at least partially on the work of the physicist Richard Feynman and was first displayed in the landmark book, *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*.³ The citation in the margin was created with the footcite link, which means that its position is determined solely by the L^AT_EX engine. Note that the marginal citation is placed close to the note number in the text.

The design was modified a bit in later books, starting with *Envisioning Information*, which appeared seven years later.⁴ The citation in the margin was created with the sidecite link, with an optional argument of 1in, which shifts the citation an inch down the margin. Any valid L^AT_EX length can be used to move the sidecite around. For example, 10pt, 2cm, 12mm, and 2are all valid arguments. Note that the citation in the margin is removed from the position of the note number in the text.

³ Edward R. Tufte. *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*. Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press, 1983.

⁴ Edward R. Tufte. *Envisioning Information*. Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press, 1990

Figures

Figures can be set in three widths. Figure 1 is the width of the text block, Figure 2 is the width of the text block and the margin, and Figure 3 appears in the margin.

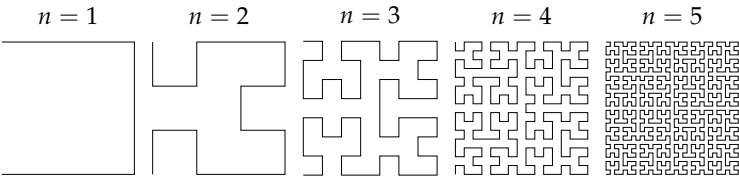


Figure 1: Hilbert curves of various degrees n . Note that this figure only takes up the main text block width. Note also that the caption in the margin is aligned with the bottom of the image.

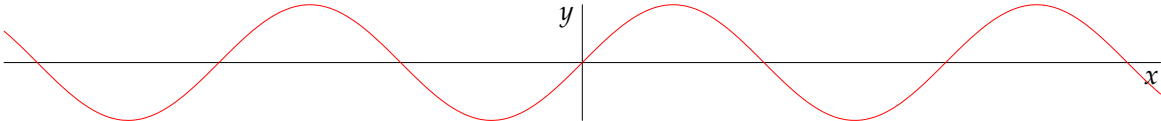


Figure 2: This graph shows a sine wave. Note that the figure takes up the full page width.

Tables

Tables come in three widths, as well. Table 1 is centered in the text block, Table 3 is centered in the text-block plus margin, and Table 2 is placed in the margin.

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Stop
Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten	Here

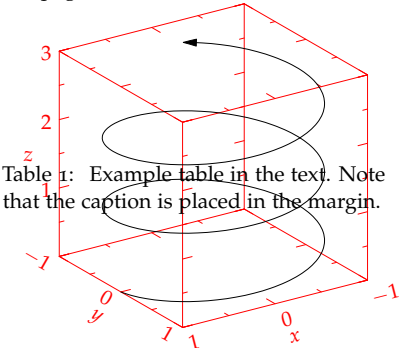


Table 1: Example table in the text. Note that the caption is placed in the margin.

Figure 3: Helix in the margin. Note that this figure fits in the margin.

References

Tufte, Edward R. *Envisioning Information*. Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press, 1990.

– *The Visual Display of Quantitative Information*. Cheshire, CT: Graphics Press, 1983.

Table 2: Example marginal table. Note that the table and the caption are placed in the margin.

First	Second	Third
One	Two	Three
Six	Seven	Eight

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Stop
Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Ten	Here

Table 3: Example full width table. Note that the caption is placed in the margin.