

# Introduction to LaFiC

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April 9, 2019

LaFiC means *layout and format in comments*, as all layout and format information is put into comment lines. So layout and content are *fully* separated. For details see Writing text in LaFiC.

## Part I

# Installation

Get source from github using:

```
git clone https://github.com/SebastianMeisel/lafic.git
```

Add lafic directory to \$PATH, e.g.:

```
export PATH=${PATH}:/lafic
```

See `lafic-mode.el` for installation instructions, if you want to use in in Gnu Emacs.

## Part II

# Writing text in LaFiC

## 1 Lines and paragraphs

The content is presented in two forms, which also include the most basic layout: There are *lines* and *paragraphs*.

The difference is not so much the length, but lines include none of the punctuation marks ».«, »?«, »!«, »:«. If no further layout information is provided, these are interpreted as headings.

The *first* line is interpreted as *the* title and presented as this is as `<h1>`, when converted to Html, and `\title`, when converted to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X.

Further line will be converted to `<h3>` (Html) or `\section` ( $\text{\LaTeX}$ ), if no otherwise specified.

This way simple Documents Html may be structured with no explicit layout information at all.

## 2 Comments

You can add comments to your text, by starting a single line or each *line* of a paragraph with a `%` char with no leading spaces. These lines or paragraphs must, however, be separated by empty line from the content.

```
% This is a comment.
```

```
% This is a longer comment, that spreads over several
% lines. It is important that it is not connected to a line
% of the general content.
```

“It is recommended, however, to start comments with two `%` chars. Else there may occur ‘problems’, when there” is a `»:«` somewhere in the comment. You also can start a longer comment this way and don’t need to repeat it ‘in every’ line.

```
%% This is a comment! No mistake!
Even when you go on with no leading % it's still a comment.
```

## 3 Formated paragraphs

Paragraphs can be formatted by adding a line before the paragraph, that starts with a `%` char, followed by a single word. There are some predefined keywords, like `quote` or `quotation` for – well a quotation.

```
% quote
This is a quotation.
```

```
    This is a quotation.
```

If the keyword is unknown, it will be converted to an environment name in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  or the name of a `<div>` in Html.

## 4 Formated lines

Line are formatted in the same way, only they are converted to macros ( $\text{\LaTeX}$ ) oder `<span>` names (HTML). Know keywords are `H1` ... `H6` for headings.

```
% heading4
This is a subsection
```

#### 4.1 This is a subsection

### 5 Inline formation

If you want to format words or sequences in a paragraph (or line if needed), you add format lines with a leading % after a paragraph. It has two parts:

1. the word or the sequence to be formatted in the form start...end.
2. a keyword.

The both are separated by a »:«.

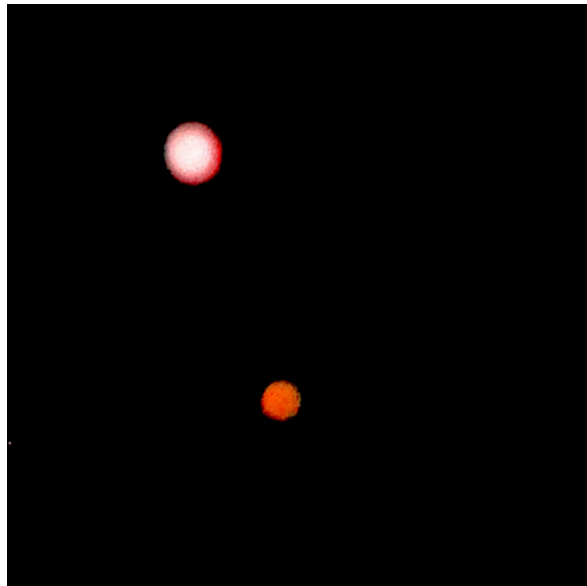
Known environment keywords are e.g. quote or quotation.

If the keyword is unknown, it is converted to a macro ( $\text{\LaTeX}$ ) oder `<span>` (HTML) name.

### 6 Images

The simplest way to put an image into a LaFiC file is a line with the image name, with a know extention: png, jpg, jpeg, gif.

```
Image.png
% height = 40%
```



Note that this will not put an figure environment in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X files, so the image won't float this way. For this to achieve to have to put % image, %img or %figure before the line. You don't need the extention then.

```
%image  
Image.png  
% width = 40%  
% caption = "Moon and Mars"
```

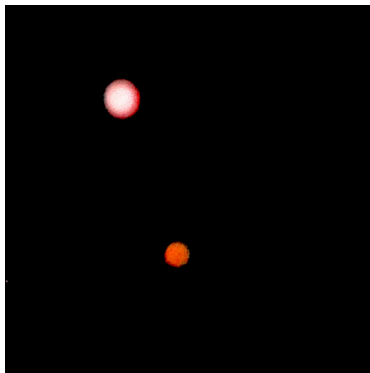


Figure 1: "Moon and Mars"