

Introduction to LaFiC

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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 Emacs¹.

Part II Writing text in LaFiC

1 Lines and paragraphs

The content is presented in two forms², which also include the most basic layout: There are *lines* and *paragraphs*.

¹GNU Emacs ist als freie Software unter der GNU General Public License erhältlich und läuft auf den meisten heute üblichen Betriebssystemen (Unix, GNU/Linux, macOS und Windows).

²Lari Fari.

The difference is not so much the length, but lines include none of the punctuation marks ».«, »?«, »!«, »:«. If no further layout information³ 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^AT_EX.

Further line will be converted to <h3> (Html) or \section (L^AT_EX), 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 content⁴.

```
% 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 L^AT_EX or the name of a <div> in Html.

³Bla bla bla.

⁴Waba Waba.

4 Formated lines

Line are formatted in the same way, only they are converted to macros (\LaTeX) oder `` 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 `»:«`.

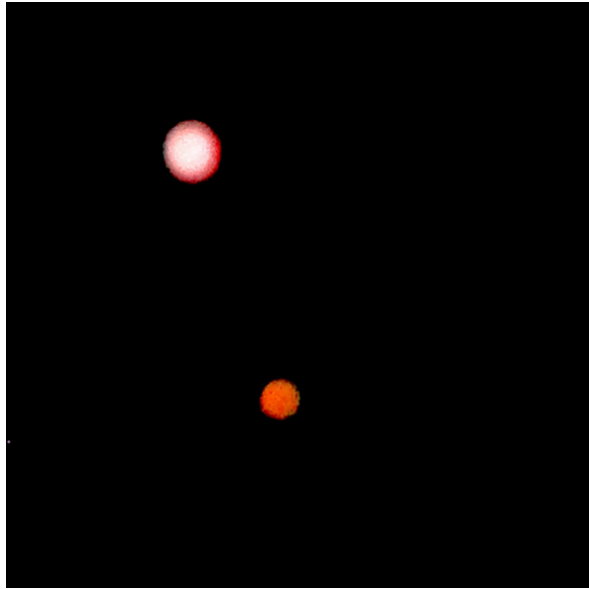
Known environment keywords are e.g. quote or quotation.

If the keyword is unknown, it is converted to a macro (\LaTeX) oder `` (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 \LaTeX 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 extension then.

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

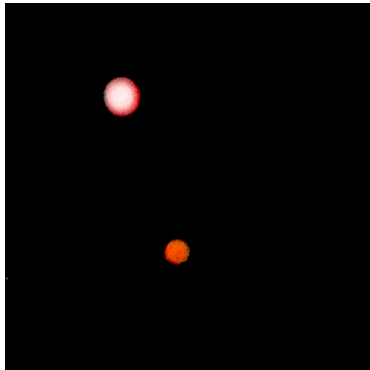


Figure 1: "Moon and Mars"