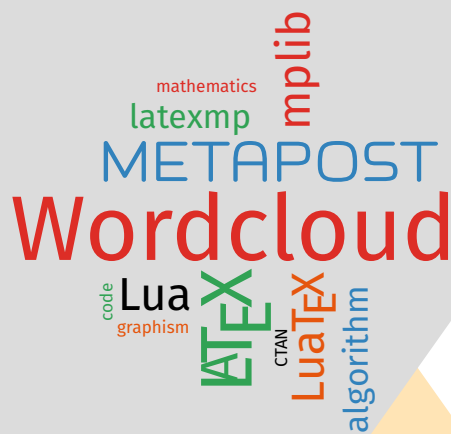


# wordcloud

drawing wordclouds  
with METAPOST and Lua



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<https://plmlab.math.cnrs.fr/mchupin/wordcloud>

## Abstract

These METAPOST and Lua $\TeX$  packages allows to draw wordclouds from a list of words and weights. The algorithm is implemented with METAPOST whereas Lua is used to parse  $\TeX$  commands and to build the list of words and weights from a text file. The Lua $\TeX$  side require [luamplib](#).

<https://plmlab.math.cnrs.fr/mchupin/wordcloud>  
<https://github.com/chupinmaxime/wordcloud>

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	With $\TeX$ live under Linux or macOS . . . . .	3
1.2	With Mik $\TeX$ and Windows . . . . .	3
1.3	Dependencies . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>METAPOST side</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Description of the algorithm . . . . .	3
2.2	Main command . . . . .	4
2.3	Parameters . . . . .	5
2.3.1	Colors . . . . .	5
2.3.2	Scaling . . . . .	6
2.3.3	Margins . . . . .	6
<b>3</b>	<b>Lua<math>\TeX</math> side</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1	Main commands . . . . .	6
3.1.1	Options . . . . .	7
3.2	Add ignored words . . . . .	8
<b>4</b>	<b>With pdf<math>\text{totext}</math></b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>To do</b>	<b>9</b>

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*This package is in beta version—do not hesitate to report bugs, as well as requests for improvement, or better: to help me to improve it.*

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## 1 Installation

[wordcloud](#) is on CTAN and can also be installed via the package manager of your distribution.

<https://www.ctan.org/pkg/wordcloud>

## 1.1 With T<sub>E</sub>Xlive under Linux or macOS

To install **wordcloud** with T<sub>E</sub>XLive, you will have to create the directory `texmf` in your home.

```
user $> mkdir ~/texmf
```

Then, you will have to place the **wordcloud**.mp file in  
`~/texmf/metapost/huffman/`

You will also have to place the **wordcloud**.lua file in  
`~/texmf/scripts/wordcloud/`

And finally, you will have to place the **wordcloud**.sty file in  
`~/texmf/tex/latex/wordcloud/`

Once this is done, **wordcloud** will be loaded with the classic METAPOST input code

```
input wordcloud
```

And for the LuaT<sub>E</sub>X side, **wordcloud** will be loaded with

```
\usepackage{wordcloud}
```

## 1.2 With MikT<sub>E</sub>X and Windows

These two systems are unknown to the author of **wordcloud**, so we refer you to the MikT<sub>E</sub>X documentation concerning the addition of local packages:

<http://docs.miktex.org/manual/localadditions.html>

## 1.3 Dependencies

**wordcloud** depends, for the METAPOST side, of course on METAPOST [6], but also on **metapost-colorbrewer** [7] and the **latexmp** package [4]. For the LuaT<sub>E</sub>X side [5], **wordcloud** depends on the **luamplib** package [2] and the **xcolor** [3].

# 2 METAPOST side

## 2.1 Description of the algorithm

Given a set of words and weights, we first use a *scale function* of the weights to scale the words. In this beta version of **wordcloud**, we only provide a log-based function<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Other scale options could be provided in the next versions.

Then, we compute a spiral line starting at the center<sup>2</sup>.

Then the algorithm is quite simple:

**Require:** set of words  $(W_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}}$  and corresponding weight  $(w_i)_{i \in \{1, \dots, N\}}$ , and a spiral line  $S$

```
1: for all  $i \in \{1, \dots, N\}$  do
2:   Place  $W_i$  at the start of  $S$ 
3:   repeat
4:     Set  $b_{\text{draw}} := \text{true}$ 
5:     for all  $j \in 1, \dots, i$  do
6:       if  $W_i \cap W_j \neq \emptyset$  then
7:         Set  $b_{\text{draw}} := \text{false}$ 
8:       end if
9:     end for
10:    if  $b_{\text{draw}} == \text{true}$  then
11:      Draw  $W_i$ 
12:    else
13:      Move  $W_i$  along  $S$ 
14:    end if
15:  until  $W_i$  is drawn
16: end for
```

The hard part is making it perform efficiently! According to Jonathan Feinberg, Wordle<sup>3</sup> uses a combination of hierarchical bounding boxes and quadrees to achieve reasonable speeds. Here, with METAPOST, we compute intersections with the bounding box of the word.

#### Remark

The words with METAPOST are built with the `texttext()` function of `la-texmp` or `luamplib`. We are trying to use the bounding boxes of the letters when we get an intersection between “global” bounding boxes to allow placing words nearer of each other. Unfortunately, this does not work for the moment. Any help is welcomed.

We first tried to compute intersections between words by decomposing the letter using their contours and compute intersection of contours (with `intersectiontimes`). Unfortunately, this is much too slow.

## 2.2 Main command

The main command is

`draw_wordcloud(<words>, <weights>, <rotation>, <size>)`

**<words>**: array of strings ;

**<weights>**: array of numerics ;

---

<sup>2</sup>There is variants of the algorithm that use different line: squared spiral, etc.

<sup>3</sup>One of the first web application to build wordcloud.

⟨**rotation**⟩: angle for wordcloud drawing;

⟨**size**⟩: number of elements in arrays.

#### Exemple METAPOST 1

```
input wordcloud
beginfig(0);
string words[];
numeric weights[];
words[1]:="\LaTeX";
words[2]:="\hologo{METAPOST}";
words[3]:="Document";
words[4]:="Lua";
words[5]:="\TeX";
weights[1]:=5;
weights[2]:=4;
weights[3]:=3.5;
weights[4]:=3;
weights[5]:=3;
draw_wordcloud(words,weights,0,5);
endfig;
```



#### Remark

The “unity” of weights is not really important because internally, `wordcloud` compute new weights (with a min and a max, etc.) to work with the internal scaling function.

## 2.3 Parameters

There are few parameters.

### 2.3.1 Colors

You can use set of colors to draw the wordcloud. For that, you have to use the following command:

```
wordcloud_use_color(⟨bool⟩)
```

⟨**bool**⟩: boolean `true` or `false` (default `false`).

`wordcloud` provides a set of five colors using the METAPOST package `metapost-colorbrewer` [7]. `wordcloud` defines an array of `colors` and a `numeric` to set the colors to use.

```
wordcloud_colors[1]:=Reds[3][3];
wordcloud_colors[2]:=Greens[3][3];
wordcloud_colors[3]:=Blues[3][3];
wordcloud_colors[4]:=Oranges[3][3];
wordcloud_colors[5]:=black;
wordcloud_colors_number:=5;
```

Feel free to modify that variables to customize the colors.

### 2.3.2 Scaling

You can globally scale the picture using the following command:

```
set_wordcloud_scale(<scale>)
```

**<scale>:** `numeric`.

### 2.3.3 Margins

You can adjust the margins of the global bounding boxes of words using the following command:

```
set_box_margin(<dim>)
```

**<dim>:** a dimension with units (default 0.3pt).

## 3 Lua<sub>TeX</sub> side

`wordcloud` provides a Lua<sub>TeX</sub> package. It uses the package `luamplib` to interpret a METAPOST code produced by Lua.

### 3.1 Main commands

The first  $\TeX$  command provided by `wordcloud` is:

```
\wordcloud[<options>]{<list of words and weights>}
```

where

**<list of words and weights>:** is a list of couples of the form (word1,weight1)  
;(word2,weight2);(word3,weight3);...

The second  $\text{\LaTeX}$  command allows to read a text file, to build the list of words and weights and draw the wordcloud up to a certain number of words.

$\text{\textbackslash wordcloudFile}[\langle options \rangle]\{\langle text\ file \rangle\}\{\langle number\ of\ words \rangle\}$

where:

$\langle text\ file \rangle$ : is a text file to analyze and from which the wordcloud is build ;

$\langle number\ of\ words \rangle$ : is the number of words composing the wordcloud.

### 3.1.1 Options

Both of these functions ( $\text{\textbackslash wordcloud}$  and  $\text{\textbackslash wordcloudFile}$ ) have the same options:

**scale**= $\langle value \rangle$ : to scale the picture<sup>4</sup>;

**margin**= $\langle value\ with\ units \rangle$ : to adjust the margins (default 0.3pt);

**rotation**= $\langle angle \rangle$ : to rotate (degrees) the words with  $\pm \langle angle \rangle$  alternatively (default 0);

**usecolor**: to use color for word drawing (boolean, default false) as described in section 2.3.1;

**colors**= $\langle list\ of\ colors \rangle$ : to define a new set of colors as described in section 2.3.1<sup>5</sup>.

Here an example:

#### Example $\text{\LaTeX}$ 1

```
\wordcloud[scale=1,rotate=45,margin=0.5pt,usecolor,colors={red
!40,blue!40,green!20!black}]{(Wordcloud,10);(\hologo{
METAPOST},6);(\LaTeX,7);(Lua,4);(algorithm,3);(code,2);(
mathematics,2);(CTAN,2);(mplib,4);(\hologo{LuaTeX},4);(
latexmp,3);(graphism,2)}
```



<sup>4</sup>Beware that scaling increases the computation time and the values manipulated by METAPOST.

<sup>5</sup>This needs  $\text{xcolor}$  because the colors are converted to rgb coding and then transferred to METAPOST.

### Remark

Because the list of words and weights is given to Lua, we have to escape the `\` to use  $\TeX$  commands.

## 3.2 Add ignored words

The Lua function that builds words and weights from a text file ignores some words (and characters). For the moment, `wordcloud` only includes word lists to ignore for English and French.

However, you can add a list of words to ignore with the following command:

```
\wordcloudIgnoreWords{\word list}
```

**<word list>**: the list of words, separated with commas, to ignore word1, word2, word3, etc.

## 4 With pdftotext

Thanks to `wordcloud` and the program `pdftotext`<sup>6</sup> one can easily produce the wordcloud of the current PDF.

For that, you can produce the text file of the PDF:

```
user $> pdftotext wordcloud-doc-en.pdf
```

and then, you can use the following code:

```
\wordcloudFile[usecolor]{wordcloud-doc-en.txt}{50}
```

This produce the following wordcloud<sup>7</sup>

<sup>6</sup>It should be possible to parse a PDF with  $\text{Lua}\TeX$ , though.

<sup>7</sup>Note that, because the wordcloud production is slow, we used a separate file to only produce the PDF of the wordcloud, without any scaling, and we inserted the result scaling it with `graphicx` [1].





- [3] Uwe Kern and The  $\text{\LaTeX}$  Project Team. *The xcolor package. Driver-independent color extensions for  $\text{\LaTeX}$  and pdfLaTeX*. Version 2.14. June 12, 2022. URL: <https://ctan.org/pkg/xcolor>.
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- [5] Manuel Pégourié-Gonnard. *The lua $\text{\LaTeX}$ -doc package. A guide to use of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  with LuaTeX*. June 24, 2016. URL: [https://ctan.org/pkg/lua \$\text{\LaTeX}\$ -doc](https://ctan.org/pkg/lua<math>\text{\LaTeX}</math>-doc).
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## Command Index

`\wordcloud`, 6  
`\wordcloudFile`, 7  
`\wordcloudIgnoreWords`, 8

`draw_wordcloud`, 4

`set_box_margin`, 6  
`set_wordcloud_scale`, 6  
  
`wordcloud_colors`, 6  
`wordcloud_colors_number`, 6  
`wordcloud_use_color`, 5