1

```
\font \( \control sequence \) = \( \fontname \) \\ font \( \control sequence \) = \( \fontname \) \\ scaled \( \control sequence \) = \( \fontname \) \\ at \( \control sequence \) = \( \fontname \) \\ at \( \control sequence \) = \( \fontname \) \\ at \( \control sequence \)
```

Used alone, the \font control sequence designates the current font. \font isn't a true command when it's used alone, since it then can appear only as an argument to another command.

For the other three forms of $\setminus font$, $\langle fontname \rangle$ names a set of files that define a font. These forms of $\setminus font$ are commands. Each of these forms has two effects:

- 1) It defines $\langle control\ sequence \rangle$ as a name that selects the font $\langle font-name \rangle$, possibly magnified (see below).
- 2) It causes T_EX to load the font metrics file (.tfm file) for \(\langle fontname \rangle \).

The name of a font file usually indicates its design size. For example, cmr10 indicates Computer Modern roman with a design size of 10 points. The design size of a font is recorded in its metrics file.

If neither scaled $\langle number \rangle$ nor at $\langle dimen \rangle$ is present, the font is used at its design size—the size at which it usually looks best. Otherwise, a magnified version of the font is loaded:

- If scaled $\langle number \rangle$ is present, the font is magnified by a factor of $\langle number \rangle / 1000$.
- If at $\langle dimen \rangle$ is present, the font is scaled to $\langle dimen \rangle$ by magnifying it by $\langle dimen \rangle / ds$, where ds is the design size of $\langle fontname \rangle$. $\langle dimen \rangle$ and ds are nearly always given in points.

Magnifications of less than 1 are possible; they reduce the size.

You usually need to provide a shape file (p. 'shape') for each magnification of a font that you load. However, some device drivers can utilize fonts that are resident in a printer. Such fonts don't need shape files.

See "font" (p. 'font') and "magnification" (p. 'magnification') for further information.

Example:

```
\font\tentt = cmtt10
\font\bigttfont = cmtt10 scaled \magstep2
\font\eleventtfont = cmtt10 at 11pt
First we use {\tentt regular CM typewriter}.
Then we use {\eleventtfont eleven-point CM typewriter}.
Finally we use {\bigttfont big CM typewriter}.
produces:
```

First we use regular CM typewriter. Then we use eleven-point CM typewriter. Finally we use big CM typewriter.