1

```
\font
```
`\font` ⟨*control sequence*⟩ = ⟨*fontname*⟩
`\font` ⟨*control sequence*⟩ = ⟨*fontname*⟩ `scaled` ⟨*number*⟩
`\font` ⟨*control sequence*⟩ = ⟨*fontname*⟩ `at` ⟨*dimen*⟩

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 `\font`, ⟨*fontname*⟩ names a set of files that define a font. These forms of `\font` are commands. Each of these forms has two effects:

1) It defines ⟨*control sequence*⟩ as a name that selects the font ⟨*fontname*⟩, possibly magnified (see below).
2) It causes TeX to load the font metrics file (`.tfm` file) for ⟨*fontname*⟩.

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` ⟨*number*⟩ nor `at` ⟨*dimen*⟩ 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` ⟨*number*⟩ is present, the font is magnified by a factor of ⟨*number*⟩/1000.
- If `at` ⟨*dimen*⟩ is present, the font is scaled to ⟨*dimen*⟩ by magnifying it by ⟨*dimen*⟩/*ds*, where *ds* is the design size of ⟨*fontname*⟩. ⟨*dimen*⟩ 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`.