Markdown to \LaTeX or \LaTeX Test Document

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1 Introduction: Why I do this, by Kavin Yao

I love LATEX for its pretty typesetting, but not like its verbose syntax very much. 95% of the time, I only use a very small subset of LATEX and really miss the simplicity of markdown every time I have to type in plain LATEX.

I also use TeXmacs. Its a great tool and I love it. However, the source code of TeXmacs documents, with an XML-like structure, is not human-readable. It's not good for source control, either.

So, my conclusion is that, since what I mostly use in LaTeX can be mapped to markdown, why not write document in markdown and convert it to LaTeX? I find Pandoc but it's too cryptic to use[note1].

And an idea bubbles up in my head: why not write my own converter from markdown to IATEX?

I have a great start point: mistune. It's a fast, clean implementation of markdown with a killer feature - footnote. I tend to use footnote much in LATEX.

1.a Plan

My current plan of the converter includes:

- title and author (with meta header)
- sections (headers in markdown)
- lists (ordered with enumerate and unordered with itemize package)
- emphasize, strong and monospace styles
- hyperlink
- footnote
- math¹

Now let's see how much we can do...

Test quote:

Steve Jobs: stay foolish, stay hungry.

Test code: int main() printf("Hello world!");

2 Why I do this

3 What is mapped (and what is not)

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what is mapped TODO summary as a table not mapped = color/ font of a given piece of characters (see title!)
By the very definition of what md is, i don't see any complete mapping workaround: defining commands = language extensions, like what we do with inputmd
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¹since there's no inline math in markdown, it is translated as is.

4 comment

note that comment may start with

4.a X_TI^AT_EX or LaTeX?

From the XTFX wikipedia page:

X_TT_EX is a T_EX typesetting engine using Unicode and supporting modern font technologies [...].

It was originally written by Jonathan Kew and is distributed under the X11 free software license.

It natively supports Unicode and the input file is assumed to be in UTF-8 encoding by default.

XeTeX can use any fonts installed in the operating system without configuring TeX font metrics[...].

5 General policy

Either you don't say it, either you say it clearly it's true iif it is explicitely stated that it is true no = false, yes = true no = \emptyset , False, false

6 naming conventions

6.a paths

6.b keys

key	syntax (\in)	meaning	optional
documentclass	Dict	document class	yes
packages	ASCII*	path of packages	no
fonts	Dict	set the fonts	yes
colors	Dict	set extra colors	yes
language	Dict	default language and language-	no
		dependent settings.	
fancy	ASCII*	page foot seetings.	yes
custom.	ASCII*	section, subsection	yes
foreword	ASCII*	foreword	yes
toc	ASCII*	toc	yes
annex	ASCII*	including annex	yes

$$\log z = \int_1^z \frac{z-1}{\omega} d\omega$$

- 6.b.1 Y/N
- 6.c files
- 6.c.1 md to *tex
- 6.c.2 log
- 6.c.3 script

7 The structure of a md2latex

- 7.a Root
- 7.a.1 \${name}.run.sh
- @optional
- 7.a.2 \${name}.preferences.json
- @!optional
- 7.b src
- @!optional
- 7.b.1 content/
- @optional
- 7.b.2 documentclass
- @optional
- @standard
- 7.b.3 img
- @optional
- 7.c dst
- @!optional
- 8 Next

9 The implementation

- 9.a The parser
- 9.a.1 Case HTML comments
- 9.b The writer
- 9.c Utilities
- 9.c.1 HTML Comments