

TUGBOAT

Volume 28, Number 1 / 2007
Practical T_EX 2006 Conference Proceedings

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TUGBOAT

The Communications of the TEX Users Group



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[printing date: March 2007]

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COMMUNICATIONS OF THE TEX USERS GROUP

TUGBOAT EDITOR BARBARA BEETON

PROCEEDINGS EDITOR KARL BERRY

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OREGON

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2007

U.S.A.

TUGboat

This issue (Vol. 28, No. 1) is the first issue of the 2007 volume year. It combines the Practical TeX 2006 conference proceedings with regular material. Vol. 28, No. 2 is expected to be a regular issue, and No. 3 will contain the TUG 2007 (San Diego) proceedings.

TUGboat is distributed as a benefit of membership to all current TUG members. It is also available to non-members in printed form through the TUG store (<http://tug.org/store>), and online at the *TUGboat* web site, <http://tug.org/TUGboat>. Online publication to non-members is delayed up to one year after an issue's print publication, to give members the benefit of early access.

Submissions to *TUGboat* are reviewed by volunteers and checked by the Editor before publication. However, the authors are still assumed to be the experts. Questions regarding content or accuracy should therefore be directed to the authors, with an information copy to the Editor.

Submitting Items for Publication

TUGboat will be publishing one issue of conference proceedings in 2007. Deadlines for presentation proposals (send to the conference committee) and the final papers:

- TUG 2007: abstracts April 23, 2007;
preprints June 22, 2007;
papers August 17, 2007.

Links, locations, and more information about all conferences are available at

<http://tug.org/meetings.html>.

As always, suggestions and proposals for *TUGboat* articles are gratefully accepted and processed as received. We encourage submitting contributions by electronic mail to TUGboat@tug.org.

The *TUGboat* "style files", for use with either plain TeX or L^AT_EX, are available from CTAN and the *TUGboat* web site. We also accept submissions using ConTeXt.

Effective with the 2005 volume year, submission of a new manuscript implies permission to publish the article, if accepted, on the *TUGboat* web site, as well as in print. If you have any reservations about posting online, please notify the editors at the time of submission.

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Other TUG Publications

TUG is interested in considering additional manuscripts for publication. These might include manuals, instructional materials, documentation, or works on any other topic that might be useful to the TeX community in general. Provision can be made for including macro packages or software in computer-readable form.

If you have any such items or know of any that you would like considered for publication, send the information to the attention of the Publications Committee at tug-pub@tug.org.

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General Delivery

From the President

Karl Berry

TeX Collection 2007

This issue of *TUGboat* should reach members' mailboxes at about the same time as the TeX Collection 2007 software on DVD and CD. The 2007 software consists of the same major components as the last release. For those who may not be familiar with it, here is a rundown of what's on the DVD:

- TeX Live, a cross-platform distribution including precompiled binaries for many systems;
- MacTeX, which adds a native Mac OS X installer, the TeXShop front end, and other features to the base TeX Live;
- proTeXt, based on the MiKTeX Windows distribution with a guided installation;
- a snapshot of the CTAN archive.

A compressed variant of TeX Live, named *inst*, will be shipped on CD. This reduced version includes the same set of packages, but has precompiled binaries for only three systems: *i386-linux*, *powerpc-darwin*, and *win32*. It is provided for those who cannot read a DVD.

Since the software is being released in early 2007 rather than 2006, we will be sending it to both 2006 and 2007 members of TUG (except for those who explicitly opted not to receive it).

For more information and project web pages, please see <http://tug.org/texcollection>.

As we reach the end of another release cycle, I'd like to reiterate that the TeX Collection is a massive effort, done entirely by volunteers. We are grateful to the hundreds of people involved, from all parts of the TeX world: the contributors uploading new packages to CTAN, the CTAN maintainers for providing a central repository to draw from, the people building the binaries on a wide variety of platforms, those helping test the results, the developers maintaining and enhancing the software upon which it all rests, and the user group members keeping the infrastructure provided by TUG and all the TeX user groups viable through their support. Thanks to all.

2007 TeX conferences

2007 will see two major TeX conferences. First, a combined EuroTeX and BachoTeX in Bachotek, Poland, from April 28 to May 2. The call for papers deadline will have passed by the time this is

published, but please see the web site for registration and information: <http://www.gust.org.pl/conferences/EuroBachoTeX2007>.

Second, TUG 2007 in San Diego, California, from July 17–20. The deadline for presentation proposals is April 23. The conference theme is *Practicing TeX*, and I'd like to especially invite "ordinary" users and authors to attend and/or speak. The mix of attendees and presentations at the Practical TeX conferences in recent years has been gratifying and, I believe, fruitful for all, and I hope that that will continue at this annual TUG meeting.

I am very happy that Peter Wilson of his own Herries Press has accepted our invitation to be the keynote speaker at TUG 2007. Over the many years of his involvement with TeX, Peter has created the major memoir package, the archaic and bookhands font collections, the Glisternings column for *TUGboat*, and much more. He talks about his background and interests in his interview at <http://tug.org/interviews>.

For registration and accommodation information (inexpensive on-campus housing is available), the call for papers, and more, please visit the conference web site at <http://tug.org/tug2007>. I hope to see you in sunny San Diego.

Editorial comments

Barbara Beeton

Here we are in a new year, with a lot to catch up. Almost all material published last year was from conferences: EuroTeX 2005 (compiled jointly by DANTE and GUTenberg, both of whom were celebrating their 16th year, and sent to TUG members in lieu of one issue of *TUGboat*), EuroTeX 2006 (an issue that did contain some "regular" material), and TUG 2006. That didn't leave room for the proceedings of Practical TeX 2006, so we have included them in the present issue. Once again, we have an issue that combines papers presented at a meeting and ordinary articles.

As Karl has said, there won't be a separate Practical TeX meeting this year, so we expect that there will be one regular issue this year.

Erratum: *TUGboat* 27:1 (EuroTeX proceedings)

An old version of an article by Siep Kroonenberg ("Managing a network TeX installation under Windows") was printed inadvertently in issue 27:1 (pp. 22–27) last year. The correct version is on line at <http://tug.org/tugboat>.

The more significant changes are:

- Credits: the paper originally appeared in slightly different form in NTG *MAPS* no. 33 (2005).
- Converters: the to-be-written GUI converter is now available and can be downloaded at <http://tex.aanhet.net/epspdf/>
- Disappearing filetypes: for this problem, a good workaround has been found.

We regret the error.

A new Korean TeX Society

In January of this year, the on-line Korean TeX community (the Korean TeX Users Group) founded a new “off-line” community called the Korean TeX Society (KTS). KTS has members and will hold an annual meeting and conference.

The Society will also publish a new journal, *The Asian Journal of TeX*; the first issue is expected to appear around the end of April 2007. The editorial board consists of several well-known Texnicians, Prof. Haruhiko Okumura (Japan), Hàm Thé Thành (Vietnam), CV Radhakrishnan (India), Werner Lemberg, and Jin-Hwan Cho (Korea).

LATeX goes to the movies

In the 2005 movie *Stealth*, an artificial intelligence system goes awry. The trivia listing for the film includes this tidbit:

When Keith Orbit is looking at the code for the AI, we can see that the code is written in LaTeX, which is a language for typesetting mathematics much as HTML is used on the Internet for typesetting web pages.

www.imdb.com/title/tt0382992/trivia

Incidentally, the movie was one of the biggest failures ever at the box office. Seems about par with their understanding that LaTeX, while the code may be pleasing to look at, is totally unsuitable for the basis of an AI system. Yes, we’re aware that at least one interpreter (for Basic¹) has been written in TeX, but really!

(Thanks to Elizabeth Dearborn for unearthing this trivium and sending it to *texhax*.)

Some TUGboat staff changes

If you pay attention to the *TUGboat* masthead, you will notice some changes. The most significant has been noted previously: Mimi Burbank, our Production Editor until November 2005, retired from her position at Florida State, and from the *TUGboat*

Board. She is missed, and we wish her well in her new life in Uganda. Karl Berry, in addition to all his other efforts as TUG President and chief cook and bottle washer for the TeX Live effort, has taken over as Production Editor. Thanks, Karl.

Two long-time Associate Editors have also gone on to other pursuits: Victor Eijkhout (Macros) and Alan Hoenig (Fonts). During their tenure, their knowledge and expertise were responsible for maintaining the high standards of their respective columns, and we are grateful for their contributions.

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Warnings

TeX's infinite glue is projective

Donald Knuth

TeX wizards might be interested in a phenomenon that could be considered an anomaly, but I choose to declare it a “feature.” Consider the two boxes

```
\hbox{to 100pt{\hskip 0pt plus -100pt}}
\hbox{to 100pt{\hskip 0pt plus -1fil}}
```

The first box is considered underfull, with a badness of 10000, because the total stretchability is negative. But the second box is perfectly fine, with a badness of 0, because the total stretchability is infinite. If you are tracing, the boxes are

```
\hbox(0.0+0.0)x100.0, glue set -1.0
.\glue 0.0 plus -100.0
\hbox(0.0+0.0)x100.0, glue set -100.0fil
.\glue 0.0 plus -1.0fil
```

within TeX’s gullet.

References

- [1] *The TeXbook*, page 97, although the case $r < 0$ isn’t explicitly mentioned there.
- [2] *TeX: The Program*, sections 186, 646, 658, 659, 664, 665, 673, 676, 796, 852, 1007.

◊ Donald Knuth
Stanford University

¹ Andrew Marc Greene, “BASIX: An interpreter written in TeX”, *TUGboat* 11:3, pp. 381-392

Software & Tools

T_EXML: Resurrecting T_EX in the XML world

Oleg Parashchenko

1 Foreword

T_EXML is an XML syntax for T_EX, L^AT_EX and Con-T_EXt. This definition is extremely correct, but I dislike its formality. Instead, I prefer the following.

Thanks to T_EXML, you can reuse your T_EX skills in the XML world. With T_EXML, XML publishing becomes a case of T_EX publishing.

T_EXML is a very simple thing. You can learn it in a minute by looking at the examples in the section ‘T_EXML tour’. But knowing the syntax isn’t enough.

To feel T_EXML, you need to know its past and future, the ideas behind it, and understand the author’s intentions. That’s why the technical stuff is wrapped by the sections with my very subjective view on the topic of XML publishing.

In the most cases, the words ‘T_EX’ and ‘L^AT_EX’ are interchangeable, and they mean also any other T_EX format.

The author is from the XML world. The T_EXML home page is <http://getfo.org/texml/>.

2 Why XML, not T_EX, why T_EX, not XML

The best thing about XML is that everyone knows what it is. XML is ubiquitous now, and especially in the area of technical documentation. Indeed, its parent, SGML, was created to support authoring of technical manuals.

T_EX users have different opinions on XML. But nobody rejects the idea of logical markup is very obvious and essential. From the high level point of view, all the markup methods are the same.

What in XML looks like

```
<environment> ...text... </environment>
```

in L^AT_EX looks like this:

```
\begin{environment} ...text... \end{environment}
```

The only difference is notation. But it’s a very important difference. Computers prefer XML, humans prefer L^AT_EX.

Among benefits of logical markup is the possibility of single source publishing, when the same source document can be converted to different output formats. XML is the best choice because XML libraries exist in any practical programming language. On the other hand, the only correct T_EX parser is T_EX itself, and T_EX is locked in its sandbox.

On the other side, the ideal XML world isn’t ideal. How to get PDF from XML? Theory says that you would write an XSLT (W3C, 1999) program which converts XML to XSL-FO (W3C, 2001), and use an XSL-FO formatter which generates PDF from XSL-FO.

XML+XSLT → XSL-FO → PDF. There are two issues: first, tools, which is hopefully temporary; and second, too much automation, which is fatal.

Only a few tools implement XSL-FO in full, and all these tools are commercial, without open source alternatives (the best one is FOP, which is under development), and the W3 Consortium has started work on XSL-FO 2.0.

But the worst is that the joke ‘*automatically means you can’t fix it if something goes wrong* applies perfectly to the XSL-FO way. When you need to tune a generated layout, you’ll find that XSL-FO level is too low, and editing XSL-FO isn’t much better than editing PDF. Also you’ll find that XML and XSLT levels are too high and editing here smells bad.

The broken layout isn’t a showstopper in L^AT_EX. Your writings are marked up logically, and when you need typographical tunings, you just use low-level primitives.

Time for a short summary:

- XML is good as a markup language,
- T_EX is good for publishing documents.

Why not take the best from both worlds? That is, have sources in XML and publish the documents through T_EX. But how?

3 XML to T_EX — how

When converting XML, there is no better alternative than XSLT. This language is specially designed to convert XML, is based on experiences with the Lisp-like DSSSL language, has a large user and expert base, and has decent support by many tools on many platforms.

Why not Java, or Perl, or Python, or something else? Because XML is alien to them. It’s inconvenient to use the traditional languages for processing XML, for either parsing or converting.

For example, in one project the author worked on a Java application. One procedure was more than 20 lines in size, debugged and enhanced several times, and still couldn’t be compared in functionality with a small XPath (a part of XSLT) expression of several characters.

Worse, the whole library was a partial, poorly documented, limited re-invention of XSLT. I think it’s the doom of any program which converts XML. Instead of using a poor imitation, it’s better to use XSLT itself.

The knowledgeable reader can say that XSLT is a language to convert from XML to XML, not from XML to TeX, and ask if XSLT is still so great to generate TeX.

No, I have to answer, converting XML directly to TeX is nightmare. XSLT is very weak and unbelievably verbose in working with strings, but that's what is required when generating TeX code.

What is expected from a TeX code generator:

- escaping special TeX characters (for example '<' to '\<' or, better, to '\textless{}');
- disjoining ligatures ('---' isn't the long dash in XML, the long dash is the symbol '\#x2014;');
- mapping from Unicode characters to L^AT_EX sequences;
- avoiding empty lines, which start a new paragraph in TeX.

And there are common errors when generating TeX code. (See bug databases for such projects as db2latex (Casellas and Devenish, 2004), dblatex (Guillon, 2006) and others.)

- Opening or closing brace is forgotten.

```
<i>some</i> text
→ {\it some text
instead of {\it some} text.1
```
- No space after the command name.

```
{\itsome} text
```
- Space instead of braces.

```
here is<i> some</i> text
→ here is{\it some} text
instead of here is{\it{} some} text
```

If you write a TeX code generator, you should pay attention to everything. You need accuracy and patience, and the work isn't trivial. Therefore you'd prefer to delegate TeXification from your program to something else.

TeXML is the best and probably the only candidate. You create XML, which is much easier, and then a TeXML processor converts TeXML to TeX.

Short summary:

- XSLT is the best tool for converting XML to XML,
- it's better to delegate TeX code generation.

That's why we have TeXML, an XML syntax for TeX/L^AT_EX/ConTeXt. Conversion from XML to TeX consists of two steps:

- an XSLT program converts XML to TeXML, and
- a TeXML processor converts TeXML to TeX.

TeXML is an XML language with just a few tags, and converting XML to XML is the specialization of

¹ In production we might use \textit{...}, but for illustrative purposes here I use {\it ...}.

XSLT; therefore you need only basic knowledge of XSLT to convert XML to TeX.

4 TeXML tour

The TeXML markup language is minimalistic. Most of the time, you use only three elements: cmd, env and group (the other elements are pdf, math, dmath, ctrl, spec and TeXML).

To get accustomed to TeXML, it's enough to learn the examples presented in this section. The original paper by Douglas Lovell (Lovell, 1999) is also a good introduction, but it's out of date. For a detailed description of contemporary TeXML, consult the TeXML specification (Parashchenko, 2006b).

Installation and usage instructions are on the TeXML home page: <http://getfo.org/texml/>. A pleasant feature is that it's enough to unpack the distribution package to use TeXML. The installation procedure isn't required, it's for convenience only.

4.1 Simple TeXML file

An example of a simple TeXML document:

```
<TeXML>
<TeXML escape="0">
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
</TeXML>
<env name="document">
I'm not afraid of the symbols ^,
$, > and others.
</env>
</TeXML>
```

The result of conversion to TeX is the L^AT_EX document:

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
\usepackage[latin1]{inputenc}
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\begin{document}
I'm not afraid of the symbols ^{},
\textdollar{}, \textgreater{} and others.
\end{document}
```

This example demonstrates:

- the root element is TeXML,
- TeX special symbols are escaped automatically,
- it's possible to disable escaping.

By the way, while preparing the original L^AT_EX example, I made two errors:

- '\textgreater' instead of '\textgreater{}' (result — no space after the symbol '>'),
- '\^' instead of '\^{}' (result — the circumflex over the comma instead of the symbol '^').

TeXML saves me from such basic errors.

Disabling escaping is not recommended. Usually it's a misuse of TeXML. But to keep examples simple, I do use it for creating the L^AT_EX header.

4.2 More TeXML

This document uses more TeXML elements:

```
<TeXML>
<cmd name="documentclass">
  <opt>a4paper</opt>
  <parm>article</parm>
</cmd>
...
<env name="document">
  Hello, <group><cmd name="it"/>World</group>!
</env>
</TeXML>
```

After converting to TeX, the result is:

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article} ....
\begin{document}
Hello, {\it{World}}!
\end{document}
```

This example demonstrates the three most often used TeXML elements:

- cmd creates a L^AT_EX command,
- env creates a L^AT_EX environment,
- group creates a L^AT_EX group.

The example also demonstrates how to create the L^AT_EX header using regular TeXML instead of disabling escaping.

4.3 Better layout

This example demonstrates how to tune the layout of a generated L^AT_EX code. The result can be made indistinguishable from code written by a human.

In the last example, we got the following L^AT_EX document:

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article} ....
\begin{document}
Hello, {\it{World}}!
\end{document}
```

A better code layout is:

```
\documentclass[a4paper]{article}
....
\begin{document}
Hello, {\it World}!
\end{document}
```

The source TeXML code uses the attributes nl2 and gr to tune the layout:

```
<TeXML>
<cmd name="documentclass" nl2="1">
  <opt>a4paper</opt>
  <parm>article</parm>
</cmd>
```

```
.....
<env name="document">
  Hello, <group>
    <cmd name="it" gr="0"/>World</group>!
  </env>
</TeXML>
```

4.4 PDF literal strings

Let's start with the following L^AT_EX code:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[koi8-r]{inputenc}
\usepackage{hyperref}
\begin{document}
\section{Заголовок (Title)}
Текст (Text)
\end{document}
```

The code looks fine, but due to the Russian letters, L^AT_EX raises the errors:

```
Package hyperref Warning:
  Glyph not defined in PD1 encoding,
(hyperref) removing '\CYRZ' on input line 6.
```

For the document above, the solution is to use

```
\usepackage[unicode]{hyperref}
```

But this solution is not generic. For example, for CJK text, it fails with some obscure error like:

```
! Incomplete \ifx; all text was ignored ...
```

I prefer the universal solution that uses Unicode strings for the PDF names:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[T2A]{fontenc}
\usepackage[koi8-r]{inputenc}
\usepackage[unicode]{hyperref}
\begin{document}
\section{\texorpdfstring{Заголовок (Title)}{\O04\O27\O04\O60\O04\O63\O04\O76\O04\O73\O04\O76\O04\O62\O04\O76\O04\O72\O00\O40\O0\O50\O00\O24\O00\O151\O00\O164\O00\O154}}
Текст (Text)
\end{document}
```

Comparing to the previous example, I use

- the option `unicode` for the package `hyperref`,
- the command `\texorpdfstring` to assign the name for the PDF bookmark entry.

The content of `\texorpdfstring` is created by the TeXML command `pdf`:

```
<cmd name="section">
<parm>
  <cmd name="texorpdfstring">
    <parm>Заголовок (Title)</parm>
    <parm>pdf Заголовок (Title)</pdf></parm>
  </cmd>
</parm>
</cmd>
```

4.5 Encodings

Consider TeXML with the Russian letters:

```
<TeXML>Tekct</TeXML>
```

Default translation to L^AT_EX produces:

```
\cyrchar\cyrT{}\cyrchar\cyre{}\cyrchar....
```

The result is correct, but those who speak Russian prefer to see the real Russian letters instead of TeX commands.

To achieve this, specify the desired output encoding to the TeXML processor using the command line option `--encoding` (or `-e`). When the output encoding is, for example, `koi8-r`, the result is:

```
Tekct
```

4.6 ASCII output

The following L^AT_EX document contains the phrase ‘Hello, World!’ written in Chinese:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[encapsulated]{CJK}
\usepackage{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}
\begin{document}
\begin{CJK}{UTF8}{cyberbit}
世界, 你好!
\end{CJK}
\end{document}
```

L^AT_EX successfully compiles this document. But imagine:

- you’ve got a problem with a CJK or other non-latin document,
- latin documents don’t have this problem, so
- you want to ask for help.

To get help, you should provide a minimal example to reproduce the problem. Unfortunately, in many cases, your non-ASCII text will be corrupted.

Luckily, TeX provides ASCII sequences to encode non-ASCII bytes. With the command line flag `--ascii` (or `-a`), the TeXML processor uses ASCII sequences. For example, the above L^AT_EX document is written as follows:

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage[encapsulated]{CJK}
\usepackage{ucs}
\usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}
\begin{document}
\begin{CJK}{UTF8}{cyberbit}
^~e4^~b8^~96^~e7^~95^~8c^~ef^~bc^~8c
^~e4^~bd^~a0^~e5^~a5^~bd^~ef^~bc^~81
\end{CJK}
\end{document}
```

5 History and other TeXMLs

A long long time ago a company for which I consulted had to switch from XML publishing using

FrameMaker+SGML to a pure XML publishing using XSL-FO. At the same time, I joined a documentation team for a large open source project. In both cases, we needed an open source XSL-FO formatter, and we didn’t find a viable tool.

I had the courage to write my own good open source XSL-FO processor. The idea was that I could build it on top of L^AT_EX, and I thought I need only a converter from XSL-FO to TeX.

The language to use for the converter was obvious to me: XSLT. Quite soon, I found that writing valid TeX code is hard and unpleasant work. Instead, I got the bright idea that it’s better to use an intermediate XML language, and even half-prototyped it.

At some moment I noticed that I had reinvented the wheel. Much earlier, Douglas Lovell presented (Lovell, 1999) his TeXML at the TUG99 conference. Unfortunately, his TeXMLLatté, a Java implementation of TeXML, was ‘retired’ and not available for download.

But the specification survived. I found that it was very close to my ideas and decided to countinue with the existing solution. As result, all the old TeXML documents are still valid and can be processed by my tool.

In addition to the original Java TeXML, I found processors written in Ruby (isn’t available anymore) and Perl (Houser, 2001). Unfortunately, their status was ‘works for the author’, but I needed production quality.

That’s why I started my own TeXML implementation. The choice of Python was quite arbitrary. At that time I was learning this language, and I prefer learning by doing. Now I think it was a fortunate choice, as Python is a very good compromise between popularity and speed of development and running.

The first version just worked and was without any advanced features. However, it found its users, for whom I’m very thankful. The feedback revealed that the nice layout of the generated TeX code is of much greater importance than I considered. I accepted the challenge, and since version 1.1, TeXML writes human-friendly TeX code.

I presented version 1.1 at a Russian conference (Parashchenko, 2004b), and I thought that TeXML development was finished.

Working on a real publishing project, however, I added more features to TeXML, mostly related to internationalization support. Meanwhile, I also investigated how to deal with TeX and XSLT limitations. This activity resulted in the projects sTeXme (Parashchenko, 2004a) (TeX+Scheme) and XSieve

(Parashchenko, 2006c) (XSLT+Scheme), one of the Google Summer of Code 2005 projects, presented at the XTech 2006 conference.

`TExML` popularity grew, and I started to get contributions. One of the `TExML` users, Paul Tremblay, used ConTeXt for publishing. He added ConTeXt support to `TExML`, reworked bits of `TExML` code and wrote extensive documentation (Tremblay, 2005) on how to imitate XSL-FO constructions in ConTeXt. That's a must-read for those who are interested in the topic.

In June 2006, I collected all the improvements, rewrote documentation, packed the whole as a usual Python package and released version 2.0. No bugs reported till now (March 2007).

6 The `TExML` processor: present and future

At the moment, the only `TExML` processor implementation is written by me in Python. It uses only few standard modules and therefore is portable and can be used anywhere if Python is installed.

The core of the `TExML` processor is a stand-alone Python library, therefore `TExML` functionality is available to any Python application. It might be that `TExML` is available to Java programs using JPython and to .NET programs using IronPython, but checking this has low priority on my long-term TODO list.

`TExML` follows the three-step approach to software development: make it work, make it correct, make it fast. `TExML` is currently on the second level, ‘work correct’, so now it’s time to improve performance. The processor works much faster than XSLT, but it can be made an order of magnitude faster yet.

The approach is to use finite automata. The current code escapes the output stream character by character. The set of loops, flags and nested conditions adds an overhead to the processing time. By comparison, with automata the only flags are the current state, the current character, and the table of state changes. Overhead per character is minimized.

The second main benefit of automata is that it would make explicit all the rules how to generate correct `LATEX` code with nice layout. At the moment, this knowledge is hidden inside the spaghetti code, that is hard to maintain and modify.

And I’d like to improve some things. For example, the `TExML`

```
<cmd name="command"/><ctrl ch="/" />
```

is translated to

```
\command{}\\
```

I’d prefer to automatically avoid dummy groups:

```
\command\\
```

Yet another benefit of using automata is that `TExML` could be ported to other languages. The non-trivial `TExML` logic, were it written as automata in some well-known format, such as S-expressions or XML, could be automatically translated to a code in any language.

Unfortunately, all these wonderful perspectives are for the far far future. I’m satisfied with the current state of `TExML` and prefer to concentrate on other projects.

Creating automata for `TExML` could be a good master thesis or even a PhD work. If you know someone who might be interested in this task, don’t hesitate to mention `TExML`.

7 Nice layouts, `diff` and `patch`

Probably you’ve noticed how much attention I devote to the nice layout of the generated code. But what’s the benefit except aesthetic?

Before answering, I’d like to note that aesthetic appearance is indeed a benefit. You know the saying, ugly things can’t fly. I believe in it. And definitely, nobody is interested in working with the intermediate ugly code which appears in many other XML-to-PDF-through-LATEX projects.

Automatically generated PDFs can’t be ideal. From time to time, there are layout faults that you’d like to fix. To tune these places, you need to edit the LATEX code. When this code is ugly and bad, you might prefer to tolerate the faults instead of fixing them. On the contrary, when the code is human-friendly, you are likely to look into the code and fix the problems.

But the main benefit of human-friendly code is that such code is also `diff`- and `patch`-friendly.

Imagine that you’ve fixed all the layout faults in the LATEX code. Unexpectedly, a proofreader has updated the source XML. How to generate a new PDF, both with your and the proofreader’s changes? The naive user has two alternatives:

- detect what’s changed in XML and repeat the changes in the LATEX code, or
- re-generate PDF and re-apply layout corrections in the LATEX code.

Both options are miserable, boring and error-prone. Open source software developers would prefer a better way using `diff` and `patch`.

- Take the initial LATEX file, take the current version with the layout fixes, and generate a patch-file using `diff`.
- Generate a new PDF from the new XML.

- Apply the patch-file to the new L^AT_EX file and re-generate the PDF.

In most cases, everything goes smoothly and all the changes, from both you and the proofreader, are applied.

Thanks to the good L^AT_EX code formatting, as produced by T_EXML, this way is indeed possible. Instead of saying ‘patch-file’, I prefer to say ‘beauty memory’. It sounds more appealing and descriptive.

To automate this procedure, I developed Consodoc (Parashchenko, 2006a), an XML to PDF publishing tool on top of T_EXML. The user’s guide for Consodoc is generated by Consodoc itself. Here is an example of the project file:

```
import Consodoc
env = Consodoc.default_process(
    in_file = 'in/guide.xml',
    in_xslt = 'support/guide.xsl'
)
Depends('tmp/guide.pdf', 'support/guide.cls')
```

The project file defines that the source XML file is `in/guide.xml`, T_EXML is generated by the XSLT program `support/guide.xsl`, and implicitly defines that the patch file is `in/guide.patch`. It also specifies, explicitly and implicitly, the dependencies of the files: if a file is changed, than all the dependent files should be re-generated. To build PDF, just say on the command line: `cdoc`.

Consodoc is a very new product, but it is already usable and successfully passed unit and functional testing. I recommend Consodoc for use in the production environment by early adopters.

8 Final words

Publishing XML is still a practical problem, even when the quality of the result isn’t very important. Different approaches are suggested, from using the XSL-FO standard to developing a custom solution, but the Right Thing is still to appear.

The T_EXML approach is one of the candidates. Instead of inventing something new, it smoothly integrates existing successful technologies and experience. First, it uses T_EX as the typesetting engine. Second, it uses XSLT as the conversion language.

Third, with the help of the `diff` and `patch` tools, the beauty memory maintains layout corrections of the PDF documents. I’m not aware of any other XML-to-PDF solution with this feature.

The only T_EXML problem is the lack of sample conversion scripts. But I’ve started work on the T_EXML stylesheets for DocBook, a popular XML standard for technical books, therefore this problem will be fixed in the near future.

I expect this union—T_EXML, beauty memory and DocBook T_EXML stylesheets—will have a big impact on XML publishing, causing restoration of the T_EX technologies in the modern XML world. Join the T_EXML movement!

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Oriental TeX: A new direction in scholarly complex-script typesetting

Project by Idris Samawi Hamid

Preservation of much ancient scholarship of non-Western civilization exists only through unedited manuscripts. The manuscripts themselves are often not readily accessible, and the ability to make available accurate and culturally authentic typeset copies is restricted. Particularly for documents in Arabic script, typesetting is hampered by the lack of complete sets of vowel markings and diacritics, crucial for understanding the meaning of these texts.

For scholars working on critical editions of documents in Latin script, TeX is the tool of choice. Dr. Idris Samawi Hamid of the Colorado State University Department of Philosophy has received a grant to provide a comparable tool for Arabic scholars.

Dr. Hamid's own fields of specialty include Islamic philosophy, metaphysics, and cosmology. He has prepared critical editions of two major works of Arabic scholarship:

- *Shaykh Ahmad Ahsā'i's Observations in Wisdom: Critical Edition, Translation, Notes, and Glossary*
- *The Mystical Theology of Muhammad 'Alī Shāfi'ī: A Critical Edition of Rashaḥatu al-Bihār, with Notes and Glossary*

Both works have been accepted for publication; what remains is to prepare proper typeset copy ready for printing. This is the impetus for the project and the proposal.

In February 2006, Dr. Hamid submitted a proposal to CSU's Integrated Research Projects Program, requesting a grant to develop and implement extensions to TeX to provide such software. The result of this work will be called Oriental TeX. The proposal was accepted by the program, and work began in May 2006. Taco Hoekwater is the principal programmer for the project.

Development includes a number of components:

- Extending the data structures of LuaTeX and Aleph to handle non-Latin languages and UTF-8 input files;
- Implementing two levels of right-to-left machinery: a global component for handling page elements, and a local component for switching direction in text without disrupting the typesetting process;
- Implementing dynamic ligaturing to accommodate the multiple, contextually-dependent shapes of Arabic letters, and the vertical shifting characteristic of particular written Arabic

dialects; this will be based on concepts already present in Aleph;

- Creating control languages to handle conversion from the input stream to internal character representation, and to manage the context-driven glyph selection; again, many of the basic concepts are present in Aleph, but require adaptation to separate the two distinct processes;
- Developing OpenType font support, enabling use of fonts larger than 256 characters, and providing the mechanism to use such fonts;
- Adding extensions for critical editions, including a line-numbering engine and improved footnote handling;
- Quality control, involving extensive testing to assure that the goals of the development have been met;
- Documentation, a basic reference that is good enough for a skilled macro package programmer to learn how to take advantage of the special features provided by Oriental TeX; the goal is to provide user-interface macros that are easy to use, and suitable for typesetting of critical editions.

At TUG 2006, Taco presented a report on the status of the project. (This was particularly appropriate to the venue of the conference, in Marrakesh, Morocco, where other scholars and students reported on their own projects in Arabic typesetting.) As of early November 2006, the first stage was complete; this included support for full Unicode input, and merging of Aleph and pdfTeX.

The second stage, comprising support of OpenType fonts and PDF output from Aleph, is essentially complete as of this writing.

The third stage, expected by the time of BachoTeX, includes completion of hyphenation patterns, character (case-mapping) tables, end-of-sentence discovery, handling of minimal word size, line justification, and the ligature table. Also in the third phase are the decoupling of characters and glyphs, with separate nodes for Unicode characters, fonts, and glyphs in fonts, as well as revamped paragraph breaking routines and a dynamic font interpolation engine.

The fourth and final phase of the TeX extensions, expected by the time of the TUG San Diego meeting, will see two-dimensional line typesetting of Arabic script and improved font handling, completion of the line-numbering engine, and improved footnote handling.

The generous support of the CSU Integrated Research Projects Program is gratefully acknowledged.

Hints & Tricks

Glisternings

Peter Wilson

'Tis better to be lowly born
And range with humble livers in content
Than to be perked up in a glist'ring grief
And wear a golden sorrow.

Henry VIII, WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

The aim of this column is to provide odd hints or small pieces of code that might help in solving a problem or two while hopefully not making things worse through any errors of mine.

Corrections, suggestions, and contributions will always be welcome.

To no one but the Son of Heaven does it belong to order ceremonies, to fix the measures, and to determine the written characters.

The Analects, CONFUCIUS

1 Stringing along

In an earlier column [3] I mentioned that I might continue looking at character strings. Here is some basic code that can be used for examining each character in a simple string:

```
\catcode`^^G=12
\newcommand*{\allchars}[1]{%
  \def\stuff#1\ifx\stuff\empty\else
    \@llchars#1^^G\fi}
\def\@llchars#1#2^^G{%
  \def\letter#1\def\others#2{%
    \ifx\letter\empty\let\next\@gobble
    \else
      \doachar{#1}%
      \ifx\others\empty \let\next\@gobble
      \else \let\next\@llchars \fi
    \fi
    \next#2^^G}
\catcode`^^G=15
```

Here I have used the special character `^^G` as a marker for the end of the string. This is normally an invalid character but I temporarily changed its catcode to make it an ‘other’ character (like `@` normally is). The `\@gobble` macro is part of the L^AT_EX kernel; it takes one argument and does nothing with it. Buried inside the code `\allchars` calls a macro `\doachar{(char)}` for each character in the string. With this definition

```
\newcommand*{\doachar}[1]{\textit{#1}}
```

some examples of `\allchars` are:

```
\allchars{\allchars} -> allchars
\allchars{{\oe}rstead's} -> aerstead's
\allchars{} ->
\allchars{with spaces} -> withspaces
```

The special case of an empty argument is handled in the `\allchars` macro itself, while everything else is dealt with by `\@llchars`. This keeps calling itself, grabbing one character from the initial string each time until all are used up, via a process called *tail recursion*, meaning that the last thing that it does is call itself (or effectively do nothing if all the characters have been processed).

Remember that with L^AT_EX, if you put any code that includes macros with `@` in their names it either has to go in a package file (a `.sty` file) or be surrounded by the `\makeatletter` and `\makeatother` pair of commands.

One unfortunate property of `\allchars` is that it discards all spaces in the original string. Spaces can be handled by a two-part process. The first part goes through the string word by word, where a word is a set of characters followed by a space. The second part then goes through each word character by character.

First some preliminaries and the main user command `\Upeach`.

```
\newif\if@newword
\def\checkrelax{\relax}
\catcode`\^^G=12
\newcommand*{\Upeach}[1]{%
  \quapeach#1^^G}
\def\quapeach#1^^G{%
  \def\stuff#1 }%
  \expandafter\getaword\stuff ^^G}
```

The `\getaword` macro extracts the next word from the string (note the argument delimited by a space). It then calls `\getachar` with the word as its argument.

```
\long\def\getaword#1 {%
  \newwordtrue
  \expandafter\getachar#1\relax}
```

`\getachar` gets the next ‘letter’ in the word. If it is `^^G` then the string is finished. If the letter is the same as `\relax` then it is a space and the macro must call `\getaword` to repeat the cycle. Otherwise it has a letter, calls `\doUpeach` to do something with it, and calls itself again to get the following letter.

```
\def\getachar#1{%
  \def\letter#1{%
    \if\letter^^G\let\next\relax
    \else
      \ifx\letter\checkrelax
        \let\next\getaword
```

```

\else
  \doUpeach{#1}%
  \let\next\getchar
\fi
\fi
\next}
\catcode`\^^G=15

```

\getchar is another example of tail recursion.

The macro \doUpeach checks if a new word has just started. If so, it converts its argument into italic uppercase and sets \newwordfalse. If its argument is not the first letter in a word it typesets it in a bold font. Of course this is not a realistic thing to do—it's merely to demonstrate that all the characters in the string have been examined.

```

\newcommand*\{\doUpeach}[1]{%
\if@newword
  \space\textit{\MakeUppercase{#1}}%
  \newwordfalse
\else \textbf{#1}\fi}

```

Here are a couple of examples:

```

\Upeach{string with spaces} ->
  String With Spaces
\Upeach{\oe}rstead's rule} ->
  Erstead's Rule

```

These macros work for simple strings but are likely to fail if there are accents or anything else to disturb the even tenor of simple characters. The earlier column [3] gave an indication of how such problems might be resolved. On the other hand, it could be a lot simpler and quicker to change the strings by hand using your normal text editor.

```

Here we go loop de loop.
Here we go loop de li.
Here we go loop de loop
On a Saturday night.

```

Loop de loop, JOHNNY THUNDER?

2 Loops

There are occasions when you need to perform a repetitive action that does not involve string processing. T_EX provides a \loop ... \repeat which can be useful in some circumstances. The general scheme is like this:

```

\loop
  <lots of useful commands>
\if<some condition>
  <more code>
\repeat

```

T_EX processes the commands following the \loop and then performs the \if test (without any closing \fi). If the test is true T_EX will then process the

<more code> and start again with the first batch of commands. If the condition is false it will do whatever comes after the \repeat.

L^AT_EX, among other internal facilities, provides a mechanism for going through a list of things that are separated by commas (like the option list for a class or package). This scheme looks like:

```

\@for\scratch:=<list>\do{%
  <something with \scratch>}

```

where \scratch is some command name and <list> is a comma-separated list. It takes each element of the list in turn, defines \scratch as that element and then does whatever you tell it to do with it. This continues until the list is exhausted.

It is easier to see how these work with a real example. The following is a very stripped down version of some code from the memoir class [2]. It provides a means of putting a list of things into a tabular form without having to worry about signifying the end of each row. The command is:

```

\fillrows{\{width\}}{\{numcols\}}{\{comma separated
list\}}

```

which will create a centered tabular form of overall width <width> and <numcols> columns, with the elements from <comma separated list> filling up the tabular row by row (i.e., left to right, top to bottom). I got the initial idea from T_EX for the Impatient [1] which gave a T_EX version, filling top to bottom and left to right.

First some counters and lengths, etc., that we need. Be warned, much of the code below you won't want to know about and I'm not going to try and explain it. In L^AT_EX this is the kind of stuff that is hidden within the `tabular` environment.

```

\newcount\CT@cols      % number of cols
\newcount\@cellstogo   % columns left
\newdimen\CT@col@width % column width
\newtoks\crtok
\crtok = {\cr}%

```

Now we can start on \fillrows itself, which takes three arguments — the overall width, the number of columns, and the list of entries. The first part sets up counters based on the number of columns.

```

\newcommand{\fillrows}[3]{\par\begingroup
  \CT@cols=#2\relax
  \@cellstogo=\CT@cols

```

The next bit defines code that will be called after each entry is put into the tabular; it will insert either a & or the internal form of \\.

```

\def\@endcolactions{%
  \global\advance\@cellstogo\m@ne
  \ifnum\@cellstogo<\@ne
    \global\@cellstogo=\CT@cols
    \the\crtok
  \fi
}

```

```
\else
  &
\fi}%
```

Calculate the column widths and start off the tabular by defining the preamble (the general layout of the tabular).

```
\CT@col@width=#1
\divide\CT@col@width \CT@cols
\penalty 10000\relax
\noindent
\vskip -\z@
\def\@preamble{}%
\begin{group}
\let\sharp\relax
```

Now comes a `\loop... \repeat` going over all but one of the columns, and for each column extending the `\@preamble` by adding some spacing and a `&`.

```
\ifnum\CT@cols>\@ne
\loop
  \g@addto@macro{\@preamble}{%
    \hb@xt@ \CT@col@width
      {\strut\relax\sharp\hfil} &}%
  \advance\CT@cols\m@ne
\ifnum\CT@cols>\@ne
\repeat
\fi
```

The `&` is not required for the last column.

```
\g@addto@macro{\@preamble}{%
  \hb@xt@ \CT@col@width
    {\strut\relax\sharp\hfil}}%
\endgroup
```

(The above code sets each column to a fixed width (`\CT@col@width`). Commenting out the two lines that start with `\hb@xt@` will result in each column being set to its natural width, just wide enough for the widest entry in the column.) Now finish up the preliminaries.

```
\let\sharp ##
\tabskip\fill
\halign to\hsize \bgroup
\tabskip\z@
\@preamble
\tabskip\fill\cr
```

The entries are added to the tabular, using a `\@for` loop to extract each entry from the comma-separated list.

```
\@for\@tempa:=#3\do{%
  \@tempa\unskip\space\endc@lactions}%
\the\crtok \egroup \endgroup \par}
```

All the entries have been dealt with, so wrap everything up.

```
\the\crtok \egroup \endgroup \par}
```

As a simple example, the code below creates the following tabular:

```
\fillrows{0.7\textwidth}{3}{ one, two,
  three, four, five, six, seven}
one        two        three
four        five       six
seven
```

And here is the result of another `\fillrows`, this time with five columns set to their natural width.

That's all folks! Until we
meet again ...

References

- [1] Paul W. Abrahams, Karl Berry, and Kathryn A. Hargreaves. *TEX for the Impatient*. Addison-Wesley, 1990. (Available on CTAN in `info/impatient`).
- [2] Peter Wilson. The memoir class for configurable typesetting, 2004. (Available on CTAN in `latex/macros/contrib/memoir`).
- [3] Peter Wilson. Glisterings. *TUGboat*, 26(3):253–255, 2005.

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The Treasure Chest

Editor's note: This is Mark's final column. The editorial board would like to thank Mark for monitoring the CTAN announcements and compiling this collection since 2004.

This is a large but still incomplete list of the new packages posted to CTAN (<http://www.ctan.org>) in 2006, with descriptions either taken from the announcement or researched, then edited for brevity.

Entries are listed alphabetically within CTAN directories. A few entries which the editors subjectively believed to be of especially wide interest or otherwise notable are starred; of course, this is not intended to slight the other contributions!

Hopefully this column and its companions will help to make CTAN a more accessible resource to the TeX community. Comments are welcome, as always.

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biblio

alphabib in **biblio/bibtex/utils**

A Bash script allowing addition of alphabetical headers into BIBTeX bibliographies.

ijqc in **biblio/bibtex/contrib**

BIBTeX style for the *International Journal of Quantum Chemistry*.

jneurosci in **biblio/bibtex/contrib**

BIBTeX style for the *Journal of Neuroscience*.

mad2bib in **biblio/bibtex/utils**

Scripts to convert MAD to BIBTeX and UTF-8 to LATEX ASCII.

mrcheckbib in **biblio/bibtex/utils**

BIBTeX verification using the AMS MRef database.

munich in **biblio/bibtex/contrib**

The Munich 'name (year)' style.

rsc bst in **biblio/bibtex/contrib/misc**

BIBTeX styles for RSC journals.

sort-by-letters in **biblio/bibtex/contrib**

Some BIBTeX styles for sorting by initial letters.

Synapsen in **biblio/bibtex/utils**

Java program for managing references.

fonts

arial in **fonts/urw**

An Arial clone in Type 1 format.

classico in fonts/urw

URW Classico, a clone of Hermann Zapf's Optima.

cml1 in **fonts**

Linear logic symbols for Computer Modern.

emerald in **fonts**

Support for Emerald City Fontwerks fonts.

enpassant in **fonts/chess**

Use free chess fonts from www.enpassant.dk.

foekfont in **fonts**

Fonts and LATEX macros to use the title font of the Mads Foek magazine, <http://madsfoek.dk>.

fonetika in **fonts**

Fonts for the Danish phonetic system Dania, based on URW Palladio and Iwona Condensed.

indic in **fonts/ps-type1**

Indic Type 1 fonts for TeX converted from public METAFONT sources.

JustFontItTE in **fonts/utilities**

Windows program with the functionality of standard TeX utilities such as `pltotf` and `vftovp`. Can create TFM files from PFB, TTF, OTF, and more.

linearA in **fonts**

LinearA script.

***otfinst** in **fonts/utilities**

Installs OpenType fonts for use in (L)TeX systems.

sarabian in **fonts/archaic**

Type 1 fonts for the South Arabian script in use from roughly 1000 to 600 BC.

starfont in **fonts/ps-type1**

Support for the StarFont Sans astrological font.

***tex-gyre** in **fonts**

Extensions of the well-known URW and other free fonts, much as Latin Modern is an extension of Computer Modern.

thaifonts-scalable in **fonts/thai**

A collection of Thai scalable fonts.

winfonts in **fonts**

Support for the Windows core fonts.

xq in **fonts**

Fonts and macros for xiangqi (Chinese chess).

graphics

AddTeX2Eps in **graphics**

Use LATEX syntax on EPS figures from Mathematica.

blockdraw_mp in **graphics/metapost/contrib/macros**

Block diagrams and bond graphs.

cmarrows in **graphics/metapost/contrib/macros**

MetaPost arrows and braces in CM style.

gapfill in **graphics**

Generate LATEX picture environments by parsing PostScript files.

gastex in **graphics**

LATEX macros to draw automata, networks, etc., in the LATEX picture environment.

graphics/gastex

m3D in *graphics/metapost/contrib/macros*
 Three-dimensional drawing with METAPOST.

MPStoEPS in *graphics/metapost/contrib/misc*
 METAPOST to EPS converter.

pedigree-perl in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Generate pedigrees in TeX from CSV files.

prerex in *graphics*
 Produce charts of course nodes linked by arrows
 representing pre- and co-requisites.

pst-asr in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Autosegmental representations, used by linguists.

pst-code in *graphics/pstricks/doc/code*
 Original code documentation of PSTricks from Timothy Van Zandt.

pst-coil in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Coils and zigzags as lines or node connections.

pst-dbicons in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Typesetting ER diagrams in declarative style, using
 standard database terminology.

pst-eps in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Exporting pspicture environments.

pst-fill in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Filling and tiling of areas and characters.

pst-grad in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Colored gradients.

pst-ob3d in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Support for basic 3-dimensional objects.

pst-pdgr in *graphics/pstricks/contrib/pedigree*
 Draw medical pedigrees with PSTricks and LATEX.

pst-spectra in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Draw continuum, emission and absorption spectra.

***pst-text** in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Typeset text on a path.

splines in *graphics/metapost/contrib/macros*
 MetaPost/METAFONT macros for drawing graphs
 of cubic splines.

***textpath** in *graphics/metapost/contrib/macros*
 Typeset text along a path with the help of LATEX,
 so kerns are preserved and 8-bit input is supported.

uml in *graphics/pstricks/contrib*
 Writing UML diagrams in LATEX.

info

***Free_Math_Font_Survey** in *info*
 A survey of the free math fonts available for use
 with (L)ATEX. Vietnamese translation in the vn sub-
 directory.

MemoirChapStyles in *info*
 Memoir chapter style showcase.

MFwL in *info*
 Making Friends with LATEX, a LATEX introduction.

12picfaq in *info/12picfaq/german*
 Questions about LATEX and pictures, and answers
 in the form of sample code.

***visualFAQ** in *info*
 A visual interface to the UK TeX FAQ.

language

***arabi** in *language/arabic*
 Arabic and Farsi support in standard LATEX via Ba-
 bel, using several input encodings, including UTF-8.
 Includes good-quality free fonts.

bghyph in *language/hyphenation*
 Bulgarian hyphenation patterns.

glhyph in *language/hyphenation*
 Galician hyphenation patterns.

hrlatex in *language/croatian*
 Typical setup for Croatian users.

mkbangtex in *language/bengali*
 Preprocessor for BangTEX.

magyar in *language/hungarian/babel*
 Much improved Hungarian definitions for Babel.

mexican in *language*
 Modifications to Spanish for Mexican typography.

mkpattern in *language/hyphenation/utils*
 TEX program for generating hyphenation patterns.

staves in *language*
 Fonts and macros for the “magical” Icelandic staves
 as well as the runic letters used in Iceland.

thailatex in *language/thai*
 Babel-based Thai support with fonts.

macros/generic

dirtree in *macros/generic/*
 Display directory trees.

macros/latex/contrib

abc in *macros/latex/contrib*
 Support ABC Plus (abcplus.sourceforge.net) mu-
 sic notation in LATEX.

active-conf in *macros/latex/contrib/conferences*
 Class for typesetting papers at the ACTIVE confer-
 ence on noise and vibration control.

akktex in *macros/latex/contrib*
 Collection of new document classes and packages,
 easing creation of math documents in particular.

arabicfront in *macros/latex/contrib/bezos*
 Number pages in Arabic numerals starting with the
 front matter.

authoraftertitle in *macros/latex/contrib*
 Make title, author and date available after \maketitle.

auto-pst-pdf in *macros/latex/contrib*
 Wrapper for pst-pdf with some psfrag features.

boxhandler in *macros/latex/contrib*
 Managing boxed objects such as tables and figures,
 with caption customization.

bussproofs in *macros/latex/contrib*
 Construction of proof trees in the style of the se-
 quent calculus and other systems.

- * **cellspace** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Minimal spacing of table cells to avoid touching `\hlines`.
- centernot** in `macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek`
Horizontally center a `\not` symbol on its argument.
- chessboard** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset chessboards.
- classicthesis** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Thesis style in homage to *The Elements of Typographic Style*.
- cool** in `macros/latex/contrib`
COntent Oriented L^AT_EX, retaining mathematical meaning in addition to the typesetting instructions.
- coollist** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Manipulation of lists.
- coolstr** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Manipulation of strings (sequences of characters, not tokens).
- cool tooltips** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Associate a pop-up window and tooltip with a PDF hyperlink.
- coverpage** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Supplement scientific papers with a cover page.
- dateiliste** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset the file list (like `\listfiles`), and more.
- digiconfigs** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Small package for easily writing ‘configurations’, i.e., special $\circ + \bullet$ matrices.
- disser** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Document class and templates for dissertations in Russian.
- draftwatermark** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset a light gray watermark of user-defined text on the first page or every page of a document.
- duerer-latex** in `macros/latex/contrib`
L^AT_EX support for the duerer fonts.
- dvdcoll** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset DVD (or similar) collection overviews.
- dyntree** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset Dynkin Tree Diagrams from group theory.
- eskdx** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Implement Russian standards for designers.
- everypage** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Provides hooks to be run on each page of a document.
- exceltex** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Access Excel files from L^AT_EX.
- extpfeil** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Extensible arrows and commands to create new ones.
- faktor** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset quotient structures.
- flippdf** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Produce a “mirrored” version of the document, for typesetting on transparent film.
- forloop** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Provides the command `\forloop`.
- gmdoc** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Documenting packages with minimal markup and hyperlinks. Needs the other new packages `gmiflink`, `gmverb`, and `gmutils` from the same author.
- gnuplotex** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Generate and include Gnuplot (<http://gnuplot.info>) graphs in L^AT_EX.
- gu** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typeset crystallographic group-subgroup-schemes in Bärnighausen formalism.
- hyperxmp** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Embed XMP metadata within a L^AT_EX document.
- icsv** in `macros/latex/contrib/conferences`
Class for typesetting papers at the ICSV conference.
- isodoc** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Producing customizable letters, invoices, etc.
- labelcas** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Tests and branches depending on label existence.
- lewis** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Rudimentary support for drawing Lewis Structures.
- lingtrees** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Linguistic tree macros and preprocessor.
- lsc** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typesetting Live Sequence Charts, similar to `msc`.
- marginnote** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Marginal notes where `\marginpar` fails.
- minipage-marginpar** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Allow `\marginpar` commands outside minipages; an alternative approach to `marginnote`.
- moderncv** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Typesetting modern curriculum vitae, in classic and casual styles.
- nih** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Class for grant applications to the US government National Institutes of Health.
- noitcrl** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Underlining with italic correction (in math).
- opteng** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Manuscript template for *SPIE Optical Engineering and OE Letters*, including page length estimates.
- pandora-latex** in `macros/latex/contrib`
L^AT_EX support for the pandora fonts.
- papercdcase** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Origami-style folding paper CD cases.
- pauldoc** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Helpers for German-language L^AT_EX package documentation.
- pax** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Avoid pdfTEX’s stripping of PDF annotations in included PDF files, via an external Java program.
- pinlabel** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Attach formatted T_EX labels to new or existing figures and diagrams.
- * **pracjourn** in `macros/latex/contrib`
Document class for *The PractEX Journal*, <http://tug.org/pracjourn>.

punk-latex in macros/latex/contrib	telprint in macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek
L ^A T _E X support for the punk fonts.	Formatting German telephone numbers.
qtree in macros/latex/contrib	tengwarscript in macros/latex/contrib
Typeset tree diagrams, especially for linguistics.	Mid-level access to the tengwar fonts with good default output.
randbild in macros/latex/contrib	thesis-titlepage-fhAC in macros/latex/contrib
Put small plots of curves in the margin.	Title page for Fachschule Aachen theses.
*randtext in macros/latex/contrib	thuthesis in macros/latex/contrib
Typeset obfuscated text to foil spam email address harvesters. Supersedes switcheml .	Thesis template for Tsinghua University.
ratex in macros/latex/contrib	titlepage-uni-dortmund in macros/latex/contrib
Producing German legal documents, e.g., lawsuits.	Title page layout for the University of Dortmund.
recipocard in macros/latex/contrib	toptesi in macros/latex/contrib
Typesets recipes into note card sized boxes.	Bundle for thesis typesetting in Italy, supporting any language.
robustcommand in macros/latex/contrib	wordlike in macros/latex/contrib
Variant of \DeclareRobustCommand which checks if the command has already been defined.	Simulates standard word processor layout and fonts.
screenplay in macros/latex/contrib	xifthen in macros/latex/contrib
Screenplay formatting as recommended by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.	Extended if-then features.
seqsplit in macros/latex/contrib	xyling in macros/latex/contrib
Splitting long sequences of letters without spaces, such as DNA, RNA, proteins, etc.	Draw syntactic trees and other linguistic constructs, based on X _Y -pic.
showexpl in macros/latex/contrib	xytree in macros/latex/contrib
Show L ^A T _E X code and typeset result from one source.	Tree drawing package using X _Y -pic.
sikumna in macros/latex/contrib/lyx	<hr/>
Extended LyX layout style for use in Sikumna, http://www.sikumna.co.il .	macros/latex/exptl
simplewick in macros/latex/contrib	*biblatex in macros/latex/exptl
Drawing Wick contractions above and below expressions in math mode.	Reimplementation of the bibliographic facilities provided by L ^A T _E X in conjunction with BIBT _E X: BIBT _E X is used only for sorting and producing labels, and bibliography formatting is controlled entirely by T _E X macros, not BIBT _E X style files. Still experimental.
spotcolor in macros/latex/contrib	xbase in macros/latex/exptl
Include spot colors in pdfL ^A T _E X output.	Provides L ^A T _E X3 packages xparse and template .
stackel in macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek	<hr/>
Adds optional argument to \stackrel for including something below the relation, and defines \stackbin for binary symbols.	macros/omega
stellenbosch in macros/latex/contrib	fontch in macros/omega/latex/contrib
Typesetting dissertations, theses and reports of the University of Stellenbosch, South Africa.	Typeset Malayalam using Omega.
*sudokubundle in macros/latex/contrib	<hr/>
Typesetting, solving, and creating Sudoku puzzles; over 50 puzzles are included.	macros/xetex
sugconf in macros/latex/contrib/conferences	euenc in macros/xelatex/latex
Document class for SAS user group proceedings.	Unicode font encoding definitions for X _G T _E X.
susy in macros/latex/contrib	grchyp in macros/xetex/hyphenation
Support for supersymmetry-related documents.	Unicode hyphenation patterns for ancient Greek.
svn-multi in macros/latex/contrib	ifxetex in macros/xetex/latex
Typesetting Subversion keywords, including documents with multiple source files.	Provides the \ifxetex conditional.
synttrace in macros/latex/contrib	sanhyp in macros/xetex/hyphenation
Support for tracing trees created with the synttree package.	Unicode hyphenation patterns for Prakrit and Sanskrit in Devanagari, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu scripts.
tabto in macros/latex/contrib	xetex-greek in macros/xetex/hyphenation
Tabbing to fixed positions in a paragraph.	Standard Greek hyphenation patterns adapted for X _G T _E X.
technica in macros/latex/contrib	*xlxtra in macros/xetex/latex
A suite of packages for typesetting literary texts.	Additional L ^A T _E X features for X _G T _E X.

support**cms4talks in support**

A Java-based content management system for talks written in L^AT_EX.

dinbrief-gui in support

Graphical interface for the dinbrief T_EX package.

***escapeTeX in support**

Modular Python program to massage plain text so it can likely pass through L^AT_EX.

gentabtex in support

Table rendering engine written in Python.

orderer in support

Reorder references in a L^AT_EX document by order of citation.

pkfix in support

Replaces resolution-dependent bitmapped fonts in a dvips-produced PostScript file with the corresponding resolution-independent vector fonts.

rfile in support

The Ruby font installer library (RFIL) attempts to manage installation of T_EX fonts.

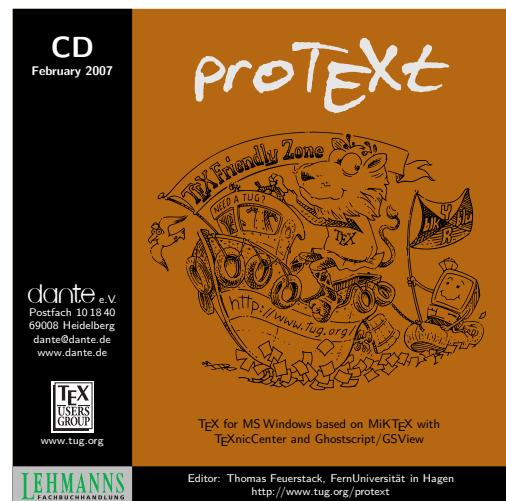
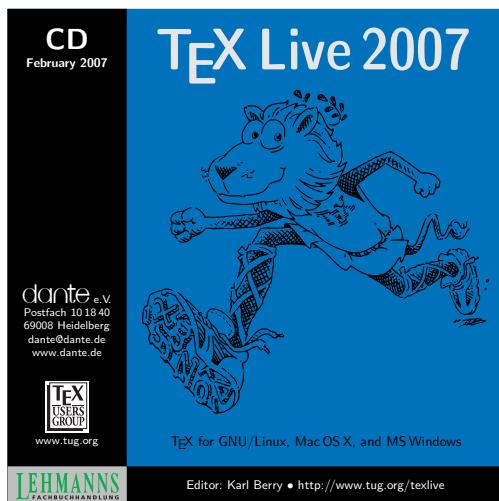
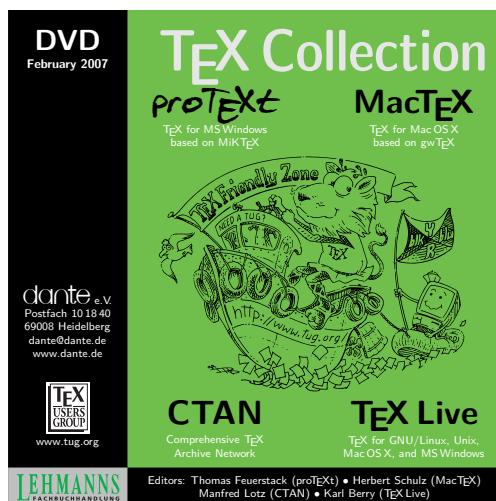
word-to-latex in support

Windows program to convert Microsoft Word documents to L^AT_EX or XML.

systems**visualtex in systems/win32**

Visual T_EX text editor.

We end this installment of Treasure Chest with the covers from the newly released T_EX Collection 2007, now being mailed to user group members. See <http://tug.org/texcollection> for more information.





paperTEX: Creating newspapers using LATEX 2 ϵ

Ignacio Llopis Tortosa and
María José Castro Bleda

Abstract

The first author has been working in an Internet newspaper office for a year. He was asked to create a special printable edition of an on-line newspaper. The idea was to get an easy-to-print newspaper containing the main daily news. The solution involved two things: a new LATEX class, that we called paperTEX, and a Perl-based system that gets all the information from the database and composes a new LATEX document.

1 Overall

The final system consists of a Perl script which controls the entire process, from the data collection through the document compilation using PDFLATEX. There is also a web wizard that lets the user set up the news and the information that he or she would like to show at the newspaper. The configuration file stores the SQL queries which take the information from the database, thus it can be kept for a long time.

Together with this Perl script, there is a new LATEX 2 ϵ class called paperTEX,¹ specially created for this purpose. This class provides many macros to create a document in a newspaper style. It has a front page and the inside part that contains all the news we would like to include. Every piece of news appears just below the one before. Headings use the entire page width and the text can be split into several columns. paperTEX also provides commands for adding outstanding titles, images, timestamps, etc.

Our last page includes an automatically generated Sudoku, a cultural agenda and a humor drawing. Finally, the system is scheduled to run several times a day creating the PDF version of the newspaper so that users can easily download it. Neither manual design help nor computer programming help are needed. The system determines where images can be placed, if there is enough place for a new piece of text and so on.

You can see a comparison between the newspaper web site and the output generated automatically by the Perl script in Figure 1. The main news items are the same as the ones in the web site and their contents appear in the inner pages of the PDF newspaper.

2 Why LATEX?

When creating newspapers it is well known you have many high specific applications which do the work. Most of these applications let you create a newspaper and publish it in several ways at the same time: print version, HTML version, etc. *Protec* has three different publishing systems called Millenium, Edicomp and Arcano.² *Unisys* has a system called Hermes.³ Of course there is also Adobe InDesign and Quark Express but this system does something different than designing layouts.

Why use LATEX? First of all, as LATEX users, we wanted to use it for handling this big project. Secondly, LATEX is a tag based language which lets you create documents without taking care of design—quite the opposite of Quark Express and InDesign. The idea was for the system to take care of the design, from simple text input. Thirdly, LATEX is a free and open source application and a huge number of packages have been written for it.

Once the system was proposed, we had to prove that it was a good option and it could be used for creating newspapers. We created several documents using the *multicol* package, and we added images and capital letters using the *lettrine* and *graphics* packages. We also designed documents using the *textpos* package, placing items in any desired spot. By this time, it was clear that LATEX could do the job.

3 paperTEX: A new class for creating newspapers

The first idea was to look for something similar. Has anyone tried this before? We posted the question in some forums and mailing lists with disappointing results. But someone told us about the *newsltr* class and the *TeX* capability to handle newsletters. This class was a good starting point but we had some problems. The class was created for plain *TeX* and that was a problem for including LATEX packages, and other matters such as embedding Spanish characters directly or correct hyphenation.

So we decided to develop a new LATEX class for creating newspapers. This class provides commands

¹ Freely available from CTAN in <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/papertex>

² <http://www.protecmedia.com/>

³ <http://www.unisys.com/>



Figure 1: The newspaper web site and the self-generated PDF using paperTeX and Perl.

to create a new paperTeX journal: from the front page until the last.

To set up a new document, you have to load the class as usual and use its own commands to define the contents. paperTeX also includes many style macros which the user can customize as desired: font sizes and styles, colors, headings, etc.

3.1 The front page

The front page is quite individualized since it was designed using the `textpos` package that has the capability to place things at absolute positions on the page. We did this because the front page needed to have a different style from the rest of the newspaper, being the first thing a reader sees. It includes a main image or photo, three news blocks, an index which links to the inner news, the weather forecast for a locality and some information about the editor. It has also a banner heading like every newspaper does.

Just after the `\begin{document}`, you can start filling the front page inside its own environment. The main image and each of the main news items have their own commands which get all the information: image path and caption, heading, subheading, opening paragraph, section and time stamp. The table of contents has its own environment and the only thing we have to do is to add entries using the `\indexitem` macro. This command requires two parameters: a short text and a reference to a piece of

news inside the newspaper which allows paperTeX to calculate the exact page.

The weather forecast block has three different positions to specify three different weather conditions. Each weather item has an image, maximum and minimum temperatures and a short description. Finally, the editor block includes the usual contact names, email, logo, etc.

As mentioned above, paperTeX includes a set of macros that you can redefine to change default format and layout. For example, redefining the front page logo is as simple as this:

```
\renewcommand{\logo}{\mylogo{\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{img}}}
```

The `\mylogo` command removes the paperTeX default logo and changes heading elements' positions to make your new logo fit well. Other style aspects are even easier to redefine. You can find all of them in the paperTeX manual [1].

3.2 The news pages

Once you have introduced all the front page information, the next thing to do is to include all the news in your new paperTeX. News items are easy to include and they can have different shapes: *news*, *editorial* and *short news*. Each one of these types has its own environment definition.

To include a normal news item you use the *news* environment, which needs five parameters: number

```
\begin{news}{3}
{...NEWS HEADING...}
{...News subheading...}
{SPORTS}
{1}
\authorandplace{Name Surname}{Place}
\image{img}{Image caption}
\noindent\timestamp{08:25}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, ...
... platea dictumst.
\end{news}
```

Figure 2: Example of a compilation of news items.

of columns, heading, subheading, section name and reference id. The main news text must appear inside the environment and we can also use the following commands within the text in order to add other useful information:

- **\authorandplace**: inserts the name of the editor and where the news happened. To be used at the beginning of the text.
 - **\timestamp**: inserts the time and a separator just before the text. It should be used at the beginning of the text.
 - **\image**: inserts an image within the text. Since the `multicol` package does not support floating elements, this macro inserts the image only if there is enough space, otherwise you can get images outside the page boundaries.
 - **\columntitle**: inserts a single column title or heading, using one of five different shapes via the `fancybox4` package: `shadowbox`, `doublebox`, `ovalbox`, `Ovalbox` and `lines`.
 - **\expandedtitle**: similar to `\columntitle` except the text extends across the entire page, above all the news columns.

Using all these commands a news source code and its respective result would look like the example in Figure 2.

Editorial news and short news require fewer parameters but are generally similar to the news environment. The paperTeX manual [1] has more information.

Once the news items are included, when compiling paperTEX will create the corresponding PDF

paperTeX, xvii Decembris MMVI

SECTION A

my paperTeX edition 2 / 5

bookmarks inside each section. In order to generate a new group of items we can use the `\newsection` command which takes the section name as a parameter. From this point, all news PDF bookmarks will be grouped under this section name. Another useful and simple command is `\newsep`, which draws a thin line between two items as a separator.

4 The core system

When the paper`TEx` class was finished, we implemented a new system to carry out the entire newspaper creation process. We decided to use Perl as programming language because we are familiar with it, and because Perl has a lot of modules freely available on CPAN.⁵

Before coding, it was very important to select which news items have to be included each time that paperTEX is run. The idea was to define these items using the SQL queries which get all the information from the database; thus, paperTEX would not need to be configured each time. The only time when it is necessary to modify something is if the editor of the newspaper wants to change the source of a piece of news or add or remove particular content.

First of all, a configuration file was created for the Perl script to get all SQL queries, execute them, and extract the useful information from all fields. It worked well enough, but was not very user-friendly. Therefore we decided to create a web wizard which gets all the information from the user. This application also lets the users change any parameter or SQL instruction. After this, we asked the editor of the newspaper to give us the list of news he wanted

⁴ You can find more information in the `fancybox` package manual available on CTAN.

⁵ The Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (<http://www.cpan.org/>).

to appear in the paper \TeX newspaper; then we ran the web wizard and filled in all SQL queries and database information. This config file has not been changed in more than six months and is working well.

The news items are stored in HTML format, so we created a script to get all the items included in the config file, convert them to \LaTeX , create a new paper \TeX document and, in the end, compile it using PDF \LaTeX . We also decided to add a final page including an events list, an automatically generated Sudoku and a humour drawing. To develop this script some Perl modules were used. For example:

- **HTML::Latex** by Peter Thatcher, which converts any HTML text to \LaTeX in every way you like. This module was very important for us because all the news items were stored in HTML format just as they were published on the website.
- **Weather::Com** by Thomas Schnuecker, which retrieves the weather forecast included on the paper \TeX front page.
- **Games::Sudoku::Component** by Kenichi Ishigaki, which creates and solves a new Sudoku each time paper \TeX is created. This module was very useful (after few modifications) with the **sudoku** \LaTeX package by Paul Abraham.

When executing the final script, we had some problems composing the newspaper front page, because the database contained texts that could be longer than the space available. To prevent text overflow, a function to trim texts at certain position (always after a period) was implemented. Some tests in order to get the right threshold were made. Although the perfect solution would have been to have short texts, the system is working quite well as it stands. Another problem was that, at first, the editor of the newspaper office did not want to hyphenate headings in the front page. So we tried to avoid hyphenation, but we got very bad results when there were long words which ran off the page.

Finally, we installed \LaTeX and the script on the company server and use a *cron*-based application to schedule execution three times a day. We also linked the PDF output in the newspaper web site.

5 Conclusions

The goal of this project was to create a special printable edition of an on-line Spanish newspaper. The solution involved a new \LaTeX class, that we called paper \TeX , and a Perl-based system that automatically extracts, composes and creates a final PDF

file. This system works off-line and does not need any human assistance in order to generate the publication several times a day. It is also worth emphasizing that this system is working today with the same configuration as in August 2006. The final application is running for a Spanish on-line newspaper called **Panorama-Actual.es** and it creates a publication which name is *papelDigital*. You can freely access them through <http://www.panorama-actual.es/pdigital/>.

Finally, there is another system in Spain which does something similar to the application described in this document. It appeared at the beginning of this project but, as far as we know, it does not use \LaTeX at all. The publication is called *24 Horas*⁶ and it is used by EL PAIS, one of the most widely-circulated newspapers in Spain.

Acknowledgments

We would like to gratefully acknowledge the support of Robert Fuster, from the Polytechnic University of Valencia (Spain). Thanks for reading the various drafts and making useful suggestions.

We would also especially like to thank the members and regular participants on the Spanish \TeX user list *es-tex* list. They have contributed with comments during the whole development process. Finally, the first author would like to thank Mar for always being *there*.

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⁶ *24 Horas* is free to download through
<http://www.elpais.com/24horas/>

L^AT_EX News

Issue 17, December 2005

Project licence news

The L^AT_EX Project Public License has been updated slightly so that it is now version 1.3c. In the warranty section the phrase "unless required by applicable law" has been reinstated, having got lost at some point. Also, it now contains three clarifications: of the difference between "maintained" and "author-maintained"; of the term "Base Interpreter"; and when clause 6b and 6d shall not apply.

Following requests, we now also provide the text of the licence as a L^AT_EX document (in the file `lpp1.tex`). This file can be processed either as a stand-alone document or it can be included (without any modification) into another L^AT_EX document, e.g., as an appendix, using `\input` or `\include`.

New guide on font encodings

Way back in 1995 work was started on a guide to document the officially allocated L^AT_EX font encoding names. However, for one reason or another this guide (named *L^AT_EX font encodings*) was, until now, not added to the distribution. It describes the major 7-bit and 8-bit font encodings used in the L^AT_EX world and explains the restrictions required of conforming text font encodings. It also lists all the 'encoding specific commands' (the LICR or L^AT_EX Internal Character Representation) for characters supported by the encodings OT1 and T1.

When the file `encguide.tex` is processed by L^AT_EX, it will attempt to typeset an encoding table for each encoding it describes. For this to be possible, L^AT_EX must be able to find `.tfm` files for a representative example font for each encoding. If L^AT_EX cannot find such a file then a warning is issued and the corresponding table is omitted.

Robust commands in math

The font changing commands in text-mode have been robust commands for years, but the same has not been true for the math versions such as `\mathbf`. While the math-mode commands worked correctly in section heads, they could cause problems in other places such as index entries. With this release, these math-mode commands are now robust in the same way as their text-mode counterparts.

Updates of required packages

Several of the packages in the tools bundle have been updated for this release.

The `xspace` package has some new features. One is an interface for adding and removing the exceptions it knows about and another is that it works with active characters. These remove problems of incompatibility with the `babel` system.

In *L^AT_EX News 16* we announced that some packages might begin to take advantage of ε-T_EX extensions on systems where these are available: and the latest version of `xspace` does just that. Note also that `fixltx2e` will make use of the facilities in ε-T_EX whenever these are present (see below).

The `calc` package has also been given an update with a few extra commands. The commands `\maxof` and `\minof`, each with two brace-delimited arguments, provide the usual numeric max and min operations. The commands `\settototalheight` and `\totalheightof` work like `\settoheight` and `\heightof`. There are also some internal improvements to make `calc` work with some more primitive T_EX constructs, such as `\ifcase`.

The `varoref` package has acquired a few more default strings but there are still a number of languages for which good strings are still missing.

The `showkeys` package has also been updated slightly to work with more recent developments in `varoref`. Also, it now provides an easy way to define the look of the printed labels with the command `\showkeyslabelformat`.

Work on L^AT_EX fixes

The package known as `fixltx2e` has three new additions. A new command `\textsubscript` has been added as a complement to the command `\textsuperscript` in the kernel. Secondly, a new form of `\DeclareMathSizes` that allows all of its arguments to have a dimension suffix. This means you can now use expressions such as `\DeclareMathSizes{9.5dd}{9.5dd}{7.4dd}{6.6dd}`.

The third new addition is the robust command `\TextOrMath` which takes two arguments and executes one of them when typesetting in text or math mode respectively. This command also takes advantage of ε-T_EX extensions if available; more specifically, when the ε-T_EX extensions are available, it does not destroy kerning between previous letters and the text to be

typeset. The command is also used internally in `fixltx2e` to resolve a problem with `\fnsymbol`.

Also, further work has been done on reimplementing the command `\addpenalty`, which is used internally in several places: we hope it is an improvement!

The graphics bundle

The graphics bundle now supports the `dvipdfmx` post-processor and Jonathan Kew's XET_EX program. By support we mean that the graphics packages recognize the new options `xetex` and `dvipdfmx` but we do not distribute the respective driver files.

This leads elegantly to a description of the new policy concerning such driver files in the graphics bundle. Most driver files for our graphics packages are maintained by the developers of the associated post-processor or T_EX programs. The teams developing these packages are working very hard: their rapid development offers a stark contrast to the current schedule of L_AT_EX releases. It is therefore no longer practical for the L_AT_EX Team to be responsible for distributing the latest versions of these driver files.

Therefore the installation files for graphics have been split: there is now `graphics.ins` to install the package files and `graphics-drivers.ins` for the driver files (located in `drivers.dtx`). There is no need to install all those provided in the file `drivers.dtx`.

Please also note that, as requested by the maintainers of PStricks, we have removed the package `pstcol` as current versions of PStricks make it obsolete.

Future development

The title of this section is a little misleading as it actually describes *current* development. In 1998 the `expl3` bundle of packages was put on CTAN to demonstrate a possible L_AT_EX3 programming environment. These packages have been lying dormant for some time while the L_AT_EX Project Team were preoccupied by other things such as developing the experimental packages `xor`, `template`, etc., (and also writing that indispensable and encyclopaedic volume, *The L_AT_EX Companion – 2nd edition*).

In October 2004 work on this code base was resumed with the goal of some day turning it into a kernel for L_AT_EX3. This work can now also make full use of the widely accepted e-T_EX extensions. Currently two areas are central to this work.

- Extending the kernel code of L_AT_EX3.
- Converting the experimental packages such as `xor`, `template` to use the new syntax internally.

Beware! Development of `expl3` is happening so fast that the descriptions above might be out of date when you read this! If you wish to see what's going on then go to <http://www.latex-project.org/code.html> where you can download fully working code (we hope!).

Practical TEX 2006

LATEX workshop: July 25–28, 2006 ■ Conference: July 30–August 1, 2006
Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey (Busch Campus)
Piscataway, New Jersey, USA

Sponsors

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Thanks also to all the speakers, teachers, and participants, without whom there would be no conference. Special thanks to Barbara Mastrian and Steve Peter for all their help with local coordination, and Gerree Pecht, for providing additional local information. Also to Wendy McKay for organizing the Mac OS X gatherings and Duane Bibby for the (as always) excellent drawing.

Conference committee

Barbara Mastrian ■ Cheryl Ponchin ■ Karl Berry ■ Robin Laakso ■ Steve Peter ■ Sue DeMeritt

Workshop participants

Abbes Bahri, Rutgers

Yael Goldberg, Rutgers

Alice Leonhardt, Rutgers

Barbara Mastrian, Rutgers

Jaime Moore, Decision & Sensor Analytics

Gerree Pecht, Princeton University

Christina Polans, IEEE

Ira Polans, IEEE

Sam Roze, Princeton University

Chirag Shah, IEEE

Caroline Sheedy, Carnegie-Mellon University

David Starbuck, IEEE

Leszita Townsend, Rutgers

Michele Turansick, Institute of Advanced Study

Conference participants

William Adams, Mechanicsburg, PA

Leila Akhmadeeva, Bashkir Medical Univ., Russia

Bob Alps, Towers Perrin, Chicago, IL

Tim Arnold, SAS

Kaveh Bazargan, Focal Image Ltd

Barbara Beeton, American Mathematical Society

Karl Berry, TEX Users Group

Jon Breitenbacher, College of Wooster

Elizabeth Dearborn, Buffalo, NY

Sue DeMeritt, Center for Communications

Research, La Jolla, CA

Ron Fehd, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Frances Felluca, INFORMS

Peter Flom, National Development and Research Institutes

Peter Flynn, Silmaril Consultants

Federico Garcia, University of Pittsburgh

Steve Grathwohl, Duke University Press

Barbara Hamilton, Center for Communications Research, Princeton, NJ

Jim Hefferon, St. Michael's College

Troy Henderson, US Military Academy

Klaus Höppner, DANTE e.V.

Ned Hummel, University of Nebraska

Mirko Janc, INFORMS

Jonathan Kew, SIL International

Richard Koch, University of Oregon

Martha Kummerer, University of Notre Dame

Robin Laakso, TEX Users Group

Jenny Levine, Duke University Press

Wendy McKay, Caltech

Andrew Mertz, Eastern Illinois University

Stephen Moye, American Mathematical Society

Bob Neveln, Widener University

Don Pellegrino, DuPont

Steve Peter, Beech Stave Press

Christina Polans, IEEE

Ira Polans, IEEE

Cheryl Ponchin, Center for Communications

Research, Princeton, NJ

John Rorem, Duke University Press

Sam Roze, Princeton University

Herbert Schulz, Naperville, Illinois

Heidi Sestrich, Carnegie-Mellon University

Chirag Shah, IEEE

William Slough, Eastern Illinois University

David Starbuck, IEEE

David Tellet, Alexandria, VA

Larry Thomas, Saint Peter's College

Boris Veysman, George Mason University &

AES ITT Industries

David Walden, E. Sandwich, MA

Alan Wetmore, US Army

A general report on Practical TeX 2006 appeared in *The PractTeX Journal*, issue 2006-3:
<http://tug.org/pracjourn/2006-3/practex06/>

Here we include a few photos from the conference. More photos appear in the report and at
<http://tug.org/practicaltex2006/photos/>



Seated: William Slough, Martha Kummerer, Barbara Hamilton, Cheryl Ponchin, Kaveh Bazargan (sprawled),
 Wendy McKay, Frances Fellucca, John Rorem.

Middle row: Leila Akhmadeeva, Boris Veytsman, Jenny Levine, Heidi Sestrich, Alan Wetmore, Sue DeMeritt,
 Steve Peter, Jonathan Kew, Peter Flom, Larry Thomas, David Walden, Jim Hefferon, Stephen Moye.

Back row: Bob Neveln, Elizabeth Dearborn, Barbara Beeton, Dick Koch, Andrew Mertz, Herb Schultz, Ron Fehd,
 Ned Hummel, Jon Breitenbacher, Karl Berry, Klaus Höppner, Steve Grathwohl, Don Pellegrino, Peter Flynn,
 Mirko Janc.



Barbara Mastrian, local coordinator extraordinare.



Boris Veytsman, Kaveh Bazargan, Leila Akhmadeeva,
 Robin Laakso, and Karl Berry.



Pigeons at the top of the Empire State Building.

Practical T_EX 2006 — schedule

Tuesday July 25— Friday July 28	9 am–5 pm L_AT_EX workshop <i>led by Sue DeMeritt & Cheryl Ponchin</i> 8–9 am <i>registration (on Tuesday, at Rutgers)</i> 10:15–10:30 am <i>break</i> 12–1 pm <i>lunch</i> 3–3:15 pm <i>break</i>	
Saturday July 29	5–7 pm <i>registration & reception (at the Clarion hotel, Windsor Ballroom)</i>	
Sunday July 30	8–9 am <i>registration (at Rutgers)</i> 9 am Karl Berry, T _E X Users Group 9:20 am Barbara Beeton, AMS & TUG 10:20 am <i>break</i> 10:30 am Peter Flom, NDRI 11:10 am Jim Hefferon, St. Michael's College 11:50 am Boris Veytsman, George Mason Univ. & AES ITT Industries 12:30 pm <i>lunch</i> 1:40 pm Alan Wetmore, US Army 2:20 pm Steve Peter, Beech Stave Press 3 pm <i>break</i> 3:10 pm Klaus Höppner, DANTE e.V. & TUG 3:50 pm William Adams, Mechanicsburg, PA 4:30 pm q & a, Birds of a Feather	Welcome & introductions keynote address: <i>How to create a T_EX journal: A personal journey</i> <i>L_AT_EX for social scientists and other people who think they don't need it</i> <i>L_AT_EX resources</i> <i>Design of presentations: Notes on principles and T_EX implementation</i> <i>T_EX and after dinner speaking</i> <i>Fonts, typefaces, glyphs & sorts</i> <i>Creation of a PostScript Type 1 logo font with MetaType1</i> <i>TypeSpec v2: Typesetting font specimens</i>
Monday July 31	9 am Ned Hummel, University of Nebraska 9:40 am Jonathan Kew, SIL 10:20 am <i>break</i> 10:30 am Federico Garcia, Univ. of Pittsburgh 11:10 am Boris Veytsman, GMU & AES ITT 11:50 am Kaveh Bazargan, River Valley Technologies 12:30 pm <i>lunch</i> 1:40 pm David Walden, E. Sandwich, MA 2:20 pm Troy Henderson, US Military Academy 3 pm <i>break</i> 3:10 pm Andrew Mertz & William Slough, Eastern Illinois University 3:50 pm Jon Breitenbacher, College of Wooster 4:30 pm q & a, TUG meeting	Common macro pitfalls and how to avoid them <i>X_AT_EX font installation and usage</i> <i>Capabilities of PDF interactivity</i> <i>Automatic report generation with Web, T_EX and SQL</i> <i>Removing vertical stretch: Mimicking traditional typesetting with T_EX</i> <i>A lifetime as an amateur compositor</i> <i>Creating high-quality technical graphics with MetaPost</i> <i>Graphics with PGF and TikZ</i> <i>L_AT_EX at a liberal arts college</i>
Tuesday August 1	9 am Peter Flynn, Silmaril Consultants 9:40 am Federico Garcia, Univ. of Pittsburgh 10:20 am <i>break</i> 10:30 am Boris Veytsman, GMU & AES ITT 11:10 am Elizabeth Dearborn, Buffalo, NY 11:50 am Bob Neveln & Bob Alps, Widener Univ. 12:30 pm <i>lunch</i> 1:40 pm Stephen Moye, AMS 2:20 pm Steve Peter, Beech Stave Press 3 pm <i>break</i> 3:10 pm panel: Barbara Beeton, Peter Flynn, Mirko Janc, Jonathan Kew ≈4 pm <i>end</i> 7 pm <i>banquet (at the Clarion hotel, Garden Room)</i>	<i>Rolling your own document class</i> <i>L_AT_EX and the different bibliography styles</i> <i>Drawing medical pedigree trees with T_EX and PStricks</i> <i>T_EX and medicine</i> <i>Writing and checking complete proofs in T_EX</i> <i>A wayward wayfarer's way to T_EX</i> <i>Introduction to memoir</i> moderator: <i>David Walden</i>

How to Create a TEX Journal: A Personal Journey

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Abstract

When TUG was first formed, the Internet wasn't generally available; the logical channel for communication with and among TUG's members was on paper. So *TUGboat* came into being.

As TEX has matured, the needs of the community have evolved, but paper is still a logical medium for showcasing a typesetting tool.

This talk will introduce high- and low-lights in the history of *TUGboat*, some reasons for choosing its particular format and mode of presentation, several experiments, and lots of my personal experiences as editor.

Editor: A person employed on a newspaper whose business it is to separate the wheat from the chaff, and to see that the chaff is printed.

Elbert Hubbard

Although this epithet was directed at newspaper editors, we've all read material in print that would have been better off left unpublished. As long-time editor of *TUGboat*, I'm sure I've let some chaff slip through, however much I've tried to keep the wheat content high.

I've mostly enjoyed my tenure as editor. However, without the help of a lot of people along the way, we never would have had such a long and interesting voyage. I'll try to give credit where credit is due along the way.

Let's start at the beginning, and proceed from the outside in.

How I got involved in this madness

TUG came into existence in February 1980 at a meeting held at Stanford University. About 50 people attended. One of the decisions taken at that meeting was to "organize a newsletter". From the minutes of the first steering committee meeting:¹

Robert Welland agreed to edit the newsletter. The first newsletter will have a report of the meeting and will be distributed free by the AMS upon inquiry about TEX. Subsequent newsletters will be by subscription only.

Bob Welland, a math professor at Northeastern University, had no production facilities—but the AMS

did, and the AMS had just undertaken projects to use TEX to prepare its administrative publications and to develop an input system (AMS-TEX) that would allow mathematicians (or their secretaries) to prepare manuscripts that could be used directly in the composition of AMS journals. This meant that someone was needed in-house at AMS to prepare files

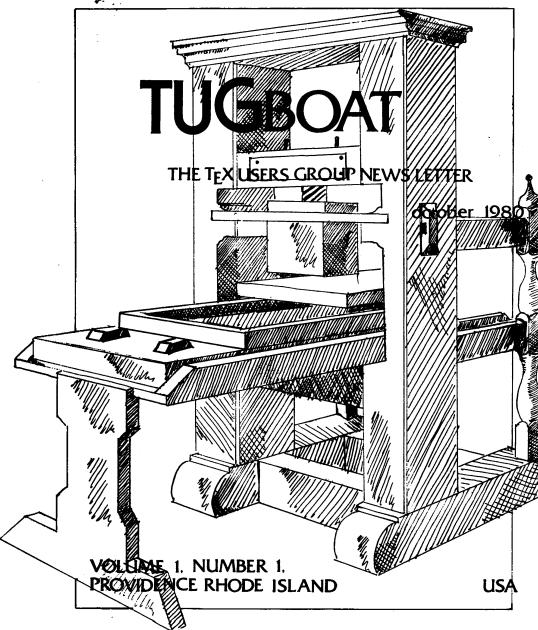


Figure 1: The very first issue—the cover

¹ *TUGboat*, 1:1 (1980), p. 15.

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Figure 2: The very first issue—the back cover

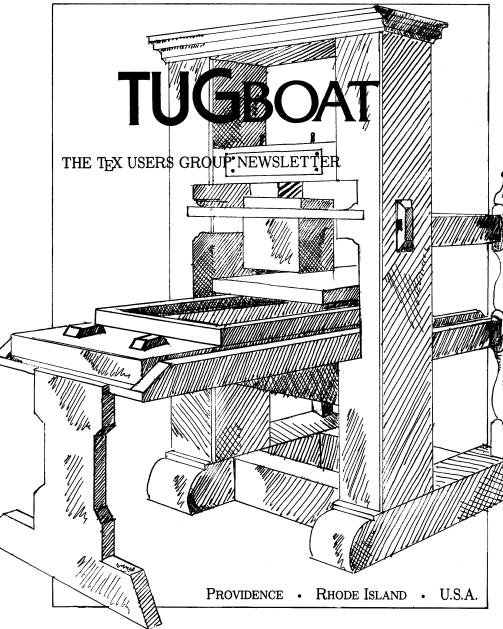
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Figure 4: TUGboat 4:1—the back cover

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#7

TUGBOAT

THE TeX USERS GROUP NEWSLETTER
EDITOR ROBERT WELLAND

VOLUME 1, NUMBER 1 OCTOBER 1980
PROVIDENCE RHODE ISLAND U.S.A.

Figure 3: The very first issue—the title page

Figure 5: TUGboat 4:1—the cover

The perpetrator of this assignment was Sam Whidden, head of the AMS Information Systems Development department, and the founding treasurer of *TUG* Users Group. He was also my boss. I didn't have a chance.

Sam was also responsible for the name *TUG-boat*—the vessel that would convey the organization, TUG, through twisty little passages.

The covers and title page

The first issue of *TUGboat* appeared in October 1980. Bob Welland found an old press that was allegedly a reproduction of the one used by Gutenberg. He made a pen-and-ink drawing that has graced the cover ever since, going through various adaptations:

- For the first issue, a photograph was made of the background, and an overlay was prepared on clear film using rub-on type for the text (Fig. 1). The contents list was placed on cover 4 (Fig. 2), a practice that has continued with only one exception.
- The title page used the same pasted-up “*TUG-boat*”, but everything else was set with TeX, including an epigraph (Fig. 3), a practice modeled on use of quotes in *The TeXbook*. Finding suitable quotes has provided me considerable amusement, as well as occasional panic attacks when a deadline was approaching, and nothing had turned up. (I cheerfully accept suggestions for quotes, and must thank Don Knuth in particular for his many contributions.) I believe I've received more comments about the epigraphs than about almost anything else; I'm not sure what this is supposed to imply, but it does show that people at least open the cover and look at the title page.
- In the summer of 1982, I attended a workshop at RISD (the Rhode Island School of Design) on the topic “Design with type”. For one of my projects, I decided to redesign the table of contents—I really don't like the dotty effect. I had two goals (in addition to improving the appearance): to strengthen the association between page number and what appears on the page, and to subdivide the contents into logical subject areas. The new cover 4 design debuted with the first issue of 1983 (Fig. 4). This issue was also the first to have all the cover text (except for the name *TUGboat*) prepared in TeX (Fig. 5), with a “pseudo-spine”—rotated text identifying the issue running from top to bottom near the stapled edge. (Later, when issues were large enough to have a real spine, this text was moved there.)

- Bob Welland “retired” from the editor's post as of the end of the 1983 academic year, and, with no obvious candidates clamoring to take over, I became editor with issue 4:2. (I had been doing most of the production work, after all.) I celebrated this occasion by omitting the name of the publication from the title page (Fig. 6). Sigh.

Everyone knows that debugging is twice as hard as writing a program in the first place. So if you're as clever as you can be when you write it, how will you ever debug it?
 Brian W. Kernighan and P. J. Plauger
The Elements of Programming Style,
 Second edition, McGraw-Hill, 1978.

THE TeX USERS GROUP NEWSLETTER
 EDITOR BARBARA BEETON

VOLUME 4, NUMBER 2 • SEPTEMBER 1983
 PROVIDENCE • RHODE ISLAND • U.S.A.

Figure 6: *TUGboat* 4:2—the title page

- By 1984, sentiment had been expressed that *TUGboat* should be a representative example of high quality TeX composition. Dave Kellerman and Barry Smith volunteered to guest-edit and produce an issue demonstrating this capability. They commissioned a designer and a special cover drawing for this issue, which appeared as the first issue of 1986 (Fig. 7). Along with the change in format, the subtitle was upgraded from “The TeX Users Group Newsletter” to “The Communications of the TeX Users Group”. The content of the issue was set to a grid, which may be apparent in the layout of the title page (Fig. 8). To avoid the appearance of clutter, the contents list was omitted from cover 4. (Although I understand and sympathize with the goal, I've found the lack of a T-of-C inconvenient, and have taped one to the

Barbara Beeton

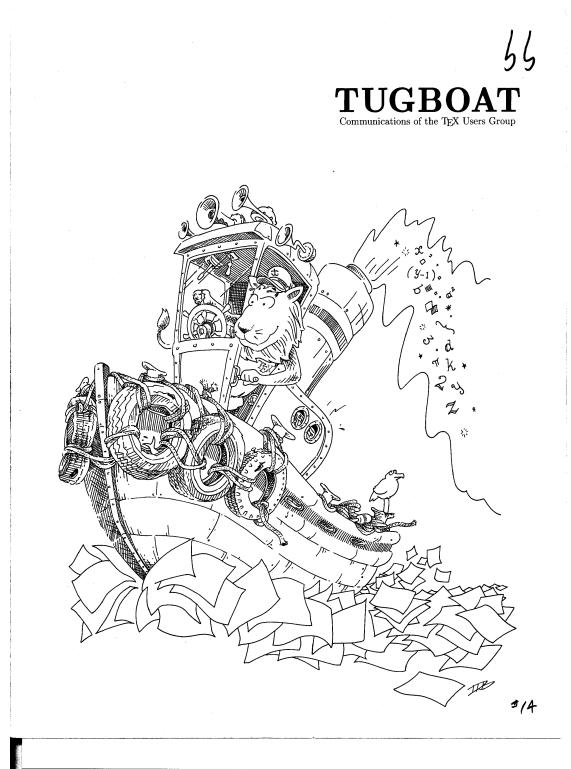


Figure 7: *TUGboat 7:1*—the cover of the guest-edited issue

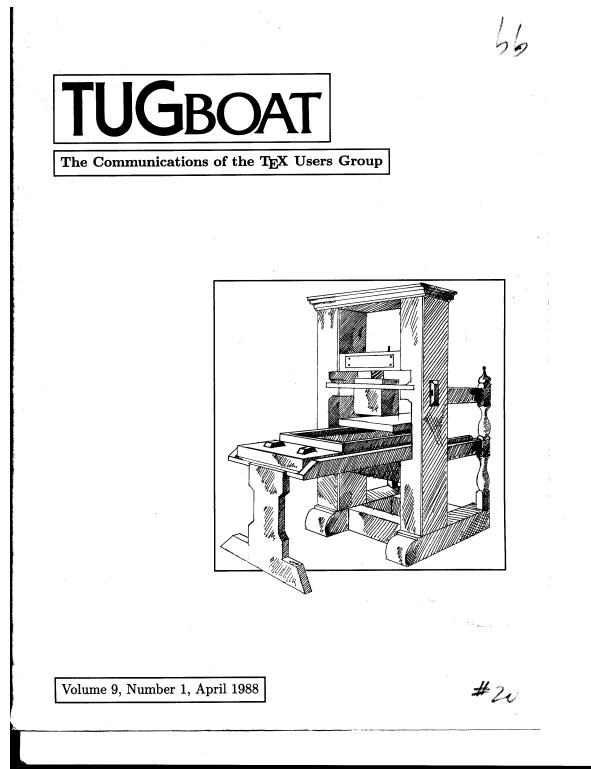


Figure 9: *TUGboat 9:1*—a new look for the cover

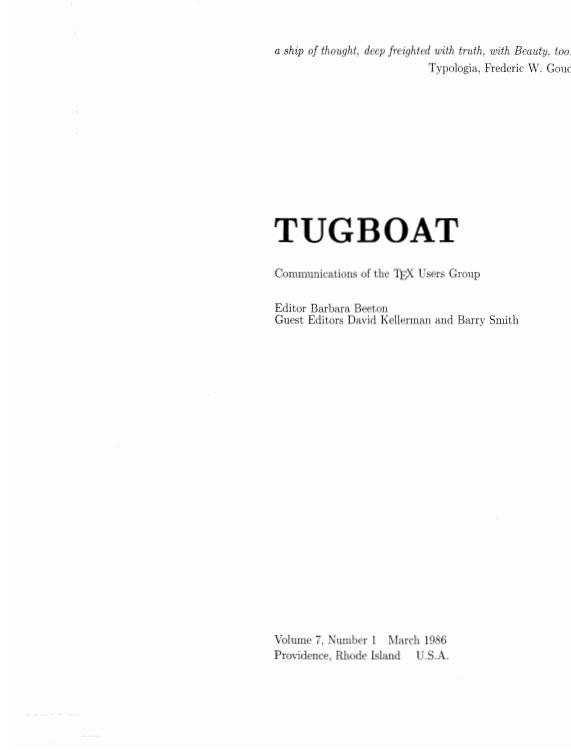


Figure 8: *TUGboat 7:1*—the title page

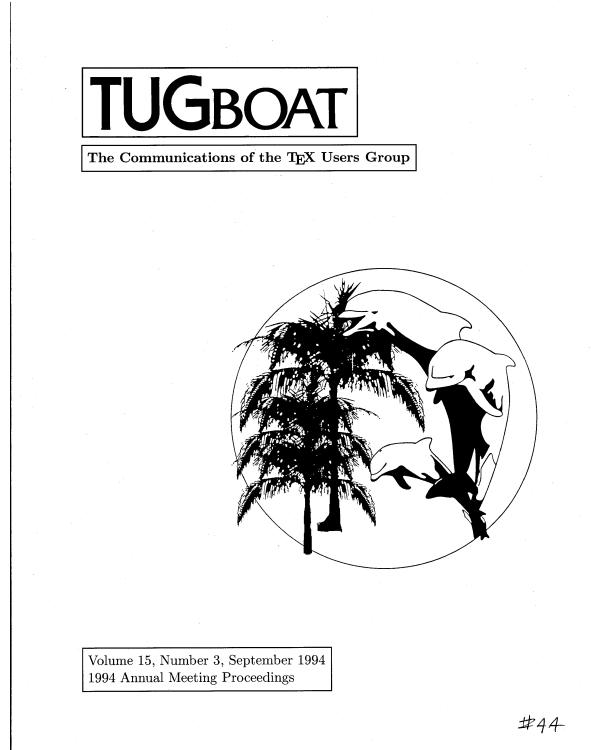


Figure 10: *TUGboat 15:3*—and a new look for proceedings issues

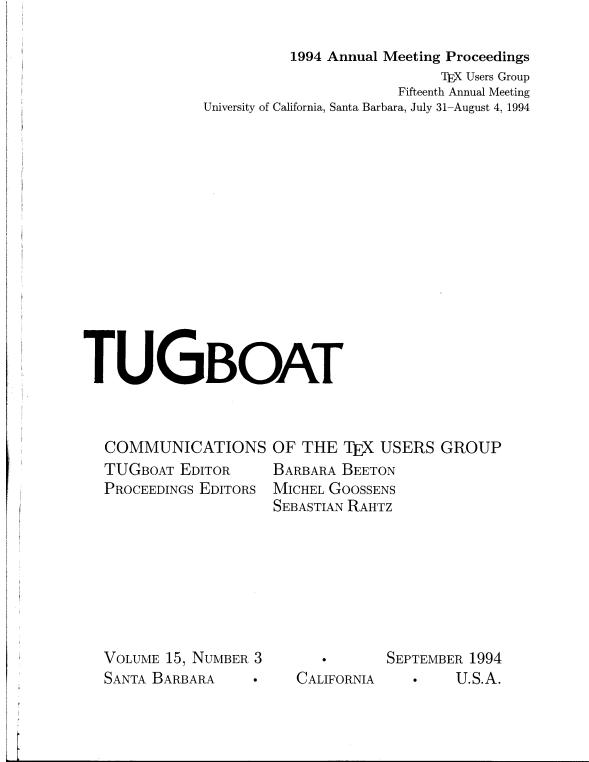


Figure 11: *TUGboat* 15:3—a proceedings issue title page

issue for ease of reference.) More about the content of this issue later.

- The covers and contents reverted to the previous layout with the next issue, and nothing much changed until the first issue of 1988, when Alan Wittbecker, an employee at the newly-relocated TUG office, hired to assist with *TUGboat* production (among other things), reformatted the front cover (Fig. 9), reducing the size of the press drawing and boxing all the other cover elements. Note, however, that the cover drawing and the *TUGboat* name were still pasted up manually for each issue.
- With the first issue of 1989, *TUGboat* permanently got a real spine! No more guessing which one to pull out from a growing run of anonymous grayish covers.
- It gradually became a tradition for annual meetings to have a drawing representing the meeting location. Beginning with the proceedings of the 1994 meeting in Santa Barbara, California, this drawing replaced the press on the cover (Fig. 10). The title page of a proceedings issue is also modified (Fig. 11), substituting the location of the meeting for the epigraph, and

Appendix A

An Indexing Facility for *TeX*

Terry Winograd and Bill Paxton
July 17, 1980

We have created a set of *TeX* macros and *INTERLISP* programs that generate an alphabetical index in various standard book formats. The index terms are sprinkled into the text, using a macro. As a side effect of creating the final product pages, *TeX* creates a file that can be read by an *INTERLISP* program. This program can read any number of index files and produce an alphabetized formatted index that can then be compiled by *TeX* to produce the final index pages.

It is easiest to understand this by looking at examples and seeing how they come out. First we will go through an extended example, then describe the features, then finally give the code. The sample index produced is:

```
Artificial intelligence, 70, 76, 82, 91, 526,  
529  
Constantinople, 12ff. See also Istanbul.  
alien rule of, 20ff.  
Arab invasion of, 19, 31a.  
Crusades, 20, 21, 257  
founding of, 14, 16ff.  
Golden Age of, 17ff.  
Greek takeover of, 28-29  
Ottoman conquest of, 29-31  
Persian attack on, 18-19  
Venetian sack of, 31  
Darwin, Charles, 82  
Darwin, Max, 82  
Death. See Eggs, Life.  
Eggs  
fried, 330. See also Death.  
scrambled (yolk), 526  
Everything else, 70. See also Life.  
Indexing, 70, 527-30  
cross, 16, 526  
strategies, 526  
    typography, 527ff.  
strategies, 529  
Istanbul, 63. See also Constantinople.  
Life, 82-91
```

The output of the *INTERLISP* program is designed to provide a great deal of flexibility in formating the final index. We have developed three different styles; if none of them suit you, there is a good chance that you can modify them to fit your needs. In general, the entry-per-line style is the slowest, so we offer run-in (paragraph) style and a combined style in which subentries all begin a new line preceded by an em dash, but sub-subentries are run-in. In general, the entry-per-line style is best if for a complex index, paragraph style is more economical in terms of space, and the combined style is a compromise between the other two. Here is the previous example using these alternative styles.

Figure 12: *TUGboat* 1:1, an item reproduced directly from author copy

identifying the proceedings editors who are responsible for the production while I get to rest. This practice continues to the present day.

General format and layout

TUGboat is formatted for US letter-size paper, 8.5 × 11", although it is sometimes trimmed a bit smaller. (The guest-edited issue and several that followed were 8 × 10.5".) This was established at the first issue.

There were several reasons for this decision. First, in the US, authors are used to preparing manuscripts on the paper that is easiest to obtain, and that's letter size. We were hoping to encourage authors to prepare submissions that would be ready to use, and indeed, the first issue contains some items reproduced directly from author-submitted copy (Fig. 12).

The capacity of the press was also a consideration, as was the size of shelves and files. A final product formatted to letter size is readily accommodated by the presses in the AMS print shop; printing is actually done on larger sheets that are then folded and gathered. Anything smaller must be trimmed, which can result in considerable waste.

The material that we expected to publish initially included reports on *TeX* development, news

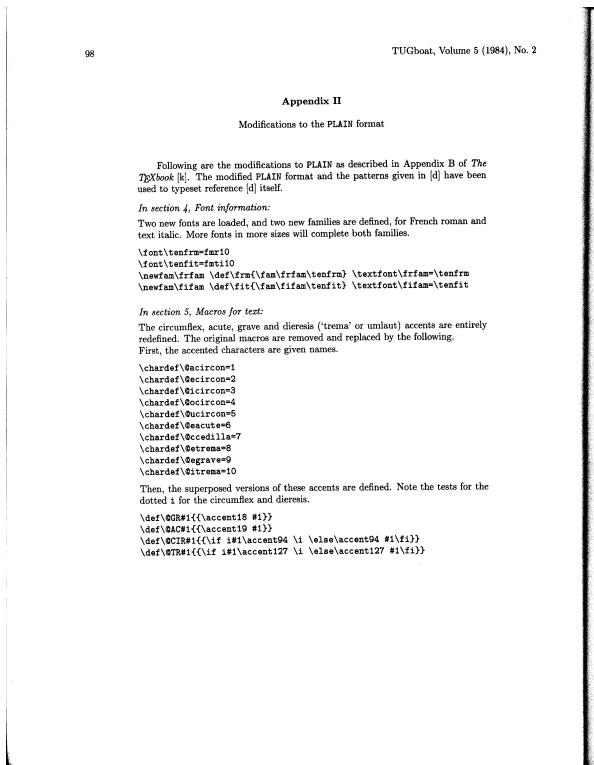


Figure 13: *TUGboat* 5:2, a single-column page

Then you can say <(Smith)\afnote{Jones}>. This of course destroys the ability to use *in* in any new macro definitions, so it requires some care.

Changing the character at the end of the command requires more work:

```
<macro>\@cat{  
<def>\text{\#1}\#2>{\text{\#1}\#2/}  
\let\text{}
```

This allows you to say <(Smith)\afnote{Jones}>. These aliases can't be nested: if you want to use a *\text* within the first argument another *\text*, the outer *\text* can use an alias but not the inner. For example,

```
<a \text{big}\#1>\afnote{bin}\#1> / difference\#2>\afnote{no difference}\#2>
```

2.4 Lineation commands

\newlineat EMAC can number lines either by page or by section; you specify this using the *\lineat{any}* macro, where *(any)* is either page or section. You can also use this macro to place a margin line, but you can't change the line number. Line-numbering within a section, you can change it between sections, they don't interact.

\linenummargin The marginal line numbers will be printed in the left, right, inner, or outer margin, depending on which you specify as argument to this command. By default, it numbers appear in the left margin. You can change this whenever you're not in a margin, by specifying a parameter. E.g.: *\linenummargin[inner]*

\firstrlineat You see these three commands when lines are printed with marginal numbers. *\firstrlineat* is the first line in a section, to number, and *\linenumincrement* increments the increment between numbered lines. The other parameters do the same for subsequent lines. By default all these counters are set equal to 5.

\leftrlineat These parameters control the appearance of marginal line numbers. You can read *\leftrlineat* and *\rightlineat* to change the way marginal line numbers are printed; the default values print the number in font *\numlabfont* at a distance *\numlabsep* from the text.

2.5 Changing the line numbers

\startub These macros turn sub-lineation on and off. When sub-lineation is in effect, the line number counter is frozen and the section counter advances instead. If one of the commands changes the line number, it doesn't take effect until the next one; otherwise a line is counted as a line or sub-line depending on what it started as, even if that changes in the middle.

\advanceline These commands may be used to change the line number (or the sub-line number) if sub-lineation is currently on. They change both the marginal line numbers and the line numbers passed to the notes. *\setline* takes one argument, the value *when*; *\addline* takes two arguments, the line number set, if *when* is 0 or greater. *\advanceline* takes one argument, an amount that should be added to the current line number; it may positive or negative.

2.6 Alternate footnote formatting

\notemfont These commands select the fonts used in printing all the layers of notes. The *\notemfont* command must be used inside a macro that takes no arguments.

\notemsize These commands select the sizes used in printing all the layers of notes. They should be equivalent to the appropriate *\textsize* command.

\notemtfont These commands select the fonts used in printing all the layers of notes. They should be equivalent to the appropriate *\textfont* command.

Figure 14: *TUGboat* 11:4, a doc style page

Figure 16: *TUGboat* 16:2—code takes up space

TUGboat, Volume 19 (1998), No. 1	45																																																																								
B Catalogue of Packages																																																																									
Table 2: TeX Live packages																																																																									
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Figure 17: TUGboat 19:1—we tried to format the TeX Live contents listing to be readable

TUGboat, Volume 21 (2000), No. 1	17																																																														
<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>afposter</td> <td>Provides fonts in sizes of 12pt up to 107pt. Provides fonts in sizes of 12pt up to 107pt and also makes sure that in math formulas the symbols appear in the right size. Can also create a PostScript header file for dvips which ensures that the poster will be printed in the right size. Supported sizes are DIN A0, DIN A1, DIN A2 and DIN A3.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>af2e</td> <td>Author: unknown; CTAN location: macros/latex/contrib/supported/afposter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a2zc</td> <td>AFM to AFM plus Composites. Enables the use of PostScript fonts while typesetting texts in languages other than English. The fonts are converted to composite AFM files of a given language; the presence of more accent characters (with non-extended characters) is sufficient. The configuration files of the a2zc program are independent of the PostScript font encoding and of the typesetting system encoding. 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The package produces files that can be processed with MusicTeX.	abc2metx	Author: Chris Rawson; CTAN location: support/abc2metx	abstbook	Books of abstracts. A L ^A T _E X class file for making “Books of abstracts”, commonly used for conferences. It is based on report class, however chapter has been redefined and shouldn’t be used.	abstbook	Author: Haykik Denic; CTAN location: macros/latex/contrib/other/misc	abstract	Control the typesetting of the abstract environment. The abstract package gives you control over the typesetting of the abstract environment, and in particular provides for a one column abstract in a multi column paper.	abstract	Author: Peter R. 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Figure 18: TUGboat 21:1, but finally just packed it in as tightly as we could

about the Users Group and about what users were doing, “sales pitches” (why TeX is a Good Thing), examples of things that can be done with TeX, and solutions to problems.

While blocks of small type on large pages is not easy to read (most AMS books and journals have a text width of 30pc, about 5in), the letter-size page is wide enough to hold two columns of type that are narrow enough to be read easily, but (almost) wide enough to avoid most formatting problems. So a two-column style was adopted as the basic layout.

Variations on the theme

But some material simply can’t be shoe-horned into two columns. We’ve already seen one example printed directly from an author submission (Fig. 12).

- Macros are often difficult to disassemble into the narrow measure, so a “medium-width” format was defined, with a 30pc measure, centered horizontally on the page (Fig. 13). This would be used only sparingly, when the density of macro code makes it impossible to reformat to the two-column style.
 - Another single-column format, with text narrower than full page width, that is used occasionally is the L^AT_EX doc format, where macro code is interspersed with commentary, and a wide left margin is used to place macro names as labels (Fig. 14).
 - Other material sometimes calls for use of the full page width, as with the presentation of code emulating, for example, *The METAFONTbook* (Fig. 15).
 - Extended code listings have been poured into a full-width page container (Fig. 16) for lack of any better ideas.
 - And several iterations of all or part of the Catalogue accompanying a TeX Live disk have used a specially formatted full-width presentation to pack as much information as possible onto the page with (Fig. 17) or without (Fig. 18) rules or shading to help guide the eye.
- The initial macros to implement these layouts were based on a plain-T_EX multi-column macro system developed for in-house use at AMS. The original requirements for this system included some interesting features:
- the ability to have as many columns as the data would allow (we’ve used up to 12);
 - full-width “banners” can float across the page at top or bottom or anywhere in between;
 - partial width insertions can float across just some columns;

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TeX Consultants

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Handling services: consulting, support, and training. My specialty: Custom TBN macros and TBN2doc—document classes and packages. Instruction, support, and consultation for workshops and conferences. Consulting and participation in TDEX, TBN, SGML, PostScript, Java, and C/C++ Database and corporate publishing. Extensive references.

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Object oriented programming, software design and implementation in Unix, Perl, SQL, TBN, and TBN2doc. I have authored several popular packages for TBN and TBN2doc. I have contributed to several web-based tools for generating and typesetting reports. For more information, visit my web page:
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The information here comes from the consultants themselves. We do not independently verify the information, so it may be false, but we do check the validity of the information we pass to you if it is as we were given to us and do not promise it is correct. Also, this is not an endorsement of the products listed here. We provide this link to enable you to contact service providers and decide for yourself whether their info is correct.

The TUG office monitors the consultants listed here to people seeking TBN workers. If you'd like to be included, please e-mail us at [TUGhost](mailto:TUGhost@tug.org), please contact the office or see our web page.

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Figure 19: *TUGboat* 26:2—TUG’s institutional members, in three columns

TUGboat, Volume 23 (2002), No. 3

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Figure 20: *TUGboat* 23:3—author address list, also three columns.

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Calendar

2005		June 6 - 9
Apr 30 - May 3	BachotTeX 2005, 14 th annual meeting of the Polish TeX Users' Group (GUST), "The Art of Programming", Bachotek, Brodnica Lake District, Poland. For information, visit http://www.gust.org.pl/bachotex/	Sebokd Seminars, Amsterdam, Netherlands. For information, visit http://www.sebokd365.com/2005/ .
May 10 - Jul 17	In Flight: A traveling exhibition of books by members of the Guild of Books Workers. Universities of Texas, Boston, Texas and dates are listed at http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/bygsw/gbw.html .	Haus der Sprache, University of Vienna, Austria. Many one-week courses on topics concerning typography, bookbinding, calligraphy, reading, electronic texts, and more. For information, visit http://www.virginia.edu/ldbooks/ .
May 11 - Jun 16	From chisel to pen: inscriptions and letters from early Christian Wales: an exhibition at St. Briavels Castle, Herefordshire, England. For information, visit http://www.stridre.org/events.html .	70 Years of Penguin Design: Exhibition, Nov 13 - Dec 14, Twentieth Century Gallery, Victoria & Albert Museum, London, England.
May 22 - 27	Book History at ACM: The Fourth International Book and Printing Workshop on the History of Books and Printing, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. For information, visit http://www.ticam.tamu.edu/cushing/bookhistory2005.html .	Practical TeX 2005 Friday Center for Continuing Education, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
May 24 - 27	XTEC Conference, "XML, the Web and Beyond", Amsterdam RAI Centre, Netherlands. For information, visit http://www.xtec.conference.org/ .	Jun 14 - 17 Workshops and presentations on XML, TEI, XML and more. For information, visit http://www.tug.org/practicaltex2005/ .
May 25 - 28	Salon du Document Electronique international sur le Document Electronique, "Multilinguism", Beirut, Lebanon. For information, visit http://www.sde.com.lb/sde2005/ .	Jun 15 - 18 ALLC/ACH 2005, Joint International Conference of the Association for Computers and the Humanities, and Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing, "The International Conference on Humanities Computing and Digital Scholarship", University of Victoria, British Columbia. For information, visit http://www.susv.ca/rr/halchall2005/ or the organization web site at http://www.aach.org .
Jun 1 - 3	27 th annual meeting of Scholarly Publishing, "Expanding the World of Scholarly Publishing", Boston, Massachusetts. For information, visit	Jun 24 - 26 33 rd meeting, Terschelling, Netherlands. For information, visit http://www.nntg.nl/bijeenbijeen35.htm .

Status as of 1 June 2005

For additional information on TUG-sponsored events listed here, contact the TUG office (+1 503 223-9994, fax: +1 503 223-3960, e-mail: office@tug.org). For events sponsored by other organizations, please use the contact address provided.

An updated version of this calendar is online at <http://www.tug.org/calendar/>. Additional type-related events are listed in the Typophile calendar, at <http://www.icalx.com/html/typophile/month.php?cal=Typophile>.

Figure 21: *TUGboat* 25:2—the calendar heading crosses the whole page; so does the footer

Figure 22: *TUGboat* 13:2 was accompanied by a membership list in alphabetical order.

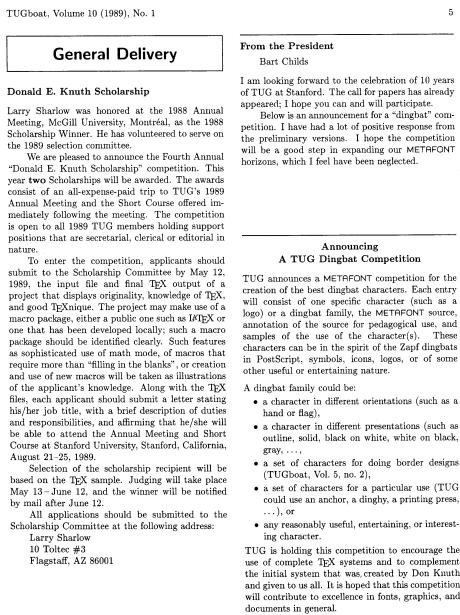


Figure 29: TUGboat 10:1—now we make the top of every article stand out



Figure 30: TUGboat 10:1—some section heads are more decorative than others

Subject arrangement

Within the basic format, the content was divided into logical subject areas (General Delivery, etc.), introduced by distinctive headings. I no longer remember whose ideas were used in creating the style of these headings, but, like the covers, they have undergone some major changes through the years.

- For the first few years, the subject heads were set in a rather spindly sans-serif, centered, with rows of asterisks strung out above and below (Fig. 26). Similar rows of asterisks were used to separate articles within subject areas.
- Beginning with issue 5:2, a much nicer demi-bold sans was adopted, with the subject text centered in a column-wide box (Fig. 27).
- For items like the calendar that fill a dedicated page (Fig. 21), the subject head can span the full page, and if an article using the L^AT_EX doc style starts a section, the box is set to the width of the text (Fig. 28).
- With the change to boxed subject heads, articles in a subject area were separated only by vertical space. Owing to confusion in identifying the end of one article and the beginning of another, in 1989 a rule was added above the title of each succeeding article (Fig. 29).
- Subject areas managed by an associate editor sometimes have a more distinctive subject head. This has been particularly true for early installments of the Font Forum (Fig. 30) and for the Treasure Chest since 1998 (Fig. 31).
- For the guest-edited issue, the arrangement was entirely different. Short items were run together on pages of three columns, and articles of a page or more each began on a new page. This is best appreciated in context: Go to the TUGboat web site to examine this issue.

While we're on the subject of subject headings, we originally tried to follow the nautical theme implied by the name *TUGboat*, hence "General Delivery" and "Dreamboat" (wishes for the future), but we clearly ran out of inspiration. So the names of most subjects are far more prosaic.

The transition from plain T_EX to L^AT_EX

The first issues of *TUGboat*—the parts that were actually prepared using the *TUGboat* style—were constructed in T_EX 78. This language was rather different from the T_EX we know now: only 32 fonts could be used at once, the syntax for boxes and alignments was different, etc., etc. In other words, a file created for T_EX 78 probably won't run under

\TeX 82 without a *lot* of work, regardless of how cleverly one recodes the underlying macros. Because *authors always want to do things their own way*, and *TUGboat* authors were trying to show what they could do with this wonderful new tool.

In any event, by 1984, the *TUGboat* transition was made to \TeX 82, new fonts, new everything, with no more fuss than accompanied the simultaneous transition of AMS projects. (The one often performed as a test bed for the other.) But a growing number of authors wanted to use \LaTeX , which is a very different beast. The first article written with \LaTeX was published in 7:3 (Fig. 32), although \LaTeX had certainly been mentioned earlier (Fig. 33); note Leslie Lamport's comment regarding the *Local Guide*, an item always honored more in theory than in practice.

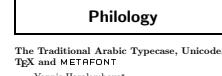
By 1991, the volume of \LaTeX material had increased to the point where the production notes for 12:2 reported a nearly 50/50 split between plain \TeX and \LaTeX . This made grouping of articles in subject areas more difficult for a couple of reasons:

- “Plain” articles can usually be processed in a single run, using a driver file, unless the complement of articles contains a lot of mutually incompatible author macros—a not infrequent occurrence.
- \LaTeX requires that packages be loaded only in the preamble; this is true for both 2.09 and $\text{\LaTeX} 2\epsilon$; nearly any package use by an author precludes combining files in a single run.
- In *TUGboat*, if an article ends with more than a half-column empty, the next article may be started on that page; other than using physical paste-up or post-processing, the only way to achieve the desired continuity is to process both articles in the same \TeX run.

Needless to say, all known methods of “splicing” disparate items have been used to get camera copy ready for the printer.

The next big leap toward \LaTeX occurred with the proceedings of the Santa Barbara meeting in 1994. Michel Goossens, then TUG's vice president, co-edited the proceedings with Sebastian Rahtz. Both were ardent supporters of \LaTeX , and eager to take advantage of the new features of $\text{\LaTeX} 2\epsilon$. Together they created the first *TUGboat* document class file, and handled all the production as well as the editorial duties at CERN (Fig. 34). (Maintenance of the *TUGboat* document class is now in the care of Robin Fairbairns, to whom many thanks.)

At the same meeting, there was a report on Ω , a new approach to the composition requirements



1 Introduction

The first Arabic book, a 5 × 11 cm volume titled *بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ* (*Book of the prayer of hours*), was printed in 1514 by Grégoire de Grégoire in Venice and Fano, under the protection of Pope Leo the 10th [1, p. 18–19]. It took about two centuries for Arabic book printing to move to the East [2, p. 17]. Other Arabic books were printed in Constantinople and started printing using Dutch types and technology [8, p. 156]. A similar institution was founded in Cairo in 1821.

Until quite recently the Arabic case, having some roots in calligraphy, was rather difficult to adapt to typography, a technique where strict standardization and repetition of forms is necessary. When Aldus Manutius created the first *italic* font in 1501, in a somewhat calligraphic form, he managed to make it look good. These early types became a standard for occidental typography. Similar choices had to be made for Arabic: calligraphy had to be “tamed”, so that the results would be homogeneous, reproducible, and flexible enough to be pleasant to the eye. This took place, in Cairo, when the *جَلَامِيدَ* (*Almudah*) typeface is defined.⁴ This typecase (see fig. 1), divided in four parts (as opposed to “upper” and “lower” case of the Occident), uses a total of 470 letter forms, and it is still seen as a type setting system has been kept in use until today: books typeset in a traditional way, all around the Arabic world, are still using the same set of characters and the same conventions and rules.⁵ In fig. 1, the reader can see the four parts of the typecase.

The reader might already have imagined the technical limitations of contextualized typesetting can already imagine the effect of computers on the Arabic script: not being able to cope with the complexity of the Cairo typecase, the computer industry has tried (and was

finally able) to impose new standards of simplified “typographic”⁶ properties of the Arabic script on “printable” Arabic script, without any typographical enhancement. Was it the computers, which have simplified Arabic printed script, or was it a deeper change in Arabic society and mentality? This is hard to say; nevertheless, even today, common Arabic typographic symbols are a few isolated exceptions—just unable to raise the typographic quality of ‘Almudah’ al-‘amriyya. In fig. 2, one can see different samples of printed Arabic material showing the evolution and simplification of Arabic script: the first sample is from a book of the 15th century (an Arabic book printed in Lebanon (it contains almost all ligatures of the ‘Almudah’ al-‘amriyya typecase); the second from a technical book printed in East Germany (a fewer number of ligatures), and the third from a daily newspaper printed in the U.K. (almudah.com)).

Yannis Haralambous’ solution to this problem, *ΔΥ(Al-Amal)*, a typesetting system based on \TeX (actually $\text{\TeX}-\text{XeT}$), emulating the ‘Almudah’ al-‘amriyya typecase. This system (already presented in [6] and [7]), has been recently extended to the complete set of Unicode Arabic-alphabetic characters, problems and open questions arising from this extension are discussed at the end of the paper.

2 The Cairo typecase

Arabic letters have contextual forms, depending on surrounding letters in the same word: a typical three letter word will start with a letter in initial form, followed by a letter in medial form and, finally, by a letter in final form (the hypothetical word consisting of three times the letter *g* is written *گگگ*). A fourth form is used for isolated letters (this is also the form used in crossword or Scrabble-like games, where letters have to placed in boxes, independently of their context). Some letters appear only in isolated form, and some occur only in isolated form, following them must be written in initial (or isolated) form, although they are located inside the word.

These are the basic contextual rules of the Arabic script: they are independent of style and medium. They apply to all cases, without exception: they are as basic as the dot on the Latin lowercase ‘i’, or the horizontal bar of the ‘t’.

But besides these contextual forms, ‘Almudah’ al-‘amriyya also combines letters into *ligatures*, not

⁴ The author would like to thank Michel Goossens, for—among other things—having given him access to [1], an extremely exciting book which has motivated this and forthcoming work.

⁵ In [4, p. 102–103], a book published in 1880 (!) the reader can find 30 rules for typesetting Arabic, which are still strictly applied today by traditional typographers.

⁶ For more information on the Arabic script and the computer see also [8] and [10].

Figure 35: *TUGboat* 18:1—the first article produced with Ω

of highly-accented material and non-Western scripts (that is, scripts other than Latin, Greek and Cyrillic). The first article actually produced with Ω (Fig. 35) was set by the author to specs provided by the *TUGboat* production crew. Ω has unfortunately not proved sufficiently stable to be included permanently in the *TUGboat* toolbox, but work continues.

At the 1998 annual meeting, Hán Thé Thành introduced $\text{pdf}\text{\TeX}$ (Fig. 36). This extension to \TeX permits the use of existing \LaTeX or plain \TeX input, along with direct output to PDF. Thành's dissertation (Fig. 37) was published in *TUGboat* several years later.

For a totally different approach to composition, ConTeXt is directed largely toward creating attractive presentations on-line as well as in print, and requires $\text{pdf}\text{\TeX}$. ConTeXt made its appearance in several talks by Hans Hagen at the 1998 annual meeting. One of the resulting articles in the proceedings describes an interactive calculator (Fig. 38); sadly, the on-line version of this article is not interactive, but the figures are very colorful. Hans has created a ConTeXt style for *TUGboat* which has been used for several other articles, but so far always with his assistance.

Improving TeX's Typeset Layout

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Abstract

This paper describes an attempt to improve TeX's typeset layout in pdfTeX, based on the adjustment of interword spacing after the paragraphs have been broken into lines. Instead of changing only the interword spacing in order to justify text lines, we also slightly expand the fonts on the line as well in order to minimize excessive stretching of the interword spaces. This font expansion is implemented using horizontal scaling in PDF. When such expansion is used conservatively, and by employing appropriate settings for TeX's line-breaking and spacing parameters, this method can improve the appearance of TeX's typeset layout.

Motivation

There exist many techniques which can be used to produce high quality typeset layout. Most of these are already implemented in TeX, such as ligatures, kerning, automatic hyphenation, and very importantly the algorithm for breaking paragraphs into lines in an optimal way, generally known as "optimum fit".

However, it is still a very difficult task to obtain a uniform level of grayness of the typeset layout, even with the help of these techniques. The primary reason is that it is not possible to ensure that all the interword spaces between several lines are the same. The "optimum fit" algorithm can break the paragraph into lines in the best way, but the amount of interword space depends strongly on many other parameters, such as the paragraph width, the tolerance of the line length, the placement of interword glue, etc. Considerable effort is often required in order to adjust these parameters to achieve the appropriate break points and to reduce the contrast between the interword spaces in lines. The purpose of our experiment is an attempt to perform this task better by stretching individual fonts used in each line within reasonable limits. The idea is not really new, as it represents a quite common technique using electronic font scaling in order to expand text lines that do not fit the paragraph width. However, this task has also been carried out as a bad thing, as it is frequently (ab)used in order to rescue "impossible" cases, which often leads to overloading the scaling process and produces really ugly results. In our approach, we try to use this technique

in a rather different way: instead of using font scaling to improve only some "really bad" lines, we try instead to produce a "relatively good" paragraph, which does not contain any lines where the interword spacing is too bad. Then we apply font scaling to the lines which contain too many or too few interword spaces in lines. The limit of font scaling must, of course, be strictly controlled: in fact, the sum of the spaces between the words on a line is often proportional to the sum of the characters' widths on the same line, so very slightly expanding the fonts may help considerably in improving the interword spacing.

This idea can easily be integrated with pdfTeX because of the biggest strength of TeX—the "optimum fit" algorithm. We can use the same technique, in order to handle restrictions on many various parameters in an optimal way. In particular, we perform the implementation in pdfTeX, where the font expansion is currently carried out by horizontal scaling in PDF as a first attempt. Other approaches may be attempted in the future as time allows.

Implementation

pdfTeX is based on the original source of TeX, and employs the changefile mechanism which allows easy access to TeX's internal structures and simple modifications of the relevant program code. Generating PDF output directly from TeX is also an advantage for our task, as we can control the spacing much better than would have been the case had we attempted it via DVI. The process of adjusting interword spacing is as follows:

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The Calculator Demo

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Abstract

Due to its open character, TeX can act as an authoring tool. This article demonstrates that by integrating TeX, METAPost, JavaScript and PDF, one can build pretty advanced documents. More and more documents will get the characteristics of programs, and TeX will be our main tool for producing them. The example described here can be produced with PDFTeX as well as traditional TeX.

Introduction

When Acrobat Forms were discussed at the PDFTEX mailing list, Phillip Taylor confessed: "they're one of the neatest features of PDF". Sebastian Ratz told off that he was "... convinced that people are waiting for Forms". A few days later he reported: "Just as I was about to go to bed last night, I can tell the world is my oyster", after which in a personal mail he challenged me to pick up the Acrobat Forms and wishing me "Happy JavaScripting".

was (and is) used in the production chain:

ASCII → TeX → DVI → whatever

The most versatile process probably is:

ASCII → TeX → DVI → POSTSCRIPT

or even:

ASCII → TeX → DVI → POSTSCRIPT → PDF

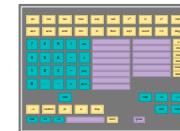


Figure 1 The calculator demo.

At the moment that these opinions were shared, I already had form support ready in CONTEXT, so picking up the challenge was out of the question. However, it did back in the 1990s that I decided to start developing PDFTEX, partly out of the experiences I had when building a demo document that shows how forms and JavaScript can be used from within TeX. I also take the opportunity to introduce some of the potentials of PDFTeX, so let's start with introducing this extension to TeX.

Where do we stand

While e-Tex extends TeX's programming and typographic capabilities, PDFTeX primarily acts at the back end of the TeX processor. Traditionally, TeX

ASCII → TeX → PDF

The lack of the postprocessing stage forces PDFTeX (i.e. TeX) to take care of font inclusion, graphic inserts, color and more. One can imagine that this leads to lively discussions. The PDFTEX mailing list is a good place to get an extra perspective from the developer(s). Take only the fact that PDFTeX is already used in real life situations while PDF is not stable yet.

To those who know PDF, it will be no surprise that PDFTeX also supports all kind of hyper referencing. The version I used when writing this article supports:

- 1. link annotations

■ Currently I'm using β-version 1.12g.

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Figure 36: TUGboat 19:3—the first article with pdfTeX

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Micro-typographic extensions to the TeX typesetting system

Hán Thé Thành
Dissertation

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October 2000

Micro-typographic extensions to the TeX typesetting system

1

TUGboat, Volume 26 (2005), No. 2—Proceedings of the 2005 Annual Meeting 115

Figure 37: TUGboat 21:4, Thành's pdfTeX dissertation

Figure 39: TUGboat 26:2—XeTeX

XeTeX, the Multilingual Lion:
TeX meets Unicode and smart font technologies

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Abstract

Professor Donald Knuth's TeX is a typesetting system with a wide user community, and a range of supporting packages and enhancements available for many types of publishing work. However, it does have its limitations. In particular, it is restricted to 8-bit fonts and does not support bidirectional rendering, making it difficult to configure TeX for many complex script languages.

This paper will introduce XeTeX, a system that extends TeX with direct support for OpenType and CJK fonts and character sets. This makes it possible to typeset almost any script and language with the same power and flexibility as TeX has traditionally offered in the 8-bit, simple-script world. XeTeX can typeset TeX (and L^AT_EX) fonts in the usual 8-bit encoding, but is also capable of other things: in the future it will be able to typeset with the TeX engine (via XeTeX) fonts from both the host operating system (Apple Type Services, CoreGraphics, QuickTime) and auxiliary libraries (ICU, T1K₀), and provide a very powerful system for multilingual and multi-script typesetting.

The most significant extension XeTeX provides is support for a wide variety of graphic file formats, and an extended font selection mechanism that supports Asian languages such as Chinese and Korean that are not supported by TeX.

Finally, we look briefly at some user-contributed packages that help integrate the features of XeTeX with the established TeX ecosystem. These include the XeTeX compatibility layer, which contains user interfaces for TeX for loading AAT and OpenType fonts, and accessing virtually all of the advanced features that fonts offer; Ross Moore's *xunicode.sty* is a package that allows legacy TeX documents to be typeset using native Mac OS X encoding; and the *tex��* command-line text editor by Ulrich Gähde, which uses traditional TeX input conventions for accents and other special (non-ASCII) characters.

— ■ —

Editor's note: This article is reprinted from Adobe Gamma, with Adobe Masso for the code examples, and processed on the author's Mac OS X machine with XeTeX, as Unicode support was needed in several places.

What is XeTeX?

XeTeX¹ is an extension of the TeX processor, designed to integrate TeX's "typesetting language" and document-formating capabilities with the Unicode/ISO 10646 universal character encoding for all the world's scripts, and with the font technologies available on today's computer systems, including fonts that support complex non-Latin writing systems.

XeTeX is in fact based on e-Tex, and therefore includes all the well-established features of e-Tex, such as the *\text{...}* command and all the standard TeX fonts (except for the 8-bit, simple-script world). XeTeX (and the XeTeX compatibility layer) is based on the TeX engine (T1K₀) and can typeset TeX, but possibly on other platforms (in the future) it will be able to typeset with the TeX engine with XeTeX from both the host operating system (Apple Type Services, CoreGraphics, QuickTime) and auxiliary libraries (ICU, T1K₀), and provide a very powerful system for multilingual and multi-script typesetting.

Additional features that will also be included will be support for a wide variety of graphic file formats, and an extended font selection mechanism that supports Asian languages such as Chinese and Korean that are not supported by TeX.

Finally, we look briefly at some user-contributed packages that help integrate the features of XeTeX with the established TeX ecosystem. These include the XeTeX compatibility layer, which contains user interfaces for TeX for loading AAT and OpenType fonts, and accessing virtually all of the advanced features that fonts offer; Ross Moore's *xunicode.sty* is a package that allows legacy TeX documents to be typeset using native Mac OS X encoding; and the *tex��* command-line text editor by Ulrich Gähde, which uses traditional TeX input conventions for accents and other special (non-ASCII) characters.

— ■ —

¹ The name XeTeX was inspired by the idea of a Mac OS X extension (hence the "X" prefix) to e-Tex, and as one of its intended uses is for document editing, it is a good name. It is not intended to be used to represent the letter "x" itself, but should ideally be U+00C3LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED E, but a few current fonts support this character, it is normal to use a standard "x" glyph. The name is pronounced as "cross-TeX".

² E.g., The e-Tex Slave Reference Manual, <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/tex/obsolete存档/e-texref.html>.

- On an IBM 370/3033 with Pascal/VIS at Stanford CIT (Eugé Bern).
- On a VAX (VMS) at Oregon Software (Barry Smith).
- On an IBM 370/2022 (VME-CMS) with SLAC-PASCAL. They printed the DVII files on a Printex Printronix.
- On a Univac 1100/82 at the University of Wisconsin (Ralph Stromquist). Output is to a Compugraphix 8600. (See report, p. 51.)

From the individuals sent to Stanford, we gather that the local computers being employed in the installations of *T_EX* are:

IBM 370: SLAC-PASCAL, Pascal-8000, UNIVAC: U. of Wisconsin Pascal, Pascal-8000

PPF-10: Hamburg Pascal

VAX (See report, p. 51.)

Note: Charles Lawton (Int. Propulsion Lab.—Caltech) has produced two short reports that can help in reprogramming the SYSDRP module of T_EX-Pascal. (Both are reprinted in this issue, pp. 20 and 32.)

* * * * *

T_EX FONT METRIC FILES

— or —

What happens when you say “\font A=CMR10”?

David Fuchs

When you tell T_EX that you will be using a particular font, it has to find out information about that font. It gets this information from what is known as “.TFM” files. For instance, when you say “\font A=CMR10” to T_EX it looks for a file called CMR10.TFM, and reads it in. If CMR10.TFM is not to be found, T_EX will give you the error message “Lookup failed on file CMR10.TFM”, and you will be out of luck as far as using CMR10 is concerned.

What does T_EX do with the TFM file? Generally speaking, a font’s TFM file contains information about the height, width and depth of all the characters in the font, plus kerning and ligature information. So, CMR10.TFM might say that the lower-case “d” in CMR10 is 5.5 point wide, 6.9 point high, and 1.0 point deep. When T_EX uses to its lowest-level boxes—those around characters. See the T_EX manual (p. 41) for information about what T_EX does with these boxes. Note that TFM files do NOT contain any device-dependent information (such as the printer’s description of the character at a certain resolution). Remember that the program T_EX does not deal with

pixels. Only device-drivers that read T_EX’s DVI output files use that sort of information.

Where do TFM files come from? The best way to get a TFM file is with METAFONT. Font designers should include the METAFONT instructions that specify the width, height, etc. of each character. They should also include METAFONT macros detailing examples of how to do this—see the index entries for *chardev*, *chartab*, *charop*, etc. If this is done, then when METAFONT is run on CMR10, it produces CMR10.TFM. (Depending on what “mode” it is run in, it also produces CMR10.PFM, CMR10.GF, CMR10.CP, or CMR10.CC. These are all different formats for files containing the raster description of the font. Drivers for various devices require one or another of these files.)

Whatever happened to the TFM format that the T_EX and METAFONT manuals actually refer to? Is this just a mistake for TFM? No—TFM files take up less space than DVI files, and are correspondingly small; they both contain more or less the same information. The main reason for changing T_EX and METAFONT from using/making TFM files to TFM files is that TFM files were based on 36-bit words.

This proved to be a major problem for people using Pascal to write programs that read TFM files. The format of TFM files assumes 8-bit bytes, packed four to a 32- or 36-bit word. They are readily adapted for use on 16-bit machines, too. While the format was being changed, a few new bits of information were added, too.

What I have found is that I want T_EX to know that a font was not made with METAFONT! Don’t despair—we have two programs, TTPOPL and PLTOTT, that convert TFM files to readable, editable format, and back again. For instance, if we run TTPOPL on CMR10.TFM, it makes CMR10.PL, an executable file. The “PL” means “font list”; it contains all the information given in this form as terms in the *DESIGNBITS*; “C” means a character is next; “0” means an octal value for a character that isn’t an ASCII print-character is next:

```
(FAMILY CMR)
  (VERSION R .10.000000)
  (CODINGSCHEME TEXT TEXT)
  (TEXINFO
    (SPACER B .333333)
    (SPACER R .166667)
    (CHERTIME B .111107)
    (CHERIGHT B .444447)
    (QUAD B .10000000)
    (EXTTRAPSPACE .111107)
  )
```

* * * * *

Figure 40: *TUGboat* 2:1—200 dpi output is pretty grainy, even reduced from 130%

The most recent addition to the T_EX zoo is X_ETEX, by Jonathan Kew (Fig. 39). This Unicode-based extension of T_EX can use system fonts directly. Jonathan produced the camera copy for this article on his Mac, but he is diligently working on implementations for Unix and Windows that can be included on the next edition of T_EX Live.

Production and distribution

Early issues of *TUGboat* were produced from a miscellany of sources and output devices. Material prepared “in-house” at AMS was processed using T_EX on a DECsystem-20. For the first two issues, this output was magnified to 130% on a 200 dpi Benson-Varian electrostatic printer, and photographically reduced for the press (Fig. 40). Quite a bit of material was submitted as camera-ready copy prepared on a variety of other output devices, with running heads and page numbers pasted on.

The quality of copy prepared “in-house” improved radically with issue 2:2, when AMS installed an Alphatype CRS. This machine had the astounding resolution of 5333 dpi, with output on large sheets of resin-coated photographic paper. A great deal of material was still arriving as camera-ready copy, however, and a statement of editorial policy (Fig. 41) encouraged authors to pay attention to the

How to Create a T_EX Journal: A Personal Journey

REPORT ON THE

TUG STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

The Steering Committee meeting in Cincinnati took place in several sessions. At the first, on January 11, the role of the American Mathematical Society in future production of *TUGboat* was discussed; other items were suggested for discussion at the second session, an open meeting on January 12.

The following actions were taken, either by the Steering Committee alone or at the open meeting:

a. Membership for 1982 will be \$10.00, institutional subscriptions \$30, at \$10.00, thereafter.

TUGboat Volume 3 will be available at the price of \$10.00 per back issue.

b. Ordinary subscriptions will be accepted for *TUGboat* at the same price as individual members, this is intended primarily for the convenience of libraries.

c. Effective with the first 1982 issue of *TUGboat*, the American Mathematical Society can no longer provide free editorial and production services; these services will be charged to *TUGboat* at a rate raised annually to reflect the cost of doing business. Other actions will be taken to streamline production while maintaining satisfactory quality; see the Statement of Editorial Policy by Barbara Beeton (page 3) for details.

d. A budget budget was drawn up and presented to the membership, showing the expected costs of various *TUG* functions for 1982. A redacted version appears on page 45.

e. Steering Committee members will be permitted to attend TUG workshops at no charge if they are unable to obtain support from their institutions.

f. The Finance Committee was requested to investigate the sale of mailing lists and advertisements in *TUGboat*, after soliciting options on the legal and tax consequences of such sales. They also received to obtain opinions on the legal and tax consequences of receiving fees for membership, subscriptions and royalties.

g. The price of Don Knuth’s manual for T_EX32 will be increased by \$1.00, which will be paid as dues to TUG.

h. A Dylan Committee was appointed, consisting of Bob Morris, Susan Plus, Lance Carnes, Dave Kellerman, and Craig Platt. They will prepare a report for the next meeting.

i. Institutional membership will be instituted when T_EX32 is ready for distribution. Dues of

Figure 41: *TUGboat* 3:1—our first statement of editorial policy

guidelines. (Most authors did; some, I’ve learned, never read instructions.)

I didn’t record when production of camera copy was shifted from the Alphatype to an Autologic APS-5, but 1984 sounds about right. That machine, with a resolution of 1200 dpi, used photographic paper in roll form, and was much less labor-intensive. Since *TUGboat* is printed on non-glossy paper, the difference in quality was not really noticeable, except perhaps for very tiny print.

In 1988, TUG applied for a second class postal permit, in an attempt to control expenses. One of the requirements for this permit is that at least four issues of the periodical must be published annually. Since the volume of material being submitted was sufficient for about three issues, the board decided that the proceedings of the annual meeting would become the fourth issue. The proceedings of the 1987 and 1988 meetings had already been published as issues of *TEXniques*, but this had only a limited distribution; inclusion in *TUGboat* would make the information available to all members. However, the time commitment was greater than I could handle, so the meeting program committee became responsible not only for the acceptance of papers for the meeting, but also for the editing of the proceedings. A member of the committee was designated to be

TUGBOAT

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE T\TeX USERS GROUP
 TUGBOAT EDITOR BARBARA BEETON
 PROCEEDINGS EDITOR CHRISTINA THIELE

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E-T\TeX: Guidelines for Future T\TeX Extensions

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Abstract

With the announcement of T\TeX 3.0, Donald Knuth acknowledged the need of the (ever growing) T\TeX community for an even better system. But at the same time, he made it clear, that he will not get involved in any further enhancements that would change *The T\TeX Book*.

T\TeX started originally as a system designed to typeset its author's own publications. In the meantime it serves hundreds of thousands of users. Now it is time, after ten years' experience, to step back and consider whether or not T\TeX 3.0 is an adequate answer to the typesetting requirements of the numerous users. T\TeX 3.0, as presented by Knuth, has become more complex than output generated automatically by most other typesetting systems. Therefore, in this paper we will focus on the quality standards set by typographers for hand-typset documents and ask to what extent they are achieved by T\TeX. Limitations of T\TeX's algorithms are analyzed; and missing features as well as new concepts are outlined.

1 Introduction

Last year at Stanford we celebrated the tenth birthday of the T\TeX project. Up to now, T\TeX has served thousands of users and we expect it will continue to do so in the future. The longevity of T\TeX lies in

- the quality of its output
- its universality
- and its stability

In the last few years, more and more users brought T\TeX from the universities into industry where it was challenged by new applications [33]. But time does not stand still, and what was at the top of its profession yesterday might prove to be obsolete tomorrow. T\TeX is still state of the art for tasks it was designed for, but, however, with the growing understanding from several years' usage, we can now see where it will fall in high quality typesetting.

As a result of user experience [27], Donald Knuth announced the creation of T\TeX 3.0. In his note explaining the fact, that he did not foresee the need for 8-bit input [19]. At the same time, he made it clear, that he had decided to retire from this project and return to his long delayed topic "The Art of Computer Programming".

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So T\TeX is finally frozen, and any further development will result in a different system no longer maintained by Knuth. The main purpose, therefore, of this paper is to give an overview of high quality typesetting systems (commercial and not commercial) to T\TeX 3.0 thereby we can see what our developments so that we do not end up with several incompatible "T\TeX-based systems", but rather with one system that will provide the same characteristics (i.e., quality, portability, and availability) as the current programs.

T\TeX was designed as a low-level formatter, a stable kernel, of a typesetting system where extensions at both ends would be possible to take into account developments in printing technology (back end) and in user interfaces (front end) [14]. Thus, compatibility is not a major concern, but it is demanded for, since such requirements can be handled by front ends either written in the T\TeX language itself like L\TeX and, therefore, fully portable, or in an external language like ArborText's Publisher, or VAX Documenter. These systems use T\TeX or a T\TeX-based system as a stable formatter but provide a user-friendly interface [32].

When we discuss missing features, we must distinguish carefully between things which can and should be handled by a front end system and things

Figure 42: TUGboat 10:4—the first TUGboat proceedings issue

Figure 44: TUGboat 11:3, but we learned before the next proceedings issue

Lexicography with T\TeX

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ABSTRACT

At the Institute of Lexicography at the University of Iceland, T\TeX is used for the typesetting of dictionaries. Currently we are in the process of bringing out a large etymological dictionary which is typeset in T\TeX with PostScript fonts. Details of this project are presented. The value of generic or logical coding over typographical coding is emphasized.

1. Background

In this paper I will discuss the use of T\TeX in the work carried out at the Institute of Lexicography of the University of Iceland. The institute was founded in 1984 with the aim of producing a production of an etymological dictionary in Icelandic from 1560 texts and first printed books (mainly in Icelandic) up to the present; a dictionary somewhat along the lines of the Oxford English Dictionary.

During the past forty years, a lot of material has been gathered for the dictionary. The main collection of the Institute comprises some 2.5 million dictionary slips; others include, for instance a collection of words from the spoken language. These other collections contain perhaps 300,000 slips in all. In the fall of 1982, it was decided to begin evaluating the collection with the aim of publishing an etymological dictionary of the language. At the same time it was decided to embark on computerizing the Institute itself.

The first computational project involved registering the main collection so as to open more paths into the collection itself. A database of all the words contained in the collection was set up. The word class, date of origin, and the like, the oldest source, and other criteria kept in the collection are in word type (whether the word is a compound, an affixed word, or a 'single word') were registered for each word. This database contains a total of just over 600,000 words. This is a surprisingly high figure but is explained in part by word-compounding, which is an active process in the Germanic languages, not the least in Icelandic.

In order to make the data available to be viewed as a first approximation to a dictionary although a very primitive one, since it does not have grammatical analysis to speak of. Yet, because the material is stored in a database (as opposed to a linear alphabetized order), it does enable us to escape from the "tyranny of the alphabet" and gives us multiple access paths to the collections of the Institute.

The editing of historical dictionaries has usually proceeded in alphabetical order, the work being brought out in installments over a period of decades. This is an approach which is in many respects less than ideal since the editor is forced to deal with the whole collection under any reasonable linguistic criterion. We would therefore like to proceed in a different manner, dealing with individual word classes at a time. The availability of the computer makes this relatively easy to accomplish. It has now been decided by the governing board of the Institute that the editing work will concentrate on the verbs with the aim of producing an historical dictionary of verbs as the first volume. This work began in 1988. The editorial strategy involves novelties compared with traditional methods (e.g., Kahn 1982), in that each citation is furnished with a set of editorial descriptors detailing the grammatical and semantic features of the citation itself. This is done on-line with the

Typesetting the Byzantine *Cappelli*

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Abstract

An overview of the author's rôle in the preparation of the forthcoming *Lexicon of Abbreviations & Ligatures in Greek Minuscule Hands*, with particular emphasis on two challenges: sorting T\TeX markup for polytonic Greek using multiple concurrent keys, and deriving statistical data which could be used to provide input to the book design.

Introduction

One of the greatest pleasures that I get from my position as Webmaster at Royal Holloway, University of London, is the only-too-rare opportunity to work with truly gifted and dedicated scholars. For the last few years, I have been truly privileged to be able to work with Michael and Christopher Cappelli, Director of our Hellenist Institute, and with Dr Charalambos Dendrinos, a Research Fellow within the same Institute. These two extraordinary scholars have both devoted a considerable portion of their lives to the collection, collation and preparation of material for the *Lexicon of Abbreviations & Ligatures in Greek Minuscule Hands*, which is intended to do for Byzantine scholarship what Adriano Cappelli's *Dizionario di Abbreviazione latine ed italiane* has been doing for Latin scholarship for the past 100 years.

	(a) alias	xv m.	a	(a) aliquet, aliqui xv
	(A) Augustus -	xv m.	a	(a) aliquet, aliqui xv m.
	Algorithmus -	xv m.	a	(a) aliquet, aliqui xv m.
	(a) alias	xvi t.	a	(a) aliquet, aliqui xv m.
	(a) alias	xvi t.	a	(a) aliquet, aliqui xv m.

Figure 1: A fragment from Cappelli's *Dizionario*

For both Latin and Byzantine scholars, the task of deciphering manuscripts which may be more than a thousand years old is not simply one of reading a dead language's handwriting; far more difficult is the task of finding and correctly interpreting the various abbreviations, ligatures and other scribal shorthand notations that he or she may have used. Even a skilled palaeographer may have difficulty in

deciphering these, although for Latin scholars Cappelli's *Dizionario* provides an invaluable tool.

Only too aware of the difficulties that their students were experiencing in attempting to decipher Byzantine manuscripts, Dr Christopher Cappelli decided to compile a Byzantine dictionary that would provide their students, and future scholars, with a key to those scribal notations which were most likely to cause problems in interpretation. For over five years now, we have been working on this task, searching for and deciphering over 100,000 individual manuscripts and recording the results of their work, initially using fairly primitive technology such as Windows 3.1's *Cardfile* and Eberhard Mattes' *emTeX* but more recently using spreadsheet technology (Microsoft's *Excel*) and the T\TeX Live Windows implementation of Han The Thanh's *Pdf(LV)TeX* by Fabrice Popineau.

The Work of the Scholars

Although locating and obtaining copies of the manuscripts requires a non-trivial amount of time, I will not go into the task which the scholars undertake once the copies have been received. Each scribal notation that is potentially of interest is identified and scanned, and any artifacts that might serve to confuse are eliminated using a light pen and suitable software (JANIS or *Paintshop Pro*). The resulting images are then saved as a PDF file using a fixed naming convention, and a corresponding entry made into an Excel spreadsheet: this entry contains the filename, the transcription, an explanation (if the notation is an abbreviation or name), and correctly interpreted the notation, but occasionally a more detailed provenance where this is felt to be important). Let this create the impression that the rôle of the scholars is trivial, let me

Figure 43: TUGboat 10:4, it hadn't fully sunk in that wide pages are hard to read

Figure 45: TUGboat 26:2, and we try to keep improving

Production Notes

Barbara Beeton

A new approach to *TUGboat* production

Owing to various circumstances beyond the Editor's control, time available for *TUGboat* production has diminished to the point where it is no longer possible for the next issues of *TUGboat* to remain a one-person operation.

As is quite obvious, this issue is embarrassing late. But rather than trying to explain why I delay, I would like to describe what has been done to try to avoid such situations in the future.

TUGboat and the system management at SCRI—the Supercomputer Computations Research Institute at Florida State University—have kindly made available copious disk space, logon access, and a guaranteed slot in a committee of which Mimi Burbank, Barbara Beeton, Michael Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, Christina Thiele, and myself. Every member of this team has previous experience in editing or producing *TUGboat*, proceeding issues, or similar *TeX* publications, so they have been able to “hit the ground running”.

In the space allotted, we have set up a full, isolated (*IATeX*) system and *TUGboat* work areas. Remaining in a management position, I have populated the tree with the material collected for issues 15(4), 16(1), 16(2), etc., identified with the names of Robin Fairbairns, Michael Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, Christina Thiele, and myself. Every member of this team has previous experience in editing or producing *TUGboat*, proceeding issues, or similar *TeX* publications, so they have been able to “hit the ground running”.

Font work was required for the *Index* article by Haralambous, for MacKay's recycle logo, and for the Classification section of the *TeX*'94 report. Articles were prepared individually by the members of the team according to their own preferred methods, and the final input and output (*PostScript*) files delivered to the Editor for compilation into the issue. The Editor created the table of contents, the cover and front matter, printed out all the files, checked the copy and conveyed it to the printer—the “chandler”—requesting adjustments in format. The final version is again delivered in *PostScript* form for printing and included in a growing pile of printer-ready copy. It is now being slightly modified so that 16(2) is nearly ready to put together and should be off to the printer—the “chandler”—no more than a month from 15(4). As will be out of town for much of this interval, Mimi Burbank has agreed to be the manager for 16(1).

For some papers, the process is a bit different. For some time, the Publications Committee has been discussing the idea of theme issues—issues devoted to a single topic of wider scope—under the direction of a guest editor. 16(2) will be the first of such issues, containing articles related to electronic documents, in particular SGML, HTML, hypertext, Acrobat, ..., with Malcolm Clark in

charge. Topics for future theme issues will be announced as plans become more firm; one theme issue per year is currently foreseen. Suggestions are welcome for both topics and prospective guest editors.

Input and input processing

Electronic input for articles in this issue was received by e-mail, and was also retrieved from remote sites by anonymous ftp.

In addition to text and various file processable directly from the input to this issue includes METAFONT source code and many encapsulated PostScript files. More than 200 files were required to generate the final copy; over 100 more contain earlier versions of articles, auxiliary information, notes, sections, tables, figures, and references and references. These numbers represent input files only; .dvi files, device-specific translations, and fonts (.tfm files and raster) are excluded from the total.

Most articles as received were fully tagged for *TUGboat*, using either the usual plain-based or *IMPEL*-based conventions.

By number, 47% of the articles, and 63% of the pages in this issue are in *IMPEL*. (For ease of production, three mostly-text items which were originally prepared using *IMPEL* were converted to plain text and, from plain to *IMPEL*, *IMPEL* was the version used.) Thanks to the hard work of Mimi Burbank, the team members were able to work first on items that match their interests and expertise. Articles are returned to me as *PostScript* files to be printed and given a final reading. I have edited the input files directly, without going through the conversion process to the “chandler”—requesting adjustments in format. The final version is again delivered in *PostScript* form for printing and included in a growing pile of printer-ready copy. It is now being slightly modified so that 16(2) is nearly ready to put together and should be off to the printer—the “chandler”—no more than a month from 15(4). As will be out of town for much of this interval, Mimi Burbank has agreed to be the manager for 16(1).

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Output

The bulk of this issue was prepared at SCRI on an IBM RS6000 running AIX, using the *WeBED* macro package. The *PostScript* files were run as the American Mathematical Society frame files installed on a VAX 6220 (VMS) and *DX*'ed on a server running under UNIX on a Solsbourne workstation. Output was printed at AMS at 600 dpi on an HP LaserJet 4M plus; this was used rather than a typesetter for reasons of both cost and speed.

Late-Breaking News

Production Notes

Mimi Burbank

It is April, and the trees and flowers are blooming, and thoughts turn to new life—and the new *TeX Live* CD, which is included in this issue. Many thoughts fly through my feeble mind as I think about production of this issue—the first being that I am using the *TeX Live* 4 setup for production. I have set up each set of files available on the CD plus some extra, with the exception of the *win32*. I even managed to build a set of binaries on my own! The following binaries were for production of this issue:

```
alphan-essf3.2           nipses-sgl-irix3_4.0
alphan-essf3.0           rs6000-aix3_4.0
alphan-1-htpsd.10        rs6000-aix3_4.0
1686-linus-gnulibcl      rs6000-aix3_4.0
nips-irix6.2             sparc-solaris2_5.1
nips-irix6.2             sparc-solaris2_7
```

I tend to “play” more proficient users would call this “beta testing” with the binaries until they are complete. I like to think I represent the “novice” who comes along setting up a *TeX* system. I always tell my TE*X* team that “if I can do it, anyone can!” I encourage all of you to read the *TeX* Live documentation, and become familiar with just what is on your system. There is a lot of documentation available with all of the packages on the CD—all ready for your use and enjoyment!

Output. The final camera copy was prepared at SCRI on an IBM RS6000 running AIX, using the *IMPEL* setup, which is based on the *Win32* *TeX* implementation version 7.3 by Karl Berry and Old Weber. *PostScript* output, using outline fonts, was produced using Radical Eye Software's *dXpX* 5.85, and printed on an HP LaserJet 4000 TN printer at 1200 dpi.

This issue also marks a new trend in the production of *TUGboat*—we will also be transferring several *PostScript* files to the printer.

TUGboat Web Pages

I have been working to update and complete the *TUGboat* web pages for inclusion in the TL4 CD. During this process, I was overcome by guilt feelings—because we promised to begin this process some time in 1996—and somewhere toward the end of 1999, I decided that we really needed to put up *all* of the contents files for every sin-

gle issue of *TUGboat*! The contents are archived in special files which can be run to produce the *Contents* page for each issue. To receive information, see <http://ctan.tug.org/tex-archive/usergrps/tug/tugboat/t-of-c/>. During the process, several comments were made about attempting to standardize the “naming” of the *TUGboat* directory on the TUG web site, so I had to go in and change the directory and then edit each contents file, globally substituting one string for another. This took approximately three full days, and though the contents files are not as “nice” for the older issues, they at least are coherent and may be useful. <http://www.tug.org/tugboat/t-contents.html>. Any errors in my code, please send comments to webmaster@tug.org and I'll make changes as quickly as I have time to do so.

My primary reason for mentioning the above is to encourage those looking for old contents files. I have been a member of TUG since 1986, and, having attended nine annual meetings between 1986 and 1996, I must admit to taking a nostalgic trip down “memory lane” as I opened and closed each of the contents files. For those who are longstanding members of TUG, there is quite a bit of history simply in the contents files, and I encourage “old friends” there. I only hope that we will not have to wait too much longer to be able to actually convert some of the earlier *.tex* files to a readable format for web use. I will be happy to have volunteers who have the time to convert some of the older files into a format which can be processed either using the original software or recoding files to run with the current version of (B)IXP!

This will also require permission of every author whose names are in *TUGboat*, and not only for the TUG web pages. Discussion has begun with regard to making a CD of *TUGboat* articles. More information on this will appear on the web pages at <http://www.tug.org/TUGboat>, as well as future issues of *TUGboat*.

Coming In Future Issues. The next issue will contain an article entitled “A short introduction to font characteristics” by Hartmut Edelmann, prepared with the help of the authors of the *Desktop MAPS*. Also scheduled for publication in the next issue is an article describing the latest *\Omega* system.

• Mimi Burbank
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Tallahassee, FL 32306-4130
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Figure 46: *TUGboat* 15:4—the transition to production at SCRI

the responsible Proceedings Editor. The first person to take on this challenge was Christina Thiele (Fig. 42). Many of the decisions on the style of the proceedings issues grew out of Christina's ideas and opinions, and Christina remains to this day a valuable member of the *TUGboat* editorial team.

Articles in the first *TUGboat* proceedings issue were presented as a single, wide column (Fig. 43). This validated the original contention that text of such great width was difficult to read, and a modified two-column format was introduced for the 1990 proceedings (Fig. 44). With minor modifications—the abstract is now wider, though still less than 5 inches—this format is still in use today (Fig. 45).

Not only was the editorial job getting to be more than I could handle and keep *TUGboat* on schedule, but the workload at the AMS print shop was growing, and it was necessary to look for another printer. With the help and encouragement of the group that had done such a fine job with the 1994 proceedings, a production team was established. Mimi Burbank, with the support of her employer, the Florida State University Supercomputer Computations Research Institute (SCRI), provided a new production home (Fig. 46). With remote logins at SCRI, everyone involved in the production ef-

Figure 47: *TUGboat* 20:1—*TUGboat* goes electronic, both delivering copy to the printer, and posting on-line

fort could work as effectively across the Internet as they could “at home”. Printing and distribution was contracted to Cadmus, a long-established printer of technical journals on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

At first, physical camera copy was sent to Cadmus, but when they offered the capability of receiving copy in the form of *PostScript* files, we tried it out, and found that it worked (Fig. 47). TUG had a stable web site by this time, and *TUGboat* tables of contents had been posted regularly upon publication of each issue. With the routine processing of files to *PostScript*, and the ability to convert these to a form readable with a browser, it was decided to try to post the entire *TUGboat* archive on the web site. Since some decisions regarding copyright meant that TUG didn't have clear title to the material, this in turn meant that permission would have to be obtained from every author who had ever published in *TUGboat*.

Unfortunately, *TUGboat* suffered a drought of submissions, and that, along with delays in receiving files from meeting presentations, snowballed into a serious production delay. The mailing permit was terminated after the 2002 volume, allowing a cut-back to three issues per year.

By 2003, *PostScript* files sent to the printer had been supplanted by PDF files; PDF files were already

MACRO	
Send Submissions to:	
Lynne A. Price	
TUG Macro Coordinator	
Calm R&D	
527 Lakeside Drive	
Sunnyvale, CA 94086	
TEX existing macros will be replaced when TEX is distributed. The current version, until it is distributed, will be retained, for those macros that will be most useful if each feature is self-contained so that TeX users can pick and choose pieces from several packages. In order to promote modularity, Art Keller and Dan Brusky have volunteered to work on standardizing the ends allocated of macro codes and of box and counter numbers. In addition, they suggested that this column include a "phone book" of Tg32 macro names. Macro writers should submit macro names, along with a very brief description, to the editor. This will be an alternative implementation of a similar function; other writers can use a name that appears on the published list; for new capabilities, existing names should be avoided. Of course, writers should contribute their macros, as well as their names, to TUG. Names can be removed before macros are written. However, names listed in one issue may be deleted, unless the corresponding macro is received before the following issue.	
TUGBOAT MACRO INDEX	
The following list catalogues macros that have appeared in TUGboat. Entries are listed by volume, number, and page as well as author's name. Items that could not be categorized by an obvious heading have been listed under "miscellaneous". Many lists contain entries of large macro packages; users of other packages may find them valuable models for macros of their own.	
Readers' comments on the format as well as the contents of this index are welcome.	
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I	
Comparisons of integral values	B1 13-14
grouping \f	B2 46
horizontal alignment, script or subscript (or superscript)	B1 46
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Figure 48: TUGboat 3:2—macros, macros, macros

being posted to the TUG web site. With Mimi's impending retirement (which occurred at the end of the 2005 academic year), the files archived at FSU were transferred to the TUG box hosted at Aarhus University (thanks to Kaja Christiansen), and production was transferred there. There were a few glitches—the source files for one issue were lost owing to a tape backup failure—but in general, there was very little disruption, since by then everyone was used to working remotely. Karl Berry has taken over as the contact with the printer. And with his hard work, and the substitution of an issue of proceedings for EuroTeX (distributed to members of most of the European groups as well as TUG), we are back on schedule. Thanks, Karl.

Some random notes on content

The first few issues were devoted almost entirely to reports on who was doing what, where. Macros were still relatively rare, and the ones submitted for publication were indexed for easy reference (Fig. 48). This treatment has been superseded by articles on packages, occasional analyses of interesting macro code, and “The Treasure Chest”, a list of recent additions to CTAN.

Errata listings for TeX and METAFONT were provided regularly in supplements, a practice that

Den also spent some time relaxing at the Grannans' country house on an island in the archipelago outside the Stockholm harbor. A helpful spider provided an appropriate setting for the author of WEB.



Question and answer session at the Nordic group meeting

Donald Knuth (DEK): I would like to say a big “Thank you” to Roswitha, and to the School of Computer Science and Department of Mathematics, for making my visit here possible and arranging everything so well. I’m glad to be back here—I wanted to say that TeX gives a lot to the Nordic countries and to Sweden in particular.

I guess I never mentioned this in print, but when I designed TeX, I chose three examples of mathematical typesetting that I considered as standards of excellence, and I studied them very carefully. I scanned them digitally—in those days we used a TV camera—and made a lot of careful measurements. One of the three was a volume of *Acta Mathematica*, printed in Stockholm about 1910. It was a very good example of mathematical writing in the 1910s, the mathematical section of their Academy of Science proceedings; the third was Addison-Wesley’s house style as used in *The Art of Computer Programming*, when math compilation was done by hand.

Also, there is KTH’s *Journal*, one of the first four Alphatype machines running the original software. I received a copy of an early publication—I don’t

remember the name of it now, but I remember it had a green cover and it was a nice booklet about 40 pages long—a mathematical report. [It was *Non-linear Inverse Problems* by Gerd Eriksson (1983), 46 pp.; see “TeX incarnates,” *TUGboat* 5, no. 1 (May 1984), 4–7—ed.] So some of the very first extensive uses of TeX happened right at this institution. That makes me especially pleased to be here.

At the end of my courses at Stanford, I usually reserved the last day of class for a session in which “All questions are welcome.” I used to answer questions on any subject whatsoever except religion or politics. And in recent years I’ve also excluded questions about Volume 4 of *The Art of Computer Programming* [laughter]. But today this looks like “All questions are welcome,” and I don’t even mind if you have questions about Volume 4 of *The Art of Computer Programming*. So ask your questions whatsoever, go ahead. [Including politics.]

Question: I have a question about Chinese characters used with TeX.

DEK: Well, I don’t know too much, but I’ll tell you what I do know. One of the first scientific visitors from the People’s Republic of China to the United States was Dong YunMei, who came to work with me and developed a system called LCCD. He gave a presentation on Chinese fonts at a Stanford Computer Science report about that work. It was inspired by METAFONT, but he had special graphical primitives in there so that LCCD could do things that were especially important in Chinese for positioning radicals and strokes. I think it was a good system, but it was similar to METAFONT; he implemented it entirely himself. In the second edition of Volume 2 of *The Art of Computer Programming* (which was published in 1981), and was the first real use of TeX, we used LCCD to typeset the Chinese names in my index. Then Dong went back to China, and now he heads a group at the Institute for Software Technology in Beijing. That group has, of course, done a lot toward extending his work since those early days. They now have a large number of SP 1000 computers and although Western texts, it was mentioned in the proceedings of the IFIP Congress, 1989, held in San Francisco; there’s a brief, 5–6 page report about what is going on in computer research in China, and this is the first time I’ve seen it. In fact, when I was in Stanford, he spelled his name “Dong”; he’s spelled it “Dong,” but it’s still pronounced “Dong”. He’s a very fine man. The most exciting thing for me is

OUTPUT DEVICES AND COMPUTERS							
Alpha-CRS	APS-5	Canon LBP10	Comp 8000	Fax Data SHY	HP2800	Lexmark 222	Varitype
Ethernet					Stanford		
DEC10		Vanderbilt				Vanderbilt	Stanford
DEC20	AMIS		Math Review	Adapt. Inc.	AMIS		
IBM370						BLAC	
IBM390							
Conv. CR202	Info. Handling		TYC Corp.				
Scsi							
Unisys1300			Unis. Wks.				
VAX(VMS)						Cat Tech	
VAX(VMS)						Senda	
VAX(VMS)		Argonne					

two significant groups, depending on operating system (VMS or UNIX). When communicating information about hardware for publication in the membership list, please take a look at the device groupings, and provide enough specifics to yield both a satisfactory individual listing and a suitable group assignment. (If your hardware does not belong to any of the existing groups, that is also useful information.)

Site Report

NEWS FROM STANFORD

David Fuchs

TUG2000 news. We’re about to put it up for general use. The test input file, called *TEST-TEX*, causes 99% of the statements that make up the Tg32 program to be executed at least once. Additionally, some of us have been using TeX32, and it really works. It seems to be about the same speed as the old SP 1000. The output is excellent. The new DEC20 computer is faster than the old one. The TOPS-40 changes I see seem to be in order, and we hope that installation on VAX and IBM systems will proceed smoothly.

Figure 50: TUGboat 3:2—just a few output devices so far

1002 TUGboat, Volume 0 (2000), No. 0

1001 TUGboat Index preliminary draft, 13 Jun 1990 18:15

TUGboat wish list

These are some of the topics on which the editor is looking for authors. Add your own suggestions or volunteer! Send e-mail to TUGboat@math.AMS.org with details.

- interviews with people who have influenced TeX and TUG
- real product reviews of both commercial and PD TeX implementations, including, say, macro packages like *patrick*, etc.
- surveys of TeX implementation in particular hardware/operating system combinations, with comparisons of features
- “road map” to the CTAN TeX areas
- more tutorials and expository material, particularly for new users and users who aren’t intending to become TeX wizards; one possibility—answers to the “top ten” questions sent to *comp.text.tex* by people writing dissertations
- “articles” showing how to build your own articles based on, say, *article.sty*; how to use abstract and other stuff in the full-width block at the top of a two-column article, etc.
- comparative analyses of style files that address the same problem, e.g., crop marks
- crossword puzzles for the whole TeX community

columnists of the latter variety may be promoted to associate editor (see the list on the reverse of the title page of this issue). If you are interested in either track, a message to [TUGboat](mailto:TUGboat@math.AMS.org) would be welcomed.

- Production assistance: This is a more problematic area, as far as I’m concerned. There is a lot of an issue of *TUGboat* requires that every file be checked, even if it is not available to and compatible with the equipment on which the camera copy is generated. However, sometimes it’s useful to have someone to call on to generate fonts, vet macros files, etc. I’m not sure that there is a way to specify otherwise, the current version on CTAN will work perfectly; an assumption that isn’t always warranted), and help fight other fires. If you’re an experienced (L)ATeX user and are interested in this sort of challenge, send a message to me, and I’ll let you know what kind of help the system you’re working on—computer, operating system, implementation and version of TeX and METAFONT, output device(s) available. Previous production experience is a big plus, and a direct Internet connection a necessity.

By now, you’ve seen Christmas’s solicitations for a new TeX and TUG News editor. The editor of *TUGboat* has been having similar thoughts off and on for several years, but hasn’t done anything serious about it. After the nearly disastrous failures to meet the publication schedule this past year, it’s imperative that I do start looking toward the future. I know that *TUGboat* edited by someone else would be the same, but there are many valid conceptions of what such a journal should be. The criteria that I’d value in a possible successor include, in no particular order:

- broad and thorough knowledge of TeX and its relations;
- fascination with the typographic art and a desire to learn more;
- literacy;
- a good (native) command of English and some ability to understand other human languages;
- tact;
- a comfortable familiarity with the electronic networks;
- the ability to bend a computer to one’s will;
- a well-developed sense of responsibility.

If you think you might be such a person, or know of someone else who is, please contact me directly: bbe@math.AMS.org.

o Barbara Beeton
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following list contains the headings generated from these volumes for a subject index. Terms listed within square brackets (as Notes) are for production purposes only and will not appear in the final copy.

We would value any help you care to give us!! Please add to the list any subject areas you might normally expect in a *TUGboat* Subject Index which are not already present. Annotations and other comments are also quite welcome. The whitespace you see is there for your benefit. Please use it!

Topics in a *TUGboat* Index
Barbara Beeton and Ron Whitney

Index-construction is a notoriously difficult task. One can approach an index from within (looking at the existing text and classifying what one sees) or from without (imaging what words and concepts users of the index will naturally want to use for search). Of course, the whole process will comprise both these methods with additional cross-references and consistency checks.

One of the authors (BB) has spent considerable time examining *TUGboat* issues 7–10, marking items for a cumulative *TUGboat* index. The

Accents, *see* Diacritics

AMS TeX

Announcements, miscellaneous

Applications, *see* Back-end formatter; Book production; Database applications; Electronic publishing; General applications; Journal production;

Archives of TeX material

ASCH output from TeX or L^AT_EX

Back-end formatter

Beginner’s topics (*see also* Training; Tutorials)

Bibliographic tools

Book production

Books on TeX. *see* Publications on TeX

Bridge

Budgets, TUG, *see* Financial reports; Treasurer’s reports

Calendar of events [Note: regular feature]

Chemical notation

Chess

Commercial use of TeX, *see* Production use of TeX

preliminary draft, 13 Jun 1990 18:15

preliminary draft, 13 Jun 1990 18:15

Figure 53: *TUGboat* 14:4—my wish list, and my list of qualifications for a future *TUGboat* editor

work with editing and production, especially since Mimi’s retirement. He’d make a fine editor, though perhaps he’d rather “have a life” outside of TUG. I’d like to see *TUGboat* continue as a publication for *all* TeX users, and indeed for anyone interested in high-quality typography and composition.

That brings up a matter that has bothered me for a while. The bulk of *TUGboat* is still produced with L^AT_EX, and much of the content is also biased in that direction. One effect is the downplaying of plain TeX, which still has its devoted users; a sad consequence is that at least one member of long standing has resigned, citing the L^AT_EX bias as the reason. Remember—*all* TeX users. Let’s not neglect our old friends, or take them entirely for granted.

A very long time ago, I published a “wish list” (Fig. 53). Rereading it now, I wouldn’t change much, nor would I change the list of qualifications I thought would be good in my successor as editor.

What will I do when I retire? Well, I hope not

Figure 54: The bare bones of a potential *TUGboat* index

to lose touch with either TUG or TeX. If I just hang around the house, it will simply drive my usually patient husband to distraction. A project I started long ago might be revived: a *TUGboat* index. I’ve already accumulated the data for volumes 1–10. Organizing this needs a method of sorting (and printing) locations that handles volume and issue as well as page number. A basic outline for cross-references already exists—a draft was circulated for comments at the 1990 meeting at Texas A & M in College Station (Fig. 54). No promises, but this seems a worthy project, and at least it would keep me off the streets.

Thanks

And finally, I’d like to thank all TUG members and TeX users, many of whom have become good friends through the years, for their support and encouragement. The Math Society has been a good place to work and be involved in this TeX enterprise. And most of all, Don Knuth, who started it all.

A lifetime as an amateur compositor

David Walden

The first section of this paper briefly relates my experience writing and printing documents until I began to use TeX. The second section summarizes why I now use TeX and gives examples of its benefits, particularly writing books. Section 3 touches on the advantage of being able to use a separate powerful text editor, since TeX does not require use of a built in editor. Go straight to section 2 if you want skip my reminiscences that are not directly related to TeX.

1 First fifty years

1.1 Pre-computers

For some reason, I have always been interested in putting marks on paper—as with many people, my first work was with crayons, finger paints, and 1 inch, ruled “primary paper” and thick “primary pencils.”¹ But it was not long before I moved on to more publication-like processes. Our church had a mimeograph machine and my parents were involved with producing the Sunday programs, and my parents both taught in the public schools² where they prepared handouts to students using ditto machines. I was a little involved with reproducing such materials at least throughout my teen years.

My father had an Underwood manual typewriter upon which he typed and on which I banged with a few fingers as a child. Later, he obtained a Royal manual typewriter on which I typed with ten fingers from the time I took a typing class two hours a week for one term during my sophomore year of high school. Ever since taking that typing class, I have been typing, often for reproduction, more or less constantly: so much so that when my son was a child and people asked him what his father did, my son’s answer was, “He is a typist.” After I went away to college, I moved to a Smith Corona electric portable typewriter; and when I entered the work world, we used IBM Selectric typewriters with their changeable type balls.

However, I wasn’t a mistake-free typist, and I had much use for the tools of typewriter correction using carbon paper and other typewriter-base media:

¹ The oral presentation version of this paper given at the PracTeX’06 conference included a number of photographs that are not included here because I did not seek permission to use them.

² Supported by the town government.

erasers, stuff to patch a mimeograph stencil, a razor blade to scrape the ink off of a ditto master, and KO-REC-TYPE paper and Snopake correction fluid to paint over typing so characters could be retyped correctly on pages that would be reproduced on Xerox copiers.

At <http://www.tpub-products.com/>, I found a document for sale that describes the duties of a military “religious program (RP) specialist” (an assistant or secretary to a chaplain), and it includes instructions for using Ditto masters; I quote it below. This description represents about the mid-level of complexity of pre-computer desktop “publishing”—more complicated than carbon paper (but not much) and slightly less complicated than a stencil machine.

Before proceeding to an explanation of stencil preparation, the Ditto master will be discussed. The white Ditto master (overlay) is attached to a sheet of paper which is thickly coated with a carbon substance. Typing and hand- stylus impressions are made on the overlay and cause the carbon substance to be imprinted on the reverse side of the master. When the overlay is attached to the Ditto machine, the carbon-coated sheet is detached. The carbon impressions of the Ditto master are moistened by the duplicating fluid as the drum is rotated, which in turn transfers the carbon dye to the paper being fed into the machine. This transfer yields an exact reproduction of the master.

Preparing a neat and accurate Ditto master stencil is one of the more important secretarial tasks that the RP will perform. Command Religious Program announcements are often distributed to command personnel through the use of Ditto copies. Just as the appearance of the office of the chaplain makes an instant and lasting impression, an information “flyer” or announcement will also leave lasting impressions. If the announcement is neatly prepared with concise and accurate information, it will probably give people the impression that the office of the chaplain is an efficient and caring organization. Therefore, it is important that the RP prepare each Ditto master with these thoughts in mind. The following helpful hints should aid the RP in preparing Ditto masters:

- The “flimsy” sheet of paper that is inserted between the Ditto overlay and the carbon attachment MUST be removed before it is possible to

have impressions transferred to the back of the overlay. NOTE: If there is some art-work involved, the “flimsy” may be left between the overlay and carbon attachment while the art-work is penciled lightly onto the overlay. The artwork can then be retraced with a stylus when the “flimsy” is removed. If an electric typewriter is being used, a test line should be typed on a Ditto master at each typing pressure setting. A copy should then be run and the RP can select the pressure that will provide the best copy. For manual typewriters, the typing pressure lever should be set to a medium or light position for best results.

- A Ditto master should be left in the typewriter when errors are corrected. The typewriter platen should be turned until there is enough room to separate the perforated overlay from the carbon backing. A razor blade or other sharp-edged instrument should then be used to lightly scrape the carbon deposit of the incorrect characters from the back of the overlay. Next, a clean piece of Ditto carbon should be placed between the overlay and the original carbon. Then the typewriter should be returned to its original position and the correct letters typed. After the correction has been made, the temporary carbon that was used for this correction MUST be removed before proceeding.

- Ditto masters may be reused at a later date if they are properly stored after the initial use. The masters should be placed in large envelopes and separated by flimsy sheets. It is imperative that they be stored in a flat position to keep them from becoming wrinkled

The point I am trying to make with the above discussion about the pre-computer era is that it took many (fussy, touchy, tedious) steps of careful work to produce good output, just as it does today in the world of fancy computer-based systems. Added problems were that the “desktop” (versus professional printing) approaches to reproducible typesetting in the pre-computer era didn’t produce high quality printing, and there were limits on the number of copies you could make before the masters wore out.

1.2 Early computer use

I first came in contact with computers when I was in my junior year in college. While I still continued to use a typewriter for the next decade or so, I was also gradually changing over to using computers for typing documents, especially those that would be reproduced. I started with punch cards and an IBM 025 key punch machine, moved to rolls of punched paper tape with editing using Dan Murphy’s TECO (tape editor and corrector), continued using TECO (modified to work with computer files

rather than paper tape) via a Model 33 Teletype and then a TI Silent 700 as I moved into the world of computer time sharing (where the computer terminal was in my own office for the first time), used Jeremy Salter’s RUNOFF (the first word processing program) on MIT’s CTSS system, MRUNOFF (a version of RUNOFF for the TENEX operating system), and briefly touched troff/nroff in the early years of Unix. This computer-based world allow editing (e.g., with TECO) and reprinting of the actual raw text of a document or, eventually, inclusion of typesetting commands that would be interpreted by RUNOFF, MRUNOFF, and troff/nroff to produce the final document which could then be reproduced.

In the mid- to late-1970s, I first used a personal computer — an Apple II — but only to run VisiCalc. I was still doing word processing using MRUNOFF on TENEX. In 1981, IBM announced its PC and I got one for the following Christmas, I believe. My wife began using WordStar, and I helped her because I was familiar with command-based word processing from MRUNOFF which my friend Rob Barnaby (developer of WordStar) had also used.

1.3 Word and WYSIWYG

I don’t remember when, but before too long (perhaps on the first PC AT) I began using the WYSIWYG PC-Word for DOS (based on the ideas of Charles Simonyi). Then I converted to using the Mac and MacWord which seemed to be where the forefront of Word development was taking place. MacWord was somewhat incompatible with PC-Word, but my PC-Word files converted over to the MacWord pretty well, although my memory is that the very straightforward style sheets of Word for DOS were no longer quite so straightforward with MacWord and I couldn’t find some other features I had been using with PC-Word. I used MacWord for about eight years. In the early 1990s I decided to convert back to using an IBM PC using a Windows-based DOS operating system and then Win 3.1, but I discovered that my original Word files for the early PC that had been converted to MacWord did not convert back to the later versions of PC-Word very well. This was quite distressing to me. Moreover, after each of these changes I could not find various capabilities I was used to using — they were perhaps still there but apparently had moved or how they were executed had changed.

As time went by and I continued to use Word as part of Microsoft’s Office Suite, I became increasingly annoyed at Word. Bigger, more complicated releases kept coming out, and in time there was pressure from people with whom I exchanged Word files to upgrade to the latest version because earlier versions couldn’t

easily handle files from later versions without the person using the later version explicitly saving the files in the format of the earlier version, something many Word users didn't even know how to do. Also, each new release tended to again change how one called for various capabilities to be executed, while in time Microsoft stopped shipping hard copy manuals with Word from which one could learn such things (Microsoft increasingly forced users to depend on on-line documentation which doesn't work so well when you don't know how to ask for what you want to know about). Also, each new release tended to try to do more things automatically for me, and it took more and more work to turn off all the "help" it was trying to provide to me—help that in many cases actually made things harder for me (while it didn't help me by providing powerful editing functions, e.g., using regular expressions).

1.4 Breaking with Word; choosing \TeX

My level of annoyance and frustration grew and grew, and eventually I made the decision to stop using Word for significant writing projects and to seek an alternative. Before I go on about my alternate approach, I must emphasize that I still use Word regularly for short, one-off projects (e.g., a short letter that I will not need to access on-line at a significantly later time) and when I work with someone who uses Word for his or her document preparation.

I chose to use \LaTeX as my alternative to using Word for document preparation for several reasons:

- It had a visible, non-proprietary, documented markup with a simple, plain text syntax that I was confident would allow me to reuse text in different documents over the years.³
- I was already familiar with command-based word processing and (as a computer programmer at heart) liked what I know about \TeX 's programmability. I also welcomed the prospect of being able to use a powerful text editor again as part of my document editing process (more about this in section 3).
- I had been involved with religious arguments about which of PageMaker, FrameMaker, or Interleaf was the best tool in various situations; and, from what I knew then, they also had some of the same problems as Word in terms of

³ Word's hidden markup and WYSIWYG editing means that it is often hard to tell how something got to be the way it is. Also, since many Word users don't use style sheets, formatting (for instance, of a subsection title) might be done one way for one subsection and another way for another subsection, increasing the probability of inconsistencies in the output.

hidden markup and pressure on users to adopt new releases that obsoleted prior releases. I also was definitely looking for something that did not involve a graphical user interface (GUI)—something that required less mouse clicks. So, I didn't seriously investigate the just mentioned systems.

- I am a great admirer of Donald Knuth and thought it would be nice to try the system he developed.

Part of my preference for \LaTeX over Word comes from the fact that all of the markup is in a file where I can see it and change it rather than it having to be accessed by various menus and being largely unseen (except in its effect) in the document. To take a simple example, suppose I wanted to make the word "brown" in the phrase "quick brown fox" be bold. In Word I would select "brown" with the mouse, pull down the Format menu, click the Font item on the menu, click Bold in the Font Style column, click OK, and then the text would appear in the document in bold when displayed or printed (alternatively I could type control-B after selecting the word "brown"). To do the same thing in \LaTeX , I would change the text "quick brown fox" to "quick \textbf{brown} fox" with my text editor, and "brown" would display in bold when my \LaTeX file was compiled.

No doubt there are ways in Word to do many if not all of the things I now do with \LaTeX , but I find them mostly easier to find and do in \LaTeX .

As an aside, another aspect of Word that annoys me is that it is forever guessing what I want. For instance, if I type an explicit new-line (Return key), Word may decide to capitalize the first word of the next line, which may or may not be right. When I select some text with the mouse in Word, it often chooses different text than I touch with the mouse, for instance an extra space. Much or all of this can probably be turned off and I turn off as much as I can, but I never seem to be able to turn off everything; and, while Word's "help" sometimes does result in what I want, it seems more often to choose what I don't want. \LaTeX never seems to cause me this problem, which is not to say there are not other problems with \LaTeX .

I don't remember what \TeX distribution—I downloaded something from the Internet—I tried first using NotePad on the PC for my editing. I do remember buying *The TeXbook*, and then quickly discovering \LaTeX which I experimented with a little bit. Then, I bought a copy of \PCTeX on the theory that it would be nicely packaged, and I used it for a while but grew dissatisfied with the power of its editor. Then I found and downloaded WinEdt and MiK \TeX .

Later I bought and tried the Y&Y distribution, but I could never get it to work well; I did buy and make good use of the VTeX distribution for one particular project, but again I didn't like its editor. I ended up using WinEdt (and occasionally EMACS for things that seemed harder to do in WinEdt than in EMACS) and MiKTeX for a number of years, most recently obtained as part of TUG's ProTeXt distribution.

2 Why I use L^AT_EX, particularly for writing books

Two reasons typically given for using L^AT_EX are for its math support and for very nice looking typesetting. Neither of these is particularly important to me: I rarely have any math in my writing (but it is nice to be able to handle it easily in those rare cases where I do have it); I have a pretty undiscerning eye when it comes to typesetting, and what L^AT_EX produces is more than good enough for me.

Here's what matters most to me about L^AT_EX:

1. its programmability and modularity;
2. that I get to use a powerful editor with it;
3. that the mark-up is clearly visible to me and can be changed directly with a text editor;
4. its capabilities for explicitly specifying cross-references, maintaining bibliographies, and automatically numbering chapters, sections, figures, tables, footnotes, etc., which permit easy reorganization of text within documents and reuse in other documents
5. its relatively slow pace of change and great concern among the developers for backwards compatibility.

In other words, my use of L^AT_EX is primarily about productivity. (Of course, there are certain limitations on this productivity such as when I finish writing a book using L^AT_EX and the publisher tells me I must convert the text to Word and the figures to PowerPoint slides for input into the compositor's typesetting system.)

Much of my work using L^AT_EX is on book length documents. For these I have compiled a more or less standard set of techniques that I feel help me be more efficient. I don't claim that the techniques I use are the techniques of a master; in fact, I view myself as an intermediate user of L^AT_EX—I know enough to make L^AT_EX jump through a few simple hoops, but not enough to know if my approaches are recommended or if they include some bad habits.

In my experience, publishers don't think much about the design of a book until they have the completed manuscript in hand. Since I use L^AT_EX to develop the original manuscript, I have to make lots

of temporary design decisions, and I want to be able to change these decisions with a minimum of work when the publisher does begin to deal with the design. Also, I am currently working on a book that I will be self-publishing, and settling on the design for this book is an iterative, experimental process where it is even more important to be able to make changes throughout the book (for instance, to the style of figure captions) with minimal work. My experience, however, should not prevent you from checking if the publisher of your document already has a standard style and perhaps even a L^AT_EX class file that you can use from the outset of your writing. In any case, my emphasis here is *not* on the methods of representing preferences for appearance; my emphasis is on methods for easily and repeatedly *changing* the overall document appearance as well as on other methods for working efficiently on large documents.

Some of what I am about to describe for working efficiently on books or other long documents is probably already well known to many readers; perhaps you can make suggestions for how I might do things better.

(At several points in the following, I have included in parentheses discussions of basic T_EX and L^AT_EX issues that reviewers and others who have read drafts of this paper have asked me about that are not actually on the subject of book-writing productivity. Perhaps these parenthetical notes should have been footnotes, but I was too lazy to deal with the need for alternatives to \verb in footnotes.)

2.1 Include files

Suppose I am working on a book entitled *Breakthrough Management*, as I have been recently. I created a top level file named `bt.tex` with the following contents:

```
\documentclass{btbook}
\begin{document}
\include{titlepages}
\include{preface}
\include{surviving} % a chapter
\include{rapid} % another chapter
...
\include{acknowledgements}
\include{bibliography}
\include{bio}
\include{index}
\end{document}
```

The text from included files appears to L^AT_EX as if it were in the file `bt.tex` in place of the \include commands. In this way, I contain the text related to each chapter and other parts of the book in its own file. I let L^AT_EX take care of numbering the chapters

and figures (or whatever) within chapters. If I later decided to change the order of chapters, I just change the order of the `\include` commands in the `bt.tex` files, and L^AT_EX automatically renames everything.

To work on one chapter at a time, my file `bt.tex` evolved to include many `\includeonly` commands, e.g.,

```
\documentclass{btbook}
\includeonly{preface}
\includeonly{surviving}
\includeonly{rapid}
\includeonly{surviving,rapid}
...
\begin{document}
\include{titlepages}
\include{preface}
\include{surviving} % a chapter
\include{rapid} % another chapter
...
% more chapters
\include{acknowledgements}
\include{bibliography}
\include{bio}
\include{index}
\end{document}
```

In the above example, only the file `rapid.tex` gets compiled when I run L^AT_EX on the file `bt.tex`. In this 10-chapter book I had a couple of dozen `\includeonly` commands in the `bt.tex` file that I could comment in and out to work on each chapter individually and with various combinations of related chapters.

(Since the `\include` commands result in text being typeset, they must follow the `\begin{document}` command. The `\includeonly` commands must go in the preamble or else L^AT_EX complains.)

2.2 Custom class file

I have created a file `btbook.cls` which is my own personal class file for this particular book. This file is processed when L^AT_EX sees, at the beginning of the file `bt.tex`, the command `\documentclass{btbook}`. The first three lines of the file

```
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1994/12/01]
\ProvidesClass{btbook}[2006/01/21 BTbookclass]
\LoadClass{book}
```

define the class for this book to be named ‘btbook’ and to be an augmentation of the L^AT_EX book class.

The rest of the lines of the file are read and executed when L^AT_EX is run as if they were lines of text immediately following the `\documentclass` command in the `bt.tex` file.

(If your publisher already provides a L^AT_EX class file, you can still collect all of the sorts of things I describe below in their own file and `\input` that file in the preamble rather than just putting all these things

directly in your preamble. I prefer not to have much in my preamble beyond the `\includeonly{...}` commands that I am constantly commenting in and out.)

2.3 Packages

Next in the class file comes the list of packages I use for writing this book.

```
% Palatino is basic roman font
\RequirePackage{mathpazo}
% Helvetica is sans serif font
\RequirePackage[scaled=.95]{helvet}
% Courier is typewriter font
\RequirePackage{courier}
% for including images
\RequirePackage{graphicx}
% for formatting URLs
\RequirePackage{url}
% to be able to rotate figures
\RequirePackage[figuresright]{rotating}
% for dropped caps
\RequirePackage{lettrine}
% for tighter list spacing
\RequirePackage{paralist}
\setlength{\pltopsep}{.05in}
% for comment environment
\RequirePackage{comment}
% for endnotes with reformatted numbers
\RequirePackage{dw-endnotes}
\RequirePackage{setspace} %\doublespacing
```

When I find I need to use another package, I add another `\RequirePackage` line to this list. (As I understand it, `RequirePackage` does the same job as `\usepackage` except it doesn’t allow the same package to be loaded twice which apparently might cause problems in some cases.)

Notice that the package name in one case includes the characters `dw-`. This is my convention for noting a package that I have modified. In such cases, the file of the modified package is in the same directory with the rest of the files for this book or in the local changes part of my `texmf` data structure. I seldom understand a package I am modifying; I typically use a hit and miss approach to change stuff until I get the results I want.

Copy editors who edit on hard copy like double spacing, and I can provide that with a one character change—uncommenting the `\doublespacing` command on the last line above that loads the `setspace` package.

2.4 Miscellaneous useful macros

The following macros provide a few capabilities I use relatively frequently.

```
% space around em-dashes
\newcommand{\Dash}{\thinspace---\thinspace}
% mark text that needs checking
\newcommand{\CK}[1]{\textbf{CK #1}}
% marginal note to myself
\newcommand{\manote}[1]{%
  \marginpar[\scriptsize To do:\#1]{%
    % cut-in title
    \medskip\noindent\textbf{\#1}}%
  %change function of \url command
\let\Originalurl=\url
\def\url#1{{\fontfamily{ptm}\selectfont#1}{10.7pt}{13.05pt}%
  \Originalurl{\#1}}}
```

For some documents I have worked on, I have had many more such miscellaneous useful macros.

Anyone trying to improve productivity using L^AT_EX who doesn't already define his or her own macros should learn to do so. User-defined macros allow significant improvements in efficiency. For instance, the first macro above defines the command \Dash{} to be an abbreviation for the character string \thinspace---\thinspace which results in an em-dash being typeset with a *little* bit of space on each side of it, as in aaa—bbb. It is less characters and probably more reliable to type \Dash{} many times in a book than it is to type the characters \thinspace---\thinspace many times. In my view, however, the greater benefit of defining the \Dash command comes when my publisher tells me that its style is closed-form em-dashes (no space on either side, i.e., aaa—bbb) or a more open form (aaa — bbb). To implement either of these changes *throughout* the book, I merely redefine \Dash, e.g.,

```
% no spaces around em-dashes
\newcommand{\Dash}{---}
or
% full spaces around em-dashes
\newcommand{\Dash}{ --- }
```

and recompile my document. Containing such style conventions within a few lines of a large document and being able to change the style throughout the document with only a few key strokes is an enormous advantage. (I'll give a more complex example of such containment when I discuss macros for figures and tables below.)

To redefine a command that already exists in L^AT_EX or has been defined by a package that has already been loaded, for instance to define a variation on \url as I do in the last two lines of my group of miscellaneous useful macros, I have to use the \renewcommand command. The \renewcommand works just like \newcommand except that L^AT_EX does not complain with \renewcommand if I try to give

a definition to a command that already exists—a good thing to be warned about when one uses \newcommand. (In the next subsection I give another redefinition example—redefining \footnote.)

2.5 Footnotes and endnotes

In the case of \RequirePackage{dw-endnotes}, I am using the endnotes package, modified slightly to change the format of the note numbers.

Typically, I put footnotes on the bottom of text pages where they are referenced, at least while I am drafting chapters and want to be able to see the notes without having to turn a bunch of pages. However, publishers tend not to like having footnotes—it makes a book look too academic to be popular, in their view. Thus, before actual publication, I often find myself converting all my footnotes to endnotes. The next commands in my class file do this.

```
%comment out to not have end notes
\renewcommand{\footnote}{\endnote}

\newcommand{\dumpendnotes}{%
  \medskip
  \begingroup
    \setlength{\parindent}{0pt}%
    \setlength{\parskip}{1ex}%
    \renewcommand{\enotesize}{\normalsize}%
    \theendnotes
  \endgroup
  \setcounter{endnote}{0}}
```

First, the \footnote command is redefined to be the \endnote command; this avoids my having to replace every instance of \footnote with \endnote. Then the class file defines a command (\dumpendnotes) that can go at the end of each chapter to dump the chapter's endnotes, formatted as I want them to be. If the command \dumpendnotes was already defined in L^AT_EX or some other package, L^AT_EX would warn me because I didn't do the definition with \renewcommand.

2.6 Formatting figures and tables

The next set of commands in the class file have to do with changing the format of figure and table captions without actually modifying a L^AT_EX or package file. The L^AT_EX default does not use bold face for captions and uses a period rather than a hyphen between the chapter number and figure number within a chapter. The following changes patch L^AT_EX to follow my preference for bold face and hyphens.

```
\long\def\@makecaption#1#2{%
  \vskip\abovecaptionskip
  \sbox{\tempboxa{\textbf{#1}. \textbf{#2}}}
  \ifdim \wd\tempboxa >\hsize
    \textbf{#1}. \textbf{#2}\par}
```

```

\else
  \global \@minipagefalse
  \hb@xt@\hsize{\hfil\box\@tempboxa\hfil}%
\fi
\vskip\belowcaptionskip}
\renewcommand \thefigure
{ \ifnum \c@chapter > \z@ \mbox{\thechapter-}%
\fi \c@arabic \c@figure}
\renewcommand \thetable
{ \ifnum \c@chapter > \z@ \mbox{\thechapter-}%
\fi \c@arabic \c@table}

```

(I do not have to bracket these lines, top and bottom, with `\makeatletter` and `\makeatother` commands as I would have to if this patch was in the preamble of my document; the at-sign is a letter by default in class files and packages. Some readers may be back a step, at the question of, “What is it about at-signs anyway?”. The answer is that the files for basic L^AT_EX, for class files, and for other packages are full of macros names that include an at-sign (@), e.g., a macro named `\@makecaption` is defined at the beginning of the above example. My understanding is that an at-sign is used in low level programming of L^AT_EX, class files, and packages to create macro names that can’t accidentally conflict with names that may be defined by users not doing such L^AT_EX “systems programming.” An at-sign is normally not a letter and thus cannot be part of a macro name. However, in the above example I want to patch low level L^AT_EX code that includes at-signs in its macro names; if I was trying to make this patch in my preamble (as I used to do before I learned to make some patches in a personal class file), I would have to tell L^AT_EX to temporarily turn at-signs into letters, make the patch, and then turn them back into non letters (other) so the rest of my program could use @ in the normal way where it is not a special character of any kind.)

Perhaps there is a caption package that would allow such changes without patching L^AT_EX, but I was shown how to make this patch a few years ago and it works, so why bother trying to find and learn a new package?

Next in my class file comes a set of definitions for commands I use to include graphics. I seldom insert `\begin{figure}` and `\end{figure}` commands directly into my documents; I do, from time to time, insert the commands `\begin{table}` and `\end{table}`. It is inevitable that, before I am done with a big document, I will want to change the formatting relating all figure and tables—perhaps several times. Thus, I use macros for inserting almost all figures (or tables) such that I can make changes to

formatting relating to the figures by making changes to only a few lines in the relevant macros.

```

%switch argument among pdf, eps, etc.
\newcommand{\figfiletype}{pdf}
  %tell LaTeX directory path to figures
\graphicspath{{figures/}}
  %commands to display file name, or not
\newcommand{\DFN}[2]{%
  \texttt{\small [#1 #2]}}
%\newcommand{\DFN}[2]{}

\newcommand{\snfig}[3]{%scaled numbered figure
  %drop htb and %s for single page figures
  \begin{figure}[htbp]
  %\vbox to \vsize{%
    \hfil\scalebox{\#3}{%
      \includegraphics{\#2.\figfiletype}\hfil
      \caption{\label{fig:#2}\#1 \DFN{\#2}{\#3}}}
  %\vfil
  %}
  \end{figure}
}

\newcommand{\sntab}[3]{%scaled numbered tables
  \begin{table}[thbp]
  %\vbox to \vsize{%
    \centering
    \caption{\label{tab:#2}\#1 \DFN{\#2}{\#3}}
    \smallskip
    \scalebox{\#3}{%
      \includegraphics{\#2.\figfiletype}}
    \label{tab:#2}
  %\vfil
  %}
  \end{table}
}

\newcommand{\unfig}[2]{%scaled unnumbered fig.
  \begin{figure}[htbp]
  \hfil\scalebox{\#2}{%
    \includegraphics{\#1.\figfiletype}\hfil
    \label{fig:#1}\centerline{%
      \DFN{\#1}{\#2}}}
  \end{figure}
}

\sideways scaled numbered figure
\newcommand{\swnfig}[3]{%
  \begin{sidewaysfigure}
  \centering
  \scalebox{\#3}{%
    \includegraphics{\#2.\figfiletype}}
  \caption{\label{fig:#2}\#1 \DFN{\#2}{\#3}}
  \end{sidewaysfigure}
}

```

For instance, the macro `\snfig` above takes three arguments. The text for a figure caption, the

unique part of the file name for the graphic to be included, and a scale factor for the graphic, e.g.,⁴

```
\snfig{This is the caption}{figure3-31}{.8}
```

The full name of the file to be included is the concatenation of the part of the file name that came from the second argument of the macro call, the directory that is specified by the `\graphicspath` command (an option of the `graphicx` package) as the place L^AT_EX searches for figures, and the `\figfiletype` definition as the file name extension. The latter is useful because sometimes all of my figures are `.eps` files and sometimes they are `.pdf` files, and sometimes I switch between these two formats at different times in the production of the book. (When using `.eps` format, I compile using L^AT_EX and a dvi-to-pdf conversion; when using `.pdf` format, I use pdft^AT_EX to compile. If the graphic format was changing from file to file within the document, I would instead specify the format as another argument to the `\snfig` command. [However, Will Robertson and others have recently pointed out to me that if I leave the extension off, `\includegraphics` will pick the appropriate extension: `.eps` for L^AT_EX and `.pdf` for pdft^AT_EX.]

While I am drafting and revising a book manuscript, I want to be able to look at a figure in the printed output and know what file I need to modify to change the figure. Thus, my macros for including figures and tables causes the file name to be included in the printed output in small letters enclosed in small square brackets, using the macro `\DFN`. When it comes time to create the final manuscript, I swap to a definition of `\DFN` that produces nothing and recompile the book's L^AT_EX files.

The definitions of `\snfig` and `\sntab` also include several lines that are commented out. Professional editors often like to see the manuscript with figures or tables each on its own page rather than in-line with the text. Commenting in these few lines puts the figures and tables of the whole book on their own pages.

The `\snfig`, `\sntab`, and `\swnfig` macros also define labels for cross-referencing the figures with `\ref` or `\pageref` commands. A slight limitation of my implementation is that I cannot reuse the same figure or table file without confusing the labeling.

⁴ Barbara Beeton pointed out to me at the PracT_EX'06 conference that `\includegraphics` can take a scale factor as an optional argument, and thus I don't need a separate `\scalebox` in the above definitions. I believe the `\scalebox` commands remain from before I switched from using the `graphics` package to using the `graphicx` package.

Also, I began using the `\hfil` commands in the above definitions before I understood I could use `\centering` as in the last definition.

However, it is easy enough to create a duplicate figure or table with a different file name.

I typically create all figures and most tables outside of T_EX itself and include them from separate files. If I found myself inserting very many tables directly into my `.tex` files rather than including them from graphics files, I would define a `mytable` environment so that I could still contain and simply change the sort of formatting I have discussed.

2.7 Thought breaks

The next group of commands (mostly commented out) are various options for indicating what I call "thought breaks"—places where formatting indicates a change of topic big enough to highlight but not big enough to have its own section or subsection title.⁵ (These commands are defined with `\def` because I know they will pick up the correct arguments this way, and I am not sure enough of the details of how `\newcommand` works. I understand the details of how T_EX defines a macro and then collects its arguments when the macros are called because Knuth explains it pretty completely in *The T_EXbook*. In particular, T_EX allows macro calls where the arguments of the macro are not all embedded in pairs of braces. However, I have never stumbled across a rigorous explanation of how a macro defined with `\newcommand` collects its arguments and thus in what situations arguments not in braces will be recognized or to what extent L^AT_EX defined macros can have both of what Knuth calls delimited and undelimited arguments—and I have not bothered to study the L^AT_EX code to figure it out. Consequently, out of ignorance, I use `\def` to define macros which don't have their arguments delimited by braces.)

```
\begin{comment}
\def\newthoughtgroup#1{\bgroup
  \afterassignment\BigFirstLetter \let\next=}
\def\BigFirstLetter#1{
  \bigskip\noindent{\Large#1}}
%adapted slightly from Victor Eijkhout on ctt
\def\newthoughtgroup#1{\BigFirstLetter#1$}
\def\BigFirstLetter#1#2{
  \bigskip\noindent{\Large #1}#2}
\end{comment}

\def\newthoughtgroup#1{%
  \bigskip\noindent {\large #1} }

\begin{comment}
\def\newthoughtgroup{%
  \bigskip\noindent}
\end{comment}
```

⁵ See my *PracT_EX Journal* 2005-4 "Travels in T_EX Land" column (<http://www.tug.org/pracjourn/2005-4/walden/>) for examples of thought breaks.

```
\bigskip\noindent }

%big bold dropped cap letter with rest
% of word small caps
\def\newthoughtgroup#1#2 {
\bigskip\noindent\lettrine{#1}{#2}\ }

\def\thoughtbreak{\vskip2pt
\centerline{$^{\wedge}\{\vrule width2cm height 1pt\}$}
\vskip2pt\noindent}
\end{comment}
```

The version of `\mythoughtgroup` currently not commented out indicates the new thought by a vertical space and a slightly bigger capital letter at the beginning of a non-indented paragraph.

2.8 Chapter formatting

The final set of commands in my class file has to do with the beginnings and ends of chapters. At the beginning and ending of each chapter I insert some commands that I can change either by changing the commands themselves or changing macros in the class file.⁶

```
\RequirePackage{fancyhdr}\pagestyle{fancyplain}
\newcommand{\mypartname}{}%
\newcommand{\mychaptername}{}%
\lhead[\fancyplain{}{%
\thepage}]{\fancyplain{}{}}
\chead[\fancyplain{}{%
\mypartname}]{\fancyplain{}{\mychaptername}}
\cfoot[\fancyplain{}{}]{%
\fancyplain{\thepage}{}}
\rhead[\fancyplain{}{}]{%
\fancyplain{}{\thepage}}
\newcommand{\EMPTYPAGE}{\clearpage
\thispagestyle{empty}\cleardoublepage}

\newcommand{\ENDCHAPTER}{\dumpendnotes}
\newcommand{\fENDCHAPTER}{\vfil\dumpendnotes}
```

In the class file for the book from which I drew these illustrations, there are a couple of alternative macros that I can include at the end of each chapter to dump the endnotes, but the end-of-chapter macros could be defined to cause other actions and outputs. In this book (which has only 10 chapters) I do not combine everything in a single beginning-of-chapter macro (e.g., `\BEGINCHAPTER`), but I have done this with some books (e.g., the 20-chapter book I am also currently working on). The typical beginning-

⁶ When I first started customizing my page headings a few years ago, I used the `fancyheadings` package; recently I learned that the package `fancyhdr` has replaced `fancyheadings`, but I have not yet bothered to rewrite all the heading commands to use the new forms that come with the `fancyhdr` package and don't use the `fancyplain` device.

of-chapter commands for the chapter with the file name `rapid.tex` (mentioned earlier) are

```
\EMPTYPAGE
\chapter{Rapid Change in a Global World}
\label{ch:rapid}
\renewcommand{\mychaptername}{Chapter %
\thechapter: Rapid Change in a Global World}
```

2.9 Using a fully developed class

For some books I have included different or additional capabilities in my custom class file.

Obviously, I could also use a fully developed class such as `memoir` rather than making lots of modifications of my own to it. I would still use some of the ideas I have described above. the L^AT_EX's standard book class. However, I suspect

It is clear that T_EX and its derivatives with their explicit, visible markup provide a strong base for incrementally building a personal library of techniques that are easy to apply from one project to the next.

3 Possible benefits of a separate editor

Using a word processor such as MS Word that has invisible, undocumented, proprietary markup means you have to use its built-in, WYSIWYG editor that knows about that markup. This has two potential disadvantages: (1) GUI-based editing often takes a lot more key strokes to do simple things than an editor like WinEdt or EMACS (I gave an example of this in section 1 and provide additional examples below); (2) an editor like MS Word's does not seem to have a lot of useful features that an editor like WinEdt or EMACS has.

Many of the ideas in this section are probably relevant to any typesetting system that has editing capability (like those I describe below). For all I know, MS Word can do many of these things; but, as I said in the first section, a number of years ago I lost interest in struggling to find stuff buried in all Word's menus, dealing with its ever changing user interface, and its planned-obsolescence-and-forced-upgrades business strategy.⁷

3.1 Two ways to make a change throughout a document

In the last section I sketched the benefits of using macros for some sequences of commands (for instance, `\Dash{}` for `---`) that enable the replacement sequence to be changed everywhere in a document by

⁷ The content of this section also appeared in a slightly different version in issue 2006-4 of *The PracT_EX Journal* (<http://www.tug.org/pracjourn/2006-4/walden/>). That paper had additional content by Yuri Robbers on a number of the editors that work well with T_EX.

just changing the definition of the macro in one place. Another option for making a change to the same sequence of characters throughout a document is to use a text editor's Replace All command. For instance, suppose I hadn't used a macro for em-dashes and instead had closed form instances of --- throughout my document, e.g., "this is the end—the end of the line." And then suppose I decide to change the style to uses semi-open form em-dashes, e.g., "this is the end—the end of the line." With my editor I can do a Replace All of --- by \thinspace---\thinspace{}. If the document is broken up into separate files for each chapter, it will be good if the text editor has the option for doing the Replace All over all documents open in the editor instead of only in the document where the cursor currently is.

Here is another example of a simple text replacement of the entire document. Suppose I decide (for some reason) to replace all en-dashes by hyphens. Then I can do the following sequence of three steps (the first and third steps are to avoid accidentally changing instances of --- into --):

```
Replace All --- with #X#X#
Replace All -- with -
Replace All #X#X# with ---
```

Now suppose I want to add a fourth argument to every instance of the macro call \snfig{}{}{}{} (see definition and discussion of this macro in subsection 2.6), that is, change the macro call formats to \snfig{}{}{}{}{}{}. Of course, one approach is to search for each instance of \snfig{}, then move the cursor to after the third pair of braces, and then type the fourth pair of braces. However, if your text editor has a capability for dealing with regular expressions, you can make this change more easily (the last book I wrote had a couple of hundred instances of \snfig{}).

While I won't get into the specific format of any particular editor's representation of regular expressions, they would do something like the following in our example case.

```
Replace All \snfig{(.*)}{(.*)}{(.*)}
with \snfig{$1}{$2}{$3}{}{}
```

Everything in the Replace All command that is in a typewriter format is literal characters to be replaced. The characters in italics in the first part of the command are special characters that match any number of characters between balanced braces. For instance, in the command

\snfig{Caption title.}{file-name}{.5}
the first instance of (.*) would match the first argument `Caption title.` The second instance of

(.*) would match `file-name`, and the third instance would match .5. Better than that, the editor stores each matched set of characters in its own place for later reuse, as in the second half of the above command. The part of the command after the word "with" says to replace the \snfig command that was matched with all the same literal characters for the command names and braces, but to put the first match text in place of \$1, the second match text in place of \$2, and the third matched text in place of \$3, and to add an extra pair of literal braces at the end of the replacement. Thus,

\snfig{Caption title.}{file-name}{.5}
is turned into

\snfig{Caption title.}{file-name}{.5}{}
and the same is done for every other instance of \snfig, in each case properly maintaining the argument text through the replacement step.

The above example may need some tweaking if the instances of the command being changed sometimes span line boundaries, but typically this also can be handled, as can be much more complex instances of detecting what should be replaced and what should not be in various instances. In fact, depending on the editor's particular regular expression capability, the earlier example of replacing en-dashes by hyphens perhaps could have been done with one Replace All using a regular expression to search of -- *not* followed by a third -.

In section two I recommended that anyone not already using L^AT_EX macros should learn to use them. I recommend the same thing about using regular expressions if your editor supports them. They won't be needed as often as macros, but when they are needed they are a major productivity increaser.

3.2 Other editor features

All of the serious text editors I have used allowed me to mark the cursor position with a couple of key strokes (e.g., Alt-F11 in WinEdt), move the cursor somewhere else (for instance to select some distant text and cut it, and then jump back to the first cursor position (e.g., Cntl-F11), where I might paste the text cut from elsewhere in the document.⁸

Text editors such as I have in mind also typically have provision to have multiple text buffers rather

⁸ I don't claim that none of these features are available in various editors that are packaged with commercial versions of T_EX; I hope they are. I am only suggesting that you find an editor that supports such capabilities. What I do know is that with each new release of MS Word I find it harder and harder to find such features, if they exist at all, while they are easy to find in the two text editors I currently use regularly (WinEdt and EMACS).

than just one cut-and-paste clipboard.⁹ I gave an example of this in the regular expression example in subsection 3.1, where three bits of text were simultaneously saved from the replaced string of characters for placement in the replacement string. With multiple places to save text, it is also possible, for example, to search-for-and-cut one bit of text, search-for-and-cut another bit of text, search-for-and-cut a third bit of text, and then paste together at some other point in the file, saving (in this example) several moves of the cursor in comparison with an editor with a single clipboard.

To give another example of the usefulness of multiple text buffers, I often find something on a web page and want to copy something from the page as a quote in a document I am writing *and* copy the URL as the source of the quote. Without multiple text buffers this requires the following sequence: (1) select text to be copied, (2) copy to clipboard, (3) switch window to other document, (4) position cursor, paste contents of clipboard, (5) switch window for first document, (6) select URL text, (7) copy to clipboard, (8) switch window to other document, (9) position cursor, (10) paste contents of clipboard.¹⁰ With multiple text buffers it requires: (1) select text to be copied, (2) copy to buffer A, (3) select URL text, (4) copy to buffer B, (4) switch window to other document, (5) position cursor, (6) paste contents of buffer A, (7) reposition cursor, (8) paste contents of buffer B. The latter method is not necessarily less key strokes (the macros I have for WinEdt take 12 steps), but it is somehow easier for me not to switch windows and have to refind my place as often.

The fact that L^AT_EX is not locked to a particular editor also means that each participant in a collaborative project can use the editor with which he or she is most familiar. (Collaboration is also made easier because there is much more compatibility from release to release of T_EX and L^AT_EX, even with multiple providers, than there is from release to release with many non-T_EX commercial products. For instance, MS Word seems to go out of its way to enforce inter-release incompatibility in a way apparently aimed at forcing all collaborators to all upgrade to the same release.)

Using a text editor in conjunction with L^AT_EX with its explicit markup also has advantages. For instance, it is easy to search for an italicized ver-

⁹ Alex Simonic, the developer of WinEdt, the editor I mostly use, showed me how to write macros to provide multiple text buffers in WinEdt.

¹⁰ I know I could have two windows open at the same time, but sizing the windows so both can be seen takes too many steps unless I am going to do a lot of copying between two documents.

sion of a word (i.e., search for `\textit{word}`) as distinct from a non-italicized version of the same word. Similarly, it is possible to search for all headings of a certain level (for instance, all instances of `\subsection`); with a system with implicit markup (e.g., MS Word) one might have to search for the words of each subsection title.

In subsection 2.1 I showed the use of `\include` files. This works because L^AT_EX has the provision for specifying in one file a list of files to be included as if they were text in that first file. The editor I mostly use, WinEdt, also supports this; it knows enough about L^AT_EX to search the highest level file for instances of `\include` and gives me a list of visual tabs to the various files to be included; this makes it very easy for me to move among the various files in a longer document.

I could give an unlimited number of examples of what powerful text editors can do once one breaks free of the limitations of hidden, proprietary, undocumented markup and those built-in editors whose graphical user interfaces eliminate powerful editing capabilities as part of providing a point-and-click environment to the user. One of the best things is that I can use the same editor with which I have become facile from application to application. (Also, if several authors are collaborating, they can all use their own preferred editor, and—perhaps more importantly—they don't all have to have the same version of Word installed.)

4 Conclusion

To conclude, I give some additional opinions on a couple of thoughts I hinted at in the earlier sections and one additional opinion.¹¹

4.1 Conservation of hassle

In my observations covering many decades, it has always taken many fussy steps to do anything involving typesetting for reproduction. The computer era has eliminated many physical steps, each of which required its own sort of skill and complexity. However, the computer era hasn't done anything to decrease the total number of steps—they are just done with a keyboard and mouse now and the skill is in knowing what commands can do what you need and where to find them. What computer-based approach is best is a matter of personal choice—they are all filled with hassle. My own choice has evolved to be a powerful, explicit typesetting language (L^AT_EX) combined with

¹¹ For a related point of view to some of what I say here, see “L^AT_EX for Windows—A User’s Perspective”, Proceedings of the 2001 Annual Meeting, *TUGboat*, Volume 22(2001), No. 3, pp. 140–145.

a powerful text editor. Some people argue that the WYSIWYG approach is easier. On average, however, I see the WYSIWYG approach as just as much work for the same task: A simple task in Word also tends to be simple in L^AT_EX; a more advanced task (e.g., inserting a cross-reference) seems more straightforward to do in L^AT_EX than in Word. As one uses more and more of L^AT_EX's power, the same task typically seems more and more difficult to do in Word as well, and my frustration level seems to grow faster with Word. Since most users use Word in only trivial ways, Word is pretty trivial to use at that level, but then so is L^AT_EX at that level.

4.2 The assertion that L^AT_EX is hard to learn

I have no doubt that most people could learn to use L^AT_EX and a good text editor if they saw it as beneficial; L^AT_EX and a text editor at the intermediate level of sophistication at which I use them are no more complex than trying to use Word for the same task (and I mostly think they are less complex than Word). Think about all the other, fairly complex things people master in their lives—cooking, knitting, growing flowers, fly tying, and the rules of baseball. By comparison, there is nothing inherently too difficult about using L^AT_EX—it's only a question of learning enough to see its comparative benefits (and cheaper price). And anyone who can learn to use Word at a high level with all its particular weirdnesses (and changes to the user interface with each release) can surely also learn to use L^AT_EX at the same level.

4.3 Using what everyone else is using

I believe the main argument against L^AT_EX and for Word is ubiquity of use. People use Word because everyone else does—their collaborators, their publishers, etc.—not because Word is better. If people were interested in a better word processor, they would use Word Perfect or perhaps one specialized to their area of writing such as Note Bene.

If the world of T_EX is to have the best chance of snagging and keeping potential L^AT_EX users and users of other T_EX-related system, we must continue to offer them a great, if small, community of fellow users. This is what volunteer-supported capabilities such as the T_EX FAQ, CTAN, discussion groups such as `comp.text.tex` and `texhax`, TUG and the other volunteer-based user groups, the volunteer-created hardcopy and on-line journals, and meetings such as this PracT_EX conference are about. It is a great pleasure for me to participate in this welcoming and informative community. Thank you.

Acknowledgements

I owe thanks to many sources for what I have learned about using L^AT_EX—books, the `comp.text.tex` list, the `texhax` list, and many individuals. Of course, none of them are responsible for lessons I have mislearned.

I can't remember and acknowledge everyone who directed me to techniques illustrated in this column; however, I can remember some of them. Karl Berry reviewed an early version of this paper and earlier told me about some of the methods I have described here. I also remember Peter Flynn, Steve Peter, and Steve Schwartz telling me about particular techniques. Peter Flom, Will Robertson, and anonymous reviewers provided many helpful suggestions for sections 2 and which appeared in earlier incarnations in issues 2006-2 and 2006-4 of *The PracT_EX Journal*. Will Robertson also carefully reviewed the complete paper here and made many substantive suggestions for improvement as well as catching many minor errors.

Biographical note

David Walden is retired after a career as an engineer, engineering manager, and general manager involved with research and development of computer and other high tech systems. More history is at www.walden-family.com/dave.

T_EX and medicine

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1 Introduction

Way back in 1985, when I worked at a struggling graphic design shop, I learned to set type on a Mergenthaler phototypesetting machine which was old even then. Remember width cards and photographic chemicals? In 1987, I went into medical transcription, which is an extremely knowledge-intensive line of work with very tight deadlines. I wanted to be good at what I did, so I maintained my own word list, which grew exponentially with time.

I was interested in computer programming and the Internet. I studied these things on my own, and in 2001 I started my website at <http://www.MeDiCaLeSe.org>. Using a JavaScript site search program I found on the Internet, I put my word list online in searchable form. Although the website and the database were available to everyone, my main objective at the time was to be able to search my own word list quickly. Whenever a person searched the database, my entire word list was loaded into a temporary file on the client's machine. This also required JavaScript to be enabled on the client side.

After a couple of years, the word list had gotten huge, the JavaScript search engine was taking a long time to load, and I was beginning to feel that the products of my research were worth money. I wanted to find a way to serve *only* the requested results and serve them up faster, and, if possible, I wanted to accomplish this without making my code visible to the end user.

2 The php programming language

I looked, but I could not find a free or inexpensive package that would do what I wanted. Hiring a programmer was out of the question, as was going back to school. I'm not the type who takes courses; everything I've ever wanted to know about, I've learned on my own, with some degree of success. I checked out the various programming languages which are used on the Internet, such as C++, Pascal, php, and Perl. Of these, php seemed best for my purposes. It is free, runs entirely on the server side, and virtually every web host offers it to its customers.

My approach to learning enough php to get the

job done was very similar to the way I later went about learning T_EX. First, I defined exactly what I wanted to do. Next, I searched the official php website at <http://www.php.net> to see if a command existed that would accomplish this. If not, I would need to write my own. Sound familiar?

I used two books, both published by O'Reilly Media: *Programming PHP* by Rasmus Lerdorf and Kevin Tatroe, and *PHP Cookbook* by David Sklar and Adam Trachtenberg. Between these two wonderful books, the vast resources of the Internet, and my own determination, the improved site search was ready to go live in about two months' time, in the summer of 2003. The original version of my php site search had the Google-style highlighting as it does today, but did not then include the capability to exclude one string from the search results. I invite you to visit <http://www.MeDiCaLeSe.org> and try it out.

3 A database in plain text files

If you type the word "Jones" into the search box on the site, it will return 12 results, two of which are shown below:

Matches: jones: 12

Orthopedics: Jones fracture - fractured proximal fifth metatarsal.

Diagnostics: Jones silver stain.

If you view the page source, you won't see a listing of the php code that made the page, but you will be able to see the HTML code for the results. This is not very different from what the plain text entries in the database actually look like, which is:

Orthopedics: Jones fracture - fractured proximal fifth metatarsal.|06/04/04

...

Diagnostics: Jones silver stain.|06/02/04

Short and sweet, and in no particular order. Anything following the vertical line does not show up on

the results page.

I do extensive research on medical terminology every single day, and I enter the new or changed data into the two text files which make up the database and upload them to the server every night. The php search program calculates the number of words, number of entries, and the last time the files were updated.

MeDiCaLeSe, the book and the website, concentrates on words that are new, ambiguous, or difficult to find, and includes words that are not found in the standard medical references, such as clinical trial acronyms, homeopathic and herbal remedies, products available only outside the U.S., discontinued drugs, and unapproved cancer therapies.

4 Show me the money!

I worked hard for little compensation as a transcriptionist, and in the case of the website for no compensation at all. In 2004 someone suggested I turn my word database into a book. At first I resisted, because the daily updates and corrections were a large part of the value of the website, and I thought it was impossible to publish even a reasonably current book on such an enormous, constantly changing, and complicated subject, if typographic quality were to be a consideration.

I had seen a few quickly-printed books which were published in a hurry to cash in on current events, but their quality was atrocious—full of typographical errors and crookedly printed on brittle, yellowing newsprint.

I had guest-edited several medical terminology books for a large medical publisher in the mid-1990s. These books were very nicely produced, but as a transcriptionist I felt the information they offered was not quite enough. And, by now, I enjoyed having total control over my own website and was not about to relinquish that just to get a book published. If I went to the trouble to put a manuscript together, I felt that the big medical publishers would turn it away. I was good at Internet research, and I started looking into print-on-demand publishing.

I would have to typeset my own manuscript, but this didn't intimidate me, since I had worked in typesetting before. I had heard of *T_EX* in the context of mathematical typesetting, and I started studying it on the Internet. I didn't have much money, and I appreciated the fact that *T_EX*, besides being free, requires fairly minimal computer hardware. I continued to study *T_EX* while organizing my database in manuscript form. I downloaded and experimented with *T_EX*, joined TUG, and lurked on *comp.text.tex* and the *T_EXhax* list.

I write a little bit of short mystery fiction, and I knew several mystery writers who had either published with a subsidy house or gone out on a limb and published their own work. Subsidy publishing didn't interest me, as I needed to have the books available through the regular book-buying channels. Finally, a friend who started her own publishing company convinced me that I could do the same, and that I could have the books printed on demand by Lightning Source and distributed worldwide by Ingram. This was all I needed to hear! In April 2005 I obtained a business license and business checking account in the name of Blowtorch Press, and ordered a block of ISBN numbers. I named the book *MeDiCaLeSe 2005*, so that identifying subsequent revisions would be a no-brainer.

5 Why *T_EX* for medicine?

The large medical book publishers, such as Elsevier, usually have their own *T_EX* style files available. Information on manuscript preparation for medical journals is available from the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors, <http://www.icmje.org>. Over 400 journals use the Vancouver style files, available at <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/biblio/bibtex/contrib/vancouver>.

For those who need the old apothecary symbols for minim, dram, scruple, etc., they are available in the PIXymbols font for Windows and Mac, sold at http://www.vershen.com/psg_txtc.html.

The Computer Modern font has almost all the diacritical marks and special characters needed in medicine. The *textcomp* package is needed only for the R symbol. I wanted the μ symbol, the dot and umlaut in Åström, and the beta symbol in Diaβeta to be properly typeset, even though these characters are not used in medical transcription; in that context, these words are written as micro, Astrom, and DiaBeta respectively. Medical transcription is usually done in a word processing program, and turnaround time is crucial.

By mid-2004 I had found the *T_EX* editor I like best, which is L^AT_EX Editor by Shu Shen, a graduate student in Singapore. This software is free and very lightweight, which was an advantage since I didn't know much about *T_EX* beyond what was needed to get the job done.

The php code does all the heavy lifting for the website. For a book, I would need to organize the data somehow. I put the entries into 39 chapters called Drugs, Abbreviations, Vocabulary, Cardiology, Neurology, and so on, alphabetizing the entries within the chapters, and then duplicating the entries into the different chapters as needed. I aimed for as

much redundancy as possible, because my primary intended audience of medical transcriptionists would not be willing to purchase the book unless they knew they could find what they were looking for quickly, and with enough information to know whether the word was the correct one for the situation.

Also because of the special requirements of the book's intended audience, I included this statement in the preface:

NO ADDED HYPHENS: We did not introduce new breaks into any of the words in this book. If you see a hyphenated word at the end of a line, it means the word should always be written with the hyphen. For the medical transcription community, we felt it was important to be clear on this, even at the expense of aesthetically undesirable line breaks. We have tried to make the book attractive and easily readable in spite of our self-imposed constraints on hyphenation.

To the best of my knowledge, *MeDiCaLeSe 2005* is the only medical transcription reference book with no added hyphenation.

I immediately saw that I would have no end of trouble without a bulletproof method of producing dictionary-style pages in double columns. I also needed the first and last words to appear at the top of the page on which they were defined. I began an intensive study of the *fancyhdr*, *geometry*, and *multicol* packages, and I tweaked the code until I was able to produce dictionary-style pages.

For double columns, all point size commands active at the end of each line must be the same. Otherwise, the lines of type do not match up from one column to the next.

Some of the main L^AT_EX file for the book appears below. I included my personal commands, which all begin with "en" plus one letter.

```
% c:\m05\medicalese.tex
\documentclass{book}
\def\enl{\filbreak\small\textrm{bf}}
\def\ene{\filbreak\normalsize\textrm{bf}}
\def\enn{\normalsize}
\def\eno{\enspace\scriptsize}
\def\enc{\filbreak\small\textrm{ttt}}
\def\enb{\protect\raisebox{-2pt}{}}\def\enu{\protect\raisebox{2pt}{}}\usepackage{fancyhdr}\usepackage[papersize={6.14in,9.21in}, margin={0.5in},top={1in},bottom={0.75in}, headheight={34.545pt},centering,
```

```
verbose=true]{geometry}
\usepackage[none]{hyphenat}
\usepackage{textcomp}
\usepackage{multicol}
\newcommand{\enk}[1]{\#1\markboth{\#1}{\#1}}
\begin{document}
% \frontmatter
\mainmatter
% COPY THIS CODE WHEN CHANGING HEADERS
% \end{multcols}
% \eject
\input drugs
\input notes
...
\input discont
\input notes
% COPY THIS CODE WHEN CHANGING HEADERS
% \backmatter
\eject
\end{document}
\bye
```

Here is the beginning of one of the chapter files:

```
% c:\m05\labpath.tex
\pagestyle{fancy}\fancyhead{}
\fancyhead[LE,RO]{\textsf{\rightmark\\\leftmark}}
\fancyhead[C]{\textbf{Diagnostics}}
\fancyhead[RE,LO]{\textsf{\small includes laboratory,\\pathology, and radiology}}
\renewcommand{\headrulewidth}{0.2pt}
\fancyfoot[LE,RO]{\textit{MeDiCaLeSe~2005}}
\fancyfoot[RE,LO]{\textsf{www.medicalese.org}}
\renewcommand{\footrulewidth}{0.2pt}
\raggedright
\begin{multcols}{2} \\
% END OF CODE TO COPY WHEN CHANGING
% HEADERS ... diagnostics
\textbf{\enl{3-androstanedione}}\enn:
endocrine test ... \ene
\enl{3D color Doppler}}\enn: developed ...
be measured by standard 2D imaging.\ene
```

And the end of the same file:

```
\enl{Xplorer}}\enn~filmless radiographic
imaging system.\ene
\enl{ZstatFlu}}\enn~throat swab, a
quick test for influenza A and B.\ene
\\
% COPY THIS CODE WHEN CHANGING HEADERS
\end{multcols}
\eject
```

which produces:

Xplorer filmless radiographic imaging system.
ZStatFlu throat swab, a quick test for influenza A and B.

6 Ugliness and badness

Because of the rule about not adding hyphens, the book contains some ugly paragraphs, like this:

Avalide: irbesartan/
hydrochlorothiazide, combination
angiotensin II receptor blocker/thiazide
diuretic.

Also, the warning

`Underfull \vbox (badness 10000) has
occurred while \output is active`

happened quite often. I learned to disregard these.

Here's one that doesn't look that bad, but **T_EX** complains that the line is just a tad too long (for my actual page width), and suggests an incorrect hyphenation:

Markham-Meyerding hemilaminectomy
retractor.

`Overfull \hbox (4.52963pt too wide) in
paragraph at lines 689--689
\OT1/cmr/bx/n/10 Markham-Meyerding
\OT1/cmr/m/n/10 hemil-aminec-tomy`

In a project such as this, the most insidious kind of badness is not seen until the .pdf file has been made and one is examining it page by page, since there is no way to know in advance where the page breaks will occur. I'm embarrassed to admit that I didn't catch this point size error in the guide words at the top of page 592 in time.

SaphLITE
Songer

(Songer is incorrectly printed in **\small**, like **\LITE**.) When something like this happens, I go back to the input file and find the entry corresponding to the *first* guide word on the offending page. Just before the two closing brackets that define the first guide word, add the command to revert to normal size type.

7 Finished!

I spent a couple of hours a day for about six months typesetting the book. I gave up my transcription job in August to devote more time to the book, and finished the typesetting on September 14, 2005.

The book contained essentially the same information as the website of four days prior. Now I had to tackle the cover! At this point I started studying the **pstricks** package in earnest, and I purchased *The L_AT_EX Companion*, which is still the only **T_EX**-related book I've ever bought. Because of memory limitations, I wasn't able to use **T_EX** to make the front cover, but I did use it for the publishing company logo and for the text overlays on the spine and the back cover.

Altogether, the cover took me three weeks to make using Paint Shop Pro 7.04. This is not the printer's recommended software, but it was all I had. I made the cover in three pieces—front, spine, back—and pasted it together as a giant 300 dpi .tif file. Lightning Source had provided the bar code and I pasted this on the back cover. Then I burned the cover .tif file and the .pdf files which made up the interior to a CD and mailed it off to Lightning. Eleven days later, I received my proof copy by overnight delivery. I knew the .pdf files of the text wouldn't cause problems, but I wasn't at all sure how the cover would turn out. To my delight, it was absolutely beautiful.

I signed off electronically on the proof copy, and within days my book appeared for sale online at Barnes & Noble, Powell's, the university distributor eFollett.com, and Amazon, as well as other booksellers all over the world. The book is selling within its niche market.

As publisher, I decide on suggested retail price, discount rate, and when/if a book goes out of print. *MeDiCaLeSe 2005* lists for \$41. I have no control over the actual selling price, and have seen the book advertised for sale at prices ranging from \$25 to \$80.

8 MeDiCaLeSe 2006 and beyond

Today is October 22, 2006, and I'm in the final stages of preparing *MeDiCaLeSe 2006* for publication. The page count is 744 this time around. I discovered along the way that the upper limit of what one **T_EX** file can process on my machine is about 713 pages of size 6.14" × 9.21". As soon as I finish proofreading the final printed .pdf output, I'll make the cover—this time with **pstricks**, specifying CMYK colors for high quality color reproduction. I now have 512 mb of RAM, which I hope will be enough.

When the total number of pages exceeds 828, I will either have to increase the page size or look for an alternative to print-on-demand publishing. The average age of the book's target audience of medical transcriptionists is late 50s or older, so it would not be practical to decrease the point size.

L^AT_EX at a liberal arts college

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Abstract

Does L^AT_EX have a place in a liberal arts education? Yes, and in this article I present my reasons for introducing L^AT_EX in an undergraduate liberal arts setting. I also present how I introduced L^AT_EX, issues that were encountered, and what students and faculty think the impact has been.

1 Background

The College of Wooster is a small liberal arts college located in northeastern Ohio. Wooster's annual enrollment is around 1800 students and the Mathematics and Computer Science Department typically has 25–30 majors per year. One of the distinguishing features about Wooster is its Independent Study (IS) program founded by its seventh president Howard Lowry. The independent study program requires every senior to complete a year long independent research project. A typical faculty member will advise 3–4 such projects. One of the challenges I encountered in my first advising experience was getting students to write technical mathematics. This is what lead me to introduce L^AT_EX at Wooster.

The majority of seniors use Microsoft Word. This probably comes as no surprise to most of the readers. In fact, for the vast majority of seniors, Word is the appropriate tool. However, Word is not the best tool for everyone. Students writing in foreign languages that requires special fonts and the ability to have text go from right to left could benefit from using L^AT_EX in conjunction with X_ET_EX. Students in music might find MusiX_ET_EX to be a better environment for preparing their theses. However, I think the science majors have the most to be gained from switching to L^AT_EX. Science majors typically have a large number of equations, figures, and tables. Having used L^AT_EX for my dissertation, I knew that it could do a much better job of formatting the theses of the science majors. I decided to introduce L^AT_EX into my department first and then to expand into other departments. In this article I would like to outline my approach, some of the issues that I encountered, and student reaction.

2 Why L^AT_EX?

As a student at Wooster I had struggled with Word version 5.5 on the Mac to produce a passable document. Some of you may remember that the earlier versions of Word were not too different from T_EX. One would type in a command sequence to get a sum, product, or other symbols. It may even be the case that some of these command sequences survived into the present day, but people have long forgotten their existence.

When I returned to teach at Wooster I was shocked by the poor (typesetting) quality of the Independent Study theses. Current students were not able to produce a document that looked anywhere near the quality of my thesis from nine years earlier, and this was with more advanced versions of Word. I found that the students spent weeks trying to format their theses to make sure that section numbering, equation numbering, and figure numbering were correct (and most did not succeed). Almost none of the students knew how to have an automatic Table of Contents, Figures, etc. created by Word. It was at this point that I asked myself whether L^AT_EX could make the process of writing a thesis more about the writing and less about the formatting. Why L^AT_EX? Because I felt that it was strong in all of the areas with which students were having trouble. L^AT_EX would handle the numbering, formatting, front matter and back matter and the students could just worry about the content.

However, there is a down side which Neuwirth touches on in [Neuwirth \[1991\]](#); none of the students know L^AT_EX. This means that someone has to be willing to teach them and answer their questions. However, this situation is different than that addressed by Neuwirth. Neuwirth was discussing the place of T_EX in what would be considered middle

school and high school in the United States. And I agree that those students don't need the full power of \TeX , but I'm not sure that they couldn't benefit from an introduction to \LaTeX . One of the questions that my experiences have raised is, "Where do our students learn how to use Word or other document preparation software?" I have been unable to find anyone that knows the answer to this question. Some of my colleagues assumed that our Writing Center was helping students learn how to write technical documents, but in talking to the Writing Center staff I found this was not the case. What we have found is that most of our math and science students begin college or university study with no idea of how to use Word or other tools to write a technical paper. However, they are expected to be able to produce a technical paper when they get to graduate school. This being the case, it is incumbent on us to teach them, so that is what I decided to do with the students at Wooster. There is no release time or other compensation for this; I do it because I love doing it.

3 The process

So how did I go about getting \LaTeX into our program? The first step was to identify exactly what I wanted to accomplish. As mentioned above, I definitely wanted the students to let \LaTeX handle all of the formatting. What does that mean? I decided it means that I don't want students to have to load packages, learn the intricacies of incorporating graphics, or have to try to force \LaTeX to do something that Word can do. In turn, what this means is that I needed to construct a Wooster thesis class. (I leave the explanation of the difference between a class and package to a more knowledgeable \TeX er.)

Before beginning to construct a thesis class for Wooster, I examined a number of classes available at other institutions. During this process I discovered two things: none of the classes did exactly what I wanted and almost all of them were modifications of the standard book or article class. After realizing this, I decided to try to modify the book class myself using a couple of other thesis classes¹ as models. To meet the stated goal above, my class has to load all of the packages I think students will need or provide a class option which will load certain packages. At first I was only loading a few packages, but as students have used the class I have added more packages and options. I think the current mix² serves my students very well, and I don't envision them

needing any more packages. This process was not easy and I wish I knew and had known more about writing a class file. I would recommend that a beginner or intermediate user find an expert \TeX nician to help them write or modify a class file. Doing so will save a lot of hair pulling and time spent in trial and error.

At this point I sought input from my colleagues, the Registrar, the Secretary of the College, and the Vice President for College Relations and Marketing to make sure that the format and images used were acceptable. Others might not need to include so many people, but since IS is such a major component of our curriculum, I needed to make sure everyone liked the design. I was told to change a few things and resubmit, at which point my design was approved. Others will probably find that they will have a similar experience. Now it was time to involve the students.

3.1 Editors, platforms, and documentation, oh my!

There are a few things that I had to do before I could start showing students how to use \LaTeX and my class file. The first is dealing with the platform issue. I am very committed to allowing users to choose the operating system they are comfortable with using. I have almost 20 years of experience on the Mac OS and as such I know almost all the \TeX editors available. On the other hand, I don't know much about Linux and have only seven or so years of experience with Windows. So my first task was to identify software packages for each of the three major OS variants.

If you find that you need to do this keep in mind that the school will probably not want to buy software, so free or low-cost shareware solutions are desirable. After some research I settled on the following: TeXShop/gwTeX for Mac OS X, $\text{\TeX}nicCenter}/MiK\text{\TeX}$ for Windows XP, and Kile/teTeX for GNU/Linux. Why these packages? I chose these packages because they all provide panels or menus for common \LaTeX tasks, are free, and are as close to the point-and-click Word model as I could find. They also do not require nearly as much technical ability to install and use as something like Emacs. Remember a number of the students may not be technically savvy, so the more like Word the better. Emacs is great and would have made for a more uniform environment, but I was afraid the level of technical ability required to install and use Emacs would scare

¹ I used the kthesis and osuthesis classes as models.

² My class loads ifpdf, amsthm, amssymb, amsmath, setspace, graphicx, eso-pic, natbib, float, caption, subfig,

color, and hyperref and has options for pxfonts, floatflt, and listings.

away the weaker students—the ones I most want to use L^AT_EX.

Once I settled on software packages I was comfortable supporting, it was time to document the thesis class and introduce L^AT_EX. I chose to document L^AT_EX and the thesis class by using the thesis class to write the documentation. In this way I am able to give students a zip archive containing all the files needed to produce the documentation. In addition the students can use the archive as a template for creating their theses; they just need to make a copy of the folder they get when they unzip the download and start putting their content into the files. This has worked very well as they can see the code that I used to achieve something and copy and paste or alter it to their needs.

My documentation³ covers basic things such as starting new chapters and sections, creating lists, making things bold or italics, including graphics, inputting mathematics, and inputting computer code. It does not cover installation of a T_EX system or the software (that is left to the authors of the software). It is really a summary of things found in Kopka and Daly [2003], Mittelbach et al. [2004] and Flynn [2003], except for the Typesetting Mathematical Formulae chapter which comes from Oetiker et al. [2003]. The intent is for students to teach themselves how to use the few L^AT_EX commands that they need and to come to me if they have difficulty. Choosing editors with panels or menus for L^AT_EX input makes this possible. This is a much different approach than used by Gray and Costanza [2003] and Childs [1989] where there is an actual course where students learn T_EX or L^AT_EX. Students have done reasonably well under my setup, but a course where some introductory L^AT_EX could be covered would be desirable. My department is considering trying to move technical writing issues into the proofs/introduction to higher level mathematics course, but it is hard to cut content in favor of this new material.

3.2 Involving others

In writing the class file I tried to make it as general as possible to allow other departments to use it. After a year of use in the Math and CS department, I introduced the class file and L^AT_EX to the physics students. The students picked up L^AT_EX very easily and liked the results. They particularly liked the fact that I had set everything up to use pdfT_EX and produce a “live” document. However, some of the physics faculty did not like the design of the output and so they have modified the class to produce a

different-looking document. Others trying to introduce L^AT_EX may find this as well. Make sure everyone knows you are not responsible for modifying the class file or troubleshooting others’ changes; otherwise you will find yourself maintaining ten slightly different versions of the same class.

After introducing L^AT_EX to the physics students, I approached Chemistry and Biology. My plan was to move through the sciences and then approach Music, Classical Studies, Chinese, and Arabic. I discovered that neither the Chemistry nor the Biology department were interested in introducing this to their students, their main concern being that no one in their departments was familiar with L^AT_EX. I met with the same response from Classical Studies, but in this case no one had even heard of L^AT_EX. This is a real issue when trying to introduce L^AT_EX. In retrospect, I should have identified a few individuals in each department to learn L^AT_EX from me. Those people would then act as point people for their students and would use me as backup. A faculty workshop designed around the material of Gray and Costanza [2003] might be a way to accomplish this.

So, as it stands now, Math and CS and Physics are the only departments using L^AT_EX, which is not surprising when one browses through the various mailing lists and samples the common fields-of-study. Involving people from other departments from the start might have made a difference. I would suggest that if others try this, they develop a clear plan for implementation and have a timeline to measure progress.

4 Assessment

So how did I do? That’s hard to say because I didn’t have a formal assessment plan in place. My assessment has been in the form of an informal Pizza Party after all the seniors have completed their theses, and two questions on the departmental IS evaluation form. This is not what I would recommend for others. Unfortunately, I am beyond the stage for assessing the success of the introduction, and have lost that chance. What I am doing is developing materials to assess the process of learning L^AT_EX so that I can improve that process and make it easier for students.

There are a few things that I can communicate in an anecdotal manner. In general the students have felt that this model is working well. The first group of students suggested introducing L^AT_EX earlier in the curriculum. I took that recommendation and created a homework package and template file and encourage sophomores to use it and require ju-

³ http://jbreitenbuch.wooster.edu/pdf/latex/IS_guide.pdf

niors to do one assignment in L^AT_EX. I have also started requiring all homework submissions to be typed in sophomore-level classes and above. Students also suggested the need for various capabilities for placing images and styling chapter headings. I incorporated the packages necessary to accomplish this in the class file. The result has been that no one had any suggestions at this year's pizza party.

The students also felt like they did focus more on the writing, but there are some formatting issues that really bother them. Image placement is a big source of frustration. The students are used to dragging an image into the document exactly where they want it and having it stay. It takes them some time to get used to letting the images float and to use references to refer to their images. The other frustration is learning commands. It takes them a few weeks to really get the hang of things. However all of them said these minor issues are more than compensated for by the auto-generation features of L^AT_EX, and they are glad they took the time to learn L^AT_EX.

Has this process improved the writing? This is difficult to answer. I used these questions to measure this on the IS evaluation:

- Based on your discussions with this IS student, the bibliography, and the final written document, which statement best describes the student's assimilation of the material?
 1. The student assimilated material from a wide variety of sources.
 2. The student used material from multiple sources and did some assimilation of that material.
 3. The student used material from multiple sources.
 4. The student primarily used material from one source, but did use some material from at least one other source.
 5. The student used one primary source from which all material is taken.
- Based on the final written document, which statement best describes this IS?
 1. The IS is written in a clear and well-organized manner, with excellent grammar, spelling, and typesetting. Moreover, it is written in the student's unique style and directed toward an audience of peers.
 2. The IS is very readable, with very few errors in spelling, grammar, or typesetting. The thesis is well-organized.
 3. The IS is readable, despite some errors in spelling, grammar, or typesetting. The thesis is well-organized.

4. A number of errors in spelling, grammar, or typesetting make this IS somewhat difficult to read. A better organization of ideas would have made it more clear.

5. The IS lacks organization, the grammar is poor, and it is difficult to read.

I chose these questions because my goal is to make the IS experience more about the writing and less about the formatting. If I am succeeding then students using L^AT_EX should assimilate more and produce a better written document. Of course I cannot set up a control group and conduct a true study to control for all the confounding factors, but anecdotally I can say that, in general, students using L^AT_EX have scored better on these questions than those who have not. My colleagues also agree that in their judgement L^AT_EX has increased the overall quality of the IS produced by the students.

So I would say that my attempt has accomplished my goal. For anyone planning on doing something similar, an assessment plan for all phases is a must. I say this because more and more accreditation bodies want to see evidence showing the success or failure to meet stated goals. Also, I do not think that you have to have a senior thesis to try this. Programs with writing across the curriculum could also see an improvement in student performance, and might have an easier time of assessing L^AT_EX's impact.

5 The future

So now what do I do? There are a few things I hope to do in the next few years. One is to expand the use of L^AT_EX into the foreign languages. The introduction of X_ET_EX and Mac OS X makes it extremely easy to typeset in foreign languages. I think that students studying Eastern languages would find great benefits to using the X_ET_EX system, and I hope to be able to talk to the faculty in those disciplines in the near future. Another goal is to increase the use of L^AT_EX in lower level courses, which will require training my colleagues in the use of L^AT_EX and will allow students to learn L^AT_EX at a much slower pace.

6 Acknowledgments

I want to thank Karl Berry for encouraging me to write about my experience and providing several articles relating to the topic. I thank the reviewers for their insightful comments. And most of all I thank all of the Wooster students who have used L^AT_EX and my class file for their ISs and provided valuable feedback; without them this project wouldn't exist.

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Design of presentations: Notes on principles and L^AT_EX implementation

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Abstract

There are many T_EX packages available for creating presentations. Mostly they imitate the ubiquitous style of a certain tool, striving to produce PowerPoint-like slides, hopefully with better typographical execution.

In this talk the principles of good design for presentations are considered. We discuss the problems with the common design of presentations as well as the famous proposition by Tufte to avoid slides at all. We try to formulate the principles of good presentation design and discuss T_EX implementations from this point of view.

The discussion is based on the author's experience in making slides for talks, lectures and training sessions.

1 Introduction

An often asked question in news groups like `comp.text.tex` and other T_EX forums is this: "I want to create a nice presentation like my colleagues do, but I want to have beautiful math. Is it possible to make one using L^AT_EX?". The indispensable T_EX FAQ (UK T_EX Users Group, 2006) has a number of answers (see <http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=slidecls>). However, this is in my opinion the wrong question. It is akin to the question, "How can I create texts like my colleagues using word processors do?" Of course you can do this (and CTAN has a package for such task!), but why would you want to add an ugly text to so many ugly texts already existing?

The right question, in my opinion, should be structured differently. One should ask first, "What kind of presentations should I make, if any?" Only after this question is answered, one may think about the tools to create the right kind of presentation. Here, as in many other fields of Computer Science, the approach should be goal-oriented rather than tool-oriented.

This paper tries to answer the first question and describe the "right kind of presentation". Then we outline the tools to create such presentations in the L^AT_EX document preparation paradigm.

It should be noted that this paper describes the personal experience and opinions of the author. They are necessarily subjective and reflect the author's idiosyncrasies and tastes. Therefore I recommend that the reader take my conclusions with the usual grain of salt. This paper is intended to be

a starting point for the reader to think about presentations rather than an exhaustive and balanced guide to presentation design and implementation.

2 The bane of slides

If we judge by the folklore of office dwellers, presentation slides are an instrument of torture comparable to the tools of the Inquisition. A Google search for "Death by PowerPoint" gives about 5.6 million links (Muir, 2006). The leading expert in graphical design, Edward Tufte, makes a convincing case to banish slides altogether (Tufte, 2003). He shows that the misuse of viewgraphs leads to *information obscuring* and shows how this hiding is at least partially to blame for the two tragic NASA catastrophes during *Challenger* and *Columbia* flights. The author of this paper has had his share of listening to presentations accompanied by slides, and can attest to the detrimental effect of the projector on the audience's attention and the level of discussion. Unfortunately the "culture of PowerPoint" exposed by Tufte is spreading. One of my students, a federal contractor, complained that after his company submitted the results of the engineering study ordered by an esteemed US agency, the customer asked him to supply "PowerPoint slides with the results of the study". "Our white papers had all the data and conclusions in a form suitable for engineers", lamented the student, "but they wanted a dumbed-down version on a dozen slides".

Tufte argues that the cognitive style of PowerPoint presentations has the following characteristics: "foreshortening of evidence and thought, low

spatial resolution, a deeply hierarchical single-path structure as the model for organizing every type of content, breaking up narrative and data into slides and minimal fragments, rapid temporal sequencing of thin information rather than focused spatial analysis, conspicuous decoration and Phluff, a preoccupation with format not content, [and] an attitude of commercialism that turns everything into a sales pitch” (Tufte, 2003, p. 4). This leads to his advice to abolish slides and use printed handouts instead. He quotes a funny parody of the Gettysburg Address where the moving speech was turned to a series of boring items and meaningless charts (Norvig, 2000).

This is a drastic recommendation. It is tempting to declare slides completely broken and return to the good old days of great speeches. However we should remember that in those days Gettysburg Addresses were not the sole oral genre. There were university lectures, engineering reports, and other oral presentations that required some visual materials. We discuss this and the lessons learned in the next section.

3 The lessons of the blackboard

Almost any lecture in mathematical or physical sciences since ancient times was accompanied by chalk and a blackboard. Equations were derived on the blackboard. Important theorems were written down and often a frame was drawn around the most important ones. The professors teaching humanities used blackboards less often, but some of them wrote important points and conclusions on the blackboard. It was considered to be an important teacher’s skill to have a clear and logical blackboard at any time during the lecture. The author of this note, by the way, had a chance to study the art of teaching in the pre-slide days, and was often scolded by the professors because his own blackboard notes were not designed well enough. Obviously the importance of the visual accompaniment to a lecture was self-evident to the professors.

What lessons can we learn from classical blackboards?

First, the blackboard was always an auxiliary, a tool, but never the centerpiece of the lecture. It was unthinkable for a lecturer to start with the blackboard design, and then create a lecture around it. Even stranger would be the idea of writing the lecture on the blackboard, and then reading it from there. A lecturer worked in a well-lit room, and the attention of the audience was on him, not on his board. This is well captured by the famous photograph by Tarasevich (Tarasevich, 1977). What a contrast to a modern-day presenter, working in a

dark room, the screen with projected slides being the only bright spot, and the silhouette of the presenter himself almost lost in the shadows!

Second, the bane of many slides, the bulleted list, did not work well on the blackboard, and was used sparingly if ever. Actually, an itemized list is not a good way to convey information in general, not just in presentations. One of the unfortunate decisions of Leslie Lamport in the early L^AT_EX design was probably to provide an easy way to create itemized lists (Lamport, 1994). Too many authors overuse and misuse such lists.

Third, there is a very important issue of the speed and rhythm of a presentation. The text written on a blackboard appears slowly enough for the audience to understand it. This is especially true for equations: the process of derivation of formulas in real time has an enormous education potential. In contrast to this, the information on slides often appears too fast, and the audience often cannot grasp it, especially complex equations.

These simple considerations lead to the following principles of presentation design.

4 Principles of presentation design

The first principle of presentation design is: if you can do without slides, do not use them. The blackboard provides a good rhythm and tempo to lecture from. This rule is almost always applicable to lectures or training sessions, where a deep understanding of material is required. The situation is different for review presentations, where the aim is to give the audience a general picture of the subject and to stimulate an interest in the subject. In this case breadth trumps depth, and slides provide a better vehicle than a blackboard.

Slides may serve another useful function: they can be given to the audience to keep after the presentation. A better alternative would be to give the audience preprints instead (Tufte, 2003), but this is not always practical. This conference (Practical T_EX 2006) provides an interesting case for comparing these two forms of materials. Authors were urged to provide preprints to be included in the program, which will eventually be published in *TUGboat*. These preprints take much more time and effort to prepare than slides with their “choppy” style. One could argue that they serve the audience better. Nevertheless, slides in some cases can be a cheap and efficient substitute for printable papers and manuals, as long as they are used sparingly.

This leads to the second principle: good slides must be designed for on-screen viewing by the audience after the presentation. This means that slides

may (and often should) have such typographic attributes as epigraphs, footnotes and references; if they are not necessary for the presentation itself, they will be of use to the interested audience after the lecture.

The third principle is that the slides, even if used, are not the centerpiece of the presentation. The most important part of the lecture is the body of thoughts the lecturer is trying to convey; the structure of the slides is secondary to these thoughts.

While this principle seems to be self-evident or even trivial, it is easy to point out many situations where it is violated. One of the transgressions is to divide the presentation into self-contained chunks exactly one slide long. Some slide making software even writes the name of slide on the top (or uses the ugly “Continued...”), thus urging authors to think in terms of slides. Ideas are naturally mapped into a traditional hierarchy of sections (and sometimes subsections, etc.), and the length of the section should be determined by its content, not by the length of the slide.

If we follow the lessons of the blackboard, we should use step-by-step building of slides, comparable to step-by-step writing on the blackboard. Unfortunately this is overused by many authors, who, as noted by Tufte, reveal a line of their slide, read it aloud, than reveal another line, etc., making a bad design even worse. A more fortunate example is shown in Figure 1. The last diagram there looks intimidating for a non-*TeX*nical audience, and might shock it into inattention. A step-by-step revealing of points with a discussion of each is a better way to explain the usual *TeX* work flow, especially if accompanied by a judicious use of color.

Another transgression is the overuse of itemized lists, which is already mentioned above, and which is imposed on the authors by some slide making software systems. The structure of an itemized list is seldom good for a thought of any complexity. The usual misuse of dingbats as bullets makes these lists especially ugly.

A very rare example of a justified use of itemized lists and dingbats is shown on Figure 2. Note that in this case the bullets actually convey some information to the reader.¹

5 *TeX*nical notes

This part of the paper is based mostly on the experience of the author, and even more than the other parts reflects his own tastes and preferences. I try

¹ The bullets are based on the images distributed with the Debian package `gnome-extra-icons` under GPL.

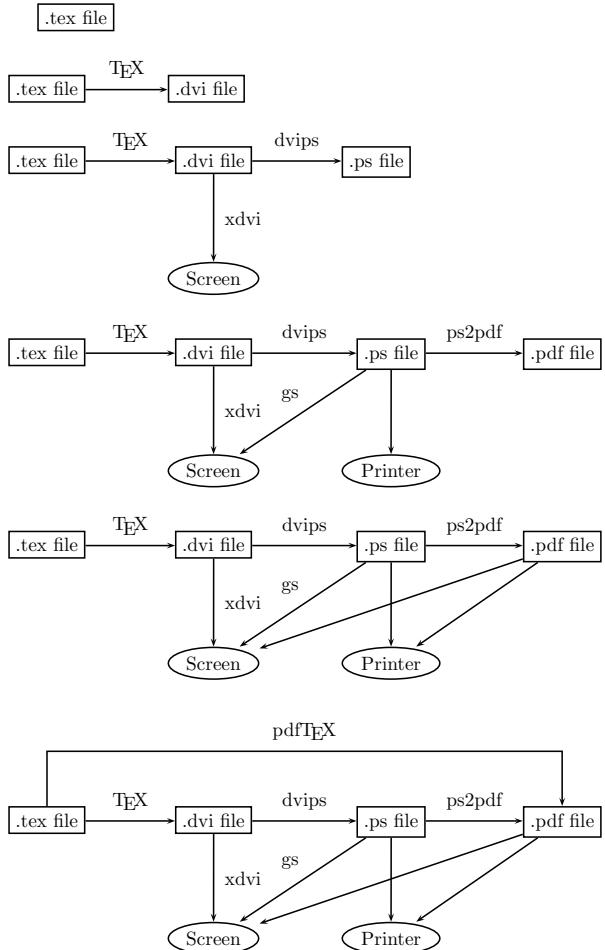


Figure 1: Step-by-step building of a flowchart

to explain what turned out to work for me, and do not claim to make a comprehensive list of tools and methods available (see the *TeX* FAQ for examples and comparisons) or state that my choices are necessarily the best ones. This is why I illustrate these ideas with examples of my own presentations. I do not claim these presentations are especially good—they just reflect my approach to the design.

The remainder of this section is organized in chronological order: I describe the history of my journey into *TeX*-based presentations and explain how I chose my tools and which lessons I learned.

The traditional `slides` class of *LATEX* (Mittelbach, 1997) was never sufficient for me because it has the `slide` environment, and I never liked to think in terms of slides. For the same reason I was not successful with the `Beamer` class (Tantau, 2005) either. While this class allows sectioning, the `frame` environment and explicit overlays are a little too low level for my taste. I wanted the separation

There are several kinds of users in Unix:



“Normal users”. These are people. John Doe \mapsto jdoe. The system knows a “real name” and *login*.



“System users”. They are owners of services: web service, time service, ftp service, etc. Services are run by special processes, usually started up at boot up. These processes are called *daemons*.



Superuser or root. The classical system has exactly one superuser, who is allowed to do everything. It is used for system maintenance only.

Figure 2: A rare example of acceptable itemization

Two Ways to Use Shell

There are two ways to write error-free programs; only the third one works.

Interactive: you write something, and the system executes it immediately. You need:

1. Good process control mechanism
2. Good history and command line editing facilities

Batch: you write a script, and the system executes it. You need:

1. Good programming facilities (language!)
2. Good redirection facilities

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Figure 3: A PDF slide created with FoilT_EX (Veytsman, 2001)

of the text into slides to be automatically generated by the sectioning commands, with some manual adjustments using `\clearpage`. This requirement was motivated mainly by laziness, of the kind described by Larry Wall (Wall, Christiansen, and Schwartz, 1996): I wanted the transition from slides to preprints and articles and back to be as smooth as possible. FoilT_EX (Hafner, 2002), while lacking the sectioning, allowed the text to “overflow” slides, and this system was my initial choice. The addition of sectioning commands to this package was relatively simple (Veytsman, 1998). I used this scheme for half a decade. When I started (it was the previous millennium!), PDF format was not as widespread as now, so I used FoilT_EX to format the transparencies used in the classroom, and L^AT_EX2HTML (Drakos and Moore, 2005) to create the Web pages for the students to use after class. This is how the course notes (Kumar and Veytsman, 1996; Veytsman and Kotelyanskii, 1997) were made.

HTML provides very limited facilities for typography. PDF format is definitely better suited for online presentations and slides. One of my first ex-

periments with slides in PDF format, suitable for class and online viewing, is Veytsman (2001). It was done in FoilT_EX with pdfT_EX. A slide from this presentation is shown as Figure 3. The slides made in this way are quite readable and easy to prepare. However, there are several problems with FoilT_EX. First, it is not easy to prepare step-by-step slides. Second, FoilT_EX imposes too much white space on slides, which is not well suitable for online viewing. The density of the material is too low. Another concern is navigation tools. They are present in the slides (Veytsman, 2001), and FoilT_EX allows them to be placed easily on the bottom of the page, but not to the left or to the right.

A good question to ask is whether we need navigation tools as well as logos on the slides? They take up space without adding much to the information content. Tufte (2003) puts logos on slides into the “chartjunk” category. Most viewing software has a navigation menu, so a navigation panel seems to be a useless duplicate. However, a case could be made for navigation panels on slides. First, many people prefer to view slides in full screen mode, and adding a panel helps in this case. Second, the viewing software provides a generic navigation bar; the presentation author may want to use the customized one. Third, the proportions of a usual slide are wrong: they are wider than tall, and the text width is too large by any measure. By the way, FoilT_EX logos make the situation even worse: by design they subtract from the *height* of the page. The usual Web pages have the same problem of too large text width. Good Web designers create wide right or left margins on their web pages. A navigation panel with the logos to the left or to the right of the slide would serve the same function as wide margins in books, journal papers or good Web pages.

Last but not least, it is good to give the viewer a general idea where he or she is in the presentation or lecture. Traditionally, lecturers wrote the current

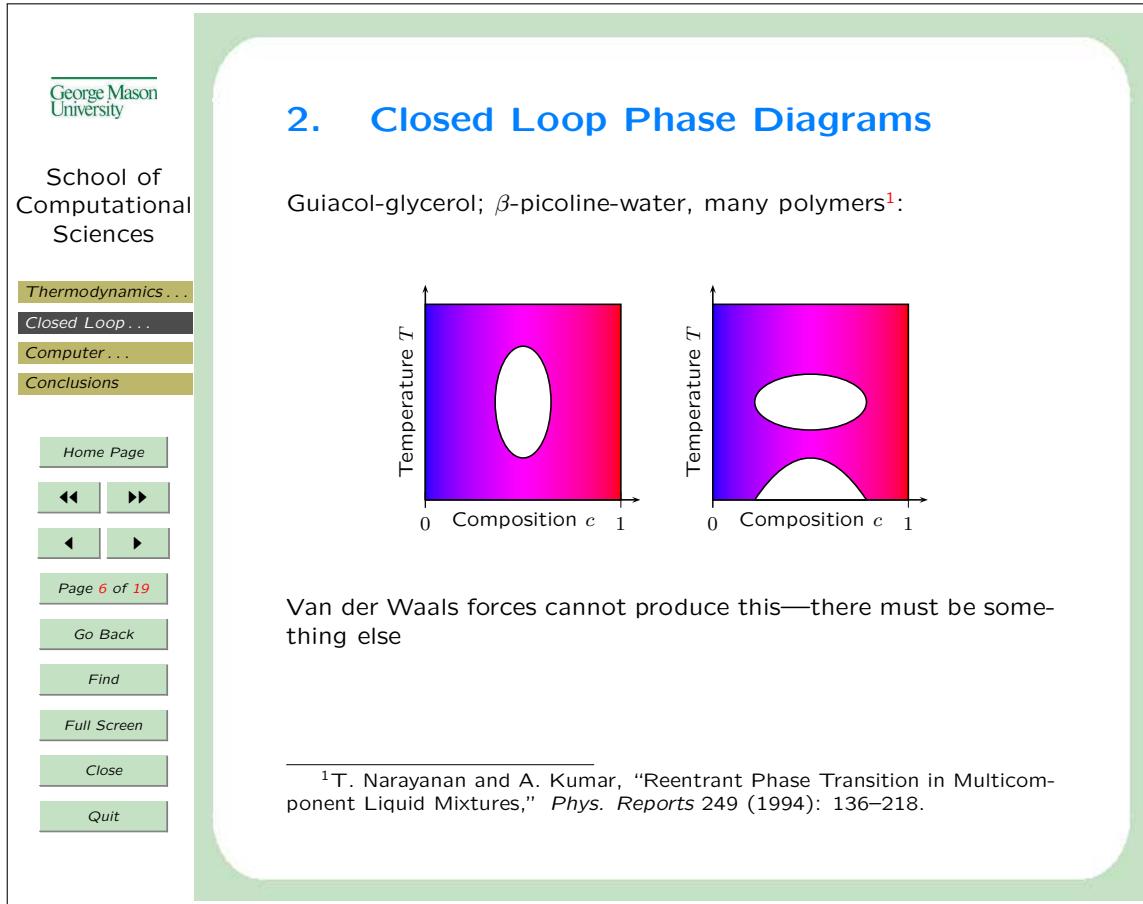


Figure 4: A PDF slide created with `pdfscreen` (Veytsman, 2004)

topic (section or subsection) on the blackboard and changed it when they moved from topic to topic. Common presentation software tries to achieve the same purpose by adding a title to each slide. This is a bad idea because it imposes the rigid scheme “one thought, one slide”. The ugly scheme, “*Topic blah* on the first slide and *Topic blah (cont.)* on the subsequent ones”, only stresses the inadequacy of this design. Beamer (Tantau, 2005) provides another solution: it allows adding copies of the table of contents before each section with the current topic highlighted. While this is definitely better than titles on slides, there are still disadvantages to this approach: the flow of the lecture (or on-screen viewing) is interrupted by basically the same page. Also, this table of contents is visible only at the section breaks, not in the middle of a section. A discreet reminder in the form of short table of contents on the wide margins of a slide seems to be the ideal solution.

An astute reader could note that the last paragraph describes the approach of the `pdfscreen` package (Radhakrishnan, 2000). This package provides

powerful facilities for on-screen presentations. After I discovered and tried this package, it was clear that I had found what I was looking for. I have been using it for the last several years. Some examples of its use can be found in Veytsman (2004, 2006); see also Figures 4 and 5.

It is worth noting that all lectures except the first in the course (Veytsman, 2006) were taught using the blackboard only: the slides were made for the students to view after the lectures (when working on their homework and exams). The first introductory lecture was the only exception: it was taught using a projector. The aim of this lecture was to deliver a “general picture” rather than teach detailed knowledge.

There are several noteworthy details in the usage of `pdfscreen`. First, the default fonts for this package are serifed ones. I think it is better to use sans serif fonts for presentations, since they look better at low resolutions. The package `tpslifonts`

1. One Barrier

1.1. Transmission And Reflection

Classical mechanics: particles are reflected by a barrier *or* penetrate it. Quantum mechanics: they do both.

Incident current $\propto 1$. Transmitted current $\propto |f|^2$. Reflected current $\propto |r|^2$.

Flux Transmission: $K_f = |f|^2$. Reflection Coefficient: $K_r = |r|^2$. Current conservation:

$$K_f + K_r = |f|^2 + |r|^2 = 1$$

Our goal is to calculate flux transmission and reflection coefficient.

Figure 5: A PDF slide created with pdfscreen (Veytsman, 2006)

(Lehmke, 2004) provides well designed and readable fonts, which are my personal favorites. Another package by Lehmke, T_EXpower (Lehmke and Nordhaug, 2005) is useful for providing step-by-step slides and overlays (although its page transitions are too glitzy for my taste).

Slides often require graphics. There are many different programs to generate them. Again, my personal favorite is PSTRicks (Van Zandt, 1993). A package like ps4pdf (Nieprasch, 2004) is useful for adding PSTRicks pictures in slides. A fragment of a Makefile that automatically generates all the intermediate steps is shown in Figure 6.

6 Conclusions

My experience of teaching and making presentations shows that slides are usually a bad idea both for in-class use and online viewing after class. In the first case slides cannot compete with the blackboard, and in the second case a good writeup is better than slides. Still, in some situations slides still can be used: for example, a need to show breadth rather

```
%.pdf: %.tex %-pics.pdf
$(RM) $*.toc
pdflatex $*
-bibtex $*
pdflatex $*
while (grep -q \
'Label(s) may have changed' \
$*.log) do pdflatex $*; done

%-pics.pdf: %-pics.ps
ps2pdf $<

%-pics.ps: %.dvi
dvips -Ppdf -o $@ $<

%.dvi: %.tex
latex $<
```

Figure 6: A fragment of a Makefile for use in PSTRicks and PDF slides

than depth, a subject requiring many pictures, etc. It is important to remember in this case that slides must be adapted to both in-class and after-class use, and that slides are a tool, not the centerpiece of the lecture.

L^AT_EX tools provide ample opportunity to produce beautiful and instructive slides. My attempts to do this, documented above, show the power of these tools.

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Automatic report generation with Web, T_EX and SQL

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Abstract

One of the most time-consuming tasks of a manager for a federal contractor is the creation of reports: weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly as well as special reports at the end of a project or on any given date. Such reports are usually made by copying and pasting the daily reports of subordinates.

The system described here makes these reports automatically. The members of project team file their daily work results using a Web interface. These entries are kept in a SQL database. The report generation utility is launched through a Web interface. It creates a L^AT_EX file by selecting the data relevant to the given set of contracts and tasks, employees, time periods, etc., and collating the individual reports. The result is then run through pdftex or latex2html or latex2rtf to create either a PDF report or an editable (e.g., in Microsoft Word) file.

1 Introduction

In the last several decades applied science and technology in the US have seen unprecedented breakthroughs. Internet, GPS, space missions, a complete change in the civil aviation field and many advances in the military area are just a few examples of rapid technological progress. Of course there are many reasons for this, but it seems that one reason is the unique and fortunate method of technological co-operation between the government, universities and private contractors. In this scheme, the government agencies set the technological goals and solicit bids to achieve them. The winners of the bids get contracts for development of high-end technology with important military and civil uses.

Government agencies in this scheme are gate keepers of the people's money. They are obligated to control spending and check that the contracted research and development work is proceeding properly and the milestones are to be met on time. Therefore most agencies request detailed reports of the contractor's activity at regular intervals. These reports, however, pose the following problem. Obviously the taxpayer is interested only in the *results* of the contracted research and development. The time and money spent on the intermediate reports does

not contribute to the value and should be minimized. This is true both for the agency, which spends effort on the analysis of the reports, and the contractor, which spends effort on their preparation, and eventually passes the costs to the customer, thus increasing the total cost of the bid.

A report of high quality (including typographic quality!) is easier to analyze, so the report must be good. On the other hand, a good report might take a considerable effort to prepare. The goal is to make good reports with minimal effort and costs.

The traditional way of making intermediate reports is the following. The contractor's employees send e-mails to their managers describing their accomplishments. A manager copies and pastes these data into a Microsoft Word file and sends the file to the next level manager, who collates the received reports together. The task is repeated regularly, and each piece of information is copied and pasted several times: in weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly reports. If the contract involves many tasks and subtasks, the work is overwhelming. This is unproductive work, since the real task of managers is management, not copying and pasting repetitive chunks of text.

Since most of this work is purely routine, it is

possible to teach a computer to do it, thus freeing engineers and managers for more creative tasks. This is the main idea of the system which was created at ITT in 2000–2001 and successfully used ever since.

2 Analysis

The first thing in the creation of a system for automatic report generation is to understand the structure of reports. A report is separated into *contracts*. The contracts are separated into *subcontracts*, and these are in turn separated in *tasks* and *subtasks*. Each individual report covers a subset of a hierarchy: it can include several contracts or just one contract, or several tasks from a subcontract, etc. It also covers a certain time period: week, month, quarter, year, etc.

The actual contents of the report are collated from the individual work by the engineers. Each of the engineers describes her or his work made during a particular week under each subtask, task, subcontract and contract. Sometimes a report includes the names of the engineers, and sometimes not, depending on the style chosen.

This structure is well suited for a SQL database. Each individual entry can be a record in the database, indexed by the subtask or task it belongs to, the engineer who made the entry, the time covered and the time it was made. The hierarchy “Contract–Subcontract–Task–Subtask” can easily fit into a SQL table with the usual parent-child relations. SQL operators can be used to extract from the tables the information that relates to the given task and time period.

We wanted the report to be available in several forms: a high quality PDF file as well as editable RTF and HTML formats. We chose L^AT_EX as the base format for the report because it can be used to produce beautiful PDF output, and the tools to transform it into HTML and RTF are widely available.

The interface to the software should be available from different computers: engineers’ and managers’ workstations. This makes an internal Web server a natural choice.

3 User interface

3.1 Authentication

A user (engineer or manager) logs in to the web server with her or his own user name and password. The database of logins and passwords is integrated with the system, so immediately after the user is authenticated, she or he is assigned a role (access level) in the system. There is a hierarchy of roles:

1. A normal user can input the information about his or her work into the database or correct it.
2. A manager can view the information and create reports, add or delete contracts and tasks.
3. An administrator can add or delete users, reset passwords and change access levels of the users.

Below we discuss these functions in more detail.

3.2 User access

A user should log in at least once a week and choose from the menu tasks and subtasks for which some work was performed by him or her. Then she or he inputs the work done under each category. There is an important option of choosing a special entry “Same as last week”; this will expand the time period of the entry of the previous week in the given category. The user can also set the priority of the tasks completed. The tasks with high priority are highlighted in the report.

3.3 Manager access

A manager can perform the functions of the user plus additional functions related to report creation and contracts and tasks changing.

A manager chooses from the menu the contracts, subcontracts, tasks and subtasks to cover, performance time, and report options: whether it should be in PDF, RTF or HTML format, whether it should include engineers’ names, etc. The report is created and a link for download is presented to the manager.

A manager can add or delete contracts, change subcontracts, tasks and subtasks. This will update the menus presented to all users.

3.4 Administrator access

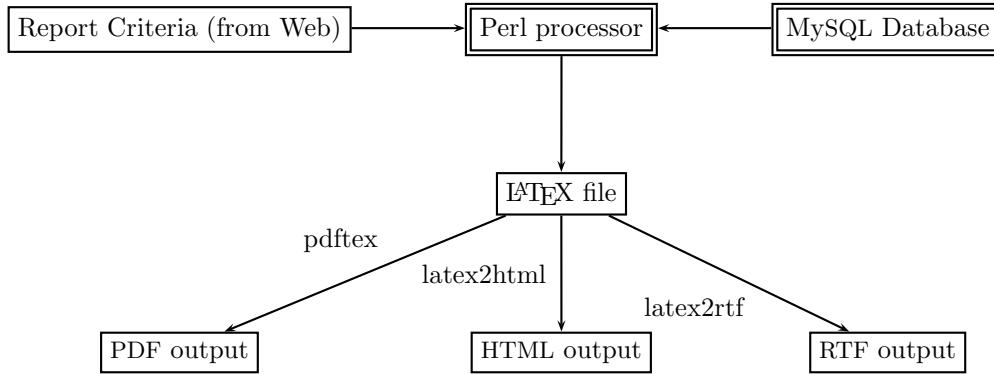
An administrator can change the information about users. She or he is presented with a menu, which includes changing of user personal information (name, e-mail), resetting passwords, changing access levels, etc.

3.5 Additional bells and whistles

The system generates reminders for the users to log in and enter their information, and sends lists of the procrastinators to the managers. It also generates periodic backup dumps of its databases.

4 Implementation notes

The system is implemented on a Linux computer using the Apache Web server, MySQL database, sendmail, teTeX suite and latex2html and latex2rtf programs. It is essentially a zero administration server: since it was set up, only security patches have been

**Figure 1:** Report creation

applied to the machine, and everything else “just works”.

The flowchart for the report creation is shown in Figure 1. The Perl program extracts from the database the entries satisfying the selected criteria. They are collated into a L_AT_EX file. The hierarchy “Contract-Subcontract-Task-Subtask” is mapped to the hierarchy “Chapter-Section-Subsection-Subsubsection” of the `report` document class. The entries themselves are organized into itemized lists.

An example of the result is shown on Figure 2. In this example the engineer (Archimedes) started the work of moving Earth using a lever. His completed tasks include a high-priority development of the background and low-priority work on geometry.

5 Conclusions

We developed a system to perform an important and time-consuming task of generating periodic reports by a federal contractor. The system is based on open and free software. It provides a very efficient and cost-effective solution, which has been successfully working for half a decade.

Contract 1

Moving Earth With Lever (ERTHMV)

1.1 Finding a place to stand

1.2 Mathematical Background

1.2.1 Development of series summation

- 12/23/0282: Developed background Archimedes
- 12/30/0282: Worked on geometry Archimedes

1.3 Create a lever

2

Figure 2: Example of a page from a report

Writing and checking complete proofs in T_EX

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Abstract

T_EX files are text files which are readable by other programs. Mathematical proofs written using T_EX can be checked by a Python program provided they are expressed in a sufficiently strict proof language. Such a language can be constructed using only a few extensions beyond the syntax of A.P. Morse's *A Theory of Sets*, one being the incorporation of explicit theorem number references into the syntax. Such a program has been applied to and successfully checked the theorems in a significant initial segment of a book length mathematical manuscript.

1 Introduction

The present work is an unplanned side-effect of a book project by the authors [7]. As work on the book progressed proofs were written more and more carefully. Programs in Python were developed to check the mathematical syntax, then to re-number theorems following insertions or deletions and finally to check the proofs written.

These developments were possible because the book is written in T_EX using a formal mathematical language. Although most mathematical text is intended to be formalizable, usually in terms of first order predicate logic, it is almost never formal as written. Checking proofs written in a conventional style would consequently require a formalization step requiring clarification of the author's intentions on many details. Checking proofs written in a formal language obviates these difficulties. In the work presented here we use a syntax derived from that of A. P. Morse. In his book, *A Theory of Sets* [5], he presented a formal syntax which was used to express all the definitions and theorems in his book, see [6]. A key feature of his treatment of mathematical language was the inclusion of definitions themselves into the formal syntax, see [1]. The first theorem of the book was given a complete proof, but no attempt was made to continue the presentation of complete proofs. Indeed with the small set of inference rules given this would not have been feasible.

The formal syntax of Morse's book enabled the creation of a program capable of parsing its language and checking some of its theorems using an expanded inference rule set as early as 1966 at Sandia Laboratories [3]. Soon after that most of the math-

ematics in the book was checked by W.W. Bledsoe working at MIT.

This paper describes some additions to Morse's syntax implemented in T_EX and Python programs which together enable writing and checking complete proofs. The resulting environment is a work in progress.

2 Tools and Files

Unix utilities are based on the idea that it is good to have many tools each of which does a single task well. Along those lines, the environment described here to enable writing and checking complete proofs consists of many different T_EX files and Python programs. As Richter noted in [8], it is easy to write Python scripts which conveniently operate on T_EX files. Those described here include a program which checks the syntax of the mathematics in the T_EX file, a program which renames the propositions, a program which adds horizontal space to variable scope clauses in T_EX files, in addition to the program which checks a proof whose number is given as a command line argument.

The logic on which proofs depend is supplied in a variety of ways. Some logic is built into the parser; for example, $(x < y < z)$ is parsed as $(x < y \wedge y < z)$. Some logic is built into the checking program which uses the commutative and associative properties of "and" as well as the transitivity of numerous relations including logical implication and set inclusion. Most of the logic resides in a file of rules of inference which is consulted in a blind linear search each time a step of the proof to be checked is attempted. Another file consists of propositions which are generally recognized as obvious such as

$$(x \in A \wedge A \subset B \rightarrow x \in B)$$

Further logic consisting of material which is at least as elementary, but ordinarily “below the radar” of everyday mathematics, is listed in a special appendix added to the work being checked. It uses the logic developed in [2].

Our tools create an environment which sets in motion a work cycle related to an ongoing paper or book, consisting of steps like those involved in writing a computer program:

1. Add or revise the statement or proof of a theorem in a T_EX source file.
2. Run T_EX to get a viewable DVI file and detect T_EX errors.
3. Run the parser to find mathematical syntax errors.
4. Run the check program to find logical errors and gaps in the proof.

At the very end it is also useful to run a program which uses the parser to add horizontal spacing at points where T_EX would otherwise crowd symbols.

Because the logical steps which can be checked at this time are quite small, the process is both arduous and tedious.

3 Proof Syntax

The basis for the proof syntax is the mathematical syntax of Tony Morse’s book [5]. Changes to Morse’s mathematical syntax including additional abbreviation schemes and restrictions on the format of bound variable forms are introduced but do not alter the mathematical language markedly. To get a notation capable of expressing complete proofs just a few additional elements suffice.

3.1 Reference Numbering

An important element in the proof syntax described here is the inclusion of theorem numbers themselves into the syntax.

An example from the manuscript [7] follows:

```
\tabc 1.17 $(b\in\bfun \Iff \Patch_0 b\in\U)$
\lineb Proof:
\notea 1$(b \in \bfun$
\linec $c\Patch_0 b\in \SI
  \rng b\setdif\dmn b$\\By 1.16
\linec $c\Patch_0 b \in \U$\\By 01.14
\lineb
\notea 2$(\Patch_0 b\in\U$
\linec$c\ex\Patch_0 b$ \\By 01.8
\linec$c c \in \bfun$\\By 1.13
\lineb \Bye .1, .2
\lineb
```

In this example a theorem numbered 1.17 is stated and proved. The statement involves the plain T_EX macro ‘`\in`’ as well as other macros such as ‘`\c`’ for

‘`\rightarrow`’ and ‘`\Iff`’ for ‘`\leftrightarrow`’. Using Morse style mathematical language in T_EX involves a large number of such macros, basically at least one for each defined formula as well as some special symbols which can be implemented in Metafont. The ‘`\tabc`’, ‘`\notea`’ and ‘`\By`’ macros perform space formatting, but also serve as reference handles for the checking program. For example Theorem 1.16, which is referred to at the end of the second line of the proof, must be identified by a ‘`\tabc`’ macro. The ‘`\lineb`’ macro has only a space formatting role. The ‘`\Bye`’ macro prints QED and indicates that the theorem itself is to be checked.

References such as the closing ‘.1’ and ‘.2’ refer to the notes tagged by the ‘`\notea`’ macros. The zero-plus references 01.14 and 01.8 point to the file of “obvious” theorems.

Propositions which are referenced must have a traditional number-dot-number identification which is used to invoke them in proofs. This numbering convention is similar to that produced by L_AT_EX but less flexible. It is used instead of L_AT_EX because its use requires slightly less labor and the labor involved in specifying references is a large component of the work of specifying a complete proof. A Python program is needed to renumber all references when theorems are inserted, deleted, or moved.

3.2 Significant Punctuation

Reference notations may include punctuation. The punctuation marks must be identical to the corresponding marks in the rule of inference itself. If rules are marked in such a way that rules of a similar nature get similar punctuation, then a meaning is associated with the punctuation mark.

For instance, the semi-colon is used in references that have a major premise followed by minor premises. As an example, if in note 5 below we prove a result q by using a theorem $(p \rightarrow q)$ which is numbered 1.23 and we have previously obtained p in note 3 then we might have the following note to establish q :

Note 5 ($-a \in Z$) ‡ 1.23; .3

In order for this note to be checked there must be a theorem 1.23 such as

Thm 1.23 ($x \in Z \rightarrow -x \in Z$)

a previous note 3 like this

Note 3 ($a \in Z$)

as well as a rule of inference (modus ponens) which has the form

From: $(p \rightarrow q); p$

Infer: q

The semi-colon in the reference limits the number of rules which match that reference. The intended meaning of the semi-colon is that it sets the “major premise” apart from the “minor premises”. At present approximately 250 of the stored inference rules use the semi-colon to separate major and minor premises. Another example of such a rule is the following rule:

From: $(p \rightarrow q \leftrightarrow r); q$
Infer: $(p \rightarrow r)$

Further developments towards a syntax of reference expressions will no doubt be found useful.

3.3 Given-Hence Blocks

Notes which are not proven but which merely state a “given” may be justified using $\ddagger G$, in place of a proof reference. These remain in force until a “hence” referring to them is encountered. The “hence” attaches the given notes to the “henced note” as explicit hypotheses. The “hence” note is tagged using $\ddagger H$ as a proof reference. For example we might have:

Note 2 ($x \in A$)	$\ddagger G$
...	
Note 7 ($x \in B$)	$\ddagger .2, \dots$
Note 8 ($x \in A \rightarrow x \in B$)	$\ddagger .7 H .2$

The variables introduced in each given note are local to that block. Reference may be made to notes 2–7 only from within that block, only so long as note 2 is in force in other words.

3.4 Local Definitions

Sometimes it is useful to introduce locally defined variables. To do this we may “set” a variable to a described object. A note of this form is justified by $\ddagger S$ and it retains validity as long as the last preceding given note. For example given a non-empty set A it is useful to have a name for a member of A .

Note 2 ($A \neq \emptyset$)	$\ddagger G$
Note 3 ($a \equiv \text{anx}(x \in A)$)	$\ddagger S$
Note 4 ($a \in A$)	$\ddagger .2, .3$

This feature of the proof syntax depends on using a logic which allows descriptions, see [2].

3.5 Reasoning Chains

A note may consist of lines all but the first of which are introduced by some transitive relation. In this case each pair of consecutive lines defines a step to be checked on its own proof. When used as a reference the note is then telescoped. For example in this note:

Note 7 ($A \subset B$)	$\ddagger \dots$
$\subset C$)	$\ddagger \dots$

the inclusions ($A \subset B$) and ($B \subset C$) are checked separately, but if note 7 is referred to later, just the inclusion ($A \subset C$) will be invoked by this reference.

4 The Unifier

Each step to be checked is matched against rules of inference in a blind linear search. Each rule whose sequence of arguments and punctuators matches with numerical references and punctuators in the reference note is submitted to a unifier. If a unification is found the step is checked.

The unifier is based on standard first order unification, but goes beyond this in two ways. Although much less general than [4], it allows the terms of a conjunction to be re-ordered in order to accomplish a match. It also attempts to match the second order variables which occur in Morse’s language.

It is written to succeed or fail quickly. It may fail to find a unifier even when one exists. For example if a conjunction with n conjuncts is matched against a conjunction ‘ $(p \wedge q)$ ’, where ‘ p ’ and ‘ q ’ are unmatched variables, this unification will not be attempted because of the $(2^n - 2)$ different possible matchings. A rule of inference must avoid presenting such unifications to the checker or it will be ignored. The unifier does not aim at any ambitious sort of completeness.

5 Results and Prospects

The manuscript being checked contains over 1200 theorems, with proofs in various stages of completion. Roughly 250 of these including the first 120 have been checked.

As the work proceeds, bugs are encountered in the checking program, as well as cases which should check but do not. The program is then revised, rules of inference are added, and “obvious” theorems are added to the zero-plus references file. There are now over 700 rules of inference and over 500 theorems in the zero-plus references file. The checking program now contains about 4500 lines of code. The manuscript also has appendices containing over 200 elementary results which can be referenced in the proofs.

Each execution of the program checks a single proof. Although Python is an interpreted language, a few seconds suffices for one run of the program on a machine of recent vintage.

The proof syntax at its present stage of development is and should be “low-level”. Once avenues of checkable proof begin flowing it will be time for the appearance of higher levels of expression which will attenuate to some extent the labor of picking through all the details of a proof.

6 Observations

We close with a few observations.

1. Including the details necessary to get a proof to check requires roughly an order of magnitude more time than writing a conventional proof.
2. Proofs stated in checkable detail become longer by a factor less than an order of magnitude.
3. Reading checkable proofs requires slightly more effort on the part of a reader with specialized knowledge than proofs which are written with such a reader in mind.
4. Checkable proofs can be read by any mathematician whether a specialist or not.

7 Conclusion

Despite its preliminary and incomplete nature the checking program as it stands now shows that it is practicable to write and check complete proofs, given a willingness to adopt a formal language and to submit to the discipline of itemizing all necessary references.

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A beginner’s guide to METAPOST for creating high-quality graphics

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Abstract

Individuals that use \TeX (or any of its derivatives) to typeset their documents generally take extra measures to ensure paramount visual quality. Such documents often contain mathematical expressions and graphics to accompany the text. Since \TeX was designed “for the creation of beautiful books—and especially for books that contain a lot of mathematics” [4], it is clear that it is sufficient (and in fact *exceptional*) at dealing with mathematics and text. \TeX was not designed for creating graphics; however, certain add-on packages can be used to create modest figures. \TeX , however, is capable of including graphics created with other utilities in a variety of formats. Because of their scalability, Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) graphics are the most common types used. This paper introduces METAPOST and demonstrates the fundamentals needed to generate high-quality EPS graphics for inclusion into \TeX -based documents.

1 Introduction

To accompany \TeX , Knuth developed METAFONT as a method of “creating entire families of fonts from a set of dimensional parameters and outline descriptions” [1]. Approximately ten years later, John Hobby began work on METAPOST—“a powerful graphics language based on Knuth’s METAFONT, but with PostScript output and facilities for including typeset text” [3]. Although several packages (e.g., PICTEX, XY-pic, and the native L^AT_EX picture environment to name a few) are available for creating graphics within \TeX -based documents, they all rely on \TeX . Since \TeX was designed to typeset text, it seems natural that an external utility should be used to generate graphics instead. Furthermore, in the event that the graphics require typeset text, then the utility should use \TeX for this requirement. This premise is exactly the philosophy of METAPOST.

Since METAPOST is a programming language, it accommodates data structures and flow control, and compilation of the METAPOST source code yields EPS graphics. These features provide an elegant method for generating graphics. Figure 1 illustrates how METAPOST can be used programmat-

ically. The figure is generated by rotating one of the circles multiple times to obtain the desired *circular chain*. The programming language constructs

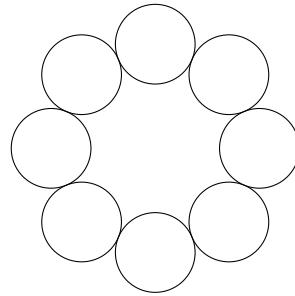


Figure 1: Rotated circles

of METAPOST also deliver a graceful mechanism for creating animations without having to manually create each frame of the animation. The primary advantage of EPS is that it can be scaled to any resolution without a loss in quality. It can also be easily converted to raster formats, e.g. Portable Network Graphics (PNG) and Joint Photographic Experts Group (JPEG), et al., or other vector formats including Portable Document Format (PDF) and Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG), et al.

¹ All graphics in this article (except Figure 2) are created with METAPOST, and the source code and any required external data files for each of these graphics are embedded as file attachments in the electronic PDF version of the article.

METAPOST Previewer

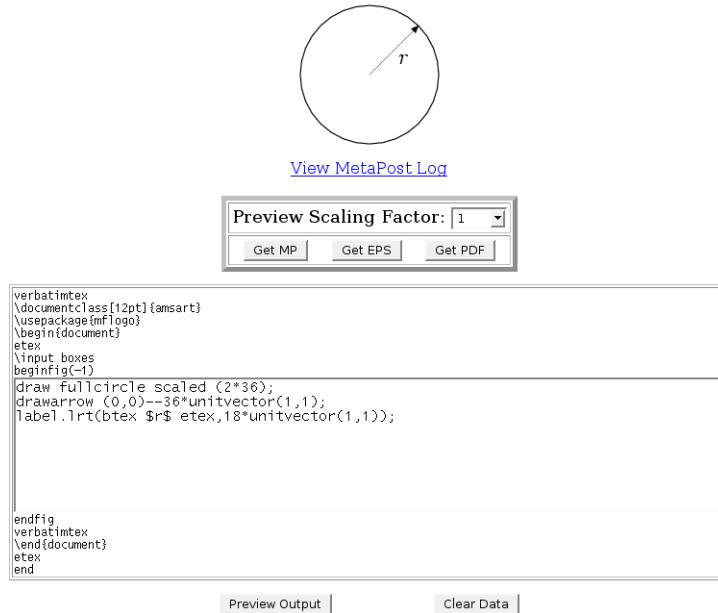


Figure 2: METAPOST Previewer

2 METAPOST compilation

A typical METAPOST source file consists of one or more figures. Compilation of the source file generates an EPS graphic for each figure. These EPS graphics are not self-contained in that fonts used in labels are not embedded into the graphic.

If `foo.mp` is a typical METAPOST source file, then its contents are of the following form:

```

beginfig(1);
    draw commands
endfig;
beginfig(2);
    draw commands
endfig;
...
beginfig(n);
    draw commands
endfig;
end;

```

Executing

```
mpost foo.mp
```

yields the following output:

```

This is MetaPost, Version <version>
(foo.mp [1] [2] ... [n] )
n output files written: foo.1 .. foo.n
Transcript written on foo.log.

```

For users who just want to “get started” using METAPOST, a METAPOST previewer is available at <http://www.tlhiv.org/MetaPostPreviewer>. This previewer (illustrated in Figure 2) is simply a graphical interface to METAPOST itself. It generates a single graphic with the option to save the output in both EPS and PDF formats. Users may also choose to save the source code and can view the compilation log to assist in debugging.

3 Data types

There are nine data types in METAPOST: *numeric*, *pair*, *path*, *transform*, *color*, *string*, *boolean*, *picture*, and *pen*. These data types allow users to store fragments of the graphics for later use. We will briefly discuss each of these data types and elaborate on how they are used in a typical METAPOST program.

- ◊ *numeric* — numbers
- ◊ *pair* — ordered pairs of numerics
- ◊ *path* — Bézier curves (and lines)
- ◊ *picture* — pictures
- ◊ *transform* — transformations such as shifts, rotations, and slants
- ◊ *color* — triplets in the unit cube with red, green, and blue (RGB) components
- ◊ *string* — strings to be labeled
- ◊ *boolean* — “true” or “false” values
- ◊ *pen* — stroke properties

Virtually all programming languages provide a way of storing and retrieving numerical values. This is precisely the purpose of the *numeric* data type in **METAPOST**. Since graphics drawn with **METAPOST** are simply two dimensional pictures, it is clear that an ordered pair is needed to identify each point in the picture. The *pair* data type provides this functionality. Each point in the plane consists of an *x* (i.e., abscissa) part and a *y* (i.e., ordinate) part. **METAPOST** uses the standard syntax for defining points in the plane, e.g., (x, y) where both *x* and *y* are numeric data typed variables.

In order to store paths between points, the *path* data type is used. All paths in **METAPOST** are represented as cubic Bézier curves. Cubic Bézier curves are simply parametric splines of the form $(x(t), y(t))$ where both $x(t)$ and $y(t)$ are piecewise cubic polynomials of a common parameter *t*. Since Bézier curves are splines, they pairwise interpolate the points. Furthermore, cubic Bézier curves are diverse enough to provide a “smooth” path between all of the points for which it interpolates. **METAPOST** provides several methods for affecting the Bézier curve between a list of points. For example, piecewise linear paths (i.e., linear splines) can be drawn between a list of points since all linear polynomials are also cubic polynomials. Furthermore, if a specific direction for the path is desired at a given point, this constraint can be forced on the Bézier curve.

The *picture* data type is used to store an entire picture for later use. For example, in order to create animations, usually there are objects that remain the same throughout each frame of the animation. So that these objects do not have to be manually drawn for each frame, a convenient method for re-drawing them is to store them into a picture variable for later use.

When constructing pairs, paths, or pictures in **METAPOST**, it is often convenient to apply affine transformations to these objects. As mentioned above, Figure 1 can be constructed by rotating the same circle several times before drawing it. **METAPOST** provides built-in affine transformations as “building blocks” from which other transformations can be constructed. These include shifts, rotations, horizontal and vertical scalings, and slantings.

There are five built-in colors in **METAPOST**: **black**, **white**, **red**, **green**, and **blue**. However, custom colors can be defined using the *color* data type. Colors in **METAPOST** are simply ordered triplets of the form (r, g, b) where *r*, *g*, and *b* are numerics between 0 and 1. These values *r*, *g*, and *b* identify what fraction of the color is red, green, and blue, respectively. For example, the built-in color **red** is

simply a synonym for $(1, 0, 0)$ and **black** is a synonym for $(0, 0, 0)$. If a particular color is to be used several times throughout a figure, it is natural to store this color into a variable (of type *color*) for multiple uses.

The most common application of *string* data types is reusing a particular string that is typeset (or labeled). The *boolean* data type is the same as in other programming languages, used in conditional statements for testing. Finally, the *pen* data type is used to affect the actual stroke paths. The default unit of measurement in **METAPOST** is $1 \text{ bp} = 1/72 \text{ in}$, and the default thickness of all stroked paths is 0.5 bp . An example for using the *pen* data type may include changing the thickness of several stroked paths. This new pen can be stored and then referenced for drawing each of the paths.

4 Common commands

The **METAPOST** manual [3] lists 26 built-in commands along with 23 function-like macros for which pictures can be drawn and manipulated using **METAPOST**. We will not discuss each of these commands here; however, we will focus on several of the most common commands and provide examples of their usage.

4.1 The draw command

The most common command in **METAPOST** is the *draw* command. This command is used to draw paths or pictures. In order to draw a path from $z1 := (0, 0)$ to $z2 := (54, 18)$ to $z3 := (72, 72)$, we should first decide how we want the path to look. For example, if we want these points to simply be connected by line segments, then we use

```
draw z1--z2--z3;
```

However, if we want a smooth path between these points, we use

```
draw z1..z2..z3;
```

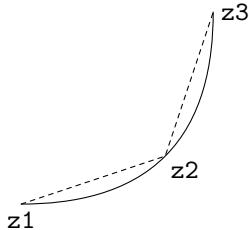
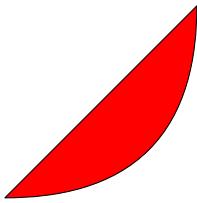
In order to specify the direction of the path at the points, we use the *dir* operator. In Figure 3 we see that the smooth path is horizontal at *z1*, a 45° angle at *z2*, and vertical at *z3*. These constraints on the Bézier curve are imposed by

```
draw z1{right}..z2{dir 45}..{up}z3;
```

Notice that $z2\{\text{dir } 45\}$ forces the *outgoing* direction at *z2* to be 45° . This implies an *incoming* direction at *z2* of 45° . In order to require different incoming and outgoing directions, we would use

```
draw z1{right}..{dir  $\theta_i$ }z2{dir  $\theta_o\}$ ..{up}z3;
```

where θ_i and θ_o are the incoming and outgoing directions, respectively.

**Figure 3:** draw examples**Figure 4:** fill example

4.2 The fill Command

Another common command in METAPOST is the `fill` command. This is used to fill closed paths (or cycles). In order to construct a cycle, `cycle` may be appended to the path declaration. For example,

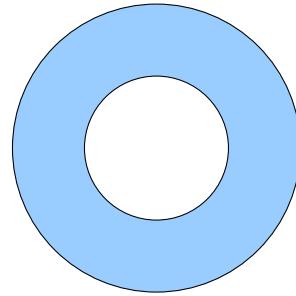
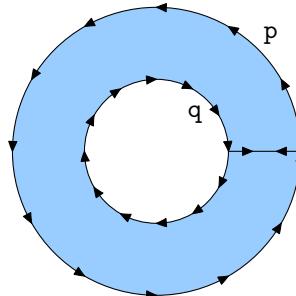
```
path p;
p:=z1{right}..z2{dir 45}..{up}z3--cycle;
fill p withcolor red;
draw p;
```

produces Figure 4. Notice that `p` is essentially the same curved path as in Figure 3 with the additional piece that connects `z3` back to `z1` with a line segment using `--cycle`.

Just as it is necessary to fill closed paths, it may also be necessary to *unfill* closed paths. For example, the annulus in Figure 5 can be constructed by

```
color bbblue;
bbblue:=(3/5,4/5,1);
path p,q;
p:=fullcircle scaled (2*54);
q:=fullcircle scaled (2*27);
fill p withcolor bbblue;
unfill q;
draw p;
draw q;
```

The `fullcircle` path is a built-in path that closely approximates a circle in METAPOST with diameter 1 bp traversed counter-clockwise. This path is not exactly a circle since it is parameterized by a Bézier curve and not by trigonometric functions; however, visually it is essentially indistinguishable from an

**Figure 5:** unfill example**Figure 6:** Avoiding an unfill

exact circle. Notice that `p` is a `fullcircle` of radius 54 bp ($3/4$ in) and `q` is a `fullcircle` of radius 27 bp ($3/8$ in). The annulus is constructed by filling `p` with the baby blue color `bbblue` and then unfilling `q`. The `unfill` command above is equivalent to

```
fill q withcolor background;
```

where `background` is a built-in color which is `white` by default.

Often the `unfill` command appears to be the natural method for constructing figures like Figure 5. However, the `fill` and `unfill` commands in Figure 5 can be replaced by

```
fill p--reverse q--cycle withcolor bbblue;
```

The path `p--reverse q--cycle` travels around `p` in a counter-clockwise directions (since this is the direction that `p` traverses) followed by a line segment to connect to `q`. It then traverses clockwise around `q` (using the `reverse` operator) and finally returns to the starting point along a line segment using `--cycle`. This path is illustrated in Figure 6. One reason for using this method to construct the annulus as opposed to the `unfill` command is to ensure *proper transparency* when placing the figure in an external document with a non-white background. If the former method is used and the annulus is placed on a non-white background, say magenta, then the result is Figure 7. It may be desired to have the interior of `q` be magenta instead

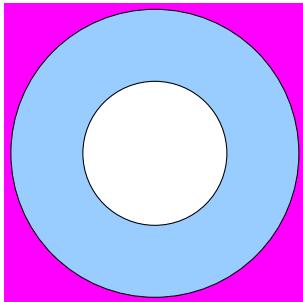


Figure 7: Improper transparency using `unfill`

of `white`. This could be accomplished by redefining `background`; however, the latter method described above is a much simpler solution.

4.3 Arrow commands

When drawing simple graphs and other illustrations, the use of arrows is often essential. There are two arrow commands in METAPOST for accommodating this need—`drawarrow` and `drawdblarrow`. Both of these commands require a path argument. For example,

```
drawarrow (0,0)--(72,72);
```

draws an arrow beginning at $(0,0)$ and ending at $(72,72)$ along the line segment connecting these points.

The path argument of both `drawarrow` and `drawdblarrow` need not be line segmented paths—they may be any METAPOST path. The only difference between `drawarrow` and `drawdblarrow` is that `drawarrow` places an arrow head at the end of the path and `drawdblarrow` places an arrow head at the beginning and the end of the path. As an example, to draw the curved path in Figure 3 with an arrow head at the end of the path (i.e., at z_3), the following command can be used

```
drawarrow z1{right}..z2{dir 45}..{up}z3;
```

and is illustrated in Figure 8.

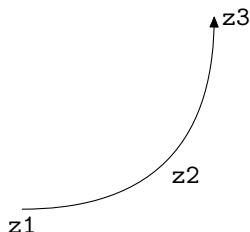


Figure 8: Using `drawarrow` along a path

4.4 The `label` command

One of the nicest features of METAPOST is that it relies on `TEX` (or `LATEX`) to typeset labels within figures. Almost all figures in technical documents are accompanied by labels which help clarify the situation for which the figure is assisting to illustrate. Such labels may include anything from simple typesetting as in Figures 3, 6, and 8 to typesetting function declarations and even axes labeling.

The `label` command requires two arguments—a string to typeset and the point for which label is placed. For example, the command

```
label("A", (0,0));
```

will place the letter “A” at the coordinate $(0,0)$ and the box around this label is centered vertically and horizontally at this point. Simple strings like “A” require no real typesetting to ensure that they appear properly in the figure. However, many typeset strings in technical figures require the assistance of `TEX` to properly display them. For example, Fig-

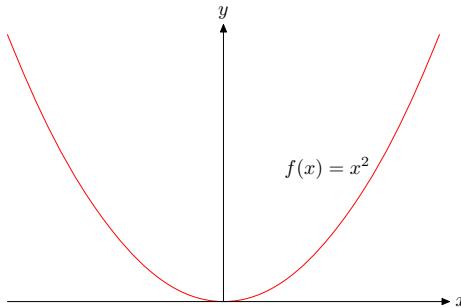


Figure 9: Labeling text

ure 9 is an example where typesetting is preferred. That is, the axes labels and the function declaration look less than perfect if `TEX` is not used. For reasons such as this, METAPOST provides a way to *escape* to `TEX` in order to assist in typesetting the labels. Therefore, instead of labeling the “A” as above,

```
label(btex A etex, (0,0));
```

provides a much nicer technique for typesetting the label. The `btx...etex` block instructs METAPOST to process everything in between `btx` and `etex` using `TEX`. Therefore, the function declaration in Figure 9 is labeled using

```
label(btex $f(x)=x^2$ etex, (a,b));
```

where (a,b) is the point for which the label is to be centered.

Since many METAPOST users prefer to typeset their labels using `LATEX` instead of plain `TEX`, METAPOST provides a convenient method for accommodating this, done in the preamble of the METAPOST source file. The following code ensures that

the `btx...etex` block escapes to L^AT_EX (instead of plain T_EX) for text processing.

```
verbatimtex
%&latex
\documentclass{minimal}
\begin{document}
etex
beginfig(n);
  (draw commands)
endfig;
end
```

Often times it is desirable to typeset labels with a justification that is not centered. For example, one may wish to place an “A” not centered horizontally about $(0,0)$ but placed above $(0,0)$. METAPOST provides eight suffixes to accommodate such needs. The suffixes `.lft`, `.rt`, `.bot`, and `.top` align the label on the left, right, bottom, and top, respectively, of the designated point. A hybrid of these four justifications provide four additional ones, namely, `.llft`, `.ulft`, `.lrt`, and `.urt` to align the label on the lower left, upper left, lower right, and upper right, respectively, of the designated point. For example,

```
label.top(btex A etex,(0,0));
```

places the “A” directly above $(0,0)$. Figure 10 demonstrates each of the suffixes and their corresponding placement of the labels.

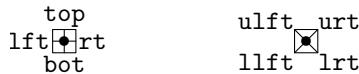


Figure 10: Label suffixes

5 Graphing functions

Among the most common types of figures for T_EX users are those which are the graphs of functions of a single variable. Hobby recognized this and constructed a package to accomplish this task. It is invoked by

```
input graph;
```

METAPOST has the ability to construct data (i.e., ordered pairs) for graphing simple functions. However, for more complicated functions, the data should probably be constructed using external programs such as MATLAB (or Octave), Maple, Mathematica, Gnuplot, et. al.

A typical data file, say `data.d`, to be used with the `graph` package may have contents

0.0	0.0
0.2	0.447214
0.4	0.632456
0.6	0.774597
0.8	0.894427
1.0	1.0

This data represents the graph of $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ for six equally spaced points in $[0, 1]$. To graph this data, the size of the graph must first be decided. Choosing a width of 144 bp and a height of 89 bp, a minimally controlled plot (as in Figure 11) of this data can be generated by

```
draw begingraph(144bp,89bp);
  gdraw "data.d";
endgraph;
```

The `graph` package provides many commands used to customize generated graphs, and these commands are fully documented in the manual [2] for the `graph` package.

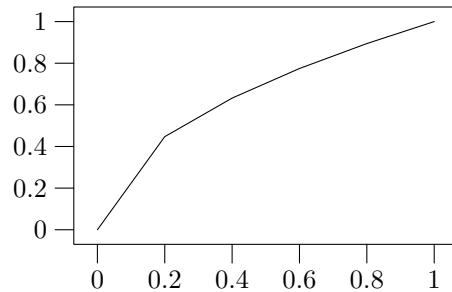


Figure 11: $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$ using the `graph` package

6 Including METAPOST figures in L^AT_EX

In order to include a METAPOST figure in L^AT_EX, the `graphicx` package is suggested. Below is an example of including a METAPOST figure (with name `foo.1`) in a L^AT_EX document.

```
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{graphicx}
\usepackage{ifpdf}
\ifpdf
  \DeclareGraphicsRule{*}{mps}{*}{}
\fi
\begin{document}
...
\includegraphics{foo.1}
...
\end{document}
```

The `ifpdf` package and `\ifpdf... \fi` command is used to prompt PDFL^AT_EX to convert the METAPOST graphic to PDF “on the fly” using Hans Hagen’s `mptopdf`. This conversion is necessary since PDFL^AT_EX performs no PostScript processing.

7 Conclusion

METAPOST is an elegant programming language, and it produces beautiful graphics. The graphics are vectorial and thus can be scaled to any resolution without degradation. There are many advanced topics that are not discussed in this article (e.g., loops, flow control, subpaths, intersections, etc.), and the METAPOST manual [3] is an excellent resource for these advanced topics. However, the METAPOST manual may seem daunting for beginners. There are many websites containing METAPOST examples, and several of these are referenced at <http://www.tug.org/metapost>. Finally, we mention that Knuth uses nothing but METAPOST for his diagrams.

References

- [1] N. H. F. Beebe. Metafont. <http://www.math.utah.edu/~beebe/fonts/metafont.html>, 2006.
- [2] J. D. Hobby. Drawing graphs with MetaPost. Technical Report 164, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey, 1992. Also available at <http://www.tug.org/docs/metapost/mpgraph.pdf>.
- [3] J. D. Hobby. A user’s manual for MetaPost. Technical Report 162, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey, 1992. Also available at <http://www.tug.org/docs/metapost/mpman.pdf>.
- [4] D. E. Knuth. *The T_EXbook*, volume A of *Computers and Typesetting*. Addison Wesley, Boston, 1986.

Graphics with PGF and TikZ

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Abstract

Beautiful and expressive documents often require beautiful and expressive graphics. PGF and its front-end TikZ walk a fine line between power, portability and usability, giving a *TeX*-like approach to graphics. While PGF and TikZ are extensively documented, first-time users may prefer learning about these packages using a collection of graduated examples. The examples presented here cover a wide spectrum of use and provide a starting point for exploration.

1 Introduction

Users of *TeX* and *L^AT_EX* intending to create and use graphics within their documents have a multitude of choices. For example, the UK *TeX* FAQ [1] lists a half dozen systems in its response to “Drawing with *TeX*”. One of these systems is PGF and its associated front-end, TikZ [4].

All of these systems have similar goals: namely, to provide a language-based approach which allows for the creation of graphics which blend well with *TeX* and *L^AT_EX* documents. This approach stands in contrast to the use of an external drawing program, whose output is subsequently included in the document using the technique of graphics inclusion.

PGF provides a collection of low-level graphics primitives whereas TikZ is a high-level user interface. Our intent is to provide an overview of the capabilities of TikZ and to convey a sense of both its power and relative simplicity. The examples used here have been developed with Version 1.0 of TikZ.

2 The name of the game

Users of *TeX* are accustomed to acronyms; both PGF and TikZ follow in this tradition. PGF refers to Portable Graphics Format. In a tip of the hat to the recursive acronym GNU (i.e., GNU’s not Unix), TikZ stands for “**TikZ ist kein Zeichenprogramm**”, a reminder that TikZ is not an interactive drawing program.

3 Getting started

TikZ supports both plain *TeX* and *L^AT_EX* input formats and is capable of producing PDF, PostScript, and SVG outputs. However, we limit our discussion to one choice: *L^AT_EX* input, with PDF output, processed by pdflat_EX.

TikZ provides a one-step approach to adding

graphics to a *L^AT_EX* document. TikZ commands which describe the desired graphics are simply intermingled with the text. Processing the input source yields the PDF output.

Figure 1 illustrates the layout required for a document which contains TikZ-generated graphics. Of central interest is the `tikzpicture` environment, which is used to specify one graphic. Within the preamble, the `tikz` package must be specified, along with optional PGF-based libraries. Exactly which additional libraries are needed will depend on the type of graphics being produced. The two PGF libraries shown here allow for a variety of arrowheads and “snakes”, a class of wavy lines.

```
\documentclass[11pt]{article}
...
\usepackage{tikz}
% Optional PGF libraries
\usepackage{pgflibraryarrows}
\usepackage{pgflibrarysnakes}
...
\begin{document}
  ...
  \begin{tikzpicture}
    ...
  \end{tikzpicture}
  ...
\end{document}
```

Figure 1: Layout of a TikZ-based document.

Commands which describe the graphic to be drawn appear within a `tikzpicture` environment. In the simplest case, these commands describe paths consisting of straight line segments joining points in the plane. For more complex graphics, other primitive graphics objects can appear; e.g., rectangles,

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
    \draw (1,0) -- (0,1) -- (-1,0) -- (0,-1) -- cycle;
\end{tikzpicture}
```

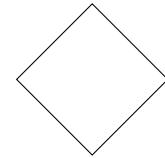


Figure 2: Drawing a diamond with a closed path.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
    \draw[step=0.25cm,color=gray] (-1,-1) grid (1,1);
    \draw (1,0) -- (0,1) -- (-1,0) -- (0,-1) -- cycle;
\end{tikzpicture}
```

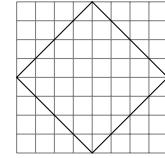


Figure 3: Adding a grid.

circles, arcs, text, grids, and so forth.

Figure 2 illustrates how a diamond can be obtained, using the `draw` command to cause a “pen” to form a closed path joining the four points $(1, 0)$, $(0, 1)$, $(-1, 0)$, and $(0, -1)$, specified with familiar Cartesian coordinates. The syntax used to specify this path is very similar to that used by MetaPost [2]. Unlike MetaPost, TikZ uses one centimeter as the default unit of measure, so the four points used in this example lie on the x and y axes, one centimeter from the origin.

In the process of developing and “debugging” graphics, it can be helpful to include a background grid. Figure 3 expands on the example of Figure 2 by adding a `draw` command to cause a grid to appear:

```
\draw[step=0.25cm,color=gray]
(-1,-1) grid (1,1);
```

In this command, the grid is specified by providing two diagonally opposing points: $(-1, -1)$ and $(1, 1)$. The two options supplied give a step size for the grid lines and a specification for the color of the grid lines, using the `xcolor` package [3].

4 Specifying points and paths in TikZ

Two key ideas used in TikZ are *points* and *paths*. Both of these ideas were used in the diamond examples. Much more is possible, however. For example, points can be specified in any of the following ways:

- Cartesian coordinates
- Polar coordinates
- Named points
- Relative points

As previously noted, the Cartesian coordinate (a, b) refers to the point a centimeters in the x -direction and b centimeters in the y -direction.

A point in polar coordinates requires an angle α , in degrees, and distance from the origin, r . Unlike Cartesian coordinates, the distance does not have a

default dimensional unit, so one must be supplied. The syntax for a point specified in polar coordinates is $(\alpha : r \text{ dim})$, where dim is a dimensional unit such as `cm`, `pt`, `in`, or any other TeX-based unit. Other than syntax and the required dimensional unit, this follows usual mathematical usage. See Figure 4.

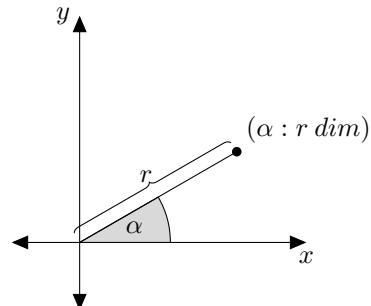


Figure 4: Polar coordinates in TikZ.

It is sometimes convenient to refer to a point by name, especially when this point occurs in multiple `\draw` commands. The command:

```
\path (a,b) coordinate (P);
```

assigns to P the Cartesian coordinate (a, b) . In a similar way,

```
\path (\alpha:r dim) coordinate (Q);
```

assigns to Q the polar coordinate with angle α and radius r .

Figure 5 illustrates the use of named coordinates and several other interesting capabilities of TikZ. First, infix-style arithmetic is used to help define the points of the pentagon by using multiples of 72 degrees. This feature is made possible by the `calc` package [5], which is automatically included by TikZ. Second, the `\draw` command specifies five line segments, demonstrating how the drawing pen can be moved by omitting the `--` operator.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
% Define the points of a regular pentagon
\path (0,0) coordinate (origin);
\path (0:1cm) coordinate (P0);
\path (1*72:1cm) coordinate (P1);
\path (2*72:1cm) coordinate (P2);
\path (3*72:1cm) coordinate (P3);
\path (4*72:1cm) coordinate (P4);

% Draw the edges of the pentagon
\draw (P0) -- (P1) -- (P2) -- (P3) -- (P4) -- cycle;

% Add "spokes"
\draw (origin) -- (P0) (origin) -- (P1) (origin) -- (P2)
(origin) -- (P3) (origin) -- (P4);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

Figure 5: Using named coordinates.

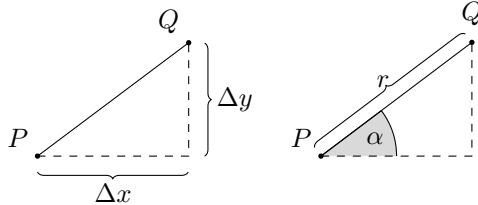
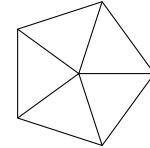


Figure 6: A relative point, Q , determined with Cartesian or polar offsets.

The concept of the *current point* plays an important role when multiple actions are involved. For example, suppose two line segments are drawn joining points P and Q along with Q and R :

```
\draw (P) -- (Q) -- (R);
```

Viewed as a sequence of actions, the drawing pen begins at P , is moved to Q , drawing a first line segment, and from there is moved to R , yielding a second line segment. As the pen moves through these two segments, the current point changes: it is initially at P , then becomes Q and finally becomes R .

A relative point may be defined by providing offsets in each of the horizontal and vertical directions. If P is a given point and Δx and Δy are two offsets, a new point Q may be defined using a `++` prefix, as follows:

```
\path (P) ++(Δx,Δy) coordinate (Q);
```

Alternately, the offset may be specified with polar coordinates. For example, given angle α and radius r , with a dimensional unit dim , the command:

```
\path (P) ++(α:r dim) coordinate (Q);
```

specifies a new point Q . See Figure 6.

There are two forms of relative points—one which updates the current point and one which does

not. The `++` prefix updates the current point while the `+` prefix does not.

Consider line segments drawn between points defined in a relative manner, as in the example of Figure 7. The path is specified by offsets: the drawing pen starts at the origin and is adjusted first by the offset $(1, 0)$, followed by the offset $(1, 1)$, and finally by the offset $(1, -1)$.

By contrast, Figure 8 shows the effect of using the `+` prefix. Since the current point is not updated in this variation, every offset which appears is performed relative to the initial point, $(0, 0)$.

Beyond line segments

In addition to points and line segments, there are a number of other graphic primitives available. These include:

- Grids and rectangles
- Circles and ellipses
- Arcs
- Bézier curves

As previously discussed, a grid is specified by providing two diagonally opposing points and other options which affect such things as the color and spacing of the grid lines. A rectangle can be viewed as a simplified grid—all that is needed are two diagonally opposing points of the rectangle. The syntax

```
\draw (P) rectangle (Q);
```

draws the rectangle specified by the two “bounding box” points P and Q . It is worth noting that the current point is updated to Q , a fact which plays a role if the `\draw` command involves more than one drawing action. Figure 9 provides an example where

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) -- ++(1,0) -- ++(1,1) -- ++(1,-1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

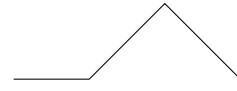


Figure 7: Drawing a path using relative offsets.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) -- +(1,0) -- +(0,-1) -- +(-1,0) -- +(0,1);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

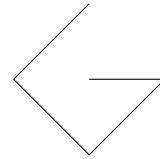


Figure 8: Drawing a path using relative offsets without updating the current point.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) rectangle (1,1)
        rectangle (3,2)
        rectangle (4,3);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

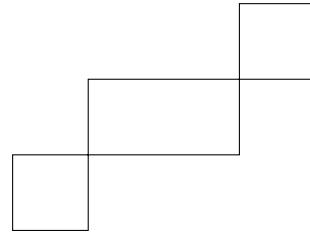


Figure 9: Drawing rectangles.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) circle (1cm)
        circle (0.6cm)
        circle (0.2cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

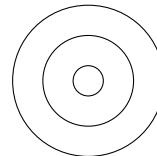


Figure 10: Drawing circles—one `draw` command with multiple actions.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) circle (1cm);
  \draw (0.5,0) circle (0.5cm);
  \draw (0,0.5) circle (0.5cm);
  \draw (-0.5,0) circle (0.5cm);
  \draw (0,-0.5) circle (0.5cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

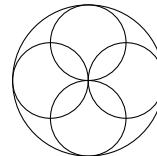


Figure 11: Drawing circles—a sequence of `draw` commands.

three rectangles are drawn in succession. Each rectangle operation updates the current point, which then serves as one of the bounding box points for the following rectangle.

A circle is specified by providing its center point and the desired radius. The command:

```
\draw (a,b) circle (r dim);
```

causes the circle with radius r , with an appropriate dimensional unit, and center point (a, b) to be drawn. The current point is not updated as a result. Figures 10 and 11 provide examples.

The situation for an ellipse is similar, though two radii are needed, one for each axis. The syntax:

```
\draw (a,b) ellipse (r1 dim and r2 dim);
```

causes the ellipse centered at (a, b) with semi-axes

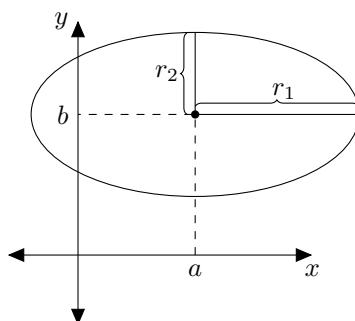


Figure 12: An ellipse in TikZ.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (0,0) ellipse (2cm and 1cm)
      ellipse (0.5cm and 1 cm)
      ellipse (0.5cm and 0.25cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

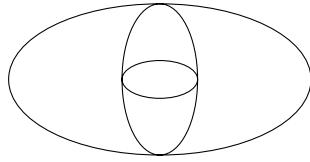


Figure 13: Three ellipses produced with a single `draw` command.

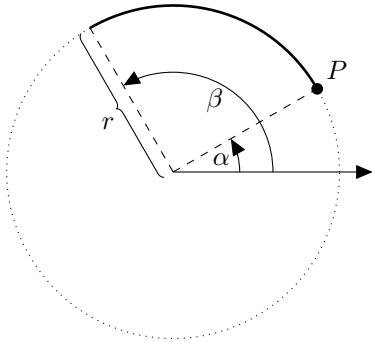


Figure 14: An arc in TikZ.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\draw (0:0.7cm) -- (0:1.5cm)
      arc (0:60:1.5cm) -- (60:0.7cm)
      arc (60:0:0.7cm) -- cycle;
\end{tikzpicture}
```



Figure 15: Combining arcs and line segments.

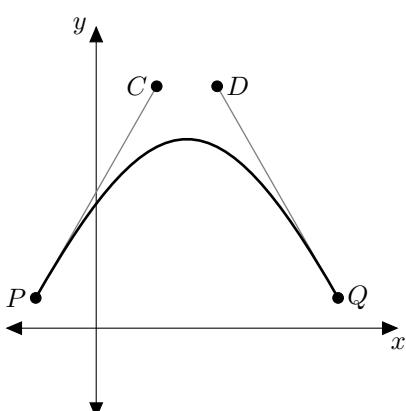


Figure 16: A Bézier curve.

r_1 and r_2 to be drawn. See Figure 12. Like `circle`, the `ellipse` command does not change the current point, so multiple ellipses which share the same center point can be drawn with a single `draw` command, as Figure 13 shows.

Arcs may also be specified in TikZ. For a circular arc, what is required is an initial point on the circle, the radius of the circle and an indication of how much of the circle to be swept out. In more detail, the syntax

```
\draw (P) arc (\alpha:\beta:r dim);
```

draws the arc shown in Figure 14. At first glance it might seem unusual to use the point P and not the center point of the circle. However, when one realizes that the `arc` might be just one of several components of a `draw` command, it is very natural to use the point P , as it will be the current point.

For example, Figure 15 shows how to draw a portion of an annulus by drawing two arcs and two line segments. This particular figure is drawn by directing the pen in a counter-clockwise fashion—the horizontal line segment, the outer circular arc, a line segment, and finally the inner arc.

TikZ also provides the ability to produce Bézier curves. The command

```
\draw (P) .. controls (C)
      and (D) .. (Q);
```

draws the curve shown in Figure 16. Four points are needed: an initial point P , a final point Q , and two control points. The location of the control points controls the extent of the curve and the slope of the curve at the initial and final points.

Bézier curves provide for a wealth of variety, as Figure 17 indicates.

An alternate syntax for Bézier curves allows for a more convenient specification of the curvature at the starting and ending points. Using polar coordinates with respect to these two points provides this capability. The syntax is as follows:

```
\draw (P) .. controls +(α:r1 dim)
      and +(β:r2 dim) .. (Q);
```

See Figure 18.

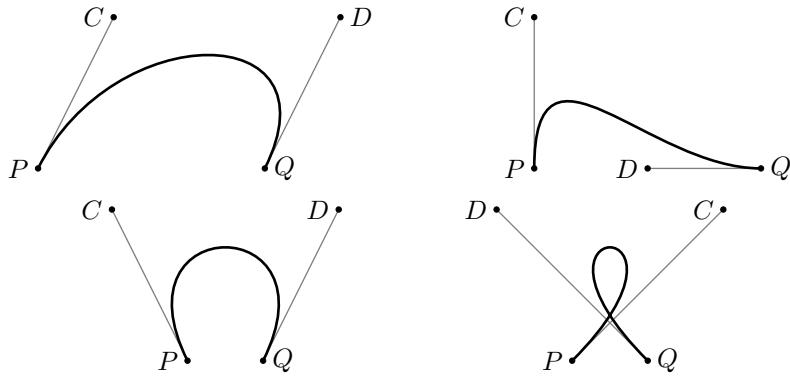


Figure 17: Various Bézier curves.

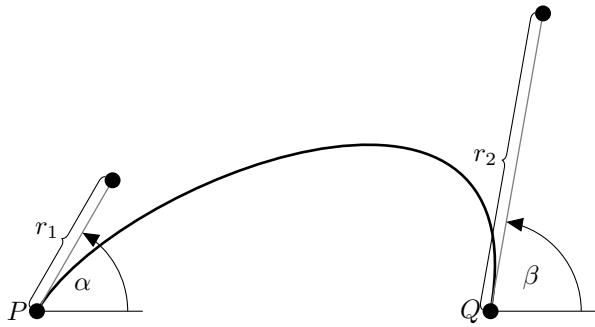


Figure 18: A Bézier curve specified with relative coordinates.

5 From coordinates to nodes

A *node* is a generalization of the coordinate primitive. Two characteristics of a node are its *shape* and its *text*. A node allows for arbitrary TeX text to appear within a diagram. The command

```
\path (0,0)
      node[draw,shape=circle] (v0)
      {$v_0$};
```

defines a node named `v0`, centered at the origin, with a circular shape and text component `v_0`. The `draw` option causes the associated shape (in this case, a circle) to be drawn. Figure 19 illustrates how nodes can be used to draw an undirected graph. Notice how line segments which join nodes stop at the boundary of the shape rather than protruding into the center point of the node. In this example, we have made use of the `tikzstyle` command to factor out code that would otherwise be repeated in each of the `node` commands.

Additionally, this example illustrates the use of the option `[scale=2]`, which indicates the result is to be scaled by a factor of 2. Using scale factors allows the picture to be designed in convenient units, then resized as desired. However, scaling a TikZ

picture does not scale the font size in use.

There are various features within TikZ which provide fine control over nodes. Many of these are related to how line segments or curves connect a pair of nodes. For example, one can provide specific locations on the node's shape where connections should touch, whether or not to shorten the connection, how and where to annotate the connection with text, and so forth.

6 Loops

TikZ provides a loop structure which can simplify the creation of certain types of graphics. The basic loop syntax is as follows:

```
\foreach \var in {iteration list}
{
  loop body
}
```

The loop variable, `\var`, takes on the values given in the iteration list. In the simplest case, this list can be a fixed list of values, such as `{1,2,3,4}` or as an implied list of values, such as `{1,...,4}`.

Consider the following loop. Four coordinates, `X1` through `X4` are introduced at $(1,0)$, $(2,0)$, $(3,0)$, and $(4,0)$, respectively. In addition, a small filled circle is drawn at each coordinate.

```
\foreach \i in {1,...,4}
{
  \path (\i,0) coordinate (X\i);
  \fill (X\i) circle (1pt);
}
```

Figure 20 shows how to extend this idea to yield a bipartite graph. As one might expect, `foreach` loops can be nested, a feature utilized here to specify all the edges in the graph.

Iteration lists need not consist of consecutive integers. An implicit step size is obtained by providing the first two values of the list in addition to

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=2]
\tikzstyle{every node}=[draw,shape=circle];
\path (0:0cm)    node (v0) {$v_0$};
\path (0:1cm)    node (v1) {$v_1$};
\path (72:1cm)   node (v2) {$v_2$};
\path (2*72:1cm) node (v3) {$v_3$};
\path (3*72:1cm) node (v4) {$v_4$};
\path (4*72:1cm) node (v5) {$v_5$};

\draw (v0) -- (v1)
      (v0) -- (v2)
      (v0) -- (v3)
      (v0) -- (v4)
      (v0) -- (v5);

\end{tikzpicture}
```

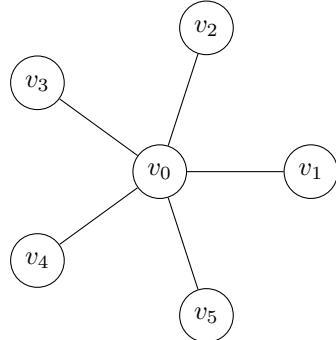


Figure 19: An undirected graph drawn with nodes.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=2]
\foreach \i in {1,...,4}
{
  \path (\i,0) coordinate (X\i);
  \fill (X\i) circle (1pt);
}
\foreach \j in {1,...,3}
{
  \path (\j,1) coordinate (Y\j);
  \fill (Y\j) circle (1pt);
}
\foreach \i in {1,...,4}
{
  \foreach \j in {1,...,3}
  {
    \draw (X\i) -- (Y\j);
  }
}
\end{tikzpicture}
```

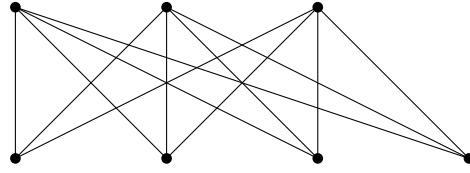


Figure 20: A bipartite graph drawn using loops.

the final value. For example,

```
\foreach \angle in {0,60,...,300}
{
  loop body
}
```

causes `\angle` to take on values of the form $60k$, where $0 \leq k \leq 5$.

Specifying pairs of values in an iteration list provides simultaneous iteration over these values. For example,

```
\foreach \angle / \c in
  {0/red,120/green,240/blue}
{
  loop body
}
```

produces three iterations of the loop body, successively assigning the pairs `(0,red)`, `(120,green)`, and `(240,blue)` to the variables `\angle` and `\c`.

7 Plotting

A list of points can be plotted using the TikZ `plot` command. Lists can be generated three ways: on-the-fly by `gnuplot` [6], read from a file, or specified within a `plot` itself. These approaches are supported by the following commands:

```
\draw plot function{gnuplot formula};
\draw plot file{filename};
\draw plot coordinates{point sequence};
```

Using other TikZ commands, these graphs can be enhanced with symbols or other desired annotations.

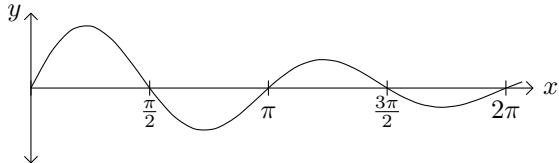


Figure 21: The graph of a function, with tick marks and annotations.

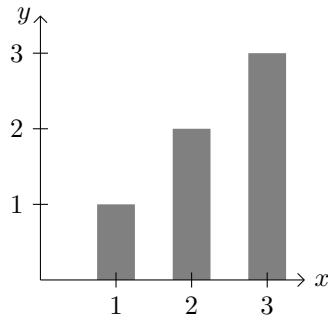


Figure 22: A graph that includes a bar chart.

Figure 21 provides an example of one such plot, the graph of $y = \sin(2x)e^{-x/4}$. The curve itself is generated with the command:

```
\draw[smooth,domain=0:6.5]
    plot function{sin(2*x)*exp(-x/4)};
```

This command causes *gnuplot*[†] to generate points of the graph, saving them in a file, which is subsequently processed by *TikZ*. The `smooth` option joins these points with a curve, in contrast to line segments. Although not used in this example, the `samples` option can be used to control the number of generated points. The `domain` option specifies the desired range of x values. Everything else which appears in this graph, including axes, tick marks, and multiples of $\pi/2$ have been added with additional *TikZ* commands.

A list of points can be used to create a bar chart, as illustrated in Figure 22. Each of the bars is drawn by command:

```
\draw[ycomb,
      color=gray,
      line width=0.5cm]
    plot coordinates{(1,1) (2,2) (3,3)};
```

The `ycomb` option specifies vertical bars are to be drawn and `line width` establishes the width of the bars.

[†] To generate points with *gnuplot*, *TeX* must be configured to allow external programs to be invoked. For *TeX Live*, this can be accomplished by adjusting `texmf.cnf` to allow a shell escape.

8 Clipping and scope

It is sometimes useful to be able to specify regions of a graphic where drawing is allowed to take place—any drawing which falls outside this defined region is “clipped” and is not visible.

This feature is made available by the `\clip` command, which defines the clipping region. For example,

```
\clip (-0.5,0) circle (1cm);
```

specifies that all future drawing should take place relative to the clipping area consisting of the circle centered at $(-0.5, 0)$ with radius 1 cm. Figure 23 shows how to fill a semicircle with clipping. The yin-yang symbol, a popular example, can be easily obtained by superimposing four filled circles on this filled semicircle:



When multiple `\clip` commands appear, the effective clipping region is the intersection of all specified regions. For example,

```
\clip (-0.5,0) circle (1cm);
\clip (0.5,0) circle (1cm);
```

defines a clipping area corresponding to the intersection of the two indicated circles. All subsequent commands which cause drawing to occur are clipped with respect to this region.

A scoping mechanism allows a clipping region to be defined for a specified number of commands. This is achieved with a `scope` environment. Any commands inside this environment respect the clipping region; commands which fall outside behave as usual. For example,

```
\begin{scope}
\clip (-0.5,0) circle (1cm);
\clip (0.5,0) circle (1cm);
\fill (-2,1.5) rectangle (2,-1.5);
\end{scope}
```

shades the intersection of two overlapping circles, since the filled rectangle is clipped to this region. Commands which follow this `scope` environment are not subject to this clipping region. Figure 24 shows a complete example which makes use of `\clip` and scoping.

The scoping mechanism may also be used to apply options to a group of actions, as illustrated in Figure 25. In this example, options to control color and line width are applied to each of three successive `\draw` commands, yielding the top row of the figure. At the conclusion of the `scope` environment, the remaining `\draw` commands revert to the *TikZ* defaults, yielding the lower row of the figure.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (0,0) circle (1cm);
  \clip (0,0) circle (1cm);
  \fill[black] (0cm,1cm) rectangle (-1cm,-1cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

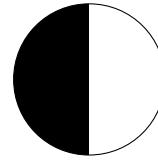


Figure 23: An example of clipping.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
  \draw (-2,1.5) rectangle (2,-1.5);
  \begin{scope}
    \clip (-0.5,0) circle (1cm);
    \clip (0.5,0) circle (1cm);
    \fill[color=gray] (-2,1.5) rectangle (2,-1.5);
  \end{scope}
  \draw (-0.5,0) circle (1cm);
  \draw (0.5,0) circle (1cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

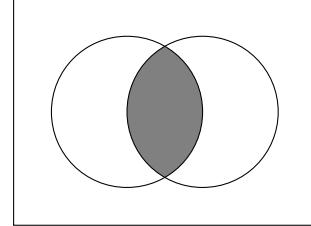


Figure 24: Using clipping and scope to show set intersection.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=1.5]
  \begin{scope}[color=gray,line width=4pt]
    \draw (0,0) -- (1,1);
    \draw (1,0) -- (0,1);
    \draw (-0.5,0.5) circle (0.5cm);
  \end{scope}
  \draw (0,0) -- (-1,-1);
  \draw (0,-1) -- (-1,0);
  \draw (0.5,-0.5) circle (0.5cm);
\end{tikzpicture}
```

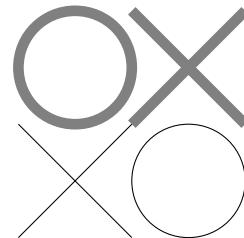


Figure 25: Using scope to apply options.

9 Summary

TikZ, a high-level interface to PGF, is a language-based tool for specifying graphics. It uses familiar graphics-related concepts, such as point, line, and circle and has a concise and natural syntax. It meshes well with pdfL^AT_EX in that no additional processing steps are needed. Another positive aspect of TikZ is its ability to blend T_EX fonts, symbols, and mathematics within the generated graphics.

We are especially indebted to Till Tantau for developing TikZ and for contributing it to the T_EX community.

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Drawing medical pedigree trees with \TeX and PSTricks

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Abstract

Medical pedigrees look like genealogical trees, but also have certain interesting features. Usually they are drawn by hand by medical geneticists. This is a cumbersome and time-consuming process. Freely available programs for drawing genealogies are not fully suitable for this task because of the special format of medical pedigrees.

We discuss a package for drawing pedigrees based on PSTricks. The information is input by geneticists in a spreadsheet; a Perl program extracts it and calls \TeX to produce the final output.

1 Introduction

A medical pedigree is a very important tool for clinicians, genetic researchers and medical educators. As noted by Bennett, Steinhause, Uhrich, O’Sullivan, Resta, Lochner-Doyle, Markei, Vincent, and Hamanishi, 1995, “The construction of an accurate family pedigree is a fundamental component of a clinical genetic evaluation and of human genetic research.” Regrettably, at present most geneticists make pedigrees manually. There are several programs for making pedigrees (see the list at <http://www.kumc.edu/gec/prof/genecomp.html#pedigree>), but they are rather expensive, lack multi-language support and the quality of typesetting is wanting. Maybe this is why they are not in wide use.

We tried to write a program suitable for constructing complex pedigrees from genetics data in English, Russian and possibly other languages. \TeX and PSTricks (Van Zandt, 1993) seemed to be a natural choice. First, the quality of \TeX typesetting is unsurpassed. Pedigrees combine graphical and textual data, therefore a package like PSTricks is handy to produce them. There are good facilities for multi-language support in \TeX , therefore we could easily deploy them. \TeX code can be easily generated by other programs, which is another advantage of implementing the drawing as a \TeX file.

The idea to draw genealogical trees with \TeX and PSTricks is by no means new. One can enjoy the beautiful trees at <http://www.tug.org/PSTricks/main.cgi?file=Examples/Genealogy/genealogy>.

The problem is, medical pedigrees differ from genealogical trees. They might not even be trees from the mathematical point of view: any marriage between relatives adds a cycle to the graph of relationships. Even if there are no such marriages, pedigrees are not layered rooted trees in the terminology of graph theory (Di Battista, Eades, Tamassia, and Tollis, 1999). The difference is the following. Layered rooted trees have an “oldest” node (global ancestor). This node has no ancestors. It has descendants, and each of them is an ancestor for its own layered rooted tree. On the other hand, a geneticist drawing a pedigree is interested both in the male and female ancestors of the patient, as well as in the male and female ancestors of *them*, etc. Therefore a pedigree might have several “local ancestors”: nodes that do not have ancestors. This makes the problem of drawing pedigrees quite interesting.

We divided the problem of drawing pedigrees into two parts. First, we developed a set of PSTricks macros (Veytsman and Akhmadeeva, 2006a) to draw (almost) any pedigree. They can be used “manually”, i.e., the user can put nodes at any place on the

canvas and make any connections between them, using `\rput`, `\psmatrix` or even `\pstree` (if the pedigree is in fact a layered tree). Second, we developed a Perl program (Veytsman and Akhmadeeva, 2006b) that can process relationship data in the CSV (comma separated values) format and output \TeX code for an important subset of pedigrees: when there is no inbreeding, and only the people having common genes with the primary patient (*proband*) are shown. Both these parts are discussed below.

2 PSTricks macros

From the perspective of graph theory a pedigree is a collection of nodes and connections. There are three main kinds of nodes in our macros: `\PstPerson` to show persons, `\PstAbortion` to show terminated pregnancies, and a *marriage node*,¹ which is implemented as a simple `\pnode`.² Each node except `\PstAbortion` may have *descendants*: children of this person or of this marriage. Each node except the marriage node has exactly one *ancestor node*: a person or a marriage. Additionally a marriage node has a male and a female spouse.

The nodes may have a number of properties: they might be affected by a disease (or not), they might be deceased, they are male or female. These properties are shown by optional arguments to the corresponding command. Each node drawing command has one obligatory argument: the name of the node, which is used to draw node connections.

The first and simplest connection command is `\PstDescent`, which shows the relationship between an ancestor (a person or marriage node) and descendant. It is implemented internally as an `\ncangle` command. There are special commands to show relationships between twins and their parents, between spouses, infertility of a union or a person, etc.

An extremely complex pedigree is used as an example in the paper of Bennett, Steinhaus, Uhrich, O'Sullivan, Resta, Lochner-Doyle, Markei, Vincent, and Hamanishi (1995). In Figure 1 we reproduce this pedigree. The corresponding code is shown in Figures 2, 3 and 4.

A version of node-drawing commands makes *tree nodes*. They are useful if the pedigree is a tree or can be constructed from a tree by adding several connections. An example of such a pedigree is shown in Figure 5, and the corresponding code in Figure 6. Note that the pedigree on this figure is

¹ For our purposes both official marriages and unofficial unions are loosely referred to as marriages.

² There are also special nodes for special circumstances: *twin node* is used to show the relation between twins, a special node is used to show infertility of person or a marriage, etc.

not a tree from the mathematical point of view due to the marriage between Peter and Joan.

The user manual (Veytsman and Akhmadeeva, 2006a) is distributed with the macros. By tradition, PSTricks-related code works with both \LaTeX and plain \TeX , so our code is written to work in both these modes too. However, most of testing was done in the \LaTeX mode only.

3 Perl program

The \TeX code in the examples above is straightforward. Nevertheless, it might be too much to expect from geneticists to write it themselves. Therefore if we want the code to work not only for the authors, but also for medical and science professionals, we must find a way to generate this code from the relationship data automatically. This is the aim of the second part of our project (Veytsman and Akhmadeeva, 2006b).

The idea of the program is to take the data in a simple format, easy for the users to understand (and easy to generate in turn from databases or other sources) and convert them into \TeX code above. The input format was chosen to be a plain text CSV format (originally the acronym meant Comma Separated Values, but it is often used now for any plain text separated data). In this format each person record is a line separated into fields by the symbol “|”. The fields show the name of the person, the dates of birth and death, the genetic condition, etc. An important field is *Id*, a unique identifier of the person. The relations between the persons are set by the fields “Mother” and “Father”, which contain Ids of the parents of the given person. In this way we do not need to specifically show the relations between spouses, siblings, etc.: spouses in our system are the persons who have common children, and siblings are the persons with common parent(s). An example of an input file is shown in Figure 7. Such files are easy to generate by common spreadsheet programs and from databases.

The code generated from the input file in Figure 7 is shown in Figure 8, and the typeset pedigree in Figure 9.

Our program works with a subset of all possible pedigrees. Still, this subset covers most pedigrees used by geneticists. First, we do not include inbreeding unions in the pedigrees, so our graphs are in fact trees. Second, we show only the persons that have common genes with the proband.³ Note that a pedigree that violates these rules may not allow

³ The proband is the first person among the relatives who came to a geneticist; he or she is the primary patient.

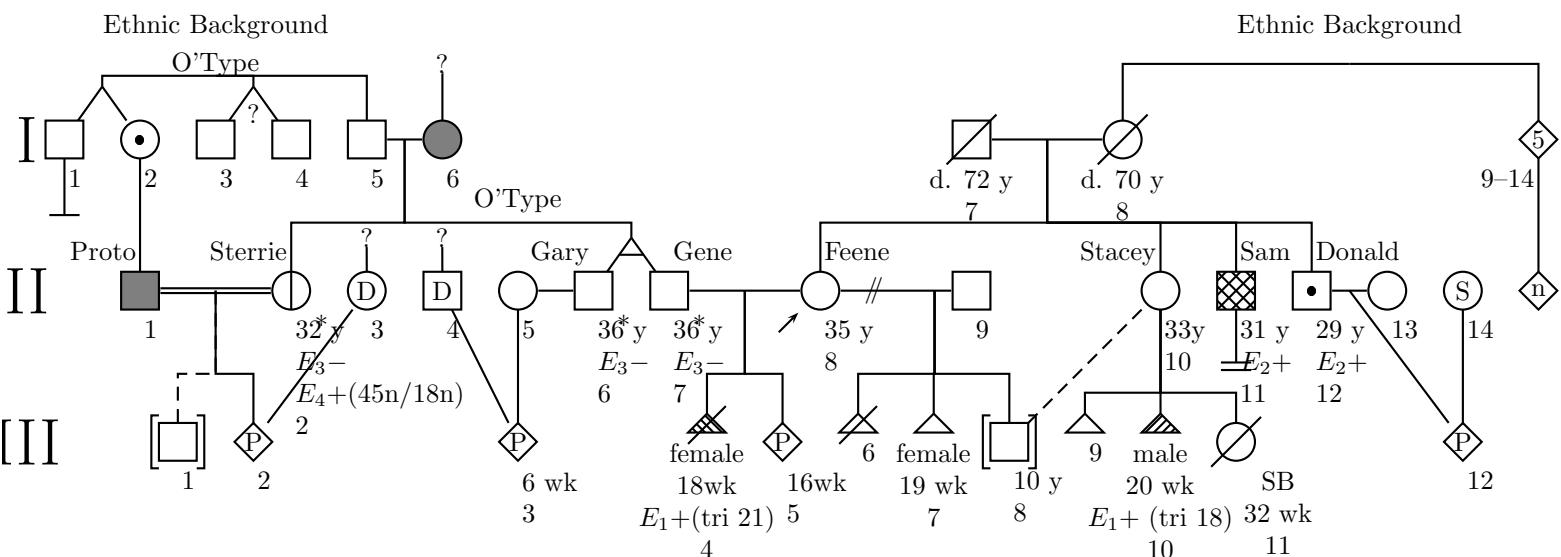


Figure 1: A complex pedigree from Bennett, Steinhaus, Uhrich, O'Sullivan, Resta, Lochner-Doyle, Markei, Vincent, and Hamanishi (1995)

```

\psset{armB=1.1, hatchsep=1.5pt}
\rput(3.5,8){Ethnic Background}
\rput(18.5,8){Ethnic Background}
\rput(3.5,7.5){\rnode{OType1}{O'Type}}
\rput(18.5,7.5){\pnode{Origin2}}
\rput(6.5,7.5){\rnode{Quest1}{?}}
\rput(1,6.5){\Huge I}
\rput(1.5,6.5){\pstPerson[male, belowtext=1]{I1}}
\rput(2.5,6.5){\pstPerson[female, obligatory, belowtext=2]{I2}}
\rput(3.5,6.5){\pstPerson[male, belowtext=3]{I3}}
\rput(4.5,6.5){\pstPerson[male, belowtext=4]{I4}}
\rput(5.5,6.5){\pstPerson[male, belowtext=5]{I5}}
\rput(6.5,6.5){\pstPerson[female, affected,
    belowtext=6]{I6}}
\rput(2,7.2){\pnode{Twins1}}
\rput(4,7.2){\pnode{Twins2}}
\pstTwins[armB=0]{OType1}{Twins1}{I1}{I2}
\pstTwins[qzygotic, armB=0, mzlinepos=0.8]{OType1}{Twins2}{I3}{I4}
\pstDescent[armB=0]{OType1}{I5}
\pstDescent[armB=0]{Quest1}{I6}
\pstRelationship[descentnode=I5I6]{I5}{I6}
\rput(1.5,5.5){\pstChildless{CI1}}
\ncline{I1}{CI1}
\rput(13.5,6.5){\pstPerson[male, deceased, belowtextrp=t,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{\centering d. 72 y\7}]{I7}}
\rput(15.5,6.5){\pstPerson[female, deceased, belowtextrp=t,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{\centering d. 70 y\8}]{I8}}
\pstRelationship[descentnode=I7I8]{I7}{I8}
\rput(21,6.5){\pstPerson[insidetext=5, belowtext=9--14,
    belowtextrp=rt]{I9}}
\pstDescent[armB=0]{Origin2}{I8}
\pstDescent[armB=0]{Origin2}{I9}

```

Figure 2: Code for Figure 1: Generation I

two-dimensional drawing without self-intersections at all.

The biggest problem is that even with these rules the pedigree tree is in the general case not a layered tree, and the algorithm by Reingold and Tilford (Di Battista, Eades, Tamassia, and Tollis, 1999, § 3.1) would not work. We therefore describe a generalization of the Reingold-Tilford algorithm.

First we will summarize the main idea of the Reingold-Tilford algorithm. We draw a tree down in the y direction. The algorithm is recursive. We start from the root of the tree. If it has no descendants, it is easy to draw it. If it has descendants, each descendant is a rooted layered tree. We draw them, recursively applying the algorithm. Then we move them in the horizontal direction as close as possible, and put the root one layer above with an x coordinate in the middle of the descendants.

Now we can generalize this algorithm for our case.

There are two kinds of nodes in the pedigree graph: person nodes and marriage nodes. A node has a *predecessor* and *children*. A marriage node does not have a predecessor, but has *male spouse* and *female spouse* (usually male spouses are on the left and female spouses are on the right on pedigrees). Any node has a *downward tree* of its children, grandchildren, etc. The downward tree may be empty.

Any node in an acyclic graph can be a root. However, in layered trees there is a special root: the one that has no predecessor. Similarly, we will call a *local root* a node that has no predecessor. All marriage nodes are local roots. Some person nodes can be local roots as well.

```

\rput(1,4.5){\Huge II}
\rput(2.5,4.5){\pstPerson[male, affected, belowtext=1,
    abovetext=Proto, abovetextrp=rB]{II1}}
\rput(4.5,4.5){\pstPerson[female, asymptomatic,
    belowtext=\parbox{3cm}{32 y\\ $E_3-$\\$E_4+$(45n/18n)\\2},
    abovetext={Sterrie}, abovetextrp=rB, evaluated]{II2}}
\pstDescent{I2}{II1}\pstDescent{I5I6}{II2}
\pstRelationship[consanguinic, descentnode=II1II2]{II1}{II2}
\rput(5.5,5.2){\rnode{Quest2}{?}}
\rput(5.5,4.5){\pstPerson[female, insidetext=D, belowtext=3]{II3}}
\rput(6.5,5.2){\rnode{Quest3}{?}}
\rput(6.5,4.5){\pstPerson[male, insidetext=D, belowtext=4]{II4}}
\ncline{Quest2}{II3}\ncline{Quest3}{II4}
\rput(7.5,4.5){\pstPerson[female, belowtext=5]{II5}}
\rput(8.5,4.5){\pstPerson[male, abovetext=Gary, abovetextrp=rB,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{36 y\\$E_3-$\\6}, evaluated]{II6}}
\rput(9.5,4.5){\pstPerson[male, abovetext={Gene},
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{36 y\\$E_3-$\\7}, evaluated]{II7}}
\rput(9.5,2){\pnode{Twins3}}
\pstTwins[monozygotic]{I5I6}{Twins3}{II6}{II7}
\pstRelationship{II5}{II6}
\rput(7.5,5.7){Q'Type}
\rput(11.5,4.5){\pstPerson[female, proband,
    belowtext=\parbox{1cm}{35 y\\8}, abovetext=Feene]{II8}}
\pstRelationship[descentnode=II7II8]{II7}{II8}
\rput(13.5,4.5){\pstPerson[male, belowtext=9]{II9}}
\pstRelationship[broken, descentnode=II8II9,
    descentnodepos=0.85]{II8}{II9}
\rput(16,4.5){\pstPerson[abovetext=Stacey, female,
    abovetextrp=rB, belowtext=\parbox{1cm}{33y\\ 10}]{II10}}
\def\affectedstyle{fillstyle=crosshatch}
\rput(17,4.5){\pstPerson[male, affected, abovetext=Sam,
    belowtext=\parbox{3cm}{31 y\\ $E_2+$\\ 11}, hatchsep=3pt]{II11}}
\rput(17,3.5){\pstChildless[infertile]{C2}}
\ncline{II11}{C2}
\rput(18,4.5){\pstPerson[male, obligatory, abovetext=Donald,
    belowtext=\parbox{3cm}{29 y\\ $E_2+$ \\ 12}]{II12}}
\pstDescent{I7I8}{II8}\pstDescent{I7I8}{II10}
\pstDescent{I7I8}{II11}\pstDescent{I7I8}{II12}
\rput(19,4.5){\pstPerson[female, belowtext=13]{II13}}
\pstRelationship[descentnode=II12II13]{II12}{II13}
\rput(20,4.5){\pstPerson[female, insidetext=S, belowtext=14]{II14}}
\rput(21,4.5){\pstPerson[insidetext=n]{II15}}
\pstDescent{I9}{II15}

```

Figure 3: Code for Figure 1: Generation II

```

\rput(1,2.5){\Huge III}
\rput(3,2.5){\pstPerson[male, adopted, belowtext=1]{III1}}
\rput(4,2.5){\pstPerson[insidetext=P, belowtext=2]{III2}}
\pstDescent[linestyle=dashed]{II1III2}{III1}
\pstDescent{II1III2}{III2}
\ncline{II3}{III2}
\rput(7.5,2.5){\pstPerson[insidetext=P,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{6 wk\3}{III3}}
\pstDescent{II5}{III3}
\ncline{II4}{III3}
\def\affectedstyle{fillstyle=vlines}
\rput(10,2.5){\pstAbortion[affected,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{\centering
        female\\18wk\$E_1+(tri 21)\4}, belowtextrp=t]{III4}}
\rput(11,2.5){\pstPerson[insidetext=P,
    belowtext=\parbox{1cm}{16wk\5}{III5}}
\pstDescent{II7III8}{III4}
\pstDescent{II7III8}{III5}
\rput(12,2.5){\pstAbortion[belowtext=6]{III6}}
\rput(13,2.5){\pstAbortion[sab, belowtextrp=t,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{\centering female\\19 wk\7}{III7}}
\rput(14,2.5){\pstPerson[adopted, male,
    belowtext=\parbox{1cm}{10 y\8}{III8}}
\pstDescent{II8III9}{III6}
\pstDescent{II8III9}{III7}
\pstDescent{II8III9}{III8}
\ncline[linestyle=dashed]{II10}{III8}
\rput(15,2.5){\pstAbortion[sab, belowtext=9]{III9}}
\def\affectedstyle{fillstyle=hlines}
\rput(16,2.5){\pstAbortion[sab, belowtextrp=t, affected,
    belowtext=\parbox{2cm}{\centering male\\ 20 wk\$E_1+$(tri 18)\10}{III10}}
\rput(17,2.5){\pstPerson[deceased, female,
    belowtext=\parbox{1cm}{\centering SB\\32 wk\11}{III11}}
\pstDescent{II10}{III9}
\pstDescent{II10}{III10}
\pstDescent{II10}{III11}
\rput(20,2.5){\pstPerson[insidetext=P,
    belowtext=12]{III12}}
\pstDescent{II14}{III12}
\ncline{II12III13}{III12}

```

Figure 4: Code for Figure 1: Generation III

Our algorithm is recursive and starts from a local root. Strictly speaking, it can start from any local root, but since medical pedigrees have the special proband mentioned earlier, it makes sense to start from the local root which has the proband in its downward tree.

If this local root is a person node, the pedigree is the layered tree, and the Reingold-Tilford algorithm is sufficient. Therefore we should consider only the

case when the local root is a marriage node. In this case we can typeset the downward tree using the Reingold-Tilford algorithm. The male and female spouses do not belong to this tree. However, each of them belongs to each own subpedigree. We will call them *left subpedigree* and *right subpedigree*. We recursively apply our algorithm to typeset left and right subpedigrees. Then we move the left subpedigree to the right and right subpedigree to the left

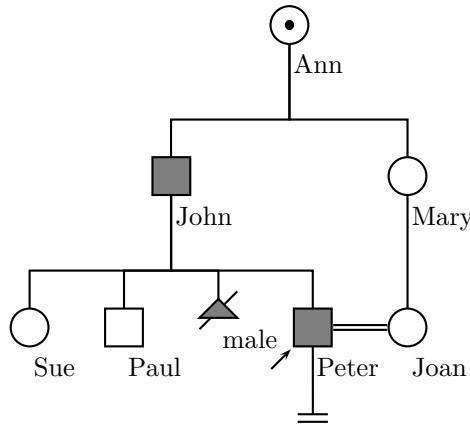


Figure 5: Example of pedigree with tree-making commands

```

\begin{pspicture}(0,1)(7,7)
\rput(3,4){%
\pstree{\TpstPerson[female, obligatory, belowtext=Ann]{Ann}}{%
\def\psedge{\pstDescent}\psset{armB=1}
\pstree{\TpstPerson[male, affected, belowtext=John]{John}}{%
\TpstPerson[female, belowtext=Sue]{Sue}
\TpstPerson[male, belowtext=Paul]{Paul}
\TpstAbortion[affected, belowtext=male]{A1}
\pstree[thislevelsep=1.2]{\TpstPerson[male,
belowtext=Peter, affected, proband]{Peter}}{%
\def\psedge{\ncline}
\TpstChildless[infertile]{C1}
}
}
\pstree{\TpstPerson[female, belowtext=Mary]{Mary}}{%
\TpstPerson[female, belowtext=Joan]{Joan}
}
}
}
\pstRelationship[consanguinic]{Peter}{Joan}
\end{pspicture}
  
```

Figure 6: Code producing Figure 5

Id	Name	Sex	DoB	DoD	Mother	Father	Proband	Condition	Comment
P	John Smith	male	1970/02/05		M1	F1	yes	affected	Evaluated 2005/12/01
M1	Mary Smith (Brown)	female	1940/02/05		GM2	GF2		normal	
F1	Bill Smith	male	1938/04/03		GM1	GF1		affected	
GM1	Joan Smith	female	1902/07/01	1975/12/13				asymptomatic	
GF1	Joseph Smith	male	unknown	unknown				normal	
GF2	Jim Brown	male	1905/11/01					normal	
GM2	Lisa Brown	female	1910/03/03					normal	
S1	Rebecca Smith	female	1972/12/25		M1	F1		affected	
S2	Alexander Smith	male	1975/11/12		M1	F1		normal	
A1	Ann Gold (Smith)	female	1941/09/02		GM1	GF1		asymptomatic	Aunt of the proband
C1	Jenny Smith	female	1969/12/03		A1			affected	Cousin of the proband

Figure 7: Example of data file

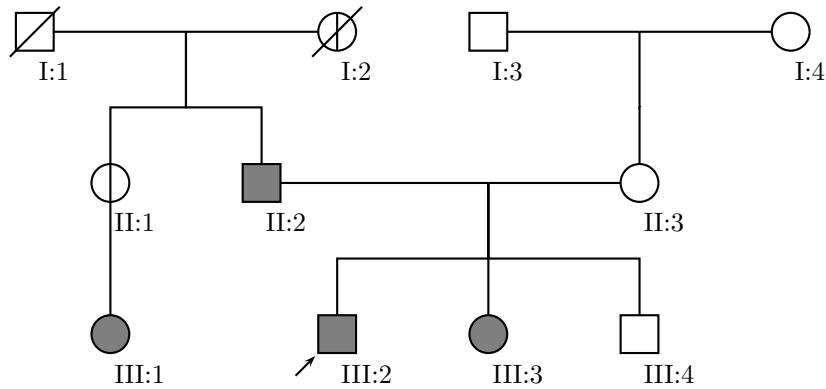
```

\begin{pspicture}(-8,-4)(6,4)
\rput(-6, 2){\pstPerson[male, normal, belowtext=I:1, deceased]{GF1}}
\rput(-4, 2){\pnode{GF1_m_GM1}}
\rput(-2, 2){\pstPerson[female, asymptomatic, belowtext=I:2, deceased]{GM1}}
\rput(0, 2){\pstPerson[male, normal, belowtext=I:3]{GF2}}
\rput(2, 2){\pnode{GF2_m_GM2}}
\rput(4, 2){\pstPerson[female, normal, belowtext=I:4]{GM2}}
\rput(-5, 0){\pstPerson[female, asymptomatic, belowtext=II:1]{A1}}
\rput(-3, 0){\pstPerson[male, affected, belowtext=II:2]{F1}}
\rput(0, 0){\pnode{F1_m_M1}}
\rput(2, 0){\pstPerson[female, normal, belowtext=II:3]{M1}}
\rput(-5, -2){\pstPerson[female, affected, belowtext=III:1]{C1}}
\rput(-2, -2){\pstPerson[male, affected, belowtext=III:2, proband]{P}}
\rput(0, -2){\pstPerson[female, affected, belowtext=III:3]{S1}}
\rput(2, -2){\pstPerson[male, normal, belowtext=III:4]{S2}}
\pstDescent{GF1_m_GM1}{A1}
\pstDescent{GF1_m_GM1}{F1}
\ncline{GF1_m_GM1}{GM1}
\ncline{GF1_m_GM1}{GF1}
\pstDescent{GF2_m_GM2}{M1}
\ncline{GF2_m_GM2}{GM2}
\ncline{GF2_m_GM2}{GF2}
\pstDescent{A1}{C1}
\pstDescent{F1_m_M1}{P}
\pstDescent{F1_m_M1}{S1}
\pstDescent{F1_m_M1}{S2}
\ncline{F1_m_M1}{M1}
\ncline{F1_m_M1}{F1}
\end{pspicture}

\begin{description}
\item[I:1] Joseph Smith; born: unknown; died: unknown.
\item[I:2] Joan Smith; born: 1902/07/01; died: 1975/12/13.
\item[I:3] Jim Brown; born: 1905/11/01.
\item[I:4] Lisa Brown; born: 1910/03/03.
\item[II:1] Ann Gold (Smith); born: 1941/09/02; Aunt of the proband.
\item[II:2] Bill Smith; born: 1938/04/03.
\item[II:3] Mary Smith (Brown); born: 1940/02/05.
\item[III:1] Jenny Smith; born: 1969/12/03; Cousin of the proband.
\item[III:2] John Smith; born: 1970/02/05; Evaluated 2005/12/01.
\item[III:3] Rebecca Smith; born: 1972/12/25.
\item[III:4] Alexander Smith; born: 1975/11/12.
\end{description}

```

Figure 8: Example of program output (data from Figure 7)



I:1 Joseph Smith; born: unknown; died: unknown.

I:2 Joan Smith; born: 1902/07/01; died: 1975/12/13.

I:3 Jim Brown; born: 1905/11/01.

I:4 Lisa Brown; born: 1910/03/03.

II:1 Ann Gold (Smith); born: 1941/09/02; Aunt of the proband.

II:2 Bill Smith; born: 1938/04/03.

II:3 Mary Smith (Brown); born: 1940/02/05.

III:1 Jenny Smith; born: 1969/12/03; Cousin of the proband.

III:2 John Smith; born: 1970/02/05; Evaluated 2005/12/01.

III:3 Rebecca Smith; born: 1972/12/25.

III:4 Alexander Smith; born: 1975/11/12.

Figure 9: Example of the typeset pedigree (code from Figure 8)

as far as we can without intersection between them and the downward tree.

This process is shown in Figure 10. Obviously this algorithm converges and leads to typesetting the pedigree without intersections between the subtrees and subpedigrees.

The program is implemented in Perl and can process input in English or Russian, creating a pedigree legend in any of these languages (the Russian examples can be found in the manual (Veytsman and Akhmadeeva, 2006b)). It is quite straightforward to add language modules for any other language or script that TeX can typeset.

4 Installation notes

A couple of words about the installation of the packages.

The installation of the TeX part follows the usual guidelines (<http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html?label=instpackages>).

The TeX package depends on a number of other packages, which should be installed on your system. You need fresh versions of **pstricks** and **pst-xkey**. If you want to typeset the documentation you also need **pstricks-add**, but if you are satisfied with the PDF manual provided with the package, you might skip this step.

The Perl part includes the executable, library and manual pages. There is a **Makefile**, and in most cases the command **make install** suffices.

5 Conclusions and future work

Our programs were written mostly as a proof of concept. Surprisingly (or unsurprisingly if we recall the

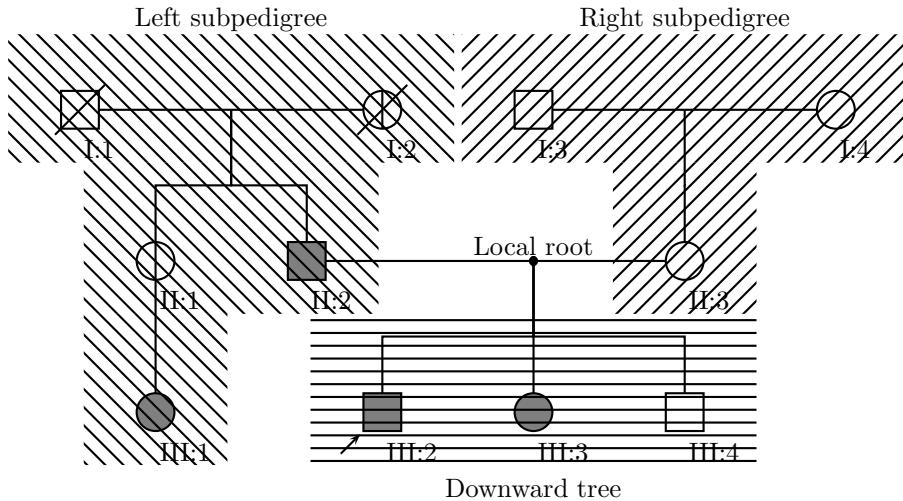


Figure 10: Subpedigrees and downward tree

properties of \TeX) the typesetting quality of the output is rather high. The next logical step is to make them user-friendly, so any genetic specialist can use them without reading manual.

Since we cannot count on the medical and genetic personnel to have \TeX and Perl on their computers, we envision a “Pedigree Live” disk akin to \TeX Live: a CD with Perl and a subset of \TeX on it, which “just works” after inserting in the computer. This requires creating a cross-platform user interface and the selection of programs and tools to be included on a CD.

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Rolling your own Document Class: Using L^AT_EX to keep away from the Dark Side

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Abstract

Document classes in L^AT_EX provide automation to improve consistency, productivity, and accuracy in creating and maintaining documents, thereby avoiding the inefficiencies of wordprocessors. However, users who want to package their macros or applications as a document class are often put off by the apparent complexity of the sample classes in the standard distribution. This paper describes what the code in the article document class file does and suggests solutions to some of the popular requirements for changes.

1 Know thine enemy

One of the key features of T_EX systems is the extensibility offered by re-usable pieces of programming called macros. Rudimentary macros exist in many text-handling packages (in fact they were at the heart of the first editors for markup applications), and some wordprocessors make use of general-purpose programming languages such as *Visual Basic* or *Java*; but only typesetters have dedicated languages to doing typesetting, and T_EX's is by far the most accessible.

This has led to several large and well-known macro packages (L^AT_EX, ConT_EXt, Texinfo, Eplain, etc) which have all but taken the place of Knuth's original language as the end-user's primary interfaces. Most users now only have to use the macro commands of their chosen interface instead of having to write their own macros afresh or maintain a large private collection of personal macros.

This is not to say that there is no place for homebrew macros in plain T_EX: some people have perfectly valid reasons for avoiding the aforementioned packages and continuing to use T_EX in the raw. Using one of the above 'standards' does not always mean that you avoid raw T_EX in your own code, because you may need some advanced operations which operate at a lower level than normal. It nevertheless remains true that the use of macros to perform groups of frequently-used functions provides a level of automation not found in most word-processing systems, and is a major factor in helping users become and remain more productive.

1.1 Standard document classes

The standard document classes installed with L^AT_EX (article, report, book, and letter) were written in a hybrid of L^AT_EX and plain T_EX code. Sometimes this was because the function Lamport wanted was not worth writing a single-use L^AT_EX macro for; sometimes it is because (as Knuth describes in another context) "T_EX is only 'half obedient' while these definitions are half finished" [4, p. 352]; and sometimes because of the need mentioned above to perform lower-level functions. While the L^AT_EX 2_E developers and maintainers have replaced much of the earlier plain T_EX code with updated L^AT_EX equivalents, the code remains fairly dense and is not immediately obvious to the beginner; and the mix of syntax variants can be confusing to the user accustomed to the fairly small set of commands used for common L^AT_EX documents. Plain T_EX itself has some 900 'control sequences' (commands) of which about 350 are 'primitives' (indivisible low-level operations), whereas many regular L^AT_EX users get by with some 20–30 commands, if even that.

Users who have started to write their own macros, or who have encountered the need to modify L^AT_EX's defaults for whatever reason, sometimes find the need to encapsulate their favourite format as a document class, governing the entire document, rather than just a package (style file) handling one or two specific features. In this paper we will dissect one of the common document classes and examine what the features and functions are.

1.2 Caveats

This paper uses the `article` class as the example. The `book` and `report` classes are structured very similarly

and the user who has examined the following sections should have no difficulty in identifying the differences.

The letter class, however, is a very different animal. It implements a vertically-centered format once common in typewritten letters but rarely seen nowadays, and has no provision for many of the features users expect to be able to find in a letter template. For this reason I do not refer any further to this format.

The ConTeXt system implements a different and extensible set of document classes—including letters—in a radically different manner to L^AT_EX and has been discussed and presented extensively in recent years. The Eplain macros implement many of the features of the L^AT_EX internal mechanisms, but without imposing any document format at all, leaving the plain T_EX user free to write those herself.

1.3 More background

The essential documentation to read before you start writing your own classes is *L^AT_EX 2_E for class and package writers* [8] (available on all modern T_EX installations by typing `texdoc clsguide`, and *The L^AT_EX Companion* [6, App:A.4]. These describe in detail the additional commands available to class and package authors. There are also some special declarations explained in *Companion* [6, p. 847]. The article by Hefferon [3] which I refer to later is a good example of how to build on an existing class. If you have to deal with an obsolete L^AT_EX 2.09 style file, there is an older paper in *TUGboat* [1].

2 Dissection of article.cls

In this example, we use the file from the T_EX Live 2005 distribution (so the line numbers refer to that version only). Lines 1–53 are comments and are omitted here for brevity: they explain where the file came from and how it can be used. This is auto-generated because the document class and package files in the standard distributions of L^AT_EX are derived from master copies maintained in docT_EX (.dtx) format [7], which combines documentation and L^AT_EX code in a single file, much in the same way that Knuth's *WEB* system does for many programming languages [9].¹ A short explanation of the sources of the class files is in the *T_EX FAQ* [2, label: ltxcmds].

¹ If you intend making your document class available to the rest of the L^AT_EX community (eg via CTAN), you should make it a docT_EX document so that you can combine documentation with your code. Actually, you should probably be doing this anyway...

2.1 Version and identification

The first thing a document class or package must do is identify itself by name, and specify the oldest version of L^AT_EX with which it will work (it is assumed that it will therefore work with all later versions).

```
article.cls
54 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1995/12/01]
55 \ProvidesClass{article}
56 [2004/02/16 v1.4f
57 Standard LaTeX document class]
```

In your new document class file you should set the date and version to the earliest version you have tested your code with (probably your current version). The name of the document class being provided gets checked against the name requested in the `\documentclass` declaration, and L^AT_EX will give a warning if there is a discrepancy. You may provide a label for the class as well: this will appear in the log file. The linebreaks and indentation are for human readability only.

```
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1995/12/01]
\ProvidesClass{ladingbill} [2006/07/01 v0.01 Bill of Lading
specialist LaTeX document class]
```

2.2 Initial code and compatibility

On a number of occasions, classes define values as null or a default for later use, so that subsequent code won't trip up as it would if they were undefined. In most cases you will probably need to keep the internal definitions (such as `\@ptsize` here) for use later on (see section 2.4.1 on p. 113).²

```
article.cls
58 \newcommand{\@ptsize}{}
59 \newif\if@restonecol
60 \newif\if@titlepage
61 \titleruefalse
```

The conditionals `\if@restonecol` (which flags the restoration of one-column layout after using L^AT_EX's built-in two-column usage, as distinct from using the `multicol` package) and `\if@titlepage` (which flags use of the separate title-page layout—set to false in the following line) are used in the default `\maketitle` command in section 2.4.4 on

² The use of the @ sign may be unfamiliar to newcomers: in normal L^AT_EX it is classified as an ‘other’ character [4, p. 37]. This means it cannot be used as part of a control sequence (command) in your document. But in class and package files, L^AT_EX reclassifies it as a ‘letter’, and uses it in command definitions which are intended to be inaccessible to the normal user. Its use here indicates that the `\@ptsize` command is going to be given a value that the end-user should not be able to interfere with, or even know exists.

p. 116. If you're planning to rewrite `\maketitle` to your own design you may need to take these conditionals into account.³

If you are going to invoke additional packages to provide facilities needed by your options, use the `\RequirePackage` command here, before the options section. If the additional packages are unconnected with your option definitions, use the `\RequirePackage` command after the options are executed (see section 2.3.4 on p. 113).

2.3 Options

In an ideal world we wouldn't have to support obsolete versions of software, but the L^AT_EX defaults still allow v2.09-type `\documentstyle` declarations to be processed, with a warning. However, for a modern class file this is not necessary, so in your own class you can omit all the tests for `\@ifcompatibility` and their `\else` and terminating `\fi` commands, here and throughout, leaving just the code that was in the `\else` blocks.

2.3.1 Paper sizes

How many paper size options you want to support in your class is entirely up to you. You should allow at least A4 and Letter for normal office work.

```
article.cls
62 \if@compatibility\else
63 \DeclareOption{a4paper}{%
64   \setlength{\paperheight} {297mm}%
65   \setlength{\paperwidth} {210mm}%
66 }\else
67 \DeclareOption{a5paper}{%
68   \setlength{\paperheight} {210mm}%
69   \setlength{\paperwidth} {148mm}%
70 }\else
71 \DeclareOption{b5paper}{%
72   \setlength{\paperheight} {250mm}%
73   \setlength{\paperwidth} {176mm}%
74 }\else
75 \DeclareOption{letterpaper}{%
76   \setlength{\paperheight} {11in}%
77   \setlength{\paperwidth} {8.5in}%
78 }\else
79 \DeclareOption{legaldpaper}{%
80   \setlength{\paperheight} {14in}%
81   \setlength{\paperwidth} {8.5in}%
82 }\else
83 \DeclareOption{executivepaper}{%
84   \setlength{\paperheight} {10.5in}%
85   \setlength{\paperwidth} {7.25in}%
86 }\else
87 \DeclareOption{landscape}{%
88   \setlength{\tempdima} {\paperheight}%
89   \setlength{\paperheight} {\paperwidth}%
90   \setlength{\paperwidth} {\tempdima}%
91 }\fi
```

³ How much to cater for and how much to ignore will depend on how much your class deviates from the default. Many L^AT_EX users will expect to be able to use options like `twocolumn` and `titlepage` simply because they are available in the default classes. But if you are writing a much more prescriptive format, you may want to remove these options entirely, which means removing all references to conditional flags which depend on them.

In some cases you may be writing for a highly specific environment such as your own office or employer, where only one size is required. If so, just omit all the other declarations and add the one option to the `\ExecuteOptions` command (see section 2.3.4 on p. 113).

2.3.2 Type sizes and layout options

As mentioned above, the compatibility settings in this block can be removed in your own class, because modern class files use default option settings via the `\DeclareOption` command instead.

```
article.cls
86 \if@compatibility
87   \renewcommand{\ptsize}{0}
88 \else
89 \DeclareOption{10pt}{\renewcommand{\ptsize}{0}}
90 \fi
91 \DeclareOption{11pt}{\renewcommand{\ptsize}{1}}
92 \DeclareOption{12pt}{\renewcommand{\ptsize}{2}}
93 \if@compatibility\else
94 \DeclareOption{oneside}{\@twosidefalse \mparswitchfalse}
95 \fi
96 \DeclareOption{twoside}{\@twosidetrue \mparswitchtrue}
97 \DeclareOption{draft}{\setlength{\overfullrule}{5pt}}
98 \if@compatibility\else
99 \DeclareOption{final}{\setlength{\overfullrule}{0pt}}
100 \fi
101 \DeclareOption{titlepage}{\@titlepagetrue}
102 \if@compatibility\else
103 \DeclareOption{notitlepage}{\@titlepagefalse}
104 \fi
105 \if@compatibility\else
106 \DeclareOption{onecolumn}{\@twocolumnfalse}
107 \fi
108 \DeclareOption{twocolumn}{\@twocolumntrue}
109 \DeclareOption{leqno}{\input{leqno.clo}}
110 \DeclareOption{fleqn}{\input{fleqn.clo}}
111 \DeclareOption{openbib}{%
112   \AtEndOfPackage{%
113     \renewcommand{\openbib@code}{%
114       \advance\leftmargin\bigindent
115       \itemindent -\bigindent
116       \listparindent \itemindent
117       \parsep \z@
118     }%
119     \renewcommand{\newblock}{\par}%
120   }%
121 }
```

The other options should probably be retained, as users may expect them to work, bearing in mind the comment about two-column and title-page settings above. Note that the `openbib` declaration is 10 lines long, and defers itself to end of the package

as a `\renewcommand` so that it doesn't conflict with the command being declared later.

As with paper sizes above, if your class only needs one specific size setup, just invoke it in `\ExecuteOptions`.

2.3.3 Your own options

Now is the time to add your own option declarations, if any. Note that option names have no backslash; otherwise the `\DeclareOption` command works the same way as the `\newcommand` command (but with no parameters).

Details of how to preserve the options of an existing class you are 'borrowing' via the `\LoadClass` command are discussed in section 3.1 on p. 122.

2.3.4 Applying options

Two commands control when the options are applied:

```
article.cls
121 \ExecuteOptions{letterpaper,10pt,oneside,onecolumn,final}
122 \ProcessOptions
```

`\ExecuteOptions` applies all the options you specify in the argument, in order, as your selected defaults. The `\ProcessOptions` command then applies any options the user has selected in their `\documentclass` declaration.

2.4 Layout

A large number of size and shape settings depend on the selected point size (default 10pt, otherwise as selected in your options). The exact sizes of type chosen for all the different type-size commands are kept in three Class Option files, `size10.clo`, `size11.clo`, and `size12.clo`. There are some others available from CTAN, such as James Kilfiger's `size14.clo` for readers needing larger type editions, but the three mentioned above cover the vast majority of normal text setting.

If you are going to invoke additional packages that are unconnected with your option definitions, put the `\RequirePackage` commands here (see section 3.2 on p. 122). Be aware that some packages expect certain variables or definitions already to be present, so their invocation may need to be deferred until after everything else. In this case, enclose the `\RequirePackage` command in a `\AtEndOfPackage` or `\AtBeginDocument` command. This will invoke the package[s] at the specified point in processing, and thus avoid error messages or interference with code in the class file that has not yet been executed.

2.4.1 Type size

To invoke the right settings, the `\@ptsize` command is embedded in the argument to an `\input` command:

```
article.cls
123 \input{size1@\@ptsize.clo}
124 \setlength{\lineskip}{1\p@}
125 \setlength{\normalineskip}{1\p@}
126 \renewcommand{\baselinestretch}{}
127 \setlength{\parskip}{0\p@ \@plus \p@}
```

A number of basic settings are then made using the internal definition of a point (`\p@`). The class option files contain a lot of other size-specific settings as well as the font size specifications for the chosen body size.

2.4.1.1 Identity and basic sizes The class option files (we show `size10.clo` here) identify themselves in the same way as class files, but using the `\ProvidesFile` instead of `\ProvidesClass`.

```
size10.clo
54 \ProvidesFile{size10.clo}
55 [2004/02/16 v1.4f]
56 Standard LATEX file (size option)]
57 \renewcommand{\normalsize}{%
58   \@setfontsize{\normalsize}{\@xipt}{\@xiipt}
59   \abovedisplayskip 10\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus5\p@
60   \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus3\p@
61   \belowdisplayshortskip 6\p@ \@plus3\p@ \@minus3\p@
62   \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
63   \let{@listi}{@listI}}
64 \normalsize
65 \newcommand{\small}{%
66   \@setfontsize{\small}{\@ixipt}{\@xiixipt}
67   \abovedisplayskip 8.5\p@ \@plus3\p@ \@minus4\p@
68   \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus2\p@
69   \belowdisplayshortskip 4\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus2\p@
70   \def{@listi}{\leftmargin{\leftmargini
71     \topsep 4\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus2\p@
72     \parsep 2\p@ \@plus\p@ \@minus\p@
73     \itemsep \parsep}}%
74   \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
75 }
76 \newcommand{\footnotesize}{%
77   \@setfontsize{\footnotesize}{\@viiipt}{\@viiiip}
78   \abovedisplayskip 6\p@ \@plus2\p@ \@minus4\p@
79   \abovedisplayshortskip \z@ \@plus\p@
80   \belowdisplayshortskip 3\p@ \@plus\p@ \@minus2\p@
81   \def{@listi}{\leftmargin{\leftmargini
82     \topsep 3\p@ \@plus\p@ \@minus\p@
83     \parsep 2\p@ \@plus\p@ \@minus\p@
84     \itemsep \parsep}}%
85   \belowdisplayskip \abovedisplayskip
86 }
87 \newcommand{\scriptsize}{\@setfontsize{\scriptsize}{\@viiipt}{\@viiiip}}
88 \newcommand{\tiny}{\@setfontsize{\tiny}{\@vpt}{\@viiip}}
89 \newcommand{\large}{\@setfontsize{\large}{\@xiipt}{\@xiiip}}
```

```

90 \newcommand\Large{\@setfontsize\Large\xiip{18}}
91 \newcommand\LARGE{\@setfontsize\LARGE\xviip{22}}
92 \newcommand\huge{\@setfontsize\huge\xxpt{25}}
93 \newcommand\Huge{\@setfontsize\Huge\xxvpt{30}}

```

The first block defines the standard L^AT_EX sizes. These are named using roman numerals (eg `\xiip` for 12pt) because digits are not allowed in control sequence names. The more frequently-used sizes also define the display math spacing and the spacing for top-level lists (list definition names also use roman numerals like `\clisti`).

2.4.1.2 Spacing This section controls paragraph indentation (differing between one-column and two-column setting); the dimensions of the three ‘shortcut’ spacing commands (small, med, and big) but not the actual commands themselves, which are defined in L^AT_EX itself; and some top-of-page and bottom-of-page spacing settings (normally reset using the `geometry` package).

```

size10.clo
94 \if@twocolumn
95   \setlength\parindent{1em}
96 \else
97   \setlength\parindent{15\p@}
98 \fi
99 \setlength\smallskipamount{3\p@ \oplus 1\p@ \ominus 1\p@}
100 \setlength\medskipamount{6\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \ominus 2\p@}
101 \setlength\bigskipamount{12\p@ \oplus 4\p@ \ominus 4\p@}
102 \setlength\headheight{12\p@}
103 \setlength\headsep {25\p@}
104 \setlength\topskip {10\p@}
105 \setlength\footskip{30\p@}
106 \if@compatibility \setlength\maxdepth{4\p@} \else
107   \setlength\maxdepth{.5\topskip} \fi

```

2.4.1.3 Text area Text width and text height are set to depend on the columnar setting and a multiple of line-heights respectively.

```

size10.clo
108 \if@compatibility
109   \if@twocolumn
110     \setlength\textwidth{410\p@}
111   \else
112     \setlength\textwidth{345\p@}
113   \fi
114 \else
115   \setlength\@tempdima{\paperwidth}
116   \addtolength\@tempdima{-2in}
117   \setlength\@tempdimb{345\p@}
118   \if@twocolumn
119     \ifdim\@tempdima>2\@tempdimb\relax
120       \setlength\textwidth{2\@tempdimb}

```

```

121   \else
122     \setlength\textwidth{\@tempdima}
123   \fi
124 \else
125   \ifdim\@tempdima>\@tempdimb\relax
126     \setlength\textwidth{\@tempdimb}
127   \else
128     \setlength\textwidth{\@tempdima}
129   \fi
130 \fi
131 \fi
132 \if@compatibility \else
133   \setlength\textwidth
134 \fi
135 \if@compatibility
136   \setlength\textheight{43\baselineskip}
137 \else
138   \setlength\@tempdima{\paperheight}
139   \addtolength\@tempdima{-2in}
140   \addtolength\@tempdima{-1.5in}
141   \divide\@tempdima\baselineskip
142   \setpcnta=\@tempdima
143   \setlength\textheight{\@tempcpta\baselineskip}
144 \fi
145 \addtolength\textheight{\topskip}

```

(The compatibility-mode settings were absolute values in points.) As with paper size and type size, you can preselect exact values for the text area and margins (see next section) using the `geometry` package.

2.4.1.4 Page margins Margins also depend on the column settings, and on the one-side/two-side setting.

```

size10.clo
146 \if@twocolumn
147   \setlength\marginparsep {10\p@}
148 \else
149   \setlength\marginparsep{11\p@}
150 \fi
151 \setlength\marginparpush{5\p@}
152 \if@compatibility
153   \if@twoside
154     \setlength\oddsidemargin {44\p@}
155     \setlength\evensidemargin {82\p@}
156     \setlength\marginparwidth {107\p@}
157   \else
158     \setlength\oddsidemargin {63\p@}
159     \setlength\evensidemargin {63\p@}
160     \setlength\marginparwidth {90\p@}
161   \fi
162 \if@twocolumn
163   \setlength\oddsidemargin {30\p@}

```

```

164 \setlength\evensidemargin {30\p@}
165 \setlength\marginparwidth {48\p@}
166 \fi
167 \else
168 \if@twoside
169   \setlength\@tempdima {\paperwidth}
170   \addtolength\@tempdima {-\textwidth}
171   \setlength\oddsidemargin {.4@\tempdima}
172   \addtolength\oddsidemargin {-1in}
173   \setlength\marginparwidth {.6@\tempdima}
174   \addtolength\marginparwidth {-\marginparsep}
175   \addtolength\marginparwidth {-0.4in}
176 \else
177   \setlength\@tempdima {\paperwidth}
178   \addtolength\@tempdima {-\textwidth}
179   \setlength\oddsidemargin {.5@\tempdima}
180   \addtolength\oddsidemargin {-1in}
181   \setlength\marginparwidth {.5@\tempdima}
182   \addtolength\marginparwidth {-\marginparsep}
183   \addtolength\marginparwidth {-0.4in}
184   \addtolength\marginparwidth {-0.4in}
185 \fi
186 \ifdim \marginparwidth >2in
187   \setlength\marginparwidth{2in}
188 \fi
189 \@settopoint\oddsidemargin
190 \@settopoint\marginparwidth
191 \setlength\evensidemargin {\paperwidth}
192 \addtolength\evensidemargin{-2in}
193 \addtolength\evensidemargin{-\textwidth}
194 \addtolength\evensidemargin{-\oddsidemargin}
195 \@settopoint\evensidemargin
196 \fi
197 \if@compatibility
198   \setlength\topmargin{27pt}
199 \else
200   \setlength\topmargin{\paperheight}
201   \addtolength\topmargin{-2in}
202   \addtolength\topmargin{-\headheight}
203   \addtolength\topmargin{-\headsep}
204   \addtolength\topmargin{-\textheight}
205   \addtolength\topmargin{-\footskip}% this might be wrong
206   \addtolength\topmargin{-0.5\topmargin}
207   \@settopoint\topmargin
208 \fi

```

Again, the compatibility-mode settings are absolute, whereas the modern defaults are computed.

2.4.1.5 Footnote space Spacing for footnotes and floats is flexible (plus and minus a certain amount) so that the page-breaking routine doesn't become too rigid.

```

209 \setlength\footnotesp{6.65\p@}
210 \setlength{\skip\footins}{9\p@ \oplus 4\p@ \minus 2\p@}
211 \setlength\floatsep {12\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus 2\p@}
212 \setlength\textfloatsep{20\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus 4\p@}
213 \setlength\intextsep {12\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus 2\p@}
214 \setlength\dblfloatsep {12\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus 2\p@}
215 \setlength\dbltextfloatsep{20\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus 4\p@}
216 \setlength\@fptop{0\p@ \oplus 1fil}
217 \setlength\@fpsep{8\p@ \oplus 2fil}
218 \setlength\@fpbot{0\p@ \oplus 1fil}
219 \setlength\@dblfpptop{0\p@ \oplus 1fil}
220 \setlength\@dblfpsep{8\p@ \oplus 2fil}
221 \setlength\@dblfpbot{0\p@ \oplus 1fil}
222 \setlength\partopsep{2\p@ \oplus 1\p@ \minus 1\p@}

```

2.4.1.6 Lists Finally, for the values dependent on type size, the dimensions of lists are set. As mentioned above, names are fabricated using roman numerals (i to vi).

```

223 \def\@listi{\leftmargin\leftmargini
224   \parsep 4\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus \p@}
225   \topsep 8\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus 4\p@}
226   \itemsep 4\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus \p@}
227 \let\@listI\@listi
228 \@listi
229 \def\@listii {\leftmargin\leftmarginii
230   \labelwidth\leftmarginii
231   \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep
232   \topsep 4\p@ \oplus 2\p@ \minus \p@}
233   \parsep 2\p@ \oplus \p@ \minus \p@}
234   \itemsep \parsep}
235 \def\@listiii{\leftmargin\leftmarginiii
236   \labelwidth\leftmarginiii
237   \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep
238   \topsep 2\p@ \oplus \p@ \minus \p@}
239   \parsep \z@}
240   \partopsep \p@ \oplus \z@ \minus \p@}
241   \itemsep \topsep}
242 \def\@listiv {\leftmargin\leftmarginiv
243   \labelwidth\leftmarginiv
244   \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
245 \def\@listv {\leftmargin\leftmarginv
246   \labelwidth\leftmarginv
247   \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
248 \def\@listvi {\leftmargin\leftmarginvi
249   \labelwidth\leftmarginvi
250   \advance\labelwidth-\labelsep}
251 \endinput

```

2.4.2 Spacing penalties

Three penalties are set which get invoked in various decisions on paragraph-breaking. You probably don't want to change these unless you are doing deep surgery.

```
article.cls
128 \@lowpenalty 51
129 \@medpenalty 151
130 \@highpenalty 301
131 \setcounter{topnumber}{2}
132 \renewcommand\topfraction{.7}
133 \setcounter{bottomnumber}{1}
134 \renewcommand\bottomfraction{.3}
135 \setcounter{totalnumber}{3}
136 \renewcommand{textfraction{.2}
137 \renewcommand\floatpagefraction{.5}
138 \setcounter{dbltopnumber}{2}
139 \renewcommand\dbltopfraction{.7}
140 \renewcommand\dblfloatpagefraction{.5}
```

The fractions and numbers refer to the proportions of the page that can be taken up by figures and tables, and the number of floats allowed, when calculating the location of floats.

2.4.3 Running heads

Depending on the imposition (one-sided or two-sided), the default running heads are specified as in the original L^AT_EX manual [5].

```
article.cls
141 \if@twoside
142   \def\ps@headings{%
143     \let\@oddfoot\empty\let\@evenfoot\empty
144     \def\@evenhead{\the\page\hfil\slshape\leftmark}%
145     \def\@oddhead{\slshape\rightmark\hfil\the\page}%
146     \let\@mkboth\markboth
147     \def\sectionmark##1{%
148       \markboth {\MakeUppercase{%
149         \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\z@%
150           \thesection\quad
151         \fi
152       }{}}%
153     \def\subsectionmark##1{%
154       \markright {\%
155         \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\@ne
156           \thesubsection\quad
157         \fi
158       }{}}%
159   \else
160     \def\ps@headings{%
161       \let\@oddfoot\empty
162       \def\@oddhead{\slshape\rightmark\hfil\the\page}%
163       \let\@mkboth\markboth
164       \def\sectionmark##1{%
```

```
165       \markright {\MakeUppercase{%
166         \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\m@ne
167           \thesection\quad
168         \fi
169       }{}}%
170   \fi
171 \def\ps@myheadings{%
172   \let\@oddfoot\empty\let\@evenfoot\empty
173   \def\@evenhead{\the\page\hfil\slshape\leftmark}%
174   \def\@oddhead{\slshape\rightmark\hfil\the\page}%
175   \let\@mkboth\gobbletwo
176   \let\sectionmark\gobble
177   \let\subsectionmark\gobble
178 }
```

In many cases it may be preferable to use the `fancyhdr` package instead. This lets you specify a very wide range of header and footer layouts, with left/right switching for double-sided work.

2.4.4 Titling

This is possibly the first big change you'll need to make. There are two `\maketitle` commands defined, one for use on a separate title page (without facilities for attribution), and one for normal use on the starting page (with attributions, and allowing for two columns, using the `\@maketitle` command as well). Both are controlled by the `\if@titlepage` switch.

```
article.cls
179 \if@titlepage
180   \newcommand\maketitle{\begin{titlepage}%
181     \let\footnotesize\small
182     \let\footnoterule\relax
183     \let\footnote \thanks
184     \null\vfil
185     \vskip 60\p@
186     \begin{center}%
187       {\LARGE \title \par}%
188       \vskip 3em%
189       {\large
190         \lineskip .75em%
191         \begin{tabular}{t}{c}%
192           \author
193         \end{tabular}\par}%
194       \vskip 1.5em%
195       {\large \date \par} % Set date in \large size.
196     \end{center}\par
197     \thanks
198     \vfil\null
199   \end{titlepage}%
200   \setcounter{footnote}{0}%
201   \global\let\thanks\relax
202   \global\let\maketitle\relax
203   \global\let\@thanks\empty
204   \global\let\@author\empty
205   \global\let\@date\empty
206   \global\let\title\empty
207   \global\let\title\relax
208   \global\let\author\relax
209   \global\let\date\relax
```

```

210  \global\let\and\relax
211  }
212  \else
213  \newcommand{\maketitle}{\par
214  \begingroup
215  \renewcommand{\thefootnote}{\@fnsymbol\c@footnote}%
216  \def\@makefnmark{\rlap{\@textsuperscript{\normalfont\@thefnmark}}}\%
217  \long\def\@makefntext##1{\par\indent 1em\noindent
218  \hb@xt@1.8em{%
219  \hss\@textsuperscript{\normalfont\@thefnmark}##1}%
220  \if@twocolumn
221  \ifnum \col@number=\@ne
222  \@maketitle
223  \else
224  \twocolumn[\@maketitle]%
225  \fi
226  \else
227  \newpage
228  \global\@topnum\z@ % Prevents figures from going at top of page.
229  \@maketitle
230  \fi
231  \thispagestyle{plain}\@thanks
232  \endgroup
233  \setcounter{footnote}{0}%
234  \global\let\thanks\relax
235  \global\let\maketitle\relax
236  \global\let\@maketitle\relax
237  \global\let\@thanks\empty
238  \global\let\@author\empty
239  \global\let\@date\empty
240  \global\let\@title\empty
241  \global\let\@title\relax
242  \global\let\author\relax
243  \global\let\date\relax
244  \global\let\and\relax
245  }
246  \def\@maketitle{%
247  \newpage
248  \null
249  \vskip 2em%
250  \begin{center}%
251  \let \footnote \thanks
252  {\LARGE \@title \par}%
253  \vskip 1.5em%
254  {\large
255  \lineskip .5em%
256  \begin{tabular}[t]{c}%
257  \author
258  \end{tabular}\par}%
259  \vskip 1em%
260  {\large \@date}%
261  \end{center}%
262  \par
263  \vskip 1.5em}
264  \fi

```

In all of these you can redefine the size, location, and spacing of the three basic titling elements, `\@title`, `\@author`, and `\@date`. (`\author` itself is defined as part of the L^AT_EX core.) If you are not using two-column setting, or a title-page option, you could replace the whole lot with a single `\renewcommand{\maketitle}{...}` of your own design.

You can also make up your own additional elements, for example an optional subtitle:

```

\def\@subtitle{\relax}
\newcommand{\subtitle}[1]{\gdef\@subtitle{#1}}
\renewcommand{\maketitle}{%
\begin{titlepage}
\huge\@author\par
\Large\@title\par
\if\@subtitle\relax\else\large\@subtitle\par\fi
\normalsize\@date\par
\end{titlepage}
}

```

This lets the phantom `\@subtitle` exist unused, set to `\relax` unless an author explicitly uses the `\subtitle` command, because the titling routine can test whether it is still set to `\relax`, and if not, format it accordingly. This technique can be used to add many of the items of metadata used by publishers, such as author affiliations, email and web addresses, and dates of submission.

2.5 Structure

Unless you are doing a very rigid class for data-handling, you probably want to keep the basic sectional structures for normal continuous text as they are, and only change the formatting.

```

article.cls
265 \setcounter{secnumdepth}{3}
266 \newcounter {part}
267 \newcounter {section}
268 \newcounter {subsection}[section]
269 \newcounter {subsubsection}[subsection]
270 \newcounter {paragraph}[subsubsection]
271 \newcounter { subparagraph}[paragraph]
272 \renewcommand \the part {\@Roman \c@part}
273 \renewcommand \thesection {\@arabic \c@section}
274 \renewcommand \thesubsection {\thesection .\@arabic \c@subsection}
275 \renewcommand \thesubsubsection {\thesubsection .\@arabic \c@subsubsection}
276 \renewcommand \the paragraph {\thesubsubsection .\@arabic \c@paragraph}
277 \renewcommand \the subparagraph {\the paragraph .\@arabic \c@subparagraph}
278 \newcommand \part{%
279  \if@noskipsec \leavevmode \fi
280  \par
281  \addvspace{4ex}%
282  \c@afterindentfalse
283  \seccdef{\part}{\spart}}

```

The `\part` command is defined separately, as it operates like `\chapter` in other classes, with more space and a prefix (the `book` and `report` classes define a separate `\chapter` command).

```

article.cls
285 \def\@part[#1]#2{%
286 \ifnum \c@secnumdepth >\m@ne
287  \refstepcounter{part}%
288  \addcontentsline{toc}{part}{\the part \hspace{1em} #1}%
289  \else

```

```

290   \addcontentsline{toc}{part}{#1}%
291   \fi
292   {\parindent \z@ \raggedright
293    \interlinepenalty \OM
294    \normalfont
295    \ifnum \c@secnumdepth > \m@ne
296      \Large\bfseries \partname\nobreakspace\thepart
297      \par\nobreak
298    \fi
299    \huge \bfseries #2%
300    \markboth{\{}{\}}\par}%
301    \nobreak
302    \vskip 3ex
303    \@afterheading}
304 \def\@spart#1{%
305   {\parindent \z@ \raggedright
306    \interlinepenalty \OM
307    \normalfont
308    \huge \bfseries #1\par}%
309    \nobreak
310    \vskip 3ex
311    \@afterheading}

```

The sectional formatting is one of the most common features of a document class that need to change. Details of the operation of the `\@startsection` command are in the L^AT_EX manual [5] if you want to do a complete rewrite, but in many cases one of the packages like `sectsty` can be used to change fonts or spacing without you having to redo everything from scratch.

```

        article.cls
312 \newcommand\section{\@startsection {section}{1}{\z@}%
313   {-3.5ex \oplus -1ex \ominus -.2ex}%
314   {2.3ex \oplus .2ex}%
315   {\normalfont\Large\bfseries}}
316 \newcommand\subsection{\@startsection{subsection}{2}{\z@}%
317   {-3.25ex \oplus -1ex \ominus -.2ex}%
318   {1.5ex \oplus .2ex}%
319   {\normalfont\large\bfseries}}
320 \newcommand\subsubsection{\@startsection{subsubsection}{3}{\z@}%
321   {-3.25ex \oplus -1ex \ominus -.2ex}%
322   {1.5ex \oplus .2ex}%
323   {\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}}
324 \newcommand\paragraph{\@startsection{paragraph}{4}{\z@}%
325   {3.25ex \oplus 1ex \ominus .2ex}%
326   {-1em}%
327   {\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}}
328 \newcommand\ subparagraph{\@startsection{subparagraph}{5}{\parindent}%
329   {3.25ex \oplus 1ex \ominus .2ex}%
330   {-1em}%
331   {\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}}

```

2.6 Indents and margins

In this section the class file defines the internal margins set around block elements like lists. For controlling lists, L^AT_EX provides four levels of indentation. As explained earlier, because digits are not permit-

ted in command names, all these parameters end in the Roman-numeral equivalents.

```

        article.cls
332 \if@twocolumn
333   \setlength\leftmargini {2em}
334 \else
335   \setlength\leftmargini {2.5em}
336 \fi
337 \leftmargin \leftmargini
338 \setlength\leftmarginii {2.2em}
339 \setlength\leftmarginiii {1.87em}
340 \setlength\leftmarginiv {1.7em}
341 \if@twocolumn
342   \setlength\leftmarginv {.5em}
343   \setlength\leftmarginvi {.5em}
344 \else
345   \setlength\leftmarginv {1em}
346   \setlength\leftmarginvi {1em}
347 \fi
348 \setlength \labelsep {.5em}
349 \setlength \labelwidth{\leftmargini}
350 \addtolength\labelwidth{-\labelsep}
351 \begin{par penalty -\lowpenalty
352 \end{par penalty -\lowpenalty
353 \item penalty -\lowpenalty
354 \renewcommand\theenumi{\@arabic\c@enumi}
355 \renewcommand\theenumii{\@alph\c@enumii}
356 \renewcommand\theenumiii{\@roman\c@enumiii}
357 \renewcommand\theenumiv{\@Alph\c@enumiv}
358 \newcommand\labelenumi{\theenumi.}
359 \newcommand\labelenumii{(\theenumii)}
360 \newcommand\labelenumiii{(\theenumiii.}
361 \newcommand\labelenumiv{(\theenumiv.}
362 \renewcommand\p@enumii{\theenumi}
363 \renewcommand\p@enumii{\theenumi(\theenumii)}
364 \renewcommand\p@enumiv{\p@enumii\theenumii}
365 \newcommand\labelitemi{\textbullet}
366 \newcommand\labelitemii{\normalfont\bfseries \textendash}
367 \newcommand\labelitemiii{\textasteriskcentered}
368 \newcommand\labelitemiv{\textperiodcentered}
369 \newenvironment{description}
370   {\list{}{\labelwidth\z@ \itemindent-\leftmargin
371     \let\makelabel\descriptionlabel}}
372   {\endlist}
373 \newcommand*\descriptionlabel[1]{\hspace\labelsep
374   \normalfont\bfseries #1}

```

The variables and their meaning are described in more detail in the L^AT_EX manual [5] and the *Companion* [6], but essentially:

`\leftmarginrr` are the list level indentations from outer page margin to the start of the text;

`\labelsep` is the space between the number or bullet and the start of the text;

\labelwidth is how much space to allow for the numbering or bulleting;
\theenumrr controls the style of numbering;
\labelenumrr controls the style of bulleting.

In all these cases, you can remove the conditional code surrounding the variants for two-column work, and have just one setting, if you are not going to provide for two-column setting.

The **description** environment works slightly differently: the \makelabel command is equated to a \descriptionlabel command to indent and format the item label. This is easily redefined, for example to make the labels use the sans-serif font instead of the default roman typeface, and add an automatic em-rule afterwards:

```
\renewcommand*\descriptionlabel[1]{
  \hspace\labelsep
  \relax\sffamily\bfseries #1}---\space
  \ignorespaces}
```

2.7 Abstract

The default abstract is formatted differently according to where it appears: on the first page or on a page by itself after a separate title page.

article.cls

```
375 \if@titlepage
376   \newenvironment{abstract}{%
377     \titlepage
378     \null\vfil
379     \@beginparpenalty\@lowpenalty
380     \begin{center}%
381       \bfseries \abstractname
382       \endparpenalty\@M
383     \end{center}%
384   }{\par\vfil\null\endtitlepage}
385 \else
386   \newenvironment{abstract}{%
387     \if@twocolumn
388       \section*{\abstractname}%
389     \else
390       \small
391       \begin{center}%
392         \bfseries \abstractname\vspace{-0.5em}\vspace{\z@}%
393       \end{center}%
394       \quotation
395     \fi}
396   {\if@twocolumn\else\endquotation\fi}
397 \fi
```

One common requirement is for the Abstract formatting to follow the pattern of a subsection when it appears on a separate page, eg

```
\newenvironment{abstract}{%
  \titlepage
  \subsection*{\abstractname}%
  \par\vfil\null\endtitlepage}
```

Some styles require turning off the initial indentation when the abstract is on the first page, for consistency with the default Anglo-American style used in sections:

```
\newenvironment{abstract}{%
  \if@twocolumn
  \section*{\abstractname}%
  \else
    \small
    \begin{center}%
      \bfseries \abstractname\vspace{-0.5em}%
      \vspace{\z@}%
    \end{center}%
    \quotation\noindent\ignorespaces
  \fi}
  {\if@twocolumn\else\endquotation\fi}
```

Note that if you will be adding to an existing class in the manner described in section 3.1 on p. 122, these last two examples will use the \renewenvironment command instead.

2.8 Structural elements

The default classes contain some rudimentary environments for verse and quotations, and a compatibility setting for L^AT_EX 2.09 users, which can be omitted from new classes (make sure you keep one definition of the **titlepage** environment, though!

article.cls

```
398 \newenvironment{verse}
399   {\let\\@centercr
400     \list{}{\itemsep \z@
401       \itemindent -1.5em%
402       \listparindent\itemindent
403       \rightmargin \leftmargin
404       \advance\leftmargin 1.5em}%
405     \item\relax
406   \endlist}
407 \newenvironment{quotation}
408   {\list{}{\listparindent 1.5em%
409       \itemindent \listparindent
410       \rightmargin \leftmargin
411       \parsep \z@ \oplus \p@}%
412     \item\relax
413   \endlist}
414 \newenvironment{quote}
415   {\list{}{\rightmargin\leftmargin}%
416     \item\relax}
```

```

417      {\endlist}
418 \if@compatibility
419 \newenvironment{titlepage}
420   {%
421     \if@twocolumn
422       \restonecoltrue\onecolumn
423     \else
424       \restonecolfalse\newpage
425     \fi
426     \thispagestyle{empty}%
427     \setcounter{page}\z@
428   }%
429   {\if@restonecol\twocolumn \else \newpage \fi
430 }
431 \else
432 \newenvironment{titlepage}
433   {%
434     \if@twocolumn
435       \restonecoltrue\onecolumn
436     \else
437       \restonecolfalse\newpage
438     \fi
439     \thispagestyle{empty}%
440     \setcounter{page}\one
441   }%
442   {\if@restonecol\twocolumn \else \newpage \fi
443   \if@twoside\else
444     \setcounter{page}\one
445   \fi
446 }
447 \fi
448 \newcommand\appendix{\par
449   \setcounter{section}{0}%
450   \setcounter{subsection}{0}%
451   \gdef\thesection{\Alph{section}}}
```

The quotation environment is another which benefits from the removal of the initial indentation:

```

\newenvironment{quotation}
  {\list{}{\listparindent 1.5em%
    \itemindent \z@
    \rightmargin \leftmargin
    \parsep \z@ \oplus \p@}%
    \item\relax
  {\endlist}}
```

For the reasons noted in section 2.7 on p. 119, this may need to be a `\renewcommand`.

This section ends with a definition for `\appendix` which switches the `\section` settings to produce labels with A, B, C, etc instead of 1, 2, 3.

2.9 Figures and tables

These are controlled by a number of dimensions which you may already be familiar with, such as `\tabcolsep` for the gap between table columns. The `\fboxsep` and `\fboxrule` dimensions control the gap and rule thickness around boxed text.

```

article.cls
452 \setlength\arraycolsep{5\p@}
453 \setlength\tabcolsep{6\p@}
454 \setlength\arrayrulewidth{.4\p@}
455 \setlength\doublerulesep{2\p@}
456 \setlength\tabbingsep{\labelsep}
457 \skip\mpfootins = \skip\footins
458 \setlength\fboxsep{3\p@}
459 \setlength\fboxrule{.4\p@}
460 \renewcommand \theequation {\@arabic\c@equation}
461 \newcounter{figure}
462 \renewcommand \thefigure {\@arabic\c@figure}
463 \def\fps@figure{tbp}
464 \def\ftype@figure{1}
465 \def\ext@figure{lof}
466 \def\fnum@figure{\figurename\nobreakspace\thefigure}
467 \newenvironment{figure}
468   {\@float{figure}}
469   {\@end@float}
470 \newenvironment{figure*}
471   {\@dblfloat{figure}}
472   {\@end@dblfloat}
473 \newcounter{table}
474 \renewcommand\thetable{\@arabic\c@table}
475 \def\fps@table{tbp}
476 \def\ftype@table{2}
477 \def\ext@table{lot}
478 \def\fnum@table{\tablename\nobreakspace\thetable}
479 \newenvironment{table}
480   {\@float{table}}
481   {\@end@float}
482 \newenvironment{table*}
483   {\@dblfloat{table}}
484   {\@end@dblfloat}
485 \newlength\abovecaptionskip
486 \newlength\belowcaptionskip
487 \setlength\abovecaptionskip{10\p@}
488 \setlength\belowcaptionskip{0\p@}
489 \long\def\makecaption{\#1\#2\%
  \vskip\abovecaptionskip
  \sbox\@tempboxa\#1: \#2\%
  \ifdim \wd\@tempboxa >\hsize
    \#1: \#2\par
  \else
    \global \minipagetrue
    \hb@xt@\hsize{\hfil\box\@tempboxa\hfil}\%
  \fi}
```

```
497   \fi
498   \vskip\belowcaptionskip}
```

At the end of this section is the `\@makecaption` command, another popular candidate for redesign, but consider also using the `ccaption` package.

2.10 Legacy support

The obsolescent commands `\rm`, `\it`, `\bf`, etc are declared here to function as their modern equivalents.

```
article.cls
499 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\rm}{\normalfont\rmfamily}{\mathrm}
500 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sf}{\normalfont\sfseries}{\mathsf}
501 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\tt}{\normalfont\ttfamily}{\mathtt}
502 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\bf}{\normalfont\bfseries}{\mathbf}
503 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\it}{\normalfont\itshape}{\mathit}
504 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sl}{\normalfont\slshape}{\mathit}
505 \DeclareOldFontCommand{\sc}{\normalfont\scshape}{\mathit}
506 \DeclareRobustCommand*\cal{\@fontswitch\relax\mathcal}
507 \DeclareRobustCommand*\mit{\@fontswitch\relax\mathnormal}
```

```
542   \parfillskip -\@pnumwidth
543   \leavevmode\bfseries
544   \advance\leftskip\@tempdima
545   \hskip -\leftskip
546   #1\nobreak\hfil \nobreak\hb@xt@\@pnumwidth{\hss #2}\par
547   \endgroup
548   \fi
549 \newcommand*\@subsection{\@dottedtocline{2}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
550 \newcommand*\@subsubsection{\@dottedtocline{3}{3.8em}{3.2em}}
551 \newcommand*\@paragraph{\@dottedtocline{4}{7.0em}{4.1em}}
552 \newcommand*\@ subparagraph{\@dottedtocline{5}{10em}{5em}}
553 \newcommand\listoffigures{%
554   \section*{\listfigurename}%
555   \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase\listfigurename}{%
556     {\MakeUppercase\listfigurename}}%
557   \@starttoc{lof}%
558 }
559 \newcommand*\@figure{\@dottedtocline{1}{1.5em}{2.3em}}
560 \newcommand\listoftables{%
561   \section*{\listtablename}%
562   \@mkboth{%
563     {\MakeUppercase\listtablename}}%
564     {\MakeUppercase\listtablename}}%
565   \@starttoc{lot}%
566 }
567 \let\@table\@figure
```

2.11 Table of contents

The Table of Contents section starts with some commands which evaluate to dimensions, plus the `\tableofcontents` command itself.

```
article.cls
508 \newcommand\@pnumwidth{1.55em}
509 \newcommand\@tocmarg{2.55em}
510 \newcommand\@dotsep{4.5}
511 \setcounter{tocdepth}{3}
512 \newcommand\tableofcontents{%
513   \section*{\contentsname}%
514   \@mkboth{%
515     {\MakeUppercase\contentsname}}{\MakeUppercase\contentsname}}%
516   \@starttoc{toc}%
517 }
518 \newcommand*\@part[2]{%
519   \ifnum \c@tocdepth >2\relax
520     \addpenalty\@secpenalty
521     \addvspace{2.25em \oplus \p@}%
522     \setlength\@tempdima{3em}%
523     \begingroup
524       \parindent \z@ \rightskip \@pnumwidth
525       \parfillskip -\@pnumwidth
526       \leavevmode
527       \large \bfseries #1\hfil \hb@xt@\@pnumwidth{\hss #2}\par
528       \nobreak
529       \if@compatibility
530         \global\@nobreaktrue
531         \everypar{\global\@nobreakfalse\everypar{}}%
532     \fi
533   \endgroup
534 }
535 \newcommand*\@section[2]{%
536   \ifnum \c@tocdepth >\z@
537     \addpenalty\@secpenalty
538     \addvspace{1.0em \oplus \p@}%
539     \setlength\@tempdima{1.5em}%
540     \begingroup
541       \parindent \z@ \rightskip \@pnumwidth
```

There are `\@ttt` commands (`\@part`, `\@section`, etc) which produce the ToC lines from the `.aux` file. The List of Tables and List of Figures are implemented in the same way as the ToC. As with other features, consider the `tocloft` package for common modifications.

2.12 Bibliography and index

Bibliography styles themselves are implemented in `.bst` files, but the style of the section can be changed here, including indentation and spacing.

```
article.cls
568 \newdimen\bibindent
569 \setlength\bibindent{1.5em}
570 \newenvironment{thebibliography}[1]
571   {\section*{\refname}%
572   \@mkboth{\MakeUppercase\refname}{\MakeUppercase\refname}%
573   \list{(\@biblabel{\@arabic\c@enumiv})}%
574     {\settowidth\labelwidth{(\@biblabel{\#1})}%
575      \leftmargin\labelwidth
576      \advance\leftmargin\labelsep
577      \openbib@code
578      \usecounter{enumiv}%
579      \let\p@enumiv\empty
580      \renewcommand\theenumiv{(\@arabic\c@enumiv)}%
581      \sloppy
582      \clubpenalty4000
583      \clubpenalty \clubpenalty
584      \widowpenalty400%
585      \sfcode'.\@m}%
586      \def\@noitemerr
587        {\@latex@warning{Empty 'thebibliography' environment}}%
588   \endlist}
589 \newcommand\newblock{\hskip .11em\oplus .33em\ominus .07em}
590 \let\openbib@code\empty
591 \newenvironment{theindex}
592   {\if@twocolumn
593     \restonecolfalse
```

```

594     \else
595         \restonecoltrue
596     \fi
597     \twocolumn[\section*{\indexname}]\%
598     \mkboth{\MakeUppercase\indexname}\%
599     {\MakeUppercase\indexname}\%
600     \thispagestyle{plain}\parindent\z@
601     \parskip\z@ \oplus .3\p@\relax
602     \columnseprule \z@
603     \columnsep 35\p@
604     \let\item\@idxitem
605     {\if@restonecol\onecolumn\else\clearpage\fi}
606 \newcommand{\@idxitem}{\par\hangindent 40\p@}
607 \newcommand{\subitem}{\@idxitem \hspace*{20\p@}}
608 \newcommand{\subsubitem}{\@idxitem \hspace*{30\p@}}
609 \newcommand{\indexspace}{\par \vskip 10\p@ \oplus5\p@ \ominus3\p@ \relax}

```

```

643     \flushbottom
644 \else
645     \onecolumn
646 \fi
647 \endinput

```

To end with, there is the `\today` date, which non-Americans can recode as:

```

\def\today{\number\day\space\ifcase\month\or
  January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
  July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or
  December\fi\space\number\year}

```

2.13 Odds 'n' ends

The final section starts with the footnote ‘fence’ and the footnote alignment. There is also a list of the section names, which are the ones which get customised for other languages when you use the `babel` multilingual/multicultural package.

```

article.cls
610 \renewcommand{\footnoterule}{%
611   \kern-3\p@
612   \hrule\@width.4\columnwidth
613   \kern2.6\p@}
614 \newcommand{\@makefntext}[1]{%
615   \parindent 1em\%
616   \noindent
617   \hb@xt@1.8em{\hss\@makefnmark}\#1}
618 \newcommand{\contentsname}{Contents}
619 \newcommand{\listfigurename}{List of Figures}
620 \newcommand{\listtablename}{List of Tables}
621 \newcommand{\refname}{References}
622 \newcommand{\indexname}{Index}
623 \newcommand{\figurename}{Figure}
624 \newcommand{\tablename}{Table}
625 \newcommand{\partname}{Part}
626 \newcommand{\appendixname}{Appendix}
627 \newcommand{\abstractname}{Abstract}
628 \def\today{\ifcase\month\or
629   January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
630   July\or August\or September\or October\or
631   November\or December\fi\space\number\day, \number\year}
632 \setlength{\columnsep}{10\p@}
633 \setlength{\columnseprule}{0\p@}
634 \pagestyle{plain}
635 \pagenumbering{arabic}
636 \if@twoside
637 \else
638   \raggedbottom
639 \fi
640 \if@twocolumn
641   \twocolumn
642   \sloppy

```

The last few lines include the column spacing, page style, and page numbering setups. Single-sided work is allowed to have a slightly variable text height (the `\raggedbottom` command), and two-column setting has a strict height but slightly greater tolerance on justification.

3 Rolling your own

Having seen what the `article` class does and how it works, you have a choice: create your new class file from scratch, or build onto an existing class.

Writing a wholly new class requires a significant knowledge of L^AT_EX and T_EX internals, but will have the advantage of being dedicated to the specific task on hand, and may offer more scope for automation, particularly if the process of generating the output is to be embedded within a larger application.

3.1 Re-using an existing class

Building on the work of other classes is more common, and has been described for a specific application (Minutes of meetings) in [3]. This involves loading the existing class file, handling any existing or new options, and then adding or modifying the commands and environments it provides.

We have already seen the use of `\renewcommand` (section 2.4.4 on p.116) and its counterpart for environments, `\renewenvironment` (section 2.7 on p.119), but you need to ensure the command and environments you are replacing are correctly preloaded. Hefferon [3] describes in detail the use of the `\LoadClass` and `\DeclareOption*` commands to specify the class on which you want to base yours, how to preserve existing options, and how to add your own.

3.2 Packages

As well as rewriting or modifying the code of an existing class, you can also invoke extra packages. In most cases this is faster, more reliable, and easier to do than rewriting the code of the existing class.

We have mentioned several useful packages:

geometry for the text area and page margins;
multicol for multiple columns of text;
fancyhdr for running headers and footers;
sectsty for changes to section and title styles;
ccaption for changes to the layout of Table and Figure captions;
tocloft for changes to the layout of the Table of Contents and Lists of Figures and Tables;
babel for working in multiple languages.

In your new class file, use the `\RequirePackage` command after the options (see section 2.3.4 on p. 113). If an option needs to refer to a specific package, put the `\RequirePackage` after the version and identification section but before your options (see section 2.2 on p. 111).

3.3 Four last things

The *Companion* [6, p. 888] specifies that ‘every class file *must* contain four things’:

1. a definition of `\normalsize`;
2. a value for `\textwidth`;
3. a value for `\textheight`;
4. a specification for `\pagenumbering`.

Beyond that, it’s up to you! If you have been documenting your class file in docT_EX format as you go along, as explained in the first paragraph in section 2, you should now consider releasing it for general use by submitting it to the CTAN maintainers so that others can use it.

Acknowledgments

This article originally appeared in the *PracT_EX Journal* (2006:4) where it was set full out. The challenge in a two-column layout of fitting wide lines of verbatim code from files whose line-numbers are needed for reference was met by a suggestion from Karl Berry to use the Latin Modern Typewriter Light Condensed font (`lmtt1c`) in the `\VerbatimInput` command of the `fancyvrb` package.

References

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- [3] Jim Hefferon. Minutes in less than hours: Using L^AT_EX resources. *The PracT_EX Journal*, 2005(4), Oct 2005. <http://www.tug.org/pracjourn/2005-4/hefferon/>.
- [4] Donald Knuth. *The T_EXbook*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, Jun 1986.
- [5] Leslie Lamport. *L^AT_EX: A document preparation system*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 2nd edition, 1994.
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- [7] Scott Pakin. How to package your L^AT_EX package. *CTAN*, Nov 2005. <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/dtxtut/dtxtut.pdf>.
- [8] The L^AT_EX3 Project. L^AT_EX 2 _{ϵ} for class and package writers, Dec 2003. `$TEXMFMAIN/texmf-dist/doc/latex/base/clsguide.{dvi|pdf}`.
- [9] Wayne Sewell. *Literate Programming in WEB*. Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, NY, 1989.

L^AT_EX resources

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You were lucky. We lived for three months in a paper bag in a septic tank.

Monty Python's *Four Yorkshiremen* sketch

When I started T_EX-ing, things were right tough. I got my distribution in twenty four separate emails, which I had to stick together, to run a decode program, to convert to a file, to drop to the disk to make the executables. And, there was no shelf of books to consult, no pile of tutorials to peruse, no Internet group with fancy-pants search capabilities.

But it built character. It made you hard ... or nuts—why the heck did I ever continue? Of course, I continued because of the output, which was wonderful.

No, the old days were the bad old days. Today there are many resources for someone who is trying to begin working with T_EX and L^AT_EX. So many, in fact, that a person can be unsure of which to use.

This is my guide to which books to check out, documentation files to print, and software packages to know about. It is meant for, say, a student or administrative assistant who has work to do and finds that they need to get it done with T_EX.

I'm a Linux person so I can't give Mac or Windows advice, I unfortunately am comfortable in no language other than English, and I've read only the books that I've read. So I admit that my opinions are biased. But what can you do with opinions besides impose them on others?

1 Carrying on

I know that I am going to regret, in this age of search engines, writing an article that will appear online containing both terms “L^AT_EX” and “Carrying on” but I mean this in the way that it is used in the L^AT_EX manual: here's the information.

1.1 Books and journals

Someone starting out should use L^AT_EX. I keep these two books in reach.

- *L^AT_EX: A Document Preparation System (2nd ed.)*¹ by Lamport is the manual by the software's author. It is well-written, if perhaps spare.

¹ ISBN-13: 978-0-201-52983-8

- *The L^AT_EX Companion*² by Mittelbach, et al., is a monumental effort that summarizes most of the important packages and techniques.

Also widely recommended for its how-to material is *A Guide to L^AT_EX*³ by Kopka and Daly. I like to have access to Knuth's *TeXbook*⁴ and to *TeX By Topic*⁵ by Eijkhout. However, I don't use these often; for instance, Knuth's book is across campus in the library.

I read two journals. The journal of the T_EX Users Group is *TUGboat*.⁶ Getting this is one of the major benefits of joining TUG (many languages and areas have their own user group;⁷ consider joining for the publications and for the meetings). The online journal *The PracT_EX Journal*⁸ is a recent entry but perfect for someone feeling their way around the landscape.

1.2 Shorter writings

Suck these down off the Internet, print them out, and three-hole punch them.

- The most-often recommended tutorial is *The Not-So Short Guide to L^AT_EX2e*.⁹
- The American Math Society's material is documented in the *AMS Math Guide*.¹⁰
- I look for symbols that I don't even know the name of in the *Comprehensive List of Symbols*.¹¹
- To understand how to incorporate and place graphics I refer to *Using Imported Graphics in L^AT_EX and pdfL^AT_EX*.¹²
- Sometimes the best way to learn the right thing to do is to be smacked for doing something that you shouldn't. If you know that you have bad

² ISBN-13: 978-0-201-36299-2

³ ISBN-13: 978-0-321-17385-0

⁴ ISBN-13: 978-0-201-13448-3

⁵ <http://www.eijkhout.net/tbt/>

⁶ <http://www.tug.org/TUGboat/>

⁷ <http://www.tug.org/usergroups.html>

⁸ <http://www.tug.org/pracjourn/>

⁹ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/lshort/>

¹⁰ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/recommended/amslatex/>

¹¹ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/symbols/comprehensive/>

¹² <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/epslatex/>

habits, or if you need to find out that you have them, then *l2tabu*¹³ will tell you what is taboo.

1.3 Web pages

Many web pages offer help with T_EX and L^AT_EX. One that I cannot live without is Robin Fairbairns's *English FAQ*.¹⁴ Another favorite is the *TUG web resources page*.¹⁵

Even with those two, I sometimes just google for an answer. The advice that I get is typically useful, although it can be outdated.

1.4 Discussion

Internet talk about T_EX and L^AT_EX has been going on for ... as long as there has been an Internet. From time to time I scan the Usenet group *comp.text.tex*¹⁶ for ideas and help; you can also search this group.

1.5 CTAN

The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network¹⁷ is our community's archive. You can search¹⁸ or browse the tree¹⁹ including the L^AT_EX subtree.²⁰ We (I run one of the core nodes) hold about 5000 packages of T_EX-related materials.

1.6 Supporting tools

There are many tools that help you work with L^AT_EX. To type the input I use Emacs with the AUC-T_EX²¹ macro package. I output everything to PDF so I view it with *Adobe Reader*²² or *xpdf*²³ (which lets me easily refresh the document and comes up faster than the Reader on a slow connection, but sometimes shows my document a bit differently).

I don't use bibliography tools but the standard is BibT_EX.²⁴

1.7 Add-on L^AT_EX packages

There are many packages to enhance L^AT_EX, but these are the ones that I find essential. They are all available from CTAN; however, most likely they are all already included in your T_EX installation, because they are all popular.

¹³ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/l2tabu>
¹⁴ <http://www.tex.ac.uk/faq>
¹⁵ <http://tug.org/interest.html>
¹⁶ <http://groups.google.com/group/comp.text.tex>
¹⁷ <http://www.ctan.org/>
¹⁸ <http://www.ctan.org/search.html>
¹⁹ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/>
²⁰ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/>
²¹ <http://www.gnu.org/software/auctex/>
²² <http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/readermain.html>
²³ <http://www.foolabs.com/xpdf/>
²⁴ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>

- Make the most of the mathematical capabilities of (L^A)T_EX with the *AMS L^AT_EX*²⁵ package.
- Page layout is tricky. Adjust the size and orientation of your page with *geometry*.²⁶ Get control over headers and footers with *fancyhdr*.²⁷
- Import graphics into a L^AT_EX document with the *graphicx*²⁸ package. This package includes the *color* material. If there is more that you want to do in color than this package seems to provide then use *xcolor*.²⁹
- Make an index with *makeidx*.³⁰
- The *verbatim*³¹ package has a number of useful environments, including a *comment* environment to omit parts of the document. For computer code, I use *listings*.³²
- I like footnotes numbered per-page so I use *footmisc*.³³
- The *hyperref*³⁴ package gives you hyperdocument features, such as making table of contents entries link to the corresponding document part.
- Typeset web addresses with *url*,³⁵ which is also great for computer file names and works either with or without *hyperref*.
- *Beamer*³⁶ gives me fine presentation slides.

2 Signing off

There are many more resources around than there used to be, thank goodness. The ones here are what I would mention to someone who is only trying to use T_EX and L^AT_EX to get their work out the door.

To repeat, these are my opinions only. If you don't like them—if for instance you think footnotes numbered per-page should be a capital offense—then you can go live in a paper bag!

²⁵ <http://www.ams.org/tex/amslatex.html>
²⁶ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/geometry/>
²⁷ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/fancyhdr/>
²⁸ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/required/graphics/>
²⁹ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/xcolor/>
³⁰ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/base/>
³¹ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/required/tools/>
³² <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/listings/>
³³ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/footmisc/>
³⁴ <http://www.tug.org/applications/hyperref/>
³⁵ <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/misc/url.sty>
³⁶ <http://latex-beamer.sourceforge.net/>

L^AT_EX for academics and researchers who (think they) don't need it

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Abstract

This paper is written for academics and researchers who don't use L^AT_EX and wonder why anyone does. People who *do* use L^AT_EX (probably all of the readers of the article in this journal) may wish to share the article with their colleagues.

1 Introduction

Why should you learn L^AT_EX? To the uninitiated, L^AT_EX code looks bizarre. Like this:

```
\item Order each distribution. Let
$x_{\{1\}}\dots x_{\{n\}}$ be the ordered x
values, and $y_{\{1\}} \dots y_{\{m\}}$ be the
ordered y values; and let $m \leq n$.
\item If $m=n$ then $x_i$ and $y_i$ are both
$(i-0.5)/m$ quantiles of their distributions;
in this case, simply graph $x_i$ against
$y_i$ (if $m$ is very large, say, more than
500, then fewer quantiles are needed).
```

Why would anyone bother with all that arcane stuff to prepare documents? Why not just use Word or some other word processor?

Well, there are lots of good reasons. For people in some disciplines, L^AT_EX is virtually indispensable. You've managed to get along without it. But if you give it a try, you may wonder *how* you got along without it. It takes some getting used to, and you'll probably have some problems at first, but it's not really that hard; simple things can be done very quickly, and there are lots of resources to help. Once you are used to it, L^AT_EX is *easier* to use than word processors; in particular, it makes certain parts of writing scholarly articles much easier. Most of these articles include bibliographies and L^AT_EX has tools to manage bibliographies. Different publishers require different formats, L^AT_EX has tools to manage these, and some publishers may even provide their own L^AT_EX formatting templates, so that everything is set up automatically. Papers may include figures and tables, and, when they do, they will require cross-referencing, and, yes, you guessed it, L^AT_EX has tools to handle this as well. And many papers require revisions, both before and after they are submitted. L^AT_EX will renumber everything automatically—references, cross-references, section numbers—everything.

When you want to make presentations, L^AT_EX has add-on packages which can help create presentations that look good, and can include many options for overlays and navigating through a presentation. Finally, if you decide to write a book, L^AT_EX can handle books of any length, and can produce books of real beauty (for one example, take a look at [3]).

This article is organized as follows: in section 2, I cover some of the basics of using L^AT_EX. In section 3, I give more detail on the helpful things L^AT_EX can do that I listed above. In section 4, I show why some of the bad things you may have heard about L^AT_EX aren't true. Finally, in section 5, I give some resources for those who want to learn more.

2 The very basics

L^AT_EX is not a word processor. It's a document preparation system. Rather than type words and then format them using drop-down menus, in L^AT_EX the formatting is part of the text, all of which is written in ASCII characters. At first, this seems bizarre, but after a while (not too long a while) you begin to appreciate it.

L^AT_EX does *exactly* what you tell it. You can see what you are telling it; if something goes wrong (and it will) you can try to find the problem yourself, and, if you can't, you can show it to others. You can even e-mail it. Try doing that with something you did in a word processor; "Well, I was using version 9 and I clicked on this, and then on that, then the pull-down menu appeared and I clicked on the default ... then I entered 2". Sheesh. With L^AT_EX, you can e-mail your actual code to an expert, or to one of the help groups listed below. The L^AT_EX community is friendly, there are places to go to get help, probably right on your campus. In my experience, L^AT_EX experts welcome L^AT_EX novices. (Some suggestions of where to get help are in section 5.)

3 The good stuff

3.1 Sectioning

So, you're writing a long article. It has sections. How to create them? An example:

```
\section*{Introduction}
In this article I prove that the key dependent
variable in my field is related to the
particular independent variables I have
available to me, and in just the ways I
thought it would be.

\section{Methods}
\subsection{Subjects}
A bunch of students who happened to be
in my class the day I had a bad cold
and couldn't give a lecture.

\subsection{Analysis}
I think I tried ANOVA.

\section{Results}
All my null hypotheses were rejected.
Now they feel bad.

\section{Discussion}
If this doesn't get me a big grant, I'm
history in this department. Maybe I can
find work as a \LaTeX{} compositor?
```

(Note that you can indent your source however you like). L^AT_EX will handle the numbering, the formatting, the spacing, and all that, leaving you free to do the writing and the thinking. And L^AT_EX won't try to guess what you're thinking, or start numbering sections whenever you type a number, or start indenting like crazy.

3.2 Cross-referencing

At some points in your article you want to refer to other parts, or to figures, or tables. No problem. At the part you want to refer to you need a `\label` command, and at the point where you make your reference, you need a corresponding `\ref` command. Like this:

In subsection `\ref{SS:section}` I showed you how to create sections and subsections.

This produces the following:

In subsection 3.1 I showed you how to create sections and subsections.

3.3 A simple table

OK, I admit it. It can be hard to create complicated tables in L^AT_EX.¹ It's hard to create good complicated tables in *any* program. But simple tables aren't so bad. Here's an example:

```
\begin{table}
\centering
\begin{tabular}{lrr}
Quantile & Male & Female \\ \hline
0\% & 59 & 44 \\
50\% & 69 & 64 \\
100\% & 77 & 71 \\
\end{tabular}
\caption{Quantiles of male and female heights}
\label{tab:malefemale}
\end{table}
```

which produces Table 1:

Quantile	Male	Female
0%	59	44
50%	69	64
100%	77	71

Table 1: Quantiles of male and female heights

What does all this do? Well, there isn't space here to go into everything even for this table (see Section 5). But for a start:

- The `\begin{table}` and `\end{table}` define a *table* which can be placed anywhere in a document, and given a caption and a label. Every `\begin{table}` must have an `\end{table}`.
- The `\centering` command horizontally centers everything following until the `\end{table}`.
- The `\begin{tabular}` sets up a table, and the `{lrr}` makes it three columns with the first left aligned and the others right aligned.
- The ampersands (the `&` character) separate columns.
- A double backslash (`\\"`) ends each row.
- The `\hline` adds the printed horizontal line.

3.4 Graphics

L^AT_EX also provides extensive methods to deal with graphics. For social scientists, perhaps the most useful are ways to directly import `.pdf` and `.eps` files that are created by other programs, such as statistical packages. Although the full use of imported graphics can be complex (see Section 5) a basic example takes the following steps:

1. Create your graphics file (e.g., `diagram1.pdf`) and store it in the same directory with your L^AT_EX file for the article you are writing.
2. In the preamble include the following command: `\usepackage{graphicx}`.
3. At the spot where you want your diagram, put `\includegraphics{diagram1}`.

¹ Some L^AT_EX systems automatically put the basics of an environment in place for you, such as XEmacs, LyX, TeXmacs, and others.

If you want L^AT_EX to move the figure to the closest position where it will fit in your document, give it a label and cross-reference inside a `figure`, similar to the previous `table` example. For instance:

```
\begin{figure}
  \centering
  \includegraphics{diagram1}
  \caption{This is an example of a figure.}
  \label{fig:example}
\end{figure}
```

3.5 BibT_EX

Although space here does not permit a full discussion of bibliography creation in L^AT_EX, you should know that there is a package called BIBT_EX which allows you to create extensive bibliographies, enter the information for each citation in a natural way, and then never have to reenter the information again. There are methods for formatting the citations to match a wide variety of styles.

4 The (supposedly) bad stuff

4.1 L^AT_EX is hard to learn

OK, this is *partially* true, in that, if you want to or need to, there is a *lot* you can do with L^AT_EX. You can create complicated diagrams, write long books with complex and beautiful formatting, create multiple indexes, and multiple lists, and on and on. But the *basics* of L^AT_EX are *not* so hard; in fact, you're well on your way with what you've seen here.

4.2 L^AT_EX can't be annotated

This one is simply incorrect. There are several ways to insert editorial comments into L^AT_EX files. One is to use the `\textcolor` command to insert comments in a different color. Another is to use `\marginpar` to insert comments in the margin.

4.3 You can't share L^AT_EX files with people who use Word

There are some free programs which attempt to convert L^AT_EX to Word, for example, `latex2rtf` (<http://tug.org/utilities/texconv/latex2rtf.html>). I haven't tried these extensively. For Windows, I have found the commercial program TeX2Word to be quite useful; see <http://www.chikrii.com/> and Dave Walden's articles [4] for more information on this software.

4.4 You can't see the output while you type

While technically true, typesetting a file and previewing the result is typically a matter of a single keystroke or mouse click, and typesetting is extremely fast.

single keystroke or mouse click, and typesetting is extremely fast.

5 Where to go from here

There is a huge variety of materials to help you learn more about L^AT_EX:

- CTAN (The Comprehensive T_EX Archive Network) is a repository of T_EX macros, packages, formats, utilities, and other goodies, and has lots of material, some of it for beginners. Two that I found useful are
 - For more on graphics, see <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/epslatex>.
 - For a thorough introduction to L^AT_EX, see <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/info/beginlatex>.

There are numerous other introductory materials there, as well—the above are just my own preferences.

- Books, including:
 1. *Guide to L^AT_EX* [2] which is an excellent introduction to L^AT_EX.
 2. *Math into L^AT_EX* [1], which is particularly useful if you have to type a lot of math.
 3. *The L^AT_EX Companion* [3]. This is a great reference, but not for beginners; it's also good for impressing people with the power of L^AT_EX. If you start using L^AT_EX a lot you will probably wind up wanting this one.
- The mailing list for general questions and discussion is <http://lists.tug.org/texhax>.
- The T_EX newsgroup, `comp.text.tex`, is also for general questions and discussion.
- There are a number of FAQs and lists of tips and tricks; two I've used are
 1. <http://www.tex.ac.uk/faq>
 2. <http://www.texnik.de/>

References

- [1] George Grätzer. *Math into L^AT_EX*. Birkhäuser, New York, 3rd edition, 2000.
- [2] Helmut Kopka and Patrick W. Daly. *Guide to L^AT_EX*. Addison Wesley, Boston, 4th edition, 2004.
- [3] Frank Mittelbach, Michel Goossens, et al. *The L^AT_EX Companion*. Addison Wesley, Boston, 2nd edition, 2004.
- [4] David Walden. Travels in T_EX Land. *The PracT_EX Journal*, 2005 (issues 3 and 4). <http://tug.org/pracjourn/2005-3/walden-travels> and <http://tug.org/pracjourn/2005-4/walden-travels>.

Hypertext capabilities with pdfL^AT_EX

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1 Introduction

With the standardization of electronic publishing and sharing of manuscripts, a wealth of new technical resources and possibilities is open to authors, resources that go beyond habitual on-paper typographic uses, to involve the new everyday tool of the reader: the mouse click.

The T_EX world, as usual, has been quick to take up the new possibilities. In particular, pdfT_EX by H_Àn Th_È Thành et al., along with its companion pdfL^AT_EX, and the hyperref L^AT_EX package by Sebastian Rahtz and Heiko Oberdiek—both available in standard distributions of T_EX and L^AT_EX—are especially successful implementations of the possibilities of the PDF format—by far the most standardized, and by now ubiquitous, electronic format.

This article is intended as a quick guide to the most immediately usable functions of these tools. It is not intended to replace the available documentation, which is much more precise and complete. In fact, my intention is to steer away from completeness. For example, the file `options.pdf` in the hyperref distribution lists all the options to the package. This list, containing no explanations or running text, is enough to fill more than two pages—there's well over 60 options. The main fact about them, however, is that most of them are completely meaningless to the average user, who probably won't understand them anyway (at least in my case).

In other words, only a small portion of the universe of possibilities of on-screen documents is directly relevant for the average author. But the documentation of these features (the relevant ones) is all too often obscured by the rest of them. The whole business appears more overwhelming than it actually is. Hopefully, this article will help this perceived situation. It is an exposition of the (relevant) extended possibilities of pdfL^AT_EX in terms of the L^AT_EX we all know. In some cases this will actually imply a lie, a white one. A footnote will state as much in such cases, without going into further details.

2 Immediate special effects of hyperref

When hyperref is loaded (for useful options, and tips on loading the package, see [Hypersetup and options](#))

in an otherwise normal L^AT_EX document, a number of things happen without further intervention:

- The items in the table of contents, the list of figures, and the list of tables, will be links: when the reader clicks on them, the cursor will jump to the corresponding target.
- The superscript that calls for a footnote will be a link to the footnote itself.
- Bibliographical references through \cite will create links to the entries in the final bibliography list.
- All pairs of \label-\ref will also produce links (the result of a \ref leading by mouse click to the corresponding \label).

The last point merits a few notes. First of all, this is true of *all* elements capable of cross referencing in L^AT_EX: not only chapters and sections, but also to enumerate items, equations, and footnotes.

For example, after

```
\footnote{This is the footnote.}\label{note}
\begin{enumerate}
\item \label{item1} This is the first item.
\item \label{item2} This, the second.
\end{enumerate}
```

a \ref to any of these keys will produce the corresponding number as a link.

The same is true for \pageref, which prints the number of the *page* where the referenced element appears (rather than the number of the element itself). With hyperref, this page number will be a link.

For chapters and sections, in addition, hyperref offers a third command in the family: \nameref. Instead of printing the chapter or section number, \nameref will typeset the *name* of the chapter/section. This is much better and elegant than using the number if the document is intended to be read on the screen.

3 Arbitrary cross references

\label and \ref function in connection with L^AT_EX counters. But on-screen reading is not limited to refer to things that have a number. Thus, hyperref offers commands for the creation of cross references that are independent from counters. These are \hypertarget and \hyperlink, exact analogues of \label and \ref respectively.

Both of these commands, however, have a second argument:

```
\hypertarget{\{key\}}{\{text\}} (like \label)
\hyperlink{\{key\}}{\{text\}} (like \ref)
```

For `\hypertarget`, `\{text\}` is the destination of the user's click; for `\hyperlink`, it is the text of the link itself. The `\{text\}`, in both cases, is any L^AT_EX box.

As an example, the following code creates a picture (from the file `logo.png`) that is the destination of a link:

```
\hypertarget{ref1}{\includegraphics{logo.png}}
```

The link itself, with the text 'see the logo', would be created with

```
\hyperlink{ref1}{see the logo}
```

4 External links

4.1 Cross referencing between files

The links made by `\label`-`\ref` and `\hypertarget`-`\hyperlink` work within a single file. Cross referencing *between* files is possible thanks to a third pair of commands provided by `hyperref`, described next.

This time, however, the commands are less than analogous to the usual `\label`-`\ref`. They require not one, but two 'keys', called `\{key\}` and `\{category\}` in the syntax below). Why this is so has to do with PDF syntax, but the L^AT_EX user can think of `\{category\}` as a second key.

```
\hyperdef{\{category\}}{\{key\}}
\hyperref{\{file\}}{\{category\}}{\{key\}}{\{text\}}
```

For example, the following line sets up a destination in the present file (note the space at the end of the line):

```
\hyperdef{xmpl}{dest} %
```

An external file would link to this destination (in the present file) with

```
\hyperref{hypertext.pdf}{xmpl}{dest}
      to the destination
```

4.2 Links to the web

The other kind of common external link is to a webpage. The command `\url` takes one argument—the destination's URL address—and creates a link to it (a click on it opens the system's browser on the requested page). For example, `\url{www.tug.org}` leads to the TUG web site.

A related kind of link is the 'mailto' link: with a click on it, the system opens the local email program and creates a new message to the indicated email address. This is done through the command:

```
\href{mailto:\{email address\}}{\{link text\}}
```

5 Bookmarks

The `hyperref` package handles virtually everything related to bookmarks (sometimes called "outlines") that the average user comes across. If instructed (see [Hypersetup and options](#)), the package will automatically compile the bookmark panel from the items in the table of contents. This includes sections, chapters, etc., and also the usual L^AT_EX results of `\addtocontents` and related commands.

There are two things that are not so direct: first, how to get a bookmark that does *not* correspond to an item in the TOC. For this, `hyperref` offers `\pdfbookmark[\{level\}]{\{text\}}{\{key\}}`.

The `\{level\}` is 0 for chapters, 1 for sections, etc., and -1 for `\parts`. The `\{text\}` is the text of the bookmark itself. The `\{key\}` doesn't really matter to us (it's another of those PDF-format-related requirements), except for the requirement that it be unique.

The destination of a bookmark created by such a `\pdfbookmark` command is the exact place where the command is issued. The bookmark itself will be appended, in the bookmark panel, in the position where the command is issued *with respect to other chapters, sections, etc.*

For example, the present article has a "Dummy Bookmark", which is created right here with

```
\pdfbookmark[2]{\"Dummy Bookmark\"}{bmkey}
```

As a result, it appears (in the bookmark panel) right below the one for this section ("Bookmarks") and before the one for the next ("Text and T_EX"). The fact that it appears as a subitem of "Bookmarks" is due to the [2] argument (the `\{level\}`).

So, how to get bookmarks appended to *other* places in the panel? For example, how to create a bookmark whose destination comes after a section heading, but with the bookmark itself being placed before the one for that section in the bookmark panel?

This question is not simply a puzzle, but has a potentially useful application: the mapping of the list of figures or the list of tables (as well as the table of contents) in the bookmark panel. This is the second thing that is not so direct with `hyperref` (or pdfL^AT_EX, for that matter).

In fact, it is a relatively hard thing to achieve. I found a solution when writing `pittetd`, the electronic dissertations class at the University of Pittsburgh. I have a project of abstracting this part of the `pittetd` code and uploading it to CTAN as a small, independent package, but for the moment interested readers can consult the documentation of the solution in `pittetd.dtx`.

6 Text and T_EXt

Bookmarks are the main environment of another issue PDF writers should be aware of: they are made only of plain text, and cannot support what L^AT_EX can put in—for example—section titles. For example, the next subsection:

6.1 α -expressions and H₂O

This heading looks right in the text, but the corresponding bookmark is wrong.

The alternative takes care of the bookmark:

6.2 Alpha-expressions and water

But the heading in the text is not satisfactory.

6.3 α -expressions and H₂O

The solution is to use another command from hyperref, this one named \texorpdfstring:

```
\texorpdfstring{\text{TEX text}}{\text{plain text}}
```

The result is a flexible expression that behaves like T_EX text (T_EXt) in a L^AT_EX context, and like plain text in PDF-related strings.

For example, the present subsection was created with:

```
\subsection{%
\texorpdfstring{$\alpha$}{Alpha}-expressions
and \texorpdfstring{H$_2$O}{water}}
```

This procedure is generally not needed with accents and commands with immediate expansion, including common logos and symbols. But hyperref cannot convert more advanced stuff—notably math mode—with help, and gives a warning. It is in these cases that \texorpdfstring is useful.

7 Post-it notes

On page 130 above there is an expandable ‘post-it’ note. In my opinion, this easily overlooked resource of PDF offers an excellent alternative to the footnote when a document is intended to be read on the screen. hyperref does not include support for these notes, but their creation (through pdfL^AT_EX primitives) is not hard:

```
\pdfannot width w height h depth d
{/Subtype /Text /Contents (text)}
```

The three dimensions w, h, and d are all L^AT_EX dimensions. But the one that is important is h (the height), because it determines where the note appears in relation to the text baseline. It is a good idea use a \quad after the command.

One thing to keep in mind with post-it notes is that their exact behavior (color, size, when it opens, how it closes, etc.) is not very standardized, and tends to change from version to version of Ac-

robat Reader. Nevertheless, the note can be given a different color if, between the braces of \pdfannot, /C [r g b] is appended; a title for the note is determined with /T (title); and the note can be open by default with /Open true.

If post-it notes are used at all, the document has to be typeset by pdfL^AT_EX (rather than converted from DVI), since otherwise the primitive \pdfannot is not available. See the next section.

8 Hypersetup and options

The hyperref package has so many options that it provides a separate command \hypersetup for configuration. Thus, options to the package can be specified either in the usual way

```
\usepackage[<options>]{hyperref}
```

or in a separate line:

```
\hypersetup{<option, option, ...>}
```

Some of the many options of hyperref are of particular interest.

```
colorlinks
linkcolor=red
urlcolor=blue
citecolor=green
```

```
bookmarks
bookmarksopen
bookmarksnumbered=false
```

```
pdftitle="Hypertext capabilities with pdfTeX"
pdfauthor="Federico Garcia"
pdfkeywords="Bookmarks, links, PDF, LaTeX"
```

The last three are useful to set up the fields of the ‘Document Properties’ information. (Again, the behavior of this is not reliably standard from version to version of Acrobat Reader.)

Another thing to keep in mind is that hyperref has to know the way the PDF file is produced: whether pdfL^AT_EX is run on the document, or a separate program will convert the DVI—in which case hyperref needs to load the corresponding driver. This information is given to the package as an option (‘pdftex’ for pdfL^AT_EX, ‘dvipdfm’ if this program is used, etc.). Since this information is also used by other packages—notably graphicx—it is customary to indicate this option as a general option to the document class, which will then pass it to any package that needs it.

9 A tip

hyperref changes the internal mechanism of cross references. The change is truly magical, in the sense that the user, most of the time, has and needs to have no idea that a change occurred.

However, there is one case in which the change

becomes relevant: when a document is ‘converted’ from plain to hyperlinked, or the reverse; in other words, when the `\usepackage{hyperref}` line is added or removed. The presence of auxiliary files created by one mechanism and used by the other *will* create quite unintelligible error messages.

Therefore, a tip: make sure to delete all auxiliary files (`.aux`, `.toc`, `.lot`, `.lof`, ...) when you will run a document for the first time with `hyperref` (or, later, for the first time without it).

10 Material not covered

Two main things are not covered in this document: ‘hyper-bibliography’, in which the entries in the bibliography list can link back to the citations in the text; and ‘hyper-index’, in which the page numbers in the index are links to the corresponding pages.

These topics are not so easy to deal with in a general manner. In the main, support for these tends to be fragile, because of the myriad of styles for both bibliography and index. As a result, dealing with them essentially requires proficiency with `BIBTEX` and `MakeIndex`. Given this proficiency, the file `hyperref.dtx` is a source of information on how to get things done.

In the case of bibliographies, a more immediate guide is the file `backref.pdf`, actually the documentation to the sub-package of the same name (by David Carlisle and Sebastian Rahtz). The file is part of the `doc` directory of `hyperref`.

11 Documentation of `hyperref`

This is a description of the PDF files in the `doc` directory of `hyperref`:

manual by Sebastian Rahtz is a reference guide to the package. Not very useful for beginners, it contains often crucial information on details, important when you are doing something extraordinary.

paper by Heiko Oberdiek is a precise and complete explanation of many of the topics treated here, from the point of view of ‘how does it work?’ (rather than ‘how do I use it?’).

slides is the set of slides used by Heiko in his presentation of ‘paper’. It is an illustration of the possibilities of using `hyperref`, `pdfTEX`, and the package `thumbpdf`.

Removing vertical stretch—mimicking traditional typesetting with TeX

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Abstract

One of TeX's advantages over traditional typesetting systems is the mechanism to stretch horizontal and vertical glue as needed, in order to aid paragraph building and pagination. But all TeX operators involved in day-to-day page make-up know that this inbuilt intelligence is often 'too clever' and frustrating for the user. TeX will not do what you want it to do, and only over many years can operators gain the knowledge that allows them to make just the right change to the source code in order to coerce TeX to produce the desired result.

Recently we have been experimenting with removing vertical stretchability, with promising results. Our approach is to round off the height of all vertical material, including floats and displayed equations, to be an integral number of the leading of the main text. One advantage is that this allows true 'grid' setting in double column text.

1 Some things we have always wanted

It is useful to look at some things we have always wanted to do in TeX but found difficult.

1.1 More control over glue

Anyone involved with 'real world' pagination of TeX and L^AT_EX files is aware of the frustration that TeX's 'glue' can generate. TeXies have long learned to accept this limitation, and developed tricks to work efficiently. However, some apparently simple tasks are still mysteriously complex to the non-TeXie. For example, in figure 1, suppose that two lines have to move from the first to the second column. Logic would imply that two lines from the second column would have to move to the next page. But in TeX this rarely happens; for instance, the glue around the displayed equation might shrink or stretch instead.

1.2 Grid setting

One of the most frequent complaints about TeX when setting double column text is that, normally, the lines of text are not set on a grid. In other words, the baselines of one column do not align with those of the other. This is another consequence of the inherent stretchability of TeX's glue mechanism.

1.3 Precise control over positioning of graphics

This is another related problem. Suppose we want to move a floating graphic slightly higher or lower, without affecting pagination. For example we might

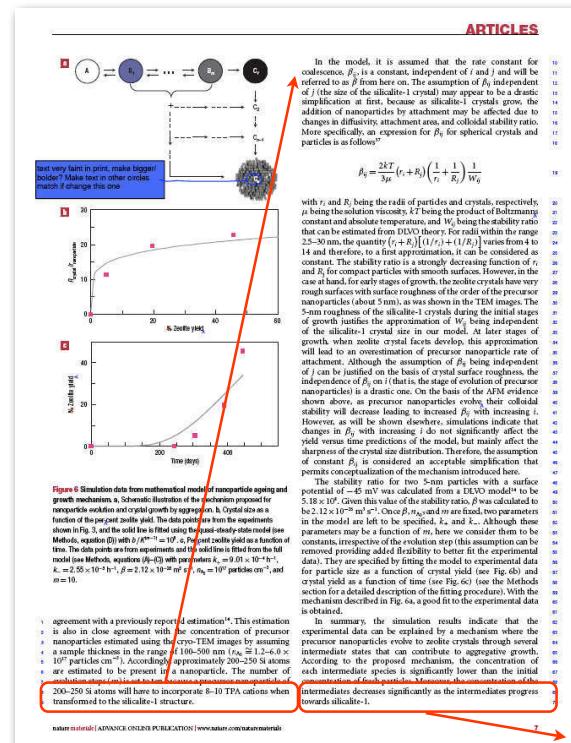


Figure 1: In TeX documents, taking two lines over from the first column does not necessarily result in two lines from the second column moving over.

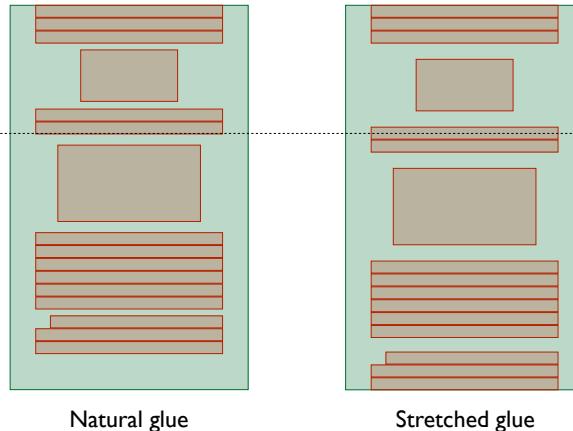


Figure 2: Stretching of glue to fit text to a page. The positions of the baselines are hard to predict when glue has stretchability.

want the top of a graphic appearing at the beginning of a column to be moved up a fraction in order to align with the top of the text in the next column. With the usual L^AT_EX commands this is not easy. It turns out that our macros for controlling glue allow us to control the exact positioning of graphics too.

2 How T_EX makes up pages

Figure 2 shows T_EX's normal mechanism for setting a page. First of all the boxes are arranged in the vertical list, spaced out by the natural height of the glues assigned. Then, T_EX stretches or shrinks the glues so as to fit the boxes and make the last baseline align with the bottom of the page. As is evident, it is difficult to control the positions of the baselines using this method.

3 Our approach to the solution

At River Valley, we have thought about and discussed extensively the methods we might use to effect grid setting. These include testing each box in the vertical list on the fly, and tweaking the vertical position. We tried to do this, both using T_EX macros, and also doing it at compiler level, using pdft_EX. Unfortunately this approach did not work.

The more successful strategy was to try and make sure that all items in the vertical list had heights which were integral multiples of the value of \baselineskip. Examples of these items are:

- Floating elements (e.g. figures and tables)
- Displayed equations
- Section headers
- All skips between paragraphs, etc.

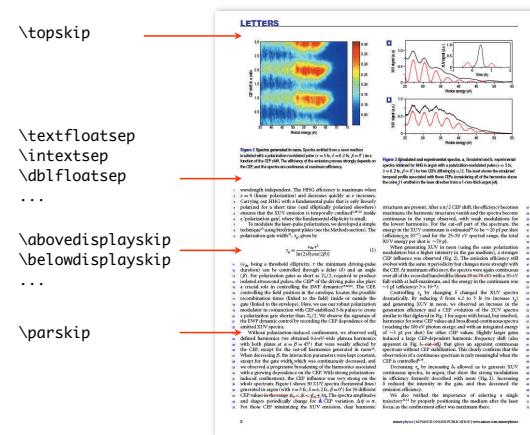


Figure 3: Some of the many vertical glues that can affect pagination. In general, baselines of the two columns are not aligned on a grid.

Figure 3 shows some of the many glue parameters that are inserted in the vertical list and which must conform to this rule.

Let's look in more detail at how we dealt with specific issues.

3.1 Glue at the top of each column

When T_EX starts typesetting a page, it inserts a glue called \topskip at the top of the column. The value of this glue is derived from a complex formula involving the elements in the first line. We set \topskip to the value of \baselineskip which simplified matters considerably and did not produce any problems.

3.2 Stretching baseline glue

\lineskip and \lineskiplimit are two more parameters that can cause big headaches in grid setting. Here is the logic: T_EX sets paragraphs by putting one line above another, normally spacing out lines by the value of \baselineskip. The exception comes when T_EX thinks two adjacent lines might clash. In particular, T_EX examines the depth of each line of text and the height of the succeeding line. If, when placing the usual \baselineskip, T_EX finds that the boundaries of the boxes containing the adjacent lines is closer than the value of \lineskiplimit, then the normal procedure is aborted, and a glue equal to the value of \lineskip is inserted. As we can see from figure 4, this can result in variable line spacing, making grid setting impossible.

We looked at the instances where \lineskip had been applied. In most cases, the normal leading would have sufficed, as the oversized elements were

Here is some text to show what happens when we have a large mathematical construct in a line of text. Here is some text to show what happens when we have a large mathematical construct in a line of text. Here is some text to show what happens when we have a large mathematical construct in a line of text. $\int_0^{\frac{6}{5}} \frac{1}{4} + 2 + 3$. Here is some text to show what happens when $\int_0^{\frac{6}{5}} \frac{1}{4} + 2 + 3$ we have a large mathematical construct in a line of text. Here is some text to show what happens when we have a large mathematical construct in a line of text.

Figure 4: Variation of leading when large inline maths is present.

not aligned with each other. T_EX does not know the horizontal position of the offending boxes, so in general there is no clash of text. Even when they were aligned, in most cases we could avoid the clash by reformatting the paragraph. The publications we were considering for grid setting contained only light mathematics, so we decided that we would do away with using `\lineskip` and just keep an eye out for clashing items, and deal with them on a case by case basis. So we chose the following values:

```
\lineskiplimit = -10pt
\lineskip = 0pt
```

This negative value for `\lineskiplimit` instructs T_EX not to apply `\lineskip` unless there is an overlap of more than 10pt between two adjacent lines. The value given to `\lineskip` is unimportant. Of course this might give very ugly overlapping lines, but we would pick these up while checking proofs, and we would deal with them manually. For seriously overlapping maths, we would change from inline to display math.

3.3 Dealing with floating elements

Floating elements, such as figures or tables, generally consist of the main float, namely the graphic or the table, a caption, and three glue items, one above the complete float, one below, and one separating the main element from the caption. In order to maintain grid setting, we need to control the vertical size of all these five elements. The three glue elements are set such that the total natural height is equal to an integral number of `\baselineskip`s. The main element and the caption are rounded up or down, so that their heights are also an integral number of `\baselineskip`s. This is done through a '`\roundoff`' macro that is executed at run time.

Our general macro for floats is as follows:

```
\begin{figure}
\centering
```

```
\XFigure{figure1}
\caption{Caption of figure.}
\label{fig1}
\end{figure}
```

which is similar to the normal L_AT_EX float macro. We have made the control of spacing more useful by using `keyval.sty`, and adding the following options:

```
[beforegr = ...pt]
[aftergr = ...pt]
[beforecap = ...pt]
[aftercap = ...pt]
[line = ...]
```

These options allow the main element or the caption to be moved up or down. This is done before the `\roundoff` macro is executed, so the final height of each element will still be an integral number of `\baselineskip`s. The final option is a negative or positive integer, and adjusts the three glue parameters such that the complete height of the float is an integral number of lines larger or smaller. This is useful in solving pagination problems.

3.4 Displayed equations

For equations that do not break across pages, we again use `\roundoff` to make them fit the grid. The display glues such as `\abovedisplayskip` are set to fixed amounts, as before.

3.5 The one problem: breaking displays

There is one problem we have not solved yet, namely that of automatically breaking displayed equations, and maintaining grid setting. The problem is that `\roundoff` produces one T_EX box, so T_EX's normal page breaking mechanism cannot be applied. For manuscripts with light mathematics, this is not a major problem, as the few such occurrences can be fixed manually, but it would be good to have an automated solution.

4 Results

Figures 5 and 6 show a double column page set on a grid. The floating figure and the mathematics are all rounded off so that the text is set on a grid.

We have found that the time taken in pagination has reduced considerably after using the grid macros. When we need to move some lines from one column to the next, it results in exactly the same number of lines being taken over from the second column. The `keyval` options in floats allows us to deal easily with widows and orphans, by making a float one line longer or shorter.

evolutionary run and is kept fixed throughout the run. At each generation we randomly choose different initial conditions for each network so that we could select for networks that are robust to variations of initial conditions.

While there is no measurable improvement of the fitness, neutral

$$a + b = x$$

mutations modify connections and weights in the connectivity mutations modify connections and weights in the connectivity

$$\frac{w}{r} = \frac{e}{r}$$

matrix of the networks within the population but do not affect the function. When an additional advantageous mutation occurs,

$$F = \max \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{L \cdot L_{c_2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{L \cdot L_{c_2}} |\sigma(t_k) - \sigma_{\text{target}}(t_k)| \right\}.$$

the number of copies of the associated mutant grows exponentially with the number of generations and becomes dominant in the population local optima with very few mutations. Many mutated networks with

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad (22)$$

generations, the population consists of many different functions which can also have different cycle lengths (Fig. 2b). We interpret the diversity of functions in scale-free networks as the signature of the fitness landscape that allows the population to escape local optima with very few mutations. Many mutated networks with

conditions and mutations exhibit similar evolutionary paths. We find that evolutionary paths of random networks depend on rare advantageous mutative events and thus differ from one another (Fig. 3a). As for scale-free networks, the distribution of independent not only evolves faster than that of random networks but also

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad (28)$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \quad (29)$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad (30)$$

$$F = \max \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{L \cdot L_{c_2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^{L \cdot L_{c_2}} |\sigma(t_k) - \sigma_{\text{target}}(t_k)| \right\}. \quad (31)$$

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad (32)$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = a^2 - b^2 \quad (33)$$

has the capacity to produce a wide range of heritable functions²⁷.

Functions of high fitness emerge by evolving existing functions gradually towards the target function.

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad (34)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad (35)$$

$$(a+b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 \quad (36)$$

Functions of high fitness emerge by evolving existing functions gradually towards the target function. Point using the annealed approximation introduced by Derrida and

Figure 5: Example of a double column page with heavy maths, set on a grid.

5 Availability

We intend to release these macros under a free and open license. Our intention is to include them in a style file.

6 Acknowledgments

Hàn Thé Thành did a lot of preliminary work in determining which route to take. CV Rajagopal helped in writing the macros. Jagath and Rishi did the refinements and testing.

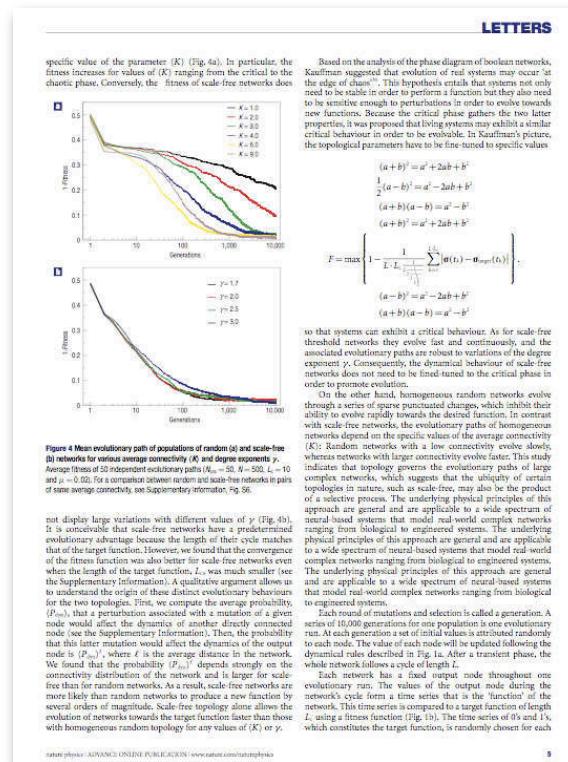


Figure 6: Mean evolutionary path of populations of random (a) and scale-free (b) networks for various average connectivities (K) and degree exponents γ . Average fitness of 50 independent evolutionary paths ($N = 50$, $N = 500$, $L = 10$ and $\mu = 0.02$). For a comparison between random and scale-free networks in terms of average connectivity, see Supplementary Information fig. S6.

not display large variations with different values of γ (Fig. 6a). It is conceivable that scale-free networks have a predetermined evolutionary advantage because the length of their cycle matched that of the target function. However, we found that the convergence of the fitness function is also better for scale-free networks when the value of the target function is very smaller (see the Supplementary Information). A qualitative argument allows us to understand the origin of these distinct evolutionary behaviours for the two topologies. First, we compare the average probability, $\langle P_{ij} \rangle$, that a pair of nodes associated with a given weight w_{ij} of a given node would affect the dynamics of another directly connected node (see the Supplementary Information). Then, the probability that a randomly selected node in the network is a hub is $\langle P_{\text{hub}} \rangle$, where ℓ is the average distance in the network. We found that the probability $\langle P_{\text{hub}} \rangle$ depends strongly on the connectivity distribution of the network and is larger for scale-free networks than for random networks. Thus, scale-free networks are more likely than random networks to produce a new function by several orders of magnitude. Scale-free topology allows the evolution of networks towards the target function faster than those with homogeneous random topology for any values of $\langle K \rangle$ or γ .

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Abstracts

(We hope that full papers will be published in a future issue. *Ed.*)

TypeSpec v.2: Typesetting font specimens

William Adams

Stephen Moye's plain \TeX TypeSpec macros converted to work as a \LaTeX document class and organized into macros will be shown, including a number of new layouts. Additional ideas for specimen layouts will be solicited, and some will be constructed interactively during the presentation.

\LaTeX and the different bibliography styles

Federico Garcia

The myriad of different styles for bibliography and reference layouts can be, in the main, classified into three main families: the 'label' family, where references are denoted with a label, usually in [square brackets]; the 'author-year' family (Adorno, 1978); and the 'footnote' family. Although there are arguments for each of those families, the choice between them is, in the last analysis, decided by tradition: different disciplines have come to adopt different styles, and new generations of authors will naturally follow the uses of their predecessors (which are also enforced institutionally, for example with journal guidelines).

\LaTeX itself (with $\text{BIB}\text{\TeX}$) is designed toward the label family. Some packages, like `cite`, provide extra functionality in that family. The other two families are reflected in the \LaTeX world by special packages. The author-year family is well illustrated by packages such as `harvard`, `natbib`, and `achicago`. Footnote-style references are implemented by the package `opcit`. A basic description of these packages follows. I will spend relatively longer with `opcit`, which is comparatively recent (2002) and the one I know best.

Creation of a PostScript Type 1 logo font with MetaType1

Klaus Höppner

MetaType1 is a tool created by Bogusław Jackowski, Janusz Nowacki, and Piotr Strzelczyk for creation of PostScript Type 1 fonts. It uses MetaPost, `t1utils` and some `awk` scripts to create a MetaPost font source with some special macros.

MetaPost was used to create the Latin Modern fonts, which are derived from Computer Modern fonts but include many additional characters, especially accented ones. It is part of most modern \TeX distributions. Some original fonts, notably `Iwona` and `Kurier`, have also been created by the developers of MetaType1.

I came into touch with MetaPost when I wanted to convert an existing logo font from METAFONT to PostScript Type 1. Unfortunately there exists no tutorial or cookbook for using MetaType1. So I started to play

with the example fonts supplied as part of MetaType1 and to read the comments in the source. This tutorial gives a simple example and the lessons I learned.

Common macro pitfalls and how to avoid them

Ned W. Hummel

In the process of learning \LaTeX there are a number of common pitfalls that many of us fall into at some point. Most of us encounter these pitfalls when writing macros for the first time. One of the great advantages of \LaTeX is the ability to logically markup our document. Unfortunately, a number of us tend not to apply that same logical markup philosophy when writing macros.

We will consider several examples and discuss ways to re-write them using a logical markup philosophy.

A wayward wayfarer's way to \TeX

Stephen Moye

The amusing recollections of one particular humanities \TeX user's adventures in \TeX Land.

Fonts, typefaces, glyphs & sorts

Steve Peter

This presentation focuses on the general characteristics and usages of typefaces, without specific reference to \TeX . I will begin by covering the history of printing technologies and offering an overview of some useful classification schemes for typefaces. I then turn to a practical discussion of selecting the right typeface for the right job, with a nod toward using \TeX to its fullest.

Introduction to memoir

Steve Peter

This presentation serves as a gentle introduction to Peter Wilson's memoir class, an alternative to the standard \LaTeX classes. Memoir is quite flexible, and makes it easy to create beautiful book, article, and report designs, without having to search for, install, and load numerous third-party packages.

\TeX and after dinner speaking

Alan Wetmore

I will discuss a somewhat novel use for \TeX , preparing an after dinner speech for a scientific conference. My experience some years ago required me to prepare, at quite short notice when a scheduled dignitary was forced to cancel, an entertaining diversion for the attendees of a conference banquet. Inspired by the then-current popularity of *Who wants to be a Millionaire?*, and *The Weakest Link*, I produced a domain-specific trivia "contest" based on some frenzied Internet sleuthing. Formatted using `pdfscreen` and `pdfl \TeX` I produced an attractive presentation for the audience. In the process I learned a little about various \TeX 's presentation capabilities. Some examples will be given.

Calendar

2007

- Mar 7–9 DANTE 2007, 36th meeting, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany. For information, visit <http://www.dante.de/dante2007>.
- Feb 9– Mar 18 Guild of Book Workers 100th Anniversary Exhibition: A traveling juried exhibition of books by members of the Guild of Book Workers. Utah Museum of Fine Arts, Salt Lake City, Utah. Sites and dates are listed at <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/byorg/gbw>.
- Mar 24–25 First International ConTeXt User Meeting, Epen, The Netherlands. For information, visit <http://context.aanhet.net/epen2007>.
- Apr 9– May 20 Guild of Book Workers 100th Anniversary Exhibition: A traveling juried exhibition of books by members of the Guild of Book Workers. Branford P. Millar Library, Portland State University, Oregon. Sites and dates are listed at <http://palimpsest.stanford.edu/byorg/gbw>.
- Apr 23 **TUG 2007** (July 17–20), abstracts due. For information, visit <http://www.tug.org/tug2007/>.
- Apr 28– May 2 17th EuroTeX Conference + 15th BachoTeX Conference = EuroBachoTeX 2007, Bachotek, Poland. For information, visit <http://www.gust.org.pl/BachoTeX/EuroBachoTeX2007>.
- May 31– Jun 1 Sixth Annual St. Bride Conference, “Great British Design?”, London, England. For information, visit <http://stbride.org/friends/conference>.
- Jun 4– Aug 3 Rare Book School, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia. Many one-week courses on type, bookmaking, printing, and related topics. For information, visit <http://www.virginia.edu/oldbooks>.

TUG 2007

Practicing TeX, San Diego, California.

- Jul 17 Workshops (free for attendees).
- Jul 18–20 The 28th annual meeting of the TeX Users Group. For information, visit <http://www.tug.org/tug2007>.
-
- Aug 1–5 TypeCon 2007, Seattle, Washington. For information, visit <http://www.typecon.com>.
- Aug 5–9 SIGGRAPH 2007, San Diego, California. For information, visit <http://www.siggraph.org/s2007>.
- Aug 6–10 *Extreme* Markup Languages 2007, Montréal, Québec. For information, visit <http://www.extrememarkup.com/extreme>.
- Aug 28–31 ACM Symposium on Document Engineering, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada. For information, visit <http://www.documentengineering.org>.
- Sep 12–16 Association Typographique Internationale (ATypI) annual conference, Brighton, UK. For information, visit <http://www.atypi.org>.
- Sep 18–19 Conference on “Non-Latin typeface Design”, St. Bride Library, London, and the Department of Typography, University of Reading, UK. For information, visit http://stbride.org/events_education/events.
- Oct 11–13 American Printing History Association 2007 annual conference, “Transformations: The persistence of Aldus Manutius”, University of California at Los Angeles. For information, visit <http://www.printinghistory.org>.

Status as of 1 March 2007

For additional information on TUG-sponsored events listed here, contact the TUG office (+1 503 223-9994, fax: +1 206 203-3960, e-mail: office@tug.org). For events sponsored by other organizations, please use the contact address provided.

An updated version of this calendar is online at <http://www.tug.org/calendar>.

Additional type-related events are listed in the Typophile calendar, at

<http://www.icalx.com/html/typophile/month.php?cal=Typophile>.

TUG 2007: Practicing T_EX

Workshops and presentations on

L^AT_EX, T_EX, MetaPost,
ConT_EXt, LuaT_EX,
and more

July 17–20, 2007

San Diego State University
San Diego, California, USA

<http://tug.org/tug2007>
tug2007@tug.org

Keynote address: Peter Wilson,
The Herries Press

- April 23, 2007 — presentation proposal deadline
- May 18, 2007 — early bird registration deadline
- July 17–20, 2007 — workshop and conference



Further information

Conference attendees will enjoy an opening night reception and an (optional) banquet one evening. Coffee and lunch will be served each day of the meeting. Located on the campus of San Diego State University, an easy trolley ride from downtown San Diego. Inexpensive campus housing is available.

Conference fee, hotel, and other information is available on the web site.

Sponsorship

If you'd like to support the conference, promote T_EX products and services, or otherwise provide sponsorship, see the web site for donation and advertising options.

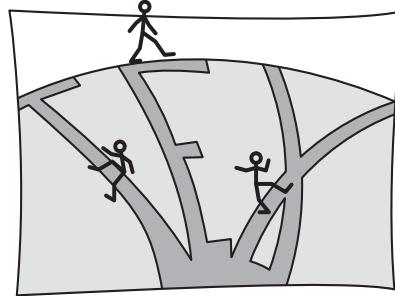
We thank the present sponsors: the German-speaking T_EX users group DANTE e.V., von Hoerner & Sulger GmbH, and Adobe Systems Inc. have provided generous support; San Diego State University is our host; and special thanks to the many individual contributors.

Hope to see you there!

Sponsored by the T_EX Users Group

Invitation to EuroTeX 2007

The XVII European TeX Conference, EuroTeX 2007, April 28th until May 2nd, 2007, is organized jointly by CSTUG, the Czechoslovak TeX Users Group and GUST, the Polish TeX Users Group, at Bachotek, near Brodnica, in the north-east of Poland. This is the place where the annual GUST BachoTeX conferences are organized yearly since 1993. EuroTeX 2007 will also be the XV BachoTeX, hence it is also called EuroBachoTeX 2007.



The conference motto is

TeX: Paths to the Future

Looking into the future of TeX seems to be justified by some recent developments around our beloved system. In no particular order:

- new pdfTeX release,
- METAPOST v. 1.1,
- a batch of new font families from the new project called TeX Gyre,
- a working version of Omega 2,
- LuaTeX,
- XeTeX, and
- many more.

To where will they lead us? What potential do they have? Will they attract more users? Will they converge and if so will we get a new quality? Will we be able to typeset documents better? Or perhaps easier? These and more questions will and should be asked and discussed during the conference.

Watch the conference site:

<http://www.gust.org.pl/BachoTeX/EuroBachoTeX2007>

It contains all the necessary information and is regularly updated as new information becomes available.

Please contribute papers to make EuroBachoTeX 2007 even more interesting. Dates for abstracts and paper submissions are on the conference web page.

Help advertise EuroBachoTeX! You can freely use its poster

<http://www.gust.org.pl/BachoTeX/EuroBachoTeX2007/poster.html>

And, of course: put this event into your calendar and then come and join the TeXies from around Europe and the world. You are indispensable here!

Jerzy Ludwichowski
(for the Organizing Committee)

TUG Business

TUG 2007 election report

Steve Peter
for the Elections Committee

Nominations for TUG President and the Board of Directors in 2007 have been received and validated. Because there is a single nomination for the office of President, and fewer nominations for Board of Directors than there are open seats, there will be no requirement for a ballot this election.

For President, Karl Berry was nominated. As there were no other nominees, he is duly elected and will serve for another two years.

For the Board of Directors, the following individuals were nominated: Barbara Beeton, Jon Breitenbacher, Kaja Christiansen, Sue DeMeritt, Ross Moore, Cheryl Ponchin, and Philip Taylor. As there were fewer nominations than open positions, all the nominees are duly elected.

Terms for both President and members of the Board of Directors will begin with the 2007 Annual Meeting in San Diego. Congratulations to all.

Sam Rhoads has decided to step down at the end of his term this year. On behalf of the Board, I wish to thank him for his service. The bonds with the TUG Board are not entirely loosed just yet, though, as he will continue to chair the Bursary Committee.

Continuing board members, with terms ending in 2009, are: Steve Grathwohl, Jim Hefferon, Klaus Höppner, Arthur Ogawa, Steve Peter and Dave Walden. Also, Dick Koch has agreed to an appointment to the Board starting with the 2007 Annual Meeting; his term will also expire in 2009.

Statements for all the candidates, both for President and for the Board, are appended (in alphabetical order). They are also available online at <http://www.tug.org/election>, along with announcements and results of previous elections.

◊ Steve Peter
for the Elections Committee

Barbara Beeton



Biography:

For the TeX Users Group:

- charter member of the TeX Users Group; charter member of the TUG Board of Directors;
- *TUGboat* production staff since 1980, Editor since 1983;
- committees: publications, bylaws, elections;
- chair, Technical Working Group on Extended Math Font Encoding;
- liaison from Board to Knuth Scholarship Committee 1991–1992.

Employed by American Mathematical Society:

- Staff Specialist for Composition Systems; involved with typesetting of mathematical texts since 1973; assisted in initial installation of TeX at AMS in 1979; implemented the first AMS document styles; created the map and ligature structure for AMS cyrillic fonts.
- Standards organizations: active 1986–1997 in: ANSI X3V1 (Text processing: Office & publishing systems), ISO/IEC JTC1/SC18/WG8 (Document description and processing languages); developing the standard ISO/IEC 9541:1991 Information technology—Font information interchange.
- AFII (Association for Font Information Interchange): Board of Directors, Secretary 1988–1996.
- STIX representative to the Unicode Technical Committee for adoption of additional math symbols.

Personal statement:

Four years ago, I expected to be retiring from the AMS about now, but I've decided I'm not ready yet. And the ability to participate in the decisions that help direct TUG is still important to me too.

I recently read about a new position: “Corporate Memory Officer”. I think that even without the title, that's the function I perform—letting other members of the Board know whether something has been tried before, and with what results, to help inform decisions, without (I hope) standing in the way.

With support from the members of this wonderful community, I'd like to continue for four more years.

Karl Berry**Biography:**

I have served as TUG president since 2003 and was a board member for two terms prior to that. During my term as president, we've enacted new initiatives, notably expanding the scope of the special member and institutional memberships. We've also partnered with Addison-Wesley for online book sales, with Bigelow&Holmes for making the Lucida fonts available through TUG and with Adobe making the Utopia typeface family freely available.

As president, I also coordinate the formal and informal meetings of the Board, provide direction and oversight to the Executive Director, and monitor TUG's financial transactions. I also serve on the conference committee, and thus have been one of the organizers for all TUG-sponsored conferences since 2004, both the annual meetings and the Practical TeX conferences, including web site and program creation, coordination of publicity, and so forth.

I have been on the TUG technical council for many years. I co-sponsored the creation of the TeX Development Fund in 2002, and am one of the primary system administrators and webmasters for the TUG servers. I'm also one of the production staff for the *TUGboat* journal and have driven the successful effort to get it back on schedule.

On the TeX development side, I'm currently editor of TeX Live, the largest free software TeX distribution, and thus coordinate with many other TeX projects around the world, such as pdfTeX and MetaPost. I developed and still work on Web2c (Unix TeX) and Kpathsea, a freely redistributable library for path searching, Eplain (a macro package extending plain TeX), GNU Texinfo, and many other projects. I was also a co-author of *TeX for the Impatient*, an early comprehensive book on TeX, which is now freely available. I first encountered and installed TeX in 1982, as a college undergraduate.

Personal statement:

I believe TUG can best serve its members and the general TeX community by working in partnership with the other TeX user groups worldwide, and sponsoring projects and conferences that will increase interest in and use of TeX. I've been fortunate enough to be able to work essentially full time, pro bono, on TUG and TeX activities the past several years, and plan to continue doing so if re-elected. It would be an honor to serve another term.

Jon Breitenbucher**Biography:**

I am currently an Adjunct Professor and Instructional Technology Specialist at the College of Wooster. I began using TeX and L^AT_EX in 1992 while a graduate student at The Ohio State University. I helped customize the thesis class while at OSU and since then have written one for Wooster's Independent Study Thesis (IS). I have also created templates for homework solutions and papers while at Wooster.

Personal statement:

If elected my desire is to help introduce L^AT_EX to undergraduates and to encourage undergraduates to join TUG. Over the past five years I have helped over 70 undergraduates learn L^AT_EX for their IS projects. I have also formed a self sustained community at Wooster. I would like to find ways in which TUG can help others who are doing the same things at their institutions or in their communities. I would also like to see TUG develop a mechanism to turn these TeX initiates into members.

Kaja Christiansen**Biography:**

I live in the city of Århus, Denmark and work at the University of Aarhus. My job at the Department of Computer Science involves system administration and software support, including the responsibility for all aspects of TeX & friends: local styles, in-house classes, (very) frequent user support and maintainance. The department has about 550 students, 80 employees, a large number of active research groups and close ties to the BRICS Research Centre.

I heard about TeX for the first time in fall of 1979. In Palo Alto at the time, I wanted to audit courses at Stanford; my top priority was lectures by Prof. Donald Knuth but that, I was told, was not possible as Prof. Knuth was on leave due to work on a *text processing project* ... This project was TeX! Back home, it didn't take long till we had a runnable

system and thus introduced an early version of \TeX in Denmark.

Personal statement:

I have served as the chair of TUG's Technical Council since 1997 and co-sponsored the creation of \TeX Development Fund. I share system administrator's responsibilities for the TUG server (which access to the Internet is currently facilitated by my Department). In my role as a member of the board, my special interests have been projects of immediate value to the \TeX community: \TeX Live, *TUGboat* and TUG's web site. Since September 2002, I have also served as the president of the Danish \TeX Users Group (DK-TUG).

Susan Demeritt



My name is Susan DeMeritt, I live in Lakeside, California (just outside San Diego).

I am employed by the Center for Communications Research, La Jolla, in San Diego, California for almost 18 years doing technical typing in the Publications Department. I started the position learning \TeX and working up to $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$. I enjoy using $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\varepsilon}$ to typeset mathematical and scientific papers.

I have been a member of the \TeX Users Group since 1989. I have been a member of the Board of Directors since March of 1998, and Secretary since 2001. I really enjoy being part of the Board of Directors of the \TeX Users Group and I hope my participation has been helpful.

I have successfully taught (along with Cheryl Ponchin) three \LaTeX classes, one at Rutgers University, one at Duke University, and one at the University of Delaware.

Richard Koch



After degrees from Harvard and Princeton, I taught mathematics at the University of Oregon from 1966 to 2002, working on pseudogroups and filtered Lie algebras. For the last fifteen of these years I was director of the Undergraduate Program in Mathematics, and won the University's Ersted and Hermann teaching awards.

I began using \TeX on a NeXt cube, running Tomas Rokicki's TeXView. After Apple bought NeXt, the Unix \TeX binaries were ported to OS X, but predictions from campus Apple representatives that a \TeX front end would follow didn't materialize. So I wrote TeXShop, a \TeX front end, releasing it while OS X was still in beta. In those days, Apple's pdf display engine didn't understand non-native fonts and TeXShop users had to use the Times Roman font and avoid mathematical symbols.

Work on TeXShop continues. Recently I have been involved in maintaining the Mac \TeX install package for OS X. This package was written by Jonathan Kew, and originally based on Gerben Wierda's redistribution of te \TeX . This year's version is based on the full \TeX Live 2007.

From \TeX meetings I know that these are just tips of the iceberg, and enjoy hearing about the exciting developments underway from a host of people which affect \TeX on all platforms.

Ross Moore



I am an academic mathematician, living in Sydney, Australia.

Since the mid-80s I have been a user of \TeX and \LaTeX , mostly for mathematical applications, such as journal articles, books and Proceedings volumes. The need for special content layouts has led to my involvement in the development of several packages and other software, most notably Xy-pic and $\text{\LaTeX} 2\text{HTML}$, both of which I have presented at TUG annual meetings.

My first TUG meeting, in 1997, saw me joining the TUG Board of Directors where I have served ever since, and wish to continue to serve for at least

another term. For TUG I've worked on the Technical Council, the Publications Committee, assisted with organising annual meetings, been the contact person for the technical working groups TFAA and Mac \TeX (though the important work is done by others), and administer email discussion groups ($\text{\LaTeX}2\text{\textrm{e}}$, \Xy-pic , \Xe\TeX). Frequently I answer queries and give advice on the 'TeX on Mac OS X' mailing list, for Macintosh users of TeX.

Currently I am working with Chris Rowley, Will Robertson and others, preparing \LaTeX support for mathematics in the new world of Unicode and STIX fonts, which is soon to be upon us. This is in addition to working on ways to generate webs of inter-linked mathematical documents, as web-pages and in PDF format, for online journals, conference abstracts, and encyclopaedic collections, all generated from (\La)TeX sources.

For the TUG board, I feel that my experience as both a TeX programmer, as well as a mathematical author and editor, provides a detailed understanding of how TeX and \LaTeX have been used in the past, as well as insight into new ways that the TeX family of programs may be used in coming years.

Cheryl Ponchin



My name is Cheryl Ponchin, I live in Plainsboro, New Jersey, and I am employed by the Center for Communications Research in Princeton. I have been a technical typist for more than 20 years. I started with TeX and I am now using $\text{\LaTeX}2\text{\textrm{e}}$ as well as many of the different packages available. I enjoy using this software to typeset mathematical and scientific papers.

I have been a member of the TeX Users Group since 1989. I have been a member of the TUG Board of Directors since March of 1998. I really enjoy being part of the TUG Group.

I have taught \LaTeX classes for TUG on my own and with Sue DeMeritt, as well as other classes for Princeton University. I was also asked my opinion on *A Guide to $\text{\LaTeX}2\text{\textrm{e}}$* , which was very interesting and rewarding for me.

Philip Taylor



Philip Taylor has been involved with TeX for approximately 20 years, ever since seeing an example of typeset copy produced using TeX by a friend at British Aerospace. Despite regular attempts to understand why anyone might use TeX, he remains completely baffled and continues to believe that Plain TeX (or, even better, \InTeX) and a few home-grown macros are all that anyone could ever need. On a more serious note, he is completely convinced by the arguments in favour of semantic markup, and believes that TeX should adopt the HTML/CSS model, with one language used for document markup and a second, quite different, language used to ascribe appearance to semantics. He is also convinced that, had it not been for H n Th  Th nh's invention and development of PdfTeX, the future for TeX might well have been very bleak indeed.

As a long-serving TUG Board member (a classic example of poacher-turned-gamekeeper), Phil is rarely willing to accept the *status quo*, and regularly argues that TUG should be more receptive to innovative suggestions from its members, no matter how much these ideas might challenge the current received wisdom.

TUG financial statements for 2006

Dave Walden, TUG treasurer

This financial report for 2006 has been reviewed by the TUG board but has not been audited. It may change slightly when the final 2006 tax return is filed. TUG's tax returns are publicly available on our web site: <http://www.tug.org/tax-exempt>.

Revenue highlights

Revenue increased 21 percent for 2006 compared to 2005. Total membership dues were \$102.6K at the end of 2006, compared to \$91.1K in 2005; this resulted from essentially flat membership from 2005 to 2006 combined with the first dues increase in many years. We ended 2006 with 1492 paid members. The auto-renewal option initiated in 2006 was chosen by 176 members, and 114 members selected the new electronic-only option.

TUG had \$31.6K in income in 2006 from other sources than membership fees. Three areas of particular note:

- Contribution income from generous TUG members and individuals worldwide increased by about \$1,000 from 2005 to 2006 (this included a *one-time* contribution of \$5K from LinuxFund.org).
- TUG store revenue of \$11.6K included significant sales of:
 - the Lucida font collection through our arrangement with Bigelow & Holmes
 - TeX CDs and DVDs
 - discounted Texnical books, through our arrangement with the Pearson Publishing Group (which includes Addison-Wesley)
- Interest income was up from 2005, on account of increased interest rates and the above increases in income and thus cash on hand.

Cost of Goods Sold and Expenses highlights

Payroll and office expenses, *TUGboat* production and mailing, and software production and mailing continue to be the major expense items.

Payroll was down slightly in 2005 from 2004 (as it was from 2003 to 2004) by phasing out use of temporary office help.

Software production and mailing was budgeted and accrued in 2006 although the actual shipment is scheduled for early 2007.

TUGboat production and mailing (which included the EuroTeX 2005 proceedings and two normal issues of *TUGboat*) averaged over \$9,000 in 2006. This was up in 2006 from 2005 for two primary

reasons: (1) more pages in 2006 than in 2005, and (2) higher than average expenses for the EuroTeX proceedings.

A significant part of the Postage/Delivery—Members line item is individually mailing issues of *TUGboat* and software discs as members join throughout the year.

In 2006, TUG made the usual contributions of \$2,000 to the TUG Bursary and \$1,000 to EuroTeX. The 2006 contributions budget was less than the contributions for 2005 because of the Board's uncertainty about membership numbers in the face of the 2006 dues increase. The 2007 budget includes an increase in contributions.

The bottom line

Netting the major line items of Revenue, Cost of Goods Sold, and Expenses, TUG had a gain of \$17,536 for the year, compared with a net ordinary income loss of almost \$3,000 in 2005.

There was a small prior year adjustment of \$-1,785, shown near the bottom of the Profit and Loss comparison. This resulted from an underestimate of the cost of publication in early 2006 of the last *TUGboat* issue of 2005 and unpaid invoices from 2005 which have been written off.

Balance sheet highlights

The increased income mentioned above, combined with continued care with expenses, resulted in a significantly higher end-of-year assets level in 2006 compared with 2005.

The year-end accounts receivable is primarily for reimbursement of unused bursary funds. The final payment is due in February 2007.

The Committed Funds come to TUG specifically designated for the LATEX project, the TeX Development fund, etc.; they have been allocated accordingly and are disbursed as the projects progress. TUG charges no overhead for administering these funds.

The payroll liabilities are for 2006 state and federal taxes due January 15, 2007.

Summary

TUG was in better financial condition at the end of 2006 than at the end of 2005. We are hopeful this will continue in 2007. As announced elsewhere, there is no fee increase in 2007. Also, as mentioned above, the TUG board is planning to increase direct TUG contributions (fund more TeX development) in 2007. TUG continues to work closely with the local user groups and ad hoc committees on many activities to benefit TeX and its users.

TUG 12/31/2006 (versus 2005) Balance Sheet

ASSETS	Jan - Dec 06	Jan - Dec 05
Current Assets		
Checking/Savings	\$133,790	\$115,994
Accounts Receivable	\$395	\$635
Other Current Assets		\$728
Total Current Assets	\$134,185	\$117,357
Fixed Assets	\$5,224	\$5,591
TOTAL ASSETS	\$139,409	\$122,948

LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Liabilities		
Late TUGboat Accrual		\$7,000
Software Delay until 2007	\$6,500	
Committed Funds	\$9,322	\$7,005
Prepaid Member Income	\$1,710	
Payroll Liabilities	\$1,057	\$1,037
Deferred Conf Donations		\$1,794
Deferred Member Income		\$1,160
Total Liabilities	\$18,589	\$17,996
Equity		
Equity as of 1/1	\$104,972	\$117,722
Net Income	\$15,848	-\$12,770
Total Equity	\$120,820	\$104,952
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	\$139,409	\$122,948

TUG 2006 (versus 2005) Revenue and Expenses

	Jan - Dec 06	Jan - Dec 05
Ordinary Income/Expense		
Income		
Membership Dues	101,669	91,173
Product Sales	11,776	7,410
Contributions Income	11,376	7,939
Practical TeX Conference	2,909	406
Conference Classes	965	
Annual Conference	-275	-204
Interest Income	4,589	3,672
Advertising Income	370	200
Total Income	133,379	110,596
Cost of Goods Sold		
TUGboat Prod/Mailing	28,998	18,626
Software Production/Mailing	6,500	8,092
Postage/Delivery - Members	2,702	4,874
Conf Expense, office + overhead	1,651	2,082
Copy/Printing for members	60	300
Total COGS	39,911	33,974
Gross Profit	93,468	76,622
Expense		
Contributions made by TUG	3,000	4,950
Office Overhead	12,229	13,411
Payroll Exp	58,622	59,066
Professional Fees	318	119
Depreciation Expense	1,667	2,041
Total Expense	75,836	79,587
Net Ordinary Income	17,632	-2,965
Other Income/Expense		
Prior year adjust	-1,785	-9,784
Total Other Income	-1,785	-9,784
Net Other Income	-1,785	-9,784
Net Income	15,847	-12,749

Institutional Members

Aalborg University, Department of Mathematical Sciences,
Aalborg, Denmark

American Mathematical Society,
Providence, Rhode Island

Banca d'Italia, *Roma, Italy*

Center for Computing Sciences,
Bowie, Maryland

Certicom Corp.,
Mississauga, Ontario Canada

CNRS - IDRIS, *Orsay, France*

CSTUG, *Praha, Czech Republic*

Florida State University,
School of Computational Science
and Information Technology,
Tallahassee, Florida

IBM Corporation,
T J Watson Research Center,
Yorktown, New York

Institute for Defense Analyses,
Center for Communications
Research, *Princeton, New Jersey*

MacKichan Software,
Washington/New Mexico, USA

Marquette University,
Department of Mathematics,
Statistics and Computer Science,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Masaryk University, Faculty of
Informatics, *Brno, Czech Republic*

Moravian College, Department
of Mathematics and Computer
Science, *Bethlehem, Pennsylvania*

New York University,
Academic Computing Facility,
New York, New York

Princeton University,
Department of Mathematics,
Princeton, New Jersey

Springer-Verlag Heidelberg,
Heidelberg, Germany

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center
(SLAC), *Stanford, California*

Stanford University,
Computer Science Department,
Stanford, California

Stockholm University, Department
of Mathematics, *Stockholm, Sweden*

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Narragansett, Rhode Island

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Computer Centre, *Cork, Ireland*

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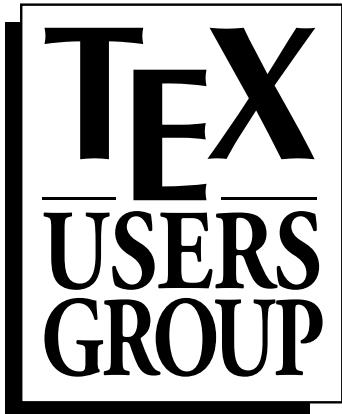
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Onn Malaysia,
Pusat Teknologi Maklumat,
Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia

University of Oslo,
Institute of Informatics,
Blindern, Oslo, Norway

Vanderbilt University,
Nashville, Tennessee

TeX Users Group Membership Form 2007



Promoting the use
of TeX throughout
the world.

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web: http://www.tug.org

President Karl Berry

Vice-President Kaja Christiansen

Treasurer David Walden

Secretary Susan DeMerit

Executive Director Robin Laakso

TUG membership rates are listed below. Please check the appropriate boxes and mail the completed form with payment (in US dollars) to the mailing address at left. If paying by credit/debit card, you may alternatively fax the form to the number at left or join online at <http://tug.org/join.html>. The web page also provides more information than we have room for here.

Status (check one) New member Renewing member

Automatic membership renewal in future years

Using the same payment information; contact office to cancel.

	Rate	Amount
<input type="checkbox"/> Early bird membership for 2007 After May 31, dues are \$85.	\$75	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Special membership for 2007 You may join at this special rate (\$55 after May 31) if you are a senior (62+), student, new graduate, or from a country with a modest economy. Please circle accordingly.	\$45	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subscription for 2007 (non-voting)	\$95	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional membership for 2007 Includes up to eight individual memberships.	\$500	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Don't ship any physical benefits (<i>TUGboat</i> , software) <i>TUGboat</i> and software distributions are available electronically.	deduct \$20	_____
Receive software on CD (always shipped on DVD)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Send TeX Live 2007 on CD	\$10	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Send proTeXt 2007 on CD	\$10	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Send CTAN 2007 on CD	\$15	_____

Purchase last year's materials:

<input type="checkbox"/> <i>TUGboat</i> volume for 2006 (3 issues)	\$20	_____
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Voluntary donations (or see <https://www.tug.org/donate.html>)

<input type="checkbox"/> General TUG contribution	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Bursary Fund contribution	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> TeX Development Fund contribution	_____
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<input type="checkbox"/> MacTeX contribution	_____
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Total \$ _____

Tax deduction: The membership fee less \$35 is generally deductible, at least in the US.

Multi-year orders: To join for more than one year at this year's rate, just multiply.

Payment (check one) Payment enclosed Visa MasterCard AmEx

Name _____ Exp. date: _____

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Privacy: TUG uses your personal information only to send products, publications, notices, and (for voting members) official ballots. TUG does not sell or otherwise provide its membership list to anyone.

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The information here comes from the consultants themselves. We do not include information we know to be false, but we cannot check out any of the information; we are transmitting it to you as it was given to us and do not promise it is correct. Also, this is not an official endorsement of the people listed here. We provide this list to enable you to contact service providers and decide for yourself whether to hire one.

TUG also provides an online list of consultants at <http://tug.org/consultants.html>. If you'd like to be listed, please fill out the form at <https://www.tug.org/consultants/listing.html> or email us at consult-admin@tug.org. To place a larger ad in *TUGboat*, please see <http://tug.org/TUGboat/advertising.html>.

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Specializing in foreign language, linguistic, and technical typesetting using T_EX, L_AT_EX, and ConT_EXt, I have typeset books for Oxford University Press, Routledge, and Kluwer, and have helped numerous authors turn rough manuscripts, some with dozens of languages, into beautiful camera-ready copy. I have extensive experience in editing, proofreading, and writing documentation. I also tweak and design fonts. I have an MA in Linguistics from Harvard University and live in the New York metro area.

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T_EX and L_AT_EX consulting, training and seminars. Integration with databases, automated document preparation, custom L_AT_EX packages, conversions and much more. I have about twelve years of experience in T_EX and twenty-five years of experience in teaching & training. I have authored several packages on CTAN and published papers in T_EX related journals.

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2007

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