
BachoTeX 2015 proceedings

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RYSZARD KUBIAK, Z L^AT_EXa na Sphinxsa — doświadczenie konwersji [L^AT_EX to Sphinx — a conversion experience]; pp. 5–12

A thousand-page user manual for a large software system was converted from L^AT_EX to Sphinx. The goal was to get the documentation in a nice notation, from which good quality HTML and PDF (via TeX) can be easily generated. It took several months for the conversion to be completed. Why it took so long, what was difficult and what was easy, what lessons it taught — these and other topics are presented in the paper.

JEAN-MICHEL HUFFLEN, From MIBIBTeX 1.3 to 1.4; pp. 13–17

Since last year, we implemented new features from the present version of MIBIBTeX (1.3), such as inexact years for dates, and additional checking for person and journal names. We summarize them briefly and explain that the next step (version 1.4) would cause important change because of dealing with different encodings. We show how this upgrade to a major release has been planned.

JEAN-MICHEL HUFFLEN, How to accompany a popular song? Some bases and tips; pp. 18–22

We show some basic tips about accompanying a popular song. We present basic chords, and simple ways to arrange them. These general tips could be easily adapted to specific instruments such as the piano, the guitar, and double-bass. Examples coming from popular Polish music will be demonstrated and be subjects of exercises. Attending this workshop only requires basic knowledge of music, that is, reading notes on staves.

PAWEŁ ŁUPKOWSKI, Pakietomat — a crowd-sourced L^AT_EX package documentation in Polish; pp. 23–25

This paper presents the project of crowd-sourced L^AT_EX package documentation in Polish. The basic idea is presented, and certain specific solutions are discussed. Also, selected statistics for the project (such as the number of views, users and the most popular packages) are presented.

LUIGI SCARSO, MFLUA 0.5; pp. 26–30

This paper introduces MFLUA 0.5, the first public version of a new implementation of METAFONT which embeds a Lua interpreter to avoid requiring

analysis of the log in order to extrapolate information about the outlines and bitmaps of the glyphs. Some examples of the new possibilities are shown.

VALENTINAS KRIAUCIUKAS, LUKAS RAZINKOVAS and LOLITA ŽAMOITINAITĖ, Parsing L^AT_EX for L^AT_EX; pp. 31–36

When you need a tool to find or change something in L^AT_EX source, you need a L^AT_EX parser. To build such, you must know the syntax of L^AT_EX commands and deal somehow with author’s macros. Even with all that knowledge, you need to decide when to stop the improvement loop of TeX engine simulation. In one of our projects, related to computer linguistics, the participants wrote three different L^AT_EX parsers and used a fourth one. We will present our work together with the current statistics. A L^AT_EX parser has several use cases of general interest, like spelling or previewing, which we will briefly consider. The main goal is to discuss components needed for a successful parser project and how a TeX engine could be involved in the parsing (native L^AT_EX parser?).

KRZYSZTOF PSZCZOŁA, O projekcie *progression transformed into art* [On the project ‘progression transformed into art’]; pp. 37–41

The ‘progression transformed into art’ project is about graphics which possess these three properties:

- they visualize certain progressions (until now I have been using arithmetic and geometric progressions but the project is evolving),
- are generated with short and elegant MetaPost code (that’s a working assumption, but as happens with assumptions, realizations may differ),
- are visually attractive (that’s again an assumption; see above).

I will present the graphics created until now. For some of them, I will also present how the results arrived at their final forms.

The first graphics were created during 2014; I intend to continue in this vein. The project’s web page is being developed, currently at <http://pro-trans.tumblr.com>.

Additionally, the thoughts arising while working on the project led me to an idea of teaching basics of programming to elementary and secondary school pupils; co-authors of such a schoolbook are welcome.

PAWEŁ ŁUPKOWSKI, Making your researcher’s life easier: How to prepare transparent and dynamic research reports with L^AT_EX; pp. 42–48

In my talk I will present L^AT_EX packages that make preparing a research report (containing widely-used data analyses) easier. We aim at research reports that are transparent and dynamic. By transparent I mean a report whose source code contains

the information about the operations performed on a raw data. Such a solution allows for easy grasping the idea behind the analysis for author and reviewer as well as for collaborators or students. As for the dynamic aspect, the idea is that it should generate the resulting values on a basis of an external raw data file. Thanks to this, each time the raw data change, the output values in the report will also change automatically (thus freeing the author from the worry of updating the values manually). I will present the following packages: `datatool`, `exceltex`, `sweave` and `embedfile`.

GRZEGORZ MURZYNOWSKI, GMOA, the ‘General Manipulation Of Arguments’: an extension to the `l3expan` package of the `expl3` bundle and language; pp. 49–56

[Printed in this issue of *TUGboat*.]

HANS HAGEN, Exporting XML and ePub from ConTeXt; pp. 57–60

[Printed in *TUGboat* 36:1.]

JEAN-MICHEL HUFFLEN, Musical typography’s dimensions; pp. 61–65

In comparison to reading a book — which is a linear process — reading a musical score may induce advanced processes, which influence the interpretation of musical notations. In addition, getting inputs for musical scores seems to be difficult to implement outside interactive systems, that is, WYSIWYG. Some WYSIWYM systems, such as `MusiXTeX` or `LilyPond`, have been put into action, but they are not accurate for *any* kind of music. We explore these *dimensions* of reading music and explain why musical typography should implement many facets of musical processes.

DAMIEN THIRIET, Od bépo do nozak: praca nad polską ergonomiczną klawiaturą [From bépo to nozak: working on a Polish ergonomic keyboard]; pp. 66–70

My discovery of the French ergonomic keyboard `bépo` (<http://www.bepo.fr>) fundamentally changed my approach to working with the computer. I not only was encouraged to invest in better equipment (a matrix keyboard), I also quickly started to work on my own version of the layout for writing in the French and Polish languages, the `bépo-pl` (http://bepo.fr/wiki/Utilisateur:Damien_thiriet). Recently I’ve realized that it would be better to write with a clean Polish language layout, which I call `nozak`. In the presentation I will show that layout and discuss the underlying assumptions.

[Received from Tomasz Przechlewski.]

Die *TeX*nische Komödie 4/2015

Die TeXnische Komödie is the journal of DANTE e.V., the German-language TeX user group (<http://www.dante.de>). (Non-technical items are omitted.)

PETER ZIMMERMANN, TeX im Barock. Bericht vom 13. Bayerischen — TeX-Stammtisch am 1. und 2. August 2015 in Eichstätt [TeX in the baroque era. Report from the 13th Bavarian TeX summit on August 1st and 2nd in Eichstätt]; pp. 14–17

The 13th Bavarian TeX summit, a joint meeting of Erlangen/Nürnberg and Munich regulars, brought 18 participants to Eichstätt, a town dominated by buildings from the baroque era.

STEPHAN LUKASCZYK, Rückblick: DANTE-Herbsttagung in Graz [DANTE fall meeting in Graz]; pp. 18–23

The DANTE e.V. annual meeting took place in Graz this year. From September 4th to 6th, TeX enthusiasts from Austria and Germany met in the capital of Steiermark to discuss all kinds of TeX-related items.

DOMINIK WAGENFÜHR, Mit L^ATeX zum E-Book [From L^ATeX to ebook]; pp. 25–65

Ebook readers and other mobile devices gain more and more popularity. Therefore, L^ATeX authors also want to publish their works in EPUB and similar formats. This article presents eight workflows to create ebooks, following Christine Römer’s article on this topic in DTK 1/2015.

HERBERT VOSS, Ausgabe einer L^ATeX-Datei im Format EPUB [Creating an EPUB file from L^ATeX]; pp. 65–69

`tex4ebook` is a new package (<http://ctan.org/pkg/tex4ebook>) that can create EPUB, a common ebook format. Its capabilities are, however, limited to documents with a not-too-complicated L^ATeX structure.

ROLF NIEPRASCHK, Ausgabe der Paketliste von TeX Live mit LuaTeX [Creating TeX Live’s package list with LuaTeX]; pp. 70–72

In an earlier article we showed how with the help of a Unix shell script a TeX file can be created that shows all installed TeX Live packages. In this article we show how the same can be achieved with LuaTeX and some Lua code.

[Received from Herbert Voß.]