Exhuming coffins from the last century

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A morbid title ... So what is this all about?

- What it is not about
- An exercise from the TeXbook
- Examples, examples, examples, ...
- A different kind of coffin
- Poles and handles
- Recreate "elementare typographie"
- ... and why is this exciting?
- Outlook



Tutankhamun coffin 14th century BC

From a TeXbook exercise

"Why do you think the author of \TeX\ didn't make boxes more symmetrical between horizontal and vertical, by allowing reference points to be inside the boundary instead of insisting that the reference point must appear at the left edge of each box?"

... and Don's answer in Appendix A

``No applications of such symmetrical boxes to English-language printing were apparent; it seemed pointless to carry extra generality as useless baggage that would rarely if ever be used, merely for the sake of symmetry.

In other words, the author wore a computer science cap instead of a mathematician's mantle on the day that \TeX's boxes were born.

អក្សាកម៌

Time will tell whether or not this was fundamental error!"

Some simple designs ...

Chapter opening from TLC2

CHAPTER 2

The Structure of a LATEX Document

One of the ideas behind LNI₂X is the separation between layout and structure (as far as possible), which allows the user to concentrate on content rather than having to worry about layout issues [104]. This chapter explains how this general principle is implemented in LNI₂X.

The first section of this chapter shows how document class files, packages, options, and preamble commands can affect the structure and layout of a document. The logical subdivisions of a document are discussed in general, before explaining in more detail how sectioning commands and their arguments define a hierarchical structure, how they generate numbers for titles, and how they produce running heads and feet. Different ways of typesetting section titles are presented with the help of examples. It is also shown how the information that is written to the table of contents can be controlled and how the look of this table, as well as that of the lists of tables and figures, can be customized. The final section introduces NFAV commands for managing cross-references and their scoping rules.

2.1 The structure of a source file

You can use blick for several purposes, such as writing an article or a letter, or producing overhead sildes. Clearly, documents for different purposes may need different logical structures, i.e., different commands and environments. We say that a document belongs to a *class* of documents having the same general structure (but not necessarily the same typographical appearance). You specify the class to which your document belongs by starting your Bigk file with a \documentLass to

A title page from some book

Practices of Freedom

SELECTED WRITINGS ON HIV / AIDS

by Simon Watney

DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS Durham 1994

... or perhaps not so simple after all



2.1 The structure of a source file

You can use MEX for several purposes, such as writing an article or a letter, or producing overhead sildes. Clearly, documents for different purposes may need different logical structures, i.e., different commands and environments. We say that a document belongs to a *class* of documents having the same general structure (but not necessarily the same typographical appearance). You specify the class to which your document belongs by starting your BEX file with a \documentclass

- Distances specified as baseline to baseline spacing
- Main title text is shifted to the right
- Chapter text may be required to be always in the same place (red)

... an so much for the unsuspicious title

center across page	
Duke UNIVERSITY PRESS_Durham 1994	

- The title is centered on the page
- The sub-title is flush-left on the title
- The publisher information is set flush-right
- The author name is centered on the free space between left edge of the title and left edge of the press info
- And again some vertical b2b spacing between the objects

And what about this?



Not quite mainstream, true ...

 but how would you describe its design?

And ...

 would that be in any way related to the way you would specify it in LaTeX?

A "natural" design description…



- involves relations between objects
 - that are easy to describe
 - use naturally available aspects of objects
- does not force the use of hard-wired metric information where unnecessary

elementare typographie 1925



natan altman otto baumberger herbert bayer max burchartz el lissitzky ladislaus moholy-nagy molnår f. farkas johannes molzahn kurt schwitters mart stam ivan tschichold

- Design by Jan Tschichold
- Complex horizontal and vertical alignments between various elements
- How would you describe this layout to somebody?

Graphically depicting the design



well ...

And what has this to do with coffins?



Some history

sometimes it takes long to realize ...

- A stroll through the English countryside, in 1997 perhaps, discussing the need for general handles on boxes
- As a result coffins were born and implemented and put aside again (in a mausoleum?)
- Last year I tried in vain to provide good templates for heading designs ... and then I remembered ...
- Now in 2010 coffins are back
 - exhumed, cleaned up
 - and ready for display



Coffin End Private house off Market St in Thornton village

Poles and handles



Natural poles and handles

TeX's box handle

Default coffin handles

The first line more lines even more lines and the last line. (H,I)

The first line ... (t,l) (t,r) (T,I)(T,r) ... more lines ... (vc,l) (vc,hc) (vc,r)... even more lines and the last line. (H,r) (b,hc)(b,l) (b,r)



Available operations on individual coffins

- Declare new coffin
- Add poles (red)
- Reposition poles (green)
- Rotate coffin
- Typeset coffin with offset

(t,l)	(t,hc)	(t,h2/3)	. (t,r)
(t,l) (t,hc) (t,h2/3) (t,r) (t,r) (t,h2/3) (t,r)			
(T,I) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(T,hc)		(T,r)
(vc,l)	(vc,hc)	.(vc,h2/3)	. (vc,r)
even more lines			
:			
and the	last	line.	(H,r)
(b,l)	(b,hc)	(b,h2/3)	(b,r)

Available operations with several coffins

LOGY

T DIRD SYL. C. BREUNIC

THE CUBIST

IN PARIS³

(B,r)



(H,I)

 Manage resulting BB-box

Rules

\sbox \rulei {\col \sbox \ruleii {\col \sbox \ruleiii{\col

H-Coffins

\sbox \BOXa {\for mitteilungen} \sbox \BOXb {\for typographisch \sbox \BOXc {\for zeitschrift des deutschen bu oktoberheft 1

V-Coffins

\setvcoffin \BOXe {\raggedleft\fo elementare\\



mitteilungen

typographische

\sbox \result {} \aligncoffins \result \BOXa

% j**ointan**itteilungen and rule \aligncoffins *estute[\B[كالعطر]\BO]Xa-r] \rblet[b,r](حoffset)](<offset)

%join typographische \rotatecoffin \BOXb{90} \aligncoffins \result[\BOXa-b,\BOXa-I] \BOXb[B,r](2pt,0pt)

% add rule \rotatecoffin \ruleii {90} \aligncoffins \result[\BOXb-t,\BOXb-r] \ruleii[b,r](-2mm,0pt)

% add vertical text on the right

\rotatecoffin \BOXc {270}
\aligncoffins \result [\BOXa-B,\BOXa-r]
 \BOXc [B,I](66pt,14pc)

% align "authors" on two poles

\aligncoffins \result [\BOXb-l,\BOXc-B] \BOXd [t,r](-2mm,0pt)

% show the handle defined by the poles

\displaycoffinhandle \result {\BOXb-I}{\BOXc-B} {blue}



% add black rule

% add main title (again using two poles from% different boxes and bb-spacing)

\aligncoffins \result [\BOXc-r,\BOXd-l]
 \BOXe [B,r]
\displaycoffinhandle \result {\BOXc-r}{\BOXd-l} {blue}

% add word "sonderheft" (bb-spacing)

\aligncoffins \result [\BOXe-T,\BOXe-r] \BOXf [B,r](0pt,4pc)



... and why is this exciting?

- It allows to describe the placement of objects in relation to each other
- It enables parameterising designs in a natural way combining
 - object relations
 - absolute positions



What next ...

- Extend functionality
 - add support for ornaments and rules
 - support "glue" in offset specification (?!)
- Decide final syntax change name ☺?
- Apply in templates for
 - headings,
 - TOC entries,
 - floats, and page design

