
Les Cahiers GUTenberg
Contents of issues 48–53 (2006–2009)

Les Cahiers GUTenberg is the journal of GUT, the French-language T_EX user group (<http://www.gutenberg.eu.org>).

Cahiers 48, 2006

THIERRY BOUCHE and MICHEL BOVANI, Éditorial; pp. 3–6

DENIS ROEGEL, Sphères, grands cercles et parallèles [Spheres, great circles, and parallels]; pp. 7–22

[Translation published in *TUGboat* 30:1.]

TILL TANTAU, Tutoriel TikZ [TikZ tutorial]; pp. 23–92

Karl is a math and chemistry high-school teacher. He used to create the graphics in his writings using L^AT_EX's `{picture}` environment. While the results were acceptable, creating the graphics often turned out to be a lengthy process. His son advises him to try out another tool, named TikZ. We follow him along his rapid learning curve.

Hagen must give a talk about his favorite formalism for distributed systems: Petri nets. He discovers the power of the tools available with TikZ in order to set-up this kind of structure.

At the end of the day, both of them seem rather convinced: TikZ is quite a piece of software!

Cahiers 49, 2007

THIERRY BOUCHE, Éditorial; p. 3

SÉBASTIEN MENGIN, L^AT_EX en édition littéraire et dans un contexte professionnel [L^AT_EX in the professional context of a literary edition]; pp. 5–18

This is the tale of the author's experience while implementing L^AT_EX as a typesetting tool at an alternative publisher's house.

JACQUES ANDRÉ and JEAN-CÔME CHARPENTIER, Lexique anglo-français du *Companion* [English-French glossary of the *Companion*]; pp. 19–45

The *L^AT_EX Companion, Second Edition*, has been translated into French. During editing, problems happened due, on one hand, to the fact that prepress process was done by people who were at the same time translators, composers and proof readers, and on the other hand to some difficulties in translating technical terms especially in the context of T_EX. Typical examples of these problems are exhibited. Then the English to French lexicon built for this translation is given.

CHRISTIAN ROSSI, De la diffusion à la conservation des documents numériques [From dissemination to preservation of digital documents]; pp. 47–61

[Translation published in *TUGboat* 30:2.]

***Cahiers* 50, 2008**

THIERRY BOUCHE, Éditorial; pp. 3–4

YVES SOULET, Manuel de prise en main pour TikZ [Hands-on manual for TikZ]; pp. 5–87

This is a concise manual for getting acquainted with the TikZ drawing system by Till Tantau. Special attention is given to applications from the real world.

***Cahiers* 51, 2008**

THIERRY BOUCHE, Éditorial; pp. 3–6

HEINRICH STAMERJOHANN, DEYAN GINEV, CATALIN DAVID, DIMITAR MISEV, VLADIMIR ZAMDZHEV and MICHAEL KOHLHASE, Conversion d'articles en L^AT_EX vers XML avec MathML: une étude comparative [Conversion of articles in L^AT_EX to XML with MathML: A comparative study]; pp. 7–28

Publishing in Mathematics and theoretical areas in Computer Science and Physics has been predominantly using (L^A)T_EX as a formatting language in the last two decades. This large corpus of born-digital material is both a boon — L^AT_EX is a semi-semantic format where the source often contains indications of the author's intentions — and a problem — T_EX is Turing-complete and authors use this freedom to use thousands of styles and millions of user macros.

Several tools have been developed to convert (L^A)T_EX documents to XML-based documents. Different DML projects use different tools, and the selection seems largely accidental. To put the choice of converters for DML projects onto a more solid footing and to encourage competition and feature convergence we survey the market. In this paper we investigate and compare five L^AT_EX-to-XML transformers along three dimensions: *a*) ergonomic factors like documentation, ease of installation, *b*) coverage, and *c*) quality of the resulting documents (in particular the MathML parts).

JOSÉ GRIMM, Convertir du L^AT_EX en HTML en passant par XML: Deux exemples d'utilisation de Tralics [From L^AT_EX to HTML via XML]; pp. 29–59

This paper demonstrates on two examples how a L^AT_EX document can be converted to HTML using an XML intermediate document. The first example is INRIA's Activity Report, for which the printed reference (the PDF version) is obtained from the XML. The second example concerns a Ph.D. thesis, whose translation to HTML was undertaken after the defence, and needed some adaptations.

THIERRY BOUCHE, Production de métadonnées MathML pour des articles de recherche en mathématiques : l'expérience du CEDRAM [Producing MathML metadata for mathematical research articles: The CEDRAM experience]; pp. 61–76

We describe CEDRICS, a general purpose system for automated journal production entirely based on a L^AT_EX input format. We show how the very basic ideas that initiated the whole effort turned into an efficient system because of the ability of L^AT_EX markup to parametrise simultaneously, and without compromising high typographical quality, for the PDF output as well as accurate XML metadata with (presentation) MathML formulas. This was made possible by the availability of two entirely independent L^AT_EX source processors each with its own specific focus but with full T_EX-macro language support: pdfL^AT_EX by Hàn Thé Thành, and Tralics by José Grimm.

JEAN-MICHEL HUFFLEN, Passer de L^AT_EX à XSL-FO [Introducing L^AT_EX users to XSL-FO]; pp. 77–99

[Published in *TUGboat* 29:1.]

***Cahiers* 52–53, 2009**

THIERRY BOUCHE, Éditorial; pp. 3–4

YVES SOULET, METAPOST raconté aux piétons [METAPOST for pedestrians]; pp. 5–117

This is a manual for getting started with the powerful graphic language METAPOST. It is written in a most accessible manner for those not so familiar with computer programming. It comes with a load of exercises and illustrations, which are each carefully explained. The example files are available for download on the *Cahiers*' website.