The Asian Journal of TeX, Volume 3 (2009)

The Asian Journal of TeX is the publication of the Korean TeX Society (`http://ktug.kr`).

AJT Volume 3, Number 1

Kangsoo Kim, Hangul TeX: Past, present, and future; pp. 1–26

This article looks back upon the past and the current status of Hangul TeX system, and tries to give a view on the future of Hangul TeX. Specifically, we will look into a set of required features of the Hangul TeX system by describing the tasks that k*o*.TeX has faced and tackled. Our focus will be on the issues regarding implementing proper Hangul typography as well as basic typesetting of Hangul characters.

Kihwang Lee, Installing TeX Live 2008 and k*o*.TeX under Ubuntu Linux; pp. 27–40

This article provides practical guides for installing TeX Live 2008 and k*o*.TeX under Ubuntu Linux, a popular Linux distribution. We also look into issues regarding installing other TeX-related tools including Kile and LyX, and additional True-Type fonts.

Eung-Shin Lee, Practical presentations using TeX; pp. 41–50

To achieve effective communication of ideas and thoughts, it is vital to choose appropriate tools and medium. This article offers some general principles for better presentations. It also introduces the beamer class, a LaTeX macro packages for creating beautiful and effective presentation materials. We will concentrate on the key features of beamer that distinguish it from other presentation tools.

Juho Lee, Applications of TeX in the publishing world; pp. 51–79

In this paper, we look into the definition and the components of a book which is the final product of publishing. We also introduce the roles that TeX can play in the various stages of producing a book, and describe the strengths and weaknesses of TeX as a typesetting system compared to other systems. The methods of implementing essential typographical elements including book size, page layout, font selection, line and character spacing settings, and paragraph justification are also shown together with practical examples.

Hans Hagen and Taco Hoekwater, Halfway, the LuaTeX Project; pp. 81–87

Published in *TUGboat* 30:2.

AJT Volume 3, Number 2

Shinsaku Fujita, Articles, books, and Internet documents with structural formulas drawn by XΥMTeX — Writing, submission, publication, and Internet communication in chemistry; pp. 89–108

Preparation methods of chemical documents containing chemical structural formulas are surveyed, referring to the author's experiences of publishing books, emphasizing differences before and after the adoption of (LA)TeX-typesetting as well as before and after the development of XΥMTeX. The recognition of XΥMTeX commands as linear notation has led to the concept of the XΥM notation, which has further grown into XΥMML (XΥM Markup Language) as a markup language for characterizing chemical structural formulas. XML (Extensible Markup Language) documents with XΥMML are converted into HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) documents with XΥM notations, which are able to display chemical structural formulas in the Internet by means of the XΥMJava system developed as a Java applet for Internet browsers. On the other hand, the same XML documents with XΥMML are converted into LaTeX documents with XΥMTeX commands (the same as XΥM notations), which are able to print out chemical structural formulas of high quality. Functions added by the latest version (4.04) of XΥMTeX have enhanced abilities of drawing complicated structures such as steroids. LaTeX documents with XΥMTeX formulas can be converted into PDF (Portable Document Format) documents directly or via PostScript document. Applications of such PDF documents in online or semi-online submission to scientific journals have been discussed.

Shin-ichi Todoroki, Beyond standard slideware: Audience-oriented slide preparation using LaTeX and a scripting language; pp. 109–118

Many people start to prepare their slides before identifying their core messages, which should be extracted from what they want to talk about. Thus the resulting presentations fail to attract much attention. To avoid this mistake, I apply the "Rule of Three" to all my slides, in each of which I place certain key phrases including my three core messages. These additional editing tasks are performed semi-automatically with the aid of the programming functions of LaTeX and a scripting language. My motivation for developing this system is to acquire a sincere attitude towards my audience through *Kata*, an essential concept in the process by which traditional Japanese culture is passed on.

YOSHIHISA NAGATA, Overcoming limited access issues with LaTeX: Online reprints of old books; pp. 119–123

The online publishing potential of LaTeX offers a possible solution to the problem of access to old and rare books. This paper demonstrates how LaTeX could be applied to rare editions of the nineteenth century *Grimm's Fairy Tales*. Attention is drawn to the ability of LaTeX to accommodate Old German scripts, and by extension, other archaic typefaces in its font selection scheme. A khm package that I developed myself by integrating developments of Daniel Taupin, Walter Schmidt and Torsten Bronger is introduced, outlining its ease of use and range of option selections.

SATOSHI HAGIHIRA, Tool for customizing BibTeX style files; pp. 125–131

BibTeX is a powerful tool for building reference lists from a bibliography database. Because bibliography styling varies so widely among journals, a bibliography style file, capable of creating a list that exactly meets the requirements of a target journal, may not always be available. Since manually editing a BibTeX style file to ensure compatibility is troublesome and prone to error, I developed cbst, a tool that employs shell scripting and Gawk scripts to customize BibTeX style files. Using cbst, it is possible to easily generate bibliographies that conform with the style of most target journals.

TOMOHIKO MORIOKA, Typesetting of multilingual bibliography for Oriental studies using upLaTeX; pp. 133–139

This paper describes the typesetting of "Annual Bibliography of Oriental Studies" (ABOS) as a case study of multilingual typesetting. ABOS is a multilingual bibliography of oriental studies, including various languages and scripts such as Japanese, Chinese, Korean, English, French, German, Russian, other European languages, Vietnamese, Thai, Latin transcriptions of Sanskrit, Tibetan, Arabic, etc., IPA phonetic symbols, Ancient Chinese scripts such as Oracle-Bone inscriptions, Bronze inscriptions, Chu bamboo scripts and their modern transcriptions, etc. Most of the characters included in ABOS are included in UCS, however, some characters/scripts are missing, for example Oracle-Bone script, other ancient Chinese scripts and their modern transcriptions. This paper briefly describes the current typesetting system based on upLaTeX.

[Received from Jin-Hwan Cho.]