Die TeXnische Komödie **2–3/2019**

Die TeXnische Komödie is the journal of DANTE e.V.,
the German-language TeX user group (`dante.de`).
(Non-technical items are omitted.)

Die TeXnische Komödie 2/2019

GRAHAM DOUGLAS, Wie funktionieren TeX
Makros, 1 [How TeX macros work, 1]; pp. 30–33

This series has an ambitious goal: to explain
how TeX macros work at the lowest level. We do
not focus on simple examples but look deep into TeX
itself to explain how and why TeX macros work the
way they do.

HARTMUD KOCH, Geometrische Konstruktionen
mit METAPOST [Geometric constructions using
METAPOST]; pp. 34–44

In this article we look at geometrical primitives
in MetaPost and how we can use them to create
drawings.

WALTER ENTENMANN, Spirale entlang eines
Pfades (Coil) [Drawing spirals along a path (coil)];
pp. 45–63

This article deals with the implementation of an
efficient way for graphics packages to draw a spiral
along a path, connecting two dots.

LUKAS BOSSERT, Zur Nutzung von makefile-Dateien
[On the use of makefiles]; pp. 64–71

Managing larger LaTeX projects with many files
is sometimes a bit difficult, as usually several steps
need to be executed. In this article we show how
GNU make and its friends can simplify the job.

ROLF NIEPRASCHK, Nicht zu früh und nicht zu
spät: „everypar" [Not too early and not too late:
"everypar"]; pp. 72–73

This article covers an issue during the creation
of an index and how it can be solved.

ROLF NIEPRASCHK, LaTeX und base64-kodierte
Grafiken [LaTeX and base64-coded graphics];
pp. 74–76

Most graphics used in LaTeX are binary formats,
containing bytes with arbitrary values between 0
and 255. To transfer these via http or smtp they are
encoded so that they consist of ASCII characters only.

HERBERT VOSS, Generieren von BibTeX-
kompatiblen Literaturdaten [Generating
BibTeX-compatible literature database entries];
pp. 77–83

Creating entries for literature databases can
take substantial effort. Especially for *Die TeXnische
Komödie* we often need bibliographical data on dif-
ferent packages. In this article we show how a Lua
script or Google can provide the necessary data.

HERBERT VOSS, Ausgeben der Definition von
LaTeX-Makros [Outputting the definition of
specific LaTeX macros]; pp. 84–86

`latex.ltx` is what we usually mean by saying
"LaTeX" as it contains the set of basic LaTeX com-
mands. If one needs the definition of a certain com-
mand, this is the place to look.

HERBERT VOSS, Positionsbestimmung auf einer
Textseite [Getting the exact position on a page];
pp. 87–88

Normally one does not need to know the ex-
act current position on the current page. However,
there are scenarios — e.g., when one wants to put
objects relative to the current position — where the
knowledge of the exact location is helpful.

Die TeXnische Komödie 3/2019

EVELYN SARNA, LaTeX als TeXnisches Werkzeug
für die Erstellung von Editionen [LaTeX as a
TeXnical tool for the creation of critical editions];
pp. 11–28

With LaTeX, a critical edition that meets modern
standards can be easily and professionally created.
Nevertheless, in the humanities and cultural stud-
ies, critical editions are typically made with Word
or Classical Text Editor. LaTeX is usually not con-
sidered, although with it high-quality typographic
results are possible. This article presents a selection
of basics for setting up a critical edition's text in
LaTeX using `reledmac` and `junicode`.

WALTER ENTENMANN, ISO-80000 konformer
Mathematiksatz mit LuaLaTeX [ISO-80000-
conformant mathematical typesetting with
LuaLaTeX]; pp. 28–42

The international standard ISO-80000, as of
20 May 2019, regulates the definition and usage of SI-
units and the correct writing of dimensions and units
especially in mathematics and other STEM subjects.
This article describes the practical implementation
of the ISO standard with LuaLaTeX.

WOLFGANG BEINERT, Umbruch [Page makeup];
pp. 42–51

In the field of typography "break" means a) the
breaking of text lines, columns or pages with respect
to orthographical, typographical, aesthetic and topic-
related rules and points of view to typeset a book,
newspaper, flyer or web page; b) text that is broken
at the end of a line and continues on a new line or
page; c) the balancing of all linebreaks within a piece
of text.

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