The readers are first introduced to the program TeX and its extensions. Then, they learn about the different processors of TeX and their modes. Finally, the readers learn about the registers and primitive commands of TeX as well as the macros of the plain TeX format. The word of the day is brevity as the exposition spans less than forty pages: Excellent reading material for an otherwise uneventful train ride!

The author has previously written three books about TeX, has developed the OpTeX format, maintains a dozen package on the CTAN archive, and has taught a university course about TeX for over twenty years.

The Markdown TeX package allows authors to typeset documents in the Markdown language and maintain control over how the documents will look. However, the package doesn't provide support for document formats other than Markdown. In contrast, the Pandoc tool enables the conversion between dozens of document formats including TeX and Markdown, but provides only rudimentary control over styling.

This article elaborates on the possibility of typesetting various text formats directly in TeX by adding support for Pandoc's intermediate document representation into the Markdown package. I focus mainly on the intermediate representations of Markdown and Pandoc as well as the differences between them, which my upcoming implementation will have to overcome. At the end of my article, I present the planned user interface for TeX.

This paper shows several ways how to create a miniature book printed on just a single sheet of paper. Some LaTeX solutions are given.

[Received from Vít Novotný.]

Zpravodaj is the journal of $\mathcal{CS}$TUG, the TeX user group oriented mainly but not entirely to the Czech and Slovak languages. The full issue can be downloaded at `cstug.cz/bulletin`.

Go forth and participate in $\mathcal{CS}$TUG to make the bright future of TeX & Friends a reality! *You can!*

The president of TUG named the collaborative online editor Overleaf "one of the several most important changes in the TeX world for the last years". In this article, I introduce Overleaf and describe its key functions and planned features.

Nowadays, many users discover TeX through high-level formats that hide the complexity of typesetting behind a facade of a friendly markup language. However, all except the simplest of typesetting tasks require that users can understand what happens under the hood and know how they can influence the algorithms of TeX when needed.

In this article, the author introduces the foundations of most high-level TeX formats, which will help the readers with their day-to-day work with TeX as well as their more difficult typesetting tasks.