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CHRISTINE RÖMER, Gewichten Wichtiges und Unwichtiges mit \LaTeX markieren [Emphasizing text — Marking important and unimportant with \LaTeX; Part 1: Footnotes]; pp. 22–35

Among other things typography provides means for controlling the processing of information for the reader. Part of this is the establishment of certain patterns to indicate more important or less important facts in text. Some of them are discussed in this article. In the first part we cover functions and adjustment parameters of footnotes. In the second part various ways of highlighting text will be discussed.

UWE ZIEGENHAGEN, Datenanalyse mit Sweave, \LaTeX und R [Data analysis with R/Sweave and \LaTeX]; pp. 35–45

[Translation of the article in TUGboat 31:2.]

ROLF NIEPRAUSCH, Mehrere Stichwortverzeichnisse im \LaTeX-Dokument [Multiple indexes in a \LaTeX document]; pp. 46–50

In extensive documents it may make sense to list certain terms in the appendix. In this article we will show how to create these lists, using registers for persons and places as examples. It is not the aim of this article to describe all aspects of this topic in detail but rather to provide hints and ideas for dealing with it.

HERBERT VOß, Das Paket cutwin [The cutwin package]; pp. 51–55

The cutwin package with its macros and environments allows cutting out pieces of text as a “window” in a paragraph if it contains only text. The macros are based on code first published by Alan Hoenig; further adjustments by Peter Wilson simplified the usage.

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CHRISTINE RÖMER, Gewichten Teil 2: Auszeichnungen [Emphasizing text — Marking important and unimportant with \LaTeX; Part 2: Emphases]; pp. 7–16

Emphases are mainly used to control the reading fluency. The intensity, by which the different typographic means of emphasizing text are used, depend not only on the kind of text, the targeted audience and the purpose but also on the “zeitgeist”. Therefore general rules, which do not take the mentioned aspects into consideration, are of little help.