

## TEX/L<sup>A</sup>TEX Usage Survey

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Extended responses to questions on the TEX/L<sup>A</sup>TEX Usage Survey.

**Question 4(b).** Based on your response to (a), please explain why you made the choice you did.

- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: Available literature about LaTeX, structured writing (faced to plain TeX)
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: I was taught LaTeX first by a friend and never felt the need for something different.
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: Compatibility and ease of use
- Plain TEX: Historical accident. I learned plain TeX instead of LaTeX first and don't want to migrate.
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: When I first needed to format a book, it was available.
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: LaTeX seems to be the easiest (and when I started, that was the only style I knew about) - I don't know much about ConTeXt
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: I had to start using (La)TeX when I was making my diploma at the meteorological faculty, since it was the obligatory format. Later I simply stuck to it for all documents of at least moderate complexity.
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: I had to prepare a large document, and was told that LaTeX is very good for that. So I gave it a try and got hooked onto it. Now all my documents are in LaTeX.
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: was the only easy standard macro package when I learned
- ConTeXt: When I started, I knew only about latex. Had no clue that context existed. Context still does not have anything to match amsmath, and that is preventing my switching to it.
- Plain TEX: started before LaTeX existed, never heard of ConTeXt
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: I use OS X ergo TexShop and PdfLatex
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: As LaTeX provides the functions that I want.
- L<sup>A</sup>TEX: No other system does a comparable job, especially for mathematical typesetting.

- $\LaTeX$ : It seems to be the best balance between flexibility and power and contains the most documentation.
- $\LaTeX$ : I used to employ AMS-TeX, but nowadays LaTeX has reached enough flexibility and power for all documents I need to write
- $\LaTeX$ : It's what I started with and I never really took time to look at other options. Aside from that, its the most supported syste (I believe) and is partially compatible with LyX.
- $\LaTeX$ : I'm not familiar with ConTeXt. As to LaTeX vs. TeX, LaTeX can do everything TeX can and more (i.e. it's a superset of TeX).
- $\LaTeX$ : I mainly use it for slide presentations, "cutting and pasting" from code generated with Scientific Word. Latex together with TexnicCenter (editor) seems to be a good and free combination.
- $\LaTeX$ : In the beginning of the 1990 when i started making texts at university, LaTeX was the easiest way to do this. Nevertheless LaTeX is the only way I real know good to use the TeX-engine.
- $\LaTeX$ : I'm too old for ConTeXt and started with LaTeX. :-)
- $\LaTeX$ : Probably it is only because I am accustomed to use LaTeX since my first trials.
- $\LaTeX$ : I startet with LaTeX because I had a good book about LaTeX. And my girl friend knew a lot about it.
- $\LaTeX$ : I do a lot of mathematical work, and it's easiest to do in LaTeX.
- Plain  $\TeX$ : most flexibility
- $\LaTeX$ : because somebody introduced and helped me with it
- $\LaTeX$ : Structured text. Simplicity
- $\LaTeX$ : LaTeX is well documented. Somehow I can't get TeX under control
- $\LaTeX$ : Wealth of literature and packages
- $\LaTeX$ : I think it's the most current.
- $\LaTeX$ : The only one I know, I'm interested in ConTeX, also.

- $\LaTeX$ : number of styles available.  $\LaTeX$  styles are common for publications I submit papers to.
- $\LaTeX$ : Well documented; good support
- $\LaTeX$ : Available documentation and ease of use.
- $\LaTeX$ : Because the books I got or could see explained about  $\LaTeX$  only. That's why I started using  $\LaTeX$ . Later I found about  $\ConTeXt$  but it is already late and I learnt that there are some restrictions on its use.
- $\LaTeX$ : It's easier
- $\LaTeX$ : It's well supported and works well for me.
- $\LaTeX$ : Commonly used format
- $\LaTeX$ : The journals in physics typically require submission in  $\LaTeX$ .
- $\LaTeX$ : Many packages available, published documentation.
- $\LaTeX$ : Not smart enough for Plain  $\TeX$
- $\LaTeX$ : Ability to coordinate with peers who only use  $\LaTeX$ . Also, we teach  $\LaTeX$  to the students. I reserve using  $\TeX$  for the occasions when I need the finer control.
- $\LaTeX$ : more abstract interface
- $\LaTeX$ : Primary use of  $\TeX$  is writing technical papers in mathematics and computer science. Journals and conferences accept  $\LaTeX$  source, and  $\LaTeX$  (with packages available on CTAN) provides essentially all the features I need.
- $\LaTeX$ : I first used Plain  $\TeX$  and then switch to  $\LaTeX$  when I knew about it... I like the big range of available packages. I also use  $\ConTeXt$  for some works.
- $\ConTeXt$ : grid typesetting, layout possibilities
- $\LaTeX$ : At first I used Plain  $\TeX$ , but I feel more comfortable with  $\LaTeX$ , which has a lot of useful packages.
- $\LaTeX$ : I started  $\TeX$ ing with an introduction to  $\LaTeX$  - matter of fact. I never thought about changing, well maybe short ... but for my purposes  $\LaTeX$  seems to be best.

- $\LaTeX$ : The not so short
- $\LaTeX$ : Availability of macros specifically for Linguistics
- $\LaTeX$ : I began with LyX and then read some chapters of the TeXbook. Then I discovered LaTeX and saw its advantages. But I'd like to be a package developer (some day). :-)
- $\LaTeX$ : Simplest to use, and (with the AMS packages) easy to write complicated math expressions.
- $\LaTeX$ : Abundance of packages
- $\LaTeX$ : Learned in University
- $\LaTeX$ : Some colleagues were using LaTeX at my university for their PhD thesis, so I got into it. Although, I read several books about plain TeX and checked out ConTeXt I never really was missing something using LaTeX
- $\LaTeX$ : former Plain user switched to LaTeX because employer & most other TeX users are LaTeX users.
- $\LaTeX$ : it seems to be the most comfortable one to use
- $\LaTeX$ : Easy, Canned solution, Customizable with packages, Widely used, Easy to get help through mailing list and news group
- $\LaTeX$ : I started with TEX, moved to LATEX tried ConTEXt for some things but most of the time I just prepare Maths and Computer exam papers, notes and exercises so I am pretty set in my ways and LATEX covers most things I need.
- $\LaTeX$ : Well. I subscribe to comp.text.tex and know some other people who introduced me to LaTeX.
- $\LaTeX$ : There are lots of suitable packages available and I'm content with most of the basic styles.
- $\LaTeX$ : At the time I started, it was the only well-developed macro package
- $\LaTeX$ : Seems like the best solution...

- $\LaTeX$ : LaTeX was much easier to pick up than TeX, and met all the requirements I had for documentation. I have not played around with ConTeXt, but will probably try it out especially for its Unicode support.
- $\LaTeX$ : I only know LaTeX
- $\LaTeX$ : I buy two books on LaTeX
- Other (Lollipop): Because I wrote it :-)
- ConTeXt: Having used LaTeX for twelve years, I became increasingly disappointed with the quirks of how to extend/specialize the system.
- $\LaTeX$ : Ease of use, compatability with many of the journals I submit papers to
- $\LaTeX$ : I liked the interface and the packages I needed were available. PlainTeX I think is too much work for me, ConTeXt could be interesting for me in the future.
- $\LaTeX$ : I started using LaTeX after seeing a supervisor using it for his PhD thesis. I started learning LaTeX when I had to do my next research last year. At the time I didn't know about the existence of a variety of other macro packages.
- $\LaTeX$ : Most packages available, inertia
- $\LaTeX$ : was introduced to latex by a friend and stuck by it since it works
- $\LaTeX$ : The two main reasons by which I prefer LaTeX are: 1) the many many \*excellent\* packages available for use; 2) the existence of the wonderful newsgroup (comp.text.tex) formed by very intelligent and interesting people (hackers and gurus).
- $\LaTeX$ : Easy of use; package choices; wide user base
- $\LaTeX$ : Fits my needs best.
- $\LaTeX$ : Ease of use. Resources available to me.
- $\LaTeX$ : Ease of use
- $\LaTeX$ : By accident, no knowledge of other systems at the beginning
- $\LaTeX$ : Learned this first, and I mean abstractions are good.
- $\LaTeX$ : Best balance of high-level macros, large user base, and availability of packages and help from other users.

- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Ease of use and programming.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: LaTeX is very suitable for writing letters (with the help of KoMa script and DINbrief).
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: The company I work for uses it
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: No time to get used to other styles yet.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Normal creation of documents. Started with 2.09.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Lots of packages which suit my needs
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Because that's the easiest version (for me) to type the materials I need.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Don't know any other
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: good doku
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Only LaTeX is used on my workplace !!
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: I started working with emTeX which was focused primarily on the use of LaTeX as MiKTeX today. Since MiKTeX is my preferred TeX distribution, I never thought about using another style.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Lots of templates and style files available. Easy to customize.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Mainly because many useful packages have been developed for LaTeX over the years.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: I had the impression that this one is mostly used. It was installed at my university when I started
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: I started with LaTeX because I had a good book about LaTeX. And my girl friend knew a lot about it.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: first one available to me
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: I learned LaTeX before everything else. It was offered in a course at my school.
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Availability of packages
- L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X: Large number of packages, mathematics better than ConTeXt

- $\LaTeX$ : It seems that Latex is the most widely used system, so it is the easiest to get help.
- $\LaTeX$ : Ease of use, plenty of ready-made resources, high community support, and active development
- $\LaTeX$ : Availability of packages, ready-made document classes.
- $\LaTeX$ : My friends used it
- $\LaTeX$ : I got introduced to latex at university and still use it.
- $\LaTeX$ : introduced in the lecture where I had my first contact with TEX
- $\LaTeX$ : I tend to use LaTeX as a markup and this seems to be the best way for me to do it. ConTeXt, while good, has almost too many options, plain TeX is cryptic, so that leaves LaTeX as my only choice.
- $\LaTeX$ : Wealth of literature and packages
- $\LaTeX$ : Fits my needs best.
- $\LaTeX$ : I will use ConTeXt in future too.
- $\LaTeX$ : my first article had to be written in LaTeX, so learn it and stay with it up to now
- $\LaTeX$ : Started using LaTeX, where there was no other comprehensive macro packages were not available other than LaTeX
- $\LaTeX$ : it's good enough for my needs
- $\LaTeX$ : I started using plain TeX, but switched to LaTeX after reading a friend's copy of Lamport's book.
- $\LaTeX$ : Convenient for writing mathematics
- $\LaTeX$ : was the only easy standard macro package when I learned
- $\LaTeX$ : Reuse of documents.
- $\LaTeX$ : Compatibility with co-authors

- $\LaTeX$ : It was the standard style when I learned LaTeX. And I guess it is the easiest one...?
- $\LaTeX$ : Because some of my colleagues use this style, which makes it easier to ask for help.
- $\LaTeX$ : it's the only one available on the network I use
- $\LaTeX$ : Learned about it from friends. latex suits my applications very well.
- $\LaTeX$ : Easy, Canned solution, Customizable with packages, Widely used, Easy to get help through mailing list and news group
- $\LaTeX$ : LaTeX is commonly used, many books, good support in the WWW, many packages, portable will try Context later
- Plain  $\TeX$ : In INCREASING importance: 1) Learned Plain TeX originally, got fluent in using it. 2) In any software system involving a macro package aimed at "ordinary people" there comes a point where the package becomes more complex and harder to learn than the original language; LaTeX is at that point.. 3) Annoyance at all the LaTeX files and file types and where they have to be placed in your system.
- $\LaTeX$ : I started using LaTeX and there never was a need for the change.
- $\LaTeX$ : I have written several packages for my own use and some for the use of my university.
- $\LaTeX$ : I couldn't understand the TeXbook and LaTeX has just been released — so much easier.
- $\LaTeX$ : Most contributed packages.
- $\LaTeX$ : best documentation, most training, but would like to change to ConTeXt in future
- $\LaTeX$ : Many packages, good community support.
- $\LaTeX$ : first package I knew, good support, lots of packages, quasi-standard
- $\LaTeX$ : Grew up with LaTeX, did my dissertation with it, like its syntax, huge number of available packages.

**Question 4(d).** Favorite text editor, please specify. (x)emacs; Alpha; AlphaTk; AlphaX; Any ASCII-editor; Any.; BBEEdit; Carbon GNU Emacs; Crimson Editor; emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; emacs; Emacs; Emacs; Emacs; EMacs; Emacs; emacs; emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; Emacs; emacs; emacs; Emacs with AucTeX; emacs+auctex; emacs+auctex; emacs/AUCtex; Folding Text Editor (FTE); gnu emacs; gvim; gvim; gvim + vim-latex plugin; I use TeXnicCenter, however it could be greatly improved ; jed; JEdit; Kile; Kile; Kile; Kile; Kile; nedit; NoteTab Pro; PCTeX; SciTE; Technicenter; Texnic; TeXnic Center; TeXnic Center on Windows, vi on Linux; TeXnic Center.; TeXnicCenter; TEXnicCenter; TeXnicCenter; TeXnicCenter; TeXnicCenter; TeXnicCenter; TexnicCenter and WinEdt; TeXniccenter, TeXShop; TexShell; TeXShop; TeXShop; TeXShop; TeXShop; TeXshop; TeXShop; TeXshop; TeXShop; TexShop ; TextPad; TSEPro (The Semware Editor); Ultraedit text editor; Vedit (www.vedit.com); VI; vim; vim; vim; vim; vim; vim; vim; ViM; vim; vim; ViM; Visual Slick Edit; Was QUED/M, now BBEEdit.; Whatever is available, mostly SciTE; WinEdit; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; Winedt; winedt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; WinEdt; winedt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; Winedt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt; WinEdt, but I use Kate/KWrite on SuSE Linux; winedt, I think.; Word; www.vim.org; xemacs; xEmacs; XEmacs; xemacs; XEmacs;

**Question 9.** In terms of paper publications, what are the titles of the books you use for a reference to your work in  $\TeX$ / $\LaTeX$ ? Please list titles/authors in the space provided below.

- Goossens, Mittelbach & Samarin (1994). The LaTeX Companion.
- LaTeX Companion (1st, 2nd), Lamport, Koppa
- Lamport: LaTeX, a document preparation system Graetzer: Math into LaTeX Mittelbach, Goossens: The LaTeX companion (2nd ed)
- Kopka “Einführung in LaTeX” and Karsten Günther: “LaTeX ge-packt”
- The TeXBook
- Knuth Lamport Goossens,... LaTeX Graphics Goossens,... LaTeX Companion
- LaTeX Companion 2nd Ed. by Goossens
- Kopka, Helmut: LaTeX - Eine Einfuehrung Goobens, et al.: The LaTeX Companion

- A Simplified introduction to LaTeX : Greenberg Not to short .... Using imported graphics in LaTeX and the guides from TUG India
- The LaTeX Companion 2nd edition (Goossens et. al)
- lamport latex companion
- The Joy of TeX The LaTeX Companion The TeXBook
- N/A
- Lamport
- TexBook, Metafont Book, Latex Companion (2end), Latex: A Document Preparation System
- Knuth, The TeXbook Mittelbach and Goossens, The LaTeX companion, 2nd edition Lamport, LaTeX, a document preparation system
- Leslie Lamport, L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X, a document preparation system Goossens et al. The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X comapnion.
- The LaTeX Companion / Goossens et al.
- The Latex Companion, Second Edition (is the only latex book i have). it's not that good, actually.
- None today
- Lamport: LaTeX manual, LaTeX Companion, LaTeX Graphics Guide, Knuth
- Der LaTeX Begleiter.
- Guide to LaTeX, 4. Edition; Kopka, Daly. The LaTeX companion, 2. Edition; Mittelbach and more.
- Goossens et al. The LaTeX Companion Lamport LaTeX: A Documnent Preparation System
- LaTeX: A Document Preparation System (Lamport) The LaTeX Companion (Goossens et al) The METAFONT Book (Knuth)
- none (self-learned)

- Latex books by Kopka
- Lamport Syropoulos et al.
- TLC2,Kopka&Daly's Guide to Latex
- A Guide to LaTeX — Kopka LaTeX — Lamport
- LaTeX Companion 2/e
- A Guide to LaTeX2e by Hopka and Daly
- The LaTeX companion (second edition) TeX Book
- The LaTeX Companion (Michel Goossens, Frank Mittelbach, Alexander Samarin) TeX-book (D. E. Knuth)
- LaTeX Wb Companion — Goossens and Rahtz Lamport
- Latex by Leslie Lamport
- Formatting Text by Peter Flynn LaTeX Tutorials by TUG India Group The Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX LaTeX guide by Kopka (2nd Edn?) I also have copies of - TeX for the impatient, TeX by Topic and TeX Book of Knuth
- A Guide to LaTeX : Kopka & Daley The LaTeX Graphics Companion: Goossens, Rahtz, Mittelbach
- Knuth - The Texbook LaTeX: A Document Preparation System, - Leslie Lamport. The LaTeX Web Companion: Integrating TeX, HTML, and XML by Michel Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, Eitan M. Gurari, Ross Moore, and Robert S. Sutor. The LaTeX Graphics Companion: Illustrating Documents with TeX and PostScript by Michel Goossens, Sebastian Rahtz, and Frank Mittelbach.
- LaTeX a document preparation system by L. Lamport (second, LaTeX2e edition) The LaTeX companion, first edition (Goossens, Mittelbach & Samarin)
- I have all the standard LaTeX references.
- LaTeX Companion Second Edition Mitelbach adn Goossens

- Guide to LaTeX 4th Edition (and 3rd and 2nd and 1st before) The LaTeX Companion 2nd Edition ( and the 1st before) The TeXbook by Knuth Math Into LaTeX by Gratzer The Advanced TeXbook by Salomon The LaTeX Graphics Companion TeX in Practice 4 Volume Set
- A Not-so-short Introduction
- Lamport, LaTeX; Goosesens et al., LaTeX Companion, Goossens et al., LaTeX Graphics Companion
- The LaTeX companion (Goossens, Mittelbach)
- Hans Hagen, ConTeXt manual (etc.)
- lamport
- TLC2, Günther: Einführung in LaTeX2e, Voß: PS-Tricks
- none
- Kopka/Daly Guide to LaTeX Goosens et al. LaTeX Companion
- The one by Koppula & Daly
- TeXbook - Donald E. Knuth The Comprehensive LaTeX Symbol List - Scott Pakin
- None - I use “Not so short guide to LaTeX2e” and “User’s guide for the amsmath package”
- The LaTeX Companion 2 Jetzt lerne ich LaTeX, Thomas Demmig
- Companion, Graphics Companion
- TLC Mittelbach/Goosen; The TeX book; D.E. Knuth; TeX Unbound A. Hoening; Das LaTeX Praxisbuch (in german) M. Niedermair.
- The TeXbook, Knuth, intro to Latex, Lamport, LaTeX companion
- H. Kopka and P. W. Daly. A Guide to LaTeX 2e, 2nd edition
- Latex Companion
- Package documentations Leslie Lamport Donald Knuth (rarely)

- Do not publish papers but have most of the standard reference books on TEX/LATEX
- Not So Short Introduction to LaTeX The LaTeX Companion LaTeX by Lamport Package documentation
- LaTeX Companion 2nd Ed LaTeX Graphics Companion
- Guide to LaTeX - Kopka, Daley LaTeX Web Companion - Goossens
- 1. Kopka and Daly. “A Guide to L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X2<sub>ε</sub>: Document Preparation for Beginners and Advanced Users” 2. Goossens, Mittelbach and Samarin. “The LaTeX Companion”
- Okumura Haruhiko, “LaTeX 2ε Bibunsho Sakusei Nyumon”, 2nd Edition.
- Intro to LaTeX - Kopka & Daly  
TeX by Topic - me
- TheTeXbook, the LaTeX companion, KOMA-Script manual, TeXikon
- A guide to LaTeX, by Kopka and Daly The LaTeX companion The LaTeX graphics companion
- Kopka: Latex Band1, Band2, Band3 Klöckl: Latex
- LaTeX book LaTeX companion TeX book Metapost manual MetaFont book
- the not so short guide to latex
- 1) The Not so Short Introduction to LaTeX ( `texmf/doc/lshort` ); 2) The documentation of the several packages ( `texmf/doc/...` ) in special KomaScript and Memoir; 3) Reading almost every day the LaTeX newsgroup ( `comp.text.tex` ) in `groups.google.com`; 4) `uk-tex-faq` ( `C:/texmf/doc/faq/english/letterfaq.pdf` ); 5) `http://pstricks.de`; 6) LaTeX: A Document Preparation System (Leslie Lamport); 7) A Guide to LaTeX, 3 edition (Helmut Kopka & Patrick W. Daly); 8) The LaTeX Companion 2 edition (Mittelbach & Goossens); 9) Math into LaTeX: An Introduction to LaTeX and AMS-LaTeX (George Gratzner).
- The LaTeX Companion
- L. Lamport: LaTeX A. Diller: LaTeX Line by Line
- LaTeX Reference - Lamport

- The not so short introduction to LaTeX, LaTeX Tutorial and LaTeX Companion
- Leslie Lamport
- Goossens, Mittelbach, Samarin: “The LaTeX Companion” Leslie Lamport: “A Document Preparation System LaTeX” Donald E. Knuth: “The TeXbook”
- The LaTeX Companion, 2nd ed., by Frank Mittelbach The TeXbook, by Donald Knuth TeX Unbound, by Alan Hoenig A Guide to LaTeX, by Helmut Kopka and Patrick Daly
- Lamport, Latex A Documento preparation System Gossens, Mittelbach, Samarin, The Latex Companion Knuth, Tex The program Eijkhout, Tex by topic
- Mittelbach & Goossens, LateX Companion
- The LaTeX Companion (2nd edition), Mittelbach et al. Computers & Typesetting (Millenium edition), Knuth
- “LaTeX User’s Guide” by Kopka and Daly, “Latex Web Companion” by Goossens et al
- Lamport
- The LaTeX Companion, 2nd edition Günther, LaTeX (Gallileo Press)
- Knuth’s TeXbook
- TLC II Michel Goossens etc A guide to LaTeX2e Helmut Kopka & P.W. Daly Latex user guide Lamport
- Helmut Kopka: Introduction to LaTeX 1-3
- Guide to LaTeX, 4. Edition; Kopka, Daly. The LaTeX companion, 2. Edition; Mittelbach and more.
- TeXBook
- Leslie Lamport: The LaTeX Handbook (German Edition) Markus Kohm & Jens-Uwe Morawski: KOMA-Script
- Dante FAQ (online)  
Lamport, Das LaTeX Handbuch Goossens et al., Der LaTeX Begleiter Kopka, LaTeX
- The LaTeX Book The LaTeX Companion The LaTeX Graphics Companion

- H. Kopka
- Knuth, TeXbook; Knuth: TeX - The Program; Kopka, LaTeX - eine Einfuehrung; Goossens, Mittelbach, Samarin, Der LaTeX-Begleiter; Goossens, Rahtz, Mittelbach, The LaTeX Graphics Companion; Goosens, Rahtz, Mit LaTeX ins Web; Kohm, KoMa-Script; Voss, PSTricks
- Latex Companion; 4Tex for windows
- The TeXBook; LaTeX Companion; LaTeX Graphics Companion; TeX by Topic; and many package manuals, such as The Memoir Manual, The Comprehensive LaTeX Symbol List, etc..
- Used to be Lamport's book. Now it's the second edition of Mittelbach and Goossens' The LaTeX Companion.
- A guide to latex
- H. Kopka, LaTeX Einführung (in german)
- Math into LaTeX - George Gratzner A Guide to LaTeX - Kopka & Daly TeX Unbound - Hoenig The LaTeX Graphics Companion - Rhatz (sp?)
- LaTeX Companion 2/e
- Der LaTeX-Begleiter
- H. Kopka, P.. W. Daly: A guide to LaTeX (the third edition) F. Mittelbach, M. Gossens, ... The LaTeX Companion (second edition)
- TeXBook LaTeX Companion LaTeX Graphics Companion LaTeX Web Companion TeX for the Impatient TeX by Topic TeX Unbound
- Kopka/Daily, Lamport, Mittelbach
- L'vovski, Working with LaTeX (in Russian)
- LaTeX companion LaTeX guide (K&D) TeXbook
- Not quite sure what this question is meant to mean - but I usually refer to my copy of the LaTeX companion first if I am looking for a solution to a LaTeX problem.

- The TeXbook Knuth LaTeX: A document preparation system, Lamport TeX by Topic, Eijkhout The LaTeX Companion,
- The LaTeX companion
- short guide to LaTeX, LaTeX companion, graphics companion X-Y pic documentation
- none
- Package documentations Leslie Lamport Donald Knuth (rarely)
- latex companion, 1st edition and 2nd edition (mittelbach) pstricks (hubert voss)
- Knuth The TeXbook  
Lamport LaTeX  
Textures Manual  
Occasionally consult a few others, but not enough to mention.
- LaTeX companion Math into LaTeX
- The LaTeX Companion The LaTeX Companion 2.ed The TaTeX Graphics Companion  
The memoir manual (memman)
- Lamport The Companions TeXbook Eijkhout, TeX by Topic Berry et al, TeX for the Impatient Bechtolsheim, TeX in Practice
- Companion, Mittelbach TeXBook, Knuth
- Mittlbach et al., LaTeX Companion/LaTeX Web Companion, TeXikon (german)
- LaTeX Companion
- A Guide to LaTeX - Kopka & Daly
- LaTeX Companion (Mittelbach), TeX-book (Knuth)
- LaTeX, A Document Preparation System by Lamport The LaTeX Companion, 2cd Ed., by Mittelbach, et al. A Beginner's Book of TeX, by Seroul and Levy

**Question 10.** What application do you use to create PDF? Adobe Distiller, ps2pdf, other. (or whatever comes w/Acrobat); Adobe Distiller for final; Adobe Distiller for final; all of the above; All of the above, application dependent; cute pdf; dvi2pdf; dvipdf in latex may be dvipdfm; dvipdfmx (Japanese); GSview and Ghostscript; I use pd2pdf, pdftex, and dvipdfm depending on the document.; pdflatex; pdfLaTeX; pdflatex; pdflatex; pdflatex; pdftex; pdftex, postprocess with Distiller or own pdf editor ; pstopdf (from xpdf); TeXShop; VTeX;

**Question 11.** Describe the reasons you create PDF document from a  $\text{\TeX}$  or  $\text{\LaTeX}$  source. Is it for distribution over the Internet; to create interactive, high content materials; for business purposes? Please elaborate in the space provided below.

- Portability, ease of visualisation of graphic content in the document (.dvi vs .pdf or .dvi vs .ps) and availability of visualisation software (AcroRead vs Ghostview)
- easy distribution to others (without TeX, GhostView, etc) PDF capabilities for slides (talks)
- because it is what latex outputs
- Adobe Reader is my favourite TeX output viewer.
- For internet course-material distribution. For interactive practice quizzes. For presentation slides.
- Easy do do.
- easy distribution, bookmark feature
- At my workplace people use Word. To make documents readable to them, they have to be in pdf. Even though the quality of pdf surprises them they are not willing to shift to LaTeX.
- For distribution and for making it readable for people that doesn't have a dvi or postscript viewer
- portable viewable/printable output
- Distribution over internet primarily.
- distribution
- For distribution ... it is the native format for Mac OS X.

- to circulate and publish my work in working paper repositories, to submit to journals and conferences, and lately to create interactive contents for teaching purposes
- 1. Distribute my documents over the internet 2. Submit my research papers to journals 3. Make PDF presentations (I am not using MS PowerPoint)
- I use PDF for putting course materials on the web and also as a way to send documents to people who can't handle LaTeX, i.e. MS Word users.
- For business documentation and reports.
- The distribution of the material is easier. Moreover, my system has native interpretation of PDF on screen
- Universal high-quality printing, distribution over the internet, presentations.
- all of the above
- Generally if I make a PDF if it's for someone who doesn't handle Postscript. Also, PowerPoint-style presentations pretty much have to be PDF...
- most of my colleagues don't know much about dvi formats, but everybody knows pdf and has a reader.
- share documents with others not using TeX/LaTeX
- Normally I use pdf only for presentation. However in future I may use it to publicate some things "in the internet"
- Document interchange
- Almost everybody can read PDF-documents, PS-documents are for specialists only. As PDF-documents are well compressed, it is easy to send them by e-mail.
- Native Mac OS X format, so it is normal to me.
- Primarily for previewing LaTeX output, and for printing. (The flow path is easier than the tex to dvi to ps path, and Acrobat is easier than GhostView for viewing.)
- hyperlinks, distribution to people without TeX
- to distribute papers as pdf e.g. on the internet

- For distribution over the Internet.
- yo generate/view/printmostly matematic formulae
- One manual of about 500 pages for my compagny. Personal: My letters, articles, pieces of work by the children (Yes they prefer LaTeX for larger pieces of work, I didn't have to explain. See was believe) The reason is high content material. Bueatiful layout.
- Distribution over internet
- PREPRESS, DISTRIBUTION, BACK ISSUES
- To post on my website and to attach to e-mail
- The Copy-Shop where I print my papers cannot print ps files, the same is true in many University CIP-Pools
- distribution over internet. Print files with ease, in particular when the files contain pstricks material.
- I write manuals
- On-line software manuals (posted on internet for customers and provided by ftp – this system replaced printed docs 2002). I provide screen friendly (using pdfscreen) and print friendly versions, also using hyperref and xr-hyper (as well as various other styles)
- Layout, Internet
- Distribution over the internet and e-mail
- To create presentations etc.
- for distribution on internet, to create interactive materials
- Distribution over the Internet
- Internet distribution of interactive educational materials (pdf quizzes typeset using Acrotex) creation of static educational materials, such as course notes, assignments etc.
- The ease with which it allows for document exchange, easiest and most foolproof way of sending a file to the printer.

- Generally, I create PDF for educational purposes, for my classes. I also create interactive PDF to provide online content for my classes and for the math community.
- Distribution over the Internet and Beamer for presentations.
- business purposes
- Ease of distribution to students and faculty. Everyone has a pdf viewer and all can print a pdf..
- I use it for school papers currently. It produces the best looking output, allows me to automate my bibliographies, and allows direct inclusion of Lilypond code (I'm a music student).
- Mostly for distribution over the Internet.
- I work in a publishing house and we do all of our books in TeX.
- Is there any reason using DVI? PDF is good for everything - print products, presentations, docs...
- I use PDF for the sake of portability. Most can read PDF, not everyone read DVI.
- I use advanced microtypesetting (microtype.sty) so I use pdfTeX. easy exchange with nonTeXusers
- pdf makes it possible to distribute to more users and the format has more interactive features than postscript.
- Ease of distribution over the internet (Paper preprints and student assignments)
- Distribution to people who don't use latex
- To create portable documents, maybe for distribution over Internet.
- For distribution over the internet.
- Provide document for print service
- I prefer pdftex because of its microtypographical features, various graphics formats which can be included, the normally smaller file size of resulting pdf compared with ps, the interactive features e.g. hyperref offers. Also i like pdf for exchanging/distribution and because viewer apps are normally more advanced than ps viewers.

- portable Distribution. it's more accessible cross-platform. Distribution by email & posting on web site(s). Standard format for print houses.
- For online distribution
- Distribution over the Internet
- I was in charge of a book publishing. For printing I needed the book in pdf format. Making the book/paper available in electronic format is the main reason. This is easy to distribute keeping the format.
- Most transferable form.
- For distribution, ofcourse.
- Distribution over the Internet. To control the appearance of documents. To ensure appropriate fonts are present right in the document.
- Distribute reports to client sites
- When sending document to other people.
- For distribution to general public, company, business partners etc. PDF being essentially universally readable, is the perfect medium for distributing documents.
- for ease of online reading, including use of hyperlinks
- pdf for me is the preferred general output format; apart from pdfTeX, I also use XeTeX to directly use Apple's advanced typography features.. Question 12 is pointless, since I use pdf exclusively even for print.
- Distribution over the internet, submission of documents to the NSF via Fastlane
- distribution per email. presentations per beamer
- pdf is more common than ps and dvi. I always used images in my projects so far, in which case pdf is easier to distribute as well, since the images are incorporated in the doc.
- Distribution to arbitrary platforms, and the Internet
- easier to email than ps

- The main reason is for distribution over the Internet.
- To make digital copies to share with others and make available online
- Distribution over the Internet
- It is easy to share documents among multiple computers w/o losing formatting information
- It's easier to share with "normal people" and have a lot more features than PostScript format, such as hiperlinks, good quality graphics and is also very good to prepare cute presentations using PPower4.
- readable by other users without TeX
- Distribution across platforms; create interactive, high content material
- Predictability of TeX and Free of charge for creating PDF and Forms in PDF.
- to create interactive, high content materials
- To publish in an open format
- Mainly for ease of distribution. I'm perfectly happy with Postscript for my own purposes, but PDF seems to be easier for most people.
- Distribution to contacts, prepararion of presentation (via Beamer package).
- beamer presentations distribution of scientific papers
- "Acrobat Reader" is available (i.e., pre-installed) on far more machines than a suitable DVI or PS interpreter, so I create PDF for (private) distribution.
- Create printable software manuals for distribution with the software and over the internet
- high quality & portable documents
- For distribution to people who do not use TeX
- Display in browser across internet
- To create ready-to-print documents

- distribution
- easy to share
- for distributions over the Internet and interactive PDF
- distribution over the internet (publication on scientific preprint servers), communication with scientific colleagues
- for distribution over the internet, writing articles and books, letters, memos,
- Mainly for online distribution or submission to journals/conferences.
- It is primarily used for documenting the work I am doing at the university. Partly for distribution over the Internet, but primarily for printing.
- Native Mac OS X format, so it is normal to me.
- portability across platforms
- The computer course at my school started porting the output from PostScript to PDF in Summer 2003. I followed the change to avoid incompatibilities in class.
- Distribution
- I like TeX. That's all
- Large documents
- PDF can be read/understood by all our customers, both printers and online clients
- To create readable output for non-TeX/Latex users (most people are not able to view a postscript or a dvi-file); To create beamer presentations
- Because it's a somewhat light format, almost everybody have a viewer program, and it's a universal standard for trading documents. My main objective is to create documents that are very portable (that can be read in many platforms). Finally, hyperlinks created by hyperref are a particular treasure.
- For distribution over the internet.
- Ease of distribution
- For distribution to colleagues

- easy to handle
- online posting and sending it to friends who don't have post-script viewers
- Distribution over internet
- readable by other users without TeX
- for business purpose
- for distribution over Internet, for printing materials (notes, instructions, articles), for pre-press printing for textbooks (printed directly from pdf files), for presentation (transparencies) etc, all for educational purposes
- distribution over internet interactive cross-platform
- Distribution to my students
- for presentations
- I do in-house documentation as PDF I distribute documents over the web in PDF  
Apart from hyperlinks, my documents are typically non-interactive.
- Convenient to distribute; hyperref package allows for easy linking within the document and for outside sources.
- distribution, container-format (file annotations)
- Distribution (mail/web)
- For distribute my documents to my students. I also use the Beamer package, which works best in pdf-format.
- For lay-out reasons People can't make adjustments
- so it can be read by people outside where I am for proof reading etc
- It is to share documents with non-TeX colleagues, and to distribute documents to students etc. I also print from pdf most of the time.
- I was in charge of a book publishing. For printing I needed the book in pdf format.  
Making the book/paper available in electronic format is the main reason. This is easy to distribute keeping the format.

- document with graphics, all bundled into a single package layout is conserved exactly as I want it, most people have AR installed no interactive documents so far
- Primarily write technical papers and memos. Also my book on LASERS (University Science Books, 1986) may have been the first large professionally published hardbound technical book (1300 pages, 600 figures, 2000 equations) ever published entirely in TeX (no paper ms ever; written, copy edited, proofed, corrected and typeset entirely on screen and via mag tape). Currently also prepare presentations in TeX, archive and present them in PDF.
- I use to write papers and also used it to write theses.
- I use PDF when publishing online. Also many journals accept submitted material in PDF.
- Internet distribution Business purposes (MS users can read it and I prefer to avoid any MS applications)
- For proper printing and distribution.
- distribution online and via mail, ease of printing, predominant on Mac OS X
- for distribution on the internet
- Distribution (of scientific material) and interactivity.
- scientific publications; PDF is one standard for submission; I put my publications on my homepage: easy access, free reader, good (print) quality
- 1. Internal technical memoranda at work. 2. Conference papers 3. To create beamer presentations both at work and for teaching mathematics
- all you describe in the question

**Question 13.** If you have any experience or knowledge of commercial publishing houses that use a  $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}/\text{L}^{\text{A}}\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$  or  $\text{pdf}_{\text{t}}\text{e}_{\text{x}}$  work flow for prepress typesetting, please list publishing houses and countries in the space provided below.

- No, but many accept Postscript files produced by LaTeX: Wiley New York Prentice Hall-Pearson Education Canada
- IEEE

- Springer or Elsevier
- N/A
- Elsevier, Netherlands Springer-Verlag
- NA
- VDI-Verlag. Accepts pdf-Files.
- My employer (ArtCom) sells such a workflow. :-)
- I have worked together with Winter Verlag, Heidelberg, with Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tuebingen, and with Richarz Druck, Bonn.
- N/A
 

But I wanted to say the options in #12 aren't really fair. I wanted the answer "mostly for print."
- Oxford Univeristy Press, UK
- None.
- Not personally, but I have assisted other faculty with their submissions to MAA and ACM
- Mine :-): Publications of Université Paul-Valéry, Montpellier 3 (France)
- the newspaper I work for (Südkurier, DE) used Advent 3B2 (TeX based) formerly
- Mentis (Paderborn/GERMANY) has those books, that are not typeset properly by the author, typeset with LaTeX.
- Edicions UPC - Spain
- Q12: Neither - I use LaTeX as a notepad and pencil - record ideas / write papers / write-up notes from talks
 

Q13: Most math journals prefer TeX/LaTeX files. The list would take too long.
- Springer Heidelberg
- UK, London Mathematical Society. Cambridge University press. OUP. Institute of Physics.

- In Lithuania: TEV, VTEX. ([www.tev.lt](http://www.tev.lt), [www.vtex.lt](http://www.vtex.lt))
- Computer Aided Engineering, Publishing Division, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
- no
- We usually provide camera-ready pdf to the publishers; primarily, that is Springer, Heidelberg (Germany).
- I noticed a book I own on Japanese History is typeset using LaTeX2e. (University Press Cambridge) (ISBN 0521529182)
- Springer Verlag (Germany)
- n/a
- Elsevier Springer
- Springer Press
- no
- Springer-Verlag (New York, Germany) W H Freeman
- n/a
- Springer, Heidelberg (Germany) Wiley-VCH, Weinheim/Berlin (Germany)
- Musensturm-Verlag, Germany
- River Valley Technologies, SJP Building, Cotton Hills, Trivandrum 695014, India. A text formatting company that uses TeX and TeX alone for text formatting. Clients include Elsevier Science, Institute of Physics Publishing, Nature Publishing Group, Blackwell Science, etc.
- The Cambridge University Press does some of its work in (La)TeX. II have recently been involved in producing a book that went from final PDF produced by research group to CUP printed book in two months.
- Springer verlag (Germany)
- none
- Computer Aided Engineering, Publishing Division, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh

- Springer Germany Teubner Germany
- Extensive experience with professional society journals, e.g. Optical Society of America, IEEE, and American Physical Society.
- Oxford University Press used camera-ready copy I supplied from LaTeX source.
- Springer and more, scientific journals etc.
- Galileo Press (Germany)

**Question 20.** What you most like to see improved in T<sub>E</sub>X/L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X? Use the space provided below:

- Easier font integration
- The excellent features available separately in pdfTeX and pTeX and others integrated; something like a double-byte-capable pdfTeX would be good.
- 1. Page-breaking algorithms as sophisticated as the line-breaking algorithms. 2. Better table support. 3. More flexible and varied page layout.
- Font management and install/using.
- easier usage of new fonts
- Easier installation of fonts and support for opentype fonts
- An integration with metapost as in context, easier scripting language.
- better graphics handling
- Porting Scifiworkplace to OSX, it's cool to make small algebraic computations and type messy equations.
- More easier support for OpenType 'PRO' fonts (discretionary and contextual ligatures, ending characters, ...)
- Sorry, but I can't really think of any problems I haven't been able to solve.
- Documentation for the non-technical user.
- Designing of new styles Support for Unicode

- I'm not sure if there's anything I need improved. Almost inevitably, whenever I think of something I want to do with LaTeX, it turns out there's already a way to do it if I look enough.
- I still wish there would be a better editor a la lyx or scientific word out there that is fully compatible concerning cut/pasting tables from say excel, stata etc. i also use mathematica a lot and find the non-compatibility very annoying (that would go out to the mathematica programmers though).
- Direct support for OpenType fonts in pdftex including ligatures, lining figures etc.
- I am still waiting for a system capable of WYSIWYG.
- Better and easier way to use fonts.
- \* Font installation \* Integration with MetaPost
- pictures in paragraphs
- better knowledge distribution on outdated packages, more high quality comprehensive information than a lot of medium quality on the internet (but this will probably never come true) better information hinting on the real mistakes or problems in the log-file better editability of tables
- I wish that TeX/LaTeX improves and, mostly, simplifies the use of fonts. The incorporation of the Unicode encoding standards is a must.
- an integrated simplified distribution including a wyswyg editor more intelligent compiler e.g. the sytem should accept blank lines better diagmostics, the present one is too elaborate

I am very happy with the system which meets my modest requirements: complicated mathematical formulae I built it by following the instructions in TeXLive 2004, yet I don't know what I am using I think I am using acrobat reader from winedt from Latex-PDF compiler fom MikTeX? from LaTeX? from TeX? from TeXLive? from CTAN?

Obviously I dont need to know what I am using as I am very happy with the system, I can use it without having to know how it works. I know I am using amsmath, amscd, ansfonts, I just copied the code from the examples in the books and related AMS documents on the internet.

- Automatic installation of packages from the prompt (like Perl does with modules) Documentation on how to use Javascript with LaTeX Consolidation of MetaPost documentation. Okay, not really LaTeX, but go hand in hand. Better handling of URLs in documents.
- page breaks algorithm based on chapter (or something like it) similar to the justification algorithm based on paragraphs.
- For my native language Telugu the Metafont characters created are not good. I don't know how to use the ttf or T1 fonts for Telugu also.
- Font management Figure inclusion (i.e. interaction with some conversion programs in order to use more different formats)
- Graphics inclusion easily used and viewed, and consistent across LaTeX, dvipdfm, pdftex
- I'm happy with it, so it's hard to have an overview where to start improving. My thesis supervisor is less of a fan, and probably can add more (although his list might be too long to fit in this box).

A programming language to create new macros that resembles modern languages (Python or Ruby) a bit closer would be nice, and would increase the potential group of programmers, driving innovation.

- I don't have enough experience to really answer this question. I know finding documentation takes most of my time. It would be nice if there was a more central location for up-to-date documents on various packages. I know there's CTAN, but I prefer to use the MikTeX installer. I just find I spend most of my time looking up how to do certain things. That is most likely due to my still limited experience.
- The page-breaking algorithm.
- Unicode & OpenType support
- It seems quite good to me. I can't remember anything that actually bothers me in LaTeX.
- Problems with pagebreak and footnotes should be solved: floatfloats + footnotes, marginpars in footnotes One central switch to use oldstylenums by default
- Communication between latex/metapost/postscript/pdf and microsoft office products

- Package management. Installing packages (and especially fonts) has a reasonably steep learning curve. This discourages me from keeping up with updates.

Better widow/orphan control

- handle all types of graphics cut and paste with window applications
- I'm still discovering it, but it seems almost perfect! :-)
- Personally i'm quite happy with it. I guess LaTeX could be improved in general in basically two fields. First, documentation and usage, which means that the first steps are made easier for beginner's. I don't know how to achieve this right away without a lot of personal effort. I'm advising 2-3 colleagues, students in my department at university to get started. But at the beginning it always look difficult. Second, LaTeX is missing some features ConTeXt already have, e.g. line grid typesetting, placement of figures, extended multicolumn features, etc. I don't know what LaTeX3 will bring and when it's coming but i think the gap could be closed.
- Document class for magazine Easy to use other language, like Bangla (Bengali), without transliteration
- I am a retired maths teacher from a Technical College and for many years I tried to interest my colleagues in using TEX/LATEX but to no avail — learning curve too steep for the amount of use they would get from it was the usual reply. A book/manual/CD specifically for Maths Teachers to enable them to produce quality material for their students. This would include graphics as well as text.. If the template was there I feel it would be successful.
- Improved error analysis
- Font and font system handling Transparency Ease of transition from/to Word-based world
- Somehow make it easier... not sure how though.
- Support Unicode input for all languages, instead of having to use special character combinations to achieve the same. A program similar to pdftex that would generate full quality OpenOffice XML would be nice.
- I'd love to have the TeX typesetting engine as a library, to use with other input formats more easily.

- The only thing I do not like is the lack of support for images in DVI besides eps. I'd like to use tif,png,jpg etc.. and being able to use a program like Yaps to preview my documents. Using acrobat reader is less handy since it doesn't autoupdate when a new version is compiled while the window is open. Since I'm fairly new to TeX I'd like to play a bit sometimes with my source and check the result on a regular base. Although the more I work with it, the less I do so.

It's not really a TeX problem, but it's the only drawback for me so far.

- Easier to make page styles Easier to write macros More fonts, including mathematics fonts
- I'd loved see the MiKTeX ported to Linux (mainly his package update mechanism). Or maybe a kind of fusion between the Texlive/tetex and MiKTeX.
- It's been said many, many times → Improved font support
- Full-automatic installation and updating
- Graphical Style Designer
- Better macro like support. Preferable some variant of Lisp
- I would like to see the package inclusion mechanism improved to make it more difficult for packages to clash with one another. Failing that, I would like to see a mechanism to provide warnings in the event that two packages are likely to clash.
- Support for graphics (very much, especially portable, scalable (vector) graphics), ease of programming
- Export / Import to "standard" Wordprocessor formats
- Tables, tables, tables. Control over widows and orphans. Ability to collaborate with non-tex users.
- font management (installation etc.)
- The TeX output routine should be totally rewritten to allow for dynamic page style changes
- full Unicode support including RTL-Languages and polytonic greek, OpenType font support, baseline grids

- Learning something different than MS WORD, get good results, learn something about typesetting
- more interactive tools for PDF interface to XML
- Parallel use of images in multiple formats: jpg, eps, pdf, ...  
Over all, a large enhancement of dealing with images would be really necessary.
- Internationalization and Unicode support, particularly for RTL and multi-script documents.
- Better and easier way to use fonts.
- A GUI for Windows and Linux would be nice. It's just that the command-line window scares many inexperienced users from experimenting with TeX's capabilities. And a plugin system would be another nice feature, e.g. to create different output formats, enable insertion of HTML text etc.
- ConTeXt's superior layout possibilities integrated into LaTeX  
or  
(AMS)LaTeX's superior mathematics typesetting integrated into ConTeXt
- I'd like to see a core redesign to break certain technical limitations: the maximum limit of counters, token lists, dimensions, etc.. Their limit should be raised to at least  $2^{16}$ .
- I would like to see a much easier way to use extra fonts.
- graphic user interface
- More freely available fonts. Better standard layouts. Typesetting on a grid. More accurate control of figure placement (i.e. figures only on lefthand pages).
- Captions Automatic formation of the text with individual variation possibilities
- Fonts installation, font installation, font management, font choices....Did I mention FONT INSTALLATION!!!!

This is a major problem as I see it. While there are many who understand the subtle nuances of installing fonts, there will never be any "end user" who fully gets it. If there was a font installer (like the MikTeX updater) for LaTeX, this would be a HUGE boost for its appeal to main stream users....

- Full-automatic installation and updating
- metafont --> type1
- font management work with (writing) tables interactive documents (like this one) interactive help, more smart error message system (probably this issues should be addressed to editors)
- Unicode aware Read an XML DTD and format XML documents straight forwardedly
- Multiple-language handling.
- svg support (include and export) OpenType encoding issues fixed space setting (work in columns)  
comprehensible source code
- I have no idea!
- Better handling of accented characters (bibtex). Better converters to other formats, especially .doc and .rtf. Custom-bib is great, but I would prefer an easier way of manipulating .bst files.
- Document class for magazine Easy to use other language, like Bangla (Bengali), without transliteration
- I'd like to learn (or acquire) skills and straightforward software assistance with which I could not only prepare Plain TeX documents containing technical content, mathematics, and illustrations (in which I'm already pretty fully skilled), but also readily include links to external online material. I'd like to be able to convert such documents easily, not just to downloadable PDF, but to immediately on-line readable HTML. I'd like to be able to organize and manage a combination of printable and electronic material in a single project (e.g., a printed book plus a well-linked CD or web site) in a single master file structure. (And all of this on a Mac . . .)

I'd really like to see the development of simple widespread browser plug-ins that would make any standard browser able to decode TeX code (or some subset of TeX math) that was imbedded inline in a standard HTML document, so that an HTML syntax like `<tex>` —some standard Plain TeX math coding—`</tex>` could be used to insert math or a display equation in an ordinary HTML document and display it on screen.

- Installation and configuration. The MikTeX package manager is a big improvement but it is still too cumbersome to install and use new fonts. Supporting more graphics formats would also be an improvement — especially if the same formats were useable with (La)TeX and pdf(La)TeX.
- Font handling Being able to easily access each line (e.g., for adding a line number) When a page break comes in the middle of a paragraph then the part on the next page gets retypeset Parallel typesetting Magazine style layout with text flowing from one box to another
- Have to think about that.
- easier font integration
- The most used or best packages should be an integral part of LaTeX.
- Automatic updating of packages, a la MikTeX, for fpTeX and TeXLive.