Les Cahiers GUTenberg
Contents of issues 48–53 (2006–2009)

Les Cahiers GUTenberg is the journal of GUT, the French-language TEX user group (`http://www.gutenberg.eu.org`).

Cahiers 48, 2006

Cahiers 49, 2007

Christian Rossi, De la diffusion à la conservation des documents numériques [From dissemination to preservation of digital documents]; pp. 47–61

[Translation published in *TUGboat* 30:2.]

Cahiers 50, 2008

Thierry Bouche, Éditorial; pp. 3–4

Yves Soulet, Manuel de prise en main pour Ti*k*Z [Hands-on manual for Ti*k*Z]; pp. 5–87

This is a concise manual for getting aquainted with the Ti*k*Z drawing system by Till Tantau. Special attention is given to applications from the real world.

Cahiers 51, 2008

Thierry Bouche, Éditorial; pp. 3–6

Heinrich Stamerjohanns, Deyan Ginev, Catalin David, Dimitar Misev, Vladimir Zamdzhiev and Michael Kohlhase, Conversion d'articles en LaTeX vers XML avec MathML: une étude comparative [Conversion of articles in LaTeX to XML with MathML: A comparative study]; pp. 7–28

Publishing in Mathematics and theoretical areas in Computer Science and Physics has been predominantly using (La)TeX as a formatting language in the last two decades. This large corpus of born-digital material is both a boon — LaTeX is a semi-semantic format where the source often contains indications of the author's intentions — and a problem — TeX is Turing-complete and authors use this freedom to use thousands of styles and millions of user macros.

Several tools have been developed to convert (La)TeX documents to XML-based documents. Different DML projects use different tools, and the selection seems largely accidental. To put the choice of converters for DML projects onto a more solid footing and to encourage competition and feature convergence we survey the market. In this paper we investigate and compare five LaTeX-to-XML transformers along three dimensions: *a*) ergonomic factors like documentation, ease of installation, *b*) coverage, and *c*) quality of the resulting documents (in particular the MathML parts).

José Grimm, Convertir du LaTeX en HTML en passant par XML: Deux exemples d'utilisation de Tralics [From LaTeX to HTML via XML]; pp. 29–59

This paper demonstrates on two examples how a LaTeX document can be converted to HTML using an XML intermediate document. The first example is INRIA's Activity Report, for which the printed reference (the PDF version) is obtained from the XML. The second example concerns a Ph.D. thesis, whose translation to HTML was undertaken after the defence, and needed some adaptations.

Thierry Bouche, Production de métadonnées MathML pour des articles de recherche en mathématiques : l'expérience du CEDRAM [Producing MathML metadata for mathematical research articles: The CEDRAM experience]; pp. 61–76

We describe CEDRICS, a general purpose system for automated journal production entirely based on a LaTeX input format. We show how the very basic ideas that initiated the whole effort turned into an efficient system because of the ability of LaTeX markup to parametrise simultaneously, and without compromising high typographical quality, for the PDF output as well as accurate XML metadata with (presentation) MathML formulas. This was made possible by the availability of two entirely independent LaTeX source processors each with its own specific focus but with full TeX-macro language support: pdfLaTeX by Hàn Thế Thành, and Tralics by José Grimm.

Jean-Michel Hufflen, Passer de LaTeX à XSL-FO [Introducing LaTeX users to XSL-FO]; pp. 77–99

[Published in *TUGboat* 29:1.]

Cahiers 52–53, 2009

Thierry Bouche, Éditorial; pp. 3–4

Yves Soulet, METAPOST raconté aux piétons [METAPOST for pedestrians]; pp. 5–117

This is a manual for getting started with the powerful graphic language METAPOST. It is written in a most accessible manner for those not so familiar with computer programming. It comes with a load of exercises and illustrations, which are each carefully explained. The example files are available for download on the *Cahiers*' website.