

# NRP Report – Test File

Vít Zýka

TYPOkvítek Praha

vit.zyka@seznam.cz

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For writing NRP report we provide files as follows:

	$\text{\LaTeX}$	$\text{ConTeXt}$
template definition	<code>nrp-report.cls</code>	<code>nrp-cont-report.tex</code>
minimal	<code>nrp-report-min.tex</code>	<code>nrp-cont-report-min.tex</code>
test & example	<code>nrp-report-test.tex</code>	<code>nrp-cont-report-test.tex</code>
bibtex data	<code>nrp-report.bib</code>	<code>nrp-report.bib</code>

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## 1 $\text{\TeX}$

TeX is a typesetting system written by Donald E. Knuth, who says in the Preface to his book on TeX [3] that it is “intended for the creation of beautiful books — and especially for books that contain a lot of mathematics”.

### 1.1 How should I pronounce $\text{\TeX}$ ?

The ‘X’ is “really” the Greek letter Chi, and is pronounced by English-speakers either a bit like the ‘ch’ in the Scots word ‘loch’.

### 1.2 Information

Except of the  $\text{\TeX}$ book [3] an impressive book about  $\text{\TeX}$  exists in Czech by Petr Olšák [4]. On-line information is summarized in the Table 1.

## 2 $\text{\LaTeX}$

LaTeX is a TeX macro package, originally written by Leslie Lamport, that provides a document processing system. LaTeX allows markup to describe the structure of a document, so that the user need not think about presentation. By using document classes and add-on packages, the same document can be produced in a variety of different layouts.

### 2.1 How should I pronounce $\text{\LaTeX}$ ?

Lamport never recommended how one should pronounce LaTeX, but a lot of people pronounce it ‘Lay TeX’ or perhaps ‘Lah TeX’.

## 2.2 Instalation

The best  $\text{\LaTeX}$  installation is TeXLive [www.tug.org/texlive](http://www.tug.org/texlive). It works on many platforms and operating systems.

## 2.3 Information

Well known Czech beginners book about  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is [7]. Basic on-line  $\text{\LaTeX}$  manuals shows Table 2.

## 3 $\text{ConTeXt}$

$\text{ConTeXt}$  is a macro package developed by Hans Hagen of Pragma-Ade.  $\text{ConTeXt}$  is a document-production system based, like  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , on the TeX typesetting system. Whereas  $\text{\LaTeX}$  insulates the writer from typographical details,  $\text{ConTeXt}$  takes a complementary approach by providing structured interfaces for handling typography, including extensive support for colors, backgrounds, hyperlinks, presentations, figure-text integration, and conditional compilation. It gives the user extensive control over formatting while making it easy to create new layouts and styles without learning the  $\text{\TeX}$  macro language.  $\text{ConTeXt}$ ’s unified design avoids the package clashes that can happen with  $\text{\LaTeX}$ .

$\text{ConTeXt}$  also integrates MetaFun, a superset of METAPOST and a powerful system for vector graphics. MetaFun can be used as a stand-alone system to produce figures, but its strength lies in enhancing  $\text{ConTeXt}$  documents with accurate graphic elements.

Tabulka 1: T<sub>E</sub>X on-line information.

<a href="http://www.tug.org">www.tug.org</a>	T <sub>E</sub> X User Group
<a href="http://www.cstug.cz">www.cstug.cz</a>	Czechoslovak T <sub>E</sub> X User Group
<a href="http://www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html">www.tex.ac.uk/cgi-bin/texfaq2html</a>	T <sub>E</sub> X FAQ

Tabulka 2: L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X on-line information.

<a href="http://tex.loria.fr/general/latex2e.html">tex.loria.fr/general/latex2e.html</a>	on-line reference manual
<a href="http://www.ctan.org/get/info/lshort/english/lshort.pdf">www.ctan.org/get/info/lshort/english/lshort.pdf</a>	beginners' manual

Tabulka 3: ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt on-line information.

<a href="http://www.contextgarden.net">www.contextgarden.net</a>	wiki
<a href="http://wiki.contextgarden.net/ConTeXt_on_Excursion%2C_translations">wiki.contextgarden.net/ConTeXt_on_Excursion%2C_translations</a>	beginners' manual
<a href="http://texshow.contextgarden.net">texshow.contextgarden.net</a>	reference manual
<a href="http://www.pragma-ade.com/general/manuals/cont-eni.pdf">www.pragma-ade.com/general/manuals/cont-eni.pdf</a>	manual
<a href="http://www.pragma-ade.com/general/manuals/metafun-s.pdf">www.pragma-ade.com/general/manuals/metafun-s.pdf</a>	vector graphics manual

### 3.1 How should I pronounce ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt?

ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt is pronounced like the word context, i.e. 'kontekst'.

### 3.2 Instalation

For most up-to-date ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt installation follow the page [http://wiki.contextgarden.net/ConTeXt\\_Minimals](http://wiki.contextgarden.net/ConTeXt_Minimals). ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt is also included in the TeXLive [www.tug.org/texlive](http://www.tug.org/texlive).

### 3.3 Information

On-line information about ConT<sub>E</sub>Xt is listed in Table 3.

## 4 Typography

Among others we mention excellent book [2], in Czech [1, 6]. See [5] about diploma thesis formatting.

### Reference

- [1] Bohuslav Blažej. *Grafická úprava tiskovin*. SPN, 1. edition, 1990.
- [2] Robert Bringhurst. *The Elements of Typographic Style*. Hartley & Marks, Point Roberts, WA, USA, version 2.4 edition, 2001.
- [3] Donald Ervin Knuth. *Computer & Typesetting A: The T<sub>E</sub>Xbook*. Addison Wesley, 1994.

- [4] Petr Olšák. *T<sub>E</sub>Xbook naruby*. Konvoj Brno, 1. edition, 1997.
- [5] Eduard Polách. *Pravidla sazby diplomových prací* [online], 2000 [cit. 12.11.2008]. <http://home.pf.jcu.cz/~edpo/pravidla/pravidla.pdf>.
- [6] Pavel Pop, Jindřich Fléger, and Vladimír Pop. *Ruční sazba I*. Státní pedagogické nakladatelství Praha, 2. edition, 1989.
- [7] Jiří Rybička. *L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X pro začátečníky*. Konvoj, 2. edition, 1999.



Obrázek 1: Test figure.