software

Introducing VT_EX/Linux

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abstract

This document is a short introduction to VT_EX for Linux, a partial port of VT_EX that is free for non-commercial use. The most interesting feature of the compiler is the use of PDF as a backend instead of DVI.

kevwords

VTeX, Linux, port, MicroPress

What is VT_EX/Linux

VTEX/Linux is a *partial* port of the VTEX/Win TEX compiler. It does not include the shell and/or Visual Tools and there is currently no intention to port those to Linux.

Even the port of the compiler itself is partial. Out of the three modes of VTEX/Win, only two are supported (PDF and DVI, but not HTML); the DVI mode is essentially useless, since the main advantages of VTEX's DVI mode under Windows rely on VTEX DVI drivers which are not being ported.

Thus, for all practical purposes, VT_EX/Linux should be viewed as the PDF-mode compiler only.

Of the bitmap graphics filters that are supported by the Windows version of VTEX, only three have been ported to Linux at this time: the filters for PCX, TARGA and BMP files. Other filters that are used by the Windows version (currently consisting of filters for GIF, JPEG, PNG and TIFF) may be made available in the future.

On the other hand, VTEX/Linux includes the full PostScript support (GeX) of the Windows version. This includes both the EPS inclusion and inline PostScript, including support for PStricks, PSfrag, and GeXX.

The port requires Linux version 2.0, and at least 16Mb physical memory (without X11) or 32Mb (with X11). Below this limit performance will be unacceptably slow.

What is VTFX

VTEX is a full TEX GUI development environment for Windows. It features various visual tools to simplify input of

formulas and LATEX pictures; a built-in editor with syntax highlighting and an integrated previewer; TEX DVI and PDF backends; an optional HTML backend; direct inclusion of EPS pictures and various bitmapped file formats; support for IF4, PFB, TTF and PK/MF fonts; virtual fonts; an in-line postscript interpreter (GeX); and a number of other extensions to the TEX language.

VTEX's current version number is 6.30. An (outdated) review of version 5.10 by Erik Frambach appeared in MAPS #20, page 142–145.

Direct PDF-generating mode

Starting at version 6.0, the VTEX Typesetter supports PDF output generating mode. Since PDF has become the defacto standard for publishing scientific documents online, this advance feature should prove of great benifit to users. Creation of PDF files from existing documents in TEX and LATEX is transparent. Various types of graphics, hyperlinks and outlines are fully supported.

Unlike other TEX systems supporting PDF output, VTEX builds the PDF directly from the TEX/LETEX source by the typesetter. There is no need for indirect conversion procedures like

 $T_{E}X \to \text{DVI} \to PostScript \to \text{PDF}$

or

$$T_{\!F}\!X \to \text{DVI} \to \text{PDF.}$$

The typesetter incorporates Type1 and IF4 fonts with font subsetting (only the actually used characters are included in the PDF file). This generally results in compact and good PDF output. To ensure high quality of the produced files, the distribution comes with many standard TeX fonts in Type1 format.

GeX: Direct PostScript Graphics

Version 6.2 of VTEX introduces another major enhancement to TEX: an integrated PostScript processor/PDF translator. This extension (called GeX for 'Graphics eXtension') allows easy one-pass handling of Encapsulated PostScript files (.eps).

As of version 6.3, there is also direct support for the PStricks and PSfrag packages. There is more information on GeX in a separate article in this MAPS issue.

The most important feature of GeX is that in most cases there is nothing new to learn: GeX will take graphic[sx],

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PStricks, PSfrag or seminar code without any changes. But there is more to GeX: with PostScript feedback, entirely new macro packages become possible.

Huge T_EX

VTEX uses a HugeTEX version of the typesetter, which does away with many of traditional TeX limits. For example, the string, pool, and hyphenation space sizes are now limited only by the available memory. Perhaps the most irritating of TEX limits is the 256-font limit, which is no longer present: you can easily produce documents with thousands of fonts.

Installation and usage

A minimal working VTEX system is provided by Micro-Press. It consists of several archive files. The web-pages mentioned below contain detailed up-to-date instructions on how to install VTEX/Linux.

A large portion of the VTEX distribution contains usual TEX files (for instance macros and font metrics). There are, however, some differences between the VTEX files and the 'standard' files, and you will be better off by using the MicroPress' supplied files.

Only the most essential components are duplicated to assure that the crucial packages function as tested by us. GeX relies on very recent corrections of PStricks, seminar and graphicx; these corrections may not yet be available in your TeX distribution. You can supplement the distribution with other standard packages available on CTAN as you desire.

General layout and configuration files

VT_EX uses a file hierarchy that can be installed anywhere on your system. The default directory layout under Linux currently mimics the Windows version, with a number of subdirectories under one central directory called "vtex". It is very easy to adopt the system to your specific requests.

Unlike most other versions of TEX, VTEX does not rely on environment variables, but rather on a configuration file, vtexlnx.rc (in the user's home directory). This file uses a typical Windows .ini file syntax; it is divided onto several sections, each defining its variables. The only other needed configuration file is a font mapping file called type1.rc.

Both files are text; the exact description of these files needed for the customization is provided on the Web pages.

PDF Links and commands

One of the advantages of .pdf files is the ability to produce hyperlinks. VTEX supports both external and internal links. On the low level, this is accompished by VTEX \special commands. Several other commands are available to add information to the PDF document like Creation Date and Outlines. On the high level, all of the features are

supported by S. Rahtz's hyperref; most features are also supported by a smaller and faster pdf.sty.

EPS file inclusion

The PDF backend supports .eps file inclusion. Prior to version 6.2, this inclusion was based on using GhostScript for some of the work. You had to install and set up GhostScript and ask VTEX to use it— otherwise the included file will be blank.

Starting at version 6.2, VT_EX/Win includes the GeX converter which usually does a much cleaner job. VT_EX/Linux does not support GhostScript piping at all since the use of GhostScript currently offers no advantages over GeX.

To activate Gex make sure to specify the -ox switch in the command line.

Unsupported VT_EX syntax

Due to the limitations of the .pdf format, some $VT_E\!X$ extensions will not work. Specifically

- Grey rules are not supported (but colored rules using specials are).
- □ Font effects, except for slant, aspect, and the simplest form of outline are not supported on Type 1 fonts. All font effects are supported on .if4 fonts.

License Terms

VTEX/Linux is currently available at no charge for *personal non-commercial use*. To use VTEX/Linux for any commercial purposes, you must obtain a commercial license from MicroPress.

At this time the software cannot be placed on any other server or on CD's.

Support and availability

VTEX/Linux is distributed on the internet from the following URL:

http://www.micropress-inc.com/linux

and by special permit also from the $\ensuremath{\mathtt{NTG}}$'s web server:

http://www.ntg.nl/VTeX.

The NTG has set up a mailing list where you can turn to for help and discussion. The list is called ntg-vtex@ntg.nl. You can subscribe to this list by sending a message to majordomo@ntg.nl with body "subscribe ntg-vtex".

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