# PixelArt0\*

# A package to draw pixel-art pictures.

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#### Abstract

This package defines macros to draw pixel-art pictures using  ${\rm I\!AT}_{\rm E}\!{\rm X}.$ 

 $\mathbf{W}$ warning: This package is an outdated version of pixelart, that works with LATEX (while pixelart requires LuaLATEX). It is kept around for background compatibility.

- If you are a new user:
  - if you are using LualATEX, you can use pixelart version 1.0.0 or later;
  - otherwise, you can use the pxpic package, by Jonathan P. Spratte.
- if you did use pixelart before version 1.0.0, you are advised to switch to pixelart version 1.0.0 or later, or to switch to pxpic (see above). Or you can replace your \requirepackage{pixelart} by \requirepackage{pixelart0} to continue using this outdated version.

# Contents

1	Introduction					
		License				
	1.2	Overview	2			
2	Download and Install					
	2.1	GNU/Linux Distribution	2			
		LaTeX distribution	2			
	2.3	Manual installation	3			
3	Usage					
	3.1	Package options	3			
		Macros				
	*This	document corresponds to pixelart0 0.3.0, dated 2022-11-16. Home page, bug reque	ests,			

etc. at http://framagit.org/spalax/pixelart

4	Bug	s, Ideas, Undefined behaviours	<b>5</b>			
	4.1	Missing \pixelart macro	5			
	4.2	It's insanely sloooow.	5			
	4.3	Black and white	5			
	4.4	Spaces	6			
	4.5	Uneven lines	7			
Change History						

7

# Index

# 1 Introduction

This document introduces the pixelart0 package, used to draw pixel-art pictures.

It is an outdated version of pixelart (before version 1.0.0), kept as part of pixelart for backward compatibility.

#### 1.1 License

This work may be distributed and/or modified under the conditions of the  $IAT_EXProject$  Public License, either version 1.3 of this license or (at your option) any later version.

Further information can be found in the .dtx file used to build this document.

#### 1.2 Overview

Installation instruction are given in section 2. Documentation about how to use this package (and examples) is given in section 3. Section 4 lists some known bugs and limitations.

# 2 Download and Install

# 2.1 Gnu/Linux Distribution

If applicable, the easiest way to get pixelart0 working is by installing it by your distribution package. In Debian (and Ubuntu, and surely other distributions that inherit from Debian) it is packaged in texlive-pictures since version 2017.20180103-1. So you can install it by running:

sudo apt install texlive-pictures

# 2.2 LaTeX distribution

This package is included both in  $T_EXLive$  and  $MiKT_EX$ , as part of pixelart. It can be installed using their respective package managers.

### 2.3 Manual installation

• Download the lastest archive :

Stable version https://mirrors.ctan.org/graphics/pgf/contrib/pixelart. zip

Development version https://framagit.org/spalax/pixelart/repository/ archive.zip?ref=main

- Unzip the archive.
- If you got the archive from CTAN (stable version), move file tex/latex/pixelart/pixelart0.sty in a  $IAT_EX$  path.
- If you got the development version, move the pixelart0.sty file into a LATEX path.

# 3 Usage

# 3.1 Package options

This package has a single package option: draft. If this option is set (\usepackage[draft]{pixelart}), pixel-art pictures are ignored. This can make compilation way, way faster<sup>1</sup>.

A downside is that since pixel-art pictures are ignored, this can mess up your document layout. A nicer option would be to have option draft guess the pixel-art size, and display a dummy picture with the same size<sup>2</sup>.

# 3.2 Macros

This package defines two macros : \bwpixelart<sup>3</sup>, used to insert a pixel-art picture, and \tikzbwpixelart, which has the same purpose, excepted that it is called from within a tikzpicture environment.

#### 3.2.1 \bwpixelart

\bwpixelart To insert a pixel-art picture in your text, use :

 $\times color, raise, scale \] \{\langle pixels \rangle\}$ 

Its optional arguments are:

**color=black** Foreground color (the background is transparent);

scale=1 Scale. By default, a pixel is the size of a tikzpicture default unit, which is probably bigger than what you want.

 $<sup>^1\</sup>mathrm{On}$  a document I am writing, containing a lot of pixel-art pictures, option draft makes compilation time go from 6 minutes to 22 seconds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>This has been implemented in pixelart.

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  by pixelart stands for black and white pixel art, although color and transparent pixel art would be more accurate.

raise=0pt Raise the picture. By default, the bottom of the picture is on the baseline. You might want to lower it a little by giving this option a negative argument.

Its mandatory argument is the picture pixels, as 0's and 1's. Line breaks in this argument are interpreted as line breaks in the pixel art pictures. How spaces are interpreted is undefined (see section 4.4 for more information).

For instance, this heart 🜞 was drawn using the following code:

```
\bwpixelart[color=red, scale=.05, raise=-1ex]{%
   001101100
   011111110
3
   111111111
   111111111
   111111111
   011111110
   001111100
   000111000
   000010000
   }
```

#### 3.2.2 \tikzbwpixelart

1

2

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

\tikzbwpixelart The second macro, \tikzbwpixelart is almost identical to the first one, excepted that it is meant to be called from inside a tikzpicture environment. Actually, \bwpixelart{0101} is more or less equivalent to calling :

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
1
    \tikzbwpixelart{(0, 0)}{0101}
2
  \end{tikzpicture}
з
```

The signature of this macro is :

 $tikzbwpixelart[\langle color, scale \rangle] \{\langle coordinates \rangle\} \{\langle pixels \rangle\}$ 

Its optional arguments are color and scale, used to set the color and scale of the picture.

Its first mandatory argument is the coordinate of the top left corner of the picture; the second one is the list of pixels (using the same syntax as the \bwpixelart macro).

For instance, this heart **w** was drawn using the following code:

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.05, baseline=-1em]
1
     \fill[red] (5, -4) circle (6.5);
2
     \tikzbwpixelart{(0, 0)}{%
з
     0011001100
4
     0111111110
5
     1111111111
6
     1111111111
7
     1111111111
8
     0111111110
9
     0011111100
10
     0001111000
11
     0000110000
12
```

```
13
   \end{tikzpicture}
14
```

7

Bugs, Ideas, Undefined behaviours 4

Note that most of the stuff in this section have been fixed in the version 1.0.0 of pixelart.

# I have great ideas about what this package could do, but:

- I do not need them;
- I am not sure there is a huge *need* for some pixel-art package;
- I have a full-time job, my wife has a far-more-than-full-time job, my daugther is a full-time  $job^4$ , so I have very little time to hack...

So, I am listing here some known bugs, undefined behaviours, limitations.

#### 4.1Missing \pixelart macro

There is no **\pixelart** macro. This is on purpose: given that this package is more or less a working draft, I did not want to register a badly designed \pixelart macro. This means that some folk wanting to improve this package can extand the \bwpixelart macro and use the name \pixelart to fix my design mistakes.

#### 4.2It's insanely sloooow.

That's it. It takes alomst 30 seconds to compile a document containing only a  $128 \times 128$  picture (about 16000 pixels). I have no idea how to fix it. Good luck.

#### 4.3 Black and white

Right now, it is black and white only (or, to be more accurate, any single color on a transparent background).

One could produce colored pixel-art pictures, but... it's complicated. For instance, this heart (borrowed from the Django  $\text{project}^5$ ):



could be produced using the following code. Basically (given that colors violet1 to violet5 have been correctly defined), we stack up several single-color pixel-art pictures.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.1]
1
     \tikzbwpixelart[color=violet1]{(0, 0)}{%
2
     0000000
3
    0000010
4
5
    \tikzbwpixelart[color=violet2]{(0, 0)}{%}
6
    0000000
7
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>She has grown up, and I can get more sleep and more free time now, which explains pixelart version 1.0.0!

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>https://www.djangoproject.com/

```
0110100
8
      0000000
9
      0010100
10
      0000000
11
      0001000
12
      }
13
      \tikzbwpixelart[color=violet3]{(0, 0)}{%}
14
      0000010
15
      0000000
16
      1000010
17
      0000000
^{18}
      0001000
19
      }
20
      \tikzbwpixelart[color=violet4]{(0, 0)}{%}
21
      0010100
22
      1001000
23
      0110100
^{24}
      0001010
^{25}
      0010100
26
      }
27
      \tikzbwpixelart[color=violet5]{(0, 0)}{%}
^{28}
      0100000
29
      0000001
30
      0001001
31
      0100000
32
      }
33
   \end{tikzpicture}
34
```

One could imagine a simpler syntax: we assign several colors to characters, and we use 1, 2, 3, etc. as the pixels to define the picture. This would give the following code.

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[scale=.1]
1
      \tikzpixelart[colors={
2
        1=violet1,
3
        2=violet2,
4
        3=violet3,
\mathbf{5}
        4=violet4,
6
        5=violet5,
7
      }]{(0, 0)}{%
8
      0540430
9
      4224215
10
      3445435
11
      0524240
12
      0043400
13
      0002000
14
15
      }
   \end{tikzpicture}
16
```

### 4.4 Spaces

Spaces are interpreted as line breaks. For instance, this heart  $\clubsuit$  could be written as :

```
1 \bwpixelart[scale=.03, raise=-1pt]{%
```

```
2 0011001100 0111111110 111111111

3 111111111 11111111 011111111

4 0011111100 0001111000 0000110000

5 }
```

This will work (right now), but is an undefined behaviour, and might change in a later version without prior notice.

# 4.5 Uneven lines

Right now, lines do not *have* to have the same number of characters. For instance, the following heart  $\clubsuit$  could be written as :

```
\bwpixelart[scale=.03, raise=-1pt]{%
1
     00110011
2
     011111111
з
     1111111111
4
     1111111111
5
     1111111111
6
     011111111
7
     00111111
8
     0001111
9
     000011
10
   }
11
```

This is an undefined behaviour and might raise an error in the future.

# **Change History**

v0.1.0	v0.2.0	
General: First published version $7$	General: Add package option	
v0.1.2	draft	3
General: First line-break of	v0.3.0	
pixelart argument is now	General: Rename pixelart to	
automatically ignored. $\ldots$ 3	pixelart0.	1

# Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

 $\begin{array}{cccc} B & T \\ \texttt{bwpixelart} & \dots & \underline{62} & \texttt{tikzbwpixelart} & \underline{68}, \underline{75} \end{array}$