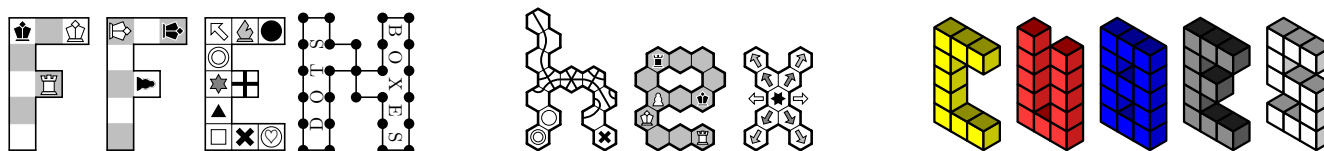
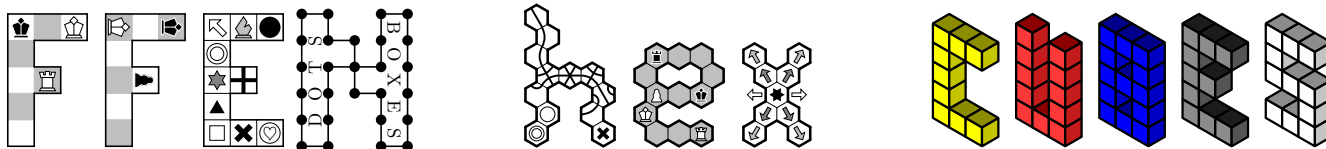


ffn2tex v0.93 - *Alain Brobecker, 2012-2017*

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fffen2tex v0.93 - Alain Brobecker, 2012-2017

What is ffen2tex?

fffen2tex is a pre-processor to create **diagrams with square grids**, **diagrams with hexagonal grids** or **cubes setups** in the $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ typesetting system. For example you can make diagrams for Chess, fairy Chess, Checkers, Draughts, Go, and many other games. I also personally use it to create puzzle games...

The name comes from FEN (Forsyth-Edwards Notation) which was created to describe Chess positions (position=diagram+who has the move+castling rights+etc...). In 2002, Joost de Heer designed the **Fairy FEN** extension for fairy Chess diagrams (not positions!). I added some more possibilities for my own purpose. You will have more informations in the examples or by searching "Forsyth-Edwards Notation" on the internet.

How to use it: pre-processing

The following explanations were written for someone using a $\text{m}\$do\$$ system. I hope this example is enough to understand how to use **fffen2tex** and for people using another operating system.

Instead of adding commands to $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ i chose to make a program that must be executed on your **.tex** file before you process it with $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ (so it must be pre-processed by **fffen2tex**). It converts the **%FFEN** instructions into **pstricks** command, so at first you need to have the standard **pstricks** package installed. You must also **copy ffen2tex.prg** in your $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ work directory.

Now create a file named "sample.tex" in your $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ work directory and write the following in it:

```

\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{pstricks}
\begin{document}
Sample diagram:\\
%FFEN rnbqkp/PKQBNR
\end{document}

```

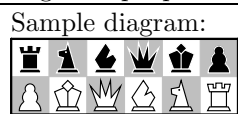
Then under the $\text{m}\$do\$$ prompt (or the command line of your OS) type the following:

```

c:\tex>fffen2tex sample.tex temporary.tex
c:\tex>latex temporary.tex
c:\tex>dvips temporary.ps
c:\tex>del sample.pdf
c:\tex>ps2pdf temporary.ps
c:\tex>rename temporary.pdf sample.pdf
c:\tex>del temporary.*

```

The resulting "sample.pdf" file contains the following:



Of course we don't want to type this sequence every time we process a **.tex** file, so we will use a batch (shell?) file to do it. I saved the following batch sequence in "goffen.bat" which is in my $\text{T}_{\text{E}}\text{X}$ work directory:

```

fffen2tex %1.tex temporary.tex
latex temporary.tex
dvips temporary.dvi
ps2pdf temporary.ps
del %1.pdf
rename temporary.pdf %1.pdf
del temporary.*

```

Then i only have to type this under the $\text{m}\$do\$$ prompt:

```

c:\tex>goffen sample

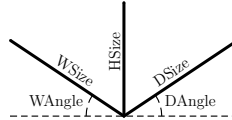
```

Some examples are following. The list of all variables, modifiers and pieces is in the Quick reference. Happy diagramming...

ffn2tex v0.93 - Quick %CUBES reference and examples
Alain Brobecker, 2012-2017

Cubes Modifiers: (default values are given, not reinitialised between two diagrams)

- %CUBES_WAngle 30 (between [0;90])
- %CUBES_DAngle 30 (between [0;90])
- %CUBES_WSize 1.0
- %CUBES_DSize 1.0
- %CUBES_HSize 1.0
- %CUBES_Rotation 0 (in [0;3], rotation around the vertical axis)
- %CUBES_UpsideDown 0 (1=mirror around the vertical axis, made after rotation)
- %CUBES_BoxBorder 000000000011 (bit 0,1=down, 2,3=backleft, 4,5=backright, 6,7=up, 8,9=frontright, 10,11=frontleft)
- %CUBES_BoxInner 000000000011 (idem, those are binary numbers, bit 0 on the right, no need to put the leftmost zeroes)
- %CUBES_BoxBorderStyle 1 (0=none / 1=solid / 2=dashed / 3=dotted)
- %CUBES_BoxInnerStyle 1 (0=none / 1=solid / 2=dashed / 3=dotted)
- %CUBES_BoxBorderWidth 0.06
- %CUBES_BoxInnerWidth 0.03
- %CUBES_CubesWidth 0.03

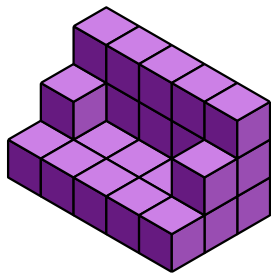


Draw cubes:

- %CUBES W/D/H/.../.../.../.../.../.../.../.../...
- . empty
- 0-9 plain yellow/red/blue/black/white/green/orange/gray/cyan/magenta cube
- a-z for cubes with triple of colors defined beforehand in the file with:
 - \definecolor{a0}{rgb}{.99, .99, .99} %left
 - \definecolor{a1}{rgb}{.33, .33, .33} %right
 - \definecolor{a2}{rgb}{.66, .66, .66} %up

Examples:

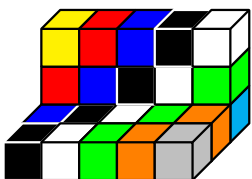
Here is a sofa with Width=5, Depth=3 and Height=3. It uses a user-defined color.



```

\definecolor{a0}{rgb}{.4, .1, .5}
\definecolor{a1}{rgb}{.6, .3, .7}
\definecolor{a2}{rgb}{.8, .5, .9}
%CUBES_BoxBorder 0
%CUBES_WSize 0.5
%CUBES_DSize 0.5
%CUBES_HSize 0.5
%CUBES 5/3/3/aaaaa/...../...../aaaaa/a...a/...../aaaaa/aaaaa/aaaaa
    
```

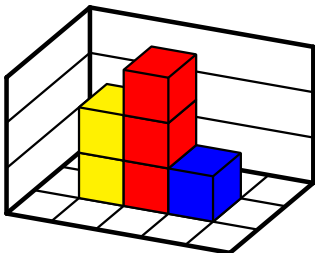
Almost the same sofa from another angle, and with predefined colors.



```

%CUBES_WAngle 0
%CUBES_DAngle 45
%CUBES_WSize 0.5
%CUBES_DSize 0.35355339 % divided by sqrt(2)
%CUBES_HSize 0.5
%CUBES 5/3/3/01234/...../...../12345/...../...../45678/23456/34567
    
```

The BoxBorder and BoxInner modifiers allow to have grids or lines around the figure:



```

%CUBES_WAngle 10
%CUBES_DAngle 40
%CUBES_WSize 0.6
%CUBES_DSize 0.48
%CUBES_HSize 0.6
%CUBES_BoxBorder 111111
%CUBES_BoxInner 101011
%CUBES 5/3/3/...../.1../...../...../.01../...../...../.012/.....
    
```

ffn2tex v0.93 - Quick %FFEN reference
Alain Brobecker, 2012-2017

Draw a diagram: %FFEN UpperRow/.../LowerRow

Board Modifiers: (default values are given, not reinitialised between two diagrams)

- %FFEN_SquareSize 0.5
- %FFEN_ThinLineWidth 0.03
- %FFEN_BoldLineWidth 0.15
- %FFEN_Fill 2 (0=none / 1=odd / 2=even (Chess) / 3=full)
- %FFEN_FillStyle 0 (0=lightgray / 1=gray / 2=black / 3=vlines / 4=hlines / 5=crosshatch / 6=centered dot)
- %FFEN_InnerStyle 0 (0=none / 1=solid / 2=dashed / 3=dotted)
- %FFEN_InnerWidth 0.03
- %FFEN_BorderStyle 1 (0=none / 1=solid / 2=dashed / 3=dotted)
- %FFEN_BorderWidth 0.06
- %FFEN_BorderUp 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %FFEN_BorderLeft 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %FFEN_BorderDown 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %FFEN_BorderRight 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %FFEN_BorderAll 1 (0=off / 1=on, affects all 4 borders variables)
- %FFEN_PieceCount 0 (0=off / 1=W+B / 2=?+?=W+B)
- %FFEN_CornersRadius 0 (0=off / ?=radius)
- %FFEN_BoardRotation 0 (rotates board N*90° anticlockwise, if N> 4 pieces are not rotated, >and ^ won't work)

I also added the %FFEN_HBorderStyle, %FFEN_VBorderStyle, %FFEN_HBorderWidth, %FFEN_VBorderWidth, %FFEN_HInnerStyle, %FFEN_VInnerStyle, %FFEN_HInnerWidth and %FFEN_VInnerWidth modifiers.

Warnings: If you change more than once a value before using %FFEN only the first one is taken in account. The values are not reinitialised after a diagram. %FFEN_BorderAll is evaluated before the other %FFEN_Border modifiers.

Pieces:

char	piece	output	char	piece	output	char	piece	output
K / k	White / Black King		&	Heart		u	Up Bar	
Q / q	W/B Queen		"	Diamond			Vertical Bar	
R / r	W / B Rook		!	Spade		,	Small Vertical Bar	
B / b	W / B Bishop		?	Club		U	Up Left Bar	
N / n	W / B kNight		A	W Up Left Arrow		y	Vertical Left Bar	
P / p	W / B Pawn		a	W Up Arrow		+	Cross Bars	
C / c	W / B Circle		.	Bold Circle		\	Diagonal	
D / d	W / B Dame		J	Up Left Arc		%	Cross Diagonals	
O / o	W / B Small Circle		j	Truchet Arcs		G	Greater	
T / t	W / B Triangle							
S / s	W / B Square							
X / x	W / B Cross		:	Thin Cross				
E / e	W / B Star		'a	Symbol		"42	Double Symbol	
L / l	V / H Line Fill		F	CrossHatch Fill		f	White Fill	

Valid symbols are !"#\$%&()*+,-./0..9;:<=>?@A..Z[\]^_`a..z

Double symbols are inserted using two ' characters, not the double quote!

TeX instructions and macros can be inserted as a piece using the { and } delimiters (no space!).

Piece Modifiers:

- *N rotated N*90° anticlockwise with N ∈ [0;3]
- or = lightgray fill or gray fill (only for white pieces, ♥ and ♦ are not white)
- < or > piece is between this square and left square or between this square and right square
- ^ or v piece is between this square and up square or between this square and down square
- @ piece is circled (same size as White Circle, but transparent)

Square Modifiers: (can apply on many empty squares)

- \$ change square(s) fill property
- # square(s) outside board (coloring affected by \$ but not by %FFEN_Fill)
- [and/or] border on the left and/or right of next square(s)
- ~ and/or _ border above and/or below next square(s)

Draw a diagram: %HEX UpperRow/.../LowerRow

Board Modifiers: (default values are given, not reinitialised between two diagrams)

- %HEX_HexRadius 0.5
- %HEX_FirstShift 0 (0=upper line start on left / 1=upper line is shifted one hexagon right)
- %HEX_ThinLineWidth 0.05
- %HEX_BoldLineWidth 0.15
- %HEX_InnerStyle 1 (0=none / 1=solid / 2=dashed / 3=dotted)
- %HEX_InnerWidth 0.03
- %HEX_BorderStyle 1 (0=none / 1=solid / 2=dashed / 3=dotted)
- %HEX_BorderWidth 0.06
- %HEX_BorderLeft 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %HEX_BorderDownLeft 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %HEX_BorderDownRight 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %HEX_BorderRight 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %HEX_BorderUpRight 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %HEX_BorderUpLeft 1 (0=off / 1=on)
- %HEX_BorderAll 1 (0=off / 1=on, affects all 6 borders variables)
- %HEX_PieceCount 0 (0=off / 1=W+B / 2=?+?=W+B)
- %HEX_CornersRadius 0 (0=off / ?=radius)

Warnings: If you change more than once a value before using %HEX only the first one is taken in account. The values are not reinitialised after a diagram. %HEX_BorderAll is evaluated before the other %HEX_Border modifiers.

Pieces:

char	piece	output	char	piece	output	char	piece	output
K / k	White / Black King		&	Heart		N	PathN	
R / r	W / B Rook		”	Diamond		U	PathU	
P / p	W / B Pawn		!	Spade		V	PathV	
S / s	W / B Square		?	Club		W	PathW	
X / x	W / B Cross		:	Thin Cross		H	PathH	
C / c	W / B Circle		.	Bold Circle		n/m	Path n/m	
D / d	W / B Dame					u	Path u	
O / o	W / B Small Circle		j	Small Arc		v	Path v	
T / t	W / B Triangle		J	Big Arc		w/y/z	Path w/y/z	
A / a	W / B Up Arrow		\	Diagonal		h/i	Path h/i	
E / e	W / B Star		'a	Symbol		”42	Double Symbol	

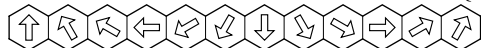
Valid symbols are !”#%&()*+,-./0..9:;<=>?@A..Z[\]^_`a..z

Double symbols are inserted using two ' characters, not the double quote!

TeX instructions and macros can be inserted as a piece using the { and } delimiters (no space!).

Piece Modifiers:

*N rotated N*30° anticlockwise with N ∈ {0;1;2;3;4;5;6;7;8;9;A;B} with A=10 and B=11, see example below:



– or = lightgray fill or gray fill (only for white pieces, ♥ and ♦ are not white)

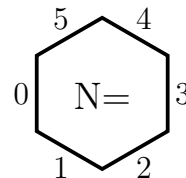
@ piece is circled (same size as White Circle, but transparent)

Hexagon Modifiers: (can apply on many empty hexagons)

\$ or % change hexagon(s) fill property to lightgray or darkgray

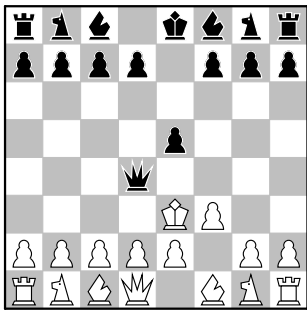
hexagon(s) outside board

[N a borderline is added on border N of the hexagon (see aside for values of N)



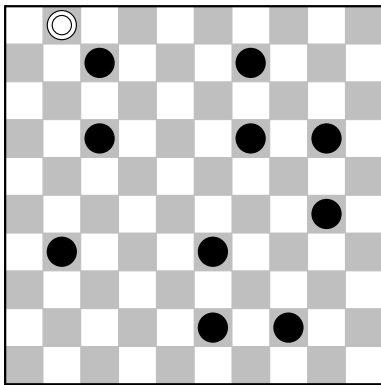
ffn2tex v0.93 - %FFEN examples
Alain Brobecker, 2012-2017

Since **ffn2tex** is based upon the Forsyth-Edwards Notation, the default settings are for Chess diagrams. The one below has been reached after black's third move, how did the game went?



`%FFEN rnb1kbnr/pppp1ppp/8/4p3/3q4/4KP2/PPPPP1PP/RNBQ1BNR`

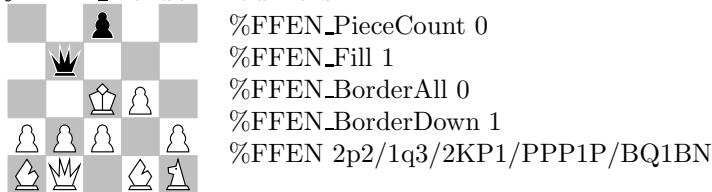
Diagrams can have any size between 1×1 and 99×99 , but for empty areas of width bigger than 9 squares you'll have to use two digits or more. Here a width of 10 empty squares is given as two empty areas of width 5, ie 55, but it could have been 64 or 73... Below is an international Draughts game with `%FFEN_PieceCount` set.



`%FFEN_PieceCount 1`
`%FFEN 1D8/2c3c3/55/2c3c1c1/55/8c1/1c3c4/55/5c1c2/55`
 White plays and wins.

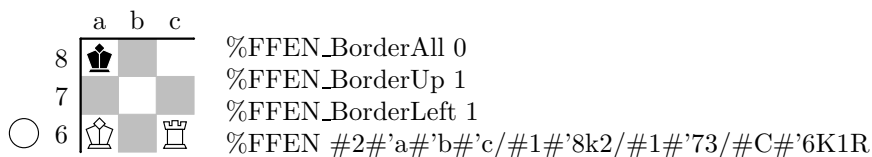
1+10: White plays and wins.

We show here a 5×5 part of the first example with only the down border. The `%FFEN_Fill` variable was changed to `1=odd` (ie upper left is filled) to have the correct square coloring. **Note that `%FFEN_BorderAll` is evaluated before the other `%FFEN_Border` modifiers.**



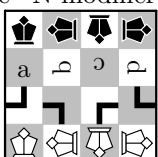
`%FFEN_PieceCount 0`
`%FFEN_Fill 1`
`%FFEN_BorderAll 0`
`%FFEN_BorderDown 1`
`%FFEN 2p2/1q3/2KP1/PPP1P/BQ1BN`

To put coordinates we insert letters and figures with the `'` escape character (double `'` for text with two characters), and put them outside the board using the `#` modifier. It's tedious but flexible. **Note that `%FFEN_Fill` is still 1, because the values are not reinitialised between two diagrams.** Upper left corner would be colored if it were not outside the board. I added a white circle indicating who has to move, and yes, it's mate in 1.



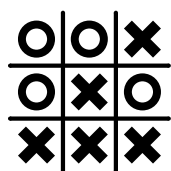
`%FFEN_BorderAll 0`
`%FFEN_BorderUp 1`
`%FFEN_BorderLeft 1`
`%FFEN #2#'a#'b#'c/#1#'8k2/#1#'73/#C#'6K1R`

With the `*N` modifier we can rotate the pieces, this is often used for fairy pieces in Chess problems.



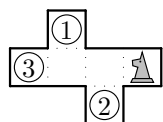
`%FFEN_Fill 2`
`%FFEN_BorderAll 1`
`%FFEN k*1k*2k*3k/'a*1'b*2'c*3'd/U*1U*2U*3U/K*1K*2K*3K`

By modifying the size, the inner lines, the borders and the filling, we leave the world of Chess/Draughts/Checkers for Tic-tac-toe. What was the last move here?



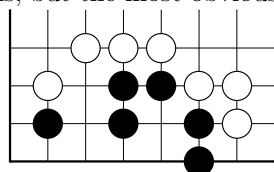
```
%FFEN_SquareSize 0.7
%FFEN_Fill 0
%FFEN_InnerStyle 1
%FFEN_InnerWidth 0.08
%FFEN_BorderStyle 0
%FFEN ..x/.x./xxx
```

White pieces can be colored with the - or = modifiers. Pieces can be circled with the @ modifier. And using the # modifier we can make odd-shaped boards (it can also apply on many empty squares).



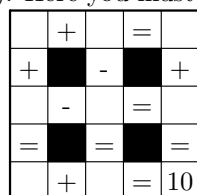
```
%FFEN_SquareSize 0.5
%FFEN_InnerStyle 3 %FFEN_InnerWidth 0.03
%FFEN_BorderStyle 1
%FFEN #1@'1#2/@'32-N/#2@'2#1
```

With the ^ and > modifiers it's possible to put pieces inbetween squares. This is used in Chess for some retrograde analysis problems, but the most obvious use is for Go (even better: use the **igo** package by Étienne Dupuis). Can white kill here?



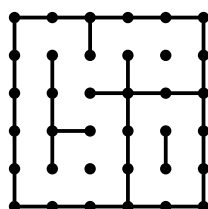
```
%FFEN_BorderRight 0
%FFEN_BorderUp 0
%FFEN_InnerStyle 1
%FFEN_InnerWidth 0.015
%FFEN 7/1^>C^>C^>C3/^>C1^>c^>c^>C^>C1/^>c1^>c1^>c^>C1/#4#^>c#2
```

The \$ modifier changes the fill property of a particular square (it can also apply on many empty squares and to outside squares). Here you must fill the empty squares with numbers 1 to 8.



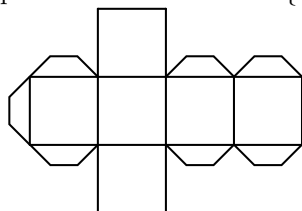
```
%FFEN_FillStyle 2
%FFEN_InnerStyle 1
%FFEN_InnerWidth 0.03
%FFEN_BorderAll 1
%FFEN 1'+1'=1/'+$1'-$1'+/1'-1'=1/'=$1'=$1'=/1'+1'="10
```

With the %FFEN_CornersRadius and the [,], ~ and _ modifiers you can make "Dots and boxes" diagrams. What to play here to win?



```
%FFEN_SquareSize 1
%FFEN_InnerStyle 0
%FFEN_BorderWidth 0.1
%FFEN_CornersRadius 0.15
\scalebox{0.5}{%FFEN 2[12/1[1_1[-1_1/1[-11[11/1[11[1[1/3[11
]}
```

Finally you can use the { and } delimiters and directly insert psscript code to create whatever symbol which is not yet present. No space is allowed between { and }, but you can create TeX macros to put inside as in the following example.



```
\def\S{\psline[linewidth=0.03](0,0)(0.3,0.3)(0.7,0.3)(1,0)}
%FFEN_CornersRadius 0
%FFEN_BorderWidth 0.03
%FFEN_InnerStyle 1
%FFEN #1#{\S}1#{\S}#{\S}/#*1{\S}4/#1#*2{\S}1#*2{\S}#*2{\S}
```

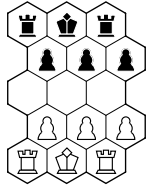
Some more remarks:

- When FFEN_Fill is set to 2 (even), the upper left corner is empty, when it's set to 1 (odd) the upper left corner is filled.
- FFEN_BoldLineWidth is used for Bold Circle (.), Bars, Diagonals and Arcs.
- FFEN_ThinLineWidth is used for circling pieces, White pieces and Thin Cross.
- FFEN_ThinLineWidth, FFEN_BoldLineWidth, FFEN_InnerWidth and FFEN_BorderWidth and everything related to them are relative to FFEN_SquareSize, so by default the real width for FFEN_ThinLineWidth is $0.03 \times 0.5 = 0.015$ cm.
- The centered dots (FFEN_FillStyle 6) have diameter of 3 times FFEN_BorderWidth.
- Symbols, figures and letters are inserted using `"\rput[B](0.5*FFEN_SquareSize,0.25*FFEN_SquareSize){42}"`, so they look best with a FFEN_SquareSize of 0.5, size being changed afterward with a `\scalebox`.

ffn2tex v0.93 - %HEX examples
Alain Brobecker, 2012-2017

For %HEX I tried to keep as many similarities with %FFEN as possible. The main differences are: the cells can now be colored in lightgray or darkgray, the borderline handling is a bit different, the pieces can no more be put between two hexagons, some pieces were removed, others were added, only the arrow was modified to have W/B arrow now.

Hexagons and chess pieces are not going that well together, thus i only included Kings, Rooks and Pawns (the movements of the latter will be different from standard chess), and there's no coloring with default settings. One very important parameter is the %HEX_FirstShift that affects the shift of the upper line as can be seen in the two examples below.

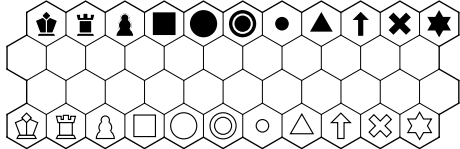


%HEX_HexRadius 0.3
 %HEX_FirstShift 0
 %HEX rkr/ppp/3/PPP/RKR



%HEX_FirstShift 1
 %HEX rkr/ppp/3/PPP/RKR

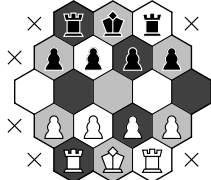
Diagrams can have any size between 1×1 and 99×99 , but for empty areas of width bigger than 9 hexagons you'll have to use two digits or more. Here a width of 11 empty squares is given as 65 since $6+5=11$. It can also be given as 74, 83... With the %HEX_PieceCount variable set, white and black pieces are counted, and the result is put below the diagram. Please note that %HEX_FirstShift is still set to 1, as in previous example since I didn't modified it.



%HEX_PieceCount 1
 %HEX krpscdotaxe/65/74/KRPSCDOTAXE
 \$\leftarrow\$ white+black pieces

11+11: \leftarrow white+black pieces

The # hexagon modifier puts an hexagon outside the borders, the inner lines will not be drawn between outside hexagons. Here i put Thin Crosses in the outside hexagons so that you can see them. I also used the \$ and % hexagon modifiers to display an important coloration of hexagonal boards, in which two adjacent hexagons have different colors. Some chess variants then say that bishops are pieces that do move on same colored hexagons, thus we need three of them and they are feeble pieces. I decided not to include them, I never was satisfied with chess variants playing on hexagons...

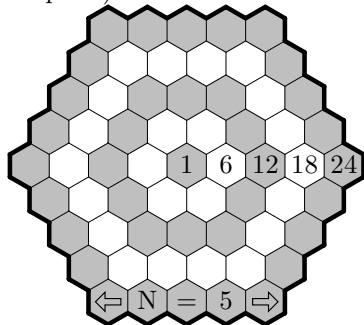


%HEX_FirstShift 1
 %HEX_PieceCount 0
 %HEX #:%1\$11#:/#:\$11%1\$1/1%1\$11%1/#:\$11%1\$1/#:%1\$11#:

If you want an hexagonal board made of hexagonal cells, the following one is made of $1+6+12+18+24=61$ hexagons. You can wipe the outer ring to have a board made of $1+6+12+18=37$ hexagons, or wipe two rings to have one made of $1+6+12=19$ hexagons... And in general, for a board with outer length N we will have $1 + 3 \times (N - 1) \times N$ hexagons.

(because $1 + 6 \times 1 + 6 \times 2 + \dots + 6 \times (N - 1) = 1 + 6 \times \sum_{k=1}^{N-1} k = 1 + 6 \times \frac{(N - 1) \times N}{2}$)

I took the opportunity to increase the %HEX_BorderWidth parameter, and i inserted text with ' or " (two ' character, not the double quote). The %HEX command must be on one line only, but it had to be separated in three to be shown.



%HEX_FirstShift 0
 %HEX_BorderWidth 0.2
 %HEX #2\$5#2/#1\$14\$1#2/#1\$11\$31\$1#1/\$11\$12\$11\$1#1/...
 ...\$11\$11\$1'6\$'12'18\$'24/\$11\$12\$11\$1#1/#1\$11\$31\$1#1/...
 ...#2\$*3-A'N\$'=\$'5\$*9-A#2

Here $N = 5$, thus we have $1 + 3 \times (5 - 1) \times 5 = 61$ hexagons.

The pieces can be rotated anticlockwise by steps of 30 degrees, with the *N piece modifier. For 300 and 330 degrees rotations you must type *A and *B respectively, ie A=10 and B=11 as in hexadecimal notation.



%HEX A*1A*2A*3A*4A*5A*6A*7A*8A*9A*AA*BA

Sometimes you will need the hexagons oriented in another way. Sadly i didn't include this feature, but you will be able to do that with the `\rotatebox` command of the graphics package. In the following example the Pawns can behave as in standard chess: move forward and capture sideways.

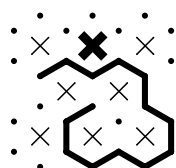
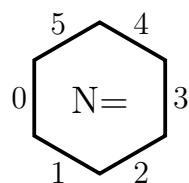


```
\usepackage{graphics}
...
\rotatebox{90}{
%HEX_FirstShift 0
%HEX *9R*9P2*9p*9r/*9K*9P1*9p*9k#1/*9R*9P2*9p*9r
}
```

You can modify the borders and inner lines definition with the `%HEX_Border` and `%HEX_Inner` modifiers. Note that `%HEX_BorderAll` is evaluated before the other `%HEX_Border` modifiers.

You can also add borderlines to an individual hexagon with the `[N` modifier, even if it's inside the board. You can add more than one borderline if you put a succession of `[N` modifiers, for example `[1[2x` puts both borders on the bottom of the hexagon marked with a big cross. Also note that as all modifiers it can apply to more than one hexagon.

`%HEX_CornersRadius` is used to put dots on all corners of all inside hexagons inside (not of outside hexagons).



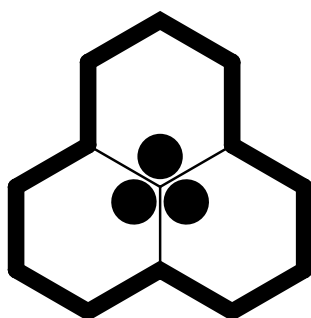
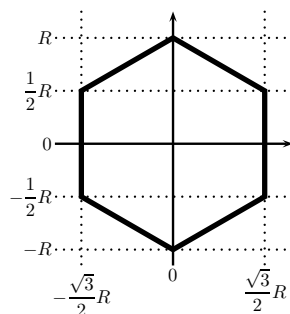
```
%HEX_HexRadius 0.4
%HEX_InnerStyle 0
%HEX_BorderAll 0
%HEX_CornersRadius 0.1
%HEX [2:[1[2x[1:/:[3:#1:/:[0[1[2[5:[1[2[3[4:
```

With the `-` and `=` modifiers, you can change the color of a white piece to lightgray or darkgray. Please note that `♥` and `♦` are not white. You can also circle a piece with the `@` modifier.



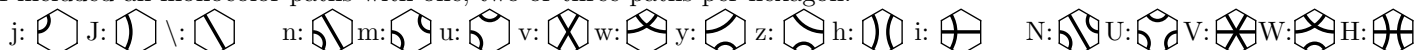
```
%HEX_BorderAll 1
%HEX_InnerStyle 1
%HEX #@S@-T@=E/@&@-@"*7=A
```

Finally you can use the `{` and `}` delimiters and directly insert pscript code to create whatever symbol which is not yet present. No space is allowed between `{` and `}`, but you can create \TeX macros to put inside as in the following example. The coordinate system of the hexagon is given on the left, with $R = \%HEX_HexRadius$.



```
\def\eye{\pscircle*(0.7,0){0.3}}
%HEX_HexRadius 1.1
%HEX #1*6{\eye}/*A{\eye}*2{\eye}
```

I included all monocolour paths with one, two or three paths per hexagon:



Some more remarks:

- `%HEX_BoldLineWidth` is used for Bold Circle (`.`), Diagonals, Arcs and Paths.
- `%HEX_ThinLineWidth` is used for circling pieces, White pieces and Thin Cross.
- `%HEX_ThinLineWidth`, `%HEX_BoldLineWidth`, `%HEX_InnerWidth` and `%HEX_BorderWidth` and everything related to them are relative to `%HEX_HexRadius`, so by default the real width for `%HEX_ThinLineWidth` is $0.03 \times 0.5 = 0.015$ cm.
- Symbols, figures and letters are inserted using `"\rput[B](0,-0.1){42}"`, so they look best with a `%HEX_HexRadius` of 0.3, size being changed afterward with a `\scalebox`.