

Basic settings:

```
7 \load[vlna]
8 \load[mte]
9
10 \isfile{f-biblon.opm}\iftrue
11 \fontfam[biblon]
12 \else
13 \fontfam[lmfonts]
14 \fi
15
16 \chyph
17 \enablemte
18
19 \typosize[11/13]
20 \hyperlinks\Blue\Blue
21
22 \raggedbottom
23 \parindent=15pt
```

bible-macros.tex

Fonts:

```
29 \fontdef\bookfont{\setfontsize{at19.pt}\bf}
30 \fontdef\chapfont{\setfontsize{at13.pt}\bf}
31 \fontdef\markfont{\setfontsize{at7pt}\rm}
```

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`\full-vref` is full reference to verse in the format `\book-mark`/`\chapter-num`:`\verse-num`

`\alist`:`\full-vref` expands to the list of replace action numbers applied for given verse. The actions are referenced by its number. Each new action has newly allocated action-number.

`\action`:`\number` expands to the replace action, we suppose that the corresponding verse is saved to `\tmpb`

`\newaction`{`\full-vref`}{`\action-body`} allocates new action.

```
44 \newcount\actionnum
45 \def\newaction#1#2{\incr\actionnum
46 \unless\ifcsname alist:#1\endcsname \sxddef{alist:#1}{}}\fi
47 \sxddef{alist:#1}{\cs{alist:#1}\the\actionnum,}%
48 \global\sdef{action:\the\actionnum}{#2}%
49 }
```

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`\replpre`{`\prefix`}{`\text`}{`\fail`} replaces first occurrence of `\text` by `\prefix`{`\text`} in `\tmpb` macro. If the `\text` is empty then `\prefix`{`\text`} is inserted at the beginning of the `\tmpb`.

If `\text` does not exist then `\fail` is processed. The `\fail` macro can use `\text` where `\text` is saved.

```
59 \def\replpre#1#2#3{%
60 \ifx^#2~\def\tmpb{#1}}\ea\ea\ea\def\ea\ea\ea\tmpb\ea\ea\ea\ea\tmp\tmpb}%
61 \else
62 \def\replpredo##1#2##2\end{%
63 \ifx^##2~\def\text{#2}#3% <fail>
64 \else \replsave ##1#1{#2}##2\end \fi
65 }%
66 \def\replsave##1#2\end{\def\tmpb{##1}}%
67 \ea\replpredo\tmpb#2\end
68 \fi
69 }
```

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`_wdef` {`\text`} `\word-list` ; binds `\book-mark`/`\text` to `\word-list`. If `\text` (used in `\Note`) is bound to `\word-list` then `\text` is not searched directly in the given verse but words from `\word-list` are used instead. First one is used.

The `\word-list` is one or more pairs {`\word`}{`\repl-word`}. The `\word` is used for searching in given verse but `\repl-word` is actually printed in the note. You can use {`\word`}{`\text`} which means that `\repl-word` is the same as `\word`.

Example:

```
\CommentedBook{Da}
\_wdef {text} {wordA}{wordB} {wordC}{ } ;
\_Note 1:13 {text} Note text.
```

If given verse Da 1:13 includes wordA then it is replaced by $\langle prefix \rangle \{ \langle wordA \rangle \}$ and $\{ \langle wordB \rangle \}$ is actually printed in the note. Else: if the verse includes wordC then it is replaced by $\langle prefix \rangle \{ WordC \}$ and wordC is actually printed. Else: the warning is printed.

The $\backslash wdef$ creates binding described above which depends on current $\backslash CommentedBook$, so you can use the same $\langle text \rangle$ in different books without any influence. If you apply $\backslash wdef$ to the same $\langle text \rangle$ in the same book secondly or more, then warning is printed and $\backslash wdef$ is ignored.

```
97 \def\wdef #1#2;%
98 \ifcsname wordlist:\the\CommentedBook/#1\endcsname
99 \printwarn{\noexpand\wdef{#1} used secondly in book
100          "\the\CommentedBook", ignored}%
101 \else
102 \global\sdef{wordlist:\the\CommentedBook/#1}{#2}%
103 \fi
104 }
```

The $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ is generalized reference to the verse. It can be $\langle chapter-num \rangle : \langle verse \rangle$ (the $\langle book-mark \rangle$ is appended from $\backslash CommentedBook$ token list) or $\langle chapter-num \rangle : \langle verse-from \rangle - \langle verse-to \rangle$ (only $\langle verse-from \rangle$ is used for generating $\langle gen-vref \rangle$).

$\backslash gentovref \{ \langle gen-vref \rangle \}$ expands to $\langle full-vref \rangle$.

```
114 \newtoks\CommentedBook
115 \def\gentovref#1{\the\CommentedBook/\gentovrefA#1-\end}
116 \def\gentovrefA#1-#2\end{#1}
```

The $\langle word \rangle$ given as a parameter of the $\backslash Note$ macro (see below) is used as a word phrase which should be searched in the given verse. This parameter $\langle word \rangle$ is transformed first by expansion of $\backslash transformword \{ \langle word \rangle \}$ to the $\langle tword \rangle$ variant and the $\langle tword \rangle$ is actually used for searching. The $\backslash transformword \{ \langle word \rangle \}$ expands to the variant of the $\langle word \rangle$ declared by $\backslash wdef$. If not declared then it expands to the variant of the $\langle word \rangle$ declared by $\backslash vdef$. If not declared then it expands to the $\langle word \rangle$ itself, i.e. $\langle tword \rangle$ is equal to $\langle word \rangle$ in this case.

```
128 \def\transformword#1{%
129 \ifcsname wdef:\the\CommentedBook/#1\endcsname \lastnamedcs
130 \else \ifcsname vdef:#1\endcsname \lastnamedcs
131 \else #1\fi\fi
132 }
```

$\backslash Note \langle gen-vref \rangle \langle space \rangle \{ \langle word \rangle \} \langle text \rangle \langle empty-line \rangle$ transforms $\langle word \rangle$ to the $\langle tword \rangle$ (see above), saves $\langle text \rangle$ and activates replace-action of $\langle tword \rangle$ to $\backslash doNote \{ \langle note-num \rangle \} \{ \langle tword \rangle \}$ in given verse.

$\backslash Note$ does following:

- Allocates new $\langle note-num \rangle$,
- Transforms $\langle gen-vref \rangle$ to $\langle full-vref \rangle$ using $\backslash gentovref$.
- Transforms $\langle word \rangle$ to $\langle tword \rangle$ (to be searched and printed) by $\backslash transformword$.
- Reads $\langle pword \rangle$ (word to be printed in the note) if alternative syntax with $= \{ \langle pword \rangle \}$ is used. Else $\langle pword \rangle$ is equal to $\langle tword \rangle$.
- Defines $\backslash notetext : \langle note-num \rangle$ as $\langle text \rangle$.
- Defines $\backslash noteref : \langle note-num \rangle$ as $\langle full-vref \rangle$.
- Defines $\backslash notepre : \langle note-num \rangle$ as $\langle gen-vref \rangle$.
- Defines $\backslash pword : \langle note-num \rangle$ as $\langle pword \rangle$,
- Does $\backslash newaction \{ \langle full-vref \rangle \} \{ \backslash replpre \{ \backslash doNote \{ \langle note-num \rangle \} \} \{ \langle tword \rangle \} \{ \backslash notefail \{ \langle note-num \rangle \} \} \}$. ■

The $\backslash Note$ macro has an alternative syntax $\backslash Note \langle gen-vref \rangle \langle space \rangle \{ \langle word \rangle \} = \{ \langle pword \rangle \} \langle text \rangle \langle empty-line \rangle$. ■

If $\langle pword \rangle$ is given then it is printed in the note instead $\langle tword \rangle$. More precisely: transformed $\langle word \rangle$ is used for searching (and it is kept in the verse unchanged) but $\langle pword \rangle$ is printed in the note.

```
162 \newcount\notenum
163 \def\Note #1 #2{%
164 \incr\notenum
165 \sdef{notepre:\the\notenum}{#1}%
166 \edef\fullvref{\gentovref{#1}}%
167 \edef\tword{\transformword{#2}}%
168 \isnextchar={\NoteA}{\NoteA={}}%
169 }
```

```

170 \def\NoteA=#1 #2\par{%
171   \global\sdef{notetext:\the\notenum}{#2}%
172   \sxddef{noteref:\the\notenum}{\fullvref}%
173   \ifx^#1~\sxddef{pword:\the\notenum}{\tword}\else \global\sdef{pword:\the\notenum}{#1}\fi
174   \edef\tmpf{%
175     \noexpand\newaction{\fullvref}%
176     {\noexpand\replpre{\noexpand\doNote{\the\notenum}}{\tword}{\noexpand\notefail{\the\notenum}}}%
177   }
178 }
179 \def\notefail#1{%
180   \printwarn{\string\Note: \currverse: The text "\unexpanded\ea{text}" not found}%
181   \replpre{\doNote{#1}}{\}% \Note is registered with the beginning of the verse
182 }
183 \def\printwarn#1{\wterm{WARNING (1.\the\inputlineno) #1}}

```

When bible-text (from sword) is processed then book mark is saved to `\currbook` and each input line is separated to the $\langle chapter-num \rangle : \langle verse-num \rangle$ and $\langle verse-text \rangle$. The `\processverse` $\langle full-vref \rangle \langle space \rangle \langle verse-text \rangle \end{code}$ is repeatedly processed.

```

192 \eoldef\processline#1{\processverse \currbook/#1\end}

```

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`\processverse` $\langle full-vref \rangle \langle space \rangle \langle verse-text \rangle \end{code}$ does

- defines `\currverse` as $\langle full-vref \rangle$,
- prepares `\currversenum`, `\currchapnum` from $\langle full-vref \rangle$,
- defines `\tmpb` as $\langle verse-text \rangle$,
- processes all actions from `\alist:\langle full-vref \rangle`,
- if `\currchapnum` changed, prints new chapter by `\printchap`
- prints verse from `\tmpb` using `\printverse`

```

206 \newcount\chapnum
207 \def\processverse #1 #2\end{%
208   \edef\currverse{#1}%
209   \preparechapverse #1
210   \def\tmpb{#2}\def\tmpc{}%
211   \ifcsname alist:#1\endcsname \ea\ea\ea\processactions \csname alist:#1\endcsname 0,\fi
212   \ifnum\currchapnum=\chapnum \else \chapnum=\currchapnum\relax \printchap \fi
213   \printverse
214 }
215 \def\processactions #1,{\ifnum #1=0
216   \else \cs{action:#1}%
217   \ea \processactions \fi
218 }
219 \def\preparechapverse #1/#2:#3 {\def\currchapnum{#2}\def\currversenum{#3}}

```

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`\printverse` prints verse from `\currversenum` and (possibly changed) `\tmpb`. It prints the single raised verse number first.

`\printchap` prints beginning of new chapter.

```

227 \def\printverse{%
228   \tmpc % material accumulated by \fmtpre
229   \quitvmode \trymakedest{v:\currverse}%
230   \raise5pt\hbox{\unless\ifnum\currversenum=1 \markfont\currversenum\fi}%
231   \tmpb \space
232 }
233 \def\printchap{%
234   \par\removelastskip
235   \medskip
236   {\chapfont\Red \the\chapnum}\par\nobreak\medskip
237 }

```

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`\fmtpre` $\langle gen-vref \rangle \langle what \rangle$ adds $\langle what \rangle$ to `\tmpc`, i.e. at the beginning of the verse.

`\ftmadd` $\langle gen-vref \rangle \langle what \rangle$ adds $\langle what \rangle$ to `\tmpb`, i.e. at the end of the verse.

`\fntins` $\langle gen-vref \rangle \langle text \rangle \langle what \rangle$ inserts $\langle what \rangle$ after $\langle text \rangle$ in the verse. If $\langle text \rangle$ is not found then $\langle what \rangle$ is inserted like `\fmtpre` does it

All these commands allocate new action using `\newaction`.

```

249 \let\FormattedBook=\CommentedBook
250 \def\fmtpre#1#2{\newaction{\gentovref{#1}}{\addto\tmpc{#2}}}
251 \def\fmtadd#1#2{\newaction{\gentovref{#1}}{\addto\tmpb{#2}}}
252 \def\fmtins#1#2#3{\newaction{\gentovref{#1}}{\replpre{\fmtafter{#3}}{#2}{\fmtfail{#3}}}}
253 \def\fmtafter#1#2{#2#1}
254 \def\fmtfail#1{\fmtwarn\addto\tmpc{#1}}
255 \def\fmtwarn{\printwarn{\string\fmtins: \currverse: The text "\unexpanded\ea{\text}" not found}}

```

`\begcenter` starts the centering mode. It opens a group and does setting. User must use paired `\endcenter` in order to close this group.

```

262 \newdimen\centermargin \centermargin=4em
263 \def\begcenter{\par \medskip
264   \bgroup
265   \parindent=0pt
266   \leftskip=\centermargin plus1fill
267   \rightskip=\leftskip
268 }
269 \def\endcenter{\par\egroup \medskip}
270
271 %% Makra pro tvorbu linků specifikovaných jako <link>

```

`\bref <link-spec>` creates a link given by `<link-spec>` and prints `<link-spec>`. See user manual for variants of the format of `<link-spec>`. We will set `<` as active character with meaning `\bref`, so user can type `<<link-spec>` for link specification.

Internal full link specification is `<link-pre>:<book-mark>-<chapter-num>:<verse-num>`. The macro `\bref` reads `<link-spec>` and creates internal full link specification saved in `\linkpe:\linkfspec` macros. Moreover, it creates macro `\linktext` which expands to the text to be printed as active link.

```

284 \def\bref {\futurelet\next\brefC}

```

Macro `\brefC` scans `"` as a potential first character and saves `<word>` (from `"<word>"` specification) to `\linktext`. If there isn't `"` then `\linktext` is set as empty macro. The next specification will be added to the `\linktext` later.

```

293 \def\brefB {\futurelet\next\brefC}
294 \def\brefC {\ifx\next"\def\nextdo"##1"{\def\linktext{##1}\brefD}%
295   \else \def\linktext{}\def\nextdo{\brefD}%
296   \fi \nextdo
297 }

```

If there is a space between `"<word>"` and the next `<link-spec>`, then it is saved as no-breakable space into `\linktext`.

```

304 \def\brefD {\futurelet\next\brefE}
305 \def\brefE {\ea\ifx\space\next \addto\linktext{-}\def\nextdo{\afterassignment\brefF \let\next= }%
306   \else \def\nextdo{\brefF}%
307   \fi \nextdo
308 }

```

Next `<link-spec>` is processed by macros `\brefF ... \brefJ`.

```

314 \def\brefF #1>{\brefG #1 >}
315 \def\brefG #1 #2>{\ifx^#2~\edef\linkfspec{\currbook/}\afterfi{\brefH #1:>}%
316   \else \addto\linktext{#1~}\def\linkfspec{#1/}\afterfi{\brefGH#2:>}%
317   \fi
318 }
319 \def\brefGH #1 {\brefH #1}
320 \def\brefH #1:#2>{\ifx^#2~\ea\addto\ea\linkfspec\ea{\the\chapnum:}\afterfi{\brefI #1->}%
321   \else \addto\linktext{#1:}\addto\linkfspec{#1:}\afterfi{\brefHI #2->}%
322   \fi
323 }
324 \def\brefHI #1:{\brefI #1}
325
326 \def\brefI #1-#2>{\addto\linktext{#1}\addto\linkfspec{#1}%
327   \ifx^#2~\afterfi{\futurelet\next\brefK}%
328   \else \afterfi{\brefJ#2}\fi
329 }

```

```

330 \def\brefJ#1-{\addto\linktext{--#1}\futurelet\next\brefK}
331
332 \def\brefK{\def\linkpre{v}% default
333   \ea\striptocomma\linkfspec,\end\linkfspec
334   \ifx n\next \def\linkpre{n}\ea\brefKK\fi
335   \brefL
336 }
337 \def\brefKK #1\brefL#2{\brefL}
338
339 \def\striptocomma #1,#2\end#3{\def#3{#1}}

```

Macro `\brefL` creates the link `\linkpre:\linkfspec` with the text `\linktext`.

```

345 \def\brefL{\ensuredest \link[\linkpre:\linkfspec]{\Blue}{\linktext}}
346
347 \adef<{\bref}

```

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We don't create destinations for all verses, notes etc. but only for those which are referenced. Macro `\ensuredest` creates the item `\Xcreatedest` to .ref file and it is read in the second T_EX run. The `\trymakedest` macro is used at the beginning of each verse, note etc. Only referenced destinations are created.

```

358 \def\ensuredest{\openref \immediate\wref\Xcreatedest{\linkpre:\linkfspec}}
359 \refdecl{
360   \def\Xcreatedest#1{\sxdef{dest!#1}{}}
361 }
362 \def\trymakedest#1{\ifcsname dest!#1\endcsname \dest[#1]%
363   \global \ea\let\csname dest!#1\endcsname \undefined \fi}

```

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The temporary macros are here. I plan to rewrite them.

```

370 %% Nasledujici makra jsou zatim provizorni a nedokumentovana.
371
372 \def\chaptit#1{\ifhmode \setbox0=\lastbox \par \nobreak\vskip-\baselineskip \fi
373   \medskip{\chapfont\Red#1}\endgraf\nobreak\medskip}
374
375 \def\doNote#1#2{%
376   \edef\tmpb{\cs{notepre:#1}}\replstring\tmpb{-}{--}%
377   \fnote{\tmpb \enskip
378     \trymakedest{n:\currverse}%
379     {\bf \expandafter \ifx \csname pword:#1\endcsname \empty
380       \else \cs{pword:#1}. \fi}%
381     \cs{notetext:#1}}{\Red#2}%
382 }
383 \def\_printfnotemark{}
384 \def\_textindent#1{\noindent}
385
386 \newcount \chapnum
387 \def\source#1{}
388 \def\BibleBook#1#2{\def\currbook{#2}%
389   \bigskip {\bookfont #1}\par\nobreak\medskip \chapnum=0 }
390
391 \def\x/#1/{#1}
392
393 \def\dopsat{\Red !!! DOPSAT !!! }
394
395 \def\setvariant#1{}
396 \def\bibleinput#1 {\bgroup
397   \catcode`##=13 \bgroup\lccode`~=#~ \lowercase{\egroup\let~=\processline
398   \input #1
399   \egroup
400 }
401
402 \endinput

```

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