The DVIcopy processor

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2 INTRODUCTION DVIcopy §1

1.* Introduction. The DVIcopy utility program copies (selected pages of) binary device-independent ("DVI") files that are produced by document compilers such as TEX, and replaces all references to characters from virtual fonts by the typesetting instructions specified for them in binary virtual-font ("VF") files. This program has two chief purposes: (1) It can be used as preprocessor for existing DVI-related software in cases where this software is unable to handle virtual fonts or (given suitable VF files) where this software cannot handle fonts with more than 128 characters; and (2) it serves as an example of a program that reads DVI and VF files correctly, for system programmers who are developing DVI-related software.

Goal number (1) is important since quite a few existing programs have to be adapted to the extended capabilities of Version 3 of TeX which will require some time. Moreover some existing programs are 'as is' and the source code is, unfortunately, not available. Goal number (2) needs perhaps a bit more explanation. Programs for typesetting need to be especially careful about how they do arithmetic; if rounding errors accumulate, margins won't be straight, vertical rules won't line up, and so on (see the documentation of DVItype for more details). This program is written as if it were a DVI-driver for a hypothetical typesetting device out_file, the output file receiving the copy of the input dvi_file. In addition all code related to out_file is concentrated in two chapters at the end of this program and quite independent of the rest of the code concerned with the decoding of DVI and VF files and with font substitutions. Thus it should be relatively easy to replace the device dependent code of this program by the corresponding code required for a real typesetting device. Having this in mind DVItype's pixel rounding algorithms are included as conditional code not used by DVIcopy.

The banner and preamble_comment strings defined here should be changed whenever DVIcopy gets modified.

```
define my_name = `dvicopy`
define banner = `This_is_DVIcopy,_UVersion_1.6` { printed when the program starts }
define title = `DVIcopy` { the name of this program, used in some messages }
define copyright = `Copyright_(C)_1990,2009_Peter_Breitenlohner`
define preamble_comment = `DVIcopy_1.6_output_from_'
define comm_length = 24 { length of preamble_comment }
define from_length = 6 { length of its `_from_' part }
```

2* This program is written in standard Pascal, except where it is necessary to use extensions; for example, DVIcopy must read files whose names are dynamically specified, and that would be impossible in pure Pascal. All places where nonstandard constructions are used have been listed in the index under "system dependencies."

One of the extensions to standard Pascal that we shall deal with is the ability to move to a random place in a binary file; another is to determine the length of a binary file. Such extensions are not necessary for reading DVI files; since DVIcopy is (a model for) a production program it should, however, be made as efficient as possible for a particular system. If DVIcopy is being used with Pascals for which random file positioning is not efficiently available, the following definition should be changed from *true* to *false*; in such cases, DVIcopy will not include the optional feature that reads the postamble first.

```
 \begin{array}{l} \langle \mbox{ Globals in the outer block } 2^* \rangle \equiv \\ \mbox{ random\_reading: boolean; } & \{ \mbox{ should we skip around in the file?} \} \\ \mbox{ See also sections } 17, \, 21, \, 32, \, 37, \, 46, \, 49, \, 62^*, \, 65, \, 71, \, 77, \, 80, \, 81, \, 84, \, 90, \, 96, \, 100, \, 108^*, \, 117, \, 120, \, 122, \, 124, \, 125, \, 128, \, 134, \, 142, \, 146, \, 157, \, 158, \, 173, \, 177, \, 183, \, 185, \, 193, \, 199, \, 220, \, 231, \, 244, \, 255, \, 259, \, \text{and } 301^*. \end{array}  This code is used in section 3^*.
```

§3 DVIcody Introduction 3

3* The program begins with a fairly normal header, made up of pieces that will mostly be filled in later. The DVI input comes from file dvi_file, the DVI output goes to file out_file, and messages go to Pascal's standard output file. The TFM and VF files are defined later since their external names are determined dynamically. If it is necessary to abort the job because of a fatal error, the program calls the 'jump_out' procedure. ⟨ Compiler directives 9⟩ **program** DVI_copy(dvi_file, out_file, output); **const** (Constants in the outer block 5*) **type** \langle Types in the outer block $7^* \rangle$ var (Globals in the outer block 2*) ⟨Error handling procedures 23*⟩ ⟨ Define parse_arguments 293* ⟩ **procedure** *initialize*: { this procedure gets things started properly } var \langle Local variables for initialization 16 \rangle **begin** kpse_set_program_name(arqv[0], my_name); parse_arguments; print(banner); print_ln(version_string); print_ln(copyright); print_ln('Distributed, under terms of GNU General Public License'); (Set initial values 18) end: The following parameters can be changed at compile time to extend or reduce DVIcopy's capacity. **define** $max_select = 10$ { maximum number of page selection ranges } $\langle \text{ Constants in the outer block 5*} \rangle \equiv$ $max_fonts = 400$; { maximum number of distinct fonts } $max_chars = 750000;$ { maximum number of different characters among all fonts } $max_widths = 16000$; { maximum number of different characters widths} max_packets = 65530: { maximum number of different characters packets; must be less than 65536} $max_bytes = 250000;$ { maximum number of bytes for characters packets } max-recursion = 10: { VF files shouldn't recurse beyond this level } $stack_size = 100$; {DVI files shouldn't push beyond this depth}

{ maximum number of characters input in a single line of input from the terminal }

This code is used in section 3*.

 $terminal_line_length = 256;$

4

7* **Introduction (continued).** On some systems it is necessary to use various integer subrange types in order to make DVIcopy efficient; this is true in particular for frequently used variables such as loop indices. Consider an integer variable x with values in the range 0... 255: on most small systems x should be a one or two byte integer whereas on most large systems x should be a four byte integer. Clearly the author of a program knows best which range of values is required for each variable; thus DVIcopy never uses Pascal's integer type. All integer variables are declared as one of the integer subrange types defined below as WEB macros or Pascal types; these definitions can be used without system-dependent changes, provided the signed 32 bit integers are a subset of the standard type integer, and the compiler automatically uses the optimal representation for integer subranges (both conditions need not be satisfied for a particular system).

The complementary problem of storing large arrays of integer type variables as compactly as possible is addressed differently; here DVIcopy uses a Pascal type declaration for each kind of array element.

Note that the primary purpose of these definitions is optimizations, not range checking. All places where optimization for a particular system is highly desirable have been listed in the index under "optimization."

```
define int 32 \equiv integer
                                      { signed 32 bit integers }
   define int_{-}31 \equiv int_{-}31_{-}t
   define int_{-}24u \equiv int_{-}24u_{-}t
   define int_{-}24 \equiv int_{-}24_{-}t
   define int_{-}23 \equiv int_{-}23_{-}t
   define int_{-}16u \equiv int_{-}16u_{-}t
   define int_{-}16 \equiv int_{-}16_{-}t
   define int_{-}15 \equiv int_{-}15_{-}t
   define int_{-}8u \equiv int_{-}8u_{-}t
   define int_{-}8 \equiv int_{-}8_{-}t
   define int_{-}7 \equiv int_{-}7_{-}t
\langle \text{ Types in the outer block } 7^* \rangle \equiv
   int_{-}31 = 0 \dots \text{"7FFFFFFF}; \text{ {unsigned 31 bit integer }}
   int_{-}24u = 0.. "FFFFFF; { unsigned 24 bit integer }
   int_{-}24 = -"800000 .. "7FFFFF; { signed 24 bit integer }
   int_{-}23 = 0 .. "7FFFFF; { unsigned 23 bit integer }
   int\_16u = 0 \dots "FFFF; { unsigned 16 bit integer }
   int_{-}16 = -\text{"8000} \dots \text{"7FFF}; \{ \text{ signed 16 bit integer} \}
   int_{-}15 = 0 \dots "7FFF: { unsigned 15 bit integer }
   int_8u = 0 \dots \text{"FF}; \text{ {unsigned 8 bit integer }}
   int_8 = -"80 .. "7F; { signed 8 bit integer }
   int_{-}7 = 0 \dots "7F;  { unsigned 7 bit integer }
See also sections 14*, 15*, 27, 29, 31, 36, 70, 76, 79, 83, 116, 119, 154, 156, 192, and 219.
This code is used in section 3*.
```

11.* The term print is used instead of write when this program writes on output, so that all such output could easily be redirected if desired; the term $d_{-}print$ is used for conditional output if we are debugging.

```
define print(\#) \equiv write(term\_out, \#)
define print_{-}ln(\#) \equiv write_{-}ln(term_{-}out, \#)
define new\_line \equiv write\_ln(term\_out) { start new line }
define print_n l(\#) \equiv \{ \text{ print information starting on a new line } \}
        begin new_line: print(#):
        end
define d_{-}print(\#) \equiv
           debug print(#) gubed
define d_{-}print_{-}ln(\#) \equiv
           \mathbf{debug}\ \mathit{print\_ln}(\texttt{\#})\ \mathbf{gubed}
```

§14 DVIcopy The Character set 5

14* The character set. Like all programs written with the WEB system, DVIcopy can be used with any character set. But it uses ASCII code internally, because the programming for portable input-output is easier when a fixed internal code is used, and because DVI and VF files use ASCII code for file names and certain other strings.

The next few sections of DVIcopy have therefore been copied from the analogous ones in the WEB system routines. They have been considerably simplified, since DVIcopy need not deal with the controversial ASCII codes less than '40 or greater than '176. If such codes appear in the DVI file, they will be printed as question marks.

```
\langle Types in the outer block 7^*\rangle +\equiv
 ASCII\_code = 0...255; \{ a \text{ subrange of the integers } \}
```

15.* The original Pascal compiler was designed in the late 60s, when six-bit character sets were common, so it did not make provision for lower case letters. Nowadays, of course, we need to deal with both upper and lower case alphabets in a convenient way, especially in a program like DVIcopy. So we shall assume that the Pascal system being used for DVIcopy has a character set containing at least the standard visible characters of ASCII code ("!" through "~").

Some Pascal compilers use the original name char for the data type associated with the characters in text files, while other Pascals consider char to be a 64-element subrange of a larger data type that has some other name. In order to accommodate this difference, we shall use the name $text_char$ to stand for the data type of the characters in the output file. We shall also assume that $text_char$ consists of the elements $chr(first_text_char)$ through $chr(last_text_char)$, inclusive. The following definitions should be adjusted if necessary.

```
define text\_char \equiv ASCII\_code { the data type of characters in text files } define first\_text\_char = 0 { ordinal number of the smallest element of text\_char } define last\_text\_char = 255 { ordinal number of the largest element of text\_char } \langle Types in the outer block 7*\rangle +\equiv text\_file = \mathbf{packed} file of text\_char;
```

 $print_ln(=, n:1,]:jump_out;$

end:

23* If an input (DVI, TFM, VF, or other) file is badly malformed, the whole process must be aborted; DVIcopy will give up, after issuing an error message about what caused the error. These messages will, however, in most cases just indicate which input file caused the error. One of the programs DVItype, TFtoPL, or VFtoVP should then be used to diagnose the error in full detail.

Such errors might be discovered inside of subroutines inside of subroutines, so a procedure called $jump_out$ has been introduced.

```
format noreturn \equiv procedure
  define abort(\#) \equiv
            begin write_ln(stderr, `,,',#, `.`); jump_out;
\langle Error handling procedures 23*\rangle \equiv
  (Basic printing procedures 48)
procedure close_files_and_terminate; forward;
  noreturn procedure jump_out:
       begin mark_fatal; close_files_and_terminate; uexit(1);
       end:
See also sections 24*, 25*, 94*, and 109*.
This code is used in section 3*.
24. Sometimes the program's behavior is far different from what it should be, and DVIcopy prints an error
message that is really for the DVIcopy maintenance person, not the user. In such cases the program says
confusion (indication of where we are).
\langle Error handling procedures 23^*\rangle + \equiv
noreturn procedure confusion(p: pckt_pointer);
     begin print(', !This | can't | happen | ('); print | packet(p); print | ln(').'); jump_out;
     end:
     An overflow stop occurs if DVIcopy's tables aren't large enough.
\langle Error handling procedures 23^*\rangle + \equiv
noreturn procedure overflow(p:pckt\_pointer; n:int\_16u);
    begin print(`_{\square}!Sorry,_{\square}`, title, `_{\square}capacity_{\square}exceeded_{\square}[`); print_packet(p);
```

62* Before a font file can be opened for input we must build a string with its external name.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 2^*\rangle +\equiv cur\_name: \uparrow char; l\_cur\_name: int\_15: { this many characters are actually relevant in cur\_name }
```

63* Since files are actually searched through path definitions, the area definitions are ignored here. To reduce the required changes we simply ignore the parameters given to $make_font_name$.

```
define append\_to\_name(\#) \equiv 
begin cur\_name[l\_cur\_name] \leftarrow \#; incr(l\_cur\_name);
end
define make\_font\_name\_end(\#) \equiv make\_name
define make\_font\_name(\#) \equiv l\_cur\_name \leftarrow 0; make\_font\_name\_end
```

67.* The $make_name$ procedure used to build the external file name. The global variable l_cur_name contains the length of a default area which has been copied to cur_name before $make_name$ is called.

```
procedure make_name(e: pckt_pointer);
var b: eight_bits; {a byte extracted from byte_mem }
    n: pckt_pointer; {file name packet }
    cur_loc, cur_limit: byte_pointer; {indices into byte_mem }
    device ll: int_15; {loop index }
    ecived
    begin n \leftarrow font_name(cur_fnt); cur_name \leftarrow xmalloc_array(char, pckt_length(n) + pckt_length(e));
    cur_loc \leftarrow pckt_start[n]; cur_limit \leftarrow pckt_start[n+1]; pckt_extract(b); {length of area part }
    if <math>b > 0 then l\_cur\_name \leftarrow 0;
    while cur\_loc < cur\_limit do
        begin pckt\_extract(b); append\_to\_name(xchr[b]);
    end;
    cur_name[l\_cur\_name] \leftarrow 0;
end;
```

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```
91*
      \langle Initialize predefined strings 45\rangle + \equiv
  id4(".")("t")("f")("m")(tfm_ext); { file name extension for TFM files }
      If no font directory has been specified, we search paths.
       (No initialization to be done. Keep this module to preserve numbering.)
      If a TFM file is badly malformed, we say bad_font: for a TFM file the bad_tfm procedure is used to give
an error message which refers the user to TFtoPL and PLtoTF, and terminates DVIcopy.
\langle Error handling procedures 23*\rangle + \equiv
noreturn procedure bad_tfm;
     begin print('Bad, TFM, file'); print_font(cur_fnt); print_ln('!');
     abort(`Use_{\sqcup}TFtoPL/PLtoTF_{\sqcup}to_{\sqcup}diagnose_{\sqcup}and_{\sqcup}correct_{\sqcup}the_{\sqcup}problem`);
     end:
  noreturn procedure bad_font:
        begin new_line:
        case font_type(cur_fnt) of
        defined_font: confusion(str_fonts);
        loaded\_font: bad\_tfm:
          \langle \text{ Cases for } bad\_font \ 136 \rangle
        othercases abort('internal_lerror');
        endcases:
        end:
95* To prepare tfm_file for input we reset it.
   TFM_default_area_name_length and TFM_default_area will not be used by make_font_name.
\langle \text{TFM: Open } tfm\_file \text{ 95*} \rangle \equiv
  make\_font\_name(TFM\_default\_area\_name\_length)(TFM\_default\_area)(tfm\_ext);
  full\_name \leftarrow kpse\_find\_tfm(cur\_name);
  if full_name then
     begin resetbin(tfm_file, full_name); free(cur_name); free(full_name);
  else abort('---not_loaded, TFM_file_can't_be_opened!')
This code is used in section 99.
104* \langle \text{Replace } z \text{ by } z' \text{ and compute } \alpha, \beta \text{ 104*} \rangle \equiv
  alpha \leftarrow 16:
  if z \geq 10000000000 then abort(`Character_size_size_sis_too_slarge!`);
  while z \geq 400000000 do
     begin z \leftarrow z \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 2; alpha \leftarrow alpha + alpha;
  beta \leftarrow 256 \, \mathbf{div} \, alpha; \, alpha \leftarrow alpha * z
This code is used in sections 105 and 152.
```

108* Low-level DVI input routines. The program uses the binary file variable *dvi_file* for its main input file; *dvi_loc* is the number of the byte about to be read next from *dvi_file*.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 2^*\rangle +\equiv dvi\_file: byte\_file; \{ the stuff we are DVIcopying \} dvi\_loc: int\_32; \{ where we are about to look, in dvi\_file \} full\_name: \uparrow char; \{ 109.* If the DVI file is badly malformed, we say bad\_dvi; this procedure gives an error message which refers the user to DVItype, and terminates DVIcopy.
```

⟨ Error handling procedures 23*⟩ +≡
noreturn procedure bad_dvi;
begin new_line; print_ln(`Bad_DVI_file:_loc=`, dvi_loc:1, `!`);
print(`_Use_DVItype_with_output_level`);
if random_reading then print(`=4`) else print(`<4`);
abort(`to_diagnose_the_problem`);
end;

110* To prepare dvi_file for input, we reset it.
⟨ Open input file(s) 110*⟩ ≡
</pre>

 $dvi_loc \leftarrow 0;$ This code is used in section 241*.

112* Next we come to the routines that are used only if $random_reading$ is true. The driver program below needs two such routines: dvi_length should compute the total number of bytes in dvi_file , possibly also causing $eof(dvi_file)$ to be true; and $dvi_move(n)$ should position dvi_file so that the next dvi_byte will read byte n, starting with n=0 for the first byte in the file.

Such routines are, of course, highly system dependent. They are implemented here in terms of two assumed system routines called set_pos and cur_pos . The call $set_pos(f,n)$ moves to item n in file f, unless n is negative or larger than the total number of items in f; in the latter case, $set_pos(f,n)$ moves to the end of file f. The call $cur_pos(f)$ gives the total number of items in f, if eof(f) is true; we use cur_pos only in such a situation.

```
 \begin{array}{l} \textbf{function} \  \, \textit{dvi\_length:} \  \, \textit{int\_32:} \\ \textbf{begin} \  \, \textit{xfseek}(\textit{dvi\_file}, 0, 2, \textit{dvi\_name}); \  \, \textit{dvi\_loc} \leftarrow \textit{xftell}(\textit{dvi\_file}, \textit{dvi\_name}); \  \, \textit{dvi\_length} \leftarrow \textit{dvi\_loc}; \\ \textbf{end;} \\ \textbf{procedure} \  \, \textit{dvi\_move}(n: \textit{int\_32}); \\ \textbf{begin} \  \, \textit{xfseek}(\textit{dvi\_file}, n, 0, \textit{dvi\_name}); \  \, \textit{dvi\_loc} \leftarrow n; \\ \textbf{end;} \\ \end{array}
```

```
135* \langle \text{Initialize predefined strings } 45 \rangle + \equiv id3(".")("v")("f")(vf_ext); { file name extension for VF files }
```

137.* If no font directory has been specified, DVIcopy is supposed to use the default VF directory, which is a system-dependent place where the VF files for standard fonts are kept.

Actually, under UNIX the standard area is defined in an external file site.h. And the users have a path searched for fonts, by setting the VFFONTS environment variable.

138* (No initialization to be done, Keep this module to preserve numbering.)

```
139* To prepare vf_file for input we reset it.
  Do path searching. But the VF file may not exist.

⟨VF: Open vf_file or goto not_found 139*⟩ ≡
  make_font_name(VF_default_area_name_length)(VF_default_area)(vf_ext);
  full_name ← kpse_find_vf(cur_name);
  if full_name then
    begin resetbin(vf_file, full_name); free(cur_name); free(full_name);
  end
  else goto not_found;
  vf_loc ← 0

This code is used in section 151.
```

```
163.* web2c does not like array assignments. So we need to do them through a macro replacement.
  define do_v f_m ove(\#) \equiv v f_m ove[v f_v f_v f_v + v f_m ove[v f_v f_v f_v - 1] \#
  define vf\_move\_assign \equiv
             begin do_vf_move([0][0]); do_vf_move([0][1]); do_vf_move([1][0]); do_vf_move([1][1])
\langle VF: Start a new level 163* \rangle \equiv
  append\_one(push); vf\_move\_assign; vf\_push\_loc[vf\_ptr] \leftarrow byte\_ptr; vf\_last\_end[vf\_ptr] \leftarrow byte\_ptr;
  vf\_last[vf\_ptr] \leftarrow vf\_other
This code is used in sections 162 and 172.
170* \langle VF: Apply rule 3 or 4 170* \rangle \equiv
  begin if vf_push_num[vf_ptr] > 0 then
     begin decr(vf\_push\_num[vf\_ptr]); vf\_move\_assign;
     end
  else begin decr(byte_ptr); decr(vf_ptr);
  if cur\_class \neq pop\_cl then goto reswitch; { this is rule 4 }
  end
This code is used in section 168.
```

The *input_ln* routine waits for the user to type a line at his or her terminal; then it puts ASCII-code 176* equivalents for the characters on that line into the byte_mem array as a temporary string. Pascal's standard input file is used for terminal input, as output is used for terminal output.

Since the terminal is being used for both input and output, some systems need a special routine to make sure that the user can see a prompt message before waiting for input based on that message. (Otherwise the message may just be sitting in a hidden buffer somewhere, and the user will have no idea what the program is waiting for.) We shall invoke a system-dependent subroutine update_terminal in order to avoid this problem.

```
define update\_terminal \equiv fflush(stdout) { empty the terminal output buffer }
  define scan_blank(\#) \equiv \{ tests for 'blank' when scanning (command line) options \}
          ((byte\_mem[\#] = bi("_+")) \lor (byte\_mem[\#] = bi(opt\_separator)))
  define scan\_skip \equiv \{ skip 'blanks' \}
          while scan\_blank(scan\_ptr) \land (scan\_ptr < byte\_ptr) do incr(scan\_ptr)
  define scan_init \equiv \{ initialize scan_ptr \}
          byte\_mem[byte\_ptr] \leftarrow bi("""); \ scan\_ptr \leftarrow pckt\_start[pckt\_ptr - 1]; \ scan\_skip
\langle Action procedures for dialog 176^*\rangle \equiv
procedure input_ln; { inputs a line from the terminal }
  var k: 0 . . terminal_line_length;
  begin print('Enter_option:__'); update_terminal; { if eoln(input) then read_ln(input);}
  k \leftarrow 0; pckt\_room(terminal\_line\_length);
  while (k < terminal\_line\_length) \land \neg eoln(input) do
    begin append\_byte(xord[qetc(input)]); incr(k);
     end:
  end:
```

See also sections 178, 179, and 189.

This code is used in section 180.

241.* Now we are ready to put it all together. Here is where DVIcopy starts, and where it ends.

```
\begin initialize; $\{$ get all variables initialized } $$ \langle $ Initialize predefined strings 45 \rangle $$ $$ \langle $ Open input file(s) 110* \rangle $$ $$ \langle $ Open output file(s) 246* \rangle $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ do_dvi; $\{$ process the entire DVI file } $$ $$ $$ $$ close_files_and_terminate; $$ end. $$
```

14

246* To prepare *out_file* for output, we *rewrite* it.

```
\langle Open output file(s) 246^*\rangle \equiv This code is used in section 241^*.
```

248.* Writing the *out_file* should be done as efficient as possible for a particular system; on many systems this means that a large number of bytes will be accumulated in a buffer and is then written from that buffer to *out_file*. In order to simplify such system dependent changes we use the WEB macro *out_byte* to write the next DVI byte. Here we give a simple minded definition for this macro in terms of standard Pascal.

```
define out\_byte(\#) \equiv put\_byte(\#, out\_file) { write next DVI byte}
```

260* These are the local variables (if any) needed for *do_pre*. $\langle \text{OUT: Declare local variables (if any) for } do_pre_260^* \rangle \equiv$ var k: int_15; { general purpose variable } $p, q, r: byte_pointer; \{ indices into byte_mem \}$ comment: const_c_string; { preamble comment prefix } This code is used in section 204. 261* And here is the device dependent code for do_pre; the DVI preamble comment written to out_file is similar to the one produced by GFtoPK, but we want to apply our preamble comment prefix only once. $\langle \text{OUT: Process the } pre \ 261^* \rangle \equiv$ out_one(pre); out_one(dvi_id); out_four(dvi_num); out_four(dvi_den); out_four(out_maq); $p \leftarrow pckt_start[pckt_ptr - 1]$: $q \leftarrow bute_ptr$: { location of old DVI comment } $comment \leftarrow preamble_comment; pckt_room(comm_length);$ for $k \leftarrow 0$ to $comm_length - 1$ do $append_bute(xord[ucharcast(comment[k])])$: while $byte_mem[p] = bi("_{\perp \perp}")$ do incr(p); { remove leading blanks } if p = a then $Decr(bute_ptr)(from_length)$ else begin $k \leftarrow 0$; **while** $(k < comm_length) \land (byte_mem[p+k] = byte_mem[q+k])$ **do** incr(k); if $k = comm_length$ then $Incr(p)(comm_length)$; end: $k \leftarrow byte_ptr - p$; { total length } if k > 255 then **begin** $k \leftarrow 255$: $q \leftarrow p + 255 - comm_length$: { at most 255 bytes } end: out_one(k): out_packet(new_packet): flush_packet;

for $r \leftarrow p$ to q-1 do $out_one(bo(byte_mem[r]))$;

This code is used in section 204.

```
16
       SYSTEM-DEPENDENT CHANGES
                                                                                               DVIcopy
293*
        System-dependent changes. Parse a Unix-style command line.
  This macro tests if its argument is the current option, as represented by the index variable option_index.
  define argument_is(\#) \equiv (strcmp(long_option_s[option_index], name, \#) = 0)
\langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments \ 293* \rangle \equiv
procedure parse_arguments:
  const n\_options = 5: { Pascal won't count array lengths for us. }
  var long_options: array [0 .. n_options] of getopt_struct;
     getopt_return_val: integer: option_index: c_int_type: current_option: 0 . . n_options: k.m: c_int_type:
     end\_num: \uparrow char:
  begin \langle Define the option table 294* \rangle:
  \langle \text{Initialize options } 187 \rangle:
  repeat getopt\_return\_val \leftarrow getopt\_long\_only(argc, argv, ``, long\_options, address\_of(option\_index));
    if qetopt\_return\_val = -1 then
       begin do_nothing: { End of arguments; we exit the loop below. }
       end
    else if qetopt\_return\_val = "?" then
         begin usage(my\_name):
         end
       else if argument_is('help') then
           begin usage_help(DVICOPY_HELP, nil);
            end
         else if argument_is('version') then
              begin print_version_and_exit(banner, 'Peter_Breitenlohner', nil, nil);
              end
           else if argument_is('magnification') then
                begin out\_mag \leftarrow atou(optarg);
                end
              else if argument_is('max-pages') then
                   begin max\_pages \leftarrow atou(optarg); incr(cur\_select);
                else if argument_is('page-start') then
                     begin (Determine the desired start_count values from optarq 299*);
                     end; { Else it was a flag; getopt has already done the assignment. }
  until qetopt\_return\_val = -1; {Now optind is the index of first non-option on the command line. We
         can have zero, one, or two remaining arguments. }
  if (optind > argc) \lor (optind + 2 < argc) then
    begin write_ln(stderr, my_name, ':|Need|at|most|two|file|arguments.'): usage(my_name);
  if optind = argc then
    begin dvi\_name \leftarrow ``stdin''; dvi\_file \leftarrow make\_binary\_file(stdin); random\_reading \leftarrow false;
  else begin dvi\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind), `dvi'); resetbin(dvi\_file, dvi\_name);
    random\_reading \leftarrow true;
    end:
```

begin rewritebin(out_file, extend_filename(cmdline(optind + 1), 'dvi')); $term_out \leftarrow stdout$;

else begin $out_file \leftarrow make_binary_file(stdout); term_out \leftarrow stderr;$

if optind + 2 = argc then

This code is used in section 3*.

end

end: end:

```
294* Here is the first of the options we allow.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle \equiv
  current\_ontion \leftarrow 0: long\_ontions[0].name \leftarrow `help': long\_ontions[0].has\_ara \leftarrow 0:
  long\_options[0].flag \leftarrow 0; \ long\_options[0].val \leftarrow 0; \ incr(current\_option);
See also sections 295*, 296*, 297*, 298*, and 300*.
This code is used in section 293*.
        Another of the standard options.
295*
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `version`: long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 0:
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
296* Magnification to apply.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle +\equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `magnification'; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 1;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
297* How many pages to do.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `max-pages'; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 1;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
298* What page to start at.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle +\equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `page-start'; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 1;
```

 $long_options[current_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long_options[current_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current_option);$

```
299. Parsing the starting page specification is a bit complicated. (This is the same as in DVItype.)
\langle Determine the desired start_count values from optage 299* \rangle \equiv
  k \leftarrow 0: { which \count register we're on }
  m \leftarrow 0; { position in optarg }
  while optara[m] do
     begin if optarq[m] = "*" then
       begin start\_there[k] \leftarrow false; incr(m);
       end
     else if optarq[m] = "." then
          begin incr(k):
          if k > 10 then
            begin write_ln(stderr, my_name, `: |More||than||ten||count||registers||specified. `);
             uexit(1):
            end:
          incr(m);
          end
       else begin start\_count[k] \leftarrow strtol(optarq + m, address\_of(end\_num), 10):
          if end\_num = optarq + m then
            begin write_ln(stderr, my_name, ´:u-page-start_values_must_be_numeric_or_*.´);
             uexit(1):
            end:
          start\_there[k] \leftarrow true; \ m \leftarrow m + end\_num - (optarg + m);
     end:
  start\_vals \leftarrow k; selected \leftarrow false;
This code is used in section 293*.
300*
       An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle +\equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0;
301.* \langle Globals in the outer block 2^* \rangle + \equiv
term_out: text:
dvi\_name: const\_c\_string;
```

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302* Index. Pointers to error messages appear here together with the section numbers where each identifier is used.

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