NAME

pstops - shuffle pages in a PostScript file

SYNOPSIS

```
pstops [ -q ] [ -b ] [ -wwidth ] [ -hheight ] [ -ppaper ] [ -dlwidth ] pagespecs [ infile [ outfile ] ]
```

DESCRIPTION

Pstops rearranges pages from a PostScript document, creating a new PostScript file. The input PostScript file should follow the Adobe Document Structuring Conventions. *Pstops* can be used to perform a large number of arbitrary re-arrangements of Documents, including arranging for printing 2-up, 4-up, booklets, reversing, selecting front or back sides of documents, scaling, etc.

pagespecs follow the syntax:

```
pagespecs = [modulo:]specs
specs = spec[+specs][,specs]
spec = [-]pageno[L][R][U][H][V][@scale][(xoff,yoff)]
```

modulo is the number of pages in each block. The value of modulo should be greater than 0; the default value is 1. specs are the page specifications for the pages in each block. The v alue of the pageno in each spec should be between 0 (for the first page in the block) and modulo-1 (for the last page in each block) inclusive. The optional dimensions specs and specs shift the page by the specified amount. specs and specs are in PostScript's points, but may be followed by the units specs or specs in to convert to centimetres or inches, or the flag specs or specs as a multiple of the width or height. The optional parameters specs and specs rameter scales the page by the fraction specified. If the optional minus sign is specified, the page is relative to the end of the document, instead of the start.

If page *specs* are separated by + the pages will be merged into one page; if they are separated by , they will be on separate pages. If there is only one page specification, with *pageno* zero, the *pageno* may be omitted.

The shift, rotation, and scaling are applied to the PostScript transformation matrix in that order regardless of which order they appear on the command line. The matrix accumulates the individual transformations. The effect on the image is to first scale with respect to an origin at the lower left corner, then rotate about the same origin, and finally shift.

The -w option gives the width which is used by the **w** dimension specifier, and the -h option gives the height which is used by the **h** dimension specifier. These dimensions are also used (after scaling) to set the clipping path for each page. The -p option can be used as an alternative, to set the paper size to **a0**, **a1**, **a2**, **a3**, **a4**, **a5**, **b5**, letter, legal, tabloid, statement, executive, folio, quarto or 10x14. The default paper size is **a4**.

The -b option prevents any **bind** operators in the PostScript prolog from binding. This may be needed in cases where complex multi-page re-arrangements are being done.

The -d option draws a line around the border of each page, of the specified width. If the *lwidth* parameter is omitted, a default linewidth of 1 point is assumed. The linewidth is relative to the original page dimensions, *i.e.* it is scaled up or down with the rest of the page.

Pstops normally prints the page numbers of the pages re-arranged; the -q option suppresses this.

EXAMPLES

This section contains some sample re-arrangements. To put two pages on one sheet (of A4 paper), the page-spec to use is:

```
"2:0L@.7(21cm,0)+1L@.7(21cm,14.85cm)"
```

To select all of the odd pages in reverse order, use:

2:-0

To re-arrange pages for printing 2-up booklets, use

"4:-3L@.7(21cm,0)+0L@.7(21cm,14.85cm)"

for the front sides, and

"4:1L@.7(21cm,0)+-2L@.7(21cm,14.85cm)"

for the reverse sides (or join them with a comma for duplex printing).

AUTHOR

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SEE ALSO

psbook(1), psselect(1), pstops(1), epsffit(1), psnup(1), psresize(1), psmerge(1), fixscribeps(1), getafm(1), fixdlsrps(1), fixfmps(1), fixpsditps(1), fixpspps(1), fixtpps(1), fixwfwps(1), fixwpps(1), fixwwps(1), extractres(1), includeres(1), showchar(1)

TRADEMARKS

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BUGS

Pstops does not accept all DSC comments.