The DVItype processor

(Version 3.6, December 1995)

Section	Page
Introduction	402
The character set	404
Device-independent file format	405
Input from binary files	405
Reading the font information	406
Optional modes of output	406
Defining fonts	408
Low level output routines	410
Translation to symbolic form	410
Skipping pages	412
Using the backpointers	413
Reading the postamble	413
The main program	413
System-dependent changes	414
Index	417

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402 INTRODUCTION DVI type changes for C $\S 1$

1* Introduction. The DVItype utility program reads binary device-independent ("DVI") files that are produced by document compilers such as TeX, and converts them into symbolic form. This program has two chief purposes: (1) It can be used to determine whether a DVI file is valid or invalid, when diagnosing compiler errors; and (2) it serves as an example of a program that reads DVI files correctly, for system programmers who are developing DVI-related software.

The first DVItype program was designed by David Fuchs in 1979, and it went through several versions on different computers as the format of DVI files was evolving to its present form. Peter Breitenlohner helped with the latest revisions.

The banner string defined here should be changed whenever DVItype gets modified.

```
define my\_name \equiv \text{`dvitype'}
define banner \equiv \text{`This}_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}DVItype,_{\sqcup}Version_{\sqcup}3.6 { printed when the program starts }
```

3.* The binary input comes from dvi_file , and the symbolic output is written on Pascal's standard output file. 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.

```
define print(\#) \equiv write(stdout, \#)
  define print_{-}ln(\#) \equiv write_{-}ln(stdout, \#)
program DVI_type(dvi_file, output);
  label \langle Labels in the outer block 4^* \rangle
  const (Constants in the outer block 5*)
  type \langle Types in the outer block 8*\rangle
  var (Globals in the outer block 10)
     \langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments | 112* \rangle
  procedure initialize; { this procedure gets things started properly }
     var i: integer; { loop index for initializations }
     begin kpse\_set\_program\_name(argv[0], my\_name); parse\_arguments; print(banner);
     print_ln(version_string); \langle Set initial values 11 \rangle
     end:
    Label done is used when stopping normally.
  define done = 30 { go here when finished with a subtask }
\langle \text{ Labels in the outer block } 4^* \rangle \equiv
  done:
This code is used in section 3*.
```

5.* The following parameters can be changed at compile time to extend or reduce DVItype's capacity.

```
\langle \text{ Constants in the outer block } 5^* \rangle \equiv
  max\_fonts = 500; { maximum number of distinct fonts per DVI file }
  max\_widths = 25000;  { maximum number of different characters among all fonts }
  line_length = 79; { bracketed lines of output will be at most this long }
  stack\_size = 100; {DVI files shouldn't push beyond this depth}
  name\_size = 10000;  { total length of all font file names }
This code is used in section 3*.
```

7.* If the DVI file is badly malformed, the whole process must be aborted; DVItype will give up, after issuing an error message about the symptoms that were noticed.

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

```
define jump\_out \equiv uexit(1)
define abort(\#) \equiv
           begin write_ln(stderr, #); jump_out;
define bad_{-}dvi(\#) \equiv abort(`Bad_{\square}DVI_{\square}file:_{\square}`,\#,`!`)
```

404 THE CHARACTER SET DVI type changes for C $\S 8$

8.* The character set. Like all programs written with the WEB system, DVItype 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 files use ASCII code for file names and certain other strings.

The next few sections of DVItype have therefore been copied from the analogous ones in the WEB system routines. They have been considerably simplified, since DVItype 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 8*\rangle \equiv ASCII\_code = 0 . . 255;  { a subrange of the integers } See also sections 9* and 21. This code is used in section 3*.
```

9.* 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 DVItype. So we shall assume that the Pascal system being used for DVItype 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 \text{Types in the outer block } 8* \rangle + \equiv text\_file = packed file of <math>text\_char;
```

23* To prepare these files for input, we reset them. An extension of Pascal is needed in the case of tfm_file , since we want to associate it with external files whose names are specified dynamically (i.e., not known at compile time). The following code assumes that 'reset(f, s)' does this, when f is a file variable and s is a string variable that specifies the file name. If eof(f) is true immediately after reset(f,s) has acted, we assume that no file named s is accessible.

```
procedure open_dvi_file; { prepares to read packed bytes in dvi_file }
  begin resetbin(dvi_file, dvi_name); cur_loc ← 0;
  end;

procedure open_tfm_file; { prepares to read packed bytes in tfm_file }
  var full_name: ↑char;
  begin full_name ← kpse_find_tfm(cur_name);
  if full_name then
   begin tfm_file ← fopen(full_name, FOPEN_RBIN_MODE);
  end
  else begin tfm_file ← nil;
  end;
  end;
end;
```

24* If you looked carefully at the preceding code, you probably asked, "What are *cur_loc* and *cur_name*?" Good question. They're global variables: *cur_loc* is the number of the byte about to be read next from *dvi_file*, and *cur_name* is a string variable that will be set to the current font metric file name before *open_tfm_file* is called.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 10\rangle +\equiv cur_loc: integer; { where we are about to look, in dvi_file } cur_name: \uparrowchar; { external name }
```

28.* Finally 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 $move_to_byte(n)$ should position dvi_file so that the next get_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.

```
function dvi\_length: integer;

begin xfseek(dvi\_file, 0, 2, dvi\_name); cur\_loc \leftarrow xftell(dvi\_file, dvi\_name); dvi\_length \leftarrow cur\_loc;

end;

procedure move\_to\_byte(n:integer);

begin xfseek(dvi\_file, n, 0, dvi\_name); cur\_loc \leftarrow n;

end;
```

42* The starting page specification is recorded in two global arrays called $start_count$ and $start_there$. For example, '1.*.-5' is represented by $start_there[0] = true$, $start_count[0] = 1$, $start_there[1] = false$, $start_there[2] = true$, $start_count[2] = -5$. We also set $start_vals = 2$, to indicate that count 2 was the last one mentioned. The other values of $start_count$ and $start_there$ are not important, in this example.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 10\rangle += start\_count: array [0..9] of integer; {count values to select starting page} start\_there: array [0..9] of boolean; {is the start\_count value relevant?} start\_vals: 0..9; {the last count considered significant} start\_vals: 0..9] of start\_vals: (the count values on the current page)
```

- **43*** Initializations are done sooner now.
- 45* No dialog.
- 47.* During the dialog, DVItype will treat the first blank space in a line as the end of that line. Therefore input_ln makes sure that there is always at least one blank space in buffer.
- 48.* No dialog.
- **49*** No dialog.
- **50*** No dialog (50).
- **51*** No dialog (51).
- **52*** No dialog (52).
- **53*** No dialog (53).
- **54*** No dialog (54).
- **55*** No dialog (55).

56* After the dialog is over, we print the options so that the user can see what DVItype thought was specified.

```
\langle \text{ Print all the selected options } 56^* \rangle \equiv
  print_ln( `Options_selected: `); print( `_□Starting_page_=_`);
  for k \leftarrow 0 to start\_vals do
     begin if start\_there[k] then print(start\_count[k]:1)
     else print( * * );
     if k < start\_vals then print(`.`)
     else print_ln(´□´);
     end;
  print_{-}ln(` \square Maximum \square number \square of \square pages \square = \square`, max_pages : 1);
  print(` \sqcup \sqcup Output \sqcup level \sqcup = \sqcup `, out\_mode : 1);
  case out\_mode of
  errors\_only: print\_ln(`\_(showing\_bops,\_fonts,\_and\_error\_messages\_only)`);
  terse: print_ln(´u(terse)´);
  mnemonics_only: print_ln(`\( \text{(mnemonics)} ');
  verbose: print_ln(´□(verbose)´);
  the_works: if random_reading then print_ln(´u(theuworks)´)
     else begin out\_mode \leftarrow verbose; print\_ln(`\_(the\_works:\_same\_as\_level\_3\_in\_this\_DVItype)`);
       end;
  end;
  print(` \sqcup \sqcup Resolution \sqcup = \sqcup `); \ print\_real(resolution, 12, 8); \ print\_ln(` \sqcup pixels \sqcup per \sqcup inch `);
  if new_{-}mag > 0 then
     begin print( `□□Newumagnificationufactoru=u `); print_real(new_mag/1000.0,8,3); print_ln( ``)
     end
```

This code is used in section 107^* .

408 DEFINING FONTS DVI type changes for C $\S57$

```
The following subroutine does the necessary things when a fnt_def command is being processed.
procedure define\_font(e:integer); \{e \text{ is an external font number}\}
  var f: 0 \dots max\_fonts; p: integer; \{length of the area/directory spec \}
    n: integer; { length of the font name proper }
    c, q, d, m: integer; { check sum, scaled size, design size, magnification }
    r: 0 \dots name\_size; \{ current filename length \}
    j, k: 0 \dots name\_size; \{ indices into names \}
    mismatch: boolean; { do names disagree? }
  begin if nf = max\_fonts then
     abort(`DVItype_{\sqcup}capacity_{\sqcup}exceeded_{\sqcup}(max_{\sqcup}fonts=`, max_{\_}fonts:1, `)!`);
  font\_num[nf] \leftarrow e; f \leftarrow 0;
  while font\_num[f] \neq e do incr(f);
  \langle Read the font parameters into position for font nf, and print the font name 61\rangle;
  if ((out\_mode = the\_works) \land in\_postamble) \lor ((out\_mode < the\_works) \land \neg in\_postamble) then
    begin if f < nf then print_ln(`---this_lfont_lwas_lalready_ldefined!`);
  else begin if f = nf then print_ln(`---this_lfont_lwasn``t_lloaded_lbefore!`);
  if f = nf then (Load the new font, unless there are problems 62*)
  else (Check that the current font definition matches the old one 60);
  end;
62* \( \text{Load the new font, unless there are problems 62^* \) \equiv
  begin \langle Move font name into the cur_name string 66*\rangle;
  open\_tfm\_file;
  if eof(tfm\_file) then print(`---not\_loaded,_\TFM_\file_\can``t_\be_\opened!`)
  else begin if (q \le 0) \lor (q \ge 10000000000) then print(`---not_loaded,_lbad_lscale_l(`,q:1,`)!`)
    else if (d \le 0) \lor (d \ge 10000000000) then print(`---not_{\square}loaded,_{\square}bad_{\square}design_{\square}size_{\square}(`,d:1,`)!`)
       else if in_{-}TFM(q) then \langle Finish loading the new font info 63\rangle;
  if out_mode = errors_only then print_ln(`\_\`);
  if tfm_file then xfclose(tfm_file, cur_name); { should be the kpse_find_tfm result }
  free(cur_name); { We xmalloc'd this before we got called. }
  end
This code is used in section 59*.
```

64* If p = 0, i.e., if no font directory has been specified, DVItype is supposed to use the default font directory, which is a system-dependent place where the standard fonts are kept. The string variable default_directory contains the name of this area.

Under Unix, users have a path searched for fonts, there's no single default directory.

65.* (No initialization needs to be done. Keep this module to preserve numbering.)

409

66* The string *cur_name* is supposed to be set to the external name of the TFM file for the current font. We do not impose a maximum limit here. It's too bad there is a limit on the total length of all filenames, but it doesn't seem worth reprogramming all that.

```
define name\_start \equiv font\_name[nf]

define name\_end \equiv font\_name[nf+1]

\langle Move font name into the cur\_name string 66*\rangle \equiv

r \leftarrow name\_end - name\_start; cur\_name \leftarrow xmalloc\_array(char, r);

\{strncpy \text{ might be faster, but it's probably a good idea to keep the } xchr \text{ translation.}\}

for k \leftarrow name\_start \text{ to } name\_end \text{ do}

begin cur\_name[k - name\_start] \leftarrow xchr[names[k]];

end;

cur\_name[r] \leftarrow 0; \{\text{Append null byte for C.}\}

This code is used in section 62*.
```

end;

75.* Before we get into the details of *do_page*, it is convenient to consider a simpler routine that computes the first parameter of each opcode.

```
define four\_cases(\#) \equiv \#, \# + 1, \# + 2, \# + 3
  define eight\_cases(\#) \equiv four\_cases(\#), four\_cases(\# + 4)
  define sixteen\_cases(\#) \equiv eight\_cases(\#), eight\_cases(\# + 8)
  define thirty\_two\_cases(\#) \equiv sixteen\_cases(\#), sixteen\_cases(\#+16)
  define sixty\_four\_cases(\#) \equiv thirty\_two\_cases(\#), thirty\_two\_cases(\# + 32)
function first\_par(o:eight\_bits): integer;
  begin case o of
  sixty\_four\_cases(set\_char\_0), sixty\_four\_cases(set\_char\_0 + 64): first\_par \leftarrow o - set\_char\_0;
  set1, put1, fnt1, xxx1, fnt\_def1: first\_par \leftarrow get\_byte;
  set1 + 1, put1 + 1, fnt1 + 1, xxx1 + 1, fnt\_def1 + 1: first\_par \leftarrow get\_two\_bytes;
  set1 + 2, put1 + 2, fnt1 + 2, xxx1 + 2, fnt\_def1 + 2: first\_par \leftarrow get\_three\_bytes;
  right1, w1, x1, down1, y1, z1: first\_par \leftarrow signed\_byte;
  right1+1, w1+1, x1+1, down1+1, y1+1, z1+1: first\_par \leftarrow signed\_pair;
  right1 + 2, w1 + 2, x1 + 2, down1 + 2, y1 + 2, z1 + 2: first\_par \leftarrow signed\_trio;
  set1 + 3, set\_rule, put1 + 3, put\_rule, right1 + 3, w1 + 3, x1 + 3, down1 + 3, y1 + 3, z1 + 3, fnt1 + 3,
           xxx1 + 3, fnt\_def1 + 3: first\_par \leftarrow signed\_quad;
  nop, bop, eop, push, pop, pre, post, post\_post, undefined\_commands: first\_par \leftarrow 0;
  w\theta : first\_par \leftarrow w;
  x\theta : first\_par \leftarrow x;
  y\theta : first\_par \leftarrow y;
  z\theta: first\_par \leftarrow z;
  sixty\_four\_cases(fnt\_num\_0): first\_par \leftarrow o - fnt\_num\_0;
  othercases abort('internal uerror');
  endcases:
```

80* Commands are broken down into "major" and "minor" categories: A major command is always shown in full, while a minor one is put into the buffer in abbreviated form. Minor commands, which account for the bulk of most DVI files, involve horizontal spacing and the typesetting of characters in a line; these are shown in full only if $out_mode \ge verbose$.

```
define show(\#) \equiv
            begin flush_text; showing \leftarrow true; print(a:1, \cdot:_{\sqcup}, #);
            if show\_opcodes \land (o \ge 128) then print(` \sqcup \{`, o : 1, `\}`);
  define major(\#) \equiv
            if out_mode > errors_only then show(#)
  define minor(\#) \equiv
            if out\_mode > terse then
               begin showing \leftarrow true; print(a:1, ::::, \#);
               if show\_opcodes \land (o \ge 128) then print(` \sqcup \{`, o : 1, `\}`);
               end
  define error(\#) \equiv
            if \neg showing then show(\#)
            else print(`_{\sqcup}`, \#)
Translate the next command in the DVI file; goto 9999 with do-page = true if it was eop; goto 9998 if
       premature termination is needed 80^* \geq
  begin a \leftarrow cur\_loc; showing \leftarrow false; o \leftarrow get\_byte; p \leftarrow first\_par(o);
  if eof(dvi_file) then bad_dvi('the_file_ended_prematurely');
  \langle Start translation of command o and goto the appropriate label to finish the job 81\rangle;
fin_set: (Finish a command that either sets or puts a character, then goto move_right or done 89);
fin_rule: (Finish a command that either sets or puts a rule, then goto move_right or done 90);
move\_right: \langle Finish a command that sets <math>h \leftarrow h + q, then goto done 91 \rangle;
show_state: \langle Show the values of ss, h, v, w, x, y, z, hh, and vv; then goto done 93\rangle;
done: if showing then print_ln(´□´);
  end
```

This code is used in section 79.

412 SKIPPING PAGES DVI type changes for C $\S95$

99.* The *scan_bop* procedure reads DVI commands following the preamble or following *eop*, until finding either *bop* or the postamble.

```
\langle Declare the procedure called scan_bop 99* \rangle \equiv
procedure scan_bop;
  var k: 0...255; { command code }
  begin repeat if eof(dvi\_file) then bad\_dvi(\text{`the}_{\sqcup}file_{\sqcup}ended_{\sqcup}prematurely');
     k \leftarrow get\_byte;
     if (k \ge fnt\_def1) \land (k < fnt\_def1 + 4) then
        begin define\_font(first\_par(k));
       if out_mode ≠ errors_only then print_ln(`□`);
       k \leftarrow nop;
       end;
  until k \neq nop;
  if k = post then in_postamble \leftarrow true
  else begin if k \neq bop then bad\_dvi(`byte_{\sqcup}`, cur\_loc - 1 : 1, `_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}not_{\sqcup}bop`);
     new\_backpointer \leftarrow cur\_loc - 1; incr(page\_count);
     for k \leftarrow 0 to 9 do count[k] \leftarrow signed\_quad;
     if signed\_quad \neq old\_backpointer then
        print_ln(\text{`backpointer}_{in}, cur_loc - 4:1, \text{`}_should_be_i', old_backpointer:1, '!');
     old\_backpointer \leftarrow new\_backpointer;
     end;
  end;
```

This code is used in section 95.

107.* The main program. Now we are ready to put it all together. This is where DVItype starts, and where it ends.

```
begin initialize; { get all variables initialized }
\langle \text{ Print all the selected options 56*} \rangle;
\langle \text{Process the preamble 109} \rangle;
if out\_mode = the\_works then { random\_reading = true }
  begin \langle Find the postamble, working back from the end 100 \rangle;
  in\_postamble \leftarrow true; read\_postamble; in\_postamble \leftarrow false;
   \langle Count the pages and move to the starting page 102\rangle;
  end:
skip\_pages(false);
if \neg in\_postamble then \langle Translate up to max\_pages pages 111 \rangle;
if out\_mode < the\_works then
  begin if \neg in\_postamble then skip\_pages(true);
  if signed\_quad \neq old\_backpointer then
     print_{ln}(\backpointer_{in}\byte_{i}, cur_{loc} - 4:1, \backpointer_{i}, old_{backpointer}:1, \backpointer_{i})
  read\_postamble;
  end;
end.
```

110* The conversion factor conv is figured as follows: There are exactly n/d decimicrons per DVI unit, and 254000 decimicrons per inch, and resolution pixels per inch. Then we have to adjust this by the stated amount of magnification.

```
⟨ Compute the conversion factors 110^*⟩ ≡ numerator \leftarrow signed\_quad; denominator \leftarrow signed\_quad; if numerator \leq 0 then bad\_dvi(`numerator_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}`, numerator : 1); if denominator \leq 0 then bad\_dvi(`denominator_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}`, denominator : 1); print\_ln(`numerator/denominator=`, numerator : 1, '/`, denominator : 1); tfm\_conv \leftarrow (25400000.0/numerator) * (denominator/473628672)/16.0; conv \leftarrow (numerator/254000.0) * (resolution/denominator); mag \leftarrow signed\_quad; if new\_mag > 0 then mag \leftarrow new\_mag else if mag \leq 0 then bad\_dvi(`magnification_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}`, mag : 1); true\_conv \leftarrow conv; conv \leftarrow true\_conv * (mag/1000.0); print(`magnification=`, mag : 1, `;_{\sqcup}`); print\_real(conv, 16, 8); print\_ln(`_{\sqcup}pixels_{\sqcup}per_{\sqcup}DVI_{\sqcup}unit`)
This code is used in section 109.
```

```
112*
       System-dependent changes. Parse a Unix-style command line.
  define argument\_is(\#) \equiv (strcmp(long\_options[option\_index].name, \#) = 0)
\langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments \ 112^* \rangle \equiv
procedure parse_arguments;
  const n_{-}options = 8; { 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; end_num: ↑char;
         { for page-start }
  begin \langle Define the option table 113*\rangle;
  repeat getopt\_return\_val \leftarrow getopt\_long\_only(argc, argv, ``, long\_options, address\_of(option\_index));
    if getopt\_return\_val = -1 then
       begin do_nothing; { End of arguments; we exit the loop below. }
       end
    else if getopt\_return\_val = "?" then
         begin usage(my\_name);
         end
       else if argument_is('help') then
            begin usage_help(DVITYPE_HELP, nil);
         else if argument_is('version') then
              begin print_version_and_exit(banner, nil, 'D.E., Knuth', nil);
            else if argument_is('output-level') then
                 begin if (optarg[0] < `0`) \lor (optarg[0] > `4`) \lor (optarg[1] \neq 0) then
                   begin write\_ln(stderr, `Value\_for_{\sqcup}--output-level_{\sqcup}must_{\sqcup}be_{\sqcup}>=_{\sqcup}0_{\sqcup}and_{\sqcup}<=_{\sqcup}4.`);
                   uexit(1);
                   end:
                 out\_mode \leftarrow optarg[0] - `0`;
              else if argument_is('page-start') then
                   begin \langle Determine the desired start_count values from optarg 117*\rangle;
                   end
                 else if argument_is('max-pages') then
                      begin max\_pages \leftarrow atou(optarg);
                      end
                   else if argument_is('dpi') then
                        begin resolution \leftarrow atof (optarg);
                      else if argument_is('magnification') then
                          begin new\_mag \leftarrow atou(optarg);
                          end; { Else it was a flag; getopt has already done the assignment. }
  until getopt\_return\_val = -1; { Now optind is the index of first non-option on the command line.}
  if (optind + 1 \neq argc) then
    begin write ln(stderr, my\_name, `: \_Need\_exactly\_one_\_file\_argument. `); <math>usage(my\_name);
    end:
  dvi\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind), `dvi');
  end:
This code is used in section 3*.
```

This code is used in section 112*.

```
113.* Here are the options we allow. The first is one of the standard GNU options.
\langle Define the option table 113* \rangle \equiv
   current\_option \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `help';
  long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
See also sections 114*, 115*, 116*, 118*, 119*, 120*, 121*, and 123*.
This code is used in section 112*.
114.* Another of the standard options.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 113^* \rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `version`; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
115* How verbose to be.
\langle Define the option table 113^* \rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `output-level'; 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);
  out\_mode \leftarrow the\_works; \{ default \}
116* What page to start at.
\langle Define the option table 113*\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);
117.* Parsing the starting page specification is a bit complicated.
\langle Determine the desired start_count values from optarg 117* \rangle \equiv
  k \leftarrow 0; { which \count register we're on }
  m \leftarrow 0; { position in optarg }
  while optarq[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 \ge 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(optarg + m, address\_of(end\_num), 10);
           if end_num = optarg + m then
             \mathbf{begin} \ write\_ln(stderr, my\_name, `: \sqcup -\mathsf{page-start} \sqcup \mathtt{values} \sqcup \mathtt{must} \sqcup \mathtt{be} \sqcup \mathtt{numeric} \sqcup \mathtt{or} \sqcup *. `);
              uexit(1);
           start\_there[k] \leftarrow true; \ m \leftarrow m + end\_num - (optarg + m);
           end:
     end:
  start\_vals \leftarrow k:
```

```
118* How many pages to do.
\langle Define the option table 113*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `max-pages'; 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);
  max\_pages \leftarrow 1000000; \{ default \}
119* Resolution, in pixels per inch.
\langle Define the option table 113*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `dpi'; 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);
  resolution \leftarrow 300.0; \{ default \}
120* Magnification to apply.
\langle Define the option table 113*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `magnification'; 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);
  new\_mag \leftarrow 0; { default is to keep the old one }
121.* Whether to show numeric opcodes.
\langle Define the option table 113*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `show-opcodes'; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow address\_of(show\_opcodes); long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 1;
  incr(current\_option);
122* \langle \text{Globals in the outer block } 10 \rangle + \equiv
show\_opcodes: c\_int\_type;
123* An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 113*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0;
124* Global filenames.
\langle Globals in the outer block 10\rangle + \equiv
dvi\_name: const\_c\_string;
```

INDEX

b1: 25, 26, 35, 37.

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

The following sections were changed by the change file: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 23, 24, 28, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, $55, \, 56, \, 59, \, 62, \, 64, \, 65, \, 66, \, 75, \, 80, \, 99, \, 107, \, 110, \, 112, \, 113, \, 114, \, 115, \, 116, \, 117, \, 118, \, 119, \, 120, \, 121, \, 122, \, 123, \, 124, \, 125.$ b2: 25, 26, 35, 37.-dpi: 119* b3: 25, 26, 35, 37.-help: 113* -magnification: 120* c: 27, 59* -max-pages: 118* $c_{-}int_{-}type: 112; 122;$ -output-level: 115* change_font: 77, 82, 86. char: 9,* 23,* 24,* 66,* 112.* -page-start: 116* -show-opcodes: 121* $char_pixel_width$: 39, 89. $char_width: \underline{30}, 39, 89.$ -version: 114* a: <u>27</u>, <u>79</u>, <u>82</u>. $char_width_end$: 30, 39. abort: 7, 59, 61, 75, 102. character c invalid...: 89. check sum: 18. abs: 63, 73, 85, 91, 92. address_of: 112*, 117*, 121* check sum doesn't match: after_pre: $\underline{101}$, $\underline{102}$, $\underline{109}$. check sums do not agree: all 223s: 100. Chinese characters: 15, 89. chr: 9, 10, 12.alpha: 34, 37, 38. arqc: 112* cmdline: 112* $const_c_string$: 124* $argument_is: 112.$ * arqv: 3* 112* conv: <u>39,</u> 40, 61, 63, 76, 110* count: 42,* 44, 99,* 102, 111. arithmetic overflow...: 91, 92. cur_font: 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 89, 94. *ASCII_code*: 8, 9, 10, 30, 67, 70. *atof*: 112* cur_loc: 23*, 24*, 27, 28*, 80*, 96, 99*, 103, 105, atou: 112* 106, 107, 109, 111. b: 27. cur_name: 23*, 24*, 62*, 66* backpointer...should be p: 99^* , 107^* cur_pos : 28* current_option: 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 118, bad design size: 62^* Bad DVI file: 7* 119*, 120*, 121*, 123* d: <u>27</u>, <u>59</u>* bad postamble pointer: 105. bad scale: 62^* $decr: \underline{6}, 83, 96, 100, 109, 111.$ bad_char : 82, 87. deeper than claimed...: 83. $bad_{-}dvi: 7,80,96,99,100,102,105,109,110,111.$ $default_directory$: 64* banner: 1,* 3,* 112,* define_font: 59,* 86, 96, 99,* 106. beta: 34, 37, 38. den: 15, 17, 19.beware: check sums do not agree: 63. denominator: 39, 103, 110* beware: design sizes do not agree: 63. denominator doesn't match: 103. boolean: 34, 42, 44, 57, 59, 78, 79, 82, 95, 97. denominator is wrong: 110* bop: 13, 15, <u>16</u>, 18, 19, 41, 71, 75, 83, 95, 96, design size doesn't match: 97, 99, 101, 102. design sizes do not agree: bop occurred before eop: 83. $do_nothing: \underline{6}, 96, 112.$ * $bop_seen: 95.$ do_page: 71, 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 83, 95, 111. break: 46.done: $\underline{4}^*$, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 90, 91, Breitenlohner, Peter: 1.* 92, 93, 94, 111. buffer: 47* $down_the_drain: \underline{95}, \underline{96}.$ down1: 15, 16, 75, 85.byte n is not bop: 99, 102. byte n is not post: 100. down2: 15.byte n is not postpost: 106. down3: 15.*byte_file*: <u>21</u>, <u>22</u>. down4: 15. $b\theta$: <u>25</u>, 26, 35, 36, 37. DVI files: 13.

dvi_file: 3,* 22, 23,* 24,* 27, 28,* 80,* 96, 99,* 105.

$dvi_length: \underline{28}^*$, 100.	four_cases: 75,*81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 96.
dvi_name: 23,* 28,* 112,* 124.*	free: 62*
$DVI_{type}: 3.$ *	Fuchs, David Raymond: 1,* 13, 20.
DVItype capacity exceeded: 59, 61.	$full_name: \underline{23}$ *
DVItype needs larger: 35.	get_byte: 27, 28, 61, 75, 80, 87, 96, 99, 100,
DVITYPE_HELP: 112*	102, 105, 106, 109.
e: <u>59</u> *	$get_three_bytes: 27, 75.*$
eight_bits: 21, 25, 27, 75, 79, 82.	get_two_bytes: 27, 75,* 103.
$eight_cases: 75$.*	getopt: 112*
else: 2.	$getopt_long_only$: 112*
end: 2.	$getopt_return_val: 112.$ *
end_num: <u>112</u> * 117*	getopt_struct: 112.*
endcases: 2.	$h: \frac{72}{}$.
eof: 23,*27, 28,*35, 62,*80,*96, 99,*105.	has_arg: 113,* 114,* 115,* 116,* 118,* 119,* 120,*
eop: 13, 15, <u>16</u> , 18, 41, 75, 83, 96, 99.	121,* 123.*
error: 80,* 82, 83, 87, 89, 91, 92, 94.	<i>hh</i> : <u>72,</u> 79, 83, 84, 89, 90, 91, 93.
errors_only: 41, 56, 62, 69, 80, 99.	$hhh: \overline{79}, 91.$
extend_filename: 112*	hhstack: 72, 83.
f: 32, 59*	$hstack: \overline{72}, 83.$
false: 2, 20, 34, 42*, 44, 58, 60, 77, 79, 80*, 82,	i: 3, 17.
87, 95, 98, 103, 107, 117.	ID byte is wrong: 100.
fin_rule: 77, 79, 80, 81.	<i>id_byte</i> : <u>17</u> , 100, 105, 109.
fin_set: 77, 79, 80, 81, 88.	identificationshould be n: 105, 109.
First byte isn't: 109.	illegal command at byte n: 96.
first_backpointer: 100, <u>101</u> , 102.	<i>in_postamble</i> : <u>57, 58, 59, 95, 99, 102, 107, 111.</u>
first_par: 75,* 80,* 81, 96, 99,* 106.	<i>in_TFM</i> : <u>34</u> , 37 , 62*
first_text_char: 9*, 12.	$in_width: \overline{33}, 37, 40.$
fix_word: 37.	<i>incr</i> : 6, 27, 59, 60, 63, 70, 83, 94, 99, 102, 113,
flag: 113,* 114,* 115,* 116,* 118,* 119,* 120,* 121,* 123.*	114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121.
flush_text: 69, 70, 80*	infinity: 91 , 92 .
fnt_def1: 15, 16, 75, 86, 96, 99, 106.	initialize: 3,* 107.*
fnt_def2 : 15.	$input_ln: \begin{array}{cc} - \\ 47. \end{array}$
fnt_def3 : 15.	integer: 3* 21, 24* 27, 28* 30, 32, 33, 34, 39,
fnt_def4 : 15.	41, 42* 59* 72, 73, 75* 76, 78, 79, 82, 95, 97,
fnt_num_0: 15, <u>16</u> , 75,* 86.	101, 103, 108, 112*
$fnt_num_1: 15.$	invalid_font: 30, 31, 32, 79, 89, 94.
fnt_num_63 : 15.	$invalid_width: 30, 40, 89.$
fnt1: 15, <u>16</u> , 75, 86.	<i>j</i> : <u>59</u> *
fnt2: 15.	Japanese characters: 15, 89.
fnt3: 15.	$jump_out$: 7 *
fnt4: 15.	k: 17, 32, 34, 44, 59, 69, 82, 95, 99, 103, 108.
font name doesn't match: 60.	kpse_find_tfm: 23,* 62.*
font_bc: 30, 31, 35, 40, 89.	kpse_set_program_name: 3.*
font_check_sum: 30, 60, 61.	$last_text_char$: $\underline{9}$ *, 12.
$font_design_size$: 30 , 60, 61.	lh: 34, 35.
font_ec: 30, 31, 35, 89.	$line_length$: 5 ,* 67, 69, 70.
font_name: 30, 31, 32, 60, 61, 66*	long_options: 112,* 113,* 114,* 115,* 116,* 118,* 119,*
font_num: 30, 59, 94.	120,* 121,* 123.*
$font_scaled_size$: 30 , 60 , 61 .	$m: 59^*, 103, 108.$
font_space: 30, 31, 63, 84, 85.	mag: 15, <u>17</u> , 18, 19, <u>39</u> , 103, 110*
fopen: 23.*	magnification doesn't match: 103.
FOPEN_RBIN_MODE: 23*	magnification is wrong: 110.*
	<u> </u>

major: 80, 81, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88. oriental characters: 15, 89. $match: \underline{44}.$ othercases: 2. $max_-drift: \underline{91}, \underline{92}.$ others: 2. $max_fonts: 5, 30, 59.$ out_mode: 41, 56, 57, 59, 62, 69, 80, 90, 91, 92, max_h: <u>73</u>, 74, 91, 103, 104. 93, 94, 99, 100, 103, 107, 112, 115, max_h_so_far: <u>73</u>, 74, 91, 104. $out_space: 31, 84.$ max_pages: 41, 56, 111, 112, 118. out_text : 70, 84, 88. max_s: <u>73</u>, 74, 83, 103, 104. out_vmove : 31, 85. $max_s_so_far: 73, 74, 83, 104.$ output: $\underline{3}^*$ max_v: <u>73</u>, 74, 92, 103, 104. p: 59*, 79, 82, 95, 103, 108. $max_{-}v_{-}so_{-}far: 73, 74, 92, 104.$ page ended unexpectedly: 111. $max_widths: 5^*, 30, 34, 35, 39.$ page link wrong...: 102. minor: 80,* 83, 84, 88. page_count: 73, 74, 99, 102, 104. mismatch: 59, 60.parse_arguments: 3,* 112.* pixel_round: 40, 72, 84, 85, 91, 92. mnemonics_only: 41, 56, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94. $pixel_width: \underline{39}, 40.$ move_right: 77, 79, 80, 84, 89, 90. pop: 14, 15, <u>16</u>, 19, 75, 83. move_to_byte: 28*, 100, 102. post: 13, 15, <u>16</u>, 19, 20, 75, 82, 96, 99, 100, my_name: 1,* 3,* 112,* 117.* 101, 102, 103. n: 59* 76, 108. post pointer is wrong: 100. $n_options$: 112* post_loc: 100, <u>101</u>, 102, 103, 105. name: 112,* 113,* 114,* 115,* 116,* 118,* 119,* 120,* post_post: 15, <u>16</u>, 19, 20, 75, 82, 96, 105, 106. 121* 123* postamble command within a page: 82. $name_end: 66.$ * Postamble starts at byte n: 103. $name_size: \underline{5}, 30, 32, 59, 61.$ pre: 13, 15, <u>16</u>, 75, 82, 96, 109. $name_start: 66.$ * preamble command within a page: 82. names: <u>30, 32, 59*, 60, 61, 66*</u> $print: \ \underline{3}, 32, 56, 61, 62, 63, 69, 80, 80, 89, 90, 91,$ $new_backpointer: 97, 99*$ 92, 93, 94, 103, 109, 110, 111. new_mag: <u>41</u>, 56*, 103, 110*, 112*, 120* $print_font: 32, 61, 89, 94.$ nf: 30, 31, 35, 40, 59, 60, 61, 63, 66, 94.print_ln: 3* 34, 35, 56* 59* 60, 62* 63, 69, 79, 80*, 83, 90, 93, 96, 99*, 102, 103, 104, 105, non-ASCII character...: 87. nop: 13, 15, <u>16</u>, 18, 19, 75, 83, 99, 106. 106, 107, 109, 110, 111. not enough signature bytes...: 105. print_real: 56*, 110* null font name: 61. print_version_and_exit: 112* num: 15, 17, 19.pure: 82.push: 5*, 14, 15, 16, 19, 75*, 83. numerator: <u>39</u>, 103, 110* numerator doesn't match: 103. push deeper than claimed...: put_rule: 15, 16, 75, 81, 90, 96. numerator is wrong: 110* put1: 15, <u>16</u>, 75,* 81, 89. nw: 34, 35, 36, 37.o: 79, 82. put2: 15.put3: 15.observed maxh was x: 104. observed maxstackdepth was x: 104. put4: 15.observed maxv was x: 104. q: 59*, 79, 82, 103, 108. old_backpointer: 97, 98, 99*, 102, 107* r: 59*random_reading: 2, 20, 28, 41, 56, 100, 107. only n bytes long: 100. open_dvi_file: 23,* 109. read: 26, 27. open_tfm_file: 23*, 24*, 62* $read_postamble: 103, 107.$ * optarg: 112*, 117* $read_tfm_word: \ \underline{26}, \ 35, \ 36, \ 37.$ optind: 112* real: 33, 39, 41. reset: 23* $option_index: 112$ * resetbin: 23*Options selected: 56* resolution: 41, 56*, 110*, 112*, 119*. *ord*: 10.

right1: 15, 16, 75, 84.	$term_out$: 46.
right2: 15.	terse: 41, 56, 80.
right3: 15.	text_buf: 67, 69, 70.
right4: 15.	text_char: 9* 10.
round: 35, 40, 61, 63.	$text_file: \underline{9}^*$
rule_pixels: 15, <u>76</u> , 90.	$text_ptr: \frac{67}{6}, 68, 69, 70.$
s: <u>78</u> .	TFM files: 29.
scaled: 61.	TFM file can't be opened: 62*
scaled size doesn't match: 60.	TFM file is bad: 34.
scan_bop: 95, 99, 111.	tfm_check_sum: 33, 35, 63.
set_char_0: 15, <u>16</u> , 75,* 81.	$tfm_conv: 33, 35, 110*$
set_char_1: 15, 10, 13, 81.	
set_char_127: 15.	tfm_design_size: 33, 35, 63. tfm_file: 22, 23, 26, 33, 35, 62.
set_pos: 28*	the file ended prematurely: $80,96,99$.
set_rule: 13, 15, <u>16</u> , 75, 81, 96.	the_works: 41, 56, 57, 59, 100, 103, 107, 115.*
set1: 15, <u>16</u> , 75, 81.	there are really n pages: 102, 104.
set2: 15.	thirty_two_cases: 75*
set3: 15.	this font is magnified: 63.
set4: 15.	this font was already defined: 59*
show: <u>80</u> *	this font wasn't loaded before: 59*
show_opcodes: 80,* 121,* <u>122,</u> *	total_pages: 73, 102, 103, 104.
show_state: 77, 79, 80*, 83.	true: 2, 28*, 34, 42*, 44, 60, 79, 80*, 82, 83, 87,
showing: 61, 78, 80, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 103.	95, 99, 100, 102, 107, 117.
signatureshould be: 105.	true_conv: 39, 61, 63, 110.*
signed_byte: 27, 75*	trunc: 76.
signed_pair: 27, 75*	uexit: 7* 112* 117*
signed_quad: <u>27</u> , 61, 75*, 90, 96, 99*, 100, 102,	UNDEFINED: 32.
103, 105, 107, 110,	undefined command: 82.
$signed_trio: 27, 75.$ *	$undefined_commands: \underline{16}, 75, 96.$
sixteen_cases: 75*	$update_terminal: \underline{46}.$
sixty_four_cases: 75,* 86.	usage: 112*
$skip_pages: \underline{95}, 107.$ *	$usage_help: 112.$ *
sp: 17.	v : $\underline{72}$.
$special_cases: 78, 81, 82.$	val: 113,*114,*115,*116,*118,*119,*120,*121,*123.*
ss: <u>78,</u> 83, 93.	verbose: <u>41</u> , 56,* 80.*
stack not empty: 83.	version_string: 3.*
$stack_size$: $\underline{5}$, 72, 74, 83.	$vstack: \underline{72}, 83.$
start_count: <u>42</u> *, 44, 56*, 117*	$vv: \underline{72}, \ 79, \ 83, \ 85, \ 92, \ 93.$
start_loc: <u>101</u> , 102.	$vvstack: \ \underline{72}, \ 83.$
start_match: <u>44</u> , 95, 102.	vvv: 82, 92.
start_there: <u>42</u> *, 44, 56*, 117*	w : $\underline{72}$.
start_vals: 42,* 44, 56,* 111, 117.*	warning: h : 91.
started: 95, 97, 98.	warning: $ v \dots : 92$.
starting page number: 102.	warning: observed maxh: 104.
stderr: 7,* 112,* 117.*	warning: observed maxstack: 104.
stdout: 3.*	warning: observed maxv: 104.
strcmp: 112*	width: 30, 36, 39, 40.
string of negative length: 87.	width_base: 30, 39, 40.
strncpy: 66.*	width_ptr: 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 40.
strtol: 117.*	$wp: \ \ 34, \ 35, \ 36, \ 40.$
system dependencies: 2, 7, 9, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27,	write: 3*
28, 40, 41, 46, 47, 64, 66.	write_ln: 3,* 7,* 112,* 117.*

```
wstack: \underline{72}, 83.
w\theta: 15, <u>16</u>, 75,* 84.
w1: 15, 16, 75, 84.
w2: 15.
w3: 15.
w4: 15.
x: 17, 72.
xchr: 10, 11, 12, 32, 66, 69, 87, 109.
xfclose: 62*
xfseek: 28*
xftell: 28*
xmalloc: 62*
xmalloc\_array: 66*.
xord: \underline{10}, \underline{12}.
xstack: <u>72</u>, 83.
xxx1: 15, <u>16</u>, 75, 82, 96.
xxx2: 15.
xxx3: 15.
xxx4: 15, 16.
x\theta: 15, <u>16</u>, 75, 84.
x1: 15, 16, 75, 84.
x2: 15.
x3: 15.
x4: 15.
y: \frac{72}{}.
ystack: 72, 83.
y\theta: 15, <u>16</u>, 75, 85.
y1: 15, \underline{16}, 75, 85.
y2: 15.
y3: 15.
y4: 15.
z: \ \underline{34}, \ \underline{72}.
zstack: \underline{72}, 83.
z0: 15, \underline{16}, 75, 85.
z1: 15, \underline{16}, 75, 85.
z2: 15.
z3: 15.
z4: 15.
```

```
\langle \text{ Cases for commands } nop, bop, \ldots, pop 83 \rangle Used in section 81.
 Cases for fonts 86 \ Used in section 82.
 Cases for horizontal motion 84 \ Used in section 81.
 Cases for vertical motion 85 \ Used in section 82.
 Check that the current font definition matches the old one 60
                                                                        Used in section 59*.
 Compare the lust parameters with the accumulated facts 104
                                                                        Used in section 103.
 Compute the conversion factors 110^* Used in section 109.
 Constants in the outer block 5^* Used in section 3^*.
 Count the pages and move to the starting page 102 Used in section 107^*.
 Declare the function called special\_cases 82 \ Used in section 79.
 Declare the procedure called scan_bop 99^* Used in section 95.
 Define the option table 113*, 114*, 115*, 116*, 118*, 119*, 120*, 121*, 123* Used in section 112*.
 Define parse\_arguments \ 112^* \ Used in section 3^*.
 Determine the desired start_count values from optarg 117* Used in section 112*.
 Find the postamble, working back from the end 100 \ Used in section 107^*.
 Finish a command that changes the current font, then goto done 94 Used in section 82.
(Finish a command that either sets or puts a character, then goto move_right or done 89) Used in
    section 80*.
 Finish a command that either sets or puts a rule, then goto move_right or done 90 \> Used in section 80*.
 Finish a command that sets h \leftarrow h + q, then goto done 91 \rightarrow Used in section 80*.
 Finish a command that sets v \leftarrow v + p, then goto done 92 Used in section 82.
 Finish loading the new font info 63 Used in section 62^*.
\langle \text{Globals in the outer block } 10, 22, 24^*, 25, 30, 33, 39, 41, 42^*, 57, 67, 72, 73, 78, 97, 101, 108, 122^*, 124^* \rangle Used in
    section 3*.
\langle \text{ Labels in the outer block } 4^* \rangle Used in section 3^*.
\langle \text{Load the new font, unless there are problems } 62^* \rangle Used in section 59*.
(Make sure that the end of the file is well-formed 105) Used in section 103.
\langle Move font name into the cur_name string 66*\rangle Used in section 62*.
 Move the widths from in\_width to width, and append pixel\_width values 40 \rangle Used in section 34.
 Print all the selected options 56* Used in section 107*.
 Process the font definitions of the postamble 106 \rightarrow Used in section 103.
 Process the preamble 109 Used in section 107^*.
 Read and convert the width values, setting up the in_{-}width table 37 \rangle Used in section 34.
 Read past the header data; goto 9997 if there is a problem 35 \( \) Used in section 34.
 Read the font parameters into position for font nf, and print the font name 61 \ Used in section 59*.
 Replace z by z' and compute \alpha, \beta 38 \ Used in section 37.
 Set initial values 11, 12, 31, 58, 68, 74, 98 \ Used in section 3*.
 Show the values of ss, h, v, w, x, y, z, hh, and vv; then goto done 93 \times Used in section 80*.
 Skip until finding eop 96 Used in section 95.
 Start translation of command o and goto the appropriate label to finish the job 81 \ Used in section 80^*.
 Store character-width indices at the end of the width table 36 \ Used in section 34.
 Translate a set_char command 88 Used in section 81.
 Translate an xxx command and goto done 87 Used in section 82.
(Translate the next command in the DVI file; goto 9999 with do_paqe = true if it was eop; goto 9998 if
    premature termination is needed 80^* Used in section 79.
\langle \text{ Translate up to } max\_pages \text{ pages } 111 \rangle Used in section 107*.
\langle \text{ Types in the outer block } 8^*, 9^*, 21 \rangle Used in section 3^*.
```