Appendix D 15

## The WEAVE processor

(Version 4.5)

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Editor's Note: The present variant of this C/WEB source file has been modified for use in the TEX Live system. The following sections were changed by the change file: 1, 2, 8, 12, 17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 33, 37, 50, 124, 127, 148, 151, 157, 161, 162, 166, 167, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 239, 258, 259, 261, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272.

16 INTRODUCTION WEAVE changes for C  $\S 1$ 

1.\* Introduction. This program converts a WEB file to a TEX file. It was written by D. E. Knuth in October, 1981; a somewhat similar SAIL program had been developed in March, 1979, although the earlier program used a top-down parsing method that is quite different from the present scheme.

The code uses a few features of the local Pascal compiler that may need to be changed in other installations:

- 1) Case statements have a default.
- 2) Input-output routines may need to be adapted for use with a particular character set and/or for printing messages on the user's terminal.

These features are also present in the Pascal version of TEX, where they are used in a similar (but more complex) way. System-dependent portions of WEAVE can be identified by looking at the entries for 'system dependencies' in the index below.

The "banner line" defined here should be changed whenever WEAVE is modified.

```
define my\_name \equiv \text{`weave'}
define banner \equiv \text{`This}_{\sqcup}\text{is}_{\sqcup}\text{WEAVE},_{\sqcup}\text{Version}_{\sqcup}4.5
```

2.\* The program begins with a fairly normal header, made up of pieces that will mostly be filled in later. The WEB input comes from files web\_file and change\_file, and the T<sub>F</sub>X output goes to file tex\_file.

If it is necessary to abort the job because of a fatal error, the program calls the 'jump\_out' procedure.

```
⟨Compiler directives 4⟩

program WEAVE(web_file, change_file, tex_file);

const ⟨Constants in the outer block 8*⟩

type ⟨Types in the outer block 11⟩

var ⟨Globals in the outer block 9⟩

⟨Define parse_arguments 264*⟩

⟨Error handling procedures 30⟩

procedure initialize;

var ⟨Local variables for initialization 16⟩

begin kpse_set_program_name(argv[0], my_name); parse_arguments; ⟨Set initial values 10⟩

end;
```

8.\* The following parameters are set big enough to handle TEX, so they should be sufficient for most applications of WEAVE.

```
\langle \text{ Constants in the outer block } 8^* \rangle \equiv
  max\_bytes = 65535; \{1/ww \text{ times the number of bytes in identifiers, index entries, and module names;}
       must be less than 65536 }
  max_names = 10239; { number of identifiers, index entries, and module names; must be less than 10240 }
  max\_modules = 4000; { greater than the total number of modules }
  hash\_size = 8501; { should be prime }
  buf\_size = 1000; { maximum length of input line }
  longest\_name = 10000; { module names shouldn't be longer than this }
  long\_buf\_size = buf\_size + longest\_name; { C arithmetic in Pascal constant }
  line_length = 80; { lines of T<sub>F</sub>X output have at most this many characters, should be less than 256 }
  max\_refs = 65535; { number of cross references; must be less than 65536 }
  max\_toks = 65535; {number of symbols in Pascal texts being parsed; must be less than 65536}
  max\_texts = 10239; {number of phrases in Pascal texts being parsed; must be less than 10240}
  max\_scraps = 10000; { number of tokens in Pascal texts being parsed }
  stack\_size = 2000; { number of simultaneous output levels }
This code is used in section 2*.
```

12\* The original Pascal compiler was designed in the late 60s, when six-bit character sets were common, so it did not make provision for lowercase letters. Nowadays, of course, we need to deal with both capital and small letters in a convenient way, so WEB assumes that it is being used with a Pascal whose character set contains at least the characters of standard ASCII as listed above. 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 input and output files. 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 } 11 \rangle + \equiv text\_file = packed file of <math>text\_char;
```

17.\* Here now is the system-dependent part of the character set. If WEB is being implemented on a garden-variety Pascal for which only standard ASCII codes will appear in the input and output files, you don't need to make any changes here. But if you have, for example, an extended character set like the one in Appendix C of *The TeXbook*, the first line of code in this module should be changed to

for 
$$i \leftarrow 1$$
 to '37 do  $xchr[i] \leftarrow chr(i)$ ;

WEB's character set is essentially identical to  $T_{E}X$ 's, even with respect to characters less than 40.

Changes to the present module will make WEB more friendly on computers that have an extended character set, so that one can type things like  $\neq$  instead of <>. If you have an extended set of characters that are easily incorporated into text files, you can assign codes arbitrarily here, giving an xchr equivalent to whatever characters the users of WEB are allowed to have in their input files, provided that unsuitable characters do not correspond to special codes like  $carriage\_return$  that are listed above.

(The present file WEAVE.WEB does not contain any of the non-ASCII characters, because it is intended to be used with all implementations of WEB. It was originally created on a Stanford system that has a convenient extended character set, then "sanitized" by applying another program that transliterated all of the non-standard characters into standard equivalents.)

```
\langle Set initial values 10\rangle +\equiv for i \leftarrow 1 to '37 do xchr[i] \leftarrow chr(i); for i \leftarrow '200 to '377 do xchr[i] \leftarrow chr(i);
```

18 INPUT AND OUTPUT WEAVE changes for C  $\S19$ 

**20.\*** Terminal output is done by writing on file  $term\_out$ , which is assumed to consist of characters of type  $text\_char$ :

```
 \begin{array}{lll} \textbf{define} & term\_out \equiv stdout \\ \textbf{define} & print(\texttt{\#}) \equiv write(term\_out,\texttt{\#}) & \{ `print' \text{ means write on the terminal} \} \\ \textbf{define} & print\_ln(\texttt{\#}) \equiv write\_ln(term\_out,\texttt{\#}) & \{ `print' \text{ and then start new line} \} \\ \textbf{define} & new\_line \equiv write\_ln(term\_out) & \{ \text{ start new line} \} \\ \textbf{define} & print\_nl(\texttt{\#}) \equiv & \{ \text{ print information starting on a new line} \} \\ \textbf{begin} & new\_line; & print(\texttt{\#}); \\ \textbf{end} & \\ \end{array}
```

21.\* Different systems have different ways of specifying that the output on a certain file will appear on the user's terminal.

```
\langle Set initial values 10 \rangle + \equiv { nothing need be done }
```

22.\* The *update\_terminal* procedure is called when we want to make sure that everything we have output to the terminal so far has actually left the computer's internal buffers and been sent.

```
define update\_terminal \equiv fflush(term\_out) { empty the terminal output buffer }
```

24.\* The following code opens the input files. This is called after the filename variables have been set appropriately.

```
procedure open\_input; { prepare to read web\_file and change\_file } begin web\_file \leftarrow kpse\_open\_file(web\_name, kpse\_web\_format); if chg\_name then change\_file \leftarrow kpse\_open\_file(chg\_name, kpse\_web\_format); end;
```

**26**\* The following code opens *tex\_file*. Since this file was listed in the program header, we assume that the Pascal runtime system has checked that a suitable external file name has been given.

```
\langle \text{ Set initial values } 10 \rangle + \equiv rewrite(tex\_file, tex\_name);
```

 $\S28$  WEAVE changes for C INPUT AND OUTPUT 19

28\* The  $input\_ln$  procedure brings the next line of input from the specified file into the buffer array and returns the value true, unless the file has already been entirely read, in which case it returns false. The conventions of  $T_EX$  are followed; i.e.,  $ASCII\_code$  numbers representing the next line of the file are input into buffer[0], buffer[1], ..., buffer[limit-1]; trailing blanks are ignored; and the global variable limit is set to the length of the line. The value of limit must be strictly less than  $buf\_size$ .

We assume that none of the  $ASCII\_code$  values of buffer[j] for  $0 \le j < limit$  is equal to 0, '177,  $line\_feed$ ,  $form\_feed$ , or  $carriage\_return$ . Since  $buf\_size$  is strictly less than  $long\_buf\_size$ , some of WEAVE's routines use the fact that it is safe to refer to buffer[limit+2] without overstepping the bounds of the array.

```
function input\_ln(\mathbf{var}\ f: text\_file): boolean; { inputs a line or returns false }
  var final_limit: 0 .. buf_size; { limit without trailing blanks }
  begin limit \leftarrow 0; final\_limit \leftarrow 0;
  if eof(f) then input\_ln \leftarrow false
  else begin while \neg eoln(f) do
        begin buffer[limit] \leftarrow xord[getc(f)]; incr(limit);
        if buffer[limit-1] \neq " " then final\_limit \leftarrow limit;
        if limit = buf\_size then
           begin while \neg eoln(f) do vgetc(f);
           decr(limit); \{ \text{keep } buffer[buf\_size] \text{ empty } \}
           if final\_limit > limit then final\_limit \leftarrow limit;
           print_{-}nl("!_{\square}Input_{\square}line_{\square}too_{\square}long"); loc \leftarrow 0; error;
           end;
        end;
     read\_ln(f); limit \leftarrow final\_limit; input\_ln \leftarrow true;
     end;
  end;
```

**33**\* The *jump\_out* procedure just cuts across all active procedure levels and jumps out of the program. It is used when no recovery from a particular error has been provided.

 $\S 36$  WEAVE changes for C DATA STRUCTURES 21

37.\* WEAVE has been designed to avoid the need for indices that are more than sixteen bits wide, so that it can be used on most computers. But there are programs that need more than 65536 bytes; TEX is one of these (and the pdfTeX variant even requires more than twice that amount when its "final" change file is applied). To get around this problem, a slight complication has been added to the data structures:  $byte\_mem$  is a two-dimensional array, whose first index is either 0, 1 or 2. (For generality, the first index is actually allowed to run between 0 and ww - 1, where ww is defined to be 3; the program will work for any positive value of ww, and it can be simplified in obvious ways if ww = 1.)

```
define ww = 3 { we multiply the byte capacity by approximately this amount } \langle Globals in the outer block 9\rangle +\equiv byte\_mem: packed array [0 ... ww - 1, 0 ... max\_bytes] of ASCII\_code; {characters of names} byte\_start: array [0 ... max\_names] of sixteen\_bits; {directory into byte\_mem} link: array [0 ... max\_names] of sixteen\_bits; {hash table or tree links} lik: array [0 ... max\_names] of sixteen\_bits; {type codes or tree links} lik: array [0 ... max\_names] of sixteen\_bits; {heads of cross-reference lists}
```

50.\* A new cross reference for an identifier is formed by calling  $new\_xref$ , which discards duplicate entries and ignores non-underlined references to one-letter identifiers or Pascal's reserved words.

If the user has sent the *no\_xref* flag (the '-x' option of the command line), then it is unnecessary to keep track of cross references for identifiers. If one were careful, one could probably make more changes around module 100 to avoid a lot of identifier looking up.

```
define append\_xref(\#) \equiv
            if xref_ptr = max_refs then overflow('cross_reference')
            else begin incr(xref_ptr); num(xref_ptr) \leftarrow \#;
               end
procedure new\_xref(p:name\_pointer);
  label exit;
  var q: xref_number; { pointer to previous cross-reference }
    m, n: sixteen\_bits; { new and previous cross-reference value }
  begin if no_xref then return;
  if (reserved(p) \lor (byte\_start[p] + 1 = byte\_start[p + ww])) \land (xref\_switch = 0) then return;
  m \leftarrow module\_count + xref\_switch; xref\_switch \leftarrow 0; q \leftarrow xref[p];
  if q > 0 then
    begin n \leftarrow num(q);
    if (n = m) \lor (n = m + def_{-}flag) then return
    else if m = n + def_{-}flag then
          begin num(q) \leftarrow m; return;
          end:
    end:
  append\_xref(m); xlink(xref\_ptr) \leftarrow q; xref[p] \leftarrow xref\_ptr;
exit: end:
```

124\* In particular, the *finish\_line* procedure is called near the very beginning of phase two. We initialize the output variables in a slightly tricky way so that the first line of the output file will be '\input webmac'.

If the user has sent the  $pdf\_output$  flag (the '-p' option of the command line), then we use alternative  $T_EX$  macros from '\input pwebmac'.

```
 \langle \text{Set initial values } 10 \rangle + \equiv \\ out\_ptr \leftarrow 1; \ out\_line \leftarrow 1; \ out\_buf[1] \leftarrow \texttt{"c"}; \\ \text{if } pdf\_output \ \textbf{then} \ write(tex\_file, `\input\_pwebma') \\ \text{else } write(tex\_file, `\input\_webma');
```

127.\* A long line is broken at a blank space or just before a backslash that isn't preceded by another backslash or a  $T_EX$  comment marker. In the latter case, a '%' is output at the break.

```
procedure break_out; { finds a way to break the output line }
  label exit;
  var k: 0 . . line_length; { index into out_buf }
    d: ASCII_code; { character from the buffer }
  begin k \leftarrow out\_ptr;
  loop begin if k = 0 then (Print warning message, break the line, return 128);
    d \leftarrow out\_buf[k];
    if d = " \sqcup " then
       begin flush\_buffer(k, false, true); return;
       end;
    if (d = "\") \wedge (out\_buf[k-1] \neq "\") \wedge (out\_buf[k-1] \neq "\") then {in this case k > 1}
       begin flush\_buffer(k-1, true, true); return;
       end;
    decr(k);
    end;
exit: \mathbf{end};
```

148.\* The production rules listed above are embedded directly into the WEAVE program, since it is easier to do this than to write an interpretive system that would handle production systems in general. Several macros are defined here so that the program for each production is fairly short.

All of our productions conform to the general notion that some k consecutive scraps starting at some position j are to be replaced by a single scrap of some category c whose translation is composed from the translations of the disappearing scraps. After this production has been applied, the production pointer pp should change by an amount d. Such a production can be represented by the quadruple (j, k, c, d). For example, the production 'simp  $math \rightarrow math$ ' would be represented by '(pp, 2, math, -1)'; in this case the pointer pp should decrease by 1 after the production has been applied, because some productions with math in their second positions might now match, but no productions have math in the third or fourth position of their left-hand sides. Note that the value of d is determined by the whole collection of productions, not by an individual one. Consider the further example ' $var\_head$  math  $colon \rightarrow var\_head$  intro', which is represented by '(pp + 1, 2, intro, +1)'; the +1 here is deduced by looking at the grammar and seeing that no matches could possibly occur at positions  $\leq pp$  after this production has been applied. The determination of d has been done by hand in each case, based on the full set of productions but not on the grammar of Pascal or on the rules for constructing the initial scraps.

We also attach a serial number to each production, so that additional information is available when debugging. For example, the program below contains the statement 'reduce(pp + 1, 2, intro, +1)(52)' when it implements the production just mentioned.

Before calling reduce, the program should have appended the tokens of the new translation to the  $tok\_mem$  array. We commonly want to append copies of several existing translations, and macros are defined to simplify these common cases. For example, app2(pp) will append the translations of two consecutive scraps, trans[pp] and trans[pp+1], to the current token list. If the entire new translation is formed in this way, we write 'squash(j,k,c,d)' instead of 'reduce(j,k,c,d)'. For example, 'squash(pp,2,math,-1)' is an abbreviation for 'app2(pp); reduce(pp,2,math,-1)'.

The code below is an exact translation of the production rules into Pascal, using such macros, and the reader should have no difficulty understanding the format by comparing the code with the symbolic productions as they were listed earlier.

Caution: The macros app, app1, app2, and app3 are sequences of statements that are not enclosed with begin and end, because such delimiters would make the Pascal program much longer. This means that it is necessary to write begin and end explicitly when such a macro is used as a single statement. Several mysterious bugs in the original programming of WEAVE were caused by a failure to remember this fact. Next time the author will know better.

151.\* Now comes the code that tries to match each production starting with a particular type of scrap. Whenever a match is discovered, the squash or reduce macro will cause the appropriate action to be performed, followed by **goto** found.

```
\langle \text{ Cases for } alpha \text{ } 151^* \rangle \equiv
  if cat[pp + 1] = math then
     begin if cat[pp + 2] = colon then squash(pp + 1, 2, math, 0)(1)
     else if cat[pp + 2] = omega then
         begin app1(pp); app("$"); app("$"); app1(pp+1); app("$"); app("$"); app(indent);
          app1(pp + 2); reduce(pp, 3, clause, -2)(2);
         end;
     end
  else if cat[pp + 1] = omega then
       begin app1(pp); app("\"\"); app(indent); app1(pp+1); reduce(pp, 2, clause, -2)(3);
     else if cat[pp + 1] = simp then reduce(pp + 1, 0, math, 0)(4)
This code is used in section 150.
157* \langle Cases for elsie 157* \rangle \equiv
  reduce(pp, 0, intro, -3)(14)
This code is used in section 149.
161* \langle \text{ Cases for } mod\_scrap \ 161* \rangle \equiv
  if (cat[pp+1] = terminator) \lor (cat[pp+1] = semi) then
     begin app2(pp); app(force); reduce(pp, 2, stmt, -2)(24);
  else reduce(pp, 0, simp, -2)(25)
This code is used in section 149.
```

```
162* \langle \text{ Cases for } open | 162* \rangle \equiv
  if (cat[pp+1] = case\_head) \land (cat[pp+2] = close) then
    begin app1(pp); app("\$"); app(cancel); app1(pp+1); app(cancel); app(outdent); app("\$");
    app1(pp + 2); reduce(pp, 3, math, -1)(26);
    end
  else if cat[pp + 1] = close then
       begin app1(pp); app("\"); app("\"); app1(pp+1); reduce(pp, 2, math, -1)(27);
    else if cat[pp + 1] = math then \langle Cases for open math 163 \rangle
       else if cat[pp + 1] = proc then
            begin if cat[pp + 2] = intro then
              begin app(math\_op); app(cancel); app1(pp+1); app("]"); reduce(pp+1, 2, math, 0)(34);
              end;
            end
         else if cat[pp + 1] = simp then reduce(pp + 1, 0, math, 0)(35)
            else if (cat[pp + 1] = stmt) \wedge (cat[pp + 2] = close) then
                begin app1(pp); app("\$"); app(cancel); app1(pp+1); app(cancel); app("\$");
                 app1(pp + 2); reduce(pp, 3, math, -1)(36);
                end
              else if cat[pp + 1] = var\_head then
                   begin if cat[pp + 2] = intro then
                     begin app(math\_op); app(cancel); app1(pp+1); app("\}");
                     reduce(pp + 1, 2, math, 0)(37);
                     end;
                   end
This code is used in section 150.
166* \langle \text{ Cases for } semi \ 166* \rangle \equiv
  reduce(pp, 0, terminator, -3)(42)
This code is used in section 149.
167* \langle \text{ Cases for } simp | 167^* \rangle \equiv
  if cat[pp + 1] = close then reduce(pp, 0, stmt, -2)(43)
  else if cat[pp + 1] = colon then
       begin app(force); app(backup); squash(pp, 2, intro, -3)(44);
       end
    else if cat[pp + 1] = math then squash(pp, 2, math, -1)(45)
       else if cat[pp + 1] = mod\_scrap then squash(pp, 2, mod\_scrap, 0)(46)
         else if cat[pp + 1] = simp then squash(pp, 2, simp, -2)(47)
            else if cat[pp + 1] = terminator then squash(pp, 2, stmt, -2)(48)
This code is used in section 150.
169* \langle \text{ Cases for } terminator | 169* \rangle \equiv
  reduce(pp, 0, stmt, -2)(50)
This code is used in section 149.
```

red(j, k, c, d);

end;

```
170* \langle \text{ Cases for } var\_head 170^* \rangle \equiv
  if cat[pp + 1] = beginning then reduce(pp, 0, stmt, -2)(51)
  else if cat[pp + 1] = math then
       begin if cat[pp + 2] = colon then
         begin app("\$"); app1(pp+1); app("\$"); app1(pp+2); reduce(pp+1,2, intro, +1)(52);
       end
    else if cat[pp + 1] = simp then
         begin if cat[pp + 2] = colon then squash(pp + 1, 2, intro, +1)(53);
         end
       else if cat[pp + 1] = stmt then
            begin app1(pp); app(break\_space); app1(pp+1); reduce(pp, 2, var\_head, -2)(54);
This code is used in section 149.
172.* The 'reduce' macro used in our code for productions actually calls on a procedure named 'red', which
makes the appropriate changes to the scrap list. This procedure takes advantage of the simplification that
occurs when k=0.
procedure red(j: sixteen\_bits; k: eight\_bits; c: eight\_bits; d: integer);
  var i: 0 .. max_scraps; { index into scrap memory }
  begin cat[j] \leftarrow c;
  if k > 0 then
    begin trans[j] \leftarrow text\_ptr; freeze\_text;
    end:
  if k > 1 then
    begin for i \leftarrow j + k to lo\_ptr do
       begin cat[i-k+1] \leftarrow cat[i]; trans[i-k+1] \leftarrow trans[i];
    lo_ptr \leftarrow lo_ptr - k + 1;
  \langle \text{ Change } pp \text{ to } \max(scrap\_base, pp+d) \text{ } 173^* \rangle;
  end;
173* (Change pp to \max(scrap\_base, pp+d) 173*) \equiv
  if pp + d \ge scrap\_base then pp \leftarrow pp + d
  else pp \leftarrow scrap\_base
This code is used in section 172*.
       Similarly, the 'squash' macro invokes a procedure called 'sq', which combines app_k and red for
matching numbers k.
procedure sq(j:sixteen\_bits; k:eight\_bits; c:eight\_bits; d:integer);
  begin case k of
  1: begin app1(j); end;
  2: begin app2(j); end;
  3: begin app3(j); end;
  othercases confusion('squash')
  endcases;
```

239\* Phase three processing. We are nearly finished! WEAVE's only remaining task is to write out the index, after sorting the identifiers and index entries.

If the user has set the *no\_xref* flag (the '-x option on the command line), just finish off the page, omitting the index, module name list, and table of contents.

```
Phase III: Output the cross-reference index 239*⟩ ≡
if no_xref then
  begin finish_line; out("\"); out5("v")("f")("i")("l")("l"); out4("\")("e")("n")("d"); finish_line;
end
else begin phase_three ← true; print_nl(`Writing_the_index...`);
if change_exists then
  begin finish_line; ⟨Tell about changed modules 241⟩;
end;
finish_line; out4("\")("i")("n")("x"); finish_line; ⟨Do the first pass of sorting 243⟩;
⟨Sort and output the index 250⟩;
out4("\")("f")("i")("n"); finish_line; ⟨Output all the module names 257⟩;
out4("\")("c")("o")("n"); finish_line;
end;
print(`Done.`);
This code is used in section 261*.
```

28 DEBUGGING WEAVE changes for C  $\S 258$ 

**258\* Debugging.** The Pascal debugger with which WEAVE was developed allows breakpoints to be set, and variables can be read and changed, but procedures cannot be executed. Therefore a 'debug\_help' procedure has been inserted in the main loops of each phase of the program; when ddt and dd are set to appropriate values, symbolic printouts of various tables will appear.

The idea is to set a breakpoint inside the  $debug\_help$  routine, at the place of 'breakpoint:' below. Then when  $debug\_help$  is to be activated, set  $trouble\_shooting$  equal to true. The  $debug\_help$  routine will prompt you for values of ddt and dd, discontinuing this when  $ddt \leq 0$ ; thus you type 2n + 1 integers, ending with zero or a negative number. Then control either passes to the breakpoint, allowing you to look at and/or change variables (if you typed zero), or to exit the routine (if you typed a negative value).

Another global variable,  $debug\_cycle$ , can be used to skip silently past calls on  $debug\_help$ . If you set  $debug\_cycle > 1$ , the program stops only every  $debug\_cycle$  times  $debug\_help$  is called; however, any error stop will set  $debug\_cycle$  to zero.

```
define term\_in \equiv stdin

\langle Globals in the outer block 9\rangle +\equiv

debug \ trouble\_shooting: boolean; \ \{ is \ debug\_help \ wanted? \}

ddt: integer; \ \{ operation \ code \ for \ the \ debug\_help \ routine \}

dd: integer; \ \{ operand \ in \ procedures \ performed \ by \ debug\_help \ \}

debug\_cycle: integer; \ \{ threshold \ for \ debug\_help \ stopping \}

debug\_skipped: integer; \ \{ we \ have \ skipped \ this \ many \ debug\_help \ calls \}

gubed

259.* The debugging routine needs to read from the user's terminal.

\langle Set initial values 10\rangle +\equiv

debug \ trouble\_shooting \leftarrow true; \ debug\_cycle \leftarrow 1; \ debug\_skipped \leftarrow 0; \ tracing \leftarrow 0; \ trouble\_shooting \leftarrow false; \ debug\_cycle \leftarrow 99999; \ \{ use \ these \ when \ it \ almost \ works \}

gubed
```

WEAVE changes for C THE MAIN PROGRAM 29

## 261.\* The main program. Let's put it all together now: WEAVE starts and ends here.

The main procedure has been split into three sub-procedures in order to keep certain Pascal compilers from overflowing their capacity.

```
procedure Phase_I;
  begin \ Phase I: Read all the user's text and store the cross references 109 \);
  end;
procedure Phase_II;
  begin \ Phase II: Read all the text again and translate it to TEX form 218 \);
  end;
  begin initialize; { beginning of the main program }
  print(banner); { print a "banner line" }
  print_ln(version_string); \ Store all the reserved words 64 \);
  Phase_I; Phase_II;
  \ Phase III: Output the cross-reference index 239* \);
  \ Check that all changes have been read 85 \);
  jump_out;
  end.
```

§261

```
264.* 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 \ 264* \rangle \equiv
procedure parse_arguments;
  const n_{-}options = 4; { 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;
  begin \langle Define the option table 265^*\rangle;
  repeat getopt\_return\_val \leftarrow getopt\_long\_only(arge, 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(WEAVE_HELP, nil);
            end
          else if argument_is('version') then
               begin print_version_and_exit(banner, nil, `D.E. ∟Knuth`, nil);
               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 > argc) \lor (optind + 3 < argc) then
     begin write\_ln(stderr, my\_name, `: LNeedLoneLtoLthreeLfileLarguments. `); usage(my\_name);
     end; {Supply ".web" and ".ch" extensions if necessary.}
  web\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind), `web');
  if optind + 2 \leq argc then
     begin if strcmp(char\_to\_string(`-`), cmdline(optind + 1)) \neq 0 then
       chg\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind + 1), `ch');
     end; { Change ".web" to ".tex" and use the current directory.}
  if optind + 3 = argc then tex\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind + 2), 'tex')
  else tex\_name \leftarrow basename\_change\_suffix(web\_name, `.web`, `.tex`);
  end:
This code is used in section 2*.
265. Here are the options we allow. The first is one of the standard GNU options.
\langle \text{ Define the option table 265*} \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 266*, 267*, 268*, and 270*.
This code is used in section 264*.
266* Another of the standard options.
\langle Define the option table 265* \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);
```

web\_name, chg\_name, tex\_name: const\_c\_string;

```
Use alternative T<sub>E</sub>X macros more suited for PDF output?
\langle Define the option table 265*\rangle +\equiv
   long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow char\_to\_string(`p`); long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
   long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow address\_of(pdf\_output); long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 1;
   incr(current_option);
268* Omit cross-referencing?
\langle \text{ Define the option table 265*} \rangle + \equiv
   long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow char\_to\_string(`x`); long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
   long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow address\_of(no\_xref); long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 1;
   incr(current\_option);
269* \langle Globals in the outer block 9 \rangle + \equiv
no\_xref: c\_int\_type;
pdf\_output: c\_int\_type;
270.* An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 265*\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;
271* Global filenames.
\langle Globals in the outer block 9\rangle + \equiv
```

32 INDEX WEAVE changes for C §272

272\* Index. If you have read and understood the code for Phase III above, you know what is in this index and how it got here. All modules in which an identifier is used are listed with that identifier, except that reserved words are indexed only when they appear in format definitions, and the appearances of identifiers in module names are not indexed. Underlined entries correspond to where the identifier was declared. Error messages, control sequences put into the output, and a few other things like "recursion" are indexed here too.

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