The DVIcopy processor

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(Version 1.6, September 2009)

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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 T_EX 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 \equiv \text{'dvicopy'}

define banner \equiv \text{'This}_{\sqcup} is_{\sqcup} DVIcopy,_{\sqcup} Version_{\sqcup} 1.6 { printed when the program starts }

define title \equiv \text{'DVIcopy'} { the name of this program, used in some messages }

define copyright \equiv \text{'Copyright}_{\sqcup}(C)_{\sqcup} 1990, 2009_{\sqcup} Peter_{\sqcup} Breitenlohner'

define preamble\_comment \equiv \text{'DVIcopy}_{\sqcup} 1.6_{\sqcup} output_{\sqcup} from_{\sqcup}'

define comm\_length = 24 { length of preamble\_comment }

define from\_length = 6 { length of its '\sqcup from_{\sqcup}' 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{split} &\langle \, \text{Globals in the outer block} \,\,\, 2^* \rangle \equiv \\ &\textit{random\_reading: boolean}; \quad \{ \, \text{should we skip around in the file?} \, \} \\ &\text{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, and 301*.} \end{split}
```

This code is used in section 3*.

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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 about the job because of a fatal error, the program calls the 'imm out' procedure.

```
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 \langle Constants in the outer block 5^*\rangle
  type \langle Types in the outer block 7^*\rangle
  var (Globals in the outer block 2*)
     ⟨Error handling procedures 23*⟩
     \langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments 293* \rangle
  procedure initialize; { this procedure gets things started properly }
    var \langle Local variables for initialization 16 \rangle
    begin kpse\_set\_program\_name(argv[0], my\_name); parse\_arguments; print(banner);
    print_ln(version_string); print_ln(copyright);
    print_ln(\text{`Distributed}_{\sqcup}\text{under}_{\sqcup}\text{terms}_{\sqcup}\text{of}_{\sqcup}\text{GNU}_{\sqcup}\text{General}_{\sqcup}\text{Public}_{\sqcup}\text{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 }
                           { maximum number of different characters widths }
  max\_widths = 16000;
  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}
  terminal\_line\_length = 256;
       { maximum number of characters input in a single line of input from the terminal }
```

This code is used in section 3*.

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 $0 \dots 255$: 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_{-}24u = 0.. "FFFFFF; { unsigned 24 bit integer }
  int_{-}24 = -"800000 .. "7FFFFF; { signed 24 bit integer }
  int_{-}23 = 0 \dots \text{"7FFFFF}; \text{ unsigned 23 bit integer}
  int_{-}16u = 0 \dots "FFFF; { unsigned 16 bit integer }
  int_{-}16 = -\text{"8000} \dots \text{"7FFF};  { signed 16 bit integer }
  int_{-}15 = 0 \dots "7FFF;  { unsigned 15 bit integer }
  int_8u = 0.. "FF; { unsigned 8 bit integer }
  int_{-}8 = -\text{"80} \dots \text{"7F}; \quad \{ \text{ 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
          debug print_ln(#) gubed
```

 $\S14$ 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 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 = packed file of <math>text\_char;
```

DVIcopy

 $print_{-}ln(=, n:1,]: jump_{-}out;$

end;

6

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(´u!Thisucan´´tuhappenu(´); 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 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;
```

8 FONT DATA DVIcopy §68

```
\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.
93*
       (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_{\square}TFtoPL/PLtoTF_{\square}to_{\square}diagnose_{\square}and_{\square}correct_{\square}the_{\square}problem`);
  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 uerror');
        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 \mid 104* \rangle \equiv
  alpha \leftarrow 16;
  if z \geq 10000000000 then abort(`Character_size_size_sis_too_large!`);
  while z \geq 400000000 do
     begin z \leftarrow z \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 2; alpha \leftarrow alpha + alpha;
     end:
   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*.

```
⟨Globals in the outer block 2*⟩ +≡
dvi_file: byte_file; { the stuff we are DVIcopying }
dvi_loc: int_32; { where we are about to look, in dvi_file }
full_name: ↑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;</pre>
110* To prepare dvi_file for input, we reset it.
```

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.

 $\langle \text{ Open input file(s) } 110^* \rangle \equiv$

This code is used in section 241*.

 $dvi_loc \leftarrow 0$;

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: int\_32;

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

end;

procedure dvi\_move(n:int\_32);

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

end;
```

```
10
```

```
135* (Initialize predefined strings 45) +\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.
```

§151 DVIcopy READING VF FILES

11

```
163.* web2c does not like array assignments. So we need to do them through a macro replacement.
  define do\_vf\_move(\#) \equiv vf\_move[vf\_ptr]\# \leftarrow vf\_move[vf\_ptr - 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])
             end
\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;
  else begin decr(byte\_ptr); decr(vf\_ptr);
     end;
  if cur\_class \neq pop\_cl then goto reswitch; { this is rule 4 }
  end
This code is used in section 168.
```

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176.* The *input_ln* routine waits for the user to type a line at his or her terminal; then it puts ASCII-code 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(" \sqcup")) \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:_{\square}); 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[getc(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.
```

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

```
\langle \text{ Open output file(s) } 246^* \rangle \equiv
```

This code is used in section 241*.

14

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}
```

This code is used in section 204.

```
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.
       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 byte\_ptr; \ \{ location of old DVI comment \}
  comment \leftarrow preamble\_comment; pckt\_room(comm\_length);
  for k \leftarrow 0 to comm\_length - 1 do append\_byte(xord[ucharcast(comment[k])]);
  while byte\_mem[p] = bi("_{\sqcup}") do incr(p); { remove leading blanks }
  if p = q then Decr(byte\_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 3*.

16

```
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\_options[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 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(DVICOPY_HELP, nil);
            end
         else if argument_is('version') then
              begin print_version_and_exit(banner, 'Peter_Breitenlohner', nil, nil);
            else if argument_is('magnification') then
                 begin out\_mag \leftarrow atou(optarg);
              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 optarg 299*);
                      end; { Else it was a flag; qetopt has already done the assignment. }
  until getopt\_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);
    end:
  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:
  if optind + 2 = argc then
    begin rewritebin(out\_file, extend\_filename(cmdline(optind + 1), `dvi')); term\_out <math>\leftarrow stdout;
  else begin out\_file \leftarrow make\_binary\_file(stdout); term\_out \leftarrow stderr;
    end;
  end;
```

```
294* Here is the first of the options we allow.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle \equiv
   current\_option \leftarrow 0; long\_options[0].name \leftarrow `help'; long\_options[0].has\_arg \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.
\langle Define the option table 294*\rangle + \equiv
   long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow \texttt{`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);
296* Magnification to apply.
\langle Define the option table 294*\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);
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\_arg \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 \texttt{`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);
```

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```
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 optarg 299*\rangle \equiv
  k \leftarrow 0; { which \count register we're on }
  m \leftarrow 0; { position in optarg }
  while optarg[m] do
     begin if optarg[m] = "*" then
        begin start\_there[k] \leftarrow false; incr(m);
     else if optarg[m] = "." then
           begin incr(k);
           if k \ge 10 then
              begin write_ln(stderr, my\_name, `: \sqcup More \sqcup than \sqcup ten \sqcup count \sqcup registers \sqcup specified. `);
              uexit(1);
              end;
           incr(m);
           end
        else begin start\_count[k] \leftarrow strtol(optarg + m, address\_of(end\_num), 10);
           if end_num = optarq + m then
              \mathbf{begin} \ write\_ln(stderr, my\_name, `: \sqcup - \mathsf{page} - \mathsf{start}_{\sqcup} \mathsf{values}_{\sqcup} \mathsf{must}_{\sqcup} \mathsf{be}_{\sqcup} \mathsf{numeric}_{\sqcup} \mathsf{or}_{\sqcup} *. `);
              uexit(1);
              end;
           start\_there[k] \leftarrow true; \ m \leftarrow m + end\_num - (optarg + m);
           end;
     end:
  start\_vals \leftarrow k; selected \leftarrow false;
This code is used in section 293*.
        An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 294^* \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;
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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 Types in the outer block 7^*, 14^*, 15^*, 27, 29, 31, 36, 70, 76, 79, 83, 116, 119, 154, 156, 192, 219 Used in section 3^*.
 VF: Append DVI commands to the character packet 161 \ Used in section 160.
 VF: Apply rule 3 or 4 170^* Used in section 168.
 VF: Apply rule 5 172 Vsed in section 168.
 VF: Apply rule 6 171 \ Used in section 168.
(VF: Build a character packet 160) Used in section 151.
(VF: Display the recursion traceback and terminate 228) Used in section 227.
\langle VF: Do \ a \ char, rule, or xxx \ 164 \rangle Used in section 161.
\langle VF: Do \ a \ fnt, \ a \ char, \ or \ both \ 165 \rangle Used in section 164.
\langle VF: Do \ a \ pop \ 168 \rangle Used in section 161.
\langle VF: Do \ a \ push \ 162 \rangle Used in section 161.
\langle VF: Do \ a \ rule \ 166 \rangle Used in section 164.
\langle VF: Do an xxx 167 \rangle Used in section 164.
(VF: Enter a new recursion level 227) Used in section 226.
 VF: Interpret the DVI commands in the packet 225 Used in section 222.
\langle VF: Locate font cur\_parm 149 \rangle Used in sections 148 and 150.
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30 NAMES OF THE SECTIONS DVIcopy

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\langle VF: Open vf-file or goto not-found 139^*\rangle Used in section 151. \langle VF: Prepare for rule 4 169\rangle Used in section 168. \langle VF: Process the font definitions 153\rangle Used in section 151. \langle VF: Process the preamble 152\rangle Used in section 151. \langle VF: Restore values on exit from do\_vf\_packet 224\rangle Used in section 222. \langle VF: Save values on entry to do\_vf\_packet 223\rangle Used in section 222. \langle VF: Start a new level 163*\rangle Used in sections 162 and 172. \langle VF: Typeset a char 226\rangle Used in section 225. \langle Variables for scaling computation 103\rangle Used in sections 99 and 142.
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