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CTAN: http://www.ctan.org/pkg/ltximg
GIT: https://github.com/pablgonz/ltximg

#### Abstract

Itximg is a perl *script* that automates the process of extracting and converting environments provided by tikz, pstricks and other packages from (*input file*) to image formats in individual files using ghostscript and poppler-utils. Generates a file with only extracted environments and another with environments converted to \includegraphics.

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## 1 Motivation

The original idea was to extend the functionality of the pst2pdf script (only for pspicture and postscript) to work with tikzpicture and other environments.

The tikz package allows to externalize the environments, but, the idea was to be able to extend this to any type of environment covering three central points:

- 1. Generate separate files for environments and converted into images.
- 2. Generate a file with only the extracted environments.
- 3. Generate a file replacing the environments by \includegraphics.

From the side of T<sub>E</sub>X there are some packages that cover several of these points such as the preview, xcomment, external and cachepic packages among others, but none covered all points.

In the network there are some solutions in bash that were able to extract and convert environments, but in general they presented problems when the document contained *verbatim style* code or were only available for Linux.

Analysed the situation the best thing was to create a new *script* that was able to cover the three points and was multi platform, the union of all these ideas is born ltximg. Finding the correct *regular expressions* and writing *documentation* would be the great mission (which does not end yet).

<sup>\*</sup>This file describes a documentation for version 1.6, last revised 2019-07-13.

<sup>†</sup>E-mail: «pablgonz@yahoo.com»

## 2 Required Software

For the complete operation of ltximg you need to have a modern TeX distribution such as TeXLive or MiKTeX, have a version equal to or greater than 5.28 of perl, a version equal to or greater than 9.24 of ghostscript and have a version equal to or greater than 0.52 of poppler-utils.

The distribution of TeXLive 2019 for Windows includes ltximg and all requirements, MiKTeX users must install the appropriate software for full operation.

The script has been tested on Windows (version 10) and Linux (fedora 30) in x64 architecture using ghostscript v9.26, poppler-utils v0.52 to v0.73 and perl from v5.28 to v5.30.

## 3 How it works

It is important to have a general idea of how the *extraction and conversion* process works and the requirements that must be fulfilled so that everything works correctly, for this we must be clear about some concepts related to how to work with the  $\langle verbatim content \rangle$ , the  $\langle input file \rangle$ , the  $\langle output file \rangle$  and the  $\langle steps process \rangle$ .

## 3.1 The input file

The  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  must comply with certain characteristics in order to be processed, the content at the beginning and at the end of the  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  is treated in a special way, before \documentclass can only be commented lines and after \end{document} can go any type of content, internally will split the  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  at this points.

If the  $\langle input \, file \rangle$  contains files using \input or \include these will not be processed, from the side of the *script* they only represent lines within the file, if you want them to be processed it is better to use the latexpand first and then process the file.

Like \input or \include, blank lines, vertical spaces and tab characters are treated literally, for the script the  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  is just a set of characters, as if it was a simple text file. It is advisable to format the source code  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  using utilities such as chktex and latexindent, especially if you want to extract the source code of the environments.

An example of the  $\langle input file \rangle$ :

```
% some commented lines at begin document
\documentclass{article}
\usepackage{tikz}
\begin{document}
Some text
\begin{tikzpicture}
Some code
\end{tikzpicture}
Always use \verb|\begin{tikzpicture}|
and \verb|\end{tikzpicture}| to open
and close environment
\begin{tikzpicture}
Some code
\end{tikzpicture}
Some text
\end{document}
% some lines after end document
```

### 3.2 Verbatim contents

One of the greatest capabilities of ltximg script is to skip the complications that *verbatim style* content produces with the extraction of environments. In order to skip the complications, the verbatim content is classified into three types:

- Verbatim in line
- · Verbatim standard
- · Verbatim write

Each of these classifications works differently within the creation and extraction process using different regular expressions for it.

#### 3.2.1 Verbatim in line

The small pieces of code written in the same line using a verbatim command are considered *(verbatim in line)*, such as *(verb|<code>|*. Most verbatim commands provide by packages minted, fancyvrb and listings have been tested and are fully supported. They are automatically detected the verbatim command generates by *(newmint and (newmintinline)* and the following command list:

```
\mint\verb\verb\tcboxverb\querb\lstinline\mintinline
```

Some packages define abbreviated versions for verbatim commands as  $\DefineShortVerb$ ,  $\label{lem:makeShortInline}$  and  $\MakeSpecialShortVerb$ , will be detected automatically if are declared explicitly in  $\mbox{\it input file}$ .

The following consideration should be kept in mind for some packages that use abbreviations for verbatim commands, such as shortvrb or doc for example in which there is no explicit command in the document by means of which the abbreviated form can be detected, for automatic detection need to find \DefineShortVerb explicitly to process it correctly. The solution is quite simple, just add in  $\langle input \ file \rangle$ :

```
\UndefineShortVerb{\|}
\DefineShortVerb{\|}
```

depending on the package you are using. If your verbatim command is not supported by default or can not detect, use the options described in 6.2 and 6.3.

### 3.2.2 Verbatim standard

These are the classic environments for writing code are considered  $\langle verbatim\ standard \rangle$ , such as verbatim and lstlisting environments. The following list is considered as  $\langle verbatim\ standard \rangle$  environments:

```
• Example

    SaveVerbatim

                                                        • comment
                                                                                    • pyglist

    PSTcode

    CenterExample

    chklisting

                                                                                    • program

    SideBySideExample

    LTXexample

    verbatimtab

                                                                                    • programl

    tcblisting

    listingcont

    PCenterExample

    programL

• PSideBySideExample • spverbatim

    boxedverbatim

    programs

    verbatim

    minted

    demo

    programf

    Verbatim

    listing

                                                        • sourcecode
                                                                                    • programsc

    lstlisting

• BVerbatim

    xcomment

                                                                                    • programt
                            • alltt

    LVerbatim

                                                        • pygmented
```

They are automatically detected (verbatim standard) environments generates by commands:

• \DefineVerbatimEnvironment	<ul> <li>\includecomment</li> </ul>
• \NewListingEnvironment	<ul> <li>\newtcblisting</li> </ul>
• \DeclareTCBListing	<ul> <li>\NewTCBListing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>\ProvideTCBListing</li> </ul>	<ul><li>\newverbatim</li></ul>
<ul> <li>\lstnewenvironment</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>\NewProgram</li> </ul>
• \newtabverbatim	<ul> <li>\newminted</li> </ul>
• \specialcomment	

If any of the  $\langle verbatim standard \rangle$  environments is not supported by default or can not detected, you can use the options described in 6.2 and 6.3.

### 3.2.3 Verbatim write

Some environments have the ability to write external files directly, these environments are considered  $\langle \textit{verbatim write} \rangle$ , such as filecontents or VerbatimOut environments. The following list is considered as  $\langle \textit{verbatim write} \rangle$  environments:

- filecontentstcboutputlistingtcbexternal
- extcolorboxextikzpicture
- filecontentsdeffilecontentshere
- ternal VerbatimOut
- tcbexternaltcbwritetmpverbatimutverbatimwrite

They are automatically detected (*verbatim write*) environments generates by commands:

- \renewtcbexternalizetcolorbox
- \newtcbexternalizeenvironment
- \renewtcbexternalizeenvironment
- \newtcbexternalizetcolorbox

If any of the *\(\verbatim\)* write environments is not supported by default or can not detected, you can use the options described in 6.2 and 6.3.

## 3.3 Steps process

For creation of the image formats, extraction of code and creation of an output file, ltximg need a various steps. Let's assume that the \(\lambda input file \rangle\) is test.tex, \(\lambda output file \rangle\) is test-out, the working directory are \(\lambda workdir\), the directory for images are \(\lambda workdir\rangle\) images and the user's temporary directory is \(\lambda tmp)\) and we want to generate images in pdf format together with the source codes of the environments.

#### Comment and ignore

The first step is read and validated  $[\langle options \rangle]$  from the command line and test.tex, verifying that test.tex, test-out and the directory /images are in /workdir, create the directory /workdir/images if it does not exist and a temporary directory /tmp/hG45uVklv9. The entire file test.tex is loaded in memory and proceeds (in general terms) as follows:

Search the words \begin{ and \end{ in verbatim standard, verbatim write, verbatim in line and commented lines, if it finds them, converts to \BEGIN{ and \END{, then places all code to extract inside the \begin{preview} ...\end{preview}.

At this point all the code you want to extract is inside \begin{preview} ...\end{preview} and the files test-fig-1.tex, test-fig-2.tex, ... are generated and saved in /images.

#### Create random file

In the second step, with the file already loaded in memory, creating a temporary file with a random number (1981 for example) and proceed in two ways according to the [ $\langle options \rangle$ ] passed to the script:

 If script is call whitout -n,--noprew options, adds the following lines to the beginning of the test.tex (in memory):

```
\AtBeginDocument{%
\RequirePackage[active,tightpage]{preview}
\renewcommand\PreviewBbAdjust{-60pt -60pt 60pt 60pt}}%
% rest of input file
```

And save in a temporary file test-fig-1981.tex in /workdir.

2. If script is call whit -n,--noprew options, all code to extract its put inside the preview environment. The \begin{preview}...\end{preview} lines are only used as delimiters for extracting the content without using the package preview.

Creating a temporary file test-fig-1981.tex in /workdir whit the same preamble of test.tex but the body only contains code that you want to extract.

#### Generate image formats

In the third step the script run:

```
[user@machine ~:]$\(\compiler\) -recorder -shell-escape test-fig-1981.tex
```

generating the file test-fig-1981.pdf whit all code extracted, move test-fig-1981.pdf to /tmp/hG45uVklv9, separate in individual files test-fig-1.pdf, test-fig-2.pdf, ... and copy to /workdir/images/. The file test-fig-1981.tex is moved to the /workdir/images/ and rename to test-fig-all.tex.

Note the options passed to  $\langle compiler \rangle$  does not include -output-directory (it is not supported) and always use -recorder -shell-escape you must keep this in mind if you use arrara.

#### Create output file

In the fourth step the script creates the output file test-out.tex converting all extracted code to \includegraphics and adding the following lines at end of preamble:

```
\usepackage{graphicx}

praphicspath{{images/}}

usepackage{grfext}

PrependGraphicsExtensions*{.pdf}
```

If the packages graphicx and grfext are already loaded and the command \graphicspath is found in the input file were detected automatically and only the changes will be added then proceed to run:

```
[user@machine ~:]$\langle compiler \rangle -recorder -shell-escape test-out.tex
```

generating the file test-out.pdf.

Now the script read the files test-fig-1981.fls and test-out.fls, extract the information from the temporary files generated in the process and then delete them together with the directory /tmp/hG45uVklv9. An example for input and output file:

```
1 \documentclass{article}
                                                1 \documentclass{article}
2 \usepackage{tikz}
                                                2 \usepackage{tikz}
3 \begin{document}
                                               3 \usepackage{graphicx}
₄ Some text
                                               4 \graphicspath{{images/}}
5 \begin{tikzpicture}
                                               5 \usepackage{grfext}
6 Some code
                                               6 \PrependGraphicsExtensions*{.pdf}
7 \end{tikzpicture}
                                               7 \begin{document}
8 Always use \verb|\begin{tikzpicture}|
                                               8 Some text
9 and \verb|\end{tikzpicture}| to open

    \includegraphics[scale=1]{test-fig-1}
10 and close environment
                                               10 Always use \verb|\begin{tikzpicture}|
\begin{tikzpicture}
                                               and \verb|\end{tikzpicture}| to open
12 some code
                                               12 and close environment
                                               \includegraphics[scale=1]{test-fig-2}
\end{tikzpicture}
14 Some text
                                               . Some text
15 \end{document}
                                               15 \end{document}
 test.tex
                                                test-out.tex
```

#### 4 Extract content

The script provides two ways to extract content from  $\langle input \ file \rangle$ , using  $\langle environments \rangle$  and  $\langle docstrip \ tags \rangle$ . Some environment (including a starred \* version) are supported by default and if the environments are nested, the outermost will be extracted.

#### 4.1 Default environments

 $\langle env\ content \rangle \\ \langle env\ content \rangle$   $\\ \langle end \{ preview \}$ 

Environment provide by preview package. If preview environments found in the input file will be extracted and converted these. Internally converts all environments to extract in preview environments. Is better comment this package in preamble unless the option -n,--noprew is used.

\end{preview}
\begin{pspicture}

Environment provide by pstricks package. The plain syntax \pspicture ... \endpspicture its converted to \begin{pspicture} ... \end{pspicture}.

⟨env content⟩

Environment provide by pst-plot package. The plain syntax  $\protect\operatorname{psgraph}$  ...  $\protect\operatorname{lend}$  psgraph} ...  $\protect\operatorname{psgraph}$  ...  $\protect\operatorname{lend}$  psgraph}.

\begin{postscript} \ \ \ env content \ \ \ \end{postscript}

Environment provide by pst-pdf and auto-pst-pdf packages. Since the pst-pdf and auto-pst-pdf packages internally use the preview package, is better comment this in preamble.

 $\label{eq:content} $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{begin}}$ \{ \ensuremath{\mathsf{tikzpicture}}\} $$ $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{env}}$ $$ \ensuremath{\mathsf{content}}$ $$ $$ $$ $$$ 

Environment provide by tikz package. The plain syntax \tikzpicture ... \tikzpicture its converted to \begin{tikzpicture} ... \end{tikzpicture} but no a short \tikz...;.

\end{tikzpicture}
\begin{pgfpicture}
\delta env content

\end{pgfpicture}

Environment provide by pgf package. Since the script uses a *recursive regular expression* to extract environments, no presents problems if present pgfinterruptpicture.

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\begin{PSTexample} \\ \langle env content \\ \end{PSTexample}

Environment provide by pst-exa packages. The script automatically detects the \begin{PSTexample} ...\end{PSTexample} environments and processes them as separately compiled files. The user should have loaded the package with the [swpl] or [tcb] option and run the script using --latex or --xetex. If you need to extract more environments you can use one of the options described in 6.2 or 6.3.

## 4.2 Extract whit docstrip tags

All content included between %<\*ltximg> ... %</ltximg> is extracted. The tags can not be nested and should be at the beginning of the line and in separate lines.

```
% no space before open tag %<*
%<*ltximg>
code to extract
%</ltximg>
% no space before close tag %</
```

### 4.3 Prevent extraction and remove

Sometimes you do not want to extract all the environments from  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  or you want to remove environments or arbitrary content, for example auxiliary files to generate a graphic. The script provides a convenient way to solve this situation.

\begin{nopreview} \ \ \ env content \ \ \ \ nopreview}

Environment provide by preview package. Internally the script converts all no extract environments to \begin{nopreview} ... \end{nopreview}. Is better comment this package in preamble unless the option -n,--noprew is used.

All content betwen %<\*noltximg> ... %</noltximg> are ignored and no extract. The start and closing of the tag must be at the beginning of the line.

```
% no space before open tag %<*
%<*noltximg>
no extract this
%</noltximg>
% no space before close tag %
```

%<\*remove>
 ⟨content⟩
%</remove>

All content betwen  $%<*remove> ... %</remove> are deleted in the <math>\langle output \ file \rangle$ . The start and closing of the tag must be at the beginning of the line.

```
% no space before open tag %<*
%<*remove>
lines removed in output file
%</remove>
% no space before close tag %</</pre>
```

If you want to remove specific environments automatically you can use one of the options described in 6.2 or 6.3.

## 5 Image Formats

The  $\langle image\ formats \rangle$  generated by the ltximg using ghostscript and poppler-utils are the following command lines:

pdf The image format generated using ghostscript. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ gs -q -dNOSAFER -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -dPDFSETTINGS=/prepress
```

eps The image format generated using pdftoeps. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ pdftops -q -eps
```

png The image format generated using ghostscript. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ gs -q -dNOSAFER -sDEVICE=pngalpha -r 150
```

jpg The image format generated using ghostscript. The line executed by the system is:

ppm The image format generated using pdftoppm. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ pdftoppm -q -r 150
```

tif The image format generated using ghostscript. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ gs -q -dNOSAFER -sDEVICE=tiff32nc -r 150
```

svg The image format generated using pdftocairo. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ pdftocairo -q -r 150
```

omp The image format generated using ghostscript. The line executed by the system is:

```
[user@machine ~:]$ gs -q -dNOSAFER -sDEVICE=bmp32b -r 150
```

### 6 How to use

## 6.1 Syntax

The syntax for ltximg is simple:

```
[user@machine \sim:]$ ltximg \langle compiler \rangle [\langle options \rangle] [--] \langle file.ext \rangle
```

The extension  $\langle ext \rangle$  for  $\langle input file \rangle$  are .tex or .ltx, relative or absolute paths for files and directories is not supported. If used without  $\langle compiler \rangle$  and  $[\langle options \rangle]$  the extracted environments are converted to pdf image format and saved in the /images directory using pdflatex and preview package.

## 6.2 Options in command line

ltximg provides a *command line interface* with short and long option names. They may be given before the name of the file. Also, the order of specifying the options is significant. Certain options accept a list separate by commas, this require a separated by white space or equals sign = between option and list and if it's the last option need -- at the end. Multiple short options can be bundling.

```
-h, --help ⟨bolean⟩ (default: off)
```

Display a command line help text and exit.

```
-1, --license \langle bolean \rangle (default: off)
```

Display a license text and exit.

```
-v, --version (bolean) (default: off)
```

Display the current version (1.6) and exit.

-d, --dpi 
$$\langle int \rangle$$
 (default: 150)

Dots per inch for images files.

Create a .tif images files using ghostscript.

Create a .bmp images files using ghostscript.

Create a .jpg images files using ghostscript.

Create a .png transparent image files using ghostscript.

Create a .eps image files using pdftops.

(default: off) --svg (bolean) Create a .svg image files using pdftocairo. --ppm (bolean) (default: off) Create a .ppm image files using pdftoppm. (bolean) (default: off) -g, --gray Create a gray scale for all images using ghostscript. The line behind this options is: [user@machine ~:]\$ gs -q -dNOSAFER -sDEVICE=pdfwrite -dPDFSETTINGS=/prepress  $-s Color Conversion Strategy = Gray \\ -d Process Color Model = /Device Gray$ -f, --force (bolean) (default: off) Try to capture \psset{...} and \tikzset{...} to extract. When using the --force option the script will try to capture \psset{...} or \tikzset{...} and leave it inside the preview environment, any line that is between \psset{...} and \begin{pspicture} or between \tikzset{...} and \begin{tikzpicture} will be captured. (default: off) -n, --noprew (bolean) Create images files without preview package. The \begin{preview}...\end{preview} lines are only used as delimiters for extracting the content without using the package preview. Sometimes it is better to use it together with -- force. -m, --margin (numeric) (default: o) Set margins in bp for pdfcrop. (output file name) (default: empty) -o, --output Create (output file name) whit all extracted environments/contents converted to \includegraphics. The *(output file name)* must not contain extension. --imgdir (string) (default: images) The name of directory for save images and source code. (default: off) --zip Compress only the files generated by the script during the process in /images in .zip format. Does not include  $\langle output \ file \rangle$ . (bolean) (default: off) --tar Compress only the files generated by the script during the process in /images in .tar.gz format. Does not include  $\langle output \ file \rangle$ . (bolean) (default: off) --verbose Show verbose information in screen and change -interaction for compiler. --srcenv (bolean) (default: off) Create separate files whit only code for all extracted environments, is mutually exclusive whit --subenv. --subenv (bolean) (default: off) Create sub files whit *preamble* and code for all extracted environments, is mutually exclusive whit -srcenv. (bolean) (default: off) --arara Use arara for compiler files, need to pass –recorder option to  $\langle input \ file \rangle$ : % arara : <compiler> : { options: [-recorder] } --xetex (bolean) (default: off) Using xelatex compiler  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  and  $\langle output \ file \rangle$ . --latex (bolean) (default: off) Using latex»dvips»ps2pdf compiler in  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  and pdflatex for  $\langle output \ file \rangle$ . --dvips (bolean) (default: off) Using latex»dvips»ps2pdf for compiler (input file) and (output file).

```
(bolean)
                                                                                                            (default: off)
 --dvipdf
              Using latex»dvipdfmx for compiler (input file) and (output file).
                                                                                                             (default: off)
 --luatex
              Using lualatex for compiler (input file) and (output file).
                                                                                                             (default: fig)
 --prefix
              Add prefix append to each files created.
                                                                                                             (default: off)
   --norun
              (bolean)
              Run script, but no create images. This option is designed to debug the file and when you only need to
              extract the code
  --nopdf
              (bolean)
                                                                                                            (default: off)
              Don't create a .pdf image files.
 --nocrop
              (bolean)
                                                                                                             (default: off)
              Don't run pdfcrop in image files.
              (doc|pst|tkz|all|off)
                                                                                                            (default: doc)
  --clean
              Removes specific content in (output file). Valid values for this option are:
              doc All content after \end{document} is removed.
              pst All \psset{...} and pstricks package is removed.
              tkz All \tikzset{...} is removed.
              all Activates doc, pst and tkz.
              off Deactivate all.
--verbcmd
              (command name)
                                                                                                       (default: myverb)
              Set custom verbatim command \myverb | <code> |.
              (list separate by comma)
                                                                                                         (default: empty)
--extrenv
              List of environments to extract, need -- at end.
              (list separate by comma)
                                                                                                         (default: empty)
--skipenv
              List of environments that should not be extracted and that the script supports by default, need -- at
              end.
              (list separate by comma)
--verbenv
                                                                                                         (default: empty)
              List of \langle verbatim standard\rangle environment support, need -- at end.
--writenv
              (list separate by comma)
                                                                                                         (default: empty)
              List of (verbatim write) environment support, need -- at end.
--deltenv
              (list separate by comma)
                                                                                                         (default: empty)
              List of environment deleted in (output file), need -- at end.
                    Options in input file
              Many of the ideas in this section are inspired by the arara program (I adore it). A very useful way to
              pass options to the script is to place them in commented lines at the beginning of the file, very much in
              the style of arara.
% ltximg : \langle argument \rangle : {\langle option one, option two, option three, ... \rangle}
%!ltximg: \langle argument \rangle: {\langle option one, option two, option three, ... \rangle}
              The vast majority of the options can be passed into the \langle input \, file \rangle. These should be put at the beginning
              of the file in commented lines and everything must be on the same line, the exclamation mark deactivates
              the option. Valid values for \langle argument \rangle are the following:
% ltximg: options: \{\langle option\ one = value,\ option\ two = value,\ option\ three = value,\ ... \rangle\}
              This line is to indicate to the script which options need to process.
% ltximg: extrenv: \{\langle environment\ one,\ environment\ two,\ environment\ three,\ ...\rangle\}
              This line is to indicate to the script which environments, not supported by default, are extracted.
```

% ltximg : skipenv :  $\{\langle environment\ one,\ environment\ two,\ environment\ three,\ ...\rangle\}$ 

This line is to indicate to the script which environments, of the ones supported by default, should not be extracted.

```
% ltximg : verbenv : {\langle environment\ one,\ environment\ two,\ environment\ three,\ ... \rangle}
```

This line is to indicate to the script which environments, its considerate a  $\langle verbatim\ standard \rangle$ .

```
% ltximg: writenv: {\left\( (environment one, environment two, environment three, ...\)}
```

This line is to indicate to the script which environments its consider (*verbatim write*).

```
% ltximg : deltenv : \{\langle environment\ one,\ environment\ two,\ environment\ three,\ ...\rangle\}
```

This line is to indicate to the script which environments are deleted.

If you are going to create an  $\langle output file \rangle$  and you do not want these lines to remain, it is better to place them inside the %<\*remove> . . . %</remove>. Like this:

```
1 %<*remove>
2 % ltximg : options : {png,srcenv,xetex}
3 % ltximg : extrenv : {description}
4 %</remove>
```

## 7 Examples

### 7.1 From command line

```
[user@machine ~:]$ ltximg --latex -s -o test-out test-in.ltx
```

Create a /images directory whit all extracted environments converted to image formats (pdf, svg) in individual files, an  $\langle output \ file \rangle$  test-out.ltx whit all supported environments converted to \includegraphics and a single file test-in-fig-all.ltx with only the extracted environments using latex»dvips»ps2pdf and preview package for  $\langle input \ file \rangle$  and pdflatex for  $\langle output \ file \rangle$ .

## 7.2 From input file

Adding the following lines to the beginning of the file file-in.tex:

```
1 %<*remove>
2 % ltximg : options : {output = file-out, noprew, imgdir = pics, prefix = env, clean = doc}
3 % ltximg : skipenv : {tikzpicture}
4 % ltximg : deltenv : {filecontents}
5 %</remove>
```

#### and run:

```
[user@machine~:]$ ltximg file-in.tex
```

Create a /pics directory whit all extracted environments, except tikzpicture, converted to image formats (pdf) in individual files, an \( \lambda output file \rangle \) file-out.tex whit all extracted environments converted to \includegraphics and environment filecontents removed, a single file test-in-env-all.ltx with only the extracted environments using pdflatex and preview package for \( \lambda input file \rangle \) and \( \lambda output file \rangle \).

## 8 Change history

Some of the notable changes in the history of the ltximg along with the versions, both development (devp) and public (ctan).

**v1.6 (ctan)**, **2019-07-13** - Add zip and tar options

- Add new Verb from fvextra

- Fix and update source code and documentation

v1.5 (ctan), 2018-04-12 - Use GitHub to control version

- Rewrite and optimize most part of source code and options

Change pdf2svg for pdftocairo

- Complete support for pst-exa package

- Escape characters in regex according to perl v5.4x.x

v1.4 (devp), 2016-11-29 - Remove and rewrite code for regex and system call

Add arara compiler, clean and comment code
 Add dvips and dvipdfm(x) for creation images

- Add dv ips and dv ipd m(x) for creatio

- Add bmp, tiff image format v1.3 (devp), 2016-08-14 - Rewrite some part of code (norun

Rewrite some part of code (norun, nocrop, clean)Suport minted and tcolorbox package

- Escape some characters in regex according to perl v5.2x.x

- All options read from command line and input file

- Use /tmp dir for work process

v1.2 (ctan), 2015-04-22 - Remove unused modules

- Add more image format

- Fix regex

v1.1 (ctan), 2015-04-21 - Change mogrify to gs for image formats

- Create output file

Rewrite source code and fix regex

Change format date to iso format

v1.0 (ctan), 2013-12-01 - First public release

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