## 1 Conversions

With all the literate programming utilities in place, we will want to access different stages without always setting up a MarkupGenerator, reading files etc. The following conversion functions will prove useful:

## 1.1 Conversions to line format

The line format will usually be the first step. It is usually either generated from a file or from standard input:

```
\langle to \ line \ format \rangle \equiv
```

We could, of course also get input in markup format. This is treated in the class MarkupReader:

## 1.2 Conversions to block format

The block format takes a stream of lines as input, so we will have four similar functions that just call the corresponding line generating functions.

```
\langle to \ block \ format \rangle \equiv
```

```
import markup.{BlockBuilder,Block}
def blocksFromLiterateFile(filename: String): Stream[Block] =
    BlockBuilder(linesFromLiterateFile(filename)).blocks

def blocksFromLiterateInput(in: java.io.InputStream): Stream[Block] =
    BlockBuilder(linesFromLiterateInput(in)).blocks

def blocksFromMarkupFile(filename: String): Stream[Block] =
    BlockBuilder(linesFromMarkupFile(filename)).blocks

def blocksFromMarkupInput(in: java.io.InputStream): Stream[Block] =
    BlockBuilder(linesFromMarkupInput(in)).blocks
```

Another demand will be to just get the code blocks (for tangle, for example). We'll also have to make a (safe) downcast, unfortunately.

```
\langle to \ block \ format \rangle + \equiv
```

```
import markup.{CodeBlock,DocuBlock}
def codeblocks(blocks: Stream[Block]): Stream[CodeBlock] =
   (blocks filter {
    case c: CodeBlock ⇒ true
    case d: DocuBlock ⇒ false
}).asInstanceOf[Stream[CodeBlock]]
```