The DocStrip program *

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摘要

This document describes the implementation of the DocStrip program. The original version of this program was developed by Frank Mittelbach to accompany his doc.sty which enables literate programming in LaTeX. Denys Duchier rewrote it to run either with TeX or with LaTeX, and to allow full boolean expressions in conditional guards instead of just comma-separated lists. Johannes Braams re-united the two implementations, documented and debugged the code.

本文档描述了 DocStrip 程序的实现。该程序的最初版本是由 Frank Mittelbach 开发的，用于配合他的 doc.sty，该模板使得在 LaTeX 中进行文学编程成为可能。Denys Duchier 对其进行了重写，使其可以在 TeX 或 LaTeX 中运行，并允许在条件语句中使用完整的布尔表达式，而不仅仅是逗号分隔的列表。Johannes Braams 将两个实现重新合并，并对代码进行了文档和调试。

In September 1995 Marcin Woliński changed many parts of the program to make use of TeX's ability to write to multiple files at the same time to avoid re-reading sources. The performance improvement of version 2.3 came at a price of compatibility with some more obscure operating systems which limit the number of files a process can keep open. This was corrected in September 1996 by Mark Wooding and his changes were "creatively merged" by Marcin Woliński who made at the same time changes in batch files processing, handling of preambles and introduced "verbatim mode". After all that, David Carlisle merged the new version into the LaTeX sources, and

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made a few other changes, principally making DocStrip work under initex, and removing the need for batch files to say `\def\batchfile{...}`.

1995 年 9 月，Marcin Woli'nski 修改了程序的许多部分，利用了 TEX 的多文件写入能力，避免了重复阅读源文件。版本 2.3 的性能提升是以与某些不太常见的操作系统的兼容性为代价的，这些操作系统限制了进程可以打开的文件数量。这在 1996 年 9 月由 Mark Wooding 进行了纠正，同时 Marcin Woli'nski 对批处理文件处理、导言处理和“抄录模式”进行了修改。之后，David Carlisle 将新版本合并到 LATEX 源文件中，并进行了一些其他更改，主要是使 DocStrip 在 initex 下工作，并删除了批处理文件中需要说`\def\batchfile{...}` 的需要。

1 Introduction
介绍

1.1 Why the DocStrip program?
为什么需要 DocStrip 程序?

When Frank Mittelbach created the `doc` package, he invented a way to combine TEX code and its documentation. From then on it was more or less possible to do literate programming in TEX.

当 Frank Mittelbach 创建 `doc` 包时，他发明了一种将 TEX 代码和文档结合起来的方法。从那时起，基本上可以在 TEX 中进行文学编程。

This way of writing TEX programs obviously has great advantages, especially when the program becomes larger than a couple of macros. There is one drawback however, and that is that such programs may take longer than expected to run because TEX is an interpreter and has to decide for each line of the program file what it has to do with it. Therefore, TEX programs may be sped up by removing all comments from them.

这种编写 TEX 程序的方式显然有很大的优势，特别是当程序变得比几个宏还要大时。然而，有一个缺点，就是这样的程序可能需要比预期的时间更长才能运行，因为 TEX 是解释器，必须为程序文件中的每一行决定它要做什么。因此，通过删除所有注释可以加快 TEX 程序的速度。

By removing the comments from a TEX program a new problem is introduced. We now have two versions of the program and both of them *have* to

be maintained. Therefore it would be nice to have a possibility to remove the comments automatically, instead of doing it by hand. So we need a program to remove comments from TEX programs. This could be programmed in any high level language, but maybe not everybody has the right compiler to compile the program. Everybody who wants to remove comments from TEX programs has TEX. Therefore the DocStrip program is implemented entirely in TEX.

通过从 TEX 程序中删除注释，引入了一个新问题。现在我们有两个程序版本，它们都必须被维护。因此，自动删除注释而不是手动删除注释是一个好的选择。因此，我们需要一个可以从 TEX 程序中删除注释的程序。这可以用任何高级语言编写，但可能不是每个人都有正确的编译器来编译程序。想要从 TEX 程序中删除注释的每个人都有 TEX@。因此，DocStrip 程序完全在 TEX 中实现。

1.2 Functions of the DocStrip program DocStrip 程序的功能

Having created the DocStrip program to remove comment lines from TEX programs[1] it became feasible to do more than just strip comments.

创建 DocStrip 程序是为了从 TEX 程序中删除注释行[2]，这使得可以做更多的事情而不仅仅是剥离注释。

Wouldn't it be nice to have a way to include parts of the code only when some condition is set true? Wouldn't it be as nice to have the possibility to split the source of a TEX program into several smaller files and combine them later into one 'executable'?

有没有一种方法可以在某些条件设置为真时仅包含代码的某些部分？有没有一种很好的方法将 TEX 程序的源代码拆分成几个较小的文件，然后将它们合并到一个“可执行”文件中？

Both these wishes have been implemented in the DocStrip program.

这两个愿望都已在 DocStrip 程序中实现。

[1] Note that only comment lines, that is lines that start with a single % character, are removed; all other comments stay in the code.

[2] 请注意，只有以单个% 字符开头的注释行才会被删除；所有其他注释都保留在代码中。

2 How to use the DocStrip program 如何使用 DocStrip 程序

A number of ways exist to use the DocStrip program:

有多种方法可以使用 DocStrip 程序：

1. The usual way to use DocStrip is to write a *batch file* in such a way that it can be directly processed by TEX. The batch file should contain the commands described below for controlling the DocStrip program. This allows you to set up a distribution where you can instruct the user to simply run
使用 DocStrip 的常规方法是编写一个批处理文件，以便可以直接由 TEX 处理。批处理文件应包含下面描述的用于控制 DocStrip 程序的命令。这样，您就可以设置一个分发，可以指示用户简单地运行。

   `TEX` ⟨*batch file*⟩

   to generate the executable versions of your files from the distribution sources. Most of the LATEX distribution is packaged this way. To produce such a batch file include a statement in your 'batch file' that instructs TEX to read `docstrip.tex`. The beginning of such a file would look like:
从分发源文件生成可执行版本的文件。大多数 LATEX 分发都是以这种方式打包的。要生成这样的批处理文件，请在您的“批处理文件”中包含一条指令，指示 TEX 读取 `docstrip.tex`。这样的文件开头会像这样：

   ```
   \input docstrip
   ...
   ```

   By convention the batch file should have extension `.ins`. But these days DocStrip in fact work with any extension.
按照惯例，批处理文件应该使用扩展名为 `.ins`。但是，现在 DocStrip 实际上可以使用任何扩展名。

2. Alternatively you can instruct TEX to read the file `docstrip.tex` and to see what happens. TEX will ask you a few questions about the file you would like to be processed. When you have answered these questions it does its job and strips the comments from your TEX code.
或者，您可以指示 TEX 读取文件 `docstrip.tex` 并查看发生了什么。TEX

将询问您有关要处理的文件的几个问题。当您回答这些问题时，它会执行其工作并从您的 TEX 代码中剥离注释。

3 Configuring DocStrip
DocStrip 配置

3.1 Selecting output directories
选择输出目录

Inspired by a desire to simplify reinstallations of LATEX 2_ε and to support operating systems which have an upper limit on the number of files allowed in a directory, DocStrip now allows installation scripts to specify output directories for files it creates. We suggest using TDS (TEX directory structure) names of directories relative to `texmf` here. However these names should be thought of as a labels rather than actual names of directories. They get translated to actual system-dependent pathnames according to commands contained in a configuration file named `docstrip.cfg`.
受到简化重新安装LATEX 2_ε和支持操作系统中对目录中允许的文件数量进行限制的愿望的启发，DocStrip 现在允许安装脚本指定它创建的文件的输出目录。我们建议在这里使用相对于 `texmf` 的 TDS（TEX 目录结构）目录名称。但是，这些名称应被视为标签而不是实际目录名称。它们会根据名为 `docstrip.cfg` 的配置文件中包含的命令被转换为实际的系统相关路径名。

The configuration file is read by DocStrip just before it starts to process any batch file commands.
在 DocStrip 开始处理任何批处理命令之前，配置文件将被读取。

If this file is not present DocStrip uses some default settings which ensure that files are only written to the current directory. However by use of this configuration file, a site maintainer can 'enable' features of DocStrip that allow files to be written to alternative directories.
如果这个文件不存在，DocStrip 将使用一些默认设置，确保文件只被写入当前目录。但是通过使用这个配置文件，站点维护人员可以“启用”DocStrip 的功能，允许文件被写入到替代目录中。

`\usedir` Using this macro package author can tell where a file should be installed. All

\files generated in the scope of that declaration are written to a directory specified by its one argument. For example in LaTeX 2_ε installation following declarations are used:
使用这个宏包，作者可以指定文件应该被安装到哪里。在此声明的作用域内生成的所有\file 将被写入由其一个参数指定的目录中。例如，在LaTeX 2_ε的安装中，以下声明被使用：

```
\usedir{tex/latex/base}
\usedir{makeindex}
```

And standard packages use
标准软件包使用

```
\usedir{tex/latex/tools}
\usedir{tex/latex/babel}
```

etc.

\showdirectory Used to display directory names in messages. If some label is not defined it expands to UNDEFINED (label is ...) otherwise to a directory name. It is probably a good idea for every installation script to display at startup list of all directories that would be used and asking user to confirm that.
用于在消息中显示目录名称。如果某个标签未定义，则会扩展为未定义的（标签是...），否则为目录名称。对于每个安装脚本来说，显示将要使用的所有目录列表并要求用户确认是一个好主意。

The above macros are used by package/installation script author. The following macros are used in a configuration file, docstrip.cfg, by a system administrator to describe her/his local directory structure.
上述宏被软件包/安装脚本作者使用。以下宏被系统管理员用于配置文件docstrip.cfg中，以描述他/她本地的目录结构。

\BaseDirectory This macro is administrator's way of saying "yes, I want to use that directories support of yours". DocStrip will write only to current directory unless your config has a call to this macro. (This means DocStrip won't write to random directories unless you tell it to, which is nice.) Using this macro you can specify a base directory for TeX-related stuff. E.g., for many Unix systems that would be
这个宏是管理员表示“是的，我想使用你们的目录支持”的一种方式。除非你的配置中调用了这个宏，否则 DocStrip 只会写入当前目录。（这意味着除非你

告诉它，否则 DocStrip 不会写入随机目录，这很好。）使用这个宏，你可以为与 TEX 相关的内容指定一个基本目录。例如，对于许多 Unix 系统来说，这将是：

```
\BaseDirectory{/usr/local/lib/texmf}
```

and for standard emTEX installation

```
\BaseDirectory{c:/emtex}
```

\DeclareDir Having specified the base directory you should tell DocStrip how to interpret labels used in \usedir commands. This is done with \DeclareDir with two arguments. The first is the label and the second is actual name of directory relative to base directory. For example to teach DocStrip using standard emTEX directories one would say:
在指定了基础目录之后，您需要告诉 DocStrip 如何解释 \usedir 命令中使用的标签。这可以通过使用带有两个参数的 \DeclareDir 命令来完成。第一个参数是标签，第二个参数是相对于基础目录的实际目录名称。例如，要教 DocStrip 使用标准的 emTEX 目录，可以这样说：

```
\BaseDirectory{c:/emtex}
\DeclareDir{tex/latex/base}{texinput/latex2e}
\DeclareDir{tex/latex/tools}{texinput/tools}
\DeclareDir{makeindex}{idxstyle}
```

This will cause base latex files and font descriptions to be written to directory c:\emtex\texinput\latex2e, files of the tools package to be written to c:\emtex\texinput\tools and makeindex files to c:\emtex\idxstyle.
这将导致基础 LaTeX 文件和字体描述被写入到目录 c:\emtex\texinput\latex2e，tools 包的文件被写入到 c:\emtex\texinput\tools，makeindex 文件被写入到 c:\emtex\idxstyle。

Sometimes it is desirable to put some files outside of the base directory. For that reason \DeclareDir has a star form specifying absolute pathname. For example one could say
有时候，将一些文件放在基础目录之外是有益的。因此，\DeclareDir 有一个星号形式，用于指定绝对路径名。例如，有人可以这样说：

```
\DeclareDir*{makeindex}{d:/tools/texindex/styles}
```

\UseTDS Users of systems conforming to TDS may well ask here “do I really need to put a dozen of lines like

符合 TDS 标准的系统用户可能会问:「我真的需要像这样写上十几行吗?」

```
\DeclareDir{tex/latex/base}{tex/latex/base}
```

in my config file". The answer is `\UseTDS`. This macro causes DocStrip to use labels themselves for any directory you haven't overridden with `\DeclareDir`. The default behaviour is to raise an error on undefined labels because some users may want to know exactly where files go and not to allow DocStrip to write to random places. However I (MW) think this is pretty cool and my config says just (I'm running teTEX under Linux)
在我的配置文件中，答案是`\UseTDS`。这个宏会导致 DocStrip 在你没有用`\DeclareDir` 覆盖的任何目录中使用标签本身。默认行为是在未定义的标签上引发错误，因为一些用户可能想要确切地知道文件放在哪里，而不允许 DocStrip 写入随机位置。然而，我（MW）认为这非常酷，我的配置文件只是这样写的（我在 Linux 下运行 teTEX）。

```
\BaseDirectory{/usr/local/teTeX/texmf}
\UseTDS
```

The important thing to note here is that it is impossible to create a new directory from inside TEX. So however you configure DocStrip, you need to create all needed directories before running the installation. Authors may want to begin every installation script by displaying a list of directories that will be used and asking user if he's sure all of them exist.
需要注意的重点是无法从 TEX 内部创建新目录。因此，无论如何配置 DocStrip，您需要在运行安装之前创建所有所需的目录。作者可能希望通过显示将要使用的目录列表并询问用户是否确定所有这些目录都存在来开始每个安装脚本。

Since file name syntax is OS specific DocStrip tries to guess it from the current directory syntax. It should succeed for Unix, MSDOS, Macintosh and VMS. However DocStrip will only initially know the current directory syntax if it is used with LATEX. If used with plainTEX or initex it will not have this information[3]. If you often use DocStrip with formats other than LATEX you should *start* the file `docstrip.cfg` with a definition of `\WriteToDir`. E.g., `\def\WriteToDir{./}` on MSDOS/Unix, `\def\WriteToDir{:}` on Macintosh, `\def\WriteToDir{[]}` on VMS.
由于文件名语法是特定于操作系统的，DocStrip 会尝试从当前目录语法中猜

[3]Except when processing the main `unpack.ins` batch file for the LATEX distribution, which takes special measures so that initex can learn the directory syntax.

测它。它应该适用于 Unix、MSDOS、Macintosh 和 VMS。然而，只有在与 LaTeX 一起使用时，DocStrip 才会最初了解当前目录语法。如果与 plainTeX 或 initex 一起使用，它将不会有这些信息[4]。如果您经常使用除 LaTeX 以外的格式与 DocStrip 一起使用，您应该在文件`docstrip.cfg` 中*开始*定义`\WriteToDir`。例如，在 MSDOS/Unix 上，定义为`\def\WriteToDir{./}`，在 Macintosh 上，定义为`\def\WriteToDir{:}`，在 VMS 上，定义为`\def\WriteToDir{[]}`。

If your system requires something completely different you can define in `docstrip.cfg` macros `\dirsep` and `\makepathname`. Check for their definition in the implementation part. If you want some substantially different scheme of translating `\usedir` labels into directory names try redefining macro `\usedir`.
如果您的系统需要完全不同的东西，您可以在`docstrip.cfg` 中定义宏`\dirsep` 和`\makepathname`。请检查它们在实现部分的定义。如果您想要一些不同的方案将`\usedir` 标签翻译成目录名，请尝试重新定义宏`\usedir`。

3.2 Setting maximum numbers of streams 设置最大流数

`\maxfiles` In support of some of the more obscure operating systems, there's a limit on the number of files a program can have open. This can be expressed to DocStrip through the `\maxfiles` macro. If the number of streams DocStrip is allowed to open is n, your configuration file can say `\maxfiles{`n`}`, and DocStrip won't try to open more files than this. Note that this limit won't include files which are already open. There'll usually be two of these: the installation script which you started, and the file `docstrip.tex` which it included; you must bear these in mind yourself. DocStrip assumes that it can open at least four files before it hits some kind of maximum: if this isn't the case, you have real problems.
为支持一些更为晦涩的操作系统，程序可以打开的文件数量是有限制的。你可以通过 `\maxfiles` 宏来告诉 DocStrip 允许打开的流的数量 n。如果你在配置文件中设置了 `\maxfiles{`n`}`，DocStrip 就不会尝试打开超过这个数量的文件。需要注意的是，这个限制不包括已经打开的文件。通常会有两个这样的文件：你启动的安装脚本和它所包含的文件 `docstrip.tex`，你必须自己考虑这

[4]除非处理 LaTeX 发行版的主要 `unpack.ins` 批处理文件时，它采取特殊措施使 initex 可以学习目录语法。

些问题。DocStrip 假定在达到某种最大值之前，它至少可以打开四个文件：如果情况不是这样，你就有真正的问题了。

\maxoutfiles Maybe instead of having a limit on the number of files TEX can have open, there's a limit on the number of files it can write to (e.g., TEX itself imposes a limit of 16 files being written at a time). This can be expressed by saying \maxoutfiles{m} in a configuration file. You must be able to have at least one output file open at a time; otherwise DocStrip can't do anything at all.
也许，与其限制 TEX 可以打开的文件数量，不如限制它可以写入的文件数量（例如，TEX 本身强制限制每次写入的文件数量为 16 个）。这可以通过在配置文件中使用 \maxoutfiles{m} 来表示。您必须能够同时打开至少一个输出文件；否则，DocStrip 就无法执行任何操作。

Both these options would typically be put in the docstrip.cfg file.
这两个选项通常会放在 docstrip.cfg 文件中。

4 The user interface
用户接口

4.1 The main program
主程序

\processbatchFile The 'main program' starts with trying to process a batch file, this is accomplished by calling the macro \processbatchFile. It counts the number of batch files it processes, so that when the number of files processed is still zero after the call to \processbatchFile appropriate action can be taken.
"主程序"从尝试处理批处理文件开始，这是通过调用宏\processbatchFile 来完成的。它计算处理的批处理文件数量，因此当调用\processbatchFile 后处理的文件数量仍为零时，可以采取适当的措施。

\interactive When no batch files have been processed the macro \interactive is called. It prompts the user for information. First the extensions of the input and output files is determined. Then a question about optional code is asked and finally the user can give a list of files that have to be processed.
当没有批处理文件被处理时，调用宏 \interactive。它提示用户输入信息。首先确定输入和输出文件的扩展名。然后询问有关可选代码的问题，最后用户

可以给出需要处理的文件列表。

\ReportTotals When the stats option is included in the DocStrip-program it keeps a record of the number of files and lines that are processed. Also the number of comments removed and passed as well as the number of code lines that were passed to the output are accounted. The macro \ReportTotals shows a summary of this information.
当 DocStrip 程序中包含 stats 选项时，它会记录处理的文件数量和行数。还会记录移除的注释数量和传递的注释数量，以及传递到输出的代码行数。\ReportTotals 宏显示了这些信息的摘要。

4.2 Batchfile commands 批处理命令

The commands described in this section are available to build a batch file for TEX.
本节介绍的命令可用于构建 TEX 的批处理文件。

\input All DocStrip batch files should start with the line:
所有的 DocStrip 批处理文件都应该以以下行开头：
\input docstrip

Do not use the LATEX syntax \input{docstrip} as batch files may be used with plain TEX or iniTEX. You may find that old batch files always have a line \def\batchfile{⟨*filename*⟩} just before the input. Such usage is still supported but is now discouraged, as it causes TEX to re-input the same file, using up one of its limited number of input streams.
不要使用 LATEX 语法 \input{docstrip}，因为批处理文件可能与 plain TEX 或 iniTEX 一起使用。你可能会发现旧的批处理文件总是在输入之前有一行 \def\batchfile{⟨*filename*⟩}。虽然仍支持此用法，但现在已不鼓励使用，因为它会导致 TEX 重新输入相同的文件，使用其中一条有限数量的输入流。

\endbatchfile All batch files should end with this command. Any lines after this in the file are ignored. In old files that start \def\batchfile{… this command is optional, but is a good idea anyway. If this command is omitted from a batchfile then normally TEX will go to its interactive * prompt, so you may stop DocStrip by typing \endbatchfile to this prompt.
所有批处理文件都应该以此命令结束。文件中此命令之后的任何行都将被忽

略。在旧文件中，如果以 \def\batchfile{… 开始，此命令是可选的，但无论如何都是一个好主意。如果批处理文件中省略了此命令，那么通常 TEX 将进入交互式 * 提示符状态，因此您可以通过向该提示符键入 \endbatchfile 停止 DocStrip。

\generate
\file
\from

The main reason for constructing a DocStrip command file is to describe what files should be generated, from what sources and what optional ('guarded') pieces of code should be included. The macro \generate is used to give TEX this information. Its syntax is:
构建 DocStrip 命令文件的主要原因是描述应该从哪些源文件生成哪些文件，以及应该包含哪些可选的（“受保护的”）代码片段。宏 \generate 用于向 TEX 提供这些信息。它的语法是：

\generate{[\file{⟨*output*⟩}{[\from{⟨*input*⟩}{⟨*optionlist*⟩}]*}]*}

The ⟨*output*⟩ and ⟨*input*⟩ are normal file specifications as are appropriate for your computer system. The ⟨*optionlist*⟩ is a comma separated list of 'options' that specify which optional code fragments in ⟨*input*⟩ should be included in ⟨*output*⟩. Argument to \generate may contain some local declarations (e.g., the \use... commands described below) that will apply to all \files after them. Argument to \generate is executed inside a group, so all local declarations are undone when \generate concludes.
⟨*输出*⟩和⟨*输入*⟩是适合于计算机系统的普通文件规范。⟨*optionlist*⟩是一个用逗号分隔的“选项”列表，用于指定应在⟨*输出*⟩中包含⟨*输入*⟩中的哪些可选代码片段。\generate 的参数可能包含一些本地声明（例如，下面描述的\use... 命令），这些声明将应用于它们之后的所有\file。\generate 的参数在一个组内执行，因此当\generate 结束时，所有本地声明都将被撤消。

It is possible to specify multiple input files, each with its own ⟨*optionlist*⟩. This is indicated by the notation [...]*. Moreover there can be many \file specifications in one \generate clause. This means that all these ⟨*output*⟩ files should be generated while reading each of ⟨*input*⟩ files once. Input files are read in order of first appearance in this clause. E.g.
可以指定多个输入文件，每个文件都有自己的⟨*optionlist*⟩。这可以通过符号 [...]* 来表示。此外，一个\generate 子句中可以有多个\file 规定。这意味着在读取每个⟨*input*⟩文件一次时，应该生成所有这些⟨*output*⟩文件。输入文件按照它们在这个子句中第一次出现的顺序进行读取。例如：

```
\generate{\file{p1.sty}{\from{s1.dtx}{foo,bar}}
          \file{p2.sty}{\from{s2.dtx}{baz}
                        \from{s3.dtx}{baz}}
          \file{p3.sty}{\from{s1.dtx}{zip}
                        \from{s2.dtx}{zip}}
         }
```

will cause DocStrip to read files `s1.dtx`, `s2.dtx`, `s3.dtx` (in that order) and produce files `p1.sty`, `p2.sty`, `p3.sty`.
这将导致 DocStrip 读取文件 `s1.dtx`、`s2.dtx`、`s3.dtx`（按照这个顺序），并生成文件 `p1.sty`、`p2.sty`、`p3.sty`。

The restriction to at most 16 output streams open in a while does not mean that you can produce at most 16 files with one `\generate`. In the example above only 2 streams are needed, since while `s1.dtx` is processed only `p1.sty` and `p3.sty` are being generated; while reading `s2.dtx` only `p2.sty` and `p3.sty`; and while reading `s3.dtx` file `p2.sty` . However example below needs 3 streams:
在同时打开的输出流最多只能有 16 个的限制，并不意味着你只能用一次`\generate` 生成最多 16 个文件。在上面的例子中，只需要 2 个流，因为处理 `s1.dtx` 时只生成了 `p1.sty` 和 `p3.sty`，读取 `s2.dtx` 时只生成 `p2.sty` 和 `p3.sty`，读取 `s3.dtx` 文件时只生成 `p2.sty`。然而下面的例子需要 3 个流：

```
\generate{\file{p1.sty}{\from{s1.dtx}{foo,bar}}
          \file{p2.sty}{\from{s2.dtx}{baz}
                        \from{s3.dtx}{baz}}
          \file{p3.sty}{\from{s1.dtx}{zip}
                        \from{s3.dtx}{zip}}
         }
```

Although while reading `s2.dtx` file `p3.sty` is not written it must remain open since some parts of `s3.dtx` will go to it later.
虽然在阅读 `s2.dtx` 文件时没有写入 `p3.sty`，但它必须保持打开状态，因为稍后会将 `s3.dtx` 的某些部分写入其中。

Sometimes it is not possible to create a file by reading all sources once. Consider the following example:
有时候，通过一次性读取所有源文件来创建一个文件是不可能的。考虑如下例子：

```
\generate{\file{p1.sty}{\from{s1.dtx}{head}
                        \from{s2.dtx}{foo}
                        \from{s1.dtx}{tail}}
          \file{s1.drv}{\from{s1.dtx}{driver}}
         }
```

To generate `p1.sty` file `s1.dtx` must be read twice: first time with option `head`, then file `s2.dtx` is read and then `s1.dtx` again this time with option `tail`. DocStrip handles this case correctly: if inside one `\file` declaration there are multiple `\from`es with the same input file this file *is* read multiple times.
为了生成 `p1.sty` 文件，必须读取 `s1.dtx` 两次：第一次使用选项 `head`，然后读取文件 `s2.dtx`，然后再次使用选项 `tail` 读取 `s1.dtx`。DocStrip 正确处理这种情况：如果在一个 `\file` 声明中有多个相同输入文件的 `\from`，那么该文件将被读取多次。

If the order of `\from`s specified in one of your `\file` specifications does not match the order of input files established by previous `\file`s, DocStrip will raise an error and abort. Then you may either read one of next sections or give up and put that file in separate `\generate` (but then sources will be read again just for that file).
如果您在一个`\file` 规范中指定的`\from` 的顺序与之前的`\file` 规范确定的输入文件的顺序不匹配，DocStrip 将引发错误并中止操作。然后，您可以阅读下一节中的内容，或者放弃，将该文件放入单独的`\generate` 中（但是这样源文件将再次读取，仅为该文件）。

For impatient. Try following algorithm: Find file that is generated from largest number of sources, start writing `\generate` clause with this file and its sources in proper order. Take other files that are to be generated and add them checking if they don't contradict order of sources for the first one. If this doesn't work read next sections.
对于不耐烦的人。尝试以下算法：找到生成源文件最多的文件，按照正确的顺序在其与源文件中写入`\generate` 条款。接下来将要生成的其他文件添加进去，并检查它们是否与第一个文件的源文件顺序相矛盾。如果这样做不起作用，请阅读下一节。

For mathematicians. Relation "file A must be read before file B" is a partial order on the set of all your source files. Each `\from` clause adds a chain to this order. What you have to do is to perform a topological sort i.e. to extend partial order to linear one. When you have done it just list your source files in `\generate` in such a way that order of their first appearance in the clause matches linear order. If this cannot be achieved read next paragraph. (Maybe future versions of DocStrip will perform this sort automatically, so all these troubles will disappear.)

对于数学家。关系"文件 A 必须在文件 B 之前读取"是您所有源文件集合上的偏序关系。每个 `\from` 子句都会添加一个链到此顺序中。您需要做的是执行拓扑排序，即将偏序扩展为线性序。当您完成后，只需按照其在子句中首次出现的顺序，在 `\generate` 中列出您的源文件。如果无法实现此操作，请阅读下一段。(也许未来的 DocStrip 版本将自动执行此排序，因此所有这些麻烦都将消失。)

For that who must know that all. There is a diverse case when it's not possible to achieve proper order of reading source files. Suppose you have to generate two files, first from `s1.dtx` and `s3.dtx` (in that order) and second from `s2.dtx` and `s3.dtx`. Whatever way you specify this the files will be read in either as `s1 s3 s2` or `s2 s3 s1`. The key to solution is magical macro `\needed` that marks a file as needed to be input but not directing any output from it to current `\file`. In our example proper specification is:

对于那些必须知道这一切的人。当无法达到正确的源文件读取顺序时，存在多种情况。假设您必须生成两个文件，第一个文件来自 `s1.dtx` 和 `s3.dtx`(按照这个顺序)，第二个文件来自 `s2.dtx` 和 `s3.dtx`。无论您以什么方式指定，文件将被读入为 `s1 s3 s2` 或 `s2 s3 s1`。解决的关键是神奇的宏 `\needed`，它将一个文件标记为需要输入，但不将任何输出从它传递给当前的 `\file`。在我们的示例中，正确的规范是：

```
\generate{\file{p1.sty}{\from{s1.dtx}{foo}
                        \needed{s2.dtx}
                        \from{s3.dtx}{bar}}
          \file{p2.sty}{\from{s2.dtx}{zip}
                        \from{s3.dtx}{zap}}
         }
```

`\askforoverwritetrue` `\askforoverwritefalse`

These macros specify what should happen if a file that is to be generated already exists. If `\askforoverwritetrue` is active (the default) the user is asked

whether the file should be overwritten. If however `\askforoverwritefalse` was issued existing files will be overwritten silently. These switches are local and can be issued in any place in the file even inside `\generate` clause (between `\file`s however).
这些宏会指定在生成文件时，如果文件已经存在应该发生什么。如果 `\askforoverwritetrue` 是激活状态（默认情况下），则会询问用户是否应该覆盖该文件。但是，如果发出了 `\askforoverwritefalse`，则现有文件将被静默地覆盖。这些开关是局部的，可以在文件中的任何位置发出，甚至在 `\generate` 子句内部（但是必须在 `\file` 之间）。

`\askonceonly` You might not want to set `\askforoverwritefalse` in a batch file as that says that it us always all right to overwrite other people's files. However for large installations, such as the base LaTeX distribution, being asked individually about hundreds of files is not very helpful either. A batchfile may therefore specify `\askonceonly`. This means that after the first time the batchfile asks the user a question, the user is given an option of to change the behaviour so that 'yes' will be automatically assumed for all future questions. This applies to any use of the DocStrip command `\Ask` including, but not restricted to, the file overwrite questions controlled by `\askforoverwritetrue`.
在批处理文件中，您可能不想设置`\askforoverwritefalse`，因为这意味着总是可以覆盖其他人的文件。然而，对于大型安装，例如基础的 LaTeX 发行版，单独询问数百个文件并不是非常有帮助的。因此，批处理文件可以指定`\askonceonly`。这意味着在批处理文件第一次询问用户问题后，用户会有一个选项来更改行为，以便将“是”自动假定为所有未来的问题的答案。这适用于任何使用 DocStrip 命令`\Ask` 的情况，包括但不限于由`\askforoverwritetrue` 控制的文件覆盖问题。

`\preamble` `\endpreamble` `\postamble` `\endpostamble` It is possible to add a number of lines to the output of the DocStrip program. The information you want to add to the start of the output file should be listed between the `\preamble` and `\endpreamble` commands; the lines you want to add to the end of the output file should be listed between the `\postamble` and `\endpostamble` commands. Everything that DocStrip finds for both the pre- and postamble it writes to the output file, but preceded with value of `\MetaPrefix` (default is two %-characters). If you include a `^^J` character in one of these lines, everything that follows it on the same line is written to a new line in the output file. This 'feature' can be used to add a `\typeout` or `\message` to the stripped file.

可以向 DocStrip 程序的输出添加多行内容。想要添加到输出文件开头的信息应该列在\preamble 和\endpreamble 命令之间；想要添加到输出文件末尾的行应该列在\postamble 和\endpostamble 命令之间。DocStrip 找到的所有前导和后导内容都写入输出文件，但前面带有\MetaPrefix 的值（默认为两个字符）。如果在这些行中包含一个^^J 字符，那么在同一行后面的所有内容都将写入输出文件的新行中。这个“特性”可以用来向剥离后的文件添加\typeout 或\message。

\declarepreamble
\declarepostamble
\usepreamble
\usepostamble
\nopreamble
\nopostamble

Sometimes it is desirable to have different preambles for different files of a larger package (e.g., because some of them are customisable configuration files and they should be marked as such). In such a case one can say \declarepreamble\somename, then type in his/her preamble, end it with \endpreamble, and later on \usepreamble\somename to switch to this preamble. If no preamble should be used you can deploy the \nopreamble command. This command is equivalent to saying \usepreamble\empty. The same mechanism works for postambles, \use... declarations are local and can appear inside \generate.

有时候，在一个大型的软件包中，希望每个文件都有不同的导言部分（例如，一些文件是可定制的配置文件，需要加以标记）。这种情况下，可以使用 \declarepreamble\somename 命令来指定一个名称，然后输入导言部分并以 \endpreamble 结束。之后，可以使用命令 \usepreamble\somename 来切换到这个导言部分。

如果不需要导言部分，可以使用命令 \nopreamble。这个命令相当于执行 \usepreamble\empty。

同样的机制也适用于后导言部分，\use... 声明是局部的，可以出现在 \generate 命令内部。

Commands \preamble and \postamble define and activate pre(post)ambles named \defaultpreamble and \defaultpostamble.

命令\preamble 和\postamble 定义并激活名为\defaultpreamble 和\defaultpostamble 的前（后）导。

\batchinput

The batch file commands can be put into several batch files which are then executed from a master batch file. This is, for example, useful if a distribution consists of several distinct parts. You can then write individual batch files for every part and in addition a master file that simply calls the batch files for the parts. For this, call the individual batch files from the master file with the command \batchinput{⟨*file*⟩}. Don't use \input for this purpose, this

command should be used only for calling the DocStrip program as explained above and is ignored when used for any other purpose.
批处理文件命令可以放在几个批处理文件中，然后从主批处理文件中执行它们。例如，如果一个分发包含几个不同的部分，可以为每个部分编写单独的批处理文件，并额外编写一个主文件，它只是调用这些部分的批处理文件。为此，使用命令\batchinput{⟨*file*⟩} 从主文件中调用单独的批处理文件。不要为此目的使用\input 命令，该命令仅用于调用上面解释的 DocStrip 程序，并且在用于其他目的时被忽略。

\ifToplevel When batch files are nested you may want to suppress certain commands in the lower-level batch files such as terminal messages. For this purpose you can use the \ifToplevel command which executes its argument only if the current batch file is the outermost one. Make sure that you put the opening brace of the argument into the same line as the command itself, otherwise the DocStrip program will get confused.
当批处理文件嵌套时，您可能想要禁止在较低级别的批处理文件中执行某些命令，例如终端消息。为此，您可以使用\ifToplevel 命令，仅在当前批处理文件是最外层文件时执行其参数。确保将参数的左括号放在与命令本身相同的行中，否则 DocStrip 程序将会混淆。

\showprogress
\keepsilent When the option stats is included in DocStrip it can write message to the terminal as each line of the input file(s) is processed. This message consists of a single character, indicating kind of that particular line. We use the following characters:
当在 DocStrip 中包含选项 stats 时，它会在处理每个输入文件的每一行时向终端输出消息。该消息由一个字符组成，表示该特定行的类型。我们使用以下字符：

- % Whenever an input line is a comment %-character is written to the terminal.
  每当输入行是注释时，% 字符会被写入终端。
- . Whenever a code line is encountered a .-character is written on the terminal.
  每当代码行被遇到时，. 字符会被写入终端。
- / When a number of empty lines appear in a row in the input file, at most one of them is retained. The DocStrip program signals the removal of an empty line with the /-character.

当输入文件中出现一系列空行时，最多只保留其中的一行。DocStrip 程序会用 / 字符来表示空行已被移除。

< When a 'guard line' is found in the input and it starts a block of optionally included code, this is signalled on the terminal by showing the <-character, together with the boolean expression of the guard.
当在输入中找到一个 "守卫行" 并且它开始了一个可选包含代码块时，这将通过显示 < 字符和守卫的布尔表达式来在终端上发出信号。

> The end of a conditionally included block of code is indicated by showing the >-character.
条件包含的代码块的结束通过显示 > 字符来表示。

This feature is turned on by default when the option `stats` is included, otherwise it is turned off. The feature can be toggled with the commands `\showprogress` and `\keepsilent`.
当选项 `stats` 被包含时，默认情况下会启用此功能，否则会禁用。该功能可以通过命令`\showprogress` 和`\keepsilent` 切换。

4.2.1 Supporting old interface
支持旧接口

`\generateFile` Here is the old syntax for specifying what files are to be generated. It allows specification of just one output file.
这里是指定要生成哪些文件的旧语法。它只允许指定一个输出文件。

`\generateFile{`⟨*output*⟩`}{`⟨*ask*⟩`}{[\from{`⟨*input*⟩`}{`⟨*optionlist*⟩`}]*}`

The meaning of ⟨*output*⟩, ⟨*input*⟩ and ⟨*optionslist*⟩ is just as for `\generate`. With ⟨*ask*⟩ you can instruct TEX to either silently overwrite a previously existing file (`f`) or to issue a warning and ask you if it should overwrite the existing file (`t`) (it overrides the `\askforoverwrite` setting).
⟨*output*⟩、⟨*input*⟩和⟨*optionslist*⟩的含义与`\generate` 命令相同。使用⟨*ask*⟩参数，您可以指示 TEX 要么静默地覆盖一个已经存在的文件（`f`），要么发出警告并询问您是否应该覆盖现有的文件（`t`）（它会覆盖`\askforoverwrite` 设置）。

`\include` `\processFile` The earlier version of the DocStrip program supported a different kind of command to tell TEX what to do. This command is less powerful than `\generateFile`; it can be used when ⟨*output*⟩ is created from one ⟨*input*⟩.

The syntax is:
早期版本的 DocStrip 程序支持一种不同类型的命令来告诉 TEX 该做什么。这个命令比\generateFile 更弱，它可以用于从一个⟨*input*⟩创建⟨*output*⟩。语法如下：

\include{⟨*optionlist*⟩}

\processFile{⟨*name*⟩}{⟨*inext*⟩}{⟨*outext*⟩}{⟨*ask*⟩}

This command is based on environments where filenames are constructed of two parts, the name and the extension, separated with a dot. The syntax of this command assumes that the ⟨*input*⟩ and ⟨*output*⟩ share the same name and only differ in their extension. This command is retained to be backwards compatible with the older version of DocStrip, but its use is not encouraged.
该命令基于文件名由两个部分构成的环境，即名称和扩展名，用点号分隔。该命令的语法假定⟨*input*⟩和⟨*output*⟩具有相同的名称，只在扩展名上有所不同。该命令被保留以与 DocStrip 的旧版本向后兼容，但不建议使用。

5 Conditional inclusion of code 代码的条件性包含

When you use the DocStrip program to strip comments out of TEX macro files you have the possibility to make more than one stripped macro file from one documented file. This is achieved by the support for optional code. The optional code is marked in the documented file with a 'guard'.
当使用 DocStrip 程序从 TEX 宏文件中去除注释时，您可以从一个文档文件生成多个去除注释的宏文件。这是通过可选代码的支持实现的。可选代码在文档文件中用“保护”标记标记。

A guard is a boolean expression that is enclosed in < and >. It also *has* to follow the % at the beginning of the line. For example:
守卫是一个布尔表达式，被包含在 < 和 > 中。它还必须在行首跟随 %。例如：

```
...
%<bool>\TeX code
...
```

In this example the line of code will be included in ⟨*output*⟩ if the option `bool`

is present in the ⟨*optionlist*⟩ of the `\generateFile` command.
在这个例子中，如果`\generateFile` 命令的⟨*optionlist*⟩中包含 `bool` 选项，那么这行代码将会被包含在⟨*output*⟩中。

The syntax for the boolean expressions is:
布尔表达式的语法为：

⟨*Expression*⟩ ::= ⟨*Secondary*⟩ [{`|`, `,`} ⟨*Secondary*⟩]*
⟨*Secondary*⟩ ::= ⟨*Primary*⟩ [`&` ⟨*Primary*⟩]*
⟨*Primary*⟩ ::= ⟨*Terminal*⟩ | `!`⟨*Primary*⟩ | (⟨*Expression*⟩)

The `|` stands for disjunction, the `&` stands for conjunction and the `!` stands for negation. The ⟨*Terminal*⟩ is any sequence of letters and evaluates to ⟨*true*⟩ iff[5] it occurs in the list of options that have to be included.
`|` 代表析取，`&` 代表合取，`!` 代表否定。⟨*Terminal*⟩ 是任何字母序列，并在它出现在必须包含的选项列表中时评估为 ⟨*true*⟩。其中，`iff` 代表“当且仅当”。

Two kinds of optional code are supported: one can either have optional code that ‘fits’ on one line of text, like the example above, or one can have blocks of optional code.
支持两种可选代码：一种是可以在一行文本上“适合”的可选代码，就像上面的例子一样，或者可以有一块可选代码。

To distinguish both kinds of optional code the ‘guard modifier’ has been introduced. The ‘guard modifier’ is one character that immediately follows the `<` of the guard. It can be either `*` for the beginning of a block of code, or `/` for the end of a block of code[6]. The beginning and ending guards for a block of code have to be on a line by themselves.
为了区分这两种可选代码，引入了“guard 修饰符”。“guard 修饰符”是紧跟在保护符的“`<`”后面的一个字符。它可以是“`*`”表示代码块的开始，也可以是“`/`”表示代码块的结束[7]。代码块的开始和结束保护符必须独占一行。

When a block of code is *not* included, any guards that occur within that block are *not* evaluated.
当一个代码块被排除时，该块中出现的任何保护条件都不会被评估。

[5] iff stands for ‘if and only if’

[6] To be compatible with the earlier version of DocStrip also `+` and `-` are supported as ‘guard modifiers’. However, there is an incompatibility with the earlier version since a line with a `+`-modified guard is not included inside a block with a guard that evaluates to false, in contrast to the previous behaviour.

[7] 为了与早期版本的 DocStrip 兼容，也支持“+”和“-”作为“guard 修饰符”。然而，与早期版本不兼容的是，带有“+”修饰符的保护符的行不会被包含在一个求值为 false 的保护块中，与之前的行为相反。

6 Internal functions and variables
内部功能和变量

An important consideration for LaTeX development is separating out public and internal functions. Functions and variables which are private to one module should not be used or modified by any other module. As TeX does not have any formal namespacing system, this requires a convention for indicating which functions in a code-level module are public and which are private.
对于 LaTeX 开发来说，一个重要的考虑因素是分离公共和内部函数。私有于一个模块的函数和变量不应该被其他模块使用或修改。由于 TeX 没有任何正式的命名空间系统，这需要一种约定来指示哪些代码级模块中的函数是公共的，哪些是私有的。

Using DocStrip allows internal functions to be indicated using a 'two part' system. Within the `.dtx` file, internal functions may be indicated using `@@` in place of the module name, for example
使用 DocStrip 可以使用“两部分”系统指示内部函数。在 `.dtx` 文件中，可以使用 `@@` 代替模块名称来指示内部函数，例如

```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_some_function:nn #1#2
  {
    % Some code here
  }
\tl_new:N \l_@@_internal_tl
```

To extract the code using DocStrip, the original 'guard' mechanism is extended by the introduction of the syntax `%<@@=`⟨*module*⟩`>`. The ⟨*module*⟩ name then replaces the `@@` when the code is extracted, so that
使用 DocStrip 提取代码时，原始的“守卫”机制通过引入语法`%<@@=`⟨*module*⟩`>`得到了扩展。当代码被提取时，⟨*module*⟩名称将替换`@@`。

```
%<*package>
%<@@=foo>
\cs_new_protected:Npn \@@_some_function:nn #1#2
  {
    % Some code here
  }
\tl_new:N \l_@@_internal_tl
%</package>
```

is extracted as
被提取为

```
\cs_new_protected:Npn \__foo_some_function:nn #1#2
  {
    % Some code here
  }
\tl_new:N \l__foo_internal_tl
```

where the `__` indicates that the functions and variables are internal to the `foo` module.
其中 `__` 表示函数和变量是 `foo` 模块的内部内容。

Use `@@@@` to obtain `@@` in the output (`@@@@@` to get `@@@`). For longer pieces of code the replacement can be completely suppressed by giving an empty module name, namely using the syntax `%<@@=>`.
使用`@@@@` 来获得输出中的`@@`（使用`@@@@@` 来获取`@@@`）。对于较长的代码片段，可以通过使用空的模块名来完全禁止替换，即使用`%<@@=>` 语法。

7 Those other languages
其他语言

Since TEX is an open system some of TEX packages include non-TEX files. Some authors use DocStrip to generate PostScript headers, shell scripts or programs in other languages. For them the comments-stripping activity of DocStrip may cause some trouble. This section describes how to produce non-TEX files with DocStrip effectively.
由于 TEX 是一个开放系统，一些 TEX 包中包含了非 TEX 文件。一些作者使用 DocStrip 生成 PostScript 头文件、Shell 脚本或其他语言的程序。对于他们来说，DocStrip 中的注释去除可能会造成一些麻烦。本节介绍如何有效地使用 DocStrip 生成非 TEX 文件。

7.1 Stuff DocStrip puts in every file
DocStrip 在每个文件中添加的内容

First problem when producing files in "other" languages is that DocStrip adds some bits to the beginning and end of every generated file that may not fit with the syntax of the language in question. So we'll study carefully what exactly goes where.
在生成"其他"语言的文件时，第一个问题是 DocStrip 会在每个生成的文件的开头和结尾添加一些内容，这些内容可能与使用的语言的语法不相符。因此，我们需要仔细研究这些内容的确切位置和含义。

The whole text put on beginning of file is kept in a macro defined by `\declarepreamble`. Every line of input presented to `\declarepreamble` is prepended with current value of `\MetaPrefix`. Standard DocStrip header is inserted before your text, and macros `\inFileName`, `\outFileName` and `\ReferenceLines` are used as placeholders for information which will be filled in later (specifically for each output file). Don't try to redefine these macros. After
整个文件开头放置的文本被保存在由 `\declarepreamble` 定义的宏中。每输入一行到 `\declarepreamble`，都会在该行前加上当前 `\MetaPrefix` 的值。标准的 DocStrip 头将在你的文本之前插入，并且宏 `\inFileName`、`\outFileName` 和 `\ReferenceLines` 被用作占位符，稍后会填充信息（具体针对每个输出文件）。不要试图重新定义这些宏。在此之后，

```
\declarepreamble\foo
----------------------------
Package FOO for use with TeX
\endpreamble
```

macro `\foo` is defined as
宏 `\foo` 被定义为

```
%%^^J
%% This is file `\outFileName ',^^J
%% generated with the docstrip utility.^^J
\ReferenceLines^^J
%% ----------------------------^^J
%% Package FOO for use with TeX.
```

You can play with it freely or even define it from scratch. To embed the

preamble in Adobe structured comments just use \edef:
你可以自由地玩耍，甚至可以从零开始定义它。要将导言嵌入 Adobe 结构化注释中，只需使用\edef：

```
\edef\foo{\perCent!PS-Adobe-3.0^^J%
          \DoubleperCent\space Title: \outFileName^^J%
          \foo^^J%
          \DoubleperCent\space EndComments}
```

After that use \usepreamble\foo to select your new preamble. Everything above works as well for postambles.
然后使用 \usepreamble\foo 来选择你的新导言部分。以上所有内容同样适用于后导言部分。

You may also prevent DocStrip from adding anything to your file, and put any language specific invocations directly in your code:
您也可以防止 DocStrip 向您的文件中添加任何内容，并直接在代码中放置任何特定于语言的调用：

```
\generate{\usepreamble\empty
          \usepostamble\empty
          \file{foo.ps}{\from{mypackage.dtx}{ps}}}
```

or alternatively \nopreamble and \nopostamble.
或者用\nopreamble 和\nopostamble 代替。

7.2 Meta comments
元注释

You can change the prefix used for putting meta comments to output files by redefining \MetaPrefix. Its default value is \DoubleperCent. The preamble uses value of \MetaPrefix current at time of \declarepreamble while meta comments in the source file use value current at time of \generate. Note that this means that you cannot produce concurrently two files using different \MetaPrefixes.
您可以通过重新定义\MetaPrefix 来更改用于将元注释放入输出文件中的前缀。其默认值为\DoubleperCent。导言部分使用\declarepreamble 时的\MetaPrefix 值，而源文件中的元注释使用\generate 时的当前值。请注意，这意味着您无法同时使用不同的\MetaPrefix 生成两个文件。

7.3 Verbatim mode
逐字模式

If your programming language uses some construct that can interfere badly with DocStrip (e.g., percent in column one) you may need a way for preventing it from being stripped off. For that purpose DocStrip features 'verbatim mode'.
如果您的编程语言使用一些可能会严重干扰 DocStrip 的结构（例如第一列中的百分号），则您可能需要一种防止其被剥离的方法。为此，DocStrip 提供了“逐字模式”功能。

A 'Guard expression' of the form `%<<`⟨*END-TAG*⟩ marks the start of a section that will be copied verbatim upto a line containing only a percent in column 1 followed by ⟨*END-TAG*⟩. You can select any ⟨*END-TAG*⟩ you want, but note that spaces count here. Example:
形如 `%<<`⟨*END-TAG*⟩ 的 'Guard expression' 标志着一个节的开始，该节将被原样复制，直到第一列只包含一个百分号以及紧随其后的 ⟨*END-TAG*⟩ 的行。您可以选择任何您想要的 ⟨*END-TAG*⟩，但请注意空格的计数。例如：

```
%<*myblock>
some stupid()
   #computer<program>
%<<COMMENT
% These two lines are copied verbatim (including percents
%% even if \MetaPrefix is something different than %%).
%COMMENT
   using*strange@programming<language>
%</myblock>
```

And the output is (when stripped with `myblock` defined):
当使用定义的 `myblock` 去除空格后，输出结果为：

```
some stupid()
   #computer<program>
% These two lines are copied verbatim (including percents
%% even if \MetaPrefix is something different than %%).
   using*strange@programming<language>
```

8 Producing the documentation

生成文档

We provide a short driver file that can be extracted by the DocStrip program using the conditional 'driver'. To allow the use of `docstrip.dtx` as a program at IniTEX time (e.g., to strip off its own comments) we need to add a bit of primitive code. With this extra checking it is still possible to process this file with LaTeX 2_ε to typeset the documentation.
我们提供了一个短的驱动程序文件，可以通过条件 driver 由 DocStrip 程序提取出来。为了允许在 IniTEX 时间（例如剥离自己的注释）使用 `docstrip.dtx` 作为程序，我们需要添加一些原始代码。通过这个额外的检查，仍然可以使用LaTeX 2_ε处理此文件以排版文档。

```
1 ⟨*driver⟩
```

If `\documentclass` is undefined, e.g., if IniTEX or plain TEX is used for formatting, we bypass the driver file.
如果 `\documentclass` 未定义，例如，如果使用 IniTEX 或 plain TEX 进行格式化，则我们将跳过驱动程序文件。

We use some trickery to avoid issuing `\end{document}` when the `\ifx` construction is unfinished. If condition below is true a `\fi` is constructed on the fly, the `\ifx` is completed, and the real `\fi` will never be seen as it comes after `\end{document}`. On the other hand if condition is false TEX skips over `\csname fi\endcsname` having no idea that this could stand for `\fi`, driver is skipped and only then the condition completed.
我们使用一些技巧来避免在`\ifx` 结构未完成时发出`\end{document}` 命令。如果下面的条件为真，那么就会动态生成`\fi`，完成`\ifx`，而真正的`\fi` 永远不会出现，因为它出现在`\end{document}` 之后。另一方面，如果条件为假，TEX 就会跳过`\csname fi\endcsname`，不知道它可以表示`\fi`，跳过驱动程序，然后完成条件。

Additional guard `gobble` prevents DocStrip from extracting these tricks to real driver file.
额外的保护 `gobble` 防止 DocStrip 提取这些技巧到真正的驱动文件中。

```
2 ⟨*gobble⟩
3 \ifx\jobname\relax\let\documentclass\undefined\fi
4 \ifx\documentclass\undefined
5 \else \csname fi\endcsname
```

```
6 ⟨/gobble⟩
```

Otherwise we process the following lines which will result in formatting the documentation.
否则，我们将处理以下行，这将导致格式化文档。

```
7 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%{fontspec}%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
8 % 将 no-math 选项传递给 fontspec 宏包，该选项禁用了使用 fontspec 宏包中的数学字体功能。
9 \PassOptionsToPackage{no-math}{fontspec}
10 %%%%%%%%%%%%%%{xeCJK}%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
11 % 将 AutoFakeBold 和 AutoFakeSlant 选项传递给 xeCJK 宏包,这两个选项让 xeCJK 宏包自动产生伪粗体和伪斜体效果。
12 \PassOptionsToPackage{AutoFakeBold=true,AutoFakeSlant=true}{xeCJK}
13 \documentclass{ltxdoc}
14 \usepackage[heading=true
15 ,scheme=chinese% 中文方案
16 ,fontset=none% 不使用默认的字体设置
17 ,space=auto% 自动调整中英文间距
18 ]{ctex}
19 \setCJKmainfont{方正书宋 _GBK}% 方正书宋 _GBK.TTF  设置文本的中文有衬线字体为“方正书宋 _GBK”
20 \setCJKsansfont{方正黑体简体}% 方正黑体 _GBK.TTF  设置文本的中文无衬线字体为“方正黑体简体”
21 \setCJKmonofont{方正书宋简体}% 方正仿宋 _GBK.TTF  设置文本的中文等宽字体为“方正书宋简体”
22 \makeatletter
23 \providecommand*\input@path{}
24 \newcommand*\addinputpath[1]{\expandafter\def\expandafter\input@path\expandafter{\input@path#
25 \makeatother
26 \addinputpath{%
27 {/Users/virhuiai/hlProjects/Latex-Typesetting-Hub/工具文档翻译/docstrip/}%
28 }
29 \usepackage{parskip}
30 \parindent=0pt
31 %^^A  cd /Volumes/RamDisk/ &&  xelatex --output-directory=/Volumes/RamDisk/ -synctex=1 -shell
具文档翻译/docstrip/docstrip.dtx
32     \EnableCrossrefs
33  % \DisableCrossrefs
34  % use \DisableCrossrefs if the
35  % index is ready
36  \RecordChanges
```

```
% \OnlyDescription
\typeout{Expect some Under- and overfull boxes}
\begin{document}
  \DocInput{docstrip.dtx}
\end{document}
⟨*gobble⟩
\fi
⟨/gobble⟩
⟨/driver⟩
```

9 The implementation

9.1 Initex initializations

Allow this program to run with `initex`. The `Z` trickery saves the need to worry about `\outer` stuff in plain TEX.

```
⟨*initex⟩
\catcode`\Z=\catcode`\%
\ifnum13=\catcode`\~{\egroup\else
  \catcode`\Z=9
Z
Z  \catcode`\{=1  \catcode`\}=2
Z  \catcode`\#=6  \catcode`\^=7
Z  \catcode`\@=11 \catcode`\^^L=13
Z  \let\bgroup={  \let\egroup=}
Z
Z  \dimendef\z@=10 \z@=0pt \chardef\@ne=1 \countdef\m@ne=22 \m@ne=-1
Z  \countdef\count@=255
Z
Z  \def\wlog{\immediate\write\m@ne} \def\space{ }
Z
Z  \count10=22 % allocates \count registers 23, 24, ...
Z  \count15=9 % allocates \toks registers 10, 11, ...
Z  \count16=-1 % allocates input streams 0, 1, ...
Z  \count17=-1 % allocates output streams 0, 1, ...
Z
Z  \def\alloc@#1#2#3{\advance\count1#1\@ne#2#3\count1#1\relax}
Z
Z  \def\newcount{\alloc@0\countdef} \def\newtoks{\alloc@5\toksdef}
```

```
Z  \def\newread{\alloc@6\chardef}   \def\newwrite{\alloc@7\chardef}
Z
Z \def\newif#1{%
Z   \count@\escapechar \escapechar\m@ne
Z     \let#1\iffalse
Z     \@if#1\iftrue
Z     \@if#1\iffalse
Z   \escapechar\count@}
Z \def\@if#1#2{%
Z   \expandafter\def\csname\expandafter\@gobbletwo\string#1%
Z                       \expandafter\@gobbletwo\string#2\endcsname
Z                          {\let#1#2}}
Z
Z  \def\@gobbletwo#1#2{}
Z  \def\@gobblethree#1#2#3{}
Z
Z  \def\loop#1\repeat{\def\body{#1}\iterate}
Z  \def\iterate{\body \let\next\iterate \else\let\next\relax\fi \next}
Z  \let\repeat\fi
Z
Z  \def\empty{}
Z
Z  \def\tracingall{\tracingcommands2 \tracingstats2
Z    \tracingpages1 \tracingoutput1 \tracinglostchars1
Z    \tracingmacros2 \tracingparagraphs1 \tracingrestores1
Z    \showboxbreadth 10000 \showboxdepth 10000 \errorstopmode
Z    \errorcontextlines 10000 \tracingonline1 }
Z
\bgroup}\fi\catcode`\Z=11
\let\bgroup={  \let\egroup=}
⟨/initex⟩
```

9.2 Declarations and initializations

In order to be able to include the `@`-sign in control sequences its category code is changed to ⟨*letter*⟩. The 'program' guard here allows most of the code to be excluded when extracting the driver file.

```
⟨∗program⟩
\catcode`\@=11
```

When we want to write multiple lines to the terminal with one statement, we need a character that tells TEX to break the lines. We use `^^J` for this purpose.

```
\newlinechar=`\^^J
```

Reset the catcodes of 8-bit characters so that processing a `.ins` file with plain TEX or LATEX both work.

```
\count@=128\relax
\loop
  \catcode\count@ 12\relax
\ifnum\count@ <255\relax
    \advance\count@\@ne
\repeat
```

9.2.1 Switches

`\ifGenerate` The program will check if a file of the same name as the file it would be creating already exists. The switch `\ifGenerate` is used to indicate if the stripped file has to be generated.

```
\newif\ifGenerate
```

`\ifContinue` The switch `\ifContinue` is used in various places in the program to indicate if a `\loop` has to end.

```
\newif\ifContinue
```

`\ifForlist` The program contains an implementation of a for-loop, based on plain TEX's `\loop` macros. The implementation needs a switch to terminate the loop.

```
\newif\ifForlist
```

`\ifDefault` The switch `\ifDefault` is used to indicate whether the default batch file has to be used.

```
\newif\ifDefault
```

\ifMoreFiles The switch \ifMoreFiles is used to decide if the user wants more files to be processed. It is used only in interactive mode; initially it evaluates to ⟨*true*⟩.

```
113 \newif\ifMoreFiles \MoreFilestrue
```

\ifaskforoverwrite The switch \askforoverwrite is used to decide if the user should be asked when a file is to be overwritten.

```
114 \newif\ifaskforoverwrite \askforoverwritetrue
```

9.2.2 Count registers

\blockLevel Optionally included blocks of code can be nested. The counter \blockLevel will be used to keep track of the level of nesting. Its initial value is zero.

```
115 \newcount\blockLevel \blockLevel\z@
```

\emptyLines The count register \emptyLines is used to count the number of consecutive empty input lines. Only the first will be copied to the output file.

```
116 \newcount\emptyLines \emptyLines \z@
```

\processedLines \commentsRemoved \commentsPassed \codeLinesPassed To be able to provide the user with some statistics about the stripping process four counters are allocated if the statistics have been included when this program was DocStripped. The number of lines processed is stored in the counter \processedLines. The number of lines containing comments that are not written on the output file is stored in the counter \commentsRemoved; the number of comments copied to the output file is stored in the counter \commentsPassed. The number of lines containing macro code that are copied to the output file is stored in the counter \codeLinesPassed.

```
117 ⟨*stats⟩
118 \newcount\processedLines   \processedLines  \z@
119 \newcount\commentsRemoved  \commentsRemoved \z@
120 \newcount\commentsPassed   \commentsPassed  \z@
121 \newcount\codeLinesPassed  \codeLinesPassed \z@
```

\TotalprocessedLines
\TotalcommentsRemoved
\TotalcommentsPassed
\TotalcodeLinesPassed

When more than one file is processed and when statistics have been included we provide the user also with information about the total amount of lines processed. For this purpose four more count registers are allocated here.

```
\newcount\TotalprocessedLines   \TotalprocessedLines  \z@
\newcount\TotalcommentsRemoved  \TotalcommentsRemoved \z@
\newcount\TotalcommentsPassed   \TotalcommentsPassed  \z@
\newcount\TotalcodeLinesPassed  \TotalcodeLinesPassed \z@
⟨/stats⟩
```

\NumberOfFiles

When more than one file is processed, the number of files is stored in the count register \NumberOfFiles.

```
\newcount\NumberOfFiles \NumberOfFiles\z@
```

9.2.3 I/O streams

\inFile

For reading the file with documented TEX-code, an input stream \inFile is allocated.

```
\newread\inFile
```

\ttyin
\ttyout

Communication with the user goes through (nonexistent) stream 16.

```
\chardef\ttyin16
\chardef\ttyout16
```

\inputcheck

This stream is only used for checking for existence of files.

```
\newread\inputcheck
```

\ifToplevel

Execute the argument if current batch file is the outermost one. Otherwise suppress it.

```
\newif\iftopbatchfile \topbatchfiletrue
\def\ifToplevel{\relax\iftopbatchfile
   \expandafter\iden \else \expandafter\@gobble\fi}
```

\batchinput

When the file docstrip.tex is read because of an \input statement in a batch file we have to prevent an endless loop (well, limited by TEX's stack).

Therefore we save the original primitive `\input` and define a new macro with an argument delimited by ␣ (i.e. a space) that just gobbles the argument. Since the end-of-line character is converted by TEX to a space. This means that `\input` is not available as a command within batch files.

`\@@input` We therefore keep a copy of the original under the name `\@@input` for internal use. If DocStrip runs under LATEX this command is already defined, so we make a quick test.

```
\ifx\undefined\@@input \let\@@input\input\fi
```

To allow the nesting of batch files the `\batchinput` command is provided it takes one argument, the name of the batch file to switch to.

```
\def\batchinput#1{%
```

We start a new group and locally redefine `\batchFile` to hold the new batch file name. We toggle the `\iftopbatchfile` switch since this definitely is not top batch file.

```
  \begingroup
    \def\batchfile{#1}%
    \topbatchfilefalse
    \Defaultfalse
    \usepreamble\org@preamble
    \usepostamble\org@postamble
    \let\destdir\WriteToDir
```

After this we can simply call `\processbatchFile` which will open the new batch file and read it until it is exhausted. Note that if the batch file is not available, or misspelled this routine will produce a warning and return.

```
    \processbatchFile
```

The value of `\batchfile` as well as local definitions of preambles, directories etc. will be restored at this closing `\endgroup`, so that further processing continues in the calling batch file.

```
  \endgroup
}
```

\skip@input And here is the promised redefinition of \input:

```
147 \def\skip@input#1 {}
148 \let\input\skip@input
```

9.2.4 Empty macros and macros that expand to a string

\guardStack Because blocks of code that will conditionally be included in the output can be nested, a stack is maintained to keep track of these blocks. The main reason for this is that we want to be able to check if the blocks are properly nested. The stack itself is stored in \guardStack.

```
149 \def\guardStack{}
```

\blockHead The macro \blockHead is used for storing and retrieving the boolean expression that starts a block.

```
150 \def\blockHead{}
```

\yes When the user is asked a question that he has to answer with either ⟨*yes*⟩ or
\y ⟨*no*⟩, his response has to be evaluated. For this reason the macros \yes and \y are defined.

```
151 \def\yes{yes}
152 \def\y{y}
```

\n We also define \n for use in DocStrip command files.

```
153 \def\n{n}
```

\Defaultbatchile When the DocStrip program has to process a batch file it can look for a batch file with a default name. This name is stored in \DefaultbatchFile.

```
154 \def\DefaultbatchFile{docstrip.cmd}
```

\perCent To be able to display percent-signs on the terminal, a % with category code
\DoubleperCent 12 is stored in \perCent and \DoubleperCent. The macro \MetaPrefix is
\MetaPrefix put on beginning of every meta-comment line. It is defined indirect way since some applications need redefining it.

```
{\catcode`\%=12
 \gdef\perCent{%}
 \gdef\DoubleperCent{%%}
}
\let\MetaPrefix\DoubleperCent
```

In order to allow formfeeds in the input we define a one-character control sequence `^^L`.

```
\def^^L{ }
```

The only result of using `\Name` is slowing down execution since its typical use (e.g., `\Name\def{foo bar}...`) has exactly the same number of tokens as its expansion. However I think that it's easier to read. The meaning of `\Name` as a black box is: "construct a name from second parameter and then pass it to your first parameter as a parameter".

`\@stripstring` is used to get tokens building name of a macro without leading backslash.

```
\def\Name#1#2{\expandafter#1\csname#2\endcsname}
\def\@stripstring{\expandafter\@gobble\string}
```

9.2.5 Miscellaneous variables

`\sourceFileName` The macro `\sourceFileName` is used to store the name of the current input file.

`\batchfile` The macro `\batchfile` is used to store the name of the batch file.

`\inLine` The macro `\inLine` is used to store the lines, read from the input file, before further processing.

`\answer` When some interaction with the user is needed the macro `\answer` is used to store his response.

`\tmp` Sometimes something has to be temporarily stored in a control sequence. For these purposes the control sequence `\tmp` is used.

9.3 Support macros

9.3.1 The stack mechanism

It is possible to have 'nested guards'. This means that within a block of optionally included code a subgroup is only included when an additional option is specified. To keep track of the nesting of the guards the currently 'open' guard can be pushed on the stack `\guardStack` and later popped off the stack again. The macros that implement this stack mechanism are loosely based on code that is developed in the context of the LaTeX3 project.

To be able to implement a stack mechanism we need a couple of support macros.

`\eltStart` `\eltEnd` The macros `\eltStart` and `\eltEnd` are used to delimit a stack element. They are both empty.

```
\def\eltStart{}
\def\eltEnd{}
```

`\qStop` The macro `\qStop` is a so-called 'quark', a macro that expands to itself[8].

```
\def\qStop{\qStop}
```

`\pop` The macro `\pop`⟨*stack*⟩⟨*cs*⟩ 'pops' the top element from the stack. It assigns the value of the top element to ⟨*cs*⟩ and removes it from ⟨*stack*⟩. When ⟨*stack*⟩ is empty a warning is issued and ⟨*cs*⟩ is assigned an empty value.

```
\def\pop#1#2{%
  \ifx#1\empty
    \Msg{Warning: Found end guard without matching begin}%
    \let#2\empty
  \else
```

To be able to 'peel' off the first guard we use an extra macro `\popX` that receives both the expanded and the unexpanded stack in its arguments. The expanded stack is delimited with the quark `\qStop`.

```
    \def\tmp{\expandafter\popX #1\qStop #1#2}%
    \expandafter\tmp\fi}
```

[8] The concept of 'quarks' is developed for the LaTeX3 project.

\popX When the stack is expanded the elements are surrounded with \eltStart and \eltEnd. The first element of the stack is assigned to #4.

```
173 \def\popX\eltStart #1\eltEnd #2\qStop #3#4{\def#3{#2}\def#4{#1}}
```

\push Guards can be pushed on the stack using the macro \push⟨*stack*⟩⟨*guard*⟩. Again we need a secondary macro (\pushX) that has both the expanded and the unexpanded stack as arguments.

```
174 \def\push#1#2{\expandafter\pushX #1\qStop #1{\eltStart #2\eltEnd}}
```

\pushX The macro \pushX picks up the complete expansion of the stack as its first argument and places the guard in #3 on the 'top'.

```
175 \def\pushX #1\qStop #2#3{\def #2{#3#1}}
```

9.3.2 Programming structures

\forlist When the program is used in interactive mode the user can supply a list of files that have to be processed. In order to process this list a for-loop is needed. This implementation of such a programming construct is based on the use of the \loop{⟨*body*⟩}\repeat macro that is defined in plain TEX. The syntax for this loop is:

\for⟨*control sequence*⟩ := ⟨*list*⟩ \do
⟨*body*⟩
\od

The ⟨*list*⟩ should be a comma separated list.

The first actions that have to be taken are to set the switch \ifForlist to ⟨*true*⟩ and to store the loop condition in the macro \ListCondition. This is done using an \edef to allow for a control sequence that contains a ⟨*list*⟩.

```
176 \def\forlist#1:=#2\do#3\od{%
177     \edef\ListCondition{#2}%
178     \Forlisttrue
```

Then we start the loop. We store the first element from the `\ListCondition` in the macro that was supplied as the first argument to `\forlist`. This element is then removed from the `\ListCondition`.

```
179    \loop
180      \edef#1{\expandafter\FirstElt\ListCondition,\empty.}%
181      \edef\ListCondition{\expandafter\OtherElts\ListCondition,\empty.}%
```

When the first element from the ⟨*list*⟩ is empty, we are done processing, so we switch `\ifForlist` to ⟨*false*⟩. When it is not empty we execute the third argument that should contain TEX commands to execute.

```
182      \ifx#1\empty \Forlistfalse \else#3\fi
```

Finally we test the switch `\ifForlist` to decide whether the loop has to be continued.

```
183      \ifForlist
184    \repeat}
```

`\FirstElt` The macro `\FirstElt` is used to get the first element from a comma-separated list.

```
185 \def\FirstElt#1,#2.{#1}
```

`\OtherElts` The macro `\OtherElts` is used to get all elements *but* the first element from a comma-separated list.

```
186 \def\OtherElts#1,#2.{#2}
```

`\whileswitch` When the program is used in interactive mode the user might want to process several files with different options or extensions. This goal could be reached by running the program several times, but it is more user-friendly to ask if he would like to process more files when we are done processing his last request. To accomplish this we need the implementation of a `while`-loop. Again plain TEX's `\loop{`⟨*body*⟩`}\repeat` is used to implement this programming structure.

The syntax for this loop is:

`\whileswitch`⟨*switch*⟩ `\fi` ⟨*list*⟩ `{`⟨*body*⟩`}`

The first argument to this macro has to be a switch, defined using `\newif`; the second argument contains the statements to execute while the switch evaluates to ⟨*true*⟩.

```
\def\whileswitch#1\fi#2{#1\loop#2#1\repeat\fi}
```

9.3.3 Output streams allocator

For each of sixteen output streams available we have a macro named `\s@0` through `\s@15` saying if the stream is assigned to a file (1) or not (0). Initially all streams are not assigned.

We also declare 16 counters which will be needed by the conditional code inclusion algorithm.

```
\ifx\@tempcnta\undefined \newcount\@tempcnta \fi
\@tempcnta=0
\loop
\Name\chardef{s@\number\@tempcnta}=0
\csname newcount\expandafter\endcsname%
  \csname off@\number\@tempcnta\endcsname
\advance\@tempcnta1
\ifnum\@tempcnta<16\repeat
```

We will use *The TEXbook* style list to search through streams.

```
\let\s@do\relax
\edef\@outputstreams{%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@0}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@1}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@2}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@3}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@4}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@5}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@6}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@7}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@8}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@9}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@10}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@11}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@12}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@13}%
  \s@do\Name\noexpand{s@14}\s@do\Name\noexpand{s@15}%
  \noexpand\@nostreamerror
  }
```

`\@nostreamerror` `\@streamfound`

When `\@outputstreams` is executed `\s@do` is defined to do something on condition of some test. If condition always fails macro `\@nostreamerror` on

the end of the list causes an error. When condition succeeds `\@streamfound` is called, which gobbles rest of the list including the ending `\@nostreamerror`. It also gobbles `\fi` ending the condition, so the `\fi` is reinserted.

```
\def\@nostreamerror{\errmessage{No more output streams!}}
\def\@streamfound#1\@nostreamerror{\fi}
```

`\@stripstr` is auxiliary macro eating characters `\s@` (backslash,s,@). It is defined in somewhat strange way since `\s@` must have all category code 12 (other). This macro is used to extract stream numbers from stream names.

```
\bgroup\edef\x{\egroup
 \def\noexpand\@stripstr\string\s@{}}
\x
```

`\quote@name` A macro copied from `ltfiles.dtx` in order to be able to allow spaces in filenames.

```
\def\quote@name#1{"\quote@@name#1\@gobble""}
\def\quote@@name#1"{#1\quote@@name}
```

`\StreamOpen` `\StreamPut` `\StreamClose` Here is stream opening operator. Its parameter should be a macro named the same as the external file being opened. E.g., to write to file `foo.tex` use `\StreamOpen\foo`, then `\StreamPut\foo` and `\StreamClose\foo`.

```
\chardef\stream@closed=16
\def\StreamOpen#1{%
  \chardef#1=\stream@closed
  \def\s@do##1{\ifnum##1=0
    \chardef#1=\expandafter\@stripstr\string##1 %
    \global\chardef##1=1 %
    \edef\q@curr@file{%
      \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter\quote@name
      \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter{\csname pth@\@stripstring#1\endcsname}}
    \immediate\openout#1=\q@curr@file\relax
    \@streamfound
    \fi}
  \@outputstreams
  }
\def\StreamClose#1{%
  \immediate\closeout#1%
```

```
  \def\s@do##1{\ifnum#1=\expandafter\@stripstr\string##1 %
    \global\chardef##1=0 %
    \@streamfound
    \fi}
  \@outputstreams
  \chardef#1=\stream@closed
  }
\def\StreamPut{\immediate\write}
```

9.3.4 Input and Output

\maybeMsg
\showprogress
\keepsilent

When this program is used it can optionally show its progress on the terminal. In that case it will write a special character to the terminal (and the transcript file) for each input line. This option is on by default when statistics are included in `docstrip.tex`. It is off when statistics are excluded. The commands `\showprogress` and `\keepsilent` can be used to choose otherwise.

```
\def\showprogress{\let\maybeMsg\message}
\def\keepsilent{\let\maybeMsg\@gobble}
⟨*stats⟩
\showprogress
⟨/stats⟩
⟨-stats⟩\keepsilent
```

\Msg

For displaying messages on the terminal the macro `\Msg` is defined to write *immediately* to `\ttyout`.

```
\def\Msg{\immediate\write\ttyout}
```

\Ask

The macro `\Ask{`⟨*cs*⟩`}{`⟨*string*⟩`}` is a slightly modified copy of the LaTeX macro `\typein`. It is used to ask the user a question. The ⟨*string*⟩ will be displayed on his terminal and the response will be stored in the ⟨*cs*⟩. The trailing space left over from the carriage return is stripped off by the macro `\strip`. If the user just types a carriage return, the result will be an empty macro.

```
\def\iden#1{#1}
\def\strip#1#2 \@gobble{\def #1{#2}}
\def\@defpar{\par}
\def\Ask#1#2{%
    \message{#2}\read\ttyin to #1\ifx#1\@defpar\def#1{}\else
```

```
    \iden{\expandafter\strip
       \expandafter#1#1\@gobble\@gobble} \@gobble\fi}
```

\OriginalAsk

```
\let\OriginalAsk=\Ask
```

\askonceonly

```
\def\askonceonly{%
  \def\Ask##1##2{%
    \OriginalAsk{##1}{##2}%
    \global\let\Ask\OriginalAsk
    \Ask\noprompt{%
      By default you will be asked this question for every file.^^J%
      If you enter `y' now,^^J%
      I will assume `y' for all future questions^^J%
      without prompting.}%
    \ifx\y\noprompt\let\noprompt\yes\fi
    \ifx\yes\noprompt\gdef\Ask####1####2{\def####1{y}}\fi}}
```

9.3.5 Miscellaneous

\@gobble A macro that has an argument and puts it in the bitbucket.

```
\def\@gobble#1{}
```

\Endinput When a doc file contains a \endinput on a line by itself this normally means that anything following in this file should be ignored. Therefore we need a macro containing \endinput as its replacement text to check this against \inLine (the current line from the current input file). Of course the backslash has to have the correct \catcode. One way of doing this is feeding \\ to the \string operation and afterwards removing one of the \ characters.

```
\edef\Endinput{\expandafter\@gobble\string\\endinput}
```

\makeOther During the process of reading a file with TEX code the category code of all special characters has to be changed to ⟨*other*⟩. The macro \makeOther serves this purpose.

```
\def\makeOther#1{\catcode`#1=12\relax}
```

`\end` For now we want the DocStrip program to be compatible with both plain TEX and LATEX. LATEX hides plain TEX's `\end` command and calls it `\@@end`. We unhide it here.

```
\ifx\undefined\@@end\else\let\end\@@end\fi
```

`\@addto` A macro extending macro's definition. The trick with `\csname` is necessary to get around `\newtoks` being outer in plain TEX and LATEX version 2.09.

```
\ifx\@temptokena\undefined \csname newtoks\endcsname\@temptokena\fi

\def\@addto#1#2{%
  \@temptokena\expandafter{#1}%
  \edef#1{\the\@temptokena#2}}
```

`\@ifpresent` This macro checks if its first argument is present on a list passed as the second argument. Depending on the result it executes either its third or fourth argument.

```
\def\@ifpresent#1#2#3#4{%
  \def\tmp##1#1##2\qStop{\ifx!##2!}%
  \expandafter\tmp#2#1\qStop #4\else #3\fi
  }
```

`\tospaces` This macro converts its argument delimited with `\secapsot` to appropriate number of spaces. We need this for smart displaying messages on the screen.

`\@spaces` are used when we need many spaces in a row.

```
\def\tospaces#1{%
  \ifx#1\secapsot\secapsot\fi\space\tospaces}
\def\secapsot\fi\space\tospaces{\fi}
\def\@spaces{\space\space\space\space\space}
```

`\uptospace` This macro extracts from its argument delimited with `\qStop` part up to first occurrence of space.

```
\def\uptospace#1 #2\qStop{#1}
```

`\afterfi` This macro can be used in conditionals to perform some actions (its first parameter) after the condition is completed (i.e. after reading the matching

`\fi`. Second parameter is used to gobble the rest of `\if ... \fi` construction (some `\else` maybe). Note that this won't work in nested `\if`s!

```
\def\afterfi#1#2\fi{\fi#1}
```

`\@ifnextchar` This is one of LaTeX's macros not defined by plain. My devious definition differs from the standard one but functionality is the same.

```
\def\@ifnextchar#1#2#3{\bgroup
  \def\reserved@a{\ifx\reserved@c #1 \aftergroup\@firstoftwo
    \else \aftergroup\@secondoftwo\fi\egroup
    {#2}{#3}}%
  \futurelet\reserved@c\@ifnch
  }
\def\@ifnch{\ifx \reserved@c \@sptoken \expandafter\@xifnch
      \else \expandafter\reserved@a
      \fi}
\def\@firstoftwo#1#2{#1}
\def\@secondoftwo#1#2{#2}
\iden{\let\@sptoken= } %
\iden{\def\@xifnch} {\futurelet\reserved@c\@ifnch}
```

`\kernel@ifnextchar` The 2003/12/01 release of LaTeX incorporated this macro to avoid problems with `amsmath` but this also means that we have to perform the same trick here when people use LaTeX on a installation file containing `\ProvidesFile`.

```
\let\kernel@ifnextchar\@ifnextchar
```

9.4 The evaluation of boolean expressions

For clarity we repeat here the syntax for the boolean expressions in a somewhat changed but equivalent way:

$$
\begin{array}{lcl}
\langle \textit{Expression} \rangle & ::= & \langle \textit{Secondary} \rangle \mid \langle \textit{Secondary} \rangle \ \{\texttt{|}, \texttt{,}\} \ \langle \textit{Expression} \rangle \\
\langle \textit{Secondary} \rangle & ::= & \langle \textit{Primary} \rangle \mid \langle \textit{Primary} \rangle \ \texttt{\&} \ \langle \textit{Secondary} \rangle \\
\langle \textit{Primary} \rangle & ::= & \langle \textit{Terminal} \rangle \mid \texttt{!}\langle \textit{Primary} \rangle \mid \texttt{(}\langle \textit{Expression} \rangle\texttt{)}
\end{array}
$$

The `|` stands for disjunction, the `&` stands for conjunction and the `!` stands for negation. The $\langle \textit{Terminal} \rangle$ is any sequence of letters and evaluates to $\langle \textit{true} \rangle$ iff it occurs in the list of options that have to be included.

Since we can generate multiple output files from one input, same guard expressions can be computed several times with different options. For that reason we first "compile" the expression to the form of one parameter macro `\Expr` expanding to nested `\if`s that when given current list of options produces 1 or 0 as a result. The idea is to say `\if1\Expr{`⟨*current set of options*⟩`}...\fi` for all output files.

Here is a table recursively defining translations for right sides of the grammar. $\tau(X)$ denotes translation of X.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\tau(\langle \mathit{Terminal} \rangle) &= \texttt{\textbackslash t@<Terminal>,\#1,<Terminal>,\textbackslash qStop} \\
\tau(!\langle \mathit{Primary} \rangle) &= \texttt{\textbackslash if1}\,\tau(\langle \mathit{Primary} \rangle)\,\texttt{0\textbackslash else1\textbackslash fi} \\
\tau(\texttt{(}\langle \mathit{Expression} \rangle\texttt{)}) &= \tau(\langle \mathit{Expression} \rangle) \\
\tau(\langle \mathit{Primary} \rangle\texttt{\&}\langle \mathit{Secondary} \rangle) &= \texttt{\textbackslash if0}\,\tau(\langle \mathit{Primary} \rangle)\,\texttt{0\textbackslash else}\,\tau(\langle \mathit{Secondary} \rangle)\,\texttt{\textbackslash fi} \\
\tau(\langle \mathit{Secondary} \rangle\texttt{|}\langle \mathit{Expression} \rangle) &= \texttt{\textbackslash if1}\,\tau(\langle \mathit{Secondary} \rangle)\,\texttt{1\textbackslash else}\,\tau(\langle \mathit{Expression} \rangle)\,\texttt{\textbackslash fi}
\end{aligned}
$$

`\t@<Terminal>` denotes macro with name constructed from `t@` with appended tokens of terminal. E.g., for terminal `foo` the translation would be

```
\t@foo,#1,foo,\qStop
```

This will end up in definition of `\Expr`, so `#1` here will be substituted by current list of options when `\Expr` is called. Macro `\t@foo` would be defined as

```
\def\t@foo#1,foo,#2\qStop{\ifx>#2>0\else1\fi}
```

When called as above this will expand to `1` if `foo` is present on current list of options and to `0` otherwise.

Macros below work in "almost expand-only" mode i.e. expression is analyzed only by expansion but we have to define some macros on the way (e.g., `\Expr` and `\t@foo`).

The first parameter of each of these macros is "continuation" (in the sense similar to the language SCHEME). Continuation is a function of at least one argument (parameter) being the value of previous steps of computation. For example macro `\Primary` constructs translation of ⟨*Primary*⟩ expression. When it decides that expression is completed it calls its continuation (its first

argument) passing to it whole constructed translation. Continuation may expect more arguments if it wants to see what comes next on the input.

We will perform recursive descent parse, but definitions will be presented in bottom-up order.

`\Terminal` ⟨*Terminal*⟩s are recognized by macro `\Terminal`. The proper way of calling it is `\Terminal{`⟨*current continuation*⟩`}{}`. Parameters are: continuation, ⟨*Terminal*⟩ so far and next character from the input. Macro checks if `#3` is one of terminal-ending characters and then takes appropriate actions. Since there are 7 ending chars and probably one `\csname` costs less than 7 nested `\if`s we construct a name and check if it is defined.

We must expand `\ifx` completely before taking next actions so we use `\afterfi`.

```
297 \def\Terminal#1#2#3{%
298   \expandafter\ifx\csname eT@#3\endcsname\relax
```

If condition is true `#3` belongs to current ⟨*Terminal*⟩ so we append it to ⟨*Terminal*⟩-so-far and call `\Terminal` again.

```
299     \afterfi{\Terminal{#1}{#2#3}}\else
```

When condition is false it's time to end the ⟨*Terminal*⟩ so we call macro `\TerminalX`. Next character is reinserted to the input.

In both cases continuation is passed unchanged.

```
300     \afterfi{\TerminalX{#1}{#2}#3}\fi
301   }
```

`\eT@` Here we define macros marking characters that cannot appear inside terminal. The value is not important as long as it is different from `\relax`.

```
302 \Name\let{eT@>}=1
303 \Name\let{eT@&}=1 \Name\let{eT@!}=1
304 \Name\let{eT@|}=1 \Name\let{eT@,}=1
305 \Name\let{eT@(}=1 \Name\let{eT@)}=1
```

`\TerminalX` This macro should end scanning of ⟨*Terminal*⟩. Parameters are continuation and gathered tokens of ⟨*Terminal*⟩.

Macro starts by issuing an error message if ⟨*Terminal*⟩ is empty.

```
\def\TerminalX#1#2{%
  \ifx>#2> \errmessage{Error in expression: empty terminal}\fi
```

Then a macro is constructed for checking presence of ⟨*Terminal*⟩ in options list.

```
  \Name\def{t@#2}##1,#2,##2\qStop{\ifx>##2>0\else1\fi}%
```

And then current continuation is called with translation of ⟨*Terminal*⟩ according to formula

$$\tau(\langle \textit{Terminal} \rangle) = \texttt{\textbackslash t@<Terminal>,\#1,<Terminal>,\textbackslash qStop}$$

```
  #1{\Name\noexpand{t@#2},##1,#2,\noexpand\qStop}%
  }
```

`\Primary` Parameters are continuation and next character from the input.

According to the syntax ⟨*Primari*⟩es can have three forms. This makes us use even more dirty tricks than usual. Note the `\space` after a series of `\ifx`s. This series produces an one digit number of case to be executed. The number is given to `\ifcase` and `\space` stops TEX scanning for a ⟨*number*⟩. Use of `\ifcase` gives possibility to have one of three actions selected without placing them in nested `\if`s and so to use `\afterfi`.

```
\def\Primary#1#2{%
  \ifcase \ifx!#20\else\ifx(#21\else2\fi\fi\space
```

First case is for `!` i.e. negated ⟨*Primary*⟩. In this case we call `\Primary` recursively but we create new continuation: macro `\NPrimary` that will negate result passed by `\Primary` and pass it to current continuation (`#1`).

```
  \afterfi{\Primary{\NPrimary{#1}}}\or
```

When next character is `(` we call `\Expression` giving it as continuation macro `\PExpression` which will just pass the result up but ensuring first that a `)` comes next.

```
  \afterfi{\Expression{\PExpression{#1}}}\or
```

Otherwise we start a ⟨*Terminal*⟩. `#2` is not passed as ⟨*Terminal*⟩-so-far but reinserted to input since we didn't check if it can appear in a ⟨*Terminal*⟩.

```
\afterfi{\Terminal{#1}{}#2}\fi
}
```

`\NPrimary` Parameters are continuation and previously computed ⟨*Primary*⟩.

This macro negates result of previous computations according to the rule

$$\tau(!\langle Primary\rangle) = \texttt{\textbackslash if1}\,\tau(\langle Primary\rangle)\,\texttt{0\textbackslash else1\textbackslash fi}$$

```
\def\NPrimary#1#2{%
  #1{\noexpand\if1#20\noexpand\else1\noexpand\fi}%
  }
```

`\PExpression` Parameters: continuation, ⟨*Expression*⟩, next character from input. We are checking if character is `)` and then pass unchanged result to our continuation.

```
\def\PExpression#1#2#3{%
  \ifx)#3\else
    \errmessage{Error in expression: expected right parenthesis}\fi
  #1{#2}}
```

`\Secondary` Each ⟨*Secondary*⟩ expression starts with ⟨*Primary*⟩. Next checks will be performed by `\SecondaryX`.

```
\def\Secondary#1{%
  \Primary{\SecondaryX{#1}}}
```

`\SecondaryX` Parameters: continuation, translation of ⟨*Primary*⟩, next character. We start by checking if next character is `&`.

```
\bgroup\catcode`\&=12
\gdef\SecondaryX#1#2#3{%
  \ifx&#3%
```

If it is we should parse next ⟨*Secondary*⟩ and then combine it with results so far. Note that `\SecondaryXX` will have 3 parameters.

```
  \afterfi{\Secondary{\SecondaryXX{#1}{#2}}}\else
```

Otherwise ⟨*Secondary*⟩ turned out to be just ⟨*Primary*⟩. We call continuation passing to it translation of that ⟨*Primary*⟩ not forgetting to reinsert `#3` to the input as it does not belong here.

```
\afterfi{#1{#2}#3}\fi
}
\egroup
```

`\SecondaryXX` Parameters: continuation, translation of ⟨*Primary*⟩, translation of ⟨*Secondary*⟩. We construct translation of whole construction according to the rule:

$$\tau(\langle Primary\rangle\texttt{\&}\langle Secondary\rangle) = \texttt{\if0}\,\tau(\langle Primary\rangle)\,\texttt{0\else}\,\tau(\langle Secondary\rangle)\,\texttt{\fi}$$

and pass it to our continuation.

```
\def\SecondaryXX#1#2#3{%
  #1{\noexpand\if0#20\noexpand\else#3\noexpand\fi}}
```

`\Expression` Every ⟨*Expression*⟩ starts with ⟨*Secondary*⟩. We construct new continuation and pass it to `\Secondary`.

```
\def\Expression#1{%
  \Secondary{\ExpressionX{#1}}}
```

`\ExpressionX` Parameters: continuation, translation of ⟨*Secondary*⟩, next character. We perform check if character is `|` or `,`.

```
\def\ExpressionX#1#2#3{%
  \if0\ifx|#31\else\ifx,#31\fi\fi0
```

If it is not ⟨*Expression*⟩ is just a ⟨*Secondary*⟩. We pass its translation to continuation and reinsert `#3`.

```
  \afterfi{#1{#2}#3}\else
```

If we are dealing with complex ⟨*Expression*⟩ we should parse another `\Expression` now.

```
  \afterfi{\Expression{\ExpressionXX{#1}{#2}}}\fi
  }
```

\ExpressionXX Parameters: continuation, translation of ⟨*Secondary*⟩, translation of ⟨*Expression*⟩. We finish up translating of ⟨*Expression*⟩ according to the formula:

$\tau(\langle Secondary\rangle \mid \langle Expression\rangle) =$ `\if1` $\tau(\langle Secondary\rangle)$ `1\else` $\tau(\langle Expression\rangle)$ `\fi`

```
\def\ExpressionXX#1#2#3{%
  #1{\noexpand\if1#21\noexpand\else#3\noexpand\fi}}
```

\StopParse Here is initial continuation for whole parse process. It will be used by `\Evaluate`. Note that we assume that expression has `>` on its end. This macro eventually defines `\Expr`. Parameters: translation of whole ⟨*Expression*⟩ and next character from input.

```
\def\StopParse#1#2{%
  \ifx>#2 \else\errmessage{Error in expression: spurious #2}\fi
  \edef\Expr##1{#1}}
```

\Evaluate This macro is used to start parsing. We call `\Expression` with continuation defined above. On end of expression we append a `>`.

```
\def\Evaluate#1{%
  \Expression\StopParse#1>}
```

9.5 Processing the input lines

\normalLine The macro `\normalLine` writes its argument (which has to be delimited with `\endLine`) on all active output files i.e. those with off-counters equal to zero. It uses the search-and-replace macro `\replaceModuleInLine` to replace any occurrences of `@@` with the current module name. If statistics are included, the counter `\codeLinesPassed` is incremented by 1.

```
\def\normalLine#1\endLine{%
⟨*stats⟩
  \advance\codeLinesPassed\@ne
⟨/stats⟩
  \maybeMsg{.}%
  \def\inLine{#1}%
  \replaceModuleInLine
  \let\do\putline@do
  \activefiles
  }
```

\putline@do This is a value for \do when copying line to output files.

```
\def\putline@do#1#2#3{%
  \StreamPut#1{\inLine}}
```

\removeComment The macro \removeComment throws its argument (which has to be delimited with \endLine) away. When statistics are included in the program the removed comment is counted.

```
%
\def\removeComment#1\endLine{%
⟨*stats⟩
    \advance\commentsRemoved\@ne
⟨/stats⟩
    \maybeMsg{\perCent}}
```

\putMetaComment If a line starts with two consecutive percent signs, it is considered to be a *MetaComment*. Such a comment line is passed on to the output file unmodified.

```
\bgroup\catcode`\%=12
\iden{\egroup
\def\putMetaComment%}#1\endLine{%
```

If statistics are included the line is counted.

```
⟨*stats⟩
  \advance\commentsPassed\@ne
⟨/stats⟩
```

The macro \putMetaComment has one argument, delimited with \endLine. It brings the source line with %% stripped. We prepend to it \MetaPrefix (which can be different from %%) and send the line to all active files.

```
  \edef\inLine{\MetaPrefix#1}%
  \let\do\putline@do
  \activefiles
  }
```

\processLine Each line that is read from the input stream has to be processed to see if it has to be written on the output stream. This task is performed by calling

the macro `\processLine`. In order to do that, it needs to check whether the line starts with a '`%`'. Therefore the macro is globally defined within a group. Within this group the category code of '`%`' is changed to 12 (other). Because a comment character is needed, the category code of '`*`' is changed to 14 (comment character).

The macro increments counter `\processedLines` by 1 if statistics are included. We cannot include this line with `%<*stats>` since the category of `%` is changed and the file must be loadable unstripped. So the whole definition is repeated embedded in guards.

The next token from the input stream is passed in `#1`. If it is a '`%`' further processing has to be done by `\processLineX`; otherwise this is normal (not commented out) line.

In either case the character read is reinserted to the input as it may have to be written out.

```
377 ⟨*!stats⟩
378 \begingroup
379 \catcode`\%=12 \catcode`\*=14
380 \gdef\processLine#1{*
381   \ifx%#1
382     \expandafter\processLineX
383   \else
384     \expandafter\normalLine
385   \fi
386   #1}
387 \endgroup
388 ⟨/!stats⟩
389 ⟨*stats⟩
390 \begingroup
391 \catcode`\%=12 \catcode`\*=14
392 \gdef\processLine#1{*
393   \advance\processedLines\@ne
394   \ifx%#1
395     \expandafter\processLineX
396   \else
397     \expandafter\normalLine
398   \fi
399   #1}
400 \endgroup
```

401 ⟨/stats⟩

\processLineX This macro is also defined within a group, because it also has to check if the next token in the input stream is a '%' character.

If the second token in the current line happens to be a '%', a ⟨*MetaComment*⟩ has been found. This has to be copied in its entirety to the output. Another possible second character is '<', which introduces a guard expression. The processing of such an expression is started by calling \checkOption.

When the token was neither a '%' nor a '<', the line contains a normal comment that has to be removed.

We express conditions in such a way that all actions appear on first nesting level of \ifs. In such conditions just one expandafter pushes us outside whole construction. A thing to watch here is \relax. It stops search for numeric constant. If it wasn't here TEX would expand the first case of \ifcase before knowing the value.

```
402 \begingroup
403 \catcode`\%=12 \catcode`\*=14
404 \gdef\processLineX%#1{*
405   \ifcase\ifx%#10\else
406          \ifx<#11\else 2\fi\fi\relax
407     \expandafter\putMetaComment\or
408     \expandafter\checkOption\or
409     \expandafter\removeComment\fi
410   #1}
411 \endgroup
```

9.6 The handling of options

\checkOption When the macros that process a line have found that the line starts with '%<', a guard line has been encountered. The first character of a guard can be an asterisk (*), a slash (/) a plus (+), a minus (-), a less-than sign (<) starting verbatim mode, a commercial at (@) or any other character that can be found in an option name. This means that we have to peek at the next token and decide what kind of guard we have.

We reinsert `#1` as it may be needed by `\doOption`.

```
\def\checkOption<#1{%
  \ifcase
    \ifx*#10\else \ifx/#11\else
    \ifx+#12\else \ifx-#13\else
    \ifx<#14\else \ifx @#15\else 6\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\fi\relax
  \expandafter\starOption\or
  \expandafter\slashOption\or
  \expandafter\plusOption\or
  \expandafter\minusOption\or
  \expandafter\verbOption\or
  \expandafter\moduleOption\or
  \expandafter\doOption\fi
  #1}
```

`\doOption` When no guard modifier is found by `\checkOptions`, the macro `\doOption` is called. It evaluates a boolean expression. The result of this evaluation is stored in `\Expr`. The guard only affects the current line, so `\do` is defined in such a way that depending on the result of the test `\if1\Expr{`⟨*options*⟩`}`, the current line is either copied to the output stream or removed. Then the test is computed for all active output files.

```
\def\doOption#1>#2\endLine{%
  \maybeMsg{<#1 . >}%
  \Evaluate{#1}%
  \def\do##1##2##3{%
    \if1\Expr{##2}%
      \def\inLine{#2}%
      \replaceModuleInLine
      \StreamPut##1{\inLine}\fi
    }%
  \activefiles
  }
```

`\plusOption` When a '+' is found as a guard modifier, `\plusOption` is called. This macro is very similar to `\doOption`, the only difference being that displayed message now contains '+'.

```
\def\plusOption+#1>#2\endLine{%
  \maybeMsg{<+#1 . >}%
```

```
  \Evaluate{#1}%
  \def\do##1##2##3{%
    \if1\Expr{##2}\StreamPut##1{#2}\fi
    }%
  \activefiles
  }
```

`\minusOption` When a '`-`' is found as a guard modifier, `\minusOption` is called. This macro is very similar to `\plusOption`, the difference is that condition is negated.

```
\def\minusOption-#1>#2\endLine{%
  \maybeMsg{<-#1 . >}%
  \Evaluate{#1}%
  \def\do##1##2##3{%
    \if1\Expr{##2}\else \StreamPut##1{#2}\fi
    }%
  \activefiles
  }
```

`\starOption` When a '`*`' is found as a guard modifier, `\starOption` is called. In this case a block of code will be included in the output on the condition that the guard expression evaluates to ⟨*true*⟩.

The current line is gobbled as `#2`, because it only contains the guard and possibly a comment.

```
\def\starOption*#1>#2\endLine{%
```

First we optionally write a message to the terminal to indicate that a new option starts here.

```
  \maybeMsg{<*#1}%
```

Then we push the current contents of `\blockHead` on the stack of blocks, `\guardStack` and increment the counter `\blockLevel` to indicate that we are now one level of nesting deeper.

```
  \expandafter\push\expandafter\guardStack\expandafter{\blockHead}%
  \advance\blockLevel\@ne
```

The guard for this block of code is now stored in `\blockHead`.

```
  \def\blockHead{#1}%
```

Now we evaluate guard expression for all output files updating off-counters. Then we create new list of active output files. Only files that were active in the outer block can remain active now.

```
\Evaluate{#1}%
\let\do\checkguard@do
\outputfiles
\let\do\findactive@do
\edef\activefiles{\activefiles}
}
```

`\checkguard@do` This form of `\do` updates off-counts according to the value of guard expression.

```
\def\checkguard@do#1#2#3{%
```

If this block of code occurs inside another block of code that is *not* included in the output, we increment the off counter. In that case the guard expression will not be evaluated, because a block inside another block that is excluded from the output will also be excluded, regardless of the evaluation of its guard.

```
  \ifnum#3>0
    \advance#3\@ne
```

When the off count has value 0, we have to evaluate the guard expression. If the result is ⟨*false*⟩ we increase the off-counter.

```
  \else
    \if1\Expr{#2}\else
      \advance#3\@ne\fi
  \fi}
```

`\findactive@do` This form of `\do` picks elements of output files list which have off-counters equal to zero.

```
\def\findactive@do#1#2#3{%
  \ifnum#3=0
    \noexpand\do#1{#2}#3\fi}
```

`\slashOption` The macro `\slashOption` is the counterpart to `\starOption`. It indicates the end of a block of conditionally included code. We store the argument in the temporary control sequence `\tmp`.

```
\def\slashOption/#1>#2\endLine{%
  \def\tmp{#1}%
```

When the counter `\blockLevel` has a value less than 1, this 'end-of-block' line has no corresponding 'start-of-block'. Therefore we signal an error and ignore this end of block.

```
  \ifnum\blockLevel<\@ne
    \errmessage{Spurious end block </\tmp> ignored}%
```

Next we compare the contents of `\tmp` with the contents of `\blockHead`. The latter macro contains the last guard for a block of code that was encountered. If the contents match, we pop the previous guard from the stack.

```
  \else
    \ifx\tmp\blockHead
      \pop\guardStack\blockHead
```

Is this the desired behaviour??

When the contents of the two macros don't match something is amiss. We signal this to the user, but accept the 'end-of-block'.

```
    \else
      \errmessage{Found </\tmp> instead of </\blockHead>}%
    \fi
```

When the end of a block of optionally included code is encountered we optionally signal this on the terminal and decrement the counter `\blockLevel`.

```
    \maybeMsg{>}%
    \advance\blockLevel\m@ne
```

The last thing that has to be done is to decrement off-counters and make new list of active files. Now whole list of output files has to be searched since some inactive files could have been reactivated.

```
  \let\do\closeguard@do
  \outputfiles
  \let\do\findactive@do
  \edef\activefiles{\outputfiles}
  \fi
  }
```

\closeguard@do This macro decrements non-zero off-counters.

```
\def\closeguard@do#1#2#3{%
  \ifnum#3>0
    \advance#3\m@ne
  \fi}
```

\verbOption This macro is called when a line starts with %<<. It reads a bunch of lines in verbatim mode: the lines are passed unchanged to the output without even checking for starting %. This way of processing ends when a line containing only a percent sign followed by stop mark given on the %<< line is found.

```
\def\verbOption<#1\endLine{{%
  \edef\verbStop{\perCent#1}\maybeMsg{<<<}%
  \let\do\putline@do
  \loop
    \ifeof\inFile\errmessage{Source file ended while in verbatim
                             mode!}\fi
    \read\inFile to \inLine
  \if 1\ifx\inLine\verbStop 0\fi 1% if not inLine==verbStop
    \activefiles
    \maybeMsg{.}%
  \repeat
  \maybeMsg{>}%
  }}
```

\moduleOption In the case where the line starts %<@: the defined syntax requires that this continues to %<@@=. At the moment, we assume that the syntax is correct and #1 here is the module name for substitution into any internal functions in the extracted material.

```
\def\moduleOption @@=#1>#2\endLine{%
  \maybeMsg{<@@=#1>}%
  \prepareActiveModule{#1}%
}
```

\prepareActiveModule \replaceModuleInLine Here, we set up to do the search-and-replace when doing the extraction. The argument (#1) is the replacement text to use, or if empty an indicator that no replacement should be done. The search material is one of __@@, _@@ or @@, done in order such that all three end up the same in the output. The string @@@@ is hidden from these replacements by temporarily turning it into

a pair of letters with different category codes, not produced by DocStrip; this allows to get `@@` in the output. The replacement function is initialised as a do-nothing for the case where `%<@@=` is never seen.

```
\begingroup
  \catcode`\_ = 12 %
  \long\gdef\prepareActiveModule#1{%
    \ifx\relax#1\relax
       \let\replaceModuleInLine\empty
    \else
      \edef\replaceModuleInLine{%
        \noexpand\replaceAllIn\noexpand\inLine{@@@@}{\string aa}%
        \noexpand\replaceAllIn\noexpand\inLine{__@@}{__#1}%
        \noexpand\replaceAllIn\noexpand\inLine{_@@}{__#1}%
        \noexpand\replaceAllIn\noexpand\inLine{@@}{__#1}%
        \noexpand\replaceAllIn\noexpand\inLine{\string aa}{@@}%
      }%
    \fi
  }
\endgroup
\let\replaceModuleInLine\empty
```

`\replaceAllIn` `\replaceAllInAuxI` `\replaceAllInAuxII` `\replaceAllInAuxIII`

The code here is a simple search-and-replace routine for a macro `#1`, replacing `#2` by `#3`. As set up here, there is an assumption that nothing is going to be expandable, which is reasonable as DocStrip deals with 'string' material.

```
\long\def\replaceAllIn#1#2#3{%
  \long\def\tempa##1##2#2{%
    ##2\qMark\replaceAllInAuxIII#3##1%
  }%
  \edef#1{\expandafter\replaceAllInAuxI#1\qMark#2\qStop}%
}
\def\replaceAllInAuxI{%
  \expandafter\replaceAllInAuxII\tempa\replaceAllInAuxI\empty
}
\long\def\replaceAllInAuxII#1\qMark#2{#1}
\long\def\replaceAllInAuxIII#1\qStop{}
```

9.7 Batchfile commands

DocStrip keeps information needed to control inclusion of sources in several list structures. Lists are macros expanding to a series of calls to macro `\do` with two or three parameters. Subsequently `\do` is redefined in various ways and list macros sometimes are executed to perform some action on every element, and sometimes are used inside an `\edef` to make new list of elements having some properties. For every input file ⟨*infile*⟩ the following lists are kept:

`\b@`⟨*infile*⟩ the "open list"—names of all output files such that their generation should start with reading of ⟨*infile*⟩,

`\o@`⟨*infile*⟩ the "output list"—names of all output files generated from that source together with suitable sets of options (guards),

`\e@`⟨*infile*⟩ the "close list"—names of all output files that should be closed when this source is read.

For every output file name ⟨*outfile*⟩ DocStrip keeps following information:

`\pth@`⟨*outfile*⟩ full pathname (including file name),

`\ref@`⟨*outfile*⟩ reference lines for the file,

`\in@`⟨*outfile*⟩ names of all source files separated with spaces (needed by `\InFileName`),

`\pre@`⟨*outfile*⟩ preamble template (as defined with `\declarepreamble`),

`\post@`⟨*outfile*⟩ postamble template.

`\generate` This macro executes its argument in a group. `\inputfiles` is a list of files to be read, `\filestogenerate` list of names of output files (needed for the message below). `\file`s contained in `#1` define `\inputfiles` in such a way that all that has to be done when the parameter is executed is to call this macro. `\inputfiles` command is called over and over again until no output files had to be postponed.

```
\def\generate#1{\begingroup
  \let\inputfiles\empty \let\filestogenerate\empty
  \let\file\@file
  #1
  \ifx\filestogenerate\empty\else
```

```
  \Msg{^^JGenerating file(s) \filestogenerate}\fi
  \def\inFileName{\csname in@\outFileName\endcsname}%
  \def\ReferenceLines{\csname ref@\outFileName\endcsname}%
  \processinputfiles
  \endgroup}
```

`\processinputfiles` This is a recurrent function which processes input files until they are all gone.

```
\def\processinputfiles{%
  \let\newinputfiles\empty
  \inputfiles
  \let\inputfiles\newinputfiles
  \ifx\inputfiles\empty\else
    \expandafter\processinputfiles
  \fi
  }
```

`\file` The first argument is the file to produce, the second argument contains the list of input files. Each entry should have the format `\from{`⟨*filename.ext*⟩`}{`⟨*options*⟩`}`.

The switch `\ifGenerate` is initially set to ⟨*true*⟩.

```
\def\file#1#2{\errmessage{Command `\string\file' only allowed in
                          argument to `\string\generate'}}
\def\@file#1{%
  \Generatetrue
```

Next we construct full path name for output file and check if we have to be careful about overwriting existing files. If the user specified `\askforoverwritetrue` we will ask him if he wants to overwrite an existing file. Otherwise we simply go ahead.

```
  \makepathname{#1}%
  \ifaskforoverwrite
```

We try to open a file with the name of the output file for reading. If this succeeds the file exists and we ask the user if he wants to overwrite the file.

```
    \immediate\openin\inFile\@pathname\relax
    \ifeof\inFile\else
      \Ask\answer{File \@pathname\space already exists
                  \ifx\empty\destdir somewhere \fi
```

```
                  on the system.^^J%
                  Overwrite it%
                  \ifx\empty\destdir\space if necessary\fi
                  ? [y/n]}%
```

We set the switch `\ifGenerate` according to his answer. We allow for both "`y`" and "`yes`".

```
      \ifx\y  \answer \else
      \ifx\yes\answer \else
                      \Generatefalse\fi\fi\fi
```

Don't forget to close the file just opened as we want to write to it.

```
    \closein\inFile
  \fi
```

If file is to be generated we save its destination pathname and pass control to macro `\@fileX`. Note that file name is turned into control sequence and `\else` branch is skipped before calling `\@fileX`.

```
  \ifGenerate
  \Name\let{pth@#1}\@pathname
  \@addto\filestogenerate{\@pathname\space}%
  \Name\@fileX{#1\expandafter}%
  \else
```

In case we were not allowed to overwrite an existing file we inform the user that we are *not* generating his file and we gobble `\from` specifications.

```
    \Msg{Not generating file \@pathname^^J}%
  \expandafter\@gobble
  \fi
  }
```

`\@fileX` We put name of current output file in `\curout` and initialize `\curinfiles` (the list of source files for this output file) to empty—these will be needed by `\from`. Then we start defining preamble for the current file.

```
\def\@fileX#1#2{%
  \chardef#1=\stream@closed
  \def\curout{#1}%
```

```
\let\curinfiles\empty
\let\curinnames\empty
\def\curref{\MetaPrefix ^^J%
            \MetaPrefix\space The original source files were:^^J%
            \MetaPrefix ^^J}%
```

Next we execute second parameter. `\from`s will add reference lines to the preamble.

```
\let\from\@from \let\needed\@needed
#2%
\let\from\err@from \let\needed\err@needed
```

We check order of input files.

```
\checkorder
```

Each `\from` clause defines `\curin` to be its first parameter. So now `\curin` holds name of last input file for current output file. This means that current output file should be closed after processing `\curin`. We add `#1` to proper 'close list'.

```
\Name\@addto{e@\curin}{\noexpand\closeoutput{#1}}%
```

Last we save all the interesting information about current file.

```
\Name\let{pre@\@stripstring#1\expandafter}\currentpreamble
\Name\let{post@\@stripstring#1\expandafter}\currentpostamble
\Name\edef{in@\@stripstring#1}{\expandafter\iden\curinnames}
\Name\edef{ref@\@stripstring#1}{\curref}
}
```

`\checkorder` This macro checks if the order of files in `\curinfiles` agrees with that of `\inputfiles`. The coding is somewhat clumsy.

```
\def\checkorder{%
  \expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
  \checkorderX\expandafter\curinfiles
  \expandafter\qStop\inputfiles\qStop
  }
\def\checkorderX(#1)#2\qStop#3\qStop{%
  \def\tmp##1\readsource(#1)##2\qStop{%
    \ifx!##2! \order@error
```

```
    \else\ifx!#2!\else
       \checkorderXX##2%
    \fi\fi}%
  \def\checkorderXX##1\readsource(#1)\fi\fi{\fi\fi
    \checkorderX#2\qStop##1\qStop}%
  \tmp#3\readsource(#1)\qStop
  }
\def\order@error#1\fi\fi{\fi
  \errmessage{DOCSTRIP error: Incompatible order of input
              files specified for file
              `\iden{\expandafter\uptospace\curin} \qStop'.^^J
              Read DOCSTRIP documentation for explanation.^^J
              This is a serious problem, I'm exiting}\end
  }
```

\needed
\@needed

This macro uniquizes name of an input file passed as a parameter and marks it as needed to be input. It is used internally by `\from`, but can also be issued in argument to `\file` to influence the order in which files are read.

```
\def\needed#1{\errmessage{\string\needed\space can only be used in
                argument to \string\file}}
\let\err@needed\needed
\def\@needed#1{%
  \edef\reserved@a{#1}%
  \expandafter\@need@d\expandafter{\reserved@a}}
\def\@need@d#1{%
  \@ifpresent{(#1)}\curinfiles
```

If `#1` is present on list of input files for current output file we add a space on end of its name and try again. The idea is to construct a name that will look different for TEX but will lead to the same file when seen by operating system.

```
    {\@need@d{#1 }}%
```

When it is not we check if `#1` is present in the list of files to be processed. If not we add it and initialize list of output files for that input and list of output files that should be closed when this file closes. We also add constructed name to `\curinfiles` and define `\curin` to be able to access constructed name from `\@from`.

```
    {\@ifpresent{\readsource(#1)}\inputfiles
       {}{\@addto\inputfiles{\noexpand\readsource(#1)}%
```

```
      \Name\let{b@#1}\empty
      \Name\let{o@#1}\empty
      \Name\let{e@#1}\empty}%
    \@addto\curinfiles{(#1)}%
    \def\curin{#1}}%
}
```

`\from` starts by adding a line to preamble for output file.

```
\def\from#1#2{\errmessage{Command `\string\from' only allowed in
                          argument to `\string\file'}}
\let\err@from\from
\def\@from#1#2{%
  \@addto\curref{\MetaPrefix\space #1 \if>#2>\else
                              \space (with options: `#2')\fi^^J}%
```

Then we mark the file as needed input file.

```
  \needed{#1}%
```

If this is the first `\from` in current `\file` (i.e. if the `\curinnames` so far is empty) the file name is added to the "open list" for the current input file. And `\do`⟨*current output*⟩`{`⟨*options*⟩`}` is appended to the list of output files for current input file.

```
  \ifx\curinnames\empty
     \Name\@addto{b@\curin}{\noexpand\openoutput\curout}%
  \fi
  \@addto\curinnames{ #1}%
  \Name\@addto{o@\curin}{\noexpand\do\curout{#2}}%
  }
```

`\readsource` This macro is called for each input file that is to be processed.

```
\def\readsource(#1){%
```

We try to open the input file. If this doesn't succeed, we tell the user so and nothing else happens.

```
  \immediate\openin\inFile\uptospace#1 \qStop\relax
  \ifeof\inFile
    \errmessage{Cannot find file \uptospace#1 \qStop}%
  \else
```

If statistics are included we nullify line counters

```
⟨*stats⟩
    \processedLines\z@
    \commentsRemoved\z@
    \commentsPassed\z@
    \codeLinesPassed\z@
⟨/stats⟩
```

When the input file was successfully opened, we try to open all needed output files by executing the "open list". If any of files couldn't be opened because of number of streams limits, their names are put into `\refusedfiles` list. This list subsequently becomes the open list for the next pass.

```
    \let\refusedfiles\empty
    \csname b@#1\endcsname
    \Name\let{b@#1}\refusedfiles
```

Now all output files that could be opened are open. So we go through the "output list" and for every open file we display a message and zero the off-counter, while closed files are appended to `\refusedfiles`.

```
    \Msg{} \def\@msg{Processing file \uptospace#1 \qStop}
    \def\change@msg{%
      \edef\@msg{\@spaces\@spaces\@spaces\space
        \expandafter\tospaces\uptospace#1 \qStop\secapsot}
      \let\change@msg\relax}
    \let\do\showfiles@do
    \let\refusedfiles\empty
    \csname o@#1\endcsname
```

If `\refusedfiles` is nonempty current source file needs reread, so we append it to `\newinputfiles`.

```
    \ifx\refusedfiles\empty\else
      \@addto\newinputfiles{\noexpand\readsource(#1)}
    \fi
```

Finally we define `\outputfiles` and construct off-counters names. Now `\dos` will have 3 parameters! All output files become active.

```
    \let\do\makeoutlist@do
```

```
    \edef\outputfiles{\csname o@#1\endcsname}%
    \let\activefiles\outputfiles
    \Name\let{o@#1}\refusedfiles
```

Now we change the category code of a lot of characters to ⟨*other*⟩ and make sure that no extra spaces appear in the lines read by setting the `\endlinechar` to −1.

```
    \makeOther\ \makeOther\\\makeOther\$%
    \makeOther\#\makeOther\^\makeOther\^^K%
    \makeOther\_\makeOther\^^A\makeOther\%%
    \makeOther\~\makeOther\{\makeOther\}\makeOther\&%
    \endlinechar-1\relax
```

To avoid any UTF-8 handling of characters we set code points 128–255 to other.

```
    \@tempcnta=128\relax
    \loop
    \catcode\@tempcnta 12\relax
    \ifnum\@tempcnta <255\relax
    \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
    \repeat
```

Then we start a loop to process the lines in the file one by one.

```
    \loop
      \read\inFile to\inLine
```

The first thing we check is whether the current line contains an `\endinput`. To allow also real `\endinput` commands in the source file, `\endinput` is only recognized when it occurs directly at the beginning of a line.

```
      \ifx\inLine\Endinput
```

In this case we output a message to inform the programmer (in case this was a mistake) and end the loop immediately by setting `Continue` to ⟨*false*⟩. Note that `\endinput` is not placed into the output file. This is important in cases where the output file is generated from several `doc` files.

```
        \Msg{File #1 ended by \string\endinput.}%
        \Continuefalse
      \else
```

When the end of the file is found we have to interrupt the loop.

```
      \ifeof\inFile
        \Continuefalse
```

If the file did not end we check if the input line is empty. If it is, the counter `\emptyLines` is incremented.

```
      \else
        \Continuetrue
        \ifx\inLine\empty
           \advance\emptyLines\@ne
         \else
           \emptyLines\z@
         \fi
```

When the number of empty lines seen so far exceeds 1, we skip them. If it doesn't, the expansion of `\inLine` is fed to `\processLine` with `\endLine` appended to indicate the end of the line.

```
         \ifnum \emptyLines<2
           \expandafter\processLine\inLine\endLine
         \else
           \maybeMsg{/}%
         \fi
       \fi
     \fi
```

When the processing of the line is finished, we check if there is more to do, in which case we repeat the loop.

```
   \ifContinue
   \repeat
```

The input file is closed.

```
   \closein\inFile
```

We close output files for which this was the last input file.

```
\csname e@#1\endcsname
```

If the user was interested in statistics, we inform him of the number of lines processed, the number of comments that were either removed or passed and the number of codelines that were written to the output file. Also the totals are updated.

```
722 ⟨*stats⟩
723     \Msg{Lines \space processed: \the\processedLines^^J%
724          Comments removed: \the\commentsRemoved^^J%
725          Comments \space passed: \the\commentsPassed^^J%
726          Codelines passed: \the\codeLinesPassed^^J}%
727       \global\advance\TotalprocessedLines  by \processedLines
728       \global\advance\TotalcommentsRemoved by \commentsRemoved
729       \global\advance\TotalcommentsPassed  by \commentsPassed
730       \global\advance\TotalcodeLinesPassed by \codeLinesPassed
731 ⟨/stats⟩
```

The `\NumberOfFiles` need to be known even if no statistics are gathered so we update it always.

```
732       \global\advance\NumberOfFiles by \@ne
733     \fi}
```

`\showfiles@do` A message is displayed on the terminal telling the user what we are about to do. For each open output file we display one line saying what options it is generated with and the off-counter associated with the file is zeroed. First line contains also name of input file. Names of output files that are closed are appended to `\refusedfiles`.

```
734 \def\showfiles@do#1#2{%
735   \ifnum#1=\stream@closed
736     \@addto\refusedfiles{\noexpand\do#1{#2}}%
737   \else
738     \Msg{\@msg
739          \ifx>#2>\else\space(#2)\fi
740          \space -> \@stripstring#1}
741     \change@msg
742   \csname off@\number#1\endcsname=\z@
743   \fi
744 }
```

`\makeoutlist@do` This macro selects only open output files and constructs names for off-

counters.

```
\def\makeoutlist@do#1#2{%
  \ifnum#1=\stream@closed\else
    \noexpand\do#1{#2}\csname off@\number#1\endcsname
  \fi}
```

`\openoutput` This macro opens output streams if possible.

```
\def\openoutput#1{%
```

If both maxfile counters are non-zero…

```
  \if 1\ifnum\@maxfiles=\z@ 0\fi
       \ifnum\@maxoutfiles=\z@ 0\fi1%
```

…the stream may be opened and counters decremented. But if that cannot be done…

```
    \advance\@maxfiles\m@ne
    \advance\@maxoutfiles\m@ne
    \StreamOpen#1%
    \WritePreamble#1%
  \else
```

…the file is added to the “refuse list”.

```
     \@addto\refusedfiles{\noexpand\openoutput#1}%
  \fi
  }
```

`\closeoutput` This macro closes open output stream when it is no longer needed and increments maxfiles counters.

```
\def\closeoutput#1{%
  \ifnum#1=\stream@closed\else
    \WritePostamble#1%
    \StreamClose#1%
    \advance\@maxfiles\@ne
    \advance\@maxoutfiles\@ne
  \fi}
```

9.7.1 Preamble and postamble

\ds@heading This is a couple of lines, stating what file is being written and how it was created.

```
\def\ds@heading{%
  \MetaPrefix ^^J%
  \MetaPrefix\space This is file `\outFileName',^^J%
  \MetaPrefix\space  generated with the docstrip utility.^^J%
  }
```

\AddGenerationDate Older versions of DocStrip added the date that any file was generated and the version number of DocStrip. This confused some people as they mistook this for the version/date of the file that was being written. So now this information is not normally written, but a batch file may call this to get an old style header.

```
\def\AddGenerationDate{%
  \def\ds@heading{%
    \MetaPrefix ^^J%
    \MetaPrefix\space This is file `\outFileName', generated %
           on <\the\year/\the\month/\the\day> ^^J%
    \MetaPrefix\space with the docstrip utility (\fileversion).^^J%
 }}
```

\declarepreamble When a batch file is used the user can specify a preamble of his own that will be written to each file that is created. This can be useful to include an extra copyright notice in the stripped version of a file. Also a warning that both versions of a file should *always* be distributed together could be written to a stripped file by including it in such a preamble.

Every line that is written to `\outFile` that belongs to the preamble is preceded by two percent characters. This will prevent DocStrip from stripping these lines off the file.

The preamble should be started with the macro `\declarepreamble`; it is ended by `\endpreamble`. All processing is done within a group in order to be able to locally change some values.

`\ReferenceLines` is let equal `\relax` to be unexpandable.

```
\let\inFileName\relax
```

```
\let\outFileName\relax
\let\ReferenceLines\relax
\def\declarepreamble{\begingroup
\catcode`\^^M=13 \catcode`\ =12 %
\declarepreambleX}
{\catcode`\^^M=13 %
\gdef\declarepreambleX#1#2
\endpreamble{\endgroup%
  \def^^M{^^J\MetaPrefix\space}%
  \edef#1{\ds@heading%
          \ReferenceLines%
          \MetaPrefix\space\checkeoln#2\empty}}%
\gdef\checkeoln#1{\ifx^^M#1\else\expandafter#1\fi}%
}
```

`\declarepostamble` Just as a preamble can be specified in a batch file, the same can be done for a *post*amble.

The definition of `\declarepostamble` is very much like the definition above of `\declarepreamble`.

```
\def\declarepostamble{\begingroup
\catcode`\ =12 \catcode`\^^M=13
\declarepostambleX}
{\catcode`\^^M=13 %
\gdef\declarepostambleX#1#2
\endpostamble{\endgroup%
  \def^^M{^^J\MetaPrefix\space}%
  \edef#1{\MetaPrefix\space\checkeoln#2\empty^^J%
          \MetaPrefix ^^J%
          \MetaPrefix\space End of file `\outFileName'.%
  }}%
}
```

`\usepreamble` `\usepostamble` Macros for selecting [pre/post]amble to be used.

```
\def\usepreamble#1{\def\currentpreamble{#1}}
\def\usepostamble#1{\def\currentpostamble{#1}}
```

`\nopreamble` `\nopostamble` Shortcuts for disabling the writing of [pre/post]ambles. This is not done by disabling `\WritePreamble` or `\WritePostamble` since that wouldn't revertable

afterwards. Instead the empty [pre/post]ambles are handled specially in those macros.

```
\def\nopreamble{\usepreamble\empty}
\def\nopostamble{\usepostamble\empty}
```

\preamble
\postamble

For backward compatibility we provide these macros defining default preamble and postamble.

```
\def\preamble{\usepreamble\defaultpreamble
  \declarepreamble\defaultpreamble}
\def\postamble{\usepostamble\defaultpostamble
  \declarepostamble\defaultpostamble}
```

\org@preamble
\org@postamble

Default values to use if nothing different is provided.

```
\declarepreamble\org@preamble

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

For the copyright see the source file.

Any modified versions of this file must be renamed
with new filenames distinct from \outFileName.

For distribution of the original source see the terms
for copying and modification in the file \inFileName.

This generated file may be distributed as long as the
original source files, as listed above, are part of the
same distribution. (The sources need not necessarily be
in the same archive or directory.)
\endpreamble

\edef\org@postamble{\string\endinput^^J%
  \MetaPrefix ^^J%
  \MetaPrefix\space End of file `\outFileName'.%
  }

\let\defaultpreamble\org@preamble
\let\defaultpostamble\org@postamble

\usepreamble\defaultpreamble
```

```
\usepostamble\defaultpostamble
```

\originaldefault The default preamble header changed in v2.5 to allow distribution of generated files as long as source also distributed. If you need the original default, not allowing distribution of generated files add `\usepreamble\originaldefault` to your .ins files. Note then that your file can not be included in most TeX distributions on CD which are distributed 'pre-installed' with all LaTeX files extracted form the documented sources and moved to a suitable directory in TeX's search path.

```
\declarepreamble\originaldefault

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

For the copyright see the source file.

You are *not* allowed to modify this file.

You are *not* allowed to distribute this file.
For distribution of the original source see the terms
for copying and modification in the file \inFileName.

\endpreamble
```

\WritePreamble

```
\def\WritePreamble#1{%
```

We write out only non-empty preambles.

```
  \expandafter\ifx\csname pre@\@stripstring#1\endcsname\empty
  \else
    \edef\outFileName{\@stripstring#1}%
```

Then the reference lines that tell from what source file(s) the stripped file was created and user supplied preamble.

```
    \StreamPut#1{\csname pre@\@stripstring#1\endcsname}%
  \fi}
```

\WritePostamble Postamble attributed to #1 is written out. The last line written identifies the file again.

```
\def\WritePostamble#1{%
```

We write out only non-empty postambles.

```
  \expandafter\ifx\csname post@\@stripstring#1\endcsname\empty
  \else
    \edef\outFileName{\@stripstring#1}%
    \StreamPut#1{\csname post@\@stripstring#1\endcsname}%
  \fi}
```

9.8 Support for writing to specified directories

As we've seen before every output file is written to directory specified by the value of \destdir current at the moment of this file's \file declaration.

\usedir This macro when called should translate its one argument into a directory name and define \destdir to that value. The default for \usedir is to ignore its argument and return name of current directory (if known). This can be changed by commands from docstrip.cfg file.

\showdirectory is used just to display directory name for user's information.

```
\def\usedir#1{\edef\destdir{\WriteToDir}}
\def\showdirectory#1{\WriteToDir}
```

\BaseDirectory This is config file command for specifying root directory of the TEX hierarchy. It enables the whole directory selecting mechanism by redefining \usedir. First make sure that the directory syntax commands have been set up by calling \@setwritedir, so that the value of \dirsep used by the \edef is (hopefully) correct.

```
\def\BaseDirectory#1{%
  \@setwritetodir
  \let\usedir\alt@usedir
  \let\showdirectory\showalt@directory
  \edef\basedir{#1\dirsep}}
```

`\convsep` This macro loops through slashes in its argument replacing them with current `\dirsep`. It should be called `\convsep some/directory/name/\qStop` (with slash on the end).

```
\def\convsep#1/#2\qStop{%
  #1\ifx\qStop#2\qStop \pesvnoc\fi\convsep\dirsep#2\qStop}
\def\pesvnoc#1\qStop{\fi}
```

`\alt@usedir` Directory name construction macro enabling writing to various directories.

```
\def\alt@usedir#1{%
  \Name\ifx{dir@#1}\relax
    \undefined@directory{#1}%
  \else
    \edef\destdir{\csname dir@#1\endcsname}%
  \fi}
\def\showalt@directory#1{%
  \Name\ifx{dir@#1}\relax
    \showundef@directory{#1}%
  \else\csname dir@#1\endcsname\fi}
```

`\undefined@directory` This macro comes into action when undefined label is spotted. The action is to raise an error and define `\destdir` to point to the current directory.

```
\def\undefined@directory#1{%
  \errhelp{docstrip.cfg should specify a target directory for^^J%
   #1 using \DeclareDir or \UseTDS.}%
  \errmessage{You haven't defined the output directory for `#1'.^^J%
            Subsequent files will be written to the current directory}%
  \let\destdir\WriteToDir
  }
\def\showundef@directory#1{UNDEFINED (label is #1)}
```

`\undefined@TDSdirectory` This happens when label is undefined while using TDS. The label is converted to use proper separators and appended to base directory name.

```
\def\undefined@TDSdirectory#1{%
  \edef\destdir{%
    \basedir\convsep#1/\qStop
  }}
\def\showundef@TDSdirectory#1{\basedir\convsep#1/\qStop}
```

\UseTDS Change of behaviour for undefined labels is done simply:

```
\def\UseTDS{%
  \@setwritetodir
  \let\undefined@directory\undefined@TDSdirectory
  \let\showundef@directory\showundef@TDSdirectory
  }
```

\DeclareDir This macro remaps some directory name to another.

```
\def\DeclareDir{\@ifnextchar*{\DeclareDirX}{\DeclareDirX\basedir*}}
\def\DeclareDirX#1*#2#3{%
  \@setwritetodir
  \Name\edef{dir@#2}{#1#3}}
```

9.8.1 Compatibility with older versions

\generateFile Main macro of previous versions of DocStrip.

```
\def\generateFile#1#2#3{{%
  \ifx t#2\askforoverwritetrue
  \else\askforoverwritefalse\fi
  \generate{\file{#1}{#3}}%
  }}
```

To support command files that were written for the first version of DocStrip the commands `\include` and `\processFile` are defined here. The use of this interface is not recommended as it may be removed in a future release of DocStrip.

\include To provide the DocStrip program with a list of options that should be included in the output the command `\include{`⟨*Options*⟩`}` can be used. This macro is meant to be used in conjunction with the `\processFile` command.

```
\def\include#1{\def\Options{#1}}
```

\processFile The macro `\processFile{`⟨*filename*⟩`}{`⟨*inext*⟩`}{`⟨*outext*⟩`}{`⟨*t*|*f*⟩`}` can be used when a single input file is used to produce a single output file. The macro is also used in the interactive mode of the DocStrip program.

The arguments ⟨*inext*⟩ and ⟨*outext*⟩ denote the extensions of the input and output files respectively. The fourth argument can be used to specify if an existing file should be overwritten without asking. If ⟨*t*⟩ is specified the program will ask for permission before overwriting an existing file.

This macro is defined using the more generic macro `\generateFile`.

```
912 \def\processFile#1#2#3#4{%
913   \generateFile{#1.#3}{#4}{\from{#1.#2}{\Options}}}
```

`\processfile` `\generatefile` Early versions of DocStrip defined `\processfile` and `\generatefile` instead of the commands as they are defined in this version. To remain upwards compatible, we still provide these commands, but issue a warning when they are used.

```
914 \def\processfile{\Msg{%
915     ^^Jplease use \string\processFile\space instead of
916        \string\processfile!^^J}%
917     \processFile}
918 \def\generatefile{\Msg{%
919     ^^Jplease use \string\generateFile\space instead of
920       \string\generatefile!^^J}%
921     \generateFile}
```

9.9 Limiting open file streams

(This section was written by Mark Wooding)

`\maxfiles` Some operating systems with duff libraries or other restrictions can't cope with all the files which DocStrip tries to output at once. A configuration file can say `\maxfiles{`⟨*number*⟩`}` to describe the maximum limit for the environment.

I'll need a counter for this value, so I'd better allocate one.

```
922 \newcount\@maxfiles
```

The configuration command `\maxfiles` is just slightly prettier than an assignment, for LaTeX people. It also gives me an opportunity to check that the limit is vaguely sensible. I need at least 4 streams:

1. A batch file.

2. A sub batch file, which LaTeX's installation utility uses.

3. An input stream for reading an unstripped file.

4. An output stream for writing a stripped file.

```
\def\maxfiles#1{%
  \@maxfiles#1\relax
  \ifnum\@maxfiles<4
    \errhelp{I'm not a magician.  I need at least four^^J%
             streams to be able to work properly, but^^J%
             you've only let me use \the\@maxfiles.}%
    \errmessage{\noexpand\maxfiles limit is too strict.}%
    \@maxfiles4
  \fi
}
```

Since batchfiles are now `\input`ed there should be no default limit here. I'll just use some abstract large number.

```
\maxfiles{1972} % year of my birth (MW)
```

`\maxoutfiles` Maybe there's a restriction on just output streams. (Well, there is: I know, because TeX only allows 16.) I may as well allow the configuration to set this up.

Again, I need a counter.

```
\newcount\@maxoutfiles
```

And now the macro. I need at least one output stream which I think is reasonable.

```
\def\maxoutfiles#1{%
  \@maxoutfiles=#1\relax
  \ifnum\@maxoutfiles<1
    \@maxoutfiles1
    \errhelp{I'm not a magician.  I need at least one output^^J%
             stream to be able to do anything useful at all.^^J%
             Please be reasonable.}%
    \errmessage{\noexpand\maxoutfiles limit is insane}%
  \fi
}
```

The default limit is 16, because that's what TEX says.

```
\maxoutfiles{16}
```

`\checkfilelimit` This checks the file limit when a new batch file is started. If there's fewer than two files left here, we're not going to be able to strip any files. The file limit counter is local to the group which is set up around `\batchinput`, so that's all pretty cool.

```
\def\checkfilelimit{%
  \advance\@maxfiles\m@ne
  \ifnum\@maxfiles<2 %
    \errhelp{There aren't enough streams left to do any unpacking.^^J%
             I can't do anything about this, so complain at the^^J%
             person who made such a complicated installation.}%
    \errmessage{Too few streams left.}%
    \end
  \fi
}
```

9.10 Interaction with the user

`\strip@meaning` Throw away the first part of `\meaning` output.

```
\def\strip@meaning#1>{}
```

`\processbatchFile` When DocStrip is run it always tries to use a batch file.

For this purpose it calls the macro `\processbatchFile`.

The first thing is to check if there are any input streams left.

```
\def\processbatchFile{%
  \checkfilelimit
  \let\next\relax
```

Now we try to open the batch file for reading.

```
  \openin\inputcheck \batchfile\relax
  \ifeof\inputcheck
```

If we didn't succeed in opening the file, we assume that it does not exist. If we tried the default filename, we silently continue; the DocStrip program will switch to interactive mode in this case.

```
962     \ifDefault
963     \else
```

If we failed to open the user-supplied file, something is wrong and we warn him about it. This will also result in a switch to interactive mode.

```
964       \errhelp
965         {A batchfile specified in \batchinput could not be found.}%
966       \errmessage{^^J%
967            **************************************************^^J%
968            * Could not find your \string\batchfile=\batchfile.^^J%
969            **************************************************}%
970     \fi
971   \else
```

When we were successful in opening a file, we again have to check whether it was the default file. In that case we tell the user we found that file and ask him if he wants to use it.

```
972     \ifDefault
973       \Msg{**************************************************^^J%
974            * Batchfile \DefaultbatchFile\space found Use it? (y/n)?}%
975       \Ask\answer{%
976             **************************************************}%
977     \else
```

When it was the user-supplied file we can safely assume he wants to use it so we set `\answer` to `y`.

```
978       \let\answer\y
979     \fi
```

If the macro `\answer` contains a `y` we can read in the batchfile. We do it in an indirect way—after completing `\if`s.

```
980     \ifx\answer\y
981       \closein\inputcheck
982       \def\next{\@@input\batchfile\relax}%
```

```
    \fi
  \fi
  \next}
```

\ReportTotals The macro \ReportTotals can be used to report total statistics for all files processed. This code is only included in the program if the option stats is included.

```
⟨*stats⟩
\def\ReportTotals{%
  \ifnum\NumberOfFiles>\@ne
    \Msg{Overall statistics:^^J%
         Files \space processed: \the\NumberOfFiles^^J%
         Lines \space processed: \the\TotalprocessedLines^^J%
         Comments removed: \the\TotalcommentsRemoved^^J%
         Comments \space passed: \the\TotalcommentsPassed^^J%
         Codelines passed: \the\TotalcodeLinesPassed}%
  \fi}
⟨/stats⟩
```

\SetFileNames The macro \SetFileNames is used when the program runs in interactive mode and the user was asked to supply extensions and a list of filenames.

```
\def\SetFileNames{%
    \edef\sourceFileName{\MainFileName.\infileext}%
    \edef\destFileName{\MainFileName.\outfileext}}
```

\CheckFileNames In interactive mode, the user gets asked for the extensions for the input and output files. Also the name or names of the input files (without extension) is asked for. Then the names of the input and output files are constructed from this information by \SetFileNames. This assumes that the name of the input file is the same as the name of the output file. But we should not write to the same file we're reading from so the extensions should differ.

The macro \CheckFileNames makes sure that the output goes to a different file to the one where the input comes from.

```
\def\CheckFileNames{%
    \ifx\sourceFileName\destFileName
```

If input and output files are the same we signal an error and stop processing.

```
    \Msg{^^J%
   !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!^^J%
   ! It is not possible to read from and write to the same file !^^J%
   !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!^^J}%
    \Continuefalse
  \else
```

If they are not the same we check if the input file exists by trying to open it for reading.

```
    \Continuetrue
    \immediate\openin\inFile \sourceFileName\relax
    \ifeof\inFile
```

If an end of file was found, the file couldn't be opened, so we signal an error and stop processing.

```
      \Msg{^^J%
            !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!^^J%
            ! Your input file `\sourceFileName' was not found !^^J%
            !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!^^J}%
      \Continuefalse
    \else
```

The last check we have to make is if the output file already exists. Therefore we try to open it for reading. As a precaution we first close the input stream.

```
      \immediate\closein\inFile
      \immediate\openin\inFile\destdir \destFileName\relax
      \ifeof\inFile
```

If this fails, it didn't exist and all is well.

```
        \Continuetrue
      \else
```

If opening of the output file for reading succeeded we have to ask the user if he wants to overwrite it. We assume he doesn't want to overwrite it, so the switch `\ifContinue` is initially set to ⟨*false*⟩. Only if he answers the question positively with '`y`' or '`yes`' we set the switch back to ⟨*true*⟩.

```
          \Continuefalse
          \Ask\answer{File \destdir\destFileName\space already
                      exists
                      \ifx\empty\destdir somewhere \fi
                      on the system.^^J%
                      Overwrite it%
                      \ifx\empty\destdir\space if necessary\fi
                      ? [y/n]}%
          \ifx\y  \answer \Continuetrue \else
          \ifx\yes\answer \Continuetrue \else
          \fi\fi
        \fi
```

All checks have been performed now, so we can close any file that was opened just for this purpose.

```
      \fi
    \fi
    \closein\inFile}
```

`\interactive` The macro `\interactive` implements the interactive mode of the DocStrip program. The macro is implemented using the ⟨*while*⟩ construction. While the switch `\ifMoreFiles` remains true, we continue processing.

```
\def\interactive{%
  \whileswitch\ifMoreFiles\fi%
```

To keep macro redefinitions local we start a group and ask the user some questions about what he wants us to do.

```
  {\begingroup
     \AskQuestions
```

The names of the files that have to be processed are stored as a comma-separated list in the macro `\filelist` by `\AskQuestions`. We use a ⟨*for*⟩ loop to process the files one by one.

```
     \forlist\MainFileName:=\filelist
     \do
```

First the names of the input and output files are constructed and a check is made if all filename information is correct.

```
1043        \SetFileNames
1044        \CheckFileNames
1045        \ifContinue
```

If everything was well, produce output file.

```
1046        \generateFile{\destFileName}{f}%
1047                    {\from{\sourceFileName}{\Options}}
1048        \fi%
```

This process is repeated until `\filelist` is exhausted.

```
1049      \od
1050    \endgroup
```

Maybe the user wants more files to be processed, possibly with another set of options, so we give him the opportunity.

```
1051    \Ask\answer{More files to process (y/n)?}%
1052    \ifx\y  \answer\MoreFilestrue \else
1053    \ifx\yes\answer\MoreFilestrue \else
```

If he didn't want to process any more files, the switch `\ifMoreFiles` is set to ⟨*false*⟩ in order to interrupt the ⟨*while*⟩ loop.

```
1054                    \MoreFilesfalse\fi\fi
1055  }}
```

`\AskQuestions` The macro `\AskQuestions` is called by `\interactive` to get some information from the user concerning the files that need to be processed.

```
1056 \def\AskQuestions{%
1057    \Msg{^^J%
1058         ************************************************}%
```

We want to know the extension of the input files,

```
1059    \Ask\infileext{%
1060         * First type the extension of your input file(s): \space  *}%
1061    \Msg{************************************************^^J^^J%
1062         ************************************************}%
```

the extension of the output files,

```
\Ask\outfileext{%
     * Now type the extension of your output file(s) \space: *}%
\Msg{**************************************************^^J^^J%
     **************************************************}%
```

if options are to be included and

```
\Ask\Options{%
   * Now type the name(s) of option(s) to include \space\space: *}%
\Msg{**************************************************^^J^^J%
     **************************************************^^J%
   * Finally give the list of input file(s) without \space\space*}%
```

the name of the input file or a list of names, separated by commas.

```
\Ask\filelist{%
     * extension separated by commas if necessary %
                                \space\space\space\space: *}%
\Msg{**************************************************^^J}}%
```

9.11 The main program

When TEX processes the DocStrip program it displays a message about the version of the program and its function on the terminal.

```
\Msg{Utility: `docstrip' \fileversion\space <\filedate>^^J%
     English documentation \space\space\space <\docdate>}%
\Msg{^^J%
     ************************************************************^^J%
     * This program converts documented macro-files into fast *^^J%
     * loadable files by stripping off (nearly) all comments! *^^J%
     ************************************************************^^J}%
```

`\WriteToDir` Macro `\WriteToDir` is either empty or holds the prefix necessary to read a file from the current directory. Under UNIX this is `./` but a lot of other systems adopted this concept. This macro is a default value for `\destdir`.

The definition of this macro is now delayed until `\@setwritedir` is called.

`\makepathname` This macro should define `\@pathname` to full path name made by combining current value of `\destdir` with its one argument being a file name. Its default

value defined here is suitable for UNIX, MS-DOS and Macintosh, but for some systems it may be needed to redefine this in `docstrip.cfg` file. We provide such redefinition for VMS here.

Macro `\dirsep` holds directory separator specific for a system. Default value suitable for UNIX and DOS is slash. It comes in action when `\usedir` labels are used directly.

The definition of this macro is now delayed until `\@setwritedir` is called.

`\@setwritedir` The following tests try to automatically set the macros `\WriteToDir`, `\dirname` and `\makepathname` in Unix, Mac, or VMS style. The tests are not run at the top level but held in this macro so that a configuration file has a chance to define `\WriteToDir` which allows the other two to be set automatically. The tests could more simply be run after the configuration file is read, but the configuration commands like `\BaseDirectory` need (at least at present) to have `\dirsep` correctly defined. It does not define any command that is already defined, so by defining these commands a configuration file can produce different effects for special needs. So this command is called by `BaseDirectory`, `\UseTDS`, `\DeclareDir` and finally at the top level after the cfg is run. It begins by redefining itself to be a no-op so it effectively is only called once.

```
\def\@setwritetodir{%
  \let\setwritetodir\relax

  \ifx\WriteToDir\@undefined
    \ifx\@currdir\@undefined
      \def\WriteToDir{}%
    \else
      \let\WriteToDir\@currdir
    \fi
  \fi

  \let\destdir\WriteToDir
```

VMS Style.

```
  \def\tmp{[]}%
  \ifx\tmp\WriteToDir
    \ifx\dirsep\@undefined
```

```
      \def\dirsep{.}%
    \fi
    \ifx\makepathname\@undefined
      \def\makepathname##1{%
        \edef\@pathname{\ifx\WriteToDir\destdir
          \WriteToDir\else[\destdir]\fi##1}}%
    \fi
  \fi
```

Unix and Mac styles.

```
  \ifx\dirsep\@undefined
    \def\dirsep{/}%
    \def\tmp{:}%
    \ifx\tmp\WriteToDir
      \def\dirsep{:}%
    \fi
  \fi

  \ifx\makepathname\@undefined
    \def\makepathname##1{%
      \edef\@pathname{\destdir\ifx\empty\destdir\else
           \ifx\WriteToDir\destdir\else\dirsep\fi\fi##1}}%
  \fi}
```

If the user has a `docstrip.cfg` file, use it now. This macro tries to read `docstrip.cfg` file. If this succeeds executes its first argument, otherwise the second.

```
\immediate\openin\inputcheck=docstrip.cfg\relax
\ifeof\inputcheck
  \Msg{%
     ********************************************************^^J%
     * No Configuration file found, using default settings. *^^J%
     ********************************************************^^J}%
\else
  \Msg{%
     ****************************************^^J%
     * Using Configuration file docstrip.cfg. *^^J%
     ****************************************^^J}%
  \closein\inputcheck
  \afterfi{\@@input docstrip.cfg\relax}
\fi
```

Now run `\@setwritedir` in case it has not already been run by a command in a configuration file.

```
\@setwritetodir
```

`\process@first@batchfile` Process the batch file, and then terminate cleanly. This may be set to `\relax` for 'new style' batch files that do not start with `\def\batchfile{`…

```
\def\process@first@batchfile{%
  \processbatchFile
  \ifnum\NumberOfFiles=\z@
    \interactive
  \fi
  \endbatchfile}
```

`\endbatchfile` User level command to end batch file processing. At the top level, returns totals and then stops TEX. At nested levels just does `\endinput`.

```
\def\endbatchfile{%
  \iftopbatchfile
⟨*stats⟩
    \ReportTotals
⟨/stats⟩
    \expandafter\end
  \else
    \endinput
  \fi}
```

Now we see whether to process a batch file.

`\@jobname` Jobname (catcode 12)

```
\edef\@jobname{\lowercase{\def\noexpand\@jobname{\jobname}}}%
\@jobname
```

`\@docstrip` docstrip (catcode 12)

```
\def\@docstrip{docstrip}%
\edef\@docstrip{\expandafter\strip@meaning\meaning\@docstrip}
```

First check whether the user has defined the control sequence `\batchfile`. If he did, it should contain the name of the file to process. If he didn't, try

the current file, unless that is `docstrip.tex` in which case a default name is tried. Whether or not the default batch file is used is remembered by setting the switch `\ifDefault` to ⟨*true*⟩ or ⟨*false*⟩.

```
\Defaultfalse

\ifx\undefined\batchfile
```

`\@jobname` is lowercase jobname (catcode 12)
`\@docstrip` is docstrip (catcode 12)

```
  \ifx\@jobname\@docstrip
```

Set the batchfile to the default

```
    \let\batchfile\DefaultbatchFile
    \Defaulttrue
```

Else don't process a new batchfile, just carry on with past the end of this file. In this case processing will move to the initial batchfile which *must* then be terminated by `\endbatchfile` or TEX will fall to the star prompt.

```
  \else
    \let\process@first@batchfile\relax
  \fi
\fi
\process@first@batchfile

⟨/program⟩
```