Typeset Code Listings and Emulate Console Screenshots with LATEX Beautifully

https://github.com/xziyue/latex-beautiful-listings-screenshot

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1 Quick Start Guide

- 1. Download customlisting.sty and place it in your project folder.
- 2. Load the package with \usepackage{customlisting}.

This package provides the following environments:

- tcbconsole, tcbconsole*
- tcbcode, tcbcode*
- tcbverbatim, tcbverbatim*

This package also provides the following commands:

- tcbinputcode, tcbinputcode*
- tcbinputverbatim, tcbinputverbatim*

The starred environments/commands offer *unbreakable* listing boxes; while normal ones are *breakable*.

2 Typeset Source Code Listings

• Typeset source code inside TEX files

```
1 \begin{tcbcode}{cpp}
2 #include <iostream>
3 using namespace std;
4
5 int main(){
6    cout<<"Hello World\n";
7    return 0;
8 }
9 \end{tcbcode}</pre>
```

```
Code
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main(){
5    cout<<"Hello World\n";
6    return 0;
7 }</pre>
```

• Typeset source code from external source files

```
1 \tcbinputcode*{cpp}{example.cpp}
```

```
Code
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main(){
5    cout<<"Hello World\n";
6    return 0;
7 }</pre>
```

• Inline source code

```
| \cinline|printf("%s", "some text");|
| 2 \pyinline|map(lambda x:x, [1, 2])|
| 3 \rawinline|raw value|
```

```
printf("%s", "some text"); map(lambda x:x, [1, 2]) raw value
```

• Declare inline macros for other languages

```
| \newmintinline[rubyinline]{ruby}{frame=none, fontsize=\fontsize{10}{10}}
| 2 \rubyinline|puts 'Hello, world!'|
```

```
puts 'Hello, world!'
```

3 Typeset Generic Verbatims

• Typeset generic verbatims inside TEX files

• Typeset generic verbatims from external files

```
| \tcbinputverbatim*{wireshark.txt}
```

```
Time
                                                                                                                                                Protocol Length Info
                                     1186
118 0.159070602
119 0.177751097
120 0.178038905
:4009:802:
121 0.178444739
122 0.180362133
                                                                                                                                                             (The Section 2015) 443 [ACK] Seq=936 Ack=52751 Win=2933 Len=0 TSval=2838670553 TSecr=302725484  
140 Standard query response 07829b A fonts_gstatic.com CMAME gstaticadssl.l.google.com A 172.217.1.35 OPT  
152 Standard query response 07826b AMA fonts_gstatic.com CMAME gstaticadssl.l.google.com AAAA 2607:E800
                                                                                                                                                                                              $$655-$43 [EN] Seq=0 Usin=64800 Lea=0 MSS-1440 SACK_PERM=1 TSVal=40167760 TSecr=0 WS=128 485 42188 [ACK] Seq=1883 Ack=1337 Win=68096 Lea=0 TSVal=319629076 TSecr=2838670536 485-53154 [ACK] Seq=1883 Ack=1337 Win=68096 Lea=0 TSVal=319629076 TSecr=2838670536 485-53154 [ACK] Seq=591 Ack=591 Win=68016 Lea=0 TSVal=131954810 TSecr=356743249 Serrer Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data 51555-$43 [ACK] Seq=591 Ack=213 Win=64768 Lea=0 TSVal=356743285 TSecr=161394811 Change Cipher Spec, Application Data 4650 [ACK] Seq=5751 Ack=936 Win=609 Lea=0 TSVal=390275520 TSecr=2838670548 485-3956 [CSW, MCV] Second Acked Win=6583 Lea=0 TSVal=390275520 TSecr=2838670548
                                            2607:f8b0:4009:806::2003 2604:6000:1419:404a::6 TCP 2607:f8b0:4009:806::2003 2604:6000:1419:404a::6 TLSv1.3
                                           2604-6000-1419-404a:6 2607-f8b0-4009-806::2003 TCP
2604-6000-1419-404a:6 2607-f8b0-4009-806:2003 TLSr1.3
2604-6000-1419-404a:6 2607-f8b0-4009-806:2003 TLSr1.3
2604-6000-1419-404a:6 2607-f8b0-4009-806:2003 TLSr1.3
2604-6000-1419-404a:6 2607-f8b0-4009-806:2003 TLSr1.3
130 0.194787446
                                            2607:f8b0:4009:805::2004 2604:6000:1419:404a::6 TCP
                                                                                                                                                                                              445> 39596 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1360 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=3015134314 TSecr=4016727607
131 0.211610817
                                          2607:f8b0:4009:802::2003 2604:6000:1419:404a::6 TCP
132 0.211641489
                                          2604:6000:1419:404a::6 2607:f8b0:4009:802::2003 TCP
                                                                                                                                                                                              39596> 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=4016727640 TSecr=3015134314
```

4 Typeset Console Screenshots

Typesetting console screenshots is a bit trickier. By far, it can be done most conveniently on Ubuntu 18.04+. The key is to convert ANSI color codes used by the console into HTML. As it is shown in Figure 1, on Ubuntu 18.04+, this can be done simply by selecting the desired region, right click and select "Copy as HTML". On other platforms, this should be also doable by dumping the terminal output to a file and using a conversion tool such as ansi2html.



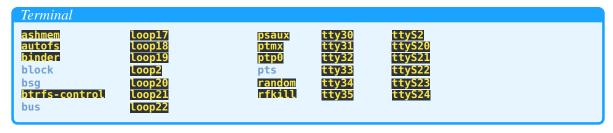
Figure 1: Converting terminal output to HTML on Ubuntu 18.04+.

Generally speaking, one needs to fulfill the following requirements:

- 1. Have a way of converting terminal output to HTML.
- 2. Be able to run the html2latex LaTeX Python script. Currently, the script is dependent on wxPython, TexSoup and PyLaTeX. Notice that this software is very primitive and does not support many HTML features.

To typeset this screenshot in LATEX, one needs to run html2latex and paste the HTML in the upper text box. By pressing the "Convert" button, the corresponding LATEX code will appear in the lower text box, as it is shown in Figure 2. The result is shown as below.

```
| \input{console-dev.txt}
```



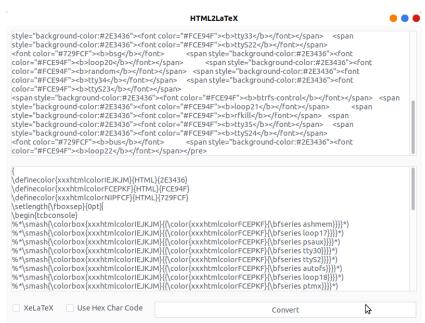


Figure 2: Using html2latex to convert HTML to LATEX.

Other classic command-line tools, such as emacs, are supported as well.

Terminal
File Edit Ontions Ruffers Tools Help

File Edit Options Buffers Tools Help
Emacs tutorial. See end for copying conditions.

Emacs commands generally involve the CONTROL key (sometimes labeled CTRL or CTL) or the META key (sometimes labeled EDIT or ALT). Rather than write that in full each time, we'll use the following abbreviations:

C—<chr> means hold the CONTROL key while typing the character <chr> Thus, C—f would be: hold the CONTROL key and type f.

M—<chr> means hold the META or EDIT or ALT key down while typing <chr>. If there is no META, EDIT or ALT key, instead press and release the ESC key and then type <chr>. We write <ESC> for the ESC key.

Important note: to end the Emacs session, type C—x C—c. (Two characters.)
To quit a partially entered command, type C—g.

4.1 Unicode Support

Very frequently, the terminal output contains Unicode characters. For TEXdistribution that supports Unicode input natively (e.g. XELEX, LualETEX), this should not be a problem. Just remember to tick the "XeLaTeX" check box in html2latex.

As for the most commonly used pdfLATEX, special treatment is needed. The solution is to use the \unichar command provided by loading \usepackage[utf8x]{inputenc}. Therefore, if you are using pdfLATEX and there is Unicode character inside the terminal output, you should do the following:

- 1. Make sure to include \usepackage [utf8x] {inputenc} in your preamble.
- 2. Put customlisting-unicode.sty into your project folder and load it with \usepackage{customlisting-unicode}.
- 3. In html2latex, make sure "XeLaTeX" is unchecked.

A pdfLATeX example is shown as below. However, keep in mind that this Unicode support is extremely limited: many characters are simply unavailable in pdfLATeX.

```
Terminal
(base) user@machine: ~/latex.typeset.listings/doc$ cat unicode_test.txt
Basic Latin
! " # $ % & ' ( ) * +
Latin-1 Supplement
    i ¢ f x ¥ | § " © a
Latin Extended—A
Ā ā Ă ă Ć Ć Ĉ Ĉ C
```

5 Add Captions