genpro

Generate and build \LaTeX papers.

Christopher Rodriguez

<2022-03-08 Tue 14:46>

Contents

1	Concept 2					
	1.1	Overview				
2	Generic Project Files					
	2.1	README				
	2.2	LICENSE				
	2.3	Changelog				
	2.4	AUTHORS				
	2.5	gitignore				
3	Language Project Files					
	3.1	Bootstrap				
	3.2	Configure				
		3.2.1 Initialize				
		3.2.2 Configure Options				
		3.2.3 Guile Options				
		3.2.4 Wrap Up				
	3.3	Make				
		3.3.1 Guile				
		3.3.2 Sources				
		3.3.3 Additional Dist Files				
		3.3.4 Binaries				
		3.3.5 Tests				
		3.3.6 Cleaning Targets				
		3.3.7 Actual Work				
		3.3.8 Cleanup				

	3.4	am	. 38				
	3.5			39			
4	Code						
	4.1	Librar	у	40			
		4.1.1	Preamble	40			
		4.1.2	Data Structure	40			
		4.1.3	Sanitize Strings	41			
		4.1.4	Build File Name	42			
		4.1.5	Build Meta File	43			
		4.1.6	Other Build Functions	45			
		4.1.7	Make File	50			
		4.1.8	Make Project	51			
		4.1.9	Compile Project	52			
	4.2	Execu	table	53			
		4.2.1	Preamble	54			
		4.2.2	Main Function	54			
5	Tests 5						
	5.1	Main Tests					
		5.1.1		56			
		5.1.2	Basic Tests	56			
		5.1.3	Main	56			

1 Concept

This is a literate programming file made to support the genpro project.

This section is reserved for a high-level abstract description of what the genpro is. In particular, the overview should walk through the program flow as much as possible, to ensure clarity of thought before coding begins.

1.1 Overview

This space intentionally left blank. Please fill it in with more details before You actually start coding.

2 Generic Project Files

These files exist in every repository, or should, anyway. As this is a literate programming file, however, they are also included here. While they can

mostly stand for themselves, I will add a sentence or two about each, as well as any deviations from the norm for this specific repo.

2.1 README

This is the all-important gateway into the repository. I follow Make a README's specification in all of my projects, as I think it is important to standardize such an outward-facing part of the documentation.

```
# genpro
One Line Description.
## Installation
There are a couple ways to install this package.
### GNU Guix
If You use [GNU Guix][a], this package is on [my channel][b]. Once You have it
set up, You can just run:
...
guix pull
guix install genpro
""
### Source
If You don't want to use [GNU Guix][a], You can clone this repo and install it
Yourself.
## Usage
""bash
genpro
""
## Contributing
Pull Requests are welcome, as are bugfixes and extensions. Please open
```

issues as needed. If You contribute a feature, needs to be tests and documentation.

License
[AGPL-3.0][c]

[a]: https://guix.gnu.org/

[b]: https://sr.ht/~yewscion/yewscion-guix-channel/
[c]: https://choosealicense.com/licenses/agpl-3.0/

2.2 LICENSE

I am a huge supporter of Free Software, and as such generally use licenses to support that stance.

I want to avoid my code being locked away into something someone else is doing, and I want to encourage others to also create Free Software. I use the GNU Affero General Public License for most of my work because of this. However, if You want to debate licenses, I am open to a casual, friendly discussion.

I chose the following license for this project, for reasons that should be explained here if they differ from the above.

GNU AFFERO GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 3, 19 November 2007

Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. https://fsf.org/ Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The GNU Affero General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works, specifically designed to ensure cooperation with the community in the case of network server software.

The licenses for most software and other practical works are designed to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By contrast, our General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it remains free software for all its users.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

Developers that use our General Public Licenses protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

A secondary benefit of defending all users' freedom is that improvements made in alternate versions of the program, if they receive widespread use, become available for other developers to incorporate. Many developers of free software are heartened and encouraged by the resulting cooperation. However, in the case of software used on network servers, this result may fail to come about. The GNU General Public License permits making a modified version and letting the public access it on a server without ever releasing its source code to the public.

The GNU Affero General Public License is designed specifically to ensure that, in such cases, the modified source code becomes available to the community. It requires the operator of a network server to provide the source code of the modified version running there to the users of that server. Therefore, public use of a modified version, on a publicly accessible server, gives the public access to the source code of the modified version.

An older license, called the Affero General Public License and published by Affero, was designed to accomplish similar goals. This is a different license, not a version of the Affero GPL, but Affero has released a new version of the Affero GPL which permits relicensing under this license.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

O. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or

modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.
- b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".
- c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.
- d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display

Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

- a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.
- b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.
- c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This

alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

- d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.
- e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods,

procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

7. Additional Terms.

"Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions.

Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately

under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by this License without regard to the additional permissions.

When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work, for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

- a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or
- b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal Notices displayed by works containing it; or
- c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in reasonable ways as different from the original version; or
- d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or authors of the material; or
- e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or
- f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the recipient, for any liability that these contractual assumptions directly impose on those licensors and authors.

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered "further restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program as you received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it is

governed by this License along with a term that is a further restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document contains a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under this License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the terms of that license document, provided that the further restriction does not survive such relicensing or conveying.

If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section, you must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice indicating where to find the applicable terms.

Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in the form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions; the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate or modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License (including any patent licenses granted under the third paragraph of section 11).

However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a) provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly and finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the copyright holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable means prior to 60 days after the cessation.

Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of the violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you have received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from that copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days after your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under

this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same material under section 10.

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However, nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered work results from an entity transaction, each party to that transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under this License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based. The work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor version".

A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired or hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner, permitted by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor version, but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a consequence of further modification of the contributor version. For purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to grant patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License.

Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide, royalty-free patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims, to make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify and propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent (such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a patent against the party.

If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license, and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a publicly available network server or other readily accessible means, then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that

country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of, a covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate, modify or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent license you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the covered work and works based on it.

A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include within the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that are specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a covered work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that is in the business of distributing software, under which you make payment to the third party based on the extent of your activity of conveying the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the parties who would receive the covered work from you, a discriminatory patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b) primarily for and in connection with specific products or compilations that contain the covered work, unless you entered into that arrangement, or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

13. Remote Network Interaction; Use with the GNU General Public License.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, if you modify the Program, your modified version must prominently offer all users interacting with it remotely through a computer network (if your version supports such interaction) an opportunity to receive the Corresponding Source of your version by providing access to the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge, through some standard or customary means of facilitating copying of software. This Corresponding Source shall include the Corresponding Source for any work covered by version 3 of the GNU General Public License that is incorporated pursuant to the following paragraph.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed under version 3 of the GNU General Public License into a single combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of this License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered work, but the work with which it is combined will remain governed by version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

14. Revised Versions of this License.

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the GNU Affero General Public License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU Affero General Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that numbered version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of the GNU Affero General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the GNU Affero General Public License can be used, that proxy's

public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR CONVEYS THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER PROGRAMS), EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability provided above cannot be given local legal effect according to their terms, reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely approximates an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies a copy of the Program in return for a fee.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Affero General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Affero General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Affero General Public License along with this program. If not, see https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

If your software can interact with users remotely through a computer network, you should also make sure that it provides a way for users to get its source. For example, if your program is a web application, its interface could display a "Source" link that leads users to an archive of the code. There are many ways you could offer source, and different solutions will be better for different programs; see section 13 for the specific requirements.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school,

if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if necessary. For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU AGPL, see https://www.gnu.org/licenses/.

2.3 Changelog

All updates to this repository should be logged here. I follow Keep a Changelog's recommendations here, because again, standardization is important for outward-facing documentation.

It's worth noting here that I will keep the links updated to the Sourcehut repository commits, as that is the main place I will be uploading the source to share.

```
# Changelog
All notable changes to this project will be documented in this file.

The format is based on [Keep a Changelog](https://keepachangelog.com/en/1.0.0/),
and this projectadheres to [Semantic Versioning](https://semver.org/spec/v2.0.0.html).

## [Unreleased]
### Added
-
### Changed
-
### Removed
-
```

2.4 AUTHORS

If You contribute to this repo, Your information belongs in this file. I will attempt to ensure this, but if You'd like to simply include Your information here in any pull requests, I am more than happy to accept that.

[Unreleased]: https://git.sr.ht/~yewscion/genpro/log

```
# This is the list of the genpro project's significant contributors.
#
# This does not necessarily list everyone who has contributed code. To see the
# full list of contributors, see the revision history in source control.
Christopher Rodriguez <yewscion@gmail.com>
```

2.5 .gitignore

This is an important file for any git repository. I generate mine using gitignore.io right now, and add to it as needed during work on the project.

The default I normally use include emacs, linux, common lisp, scheme, latex, and autotools. Any other software used should have things added to this file, or in place of this file.

```
# Created by https://www.toptal.com/developers/gitignore/api/emacs,linux,commonlisp,scl
# Edit at https://www.toptal.com/developers/gitignore?templates=emacs,linux,commonlisp
### Autotools ###
# http://www.gnu.org/software/automake
Makefile.in
/ar-lib
/mdate-sh
/py-compile
/test-driver
/ylwrap
.deps/
.dirstamp
# http://www.gnu.org/software/autoconf
autom4te.cache
/autoscan.log
/autoscan-*.log
/aclocal.m4
/compile
/config.cache
/config.guess
/config.h.in
/config.log
/config.status
/config.sub
/configure
/configure.scan
/depcomp
/install-sh
```

```
/missing
/stamp-h1
# https://www.gnu.org/software/libtool/
/ltmain.sh
# http://www.gnu.org/software/texinfo
/texinfo.tex
# http://www.gnu.org/software/m4/
m4/libtool.m4
m4/ltoptions.m4
m4/ltsugar.m4
m4/ltversion.m4
m4/lt~obsolete.m4
# Generated Makefile
# (meta build system like autotools,
# can automatically generate from config.status script
# (which is called by configure script))
Makefile
### Autotools Patch ###
### CommonLisp ###
*.FASL
*.fasl
*.lisp-temp
*.dfsl
*.pfsl
*.d64fsl
*.p64fsl
*.lx64fsl
*.1x32fs1
*.dx64fsl
*.dx32fs1
*.fx64fsl
```

```
*.fx32fs1
*.sx64fsl
*.sx32fs1
*.wx64fsl
*.wx32fs1
### Emacs ###
# -*- mode: gitignore; -*-
\#*\#
/.emacs.desktop
/.emacs.desktop.lock
*.elc
auto-save-list
tramp
.\#*
# Org-mode
.org-id-locations
*_{archive}
# flymake-mode
*_flymake.*
# eshell files
/eshell/history
/eshell/lastdir
# elpa packages
/elpa/
# reftex files
*.rel
# AUCTeX auto folder
/auto/
# cask packages
.cask/
dist/
```

```
# Flycheck
flycheck_*.el
# server auth directory
/server/
# projectiles files
.projectile
# directory configuration
.dir-locals.el
# network security
/network-security.data
### LaTeX ###
## Core latex/pdflatex auxiliary files:
*.aux
*.lof
*.log
*.lot
*.fls
*.out
*.toc
*.fmt
*.fot
*.cb
*.cb2
.*.1b
## Intermediate documents:
*.dvi
*.xdv
*-converted-to.*
# these rules might exclude image files for figures etc.
# *.ps
# *.eps
# *.pdf
```

```
## Generated if empty string is given at "Please type another file name for output:"
.pdf
## Bibliography auxiliary files (bibtex/biblatex/biber):
*.bbl
*.bcf
*.blg
*-blx.aux
*-blx.bib
*.run.xml
## Build tool auxiliary files:
*.fdb_latexmk
*.synctex
*.synctex(busy)
*.synctex.gz
*.synctex.gz(busy)
*.pdfsync
## Build tool directories for auxiliary files
# latexrun
latex.out/
## Auxiliary and intermediate files from other packages:
# algorithms
*.alg
*.loa
# achemso
acs-*.bib
# amsthm
*.thm
# beamer
*.nav
*.pre
*.snm
```

*.vrb

```
# changes
*.soc
# comment
*.cut
# cprotect
*.cpt
# elsarticle (documentclass of Elsevier journals)
*.spl
# endnotes
*.ent
# fixme
*.lox
# feynmf/feynmp
*.mf
*.mp
*.t[1-9]
*.t[1-9][0-9]
*.tfm
\#(r)(e)ledmac/(r)(e)ledpar
*.end
*.?end
*.[1-9]
*.[1-9][0-9]
*.[1-9][0-9][0-9]
*.[1-9]R
*.[1-9][0-9]R
*.[1-9][0-9][0-9]R
*.eledsec[1-9]
*.eledsec[1-9]R
*.eledsec[1-9][0-9]
*.eledsec[1-9][0-9]R
*.eledsec[1-9][0-9][0-9]
```

```
*.eledsec[1-9][0-9][0-9]R
# glossaries
*.acn
*.acr
*.glg
*.glo
*.gls
*.glsdefs
*.lzo
*.lzs
*.slg
*.slo
*.sls
# uncomment this for glossaries-extra (will ignore makeindex's style files!)
# *.ist
# gnuplot
*.gnuplot
*.table
# gnuplottex
*-gnuplottex-*
# gregoriotex
*.gaux
*.glog
*.gtex
# htlatex
*.4ct
*.4tc
*.idv
*.lg
*.trc
*.xref
# hyperref
```

*.brf

```
# knitr
*-concordance.tex
# TODO Uncomment the next line if you use knitr and want to ignore its generated tikz :
# *.tikz
*-tikzDictionary
# listings
*.lol
# luatexja-ruby
*.ltjruby
# makeidx
*.idx
*.ilg
*.ind
# minitoc
*.maf
*.mlf
*.mlt
*.mtc[0-9]*
*.slf[0-9]*
*.slt[0-9]*
*.stc[0-9]*
# minted
_minted*
*.pyg
# morewrites
*.mw
# newpax
*.newpax
# nomencl
*.nlg
```

*.nlo

```
*.nls
# pax
*.pax
# pdfpcnotes
*.pdfpc
# sagetex
*.sagetex.sage
*.sagetex.py
*.sagetex.scmd
# scrwfile
*.wrt
# svg
svg-inkscape/
# sympy
*.sout
*.sympy
sympy-plots-for-*.tex/
# pdfcomment
*.upa
*.upb
# pythontex
*.pytxcode
pythontex-files-*/
# tcolorbox
*.listing
# thmtools
*.loe
# TikZ & PGF
```

*.dpth

```
*.md5
```

*.auxlock

titletoc

*.ptc

todonotes

*.tdo

vhistory

- *.hst
- *.ver

easy-todo

*.lod

xcolor

*.xcp

xmpincl

*.xmpi

xindy

*.xdy

xypic precompiled matrices and outlines

- *.xyc
- *.xyd

endfloat

- *.ttt
- *.fff

Latexian

 ${\tt TSWLatexianTemp*}$

Editors:

- # WinEdt
- *.bak
- *.sav

```
# Texpad
.texpadtmp
# LyX
*.lyx~
# Kile
*.backup
# gummi
.*.swp
# KBibTeX
*~[0-9]*
# TeXnicCenter
*.tps
# auto folder when using emacs and auctex
./auto/*
*.el
# expex forward references with \gathertags
*-tags.tex
# standalone packages
*.sta
# Makeindex log files
*.lpz
# xwatermark package
*.xwm
# REVTeX puts footnotes in the bibliography by default, unless the nofootinbib
# option is specified. Footnotes are the stored in a file with suffix Notes.bib.
# Uncomment the next line to have this generated file ignored.
#*Notes.bib
```

```
### LaTeX Patch ###
# LIPIcs / OASIcs
*.vtc
# glossaries
*.glstex
### Linux ###
# temporary files which can be created if a process still has a handle open of a delete
.fuse_hidden*
# KDE directory preferences
.directory
# Linux trash folder which might appear on any partition or disk
.Trash-*
# .nfs files are created when an open file is removed but is still being accessed
.nfs*
### Scheme ###
*.ss~
*.ss#*
.#*.ss
*.scm~
*.scm#*
.#*.scm
# End of https://www.toptal.com/developers/gitignore/api/emacs,linux,commonlisp,scheme
# Custom Add-ons
# Add any binaries/preinstall files here.
```

3 Language Project Files

These files vary based on the programming languages used in a project. Otherwise, basically the same as above: Files that need to exist for the project, but don't include code outside of defining the project in some abstract way.

That said, Guile Scheme doesn't use a project file of any kind (outside of things like guile-hall).

Instead, I've opted to use GNU Autotools, as I already was familiar with this setup.

3.1 Bootstrap

First, we need to bootstrap our setup using autoreconf. I use a script to automate this process, but it is really just a single command that needs to be run.

```
echo "Bootstrapping Autotools...";
autoreconf --verbose --install --force;
```

3.2 Configure

That said, it's not much good if there is no configure.ac file for it to use as a guide.

3.2.1 Initialize

We'll initialize autotools with the following: the name of our project, the current version, a contact email for bug reports, an expected tarball name, and the homepage (which will be the sourcehut mirror of our repo).

3.2.2 Configure Options

Next, we need to set some ./configure specific variables.

AC_CONFIG_SRCDIR: This is a file we expect to be in the directory that configure is being called in, used as a safety check.

AC_CONFIG_AUX_DIR: Commonly specified directory for auxillary scripts, in case it is needed.

AM_INIT_AUTOMAKE: Set Up Automake, with sane defaults for C.

```
AC_CONFIG_SRCDIR([genpro.org])
AC_CONFIG_AUX_DIR([build-aux])
AM_INIT_AUTOMAKE([-Wall -Werror foreign])
```

3.2.3 Guile Options

Now we'll set up Guile, in the same way as above.

GUILE_PKG: This specifies the version of Guile we are looking for with pkg-config.

GUILE_PROGS: This macro looks for programs guile and guild, setting variables GUILE and GUILD to their paths, respectively.

GUILE_SITE_DIR: This looks for Guile's "site" directories. The variable GUILE_{SITE} will be set to Guile's "site" directory for Scheme source files (usually something like PREFIX/share/guile/site).

```
GUILE_PKG([3.0])
GUILE_PROGS
if test "x$GUILD" = "x"; then
   AC_MSG_ERROR(['guild' binary not found;
   please check Your guile installation.])
fi
GUILE_SITE_DIR
```

3.2.4 Wrap Up

Specify the files that need to be processed, and process them. Commit with AC_OUTPUT .

```
AC_CONFIG_FILES([Makefile])
AC_CONFIG_FILES([pre-inst-env], [chmod +x pre-inst-env])
AC_OUTPUT
```

3.3 Make

Now we can move on to configuring how the project is made.

3.3.1 Guile

There are some Guile-specific things that made sense to keep in their own file, and so we'll just include that file here.

```
include guile.am
```

3.3.2 Sources

These are the source files that will be installed as libraries.

```
SOURCES = \
cdr255/genpro.scm
```

3.3.3 Additional Dist Files

These files are the files that should be installed alongside the rest of the program, for documentation purposes. This includes the unaltered binary scripts, the bootstrap file and pre-inst-env.in files, and the README.md should be included here.

```
EXTRA_DIST = \
README.md \
bootstrap \
pre-inst-env.in \
bin/genpro.scm
```

3.3.4 Binaries

There aren't really guile binaries, but there are scripts I use as though they were binaries, the ones that actually use the functions I write that are installed as libraries.

```
bin_SCRIPTS = \
genpro
```

3.3.5 Tests

We can specify the tests we want run with make test.

TESTS=run-tests

3.3.6 Cleaning Targets

We also have to specify how make should clean up. Here is the set of heuristics that is often quoted for what should be removed where:

- If make built it, and it is commonly something that one would want to rebuild (for instance, a .o file), then **mostlyclean** should delete it.
- Otherwise, if make built it, then **clean** should delete it.
- If configure built it, then **distclean** should delete it.
- If the maintainer built it (for instance, a .info file), then **maintainer-clean** should delete it. However maintainer-clean should not delete anything that needs to exist in order to run './configure && make'.

The associated variables are MOSTLYCLEANFILES, CLEANFILES, DISTCLEANFILES, and MAINTAINERCLEANFILES.

```
#MOSTLYCLEANFILES +=

CLEANFILES +=
genpro

cdr255/genpro.scm \
genpro

DISTCLEANFILES = \
config.status
config.log
Makefile
run-tests
basic-tests.log
```

#MAINTAINERCLEANFILES +=

3.3.7 Actual Work

1. Binaries We should replace the shebang that calls /usr/bin/env with the actual guile path on the target machine. That's the main process here, which is mostly accomplished with the following call to sed:

```
sed -e 's,#!\/usr\/bin\/env -S guile -e main -s,\#!$(GUILE) \\,g'
```

The main executable is included here to speed up single-program development, but the basic pattern is the same no matter how many executable scripts are in the repository.

```
genpro: src/exe.scm
sed -e 's,#!\/usr\/bin\/env -S guile -e main -s,\#!$(GUILE) \\,g' \
  < $(srcdir)/src/exe.scm > ./genpro
chmod +x genpro
```

2. Libraries The libraries contain the bulk of the code that is part of this project. We'll do the same as above, include the main library as an example of the form.

```
cdr255/genpro.scm:
mkdir -pv cdr255/
cat < $(srcdir)/src/main.scm \
> cdr255/genpro.scm
```

3. Tests

```
run-tests:
sed -e 's,#!\/usr\/bin\/env -S guile -e main -s,\#!$(GUILE) \\,g' \
< $(srcdir)/test/maintests.scm \
> run-tests
chmod +x run-tests
guile -C ./ ./run-tests
```

3.3.8 Cleanup

3.4 guile.am

```
moddir = $(datadir)/guile/site/$(GUILE_EFFECTIVE_VERSION)
```

```
godir = $(libdir)/guile/$(GUILE_EFFECTIVE_VERSION)/site-ccache
GOBJECTS = $(SOURCES:%.scm=%.go)
nobase_dist_mod_DATA = $(SOURCES) $(NOCOMP_SOURCES)
nobase_go_DATA = $(GOBJECTS)
# Make sure source files are installed first, so that the mtime of
# installed compiled files is greater than that of installed source
# files. See
# <http://lists.gnu.org/archive/html/guile-devel/2010-07/msg00125.html>
# for details.
guile_install_go_files = install-nobase_goDATA
$(guile_install_go_files): install-nobase_dist_modDATA
CLEANFILES = $(GOBJECTS)
GUILE_WARNINGS = -Wunbound-variable -Warity-mismatch -Wformat
SUFFIXES = .scm.go
.scm.go:
$(AM_V_GEN)$(top_builddir)/pre-inst-env $(GUILD) \
compile $(GUILE_WARNINGS) -o "$0" "$<"</pre>
3.5 pre-inst-env.in
#!/bin/sh
abs_top_srcdir="'cd "@abs_top_srcdir@" > /dev/null; pwd'"
abs_top_builddir="'cd "@abs_top_builddir@" > /dev/null; pwd'"
GUILE_LOAD_COMPILED_PATH="$abs_top_builddir${GUILE_LOAD_COMPILED_PATH:+:}$GUILE_LOAD_COMPILED_PATH:+:}
GUILE_LOAD_PATH="$abs_top_builddir:$abs_top_srcdir${GUILE_LOAD_PATH:+:}:$GUILE_LOAD_PA
export GUILE_LOAD_COMPILED_PATH GUILE_LOAD_PATH
PATH="$abs_top_builddir:$PATH"
export PATH
exec "$@"
```

4 Code

Finally, we've gotten to the actual code!

4.1 Library

Well, almost, anyway. First, let's declare the top of each file as defining a specific module, and add any top-of-the-file comments. I refer to these blocks as the *preamble* of each file.

4.1.1 Preamble

This is the top of that file.

4.1.2 Data Structure

We'll need a function to create our data structure, which will be a 7 item hash table.

It will take the values we want to store, and return a hash table with those values tied to appropriate keys.

```
(define (hash-meta-info bib pro aut sch sec prf dat)
```

"Takes the project's metadata and turns it into a seven-element hash table.

Arguments

```
BIB <string>: Filepath to the biblatex bibliography You are using.
PRO <string>: Title of the project or paper.
AUT <string>: Name of the Author(s).
SCH <string>: Name of the School/Organization the paper was published under.
SEC <string>: The section, website, or journal that the paper was written for.
PRF <string>: Professor's Name (if Applicable).
DAT <string>: Canonical date of the paper in YYYY-MM-DD format (ISO8601 brief).
Returns
A 7 Parameter <hash-table> with the following keys:
'bibliography <string>, from BIB.
'project <string>, from PRO. Stored in Title Case.
'author <string>, from AUT.
'school <string>, from SCH.
'section <string>, from SEC.
'professor <string>, from PRF.
'date <srfi-19 date>, from DAT. Time set to all zeros, offset to local timezone.
Side Effects
=========
None. This is a purely functional function."
  (let ((table (make-hash-table 7)))
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'bibliography bib)
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'project pro)
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'author aut)
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'school sch)
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'section sec)
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'professor prf)
    (hashq-create-handle! table 'date (string->date dat "~Y-~m-~d"))
    table))
```

4.1.3 Sanitize Strings

Since we'll be making a file using input from the user, we should sanitize that input somewhat.

Right now I mostly need this for the filename given to the end result,

so it takes a few characters I don't like in filenames and substitutes them appropriately.

```
(define (sanitize-string string)
```

"Cleans a string up, removing characters that may be undesirable or problematic.

Arguments

STRING <string>: The string to be cleaned up, in its unaltered state.

Returns

======

A <string> that has been transformed by replacing characters with safer alternatives.

```
Side Effects
```

=========

```
None; Purely Functional."
  (string-map (lambda (x) (cond ((or
                                     (eq? \#\! x)
                                     (eq? \#\ x)
                                     (eq? \#\, x)
                                     (eq? \#\; x)
                                     (eq? \#\' x)
                                     (eq? \#\[x)
                                     (eq? \#\ x)
                                     (eq? \#\] x)
                                     (eq? #\) x)
                                     (eq? #\= x))
                                    #\_)
                                   ((eq? #\space x)
                                   #\-)
                                   (else x))) string))
```

4.1.4 Build File Name

We'll actually build the filename in this function, assembling it from our meta-info data structure and applying a sanitization function to it before downcasing it.

There will be no extension, though, so that it can be useful in more places.

```
Side Effects
```

4.1.5 Build Meta File

The meta.tex is actually the most complex of the files to build, because it uses all of the info we've stored in our meta-info data structure. Because of this, I've split the build into two functions: One to build the string (build-meta-file-content) and one to extract the metadata (build-meta-file) that calls the first function internally.

For the first function, we are going to assume the inputs are strings, since extracting the metadata has been isolated to a separate function. And then, it's just a matter of building the string with those inputs.

```
(define (build-meta-file-content bibliography title
```

```
author
school
section
professor
due-date)
```

"Builds the actual content of the meta.tex file for a latex project.

```
Arguments
=======
BIBLIOGRAPHY <string>: The filepath to the project's bibliography.
TITLE <string>: The title of the paper.
AUTHOR <string>: The author(s) of the paper.
SCHOOL <string>: The school/organization for the paper.
SECTION <string>: The section/project/journal for the paper.
PROFESSOR <string>: The professor that assigned the paper (if applicable).
DUE-DATE <string: The canonical date of the paper, in YYYY-MM-DD format.
Returns
A <string> that represents the contents of the meta.tex file for the project.
Side Effects
=========
None; Purely Functional."
  (string-append "\newcommand{\localbibliography}{\\string"
                 bibliography
                 "}\n\\newcommand{\\localtitle}{"
                 title
                 "}\n\\newcommand{\\localauthor}{"
                 author
                 \ ''\n\newcommand{\\localschool}{"
                 "}\n\\newcommand{\\localsection}{"
                 "}\n\\newcommand{\\localprofessor}{"
                 professor
                 "}\n\\newcommand{\\localduedate}{"
```

"}\n\n% Generated with the wrapper script.\n"))

due-date

The second function will actually extract the strings that the first function is going to use and call that function.

```
(define (build-meta-file meta-info)
  "Build the meta.tex file from the meta-info data structure.
Arguments
META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:
'bibliography <string>
'project <string>
'author <string>
'school <string>
'section <string>
'professor <string>
'date <srfi-19 date>.
Returns
======
A <string> representing the contents of the meta.tex file for this project.
Side Effects
_____
None; Purely Functional."
  (build-meta-file-content (cdr (hashq-get-handle
                                 meta-info 'bibliography))
                           (cdr (hashq-get-handle meta-info 'project))
                           (cdr (hashq-get-handle meta-info 'author))
                           (cdr (hashq-get-handle meta-info 'school))
                           (cdr (hashq-get-handle meta-info 'section))
                           (cdr (hashq-get-handle meta-info 'professor))
                           (date->string (cdr (hashq-get-handle meta-info 'date)) "~1"
```

4.1.6 Other Build Functions

The other files we need are:

• preamble.tex: The preamble of our latex document.

- main.tex: The file that ties everything together.
- title-page.tex: The defined title page of our latex document.
- content.tex: The place where the actual text of our latex document will go, eventually.

We'll create content.tex when we populate the project, but the rest of them will have "templates" of their own. These functions really just take a long set of properly-formatted, hardcoded strings and build a long string out of them. Not much needs to be said about them, but they need to exist.

I may refactor these someday for more flexibility.

1. Preamble

```
(define (build-preamble-file meta-info)
  "Dumps my standard preamble.tex out as a <string>.
Arguments
=======
META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:
                         'bibliography <string>
                         'project <string>
                         'author <string>
                        'school <string>
                         'section <string>
                         'professor <string>
                         'date <srfi-19 date>
Returns
```

A <string> representing the contents of preamble.tex.

```
Side Effects
_____
```

```
None; Purely Functional."
  (string-append
   "\\usepackage{geometry}\n"
   "\\geometry{\n"
   " letterpaper, \n"
```

```
" left=1in,\n"
" right=1in,\n"
" top=1in,\n"
" bottom=1in\n"
"\\usepackage{etoolbox}\n"
"\\patchcmd{\\titlepage}\n"
" {\\thispagestyle{empty}}\n"
" {\\thispagestyle{fancy}}\n"
" \{\} \setminus n"
" \{\} \setminus n"
"\\usepackage{fancyhdr}\n"
"\\pagestyle{fancy}\n"
"\\ | head{}\n"
\label{lem:local_n} \label{lem:local_n} \label{lem:local_n} \label{lem:local_n} 
"\\cfoot{}\n"
"\\rfoot{}\n"
"\\usepackage[utf8]{inputenc}\n"
"\\usepackage{babel,csquotes,xpatch}% recommended\n"
"\\selectlanguage{english}\n"
"\\usepackage[backend=biber,style=apa]{biblatex}\n"
"\\usepackage[doublespacing]{setspace}\n"
"\\usepackage{indentfirst}\n"
"\\usepackage{fontspec}\n"
"\ Roman}\n"
"\\appto{\\bibsetup}{\\raggedright}\n"
"\\bibliography{\\localbibliography}\n"
"\\DeclareLanguageMapping{english}{american-apa}\n"
"\\setlength{\\parindent}{4em}\n"
"\\usepackage{titlesec}\n"
"\\titleformat{\\section}\n"
" {\centering\normalfont\normalsize\bfseries}{\thesection.}{1em}{}\n"
"\\titleformat{\\subsection}\n"
" {\normalfont\normalsize\thesubsection.}{1em}{}\n"
"\\titleformat{\\subsubsection}\n"
   {\normalfont\normalsize\itshape}{\the subsubsection.}{1em}{}\n''
"\\usepackage{graphicx}\n"
"\\graphicspath{ {./images/} }\n"
```

```
"\\usepackage[nomarkers]{endfloat}\n"
     "\\usepackage{fancyvrb}\n"
     "\\usepackage{color}\n"
     "\\usepackage{listings}\n"
     "\\usepackage{minted}\n"
     "\\usepackage{datetime2}\n"
     "\n% Generated with wrapper.scm\n"))
2. Main
  (define (build-main-file meta-info)
    "Dumps my standard main.tex out as a <string>.
  Arguments
  =======
  META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:
                           'bibliography <string>
                           'project <string>
                           'author <string>
                           'school <string>
                           'section <string>
                           'professor <string>
                           'date <srfi-19 date>
  Returns
  ======
  A <string> representing the contents of main.tex.
  Side Effects
  =========
  None; Purely Functional."
    (string-append
     "% This is main.tex\n"
     "\\documentclass[12pt, english]{article}\n"
     "\\input{meta}\n"
     "\\input{preamble}\n"
     "\\begin{document}\n"
     "\\input{title-page}\n"
     "\\section*{\\localtitle{}}\n"
```

```
"\\input{content}\n"
     "\\newpage\n"
     "\\printbibliography\n"
     "\\end{document}"))
3. Title Page
  (define (build-title-file meta-info)
    "Dumps my standard title-page.tex out as a <string>.
  Arguments
  =======
  META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:
                         'bibliography <string>
                         'project <string>
                         'author <string>
                         'school <string>
                         'section <string>
                         'professor <string>
                         'date <srfi-19 date>
  Returns
  ======
  A <string> representing the contents of title-page.tex.
  Side Effects
  ========
  None; Purely Functional."
    (string-append
     "\begin{titlepage}\n"
        \\begin{center}\n"
          \t {\cluster} \
          \\vspace{\\baselineskip}\n"
          \\localauthor\\\\n"
          \\localschool\\\\n"
          \\localsection\\\\n"
          \\localprofessor\\\\n"
```

\\localduedate\n"

```
" \\end{center}\n"
"\\end{titlepage}\n"
"\\setcounter{page}{2}"))
```

4.1.7 Make File

Once things (really just strings) are build, we need to put them in files.

I was able to extract out the core of what needed to be done into a single function for this, which is make-file. It will take the meta-info structure, the file name, and a build function for the file's contents, and create a file in the current working directory.

(define (make-file meta-info file-name string-function)
 "Creates a file based on supplied arguments. Pre-existing files will be
overwritten.

Arguments

=======

META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:

```
'bibliography <string>
'project <string>
'author <string>
'school <string>
'section <string>
'professor <string>
'date <srfi-19 date>
```

FILE-NAME <string>: The name of the file to create.

STRING-FUNCTION <function>: A generator function for the contents of the file.

Returns

<undefined> on success. Errors on errors.

Side Effects

=========

Creates the file FILE-NAME in the current directory and fills it with the output of STRING-FUNCTION called with META-INFO as its only argument.

(call-with-output-file file-name

4.1.8 Make Project

This is the initialization function, that will take an empty directory and fill it with the files we need.

```
(define (make-project meta-info)
  "Creates the files needed for a latex project.
Arguments
META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:
                        'bibliography <string>
                        'project <string>
                        'author <string>
                        'school <string>
                        'section <string>
                        'professor <string>
                        'date <srfi-19 date>
Returns
======
<undefined> on success, errors on errors.
Side Effects
Creates the following files in the current directory, overwriting them if they
exist:
main.tex
meta.tex
preamble.tex
title-page.tex
content.tex"
  (make-file meta-info "main.tex" build-main-file)
  (make-file meta-info "meta.tex" build-meta-file)
```

```
(make-file meta-info "preamble.tex" build-preamble-file)
(make-file meta-info "title-page.tex" build-title-file)
(system "touch content.tex"))
```

4.1.9 Compile Project

This project started because I wanted to be able to submit my papers with a custom filename without having to alter the way lualatex was called in emacs. These functions actually compile this project into a pdf.

 Run Lualatex This function calls the system command lualatex on the main.tex file in the current directory to create a PDF with the correct name, and uses --shell-escape to allow pygmentize to do its thing.

```
(define (run-lualatex name)
   "Runs the lualatex program with some ;
```

"Runs the lualatex program with some sensible defaults, specifying a jobname based on the project.

Arguments

=======

NAME <string>: The jobname for lualatex.

Returns

======

<undefined> on success, errors on errors.

Side Effects

========

Calls the program \"lualatex\" on the file \"main.tex\" in the current directory, to create (among other intermediary files) a PDF document. Can be UNSAFE if contents of \"main.tex\" are unknown: arbitrary code can be executed." (system (string-append "lualatex --output-format pdf --jobname="

" --shell-escape main.tex")))

 Compile Project This is the function that actually compiles the project correctly, as multiple passes of lualatex and biber are needed to get citations and page references correct.

```
(define (compile-project meta-info)
  "Compiles the LaTeX project in the current directory, assuming the
\"main.tex\" file exists.
Arguments
META-INFO <hash-table>: A 7 element data structure with the following keys:
                        'bibliography <string>
                        'project <string>
                        'author <string>
                        'school <string>
                        'section <string>
                        'professor <string>
                        'date <srfi-19 date>
Returns
======
<undefined> on success, errors on errors.
Side Effects
_____
Runs system commands in this order:
lualatex
biber
lualatex
lualatex
Which creates a large number of intermediary files, but ideally creates NAME.pdf
from main.tex."
  (let ((name (build-file-name meta-info)))
    (run-lualatex name)
    (system (string-append "biber " name))
    (run-lualatex name)
    (run-lualatex name)))
```

4.2 Executable

4.2.1 Preamble

```
This is the top of that file.
#!/usr/bin/env -S guile -e main -s
-e main -s
!#
(use-modules (cdr255 genpro)
             (ice-9 getopt-long))
4.2.2 Main Function
(define option-spec
  '((version (single-char #\v) (value #f))
    (generate (single-char #\g) (value #f))
    (publish (single-char #\p) (value #f))))
(define (main args)
  (let* ((options (getopt-long args option-spec))
         (version (option-ref options 'version #f))
         (generate (option-ref options 'generate #f))
         (publish (option-ref options 'publish #f)))
    (unless (file-exists? ".metadata")
      (call-with-output-file ".metadata"
        (lambda (port)
          (put-string port
                      ";;; -*- scheme -*-
;;; This is the metadata file for genpro projects.
;;;
;;; Replace the default values with the ones appropriate for Your
;;; project.
(define project-metadata-file-info
'((title \"Project Title\")
  (author \"Christopher Rodriguez\")
  (bibliography \"~/Documents/biblio/main.bib\")
  (school \"Colorado State University Global\")
  (section \"Some Class: Some Title of Class\")
  (professor \"Dr. Some Professor\")
  (date \"2022-03-08\")))")))
      (display
       (string-append "Created the .metadata file with defaults.\n\nPlease edit "
```

```
"those and then run the script again.\n"))
      (quit))
    (load "./.metadata")
    (define meta-info
      (hash-meta-info (cadr (assoc 'bibliography
                                     project-metadata-file-info))
                       (cadr (assoc 'title
                                     project-metadata-file-info))
                       (cadr (assoc 'author
                                     project-metadata-file-info))
                       (cadr (assoc 'school
                                     project-metadata-file-info))
                       (cadr (assoc 'section
                                     project-metadata-file-info))
                       (cadr (assoc 'professor
                                     project-metadata-file-info))
                       (cadr (assoc 'date
                                     project-metadata-file-info))))
    (cond (version (display "genpro v0.0.1\n"))
          (generate (display "Generate Flag!\n")
                     (make-project meta-info))
          (publish (display "Publish Flag!\n")
                    (compile-project meta-info))
          (else (display-help)))))
(define (display-help)
  (display (string-append
            "Usage: genpro -g || -p \n\n"
            "Explanation of Options:\n\"
               -g: Generate a new set of latex files based on the\n"
                    contents of the .metadata file.\n"
               -p: Publish the project (run lualatex and biber on\n"
                    main.tex)\n\"
            "This program is entirely written in GNU Guile Scheme,\n"
            "and You are welcome to change it how You see fit.\n\n"
            "Guile Online Help: <a href="https://www.gnu.org/software/guile/">https://www.gnu.org/software/guile/>\n"</a>
```

```
"Local Online Help: 'info guile'\n")))
```

5 Tests

It's important to me to use Unit Testing throughout my development process, oftentimes before I actually implement a specific feature. I guess I subscribe to the notion of TDD, whether through habit or preference.

5.1 Main Tests

Anyway, all related files will live under test/, and the main file should be called maintests.scm.

5.1.1 Preamble

We require the files defined above, as well as SRFI-64 for a testing framework.

```
#!/usr/bin/env -S guile -e main -s
-e main -s
!#
(use-modules ((srfi srfi-64))) ;; For Unit Testing
(load "genpro.scm")
```

Then we move on to the actual tests.

5.1.2 Basic Tests

```
(define (basic-tests)
  ;; Initialize and give a name to a simple testsuite.
  (test-begin "basic-tests")
  ;; Test our Hello World Function's Output to be as expected.
  (test-equal "Hello World!\n" (with-output-to-string say-hello))
  ;; End the test.
  (test-end "basic-tests"))
```

5.1.3 Main

```
(define (main args)
  (basic-tests))
```