

1. Function and Use.

This small program will convert Big 5 encoding with CNS encoded Chinese characters using the *Chinese Encoding Framework (CEF)* into a ‘preprocessed’ form. The need of this program arises from the fact that Big 5 encoding uses the characters ‘\’, ‘{’, and ‘}’ which have special meanings in \TeX .

Use this program as a filter:

```
cef5conv < input_file > output_file
```

2. The program.

In contrast to `cefconv` two tasks will be executed:

Replacing all occurrences of Big 5 encoded characters `XY` (`X` and `Y` are the first and the second byte of the character) with `^^7fX^^7fZZZ^^7f`, where `ZZZ` represents the second byte as a decimal number. `0x7F` is used as a control character and a delimiter.

Replacing CEF macros of the form `&xx-yyzz`; (`xx` can be C1–C7 for the CNS planes 1–7, C0 for Big 5 encoding, an encoding CX reserved for IRIZ, a private encoding CY, and U for Unicode encoding; `yyzz` is a hexadecimal representation of the code point in this plane) with

```
^^7f72^^7fXX^^7f^^7f"0yy^^7f"0zz^^7f  .
```

`XX` is the corresponding CJK encoding of `xx`; the number ‘72’ specifies a macro in the file `MULEenc.sty` which further processes this representation – it is automatically loaded by the CJK package.

Additionally we define a `TEX` macro at the very beginning to signal a preprocessed file.

The following code is very simple. No error detection is done because `TEX` which will see the output of `cef5conv` complains loudly if something is wrong.

```
#define banner "cef5conv_(CJK_ver._4.5.2)"
#include <ctype.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main(argc, argv)
    int argc;
    char *argv[];
{
    int ch, i;
    unsigned char in[16];
    unsigned char out[32];
    unsigned char *inp, *outp;

    fprintf(stdout, "\\def\\CNSpreproc{%s}", banner);

    ch = fgetc(stdin);

    while (!feof(stdin))
    {
        if (ch >= #A1 & ch <= #FE)
        {
            fprintf(stdout, "\\177%c\\177", ch);

            ch = fgetc(stdin);
            if (!feof(stdin))
                fprintf(stdout, "%d\\177", ch);
        }
        else if (ch == '&')
            /* the macro test is hardcoded to make things simple */
            {
                inp = in;
                outp = out;
                *inp = ch;
                *(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
            }
    }
}
```

```

if (*inp  $\equiv$  'C'  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
{
  *(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
  if (*inp  $\equiv$  '0'  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
  {
    *(outp++) = 'B';
    *(outp++) = 'g';
    *(outp++) = '5';
  }
  else if (*inp  $\geq$  '1'  $\wedge$  *inp  $\leq$  '7'  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
  {
    *(outp++) = 'C';
    *(outp++) = 'N';
    *(outp++) = 'S';
    *(outp++) = *inp;
  }
  else if ((*inp  $\equiv$  'X'  $\vee$  *inp  $\equiv$  'Y')  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
  {
    *(outp++) = 'C';
    *(outp++) = 'E';
    *(outp++) = 'F';
    *(outp++) = *inp;
  }
  else
    goto no_macro;
}
else if (*inp  $\equiv$  'U'  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
{
  *(outp++) = 'U';
  *(outp++) = 'T';
  *(outp++) = 'F';
  *(outp++) = '8';
}
else
  goto no_macro;

*(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
if (*inp  $\neq$  '-'  $\vee$  feof(stdin))
  goto no_macro;

*(outp++) = '\177';
*(outp++) = '\0';
*(outp++) = '\0';

*(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
if (isxdigit(*inp)  $\wedge$  *inp < #80  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
  *(outp++) = toupper(*inp);
else
  goto no_macro;

*(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
if (isxdigit(*inp)  $\wedge$  *inp < #80  $\wedge$  !feof(stdin))
  *(outp++) = toupper(*inp);
else
  goto no_macro;

*(outp++) = '\177';
*(outp++) = '\177';
*(outp++) = '\0';
*(outp++) = '\0';

```

```

    *(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
    if (isxdigit(*inp) ∧ *inp < #80 ∧ !feof(stdin))
        *(outp++) = toupper(*inp);
    else
        goto no_macro;
    *(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
    if (isxdigit(*inp) ∧ *inp < #80 ∧ !feof(stdin))
        *(outp++) = toupper(*inp);
    else
        goto no_macro;
    *(outp++) = '\177';
    *outp = '\0';
    *(++inp) = fgetc(stdin);
    if (*inp ≠ ' ; ' ∨ feof(stdin))
        goto no_macro;
    outp = out;
    fprintf(stdout, "\17772\177");
    while (*outp)
        fputc(*(outp++), stdout);
    ch = fgetc(stdin);
    continue;
no_macro:
    ch = *inp;
    i = inp - in;
    inp = in;
    while (i--)
        fputc(*(inp++), stdout);
    continue;
}
else
    fputc(ch, stdout);
    ch = fgetc(stdin);
}
exit(EXIT_SUCCESS);
return 0;
}
/* never reached */

```