IFE, an interactive formula editor

Teresa C. Chau
Florida International University

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ABSTRACT

IFE: AN INTERACTIVE FORMULA EDITOR

by

Teresa C. Chau

IFE, the Interactive Formula Editor is an experimental system designed, developed and implemented to propose a different approach to handle mathematical formulae. Its main characteristics are: (1) Interactive creation and edition of a mathematical formula, (2) Tex-form output for a printed version of a formula, and (3) Ability to generate a new set of characters by means of a character editor.

Mathematical symbols are provided and adjusted by the system, automatically. The system also, guides the user during the formula description because it knows the syntax of the graphical representation.

The system seems to be complete and perform well. The listing of the program is included, as are suggestions for further development.
To Professors Masoud Milani, Toby Berk and Raimund Ege

This thesis, having been approved in respect to form and mechanical execution, is referred to you for judgment upon its substantial merit.

Dean James A. Mau
College of Arts and Sciences

The thesis of Teresa C. Chau is approved.

Professor Toby Berk

Professor Raimund Ege

Major Professor Masoud Milani

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IFE: AN INTERACTIVE FORMULA EDITOR

by

Teresa C. Chau

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To my parents, whose courage, spirit and love got me through the pages of this thesis.
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1.1 DIFFICULTIES

Every computer system is usually provided with some kind of text editor, document production system or a word processor. However, most of these systems have no special feature to handle mathematical formulae.

The difficulties inherent in printing or typing formulae had been recognized by systems like TeX[4] and EQN[3]. In addition, The University of Chicago Press in its "Manual of Style" says:

Mathematics is known in the trade as difficult, or penalty, copy because it is slower, more difficult, and more expensive to set in type than any other kind of copy normally occurring in books and journals[1]

Among the difficulties with mathematical text are the following:

1. The multiplicity of alphabets (Roman, Greek, Italic)
2. Many special symbols of different sizes (line, radical, integral)
3. The two dimensional character of mathematics (horizontal, vertical)
4. The relative positioning of some expressions (index, exponent)
5. The variable sizes for certain symbols (brackets, braces, parentheses)

Therefore, mathematics has its own typographical conventions which are quite different from those of ordinary text.
1.2 CLASSIFICATION

If we consider the broad range of document preparation systems that can manipulate mathematical text, we can clearly distinguish two groups:

A. The first group includes batch systems: the document does not appear until the whole text has been typed, and then processed by the system.

These systems impose a language for describing mathematical text. The description takes the form of a linear expression. Therefore, the final picture can be visualized only with considerable practice. As a consequence, only specialists can use them effectively.

TeX[5], EQN[3], and R[2] are examples of this category. Some formulae and their representations in different text editing systems are depicted in Figures 1, 2 and 3.

B. The Second Group comprises systems that act upon the document almost immediately. These systems feature a menu-based interface or a combination of menu and command-based interface.

WordPerfect[30] and WordStar[31] are examples of combined menu and command-based programs. Packages such as VolksWriter[32] and DisplayWrite[33] are examples of menu-driven systems. XYWrite III Plus[34] is an example of a command-driven system.

Most of these systems offer "what you see is what you get" display as a feature that is becoming a
\[ p + \frac{a + \frac{b + c}{d + e}}{f + \frac{g + h}{i}} + \int_{u+v}^{w+z} ydz + qrs \]

\[ p + \frac{a + \frac{b + c}{d + e}}{f + \frac{g + h}{i}} + \int_{u+v}^{w+z} ydz + qrs \]

**Fig. 1.** Using the R formatter

\[
a_0 + \frac{b_1}{a_1 + \frac{b_2}{a_2 + \frac{b_3}{a_3 + \ldots}}} \]

\[
a_0 + \frac{b_1}{a_1 + \frac{b_2}{a_2 + \frac{b_3}{a_3 + \ldots}}} \]

**Fig. 2.** Using the EQN system

\[
\int_0^\infty t \, dt + \frac{t^2 + s}{k + \frac{1}{t^3}}
\]

\[
\int_0^\infty t \, dt + \frac{t^2 + s}{k + \frac{1}{t^3}}
\]

\[\int_0^\infty t \, dt + \frac{t^2 + s}{k + \frac{1}{t^3}}\]

**Fig. 3.** Using the TeX system
standard with many software packages today.

These systems are easier to use and learn than systems in the first group. However, mathematical capabilities in this group do not always produce mathematical formula. They are limited to a four function calculator, calculations on columns, rows, and combinations of the two as in spreadsheet packages.

In the cases when they produce mathematical formula, they make use of special features such as equation mode, type-over, half-line spacing, space-filling, line-drawing and build-up characters.

The systems in the first group, in accordance with mathematical conventions, automatically draw lines, position expressions, enlarge special symbols and the like. In contrast, the same features are done manually by the user in the systems of the second group.

In either group, typing out a mathematical text calls for a considerable experience or patience. Capturing formulae is very difficult or cumbersome, and it is slower than preparing ordinary text.

1.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOLUTION

It appears that what users need is an interactive system that has no language description and can handle typographical rules of mathematics automatically.

Such a system should be "natural" so that the author may write mathematical text in the same way he/she does with a pencil on a piece of paper. It
should provide the author with immediate visual feedback— anything that the user does would have an immediate effect on the formula being manipulated, and the screen would present the formula in a form as close as possible to its usual graphical appearance.

This graphical appearance must be the only form that the user needs to know. There should not be a formula description language. Whether capturing a new formula or modifying an old one, all commands should be given using function keys or by making selections from a menu of options.

The user should not worry about positioning parts of the formula, as in subscripts and superscripts, nor the size of special symbols, like the integral sign, delimiters, the extension of a fraction bar, the extension of a radical sign, etc. An ideal system would take care of all these details automatically.

Finally, the user should have available all, or virtually all, of the character sets used in mathematics.
CHAPTER II

DEVELOPING THE SOLUTION

2.1 THE STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM

2.1.1 SCOPE AND PURPOSE

Our ultimate goal is to design a system that can handle scientific documents entirely, which includes text, formulae, and even illustrations. The emphasis of this thesis is to create a system that is able to handle mathematical formulae, since there is no need to develop yet another standard text processing system.

This experiment would form the basis for a future system that will manipulate text as well as formulae.

2.1.2 INTERFACE PRINCIPLES

One of the system's most important characteristics is interactivity. Any action by the operator has an immediate effect on the formula, and the system displays the formula on the screen, as close as possible to its normal graphical representation.

There is no special command language, so the user only needs to know this graphical form. By means of function keys and some menus requesting specific values, the formula is described "naturally", similar to the way in which it would be dictated.
Constant guidance is given to the user, by the position of the cursor where the next element is to be entered. This constant movement of the cursor is possible because the system is driven by the syntax of the graphical representation.

The user does not have to worry about the size of the formula because the system itself modifies the size of special symbols and positions parts of the formula when necessary.

2.1.3 GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

If we look at a mathematical expression like \( y = ax + b \), we can see that it involves an equality, an addition and a product. But, as far as the graphical representation is concerned, the structure is simply a string of characters.

In fact, the only elements that the system has taken into account are those which correspond to graphical representations which are not simple character strings.

**Grammar.** The grammar of the graphical representation is given next. Words in bold represent terminal symbols. Words in lower case letters are non-terminal symbols. A character is any printable ASCII character including blank.

\[
\text{formula} = \text{expression} \\
\text{expression} = \text{object} \\
\quad = \text{object expression}
\]
object = fraction
    = radical
    = integral
    = triple
    = limit
    = vector
    = object exponent
    = object index
    = object exponent index
    = object index exponent
    = block
    = string

string = alphabet text

text = character
    = character text

alphabet = Normal
    = Greek
    = Scientific
    = Other

fraction = numerator FB denominator

numerator = expression

denominator = expression

radical = radical-index RS radicand
    = RS radicand

radical-index = string

radicand = expression
integral = \text{IS} \text{ lower-limit upper-limit integrand}
= \text{IS} \text{ lower-limit integrand}
= \text{IS} \text{ upper-limit integrand}
= \text{IS} \text{ integrand}

\text{lower-limit} = \text{expression}
\text{upper-limit} = \text{expression}
\text{integrand} = \text{expression}

\text{triple} = \text{tsign} \text{ lower upper triple-body}
= \text{tsign} \text{ lower triple-body}
= \text{tsign} \text{ upper triple-body}
= \text{tsign} \text{ triple-body}

\text{lower} = \text{expression}
\text{upper} = \text{expression}
\text{triple-body} = \text{expression}

\text{tsign} = \text{Summation}
= \text{Product}
= \text{Union}
= \text{Intersection}

\text{limit} = \text{LS} \text{ low-limit}
= \text{LS}
\text{low-limit} = \text{expression}

\text{vector} = \text{vlist}
\text{vlist} = \text{expression expression}
= \text{expression vlist}
\text{exponent} = \text{expression}
\text{index} = \text{expression}
\text{block} = \text{delimiter delimiter expression}
delimiter = blank
    = ( 
    = ) 
    = [ 
    = ] 
    = { 
    = } 
    = | 

The following terminals represent known mathematical symbols:

FB: fraction bar
RS: radical sign
IS: integral sign
LS: limit sign

Summation, and Product refer to the corresponding mathematical operations. Union and Intersection refer to the corresponding set operators. Normal, Greek, and Scientific refer to the character sets used by our system. Other stands for other character set provided by the user. blank represents one blank space.

2.1.4 INTERNAL REPRESENTATION

The structure of the graphical representation is used for the internal representation. Since a tree can be easily described in a linear form, and it can describe precisely the structure of formula, the tree structure is adopted for the internal representation.

Each formula is represented by a tree structure,
whose nodes are mathematical objects and whose leaves are character strings. There are two kinds of mathematical objects: objects and specific elements.

Objects. Only ten types of objects are represented in our system. Each object corresponds to a specific graphical construction. Almost every formula can be written by combining these constructions.

A mathematical expression is made up of a sequence of these objects. Each of these objects contains one or more specific elements. These specific elements may be optional or required.

Each object has an associated display rule that defines the positioning of the specific elements within the object—the way in which the expressions contained within the object are to be displayed.

Specific elements are themselves made up of a series of objects. Therefore, objects may appear at almost any place in a formula while specific elements appear within a limited context. They depend on the objects they belong to.

The objects and their rules are:

1. Fraction: contains two specific elements, which are required: the numerator and the denominator. The numerator is displayed over the denominator and a horizontal line separates both, which are centered.

2. Radical: contains two specific elements. The radical index, which is optional and the radicand, which
is required. The radical index is displayed outside the radical sign, the radicand is displayed within the radical sign. This radical sign has the same size as the expression it encloses. If the radical index is omitted, then the radical represents the square root of the required expression.

3. **Integral:** contains three specific elements. Two optional expressions: the lower and upper limits of the integration interval, and one required expression: the integrand. Both limits are displayed at the lower and upper edges of the integral sign. The integrand is displayed centered, and next to the integral sign.

4. **Triple:** contains three specific elements. Two optional expressions: the lower and upper expressions of a triple sign, and one required expression: the triple body. Both optional expressions are displayed above and below the triple sign (these three are centered in relation to each other). The triple body is displayed next to the triple sign. This object allows for the representation of a summation, a product, a union, or an intersection.

5. **Limit:** contains one specific element, which is an optional expression. This expression is displayed centered and underneath the limit sign.

6. **Vector:** contains two or more specific elements. These are the elements of a vector. Elements are displayed one over the other and centered. This object
allows the representation of matrices or vectors when they are presented vertically.

7. **Index**: requires an expression to be present. The expression is written below and immediately after the preceding object. If the preceding object is an exponent then the rule applies to the object before the exponent.

8. **Exponent**: requires an expression to be present. The expression is written above and immediately after the preceding object. If the preceding object is an index, then this rule applies to the object before the index.

9. **Block**: contains one required expression. This expression is displayed between two delimiters (parentheses, brackets, braces, bars, or spaces) which have the same height as the expression they enclose.

10. **Character String**: consists of a linear sequence of characters belonging to the same alphabet.

The tree. The tree represents the relations between the mathematical objects that make up a formula. Each tree node corresponds to a mathematical object, i.e. an object or a specific element.

The root of the tree represents the formula as a whole. Following the root, the first level of the tree is a sequential series of objects that make up the formula.
\[ x - \int_0^{\sqrt{y}} x \, dx + \sum_{x=0}^{n} \frac{\sin x}{x} \]

Fig. 4. A Formula and its Tree Representation
Expressions contained in each of these objects are similarly regarded as a series of objects or specific elements, each containing further expressions similarly constituted. Figure 4 gives an example of such a tree (node-types are defined under Nodes in page 18).

In order to closely relate the graphical representation of a formula to its tree structure, we use a concept known as "boxes".

It consists of associating each mathematical object with a rectangular box, invisible to the user, whose purpose is to mark the boundaries of each mathematical object on the screen.

A box is defined by its height, width and reference line (see Figure 5). The reference line of a box is used to align characters horizontally, that is, the expression inside the box, or the main expression that follows a special symbol. For example, in an integral, the integrand box goes aligned to the middle of the integral symbol.

These boxes make it possible to correlate the positions of the mathematical objects on the screen with the tree structure. The relations between the different boxes reflect the relations between the nodes of the tree.

The positioning of the boxes on the screen is determined by reference to the rules of graphical representation presented under Objects in page 12.
a character string
\[ y = ax + b \]

a square root
\[ \sqrt{x+y} \]

a fraction
\[ \frac{1}{2x} \] \(_{\text{height}}\)

an integral
\[ \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} \, dx \] 

a triple
\[ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (1+i) \] \(_{\text{width}}\)

Fig. 5. Some mathematical objects and their boxes
Nodes. The nodes of the tree contain information on the types of mathematical objects they represent, the node’s position in the tree and the node’s physical attributes. The node-types are:

- M : mathematical formula
- C : character string
- F : fraction
- N : numerator
- D : denominator
- R : radical
- K : radical index
- Q : radicand
- I : integral
- L : lower limit of integral
- U : upper limit of integral
- W : integrand
- T : triple
- G : lower limit of triple
- H : upper limit of triple
- A : triple body
- Z : limit
- O : low expression of limit
- V : vector
- E : vector element
- P : exponent
- S : index
- B : block
Fig. 6. The leftmost-child, right-sibling, parent representation of a tree.
The node's position in the tree is represented by the following relationships:

(1) node's leftmost-child
(2) node's right-sibling
(3) node's parent

Figure 6 shows an example of the relations between the nodes of a tree that corresponds to a formula that consists of a fraction followed by a string.

The node's physical attributes are:

(1) point of origin (x,y)
(2) height
(3) width
(4) reference line

Node-type T (triple) has one extra piece of information that is used to identify the triple sign. Triple signs are coded as follows:

1: summation  2: product
3: union  4: intersection

Node-type B (block) has an extra two-digit number that represents the two delimiters combination, from the following list:

1: (  2: )
3: [  4: ]
5: {  6: }
7: |  8: space

For example, 12 represents ( ), 34 represents [ ], and so on.
Node-type C (character string) has an extra character that denotes the alphabet set the string belong to:

1: normal    2: greek
3: scientific 4: other set

2.2 CREATING AND EDITING

An important function of the system is that it provides for interactive creation and modification of the external representation of formula.

While the user is handling the external representation, the system is manipulating the internal representation according to the user instructions.

2.2.1 CREATING A FORMULA

A new formula or expressions to be included in an existing formula are described similar to the way a formula is manually written. A function key or a menu selection is associated with each object, except for character strings which are specified by using an alphanumeric keyboard.

The formula is described by using these function keys. Every time the user depresses a key, a symbol representing the object, if there is one, is displayed on the screen. The symbol is displayed at the current cursor position, then the cursor moves to the position of the next mathematical object for its input.
An extra key indicating "End of Mathematical Object" is necessary in order to cause the termination of the mathematical object definition.

For example, if the user has called an integral by striking the key that represents integrals, an integral sign shows up on the screen and the cursor moves to the lower limit position, and waits for input. When the lower limit is entered the user has to press the "End" key, indicating that the lower limit is completely entered. The cursor then moves to the upper limit position and again, after this expression and the "End" key are entered, the cursor moves down to the integrand position. After this expression and the "End" key are entered, the integral is fully defined.

This "End of Mathematical Object" key also allows for optional expressions to be omitted. For instance, in the previous example, the "End" key depressed at the time of defining lower and upper limits without any other data, would have produced an integral without limits.

The system takes care of the external representation of the formula by checking that the expressions that make up a mathematical object are properly placed in the formula, and that they have an acceptable appearance.

In our integral example, the integral symbol assumes a basic size, but if the lower and upper limits
together are bigger than the integral sign then a new, taller symbol is redrawn replacing the old one.

2.2.2 EDITING A FORMULA

2.2.2.1 THE CURSOR

In most text-editors, the text cursor is a pointer that indicates position in text, usually between characters. In full-screen editors, the text cursor is usually represented by the screen cursor and can be moved around in the four basic directions by means of cursor keys.

By contrast, the cursor here may be situated on a single character, on a group of characters, or on a node (i.e. a mathematical object, like on the numerator of a fraction, or on a whole fraction).

The cursor is portrayed by a rectangular area delineating a region. Cursor movements include:

UP: to the parent of the current node (a node represents a mathematical object, i.e. a sub formula)

DOWN: to the first child (which is the leftmost-child) of the current node, or if the child is a leaf, to its first character

RIGHT: from a node to the adjacent one (i.e. its right-sibling); from a character to the next one in the present leaf

LEFT: to the previous character in the present leaf; to the previous node (sibling)
For example, in Figure 1, from character p, right movements take the cursor successively to:

+, {fraction}, +, {integral}, +, q, r, s.

From {integral}, down takes the cursor to the lower integral limit {u+v}, and if pressed again, to u; from the lower limit, right takes the cursor to the upper limit, and then to the integrand. So, the cursor moves around the formula-tree and not around the screen.

Notice, that moving the cursor left from the start of a node (subformula) might be used to go upwards, i.e. to the node's parent. However, moving right from the end of a formula does not go downwards.

2.2.2.2 FORMULA MODIFICATION

The system provides for the most common editing functions as in conventional editors. These are: delete, replace and insert.

Minor modifications are made to characters. More complex ones are made to mathematical objects. Any modification in an existing formula is performed in two steps. The user first designates the entity to be modified, and then the action to be performed on the selected entity.

Entities are either characters or mathematical objects. These entities are selected using the cursor and a rectangular box, which must be placed within the mathematical object in question or over the appropriate character.
2.2.2.2.1 SELECTION

Two function keys are needed: one to designate mathematical objects and another to designate characters.

To select a mathematical object the user moves the cursor to any place within the mathematical object. By depressing a "Select a mathematical object" key a rectangular box highlights the smallest mathematical object the cursor is in. By depressing the same key again and again, the system will successively highlight higher levels of nested mathematical objects.

To select a character string, the user moves the cursor to the first character of the sequence; then, by depressing a "Select a character" key, the character on which the cursor is positioned is highlighted. Successive strokes of the same key will allow the selection of subsequent characters.

2.2.2.2.2 OPERATIONS

Four operations can be performed on the portion selected:

Delete, redisplay the formula with the selected part erased. It causes the whole formula to be reconstructed as if the selected area had never existed.

Replace, deletes the selected part, enters input mode and replaces the new expression for the old one.

Insert Before/After, the system enters input mode and adds the new expression into the current formula
right before or after the selected part.

\[ \sqrt{a+b} + 2 \leftarrow \sqrt{a+b+c+2} \]

Fig. 7. Insert After operation

For example, the formula in Figure 7, is modified by inserting the expression: "+ c". Care should be taken to obtain the result wanted, in the first case the string "a + b" was selected, and in the second case the mathematical object radical was specified.

\[ \int x \, dx \leftarrow 3 \int x \, dx \]

Fig. 8. Insert Before operation

Figure 8 displays a formula and two ways of using insert before. The boxed area indicates the selected part before inserting the character "3".
CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTING THE SOLUTION

3.1 THE INTERACTIVE FORMULA EDITOR

3.1.1 CONFIGURATION

The system was developed in Turbo Pascal ver. 3.0 and Turbo Graphix Toolbox on an IBM PC with an IBM Graphics Card installed, running under DOS 2.10.

The Pascal language was chosen mainly because of its dynamic creation of records that is needed for the implementation of the tree, and Toolbox for its window management system.

This configuration has a resolution of 640 pixels wide by 200 pixels tall. The alphanumeric keyboard has 10 function keys and a 15-key keypad. These keys are defined by our editor. Keys have been assigned to functions that match their standard legends (such as Ins, Del, and End) when possible.

It is obvious that a higher resolution display would allow more accurate portrayal of the various symbols and characters. However, a configuration less ideal but more feasible to acquire was accepted, mainly because this one is commonly available at low cost.

The system is a large program (4,000 lines) so overlays are used to overcome the 64K code barrier.
But, even with the use of this technique we could not provide a more sophisticated editing tool,¹ like the Undo operation, which consists of reversing the last operation performed, say Delete, Insert or Replace.

The ultimate objective of the formula editor is to produce a good quality printed version of the formula, just as it appears on the screen. To accomplish this objective, we have included a module that translates the formula internal representation generated by our system into its TeX form (see section 3.1.7). TeX is presently being used in our lab with a laser printer to produce fine quality manuscripts.

3.1.2 THE SCREEN

Basically, the screen is divided in two halves: the top window is for the SYSTEM and the bottom window is for the USER AREA. Although this is not the only way the screen is divided, this is the main division of the screen. The user will see this separation most of the time.

System Area. The system area is intended for all the system's menus and instructions.

User Area. Here is where the formula is drawn by

¹ The compiler can handle up to 64k of code, 64k of data, 64k of stack and unlimited heap. The object code however cannot exceed 64k. An object code greater than 64k causes a compiler error 98. The error 98 message is the following: "Memory Overflow. You are trying to allocate more storage for variables than is available."
the actions of the function and character keys.

3.1.3 THE CURSOR

There are two kinds of cursors: the INPUT MODE cursor symbolized by the "*", and the EDIT MODE cursor, represented by a rectangular box.

The Input Mode cursor indicates a position in the formula, where the next character is going to be. In contrast with other cursors, it cannot be moved around by the user. The system keeps moving the cursor because it knows the syntax of the formula.

The Edit Mode cursor, which is handled by the user, is used to point to a part of the formula. In order to distinguish the cursor position and the actual selection of a mathematical object or character string, the rectangular frame is drawn in two styles: a dotted line style for the cursor movement and a unbroken line style for selection (see Figure 9).

Fig. 9. The Edit Mode Cursor

3.1.4 THE IFE MAIN MENU

When invoked, the Interactive Formula Editor responds with a menu of choices. These choices are:

1. Create a formula
2. Edit an existing formula
3. Save formula into disk
4. Load extra font
5. Create an alphabet set
6. Save alphabet into disk
7. Load alphabet from disk
8. Exit system

The first three options deal with the formula. The next four are about character and alphabet sets. The last option is self-explanatory.

3.1.5 OPTION 1: CREATE A FORMULA

This option displays a new menu labeled "INPUT MODE". It presents a selection of objects plus a change font feature. The function keys and what they represent are shown in Figure 10.

F1 fraction F2 radical
F3 integral F4 triple
F5 limit F6 vector
F7 index F8 exponent
F9 block F10 change font

Fig. 10. The INPUT MODE menu

Function keys, 1 through 9, represent the first nine objects as presented under Objects in Chapter II, page 12.

Function keys 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 display symbols that corresponds to the objects they represent. All these symbols except function key 5, the limit, may increase in size as the context requires it.

The formula editor centers expressions in relation
to their symbol, like in function 1: Numerator and Denominator; function 4: lower and upper limits of triple sign; and function 5: lower expression of limit. It also centers expressions in relation to other expressions, like in function 6: vector elements.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{sum: } & 1 \\
\text{product: } & 2 \\
\text{union: } & 3 \\
\text{intersection: } & 4 \\
\text{Selection:} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Fig. 11. The menu of Function 4

Function key 4, representing the triple object, calls up a menu with 4 choices (see Fig. 11).

Function key 9, representing the block object, calls up a menu of delimiters (see Fig. 12) and requests a pair of digits, one for each delimiter (the open delimiter and the close delimiter).

\[
\begin{align*}
( & : 1 ) : 2 \\
[ & : 3 ] : 4 \\
\{ & : 5 \} : 6 \\
| & : 7 \text{ space: } 0 \\
\text{Pair (##):} &  \\
\end{align*}
\]

Fig. 12. The menu of Function 9

Function key 10 features the change font option. It changes the current font type in the following order: Normal (default), Greek (see Figure 13), Scientific (see Figure 14), and an extra font set.

The extra font type is provided by the user (see option 5) and loaded by selecting option 4 from the main
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>Q</th>
<th>Θ</th>
<th>W</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ω</td>
<td>Ε</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>Σ</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Ξ</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ζ</td>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Υ</td>
<td>Ψ</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>Τ</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ι</td>
<td>Ι</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ι</td>
<td>Ι</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Ο</td>
<td>Ο</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(</td>
<td>Π</td>
<td>Π</td>
<td>Π</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>)</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>(</td>
<td>(</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 13. The Greek Set
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>=</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q ≥</td>
<td>W ≠</td>
<td>E ≡</td>
<td>R ∨</td>
<td>T ≠</td>
<td>Y =</td>
<td>U ≤</td>
<td>I ≤</td>
<td>O ≥</td>
<td>P ≠</td>
<td>{</td>
<td>[</td>
<td>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ∩</td>
<td>S ⊂</td>
<td>D ⊆</td>
<td>F ⊈</td>
<td>G ⊇</td>
<td>H ∝</td>
<td>J ℮</td>
<td>K ∈</td>
<td>L ∥</td>
<td>;</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>−</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Z ÷</td>
<td>X ⊃</td>
<td>V ↯</td>
<td>B ↑</td>
<td>N ≤</td>
<td>M ⇒</td>
<td>&lt; −</td>
<td>&gt; : ?</td>
<td>!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig. 14. The Scientific Set**
Changing font types in a circular way like this, takes us from Normal to Greek, or from the extra font back to the Normal set again.

Next to the Input Mode menu, information is given about the following:
1. The name of the current font in use
2. The availability of two more keys: the "END" key, to finish the definition of a mathematical object and the "BACK SPACE" key, to erase the last character entered
3. The font template option, which is called by hitting the [Ctrl T] keys, shows the configuration of the keyboard with the characters of the current font set.

3.1.6 OPTION 2: EDIT AN EXISTING FORMULA

Before going into the Edit Mode, the system requests the name of the formula previously created. If the formula files are not present a "..not found.." message is displayed.

All formulas are stored in two files and both must be present: a "formula-name.DTA" file and a "formula-name.STR" file.

After the formula files are read, the system displays the formula on the User Area and the Edit Mode cursor is placed on the first object (leftmost-child) of the formula (root).

An Edit Mode menu shows up on the system area (See Figures 15 and 16). This menu has two parts: the first part is for the process of selecting an entity to work
on, and the second part is for selecting an operation to be performed on the entity just selected.

I. SELECT SUBFORMULA by typing...
   ^O to select a math object
   ^S to select a character
   ^K to cancel last selection
   and after selection is made, PRESS ENTER

Fig. 15. The Edit Mode Menu (Part I)

II. CHOSE ONE OPERATION
   DEL to delete
   INS to insert before
   ^A to insert after
   ^R to replace

Fig. 16. The Edit Mode Menu (Part II)

3.1.6.1 SELECTING AN ENTITY

The process of selecting an entity is done by placing the rectangular cursor on the mathematical object or character, and then proceed to: hit [Ctrl O] keys to select a mathematical object or hit [Ctrl S] keys to select a character.

Successive strokes of these keys get bigger frames and higher levels of inclusion.

For example, in Figure 4, after placing the cursor within the string "xdx", depressing the "select a math object" key will highlight the integrand with a continuous line box. By depressing the same key again, it will draw a bigger box around the integral that includes the integrand. If the same key is depressed one more time then the entire formula is highlighted.

The system can remember all the steps in its way
up, so the user may go back to the previous framed mathematical object by canceling the last selection. This is done by hitting the [Ctrl K] keys.

3.1.6.2 SELECTING AN OPERATION

There are four options to chose from. These are:

Delete Part Selected. The user is asked to press the [Enter] key to delete it or may hit [Esc] to cancel the operation.

The ? Mark. Trying to erase a required expression (i.e. a required specific element) in an object instead of the entire object causes the system to display a "?" mark in place of the required expression, to suggest the necessary presence of this element. The user may later come back to this point and replace it with something else.

For example, trying to erase a numerator from a fraction construction brings a question mark in place of the numerator.

Insert Before/After Selected Part. Causes the system to divide the top window in half. The System enters Input Mode, and this quarter of the screen is ready to accept the new subformula.

The same Input Mode principles applies here. When the creation of the new subformula is finished, the user has to hit the [Enter] key to finally insert it or hit the [Esc] key and cancel the insertion operation.

The current formula is then redisplayed with the
new addition included.

Replace Selected Part. The system behaves in the same pattern as in the Insertion operations, except that this time the system replaces the selected part with the new formula created.

3.1.7 OPTION 3: SAVE FORMULA INTO DISK

A formula written using the IFE editor can be saved into disk by selecting option 3 from the main menu.

The system keeps the formula in two files: "formula-name.DTA", which holds information about the internal structure of the formula (the tree), and "formula-name.STR", which has all the character strings that make up the formula. These two files are stored on disk when this option is called.

In addition to these two files the system generates a file named "formula-name.TEX". It is the formula expressed in its TeX form. Note that this formula output can be easily edited into manuscript.

The system can recognize most of the mathematical symbols used in TeX. Upper and lower cases Greek letters, some of the miscellaneous symbols of type Ord, five large operators in their display styles, half of the binary operations, almost all of the relations and negated relations, some of the arrows, all of the openings and closings, and two punctuation symbols.

All the objects and their specific elements of the system are translated into TeX commands.
If any of these files already exist then the system destroys them and generates new file entries in the directory.

"Formula-name" is the name of the formula given by the user, and it may be up to 8 characters long.

3.2 FONTS AND CHARACTERS

3.2.1 OPTION 4: LOAD EXTRA FONT

The system supplies three character fonts. These fonts are loaded into the computer’s memory right after the editor is invoked.

However, these three fonts may not be enough to cover all the user needs, hence the system allows for one extra font set, which can be created as described below in section 3.2.2.

The editor asks for the name of the font set, which can be up to 8 characters long. A file called: "name.FON" must be present or a "..not found.." message shows up on the screen.

If this step is successful the user now has four character sets available. The name identifying the set currently in use, during input mode, is displayed in the system area.

To write characters from the extra font set, one should make sure the desired font name appears on the screen. If it does not, the font can be changed with the [F10] change font key.

As with the three font sets, the extra font set
loaded is also brought over the keyboard map of characters. The user may always look at this map during the input mode stage.

To create a "name.FON" file, select option 5 from the main menu. After creating it, one must save it into disk by calling option 6 from the same menu.

3.2.2 OPTION 5: CREATE AN ALPHABET SET

The characters that appear on the screen are created by lighting dots or pixels on the CRT screen. Which dots are lit to make up any particular character is determined by that character's dot matrix definition.

An alphabet set contains up to 94 characters. In order to use a character from an alphabet set created in this way, it must be first saved in disk and then loaded as an extra font set (see options 6 and 4).

Hence, if the character sets available are not sufficient, it is possible to create and add one's own characters.

To create a character, the system displays a matrix of empty squares (14 by 12). Each square represents a dot or a pixel. To design a character the cursor is moved around and the squares are filled in by depressing a key.

In the same way, a square may be emptied, the entire dot matrix definition can be cleared up, each character can be seen in its real size, and the character dot definition can be saved or retrieved.
The character generator commands and their corresponding keys to call them up are shown next.

^D  Draw a pixel
^E  Erase a pixel
^L  Clear Window
^V  View character in real size
^S  Save character
^I  Display character
End Leave Graphic Editor

Fig. 17. The Graphics Editor Menu

Cursor movement is by arrow keys on the keypad. The Graphic Editor works on a buffer, twenty-four bytes long, to hold one character dots definition.

By striking the [Ctrl S] keys, the user can copy the current definition in the buffer to the corresponding key in the font file. The system asks the user to strike the key corresponding to the character desired.

By striking the [Ctrl I] keys, the user can reverse the save character process. In this way, a character dot definition in a font file is copied into the buffer. Again, the system requests for the corresponding key to be displayed.

The system's own font sets were designed with the Graphic Editor. In the same way, the user can modify them by loading the alphabet from disk (option 7), changing it to the user's taste (option 5) and then saving it (option 6).
3.2.3 OPTION 6. SAVE ALPHABET INTO DISK

The character set generated by option 5, which is in the computer's memory, can be stored in disk.

The memory area in which this character set rests differs from the area in which the loaded extra font set is (from option 4).

The system request the font name (up to 8 characters long) and it is stored in disk. The system then generates a file named "name.FON". If a file with the same name exists, the system destroys it and generates a new file entry in the directory.

The font file created with this option cannot be used with TeX. Since there is no translation between such a font and the TeX commands. Such a feature could be added at a later date, however.

3.2.4 OPTION 7. LOAD ALPHABET FROM DISK

This is the reciprocal of option 6. System asks for a font name, which must be present or a "..not found.." message is displayed.

The character set is loaded in memory, for examination by the system's character generator.

3.3 THE IMPLEMENTATION

The size of a formula is computed by the system, from the size of its mathematical objects. That is, the dimensions of the root of the tree are computed from the dimensions of the root's children.
In addition to the tree structure, the IFE system keeps a stack of boxes corresponding to mathematical objects which are on the path from the root to the current tree node.

The bottom of the stack contains the main box (the root of the tree, corresponding to the whole formula). The top of the stack contains the current box (the current node of the tree).

From bottom to top, each box encloses the next one. So that, if the current box expands or contracts, then all enclosing boxes (all boxes of the stack) may be expanded or contracted very quickly.

During input mode these structures are kept consistent and built dynamically. Function keys (representing objects and specific elements) push boxes into the stack, while the "End of mathematical object" key pops boxes out of the stack (see Figure 18).

When the user selects part of a formula, the system builds a stack of all boxes enclosing the cursor position. This process is done by scanning the tree of the formula. This stack is then handled according to the "Select a math object" or "Select a character" keys.

When displaying a formula, the system displays boxes sequentially after all boxes have their final dimensions and locations.
\[
x - \frac{1}{2 - x}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER TYPES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
<th>STACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Option 1: Creates a Formula</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Stack" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x-</td>
<td>This is a character string</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Stack" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F1</td>
<td>Function Key 1 for fraction object</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Stack" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The numerator string</td>
<td><img src="https://via.placeholder.com/150" alt="Stack" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 18. Stack of boxes during INPUT phase
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER TYPES</th>
<th>EXPLANATION</th>
<th>STACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>End key for the end of the numerator</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-x</td>
<td>The denominator string</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>End key for the end of the denominator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>End key for the end of the formula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 18. Continuation
3.4 IMPROVEMENTS

At present IFE knows only a limited number of objects, and therefore only allows formula construction using these objects.

The system could include the following two objects:

1. An OVER object, for constructions with one required expression and a symbol on top of it. This symbol would expand horizontally up to the width of the expression.

2. An UNDER object, same as above but with the symbol below the expression.

The vector object keeps its vector elements centered. Adding right and left justification, would give more flexibility to the appearance of this object.

If a formula is very long, it is not possible to fit it on the screen at one time. One feature could be left and right scrolling as well as up and down scrolling. A further facility would allow the user to gain an overall view of the formula by replacing, on the screen, parts of the formula with an ellipsis (...).

An Undo operation within the Edit Mode would enhance the system's ability to recuperate from mistakes.

After erasing or replacing a subformula, this sub-tree could be saved so that it could be recalled and included in the main formula.
3.5 CONCLUSION

The system was design, developed and implemented in fulfillment of my thesis requirement. Although the system only handles mathematical formulae, it could serve as the basis for a future system that will manipulate text as well as formulae.

Our system is highly interactive, it also has the capability of producing a formula in its TeX form. This seems to make our system a good tool for writing mathematical text.

Although the system seems to be complete, the true utility of our system can not be measured without putting it to a real use. This would expose the limitations of the system as well as its powers. Such evaluation will point out the further extensions that may be necessary for the system.

To the best of our knowledge, our system seems to be the only software running on PC’s with the same capabilities described thorough this thesis. This definitely makes our effort worthwhile.
program IFE;
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)
(* *)
(* INTERACTIVE FORMULA EDITOR *)
(* *)
(* *)
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)

{SI dummies.inc}

{SI b:TYPEDEF.FIL}
{SI b:PRIMITIV.FIL}
{SI b:OVERLAY1.FIL}
{SI b:OVERLAY2.FIL}
{SI b:SAVEFMLA.FIL}
{SI b:DISPLAYS.FIL}
{SI b:CREATES.FIL}
{SI b:EDITS.FIL}

var system code : char; { action to take }
SetFile : file of FontSet; { I/O alphabet file }
formula name, { external formula name }
font name : f8name; { external font name }
fileName : fname; { ext. name + "fon" }
fflag : sentinel; { old formula existence }

const
exxit : Sentinel = false; { sentinel }

BEGIN
(* MAIN PROGRAM *)
InitGraphic;

(* loads normal, greek & scientific fonts *)
Clear Alpha Area;
GoToXY(33,3); writeln ('loading fonts...');
for aflag := 1 to 3 do
begin
  LoadAlphabetSet (fontname [aflag]);
  if aflag <> 1 then
    Draw_template (fntname [aflag]);
end;

(* displays the System's menu, *)
(* which is stored in window 1 *)
Display System Menu;
Do Window3;
Init.Values;

(* system's main loop *)
WHILE (NOT exxit) DO
begin
  buflen:=1; GoToXY(27,12);
  read (system code);
  CASE system_code OF

  (* creates a new formula *)
  '1' : begin
    Init Values;
    Display Input Menu;
    Do Window12;
    Write CurrentFont;
    Do_UserWindow;
  END

END

(* displays a message *)
Display Message;
MakeT Root (Root);
push(Root);
Get Input (Root);
pop;
Display Formula (Root);
end;

(* edits an old formula *)
'2': begin
  RestoreWindow (3,0,0);
  GoToXY(56,4); write ('Formula name (xxxxxxxx):');
  GoToXY(56,5); buflen:=8; read (formulaname);
  Do UserWindow;
  Edit Formula (formulaname,fflag);
  if NOT fflag then
    begin
      GoToXY(56,6); Write('... not found ...');
    end;
end;

(* saves formula tree & tex commands into disk *)
'3': begin
  RestoreWindow (3,0,0);
  GoToXY(56,4); write ('Formula name (xxxxxxxx):');
  GoToXY(56,5); buflen:=8; read (formulaname);
  Save Formula (formulaname);
end;

(* loads an x-tra font into the system *)
'4': begin
  RestoreWindow (3,0,0);
  GoToXY(56,4); write ('Font name (xxxxxxxx):');
  GoToXY(56,5); buflen:=8; read (font_name);
  filefont := font_name + '.FON';
  aflag:=4;
  LoadAlphabetSet (filefont);
  if xflag then
    begin
      Draw Template (font name);
      fnname [4] := font_name;
    end
  else
    begin
      GoToXY(56,6); write ('... not found...');
    end;
end;

(* character generator *)
'5': Graph_Editor;

(* saves alphabet set from memory into disk *)
'6': begin
  RestoreWindow (3,0,0);
  GoToXY(56,4); Write('Font name (xxxxxxxx): ');
  GoToXY(56,5); Buflen:=8; read (font_name);
  filefont := font name + '.FON';
  Assign(SetFile,filefont);
  [$I-] Reset(SetFile); [$I+]
  If IResult = 0 then
    write(SetFile,Char_Sett)
  else
    begin
      Rewrite(SetFile);
      write(SetFile,Char_Sett);
end;
Close(SetFile);
end;

(* loads alphabet set from disk to memory *)
'7': begin
  RestoreWindow(3,0,0);
  GoToXY(56,4); Write('Font name (xxxxxxxx): ');
  GoToXY(56,5); buflen:=8; read(font_name);
  filefont := font_name + '.FON';
  Assign(SetFile,filefont);
  {$I-} Reset(SetFile); {$I+}
  if IOresult = 0 then begin
    read(SetFile,Char_Set);
    Close(SetFile);
  end else begin
    GoToXY(56,6); Write('... not found ...');
  end;
end;

(* exits main routine *)
'8': exit := true;
end; { case }

system_code := ' ';
RestoreWindow(1,0,0);
end; { end of main routine loop }
LeaveGraphic;
END.
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)
(* TYPE DEFINITION FILE *)
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)

**type**

- Font3byte = array [0..2] of byte;  
  { matrix with 3 bytes }
- Font5byte = array [0..4] of byte;  
  { matrix with 5 bytes }
- Font8byte = array [0..7] of byte;  
  { matrix with 8 bytes }
- FontBit = array [0..23] of byte;  
  { matrix with 24 bytes }
- FontSet = array [33..126] of FontBit;  
  { Set of Characters type }
- Alphabet_Flag = integer;  
  { Alphabet Set Number type }
- comand = (stringcm, fractioncm, rootcm, integralcm, triplecm, 
  limitcm, vectorcm, blockcm, exponentcm, indexcm, 
  leftky, rightky, upky, downky, backspty, endky, 
  chgefcm, Tkey, 
  SAO, SAC, CANCEL, entercm, ESCcm, 
  insaftercm, insbeforecm, deletecm, replacecm, savecm, 
  othercm);
- par = (open, close);  
  { block delimiters type }
- Sentinel = boolean;  
  { sentinel type }
- fname = string[12];  
  { file name type }
- f8name = string[8];  
  { 8 characters file name type }
- Cptr = 'Clist;
  Clist = record
    Value: array [1..40] of char;
  end;
- Pointer = 'Tree;
  Tree = record
    rstr flag: integer;
    Sibling, Parent: Pointer;
    Typenode: integer;  
    { Alphabet set/Block par/ 
      Triple choice }
    Xpo, Ypo, 
    Height, Width, 
    Refline: integer;  
    { Point of Origin }
    Case Node: Char of 
      'C': (CChild: Cptr);
      'M', 
      'F', 'N', 'D', 
      'I', 'L', 'U', 'W', 
      'T', 'G', 'H', 'A', 
      'Z', 'O', 
      'R', 'K', 'Q', 
      'P', 
      'S', 
      'V', 'E', 
      'B': (Child: Pointer);
  end;
- Stackptr = 'SStack;
  SStack = record
    element: pointer;
    next: stackptr;
  end;

**const**

- fontname: array [1..3] of fname = ('NORMAL.FON ',
  ...)
fnfntname: array [1..4] of f8name = ('NORMAL', 'GREEK.FON', 'SCIENTFC.FON');
xflag: boolean = false;  { x-tra font flag }
Xinit: integer = 2;       { initial value of coordinates }
Yinit: integer = 5;       { or margin of user's area }
Yini: integer = 2;        { initial Y margin for the replace world coord. }
glue: integer = 2;
Cursor : Fontbit = (0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
                  0x0C, 0x0C, 0x07, 0x80, 0x1F, 0x0E, 0x07, 0x80,
                  0x0C, 0x0C, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00);
ZERO: FontBit = (0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
                0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00);
mask : Font8byte = (0x80, 0x40, 0x20, 0x10, 0x08, 0x04, 0x02, 0x01);
mask0: Font8byte = (0x7F, 0xBF, 0xDF, 0xEF, 0xF7, 0xFB, 0xFD, 0xFE);
integral }
int1: Font8byte = (0x7E, 0xC3, 0xC3, 0xC0, 0xC0, 0xC0, 0xC0, 0xC0);
int2: Font8byte = (0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03);
T_sym_width:integer = 14;  { default }
T_sym_height:integer = 26;
{ triple }
ts1: Font8byte = (0x0C, 0x0C, 0x0C, 0x0C, 0x60, 0x38, 0x0F);
ts2: Font8byte = (0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x06, 0x1C, 0x0F);
ts3: Font8byte = (0x0F, 0x38, 0x60, 0x0C, 0x0C, 0x0C, 0x0C, 0x0C);
ts4: Font8byte = (0x06, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03, 0x03);
T_sym_height: integer = 20;  { default }
T_sym_width: integer = 25;
{ limit }
zlimit: Fontbit = (0x70, 0x30, 0x30, 0x30, 0x30, 0x30, 0x70,
                  0x7C, 0x30, 0x30, 0x30, 0x30, 0x30, 0x78, 0x78,
                  0x30, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00);
Z_sym_height :integer = 8;  { default }
Z_sym_width :integer = 24;
Z_sym_refline :integer = 7;
{ root }
R_sym_height :integer = 13;  { default }
R_sym_width :integer = 30;
R_sym_refline :integer = 10;
R_sym :integer = 8;
{ block }
B_sym_height: integer = 12;  { default }
B_sym_width: integer = 8;
bd11: Font3byte = (0x0E, 0x1C, 0x38);
bd12: Font3byte = (0x38, 0x1C, 0x0E);
bd13: Font3byte = (0x70, 0x38, 0x1C);
bd14: Font3byte = (0x1C, 0x38, 0x70);
bd15: Font3byte = (0x0F, 0x18, 0x18);
bd16: Font5byte = (0x18, 0x18, 0x0F, 0x18, 0x18);
bd17: Font3byte = (0x18, 0x18, 0x0F);
bd18: Font3byte = (0x0F, 0x18, 0x18);
bd19: Font5byte = (0x18, 0x18, 0x0F, 0x18, 0x18);
bd110: Font3byte = (0x18, 0x18, 0x0F);
VideoBox: FontBit;  
Char Set: FontSet;  
AlphâSet: array [1..4] of FontSet;  
Leaving: Sentinel;  
Charter: char;  
comand code: comand;  
ChWidth,ChHeight,ChRefline:integer;  
Charter: char;  
comand code: comand;  
ChWidth,ChHeight,ChRefline:integer;  
Xcol, Ylin: integer;  
I: integer;  
current font: f8name;  
aflag: Alphabet Flag;  
Root: pointer;  
top_stack: Stackptr;  
top: pointer;  
SubRoot: pointer;  
cuw: integer;  
Ybot: integer;  
Ynt: integer;  
F: File of Tree;  
G: File of Clist;
(* fetch next keyboard input *)
(* and translates it into a command *)

procedure GetCommand (Var ccode:comand);
begin
read (kbd,Charter);
case Charter of
  #1: ccode := insaftercm;
  #8: ccode := backspky;
  #11: ccode := CANCEL;
  #13: ccode := ENTERcm;
  #15: ccode := SA0;
  #18: ccode := replacecm;
  #19: ccode := SAC;
  #20: ccode := Tkey;
  #22: ccode := savecm;
  #27: begin
    read (kbd,Charter);
case Charter of
    #59: ccode := fractioncm;
    #60: ccode := rootcm;
    #61: ccode := integralcm;
    #62: ccode := triplecm;
    #63: ccode := limitcm;
    #64: ccode := vectorcm;
    #65: ccode := indexcm;
    #66: ccode := exponentcm;
    #67: ccode := blockcm;
    #68: ccode := chgefont;
    #72: ccode := upky;
    #75: ccode := leftky;
    #77: ccode := rightky;
    #79: ccode := endiky;
    #80: ccode := downky;
    #82: ccode := insbeforecm;
    #83: ccode := deletecm;
  end;  (* case *)
end;  (* #27 *)
#32..#126: ccode := stringcm;
else ccode := othercm;
end;  (* case *)
end;  (* getcommand *)

(* reads a pixel from a matrix of 12X2=24 bytes *)
function pix2 (imagen:FontBit;m,n:integer):integer;
var bytt,bitt:integer;
begin
  bytt := (n-1)*2 + (m-l) shr 3;
  bitt := (i-1) AND 7;
  if (imagen [bytt] AND Mask [bitt]) = 0 then
    pix2 := 0
  else
    pix2 := 1;
end;

(* Draws the cursor at [Xcol,Ylin] *)
procedure DrawCursor;
var k,x,y:integer;
  Temporal:FontBit;
by2, bt2: integer;
  (* set value of pixel in memory *)
procedure Pixel_Drawn;
begin
  by2 := (y-1) * 2 + (x-1) shr 3;
  bt2 := (x-1) and 7;
  if PointDrawn (Xcol+(x-1), Ylin+(y-1)) then
  VideoBox [by2] := VideoBox [by2] or mask [bt2]
  else
  VideoBox [by2] := VideoBox [by2] and mask0 [bt2];
end;

  (* draws an actual pixel on screen *)
procedure Draw_Pixel;
begin
  if pix2(Temporal, x, y) = 1 then
  DrawPoint(Xcol+(x-1), Ylin+(y-1))
  else
  begin
    SetColorBlack;
    DrawPoint(Xcol+(x-1), Ylin+(y-1));
    SetColorWhite;
  end;
end;

  (* Copy a box of pixels from screen to a Videomemory *)
procedure copy_videobox;
begin
  for k := 0 to 23 do VideoBox [k] := 0;
  for y := 1 to 12 do
    for x := 1 to 14 do
      Pixel_Drawn;
end;

begin
  if ((Xcol < 1) or (Xcol > 626)) then
    Xcol := 2;
  if ((Ylin < 1) or (Ylin > Ybot)) then
    Ylin := 2;
  copy_videobox;
  for K := 0 to 23 do
    Temporal[k] := VideoBox[k] XOR Cursor[k];
  for y := 1 to 12 do
    for x := 1 to 14 do
      Draw_Pixel;
end;

  (* Displays Cursor at [Xcol, Ylin], *
  * right after the top-object *)
procedure Display_Cursor;
begin
  if top <> nil then
  case top^.Node of
    begin
      if top^.Child = nil then
        Xcol := top^.Xpo
      else
        Xcol := top^.Xpo + top^.Width;
      Ylin := top^.Ypo + top^.Refline - 9;
      DrawCursor;
    end;
    'B': begin
      if top^.Child = nil then
        Xcol := top^.Xpo + B_sym_width
      else
Xcol := top^.Xpo + top^.Width - B_sym_width;
Ylin := top^.Ypo + top^.Refline - 9;
DrawCursor;
end;
'C':begin
  Xcol := top^.Xpo + top^.Width;
  Ylin := top^.Ypo;
  DrawCursor;
end;
end;

(* push box down stack *)
procedure Push (box: pointer);
var t:stackptr;
begin
  New (t);
  t^.element := box;
  t^.next := top_stack;
  top_stack := t;
  top := top_stack^.element;
end;

(* pop box up stack *)
procedure Pop;
var t:stackptr;
begin
  if top_stack <> nil then
    begin
      t := top_stack;
      top_stack := top_stack^.next;
      top := top_stack^.element;
      Dispose (t);
    end;
end;

(* Creates a tree record that represents *)
(* a basic or specific object *)
procedure MakeT_Record (Var rcrd: pointer);
begin
  New (rcrd);
  rcrd^.Node := ' ';
  rcrd^.Child := nil;
  rcrd^.Sibling := nil;
  rcrd^.Parent := nil;
  rcrd^.Typecode := 0;
  rcrd^.Xpo := 0;
  rcrd^.Ypo := 0;
  rcrd^.Width := 0;
  rcrd^.Height := 0;
  rcrd^.Refline := 0;
end;

(* creates a string value record *)
procedure Create_Cstring (var str: Cptr);
var x:integer;
begin
  New (str);
  for x:=1 to 40 do
    str^.Value [x] := ' ';
end;

(* creates a string leave record *)
procedure Create_Leave (var ptr: pointer);
begin
New (ptr);
ptr^.Node:= 'C';
ptr^.CChild:=nil;
ptr^.Sibling:=nil;
ptr^.Parent:=nil;
ptr^.Typecode:=1;
ptr^.Xpo:=0;
ptr^.Ypo:=0;
ptr^.Width:=0;
ptr^.Height:=0;
ptr^.Refline:=0;
end;

(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
(*
(*     Save & Restore tree (into & from disk)     *)
(*
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)

type
que_ptr = ^que_node;
que_node = record
  info : pointer;  {tree pointer to be held by queue }
  left,right: que_ptr;    { Double linked queue }
end;
que_type = record
  front: que_ptr;
  rear : que_ptr;
end;

procedure NewQ(var Que: que_type);
begin
  with Que do
  begin
    new(front);
    new(rear);
    front^.right:=rear;
    rear^.left:=front;
    rear^.right:=nil;
    front^.left:=nil;
  end;
end;

function EmptyQ(Que: que_type): boolean;
begin
  EmptyQ := (que.front^.right = que.rear);
end;

procedure InsertQ(var Que: que_type; P: pointer);
var
  Q: que_ptr;
begin
  new(Q);
  Q^.info := P;
  with Que.rear do
  begin
    left^.right := Q;
    Q^.right := que.rear;
    Q^.left := left;
    left := Q;
  end;
end;

procedure RemoveQ(var Que: que_type; var P: pointer);
var Q: que_ptr;
begin
if NOT EmptyQ(Que) then
begin
  Q := que.front^.right;
  Q^.right^.left := que.front;
  que.front^.right := Q^.right;
  P := Q^.info;
end
else
  writeln('Queue is empty');
end;

procedure Link_To_Parent(R: pointer; Parnt: pointer);
begin
if R <> nil then
begin
  R^.Parent := Parnt; \{ Point to my parent \}
  if R^.Node <> 'C' then
    Link_To_Parent (R^.Child, R); \{ Child's parent is me \}
    Link_To_Parent (R^.Sibling, Parnt); \{ Sibling's parent is my parent \}
  end;
end;
(* displays Introductory Menu *)
overlay PROCEDURE DISPLAY_SYSTEM_MENU;
BEGIN
  DefineWindow (1, 0, 0, 54, YMaxGlbl div 2);
  DefineHeader (1, 'SYSTEM');
  SelectWindow (1);
  SetHeaderOn;
  SetBackground(0);
  DrawBorder;
  GoToXY(15,3); Writeln (' 1. Create a formula ');
  GoToXY(15,4); Writeln (' 2. Edit an existing formula ');
  GoToXY(15,5); Writeln (' 3. Save formula into disk ');
  GoToXY(15,6); Writeln (' 4. Load extra font ');
  GoToXY(15,7); Writeln (' 5. Create an alphabet set ');
  GoToXY(15,8); Writeln (' 6. Save alphabet into disk ');
  GoToXY(15,9); Writeln (' 7. Load alphabet from disk ');
  GoToXY(15,10); Writeln (' 8. Exit System ');
  GoToXY(15,12); Writeln (' Selection: ');
  StoreWindow (1);
END;

(* defines physical window for main formula *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO_USERWINDOW;
var Xmin, Xmax, Ymin, Ymax: integer;
BEGIN
  Xmin := 1; Xmax := 638;  { World margins main menu }
  Ymin := 1; Ymax := 89;   { User window }
  DefineWindow (2, 0, (YMaxGlbl div 2) + 1, XMaxGlbl, YMaxGlbl);
    { world definition for window #2 }
  DefineWorld (1, Xmin, Ymax, Xmax, Ymin);
  DefineHeader (2, 'U S E R A R E A');
  SelectWorld(1);
  SelectWindow(2);
  SetBackground(0);
  DrawBorder;
  StoreWindow (2);
END;

(* displays a blank space next to system's window *)
(* it's used to ask for formula/font name *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO_WINDOW3;
BEGIN
  DefineWindow (3, 55, 0, XMaxGlbl, YMaxGlbl div 2);
  SelectWindow (3);
  SetBackground (0);
  DrawBorder;
  StoreWindow (3);
END;

(* displays the input menu: object functions *)
overlay PROCEDURE DISPLAY_INPUT_MENU;
BEGIN
  DefineWindow (11, 0, 0, 30, YMaxGlbl div 2);
  DefineHeader (11, 'INPUT MODE');
  SelectWindow (11);
  SetHeaderOn;
SetBackground(0);
DrawBorder;
GoToXY(2,3); Writeln ('F1 fraction F2 radical ');
GoToXY(2,4); Writeln ('F3 integral F4 triple ');
GoToXY(2,5); Writeln ('F5 limit F6 vector ');
GoToXY(2,6); Writeln ('F7 index F8 exponent ');
GoToXY(2,7); Writeln ('F9 block F10 change font ');
StoreWindow (11);
END;

(* continuation of input menu window *)
(* it's next to input menu window *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO_WINDOW12;
BEGIN
DefineWindow (12, 31,0, XMaxGlbl,YMaxGlbl div 2);
SelectWindow (12);
SetBackground (0);
DrawBorder;
GoToXY(32,3); write ('Current Font: ');
GoToXY(32,4); write ('^T Font Template ');
GoToXY(32,5); write ('END ends object ');
GoToXY(32,6); write ('BACKSPACE del. last char');
StoreWindow (12);
END;

(* defines window for selection/edition operations *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO_WINDOW14;
BEGIN
DefineWindow (14, 0,0, XMaxGlbl,YMaxGlbl div 2);
DefineHeader (14,'EDIT MODE');
SelectWindow (14);
SetHeaderOn;
SetBackground (0);
DrawBorder;
StoreWindow (14);
END;

(* displays edit menu: selection phase *)
overlay PROCEDURE DISPLAY_SELECT_MENU;
BEGIN
RestoreWindow (14,0,0);
GoToXY(2,3); write('I. SELECT SUBFORMULA by typing...
GoToXY(2,4); write(' O to select a math object
GoToXY(2,5); write(' S to select a character
GoToXY(2,6); write(' K to cancel last selection
GoToXY(2,7); write('and after selection is made, PRESS ENTER
GoToXY(45,3); write(' use arrowkeys to move around
GoToXY(45,4); write(' the formula or,
GoToXY(45,5); write('press ENTER to go back to main menu
END;

(* displays edit menu: operation phase *)
overlay PROCEDURE DISPLAY_OPERATE_MENU;
BEGIN
RestoreWindow (14,0,0);
GoToXY(2,3); write('II. CHOSE ONE OPERATION
GoToXY(2,4); write(' DEL to delete
GoToXY(2,5); write(' INS to insert before
GoToXY(2,6); write(' A to insert after
GoToXY(2,7); write(' R to replace
GoToXY(2,8); write(' any key to Escape
END;

(* defines window for subformula *)
(* it's used at insert/replace operations *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO REPLACEWINDOW;
var Xmin, Xmax, Ymin, Ymax: integer;
BEGIN
  Xmin := 1;  Xmax := 638;
  Ymin := 1;  Ymax := 42;
  DefineWindow (15, 0, 57, XMaxGlb, YMaxGlb div 2);
  DefineWorld (2, Xmin, Ymax, Xmax, Ymin);
  SelectWorld(2);
  SelectWindow(15);
  SetBackground(0);
  DrawBorder;
  StoreWindow(15);
END;

(* Clears memory space for all alphabet sets *)
overlay PROCEDURE CLEAR_ALPHA_AREA;
var k, l: integer;
BEGIN
  for k := 1 to 4 do
    for l := 33 to 126 do
      AlphaSet[k][l] := ZERO;
    for l := 33 to 126 do
      CharSet[l] := ZERO;
  ChWidth := 14;
  ChHeight := 12;
  ChRefline := 9;
END;

(* Loads an Alphabet Set into memory *)
overlay PROCEDURE LOADALPHABETSET (FileFontName:fname);
var FileFont : file of FontSet;
    AlphabetSet: FontSet;
    l:integer;
BEGIN
  for l := 33 to 126 do
    AlphabetSet[l] := ZERO;
  Assign(FileFont, FileFontName);
  Reset(FileFont);  // {$I-} Reset(FileFont);  // {$I+}
  if IOresult = 0 then
    begin
      read(FileFont, AlphabetSet);
      close(FileFont);
      if aflag = 4 then xflag := true;
    end
  else
    xflag := false;
END;

(* Shows template of alphabet set other than normal *)
overlay PROCEDURE TEMPLATE_SHOW;
var answer: char;
BEGIN
  CopyScreen;
  ClearScreen;
  case aflag of
    2: RestoreWindow(7, 0, 0);
    3: RestoreWindow(8, 0, 0);
    4: RestoreWindow(10, 0, 0);
  end;
  repeat
    read(Kbd, answer);
    until answer = #27;
ClearScreen;
SwapScreen;
END;

(* identifies current font and writes *)
(* its name on screen : window 12 *)
overlay PROCEDURE WRITE_CURRENT_FONT;
BEGIN
  case aflag of
    1: begin
      current_font := fnname [1];
      GoToXY(46,3);
      Write(current_font);
    end;
    2: begin
      current_font := fnname [2];
      GoToXY(46,3);
      Writeln(current_font);
    end;
    3: begin
      current_font := fnname [3];
      GoToXY(46,3);
      Writeln (current_font);
    end;
    4: begin
      current_font := fnname [4];
      GoToXY(46,3);
      Writeln (current_font);
    end;
  end; (* case *)
END;

(* initial values at input time *)
overlay PROCEDURE INIT_VALUES;
BEGIN
  cuw := 2;
  Ybot := 88;
  Ynt := Yinit;
  Xcol := Xinit;
  Ylin := Yinit;
  Root := nil;
  top_stack := nil;
  top := nil;
  I := 0;
  aflag := 1;
END;

(* Creates the root of the formulae *)
overlay PROCEDURE MAKET_ROOT (var ptr:pointer);
BEGIN
  New(ptr);
  ptr^.Node := 'M';
  ptr^.Child := nil;
  ptr^.Sibling := nil;
  ptr^.Parent := nil;
  ptr^.Xpo := Xcol;
  ptr^.Ypo := Ylin;
  ptr^.Height := ChHeight;
  ptr^.Width := ChWidth;
  ptr^.Refline := ChRefline;
END;

(* initial values at input time but, *)
(* for a subformula *)
overlay PROCEDURE INI_VALUE;
BEGIN
  cuw := 15;
  Ybot := 35;
  Ynt := Yini;
  Xcol := Xinit;
  Ylin := Yini;
  SubRoot := nil;
  top_stack := nil;
  top := nil;
  I := 0;
  aflag := 1;
END;

(* displays triple options on top of input menu *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO_MENU_TRIPLE (var t_number:integer);
BEGIN
  t_number := 0;
  while (t_number < 1) OR (t_number > 4) do
    begin
      DefineWindow (9, 3,15,23,57);
      SelectWindow (9);
      setBackground(0);
      DrawBorder;
      GotoXY(5,3); Writeln (' sum : 1 ');
      GotoXY(5,4); Writeln (' product : 2 ');
      GotoXY(5,5); Writeln (' union : 3 ');
      GotoXY(5,6); Writeln (' intersection : 4 ');
      GotoXY(5,7); Write (' Selection: ');
      buflen:=1; read(t_number);
    end;
  RestoreWindow (11,0,0);
  SelectWindow (cuw);
END;

(* displays block options on top of input menu *)
overlay PROCEDURE DO_MENU_BLOCK (var b_number:integer);
BEGIN
  b_number := -1;
  while (b_number < 0) OR (b_number > 77) do
    begin
      DefineWindow (9, 3,15,23,57);
      SelectWindow (9);
      setBackground(0);
      DrawBorder;
      GotoXY(5,3); Writeln (', ( : 1 ) : 2 ');
      GotoXY(5,4); Writeln (' [ : 3 ] : 4 ');
      GotoXY(5,5); Writeln (' { : 5 } : 6 ');
      GotoXY(5,6); Writeln (' | : 7 space: 0 ');
      GotoXY(5,7); Write (' Pair (##) : ');
      buflen:=2; read(b_number);
    end;
  RestoreWindow (11,0,0);
  SelectWindow (cuw);
END;

(* restores tree from disk *)
overlay PROCEDURE RESTORE_TREE (var R: pointer);
BEGIN
  R := nil;
  P,Parnt : pointer;
  S : Cptr;
  Que : que_type;
END
newq(Que);
if NOT EOF(F) then
begin
  New(P);
  read(F,P^);
  R := P;
  Parnt := P;
end;

while NOT EOF(F) do
begin
  read(F,P^);
  if P^.Node = 'C' then
  begin
    New(S);
    read(G,S^);
    P^.CChild := S;
  end;
  while (Parnt^.rstr flag=0) AND NOT EmptyQ(Que) do
  RemoveQ(Que,Parnt);
  case Parnt^.rstr flag of
  0 : writeln('Extra record left when restore tree !!!!! ');
  1,3: begin
    Parnt^.Child := P;
    Parnt^.rstr_flag := Parnt^.rstr_flag - 1;
    end;
  2 : begin
    Parnt^.Sibling := P;
    Parnt^.rstr_flag := 0;
    end;
  end; (* case *)
  InsertQ(Que,P);
end; (* while *)
END;

(* Stores formula tree into disk *)
overlay PROCEDURE STORE_TREE (R: pointer);
var
  Que : que type;
  P : pointer;
  S : Cptr;
BEGIN
  newq(Que);
  InsertQ(Que,R);
  while NOT EmptyQ(Que) do
  begin
    RemoveQ(Que,P);
    P^.rstr flag := 0;
    if P^.Child <> nil then
    begin
      if P^.Node <> 'C' then
        begin
          P^.rstr_flag := P^.rstr_flag + 1;
          InsertQ(Que,P^.Child);
        end
      else
        begin
          P^.rstr_flag := 1;
          InsertQ(Que,P^.Child);
        end
    end
    else
      begin
        P^.rstr_flag := P^.rstr_flag + 1;
        InsertQ(Que,P^.Child);
      end
  end
END;
S := P^.CChild;
write(G,S^);
end;
if P^.Sibling <> nil then
begin
P^.rstr flag := P^.rstr flag + 2;
InsertQ(QUE,P^.Sibling);
end;
write(F,P^);
end; { put the node into file }
END; { STORE-TREE proc }

(* changes current font, called from input menu *)
procedure Change_Font;
begin
if aflag < 4 then
  aflag := aflag + 1
else
  aflag := 1;
if aflag = 4 then
  if not xflag then
    aflag := 1;
Write_CurrentFont;
end;
(* Draws a template of a font *)
(* mapped with the standard keyboard *)

overlay PROCEDURE DRAW TEMPLATE (alphabet name: f8name);
var wdo_wner: integer;

(* Displays Keyboard arrangement on screen *)
procedure showkybd (Window number: integer);

type
ASCII table = array [1..94] of integer;
const
Symcod: ASCII_table = (
33, 49, 35, 50, 51, 44, 36, 45, 37, 42, 43, 38, 94, 46, 95, 41, 40, 55, 56, 48, 47
);
begin  (* Shows Keyboard template *)
    { whole screen for template }
    DefineWindow (Window number,0,0,XMaxGlb,YMaxGlb);
    { world definition for window #7 }
    DefineWorld (2, 1,200,640,1);
    ClearScreen;
    SelectWorld(2);
    SelectWindow(Window number);
    GoToXY(14,2); write('KEY ASSIGNMENT FOR FONT: ');
    GoToXY(39,2); write(alphabet name);
    GoToXY(55,2); write('PRESS <ESC> TO RETURN ');
    GoToXY(57,3); write('TO EDITING');
    (* Draws First Alphabet Set *)
    e:=1; aindx:=1;
    DrawLine(76,36,556,36);  { First line }
    Xs:=76;
    for m:=1 to 13 do begin
      DrawLine(Xs,36,Xs,76);
      Xs:=Xs+40;
    end;
    Xs:=80; Ys:=41;
    DrawLineofSymbols(1);
    DrawLine(76,76,572,76);
    Xs:=92;
    for m:=1 to 13 do begin
      DrawLine(Xs,76,Xs,116);
      Xs:=Xs+40;
    end;
    Xs:=96; Ys:=81;
    DrawLineofSymbols(2);
    DrawLine(92,116,580,116);
    Xs:=100;
    for m:=1 to 13 do begin
      DrawLine(Xs,116,Xs,156);
      Xs:=Xs+40;
    end;
    Xs:=104; Ys:=121;
    DrawLineofSymbols(3);
    DrawLine(92,156,580,156);
    Xs:=92;
    for m:=1 to 12 do begin
      DrawLine(Xs,156,Xs,196);
      Xs:=Xs+40;
    end;
    Xs:=96; Ys:=161;
    DrawLineofSymbols(4);
    DrawLine(92,196,532,196);  { Fourth line }
    (* draws second alphabet set *)
    e := 1; aindx := aflag;
    Xs:=97; Ys:=41;
    DrawLineofSymbols(1);
BEGIN
SelectScreen(2);
case aflag of
  2: wdow number:=7;
  3: wdow number:=8;
  4: wdow number:=10;
end;
ShowKybd(wdow number);
StoreWindow(wdow number);
SelectScreen(1);
END;  { DRAW-TEMPLATE proc }

(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)
(* GRAPHIC EDITOR *)
(* It is the Special Character Generator. *)
(* Occupies the whole screen, it generates a white window *)
(* where the creation of characters takes place. *)
(* A list of graphic commands is given and a view of the *)
(* character in real size can be seen next to the window. *)
(* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *)
overlay PROCEDURE GRAPH-EDITOR;

procedure graphedit;
const
  WrealX=16; WrealY=12; { real-size world coord. }
  WminX=1; WmaxX=112; { char-def.world coord. }
  WminY=1; WmaxY=48; { logical limits that represents }
  limxl=1; limx2=14; { number of pixels in a char }
  limyl=1; limy2=12;
type
  Char Box=array[0..3,0..71 of 0-.1;
var
  Chname:fname; { Symbol File Name (name + FON) }
  Ch8name:f8name; { Symbol File Name (8 characters) }
  ChFlag:char; { Character Flag }
  CharCode:integer; { Character Code Number }

procedure CharHandler;
const
  Prompt:Char Box=((0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0),(0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0),
  (0,1,1,1,1,1,1,0),(0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0));
var
  ChK:char; { char read from keyboard }
  Gx,Gy, { x,y coordinates in world system }
  XM,YM:integer; { logic coordinates }
  byte2,bits2:integer; { byte and bit #s from char-matrix }
  CharMem:FontBit; { character-matrix }
  PMem:Char Box; { cursor bit-matrix }

procedure ClearSmallWindow; { clears window for real-size picture }
var k,l:integer;
begin
SetColorBlack;
for k := 1 to 14 do
  for l := 1 to 12 do
    DrawPoint(k,l);
 SetColorWhite;
end;
  { Fills screen box with current data }
procedure DrawPrompt (xi,yj:integer);
var k,l:integer;
begin
  for l := 0 to 3 do
    for k := 0 to 7 do
      if (PMem[l,k] XOR Prompt[l,k]) = 1 then
        DrawPoint(xi+k,yj+l)
      else
        begin
         SetColorBlack;
          DrawPoint(xi+k,yj+l);
         SetColorWhite;
        end;
end;
  { Fills screen box memory with current data }
procedure FillPMem(xi,yj:integer);
var k,l:integer;
begin
  for l := 0 to 3 do
    for k := 0 to 7 do
      begin
        if PointDrawn(xi+k,yj+l) then
          PMem[l,k] := 1
        else
          PMem[l,k] := 0;
      end;
end;
  { Fills screen box with previous data }
procedure FillScreenBox(xi,yj:integer);
var k,l:integer;
begin
  for l := 0 to 3 do
    for k := 0 to 7 do
      begin
        if PMem[l,k] = 1 then
          DrawPoint(xi+k,yj+l)
        else
          begin
           SetColorBlack;
            DrawPoint(xi+k,yj+l);
           SetColorWhite;
          end;
      end;
end;
procedure FillBox(xi,yj:integer);
var k,l:integer;
begin
  for l := 0 to 3 do
    for k := 0 to 7 do
      DrawPoint(xi+k,yj+l);
end;
procedure EraseBox(xi,yj:integer);
var k,l:integer;
begin
  SetColorBlack;
for l := 0 to 3 do
for k := 0 to 7 do
  DrawPoint(xi+k,yj+l);
SetColorWhite;
end;

function Pixel_2(Ch_Def:FontBit; xi,yj:integer):integer;
begin
  byte2:=(yj-1)*2 + (xi-1) SHR 3;
  bit2:=(xi-1) AND 7;
  if Ch_Def [byte2] AND Mask [bit2] = 0 then
    Pixel_2 := 0
  else
    Pixel_2 := 1;
end;

procedure RedrawCharacter;
var k,l:integer;
begin
  for k:=1 to 14 do
    for l:=1 to 12 do
      if Pixel_2(CharMem,k,l) = 1 then
        DrawPoint(k,l);
end;

procedure RedrawSymblMatrix;
begin
  for XM := 1 to 14 do
    for YM := 1 to 12 do
      if Pixel_2(CharMem,XM,YM) = 1 then
        begin
        Gx := (XM * 8) - 7;
        Gy := (YM * 4) - 3;
        Fillbox(Gx,Gy);
        end;
end;

procedure InitMemories;
var k,l:integer;
begin
  for k:=0 to 3 do
    for l:=0 to 7 do
      PMem[k,l]:=0;
  for k:=0 to 23 do
    CharMem[k]:=0;
end;

procedure InitPicture;
begin
  Gx := 49; XM := 7;
  Gy := 21; YM := 6;
  FillPMem (Gx,Gy);
  DrawPrompt (Gx,Gy);
end;

procedure InitDrawing;
begin
  DrawBorder;
  DrawSquare(25,9,88,40,false);
  DrawLine(1,36,112,36);
  DrawLine(57,1,57,48);
end;

begin
  InitMemories;

{ char-handler routine }
InitPicture;
repeat
InitDrawing;
read(kbd, ChK);
case ChK of
  #79: begin
    LEAVING := true;
  end;
  #12: begin
    SetBackground(0);
    InitDrawing;
    InitMemories;
    InitPicture;
  end;
  #4: begin
    Fillbox(Gx, Gy);
    byte2 := (YM-1)*2 + (XM-1) SHR 3;
    bit2 := (XM-1) AND 7;
    CharMem[byte2] := CharMem[byte2] OR Mask[bit2];
    FillPMem(Gx, Gy);
    DrawPrompt(Gx, Gy);
  end;
  #5: begin
    EraseBox(Gx, Gy);
    byte2 := (YM-1)*2 + (XM-1) SHR 3;
    bit2 := (XM-1) AND 7;
    CharMem[byte2] := CharMem[byte2] AND MaskO[bit2];
    FillPMem(Gx, Gy);
    DrawPrompt(Gx, Gy);
  end;
  #22: begin
    SelectWorld(4);
    SelectWindow(6);
    ClearSmallWindow;
    RedrawCharacter;
    SelectWorld(3);
    SelectWindow(5);
  end;
  #72: begin
    FillScreenBox(Gx, Gy);
    if (YM = limy1) then
      begin
        Gy := WmaxY - 3;
        YM := limy2;
      end
    else
      begin
        Gy := Gy - 4;
        YM := YM - 1;
      end;
    FillPMem(Gx, Gy);
    DrawPrompt(Gx, Gy);
  end;
  #80: begin
    FillScreenBox(Gx, Gy);
    if (YM = limy2) then
      begin
        Gy := WminY;
        YM := limy1;
      end
    else
      begin
        Gy := Gy + 4;
        YM := YM + 1;
      end
  end;
end;
end;
FillPMem(Gx,Gy);
DrawPrompt (Gx,Gy);
end;

#75: begin
  FillScreenBox(Gx,Gy);
  if (XM = limx1) then
    begin
      Gx := WmaxX - 7;
      XM := limx2;
    end
  else
    begin
      Gx := Gx - 8;
      XM := XM - 1;
    end;
  FillPMem(Gx,Gy);
  DrawPrompt (Gx,Gy);
end;

#77: begin
  FillScreenBox(Gx,Gy);
  if (XM = limx2) then
    begin
      Gx := WminX;
      XM := limx1;
    end
  else
    begin
      Gx := Gx + 8;
      XM := XM + 1;
    end;
  FillPMem(Gx,Gy);
  DrawPrompt (Gx,Gy);
end;

#19: begin
  GoToXY(50,22); write('Character Key = ');
  BufLen:=1; read(CharKey);
  CharCode:=Ord(Charkey);
  CharSet [CharCode] := CharMem;
  repeat until Keypressed;
  GoToXY(50,22); write('');
end; { end of Saving Character procedure }

#9: begin
  GoToXY(50,22); write('Character Key = ');
  BufLen:=1; read(CharKey);
  CharCode:=Ord(Charkey);
  CharMem := CharSet [CharCode];
  SetBackground(OJ;
  InitDrawing;
  RedrawSymbolMatrix;  
  InitPicture;
  SelectWorld(4);
  SelectWindow(6);
  ClearSmallWindow;
  RedrawCharacter;
  SelectWorld(3);
  SelectWindow(5);
  repeat until Keypressed;
  GoToXY(50,22); write('');
end; { end of Display Character procedure }
end; { end of case }
until LEAVING = true;
end;  { end of charhandler routine }

begin  (* Graph Edit proc *)
  DefineWindow (4,2,8,77,191);  { frame window for F10 routine }
  DefineWindow (5,5,24,18,71);  { character-definition window }
  DefineWindow (6,40,24,41,35);  { real-size picture window }
  DefineWorld (3,WminX,WmaxY,WmaxX,WminY);  { world definition for window #5 }
  DefineWorld (4,1,WrealY,WrealX,1);  { world definition for window #6 }
  { draw major frame for graph editor }

ClearScreen;
SelectWindow(4);
SetBackground(0);
SetColorWhite;
DravBorder;

  GoToXY(6,13); writeln('GRAPHIC EDITOR');
  GoToXY(6,14); writeln('------- ------');
  GoToXY(6,16); writeln('D Draw a pixel');
  GoToXY(6,17); writeln('E Erase a pixel');
  GoToXY(6,18); writeln('L Clear window');
  GoToXY(6,19); writeln('V View character in real size');
  GoToXY(6,20); writeln('S Save character');
  GoToXY(6,21); writeln('I Display character');
  GoToXY(6,22); writeln('END Leave Graphic Editor');
  GoToXY(6,23); writeln('Use arrow keys for cursor movement');
  { list of commands is displayed next }

SelectWorld(3);
SelectWindow(5);
CharHandler;
ClearScreen;
end; (* end of graph-edit proc *)

BEGIN
Leaving := false;
CopyScreen;
GraphEdit;
SwapScreen;
END;  { GRAPH-EDITOR proc }

{ Every time a char is added, or deleted, *
{ the tree is traverse for new dimensions  }
{ from the current node back to the root  }
{ C may have one of the following parent nodes:  }
{ basic objects: M,B,S,P,  }
{ specific objects: N,D,L,U,W,G,H,A,O,K,Q,E  }
{ these cannot be a parent of C: F,I,T,Z,R,V  }

overlay PROCEDURE UPDATE_BOX_STACK (dummy:pointer);

var dum,before dum,last dum:pointer;
{ all dum pointers are siblings and, dummy is their only parent }
{ before dum is a pointer called just before dum }
{ last_dum is a pointer to the last occurrence of a 'C' or a 'B'
  that would be affected by a subsequent 'P' or 'S' node }

sumW,maxH,maxR,maxD,lastdeep:integer;
sumH,maxW: integer;  { vector only }
{ maxD is the maximum deep of the current subformulae }
symH,symW,symR, part1,part2,
aaa,bbb,wh,xxx,yyy,zzz,wr,maxim_width: integer;

BEGIN
while dummy <> nil do
begin
  case dummy^.Node of
    'C': begin
      dummy^.Height := ChHeight;
      dummy^.Refline := ChRefline;
      dummy^.Width := I * ChWidth;
      end;
    (* end of string update *)
      begin
        if dummy^.Child = nil then
          begin
            sumW := ChWidth;
            maxH := ChHeight;
            maxR := ChRefline;
          end;
        else
          begin
            sumW := 0;
            maxH := 0;
            maxR := 0;
          end;
        dum := dummy^.Child;
        while dum <> nil do
          begin
            if (dum^.Node = 'C') OR (dum^.Node = 'B') then
              last dum := dum;
            case dum^.Node of
              'P':
                begin
                  if maxR < (last_dum^.Refline + dum^.Height) then
                    begin
                      maxD := maxH - maxR;
                      maxR := last_dum^.Refline + dum^.Height;
                      maxH := maxR + maxD;
                    end;
                  if before dum^.Node <> 'S' then
                    sumW := sumW + dum^.Width
                  else
                    if dum^.Width > before_dum^.Width then
                      sumW := sumW +
                          (dum^.Width - before_dum^.Width);
              end;
            'S':
              begin
                { a 'S' node does not change maxR }
                maxD := maxH - maxR;
                lastdeep := last_dum^.Height - last_dum^.Refline;
                if maxD < (lastdeep + dum^.Height) then
                  begin
                    maxD := lastdeep + dum^.Height;
                    maxH := maxR + maxD;
                  end;
                if before dum^.Node <> 'P' then
                  sumW := sumW + dum^.Width
                else
                  if dum^.Width > before_dum^.Width then
                    sumW := sumW +
                        (dum^.Width - before_dum^.Width);
              end;
            else begin
              if maxH < dum^.Height then
                maxH := dum^.Height;
              if maxR < dum^.Refline then
                maxR := dum^.Refline;
          end;
      end;
sumW := sumW + dum^.Width;
end;
(* end of case *)
before dum := dum;
dum := dum^.Sibling;
(* end of while *)
if dummy^.Node = 'B' then
begin
if maxH < B_sym_height then
dummy^.Height := B_sym_height
else
dummy^.Height := maxH;
dummy^.Width := B_sym_width + sumW + B_sym_width;
end
else
begin
dummy^.Height := maxH;
dummy^.Width := sumW;
dummy^.Refline := maxR;
end;
(* end of specific objects update *)

'F': begin
dummy^.Height := dummy^.Child^.Height + 1 +
dummy^.Child^.Sibling^.Height;
else
dummy^.Refline := dummy^.Child^.Height + 1 + 4;
end; (* end of fraction update *)

'R': begin
aaa := 0; bbb := 0;
xxx := 0; yyy := 0; wR := 0;
dum := dummy^.Child;
while dum <> nil do
begin
case dum^.Node of
'K': begin
aaa := dum^.Height;
xxx := dum^.Width;
end;
'Q': begin
bbb := dum^.Height;
yyy := dum^.Width;
wR := dum^.Refline;
end;
end; (* end of case *)
dum := dum^.Sibling;
end; (* end of while *)
if (bbb + 1) < R_sym_height then
dummy^.Height := R_sym_height
else
dummy^.Height := bbb + 1;
if (xxx + R_sym + yyy) < R_sym_width then
dummy^.Width := R_sym_width
else
dummy^.Width := xxx + R_sym + yyy;
if wR < R_sym_refline then
dummy^.Refline := R_sym_refline
else
dummy^.Refline := wR;
end;  (* end of root update *)

'I': begin
symH := I sym height;    { default }
symR := (symH div 2) + 4;
aaa := 0; bbb := 0; wH := 0; wR := 0;
xxx := 0; yyy := 0; zzz := 0;
part1 := 0; part2 := 0;
dum := dummy^.Child;
while dum <> nil do
begin
  case dum^.Node of
    'L': begin
      aaa := dum^.Height;
      xxx := dum^.Width;
    end;
    'U': begin
      bbb := dum^.Height;
      yyy := dum^.Width;
    end;
    'W': begin
      wH := dum^.Height;
      zzz := dum^.Width;
      wR := dum^.Refline;
    end;
  end;  (* end of case *)
  dum := dum^.Sibling;
end;  (* end of while *)
if (aaa + bbb) >= symH then
  symH := aaa + bbb + ChHeight;
symR := (symH div 2) + 4;
if symR < wR then
  part1 := 2 * (wR - 4);
if part1 > symH then
begin
  symH := part1;
  symR := (symH div 2) + 4;
end;
if (symH - symR) < (wH - wR) then
  part2 := 2 * (wH - wR + 4);
if part2 > symH then
begin
  symH := part2;
  symR := (symH div 2) + 4;
end;
  dum^.Height := symH;
dum^.Refline := symR;
if xxx >= yyy then
  maxim width := xxx
else
  maxim width := yyy;
dum^.Width := I sym width + maxim width + glue + zzz;
end;  (* end of integral update *)

'T': begin
symH := T sym height; symW := T_sym_width;    { default }
symR := (symH div 2) + 4;
aaa := 0; bbb := 0; wH := 0; wR := 0;
xxx := 0; yyy := 0; part1 := 0; part2 := 0;
dum := dummy^.Child;
while dum <> nil do
begin
  case dum^.Node of
'G': begin
  aaa := dum^.Height;
  xxx := dum^.Width;
end;
'H': begin
  bbb := dum^.Height;
  yyy := dum^.Width;
end;
'A': begin
  wH := dum^.Height;
  zzz := dum^.Width;
  wR := dum^.Refline;
end;
end; (* end of case *)
  dum := dum^.Sibling;
end; (* end of while *)
if (aaa + bbb + symH) < wH then
  symH := wH;
  dummy^.Height := aaa + symH + bbb;
  dummy^.Refline := bbb + (symH div 2) + 4;
if dummy^.Refline < wR then
  part1 := (wR - 4) * 2;
if part1 > symH then
begin
  symH := part1;
  dummy^.Height := aaa + symH + bbb;
  dummy^.Refline := bbb + (symH div 2) + 4;
end;
if (dummy^.Height - dummy^.Refline) < (wH - wR) then
  part2 := 2 * (wH - wR + 4);
if part2 > symH then
begin
  symH := part2;
  dummy^.Height := aaa + symH + bbb;
  dummy^.Refline := bbb + (symH div 2) + 4;
end;
if xxx >= yyy then
  maxim_width := xxx
else
  maxim_width := yyy;
if symW >= maxim_width then
  dummy^.Width := symW + zzz
else
  dummy^.Width := maxim_width + zzz;
end; (* end of triple update *)
'Z': begin
  symW := Z_sym_width;
  symH := Z_sym_height;
  aaa := 0; xxx := 0;
  dum := dummy^.Child;
if dum <> nil then
begin
  aaa := dum^.Height;
  xxx := dum^.Width;
end;
if xxx > symW then
  dummy^.Width := xxx
else
  dummy^.Width := symW + glue;
  dummy^.Height := symH + aaa;
  dummy^.Refline := Z_sym_refline;
end; (* end of limit update *)
'V': begin


sumH := 0; maxW := 0;
dum := dummy^.Child;
while dum <> nil do
begin
  sumH := sumH + dum^.Height;
  if maxW < dum^.Width then
    maxW := dum^.Width;
  dum := dum^.Sibling;
end;
dummy^.Height := sumH;
dummy^.Width := maxW;
dummy^.Refl ine := (sumH div 2) + 4;
end; (* end of vector update *)
end; (* case *)
dummy := dummy^.Parent;
end; (* while *)
END; (* procedure update-box-stack *)
(* Save the formula in two ways: *)
(* 1. tree: name.dta & file of strings: name.str and *)
(* 2. tex commands: name.tex *)

overlay PROCEDURE SAVE_FORMULA (fname: file)

var
  file name: fname;  { formula name + extension }
  Texfile : Text;    { tex file }
  Eflag : Boolean;   { checks for vector elements }

(* print tex commands in a texfile *)
procedure PRINT_TEX_COM (raiz: pointer);
type
  letter = string [16];
  fonttable = array [33..127] of letter;
var
  pter: pointer;
  Blanktable: fonttable;
  Gtable: fonttable;
  Stable: fonttable;

overlay PROCEDURE FILL_GTABLE;
BEGIN
  Gtable[89] := '\Psi ';    Gtable[121] := '\psi ';      
  Gtable[85] := '\Upsilon '; 
  Gtable[70] := 'Phi ';      Gtable[102] := '\phi ';      
  Gtable[71] := 'Gamma ';    Gtable[103] := '\gamma ';    
  Gtable[67] := 'Xi ';       Gtable[99] := '\xi ';        
END;

overlay PROCEDURE FILL_STABLE;
BEGIN
  Stable[81] := '\ge ';     Stable[65] := '\cap ';       
  Stable[113] := '\le ';   Stable[97] := '\cup ';       
  Stable[87] := '\not\equiv '; Stable[83] := '\supset ';  
  Stable[101] := '\ll ';   Stable[100] := '\not\subseteq '; 
  Stable[82] := '\lor ';   Stable[70] := '\not\supset ';  

Stable[114]:='\land'; Stable[102]:='\not\subset'; Stable[84]:='\not\approx'; Stable[71]:='\not\subseteq'; Stable[116]:='\not\leq'; Stable[89]:='\not\approx'; Stable[72]:='\not\in'; Stable[85]:='\not\geq'; Stable[74]:='\not\supseteq'; Stable[73]:='\not\geq'; Stable[76]:='\not\subseteq'; Stable[79]:='\not\notag'; Stable[117]:='\not\in'; Stable[110]:='\not\approx'; Stable[105]:='\not\notag'; Stable[108]:='\not\geq'; Stable[77]:='\not\supseteq'; Stable[78]:='\not\approx'; Stable[109]:='\not\subset'; Stable[90]:='\not\geq'; Stable[86]:='\not\approx'; Stable[118]:='\not\in'; Stable[120]:='\not\geq'; Stable[91]:='\not\subset'; Stable[121]:='\not\in'; Stable[123]:='\not\in'; Stable[92]:='\not\leq'; Stable[93]:='\not\in'; Stable[122]:='\not\in'; Stable[94]:='\not\in'; Stable[95]:='\not\in'; Stable[96]:='\not\in'; Stable[97]:='\not\in'; Stable[124]:='\not\in';

overlay PROCEDURE CHOOSE_DELIM (delimiter_number: integer; var del_choice: letter);
BEGIN
  case delimiter_number of
    0: del_choice:='.';
    1: del_choice:=('(');
    2: del_choice:=')';
    3: del_choice:='['];
    4: del_choice:=']';
    5: del_choice:= '{';
    6: del_choice:='}';
    7: del_choice:= '\vert';
  end;
END;

procedure print_subformula(pnt:pointer);
var t:pointer;
  snt:Cptr;
  tchoice,bchoice:letter;
  deliml,delim2:integer;
  total,parcial,Pinx:integer;
  chac:char;
begin
  case pnt^.Node of
    'C': begin
      total:=pnt^.Width div ChWidth;
      snt:=pnt^.CChild;
      for parcial:=1 to total do begin
        chac:=snt^.Value[parcial];
        if (chac=' ') then
          if (Eflag) then
            write(Texfile,'&')
          else
            write(Texfile,'\,没有人');
        end;
      end;
    end;
end;
write(Texfile, '\ ') 
else 
case (pnt^.Typecode) of 
1: write(Texfile, chac); 
2: begin 
  Finx:=ord(snt^.Value[parcial]); 
  write(Texfile, Gtable[Finx]); 
end; 
3: begin 
  Finx:=ord(snt^.Value[parcial]); 
  write(Texfile, Stable[Finx]); 
end; 
end; (* case *) 
end; end; 
begin 
  if pnt^.Node = 'E' then Eflag:=true; 
  t:=pnt^.Child; 
  write(Texfile, '{'); 
  while t <> nil do 
begin 
    print_subformula(t); 
    t:=t^.Sibling; 
  end; 
  write(Texfile, '}'); 
  if pnt^.Node = 'E' then Eflag:=false; 
end; 
'F': begin 
  write(Texfile, '{'); 
  print_subformula(pnt^.Child); 
  write(Texfile, '\over\displaystyle'); 
  print_subformula(pnt^.Child^.Sibling); 
  write(Texfile, '}'); 
end; 
'R': begin 
  t:=pnt^.Child; 
  if t^.Node = 'K' then 
begin 
    write(Texfile, '\root'); 
    print_subformula(t); 
    t:=t^.Sibling; 
    write(Texfile, '\of'); 
  end 
else 
  write(Texfile, '\sqrt'); 
  if t^.Node = 'Q' then 
print_subformula(t); 
end; 
'I': begin 
  write(Texfile, '\int'); 
  t:=pnt^.Child; 
  if t^.Node = 'L' then 
begin 
    write(Texfile, '\ '); 
    print_subformula(t); 
    t:=t^.Sibling; 
  end; 
  if t^.Node = 'U' then 
begin 
    write(Texfile, '\'); 
    print_subformula(t); 
    t:=t^.Sibling; 
end;
if t^.Node = 'W' then
    print_subformula(t);
end;
'T': begin
  case pnt^.Typecode of
  1: tchoice:= '\\sum\limits';
  2: tchoice:= '\\prod\limits';
  3: tchoice:= '\\bigcup\limits';
  4: tchoice:= '\\bigcap\limits';
  end;
  write(Texfile, tchoice);
  t:= pnt^.Child;
  if t^.Node = 'G' then
  begin
    write(Texfile, '\ ');
    print_subformula(t);
    t:= t^.Sibling;
  end;
  if t^.Node = 'H' then
  begin
    write(Texfile, '\ ');
    print_subformula(t);
    t:= t^.Sibling;
  end;
  if t^.Node = 'A' then
  print_subformula(t);
end;
'Z': begin
  write(Texfile, '\lim\limits');
  t:= pnt^.Child;
  if t <> nil then
  begin
    write(Texfile, '\ ');
    print_subformula(t);
  end;
end;
'V': begin
  write(Texfile, '\matrix{');
  t:= pnt^.Child;
  while t <> nil do
  begin
    print_subformula(t);
    write(Texfile, '\cr '); 
    t:= t^.Sibling;
  end;
  write(Texfile, '}');
end;
'S': begin
  write(Texfile, '\fezza');
  t:= pnt^.Child;
  write(Texfile, '{');
  while t <> nil do
  begin
    print_subformula(t);
    t:= t^.Sibling;
  end;
  write(Texfile, '}');
end;
P': begin
  write(Texfile, '''');
  t:= pnt^.Child;
  write(Texfile, '{');
  while t <> nil do
  begin
begin
  { PRINT-TEX-COMMANDS proc }
  Eflag := false;
  for i := 33 to 127 do
    Blanktable[i] := '\;';
  Gtable := Blanktable;
  fill gtable;
  Stable := Blanktable;
  fill stable;
  pter := raiz^.Child;
  write(Texfile,'$$');
  while pter <> nil do
    begin
      print subformula(pter);
      pter := pter^.Sibling;
    end;
  writeln(Texfile,'$$');
  write(Texfile,'\end');
end;
{ PRINT-TEX-COM proc }

BEGIN
  { SAVE FORMULA procedure }
  IF ROOT <> NIL THEN
  BEGIN
    file name := flaname + '.tex';
    Assign(Texfile,'b:' + file name);
    {$I-} Reset(Texfile);  {$I+}
    if IOresult = 0 then
      Erase(Texfile);
    Rewrite(Texfile);
    Print TEX com (Root);
    Close(Texfile);
    file name := flaname + '.dta';
    Assign(F, 'b:' + file name);
    {$I-} Reset(F);  {$I+}
    if IOresult = 0 then
      Erase(F);
    Rewrite(F);
    Assign(G, 'b:' + flaname + '.str');
procedure divide2;
begin
  { it separates overlays: save formula overlay }  { from displays overlay }
end;
overlay PROCEDURE DISPLAY_FORMULA (r:pointer);
var wid,baseline:integer;
    n,beforen:pointer;     { beforen is a pointer called before n }
    lastn:pointer;       { lastn points to a node subject to
                          Power or Index }

(* Reads a pixel in a matrix of 8X1=8 bytes *)
function pix1 (imagen:Font8byte;m,n:integer):integer;
var bytt,bitt:integer;
begin
    bytt := (n-1) + (m-1) shr 3;
    bitt := (m-1) AND 7;
    if (imagen [bytt] AND Mask [bitt]) = 0 then
        pix1 := 0
    else
        pix1 := 1;
end;

(* reads a pixel from a matrix of 8X3=24 bytes *)
function pix3 (imagen:FontBit;m,n:integer):integer;
var bytt,bitt:integer;
begin
    bytt := (n-1)*3 + (m-1) shr 3;
    bitt := (m-1) AND 7;
    if (imagen [bytt] AND Mask [bitt]) = 0 then
        pix3 := 0
    else
        pix3 := 1;
end;

(* Reads a pixel in a matrix of 3 bytes *)
function pix4 (imagen:Font3Byte; m,n:integer):integer;
var bytt,bitt:integer;
begin
    bytt := (n-1) + (m-1) shr 3;
    bitt := (m-1) AND 7;
    if (imagen [bytt] AND Mask [bitt]) = 0 then
        pix4 := 0
    else
        pix4 := 1;
end;

(* Reads a pixel in a matrix of 5 bytes *)
function pix5 (imagen:Font5byte; m,n:integer):integer;
var bytt,bitt:integer;
begin
    bytt := (n-1) + (m-1) shr 3;
    bitt := (m-1) AND 7;
    if (imagen [bytt] AND Mask [bitt]) = 0 then
        pix5 := 0
    else
        pix5 := 1;
end;

(* Erases a Character at [Xcol,Ylin] *)
procedure EraseAchar(atype:integer);
var x,y:integer;
begin
  SetColorBlack;
  for y := 1 to 12 do
    for x := 1 to 14 do
      DrawPoint(Xcol+(x-1),Ylin+(y-1));
  SetColorWhite;
end;

(* draws a character at [Xcol,Ylin] *)
procedure DisplayAchar (Ctype:integer; Cha: char);
var x,y: integer;
  Code: integer;
begin
  Code := ord(cha);
  If Code = 32 then
    EraseAchar (Ctype)
  else
    begin
      VideoBox := AlphaSet[Ctype][Code];
      for y := 1 to 12 do
        for x := 1 to 14 do
          if pix2 (VideoBox,x,y) = 1 then
            DrawPoint(Xcol+(x-1),Ylin+(y-1));
    end;
end;

(* returns maximun width between the two integral limits *)
function Max_width (a,b:pointer): integer;
var aa,bb:integer;
begin
  aa := 0;  bb := 0;
  case a^.Node of
    'L': aa := a^.Width;
    'U': bb := a^.Width;
  end;
  if b <> nil then
    case b^.Node of
      'U': bb := b^.Width;
    end;
  if aa >= bb then
    Max_width := aa
  else
    Max_width := bb;
end;

(* finds the maximun width between all 3 triple children *)
function max3children (childl,child2: pointer): integer;
var ml,m2,m3: integer;
begin
  ml := 0;  m2 := 0;
  case childl^.Node of
    'G': ml := childl^.Width;
    'H': m2 := childl^.Width;
  end;
  if child2 <> nil then
    case child2^.Node of
      'H': m2 := child2^.Width;
    end;
  if ml >= m2 then
    m3 := ml
  else
    m3 := m2;
if T_sym_width > m3 then
    max3children := T_sym_width
else
    max3children := m3;
end;

(* Draws upper or lower part of the integral symbol *)
(* or the union and intersection symbols *)
procedure Draw limits (lmt: Font8byte);
var x,y:integer;
begin
    for y := 1 to 8 do
        for x := 1 to 8 do
            if pix1 (lmt,x,y) = 1 then
                DrawPoint(Xcol+(x-1), Ylin+(y-1));
end;

(* Draws the square root symbol *)
procedure Display Rsymbol (p:pointer);
var px1,px2,px3, py1,py2,py3:integer;
    offx1,offx2:integer;
    Rchild: pointer;
begin
    offx1 := 0; offx2 := 0;
    RChild := p^.Child;
    while Rchild <> nil do
        begin
            case Rchild^.Node of
                'K': offx1 := Rchild^.Width;
                'Q': offx2 := Rchild^.Width;
                end;
            Rchild := Rchild^.Sibling;
        end;
    px1 := p^.Xpo + offx1;
    px2 := p^.Xpo + offx1 + R_sym;
    px3 := p^.Xpo + offx1 + R_sym + offx2;
    py1 := p^.Ypo;
    py2 := p^.Ypo + ((p^.Height * 2) div 3);
    py3 := p^.Ypo + p^.Height;
    DrawLine (px1,py2, px2,py3);
    DrawLine (px2,py3, px2,py1);
    DrawLine (px1,py1, px3,py1);
end;

(* Draws an Integral symbol *)
procedure Display Isymbol(pp:pointer);
var dist,Xline,Yline1,Yline2:integer;
begin
    Xcol := p^.Xpo + 6;
    Ylin := p^.Ypo;
    Draw limits (int1);
    Xline := p^.Xpo + 6;
    dist := p^.Height - 16;
    Yline1 := p^.Ypo + 8;
    Yline2 := p^.Ypo + 8 + dist;
    DrawLine (Xline,Yline1, Xline,Yline2);
    DrawLine (Xline+1,Yline1, Xline+1,Yline2);
    Xcol := p^.Xpo;
    Ylin := p^.Ypo + 8 + dist;
    Draw limits (int2);
end;

(* Draws a Triple symbol: sum, product, union, intersection *)
procedure Display_Tsymbol(pp:pointer; maxi3:integer);
var h1, h2, h3, Tlength, offx,
    px1, px2, px3, px4, py1, py2, py3: integer;
    Tchild: pointer;
begin
  { compute symbol height: Tlength }
  h1 := 0; h2 := 0; h3 := 0;
  Tchild := pp^.Child;
  while Tchild <> nil do
    begin
      case Tchild^.Node of
        'G': h1 := Tchild^.Height;
        'H': h2 := Tchild^.Height;
        'A': h3 := Tchild^.Height;
      end;
      Tchild := Tchild^.Sibling;
    end;
  Tlength := pp^.Height - h1 - h2;
  { compute symbol coordinates }
  offx := (maxi3 - Tsym_width) div 2;
  px1 := pp^.Xpo + offx;
  py1 := pp^.Ypo + h2;
  case pp^.Typecode of
    1: begin
      { sum }
      px2 := px1 + Tsym_width;
      py2 := py1 + Tlength;
      px3 := px1 + (px2 - px1) div 2;
      py3 := py1 + (py2 - py1) div 2;
      DrawLine (px1, py1, px2, py1);
      DrawLine (px1, py1, px3, py3);
      DrawLine (px3, py3, px1, py2);
      DrawLine (px1, py2, px2, py2);
    end;
    2: begin
      { product }
      px2 := px1 + Tsym_width;
      px3 := px1 + (Tsym_width div 3);
      px4 := px1 + ((Tsym_width * 2) div 3);
      py2 := py1 + Tlength;
      DrawLine (px1, py1, px2, py1);
      DrawLine (px3, py1, px3, py2);
      DrawLine (px3-1, py1, px3-1, py2);
      DrawLine (px4, py1, px4, py2);
      DrawLine (px4+1, py1, px4+1, py2);
    end;
    3: begin
      { union }
      px2 := px1 + 8;
      px3 := px1 + (Tsym_width - 8);
      px4 := px1 + Tsym_width - 1;
      py2 := py1 + (Tlength - 8);
      py3 := py1 + Tlength;
      DrawLine (px1, py1, px1, py2);
      DrawLine (px1+1, py1, px1+1, py2);
      Xcol := px1;
      Ylin := py2;
      Draw limits (ts1);
      DrawLine (px2, py3, px3, py3);
      Xcol := px3;
      Ylin := py2;
      Draw limits (ts2);
      DrawLine (px4, py1, px4, py2);
      DrawLine (px4-1, py1, px4-1, py2);
    end;
    4: begin
      { intersection }
      px2 := px1 + 8;
      px3 := px1 + (Tsym_width - 8);
procedure Display_Tsymbol (pp: pointer);
var x,y, offx:integer;
begin
  if pp^.Child <> nil then
    if Z sym width < pp^.Child^.Width then
      offx := (pp^.Child^.Width - Z_sym_width) div 2
    else
      offx := (Z_sym_width - pp^.Child^.Width) div 2
    else
      offx := 0;
  Xcol := pp^.Xpo + offx;
  Ylin := pp^.Ypo;
  for y := 1 to Z_sym_height do
    for x := 1 to Z_sym_width do
      if pix3 (zlimTt,x-y) = 1 then
        DrawPoint(Xcol+(x-1), Ylin+(y-1));
end;

procedure Display_Bsymbol (delimiter:par; pp:pointer);
var cdel,dlm:integer;
px1,px2,px3,py1,py2,py3,py4,py5,dist:integer;
x,y:integer;
begin
  dlm := -1;
cdel := (pp^.Typecode div 10);
  py1 := pp^.Ypo;
  if delimiter = open then
    begin
      dlm := cdel;
      px1 := pp^.Xpo;
    end;
  if delimiter = close then
    begin
      px1 := pp^.Xpo + pp^.Width - B_sym_width;
      dlm := pp^.Typecode - (cdel * 10);
    end;
case dlm of
      0: begin { blank }
        SetColorBlack;
        for y:=1 to pp^.Height do
          for x:=1 to B_sym_width do
            DrawPoint(px1+(x-1), py1+(y-1));
      end;
      end;
1: begin
{ left parenthesis }
px2 := pxl + 2;
py2 := pyl + 3;
dist := pp^.Height - 6;
py3 := py2 + dist - 1;
for y := 1 to 3 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix4 (bdll,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint(px1+(x-1), pyl+(y-1));
    DrawLine (px2,py2, px2,py3);
    DrawLine (px2+1,py2, px2+1,py3);
    DrawLine (px2+2,py2, px2+2,py3);
  for y := 1 to 3 do
    if pix4 (bdll2,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint(px1+(x-1), py3+(y-1));
end;

2: begin
{ right parenthesis }
px2 := pxl + 3;
py2 := pyl + 3;
dist := pp^.Height - 6;
py3 := py2 + dist - 1;
for y := 1 to 3 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix4 (bdll3,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint(px1+(x-1), pyl+(y-1));
    DrawLine (px2,py2, px2,py3);
    DrawLine (px2+1,py2, px2+1,py3);
    DrawLine (px2+2,py2, px2+2,py3);
  for y := 1 to 3 do
    if pix4 (bdll4,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint(px1+(x-1), py3+(y-1));
end;

3: begin
{ left bracket }
px2 := pxl + 1;
px3 := pxl + 6;
py2 := pyl + pp^.Height - 1;
DrawLine (px2,py1, px3,py1);
DrawLine (px2,py1, px2,py2);
DrawLine (px2+1,py1, px2+1,py2);
DrawLine (px2,py2, px3,py2);
end;

4: begin
{ right bracket }
px2 := pxl + 1;
px3 := pxl + 6;
py2 := pyl + pp^.Height - 1;
DrawLine (px2,py1, px3,py1);
DrawLine (px3,py1, px3,py2);
DrawLine (px3-1,py1, px3-1,py2);
DrawLine (px2,py2, px3,py2);
end;

5: begin
{ left brace }
px2 := pxl + 3;
py2 := pyl + 3;
dist := (pp^.Height - 11) div 2;
py3 := py2 + dist;
py4 := py3 + 5;
py5 := py4 + dist;
for y := 1 to 3 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix4 (bdll5,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint(px1+(x-1), pyl+(y-1));
    if py2 < py3 then

begin
  DrawLine (px2,py2, px2,py3);
  DrawLine (px2+1,py2, px2+1,py3);
end;
for y := 1 to 5 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix5 (bd16,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint (px1+(x-1), py3+(y-1));
  if py4 < py5 then
    begin
      DrawLine (px2,py4, px2,py5);
      DrawLine (px2+1,py4, px2+1,py5);
    end;
for y := 1 to 3 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix4 (bd17,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint (px1+(x-1), py5+(y-1));
end;
6: begin
  px2 := px1 + 3;
  py2 := py1 + 3;
  dist := (pp^.Height - 11) div 2;
  py3 := py2 + dist;
  py4 := py3 + 5;
  py5 := py4 + dist;
  for y := 1 to 3 do
    for x := 1 to 8 do
      if pix4 (bd18,x,y) = 1 then
        DrawPoint (px1+(x-1), py1+(y-1));
  if py2 < py3 then
    begin
      DrawLine (px2,py2, px2,py3);
      DrawLine (px2+1,py2, px2+1,py3);
    end;
for y := 1 to 5 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix5 (bd19,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint (px1+(x-1), py3+(y-1));
  if py4 < py5 then
    begin
      DrawLine (px2,py4, px2,py5);
      DrawLine (px2+1,py4, px2+1,py5);
    end;
for y := 1 to 3 do
  for x := 1 to 8 do
    if pix4 (bd210,x,y) = 1 then
      DrawPoint (px1+(x-1), py5+(y-1));
end;
7: begin
  px2 := px1 + 3;
  py2 := py1 + pp^.Height - 1;
  DrawLine (px2,py1, px2,py2);
  DrawLine (px2+1,py1, px2+1,py2);
end; (* end of case *)
end; (* proc display block symbol *)

(* Displays an object *)
procedure Display_Node (p:pointer);
var ptr: pointer;
  beforeptr: pointer;
  { beforeptr is a pointer called before ptr }
  { lastptr is a pointer to a previous object }
  { that is affected by an exponent or a subindex object }
lastptr: pointer;
s:Cptr;
Many,Count:integer;
BarY,off:integer;
base,wi,hei:integer;
mx3:integer;
begin
if p <> nil then
  case p^.Node of
    'C': begin
      Many := p^.Width div Chwidth;
      Xcol := p^.Xpo;
      Ylin := p^.Ypo;
      s := p^.CChild;
      for Count := 1 to Many do
        begin
          DisplayAchar (p^.typecode,s^.Value [Count]);
          Xcol := Xcol + Chwidth;
        end;
    end;
      begin
        wi := 0;
        if p^.Node = 'B' then begin
          Display_Bsymbol (open,p);
          wi := B_sym_width;
        end;
        ptr := p^.Child;
        while ptr <> nil do
          begin
            if (ptr^.Node = 'C') OR (ptr^.Node = 'B') then
              lastptr := ptr;
            case ptr^.Node of
              'P': begin
                ptr^.Ypo := base - lastptr^.Refline - ptr^.height;
                if beforeptr^.Node <> 'S' then
                  begin
                    ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + wi;
                    wi := wi + ptr^.Width;
                  end;
                else begin
                  ptr^.Xpo := beforeptr^.Xpo;
                  if beforeptr^.Width < ptr^.Width then
                    wi := wi + (ptr^.Width - beforeptr^.Width);
                end;
              end;
              'S': begin
                ptr^.Ypo := base +
                (lastptr^.Height - lastptr^.Refline);
                if beforeptr^.Node <> 'P' then
                  begin
                    ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + wi;
                    wi := wi + ptr^.Width;
                  end;
                else begin
                  ptr^.Xpo := beforeptr^.Xpo;
                  if beforeptr^.Width < ptr^.Width then
                    wi := wi + (ptr^.Width - beforeptr^.Width);
                end;
              end;
            end;
          end;
        end;
      end;
    end;
  end;
end;
else begin
    ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + wi;
    ptr^.Ypo := base - ptr^.Refline;
    wi := wi + ptr^.Width;
end;
end; (* end of case *)
Display_Node (ptr);
beforeptr := ptr;
ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
end; (* end of while *)
if p^.Node = 'B' then
    Display_Bsymbol (close,p);
end;

'F': begin
    off := (p^.Width - ptr^.Width) div 2;
    ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off;
    ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo;
    Display_Node (ptr);
    DrawLine (p^.Xpo,BarY,p^.Xpo + p^.Width,BarY);
    ptr := p^.Child^.Sibling;
    off := (p^.Width - ptr^.Width) div 2;
    ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off;
    ptr^.Ypo := BarY + 1;
    Display_Node (ptr);
end;

'R': begin
    Display_Rsymbol (p);
    off := 0;
    ptr := p^.Child;
    if ptr^.Node = 'K' then
        begin
            ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo;
            ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo;
            off := ptr^.Width;
            Display_Node (ptr);
            ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
        end;
    if ptr^.Node = 'Q' then
        begin
            ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off + R_sym + 1;
            ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo + 1;
            Display_Node (ptr);
        end;
end;

'I': begin
    Display_Isymbol (p);
    ptr := p^.Child;
    if ptr^.Node = 'L' then
        begin
            ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + I_sym_width;
            Display_Node (ptr);
            ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
        end;
    if ptr^.Node = 'U' then
        begin
            ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + I_sym_width;
            ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo;
            Display_Node (ptr);
            ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
        end;
    if ptr^.Node = 'W' then
begin
ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + I sym width + glue
+ max width(p^.Child, p^.Child^.Sibling);
Display_Node (ptr);
end;

'T': begin
Display_Tsymbol (p, mx3);
ptr := p^.Child;
if ptr^.Node = 'G' then begin
  off := (mx3 - ptr^.Width) div 2;
  ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off;
  Display_Node (ptr);
  ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
end;
if ptr^.Node = 'H' then begin
  off := (mx3 - ptr^.Width) div 2;
  ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off;
  ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo;
  Display_Node (ptr);
  ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
end;
if ptr^.Node = 'A' then begin
  ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + mx3;
  Display_Node (ptr);
end;
end; (* triple *)

'Z': begin
Display_Zsymbol (p);
if p^.Child <> nil then begin
  ptr := p^.Child;
  off := (p^.Width - ptr^.Width) div 2;
  ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off;
  ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo + Z_sym_height + 1;
  Display_Node (ptr);
end;
end; (* limit *)

'V': begin
hei := 0;
ptr := p^.Child;
while ptr <> nil do begin
  off := (p^.Width - ptr^.Width) div 2;
  ptr^.Xpo := p^.Xpo + off;
  ptr^.Ypo := p^.Ypo + hei;
  Display_Node (ptr);
  hei := hei + ptr^.height;
  ptr := ptr^.Sibling;
end;
end; (* vector *)
end; (* case *)
end; (* end of procedure *)
BEGIN
RestoreWindow (cuw,0,0);
before:=nil;
if r^.Child <> nil then
  begin
  wid := 0;
  baseline := r^.Refline + Ynt;
  n := r^.Child;
  while n <> nil do
  begin
    if (n^.Node = 'C') OR (n^.Node = 'B') then
      lastn := n;
    case n^.Node of
      'P': begin
        n^.Ypo := baseline - lastn^.Refline - n^.Height;
        if beforen^.Node <> 'S' then
          begin
            n^.Xpo := Xinit + wid;
            wid := wid + n^.Width;
          end
        else
          begin
            n^.Xpo := beforen^.Xpo;
            if beforen^.Width < n^.Width then
              wid := wid + (n^.Width - beforen^.Width);
            end;
          end;
      'S': begin
        n^.Ypo := baseline + (lastn^.Height - lastn^.Refline);
        if beforen^.Node <> 'P' then
          begin
            n^.Xpo := Xinit + wid;
            wid := wid + n^.Width;
          end
        else
          begin
            n^.Xpo := beforen^.Xpo;
            if beforen^.Width < n^.Width then
              wid := wid + (n^.Width - beforen^.Width);
            end;
          end;
      end;
    end;
  Display_Node (n);
  beforen^-:= n;
  n := n^.Sibling;
  end; (* end of while *)
end;
Display_Cursor;
END;

procedure divide3;
begin
  { it separates overlays: displays overlay }
  { from creates overlay }
end;
(* CREATE FILE *)

Builds all the elements that make up the formulae

A Tree holds information regarding every object of the

formulae (physical dimension) and their tree-like

relationship with each other

A Stack keeps the current path from the latest object
down to the beginning of the tree

(* CREATE a Formulae *)

overlay PROCEDURE GET_INPUT (R: pointer);

var

EndOfFormula: Sentinel;
Branch: pointer;
s: Cptr;
Frtn: pointer;
Num: pointer;
Den: pointer;
Intl: pointer;
Ilow: pointer;
Iupp: pointer;
Intgd: pointer;
t_code: integer;
TTip: pointer;
Tlow: pointer;
Tupp: pointer;
Tand: pointer;
Zmain: pointer;
Zlow: pointer;
Rmain: pointer;
Rindx: pointer;
Rexp: pointer;
Power: pointer;
Indice: pointer;
Vect: pointer;
Velem: pointer;
l Last elem: pointer;
Blok: pointer;
b_code: integer;

(* Inserts either child or sibling relationship in the tree *)

procedure Set_Tree_Ptrs (d:pointer);
var e:pointer;

begin
if top^.Child = nil then
  top^.Child := d
else
  begin
    e := top^.Child;
    while e^.Sibling <> nil do
      e := e^.Sibling;
    e^.Sibling := d;
  end;
end;

(* Deletes either child or sibling from the tree *)

procedure Del_Tree_Ptrs;
var e:pointer;

begin
if top^.Parent^.Child = top then
top^.Parent^.Child := nil
else
begin
  e := top^.Parent^.Child;
  while e^.Sibling <> top do
    e := e^.Sibling;
    e^.Sibling := nil;
end;
end;

(* Checks for the existence of integral/triple/limit *)
(* lower limit or root index, which are optional *)
procedure Check_low_ptr (major:pointer);
begin
  case major^.Node of
    'R': begin
      if Rindx^.Child = nil then
        begin
          Rmain^.Child := Rexp;
          Dispose (Rindx);
        end;
    end;
    'I': begin
      if Ilow^.Child = nil then
        begin
          Intl^.Child := Iupp;
          Dispose (Ilow);
        end;
    end;
    'T': begin
      if Tlow-.Child = nil then
        begin
          Trip^.Child := Tupp;
          Dispose (Tlow);
        end;
    end;
    'Z': begin
      if Zlow^.Child = nil then
        begin
          Zmain~ .Child := nil;
          Dispose (Zlow);
        end;
    end; (* case *)
  end;
end;

(* Checks for the existence of integral/triple *)
(* upper limit which are optional *)
procedure Check_upp_ptr (major:pointer);
begin
  case major^.Node of
    'I': begin
      if Iupp^.Child = nil then
        begin
          if Intl^.Child = Ilow then
            Ilow^.Sibling := Intgd
          else
            Intl^.Child := Intgd;
          Dispose (Iupp);
        end;
    end;
    'T': begin
      if Tupp^.Child = nil then
        begin

if Trip^.Child = Tlow then
    Tlow^.Sibling := Tand
else
    Trip^.Child := Tand;
Dispose (Tupp);
end;
end; (* case *)
end;

(* In a String, goes back one character or *)
(* deletes that string *)
procedure BackString;
begin
    I := I - 1;
    (* first char is erased, so is the node *)
    if I <= 0 then
    begin
        Del Tree Ptrs;
        Dispose (top);
        pop;
    end;
end;

(* Creates a tree record that represents a string *)
procedure MakeTLeaveRecord (Var rcrd: pointer);
var Leave: Cptr;
begin
    Create Leave (rcrd);
    rcrd^.Parent := top;
    rcrd^.Typecode := aflag;
    rcrd^.Height := Chheight;
    rcrd^.Refline := ChRefline;
    Create Cstring (Leave);
    I:=1;
    Leave^.Value [I] := Charter;
    rcrd^.CChild := Leave;
end;

(* Adds one character to a String, or creates one *)
procedure InputString;
begin
    (* C record is created *)
    if (top^.Node <> 'C') then
    begin
        MakeTLeaveRecord (Branch);
        SetTreePtrs (Branch);
        push (Branch);
    end
else
    (* adding characters, same record *)
    if (top^.Typecode = aflag) then
    begin
        I := I + 1;
        s := top^.CChild;
        s^.Value [I] := Charter;
    end
else
    (* different alphabet set, so *)
    (* a C record is created *)
    begin
        pop;
        MakeTLeaveRecord (Branch);
        SetTreePtrs (Branch);
        push (Branch);
(* end of Input_String *)

(* Creates tree fraction record *)
procedure MakeT_Frttn;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Frttn);
  Frtn^.Node := 'F';
  Frtn^.Parent := top;
  Set_Tree_Ptrs (Frttn);
end;

(* Creates tree numerator record *)
procedure MakeT_Num;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Num);
  Num^.Node := 'N';
  Num^.Parent := Frtn;
  Frtn^.Child := Num;
end;

(* Creates tree denominator record *)
procedure MakeT_Den;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Den);
  Den^.Node := 'D';
  Den^.Parent := Frtn;
  Num^.Sibling := Den;
end;

(* Creates tree Integral record *)
procedure MakeT_Intl;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Intl);
  Intl^.Node := 'I';
  Intl^.Parent := top;
  Set_Tree_Ptrs (Intl);
end;

(* Creates tree-integral low limit record *)
procedure MakeTIlow;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Ilow);
  Ilow^.Node := 'L';
  Ilow^.Parent := Intl;
  Intl^.Child := Ilow;
end;

(* Creates tree-integral upper limit record *)
procedure MakeTIupp;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Iupp);
  Iupp^.Node := 'U';
  Iupp^.Parent := Intl;
  Ilow^.Sibling := Iupp;
end;

(* Creates tree-integral integrand record *)
procedure MakeT_Intgd;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Intgd);
  Intgd^.Node := 'W';
  Intgd^.Parent := Intl;
  Iupp^.Sibling := Intgd;
(* Creates tree Triple record *)
procedure MakeT_Triple(t_class:integer);
begin
  MakeT_Record (Trip);
  Trip^.Node := 'T';
  Trip^.Parent := top;
  Trip^.Typecode := t_class;
  Set_Tree_Ptrs (Trip);
end;

(* Creates tree-triple low limit record *)
procedure MakeT_Tlow;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Tlow);
  Tlow^.Node := 'G';
  Tlow^.Parent := Trip;
  Trip^.Child := Tlow;
end;

(* Creates tree-triple upper limit record *)
procedure MakeT_Tupp;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Tupp);
  Tupp^.Node := 'H';
  Tupp^.Parent := Trip;
  Tlow^.Sibling := Tupp;
end;

(* Creates tree-tripland record *)
procedure MakeT_Tand;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Tand);
  Tand^.Node := 'A';
  Tand^.Parent := Trip;
  Tupp^.Sibling := Tand;
end;

(* Creates limit tree record *)
procedure MakeT_Zmain;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Zmain);
  Zmain^.Node := 'Z';
  Zmain^.Parent := top;
  Set_Tree_Ptrs (Zmain);
end;

(* Creates limit object low limit tree record *)
procedure MakeT_Zlow;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Zlow);
  Zlow^.Node := 'O';
  Zlow^.Parent := Zmain;
  Zmain^.Child := Zlow;
end;

(* Creates {square or any index} root tree record *)
procedure MakeT_Rmain;
begin
  MakeT_Record (Rmain);
  Rmain^.Node := 'R';
  Rmain^.Parent := top;
  Set_Tree_Ptrs (Rmain);
end;
end;

(* Creates index root tree record *)
procedure MakeTRindx;
begin
  MakeT Record (Rindx);
  Rindx^.Node := 'K';
  Rindx^.Parent := Rmain;
  Rmain^.Child := Rindx;
end;

(* Creates the inside root tree record *)
procedure MakeTRexp;
begin
  MakeT Record (Rexp);
  Rexp^.Node := 'Q';
  Rexp^.Parent := Rmain;
  Rindx^.Sibling := Rexp;
end;

(* Creates exponent tree record *)
procedure MakeTPower;
begin
  MakeT Record (Power);
  Power^.Node := 'P';
  Power^.Parent := top;
  Set Tree_Ptrs (Power);
end;

(* Creates index tree record *)
procedure MakeTIndex;
begin
  MakeT Record (Indice);
  Indice^.Node := 'S';
  Indice^.Parent := top;
  Set Tree_Ptrs (Indice);
end;

(* Creates vector tree record *)
procedure MakeTVector;
begin
  MakeT Record (Vect);
  Vect^.Node := 'V';
  Vect^.Parent := top;
  Set Tree_Ptrs (Vect);
end;

(* Creates vector element tree record *)
procedure MakeTVelement;
begin
  MakeT Record (Velem);
  Velem^.Node := 'E';
  Velem^.Parent := Vect;
  Set Tree_Ptrs (Velem);
end;

(* Creates block tree record *)
procedure MakeTBlock (b_class:integer);
begin
  MakeT Record (Blok);
  Blok^.Node := 'B';
  Blok^.Parent := top;
  Blok^.Typecode := b_class;
  Set Tree_Ptrs (Blok);
BEGIN (* GET_INPUT routine *)
EndOfFormula := false;
while NOT EndOfFormula do
begin
Display Formula (R);
GetCommand(comand_code);
while comand_code in [chgefont,Tkey] do
begin
    case comand_code of
        chgefont: Begin
            Change Font;
            GetCommand(comand_code);
        end;
        Tkey: begin
            Template Show;
            GetCommand(comand_code);
        end;
    end; (* case *)
end; (* while *)
case comand_code of
    Stringcm: begin
        Input String;
        Update Box Stack (top);
    end; (* string *)
backspky: begin
    if (top^.node <> 'C') then
        begin
            (* this is an error, stay same location *)
        end
    else
        begin
            Back String;
            Update Box Stack (top);
        end;
    end; (* backspky *)
fractioncm: begin
    if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
    MakeT Frtn;
    push (Frtn);
    MakeT Num;
    push (Num);
    MakeT Den;
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    pop;
    push (Den);
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    pop;
    pop;
end; (* fraction *)
rootcm: begin
    if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
    MakeT Rmain;
    push (Rmain);
    MakeT Rindx;
    push (Rindx);
    MakeT Rexp;
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    Check low_ptr (Rmain);
    pop;
}
push (Rexp);
Update Box Stack (top);
Get Input (R);
pop;
pop;
end;    (* square root *)

integralcm: begin
    if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
    MakeT Intl;
push (Intl);
    MakeT Ilow;
push (Ilow);
    MakeT Iupp;
    MakeT Intgd;
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    Check_low_ptr (Intl);
    pop;
push (Iupp);
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    Check_upp_ptr (Intl);
    pop;
push (Intgd);
    Update Box stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
pop;
pop;
end;    (* integral *)

triplecm: begin
    if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
    Do Menu Triple (t code);
    MakeT Triple(t code);
push (Trip);
    MakeT Tlow;
push (Tlow);
    MakeT Tupp;
    MakeT Tand;
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    Check_low_ptr (Trip);
    pop;
push (Tupp);
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    Check_upp_ptr (Trip);
    pop;
push (Tand);
    Update Box stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
pop;
pop;
end;    (* triple *)

limitcm: begin
    if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
    MakeT Zmain;
push (Zmain);
    MakeT Zlow;
push (Zlow);
    Update Box Stack (top);
    Get Input (R);
    Check_low_ptr (Zmain);
pop;
pop;
end; (* limit *)

vectorcm: begin
  if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
  MakeT Vector;
  push (Vect);
  { makes first element }
  MakeT Velement;
  push (Velem);
  Update Box Stack (top);
  Get Input (R);
  pop;
  { makes second element }
  MakeT Velement;
  push (Velem);
  Update Box Stack (top);
  Get Input (R);
  pop;
  { third and up are optional }
while (Velem^.Child <> nil) do
begin
  last elem := Velem;
  MakeT Velement;
  push (Velem);
  Update Box Stack (top);
  Get Input (R);
  pop;
end;
Dispose (Velem);
last elem^.Sibling := nil;
Update Box Stack (top);
pop; --
end; (* vector *)

exponentcm: begin
  if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
  MakeT Power;
  push (Power);
  Update Box Stack (top);
  Get Input (R);
  pop;
end; (* exponent *)

indexcm: begin
  if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
  MakeT Index;
  push (Indice);
  Update Box Stack (top);
  Get Input (R);
  pop;
end; (* index *)

blockcm: begin
  if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
  Do Menu Block (b code);
  MakeT BLock (b code);
  push (Bloc);
  Update Box Stack (top);
  Get Input (R);
  pop;
end; (* block *)

endiky: begin
  if top^.Node = 'C' then pop;
  EndOfFormula := true;
end; (* endiky *)
end; (* end of case *)
end; (* end of while end-of-formula *)
END; (* end of procedure GET_INPUT *)
procedure divide4;
begins
{ separates two overlays: creates file from }
{ edits file }
end;
overlay PROCEDURE EDIT_FORMULA (flaname:fname; var flag:sentinel);

var
  file_name: fname;
  nodeSelected: pointer;
  strgl,strg2: integer;

label Quit;
const E_exit: Sentinel=false;

(* Selects subformula on which to operate *)
overlay PROCEDURE SELECT_SUBFORMULA (o:pointer; var oselected:pointer;
                                      var strl,str2:integer);

type
  listptr = `Blist;
  Blist = record
    before: listptr;
    box: pointer;
    after: listptr;
  end;

var toplist,nexthigh,co: listptr;
  j1,j2 : integer; [char string range]
  la : integer; [records last operation]

(* computes how many characters are in a string *)
function Lenght (o_ptr:pointer): integer;
begin
  if o_ptr^.Node = 'C' then
    Lenght := o_ptr^.Width div ChWidth
  else
    Lenght := 0;
end;

(* put a dotted-line frame around a string of characters *)
procedure show_string (o_ptr:pointer; jx1,jx2:integer);
var ox1,oyl, ox2,oy2:integer;
begin
  SetLineStyle(1);
  if (jx1 <> 0) AND (jx2 <> 0) AND (o_ptr^.Node = 'C') then begin
    ox1 := o_ptr^.Xpo + ((jx1-1) * Chwidth);
    oy1 := o_ptr^.Ypo;
    ox2 := o_ptr^.Xpo + (jx2 * Chwidth) - 1;
    oy2 := o_ptr^.Ypo + Chheight - 1;
    DrawSquare (ox1,oyl, ox2,oy2, false);
  end;
end;

(* put a dotted-line frame around an object *)
procedure show_object (o_ptr:pointer; D:char);
var ox1,oyl, ox2,oy2:integer;
begin
  SetLineStyle(1);
  if o_ptr^.Node = 'C' then
if D = 'F' then  { F = Forward }  
begin
  j1:=1;
  j2:=1;
  Show_String (o_ptr,j1,j2);
end
else  { D = Backward }
begin
  j1:=Length(o_ptr);
  j2:=j1;
  Show_String (o_ptr,j1,j2);
end
else 
begin
  ox1 := o_ptr^.Xpo;
  oy1 := o_ptr^.Ypo;
  ox2 := o_ptr^.Xpo + o_ptr^.Width - 1;
  oy2 := o_ptr^.Ypo + o_ptr^.Height - 1;
  DrawSquare (ox1,oy1, ox2,oy2, false);
end;
end;

(* find the previous left sibling *)
function Find_Prev (o_ptr: pointer):pointer;
var q,previous:pointer;
begin
  q := o_ptr^.parent;
  if q <> nil then 
    begin
      q:=q^.Child;
      previous:=q;
      while (q <> nil) AND (q <> o_ptr) do 
        begin
          previous:=q;
          q:=q^.Sibling;
        end;
      Find_Prev := previous;
      { if there is no previous, then move one level higher }
      if previous = o_ptr then 
        Find_Prev := o_ptr^.parent;
    end
  else  
    { there is no parent, so returns itself }
    Find_Prev := o_ptr;
end;

procedure EmptyList;
begin
  nexthigh := nil;
  toplist := nil;
  co := nil;
  co^.after := nil;
  co^.before := nil;
  co^.box := nil;
end;

procedure PushL (o_ptr: pointer);
var t:listptr;
begin
  New (t);
  t^.box := o_ptr;
  t^.after := nil;
  t^.before := nexthigh;
  if nexthigh <> nil then
procedure MakeList (o_ptr:pointer);
begin
  EmptyList;
  PushL (o_ptr);
  toplist := nexthigh;
  co := nexthigh;
  while o_ptr^.parent <> nil do
  begin
    o_ptr := o_ptr^.parent;
    PushL (o_ptr);
  end;
end;

(* put a solid frame around an object, to symbolize selection *)
procedure Pick object (o_ptr:pointer);
var ox1,oy1, ox2,oy2:integer;
begin
  SetLineStyle(0);
  ox1 := o_ptr^.Xpo;
  oy1 := o_ptr^.Ypo;
  ox2 := o_ptr^.Xpo + o_ptr^.Width - 1;
  oy2 := o_ptr^.Ypo + o_ptr^.Height - 1;
  DrawSquare (ox1,oy1, ox2,oy2, false);
  if o_ptr^.Node = 'C' then
  begin
    j1 := 1;
    j2 := Length(o_ptr);
  end;
end;

(* put a solid frame around a string, to symbolize selection *)
procedure Pick string (o_ptr:pointer; jx1,jx2:integer);
var ox1,oy1, ox2,oy2:integer;
begin
  SetLineStyle(0);
  if (jx1 <> 0) AND (jx2 <> 0) AND (o_ptr^.Node = 'C') then
  begin
    ox1 := o_ptr^.Xpo + ((jx1-1) * Chwidth);
    oy1 := o_ptr^.Ypo;
    ox2 := o_ptr^.Xpo + (jx2 * Chwidth) - 1;
    oy2 := o_ptr^.Ypo + Chheight - 1;
    DrawSquare (ox1,oy1, ox2,oy2, false);
  end;
end;

BEGIN { select subformula }
oselected := nil;
str1 := 0; str2 := 0;
j1 := 1; j2 := 1;
la := 0;
EmptyList;
o := o^.Child;
StoreWindow (2);
RestoreWindow(2,0,0);
Show object(o,'F');
GetCommand(comand_code);
while comand_code <> entercm do
begin
  if (comand_code in [upky,downky,leftky,rightky]) OR
  (comand_code in [SA0,SAC,CANCEL]) then
begin
  RestoreWindow(2,0,0);
  (* cursor movement command *)
  if command code in [upky,downky,leftky,rightky] then begin
    la:=0;
    EmptyList;
    case command code of
      upky: begin
        if o^.parent <> nil then
          o:=o^.parent;
        Show object(o,'F');
      end; (* upkey *)
      downky: begin
        if o^.node <> 'C' then
          begin
            if o^.Child <> nil then
              o:=o^.Child;
            Show object(o,'F');
          end
        else
          Show object(o,'F');
      end; (* downkey *)
      rightky: begin
        if o^.node <> 'C' then
          begin
            if o^.Sibling <> nil then
              o:=o^.Sibling;
            Show object(o,'F');
          end
        else
          begin
            if Length(o) >= j1+l
              begin
                j1:=j1+1;  j2:=j1;
                Show_string(o,j1,j2);
              end
            else
              if o^.Sibling <> nil then
                begin
                  o:=o^.Sibling;
                  Show object(o,'F');
                end
            else
              Show_string(o,j1,j2);
          end;
      end; (* rightkey *)
      leftky: begin
        if o^.node <> 'C' then
          begin
            o:=Find Prev(o);
            Show object(o,'B');
          end
        else
          begin
            if j1 >= 2 then
              begin
                j1:=j1-1;  j2:=j1;
                Show_string(o,j1,j2);
              end
            else
              begin
                o:=Find Prev(o);
                Show object(o,'B');
              end
          end;
      end; (* leftkey *)
    end; (* case command code of *)
end; (* leftkey *)
end; (* case *)
end (* cursor movement command *)
else
(* selecting sub-formula command *)
begin

case comand code of
(* select an object command *)
SAO: begin
if toplist = nil then
begin
MakeList(o);
Pick_object(co^.box);
end
else
begin
if co^.after <> nil then
co:=co^.after;
Pick_object(co^.box);
end;
la:=1;
end;

(* select a character command *)
SAC: begin
if o^.node = 'C' then
begin
if toplist = nil then
begin
MakeList(o);
Pick_string(o,j1,j2);
end
else
begin
if j2 < Lenght(o) then
j2:=j2+1;
Pick_string(o,j1,j2);
end;
la:=2;
end
else
(* ERROR -- to select a character, *)
(* enter into a string first -- *)
begin
EmptyList;
Show_object(o,'F');
la:=0;
end;
end;

(* cancel command *)
CANCEL: begin

case la of
(* cancel last SAO *)
1: begin
if co^.before <> nil then
begin
co:=co^.before;
Pick_object(co^.box);
end
else
begin
EmptyList;
Show_object(o,'F');
end;
end;
end;
end;

(* cancel last SAC *)
0,2: begin
EmptyList;
Show_object(o,'F');
l:= 0;
end;
end; (* case *)
end; (* Cancel *)

end; (* case *)
end; (* selecting sub-formula command *)
end; (* if valid comand *)
GetComand(command_code);
end; (* while *)
if (l<> 0) then
begin
oselected := co-.box;
str1 := j1;
str2 := j2;
end;
END; (* proc select-subformula *)

(* perform one of the following operations on a sub-formula : *)
(* delete,replace,insert after or insert before *)
overlay PROCEDURE CHOOSE_OPERATION (obj:pointer; str1,str2:integer);
type operation = (none,dele,rdls,rdlo,repl,insa,insb);
var range : integer; { interval of string characters }
pobj : pointer; { parent of obj }
 Nobj : pointer; { new string object, after deletion }
previo : pointer; { previous sibling }
NewChild : pointer; { subroot first child }

(* computes how many characters are in a string *)
function Lenght (o_ptr:pointer): integer;
begin
if o_ptr. Node = 'C' then
 Lenght := o_ptr. Width div ChWidth
else
 Lenght := 0;
end;

(* returns true if this is the only child *)
function OnlyChild (o_ptr:pointer):boolean;
var parnt,children: pointer;
numb: integer;
begin
if o_ptr. parent <> nil then
begin
 parnt := o_ptr. parent;
 children := parnt. Child;
numb:=0;
 while children <> nil do
 begin
 numb := numb + 1;
 children := children. sibling;
 end;
 if (numb-1) = 0 then
 OnlyChild:=true
 else
 OnlyChild:=false;
 end
 else
 OnlyChild:=true;
(* returns number of siblings *)
function SiblCount (o_ptr:pointer):integer;
var parent,children: pointer;
  numb: integer;
begin
  parent := o_ptr^.parent;
  children := parent^.Child;
  numb := 0;
  while children <> nil do
    begin
      numb := numb + 1;
      children := children^.sibling;
    end;
  SiblCount := numb;
end;

(* returns previous sibling *)
function PRVS (o_ptr:pointer):pointer;
var parent,children:pointer;
begin
  parent := o_ptr^.parent;
  if parent <> nil then
    begin
      children := parent^.Child;
      PRVS := children;
      while (children <> nil) AND (children <> o_ptr) do
        begin
          PRVS := children;
          children := children^.sibling;
        end;
    end
  else
    PRVS := o_ptr;  { o_ptr is root }
end;

(* returns last sibling *)
function LASTSIBL (o_ptr:pointer):pointer;
var parent,children:pointer;
begin
  parent := o_ptr^.parent;
  if parent <> nil then
    begin
      children := parent^.Child;
      while (children <> nil) do
        begin
          LASTSIBL := children;
          children := children^.sibling;
        end;
    end
  else
    LASTSIBL := o_ptr;  { o_ptr is root }
end;

(* join two strings of the same alphabet *)
procedure Join Strings (o_ptr:pointer);
var A,B: pointer;
  x,y: integer;
begin
  A := o_ptr^.Child;
  B := A^.Sibling;
  while (B <> nil) do
    begin

if (A^.Node = 'C') AND (B^.Node = 'C') AND
(A^.Typecode = B^.Typecode) then
begin
    y := Lenght(A);
    for x:=1 to Lenght(B) do
    begin
        y := y+1;
        A^.CChild^.Value [y] := B^.CChild^.Value [x];
    end;
    I := y;
    A^.Sibling := B^.Sibling;
    Dispose (B^.CChild);
    Dispose (B);
    Update_Box_Stack(A);
end
else
    A := B;
    B := A^.Sibling;
end;

(* replace a node(o_ptr^.Child) *)
(* with a string that has a marker in it *)
procedure Make_Mark (o_ptr:pointer);
var marked: pointer;
    mkr: Cptr;
begin
    Create Leave (marked);
    I := 1;
    Create Cstring (mkr);
    mkr^.Value [I] := '?';
    marked^.CChild := mkr;
    marked^.Parent := o_ptr;
    o_ptr^.Child := marked;
    Update_Box_Stack(marked);
end;

(* deletes part of a string *)
procedure DLTEstring (Var objct:pointer; o_str1,o_str2:integer);
var x,z: integer;
    v,u: Cptr;
    NewStr, prev :pointer;
begin
    z:=0;
    Create Leave (NewStr);
    Create_Cstring (v);
    NewStr^.CChild := v;
    NewStr^.Typecode := objct^.Typecode;
    NewStr^.Sibling := objct^.Sibling;
    NewStr^.Parent := objct^.Parent;
    prev := PRVS (objct);
    if prev = objct then
    else
        prev^.Sibling := NewStr;
    u := objct^.CChild;
    range := Lenght(objct);
    for x:=1 to range do
        if (x < o_str1) OR (x > o_str2) then
            begin
                z:=z+1;
                v^.Value [z] := u^.Value [x];
            end;
    I := z;
end;
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objct := NewStr;
end;

(* deletes whole formula *)
procedure DLTERoot (objct:pointer);
begin
  Root:=nil;
  Init_Vvalues;
end;

(* using node’s parent and information about being *)
(* the only child dislocates node from the tree *)
procedure DLTE (objct:pointer);
var po, prev: pointer;
begin
  po := objct^.Parent;
  if OnlyChild(objct) then
    begin
      case (po^.node) of
        'M': DLTERoot (po);
        (* cannot delete this child, so it replaces *)
        (* it (po^.child) with a marker *)
        'N', 'D', 'Q', 'W', 'A', 'B': Make_Mark (po);
        'E': if SiblCount(objct) < 2 then
            Make_Mark (po)
          else
            begin
              objct:=po;
              DLTE(objct);
              end;
        'K', 'L', 'U', 'G', 'H': begin
          objct:=po;
          DLTE(objct);
          end;
        '0': begin
          po^.parent^.Child:= nil;
          Update_Box_Stack(po^.parent);
          end;
        'Z': begin
          po^.Child:=nil;
          Update_Box_Stack(po);
          end;
        'P', 'S': begin
          objct:=po;
          DLTE(objct);
          end;
          (* replace objct^.child w/string *)
        'R', 'I', 'T', 'V': Make_Mark (objct);
      end (* case *)
    end (* if only-child routine *)
  else
    (* delete sub-formula that *)
    (* has siblings *)
    begin
      prev := PRVS(objct);
      if objct <> prev then
        if objct^.Sibling <> nil then
          prev^.Sibling := objct^.Sibling
else
  prev^.Sibling := nil
else
  po^.Child := objc^ Sibling;
  Update Box Stack (po);
end; (* not only-child routine *)
end; (* dlte routine *)

(* Divides a string-leave into 2 leaves *)
(* and incorporates them in the tree *)
procedure Divide Link (objc: pointer; VAR A, B: pointer);
var prev, postr: pointer;
  u, v: Cptr;  { strings corresponding to leaves }
  nc: pointer;  { dummy pointer }
begin
  prev := PRVS (objc);
  Create Leave (A);
  Create ~Cstring (v);
  A^.CChild := v;
  A^.Typecode := objc^.Typecode;
  A^.Parent := objc^.Parent;
  Create Leave (B);
  Create ~Cstring (u);
  B^.Typecode := objc^.Typecode;
  B^.CChild := u;
  B^.Parent := objc^.Parent;
  B^.Sibling := objc^.Sibling;
  postr := LASTSIBL (NewChild);
  nc := NewChild;
  while nc <> nil do
begin
  nc^.Parent := objc^.Parent;
  nc := nc^.Sibling;
end;
  A^.Sibling := NewChild;
  postr^.Sibling := B;
  if prev = objc then
    objc^.Parent^.Child := A
  else
    prev^.Sibling := A;
end;

(* replaces a subformula for a new one *)
procedure REPLCE (status: integer; objc: pointer; o_str1, o_str2: integer);
var A, B, prev, postr, nc: pointer;
  w, x, z: integer;
begin
  Ini Value;
  Display Input Menu;
  Do Window12;
  Write CurrentFont;
  Do ReplaceWindow;
  MakeT Root (SubRoot);
  Push (SubRoot);
  Get Input (SubRoot);
  pop;
  Display Formula (SubRoot);
  NewChild := SubRoot^.Child;
  GoToXY (32, 7);
  write('Press <ENTER> to Replace or any key to Escape');
  GetComand (comand code);
  if (comand code = 'ENTERcm) AND (NewChild <> nil) then
    (* if replacement is valid *)
begin
    case (status) of
    0 : Root := SubRoot;
    1 : begin
        postr := LASTSIBL (NewChild);
        nc := NewChild;
        while nc <> nil do
            begin
                nc^.Parent := objct^.Parent;
                nc := nc^.Sibling;
            end;
        prev := PRVS (objct);
        if prev = objct then
        else
            prev^.Sibling := NewChild;
        postr^.Sibling := objct^.Sibling;
        Update_Box_Stack(objct^.Parent);
    end;
    2 : begin
        objct^.Child := NewChild;
        nc := NewChild;
        while (nc <> nil) do
            begin
                nc^.Parent := objct;
                nc := nc^.Sibling;
            end;
        Update_Box_Stack(objct);
    end;
    3 : begin
        (* replaced part is in front *)
        if o_str1 = 1 then
            begin
                DLTEstring(objct,o_str1,o_str2);
                postr := LASTSIBL (NewChild);
                nc := NewChild;
                while nc <> nil do
                    begin
                        nc^.Parent := objct^.Parent;
                        nc := nc^.Sibling;
                    end;
                prev := PRVS (objct);
                if prev <> objct then
                    prev^.Sibling := NewChild
                else
                postr^.Sibling := objct;
                Update_Box_Stack(objct);
            end;
        (* replaced part is at the back *)
        if o_str2 = Lenght(objct) then
            begin
                DLTEstring(objct,o_str1,o_str2);
                postr := LASTSIBL (NewChild);
                nc := NewChild;
                while nc <> nil do
                    begin
                        nc^.Parent := objct^.Parent;
                        nc := nc^.Sibling;
                    end;
                prev := PRVS(objct);
                postr^.Sibling := objct^.Sibling;
                objct^.Sibling := NewChild;
                Update_Box_Stack(objct);
if (o_str1 > 1) AND (o_str2 < Lenght(objct)) then
begin
Divide_Link(objct,A,B);
z:=0; ~w:=0;
range := Lenght(objct);
for x:=1 to range do
begin
if (x < o_str1) then
begin
z:=z+1;
A^.CChild^.Value [z]:=objct^.CChild^.Value [x];
end;
if (x > o_str2) then
begin
w:=w+1;
B^.CChild^.Value [w]:=objct^.CChild^.Value [x];
end;
end;
I := z;
Update Box Stack(A);
I := w;
Update Box Stack(B);
Update~Box~Stack(objct^.Parent);
end;
end; (* status 3 *)
end; (* case *)
Join Strings (objct^.Parent);
end; /* if replacement is valid */
end;

procedure INSERTB (status:integer; objct:pointer; o_str1,o_str2:integer);
var A,B,prev,postr,nc:pointer;
w,x,z:integer;
begin
Ini Value;
Display Input Menu;
Do Window12;
Write CurrentFont;
Do ReplaceWindow;
MakeT Root (SubRoot);
Push (SubRoot);
Get Input (SubRoot);
pop;
Display Formula (SubRoot);
NewChild := SubRoot^.Child;
GoToXY(32,7);
write('Press <ENTER> to Ins Before or any key to Escape');
GetComand (comand code);
if (comand_code =~ENTERcm) AND (NewChild <> nil) then
(* if insertion is valid *)
begin
  case status of
    1 : begin
      postr := LASTSIBL (NewChild);
      nc := NewChild;
      while (nc <> nil) do
      begin
        nc^.Parent := objct;
      end;
    end;
nc := nc^.Sibling;
end;
postr^.Sibling := objct^.Child;
objct^.Child := NewChild;
Update_Box_Stack (objct);
end;

2 : begin
postr := LASTSIBL (NewChild);
nc := NewChild;
while (nc <> nil) do
begin
   nc^.Parent := objct^.Parent;
   nc := nc^.Sibling;
end;
prev := PRVS (objct);
if prev = objct then
else
   prev^.Sibling := NewChild;
postr^.Sibling := objct;
Update_Box_Stack (objct^.Parent);
end;

3 : begin
Divide Link(objct,A,B);
range T=Lenght (objct);
for x:=1 to range do
begin
   if (x < o_str1) then
      begin
         z:=z+1;
         A^.CChild^.Value [z] := objct^.CChild^.Value [x];
      end
   else
      begin
         w:=w+1;
         B^.CChild^.Value [w] := objct^.CChild^.Value [x];
      end;
   end;
   I := z;
   Update_Box_Stack(A);
   I := w;
   Update_Box_Stack(B);
   Update_Box_Stack(objct^.Parent);
end; (*status 3 *)
end; (* case *)
Join Strings (objct^.Parent);
end; (* if insertion is valid *)
end; (* insert before proc *)

(* inserts new subformula right after object *)
procedure INSERTA (status:integer; objct:pointer;
o_str1,o_str2:integer);
var A,B,prev,postr,nc:pointer;
w,x,z:integer;
answ:Char;
begin
Ini Value;
Display Input Menu;
Do Window12;
Write CurrentFont;
Do ReplaceWindow;
MakeT Root (SubRoot);
Push (SubRoot);
Get Input (SubRoot);
begin  
Display Formula (SubRoot);
NewChild := SubRoot^.Child;
GoToXY(32,7);
write('Press <ENTER> to Ins After or any key to Escape');
GetComand (comand code);
if (comand code = -ENTERcm) AND (NewChild <> nil) then  
(* if insertion is valid *)
begin
  case status of
    1 : begin
      postr := LASTSIBL(objct^.Child);
      nc := NewChild;
      while nc <> nil do
        begin
          nc^.Parent := objct;
          nc := nc^.Sibling;
        end;
      postr^.Sibling := NewChild;
      Update_Box_Stack(objct);
    end;
    2 : begin
      postr := LASTSIBL(NewChild);
      nc := NewChild;
      while nc <> nil do
        begin
          nc^.Parent := objct^.Parent;
          nc := nc^.Sibling;
        end;
      postr^.Sibling := objct^.Sibling;
      objct^.Sibling := NewChild;
      Update_Box_Stack(objct^.Parent);
    end;
    3 : begin
      Divide Link(objct,A,B);
      z:=0; w:=0;
      range := Lenght(objct);
      for x:=1 to range do
        begin
          if (x <= o_str2) then
            begin
              z:=z+1;
              A^.CChild^.Value [z] := objct^.CChild^.Value [x];
            end
          else
            begin
              w:=w+1;
              B^.CChild^.Value [w] := objct^.CChild^.Value [x];
            end;
        end;
      I := z;
      Update_Box_Stack(A);
      I := w;
      Update_Box_Stack(B);
      Update_Box_Stack(objct^.Parent);
    end; (*status 3 *)
  end; (* case *)
  Join Strings (objct^.Parent);
end; (* if insertion is valid *)
end; (* insert after proc *)
BEGIN  
GetComand(comand_code);
  case comand_code of
(* operation delete *)
deletecm: begin
GotoXY(32,7);
write('Press <ENTER> to delete or any key to Escape');
GetComand(comand_code);
if comand_code = 'entercm' then begin
  case (obj^.node) of
    'M': DELTEnroot (obj);
    (* it cannot delete this part so it replaces *)
    (* it (obj^.child) with a marked string *)
    'N','D','Q','W','A': Make_Mark (obj);
    'E': begin
      if SiblCount(obj) < 2 then
        Make_Mark (obj)
      else
        DLTE (obj);
    end;
    'C': begin
      range := str2 - str1 + 1;
      if Length(obj) = range then
        DLTE (obj) { entire string }
      else
        begin
          DLTEString (obj,str1,str2);
          Update_Box_Stack (obj);
        end;
    end;
  else
    DLTE (obj);
end; (* case *)
end; (* operation delete command *)
(* operation replace *)
replacecm: begin
  case (obj^.Node) of
    'M': REPLACE (0,obj,0,0); { replace root }
    'F','R','I','T','Z','V','S','P','B':
      REPLACE (1,obj,0,0);
    'N','D','K','Q','L','U','G','H','A','O','E':
      REPLACE (2,obj,0,0);
    'C': begin
      range := str2 - str1 + 1;
      if Length(obj) = range then
        REPLACE (1,obj,0,0) { replace all }
      else
        begin
          REPLACE (3,obj,str1,str2); { replace part }
        end;
    end;
  end; (* case *)
end; (* replacecm *)
(* operation insert after *)
insaftercm: begin
  case (obj^.Node) of
    'M','N','D','K','Q','L','U','W','G','H','A','O','E':
      INSERTA (1,obj,0,0);
    'F','R','I','T','Z','V','B','P','S':
      INSERTA (2,obj,0,0);
    'C': begin
      if (str2 = Length(obj)) then
        INSERTA (2,obj,0,0)
      else
        INSERTA (3,obj,str1,str2);
    end;
insbeforecm: begin
  case (obj^ .Node) of
      INSERTB (1, obj, 0, 0);
    'F', 'R', 'T', 'Z', 'V', 'B', 'P', 'S':
      INSERTB (2, obj, 0, 0);
    'C': begin
        if (str1 = 1) then
          INSERTB (2, obj, 0, 0)
        else
          INSERTB (3, obj, str1, str2);
      end;
  end; (* case *)
end; (* insert after command *)

(* operation insert before *)
Do UserWindow;
cuW := 2;
Ynt := Yinit;
if Root <> nil then
  Display_Formula (Root);
END;

BEGIN { EDITS main procedure }
Assign(F, 'b:' + flaname + '.dta');
{SI-} Reset(F); {SI+}
if IOresult <> 0 then
  begin
    flag := false;
    GoTo Quit;
  end;
Assign(G, 'b:' + flaname + '.str');
{SI-} Reset(G); {SI+}
if IOresult <> 0 then
  begin
    flag := false;
    GoTo Quit;
  end;
flag := true;
Restore Tree(Root);
link to parent (Root, nil);
Close(F);
Close(G);
Do Window14;
Do UserWindow;
if Root <> nil then
  Display_Formula (Root);
E_exit := false;
while (NOT E_exit) do
  begin
    (* move cursor and select subformula *)
    Display_Select_Menu;
    SelectWorld(1);
    SelectWindow(2);
    Select_Subformula(Root, nodeselected, strg1, strg2);
    SetLineStyle(0);
    (* if selected subformula then *)
    (* chose edit mode operation *)
    if nodeselected <> nil then
      begin
        Display_Operate_Menu;
      end; (* case *)
end; (* insert before command *)

end; (* case *)

Chose_Operation(node_selected, strg1, strg2);
end
else
    E_exit := true;
end;
Quit: begin end;
END; { EDIT-FORMULA }


29. Brit Scientex, Scientific Communications Corp.


33. DisplayWrite, IBM.