

# i2i(1)

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 NAME

`i2i` — `i(1)` formatter

## 1.2 SYNOPSIS

```
i2i [ -u ] [ -h ] [ -? ] [ -- ] [ inputFile ]
```

## 1.3 DESCRIPTION

The `i2i(1)` utility reads the `inputFile` (or standard input if none is given) and produces on standard output a formatted version of its input. The input is in accordance with what is specified for `i(1)`. The output also follows the rules of the `i(1)` specification.

Formatting mainly affects the white-part of the `i(1)` tokens (space, newline and carriage return characters). In one-dimensionally arranged textual content, the sequence of the tokens in the output is exactly the same as in the input. In two-dimensionally arranged textual content (tables), the order of the tokens may be altered by the `i2i(1)` utility. Chapters 2 and 4 explain in detail how the `i2i(1)` utility transforms input into output.

## 1.4 OPTIONS

`-u` The input is interpreted as being *UTF-8* encoded and the output is *UTF-8* encoded. Without option `-u`, the input is interpreted as being single-byte encoded (e.g. *ISO-8859-1*) and the output is single-byte encoded.

`-h` Give a bit of help about the command line arguments and options.

`-?` See option `-h`.

`--` Indicate end of options.

## 1.5 EXIT STATUS

The `i2i(1)` utility exits with value 0 if the processing was successful. The occurrence of an error is indicated by an exit value 1 and an error message on standard error.

## 1.6 KNOWN BUGS

There are no known bugs.

## 1.7 OPEN ISSUES

There are no open issues.

## 1.8 AVAILABILITY

This document is part of the `i` project which is available on-line at the following site: <http://i2i.sourceforge.net>.

## 1.9 AUTHOR

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## 1.10 SEE ALSO

`i(1)`, `inbr(1)`, `i2latex(1)`, `i2man(1)`, `i2html(1)`, `html2i(1)`

## 2 Items

This chapter explains how the `i(1)` items are formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility.

### 2.1 Heading items

Lines of heading items are formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility to a width as close as possible to 72 characters, without exceeding it. Furthermore, heading items are separated from preceding and subsequent items by a blank line.

### 2.2 Caption items

Lines of caption items are formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility to a width as close as possible to 72 characters, without exceeding it. Furthermore, caption items are separated from the preceding item by a blank line.

### 2.3 Bibliography and equation items

Lines of bibliography and equation items are formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility to a width as close as possible to 72 characters, without exceeding it. Furthermore, bibliography and equation items are separated from the preceding item by a blank line.

### 2.4 Paragraph items

Lines of paragraph items are formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility to a width as close as possible to the arrangement-specific maximum, without exceeding it. In one-dimensionally arranged textual content, the maximum is 72 characters. In two-dimensionally arranged textual content (tables), the maximum is given by the column width.

### 2.5 List items

List items are formatted the same way as paragraph items (see chapter 2.4).

### 2.6 Quotation items

Quotation items are formatted the same way as paragraph items (see chapter 2.4).

## 2.7 Pre-formatted items

The number of space characters in pre-formatted items is to be retained. Therefore, the `i2i(1)` utility mainly affects the number of newline characters in the `I_TOK_VLINE`, `I_TOK_VLINE_`, `I_TOK_VLINE1` or `I_TOK_VLINE1_` tokens. Furthermore, the very first token of pre-formatted items may be changed by the `i2i(1)` utility under the following circumstances:

- if the pre-formatted item starts with an `I_TOK_VLINE`, `I_TOK__VLINE` or `I_TOK__VLINE_` token, it is replaced by an `I_TOK_VLINE_` token.
- if the pre-formatted item starts with an `I_TOK_VLINE1`, `I_TOK__VLINE1` or `I_TOK__VLINE1_` token, it is replaced by an `I_TOK_VLINE1_` token.

## 2.8 Picture items

The number of space characters in picture items is to be retained. Therefore, the `i2i(1)` utility mainly affects the the number of newline characters in the `I_TOK_PIC` or `I_TOK_VLINE` tokens. If the picture item starts with an `I_TOK__PIC` token, it is changed to an `I_TOK_PIC` token by the `i2i(1)` utility.

## 2.9 Latex items

The number of space characters in latex items is to be retained. Therefore, the `i2i(1)` utility merely affects the the number of newline characters in the `I_TOK_LATEX` tokens.

## 2.10 Man items

The number of space characters in man items is to be retained. Therefore, the `i2i(1)` utility merely affects the the number of newline characters in the `I_TOK_MAN` tokens.

## 2.11 Interrupt items

Concerning interrupt items, the `i2i(1)` utility merely affects the the number of newline characters in the `I_TOK_INTR` tokens.

## 2.12 Footnotes

The byte sequences indicating the start or the end of a footnote are treated by the `i2i(1)` utility as if they were normal textual content.

# 3 Modes

The byte mode does not affect the manner in which the `i2i(1)` utility transforms input into output.

# 4 Arrangement

## 4.1 One-dimensional arrangement

One-dimensionally arranged content can contain all kinds of items (see chapter 2.1 to 2.11). Such content is formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility to a width as close as possible to 72 characters, without exceeding it.

## 4.2 Two-dimensional arrangement (tables)

Two-dimensionally arranged content (tables) can merely contain paragraph, list and quotation items (see chapters 2.4. to 2.6). Such content is formatted by the `i2i(1)` utility as close to the column width as possible, without exceeding it. The column width is given by the very first horizontal line of the table. Apart from formatting items, the `i2i(1)` utility also removes or adds columns if the very first horizontal line of the table contains such marks (`I_BYTE_ADD`, `I_BYTE_VLINE_` or `I_BYTE_SPAN2` characters).

## 5 Bibliography

***ISO-8859-1*** ISO/IEC 8859-1 Information technology. 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets. Part 1. Latin alphabet No. 1. 1998.

***UTF-8*** RFC 3629. UTF-8, a transformation format of ISO 10646. 2003.