The atenddvi package

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Abstract

LaTeX offers \AtBeginDvi. This package atenddvi provides the counterpart \AtEndDvi. The execution of its argument is delayed to the end of the document at the end of the last page. Thus \special and \write remain effective, because they are put into the last page. This is the main difference to \AtEndDocument.

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1 Documentation

\AtEndDvi {⟨*code*⟩}

Macro \AtEndDvi provides a hook mechanism to put ⟨*code*⟩ at the end of the last output page. It is the logical counterpart to \AtBeginDvi. Despite the name the output type DVI, PDF or whatever does not matter.

Unlike \AtBeginDvi the ⟨*code*⟩ is not put in a box and therefore executed immediately. The hook for \AtEndDvi is based on a macro similar to \AtBeginDocument or \AtEndDocument. The execution of ⟨*code*⟩ is delayed until the hook is executed on the last page.

Commands such as \special or \write (not the \immediate variant) must go as nodes into the contents of a page to have the desired effect. When the hook for

*Please report any issues at https://github.com/ho-tex/oberdiek/issues

\AtEndDocument is executed, the last intended page may already be shipped out. Therefore \special or \write cannot be used in a reliable way without generating new page.

This gap is closed by \AtEndDvi of this package atenddvi. If the document is compiled the first time, the package remembers the last page in a reference. In the sceond run, it puts the hook on the page that has been detected in the previous run as last page. The package detectes if the number of pages has changed, and then generates a warning to rerun LaTeX.

2 Implementation

```
1 ⟨*package⟩
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{atenddvi}%
4   [2016/05/16 v1.2 At end DVI hook (HO)]%
```

Load the required packages

```
5 \RequirePackage{zref-abspage,zref-lastpage}[2007/03/19]
6 \RequirePackage{atbegshi}
```

\AtEndDvi@Hook Macro \AtEndDvi@Hook is the data storage macro for the code that is executed later at end of the last page.

```
7 \let\AtEndDvi@Hook\@empty
```

\AtEndDvi Macro \AtEndDvi is called in the same way as \AtBeginDocument. The argument is added to the hook macro.

```
8 \newcommand*{\AtEndDvi}{%
9   \g@addto@macro\AtEndDvi@Hook
10 }
```

\AtEndDvi@AtBeginShipout

```
11 \def\AtEndDvi@AtBeginShipout{%
12   \begingroup
```

The reference 'LastPage' is marked used. If the reference is not yet defined, then the user gets the warning because of the undefined reference and the rerun warning at the end of the compile run. However, we do not need a warning each page, the first page is enough.

```
13     \ifnum\value{abspage}=1 %
14       \zref@refused{LastPage}%
15     \fi
```

The current absolute page number is compared with the absolute page number of the reference 'LastPage'.

```
16     \ifnum\zref@extractdefault{LastPage}{abspage}{0}=\value{abspage}%
```

\AtEndDvi@LastPage We found the right page and remember it in a macro.

```
17       \xdef\AtEndDvi@LastPage{\number\value{abspage}}%
```

The hook of \AtEndDvi is now put on the last page after the contents of the page.

```
18       \global\setbox\AtBeginShipoutBox=\vbox{%
19         \hbox{%
20           \box\AtBeginShipoutBox
21           \setbox\AtBeginShipoutBox=\hbox{%
22             \begingroup
23               \AtEndDvi@Hook
24             \endgroup
25           }%
26           \wd\AtBeginShipoutBox=\z@
27           \ht\AtBeginShipoutBox=\z@
28           \dp\AtBeginShipoutBox=\z@
29           \box\AtBeginShipoutBox
```

```
      }%
    }%
```

We do not need the every page hook.

```
    \global\let\AtEndDvi@AtBeginShipout\@empty
```

The hook is consumed, `\AtEndDvi` does not have an effect.

```
    \global\let\AtEndDvi\@gobble
```

Make a protocol entry, which page is used by this package as last page.

```
    \let\on@line\@empty
    \PackageInfo{atenddvi}{Last page = \AtEndDvi@LastPage}%
  \fi
 \endgroup
}
```

`\AtEndDvi@AtBeginDocument` In order to get as late as possible in the chain of the every shipout hook, the call of `\AtBeginShipout` is delayed.

```
\def\AtEndDvi@AtBeginDocument{%
 \AtBeginShipout{\AtEndDvi@AtBeginShipout}%
```

`\AtEndDvi@Check` After `\AtEndDocument` LaTeX reads its .aux files again. Code in `\AtEndDocument` could generate additional pages. This is unlikely by code in the .aux file, thus we use the .aux file to run macro `\AtEndDvi@Check` for checking the last page.

During the first reading of the .aux file, `\AtEndDvi@Check` is disabled, its real meaning is assigned afterwards.

```
 \if@filesw
  \immediate\write\@mainaux{%
   \string\providecommand\string\AtEndDvi@Check{}%
  }%
  \immediate\write\@mainaux{%
   \string\AtEndDvi@Check
  }%
 \fi
 \let\AtEndDvi@Check\AtEndDvi@CheckImpl
}

\AtBeginDocument{\AtEndDvi@AtBeginDocument}
```

`\AtEndDvi@CheckImpl` First check is whether a last page was found at all. Secondly the found last page is compared with the real last page.

```
\def\AtEndDvi@CheckImpl{%
 \@ifundefined{AtEndDvi@LastPage}{%
  \PackageWarningNoLine{atenddvi}{%
   Rerun LaTeX, last page not yet found%
  }%
 }{%
  \ifnum\AtEndDvi@LastPage=\value{abspage}%
  \else
   \PackageWarningNoLine{atenddvi}{%
    Rerun LaTeX, last page has changed%
   }%
  \fi
 }%
}

⟨/package⟩
```

3 Installation

3.1 Download

Package. This package is available on CTAN[1]:

CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/atenddvi.dtx The source file.

CTAN:macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/atenddvi.pdf Documentation.

Bundle. All the packages of the bundle 'oberdiek' are also available in a TDS compliant ZIP archive. There the packages are already unpacked and the documentation files are generated. The files and directories obey the TDS standard.

CTAN:install/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek.tds.zip

TDS refers to the standard "A Directory Structure for TEX Files" (CTAN:tds/tds.pdf). Directories with `texmf` in their name are usually organized this way.

3.2 Bundle installation

Unpacking. Unpack the `oberdiek.tds.zip` in the TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree) of your choice. Example (linux):

```
unzip oberdiek.tds.zip -d ~/texmf
```

Script installation. Check the directory `TDS:scripts/oberdiek/` for scripts that need further installation steps. Package attachfile2 comes with the Perl script `pdfatfi.pl` that should be installed in such a way that it can be called as `pdfatfi`. Example (linux):

```
chmod +x scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl
cp scripts/oberdiek/pdfatfi.pl /usr/local/bin/
```

3.3 Package installation

Unpacking. The `.dtx` file is a self-extracting docstrip archive. The files are extracted by running the `.dtx` through plain TEX:

```
tex atenddvi.dtx
```

TDS. Now the different files must be moved into the different directories in your installation TDS tree (also known as `texmf` tree):

```
atenddvi.sty → tex/latex/oberdiek/atenddvi.sty
atenddvi.pdf → doc/latex/oberdiek/atenddvi.pdf
atenddvi.dtx → source/latex/oberdiek/atenddvi.dtx
```

If you have a `docstrip.cfg` that configures and enables docstrip's TDS installing feature, then some files can already be in the right place, see the documentation of docstrip.

3.4 Refresh file name databases

If your TEX distribution (teTEX, mikTEX, ...) relies on file name databases, you must refresh these. For example, teTEX users run `texhash` or `mktexlsr`.

[1] http://ctan.org/pkg/atenddvi

3.5 Some details for the interested

Unpacking with LaTeX. The .dtx chooses its action depending on the format:

plain TeX: Run docstrip and extract the files.

LaTeX: Generate the documentation.

If you insist on using LaTeX for docstrip (really, docstrip does not need LaTeX), then inform the autodetect routine about your intention:

```
latex \let\install=y\input{atenddvi.dtx}
```

Do not forget to quote the argument according to the demands of your shell.

Generating the documentation. You can use both the .dtx or the .drv to generate the documentation. The process can be configured by the configuration file ltxdoc.cfg. For instance, put this line into this file, if you want to have A4 as paper format:

```
\PassOptionsToClass{a4paper}{article}
```

An example follows how to generate the documentation with pdfLaTeX:

```
pdflatex atenddvi.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist atenddvi.idx
pdflatex atenddvi.dtx
makeindex -s gind.ist atenddvi.idx
pdflatex atenddvi.dtx
```

4 Catalogue

The following XML file can be used as source for the TeX Catalogue. The elements caption and description are imported from the original XML file from the Catalogue. The name of the XML file in the Catalogue is atenddvi.xml.

```
⟨*catalogue⟩
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='us-ascii'?>
<!DOCTYPE entry SYSTEM 'catalogue.dtd'>
<entry datestamp='$Date$' modifier='$Author$' id='atenddvi'>
  <name>atenddvi</name>
  <caption>Provides the \AtEndDvi command.</caption>
  <authorref id='auth:oberdiek'/>
  <copyright owner='Heiko Oberdiek' year='2007'/>
  <license type='lppl1.3'/>
  <version number='1.2'/>
  <description>
    LaTeX offers <tt>\AtBeginDvi</tt>.  This package provides the
    counterpart <tt>\AtEndDvi</tt>. The execution of its argument is
    delayed to the end of the document at the end of the last page.
    At this point <tt>\special</tt> and <tt>\write</tt> remain
    effective, because they are put into the last page.  This is the
    main difference from the LaTeX command <tt>\AtEndDocument</tt>.
    <p/>
    The package is part of the <xref refid='oberdiek'>oberdiek</xref> bundle.
  </description>
  <documentation details='Package documentation'
      href='ctan:/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/atenddvi.pdf'/>
  <ctan file='true' path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/atenddvi.dtx'/>
  <miktex location='oberdiek'/>
  <texlive location='oberdiek'/>
  <install path='/macros/latex/contrib/oberdiek/oberdiek.tds.zip'/>
</entry>
⟨/catalogue⟩
```

5 History

[2007/03/20 v1.0]

- First version.

[2007/04/17 v1.1]

- Package atbegshi replaces package everyshi.

[2016/05/16 v1.2]

- Documentation updates.

6 Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; plain numbers refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

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