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- File name: `ref-resolver.pl`
 - Provides: `ref-resolver`
 - Version history:

	Date	Updated by	Action
1.0	2006-07-08	Chris Potts	File created.
1.1	2006-07-11	Chris Potts	Option to label alphabetically or with roman numerals.
1.2	2006-07-31	Chris Potts	Proper handling of references containing line breaks.
1.3	2006-12-01	Chris Potts	Section numbering capabilities.
1.4	2007-01-01	Chris Potts	Subsection and subsubsection numbering.

`ref-resolver`

Description:

Takes a lightly-marked up text file and maps it to an output file that is identical to the input, except that the examples are numbered in order, all in-text references to those examples are resolved, and the citations are collected and places in a references section at the end.

Update from version 1.0 to version 1.1: examples can now be labelled alphabetically or with roman numerals

Update from version 1.2 to version 1.3: section numbering via `#SEC:.`

Update from version 1.3 to version 1.4: sub(sub)section numbering via `#SUB(SUB)SEC:.`

Input:

Uses: Here is the procedure for using `ref-resolver.pl`:

The user supplies the filename as a command-line argument:

```
perl ref-resolver.pl filename
```

The script asks the user to chose numerical, alphabetic, or roman numeral example labels.

Examples are named with `\\a`, where `a` is a sequence of letters and numbers. At most one per line.

Examples are referenced with `<<a>>`. There can be multiple references per line.

Citations are given with `<{a}>`, where `a` is a sequences of characters excluding `{, }, <, and >`.

Sections are labeled with `#SEC`, subsections with `#SUBSEC`, and sub-subsections with `#SUBSUBSEC`.

Output:

file filename.numbered, in the same directory in which the script was invoked

Example:

Your input file might look like this:

```
#SEC: My thesis
```

```
#SUBSEC: Precis
```

```
#SUBSUBSEC: Presuppositions
```

```
According to <{Potts 2005}>, the example in <<ex>>
points the way to a complete solution to the
projection problem for presuppositions.
```

```
\\ex Beware the wombats!
```

```
But <{Frege (1879)}> and <{Carnap (1935)}> already
showed that <<ex>> cannot establish this, in light
of <<47>>, especially when set alongside
<<MyWinner8>> (from <{Carnap 1935}>).
```

```
\\47 Wombats are friendly creatures.
```

```
\\MyWinner8 Colorless ideas that aren't green
```

The output of `ref-resolver.pl` on this text, with numerical numbering:

1 My thesis

1.1 Precis

1.1.1 Presuppositions

According to Potts 2005, the example in (1) points the way to a complete solution to the projection problem for presuppositions.

(1) Beware the wombats!

But Frege (1879) and Carnap (1935) already showed that (1) cannot establish this, in light of (2), especially when set alongside (3) (from Carnap 1935).

(2) Wombats are friendly creatures.

(3) Colorless ideas that aren't green

References

Carnap 1935

Frege 1879

Potts 2005