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Identification

Index and Errata for BN.4.02  
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Purpose

It is nearly impossible to find stuff in BN.4.02 without using this appendix.

Method

The code "(e)" denotes an example; "(d)" denotes a description.

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//	6,30(e)

Errata

<u>Page</u>	<u>Line</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>Read</u>
9	6	in page 10	on page 8
	9	S	\$
12	5	of B	B
13	-8	fixed	string
15	7	<sentence label>	<sentence label>
	7.5	~	<sentence label><sentence middle>
16	-6	(<	<
17	-2	definitions	definition
	-3	definitions	definition
22	10	See subsection	_____
	11	J, item #3.	p1 Acts like "=\$((\$p1\$)", even to the point of treating its detour like a continuation. See subsection J, item #3.
22	15	thet	that
	-1	\$)	\$/x1
24	6.5	_____	<bexpr> ::= <bterm>   <bterm> . OR. <bexpr>
	7	<bexpr> ::=	<bterm> ::=
25	-7	]	.
27	4.5	_____	<ls name> ::= <id>
28	20	successful	successful, the <u>blanks/</u> <u>noblks</u> mode is restored and

The following is a replacement for page 33.

```

*      Here we go.  You should know that "porcify" is a definition which
*      takes a split word (say, "squid," split into "squ" and "id") and
*      produces Pig Latin.  So the point of "bigword" is mainly just to split
*      words into pieces for "porcify."
*      We start by noting the input scan pointer, J.  We will use J
*      to compute the quantity of output which we have produced; in the
*      case of words starting with consonants, for example, the output
*      produced is as long as the input [ (ending J)-(starting J) ]
*      plus two for the added "ay."
*      Now we use "marks" and we start collecting letters.
*      Suppose the first letter is a vowel.  In this case, the detour of
*      the "vowel" component is irrelevant, and we proceed to "big-word-4."
*      The "letter*" component collects the rest of the word and
*      the "compute" ups the column-count to show the word and the
*      coming "yay".  Now we go to "porcify" with an imaginary word,
*      split into a leading "y" and a trailing string which is the
*      word we really found.
*      Suppose the first letter of the word is not a vowel ("big-word-1"),
*      but rather it is "y".  Then we skip the detour of the "y" component, and
*      we continue with big-word-3.  If a consonant follows the "y", then we
*      drop immediately to the next line, which is exactly where we were a
*      minute ago when the word began with a vowel.  If a non-consonant follows
*      the "y," however, we slyly reinitialize the letter-collector with a new
*      "marks" component.  Only then do we drift down to the next line, where
*      the code which thinks it is converting "am" into "amyay" is actually
*      converting "yam."
*      Finally, suppose the word begins with some letter not one of
*      [a,e,i,o,u,y].  We collect its initial string, collect the remainder,
*      and porcify the word split into this pair.
*      The punctuation-handler is rather an anticlimax.
*
punctuation.. blanks compute(startword=j)
      marks puncts* install/(
          // paragraph/(=$($)) compute(column-count=5)  =$(///$)
      compute(column-count=column-count+j -startword)=p1
*
*      Finally, the definitions
*
.definitions.
porcify=(2)$( $q2$ $q1ay$)
p1=$( $p1$)
p2=$( $p2$)
p3=$( $p3$)
y=$(y$)
ay=$(ay$)
end

```