NAME

```
ptx — permute index
```

SYNOPSIS

```
ptx[-f][-r|-A][-R][-t|-w width][-o only-words][-i ignore-words]
    [-b separators][-F trunc-flag][-g field-gap][file]...
ptx[-O|-T][-f][-r|-A][-t|-w width][-o only-words][-i ignore-words]
    [-b separators][-F trunc-flag][-g field-gap][-M macro][file]...
ptx[-G][-f][-r|-A][-t|-w width][-o only-words][-i ignore-words]
    [-b separators][-F trunc-flag][-g field-gap][-M macro][file [into]]
```

DESCRIPTION

Tokenises each line in files (standard input stream if "-", the default), duplicates them such that each copy has a different token (keyword) rotated to the front, sorts them, then lays them out for use in a permuted index to the standard output stream. As an example:

```
ptx - permute index
                              and sorted according to the locale's collation sequence as
is tokenised into
   ptx - permute index
                                  - permute index ptx
   - permute index ptx
                                 index ptx - permute
   permute index ptx -
                                permute index ptx -
   index ptx - permute
                                 ptx - permute index
then laid out as
             ptx - permute index
   ptx - permute index
           ptx - permute index
                    ptx - permute index
```

If an input line doesn't fit on one **78**-column-wide-by-default line, it's truncated (noted by trunc-flag ("/" by default)) and, if possible, overflow is continued is continued on the opposite side; for example, after limiting to **25** columns:

Abstractly, there are thus four sections: overflow-from-right, bit before keyword, keyword and bit after keyword, overflow-from-left (at most one overflow is used at any time), read, in order, as

overflow-from-left

bit before keyword keyword and bit after keyword

overflow-from-right

but squished into one line. The default output mode produces this format directly, but **-OG** instead yield troff(1) code:

.xx "overflow-from-right" "bit before keyword" "keyword and bit after keyword" "overflow-from-left" (xx is the default macro) and $-\mathbf{T}$ yields tex(1) code:

\xx {overflow-from-right} {bit before keyword} {keyword and bit after keyword} {overflow-from-left}

With $-\mathbf{r}$, the first token on each line is removed, and taken to be a chapter reference; these are output on a completely separate column to the left (right with $-\mathbf{R}$) of the index, or, with $-\mathbf{OTG}$, as the fifth argument. For example, with $-\mathbf{r}$ if the input were instead

ptx	permute index	ptx(1)
ptx - permute	index	ptx(1)
ptx -	permute index	ptx(1)
	ptx - permute index	ptx(1)

-A also adds a chapter reference, but in the form "file:line-number" (though file is empty if reading the standard input stream). As a special bonus, without **-OTG** and **-R**, ":" is appended.

OPTIONS

10110				
	format=roff traditional	Produce troff(1) macros. "" and "\" are escaped. -O but also take the second argument as to, and behave as-if invoked as to.		
-0 ,	format=tex	Produce tex(1) macros. '\', '{', '}', '#', '\$', '%', and '&' are escaped.		
- f ,	ignore-case	Sort without regard to case.		
- r ,	references	Delete the first token in each line and produce it as the fifth macro argument or as another column.		
-A ,	auto-reference	Produce "file: locolumn.	ine-number" it as the fifth macro argument or as another	
	width=widthtypeset-mode	Lay out text to fit -w 100	a width-column wide page. Defaults to 72.	
-i,	<pre>-o,only-file=only-words -i,ignore-file=ignore-words -b,break-file=separators</pre>		Tokenise file <code>only-words</code> . When splitting an input line, only select words that match one of the resulting tokens as the keywords. A line with no keywords is removed. Always matched case-insensitively. Tokenise file <code>ignore-words</code> . When splitting an input line, do not pick words that that match one of the resulting tokens as the keywords. Traditionally this is the <code>eign</code> file from the troff distribution, containing words like "a", "I", "the", "and", &c. Always matched case-insensitively. When tokenising input files, break on any of the characters in <code>separators</code> , in addition to the space, the tab, and the new-line. Always matched case-sensitively.	
-F ,	F,flag-truncation=truncatedg		If a line is truncated, the cut-off bit is replaced with $trunc-flag$. Defaults to "/".	
−g ,	-g , gap-size =field-gap		Allocate field-gap columns between each of the four columns. Defaults to 2 (though note that this is likely to be like 3 in practice, as any spaces between tokens are also reproduced).	
	-R,right-side-refs -M,macro-name=macro		Without -OTG , put the chapter references from -rA on the right. With -OTG , call <i>macro</i> with four (by default) or five (-rA) arguments. Defaults to xx .	
			(-IA) arguments. Detaults to XX.	

EXIT STATUS

1 if a file, only-words, ignore-words, or separators couldn't be opened or read, or if into couldn't be created or written.

SEE ALSO

wcwidth(3)

STANDARDS

Compatible with the GNU system (sans its **-SW** flags). With **-G**, largely compatible with Version 7 AT&T UNIX. Some implementations automatically pre-load a fixed list of *ignore-words*; you should find one for English in a file called eign somewhere in your troff(1) distribution.

HISTORY

The first edition of the UNIX Programmer's Manual has a permuted **INDEX**, but doesn't describe a **ptx**.

The second edition, in sexion VI (then "User-maintained programs"), describes a ptx:

```
NAME ptx -- permuted index SYNOPSIS ptx1 input temp1 sort temp1 temp2 ptx2 temp2 output
```

 $the \ list \ of \ \textit{ignore-words} \ is \ fixed \ at \ "a", "and", "as", "is", "for", "of", "on", "or", "the", "to", and "up".$

Version 3 AT&T UNIX fuses the SYNOPSIS into

```
ptx input output
```

Version 4 AT&T UNIX sees a SYNOPSIS of

```
ptx [ -t ] input [ output ]
```

where **-t** "causes *ptx* to prepare its output for the phototypesetter". "an" is also ignored now.

Version 6 AT&T UNIX removes ptx from the manual but still carries it. This being the first userland-source-available UNIX we know that: lines are tokenised are broken down at spaces and tabs. These are all welded together into one space. Keywords starting with the left parenthesis ('(') are explicitly sorted last. The tilde ('~') is used as in-band signalling to separate the front- and back-end of each line for sorting, it featuring in the input disrupts reconstruction. The output columns are separated by a two-column gap, overflow to the left (or right) is indicated with "...", and spills only occur from the left and without additional spacing. -t changes the target width from 72 to 100, as present-day, The default output mode is "visual", as present-day, for nroff(1) use, and -t also enables

.xx "bit before keyword" "keyword and bit after keywordoverflow-from-left" output. Most of these semantics are unlikely to have meaningfully changed so far.

Version 7 AT&T UNIX ptx(1) is new and synopsised as

```
ptx [ option ] ... [ input [ output ] ]
```

and is effectively present-day, semantically *and* seeing most of the modern usage: *option* is any of **-frtwoibg**. The only noted output format is

.xx "tail" "before keyword" "after keyword" "head"

with the modern layout and "/" trunc-flag and -t is "Prepare the output for the phototypesetter; the default line length is 100 characters." but all it does is -w 100 if -w wasn't already given. """ is escaped. The default field-gap is 3.

-io override each other. *only-words* and *ignore-words* take one word per line. They are always matched case-insensitively. If neither is given, /usr/lib/eign is used as *ignore-words*.

AT&T System III UNIX finally documents the tilde ('~') being poisonous.

AT&T System V Release 1 UNIX promotes mptx(5) ("the macro package for formatting a permuted index"), which is new, and produces a result similar to this implementation's default output with $-\mathbf{R}$. The gap is 1em (2 characters), which doesn't match the unchanged default field-gap.

ptx disappears from AT&T System V Release 3 UNIX.

The BSD ships Version 7 AT&T UNIX ptx.