CharCodeTables prints character code charts for a given font, showing the characters that exist in a printer in that font. It is useful for illustrating the characters that are available to the user of an application.

Each table is a grid, specific to a font and to the printer to which the output is sent. Across the top are the high-order 8 bits of the character code; down the left are the low-order 8 bits. At 255 of the 256 intersections, a character is printed (code 377 is reserved).

If a particular character doesn't exist on the printer, a black rectangle is shown in its stead.

The tables are printed two to a page, in landscape form. To avoid problems with printer limitations, a group of charts is broken into documents no longer than five pages each for actual printing.

Xerox Character Codes

The Xerox Character Code Standard specifies a 16-bit character code space containing all the characters in a given font.

For example, there are over 60,000 possible characters in the font Modern 10 Bold; however, many of those character codes haven't yet been assigned. Moreover, a given printer may not have all the characters for a given font that the standard calls for.

The character code space is divided into 255 character sets (numbered 0–376 octal) of 255 characters each (codes 0–377 octal). Character code 377 is reserved as the character-set switching marker in the Xerox file representation of the characters, thereby rendering character set 377 unavailable as well.

Generally, each character set or range of character sets is reserved for a particular use or language. Character set 0, for example, contains the ASCII characters in its lower half, and a variety of common international and commercial symbols in its upper half (corresponding to the 8-bit ISO 6937 standard). Character set 46 is reserved for the Greek alphabet and Greek-specific punctuation marks.

Code assignments are described in detail in:

Xerox System Integration Standard *Character Code Standard*, XNSS 058605, May 1986, version XC1-2-2-0.

Requirements

The variable INTERPRESSFONTDIRECTORIES must be set to a list of directories which contain font metric files. These files have names of the form

```
{ERIS}<LISP>FONTS>MODERN08-BIR-C#.WD
```

where B = bold, I = italic, and # represents the character set number in octal.

Installation

Load CHARCODETABLES.LCOM from the library.

Functions

(SHOWCSETLIST *CSETS FONT*) [Function]

Prints code tables for the character sets in the list *CSETS*, for the given font specification *FONT*.

CSETS is a list of one or more numbers that identify the character sets; *FONT* is the name of a font.

(SHOWCSETRANGE *FIRSTCSET LASTCSET FONT*) [Function]

Prints code tables for the character sets from *FIRSTCSET* through *LASTCSET* for the given *FONT*.

(SHOWCOMMONCSETS *FONT*) [Function]

Prints code tables for the most common character sets in the given *FONT*.

(These are character set 0, Greek, Cyrillic, Katakana, Hiragana, and various special symbols)

(SHOWCSET *FONT*) [Function]

Prints code tables for every character set defined in the Xerox Character Code Standard.

Limitations

This module works only with Interpress fonts.

Examples

```
(SHOWCSETLIST '(0 238 239) '(MODERN10))
```

or

```
(SHOWCSETLIST '(0 #0356 #0357) '(MODERN10))
```

Prints the code tables for character sets 0, 356 and 357 (octal) that correspond to the Modern 10-point font.

```
(SHOWCSETRANGE 24 26 '(MODERN 10 ITALIC))
```

or

```
(SHOWCSETRANGE #030 #032 '(MODERN 10 ITALIC))
```

Prints the code tables for character sets 30 and 32 (octal) and the Modern 10 italic font.

Note: When typing the character set number, remember that the character sets are identified by octal numbers. Therefore you must type either the decimal equivalent of that octal number (e.g., to represent 41 octal, type 33) or the octal number directly, typed as #O41 (where O is the letter O).