The VPtoVF processor

(Version 1.6, January 2014)

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202 INTRODUCTION VP to VF changes for C $\S 1$

1* Introduction. The VPtoVF utility program converts virtual-property-list ("VPL") files into an equivalent pair of files called a virtual font ("VF") file and a TEX font metric ("TFM") file. It also makes a thorough check of the given VPL file, so that the VF file should be acceptable to device drivers and the TFM file should be acceptable to TEX.

VPtoVF is an extended version of the program PLtoTF, which is part of the standard TEXware library. The idea of a virtual font was inspired by the work of David R. Fuchs who designed a similar set of conventions in 1984 while developing a device driver for ArborText, Inc. He wrote a somewhat similar program called PLFONT.

The banner string defined here should be changed whenever VPtoVF gets modified.

```
define my_name = 'vptovf'
define banner = 'ThisuisuVPtoVF,uVersionu1.6' { printed when the program starts }
```

2.* This program is written entirely in standard Pascal, except that it has to do some slightly system-dependent character code conversion on input. Furthermore, lower case letters are used in error messages; they could be converted to upper case if necessary. The input is read from *vpl_file*, and the output is written on *vf_file* and *tfm_file*; error messages and other remarks are written on the *output* file, which the user may choose to assign to the terminal if the system permits it.

The term *print* is used instead of *write* when this program writes on the *output* file, so that all such output can be easily deflected.

```
define print(\#) \equiv write(stderr, \#)
  define print_{-}ln(\#) \equiv write_{-}ln(stderr, \#)
  define print\_real(\#) \equiv fprint\_real(stderr, \#)
program VPtoVF(vpl_file, vf_file, tfm_file, output);
  const (Constants in the outer block 3*)
  type \langle Types in the outer block 23\rangle
  var (Globals in the outer block 5)
     \langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments | 182* \rangle
  procedure initialize; { this procedure gets things started properly }
    var \langle Local variables for initialization 25 \rangle
    begin kpse\_set\_program\_name(arqv[0], my\_name); parse\_arguments; <math>\langle Set initial \ values \ 6^* \rangle
    end:
   The following parameters can be changed at compile time to extend or reduce VPtoVF's capacity.
\langle \text{ Constants in the outer block } 3^* \rangle \equiv
  buf\_size = 3000; { length of lines displayed in error messages }
  max_header_bytes = 1000; { four times the maximum number of words allowed in the TFM file header
       block, must be 1024 or less }
  vf-size = 100000; { maximum length of vf data, in bytes }
  max\_stack = 100; { maximum depth of simulated DVI stack }
  max\_param\_words = 254; { the maximum number of fontdimen parameters allowed }
  max\_lig\_steps = 32510; { maximum length of ligature program, must be at most 32767 - 257 = 32510 }
  max\_kerns = 5000; { the maximum number of distinct kern values }
  hash\_size = 32579:
       { preferably a prime number, a bit larger than the number of character pairs in lig/kern steps }
```

This code is used in section 2*.

```
6* \langle Set initial values 6* \rangle \equiv
  reset(vpl_file, vpl_name);
  if verbose then
     begin print(banner); print_ln(version_string);
See also sections 22^*, 26, 28, 30, 32^*, 45, 49, 68, 80, 84, and 148.
This code is used in section 2*.
22* On some systems you may have to do something special to write a packed file of bytes.
\langle Set initial values 6*\rangle + \equiv
  rewritebin(vf_file, vf_name); rewritebin(tfm_file, tfm_name);
```

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24.* One of the things VPtoVF has to do is convert characters of strings to ASCII form, since that is the code used for the family name and the coding scheme in a TFM file. An array xord is used to do the conversion from char; the method below should work with little or no change on most Pascal systems.

```
define char \equiv 0 \dots 255
  define first\_ord = 0 { ordinal number of the smallest element of char }
  define last\_ord = 127 { ordinal number of the largest element of char }
\langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle + \equiv
xord: array [char] of ASCII_code; { conversion table }
```

31.* Just before each CHARACTER property list is evaluated, the character code is printed in octal notation. Up to eight such codes appear on a line; so we have a variable to keep track of how many are currently there.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle + \equiv
chars_on_line: 0..8; { the number of characters printed on the current line }
perfect: boolean; { was the file free of errors? }
32* \langle Set initial values 6^* \rangle + \equiv
  chars\_on\_line \leftarrow 0; perfect \leftarrow true; {innocent until proved guilty}
```

The following routine prints an error message and an indication of where the error was detected. The error message should not include any final punctuation, since this procedure supplies its own.

```
define err_print(\#) \equiv
             begin if chars\_on\_line > 0 then print\_ln(`\_');
             print(#); show_error_context;
             end
procedure show_error_context; { prints the current scanner location }
  \mathbf{var} \ k: \ 0 \dots buf\_size; \ \{ \text{ an index into } buffer \}
  begin print_ln(` (line_l', line : 1, `) . `);
  if \neg left\_ln then print(`...`);
  for k \leftarrow 1 to loc do print(buffer[k]); { print the characters already scanned }
  print_ln(` \Box `);
  if \neg left\_ln then print(` \sqcup \sqcup \sqcup \Box `);
  for k \leftarrow 1 to loc do print('\Box'); { space out the second line }
  for k \leftarrow loc + 1 to limit do print(buffer[k]); { print the characters yet unseen }
  if right_ln then print_ln(`\_\cdot') else print_ln(`\.\.\cdot');
  chars\_on\_line \leftarrow 0; perfect \leftarrow false;
  end;
```

89.* When we are nearly ready to output the TFM file, we will set $index[p] \leftarrow k$ if the dimension in memory[p] is being rounded to the kth element of its list.

```
define index ≡ index_var
define class ≡ class_var

⟨ Globals in the outer block 5 ⟩ +≡
index: array [pointer] of byte;
excess: byte; { number of words to remove, if list is being shortened }
```

206 THE INPUT PHASE VP to VF changes for C $\S91$

118.* Finally we come to the part of VPtoVF's input mechanism that is used most, the processing of individual character data.

```
 \langle \operatorname{Read\ character\ info\ list\ 118*} \rangle \equiv \\ \operatorname{begin\ } c \leftarrow \operatorname{get\_byte}; \quad \{ \operatorname{read\ the\ character\ code\ that\ is\ being\ specified} \} \\ \operatorname{if\ } \operatorname{verbose\ then\ } \langle \operatorname{Print\ } c \operatorname{\ in\ octal\ notation\ 137} \rangle; \\ \operatorname{while\ } \operatorname{level\ } = 1 \operatorname{\ do\ } \\ \operatorname{begin\ while\ } \operatorname{cur\_char\ } = \text{"}\_\text{"}\ \text{"\ do\ } \operatorname{get\_next}; \\ \operatorname{if\ } \operatorname{cur\_char\ } = \text{"}\_\text{"\ then\ } \langle \operatorname{Read\ a\ character\ property\ 119} \rangle \\ \operatorname{else\ if\ } \operatorname{cur\_char\ } = \text{"}\_\text{"\ then\ } \operatorname{skip\_to\_end\_of\_item\ } \\ \operatorname{else\ } \operatorname{junk\_error\ }; \\ \operatorname{end}; \\ \operatorname{if\ } \operatorname{char\_wd\ } [c] = 0 \operatorname{\ then\ } \operatorname{char\_wd\ } [c] \leftarrow \operatorname{sort\_in\ } (\operatorname{width\ }, 0); \quad \{ \operatorname{legitimatize\ } c \} \\ \operatorname{finish\_inner\_property\_list}; \\ \operatorname{end} \\ \end{cases}
```

This code is used in section 180.

```
144*
        define round\_message(\#) \equiv
             if delta > 0 then
                begin print([I_{\square}had_{\square}to_{\square}round_{\square}some_{\square}], \#, [s_{\square}by_{\square}]);
                 print\_real((((delta + 1) div 2) / 4000000), 1, 7); print\_ln(`\_units.`);
\langle \text{ Put the width, height, depth, and italic lists into final form } 144^* \rangle \equiv
  delta \leftarrow shorten(width, 255); set\_indices(width, delta); round\_message(`width');
  delta \leftarrow shorten(height, 15); set\_indices(height, delta); round\_message(`height');
  delta \leftarrow shorten(depth, 15); set\_indices(depth, delta); round\_message(`depth');
   delta \leftarrow shorten(italic, 63); set\_indices(italic, delta); round\_message(`italic_icorrection`);
This code is used in section 139.
        (More good stuff from TFtoPL.)
152*
  ifdef('notdef')
  function f(h, x, y : indx): indx;
     begin end;
     { compute f for arguments known to be in hash[h] }
endif('notdef')
function eval(x, y : indx): indx; { compute f(x, y) with hashtable lookup }
  var key: integer; { value sought in hash table }
  begin key \leftarrow 256 * x + y + 1; h \leftarrow (1009 * key) \mod hash\_size;
  while hash[h] > key do
     if h > 0 then decr(h) else h \leftarrow hash\_size;
  if hash[h] < key then eval \leftarrow y { not in ordered hash table }
  else eval \leftarrow f(h, x, y);
  end;
153* Pascal's beastly convention for forward declarations prevents us from saying function f(h, x, y):
indx): indx here.
function f(h, x, y : indx): indx;
  begin case class[h] of
  simple: do_nothing;
  left_z: begin class[h] \leftarrow pending; lig_z[h] \leftarrow eval(lig_z[h], y); class[h] \leftarrow simple;
  \textit{right\_z} \colon \mathbf{begin} \ \textit{class}[h] \leftarrow \textit{pending}; \ \textit{lig\_z}[h] \leftarrow \textit{eval}(x, \textit{lig\_z}[h]); \ \textit{class}[h] \leftarrow \textit{simple};
  both_z: begin class[h] \leftarrow pending; lig_z[h] \leftarrow eval(eval(x, lig_z[h]), y); class[h] \leftarrow simple;
     end;
  pending: begin x\_lig\_cycle \leftarrow x; y\_lig\_cycle \leftarrow y; lig\_z[h] \leftarrow 257; class[h] \leftarrow simple;
     end; { the value 257 will break all cycles, since it's not in hash }
  end; { there are no other cases }
  f \leftarrow lig_{-}z[h];
  end;
```

208 THE TFM OUTPUT PHASE VP to VF changes for C $\S156$

156.* The TFM output phase. Now that we know how to get all of the font data correctly stored in VPtoVF's memory, it only remains to write the answers out.

First of all, it is convenient to have an abbreviation for output to the TFM file:

```
define out(\#) \equiv putbyte(\#, tfm\_file)
```

165.* When a scaled quantity is output, we may need to divide it by $design_units$. The following subroutine takes care of this, using floating point arithmetic only if $design_units \neq 1.0$.

```
procedure out\_scaled(x : fix\_word); { outputs a scaled fix\_word }
  var n: byte; { the first byte after the sign }
    m: 0...65535; { the two least significant bytes }
  begin if fabs(x/design\_units) \ge 16.0 then
    begin print( The relative dimension ); print_real(x/4000000, 1, 3);
    print_ln(`_is_too_large.`); print(`_u(Must_be_less_than_16*designsize`);
    if design\_units \neq unity then
       begin print('\_='); print_real(design_units/'200000,1,3); print('\_designunits');
       end;
    print_ln(\ \ ); \ x \leftarrow 0;
    end;
  if design\_units \neq unity then x \leftarrow round((x/design\_units) * 1048576.0);
  if x < 0 then
    begin out(255); x \leftarrow x + 10000000000;
    if x \leq 0 then x \leftarrow 1;
    end
  else begin out(0);
    n \leftarrow x \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 200000; m \leftarrow x \operatorname{\mathbf{mod}} 200000; out(n); out(m \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 256); out(m \operatorname{\mathbf{mod}} 256);
```

```
175.* The VF output phase. Output to \textit{vf-file} is considerably simpler.
```

```
define id\_byte = 202 \quad \{ \text{current version of VF format } \}

define vout(\#) \equiv putbyte(\#, vf\_file)

\langle \text{Globals in the outer block 5} \rangle +\equiv vcount: integer; \quad \{ \text{number of bytes written to } vf\_file \}
```

210 THE MAIN PROGRAM VP to VF changes for C $\S180$

181* Here is where VPtoVF begins and ends.

```
begin initialize;
name_enter;
read_input;
if verbose then print_ln(´.´);
corr_and_check;
\langle Do the TFM output 157 \rangle;
vf_output;
if ¬perfect then uexit(1);
end.
```

```
System-dependent changes. Parse a Unix-style command line.
  define argument\_is(\#) \equiv (strcmp(long\_options[option\_index].name, \#) = 0)
\langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments | 182* \rangle \equiv
procedure parse_arguments;
  const n_{-}options = 3; { Pascal won't count array lengths for us. }
  var long\_options: array [0 ... n\_options] of getopt\_struct;
    getopt_return_val: integer; option_index: c_int_type; current_option: 0 .. n_options;
  begin (Initialize the option variables 187*);
  \langle \text{ Define the option table } 183^* \rangle;
  repeat getopt\_return\_val \leftarrow getopt\_long\_only(argc, argv, ``, long\_options, address\_of(option\_index));
    if getopt\_return\_val = -1 then
       begin do_nothing; { End of arguments; we exit the loop below. }
       end
    else if getopt\_return\_val = "?" then
         begin usage(my_name); { getopt has already given an error message. }
         end
       else if argument_is('help') then
           begin usage_help(VPTOVF_HELP, nil);
         else if argument_is('version') then
              begin print_version_and_exit(banner, nil, `D.E. ∟Knuth`, nil);
              end; { Else it was a flag; getopt has already done the assignment. }
  until qetopt\_return\_val = -1; { Now optind is the index of first non-option on the command line. We
         must have one to three remaining arguments.
  if (optind + 1 \neq argc) \land (optind + 2 \neq argc) \land (optind + 3 \neq argc) then
    begin write\_ln(stderr, my\_name, `: \_Need\_one\_to\_three\_file\_arguments. `); <math>usage(my\_name);
  vpl\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind), `vpl');
  if optind + 2 \leq argc then
    begin { Specified one or both of the output files. }
    vf_{-}name \leftarrow extend_{-}filename(cmdline(optind + 1), `vf');
    if optind + 3 \le argc then
       begin { Both. }
       tfm\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind + 2), `tfm');
       end
    else begin
                    { Just one. }
       tfm\_name \leftarrow make\_suffix(cmdline(optind + 1), `tfm');
       end;
    end
  else begin
                 { Neither. }
    vf\_name \leftarrow basename\_change\_suffix(vpl\_name, `.vpl', `.vf');
    tfm\_name \leftarrow basename\_change\_suffix(vpl\_name, `.vpl', `.tfm');
    end;
  end:
This code is used in section 2*.
```

```
183.* Here are the options we allow. The first is one of the standard GNU options.
\langle Define the option table 183* \rangle \equiv
   current\_option \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `help';
  long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
See also sections 184*, 185*, and 188*.
This code is used in section 182*.
184.* Another of the standard options.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 183^* \rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `version`; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
185* Print progress information?
\langle Define the option table 183* \rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `verbose`; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow address\_of(verbose); long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 1;
  incr(current_option);
186. The global variable verbose determines whether or not we print progress information.
\langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle + \equiv
verbose: c_int_type;
187* It starts off false.
\langle Initialize the option variables 187^*\rangle \equiv
  verbose \leftarrow false;
This code is used in section 182*.
188* An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 183* \rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0;
189* Global filenames.
\langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle + \equiv
vpl\_name, tfm\_name, vf\_name: const\_c\_string;
```

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190* Index. Pointers to error messages appear here together with the section numbers where each identifier is used.

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