The GFtoDVI processor

(Version 3.0, October 1989)

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302 INTRODUCTION GF to DVI changes for C $\S 1$

1.* Introduction. The GFtoDVI utility program reads binary generic font ("GF") files that are produced by font compilers such as METAFONT, and converts them into device-independent ("DVI") files that can be printed to give annotated hardcopy proofs of the character shapes. The annotations are specified by the comparatively simple conventions of plain METAFONT; i.e., there are mechanisms for labeling chosen points and for superimposing horizontal or vertical rules on the enlarged character shapes.

The purpose of GFtoDVI is simply to make proof copies; it does not exhaustively test the validity of a GF file, nor do its algorithms much resemble the algorithms that are typically used to prepare font descriptions for commercial typesetting equipment. Another program, GFtype, is available for validity checking; GFtype also serves as a model of programs that convert fonts from GF format to some other coding scheme.

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

```
define my_name ≡ 'gftodvi'
define banner ≡ 'This_is_GFtoDVI, UVersion_3.0' { printed when the program starts }
```

3.* The main input and output files are not mentioned in the program header, because their external names will be determined at run time (e.g., by interpreting the command line that invokes this program). 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(stdout, \#)
  define print_{-}ln(\#) \equiv write_{-}ln(stdout, \#)
  define print_{-}nl(\#) \equiv \mathbf{begin} \ write_{-}ln(stdout); \ write(stdout, \#); \mathbf{end}
program GF_{-}to_{-}DVI(output);
  const (Constants in the outer block 5)
  type (Types in the outer block 9)
  var (Globals in the outer block 12)
     ⟨ Define parse_arguments 222*⟩
  procedure initialize; { this procedure gets things started properly }
    var i, j, m, n: integer; { loop indices for initializations }
    begin kpse_set_program_name(argv[0], my_name); kpse_init_prog(`GFTODVI`, 0, nil, nil);
    parse_arguments;
    if verbose then
       begin print(banner); print_ln(version_string);
     (Set initial values 13)
    end:
```

- **4.*** This module deleted, since it only defined the label *final_end*.
- 8.* If the GF file is badly malformed, the whole process must be aborted; GFtoDVI will give up, after issuing an error message about the symptoms that were noticed.

Such errors might be discovered inside of subroutines inside of subroutines, so a procedure called $jump_out$ has been introduced.

```
define abort(#) = begin write_ln(stderr, #); jump_out; end
  define bad_gf(#) = abort(`Bad_GF_file:__`, #, `!_(at_byte__`, cur_loc - 1: 1, `)`)
procedure jump_out;
  begin uexit(1);
  end;
```

The original Pascal compiler was designed in the late 60s, when six-bit character sets were common, so it did not make provision for lowercase letters. Nowadays, of course, we need to deal with both capital and small letters in a convenient way. So we shall assume that the Pascal system being used for GFtoDVI has a character set containing at least the standard visible ASCII characters ("!" through "~"). If additional characters are present, GFtoDVI can be configured to work with them too.

Some Pascal compilers use the original name *char* for the data type associated with the characters in text files, while other Pascals consider *char* to be a 64-element subrange of a larger data type that has some other name. In order to accommodate this difference, we shall use the name text_char to stand for the data type of the characters in the output file. We shall also assume that text_char consists of the elements chr(first_text_char) through chr(last_text_char), inclusive. The following definitions should be adjusted if necessary.

```
define text\_char \equiv ASCII\_code { the data type of characters in text files }
  define first\_text\_char = 0 { ordinal number of the smallest element of text\_char }
  define last\_text\_char = 255 {ordinal number of the largest element of text\_char}
\langle \text{Types in the outer block } 9 \rangle + \equiv
  text\_file = packed file of text\_char;
```

14.* Here now is the system-dependent part of the character set. If GFtoDVI is being implemented on a garden-variety Pascal for which only standard ASCII codes will appear in the input and output files, you don't need to make any changes here. But if you have, for example, an extended character set like the one in Appendix C of The T_FXbook, the first line of code in this module should be changed to

```
for i \leftarrow 0 to '37 do xchr[i] \leftarrow chr(i);
```

WEB's character set is essentially identical to T_EX's.

```
\langle \text{ Set initial values } 13 \rangle + \equiv
   for i \leftarrow 1 to '37 do xchr[i] \leftarrow chr(i);
   for i \leftarrow 177 to 377 do xchr[i] \leftarrow chr(i);
```

16.* The input-ln routine waits for the user to type a line at his or her terminal; then it puts ASCII-code equivalents for the characters on that line into the buffer array. The term_in file is used for terminal input.

Since the terminal is being used for both input and output, some systems need a special routine to make sure that the user can see a prompt message before waiting for input based on that message. (Otherwise the message may just be sitting in a hidden buffer somewhere, and the user will have no idea what the program is waiting for.) We shall call a system-dependent subroutine update_terminal in order to avoid this problem.

```
define update\_terminal \equiv fflush(stdout) { empty the terminal output buffer }
  define term_i n \equiv stdin \quad \{ standard input \}
\langle Globals in the outer block 12\rangle + \equiv
buffer: array [0...terminal_line_length] of 0...255;
```

17* A global variable line_length records the first buffer position after the line just read.

```
procedure input_ln; { inputs a line from the terminal }
  begin update_terminal;
  if eoln(term\_in) then read\_ln(term\_in);
  line\_length \leftarrow 0;
  while (line\_length < terminal\_line\_length) \land \neg eoln(term\_in) do
    begin buffer[line\_length] \leftarrow xord[getc(term\_in)]; incr(line\_length);
    end;
  end;
```

To prepare these files for input or output, we reset or rewrite them. An extension of Pascal is needed, since we want to associate it with external files whose names are specified dynamically (i.e., not known at compile time). The following code assumes that 'reset(f,s)' and 'rewrite(f,s)' do this, when f is a file variable and s is a string variable that specifies the file name.

In C, we do path searching based on the user's environment or the default path. We also read the command line and print the banner here (since we don't want to print the banner if the command line is unreasonable).

```
procedure open_gf_file; { prepares to read packed bytes in gf_file }
  begin gf_{-file} \leftarrow kpse_{-open_{-file}}(stringcast(name_{-of_{-file}}), kpse_{-gf_{-format}}); cur_{-loc} \leftarrow 0;
  end:
procedure open_tfm_file; { prepares to read packed bytes in tfm_file }
  begin tfm_file \leftarrow kpse\_open_file(stringcast(name\_of_file), kpse\_tfm_format);
  end;
procedure open_dvi_file; { prepares to write packed bytes in dvi_file }
  begin rewritebin(dvi_file, stringcast(name_of_file));
  end;
```

48.* If you looked carefully at the preceding code, you probably asked, "What are cur_loc and name_of_file?" Good question. They are global variables: The integer cur_loc tells which byte of the input file will be read next, and the string name_of_file will be set to the current file name before the file-opening procedures are called.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 12\rangle + \equiv
cur_loc: integer; { current byte number in gf_file }
name\_of\_file: \uparrow text\_char;
```

52* Reading the font information. Now let's get down to brass tacks and consider the more substantial routines that actually convert TFM data into a form suitable for computation. The routines in this part of the program have been borrowed from TEX, with slight changes, since GFtoDVI has to do some of the things that TEX does.

The TFM data is stored in a large array called $font_info$. Each item of $font_info$ is a $memory_word$; the fix_word data gets converted into scaled entries, while everything else goes into words of type $four_quarters$. (These data structures are special cases of the more general memory words of TEX. On some machines it is necessary to define $min_quarterword = -128$ and $max_quarterword = 127$ in order to pack four quarterwords into a single word.)

```
define min_quarterword = 0 { change this to allow efficient packing, if necessary }
  define max_quarterword = 255  { ditto }
  define qi(\#) \equiv \# + min\_quarterword { to put an eight\_bits item into a quarterword }
  define qo(\#) \equiv \# - min\_quarterword { to take an eight_bits item out of a quarterword }
  define title\_font = 1
  define label\_font = 2
  define gray\_font = 3
  define slant\_font = 4
  define logo\_font = 5
  define non\_char \equiv qi(256)
  define non\_address \equiv font\_mem\_size
\langle \text{ Types in the outer block } 9 \rangle + \equiv
  font\_index = 0 ... font\_mem\_size; quarterword = min\_quarterword ... max\_quarterword; \{1/4 \text{ of a word}\}
  four\_quarters = packed record B\theta: quarterword;
    B1: quarterword;
    B2: quarterword;
    B3: quarterword;
    end:
  @\
  #include_"gftodmem.h"; @\ { note the ; so web2c will translate types that come after this }
  internal\_font\_number = title\_font ... logo\_font;
```

55.* Of course we want to define macros that suppress the detail of how font information is actually packed, so that we don't have to write things like

```
font\_info[width\_base[f] + font\_info[char\_base[f] + c].qqqq.b0].sc
```

too often. The WEB definitions here make $char_info(f)(c)$ the $four_quarters$ word of font information corresponding to character c of font f. If q is such a word, $char_width(f)(q)$ will be the character's width; hence the long formula above is at least abbreviated to

$$char_width(f)(char_info(f)(c)).$$

In practice we will try to fetch q first and look at several of its fields at the same time.

The italic correction of a character will be denoted by $char_italic(f)(q)$, so it is analogous to $char_width$. But we will get at the height and depth in a slightly different way, since we usually want to compute both height and depth if we want either one. The value of $height_depth(q)$ will be the 8-bit quantity

```
b = height\_index \times 16 + depth\_index,
```

and if b is such a byte we will write $char_height(f)(b)$ and $char_depth(f)(b)$ for the height and depth of the character c for which $q = char_info(f)(c)$. Got that?

The tag field will be called $char_tag(q)$; and the remainder byte will be called $rem_byte(q)$.

```
define char\_info\_end(\#) \equiv \# \ ] .qqqq
define char\_info(\#) \equiv font\_info [ char\_base[\#] + char\_info\_end
define char\_width\_end(\#) \equiv \#.B\theta ] .sc
define char\_width(\#) \equiv font\_info [width\_base[\#] + char\_width\_end]
define char\_exists(\#) \equiv (\#.B0 > min\_quarterword)
define char_italic_end(\#) \equiv (qo(\#.B2)) \operatorname{div} 4 ] .sc
define char\_italic(\#) \equiv font\_info [italic\_base[\#] + char\_italic\_end]
define height_depth(\#) \equiv qo(\#.B1)
define char_height_end(\#) \equiv (\#) \operatorname{div} 16 ] .sc
define char\_height(\#) \equiv font\_info [ height\_base[\#] + char\_height\_end
define char_depth_end(\#) \equiv \# \mod 16 ] .sc
define char\_depth(\#) \equiv font\_info [ depth\_base[\#] + char\_depth\_end
define char\_tag(\#) \equiv ((qo(\#.B2)) \bmod 4)
define skip\_byte(\#) \equiv qo(\#.B0)
define next\_char(\#) \equiv \#.B1
define op_-byte(\#) \equiv qo(\#.B2)
define rem_byte(\#) \equiv \#.B3
```

GF to DVI changes for C

Only the first two words of the header are needed by GFtoDVI.

```
define store\_four\_quarters(\#) \equiv
             begin read_tfm_word; qw.B0 \leftarrow qi(b0); qw.B1 \leftarrow qi(b1); qw.B2 \leftarrow qi(b2);
             qw.B3 \leftarrow qi(b3); \# \leftarrow qw;
             end
\langle \text{ Read the TFM header } 62^* \rangle \equiv
  begin if lh < 2 then abend;
  store\_four\_quarters(font\_check[f]); read\_tfm\_word;
  if b\theta > 127 then abend; {design size must be positive}
  z \leftarrow ((b0 * 256 + b1) * 256 + b2) * 16 + (b3 \text{ div } 16);
  if z < unity then abend;
  while lh > 2 do
     begin read\_tfm\_word; decr(lh); { ignore the rest of the header }
     end;
  font\_dsize[f] \leftarrow z;
  if s > 0 then z \leftarrow s;
  font\_size[f] \leftarrow z;
  end
```

This code is used in section 59.

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78.* We will also find it useful to have the following strings. (The names of default fonts will presumably be different at different sites.)

```
define gf_{-}ext = max_{-}keyword + 1 { string number for '.gf'}
  define dvi_{-}ext = max_{-}keyword + 2 { string number for '.dvi'}
  define tfm_{-}ext = max_{-}keyword + 3 { string number for '.tfm'}
  define page\_header = max\_keyword + 4 { string number for 'uuPage_'}
  define char\_header = max\_keyword + 5 { string number for 'uuCharacteru'}
  define ext\_header = max\_keyword + 6 { string number for 'uuExtu'}
  define left\_quotes = max\_keyword + 7 { string number for '\_\'\'\'}
                                                { string number for ',','}
  define right\_quotes = max\_keyword + 8
  define equals_sign = max_keyword + 9 { string number for ' = '}
  define plus\_sign = max\_keyword + 10 { string number for ' + (')}
  define default\_title\_font = max\_keyword + 11 { string number for the default title\_font }
  define default\_label\_font = max\_keyword + 12 { string number for the default label\_font }
  define default\_gray\_font = max\_keyword + 13 { string number for the default gray\_font }
  define logo\_font\_name = max\_keyword + 14  { string number for the font with METAFONT logo }
  define small\_logo = max\_keyword + 15 { string number for 'METAFONT' }
  define home\_font\_area = max\_keyword + 16 { string number for system-dependent font area }
\langle \text{ Initialize the strings } 77 \rangle + \equiv
  l \leftarrow 7; init\_str7(".")("2")("6")("0")("2")("g")("f")(af\_ext):
  l \leftarrow 4; init\_str \not\downarrow (".")("d")("v")("i")(dvi\_ext);
  l \leftarrow 4; init\_str4(".")("t")("f")("m")(tfm\_ext);
  l \leftarrow 7; init\_str7(" \sqcup ")(" \sqcup ")("P")("a")("g")("e")(" \sqcup ")(page\_header);
  l \leftarrow 12; \ init\_str12("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("\_")("c")("c")("c")(char\_header);
  l \leftarrow 6; init\_str6(""")(""")(""E")(""x")(""t")(""")(ext\_header);
  l \leftarrow 4; init\_str4("_{\square}")("_{\square}")("^{"}")("^{"}")(left\_quotes);
  l \leftarrow 2; \ init\_str2("`")("`")(right\_quotes);
  l \leftarrow 3; init\_str3(" " ")(" = ")(" " ")(equals\_sign);
  l \leftarrow 4; init\_str4(" " ")(" + ")(" " ")(" (")(plus\_sign);
  l \leftarrow 4; init\_str4 ("c")("m")("r")("8")(default\_title\_font);
  l \leftarrow 6; init\_str6("c")("m")("t")("t")("1")("0")(default\_label\_font);
  l \leftarrow 4; init\_str4 ("g")("r")("a")("y")(default\_gray\_font);
  l \leftarrow 5; init\_str5("l")("o")("g")("o")("8")(logo\_font\_name);
  l \leftarrow 8; init\_str8("M")("E")("T")("A")("F")("O")("N")("T")(small\_logo);
```

 $\S81$ GF to DVI changes for C THE STRING POOL 309

81.* We will be using this procedure when reading the GF file just after the preamble and just after eoc commands.

```
function interpret_xxx: keyword_code;
  label done, done1, not_found;
  var k: integer; { number of bytes in an xxx command }
     j: integer; { number of bytes read so far }
     l: 0.. longest_keyword; { length of keyword to check }
     m: keyword_code; { runs through the list of known keywords }
     n1: 0.. longest_keyword; { buffered character being checked }
     n2: pool_pointer; { pool character being checked }
     c: keyword_code; { the result to return }
  begin c \leftarrow no\_operation; cur\_string \leftarrow null\_string;
  case cur_qf of
  no\_op: goto done;
  yyy: begin k \leftarrow signed\_quad; goto done;
  xxx1: k \leftarrow get\_byte;
  xxx2: k \leftarrow get\_two\_bytes;
  xxx3: k \leftarrow get\_three\_bytes;
  xxx4: k \leftarrow signed\_quad;
  othercases abort('internal uerror');
  endcases;
  \langle Read the next k characters of the GF file; change c and goto done if a keyword is recognized 82\rangle;
done: cur\_qf \leftarrow get\_byte; interpret\_xxx \leftarrow c;
  end:
85*
      A simpler method is used for special commands between boc and eoc, since GFtoDVI doesn't even look
at them.
procedure skip\_nop;
  label done:
  var k: integer; { number of bytes in an xxx command }
     j: integer; { number of bytes read so far }
  begin case cur_{-}qf of
  no\_op: goto done;
  yyy: begin k \leftarrow signed\_quad; goto done;
  xxx1: k \leftarrow qet\_byte;
  xxx2: k \leftarrow get\_two\_bytes;
  xxx3: k \leftarrow qet\_three\_bytes;
  xxx4: k \leftarrow signed\_quad;
  othercases abort('internal uerror');
  endcases:
  for j \leftarrow 1 to k do cur\_gf \leftarrow get\_byte;
done: cur\_gf \leftarrow get\_byte;
  end:
```

310 FILE NAMES GF to DVI changes for C $\S 86$

88.* Font metric files whose areas are not given explicitly are assumed to appear in a standard system area called *home_font_area*. This system area name will, of course, vary from place to place. The program here sets it to 'TeXfonts:'.

```
\langle \text{Initialize the strings } 77 \rangle + \equiv
  l \leftarrow 0; init\_str0 (home\_font\_area);
90* And here's the second.
function more\_name(c : ASCII\_code): boolean;
  begin if c = " \sqcup " then more\_name \leftarrow false
  else begin if c = "/" then
       begin area\_delimiter \leftarrow pool\_ptr; ext\_delimiter \leftarrow 0;
     else if c = "." then ext\_delimiter \leftarrow pool\_ptr;
     str\_room(1); append\_char(c); { contribute c to the current string }
     more\_name \leftarrow true;
     end;
  end;
92.* Another system-dependent routine is needed to convert three strings into the name_of_file value that
is used to open files. The present code allows both lowercase and uppercase letters in the file name.
  define append\_to\_name(\#) \equiv
            begin c \leftarrow \#; incr(k); name\_of\_file[k] \leftarrow xchr[c];
procedure pack\_file\_name(n, a, e : str\_number);
  var k: integer; { number of positions filled in name_of_file }
     c: ASCII_code; { character being packed }
```

 $name_of_file \leftarrow xmalloc_array(ASCII_code, name_length); k \leftarrow -1; \{C \text{ strings start at position zero.}\}$

j: integer; { index into str_pool }

begin $name_length \leftarrow length(a) + length(n) + length(e);$

for $j \leftarrow str_start[a]$ to $str_start[a+1] - 1$ do $append_to_name(str_pool[j]);$ for $j \leftarrow str_start[n]$ to $str_start[n+1] - 1$ do $append_to_name(str_pool[j]);$ for $j \leftarrow str_start[e]$ to $str_start[e+1] - 1$ do $append_to_name(str_pool[j]);$

name_length: integer;

 $name_of_file[name_length] \leftarrow 0;$

end;

 $\S94$ GF to DVI changes for C FILE NAMES 311

94.* The *start_gf* procedure obtains the name of the generic font file to be input from the command line. It opens the file, making sure that some input is present; then it opens the output file.

```
procedure start_qf;
  label done;
  var arg_buffer: c_string; arg_buf_ptr: integer;
  begin arg\_buffer \leftarrow cmdline(optind); arg\_buf\_ptr \leftarrow 0;
  while (line\_length < terminal\_line\_length) \land (arg\_buffer[arg\_buf\_ptr] \neq 0) do
     begin buffer[line\_length] \leftarrow xord[ucharcast(arg\_buffer[arg\_buf\_ptr])]; incr(line\_length);
     incr(arg\_buf\_ptr);
     end;
  buf_ptr \leftarrow 0; buffer[line_length] \leftarrow "?";
  while buffer[buf\_ptr] = " \sqcup " do incr(buf\_ptr);
  if buf_ptr < line_length then
     begin (Scan the file name in the buffer 95);
     if cur\_ext = null\_string then cur\_ext \leftarrow gf\_ext;
     pack_file_name(cur_name, cur_area, cur_ext); open_gf_file;
     end;
  job\_name \leftarrow cur\_name; pack\_file\_name(job\_name, null\_string, dvi\_ext); open\_dvi\_file;
  end;
```

312 SHIPPING PAGES OUT GF to DVI changes for C \$102

107.* The actual output of $dvi_buf[a ... b]$ to dvi_file is performed by calling $write_dvi(a, b)$. It is safe to assume that a and b+1 will both be multiples of 4 when $write_dvi(a, b)$ is called; therefore it is possible on many machines to use efficient methods to pack four bytes per word and to output an array of words with one system call.

In C, we use a macro to call *fwrite* or *write* directly, writing all the bytes in one shot. Much better even than writing four bytes at a time.

108* To put a byte in the buffer without paying the cost of invoking a procedure each time, we use the macro dvi_out .

```
define dvi_{-}out(\#) \equiv \mathbf{begin} \ dvi_{-}buf[dvi_{-}ptr] \leftarrow \#; \ incr(dvi_{-}ptr);
          if dvi_ptr = dvi_limit then dvi_swap;
          end
procedure dvi_swap; { outputs half of the buffer }
  begin if dvi_ptr > ("7FFFFFFF - dvi_offset) then abort(`dvi_length_lexceeds_l"7FFFFFFF);
  if dvi\_limit = dvi\_buf\_size then
     begin write\_dvi(0, half\_buf - 1); dvi\_limit \leftarrow half\_buf; dvi\_offset \leftarrow dvi\_offset + dvi\_buf\_size;
     dvi_ptr \leftarrow 0;
     end
  else begin write\_dvi(half\_buf, dvi\_buf\_size - 1); dvi\_limit \leftarrow dvi\_buf\_size;
  end;
109.* Here is how we clean out the buffer when T<sub>F</sub>X is all through; dvi_ptr will be a multiple of 4.
\langle \text{ Empty the last bytes out of } dvi_buf 109* \rangle \equiv
  if dvi\_limit = half\_buf then write\_dvi(half\_buf, dvi\_buf\_size - 1);
  if dvi\_ptr > ("7FFFFFFF - dvi\_offset) then abort(`dvi\_length\_exceeds\_"7FFFFFFF);
  if dvi_ptr > 0 then write_dvi(0, dvi_ptr - 1)
This code is used in section 115*.
111.* Here's a procedure that outputs a font definition.
  define select\_font(\#) \equiv dvi\_out(fnt\_num\_0 + \#) { set current font to \# }
procedure dvi\_font\_def(f:internal\_font\_number);
  var k: integer; \{index into str\_pool\}
  begin dvi_-out(fnt_-def1); dvi_-out(f);
  dvi\_out(qo(font\_check[f].B0)); dvi\_out(qo(font\_check[f].B1)); dvi\_out(qo(font\_check[f].B2));
  dvi\_out(qo(font\_check[f].B3));
  dvi\_four(font\_size[f]); dvi\_four(font\_dsize[f]);
  dvi\_out(length(font\_area[f])); dvi\_out(length(font\_name[f]));
  \langle \text{ Output the font name whose internal number is } f | 112 \rangle;
  end:
(Declare the procedure called load_fonts 98)
```

 $\S115$ GF to DVI changes for C SHIPPING PAGES OUT 313

115.* At the end of the program, we must finish things off by writing the postamble. An integer variable k will be declared for use by this routine.

```
\langle Finish the DVI file and goto final_end 115*\rangle \equiv
  begin dvi\_out(post); { beginning of the postamble }
  dvi\_four(last\_bop); last\_bop \leftarrow dvi\_offset + dvi\_ptr - 5; {post location}
  dvi_{-}four(25400000); dvi_{-}four(473628672);  { conversion ratio for sp }
  dvi\_four(1000); { magnification factor }
  dvi\_four(max\_v); dvi\_four(max\_h);
  dvi\_out(0); dvi\_out(3); \{ `max\_push' \text{ is said to be 3} \}
  dvi_out(total_pages div 256); dvi_out(total_pages mod 256);
  if \neg fonts\_not\_loaded then
     for k \leftarrow title\_font to logo\_font do
       if length(font\_name[k]) > 0 then dvi\_font\_def(k);
  dvi\_out(post\_post); dvi\_four(last\_bop); dvi\_out(dvi\_id\_byte);
  k \leftarrow 4 + ((dvi\_buf\_size - dvi\_ptr) \bmod 4); { the number of 223's }
  while k > 0 do
     begin dvi\_out(223); decr(k);
     end;
  \langle \text{ Empty the last bytes out of } dvi_buf 109* \rangle;
  if verbose then print_ln(´□´);
  uexit(0);
  end
```

This code is used in section 219*.

118* $\langle \text{Set initial values } 13 \rangle + \equiv \\ dummy_info.B0 \leftarrow qi(0); \ dummy_info.B1 \leftarrow qi(0); \ dummy_info.B2 \leftarrow qi(0); \ dummy_info.B3 \leftarrow qi(0); \\ dummy_info.B3 dum$

 $\S124$ GF to DVI changes for C GRAY FONTS 315

```
138* The following error message is given when an absent slant has been requested.
procedure slant_complaint(r: real);
begin if fabs(r - slant_reported) > 0.001 then
begin print_nl(`Sorry, \( \_\text{Lmake}\) \( \_\text{diagonal}\) \( \_\text{rules}\) \( \_\text{print}(`!`); \) \( \_\text{slant}\) \( \_\text{reported} \lefta r; \)
end;
end;
```

164* The process of ferreting everything away comes to an abrupt halt when a boc command is sensed. The following steps are performed at such times:
⟨Process a character 164*⟩ ≡
begin check_fonts; ⟨Finish reading the parameters of the boc 165⟩;
⟨Get ready to convert METAFONT coordinates to DVI coordinates 170*⟩;
⟨Output the bon and the title line 172⟩;

```
\langle \text{ Output the } bop \text{ and the title line } 172 \rangle;
  if verbose then
     begin print('[', total_pages: 1); update_terminal; { print a progress report }
  (Output all rules for the current character 173);
   \langle \text{ Output all labels for the current character } 181 \rangle;
  do\_pixels; dvi\_out(eop); {finish the page}
  \langle \text{Adjust the maximum page width } 203 \rangle;
  if verbose then
     begin print(`]`);
     if total\_pages \mod 13 = 0 then print\_ln(` \bot `)
     else print(`_{\sqcup}`);
     update\_terminal;
     end;
  end
This code is used in section 219*.
170.* \langle Get ready to convert METAFONT coordinates to DVI coordinates 170^*\rangle \equiv
  if pre\_min\_x < min\_x * unity then offset\_x \leftarrow offset\_x + min\_x * unity - pre\_min\_x;
  if pre\_max\_y > max\_y * unity then offset\_y \leftarrow offset\_y + max\_y * unity - pre\_max\_y;
  if pre\_max\_x > max\_x * unity then pre\_max\_x \leftarrow pre\_max\_x div unity
  else pre\_max\_x \leftarrow max\_x;
  if pre\_min\_y < min\_y * unity then pre\_min\_y \leftarrow pre\_min\_y div unity
  else pre\_min\_y \leftarrow min\_y;
```

if $pre_max_x > max_x * unity$ then $pre_max_x \leftarrow pre_max_x$ div unity else $pre_max_x \leftarrow max_x$;

if $pre_min_y < min_y * unity$ then $pre_min_y \leftarrow pre_min_y$ div unity else $pre_min_y \leftarrow min_y$; $delta_y \leftarrow round(unsc_y_ratio * (max_y + 1) - y_ratio * offset_y) + 3276800$; $delta_x \leftarrow round(x_ratio * offset_x - unsc_x_ratio * min_x)$;

if $slant_ratio \ge 0$ then $over_col \leftarrow round(unsc_x_ratio * pre_max_x + unsc_slant_ratio * max_y)$ else $over_col \leftarrow round(unsc_x_ratio * pre_max_x + unsc_slant_ratio * min_y)$; $over_col \leftarrow over_col + delta_x + overflow_label_offset$; $page_height \leftarrow round(unsc_y_ratio * (max_y + 1 - pre_min_y)) + 3276800 - offset_y$;

if $page_height > max_v$ then $max_v \leftarrow page_height$; $page_width \leftarrow over_col - 10000000$ This code is used in section 164*.

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```
define do\_skip \equiv z \leftarrow 0; paint\_black \leftarrow false
  define end_-with(\#) \equiv
             begin #; cur\_qf \leftarrow qet\_byte; goto done1; end
  define five\_cases(\#) \equiv \#, \# + 1, \# + 2, \# + 3, \# + 4
  define eight\_cases(\#) \equiv \#, \# + 1, \# + 2, \# + 3, \# + 4, \# + 5, \# + 6, \# + 7
  define thirty\_two\_cases(\#) \equiv eight\_cases(\#), eight\_cases(\#+8), eight\_cases(\#+16), eight\_cases(\#+24)
  define sixty\_four\_cases(\#) \equiv thirty\_two\_cases(\#), thirty\_two\_cases(\# + 32)
\langle Read and process GF commands until coming to the end of this row 215*\rangle \equiv
  loop begin continue: if (cur\_gf \ge new\_row\_\theta) \land (cur\_gf \le new\_row\_\theta + 164) then
        end\_with(z \leftarrow cur\_gf - new\_row\_0; paint\_black \leftarrow true)
     else case cur_gf of
        sixty\_four\_cases(0): k \leftarrow cur\_gf;
        paint1: k \leftarrow qet\_byte;
        paint2: k \leftarrow get\_two\_bytes;
        paint3: k \leftarrow get\_three\_bytes;
        eoc: goto done1;
        skip0: end\_with(blank\_rows \leftarrow 0; do\_skip);
        skip1: end\_with(blank\_rows \leftarrow get\_byte; do\_skip);
        skip2: end\_with(blank\_rows \leftarrow get\_two\_bytes; do\_skip);
        skip3: end\_with(blank\_rows \leftarrow get\_three\_bytes; do\_skip);
        xxx1, xxx2, xxx3, xxx4, yyy, no_op: begin skip_nop; goto continue;
        othercases bad_gf('Improper_opcode')
        endcases;
     \langle \text{ Paint } k \text{ bits and read another command } 216 \rangle;
     end;
done1:
```

This code is used in section 214.

318 THE MAIN PROGRAM GF to DVI changes for C $\S 219$

219.* The main program. Now we are ready to put it all together. This is where GFtoDVI starts, and where it ends.

```
begin initialize; { get all variables initialized } 

⟨Initialize the strings 77⟩; 

start\_gf; { open the input and output files } 

⟨Process the preamble 221⟩; 

cur\_gf \leftarrow get\_byte; init\_str\_ptr \leftarrow str\_ptr; 

loop begin ⟨Initialize variables for the next character 144⟩; 

while (cur\_gf \geq xxx1) \land (cur\_gf \leq no\_op) do ⟨Process a no-op command 154⟩; 

if cur\_gf = post then ⟨Finish the DVI file and goto final\_end 115*⟩; 

if cur\_gf \neq boc then 

if cur\_gf \neq boc1 then abort(`Missing\_boc!`); 

⟨Process a character 164*⟩; 

cur\_gf \leftarrow get\_byte; str\_ptr \leftarrow init\_str\_ptr; pool\_ptr \leftarrow str\_start[str\_ptr]; 

end; 

if verbose \land (total\_pages \ mod \ 13 \neq 0) then print\_ln(`\_i`); 

end.
```

§222

```
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 \ 222* \rangle \equiv
procedure parse_arguments;
  const n_{-}options = 4; { 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 227*);
  \langle \text{ Define the option table } 223* \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);
          end
       else if argument_is('help') then
            begin usage_help(GFTODVI_HELP, nil);
          else if argument_is('version') then
               begin print_version_and_exit(banner, nil, `D.E. ∟Knuth`, nil);
            else if argument_is('overflow-label-offset') then
                 begin offset_in_points \leftarrow atof (optarg);
                 overflow\_label\_offset \leftarrow round(offset\_in\_points * 65536);
                 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 remaining argument.
  if (optind + 1 \neq argc) then
     begin write_ln(stderr, my\_name, `:\_Need\_exactly\_one\_file\_argument. `); <math>usage(my\_name);
     end:
  end:
This code is used in section 3*.
       Here are the options we allow. The first is one of the standard GNU options.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 223^* \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 224*, 225*, 228*, and 231*.
This code is used in section 222*.
224.* Another of the standard options.
\langle Define the option table 223*\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);
```

```
225* Print progress information?
\langle Define the option table 223*\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);
226* \langle Globals in the outer block 12\rangle + \equiv
verbose: c\_int\_type;
227* \langle Initialize the option variables 227^*\rangle \equiv
   verbose \leftarrow false;
See also section 230*.
This code is used in section 222*.
228*
        Change how far from the right edge of the character boxes we print overflow labels.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 223^* \rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow \texttt{`overflow-label-offset'};
  long\_options[current\_option].has\_arg \leftarrow 1; long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
229.* It's easier on the user to specify the value in T<sub>F</sub>X points, but we want to store it in scaled points.
\langle Globals in the outer block 12\rangle + \equiv
overflow_label_offset: integer; { in scaled points }
offset\_in\_points: real;
230.* The default offset is ten million scaled points—a little more than two inches.
\langle Initialize the option variables 227* \rangle + \equiv
   overflow\_label\_offset \leftarrow 10000000;
231.* An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 223*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0;
```

INDEX

232* Index. Here is a list of the section numbers where each identifier is used. Cross references to error messages and a few other tidbits of information also appear.

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