The PLtoTF processor

(Version 3.6, January 2014)

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302 INTRODUCTION PL to TF changes for C $\S 1$

1.* Introduction. The PLtoTF utility program converts property-list ("PL") files into equivalent T_EX font metric ("TFM") files. It also makes a thorough check of the given PL file, so that the TFM file should be acceptable to T_EX .

The first PLtoTF program was designed by Leo Guibas in the summer of 1978. Contributions by Frank Liang, Doug Wyatt, and Lyle Ramshaw also had a significant effect on the evolution of the present code.

Extensions for an enhanced ligature mechanism were added by the author in 1989.

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

```
define my_name = `pltotf`
define banner = `This_is_PLtoTF,_Version_3.6` { 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 pl_file , and the output is written on 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 PLtoTF(pl_file, tfm_file, output);
  const (Constants in the outer block 3*)
  type (Types in the outer block 17)
  var (Globals in the outer block 5)
     ⟨ Define parse_arguments 148*⟩
  procedure initialize; { this procedure gets things started properly }
    var \langle Local variables for initialization 19 \rangle
    begin kpse_set_program_name(arqv[0], my_name); parse_arguments; \( \text{Set initial values 6*} \)
    end:
   The following parameters can be changed at compile time to extend or reduce PLtoTF'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 }
  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^* .

```
\S 5
                  \operatorname{PL} to \operatorname{TF} changes for \operatorname{C}
```

```
6* \langle Set initial values 6* \rangle \equiv
  reset(pl_file, pl_name);
  if verbose then
     begin print(banner); print_ln(version_string);
See also sections 16*, 20, 22, 24, 26*, 37, 41, 70, 74, and 119.
This code is used in section 2^*.
16.* On some systems you may have to do something special to write a packed file of bytes. It's no problem
in C.
\langle Set initial values 6*\rangle + \equiv
  rewritebin(tfm_file, tfm_name);
```

304 BASIC INPUT ROUTINES PL to TF changes for C $\S17$

18* One of the things PLtoTF 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...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 }
```

25.* 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.

```
⟨Globals in the outer block 5⟩ +≡
chars_on_line: 0..8; { the number of characters printed on the current line }
perfect: boolean; { was the file free of errors? }
26* ⟨Set initial values 6*⟩ +≡
chars_on_line ← 0; perfect ← true; { innocent until proved guilty }
```

27.* 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;
```

79.* 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 \equiv index\_var

\langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle +\equiv index: array [pointer] of byte;

excess: byte; { number of words to remove, if list is being shortened }
```

306 THE INPUT PHASE PL to TF changes for C $\S 81$

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

```
⟨ Read character info list 103*⟩ ≡

begin c \leftarrow get\_byte; { read the character code that is being specified }

if verbose then ⟨ Print c in octal notation 108⟩;

while level = 1 do

begin while cur\_char = "\_" do get\_next;

if cur\_char = "(" then ⟨ Read a character property 104⟩

else if cur\_char = ")" then skip\_to\_end\_of\_item

else junk\_error;

end;

if char\_wd[c] = 0 then char\_wd[c] \leftarrow sort\_in(width, 0); { legitimatize c }

finish\_inner\_property\_list;

end
```

This code is used in section 146.

117.* It's not trivial to check for infinite loops generated by repeated insertion of ligature characters. But fortunately there is a nice algorithm for such testing, copied here from the program TFtoPL where it is explained further.

```
define simple = 0 \quad \{ f(x,y) = z \}
  define left_{-}z = 1 \quad \{ f(x,y) = f(z,y) \}
  define right_z = 2 { f(x,y) = f(x,z) }
  define both_z = 3 \{ f(x,y) = f(f(x,z),y) \}
  define pending = 4 \{ f(x,y) \text{ is being evaluated } \}
  define class \equiv class\_var { Avoid problems with AIX <math.h>}
       (More good stuff from TFtoPL.)
123*
  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) \text{ 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;
```

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124. 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;
   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;
```

§127 PL to TF changes for C THE OUTPUT PHASE 309

127. The output phase. Now that we know how to get all of the font data correctly stored in PLtoTF'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)
```

130.* It might turn out that no characters exist at all. But PLtoTF keeps going and writes the TFM anyway. In this case ec will be 0 and bc will be 1.

```
\langle Compute the twelve subfile sizes 130^* \rangle \equiv
        lh \leftarrow header\_ptr \ \mathbf{div} \ 4;
        not\_found \leftarrow true; bc \leftarrow 0;
        while not_found do
                 if (char_{-}wd[bc] > 0) \lor (bc = 255) then not\_found \leftarrow false
                 else incr(bc);
       not\_found \leftarrow true; ec \leftarrow 255;
        while not_found do
                 if (char_wd[ec] > 0) \lor (ec = 0) then not\_found \leftarrow false
                 else decr(ec);
       if bc > ec then bc \leftarrow 1;
        incr(memory[width]); incr(memory[height]); incr(memory[depth]); incr(memory[italic]);
         (Compute the ligature/kern program offset 139);
        lf \leftarrow 6 + lh + (ec - bc + 1) + memory[width] + memory[height] + memory[depth] + memory[italic] + nl + learning + learnin
                          lk\_offset + nk + ne + np;
       if lf < 0 then
                 begin print_ln( The total unumber of words in the TFM file too large! ); uexit(1);
```

This code is used in section 128.

136.* 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);
    end:
  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);
  end;
```

310 THE MAIN PROGRAM PL to TF changes for C $\S146$

147.* Here is where PLtoTF begins and ends.

```
begin initialize;
name_enter;
read_input;
if verbose then print_ln(`.`);
corr_and_check;
< Do the output 128 );
if ¬perfect then uexit(1);
end.</pre>
```

```
148.* 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 \ 148* \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 153*);
  \langle \text{ Define the option table } 149* \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(PLTOTF_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 or two remaining arguments.
  if (optind + 1 \neq argc) \land (optind + 2 \neq argc) then
     \mathbf{begin} \ write\_ln(stderr, my\_name, `: \sqcup \mathsf{Need} \sqcup \mathsf{one} \sqcup \mathsf{or} \sqcup \mathsf{two} \sqcup \mathsf{file} \sqcup \mathsf{arguments}. `); \ usage(my\_name);
  pl\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind), `pl');
        { If an explicit output filename isn't given, construct it from pl_name. }
  if optind + 2 = argc then
     begin tfm\_name \leftarrow extend\_filename(cmdline(optind + 1), 'tfm');
  else begin tfm\_name \leftarrow basename\_change\_suffix(pl\_name, `.pl', `.tfm');
     end:
  end:
This code is used in section 2*.
149.* Here are the options we allow. The first is one of the standard GNU options.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 149^* \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 150*, 151*, and 154*.
This code is used in section 148*.
150* Another of the standard options.
\langle Define the option table 149*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `version`; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 0;
  long\_options[current\_option].flaq \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
```

```
151* Print progress information?
\langle Define the option table 149*\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);
152* \langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle + \equiv
verbose: c\_int\_type;
153* \langle Initialize the option variables 153* \rangle \equiv
  verbose \leftarrow false;
This code is used in section 148*.
154* An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 149*\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;
155* Global filenames.
\langle Globals in the outer block 5\rangle + \equiv
tfm_name, pl_name: const_c_string;
```

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

The following sections were changed by the change file: 1, 2, 3, 6, 16, 18, 25, 26, 27, 79, 103, 115, 117, 123, 124, 127, 130, 136, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.

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