The VFtoVP processor

(Version 1.4, January 2014)

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The preparation of this program was supported in part by the National Science Foundation and by the System Development Foundation. " T_EX " is a trademark of the American Mathematical Society.

102 INTRODUCTION VF to VP changes for C $\S1$

1.* Introduction. The VFtoVP utility program converts a virtual font ("VF") file and its associated TEX font metric ("TFM") file into an equivalent virtual-property-list ("VPL") file. It also makes a thorough check of the given files, using algorithms that are essentially the same as those used by DVI device drivers and by TEX. Thus if TEX or a DVI driver complains that a TFM or VF file is "bad," this program will pinpoint the source or sources of badness. A VPL file output by this program can be edited with a normal text editor, and the result can be converted back to VF and TFM format using the companion program VPtoVF.

VFtoVP is an extended version of the program TFtoPL, 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 AMFtoXPL.

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

```
define my_name ≡ 'vftovp' define banner ≡ 'ThisuisuVFtoVP,uVersionu1.4' { printed when the program starts }
```

2.* This program is written entirely in standard Pascal, except that it occasionally has lower case letters in strings that are output. Such letters can be converted to upper case if necessary. The input is read from vf_file and tfm_file; the output is written on vpl_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, \#)
     { Tangle doesn't recognize @ when it's right after the =. }
  @\|_@define_var_tfm; |@\
program VFto VP (vf_file, tfm_file, vpl_file, output);
  label (Labels in the outer block 3)
  const (Constants in the outer block 4*)
  type (Types in the outer block 5)
  var (Globals in the outer block 7)
     \langle \text{ Define } parse\_arguments \ 135* \rangle
  procedure initialize; { this procedure gets things started properly }
    var k: integer; { all-purpose index for initialization }
    begin kpse_set_program_name(argv[0], my_name); kpse_init_prog(`VFTOVP`, 0, nil, nil);
          { We xrealloc when we know how big the file is. The 1000 comes from the negative lower bound. }
    tfm_file\_array \leftarrow xmalloc\_array(byte, 1002); parse\_arguments; \langle Set initial values 11^* \rangle
    end;
    The following parameters can be changed at compile time to extend or reduce VFtoVP's capacity.
  define class \equiv class\_var
\langle \text{ Constants in the outer block } 4^* \rangle \equiv
  vf\_size = 100000; \{ maximum length of vf data, in bytes \}
```

```
 \begin{array}{l} \langle \, {\rm Constants} \, \, {\rm in} \, \, {\rm the} \, \, {\rm outer} \, \, {\rm block} \, \, \, 4^* \, \rangle \equiv \\ vf\_size = 100000; \quad \{ \, {\rm maximum} \, \, {\rm length} \, \, {\rm of} \, \, \, vf \, \, {\rm data, \, in} \, \, {\rm bytes} \, \} \\ max\_fonts = 300; \quad \{ \, {\rm maximum} \, \, {\rm number} \, \, {\rm of} \, \, {\rm local} \, \, {\rm fonts} \, \, {\rm in} \, \, {\rm the} \, \, vf \, \, {\rm file} \, \} \\ lig\_size = 32510; \quad \{ \, {\rm maximum} \, \, {\rm length} \, \, {\rm of} \, \, \, lig\_kern \, \, {\rm program, \, in} \, \, {\rm words} \, \} \\ hash\_size = 32579; \quad \{ \, {\rm preferably} \, \, {\rm a} \, \, {\rm prime} \, \, {\rm number, \, a} \, \, {\rm bit} \, \, {\rm larger} \, \, {\rm than} \, \, {\rm the} \, \, {\rm number} \, \, {\rm of} \, \, {\rm character} \, \, {\rm pairs} \, \, {\rm in} \, \, {\rm lig/kern} \, \, {\rm steps} \, \} \\ max\_stack = 100; \quad \{ \, {\rm maximum} \, \, {\rm depth} \, \, {\rm of} \, \, {\rm DVI} \, \, {\rm stack} \, \, {\rm in} \, \, {\rm character} \, \, {\rm packets} \, \} \\ {\rm See \, also \, section} \, \, 143^*. \end{array}
```

This code is used in section 2*.

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11.* We don't have to do anything special to read a packed file of bytes, but we do want to use environment variables to find the input files. \langle Set initial values $11^*\rangle \equiv$

```
{ See comments at kpse_find_vf in kpathsea/tex-file.h for why we don't use it.}
  vf_file ← kpse_open_file(vf_name, kpse_vf_format); tfm_file ← kpse_open_file(tfm_name, kpse_tfm_format);
  if verbose then
    begin print(banner); print_ln(version_string);
    end;

See also sections 21*, 50*, 55, 68, and 86.
This code is used in section 2*.

21* If an explicit filename isn't given, we write to stdout.

⟨ Set initial values 11*⟩ +=
    if optind + 3 > argc then
    begin vpl_file ← stdout;
    end
    else begin vpl_name ← extend_filename(cmdline(optind + 2), 'vpl'); rewrite(vpl_file, vpl_name);
```

end

This code is used in section 131*.

22* Unpacking the TFM file. The first thing VFtoVP does is read the entire tfm_file into an array of bytes, tfm[0..(4*lf-1)].**define** $index \equiv index_type$ $\langle \text{Types in the outer block 5} \rangle + \equiv$ index = integer; { address of a byte in tfm } \langle Globals in the outer block $7\rangle + \equiv$ { Kludge here to define tfm as a macro which takes care of the negative lower bound. We've defined tfm for the benefit of web2c above.} $\#define_{\sqcup}tfm_{\sqcup}(tfmfilearray_{\sqcup}+_{\sqcup}1001); |@\backslash tfm_file_array: \uparrow byte; \{ the input data all goes here \}$ { the negative addresses avoid range checks for invalid characters } 24.* The input may, of course, be all screwed up and not a TFM file at all. So we begin cautiously. **define** $abort(\#) \equiv$ **begin** $print_ln(\#);$ $print_{-}ln(\text{`Sorry}, \text{_but}_{\bot}\text{I}_{\bot}\text{can``t}_{\bot}\text{go}_{\bot}\text{on}; \text{_are}_{\bot}\text{you}_{\bot}\text{sure}_{\bot}\text{this}_{\bot}\text{is}_{\bot}\text{a}_{\bot}\text{TFM?'}); uexit(1);$ end $\langle \text{ Read the whole TFM file } 24^* \rangle \equiv$ $read(tfm_file, tfm[0]);$ if tfm[0] > 127 then $abort(`The_lfirst_byte_lof_lthe_linput_lfile_lexceeds_l127!`);$ if $eof(tfm_file)$ then $abort(`The_input_file_is_only_one_byte_long!`);$ $read(tfm_file, tfm[1]); lf \leftarrow tfm[0] * '400 + tfm[1];$ if lf = 0 then $abort(`The_lfile_lclaims_lto_lhave_length_zero,_lbut_lthat``s_limpossible!`);$ $tfm_file_array \leftarrow xrealloc_array(tfm_file_array, byte, 4 * lf + 1000);$ for $tfm_ptr \leftarrow 2$ to 4*lf - 1 do begin if $eof(tfm_file)$ then $abort(`The_{\sqcup}file_{\sqcup}has_{\sqcup}fewer_{\sqcup}bytes_{\sqcup}than_{\sqcup}it_{\sqcup}claims!`);$ $read(tfm_file, tfm[tfm_ptr]);$ end; if $\neg eof(tfm_file)$ then begin $print_ln($ There $s_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lTFM_lfile, <math>s_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lend_lof_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_lsome_lextral_junk_lat_lthe_lsome_$ print_ln('but_I''11_proceed_as_if_it_weren''t_there.');

This code is used in section 31*.

```
Again we cautiously verify that we've been given decent data.
     define read_vf(\#) \equiv read(vf_file, \#)
     define vf_-abort(\#) \equiv
                         begin print_ln(#); print_ln(\Sorry,\but_\I_\can\tau_can\tau_t_\go_\on;\are\you\sure\tau_this\uis\ua\VF?\tau);
                         uexit(1);
                         end
\langle \text{ Read the whole VF file } 31^* \rangle \equiv
     read\_vf(temp\_byte);
     if temp\_byte \neq pre then vf\_abort(`The_lfirst_byte_lisn``t_l`pre``!`);
     \langle \text{Read the preamble command } 32^* \rangle;
     (Read and store the font definitions and character packets 33);
     (Read and verify the postamble 34)
This code is used in section 131*.
            define vf\_store(\#) \equiv
32*
                    if vf_-ptr + \# \ge vf_-size then vf_-abort (The_file_is_bigger_than_I_can_handle!');
                    for k \leftarrow vf_ptr to vf_ptr + \# -1 do
                         begin if eof(vf_file) then vf_abort(`The_file_ended_prematurely!`);
                         read_v f(v f[k]);
                         end;
                    vf\_count \leftarrow vf\_count + \#; vf\_ptr \leftarrow vf\_ptr + \#
\langle \text{ Read the preamble command } 32^* \rangle \equiv
    if eof(vf_file) then vf_abort(`The_input_file_is_only_one_byte_long!`);
     read\_vf(temp\_byte);
    if temp\_byte \neq id\_byte then vf\_abort(`Wrong\_VF\_version\_number\_in\_second\_byte!`);
    if eof(vf_file) then vf_abort('The_input_file_is_only_two_bytes_long!');
     read_{-}vf(temp_{-}byte); { read the length of introductory comment }
     vf\_count \leftarrow 11; \ vf\_ptr \leftarrow 0; \ vf\_store(temp\_byte);
    if verbose then
          begin for k \leftarrow 0 to vf_ptr - 1 do print(xchr[vf[k]]);
          print_ln(`_{\sqcup}`);
          end;
     count \leftarrow 0;
     for k \leftarrow 0 to 7 do
          begin if eof(vf_file) then vf_abort(`The_file_ended_prematurely!`);
          read_vf(temp_byte);
          if temp\_byte = tfm[check\_sum + k] then incr(count);
          end:
     real\_dsize \leftarrow (((tfm[design\_size] * 256 + tfm[design\_size + 1]) * 256 + tfm[design\_size + 2]) * 256 + tfm[design\_size] *
               tfm[design\_size + 3])/'4000000;
    if count \neq 8 then
          begin print_ln('Check_sum_and/or_design_size_mismatch.');
          print_ln(`Data_from_TFM_file_will_be_assumed_correct.`);
          end
```

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```
35* \langle Read and store a font definition 35^* \rangle \equiv
  begin if packet\_found \lor (temp\_byte \ge pre) then
     vf\_abort(`Illegal_byte_i', temp\_byte : 1, `_at_beginning_of_character_packet!');
  font\_number[font\_ptr] \leftarrow vf\_read(temp\_byte - fnt\_def1 + 1);
  if font_ptr = max\_fonts then vf\_abort(`I_{\sqcup}can``t_{\sqcup}handle_{\sqcup}that_{\sqcup}many_{\sqcup}fonts!`);
  vf\_store(14); \{c[4] \ s[4] \ d[4] \ a[1] \ l[1] \}
  if vf[vf_-ptr - 10] > 0 then \{s \text{ is negative or exceeds } 2^{24} - 1\}
     vf_-abort( 'Mapped_font_size_is_too_big!');
  a \leftarrow vf[vf\_ptr - 2]; l \leftarrow vf[vf\_ptr - 1]; vf\_store(a + l); \{n[a + l]\}
  if verbose then
     begin \langle Print the name of the local font 36*\rangle;
     end:
  ⟨ Read the local font's TFM file and record the characters it contains 39*⟩;
  incr(font\_ptr); font\_start[font\_ptr] \leftarrow vf\_ptr;
  end
This code is used in section 33.
```

The font area may need to be separated from the font name on some systems. Here we simply reproduce the font area and font name (with no space or punctuation between them).

```
\langle \text{ Print the name of the local font } 36^* \rangle \equiv
   print(\texttt{`MAPFONT}_{\bot}\texttt{'}, font_ptr: 1, \texttt{`:}_{\bot}\texttt{'});
   for k \leftarrow font\_start[font\_ptr] + 14 to vf\_ptr - 1 do print(xchr[vf[k]]);
   k \leftarrow font\_start[font\_ptr] + 5; print(`\_at_\_`);
  print\_real((((vf[k]*256 + vf[k+1])*256 + vf[k+2])/400000)*real\_dsize, 2, 2); print\_ln(`pt`)
This code is used in section 35*.
```

37.* Now we must read in another TFM file. But this time we needn't be so careful, because we merely want to discover which characters are present. The next few sections of the program are copied pretty much verbatim from DVItype, so that system-dependent modifications can be copied from existing software.

It turns out to be convenient to read four bytes at a time, when we are inputting from the local TFM files. The input goes into global variables $b\theta$, b1, b2, and b3, with $b\theta$ getting the first byte and b3 the fourth.

```
\langle Globals in the outer block 7\rangle + \equiv
a: integer; { length of the area/directory spec }
l: integer; { length of the font name proper }
cur\_name: \uparrow char; \{ external tfm name \}
b0, b1, b2, b3: byte; { four bytes input at once }
font_lh: 0 .. '777777; { header length of current local font }
font_bc, font_ec: 0 .. '77777; { character range of current local font }
```

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```
39.* We use the vf array to store a list of all valid characters in the local font, beginning at location
font\_chars[f].
\langle Read the local font's TFM file and record the characters it contains 39*\rangle \equiv
  font\_chars[font\_ptr] \leftarrow vf\_ptr; \ \langle Move font name into the cur\_name string 44* \rangle;
   tfm\_name \leftarrow kpse\_find\_tfm(cur\_name);
  if \neg tfm\_name then
     print_ln(`---not_loaded,_lTFM_lfile_l`, stringcast(cur_name), `_lcan``t_lbe_lopened!`)
  else begin resetbin(tfm\_file, tfm\_name); font\_bc \leftarrow 0; font\_ec \leftarrow 256;
          { will cause error if not modified soon }
     read\_tfm\_word;
     if b2 < 128 then
        begin font\_lh \leftarrow b2 * 256 + b3; read\_tfm\_word;
        if (b0 < 128) \land (b2 < 128) then
          begin font\_bc \leftarrow b0 * 256 + b1; font\_ec \leftarrow b2 * 256 + b3;
          end;
        end;
     if font\_bc \leq font\_ec then
        if font\_ec > 255 then print\_ln(`---not\_loaded,\_bad\_TFM\_file\_`, <math>stringcast(tfm\_name), `!`)
        else begin for k \leftarrow 0 to 3 + font_{-}lh do
             begin read\_tfm\_word;
             if k = 4 then \langle Check the check sum 40^*\rangle;
             if k = 5 then \langle Check the design size 41\rangle;
             end;
          for k \leftarrow font\_bc to font\_ec do
             begin read_tfm_word;
             if b\theta > 0 then { character k exists in the font }
                begin vf[vf\_ptr] \leftarrow k; incr(vf\_ptr);
                if vf_-ptr = vf_-size then vf_-abort(`I``m_out_of_VF_memory!`);
                end;
             end;
          end;
     if eof(tfm\_file) then
        print_ln(`---trouble_{\sqcup}is_{\sqcup}brewing,_{\sqcup}TFM_{\sqcup}file_{\sqcup}`, stringcast(tfm_name),`_{\sqcup}ended_{\sqcup}too_{\sqcup}soon!`);
     free(tfm\_name);
     end;
  free(cur\_name); incr(vf\_ptr)  { leave space for character search later }
This code is used in section 35*.
40* \langle Check the check sum 40^* \rangle \equiv
  if b0 + b1 + b2 + b3 > 0 then
     if (b0 \neq vf[font\_start[font\_ptr]]) \lor (b1 \neq vf[font\_start[font\_ptr] + 1]) \lor
             (b2 \neq vf[font\_start[font\_ptr] + 2]) \lor (b3 \neq vf[font\_start[font\_ptr] + 3]) then
        begin if verbose then print_ln(`Check_sum_in_VF_file_being_replaced_by_TFM_check_sum');
        vf[font\_start[font\_ptr]] \leftarrow b0; vf[font\_start[font\_ptr] + 1] \leftarrow b1; vf[font\_start[font\_ptr] + 2] \leftarrow b2;
        vf[font\_start[font\_ptr] + 3] \leftarrow b\beta;
        end
This code is used in section 39*.
```

43* (No initialization to be done. Keep this module to preserve numbering.)

VF to VP changes for C

UNPACKING THE VF FILE

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44.* The string cur_name is supposed to be set to the external name of the TFM file for the current font. We do not impose an arbitrary limit on the filename length.

```
define name\_start \equiv (font\_start[font\_ptr] + 14)
  define name\_end \equiv vf\_ptr
\langle \text{ Move font name into the } cur\_name \text{ string } 44^* \rangle \equiv
  r \leftarrow name\_end - name\_start; cur\_name \leftarrow xmalloc\_array(char, r);
         \{strncpy \text{ might be faster, but it's probably a good idea to keep the } xchr \text{ translation.} \}
  for k \leftarrow name\_start to name\_end do
      \mathbf{begin} \ cur\_name[k-name\_start] \leftarrow xchr[vf[k]];
      end;
   cur\_name[r] \leftarrow 0; \quad \{ \text{ Append null byte since this is C. } \}
This code is used in section 39*.
```

end; end;

49.* In order to stick to standard Pascal, we use an xchr array to do appropriate conversion of ASCII codes. Three other little strings are used to produce *face* codes like MIE. \langle Globals in the outer block $7\rangle + \equiv$ ASCII_04, ASCII_10, ASCII_14: const_c_string; { strings for output in the user's external character set } xchr: packed array [0...255] of char; MBL_string, RI_string, RCE_string: const_c_string; { handy string constants for face codes } **50*** \langle Set initial values $11^* \rangle + \equiv$ $ASCII_{-}04 \leftarrow `_{-}!"#$\%\&``()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?`;$ $ASCII_{-}10 \leftarrow `_@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]`_`;$ $ASCII_{-}14 \leftarrow \text{`}_{\square}$ `abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~?`; for $k \leftarrow 0$ to 255 do $xchr[k] \leftarrow$ '?'; for $k \leftarrow 0$ to '37 do **begin** $xchr[k + '40] \leftarrow ASCII_{-}04[k+1]; xchr[k + '100] \leftarrow ASCII_{-}10[k+1];$ $xchr[k + '140] \leftarrow ASCII_14[k+1];$ $MBL_string \leftarrow `_MBL'; RI_string \leftarrow `_RI_'; RCE_string \leftarrow `_RCE';$ 60.* The property value may be a character, which is output in octal unless it is a letter or a digit. **procedure** $out_char(c:byte)$; { outputs a character } **begin if** $(font_type > vanilla) \lor (charcode_format = charcode_octal)$ **then begin** $tfm[0] \leftarrow c$; $out_octal(0,1)$ end else if $(charcode_format = charcode_ascii) \land (c > """) \land (c \leq """) \land (c \neq """) \land (c \neq """) \land (c \neq """)$ then $out(\subseteq C_{\square} \subseteq xchr[c])$ { default case, use C only for letters and digits } else if $((c \ge "0") \land (c \le "9")) \lor ((c \ge "A") \land (c \le "Z")) \lor ((c \ge "a") \land (c \le "z"))$ then $out(` \sqcup C \sqcup `, xchr[c])$ else begin $tfm[0] \leftarrow c$; $out_octal(0,1)$; end; end; 61.* The property value might be a "face" byte, which is output in the curious code mentioned earlier, provided that it is less than 18. **procedure** $out_face(k:index);$ { outputs a face } $\mathbf{var}\ s:\ 0\dots 1;\ \{\text{the slope}\}\$ b: 0...8; { the weight and expansion } **begin if** $tfm[k] \ge 18$ **then** $out_octal(k, 1)$ else begin $out(` \Box F \Box `);$ { specify face-code format }

 $s \leftarrow tfm[k] \mod 2$; $b \leftarrow tfm[k] \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 2$; $put_byte(MBL_string[1 + (b \operatorname{\mathbf{mod}} 3)], vpl_file)$; $put_byte(RL_string[1 + s], vpl_file)$; $put_byte(RCE_string[1 + (b \operatorname{\mathbf{div}} 3)], vpl_file)$;

100.* The last thing on VFtoVP's agenda is to go through the list of *char_info* and spew out the information about each individual character.

```
\langle Do the characters 100^*\rangle \equiv
  sort_ptr \leftarrow 0; { this will suppress 'STOP' lines in ligature comments }
  for c \leftarrow bc to ec do
    if width_index(c) > 0 then
       begin if chars\_on\_line = 8 then
          begin print_ln(` \Box `); chars_on_line \leftarrow 1;
       else begin if chars\_on\_line > 0 then print(`\_');
         if verbose then incr(chars\_on\_line); { keep chars\_on\_line = 0 }
         end:
       if verbose then print\_octal(c); { progress report }
       left; out('CHARACTER'); out_char(c); out_ln; (Output the character's width 101);
       if height\_index(c) > 0 then \langle Output the character's height <math>102 \rangle;
       if depth\_index(c) > 0 then \langle Output the character's depth <math>103 \rangle;
       if italic\_index(c) > 0 then \langle Output the italic correction <math>104 \rangle;
       case tag(c) of
       no\_tag: do\_nothing;
       lig_tag: (Output the applicable part of the ligature/kern program as a comment 105);
       list_tag: (Output the character link unless there is a problem 106);
       ext_tag: (Output an extensible character recipe 107);
       end;
       if \neg do\_map(c) then goto final\_end;
       right;
       end
```

This code is used in section 133*.

```
112* \langle Check for ligature cycles 112* \rangle \equiv
  hash\_ptr \leftarrow 0; \ y\_lig\_cycle \leftarrow 256;
  for hh \leftarrow 0 to hash\_size do hash[hh] \leftarrow 0; { clear the hash table }
  for c \leftarrow bc to ec do
     if tag(c) = lig_{-}tag then
        begin i \leftarrow remainder(c);
        if tfm[lig\_step(i)] > stop\_flag then i \leftarrow 256 * tfm[lig\_step(i) + 2] + tfm[lig\_step(i) + 3];
        \langle Enter data for character c starting at location i in the hash table 113\rangle;
        end:
  if bchar\_label < nl then
     begin c \leftarrow 256; i \leftarrow bchar\_label;
     \langle Enter data for character c starting at location i in the hash table 113\rangle;
     end:
  if hash\_ptr = hash\_size then
     begin print_ln(`Sorry, \sqcup I_{\sqcup}haven``t_{\sqcup}room_{\sqcup}for_{\sqcup}so_{\sqcup}many_{\sqcup}ligature/kern_{\sqcup}pairs!`); uexit(1);
  for hh \leftarrow 1 to hash\_ptr do
     begin r \leftarrow hash\_list[hh];
     if class[r] > simple then { make sure f is defined }
       r \leftarrow lig_{-}f(r, (hash[r] - 1) \operatorname{div} 256, (hash[r] - 1) \operatorname{mod} 256);
     end;
  if y_lig_cycle < 256 then
     begin print('Infinite_ligature_loop_starting_with_');
     if x\_liq\_cycle = 256 then print(`boundary`) else print\_octal(x\_liq\_cycle);
     print(`\_and\_`); print\_octal(y\_lig\_cycle); print\_ln(`!`);
     out('(INFINITE_LIGATURE_LOOP_MUST_BE_BROKEN!)'); uexit(1);
     end
This code is used in section 88.
116.* Evaluation of f(x,y) is handled by two mutually recursive procedures. Kind of a neat algorithm,
generalizing a depth-first search.
  ifdef('notdef')
  function lig_{-}f(h, x, y : index): index;
     begin end;
     { compute f for arguments known to be in hash[h] }
endif('notdef')
function eval(x, y : index): index; { 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) \bmod 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 lig_{-}f(h, x, y);
  end;
```

117.* Pascal's beastly convention for forward declarations prevents us from saying function f(h, x, y : index): index here.

```
function lig\_f(h, x, y : index): index;

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;

end;

right\_z: begin class[h] \leftarrow pending; lig\_z[h] \leftarrow eval(x, lig\_z[h]); class[h] \leftarrow simple;

end;

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}

lig\_f \leftarrow lig\_z[h];

end;
```

```
124* \(\text{ Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet for character } c \) 124* \(\text{ \in Do the packet f
          \textbf{if} \ \ packet\_start[c] = vf\_size \ \ \textbf{then} \ \ \ bad\_vf(\texttt{`Missing}\_\texttt{packet}\_\texttt{for}\_\texttt{character}\_\texttt{'}, c:1)
           else begin left; out(`MAP'); out\_ln; top \leftarrow 0; wstack[0] \leftarrow 0; ustack[0] \leftarrow 0; u
                     zstack[0] \leftarrow 0; \ vf\_ptr \leftarrow packet\_start[c]; \ vf\_limit \leftarrow packet\_end[c] + 1; \ f \leftarrow 0;
                     while vf_-ptr < vf_-limit do
                               begin o \leftarrow vf[vf\_ptr]; incr(vf\_ptr);
                               if (o \le set1 + 3) \lor ((o \ge put1) \land (o \le put1 + 3)) then
                                          ⟨Special cases of DVI instructions to typeset characters 129*⟩
                               else case o of
                                                      (Cases of DVI instructions that can appear in character packets 126*)
                                          improper\_DVI\_for\_VF: bad\_vf(`Illegal\_DVI\_code\_`, o:1, `\_will\_be\_ignored`);
                                          end; { there are no other cases }
                               end;
                     if top > 0 then
                               begin bad_vf('More_pushes_than_pops!');
                               repeat out(`(POP)`); decr(top); until top = 0;
                               end;
                     right;
                     end
This code is used in section 133*.
125* A procedure called qet_bytes helps fetch the parameters of DVI commands.
           define signed \equiv is\_signed  { signed is a reserved word in ANSI C }
function get_bytes(k : integer; signed : boolean): integer;
           var a: integer; { accumulator }
          begin if vf_-ptr + k > vf_-limit then
                     begin bad_{-}vf(\text{`Packet}_{\perp}\text{ended}_{\perp}\text{prematurely'}); k \leftarrow vf_{-}limit - vf_{-}ptr;
                     end;
          a \leftarrow vf[vf\_ptr];
          if (k = 4) \vee signed then
                    if a \ge 128 then a \leftarrow a - 256;
           incr(vf_-ptr);
           while k > 1 do
                     begin a \leftarrow a * 256 + vf[vf\_ptr]; incr(vf\_ptr); decr(k);
                     end:
           get\_bytes \leftarrow a;
           end;
```

```
126.* Let's look at the simplest cases first, in order to get some experience.
  define four\_cases(\#) \equiv \#, \# + 1, \# + 2, \# + 3
  define eight\_cases(\#) \equiv four\_cases(\#), four\_cases(\# + 4)
  define sixteen\_cases(\#) \equiv eight\_cases(\#), eight\_cases(\# + 8)
  define thirty\_two\_cases(\#) \equiv sixteen\_cases(\#), sixteen\_cases(\#+16)
  define sixty\_four\_cases(\#) \equiv thirty\_two\_cases(\#), thirty\_two\_cases(\# + 32)
\langle Cases of DVI instructions that can appear in character packets 126*\rangle \equiv
nop: do_nothing;
push: begin if top = max\_stack then
     begin print_ln('Stack_overflow!'); uexit(1);
  incr(top); wstack[top] \leftarrow wstack[top-1]; xstack[top] \leftarrow xstack[top-1]; ystack[top] \leftarrow ystack[top-1];
  zstack[top] \leftarrow zstack[top - 1]; out(`(PUSH)`); out\_ln;
pop: if top = 0 then bad_vf(`More_pops_than_pushes!`)
  else begin decr(top); out(`(POP)`); out\_ln;
set\_rule, put\_rule: begin if o = put\_rule then out(`(PUSH)`);
  left; out(`SETRULE`); out\_as\_fix(get\_bytes(4, true)); out\_as\_fix(get\_bytes(4, true));
  if o = put\_rule then out(`) (POP`);
  right;
  end;
See also sections 127, 128, and 130.
This code is used in section 124*.
        Before we typeset a character we make sure that it exists.
\langle Special cases of DVI instructions to typeset characters 129*\rangle \equiv
  begin if o > set1 then
     if o > put1 then k \leftarrow qet\_bytes(o - put1 + 1, false)
     else k \leftarrow qet\_bytes(o - set1 + 1, false)
  else k \leftarrow o;
  c \leftarrow k:
  if (k < 0) \lor (k > 255) then bad\_vf(`Character_{\bot}`, k : 1, `\_is\_out\_of\_range\_and\_will\_be\_ignored`)
  else if f = font_ptr then bad_vf(`Character_u`, c: 1, `uin_uundeclared_ufont_uwill_ube_uignored`)
     else begin vf[font\_start[f+1]-1] \leftarrow c; { store c in the "hole" we left }
        k \leftarrow font\_chars[f]; while vf[k] \neq c do incr(k);
       if k = font\_start[f+1] - 1 then
           bad\_vf(\texttt{`Character}_{\sqcup}\texttt{'},c:1,\texttt{`}_{\sqcup}\texttt{in}_{\sqcup}\texttt{font}_{\sqcup}\texttt{'},f:1,\texttt{`}_{\sqcup}\texttt{will}_{\sqcup}\texttt{be}_{\sqcup}\texttt{ignored}\texttt{'})
        else begin if o \ge put1 then out(`(PUSH)`);
           left; out(`SETCHAR`); out\_char(c);
          if o \ge put1 then out(\ ) (POP \ );
           right;
          end;
        end;
  end
This code is used in section 124*.
```

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131* The main program. The routines sketched out so far need to be packaged into separate procedures, on some systems, since some Pascal compilers place a strict limit on the size of a routine. The packaging is done here in an attempt to avoid some system-dependent changes.

First come the vf_input and organize procedures, which read the input data and get ready for subsequent events. If something goes wrong, the routines return false.

```
function vf_input: boolean;
  \mathbf{var} \ vf_{-}ptr : 0 \dots vf_{-}size;  { an index into vf }
     k: integer; \{all-purpose index\}
     c: integer; { character code }
  begin \langle Read the whole VF file 31^*\rangle;
  vf\_input \leftarrow true;
  end:
function organize: boolean;
  var tfm_{-}ptr: index; \{ an index into tfm \} 
  begin \langle Read the whole TFM file 24*\rangle;
  \langle \text{ Set subfile sizes } lh, bc, \ldots, np \ 25 \rangle;
  \langle \text{Compute the base addresses 27} \rangle;
  organize \leftarrow vf\_input;
  end:
133* And then there's a routine for individual characters.
function do_{-}map(c:byte): boolean;
  \mathbf{var} \ k: integer; \ f: \ 0 \dots vf\_size; \ \{ \text{current font number} \}
  begin \langle Do the packet for character c 124*\rangle;
  do\_map \leftarrow true;
  end:
function do_characters: boolean;
  label final_end, exit;
  var c: byte; { character being done }
     k: index; \{a \text{ random index}\}
     ai: 0 .. lig_size; { index into activity }
  begin \langle Do the characters 100^*\rangle;
  do\_characters \leftarrow true; \mathbf{return};
final\_end: do\_characters \leftarrow false;
exit: \mathbf{end};
        Here is where VFtoVP begins and ends.
  begin initialize;
  if \neg organize then goto final\_end;
  do\_simple\_things;
  \langle \text{ Do the ligatures and kerns } 88 \rangle;
  \langle Check the extensible recipes 109\rangle;
  if \neg do\_characters then goto final\_end;
  if verbose then print_ln(`.`);
  if level \neq 0 then print_ln(\text{This}_program_isn^{t_l}working!^{\cdot});
  if \neg perfect then
     begin out('(COMMENT_THE_TFM_AND/OR_VF_FILE_WAS_BAD, ');
     end;
final\_end: end.
```

```
135* 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 \ 135^* \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 \langle Initialize the option variables 140^*\rangle;
   \langle \text{ Define the option table } 136* \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(VFTOVP_HELP, nil);
          else if argument_is('version') then
                begin print_version_and_exit(banner, nil, `D.E. ∟Knuth`, nil);
             else if argument_is('charcode-format') then
                  \textbf{begin if } \textit{strcmp}(\textit{optarg}, \texttt{`ascii'}) = 0 \textbf{ then } \textit{charcode\_format} \leftarrow \textit{charcode\_ascii}
                  else if strcmp(optarq, \texttt{`octal'}) = 0 then charcode\_format \leftarrow charcode\_octal
                     \mathbf{else}\ \mathit{print\_ln}(\texttt{`Bad}_{\sqcup}\mathbf{character}_{\sqcup}\mathbf{code}_{\sqcup}\mathbf{format}_{\sqcup}\texttt{`},\mathit{stringcast}(\mathit{optarg}),\texttt{`.`});
                  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 two three remaining arguments.
  if (optind + 1 \neq argc) \land (optind + 2 \neq argc) \land (optind + 3 \neq argc) then
     begin print_ln(my\_name, :_lNeed_lone_lto_lthree_lfile_larguments. :); <math>usage(my\_name);
     end:
  vf\_name \leftarrow cmdline(optind);
  if optind + 2 \le argc then
     begin tfm\_name \leftarrow cmdline(optind + 1); { The user specified the TFM name. }
     end
                   { User did not specify TFM name; default it from the VF name. }
     tfm\_name \leftarrow basename\_change\_suffix(vf\_name, `.vf', `.tfm');
     end:
  end:
This code is used in section 2*.
136.* Here are the options we allow. The first is one of the standard GNU options.
\langle \text{ Define the option table } 136^* \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 137*, 138*, 141*, and 146*.
This code is used in section 135*.
```

```
137*
        Another of the standard options.
\langle Define the option table 136*\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);
138.* Print progress information?
\langle Define the option table 136* \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);
139.* The global variable verbose determines whether or not we print progress information.
\langle Globals in the outer block 7\rangle + \equiv
verbose: c\_int\_type;
140* It starts off false.
\langle Initialize the option variables 140^*\rangle \equiv
  verbose \leftarrow false;
See also section 145*.
This code is used in section 135*.
141.* Here is an option to change how we output character codes.
\langle Define the option table 136*\rangle + \equiv
  long\_options[current\_option].name \leftarrow `charcode-format'; long\_options[current\_option].has\_arq \leftarrow 1;
  long\_options[current\_option].flag \leftarrow 0; long\_options[current\_option].val \leftarrow 0; incr(current\_option);
142* We use an "enumerated" type to store the information.
\langle \text{Types in the outer block 5} \rangle + \equiv
   charcode\_format\_type = charcode\_ascii ... charcode\_default;
143* (Constants in the outer block 4*) +\equiv
   charcode\_ascii = 0; charcode\_octal = 1; charcode\_default = 2;
144* \langle Globals in the outer block 7\rangle + \equiv
charcode_format: charcode_format_type;
145.* It starts off as the default, that is, we output letters and digits as ASCII characters, everything else
in octal.
\langle Initialize the option variables 140^* \rangle + \equiv
   charcode\_format \leftarrow charcode\_default;
146* An element with all zeros always ends the list.
\langle Define the option table 136*\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;
147* Global filenames.
\langle Globals in the outer block 7\rangle + \equiv
tfm\_name: c\_string;
vf_name, vpl_name: const_c_string;
```

148.* 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, 4, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 44, 49, 50, 60, 61, 100, 112, 116, 117, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148.
```

```
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                                                           c\_string: 147.*
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