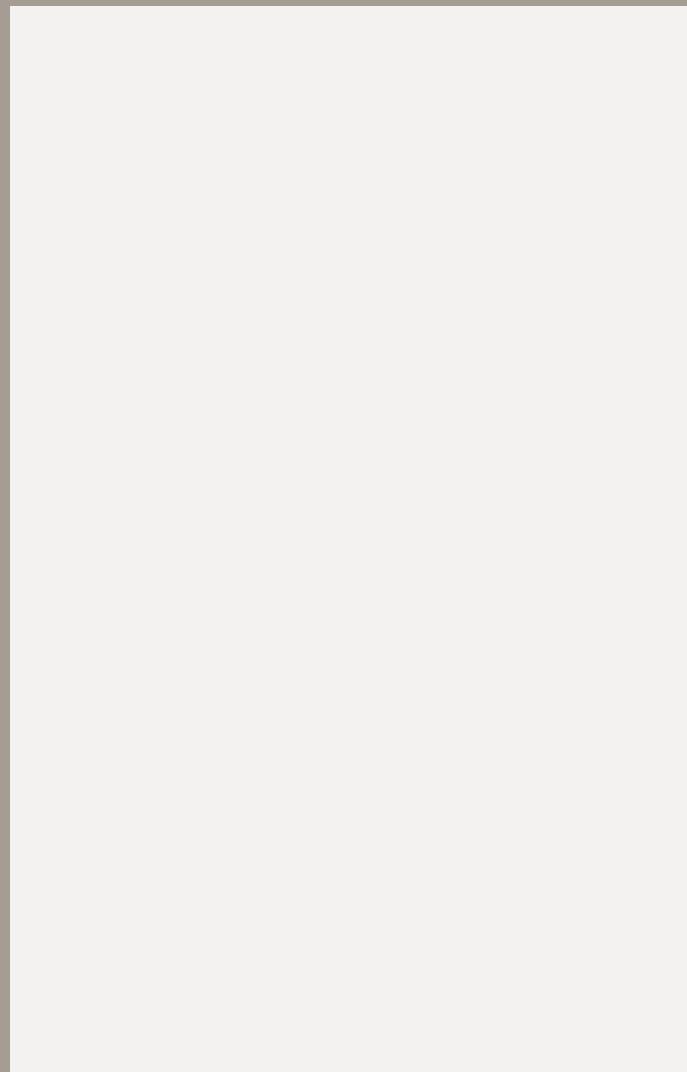
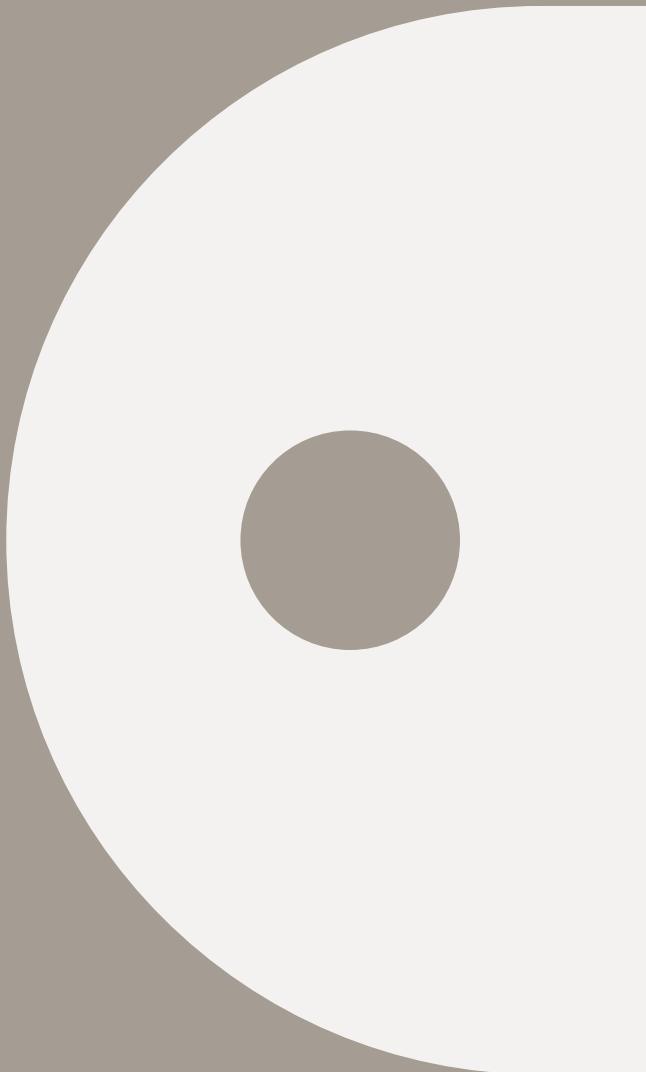


Guten Tag

Handbook



إضافة علامات • إزالة العلامات

Přidat Značky • Odstranit Značky

Add Tags • Remove Tags

Añadir Etiquetas • Suprimir Etiquetas

Tags hinzufügen • Tags entfernen

Ajouter des Tags • Supprimer les Tags

Aggiungi Tag • Rimuovi Tag

タグを追加 • タグを削除

태그 추가 • 태그 제거

Adicionar Etiquetas • Remover Etiquetas

Добавить Метки • Удалить Метки

Etiket Ekle • Etiketleri Kaldır

添加标签 • 移除标签

新增標籤 • 移除標籤



Guten Tag

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Typeset on February 27, 2022.

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1

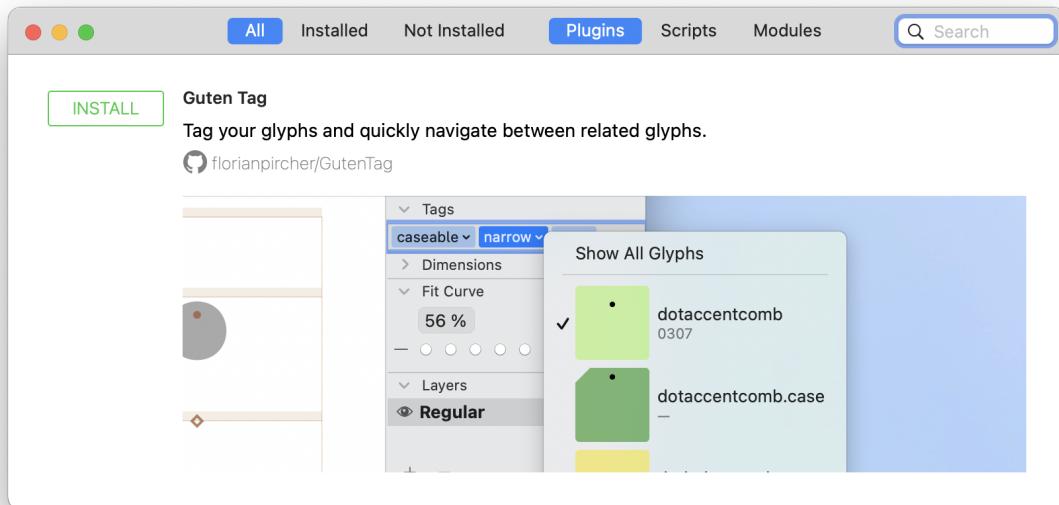
Installation

If you are reading this handbook on the Mac on which you are using Glyphs, simply click the button below to install Guten Tag:

[Install Guten Tag in Glyphs](#)

1.1 Install from the Plugin Manager

In Glyphs, open the Plugin Manager by selecting *Window → Plugin Manager → Plugins*. Search for “Guten Tag” and click *Install* next to the plugin preview. Relaunch Glyphs for the plugin to be loaded.



1.2 Installation Issues

If the installation fails, feel free to contact me by opening a new topic on the Glyphs Forum.¹ You can also open an issue on the GitHub repository.²

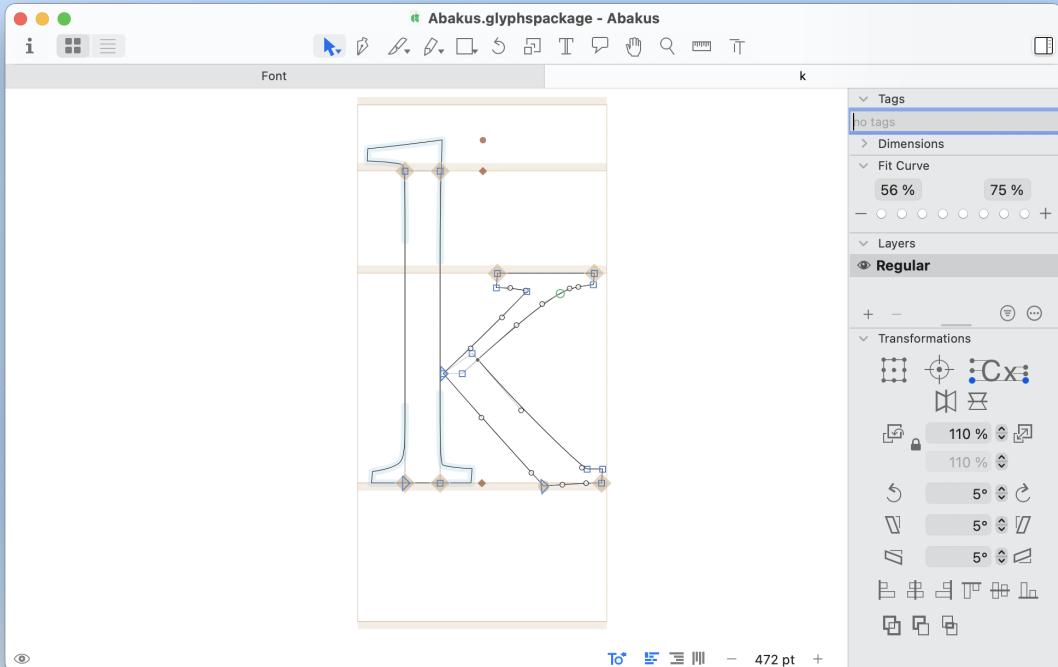
¹ <https://forum.glyphsapp.com>

² <https://github.com/florianpircher/GutenTag>

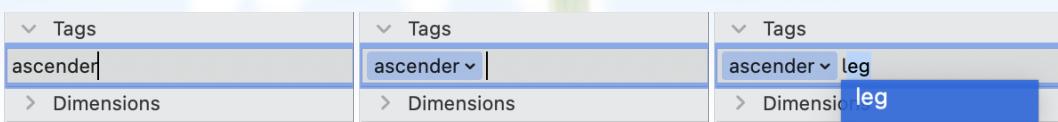
2

Guten Tag

Guten Tag adds a *Tags* palette to the top right corner of your Glyphs window. There, you can edit the tags for the currently selected glyphs.

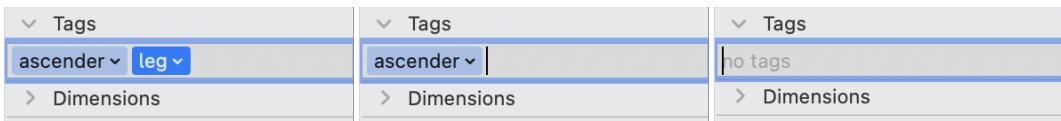


2.1 Adding & Removing Tags



Click the tags field and start typing the name of a tag. Tags can include letters, numbers, spaces, and other punctuation marks. Only the comma (,) is special. Typing a comma or pressing Return will add the tag and display its name in a blue token. An autocompletion menu pops up when typing a tag that is already used within the font. Accept a suggestion by pressing Return.

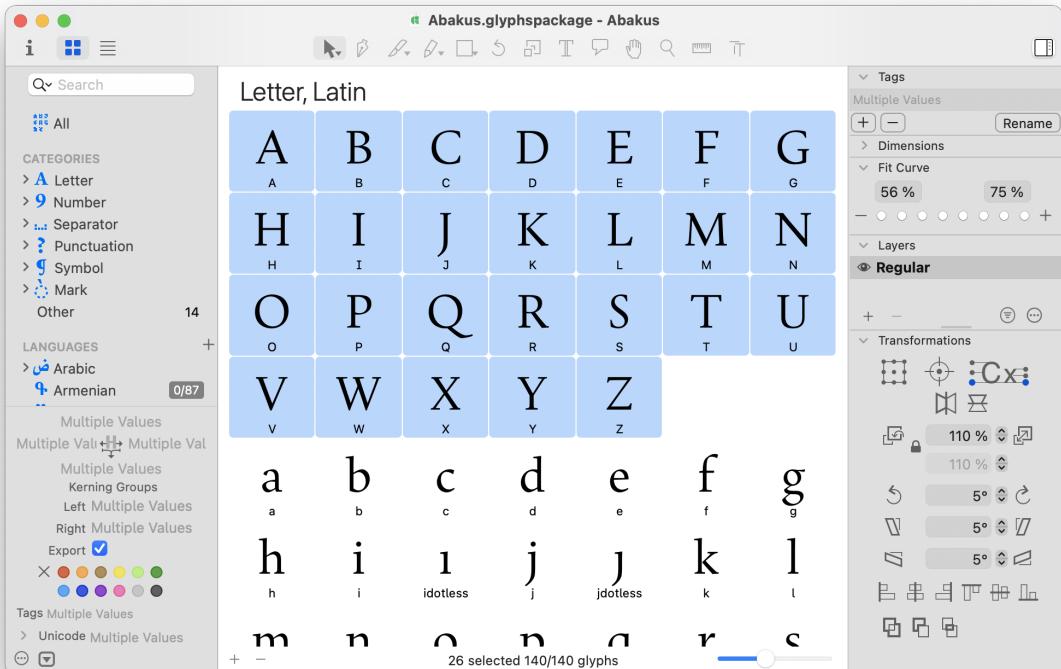
2 Guten Tag



You can edit tags like normal text: drag the mouse cursor to select tags or use keyboard commands like $\text{Shift} + \leftarrow$ or $\text{Shift} + \rightarrow$. Selected tags appear with a white font on a dark blue background. Delete tags by pressing the Delete Delete key.

2.2 Batch Editing Tags

Editing tags from the tags field is possible when you have only one glyph selected or all selected glyphs have the same tags. If, however, the tags of the selected glyphs are different, then Guten Tag can no longer show a unified tags field. Instead, “Multiple Values” is displayed in the tags field and an additional row of controls appears at the bottom of the Guten Tag palette.

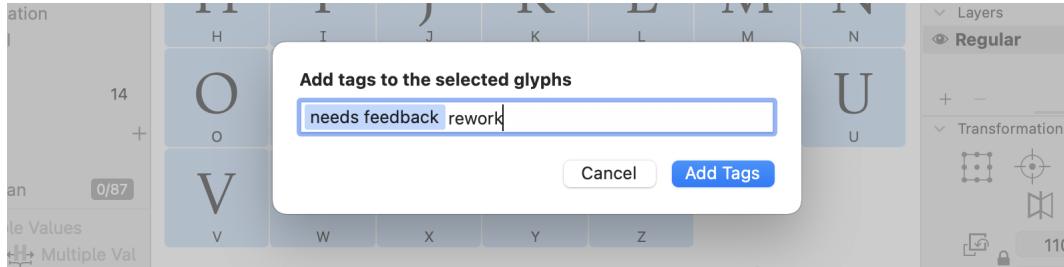


Typing into a multiple-values field will overwrite the tags for all selected glyphs. If you want to change tags individually without modifying any of the other tags, use the three buttons below the tags field.

2 Guten Tag

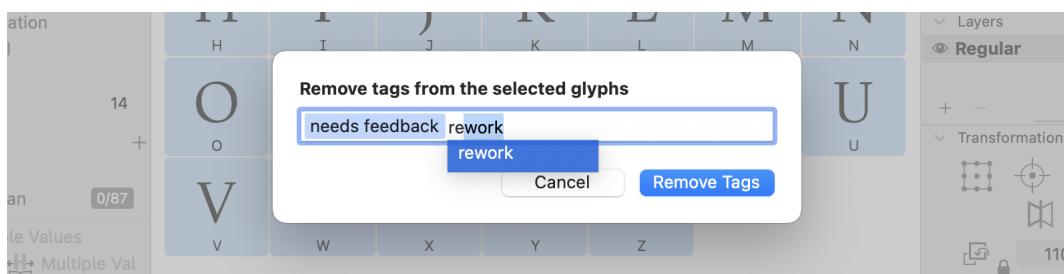
2.2.1 Adding Tags

Pressing the plus **+** button allows you to add tags to the currently selected glyphs. All existing tags of the selected glyphs will be maintained.



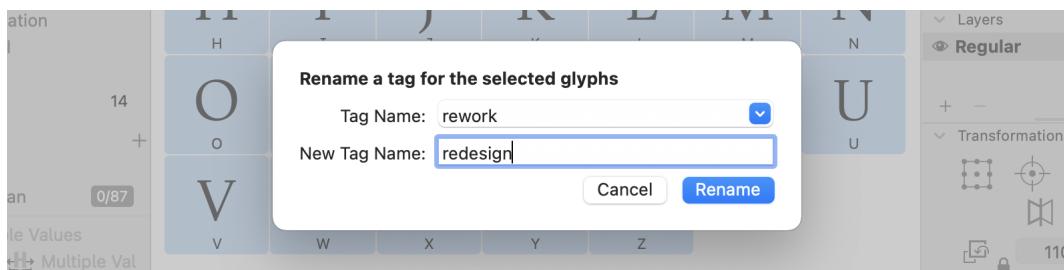
2.2.2 Removing Tags

Removing tags works similarly. Press the minus **-** button and enter the tags that you want to remove from all selected glyphs.



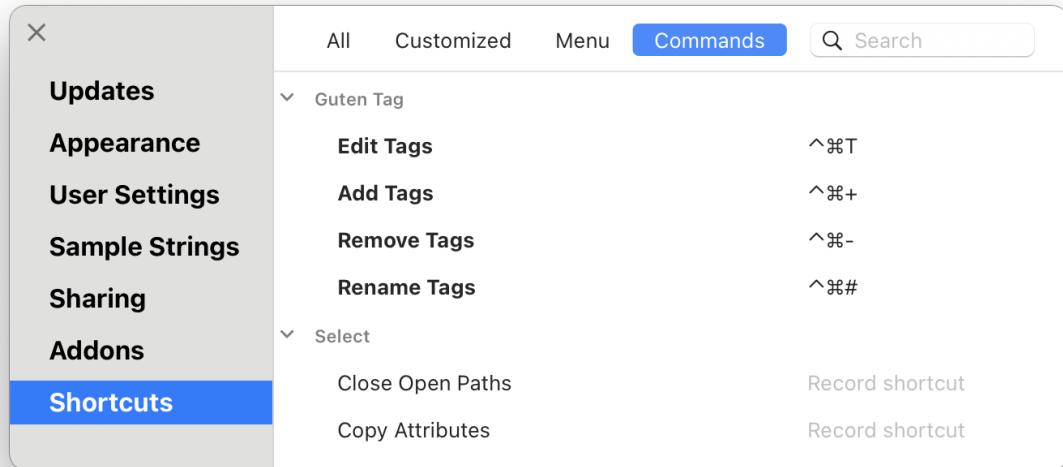
2.2.3 Renaming Tags

You can also batch rename tags by pressing *Rename*. Select the tag that you want to rename and enter its new name. Merge two tags by renaming one tag to the name of the other.



2.3 Keyboard Shortcuts

Guten Tag offers keyboard shortcuts for selecting the tags field in the palette and for performing batch editing on all selected glyphs. Configure these shortcuts in *Glyphs → Preferences... → Shortcuts → Commands*.



Edit Tags selects the tags field in the palette. Press Escape or Return to unselect the field. *Add Tags*, *Remove Tags*, and *Rename Tags* perform the batch editing operations on all selected glyphs as described in the previous section (page 6).

Click *Record shortcut* next to a command name and press a combination of modifier keys – Command (⌘), Option (⌥), Control (⌃), and Shift (⇧) – and a normal (non-modifier) key. Now the shortcut is set and can be used whenever glyphs are selected in Font View or Edit View.

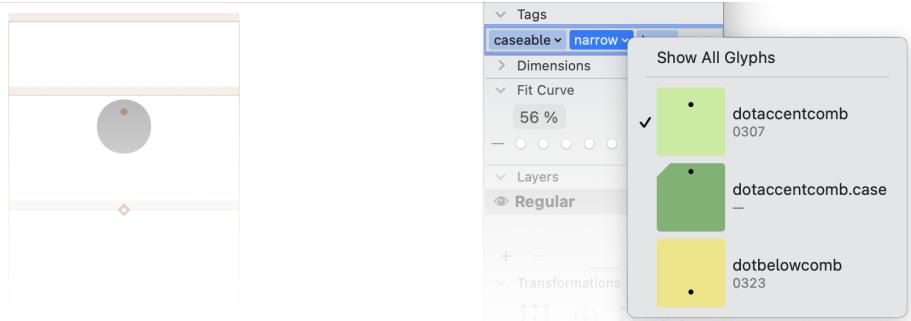
3

Using Tags

In the previous chapter, you have learned how to add and remove tags to and from glyphs. This chapter introduces workflows for which tags can be helpful.

3.1 Navigating Between Related Glyphs

Each tag has a small disclosure chevron next to its name. Click the chevron to open a menu containing all glyphs with the tag. You can also Control-click anywhere on the tag to access the menu.



The menu presents all glyphs belonging to the tag with their names, images, Unicode values, and colors. Select a glyph from the menu to open it in the edit view. If you are already in the edit view, the currently edited glyph gets replaced by the selected glyph.

A checkmark next to a glyph indicates the current glyph. When multiple glyphs are selected, each selected glyph is marked by a horizontal line instead. Selecting *Show All Glyphs* at the top of the menu opens all glyphs with the selected tag in a new edit view tab. The size of the glyph images and the number of glyphs to display in the menu can be adjusted. See section 4.1 on page 14 for details.

Tag glyphs by their shape, by their proportions, by their placement, relation to other glyphs, or design features. This way, when you make changes to one glyph, you can quickly jump to the other glyphs with the same tags and apply the change there, too.

3.2 Generating OpenType Layout Feature Classes

You can use tags in your feature code to create glyph classes. The two expressions `$["some tag" in tags]` and `$[tags contains "some tag"]` are equivalent: They expand into a space-separated list of glyph names for all glyphs with the tag *some-tag*. See the Glyphs tutorial on tokens¹ for a general introduction to the `$[...]` notation. In case of tags, the token

```
$["narrow" in tags]
```

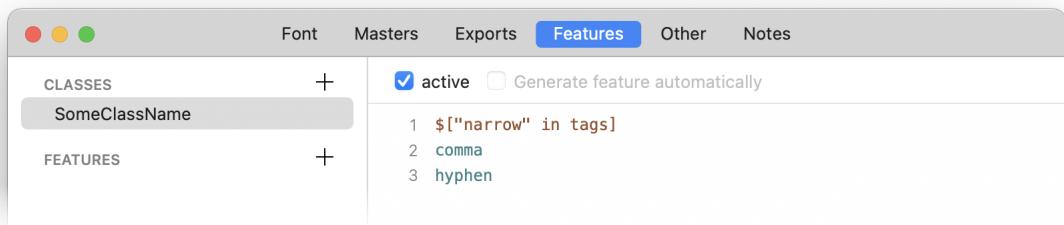
expands to

```
dotaccentcomb dotaccentcomb.case dotbelowcomb
```

if the glyphs *dotaccentcomb*, *dotaccentcomb.case*, and *dotbelowcomb* are the only glyphs in the font with the tag *narrow*.

The `$["..." in tags]` expression shown above collects all glyphs for a given tag. When you add or remove tags using Guten Tag, you don't need to update your feature code. All glyphs classes defined using tokens are updated automatically on export by Glyphs.

A glyphs class can be defined from the sidebar of the feature code editor or inline with other feature code. If you create glyph classes in the sidebar, place the `$[...]` token directly into the code editor:



Otherwise, wrap the token in square brackets and assign it to a @Class.

```
@Narrow = [$["narrow" in tags]];
```

You can combine tags with other predicates:

```
@NarrowMarks = [$["narrow" in tags AND category == "Mark"]];  
@NarrowCTA = [$["narrow" in tags AND  
name in class(CombiningTopAccents)]];
```

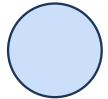
¹ <https://glyphsapp.com/learn/tokens>

3 Using Tags

Glyphs tokens can be used to perform set arithmetic on tags. All basic set operations are presented in the following examples for the two tags A and B.

Identity All glyphs that have the tag A.

```
$["A" in tags]
```



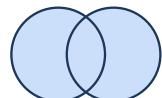
Complement All glyphs that do not have the tag A.

```
$[NOT "A" in tags]
```



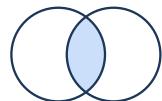
Union All glyphs that have the tag A or the tag B (or both).

```
$["A" in tags OR "B" in tags]
```



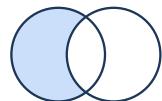
Intersection All glyphs that have both the tag A and the tag B.

```
$["A" in tags AND "B" in tags]
```



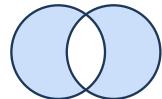
Difference All glyphs that have the tag A but not the tag B.

```
$["A" in tags AND NOT "B" in tags]
```



Symmetric difference All glyphs that either have the tag A or the tag B, but not both. The symmetric difference can be expressed in two ways.

```
# union of differences:  
$[( "A" in tags AND NOT "B" in tags) OR  
  (NOT "A" in tags AND "B" in tags)]  
  
# one and only one:  
$[ ("A" in tags OR "B" in tags) AND  
  NOT ("A" in tags AND "B" in tags)]
```



All examples above can be combined with all other token predicates: Whether a glyph has components (`hasComponents == true`), how many tags it has (`countOfTags > 5`), if the name contains a suffix (`name like "*.alt"`), how high an anchor of the glyph is (`layer0.anchors.top.y > 580`), and many more. Again, read the Glyphs tutorial on tokens to see all possibilities.

3.3 Defining Glyph Predicates

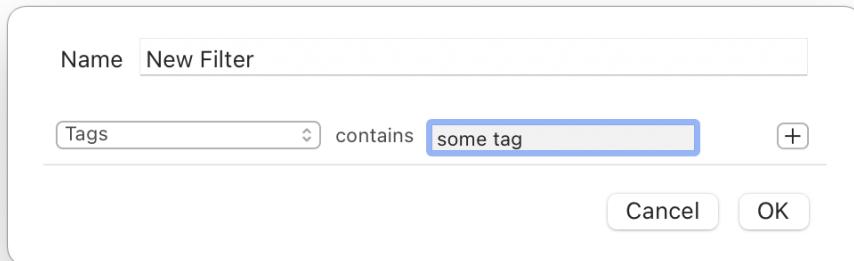
Many places in Glyphs allow for glyph predicates. A *glyph predicate* filters the glyphs of a font according to a set of rules. These rules can check for certain properties of a glyph, including its tags.

Glyph predicates are used in the following places inside of Glyphs:

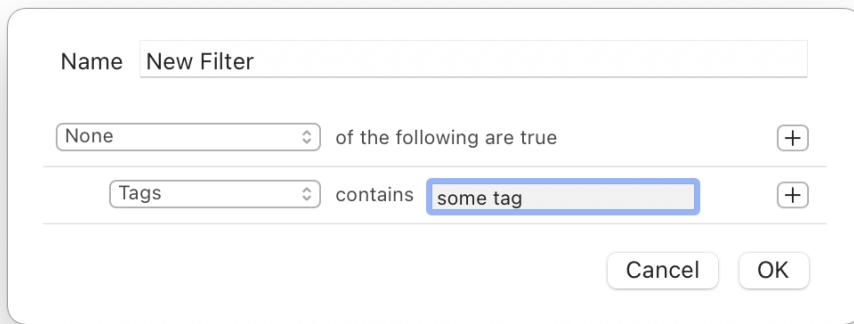
- smart filters
- global guide scopes
- metric scopes
- TrueType zone filters
- stem scopes

For details on the Glyphs features listed above, see the *Glyphs Handbook*.²

Filter for glyphs with a certain tag by using the *Tags* rule:



Filter for glyphs *not* containing a certain tag by holding down the Option key and clicking a dots (...) button. Release the Option key and switch the newly created block rule from *All* to *None*. Inside the *None* block, insert a *Tags* rule:



² A PDF of the *Glyphs Handbook* can be downloaded from <https://glyphsapp.com/learn>

3 Using Tags

3.4 Scripting With Tags

Tags are also useful for scripting. The Glyphs API exposes the `tags` property on glyphs. In Python, you can iterate over the tags of a glyph like so:

```
for tag in someGlyph.tags:  
    print(tag)
```



The `tags` property can also be used to set, add, and remove tags:

```
# set tags:  
someGlyph.tags = ["caseable", "narrow", "top"]  
# add tag:  
someGlyph.tags.append("some tag")  
# remove tag:  
someGlyph.tags.remove("some tag")  
# number of tags:  
tagCount = len(someGlyph.tags)  
# check whether a glyph has a specific tag:  
if "some tag" in someGlyph.tags:  
    ...  
if "some tag" not in someGlyph.tags:  
    ...
```

Use the `allTags` method of a font to get all tags of all glyphs of that font:

```
for tag in someFont.allTags():  
    print(tag)
```

Preferences

4

Guten Tag offers a range of configurable preferences. Set preferences with the Macro panel (*Window → Macro Panel*).



4.1 Glyph Preview Size

The `GutenTagGlyphPreviewSize` (*type: double, default: 36*) preference defines the width and height of a glyph preview image in display points. The value must be a positive number.

Run the following line in the Macro panel to set the size (or set the value to `None` to use the default size):

```
Glyphs.defaults["GutenTagGlyphPreviewSize"] = 56
```

4.2 Glyph Preview Inset

The `GutenTagGlyphPreviewInset` (*type: double, default: 4*) preference controls the inset on all four edges from a glyph preview image in display points. The font size of the glyph preview is as follows:

$$\text{GutenTagGlyphPreviewSize} - 2 \times \text{GutenTagGlyphPreviewInset}$$

Negatives values crop into the image.

4 Preferences

Run the following line in the Macro panel to set the inset (or set the value to None to use the default inset):

```
Glyphs.defaults["GutenTagGlyphPreviewInset"] = 6
```

4.3 Maximum Glyph Preview Count

The GutenTagMaximumGlyphPreviewCount (*type*: long, *default*: 1000) preference limits the number of glyph previews shown in the tag menu. This preference is useful since creating glyph previews can be impossibly slow if there are many glyphs for a tag. The default limit of 1000 should be fast enough in most cases. Remove the limit by setting the value to a non-positive number (for example, -1).

Run the following line in the Macro panel to set the count (or set the value to None to use the default count):

```
Glyphs.defaults["GutenTagMaximumGlyphPreviewCount"] = 200
```

Remarks

5

If Guten Tag does not work as it should or is missing a helpful feature, do not hesitate to contact me. This includes incorrect translations, typos in this handbook, or any other related issue.

Email florian@addpixel.net

GitHub <https://github.com/florianpircher/GutenTag>

This handbook was typeset in Würzburg, Germany with `LuaLaTeX` in *Kaius* by Lisa Fischbach and *Codelia* by Toshi Omagari, both of whom generously made adjustments to their fine work to accomodate the needs of this handbook.

Additional fonts in use are *Lyon Arabic* by Khajag Apelian, Wael Morcos, and Kai Bernau; *Kaiti* by Zhang Jiasheng, Zhou Huanbin, and Chen Lütan; and *Choieongho* by Joachim Müller-Lancé, Ku Moa, and Choi Jeongho.

Special thanks to Georg Seifert for reviewing early versions of the plugin code, providing insightful comments on the internals of the plugin, and extending the Glyphs API to make working with tags more convenient.



GUTE NACHT