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# Informal notes

## on Unicode and MUFI in Emacs

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### 1. Introduction

To make a long story short, we distinguish here three groups of characters

- unassigned
- nonstandard (unofficial)
- standard (official)

We will focus here on a set of nonstandard characters provided by the recommendation of Medieval Unicode Font Initiative.

### 2. The Unicode Character Database

The Unicode Character Database includes in particular `UnicodeData.txt` defining 12 character properties. It is a CVS file, for the time being we are interested only in the first two fields:

1. the code point
2. the name

The code point is obvious.

Not all Unicode characters have names, the unassigned characters do not have them for obvious reasons. Some characters (e.g. kanji) have names generated algorithmically. Hence the name field can be empty, can contain just a string (the name) or a string enclosed in angle brackets, i.e. either a reference to a name generation rule or just a comment. For example

```

0000;<control>;Cc;0;BN;;;;N;NULL;;;
...
0020;SPACE;Zs;0;WS;;;;N;;;;
...
20000;<CJK Ideograph Extension B, First>;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;
2A6DD;<CJK Ideograph Extension B, Last>;Lo;0;L;;;;N;;;;

```

### 3. The Unicode Character Database in Emacs

Emacs source contains the file `admin/notes/unicode` entitled *Importing a new Unicode Standard version into Emacs*, which describes the process. Some useful informations are also provided by Eli Zaretskii in his comments to my feature request (<https://debbugs.gnu.org/cgi/bugreport.cgi?bug=32599>).

Eight files from UCD are copied to `admin/unidata` and further processed. We will discuss here only the treatment of `UnicodeData.txt`.

The directory contains already various tools and a Makefile. Additionally the file <https://www.unicode.org/copyright.html> is also copied to the directory.

The Makefile contains target `unidata.txt` which creates the file in the following format:

```

(#x0000 "<control>" "Cc" "0" "BN" "" "" "" "" "N" "NULL" "" "" "" "")
...
(#x0020 "SPACE" "Zs" "0" "WS" "" "" "" "" "N" "" "" "" "" "")
...
(#x20000 "<CJK Ideograph Extension B, First>" "Lo" "0" "L" "" "" "" "" "N" "" "" "" "" "")
(#x2A6DD "<CJK Ideograph Extension B, Last>" "Lo" "0" "L" "" "" "" "" "N" "" "" "" "" "")

```

For every property at least one separate file is created in the directory `lisp/international`. The copyright clause from <https://www.unicode.org/copyright.html> is added to every file.

The list of the file names is contained in `unidata-gen.el` in the definition of the constant `unidata-file-alist`. The list is extracted in Makefile, prefixed by the appropriate path and assigned to `unidir` which is used as a target. The files are created by calling `emacs`, which loads `unidata-gen.el` and runs the `unidata-gen-file` with the appropriate parameters. In the source all the parameters are defined as optional, but the first one seems obligatory. They are e.g.

1. `../.. /lisp/international/uni-name.el`, i.e. the output file,

2. `.`, i.e. data directory containing the UCD files,
3. `unicode.txt`, i.e. the input file (actually this parameter is omitted and this is the default value).

Generating some files require also other input files besides `unidata.txt`.

The generated files contain calls to `define-char-code-property` defined in `mule-cmds.el` which store the properties in a compact way in appropriate char-tables (from the manual: *A char-table is a one-dimensional array of elements of any type, indexed by character codes. Char-tables have certain extra features to make them more useful for many jobs that involve assigning information to character codes—for example, a char-table can have a parent to inherit from, a default value, and a small number of extra slots to use for special purposes. A char-table can also specify a single value for a whole character set.*)

The files are loaded when needed by `charprop.el` which in turn is preloaded by `loadup.el`.

For more efficient name searching a hash table `ucs-names` is created by `ucs-names` defined in `mule-cmds.el` (*ucs* stands for *Universal Character Set*, which in principle is the name of the ISO/IEC 10646 standard, but in practice is often used to refer also to Unicode).

## 4. Private Use Areas

There are several conventions to use PUA, but their discussion is outside the scope of this note.

### 4.1. Medieval Unicode Font Initiative

The official site of MUFI is <https://mufi.info>. Unfortunately it does provide only names and codepoints.

The files partially mimicking the Unicode Character Database has been prepared by Rebecca G. Bettencourt and made available in particular in the repository:

<https://github.com/kreativekorp/charset>.

The file `unicodedata.txt` from the repository has been converted to `mufidata` analogous to `unidata` mentioned above, but all the names has been give [MUFI 4.0] postfix to distinguish them from the official characters (this convention is already used for some time with <https://bitbucket.org/jsbien/unihistext>). The conversion was done by a script containing the `sed` invocation extracted from `Makefile`.

The function `unidata-gen-file` and the file `unidata-gen.el` has been replaced respectively by the function `mufidata-gen-file` and the file `mufidata-gen.el`; the changes concerned only the output file names; the copyright notice is not yet updated. A script `mufi-gen-file` was prepared with the appropriate calls to the function.

Loading `mufi-name.el` was sufficient for `describe-char` to find the name of a MUFI character. However for `insert-character` to work a quick-and-dirty modification of `ucs-names` was necessary: the list of ranges should include the MUFI range and the hash table is to be extended and not created from the scratch; the modified function is placed in the `mufi-mule-cmds.el` file.

To facilitate testing the `mufitest.txt` file was prepared. For viewing the file I recommend the JuniusX font (<https://github.com/psb1558/Junicode-New/>).

All the files mentioned in this section are available at <https://github.com/jsbien/unicode4polish/> in the directory `Emacs_MUFI`.

## **4.2. Concluding remarks**

There is still some work to be done, in particular other properties of the MUFI characters should be also accounted for in Emacs, for example `forward-word` should recognize a MUFI letter as a letter.

Another direction of work is to generalize the approach to various non-MUFI PUA character sets, e.g. those already described at <https://github.com/kreativekorp/charset> and <http://www.kreativekorp.com/charset/PUADATA/>.

The present note is available at <https://github.com/jsbien/unicode4polish/Emacs-MUFI/doc> but this can change in the future.

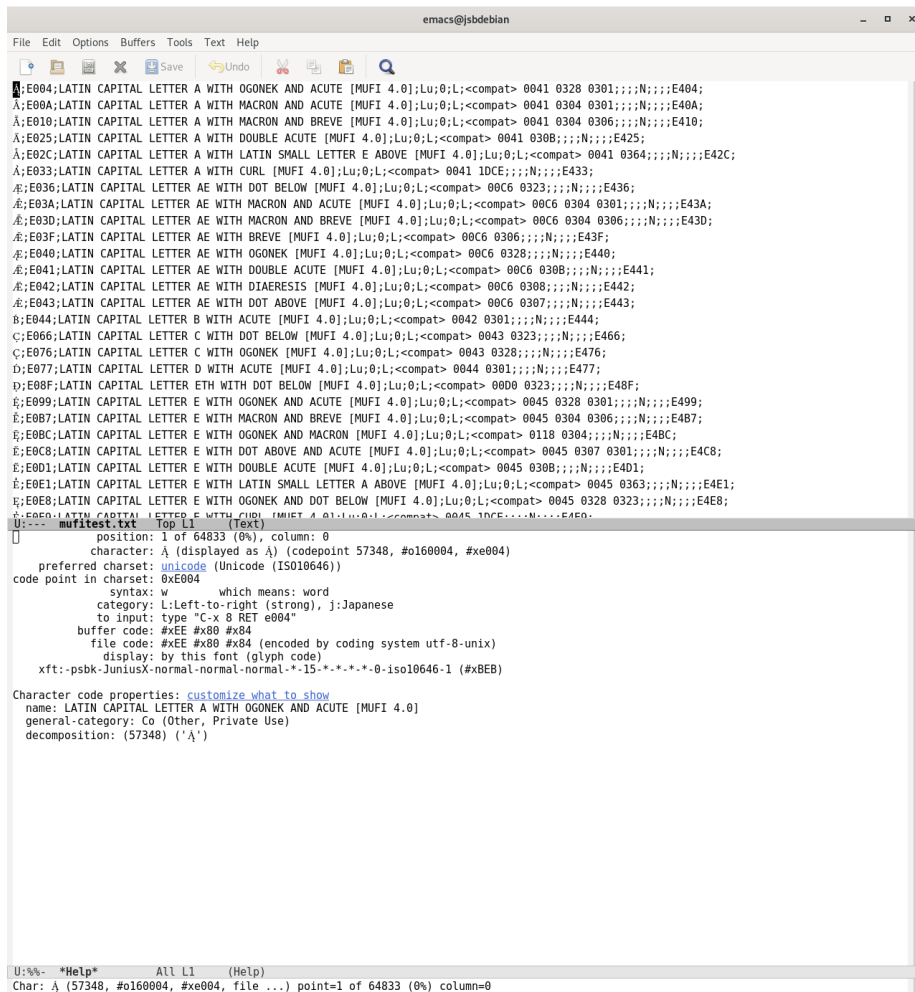


Figure 1. C-U C-x =

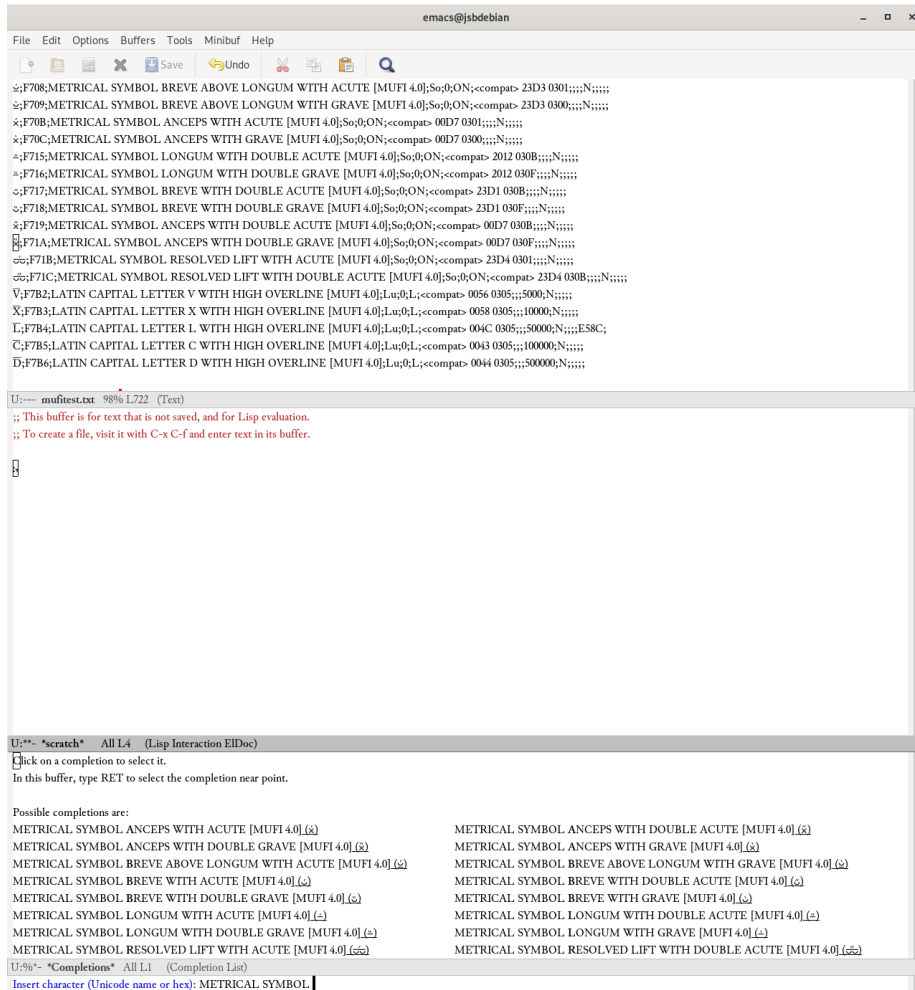


Figure 2. C-x 8 RET