- X METAFONT
- 1. Introdectared NT

x16 METAFONT

10 PART 2: THE CHARACTER SET

17. The character set. In order to make

x21 METAFONT

21. Since we are assuming that our Pascal system is able to read and write the visible characters of

18 PART 4: STRING HANDLING

44. Once a sequence of characters has been appended to *str_pool*, it o cially becomes a string when the function *make_string*

x47 METAFONT

47. The initial values of *str*

54. On-line and o -line printing. Messages that are sent to a user's terminal and to the transcriptlog le are produced by several *print* procedures. These procedures will direct their output to a variety of places, based on the setting of the global variable *selector*, which has the following possible values: *term*

- 26 PART 5: ON-LINE AND OFF-LINE PRINTING
- **59**. An entire string is output by calling *print*

63.

67. **Reporting errors**. When something anomalous is detected, METAFONT typically does something like this:

30 PART 6: REPORTING ERRORS

71.

34 PART 6: REPORTING ERRORS

83. We allow deletion of up to 99 tokens at a time.

*h*Delete *c* "0" tokens and

40PART 7: ARITHMETIC WITH SCALED NUMBERSMETAFONT

x108 METAFONT

- 42 PART 7: ARITHMETIC WITH SCALED NUMBERS
- **111.** The invariant relations in this case are (i) b(qf + p)=2

116.

x118 METAFONT

118. *h*

x120 METAFONT

PART 8: ALGEBRAIC AND TRANSCENDENTAL FUNCTIONS 49

127.

132. Here is the routine that calculates 2^8 times the natural logarithm of a *scaled* quantity; it is an integer approximation to $2^{24} \ln(x=2^{16})$, when x is a given positive integer.

The method is based on exercise 1.2.2{25 in *The Art of Computer Programming*: During the main iteration we have $1 \ 2^{-30}x \ t = (1 \ 2^{1-k})$, and the logarithm of $2^{30}x \ remains$ to be added to an accumulator register called *y*. Three auxiliary bits of accuracy are retained in *y* during the calculat.43, and sixteen auxiliary bits to extend *y* are kept in *z*

139. Given integers *x* and *y*

x141 METAFONT

141. *h*Return an appropriate answer based on

144. Conversely, the *n_sin*

- x153 METAFONT
- 153. Packed data.

METAFONT

64 PART 10: DYNAMIC MEMORY ALLOCATION

173. Just before INIMF writes out the memory, it sorts the doubly linked available space list. The list is probably very short at such times, so a simple insertion sort is used. The smallest a

x180 METAFONT

180. Procedure *check_mem* makes sure that the available space lists of

186. The command codes. Before we can go much further, we need to de ne symbolic names for the internal code numbers that represent the various commands obeyed by METAFONT. These codes are somewhat arbitrary, but not completely so. For example, some codes have been made adjacent so that case

```
de ne internal_quantity = 40 f internal numeric parameter (e.g., pausing) g
de ne min_su x_token = internal_quantity
de ne tag_token = 41 f
```

x187 METAFONT

74 PART 12: THE COMMAND CODES

189. Primitive operations that produce values have a secondary identication code in addition to their com-

x190 METAFONT

193. Well, we do have to list the names one more time, for use in symbolic printouts.

hInitialize table entries (done by INIMF only) 176 i +
int_name[tracing_titles]

80 PART 12: THE COMMAND CODES

196.

- 82 PART 13: THE HASH TABLE
- 200. The hash table.

84 PART 13: THE HASH TABLE

x213 METAFONT

213.

228. Data structures for variables. The variables of METAFONT

x229 METAFONT

96 PART 15: DATA STRUCTURES FOR VARIABLES

233. The *id*

237. *h*Preface the output with a part speci er; return in the case of a capsule 237 *i* begin case name_type(p) of

Х_

x242 METAFONT

242. The *nd*_

nd

x246 METAFONT

246.

250. Saving and restoring equivalents. The nested structure provided by begingroup and endgroup allows *eqtb*

x255 METAFONT

x257 METAFONT

108 PART 17: DATA STRUCTURES FOR PATHS

x276 METAFONT

276.

x303 METAFONT

303. Generating discrete moves.

124 PART 19: GENERATING DISCRETE MOVES

- METAFONT x304
- **304**. We will later reduce the problem of digitizing a complex cubic z(t) =

x305 METAFONT

*x*309

x314 METAFONT

314. *h*Make moves for current subinterval; if bisection is necessary, push the second subinterval onto the stack, and **goto**

- 132 PART 20: EDGE STRUCTURES
- 323. Edge structures. Now we come

- 136 PART 20: EDGE STRUCTURES
- **330**. *h*Insert exactly *n_min(cur_edges)*

x340 METAFONT

x345 METAFONT

345.

x349 METAFONT

349. The entire *sorted* list is returned to available memory in this step; a new list is built starting (temporarily) at *temp_head*

x354 METAFONT

354. The last and most di cult routine for transforming an edge structure | and the most interesting one! | is xy_{-}

*x*368

370. It's not necessary to add the o sets to the *x* coordinates, because an entire edge structure can be shifted without a ecting its total weight. Similarly, we don't need to subtract *zero_ eld*. hAdd the contribution of node *q* to the total weight, and set *q link* (

x373 METAFONT

373. Just after a new edge weight has been put into the *info* eld of node *r*, in row *n*

374. One way to put new edge weights into an edge structure is to use the following routine, which simply draws a straight line from (x0; y0) to (x1; y1). More precisely, it introduces weights for the edges of the discrete path $bt[x_0; x_1] + \frac{1}{2} + c; bt[y_0; y_1]$

x380 METAFONT

x392 METAFONT

392. The general bisection method is quite simple when n = 2n9(henceNT

*x*401

403. The *make_spec* routine has an interesting side e ect, namely to set the global variable *turning_number* to the numb26 r34tothe theinthein1(eo r34)84of[(to)-333(the)-giv2(in1n(the)-c)-1(y)1-clithetheto theerglob441-2525)

x405 METAFONT

407.

x415 METAFONT

x418 METAFONT

172 PART 21: SUBDIVISION INTO OCTANTS

METAFONT x422

422. The swapping here doesn't simply interchange x an-

425. *h*Subdivide the cubic a second time with respect to $x^0 + y^0 + 425 i$ begin *split* *x*426

x433 METAFONT

433. Here, then, is the procedure that rounds *x*

178 PART 21: SUBDIVISION INTO OCTANTS

x437 METAFONT

437. When *y* has been negated, the *octant* codes are $> negate_y$. Otherwise these routines are essentially identical to the routines for *x* coordinates that we have just seen.

h If node q is a transition point for y coordinates, compute and save its before-and-after coordinates 437

x442 METAFONT

442. In octants whose code number is even, x has been negated; we want to round ambiguous cases

- 182 PART 21: SUBDIVISION INTO OCTANTS
- **445.** In node p_i the coordinates (b_i d)

x447 METAFONT

- 184 PART 21: SUBDIVISION INTO OCTANTS
- **451**. The *new_boundary*

188 PART 22: FILLING A CONTOUR

190 PART 22: FILLING A CONTOUR

470.

x471 METAFONT

471.

- 194 PART 23: POLYGONAL PENS
- **473**. The *print_pen*

x477 METAFONT

196 PART 23: POLYGONAL PENS

479. There should be exactly one node whose octant number is less than its predecessor inthan cycle; that

- 198 PART 23: POLYGONAL PENS
- 484. Conversely, make_

490. Filling an envelope. We are about to reac hre

497. Let us rst solve a special case of the problem: Suppose we know an index k such that either (i) $s(t) = s_{k-1}$ for all t and $s(0) < s_k$, 6.s81or $s(it) = s_k$ for all t and $s(0) > s_k$

x499 METAFONT

x517 METAFONT

524. Elliptical pens. To get the envelope of a cyclic path with respect to an ellipse, METAFONT calculates the envelope with respect to a polygonal approximation to the ellipse, using an approach due to John Hobby (Ph.D. thesis, Stanford University, 1985). This has two important advantages over trying to obtain the \exact" envelope:

x526 METAFONT

526.

527. The *make_ellipse* subroutine produces a pointer to a cyclic path whose vertices de ne a polygon suitable for envelopes. The control points on this path will be ignored; in fact, the elds in knot nodes

541. Since we're interested in the tangent directions, we work with the derivative

 $\frac{1}{3}B^{\ell}(x_0; x_1; x_2; x_3; t) = B(x_1 \quad x_0; x_2 \quad x_1; x_3 \quad x_2; t) \text{nstead of } B(x_0; x_1; x_2; x_3; t) \text{ itself.}$ accuracy.

The given path may turn abruptl time. Therefore we remember the ovalue of *phi* will be unde ned on the *h*

x547 METAFONT

547. The quadratic polynomial $B(y_1; y_2; t)$ begins

550.

x553 METAFONT

METAFONT

The given cubics ; w; w; w) and ; z; z

x561 METAFONT

570. de ne *start_screen* begin if : *screen_started* then begin *screen_OK* init_

x574 METAFONT

574. Opening a window isn't like opening a le, because you can open it as often as you like, and7(y)28(ou)-40

577. Now here comes METAFONT's most complicated operation related to window display: Given the number k of an open window, the pixels of positive weight in *cur_edges* will be shown as *black* in the window; all other pixels will be shown as *white*.

procedure disp_edges(k : window_number);
label done; found;



589. Here is a procedure that prints a dependency list in symbolic form. The second parameter should be **5**/2 broutineso foe(prnm)28tingoexpressionsT

pta32d0068 0 Td ;1

er00Td [,doto33.53040Td();1)Tj/Fe244t9.9626Tf 246.23i9-11.955Td[8labo appendigators:36.03675035040Td();1)Tj/Fe244t9.9626Tf 246.23i9-11.955Td[8labo **592.** One of the main operations needed on dependency lists is to add a multiple of one list to the other; we call this p_plus_fq , where p and q point to dependency lists and f is a fraction.

If coe cientyendent6 Tfi(v)55(ariabl26 Tfi(b)-28(ecomes)]TJ /F37 9.9626 Tf 231.221 0 Td [(c)51(o)51(ef)]TJ ET _needing x594 METAFONT

594. The *p_plus_fq*

596. *h*Contribute a term from q_i multiplied by $f_{596}i$ begin if tt = dependent then v take

x602 METAFONT

602. Here's a simple procedure that reports an error when a variable has just received a known value that's

x607 METAFONT

607.

618. Dynamic nonlinear equations. Variables of numeric type are maintained by the general scheme of independent, dependent, and known values that we have just studied; and the components of pair and transform variables are handled in the same way. But METAFONT also has ve other types of values: boolean, string, pen, path, and picture; what about them?

621. Eventually there might be an equation that assigns values to all of the variables in a ring. The nonlinear_

x635 METAFONT

635.

x647 METAFONT

647. Maintaining the input stacks. The following subroutines change the input status in commonly

264 PART 32: MAINTAINING THE INPUT STACKS

651. The contents of *cur_cmd*; *cur_mod*; *cur_sym* are placed into an equivalent token bb the *cur*

665. The *runaway* procedure displays the rst part of the text that occurred when METAFONT began its special *scanner_status*, if that text has been saved.

h

x669 METAFONT

669. A percent sign appears in *bu er*[*limit*

x674 METAFONT

674. *h*Get the fraction part *f* of a numeric token

x682 METAFONT

x685 METAFONT

276 PART 34: SCANNING MACRO DEFINITIONS

688. Four commands are intended to be used only within macro texts: quote, #@, @, and

x700 METAFONT

700. *h*Scan the token or variable to be de ned; set

706. Expanding the next token. Only a few command codes < min

*x*714

x726 METAFONT

726. At this point, the reader will nd it advisable to review the explanation of token list format that was presented earlier, paying special attention to the conventions that apply only at the beginning of a macro's token list.

On the other hand, the reader will have to take the expression-parsing aspects of the following program on faith; we will explain *cur_type* and *cur_exp* later. (Several things in this program depend on each other, and it's necessary to jump into the circle somewhere.)

hScan the delimited argument represented by info(r) 726 i

*x*731

x737 METAFONT

x

294 PART 36: CONDITIONAL PROCESSING

296 PART 37: ITERATIONS

752. Iterations.

- 298 PART 37: ITERATIONS
- 760. The loop text is inserted into

x766 METAFONT

766. File names. It's time now to fret about le names. Besides the fact that di erent operating systems

x774 METAFONT

774.

x780 METAFONT

780. Operating systems often make it possible to determine the exact name (and possible version number)

- 306 PART 38: FILE NAMES
- 783. Initially *job_name*

*x*788

791. Here's an example of how these le-name-parsing routines work in practice. We shall use the macro *set_output_ le_name* when it is time to crank up the output_ le.

de ne

*x*794

x800 METAFONT

x810 METAFONT

810. *h*Recycle a big node 810

*x*815 METAFONT

815. *h*

x821 METAFONT

821. A global variable called

x825 METAFONT

x834 METAFONT

834. Late6 we'll come to p6ocedures that perform actual operations like addition, square 6oot, and so on;

- 326 PART 40: PARSING PRIMARY EXPRESSIONS
- 838. *h*Protest division by zero 838

x843 METAFONT

843. hOther local variables for

328 PART 40: PARSING PRIMARY EXPRESSIONS

848. Here's a routine that puts the current expression back to34(bac)e read again.

x861 METAFONT

x872 METAFONT

*x*877 METAFONT

x893 METAFONT

348 PART 42: DOING THE OPERATIONS

895.

902. hTrace the current unary operation 902 i
begin begin_diagnostic; print_nl("{"); print_op(c); print_char("(");
print_exp(null

906. de ne three_sixty_units 23592960 fthat's 360 unity g
 de ne boolean_reset(#)
 if # then cur_exp true_code else cur_exp false_code

h

354 PART 42: DOING THE OPERATIONS

918. de ne type

924. hTrace the current binary operation 924 i
begin begin_diagnostic; print_nl("{("); print_exp(p;0); fshow the operand, but not verbosely g
print_char(")"); print_op(c); print

x928 METAFONT

- 358 PART 42: DOING THE OPERATIONS
- 930. The rst argument to add

x932 METAFONT

932. We prefer *dependent* lists to *proto_dependent* ones, because it is nice to retain the extra accuracy of

936. Let's turn now to the six basic relations of comparison.

hAdditional cases of binary operators

362 PART 42: DOING THE OPERATIONS

x946 METAFONT

950. hSqueal about division by zero 950 i

begin exp_err("Division by zero");

help2("You re trying to divide the quantity shown above the error")
("message by zero. I m going to divide it by one instead."); put_get_error;
end

This code is used in section 948.

9501 h

x955 METAFONT

x963 METAFONT

963. The next simplest transformation procedure applies to edges. It is simple primarily because

x968 METAFONT

x975 METAFONT

984. *h*Declare binary action procedures **923** i + **procedure** *set*₋

x988 METAFONT

x991 METAFONT

1000. hAssign the current expression to the variable lhs 1000 i
begin p nd_variable(lhs);
if p ≤ null then
begin q stash

*x*METAFONT

*x*1015

1018. *h*Put each of METAFONT's primitives into the hash table 192 加恕3 0 作d+92primite(x) Tj /F1 9.9626 Tf0.

x1020 METAFONT

1020. Commands. Let's turn now to statements that are classi ed as \commands" because of their imperative nature. We'll begin with simple ones, so that it will be clear how to hook command processing

- 388 PART 44: COMMANDS
- **1025**. *h*Cases of *print_cmd_*

1035. The following procedure is careful not to unde ne the left-hand symbol too soon, lest commands like `let x=x' have a surprising e ect.

*h*Declare action procedures for use by *do_statement* 995 *i* + **procedure** *do_let*;

var I: pointer; f hash location of the left-hand symbol let

x1053 METAFONT

1053. *h*Cases of *print*

x1061 METAFONT

398 PART 44: COMMANDS

x1082 METAFONT

1082. *h*Declare action procedures for use by *do_statement* 995 *i* +

1089. The rest of the TFM le may be regarded as a sequence of ten data arrays having the informal speci cation

header : **array** [0 :: *lh* 1] **of** *stu char_info* : **array** [*bc* :: x1093 METAFONT

408 PART 45: FONT METRIC DATA

x1096 METAFONT

410 PART 45: FONT METRIC DATA

1098. h

x1103 METAFONT

1103. *h*Declare action procedures for use by do_{-}

1107. *h*Store a list of ligature/kern steps 1107 *i* begin *lk*_

1115. *h*Store a list of font dimensions 1115 *i* repeat if *j* > *max_font_dimen* then

1128. Bytes 5{8 of the header are set to the design size, unless the user has some crazy reason for specifying them di erently.

*x*1131

*x*1137

424 PART 45: FONT METRIC DATA

1139.

x1142 METAFONT

x1144 METAFONT

xxx4 242 k[4] x

x1148 METAFONT

*x*1154

1362. Two of the parameters to gf_{boc} are global. here h solves f_{boc} are global.

filioc

1165. With those preliminaries out of the way, *ship_out* is not especially di cult.

lab done;

1182. At the end of the program we must nish things o by writing the postamble. The TFM information should have been computed rst.

An integer variable k and a *scaled* variable x will be declared for use by this routine. hFinish th33(use)-333(b)27(y)-33by this routine.

*x*1183

1195. *h*Undump the dynamic memory 1195 *i undump*(

x1202 METAFONT

446 PART 49: THE MAIN PROGRAM

1204. Now this is really it: METAFONT starts and ends here.

1208. The present section goes directly to the log le instead of using *print* commands, because there's no need for these strings to take up *str_pool* memory when a non-**stat** version of METAFONT is being used.

1209. We get to the *nal_cleanup* routine when **end** or **dump** has been scanned.

x1212 METAFONT

1215. Index. Here is where you can nd all uses of each identi er in the program, with underlined

454 PART 52: INDEX

pythag_add:

*x*1215

456 PART 52: INDEX

x1215 METAFONT

b_close: <u>27</u>, 1134, 1182 *y_coord*: <u>255</u>, 256, 258, 265, 266, 271, 281, 282, 460 PART 52: INDEX

x1215 METAFONT

eqtb: 158, 200, <u>201</u>, 202, 210, 211,

x1215 METAFONT

get_avail: 163, 165, 235, 236, 250, 335, 350, 362, 375, 376, 605, 662, 694, 697, 698, 704, 728, 734,

yr_packet: <u>553</u>, 558, 559 *tracing_macros*: <u>190</u>, 192, 193, 720, 728, 734 *print*: 54, <u>59</u>, 60, 62, 66, 68, x1215 METAFONT

rst:

Improper `openwindow': 1073
Improper font parameter: 1115
Improper kern: 1112
Improper location: 1106
Incomplete string token...: 672
end

r_delim: <u>697</u>, 703, <u>720</u>, 725, 726,

233, 239, 242, 244, 246, 250, 253, 254, 585, 587, 589, 590, 591, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 603, 604, 605, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 615, 616, 617, 619, 620, 621, 622, 651, 678, 685, 686, 694, 698, 700, 704, 705, 752, 755, 760, 765, 798, 799, 800, 801, 803, 806, 809, 812, 814, 816, 817, 818, 819, 827, 829, 830, 845, 853, 855, 857, 858, 872, 873, 899, 903, 904, 907, 910, 915, 919, 928, 929, 930, 931, 933, 935, 936, 938, 939, 940, 942, 943, 944, 946, 948, 949, 951, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 982, 983, 984, 988, 1000, 1001, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010,

step primitive: <u>211</u> *iteration*: <u>186</u>, 683, 684, 685, 706, 707, 758 *stop*_ *x*1215

482 PART 52: INDEX

*x*1215

980, 985, 1010, 1068,

*x*1215

hAbandon edges command because there's no variable 1060 i Used in sections 1059, 1070, 1071, and 1074. h

hCompute the incoming and outgoing directions 457 *i* Used in section 454. hCompute the ligature/kern program o set and implant the left boundary label 1137

*h*Display a numeric token 220 i Used in section 219.

hLog the sub le sizes of the TFM le 1141 *i* Used in section 1134. hstpasse(empiriciale ΝΠΟ)] που λείται 7.9701 T42695229 0 Td 1 0 0 rg89641 *h*Pack the numeric and fraction parts of a numeric token and **return** 675**555**

h

hSkip down