

The fonttable package*

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Abstract

The package lets you typeset the characters in a font in tabular and/or running text forms.

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1 Introduction

The fonttable package lets you typeset a font's character set in tabular and/or running text forms.

This manual is typeset according to the conventions of the L^AT_EX DOC-STRIP utility which enables the automatic extraction of the L^AT_EX macro source files [MG04].

2 The package

The package provides commands to typeset a table of all the glyphs in a given font and to typeset an example of regular text.

`\fonttable` The command `\fonttable{⟨testfont⟩}` typesets a table showing all the glyphs in the `⟨testfont⟩`, where `⟨testfont⟩` is the name of a font like `cmr10`.

`\fontrange` The package attempts to populate the table with a maximum of 256 glyphs,

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numbered from 0 to 255. The `\fontrange{⟨low⟩}{⟨high⟩}` declaration changes this by reducing the range so that it extends from `⟨low⟩` to `⟨high⟩`, where `⟨low⟩` should be at least 0 and `⟨high⟩` at most 256, and `⟨low⟩` less than `⟨high⟩`.

The table is composed of blocks of sixteen characters. If necessary the value of `⟨low⟩` is adjusted lower and `⟨high⟩` is adjusted higher to match this block structure. For example, if you wanted a table of the lower 128 characters then `\fontrange{0}{127}` would do the job, while the upper half of a 256 character font could be tabulated via `\fontrange{128}{255}`.

<code>\decimals</code>	Normally each cell in the table includes the decimal number of the position
<code>\nodecimals</code>	in the (256) character set. <code>\nodecimals</code> turns off this numbering and <code>\decimals</code> turns it on. The default is <code>\decimals</code> .
<code>\hexoct</code>	Normally the columns and rows in the table are numbered using hexadecimal
<code>\nohexoct</code>	and octal numbers. These can be turned off by <code>\nohexoct</code> and turned on again with <code>\hexoct</code> , which is the default.
<code>\ftablewidth</code>	The font table's width is the length <code>\ftablewidth</code> , which by default is set to the normal textwidth (or more exactly, to <code>\hsize</code>). The table itself is left aligned. However, if <code>\nohexoct</code> is in effect the width of the table is its natural width.
<code>\fntcolwidth</code>	When <code>\nohexoct</code> is in effect the minimum width of a table column is <code>\fntcolwidth</code> . This is initially declared as <code>\setwidth{\fntcolwidth}{0.08\ftablewidth}</code>
<code>\fonttext</code>	The command <code>\fonttext{⟨testfont⟩}</code> typesets an example text using the <code>⟨testfont⟩</code> (e.g. <code>cmr10</code>).
<code>\simpletext</code>	The example text can be just a paragraph and a line of capitals, or include
<code>\fulltext</code>	more complex accented words as well. Following the declaration <code>\fulltext</code> the complex words are included as well as the example paragraph. The default is <code>\simpletext</code> for just the paragraph.
<code>\regulartext</code>	The command <code>\regulartext{⟨fontspec⟩}</code> typesets the example text using <code>⟨fontspec⟩</code> , for example <code>\rmfamily\itshape</code> .

3 The code

Most of the code below is an edited version of code used in `nfssfont.tex` for displaying aspects of the set of glyphs in a font.

```

1 ⟨*pack⟩
2 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
3 \ProvidesPackage{fonttable}[2005/12/06 v1.0a displays a font]
4
\sevenrm A small fixed size roman font.
5 \providecommand*{\sevenrm}{\fontsize{7}{9pt}\rmfamily}

\f@tm Counts and a dimen.
\f@tn 6 \newcount\f@tm \newcount\f@tn \newcount\f@tp \newdimen\f@tdim
\f@tp 7
\f@tdim
```

`\fonttable` `\fonttable{}` typesets a table of all the glyphs in the `` (e.g., aunc110).

```

8 \newcommand*{\fonttable}[1]{%
9   \def\fontname{#1}%
10  \bgroup
11  \fontstartfont
12  \ftable
13  \egroup}
14

```

`\fontstartfont` Sets up for a font table.

```

15 \newcommand*{\fontstartfont}{\font\fonttestfont=\fontname
16   \fonttestfont \fontsetbaselineskip
17   \ifdim\fontdimen6\fonttestfont<10pt \rightskip=0pt plus 20pt
18   \else\rightskip=0pt plus 2em \fi
19   \spaceskip=\fontdimen2\fonttestfont % space between words (\raggedright)
20   \xspaceskip=\fontdimen2\fonttestfont \advance\xspaceskip
21   by\fontdimen7\fonttestfont}
22

```

`\fontsetbaselineskip`

```

23 \newcommand*{\fontsetbaselineskip}{\setbox0=\hbox{\font=0
24   \loop\char\font \ifnum \font<255 \advance\font 1 \repeat}
25   \baselineskip=6pt \advance\baselineskip\ht0 \advance\baselineskip\dp0 }
26

```

`\fontoct` `\fontoct{<onum>}` typesets the octal constant `<onum>`.

```

27 \newcommand*{\fontoct}[1]{\hbox{\rmfamily\'}\kern-.2em\itshape
28   #1/\kern.05em}} % octal constant

```

`\fonthex` `\fonthex{<hnum>}` typesets the hexadecimal constant `<hnum>`.

```

29 \newcommand*{\fonthex}[1]{\hbox{\rmfamily\H}\ttfamily#1}} % hexadecimal constant

```

`\fontsetdigs` `\fontsetdigs`

```

30 \def\fontsetdigs#1"#2{\gdef\h{#2}% \h=hex prefix; \0\1=corresponding octal
31   \fontm=\font \divide\fontm by 64 \xdef\0{\the\fontm}%
32   \multiply\fontm by-64 \advance\fontm by\font \divide\fontm by 8 \xdef\1{\the\fontm}}

```

`\fonttestrow` `\fonttestrow` checks if there are any characters in the next block of 16 slots.

```

33 \newcommand*{\fonttestrow}{\setbox0=\hbox{\penalty 1\def\{\char"\h}%
34   \0\1\2\3\4\5\6\7\8\9\A\B\C\D\E\F%
35   \global\fontp=\lastpenalty}} % \fontp=1 if none of the characters exist
36

```

`\ifhexoct` Flag for (not) setting hex and octal numbers.

```

\hexoct
37 \newif\ifhexoct
\nohexoct
38 \newcommand*{\hexoct}{\hexocttrue}
39 \newcommand*{\nohexoct}{\hexoctfalse}
40 \hexoct
41

```

```

\fontoddlinenum \fontoddline
42 \newcommand*{\fontoddline}{\cr
43 \noalign{\nointerlineskip}
44 \multispan{19}\hrulefill&
45 \setbox0=\hbox{\lower 2.3pt\hbox{\fontthex{\h x}}}\smash{\box0}
46 \cr
47 \noalign{\nointerlineskip}}
48

\iff@tskipping
\fontskippingtrue 49 \newif\iff@tskipping
\fontskippingfalse 50

\fontrange \fontrange{<low>}{<high>} sets the character range to be output.
51 \newcommand*{\fontrange}[2]{%
52 \ifnum#1<#2\relax

Set \fontlow to the nearest multiple of 16 that is at or below <low>, but first make
sure that it will be at least 0.

53 \ifnum#1<\z@
54 \fontm=\z@
55 \else
56 \fontm=#1
57 \divide \fontm \sixt@@n
58 \multiply \fontm \sixt@@n
59 \fi
60 \edef\fontlow{\the\fontm}

Set \fonthigh to the nearest multiple of 16 at or above <high>, finally making sure
that its maximum is 256.

61 \fontm=#2
62 \divide \fontm \sixt@@n
63 \advance \fontm \@ne
64 \multiply \fontm \sixt@@n
65 \ifnum \fontm > \@cclvi \fontm=\@cclvi \fi
66 \edef\fonthigh{\the\fontm}
67 \else
68 \PackageError{fonttable}{%
69 Improper values for fontrange. Default values substituted}{\@ehc}
70 \def\fontlow{0} \def\fonthigh{256}
71 \fi}
72 \fontrange{0}{256}
73

\fontloopforsixteen \fontloopforsixteen sets up a block of sixteen character slots.
74 \newcommand*{\fontloopforsixteen}{%
75 \ifnum\fontn<\fontlow \global\fontn=\fontlow\fi
76 \loop\fontskippingfalse
77 \ifnum\fontn<\fonthigh \fontm=\fontn \divide\fontm \sixt@@n \chardef\next=\fontm
78 \expandafter\fontsetdigs\meaning\next \fonttestrow

```

\i
ve

re-

ff @t

@t
\\t
\\t

```

\ftcol \ftstartchartnonum is a table line of spaces, with no verticals.
\ftstartchartnonum 111 \newcommand*{\ftcol}{%
112 \multicolumn{1}{c}{\hspace*{\fntcolwidth}}}
113 \newcommand*{\ftstartchartnonum}{%
114 \ftcol &\ftcol &\ftcol &\ftcol &\ftcol &\ftcol &\ftcol &\ftcol}
115

\ftable \ftable sets a complete character table. The actual code is in either \ftftablenum
\ftftablenum or \ftftablenonum for externally numbered or plain tables, respectively.
\ftftablenonum 116 \newcommand*{\ftftablenum}{\global\ftn=\z@
117 \halign to\ftablewidth\bgroup
118 \ftchartstrut##\tabskip0pt plus10pt&
119 &\hfil##\hfil&\vrule##\cr
120 \lower6.5pt\null
121 &&&\ftoct0&&\ftoct1&&\ftoct2&&\ftoct3&&\ftoct4&&\ftoct5&&\ftoct6&&\ftoct7&%
122 \ftevenline}
123 \newcommand*{\ftftablenonum}{%
124 \global\ftn=\z@
125 \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
126 \ftstartchartnonum
127 \ftevenlinenonum
128 \end{tabular}}
129 \newcommand*{\ftable}{\ifhexoct\ftftablenum\else\ftftablenonum\fi}
130

\ftendchart \ftendchart sets the last line of an externally numbered table with the relevant
hex digits.
131 \newcommand*{\ftendchart}{\cr\noalign{\hrule}
132 \raise11.5pt\null&&&\fthex 8&&\fthex 9&&\fthex A&&\fthex B&
133 &\fthex C&&\fthex D&&\fthex E&&\fthex F&\cr
134 \egroup$$\par}
135

\decimals Following \decimals, which is the default, decimal numbers are printed in the
\nodecimals table. Following \nodecimals they are not printed.
\ : \ : typesets a single glyph, possibly with its decimal slot number.
136 \newcommand*{\nodecimals}{%
137 %%% the original
138 \def\:{\setbox0=\hbox{\char\ftn}%
139 \ifdim\ht0>7.5pt\ftreposition
140 \else\ifdim\dp0>2.5pt\ftreposition\fi\fi
141 \box0\global\advance\ftn 1 }}
142 \newcommand{\decimals}{%
143 %%% mine
144 \def\:{\setbox0=\hbox{\char\ftn\,\rlap{\tiny \the\ftn}}%
145 \ifdim\ht0>7.5pt\ftreposition
146 \else\ifdim\dp0>2.5pt\ftreposition\fi\fi
147 \box0\global\advance\ftn 1 }}
148 \decimals

```

149

`\f@trepotion` `\f@trepotion`

150 `\newcommand*{\f@trepotion}{\setbox0=\vbox{\kern2pt\box0}\f@tdim=\dp0`

151 `\advance\f@tdim 2pt \dp0=\f@tdim}`

152

`\fonttext` `\fonttext{}` typesets `\text` using `` (e.g. `auncl10`).

153 `\def\fonttext#1{%`

154 `\def\f@tfontname{#1}%`

155 `\bgroup`

156 `\f@tstartfont`

157 `\knutext`

158 `\egroup}`

159

`\regulartext` `\regulartext{<fontspec>}` typesets `\knutext` using `<fontspec>` (e.g., `\aunclfamily`).

160 `\def\regulartext#1{%`

161 `\bgroup`

162 `#1`

163 `\knutext`

164 `\egroup}`

165

`\knutext` Deathless prose from Knuth for testing a font. It includes `\moreknutext`, `\capknutext`, and `\knunames`.

166 `\def\knutext{`

167 On November 14, 1885, Senator `\& Mrs.`~Leland Stanford called together

168 at their San Francisco mansion the 24~prominent men who had been

169 chosen as the first trustees of The Leland Stanford Junior University.

170 They handed to the board the Founding Grant of the University, which

171 they had executed three days before. This document---with various

172 amendments, legislative acts, and court decrees---remains as the

173 University's charter. In bold, sweeping language it stipulates that

174 the objectives of the University are ‘‘to qualify students for

175 personal success and direct usefulness in life; and to promote the

176 publick welfare by exercising an influence in behalf of humanity and

177 civilization, teaching the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and

178 inculcating love and reverence for the great principles of government

179 as derived from the inalienable rights of man to life, liberty, and

180 the pursuit of happiness.’’

181

182 `\moreknutext`

183

184 `\capknutext`

185

186 `\knunames`

187 `\par}}`

188

```

\@morekntext  Some more text with a variety of ligatures and accents.
189 \def\@morekntext{?'But aren't Kafka's Schlo{\ss} and {\AE}sop's
190 {\OE}uvres often na{"i}ve vis-\a-vis the d{\ae}monic ph{\oe}nix's
191 official r^ole in fluffy souffl'es? }
192

\@capkntext  Text using only capital letters and some punctutation.
\capkntext 193 \newcommand{\@capkntext}{%
194 (!'THE DAZED BROWN FOX QUICKLY GAVE 12345--67890 JUMPS!)}
195 \let\capkntext\@capkntext
196

\@knunames  Lots of accents masquerading in personal names.
197 \def\@knunames{ {\AA}ngel\aa\ Beatrice Claire
198   Diana \'Erica Fran\c{c}oise Ginette H\'el\'ene Iris
199   Jackie K\=aren {\L}au\ra Mar{\'}i)a N\H{a}taf\l]{\u{i}e {\O}ctave
200   Pauline Qu\^eneau Roxanne Sabine T\~a{\'}j)a Ur\v{s}ula
201   Vivian Wendy Xanthippe Yv{\o}nne Z"azilie\par}
202

\simpletext  \simpletext kills off \@morekntext and \@knunames. \fulltext restores \@morekntext
\fulltext  and \@knunames. Make \fulltext the default.
\morekntext 203 \newcommand*{\simpletext}{\let\morekntext\relax \let\knunames\relax}
\knunames 204 \newcommand*{\fulltext}{\let\morekntext\@morekntext \let\knunames\@knunames}
205 \simpletext
206

The end of the package.
207 </pack>

```

Bibliography

[MG04] Frank Mittelbach and Michel Goossens. *The LaTeX Companion*. Second edition. Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 2004.

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