FaceLift

A MacWrite Document Reformatter
Version 1.01
21 January 1987

Introduction

FaceLift is a Macintosh application for reformatting font, point size and type style information in MacWrite documents. For instance, you can change all italic text to underline, or all New York text to Times Roman, or, as an extreme—and silly —case, all Geneva 9-point bold outlined superscripts to 24-point shadowed italicised Venice subscripts. Or all of these at once.

Some of this application's characteristics are:

- Works with MacWrite 2.2 or MacWrite 4.5 documents.
- Reformats documents in place or to another document.
- Allows specification of multiple format changes.
- Reformatting specifications may be saved to a file and reused later. Complicated specifications need not be reentered each time *FaceLift* is used.
- The set of formats used in a document may be pulled into the specifications, so it is not necessary to guess what formats a document actually contains.
- Fonts to select from may be chosen either from a standard list or from the currently open resource files. The standard list may be edited with a resource editor to reflect personal preference.
- The specifications may be edited with standard Cut and Paste operations. Undo is supported.

Motivation

The principal use for which *FaceLift* was conceived was to allow MacWrite documents containing complex format changes to be more easily transported between the ImageWriter and the LaserWriter, without destroying the integrity of formatting information.

To some extent, MacWrite's Page Setup font substitution option partially achieves this goal, since documents formatted in Geneva, Monaco and New York ImageWriter fonts may be made to print in Helvetica, Courier and Times, respectively, on the LaserWriter. Nevertheless, the results are not always satisfactory:

- New York mapped onto Times results either in lines that are too short, or, with full justification in force, in lines with too much space between words and characters.
- Letters are sometimes chopped off at the right edge of the paper, particularly with fully justified Geneva mapped to Helvetica.
- Lines are sometimes missing or duplicated at the tops or bottoms of pages.

Moreover, not all documents are formatted in fonts that are subject to substitution. Of course, a document formatted in only one ImageWriter font may be globally changed to an explicit LaserWriter font within MacWrite itself, but not all documents are so simply formatted.

Conversion in the other direction sometimes leaves something to be desired, as well: printing LaserWriter-formatted documents on an ImageWriter has its own quirks. For instance, Times in some point sizes comes out pretty squished, with letters overlapping.

FaceLift attempts to solve these problems. Here are some ways in which it may be used:

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- Users at a site with many ImageWriters but few LaserWriters may generate ImageWriter draft copy but wish LaserWriter final output. *FaceLift* eases this process by obviating the need to reformat complex documents by hand.
- A writer submits a manuscript to a journal that allows indication of emphasis with italics. The manuscript is rejected and the writer decides to submit it to a journal that requires indication of emphasis by underlining. *FaceLift* allows the journal's stylistic requirements to be satisfied easily.
- You receive a document formatted using a font or fonts you don't have. With *FaceLift* you can change the document to be formatted in fonts you do have. One special case of this is rather common: Documentation distributed on electronic bulletin boards and computer networks is generally formatted either for an ImageWriter or a LaserWriter. LaserWriter-formatted documents in particular can be an annoyance to ImageWriter owners, as they may not have even LaserWriter *fonts*, much less a LaserWriter itself. *FaceLift* allows those who download such documents to convert them to a form appropriate to their own printer, rather than a form appropriate to the printer used by the document's originator.
- Even if one has ready access to a LaserWriter, it's often much easier to edit on the screen using ImageWriter fonts. The smaller sizes of Times and Helvetica are especially difficult to work with. *FaceLift* makes it easy to convert to ImageWriter fonts for editing and back to LaserWriter fonts for printing, especially since the conversion specifications may be saved in files and reused.
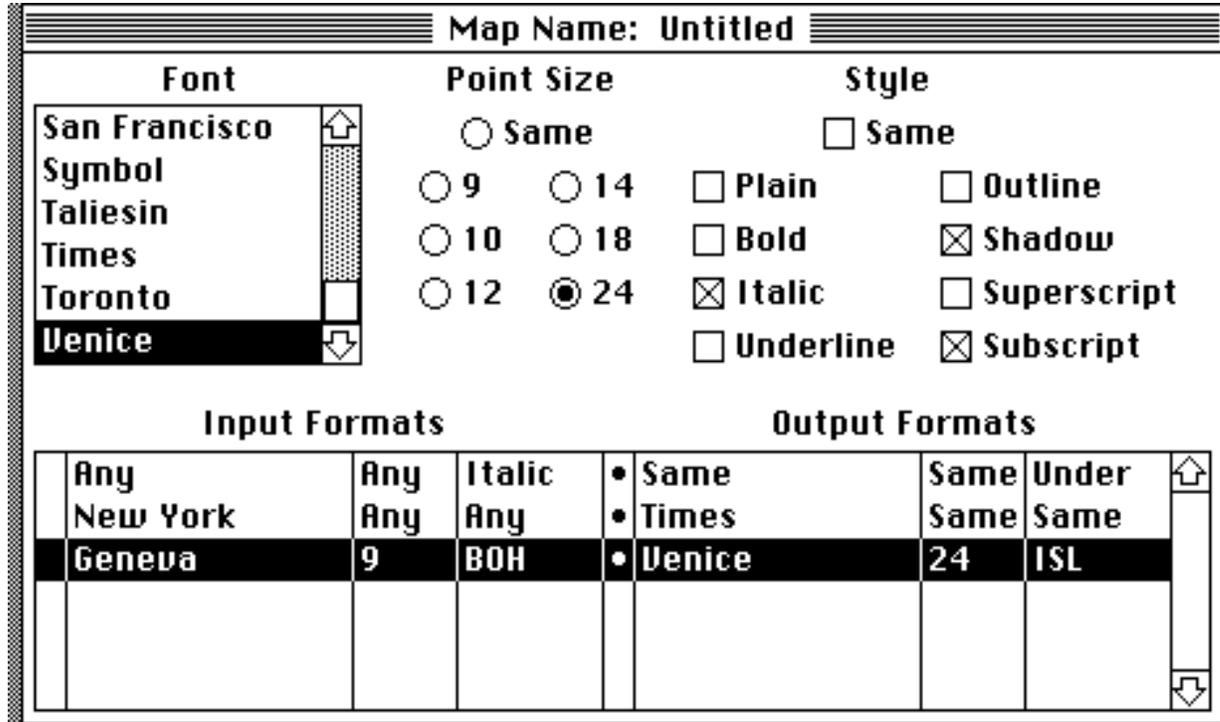
It may still be necessary after reformatting with *FaceLift* to manually touch up margins, paragraph indents or tabs. But many times it is a simple matter to construct ruler settings suitable for more than one set of document formats. In such cases, it would not be inappropriate to distribute with a document a file containing the *FaceLift* reformatting specification to be used for converting the document for other printers.

How *FaceLift* Works

You specify a set of reformatting commands (known collectively as the reformatting *map*), which is a set of lines each describing a single format change. Each line consists of an input format (a format to search for) and an output format (the format to be given to text matching the input format).

The current map is always displayed in the map window. The current reformatting specifications are displayed in the lower part of the window, while the selectors for changing specification values appear in the upper part. The currently selected specification, if any, is highlighted. When a specification is selected, either the input format side or the output format side is active, as indicated by a bullet in column 1 or 5. New map lines are created by choosing **New** from the **Edit** menu. The selectors are always set to reflect the font, point size and style of the active half of the selected specification. By clicking in the selectors, these values may be changed. The inactive half of the current specification may be made active by clicking in it anywhere.

When no specification is selected, the font, size and style indicators are all deselected.

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        Font              Point Size              Style

  San Francisco   ⇧        ○ Same            ☐ Same
  Symbol                                  
  Taliesin              ○ 9    ○ 14    ☐ Plain      ☐ Outline
  Times                 ○ 10   ○ 18    ☐ Bold       ☒ Shadow
  Toronto               ○ 12   ● 24    ☒ Italic     ☐ Superscript
  Venice          ⇩                    ☐ Underline  ☒ Subscript


          Input Formats                    Output Formats

  │Any        │Any │Italic │•│Same        │Same│Under │ ⇧
  │New York   │Any │Any    │•│Times       │Same│Same  │
  │Geneva     │9   │BOH    │•│Venice      │24  │ISL   │
  │           │    │       │ │            │    │      │
  │           │    │       │ │            │    │      │
  │           │    │       │ │            │    │      │ ⇩
```

The value in any part of an input format may be "Any," which means that any value matches. The input format of the first line below means "match Geneva 12-point text in any style," while the input format of the second line means "any 9-point text in any font or style."

The value in any part of an output format may be "Same," which means that the value won't be changed during reformatting. The output format of the first line below "change the font to Helvetica, but leave point size and style alone." The output format of the second line means "change the style to italic without changing the font or size."

▸ Geneva	12	Any	Helvetica	Same	Same
▸ Any	9	Any	Same	Same	Italic

Style display in the map is abbreviated if the style value is specified by more than one check box. A single letter for each style attribute is used, e.g., "BI" means bold italic. Superscript and subscript are represented by "H" (higher) and "L" (lower), respectively.

After the map is constructed, you tell *FaceLift* to reformat a document. That document may be reformatted either in place (changing the original) or to another document (preserving the original). Each format in the document is examined and compared against the input formats in the map. If it matches none of them, it remains unchanged. Otherwise, it is changed according to the output format of the first specification that matches.

Maps may be constructed from 3 sources:

- You can enter the specifications yourself.
- You can read specifications from an existing map file.
- You can pull the formats out of a MacWrite document.

In the last case the specifications entered into the map are created with the input formats set equal to the document formats and the output formats set to "no change". You then specify the output formats for each input format. This method of map construction is useful when you're not sure exactly how a document is formatted.

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Example:
A document containing Times Roman in many point sizes and Courier 10 is to be reformatted to the closest ImageWriter fonts. This amounts to changing Times to New York and Courier 10 to Monaco 9 (Monaco 10 isn't usually present in System files, and so wouldn't print as well as Monaco 9). The map to effect this change is:

▸	Courier	10	Any	Monaco	9	Same	
▸	Times	Any	Any	New York	Same	Same	

Example:
A document formatted using italics to indicate emphasis is to be formatted using underlining instead. The map to effect this change is:

▸	Any		Any	Italic	Same		Same	Under	

This map is trivial, but performing the same task in MacWrite can be a noisome and error-prone task.

Menu Descriptions

File Menu

New Map
Clears the current map.

Open Map…
Clears the current map and replaces it with the contents of a map file. The file becomes the current map file.

Add Map…
Adds the contents of a map file to the current map. Lines that duplicate existing map lines are not added.

Save Map
Saves the map to the current map file.

Save Map As…
Asks for a file name and save the map to that file. The file becomes the current map file.

Close
This item is only active when a desk accessory or information display window is in front. It closes the window.

Reformat…
Reformat a document using the specifications in the current map. The document is reformatted in place. Be aware that if you map two or more input formats onto the same output format, you will be performing a transformation that will not be fully reversible. In such cases, **Reformat As…** should be used instead.

Reformat As…
Reformat a document using the specifications in the current map. The document is reformatted into another file. Use this option when you want to be safe. The operation is done by making a copy of the document to be reformatted and reformatting the copy in place.

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Quit
Exit *FaceLift*.

Edit Menu

The **Edit** menu is only active when the map window or a desk accessory window is frontmost. If an accessory is frontmost, only the standard items are enabled. If the map window is frontmost, other items may be enabled.

Undo
When enabled, undoes the previous **Edit** menu operation, including **Undo**. This item also applies to changes made with the map window controls to the currently selected line.

Cut
Deletes the selected line from the map and places it in the clipboard.

Copy
Copies the selected line to the clipboard.

Paste
If a line is selected, it is replaced with the line in the clipboard (the last line cut or copied). Otherwise the line in the clipboard is added to the end of the map.

Clear
Deletes the selected line without placing it in the clipboard.

New
Adds a new line to the end of the map.

Duplicate
Duplicates the selected line. The duplicate is added immediately after the duplicated line.

Sort
Orders the map. Sorting is done on the basis of the input side of the map only. "Any" always sorts last.

Squish
Eliminates duplicate lines.

Reverse
Reverses input and output formats.

Special Menu

Show Formats…
Displays, in a separate window, the formats contained in a document. This is a complete list of *all* formats, every time they occur. This can become tedious; click the mouse to terminate this operation early.

The paragraph numbers in the listing are not necessarily sequential. This is because MacWrite considers rulers, pictures and page breaks as "paragraphs" too, but only text paragraph information is reported by this operation.

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Use Formats…
Places the formats contained in a document into the map. The output format side of each line is set to Same/Same/Same.
You can fill in what each output format should be changed to. This option allows you to avoid guessing how a document is
formatted.

Add Formats…
Adds the formats contained in a document to the current map.

Show Bad Formats
Causes undecipherable formats found in **Use Formats…** or **Add Formats…** operations to be announced. These typically
occur when a document contains a font not found in the current font list. Occasionally you may see a size of zero show up
(it can be ignored). You can find out where the bad formats occur by using **Show Formats…**

Standard Font List
Constructs list of available fonts from standard *FaceLift* list. See the **Font Lists** section for instructions on editing this list
to reflect your own preferences.

Resource File Fonts
Constructs list of available fonts from fonts in open resource files.

Show Selected Font
When this item is checked, the font list always scrolls to show the font in the active half of the currently selected line.
When the item is not checked, no scrolling occurs except that explicitly done with with mouse.

Generally it's most natural to have scrolling on, but you may find it helpful to turn it off when filling in the output side of a
map after a **Use Formats…** or **Add Formats…** operation.

Get Info
Display a help window. It contains a brief summary of the present document.

Font Lists

The "standard font list" is stored as STR# resource 1000. It can be edited with a resource editor to reflect personal
preference. Each string in the resource should be in the format

font-number/font-name

Examples:
> **3/Geneva**
> **2/New York**

The strings do not have to be in any particular order. Any string with a '#' as the first character is taken to be a comment
and is ignored. (The resource itself contains instuctions in the form of comments.)

The "resource" font list is constructed from those FONT resources in open resource files, typically the fonts in the System
file.

There is currently a limit of 100 fonts, so that if more than 100 FONT resources are contained in the System file, or the font
STR# resource contains more than 100 non-comment strings, the excess entries are ignored.

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Miscellaneous Notes

It sometimes reduces the complexity of mapping specifications to specify formats that should *not* change. For instance, if all Geneva text should map to Monaco except Geneva 12-point, the map might have a line for every size of Geneva except 12-point, but it's simpler to use the following map, which achieves the same end:

▸ Geneva	12	Any	Same	Same	Same	⟨
▸ Geneva	Any	Any	Monaco	Same	Same	

The first line matches all Geneva 12-point text and maps it onto itself (*i.e.*, leaves it alone). The second line matches all other Geneva text and changes it to Monaco.

Changing a document formatted with LaserWriter fonts to ImageWriter fonts or vice-versa often leaves the page, date and time icons in headers and footers shifted up or down a line.

Distribution Information

FaceLift is a TransSkel/TransDisplay application written in LightspeedC™. It is public domain and may be distributed without restriction. Comments may be sent to the author at:

US Mail: Paul DuBois
           Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center
           1220 Capitol Court
           Madison, WI 53715-1299 USA

UUCP: {allegra,ihnp4,seismo}!uwvax!uwmacc!dubois
ARPA: dubois@unix.macc.wisc.edu
           dubois@rhesus.primate.wisc.edu

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           THINK Technologies, Inc
           420 Bedford Street Suite 350
           Lexington, MA 02173 USA