FaceLift
A MacWrite Document Reformatter
Version 1.02
27 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 standlard 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:

- 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.
- You don't have to use FaceLift to actually reformat something. It's often useful simply for determining the set of fonts used in a document.

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 specifications, 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 set of specifications is known as the reformatting *map*. In other words, the map is the information specifying how formats in the input document should be mapped onto formats in the output document.

The current map is always displayed in the map window (see figure below). 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.

To enter specifications manually, the **Edit** menu is used to add, duplicate and delete lines from the map. New map lines are created by choosing **New** from the **Edit** menu. 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. The selectors are always set to reflect the font, point size and style of the active half of the currently 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.

You can sequence through the map lines by typing *tab*, *enter* or *return*. If the shift key is held down, you sequence through in reverse order. When you get to the first or last line, you wrap around to the last or first line.

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

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═══════════════════════ Map Name:  Untitled ═══════════════════════
        Font              Point Size              Style
  Symbol        ⬆      ○ Same            □ Same
  Taliesin      ▓
  Times         ▓      ○ 9   ○ 14  □ Plain       □ Outline
  Toronto       ▓
  Venice        ▓      ○ 10  ○ 18  □ Bold        ⊠ Shadow
  Zapf Chancery ⬇      ○ 12  ⦿ 24  ⊠ Italic      □ Superscript
                                   □ 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" (Same/Same/Same). 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.

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. 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. Reformatting specifications that duplicate those currently in the map 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…
Reformats 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. In general, it's better to use **Reformat As…** as a standard policy anyway, unless you have a backup copy of your document.

Reformat As…
Reformats 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.

Quit
Exits *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, except **Copy**. **Undo** is undoable. This item also applies to changes to the currently selected line made with the map window controls.

Cut
Deletes the selected line from the map and places it in the clipboard. The line may be put back into the map with **Paste**.

Copy
Copies the selected line to the clipboard. The line may be put back into the map with **Paste**.

Paste
If a line is selected, it is replaced with the line in the clipboard (the line to which **Cut** or **Copy** was last applied). 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 and inserts the duplicate immediately following.

Sort

Orders the map. Sorting is done on the basis of the input side of the map only by font, then size, then style. "Any" always sorts last.

Squish

Eliminates duplicate map lines.

Reverse

Reverses input and output formats. This is useful for constructing maps to be used for converting back and forth between two versions of a document (*e.g.*, one for ImageWriter, one for LaserWriter).

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 list 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.

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 Fonts

Replaces the current font list in the map window with a list of standard fonts, or adds the

standard fonts to the current list.

System File Fonts
Replaces the current font list in the map window with a list of fonts in the System file, or adds the System fonts to the current list.

Show Selected Font
When this item is checked, the font list always scrolls to show the font in the active half of a map line when a new line is selected. When this 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. In fact, until you do that, you will probably maintain that this item is completely useless.

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

Miscellaneous Notes

One of the fonts in the map window font list is **Application**. The application font is not an actual font per se, but a reference to a kind of default font, generally Geneva. You probably don't really want to use it; it's there for completeness.

Taliesin font is also known as **Mobile**.

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. These should be fixed manually before printing.

Distribution Information

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

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