
Subject: Re: Different Platforms

Posted by [mgs](#) on Wed, 19 Nov 1997 08:00:00 GMT

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In article <3473138C.B39FFA08@ssec.wisc.edu>, Liam Gumley
<Liam.Gumley@ssec.wisc.edu> wrote:

> Neil Winrow wrote:

>

>> I have written a number of widget programs, which are visually correct
>> on my PC, however when they are run on the silicon graphics machines the

...

> (1) If your development platform is a PC, then make sure that once a day
> you test the program on a Unix box, and a Mac. Unless you do this, it is
> easy in your program design to go down a path from which there is no
> return.

>

> (2) As David Fanning suggested, having the commands

>

> Device, Set_Character_Size = [6, 9]

> Widget_Control, Default_Font = '7x13'

>

> in your IDL startup file will guarantee consistent graphics font and widget
> font sizes on all *Unix* platforms. However, these commands are ignored on
> PCs. You should try David's STR_SIZE program.

>

> (3) You may wish to look into using *hardware* fonts for graphics. I've
> been experimenting with them in Unix, and getting pretty good results. You
> can see the list of available hardware fonts in IDL by using the command

>

...

> The major drawback to using hardware fonts is that they do not rotate
> automatically, e.g.

>

> plot, indgen(10), xtitle = 'X AXIS', ytitle = 'Y AXIS'

>

> when using hardware fonts will give you the Y title plotted vertically, but
> not rotated. You can get around this by creating the Y axis title in a
> pixmap, reading an array of byte data from the pixmap, rotating the array
> using ROTATE, and TVing the rotated array next to your Y axis. This takes a
> bit of messing around, but the resulting graphics plots look *much* more
> professional than the default vector fonts.

And I thought I had a lot of patience for dealing with interface problems.

> (4) When creating widget programs, be very careful about using XSIZE and
> YSIZE keywords. I try to use them only for WIDGET_DRAW, WIDGET_LABEL, and
> WIDGET_BUTTON sizing.

>
> (5) Rely on the ROW, COLUMN, and alignment keywords when creating widget
> bases to position your widgets.

I tried staying away from [XY]Size for a long time. Now I find that it's the only way to get a decent cross-platform look. I only rely on the XSize, I don't think I've used YSize anywhere. Everything I use has Row and Column keywords. As I mentioned earlier in this thread, I rely on the Widget_Info(widget_id, /Geometry) call and my own widget size structure to provide the info I need to get correctly sized widgets. The following URL shows a very busy interface http://ww2.sd.cybernex.net/~mgs/IV_IAS_BB.html with Mac and UNIX versions side by side. Well, it's the same except for an overlapping hierarchy near the bottom has been toggled. I haven't updated the images in months and there has been a lot of development since then. Maybe it's time to do that for both platforms and add in some additional info about making the stuff work correctly.

> PS I've attached a Unix hardware font selection routine below - I'll be
> modifying it soon to work on PC and Mac.

Well, here's a version that runs on Mac and UNIX. It was tested a couple years ago on a PC, but hasn't been run on a PC since. It could be extended to include italics and additional sizes without too much of a headache.

Usage: Font_Struct = FontGen()

```
#####  
; Author: Mike Schienle  
; $Workfile: fontgen.pro $  
; $Revision: 1.1 $  
; Orig Date: 96-12-17  
; $Modtime: Wed Oct 01 10:26:18 1997 $  
#####
```

FUNCTION FontGen, PROP=prop, MONO=mono, SYMBOL=symbol

```
  IF (N_Elements(prop) EQ 0L) THEN $  
    prop = 'times'
```

```
  IF (N_Elements(mono) EQ 0L) THEN $  
    mono = 'courier'
```

```
  IF (N_Elements(symbol) EQ 0L) THEN $  
    symbol = 'symbol'
```

```
; get Operating System info
```

```
IF (!Version.OS_Family EQ 'unix') THEN BEGIN
```

```
; We're using UNIX
```

```
; specify the names of proportional and monospace fonts
```

```

asFontName = ['-*- ' + prop + ' ', $
  '-*- ' + mono + ' ', $
  '-*- ' + symbol + ' ']
; specify font weights
asFontWeight = ['medium-', 'bold-']
; specify "extras" - string completers
asFontExtra = ['r-*-*-', '-*']
ENDIF ELSE BEGIN
; Non-UNIX (Mac, Windows)
; specify the names of proportional and monospace fonts
asFontName = [prop + '*', mono + '*', symbol + '*']
; specify font weights
asFontWeight = ['', 'bold*']
; specify "extras" - string completers
asFontExtra = ['', '']
ENDELSE

; font strings
; UNIX style
; -adobe-times-medium-r-normal--12-120-75-75-p-64-iso8859-1
; Mac/PC Style
; times*bold*18, times*18

; font sizes
asFontSize = ['10', '12', '18', '24']
; abbreviated font wieghts
asFontWAbbr = ['m', 'b']

; create a structure of font names, proportional and monospace
sCmdFont = 'mFont = {'
FOR fs = 0, (n_elements(asFontSize) - 1) DO $
  FOR fw = 0, (n_elements(asFontWeight) - 1) DO $
    sCmdFont = sCmdFont + $
      'prop' + asFontSize(fs) + asFontWAbbr(fw) + ':' + $
      asFontName(0) + asFontWeight(fw) + asFontExtra(0) + $
      asFontSize(fs) + asFontExtra(1) + ', ' + $
      'mono' + asFontSize(fs) + asFontWAbbr(fw) + ':' + $
      asFontName(1) + asFontWeight(fw) + asFontExtra(0) + $
      asFontSize(fs) + asFontExtra(1) + ', ' + $
      'symbol' + asFontSize(fs) + asFontWAbbr(fw) + ':' + $
      asFontName(2) + asFontWeight(fw) + asFontExtra(0) + $
      asFontSize(fs) + asFontExtra(1) + ', '

sCmdFont = StrMid(sCmdFont, 0, StrLen(sCmdFont) - 2) + '}'
; example follows - Mac/PC version
; mFont = {prop10m:"times*10", mono10m:"courier*10", $
; prop10b:"times*bold*10", mono10b:"courier*bold*10", $
; ...

```

```
; prop24m:"times*24", mono24m:"courier*24", $  
; prop24b:"times*bold*24", mono24b:"courier*bold*24"}  
  
status = Execute(sCmdFont)  
  
; return the font structure  
Return, mFont  
END
```

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Interactive Visuals
<http://ww2.sd.cybernex.net/~mgs/>
