Subject: Re: 2 questions

Posted by wgallery on Tue, 11 Dec 2007 21:00:31 GMT

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On Dec 11, 3:00 pm, David Fanning <n...@dfanning.com> wrote:

- > R.G. Stockwell writes:
- >> I have never been clear on what makes a ps file be an 'eps' file,

.....

- > Most EPS files, though, also contain, in addition to
- > the PostScript part of the file, another part that
- > allows the graphic to be "previewed" in applications.
- > So, if you had created your PostScript file in IDL
- > with the ENCAPSULATED and PREVIEW keywords set
- > appropriately, and you include THAT file in your
- > Word document, you might see more than a big
- > rectangle with an X in it. If you had been living
- > a pious life, you might even see something that looked
- > like the graphic you intend to print.

>

- > However, when you send that Word file to a PS printer,
- > the graphic will use the PostScript part to render it,
- > not the low-level preview part.

>

- > Of course, IDL preview images suck, but I--like you--
- > have never been too bothered by that. They print correctly,
- > that's the main thing. :-)

>

As David F. stated, an idl-created preview to an eps file sucks. However, you can include your own high quality preview to an eps file which will look good both on screen and printed to a postscript printer. Details below. Note that as of Microsoft Office 2002, Word discards any preview supplied with an .eps file and substitutes is own even suckier preview (see: http://support.microsoft.com/kb/290362/en-us).

My solution to this problem is to create an eps file without a preview and convert it to a high resolution (300 dpi) .png file using epstool. This file looks good both on screen (even in Word) and printed. Details below.

To add a high quality (i.e., high resolution) preview to the .ps file idl.ps:

epstool -w --dpi 300 idl.ps idl.eps

You can use epstool either on a Linux/Unix box or in Windows under cygwin.

For epstool, see: http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/gsview/epstool.htm

To create a high-quality .png file from an .eps file:

gs -sDEVICE=png256 -r300 -dBATCH -dNOPAUSE -sEPSCrop -q sOutputFile=idl.png idl.eps

For ghostscript (gs) see: http://pages.cs.wisc.edu/~ghost/doc/AFPL/index.htm

Finally, I have an idl procedure eps to png.pro which does the creation of a high-quality .png file. It works on both Windows and Linux/Unix (but requires ghostscript to be installed.) Here it is:

```
:$Name: $
;$Id: eps_to_png.pro,v 1.7 2007/07/30 15:17:31 wgallery Exp $
 NAME:
 eps_to_png
 PURPOSE:
 To convert an postscript plot file (.ps or .eps) to a Portable
Network Graphics
 file (.png).
 CATEGORY:
 Graphics
 CALLING SEQUENCE:
 eps_to_png, filename, error, delete = delete, resolution =
resolution, true = true
 INPUTS:
 filename = string: fully qualified name of the postscript file.
The .png file will have
    the same base name but with .ps or .eps replaced with .png.
KEYWORD PARAMETERS:
 delete: if set and spawn executes sucessfully, then delete the .eps
file
; resolution: int: resolution of the .png file, in pixels-per-inch,
default = 300
; true: if set, then the .png file is in 24 bit truecolor. Default: 8
bit color.
 OUTPUTS:
; error: 0: no error occured, 1: an error occured in processing
```

```
PROCEDURE:
 This procedure should work on either Windows or Unix (Linix)
platforms that have the
; program ghostscript installed (program name: Windows=gswin32c.exe,
Unix=gs). It runs
: ghostscript with the proper parameters to convert the postscript
file (.ps or .eps) to
; a .png file. The resolution of the .png file is by default 300
pixels-per-inch which
; is sufficient for inclusion in Word or Powerpoint documents. For
multipage .ps files,
; each page will be sent to spearate file with a sequence number
before the .png. E.g.,
; a 3 page .ps file named foo.ps will produce foo_01.png, foo 02.png,
and foo_03.png.
 MODIFICATION HISTORY:
 Created:
   Oct. 31, 2006 William Gallery, AER, Inc wgallery@aer.com
   Jan. 31, 2006 William Gallery,
      Added capability of converting multipage .ps file to
sequential .png files
pro eps_to_png, filename, error, delete = delete, resolution =
resolution, true = true
error = 0
;;Check that the file exists
r = file test(filename, /read)
if r ne 1 then begin
  print, 'Error: file does not exist or is not readable, file: ',
filename
  error = 1
  return
endif
::Separate the file root from the extension
separate filename parts, filename, name = name, ext = ext, path =
path, drive = drive
if ext ne 'eps' and ext ne 'ps' then begin
  print, 'Error: file does not have .eps or .ps extention, file: ',
filename
  error = 1
  return
endif
```

```
::Get the absolute path: the relative path will not work on Windows
path = file_expand_path(path)
::In Windows, file expand path prepends the drive so don't include it
again
case ext of
 'eps': png_filename = path+path_sep()+name+'.png'
 'ps': png filename = path+path sep()+name+' %02d.png' ;add sequence
number
endcase
case strupcase(!version.os_family) of
 'UNIX': qs name = 'qs'
 'WINDOWS': gs_name = 'gswin32c.exe'
 else: begin
   print, 'OS not recognized, OS: ', !version.os family
   error = 1
   return
 end
endcase
::Options for the gs command. Note: capitalization is important
if n_elements(resolution) gt 0 then res = strtrim(fix(resolution), 2)
else res = '300'
if keyword set(true) at 0 then out dev = 'png16m' else out dev =
'png256'
gs_options = ['-sDEVICE='+out_dev, '-r'+res, '-dBATCH', '-dNOPAUSE '.
'-sEPSCrop ']
;;Run spawn with the /noshell option to make it run faster.
;;(Note: in this form, it hangs idl!!!????)
; cmd_ns = [gs_name, gs_options, '-sOutputFile='+png_filename,
filename1
; spawn, cmd ns, /noshell, $
     sp_out, sp_err_out, $
     count = sp count, exit status = exit status
cmd = gs name+' '+strjoin(gs options, ' ')+$
   '-sOutputFile='+png_filename+' '+$
   file expand path(filename)
case strupcase(!version.os_family) of
 'UNIX': begin
   spawn, cmd, sp_out, sp_err_out, $
        count = sp_count, exit_status = exit_status
 end
 'WINDOWS': begin
```