NAME

hpgl2gif, hpgl2ppm, hpgl2bmp, hpgl2png, hpgl2tiff, hpgl2pdf, hpgl2cps – convert HPGL plot file to GIF, PPM, BMP, PNG or TIFF image, PDF or colour PostScript file

SYNOPSIS

DESCRIPTION

Each of these programs interprets the HPGL instructions stored in the *hpglfile*, or the standard input if no file is specified, and generates output in the appropriate format. The output is on the standard output, which should be redirected to a file.

The programs act as a front end to various filters, mostly in the emuhpgl(1) suite and the netpbm package, to carry the HPGL though the necessary sequence of conversions to the desired final format. The emuhpgl(1) programs emulate only a small subset of the full HPGL, which is adequate for handling output from programs like analysis(1) and layout(1).

The output graphics are in an aspect ratio equivalent to what would be produced by an HP plotter on A-size $(8.5 \times 11'')$ paper.

Options

−p *colour,...*

Sets colours for various pens, up to 8 in all. Each *colour* can be a name without spaces, as in the file /usr/neuro/lib/rgb.txt, or hexadecimal values as #FFAA99. The default is to use the colours specified in the SCRPENS environment variable. You can also use -p bw or -p wb for a faster rendering of a simple black on white or white on black bitmap image.

−**b** colour

Sets the image background colour (default is white).

-h height

Sets the image height in pixels (default is 400).

−w width

Sets the image width in pixels (default is 520). If only one of $-\mathbf{h}$ or $-\mathbf{w}$ is given, the other is set proportionally. For the hpgl2pdf and hpgl2cps commands, the height and width are specified in decipoints, rather than pixels, and the default size is 7920×6120 , which corresponds to a US A-size sheet of letter paper in landscape orientation. You can use $-\mathbf{w}$ 8420 $-\mathbf{h}$ 5950 for A4 landscape.

-G Causes a cleaner, but slower rendering, using the GhostScript (gs(1)) PostScript emulator. This also causes lines to be rendered somewhat thicker than the default width of a single pixel. The hpgl2pdf and hpgl2cps commands ignore this option, as the former always uses gs(1) to render the PDF, and the latter doesn't render the PostScript. hpgl2cps produces a tweaked version of the output of hpgl2psc, in which the pens select colours rather than simple shades of gray.

--help

Causes the program to output a summary of command usage and options.

Emulpgl Options

The following options will be passed directly to the initial HPGL conversion program, which is hpgl2ras, hpgl2xpm or hpgl2psc.

-t Causes text to be suppressed.

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$-\mathbf{f}[vfont]$

Causes text to be rendered as a series of line segments, using the specified *vfont* to select a variable Hershey font, or by default, a font approximating the default font on HP plotters.

- -r Causes the image to be reduced to 72% of its linear size, and rotated so that it appears in portrait orientation on the upper part of a letter sized page. This option only has an effect on the hpgl2pdf and hpgl2cps commands.
- -m Merges together multiple unconnected line segments into a single path, rather than stroking each one separately. This option only has an effect on the *hpgl2cps* command, and possibly on *hpgl2pdf* as well, depending on how GhostScript renders the PS into a PDF.

-A, -B, -A3,

Adjust the coordinate system and aspect ratio to correspond to the plotter's defaults for that page size. The default page size can also be changed by setting the environment variable **HPGLPAGE** to one of the above page sizes. If you use one of these, you will probably also want to adjust the rendered image size using **-h** and **-w** options, to get the right proportions for the chosen page size.

FILES

/usr/neuro/lib/rgb.txt X11 colour database

SEE ALSO

layout(1), analysis(1), emuhpgl(1) (for hpgl2ras, hpgl2xpm and hpgl2psc), ras2xbm(1), xpmtoppm(1), xbmtopbm(1), ppmtogif(1), ppmtobmp(1), pnmtopng(1), pnmtotiff(1), gs(1)

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