5.4. Generate/import EPS file and page header

5.4.1.
Use -eps to generate an EPS file, which conforms to EPSF-3.0 standard. The EPS file can be included in other document such as TeX, Microsoft Word, or Adobe Illustrator in which you can edit the image. The best is Illustrator. You can always use Illustrator to transform EPS to other formats or simply copy and paste to other programs (Word, Power Point, etc).

Microsoft does not seem to like EPS, so you will have to use and select a PostScript printer when include it in Word, and use -epsms instead of -eps to generate the EPS file. Besides, You can NOT preview it properly, although the final print-out is OK.

5.4.2.
To import an EPS file, use @[EP] or @[EPSfilename]. For page header, enter the name of EPS file in the menu option.

5.4.3.
For all EPS files, either generated by CNPRINT or to be imported to CNPRINT, you need to adjust the BoundingBox at line 4 in the EPS file (except for Illustrator 9.0 or later), otherwise it may be placed outside the print/display range by CNPRINT or other programs.

In BoundingBox, llx and lly are the x and y coordinates of the lower-left corner, urx and ury are the x and y coordinates of the upper-right corner (relative to lower-left corner of the paper). The unit is point (1 inch = 72 points) and the numbers must be integers. You may print the EPS out or use PostScript viewer to get the numbers.

5.4.4.
To import an EPS file into CNPRINT, you also need to leave enough space for the imported image. CNPRINT will use the position of the @[EP] marker as the lower-left corner of the imported image.

5.5. Character/word frequency statistics

The module is not distributed with regular release for UNIX, please contact author to get it.

To activate this function, use -ttt or -tttt options (-ttt excludes symbols), then you will be asked to do either character or word statistics. To do word statistics, you need to prepare a GB (or BIG5, JIS, KSC) file, called Keyword File, containing the key words you want to know the frequencies in a document. The following guidelines must be followed in preparing the key word file:

a. one word per line;
b. each line must be terminated by a hard return (i.e., by pressing "return" or "enter" key);
c. ASCII space is ignored but non-ASCII space is considered to be part of the key word.

You can use -k=filename option to specify the key word file, or enter the filename when asked.

The results can be printed, saved in PS file, or saved in a GB/BIG5/JIS/KSC file. The output for character frequency looks like:

```
32. 后那票小已3 83 1.44/39.90%
|                 |  |   |    |__ total percentage adding to the CURRENT ones
|                 |  |   |_______ actual percentage of THE CURRENT ONE(S)
|                 |  |___________ total usages adding to the CURRENT ones
|                 |______________ actual useage of THE CURRENT ONE(S)
|_________________________ the number of all previous characters - 1
```

I expect you give proper credit if you publish your results generated with this function.

5.6. GB(HZ)<->B5 conversion

HZ<->B5 is actually HZ<->GB<->B5.

There are two modes, "char mapping" and "phrase mapping". The "char mapping" mode is the same as used in most existing programs. Due to the "non one-to-one" nature of GB<->B5 mapping, the drawback of is obvious. The "phrase mapping" or "word mapping" mode allows you to map "phrase to phrase", which partially solves the problem of "non one-to-one". CNPRINT supports both modes, with "phrase mapping" having higher priority.

All mapping data should be in one or two files, stored under a directory refered to by HBFPATH, or selected with "-k=tablefile" option. The file name(s) can be specified in "cnprint.cmd".

For "char mapping" data, one may use the table in HC package by Young & Lee (also a supplemental table). For "phrase mapping", the table from "wordg2b" (pub/software/unix/convert) can be used. The tables are copyrighted (see the table file).

You may construct a table yourself according to rules detailed in "cnprint.technotes".