NAME

      HSH2HB − Expand the hash of a Hebrew text string into LaTeX for typesetting the string.

SYNOPSIS

      CALL HSH2HB(MXHASH,CHASH,VHASH,MXHSTR, LHSTR,HSTR,RC)

MXHASH	is the INTEGER*4 dimensioned length of CHASH and VHASH
CHASH(MXHASH)	is the INTEGER*1 vector of letter numbers
VHASH(MXHASH)	is the INTEGER*1 vector of vowel numbers
MXHSTR	is the INTEGER*4 dimensioned length of HSTR
LHSTR	is the INTEGER*4 number of ASCII characters in HSTR
HSTR(MXHSTR)	is the CHARACTER*1 LaTeX string returned
RC	is the INTEGER*4 return code; see below

WARNING

      This routine copies bytes into HSTR without checking for an overflow of its dimension, so if the string is too short a subscript out of range error will occur. To guard against this eventuality would greatly complicate the code and significantly impact its performance.

DESCRIPTION

      For each pair i of (consonant,vowel) codes (CHASH(i),VHASH(i)) this routine generates a LaTeX command to typeset the corresponding Hebrew letter.

SEE ALSO

      HB2HSH hashes a LaTeX string for setting Hebrew into codes representing the Hebrew letters.

DIAGNOSTICS

      These are the values of RC that can be returned.

0	all went well
m	the m'th character hash contains an illegal consonant|vowel|trope number, or trope coordinate

NOTES

      The document "Homebrew Hebrew" describes Hebrew typesetting.

LINKAGE

      gfortran   source.f   −L${HOME}/lib   −lmisc

AUTHOR

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EXAMPLE

```
      CHARACTER*1 HSTR(20)
      INTEGER*1 CHASH/32/,VHASH/6/
      INTEGER*4 RC
      CALL HSH2HB(1,CHASH,VHASH,20, LHSTR,HSTR,RC)
      PRINT *,(HSTR(K),K=1,LHSTR),RC
      STOP
      END
```

This example produced the following output:

```
unix[1] a.out
\patach{resh}          0
unix[2]
```

The letter number 32 corresponds to a resh and the vowel number 6 corresponds to a patach. The return code 0 shows that the translation was successful.