

# The **mhsetup** package<sup>\*</sup>

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2004/10/10

## Abstract

The **mhsetup** package provides tools for a L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X programming environment similar to the one described in **expl3** on CTAN although not as extensive. It is a required part of both the **mathtools** and **empheq** packages.

## 1 The new internal syntax

The L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 package **l3csetup** defines the command `\InternalSyntaxOn` which makes `_` and `:` letters and then automatically restores the category codes at the end of the package. This usually works fine but when you try to load **amstext** you will experience that T<sub>E</sub>X goes into an infinite loop. Packages containing code like `\@for\@tempa:=\@tempb\do{\dots}` will not work correctly either, thus we provide an alternative version here with the pair of commands `\MHInternalSyntaxOn` and `\MHInternalSyntaxOff`. They are to be used only as a pair, because `\MHInternalSyntaxOn` defines `\MHInternalSyntaxOff` so that it restores the category codes correctly.

## 2 Handling optional arguments

The standard behavior of scanning for optional arguments in L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X allows any number of spaces preceding the optional argument and that is not always good in math. For that reason **amsmath** makes sure that commands like `\backslash` disallows spaces before the optional argument but at the same time it fails to provide “safe” environments. What would you expect from the following input?

```
\[  
 \begin{gathered}  
 [v] = 100 \\  
 [t] = 200  
 \end{gathered}  
\]
```

L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X will see the `[v]` as an optional argument of **gathered** and use it. In this case the test inside **gathered** checks if it's a `t` or `b` and if it's neither it'll choose

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<sup>\*</sup>This package has version number v1.0b, last revised on 2004/10/10.

\vcenter internally. So you get no warning, only missing output. Another example, this time from the `empheq` package used with its `overload` option: If preceding spaces are allowed, the input

```
\begin{gather}
[a] = [b]
\end{gather}
```

results in the rather strange error message

```
! Package keyval Error: a undefined.
```

When using `\newcommand` etc. for defining commands and environments with optional arguments, the peek ahead is done by `\kernel@ifnextchar` (since L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X release 2003/12/01, else `\@ifnextchar`) and it is *hardwired at definition time* by `\@xargdef`. With the commands `\MHPrecedingSpacesOff` and `\MHPrecedingSpacesOn` mhsetup provides an interface to define commands and environments where the optional argument cannot have preceding spaces. You simply wrap them around the definitions:

```
\MHPrecedingSpacesOff
\newenvironment*{test}[1][default]{Start, arg: (#1)}{Ending.}
\MHPrecedingSpacesOn
\begin{test}
[text]
\end{test}
\begin{test}[text]
\end{test}
```

Start, arg: (default) [text] Ending. Start, arg: (text) Ending.

It is of somewhat limited use in commands (control words in T<sub>E</sub>X terminology), because T<sub>E</sub>X discards the spaces. The exception is *control symbols* where T<sub>E</sub>X obeys following spaces but there are rather few of them available. All is not lost however. In the `aligned` environment from `amsmath` (shown below) a command is used as argument grabber.

```
\newenvironment{aligned}{%
\let\@testopt\alignsafe@testopt
\aligned@a
}%
\crcr\egroup
\restorecolumn@
\egroup
}
\newcommand{\aligned@a}[1][c]{\start@aligned{#1}\m@ne}
```

By applying our trick on the grabber function, we get a space obeying version:

```
\MHPrecedingSpacesOff
\renewcommand*\aligned@a[1][c]{\start@aligned{#1}\m@ne}
\MHPrecedingSpacesOn
```

This way a nested `aligned` environment is still safe from empty first cells.

### 3 First bits of a new programming environment

1 <\*package>

#### 3.1 The new internal syntax

```
\MHInternalSyntaxOn  
\MHInternalSyntaxOff  
1 Almost copy of \InternalSyntaxOn.  
2 \def\MHInternalSyntaxOn{  
3   \edef\MHInternalSyntaxOff{  
4     \catcode`\noexpand`=\the\catcode`\~\relax  
5     \catcode`\noexpand`=\the\catcode`\_ \relax  
6     \catcode`\noexpand`^I=\the\catcode`\^I\relax  
7     \catcode`\noexpand`@=\the\catcode`\@\relax  
8     \catcode`\noexpand`:=\the\catcode`\:\relax  
9     \catcode`\noexpand`_= \the\catcode`\_\relax  
10    \endlinechar=\the\endlinechar\relax  
11  }%  
12  \catcode`\~=10\relax  
13  \catcode`\_ =9\relax  
14  \catcode`\^I=9\relax  
15  \makeatletter  
16  \catcode`\_=11\relax  
17  \catcode`\:=11\relax  
18  \endlinechar=' %  
19  \relax  
20 }  
21 \MHInternalSyntaxOn  
22 \AtEndOfPackage{\MHInternalSyntaxOff}
```

#### 3.2 Programming tools

The whole idea is to provide programming tools that are convenient but not yet widely available. I hope this'll be obsolete soon!

Firstly we setup a few helper functions.

\MH\_let:NwN An alias for \let.

23 \let\MH\_let:NwN \let

\MH\_let:cN This one takes a \csname-\endcsname name and \lets it to a single macro. We'll use this to setup our conditionals.

24 \def\MH\_let:cN #1#2{  
25 \expandafter\MH\_let:NwN \csname#1\endcsname#2}

\MH\_let:cc This one has takes a \csname-\endcsname name and \lets it to another \csname-\endcsname name. To be used in constructions with weird characters like \* or alike in them and can take a \global prefix if wanted (we want that later on).

26 \def\MH\_let:cc #1#2{  
27 \expandafter\MH\_let:NwN\csname#1\expandafter\endcsname  
28 \csname#2\endcsname}

\MH\_new\_boolean:n Sets up conditionals. For instance

```
\MH_set_boolean_F:n  
\MH_set_boolean_T:n  
\MH_if_boolean:nTF  
\MH_if_boolean:nT  
\MH_if_boolean:nF
```

defines the boolean  $\langle name \rangle$  but also the conditional  $\backslash if\_boolean_{-} \langle name \rangle$ : to be used in the ordinary

```
\if_boolean_{-} \langle name \rangle:
  \langle true code \rangle
\else:
  \langle false code \rangle
\fi:
```

There is also a more “LATEX-like” interface available by using the commands

```
\MH_if_boolean:nT{\langle name \rangle}{\langle arg \rangle}
```

which will execute the argument if the current value of the boolean is ‘true’ while

```
\MH_if_boolean:nF{\langle name \rangle}{\langle arg \rangle}
```

is the equivalent with ‘false’. Finally we have

```
\MH_if_boolean:nTF{\langle name \rangle}{\langle true code \rangle}{\langle false code \rangle}.
```

This is the interface I have used in this package.

Initially  $\backslash if\_boolean_{-} \langle name \rangle$ : is ‘false’. This can be changed by saying

```
TeX: \boolean_{-} \langle name \rangle_true: or
LATEX: \MH_set_boolean_T:n{\langle name \rangle}
```

and changed back again by

```
TeX: \boolean_{-} \langle name \rangle_false: or
LATEX: \MH_set_boolean_F:n{\langle name \rangle}
```

And yes, we’re also using alternative names for  $\backslash else$  and  $\backslash fi$  now. That way a simple search and replace will be all that is needed for this package to be a certified LATEX3 package (well, maybe a little more is needed, but not much).

```
29 \def\MH_new_boolean:n #1{
30   \expandafter\@ifdefinable\csname if_boolean_#1:\endcsname{
31     \cnamedef{boolean_#1_true:}
32     {\MH_let:cN{if_boolean_#1:}\iftrue}
33     \cnamedef{boolean_#1_false:}
34     {\MH_let:cN{if_boolean_#1:}\iffalse}
35     \cnameuse{boolean_#1_false:}%
36   }
37 }
38 \def\MH_set_boolean_F:n #1{ \cnameuse{boolean_#1_false:} }
39 \def\MH_set_boolean_T:n #1{ \cnameuse{boolean_#1_true:} }
40 \def\MH_if_boolean:nTF #1{
41   \cnameuse{if_boolean_#1:}
42   \expandafter\@firstoftwo
43 \else:
44   \expandafter\@secondoftwo
45 \fi:
46 }
47 \def\MH_if_boolean:nT #1{
48   \cnameuse{if_boolean_#1:}
49   \expandafter\@firstofone
```

```

50  \else:
51    \expandafter\@gobble
52  \fi:
53 }
54 \def\MH_if_boolean:nF #1{
55   \nameuse{if_boolean_#1:}
56   \expandafter\@gobble
57 \else:
58   \expandafter\@firstofone
59 \fi:
60 }

\if:w Copies of TEX primitives.
\if_meaning:NN 61 \@ifundefined{if:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if:w =\if}={}
\else: 62 \@ifundefined{if_meaning:NN}{\MH_let:NwN \if_meaning:NN =\ifx}={}
\fi: 63 \@ifundefined{else:}{\MH_let:NwN \else:=\else}={}
\if_num:w 64 \@ifundefined{fi:}{\MH_let:NwN \fi:=\fi}={}
\if_dim:w 65 \@ifundefined{if_num:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if_num:w =\ifnum}={}
\if_case:w 66 \@ifundefined{if_dim:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if_dim:w =\ifdim}={}
\or: 67 \@ifundefined{if_case:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if_case:w =\ifcase}={}
68 \@ifundefined{or:}{\MH_let:NwN \or:=\or}={}

\MH_cs_to_str:N Strip off the backslash of a macro name.
69 \def\MH_cs_to_str:N {\expandafter\@gobble\string}

\MH_protected: We might as well make use of some of the extended features from  $\varepsilon$ -TEX. We use
\MH_setlength:dn \dimexpr for some simple calculations as it saves a lot of the scanning that goes on
\MH_addtolength:dn inside calc. The \protected primitive comes in handy when we want to declare
a robust command, that cannot be ‘robustified’ with \DeclareRobustCommand. If we don’t have  $\varepsilon$ -TEX we’ll just let our private macros be aliases for the less
effective alternatives.
70 \@ifundefined{eTeXversion}
71 {
72   \MH_let:NwN \MH_protected:\relax
73   \def\MH_setlength:dn{\setlength}
74   \def\MH_addtolength:dn{\addtolength}
75 }
76 {
77   \MH_let:NwN \MH_protected:\protected
78   \def\MH_setlength:dn #1#2{\#1=\dimexpr#2\relax\relax}
79   \def\MH_addtolength:dn #1#2{\advance#1 \dimexpr#2\relax\relax}
80 }

\MH_keyval_alias_withAddon:nnnn A way to make aliases with keyval. This will come in handy later.
81 \def\MH_keyval_alias_withAddon:nnnn #1#2#3#4{
82   \namedef{KV@#1#2}{\nameuse{KV@#1#3}#4}
83   \namedef{KV@#1#2#0default}{\nameuse{KV@#1#3#0default}#4}
84 \def\MH_keyval_alias:nnn #1#2#3{
85   \MH_keyval_alias_withAddon:nnnn {#1}{#2}{#3}{}}

\MH_use_choice_i:nnnn I need to be able to pick up individual arguments in a list of four (similar to
\MH_use_choice_ii:nnnn \@secondoftwo).
\MH_use_choice_iii:nnnn 86 \def\MH_use_choice_i:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#1}
\MH_use_choice_iv:nnnn

```

```

87 \def\MH_use_choice_ii:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#2}
88 \def\MH_use_choice_iii:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#3}
89 \def\MH_use_choice_iv:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#4}

\MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn Scanning for the next character but disallow spaces.
  \MH_nospace_nextchar:
  \MH_nospace_testopt:nn
\MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n
  \MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn {
    \MH_nospace_nextchar:NN \if_meaning:NN \let:NwN \reserved@d=\#1
    \def\reserved@a{#2}
    \def\reserved@b{#3}
    \futurelet\@let@token\MH_nospace_nextchar:
  }
  \def\MH_nospace_nextchar:{%
    \if_meaning:NN \let@token\reserved@d
      \MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn \reserved@b\reserved@a
    \fi:
    \reserved@b
  }
  \long\def\MH_nospace_testopt:nn #1#2{%
    \MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn[%
      {#1}%
      {#1[{#2}]}%
    ]%
  }
  \def\MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n #1{%
    \if_meaning:NN \protect\@typeset@protect
      \expandafter\MH_nospace_testopt:nn
    \else:
      \x@protect#1
    \fi:
  }
}

\kernel@ifnextchar The code for the space sensitive peek ahead.
\MH_kernel_xargdef:nwwn 114 \@ifundefined{kernel@ifnextchar}{}
\MH_nospace_xargdef:nwwn 115 { \MH Let:NwN \kernel@ifnextchar \@ifnextchar{}{}}
  \MHPrecedingSpacesOff 116 {}
  \MHPrecedingSpacesOn 117 \MH Let:NwN \MH_kernel_xargdef:nwwn \xargdef
  118 \long\def\MH_nospace_xargdef:nwwn #1[#2] [#3]#4{%
    \ifdefinable#1{%
      \expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter{%
        \expandafter
        \MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n
        \expandafter
        #1
        \csname\string#1\endcsname
        {#3}%
      }%
      \expandafter\@yargdef
      \csname\string#1\endcsname
      \tw@%
      {#2}%
      {#4}}}}
  132 \providecommand*\MHPrecedingSpacesOff{%
  133   \MH Let:NwN \xargdef \MH_nospace_xargdef:nwwn
  134 }
  135 \providecommand*\MHPrecedingSpacesOn{%
  136   \MH Let:NwN \xargdef \MH_kernel_xargdef:nwwn

```

137 }

138 ⟨/package⟩