

# The mhsetup package\*

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2010/01/21

## Abstract

The `mhsetup` package provides tools for a  $\LaTeX$  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.

The description below was made before the extensive changes made to the `expl3` code available from the LaTeX Project website.

## 1 The new internal syntax

The  $\LaTeX$ 3 package `l3dcs` 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  $\TeX$  goes into an infinite loop. Packages containing code like `\@for\@tempa:=\@tempb\do{...}` 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.

```
\MHInternalSyntaxOn
\MHInternalSyntaxOff
```

## 2 Handling optional arguments

The standard behavior of scanning for optional arguments in  $\LaTeX$  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 `\` 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}
```

---

\*This package has version number v1.2a, last revised on 2010/01/21.

`\]`

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 `\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
\MHPrecedingSpacesOn
```

```
\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
}{%
\crr\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>
2 \ProvidesPackage{mhsetup}%
3 [2010/01/21 v1.2a programming setup (MH)]

```

#### 3.1 The new internal syntax

```

\MHInternalSyntaxOn Almost copy of \InternalSyntaxOn.
\MHInternalSyntaxOff
4 \def\MHInternalSyntaxOn{
5   \edef\MHInternalSyntaxOff{%
6     \catcode'\noexpand\~=\the\catcode'\~\relax
7     \catcode'\noexpand\ =\the\catcode'\ \relax
8     \catcode'\noexpand\^^I=\the\catcode'\^^I\relax
9     \catcode'\noexpand\@=\the\catcode'\@\relax
10    \catcode'\noexpand\:=\the\catcode'\:\relax
11    \catcode'\noexpand\_=\the\catcode'\_\relax
12    \endlinechar=\the\endlinechar\relax
13  }%
14  \catcode'\~=10\relax
15  \catcode'\ =9\relax
16  \catcode'\^^I=9\relax
17  \makeatletter
18  \catcode'\_=11\relax
19  \catcode'\:=11\relax
20  \endlinechar=' %
21  \relax
22 }
23 \MHInternalSyntaxOn
24 \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`.  
`25 \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.  
`26 \def\MH_let:cN #1#2{`  
`27 \expandafter\MH_let:NwN \csname#1\endcsname#2}`

`\MH_let:cc` This one has takes a `\csname-\endcsname` name and `\lets` it to a 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).  
`28 \def\MH_let:cc #1#2{`  
`29 \expandafter\MH_let:NwN\csname#1\expandafter\endcsname`  
`30 \csname#2\endcsname}`

`\MH_new_boolean:n` Sets up conditionals. For instance  
`\MH_set_boolean_F:n` `\MH_new_boolean:n {\langle name \rangle}`  
`\MH_set_boolean_T:n`  
`\MH_if_boolean:nTF` defines the boolean `\langle name \rangle` but also the conditional `\if_boolean_\langle name \rangle`: to be  
`\MH_if_boolean:nT` used in the ordinary  
`\MH_if_boolean:nF`

```

\if_boolean_<name>:
  <true code>
\else:
  <>false code>
\fi:

```

There is also a more “L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-like” interface available by using the commands

```
\MH_if_boolean:nT{<name>}{<arg>}
```

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

```
\MH_if_boolean:nF{<name>}{<arg>}
```

is the equivalent with ‘false’. Finally we have

```
\MH_if_boolean:nTF{<name>}{<true code>}{<>false code>}
```

This is the interface I have used in this package.

Initially `\if_boolean_<name>`: is ‘false’. This can be changed by saying

```

TEX: \boolean_<name>_true: or
LATEX: \MH_set_boolean_T:n{<name>}

```

and changed back again by

```

TEX: \boolean_<name>_false: or
LATEX: \MH_set_boolean_F:n{<name>}

```

And yes, we're also using alternative names for `\else` and `\fi` now. That way a simple search and replace will be all that is needed for this package to be a certified L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X3 package (well, maybe a little more is needed, but not much).

```

31 \def\MH_new_boolean:n #1{
32   \expandafter\ifdefinable\csname if_boolean_#1:\endcsname{
33     \namedef{boolean_#1_true:}
34       {\MH_let:cN{if_boolean_#1:}\iftrue}
35     \namedef{boolean_#1_false:}
36       {\MH_let:cN{if_boolean_#1:}\iffalse}
37     \nameuse{boolean_#1_false:}%
38   }
39 }
40 \def\MH_set_boolean_F:n #1{ \nameuse{boolean_#1_false:} }
41 \def\MH_set_boolean_T:n #1{ \nameuse{boolean_#1_true:} }
42 \def\MH_if_boolean:nTF #1{
43   \nameuse{if_boolean_#1:}
44   \expandafter\@firstoftwo
45   \else:
46   \expandafter\@secondoftwo
47   \fi:
48 }
49 \def\MH_if_boolean:nT #1{
50   \nameuse{if_boolean_#1:}
51   \expandafter\@firstofone
52   \else:
53   \expandafter\@gobble
54   \fi:
55 }
56 \def\MH_if_boolean:nF #1{
57   \nameuse{if_boolean_#1:}
58   \expandafter\@gobble
59   \else:
60   \expandafter\@firstofone
61   \fi:
62 }

```

`\if:w` Copies of T<sub>E</sub>X primitives.

```

\if_meaning:NN 63 \@ifundefined{if:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if:w =\if}{-}
\else:         64 \@ifundefined{if_meaning:NN}{\MH_let:NwN \if_meaning:NN =\ifx}{-}
\fi:          65 \@ifundefined{else:}{\MH_let:NwN \else: =\else}{-}
\if_num:w     66 \@ifundefined{fi:}{\MH_let:NwN \fi: =\fi}{-}
\if_dim:w     67 \AtBeginDocument{
\if_case:w    68   \@ifundefined{if_num:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if_num:w =\ifnum}{-}
\or:          69   \@ifundefined{if_dim:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if_dim:w =\ifdim}{-}
              70   \@ifundefined{if_case:w}{\MH_let:NwN \if_case:w =\ifcase}{-}
              71 }
              72 \@ifundefined{or:}{\MH_let:NwN \or: =\or}{-}

```

`\MH_cs_to_str:N` Strip off the backslash of a macro name.

```
73 \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.

```
74 \ifundefined{eTeXversion}
75 {
76   \MH_let:NwN \MH_protected:\relax
77   \def\MH_setlength:dn{\setlength}
78   \def\MH_addtolength:dn{\addtolength}
79 }
80 {
81   \MH_let:NwN \MH_protected:\protected
82   \def\MH_setlength:dn #1#2{#1=\dimexpr#2\relax\relax}
83   \def\MH_addtolength:dn #1#2{\advance#1 \dimexpr#2\relax\relax}
84 }
```

`\MH_keyval_alias_with_addon:nnnn` A way to make aliases with keyval. This will come in handy later.

```
\MH_keyval_alias:nnn 85 \def\MH_keyval_alias_with_addon:nnnn #1#2#3#4{
86   \@namedef{KV@#1@#2}{\@nameuse{KV@#1@#3}#4}
87   \@namedef{KV@#1@#2@default}{\@nameuse{KV@#1@#3@default}#4}}
88 \def\MH_keyval_alias:nnn #1#2#3{
89   \MH_keyval_alias_with_addon: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 90 \def\MH_use_choice_i:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#1}
\MH_use_choice_iv:nnnn 91 \def\MH_use_choice_ii:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#2}
92 \def\MH_use_choice_iii:nnnn #1#2#3#4{#3}
93 \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: 94 \long\def\MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn #1#2#3{
\MH_nospace_testopt:nn 95   \MH_let:NwN\reserved@d=~#1
\MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n 96   \def\reserved@a{#2}
97   \def\reserved@b{#3}
98   \futurelet\@let@token\MH_nospace_nextchar:
99 }
100 \def\MH_nospace_nextchar:{
101   \if_meaning:NN \@let@token\reserved@d
102   \MH_let:NwN \reserved@b\reserved@a
103   \fi:
104   \reserved@b
105 }
106 \long\def\MH_nospace_testopt:nn #1#2{
107   \MH_nospace_ifnextchar:Nnn[
```

```

108     {#1}
109     {#1[#{#2}]}
110 }
111 \def\MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n #1{
112   \if_meaning:NN \protect\@typeset@protect
113   \expandafter\MH_nospace_testopt:nn
114   \else:
115     \@x@protect#1
116   \fi:
117 }

\kernel@ifnextchar The code for the space sensitive peek ahead.
\MH_kernel_xargdef:nwn 118 \@ifundefined{kernel@ifnextchar}
\MH_nospace_xargdef:nwn 119 {\MH_let:NwN \kernel@ifnextchar \@ifnextchar}
\MHPrecedingSpacesOff 120 {}
\MHPrecedingSpacesOn 121 \MH_let:NwN \MH_kernel_xargdef:nwn \@xargdef
122 \long\def\MH_nospace_xargdef:nwn #1[#2][#3]#4{
123   \@ifdefinable#1{
124     \expandafter\def\expandafter#1\expandafter{
125       \expandafter
126       \MH_nospace_protected_testopt:n
127       \expandafter
128       #1
129       \csname\string#1\endcsname
130       {#3}}
131     \expandafter\@yargdef
132     \csname\string#1\endcsname
133     \tw@
134     {#2}
135     {#4}}}}
136 \providecommand*\MHPrecedingSpacesOff{
137   \MH_let:NwN \@xargdef \MH_nospace_xargdef:nwn
138 }
139 \providecommand*\MHPrecedingSpacesOn{
140   \MH_let:NwN \@xargdef \MH_kernel_xargdef:nwn
141 }

\MH_group_align_safe_begin:
\MH_group_align_safe_end: 142 \def \MH_group_align_safe_begin: {\iffalse{\fi\ifnum0='}\fi}
143 \def \MH_group_align_safe_end: {\ifnum0='}\fi}

144 </package>

```