

The `pcatcode` package functionality would work best if it were built into the $\text{\LaTeX}2_{\epsilon}$ kernel, but it cannot be usefully added to the kernel now without adversely affecting document compatibility across different systems. This package therefore modifies one or two of the low-level package-loading functions defined by the kernel. Theoretically speaking, the `pcatcode` package itself has to guard against the kind of catcode problems that it is intended to circumvent. If you would like a nice little \TeX nician's exercise, try your hand, before looking at the code of the `pcatcode` package, at the task that I set for myself: find the minimal set of catcode assumptions that one has to make before attempting to establish normalcy, where normalcy is defined as the state at the end of the \LaTeX kernel, just before the last `\makeatother`. This is the state that may normally be expected at the beginning of a `\documentclass` file, if the \LaTeX format file does not have any extensions (e.g., `babel`) compiled in.

Michael J. Downes, 1958–2003

The `catoptions` Package[☆]

Version 0.2

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Summary The `catoptions` package provides several extensions to the `pcatcode` package. Apart from the tools related to setting up, preserving and restoring category codes, it includes many $(\text{\La})\text{\TeX}$ programming tools and even new list and options processing interfaces. It modifies the \LaTeX kernel's options parsing mechanism to forestall premature expansion of options and values (in the manner of the `xkvltxp` and `kvoptions-patch` packages), so that the `catoptions` package may be loaded even before `\documentclass`. In fact, the package is meant to be loaded on top of other packages, so as to exploit its catcode preserving scheme. Among other reasons, this necessitated the development of the options parsing scheme of this package. Only the catcode and options parsing facilities are treated in this manual; the macro programming interfaces will be covered in the documentation of the `ltxtools` package. The machinery of the `catoptions` package adds no cost to the simple syntax of \LaTeX 's native options parser. Users who are already familiar with \LaTeX 's legacy options processing don't necessarily have to invest the time that is essential in learning the extensive machinery of existing key-value and option parsers, although those other packages (e.g., `xkeyval`, `kvsetkeys`, `kvoptions`, `skeyval`, `rkeyval`, `pgfkeys`, `pgfopts`) contain richer featuresets. Existing packages don't have to be modified to use the features of the `catoptions` package. The `catoptions` package, while maintaining simplicity, does not strip off even one level of outer braces in parsing package options and in list processing. It robustly normalizes key-values and options prior to parsing. The options parsing scheme of the `catoptions` package has been tried as a replacement parser on many packages, including `hyperref`, `cleveref` and `natbib` packages without difficulties.

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[☆]The package is available at <http://www.ctan.org/tex-archive/macros/latex/contrib/catoptions/>.

CONTENTS

1	Motivation	2	6	Options parsing	7
2	Package options	2	7	Normalizing csv and kv lists	11
3	Saving and restituting category codes	3	8	Parsing csv and kv lists	12
4	Future-letting of ‘other’ characters	4	9	Version history	14
5	Setting up package preliminaries	6	Index		15

1 MOTIVATION

My motivation for turning to the `pcatcode` package was to save myself the trouble of declaring category codes at the beginning of my packages. After spending some time on the `pcatcode` package, I discovered I had learnt enough to make changes and additions to some of its macros and functionality. After completing the catcode stuff in the `catoptions` package, I wanted to pass options to the package. If the package is to be loaded on top of other packages, as intended, then its options parsing scheme should be independent of other packages. But realizing the trouble with passing expandable option values to packages and classes via the L^AT_EX kernel’s scheme, I decided to implement modifications to the kernel’s options parser. Apart from the problem of premature expansion of options and values by the L^AT_EX kernel, outer curly braces in option values are lost during parsing. Indeed, the kernel’s option parsing scheme doesn’t recognize option values indicated with the equality sign. And the syntaxes (if not also the semantics) of L^AT_EX3, whose options parser is presumably more robust than that of L^AT_EX 2_ε, calls for additional investment in time that may not be readily affordable to some users.

2 PACKAGE OPTIONS

The `catoptions` package has the options shown in Table 1. The boolean option `verbose` instructs the package to put information onto the log file when existing commands are being redefined by means of, say, the command `\robust@redef` (which has the same syntax with T_EX’s legacy `\def`). This option may be used in the future to provide debugging features for the package.

Table 1: Package options

Option	Default	Meaning
<code>verbose</code>	<code>false</code>	The global boolean switch that determines if information should be logged for some tasks in the package.
<code>usepox</code>	<code>true</code>	The boolean switch that determines if the options parser of <code>catoptions</code> should be used for all options processing of packages loaded after <code>\documentclass</code> even if those packages are based on L ^A T _E X 2 _ε ’s native options processing scheme.

If the `catoptions` package is loaded before `documentclass`, it will invariably use the options processing mechanism of the package (namely, the more robust commands `\XDeclareOption`, `\XExecuteOptions` and `\XProcessOptions` in place of L^AT_EX’s native commands `\DeclareOption`,

`\ExecuteOptions` and `\ProcessOptions`)*. In that case, the legacy commands `\DeclareOption`, `\ExecuteOptions` and `\ProcessOptions` are aliased to `\XDeclareOption`, `\XExecuteOptions` and `\XProcessOptions`, respectively. The latter set of commands do immediately recognize that they have to deal with option functions that are based on the kernel’s semantics. This allows expandable options and option values to be passed via `\documentclass`—if `catoptions` is loaded before `\documentclass`. This also implies that existing packages can use the options parsing scheme of `catoptions` package without modifying the packages.

The option `usepox` directs the package to use the `catoptions`’s options processing scheme for all the packages loaded after `\documentclass`, instead of L^AT_EX’s native options parsing procedures. This allows `catoptions`’s options parsing scheme to be used for existing packages loaded after `\documentclass` without modifying the packages.

Assuming that the options ‘`textstyle`’ and ‘`name`’ belong to an existing package (say, ‘`mypackage`’) to be loaded later, then the following example demonstrates one feature of the `catoptions` package:

Example

```

1 \RequirePackage[verbose, usepox]{catoptions}
2 \documentclass[textstyle=\ttfamily,name={Mr X"avier Sanchez},a4paper,
3   draft,10pt]{article}
4 \usepackage{mypackage}

```

3 SAVING AND RESTITUTING CATEGORY CODES

There are the following user commands for saving and returning category codes of ‘other’ characters to their previous states:

New macros

```

5 \cptnormalcatcodes
6 \cptpushcatcodes
7 \cptpopcatcodes
8 \UseNormalCatcodes
9 \GetCurrentCatcodeSubset
10 \cptfutureletsetup

```

The command `\cptnormalcatcodes` simply resets the category codes of all ‘other’ characters together with those of the space character and `^^I` and `^^J` to their standard values. The command `\cptpushcatcodes` pushes the current category codes for restitution later with `\cptpopcatcodes`. The command `\UseNormalCatcodes` works only in packages and does more than one thing: it calls `\cptpushcatcodes`, `\cptnormalcatcodes` and `\cptfutureletsetup` in that order. At the end of the package, it automatically issues `\cptpopcatcodes` to recover all the category codes earlier pushed. The command `\UseNormalCatcodes` can conveniently be issued at the start of the package and the developer can be assured of access to the standard category codes of all ‘other’ characters together with those of the space character and `^^I` and `^^J`. It should be called only once in a package: subsequent calls will have no effect.

After issuing the command `\GetCurrentCatcodeSubset`, you can do

Example

```

11 \show\currentcatcodesubset

```

*The user interfaces of `\XDeclareOption`, `\XExecuteOptions` and `\XProcessOptions` are similar to those of

to see the current catcode setup. The command `\cptfutureletsetup` is described in Section 4.

Example: `\UseNormalCatcodes`

```
12 \ProvidesPackage{mypackage}[2011/01/16 v0.01]
13 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1995/12/01]
14 \RequirePackage[verbose, usepox]{catoptions}
15 \UseNormalCatcodes
```

4 FUTURE-LETTING OF ‘OTHER’ CHARACTERS

The command `\cptfutureletsetup` defines canonical control sequences to represent the following characters:

Futurelet characters

```
16 space_ exclam! dblquote" hash# dollar$ ampersand&
17 lrquote' lparen( rparen) star* plus+ comma, hyphen- period.
18 slash/ colon: semicolon; less< equal= greater> question? lbracket[
19 rbracket] hat^ underscore_ lquote‘ lbrace{ vert| rbrace} tilde~
20 bslash\
```

However, for efficiency reasons, the canonical control sequences will be defined for only the characters (or their names) appearing in the user-supplied list `\declarefutureletset`, whose syntax is

New macro: `\declarefutureletset`

```
21 \declarefutureletset[<stub>]{<set>}
```

Here, `<set>` is a comma-separated list of names from the ‘other’ characters listed above. The defined commands are prefixed with an optional `<stub>`, whose default value is `fl@`. The defined commands have the syntaxes

Futurelet characters

```
22 \<stub><char>
23 \if<stub><char>
```

For efficiency gains, a call to `\cptfutureletsetup` automatically undefines all the canonical control sequences previously defined with a call to `\cptfutureletsetup`—before the new canonical control sequences are defined.

For instance, with the choices

Example: `\declarefutureletset`

```
24 \declarefutureletset[fl@]{space, star, lbracket}
25 \cptfutureletsetup
```

we have the following commands on hand for testing after `\futurelet`:

`\DeclareOption`, `\ExecuteOptions` and `\ProcessOptions` but they aren’t the same. See Section 6.

New macros: Futurelet commands

```

26 \fl@space      \fl@star      \fl@lbracket
27 \iff@space     \iff@star     \iff@lbracket

```

If any of the commands emanating from concatenating `<stub>` with the name of the character is already defined, an error message is flagged. It should be noted that these commands are available only after issuing the command `\cptfutureletsetup`, which isn't called automatically anywhere by the `catoptions` package. Normally, at `\AtBeginDocument` the `catoptions` package calls the command `\cptrestorecatcodes`, without calling `\cptfutureletsetup`. Calling `\declarefutureletset` and `\cptfutureletsetup` is the user's duty.

The commands `\declarefutureletset` and `\cptfutureletsetup` are decoupled to allow the user to call `\declarefutureletset` only once, and perhaps much earlier, before calling the command `\cptfutureletsetup` as often as desired.

An inefficient call of the form

Example: `\declarefutureletset`

```

28 \declarefutureletset[fl@]{all}

```

where 'all' means that control sequences should be defined for all the available 'other' characters, will define all the following control sequences whenever `\cptfutureletsetup` is called:

Examples: Futurelet commands

```

29 \fl@space      \fl@exclam    \fl@dblquote  \fl@hash
30 \fl@dollar    \fl@ampersand \fl@lquote    \fl@lparen
31 \fl@rparen    \fl@star      \fl@plus      \fl@comma
32 \fl@hyphen    \fl@period    \fl@slash     \fl@colon
33 \fl@semicolon \fl@less      \fl@equal     \fl@greater
34 \fl@question  \fl@lbracket \fl@rbracket  \fl@hat
35 \fl@underscore \fl@lquote   \fl@lbrace   \fl@vert
36 \fl@rbrace    \fl@tilde    \fl@bslash

```

```

37 \iff@space     \iff@exclam   \iff@dblquote \iff@hash
38 \iff@dollar    \iff@ampersand \iff@lquote   \iff@lparen
39 \iff@rparen    \iff@star     \iff@plus     \iff@comma
40 \iff@hyphen    \iff@period   \iff@slash    \iff@colon
41 \iff@semicolon \iff@less     \iff@equal    \iff@greater
42 \iff@question  \iff@lbracket \iff@rbracket \iff@hat
43 \iff@underscore \iff@lquote  \iff@lbrace  \iff@vert
44 \iff@rbrace    \iff@tilde   \iff@bslash

```

This will yield control sequences that may never be needed. While such a facility does exist, using it will be inefficient despite the large capacities of many modern text engines.

The use syntaxes for the commands `\<stub><char>` and `\if<stub><char>` are as follows:

Example: Futurelet characters

```

45 \futurelet\next\cmd *
46 \def\cmd{\ifx\fl@star\next 'I saw star'\else 'I didn't see star'\fi}
47 \def\cmd{\iff@star\next{'I saw star'}{'I didn't see star'}}

```

Notice that `\ifx\fl@comma\next` is a conventional \TeX test, while `\iff1@...` expects two \LaTeX branches (`\@firstoftwo` and `\@secondoftwo`). It may be argued that these commands are needlessly too many and may be defined by means of only two macros. That would appear a valid point, but the commands are meant to be easy to recall and use. If, for example, you are testing for the presence of `\tilde`, you simply do `\iff1@tilde\next{...}{...}`, assuming a `\stubs` of `fl@`.

After setting up `\futurelet` characters with `\cptfutureletsetup`, you can reset active characters to catcode 13 by `\futureletresetactives`.

5 SETTING UP PACKAGE PRELIMINARIES

Every package normally requires some preliminary declarations, such as seen below. The commands `\StyleFilePurpose`, `\StyleFileRCSInfo`, `\StyleFileInfo` and `\SetStyleFileMessages` are defined by the `catoptions` package. All of them have intuitive syntaxes, except the command `\SetStyleFileMessages`, whose syntax is explained below.

Example: Package preliminaries

```
48 \StyleFilePurpose{A collection of useful commands}
49 \StyleFileRCSInfo
50 $Id: mypackage.sty,v 0.1 2011/01/01 09:00:00 My Name Exp $
51 \ProvidesPackage{mypackage}[\StyleFileInfo]
52 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1996/12/01]
53 \SetStyleFileMessages[mypack@]{err}{warn}{info}
```

New macro: `\SetStyleFileMessages`

```
54 \SetStyleFileMessages[\stubs]{err}{warn}{info}
```

Here, `\stubs` is an optional prefix for the three package messages described below. The default value of `\stubs` is the first three characters of the package or class name (`\@currname`) concatenated with the ‘at’ sign ‘@.’ The mandatory arguments `err`, `warn`, and `info` are the suffices for the package error, warning and information messages, respectively.

For instance, with the declaration

Example: `\SetStyleFileMessages`

```
55 \SetStyleFileMessages[mypack@]{error}{warning}{info}
```

the following commands are automatically defined by the `catoptions` package:

Example: `\SetStyleFileMessages`

```
56 \mypack@error      → Error message of two parameters
57 \mypack@warning   → Warning message of one parameter
58 \mypack@info      → Information message of one parameter
```

The commands `\mypack@error` and `\mypack@info` can be used as follows:

Example: `\SetStyleFileMessages`

```
59 \ifcptonetokenTF{#1}{%
60   \mypack@info{Correct single argument ‘\detokenize{#1}’: accepted}%
61 }{%
```

```

62 \mypack@error{Multiple arguments ‘\detokenize{#1}’}%
63   {Invalid multiple arguments ‘\detokenize{#1}’ rejected}%
64 }

```

6 OPTIONS PARSING

The interfaces of the options processing commands are as follows, which, apart from the optional family `<fam>` and default value `<default>`, are syntactically similar to the corresponding native \LaTeX commands. The optional family name is useful for defining unique options that stand only a remote chance of being mixed up with options of other families. And the optional default value is handy when the user doesn't supply a value for an option: no errors are produced in this case. Existing packages can be processed with these commands without any modifications to those packages. In fact, we have run many existing packages on the bases of these commands (by letting \LaTeX 's `\DeclareOption`, `\ExecuteOptions` and `\ProcessOptions` to these commands), without encountering difficulties.

New macro: `\XDeclareOption`

```

65 \XDeclareOption<fam>>{<option>}[<default>]{<fn>}
66 \XDeclareOption*<fam>>{<fn>}

```

The unstarred variant of the macro `\XDeclareOption` declares an option that can be used as a package or class option and executed by `\XExecuteOptions` or `\XProcessOptions`. This macro is similar to the standard \LaTeX macro `\DeclareOption`, but with this command the user can pass a value to the option as well. That value can be accessed by using `#1` or `\currval` in `<fn>`. This will contain `<default>` when no value has been specified for the option. The default value of the optional argument `<default>` is empty. This implies that when the user does not assign a value to `<option>` and when no default value has been defined, no error message will ensue. The optional argument `<fam>` can be used to specify a unique family for the option. When the argument is not used, the macro will insert the default family name (namely, `\@currname.\@current`). The current option name is available in `\curropt`.

Example: `\XDeclareOption`

```

67 \ProvidesPackage{mypackage}[\StyleFileInfo]
68 \newif\ifmybool
69 \XDeclareOption{mybool}[true]{\@nameuse{mybool#1}}
70 \XDeclareOption{leftmargin}[.5\hsize]{\setlength\leftmargin{#1}}

```

The options `mybool` and `leftmargin` could then be called via any of the following statements:

Example: `\XDeclareOption`

```

71 % Inside class or package files:
72 \RequirePackage[mybool=true,leftmargin=20\p@]{mypackage}
73 % Inside document file:
74 \usepackage[mybool=false,leftmargin=20\p@]{mypackage}
75 % Via document class:
76 \documentclass[mybool,leftmargin=20\p@]{myclass}

```

The starred (*) variant of the macro `\XDeclareOption` can be used to process unknown options. It is similar to \LaTeX 's `\DeclareOption*`. You can deploy `\CurrentOption` within the `<fn>` of this macro to access the option name and value for which the option is unknown. These values

(possibly including an option) could, for example, be passed on to another class or package or could be used as an extra class or package option that, for instance, specifies a style that should be loaded.

The following example produces a warning when the user supplies an option that was not previously declared.

Example: `\XDeclareOption *`

```
77 \XDeclareOption*{\PackageWarningNoLine{mypackage}{Unknown option
78   '\CurrentOption' ignored}}
```

New macro: `\XDeclareOptions`

```
79 \XDeclareOptions<fam>{<options>}[<default>]{<fn>}
```

The command `\XDeclareOptions` is similar to `\XDeclareOption` but, instead of declaring just one option, it declares all the options in the comma-separated list `<options>`. Each option in the list `<options>` is defined with the same family `<fam>`, default value `<default>`, and function `<fn>`. The command `\XDeclareOptions` can be used to save tokens when it is required to declare a set of options with identical attributes.

New macro: `\XDeclareCommandOption`

```
80 \XDeclareCommandOption<fam>{<option>}[<default>] (pref){<fn>}
```

The command `\XDeclareCommandOption` will, apart from declaring the option `<option>`, also create a macro `<pref>@<option>@` to hold the user-supplied value of the option. The macro so created can be used in `<fn>` or in any other place. The default value of the optional `<pref>` is `'\@currname @'` prefixed with the letters `cmd`.

New macro: `\XDeclareCommandOptions`

```
81 \XDeclareCommandOptions<fam>{<options>}[<default>] (pref){<fn>}
```

The command `\XDeclareCommandOptions` is similar to `\XDeclareCommandOption` but, instead of declaring just one option, it declares all the options in the comma-separated list `<options>`. Each option in the list `<options>` is defined with the same family `<fam>`, default value `<default>`, and function `<fn>`.

New macro: `\XDeclareBooleanOption`

```
82 \XDeclareBooleanOption<fam>{<option>}[<default>] (pref){<fn>}
```

The command `\XDeclareBooleanOption` will, apart from declaring the option `<option>`, also create a boolean `<if>@<pref>@<option>@`. It will automatically toggle this boolean (to `true` or `false`) when the option is set and the input is valid, depending on the user-supplied value of the option. The macros so created can be used in `<fn>` or in any other place. The default value of the optional `<pref>` is `'\@currname @'` with no additional prefix. Only `true` or `false` may be submitted as the value of a boolean option.

New macro: `\XDeclareBooleanOptions`

```
83 \XDeclareBooleanOptions<fam>{<options>}[<default>] (pref){<fn>}
```

The command `\XDeclareBooleanOptions` is similar to `\XDeclareBooleanOption` but, instead of

declaring just one option, it declares all the options in the comma-separated list `<options>`. Again, each option in the list `<options>` is defined with the same family `<fam>`, default value `<default>`, and function `<fn>`.

New macro: `\XDeclareBiBooleanOptions`

```
84 \XDeclareBiBooleanOptions<fam>{<opt1>,<opt2>}[<default>](pref){<fn1>}{<fn2>}
```

The command `\XDeclareBiBooleanOptions` declares the two options `<opt1>` and `<opt2>` in the comma-separated list of options. Again, each of the two declared options is defined with the same family `<fam>` and default value `<default>`, but separate functions `<fn1>` and `<fn2>`. A distinguishing characteristic of bi-boolean options is that when one option is `true`, the partner option is automatically turned `false`, and vice versa.

New macro: `\XExecuteOptions`

```
85 \XExecuteOptions<fam>{<options>}
```

The re-entrant `\XExecuteOptions` macro sets options created by `\XDeclareOption` and is basically a means of setting up the default values of the options. The optional argument `<fam>` can be used to specify a list of families that define the options. When the argument is not used, the macro will insert the default family name (`\@currname.\@currext`). This macro will not use the declaration done by `\XDeclareOption*` when undeclared options appear in its argument. Instead, in this case the macro will issue a warning and ignore the option. This differs from the behavior of L^AT_EX's `\ExecuteOptions`.

Example: `\XExecuteOptions`

```
86 \XExecuteOptions{leftmargin=0pt}
```

This initializes `\leftmargin` to `0pt`.

New macro: `\XProcessOptions`

```
87 \XProcessOptions<fam>[<na>]
```

```
88 \XProcessOptions*<fam>[<na>]
```

The re-entrant `\XProcessOptions` macro processes the options and values passed by the user to the class or package. The optional argument `<fam>` can be used to specify the families that have been used to define the options. The optional argument `<na>` can be used to specify options that should be ignored, i. e., not processed. When used in a class file, this macro will ignore unknown options. This allows the user to use global options in the `\documentclass` command which could be claimed by packages loaded later.

The starred (*) variant of `\XProcessOptions` works like the unstarred variant except that the former also copies user input from the `\documentclass` command and processes the options in the order specified by the `\documentclass`. When the user specifies an option in the `\documentclass` which also exists in the local family (or families) of the package calling `\XProcessOptions*`, the local option will be set as well. In this case, #1 in `\XDeclareOption` macro will contain the user-value entered in the `\documentclass` (or `\usepackage` or `\RequirePackage`) command for this option. First the global options from `\documentclass` will set local options and afterwards the local options (specified via `\usepackage`, `\RequirePackage` and `\LoadClass` or similar commands) will set local options, which could overwrite the global options set earlier, depending on how the options sections are organized. The macro `\XProcessOptions*` reduces to `\XProcessOptions` only when issued from the class which forms the document class for the file at hand (to avoid setting the same options twice), but not for classes loaded later using, for instance, `\LoadClass`. Global

options that do not exist in the local families of the package or class calling `\XProcessOptions*` will be simply ignored or highlighted.

The implementation here differs significantly from the L^AT_EX kernel's scheme of carrying out `\ProcessOptions` and `\ProcessOptions*`. It also deviates from the implementations by other options processing packages. The differences lie mainly in how the local and global options are distinguished and in the order of processing those options. Among other issues, the family structure introduced by the `catoptions` package (though lightweight) makes the independence between local and global options possible, even if the options from the two categories share the same namespace and are mixed in, say, `\documentclass` command. Also, document classes loaded by `\LoadClass` don't have the same primacy as the first document class. When using L^AT_EX kernel's `\ProcessOptions` or `\ProcessOptions*`, a class file can't copy document class options, even if the class file is loaded by `\LoadClass`. This is not the case with the `catoptions` package.

Examples: `\XDeclareOption`, `\XExecuteOptions`, `\XProcessOptions`

```

89 % This is a sample class file. We specify a family for the options,
90 % instead of using the default family (testclass.sty).
91 \ProvidesClass{testclass}[2011/01/15 v1.0 A test class]
92 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
93 % The following loading of 'catoptions' may need to be commented out
94 % to avoid option clash with another loading of the package in the document.
95 % \RequirePackage{catoptions}
96 \UseNormalCatcodes
97 \newif\ifboola
98 \XDeclareOption<testclass>{boola}[true]{%
99   \@nameuse{boola#1}%
100   \ifboola\let\eat\@gobble\fi
101 }
102 % No need for \newif when declaring boolean options:
103 \XDeclareBooleanOption<testclass>{boolb}[true](test@){%
104   \iftest@boolb
105   \AtEndOfPackage{\gdef\tex{\TeX\xspace}}%
106   \fi
107 }
108 \XDeclareBiBooleanOptions{draft,final}[true]test@{}{}
109 \XDeclareCommandOption<testclass>{color}[blue](test@){%
110   \def\tex{\textcolor{\test@color}{Result of test}}%
111 }
112 \XDeclareOption<testclass>{align}[left]{%
113   \ifstrcmpTF{#1}{left}{%
114     \let\align\raggedright
115   }{%
116     \ifstrcmpTF{#1}{right}{%
117       \let\align\raggedleft
118     }{%
119       \ifstrcmpTF{#1}{center}{%
120         \let\align\centering
121       }{%
122         \@latex@error{Invalid value '#1' for align}{%
123           You have issued an illegal value '#1' for the variable 'align'.
124         }%
125       }%
126     }%
127 }%

```

```

128 }
129 \XDeclareOption* <testclass>{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
130 \ExecuteOptions<testclass>{boola,boolb}
131 \XProcessOptions* <testclass>\relax
132 \LoadClass{article}
133 \RequirePackage{xcolor}
134 \endinput

135 % This is a sample document:
136 \RequirePackage[usepox]{catoptions}
137 \documentclass[
138   align      = right,
139   boola      = false,
140   boolb      = true,
141   name       = {Mr J\ "avier Claudioos},
142   a4paper,
143   draft,
144   10pt
145 ]{testclass}
146 % You can call \usepackage{catoptions}, instead of
147 % \RequirePackage{catoptions}, after \documentclass, but then the
148 % \documentclass option 'name={Mr J\ "avier Claudioos}' can't be processed.
149 \usepackage{cleveref}

150 \begin{document}
151   Blackberry bush ... blackberry-lily.
152 \end{document}

```

7 NORMALIZING CSV AND KV LISTS

Any arbitrary parser-separated-values list can be normalized by means of package the command `\csv@@normalize` before processing the list.

New macro: `\csv@@normalize`

```

153 \csv@@normalize[<parser>]{<list>}
154 \csv@@normalize* [<parser>]{<listcmd>}

```

Here, `<list>`, which is populated by parser-separated elements, is not expanded before normalization; `<listcmd>`, on the other hand, is expanded once before normalization. The default value of the optional `<parser>` is `,` (comma). ‘Normalization’ implies changing the category codes of all the active parsers to their standard values, as well as trimming leading and trailing spaces around the elements of the list and removing consecutive multiple parsers. Thus empty entries that are not enforced by curly braces are removed. The result (i. e., normalized list) is available in the macro `\normalized@csvlist` (in the unstarred variant case) or `<listcmd>` (in the starred (*) variant case).

Example: `\csv@@normalize`

```

155 \begingroup
156 \catcode'\;=\active
157 \gdef\x{x ; ; {y}; ; z}
158 \endgroup

```

```

159 \csv@@normalize*[]\x
160 % \show\x

```

New macro: `\kv@@normalize`

```

161 \kv@@normalize[<parser>]{<list>}
162 \kv@@normalize*[]<listcmd>

```

The command `\kv@@normalize` normalizes a list of key-value pairs, returning the result in the macro `\normalized@kvlist` (in the unstarred variant case) or `<listcmd>` (in the starred (*) variant case). Besides dealing with multiple commas and the spaces between entries, in this case the spaces between keys and the equality sign are removed and multiple equality signs are made only one. Moreover, the category codes of the arbitrary parser and the equality sign is made normal/other throughout the list. The command `\kv@@normalize` is meant for options or key-value parsing; it is used in the options processing scheme of `catoptions` package.

Example: `\csv@@normalize`

```

163 \begingroup
164 \catcode'\; \string=\active
165 \catcode'\= \string=\active
166 \gdef\x{x=A ; ; y=={B} ; ; z=C}
167 \endgroup

168 \kv@@normalize*[]\x
169 % \show\x

```

8 PARSING CSV AND KV LISTS

New macro: `\csv@@parse`, `\kv@@parse`

```

170 \csv@@parse[<parser>][<list>]
171 \csv@@parse*[]<listcmd>
172 \kv@@parse[<parser>][<list>]
173 \kv@@parse*[]<listcmd>

```

The macros `\csv@@parse` and `\kv@@parse` call `\csv@@normalize` and `\kv@@normalize`, respectively. The macro `\csv@@parse` is meant for general csv-list processing with an arbitrary parser, while the command `\kv@@parse` is designed for processing key-value lists. The macros `\csv@@parse` and `\kv@@parse` loop over a given `<parser>`-separated `<list>` and execute the user-defined, parametered commands `\csv@do` and `\kv@do`, respectively, for every item in the list, passing the item as an argument and preserving outer braces.

The commands `\csv@@parse` and `\kv@@parse` aren't expandable. White spaces before and after the list separator are always ignored. If an item contains `<parser>` or starts with a space, it must be wrapped in curly braces. The braces will persist thereafter, but will of course be removed during printing (if the items are printed). The default value of `<parser>` is comma (',').

The starred variants of `\csv@@parse` and `\kv@@parse` expand `<listcmd>` once before commencing the loop.

Empty entries in `<list>` or `<listcmd>` will be processed if the boolean `@useempty` is true. You may thus issue the command `\UseEmptyEntry` or `\DiscardEmptyEntry` before commencing the

iteration. Issuing any of these commands prior to the commencement of the loop is recommended, because a previous call to either `\csv@parse` or `\kv@parse` (perhaps by another package) could have set `@useempty` to a state that is no longer valid or desired. Both `\csv@parse` and `\kv@parse` will execute at least once for empty `<list>` or `<listcmd>`. Both commands `\csv@parse` and `\kv@parse` can be nested to any level and can be mixed.

Example: `\csv@parse`

```

174 \begingroup
175 \catcode'\;=\active
176 \gdef\x{a ; ; {b}; ; c}
177 \endgroup

178 \@tempcnta\z@
179 \def\csv@do#1{%
180   \advance\@tempcnta\@ne
181   \@namedef{x@\romannumeral\@tempcnta}{#1}%
182 }
183 \csv@parse*[\;]\x
184 % \show\x@ii

185 \def\xa{a,b,c}
186 \def\xb{x,y,z}
187 \def\csv@do#1{%
188   \pushnumber\nra
189   \csn@edef{arg@\romannumeral\nra}{#1}%
190   \let\nrb\z@
191   \def\csv@do##1{%
192     \pushnumber\nrb
193     \csn@edef{arg@\romannumeral\nra @\romannumeral\nrb}{#1,##1}%
194   }%
195   \csv@parse*\xb
196 }
197 \csv@parse*\xa

```

The following is a pseudocode that depicts the use of `\kv@parse`:

Example: `\kv@parse`

```

198 \def\kv@do#1{%
199   \def\CurrentOption{#1}%
200   if \CurrentOption is not empty then
201     split \CurrentOption into option and value;
202     search if option exists in \@declaredoptions;
203     if option is found then
204       Execute the option's function
205     else
206       Report option as unknown
207     fi
208   fi
209 }
210 % \kv@parse will normalize \@classoptions before parsing it:
211 if there are declared options then
212   \kv@parse*\@classoptions

```

213 `fi`

9 VERSION HISTORY

The following change history highlights significant changes that affect user utilities and interfaces; mutations of technical nature are not documented in this section. The numbers on the right-hand side of the following lists are section numbers; the star sign (*) means the subject features in the package but is not reflected anywhere in this user guide.

Version 0.2 [2011/02/15]

For efficiency reasons, canonical control sequences for futurelet characters are no longer defined automatically. The user is now responsible for specifying the canonical control sequences that should be defined. 4

The following plural-form commands have been introduced 6

```
\XDeclareOptions \XDeclareCommandOptions \XDeclareBooleanOptions
\XDeclareBiBooleanOptions
```

Version 0.1 [2011/01/25]

First public release.

INDEX

Index numbers refer to page numbers.

<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p><code>\cptfutureletsetup</code> 3</p> <p><code>\cptnormalcatcodes</code> 3</p> <p><code>\cptpopcatcodes</code> 3</p> <p><code>\cptpushcatcodes</code> 3</p> <p><code>\csv@@normalize</code> 11</p> <p><code>\csv@@parse</code> 12</p> <p><code>\currentcatcodesubset</code> 4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D</p> <p><code>\documentclass</code> 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">F</p> <p>Futurelet commands 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G</p> <p><code>\GetCurrentCatcodeSubset</code> 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">K</p> <p><code>\kv@@normalize</code> 12</p> <p><code>\kv@@parse</code> 12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N</p> <p>Normalizing lists 11</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <p>Package options 2</p> <p>Packages 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>cleveref</code> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>kvoptions</code> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>kvsetkeys</code> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>natbib</code> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>pgfkeys</code> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>pgfopts</code> 1</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>rkeyval</code> 1</p>	<p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>skeyval</code> 1</p> <p><code>babel</code> 1</p> <p><code>catoptions</code> 1-3, 5, 6, 10, 12</p> <p><code>hyperref</code> 1</p> <p><code>kvoptions-patch</code> 1</p> <p><code>ltxtools</code> 1</p> <p><code>pcatcode</code> 1</p> <p><code>xkeyval</code> 1</p> <p><code>xkvltxp</code> 1</p> <p>Parsing lists 12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">R</p> <p><code>\RequirePackage</code> 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S</p> <p><code>\SetStyleFileMessages</code> 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U</p> <p><code>\UseNormalCatcodes</code> 3</p> <p><code>\usepackage</code> 3</p> <p><code>usepox</code> 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">V</p> <p><code>verbose</code> 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">X</p> <p><code>\XDeclareBiBooleanOptions</code> 9</p> <p><code>\XDeclareBooleanOption</code> 8</p> <p><code>\XDeclareBooleanOptions</code> 8</p> <p><code>\XDeclareCommandOption</code> 8</p> <p><code>\XDeclareCommandOptions</code> 8</p> <p><code>\XDeclareOption</code> 7</p> <p><code>\XDeclareOptions</code> 8</p> <p><code>\XExecuteOptions</code> 9</p> <p><code>\XProcessOptions</code> 9</p>
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